



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

March 16, 2006

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *P. Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Survey Report, New Interchange at US 74 in the Town of Murfreesboro, R-4045, Cleveland County, ER 01-8376

Thank you for your letter of March 6, 2006, transmitting the survey report by Sarah Woodard David, concerning the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

- *CL0803* Flora Burrus House, between East Main Street and Sandy Run Church Road, Mooresboro, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, architecture, as an intact example of the late-nineteenth-century I-house. Although the house is a fairly common type for the area, it is unusual for its high degree of integrity. We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described, justified, and delineated in the report.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property and the properties listed as not eligible in the concurrence form included in the report are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, because they are either architecturally or historically undistinguished and (or) have lost integrity:

- *CL0114 - church*
CL0804 - cem Sandy Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, 217 Sandy Run Church Road, Mooresboro vicinity.

We note that the Mooresboro *CL0576* Historic District and the Will McBrayer Farm *CL0122* are study-listed properties and were determined eligible in the 2002 survey report for this project.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 276994617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 276994617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 276994617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr
Sarah David Woodard

bc: Southern/McBride
County



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

March 6, 2006

RECEIVED
MAR 6 2006

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Ref # ER 01-8376

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

S -

RE: TIP No. R-4045, New Interchange at US 74 in the Town of Mooresboro, Cleveland County, North Carolina

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report evaluates Sandy Run Baptist Church and Cemetery and the Flora Burrus House and the area comprising the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for their eligibility for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

3/27/06

Please review the attached survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 715-1361.

Sincerely,

Sarah Woodard David
Historic Architecture

Attachment

cc (w/attachment): John F. Sullivan, Federal Highway Administration
Ryan White, Project Engineer, PDEA

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report

New Interchange at US 74 in the Town of Mooresboro
Cleveland County, North Carolina

TIP No. R-4045
WBS #34598.1.1
Federal Aid No. NHF-74(40)



Sarah Woodard David
Architectural Historian
North Carolina Department of Transportation

March 2006

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

New Interchange at US 74 in the Town of Mooresboro
Cleveland County, North Carolina

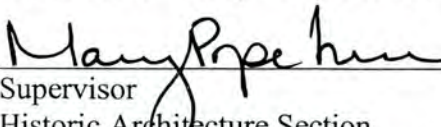
TIP No. R-4045
WBS #34598.1.1
Federal Aid No. NHF-74(40)

Sarah Woodard David
Architectural Historian
North Carolina Department of Transportation

March 2006



Principal Investigator 3/6/06
Historic Architecture Section date
North Carolina Department of Transportation



Supervisor 3.6.2006
Historic Architecture Section date
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to upgrade this section of US 74 to full control of access. The project is needed to maintain the flow and safety of citizens using the proposed Shelby Bypass, which begins where this project ends. The project involves US 74 from approximately 0.17 miles west of SR 1167 (West Main Street) to 0.92 miles east of SR 1168 (Lattimore Road) in Cleveland County. The project is Federally funded, F.A. Project Number NHF-74(40) and state funded, WBS No. 34598.1.1.

Existing US 74 consists of a four-lane divided section with a grass median of variable width. Existing intersections are at grade. The current speed limit is 55 mph. The proposed design maintains the four-lane divided section with a grass median of variable width and adds grade separations and an interchange to convert to full control of access. The design speed is 60 mph. The project length is approximately 1 mile with a variable right-of-way.

The proposed design for which an architectural survey was completed in 2002 (Alternative 4A) created an interchange at the intersection of Lattimore Road and Academy Street with US 74. Alternative 1A, which was not considered during the 2002 survey, creates an interchange just west of Lattimore Road and Academy Street with improvements to East Main Street and a new road connecting Lattimore Road to the interchange.

In 2002, a NCDOT staff architectural historian completed a Phase II evaluation of Alternative 4A. That research determined that two National Register eligible resources were located in the Area of Potential Effects (APE): the Mooresboro Historic District and the Will McBrayer Farm. The North Carolina Historic Preservation Office concurred. Since that time, consideration of Alternative 1A changed the project's scope, necessitating additional survey work.

During this additional survey, NCDOT historians expanded the 2002 APE to accommodate Alternative 1A. Historians recorded eleven properties over fifty years of age in the 2006 APE. The 2002 APE was revisited and no changes had occurred within that boundary since 2002 so no additional properties within the 2002 APE were recorded. Of the eleven newly-recorded properties, Sandy Run Baptist Church and Cemetery and the Flora Burrus House, were identified as worthy of evaluation for National Register eligibility. This report is prepared as an evaluation of the properties' historical and architectural significance. The Sandy Run Baptist Church and Cemetery are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; the Flora Burrus House is considered eligible for the National Register.

Table of Contents

Project Description	1	
Purpose of Survey and Report	1	
Methodology	1	
Summary of Survey Findings	4	
Background Information and Historic Context	5	
Property Evaluation: Sandy Run Baptist Church	6	
Location and Setting	6	
Property Description	6	
Historic and Architectural Context	9	
National Register Evaluation	11	
Property Evaluation: Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery	13	
Location and Setting	13	
Property Description	13	
Historic and Architectural Context	18	
National Register Evaluation	21	
Property Evaluation: Flora Burrus House	23	
Location and Setting	23	
Property Description	23	
Historic and Architectural Context	28	
National Register Evaluation	30	
Boundary Description and Justification	31	
Bibliography	32	
Appendix I	Concurrence form for properties Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	33
Appendix II	Photographs of properties Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places	35
Appendix III	Photographs of Comparative Resources: Mid-Twentieth Century Church Buildings In Cleveland County	44
Appendix IV	Photographs of Comparative Resources: Early Nineteenth Century Cemeteries in Cleveland County	48
Appendix V	Map Showing Locations of Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register in 2002	60

Maps and Illustrations

Figure 1.	Project Vicinity and Area of Potential Effects	3
Figure 2.	Sandy Run Baptist Church, NE elevation	7
Figure 3.	Sandy Run Baptist Church, SE elevation	7
Figure 4.	Sandy Run Baptist Church, NW elevation	8
Figure 5.	Sandy Run Baptist Church, NE elevation	8
Figure 6.	Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, facing north	14
Figure 7.	Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Elizabeth Jones marker	15
Figure 8.	Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Blanton marker	15
Figure 9.	Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, D.D. Durham marker	16
Figure 10.	Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Logan and Deaver markers	16
Figure 11.	Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Drury Dobbins monument	17
Figure 12.	Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Fraser marker	17
Figure 13.	Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Humphries marker	18
Figure 14.	Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Charles Durham marker	19
Figure 15.	Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Patterson marker	20
Figure 16.	Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Hambright marker	20
Figure 17.	Flora Burrus House, NW corner	24
Figure 18.	Flora Burrus House, north elevation	25
Figure 19.	Flora Burrus House, east gable end	25
Figure 20.	Flora Burrus House, rear ell east elevation	26
Figure 21.	Flora Burrus House, south elevation	26
Figure 22.	Flora Burrus House, rear ell west elevation	27
Figure 23.	Flora Burrus House, north elevation detail	27
Figure 24.	Flora Burrus House, eave and window detail	28
Figure 25.	Proposed National Register Boundary for the Flora Burrus House	31

Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to upgrade this section of US 74 to full control of access. The project is needed to maintain the flow and safety of citizens using the proposed Shelby Bypass, which begins where this project ends. The project involves US 74 from approximately 0.17 miles west of SR 1167 (West Main Street) to 0.92 miles east of SR 1168 (Lattimore Road) in Cleveland County. The project area is located in western Cleveland County, approximately 9.5 miles west of Shelby. A rural, agricultural landscape surrounds the town of Mooresboro, which contains a mix of residential and commercial uses.

Existing US 74 consists of a four-lane divided section with a grass median of variable width. Existing intersections are at grade. The current speed limit is 55 mph. The proposed design maintains the four-lane divided section with a grass median of variable width and adds grade separations and an interchange to convert to full control of access. The design speed is 60 mph. The project length is approximately 1 mile with a variable right-of-way. The project is Federally funded, F.A. Project Number NHF-74(40) and state funded, WBS No. 34598.1.1.

Purpose of Survey and Report

The purpose and need of this undertaking is to upgrade this section of US 74 to full control access in order to improve the flow and safety of citizens using the proposed Shelby Bypass, which begins where this project ends.

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a categorical exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Methodology

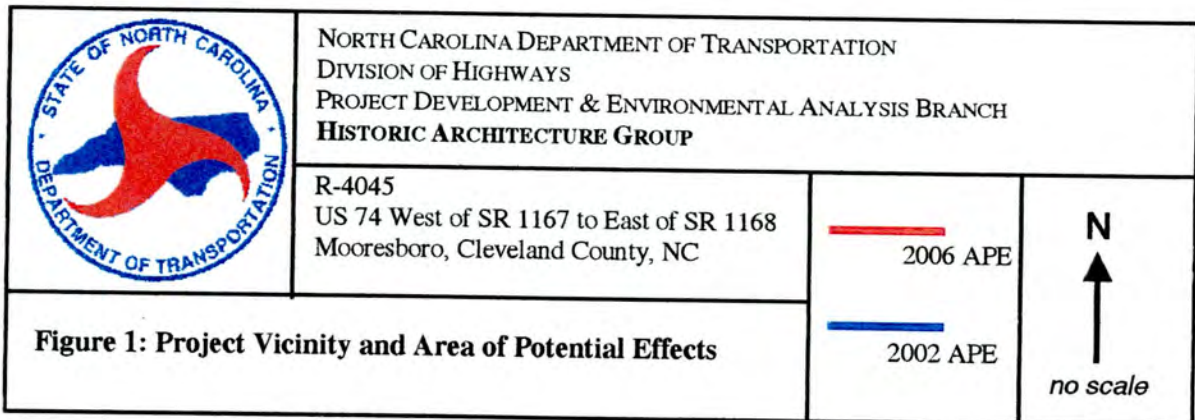
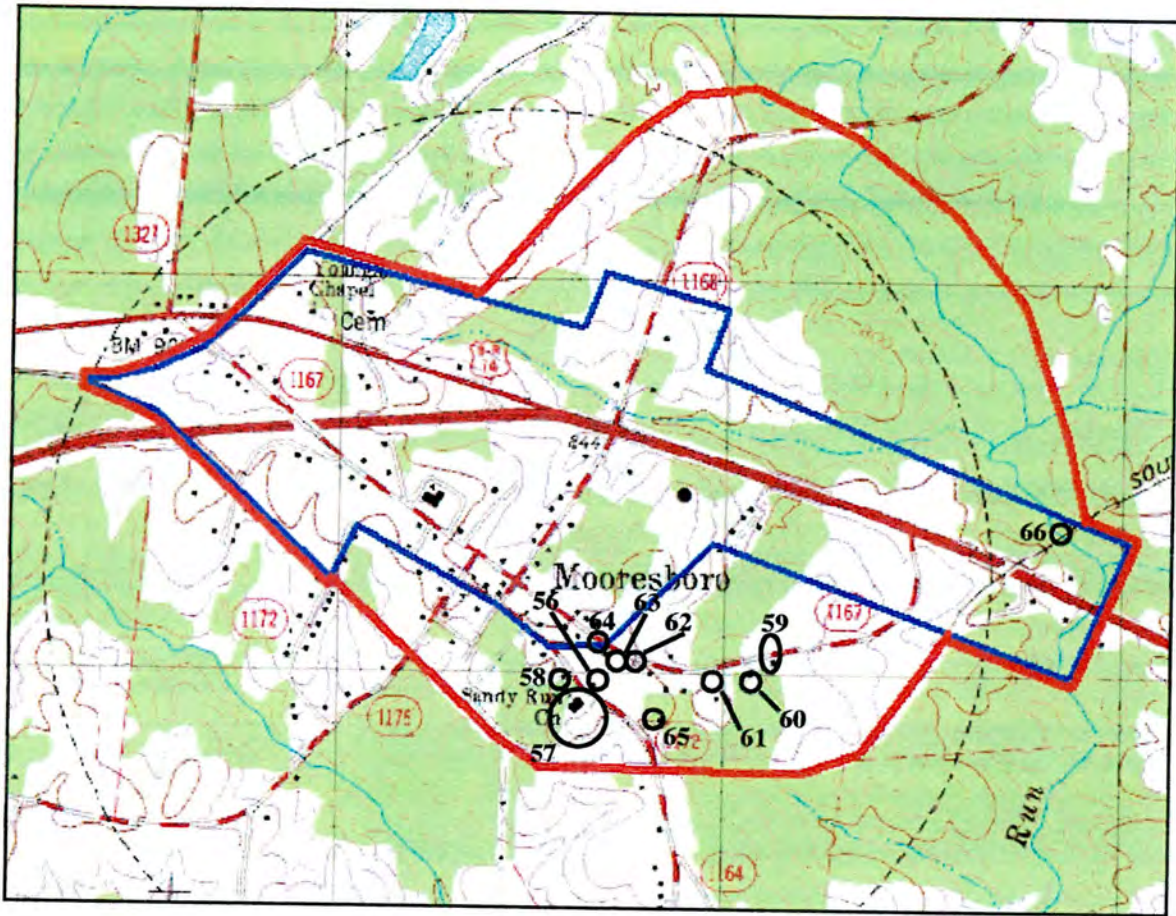
NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory t 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey and Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This Survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT conducted a Final Identification and Evaluation survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE boundary is shown in Figure 1.

In 2002, a NCDOT staff architectural historian completed a Phase II evaluation of this project. That research indicated that two National Register eligible resources were located in the Area of Potential Effects: the Mooresboro Historic District and the Will McBrayer Farm. The North Carolina Historic Preservation Office concurred. Since that time, another alternative, Alternative 1A, has come under consideration, necessitating additional survey work. The APE boundary map (Figure 1) illustrates the 2002 APE boundary and the APE delineated during this project (the 2006 APE).

During this most recent survey, eleven properties over fifty years of age were recorded in the expanded APE. The 2002 APE was also reexamined and no changes had occurred in that area so no additional properties were documented within the 2002 APE. In the 2006 APE, Sandy Run Baptist Church and Cemetery and the Flora Burrus House, were identified as worthy of evaluation for National Register eligibility. In order to evaluate the Sandy Run Baptist Church and Cemetery, this report examines the resource's components, the church building and the cemetery, separately. This report is prepared as an evaluation of the property's historical and architectural significance. The Flora Burrus House is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; the Sandy Run Baptist Church and Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery are considered not eligible for the National Register. The project is Federally funded, F.A. Project Number NHF-74(40) and state funded, WBS No. 34598.1.1.

Resources for background research and National Register evaluation of the property include the following materials: architectural survey maps and files located at the Raleigh office of the North Carolina HPO; resources at Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; published histories of Cleveland County and the North Carolina Piedmont; deeds housed at the Cleveland County Register of Deeds in Shelby and on microfilm at the North Carolina Archives; and public records posted on the internet. Barbara Fitch, owner of the Flora Burrus House also provided useful information.



Summary of 2006 Survey Findings

The project area contains the following historic resources fifty years old or older:

Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (DOE)

Will McBrayer Farm
Mooresboro Historic District

Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

None

Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List

None

Properties that are Locally Designated

None

Properties Evaluated and Recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Flora Burrus House

Properties Evaluated and Recommended not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Sandy Run Baptist Church
Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery

Summary of 2002 Survey Findings

The project area contains the following historic resources fifty years old or older:

Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (DOE)

None

Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

None

Properties Listed on the North Carolina Study List

Mooresboro Historic District (see Appendix V for location)
Will McBrayer Farm (see Appendix V for location)

Properties that are Locally Designated

None

Properties Evaluated and Recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Mooresboro Historic District (see Appendix V for location)
Will McBrayer Farm (see Appendix V for location)

Properties Evaluated and Recommended not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

None

Background Information and Historic Context

This report is prepared as a supplement to the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for TIP #R-4045 that NCDOT architectural historian Richard Silverman prepared in 2002. Please refer to that report for concise histories of Cleveland County and the town of Mooresboro, which provide the historic context into which the histories of the following resources are set.

Properties Evaluated and Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Sandy Run Baptist Church

#57 on the Project Vicinity and Area of Potential Effects Map (Figure 1)

Location and Setting

Western Cleveland County's topography is typical of the southwestern Piedmont: cultivated fields and stands of woods criss-crossed by creeks and streams spread across rolling hills, some of which are relatively steep. Most hills culminate at open plateaus that yield expansive views of the countryside. Sandy Run Baptist Church stands at 217 Sandy Run Church Road in Mooresboro in western Cleveland County. The building is situated southeast of Mooresboro's core and west of the creek from which it takes its name. The church predates the town and its location—slightly apart from the town's center—reflects its association with an earlier pattern of settlement. The church stands at the highest point on the congregation's property. The remainder of the churchyard and cemetery slope down to the south and southeast. Trees hide a deep railroad cut that marks the south and southwest edge of the church property. Mature trees shade the lawn directly behind the church building and a few stand in the front churchyard, but the cemetery to the south and west is an open, grassy expanse.

Property Description

Sandy Run Baptist Church is a two-story, brick veneer, gable-front building. The pedimented façade features a gable-front frame portico supported by four fluted, wooden, Doric columns and two flat pilasters. Vinyl siding sheaths the portico's original weatherboards and its oval-shaped attic vent. Vinyl siding also covers the building's eave and soffit. Three bays divide the façade. A double-leaf front door featuring six-panel leaves, plain pilasters, and a broken pediment occupies the center bay on the first floor. Rectangular, double-hung sash, stained glass windows pierce the outer first floor bays. Smaller rectangular stained glass windows stand in all three bays of the upper level. The side elevations are divided into seven bays. On each side, the bay closest to the front of the building contains rectangular, double-hung sash, stained glass windows at the first and second story levels. The other six bays on each side contain full-height, arched stained glass windows trimmed with cast stone key stones and imposts. Below the arched windows, metal casement windows illuminate the basement. To the rear of the main, gable-front block, a hip roof wing creates a T. This wing is two stories above a basement. The vinyl-sided soffit and eave continues around the rear wing, and metal casement windows pierce its elevations. A brick chimney flue extends upwards along the interior corner where the rear wing's northeast elevation intersects the main block's southeast wall. A frame steeple sheathed in vinyl siding rises from the front of the gable-front roof. The steeple is composed of a square base from which a square shaft extends. The shaft features clipped corners and rectangular louvered vents on each elevation. A pyramidal roof clad in standing seam metal caps the composition.



Figure 2: Sandy Run Baptist Church, façade (northeast elevation)



Figure 3: Sandy Run Baptist Church, southeast elevation



Figure 4: Sandy Run Baptist Church, northwest elevation



Figure 5: Sandy Run Baptist Church, northeast elevation

Historic and Architectural Context

European settlers began establishing themselves in the vicinity of present-day Mooresboro during the second half of the eighteenth century as part of a tidal wave of Scottish, Irish, and German-descended pioneers who came to western North Carolina from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia via the Great Wagon Road. In the area that became western Cleveland County, a handful of these settlers formed the Anabaptist Church of Sandy Run. Conflicting information dates the church's creation at 1772 or 1788. The group met in members' homes but eventually constructed a meeting house on Sandy Run Creek near the Seaboard Railroad trestle (property #66 on the APE map, Figure 1), about a mile northeast of the current location. Local tradition states that a cemetery containing marked graves was extant at this site into the 1930s. Early congregants were spread out across the region and owned land as far east as Kings Mountain, as far west as the North Pacolet and Green rivers, as far north as Knob Creek and First Broad River, and as far south as South Carolina. Surnames in early church records indicate that most members came from British origins. A few Germans peppered the congregation as did a small number of enslaved persons.¹

In 1804, the church purchased the land on which the present building stands, but the deed indicates that a meeting house already stood on the property, suggesting that the congregation left their creek-side site before 1804.² The year before that, a deed concerning the same land did not mention a building but does refer to Meeting House Branch.³ Also in 1804, York County, South Carolina native Drury Dobbins (1776-1847) became the church's minister. Under his leadership, which lasted until his death in 1847, Sandy Run's membership grew, and Dobbins and the congregation fostered the creation of numerous other churches in Cleveland County. Sandy Run established a school on its grounds in 1838 and in 1890, Sandy Run was one of the charter members of the Sandy Run Baptist Association.⁴

In 1949, Sandy Run Baptist Church's fourth building burned down but within a year, the congregation raised the current edifice. Today, Sandy Run Baptist may be the oldest congregation in Cleveland County. It is certainly the oldest Baptist congregation in the county and one of the oldest Baptist churches still in existence in the region.⁵

By the 1950s, Baptists dominated religion in Cleveland County but despite the numbers of Baptists in the county and Sandy Run's eighteenth-century establishment, other denominations also claim early roots in the county. Shiloh Presbyterian Church at Grover, in southern Cleveland County, may have started in 1770 as Calvary Presbyterian or its formation may have taken place in 1780. Bishop Francis Asbury, an eighteenth-century Methodist minister famous for traveling and preaching throughout the eastern seaboard, jumpstarted Methodism in Cleveland County,

¹ John R. Logan, *Sketches, Historical and Biographical, of the Broad River and King's Mountain Baptist Associations From 1800 to 1882* (Shelby: Babington, Roberts & Co., 1887), 599, and Virginia Greene DePriest *The Sandy Run Settlement and Mooresboro* (no location given: by the author, 1978), 1-2.

² Charles Breedlove to Sandy Run Baptist Church, May 22, 1804, Rutherford County Deed Book 22-23, page 664.

³ William Green to Charles Breedlove, 1803, Rutherford County Deed Book 22-23, page 119.

⁴ Logan, 599, and DePriest, 45.

⁵ Lee B. Weathers, *The Living Past of Cleveland County: A History* (Shelby: Star Publishing Co., 1956; reprint, Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 1980), 109-110 (page references are to reprint edition), and John R. Woodard, former director of the North Carolina Baptist Collection at Wake Forest University, interview with the author, January 27, 2006.

prompting the creation of Kadesh Methodist Church in 1788 and Mount Harmony Methodist Church in 1791.⁶

Religious Architecture in Cleveland County

The architecture associated with Cleveland County's rural Protestant churches followed patterns typical of churches in North Carolina's Piedmont. Eighteenth and early nineteenth century congregations initially built simple one-room frame or log meeting houses. During the first half of the nineteenth century, religious awakenings and revivals repeatedly swelled church rolls and precipitated the construction of new buildings, usually frame, that replaced the first generation of log or frame meeting houses.⁷ Zion Baptist Church, for example, replaced its first 1816 building with a new church in 1856. In rural locales, these first two generations of churches often lacked stylistic references or displayed only austere Federal or Greek Revival details.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, post-Civil War recovery brought another wave of new church buildings, and here again, Zion Baptist provides a good example: the congregation built a third building in 1883. At rural locales, these churches, like their antebellum predecessors, were often fairly simple rectangular compositions, but unlike the earlier buildings, post-war industrialism introduced Queen Anne sawnwork, decorative shingles, and square bell towers to the gable-front façades.⁸

Throughout the twentieth century, particularly during the prosperous 1920s and the post-World War II building boom, many churches again constructed new buildings. True to form, Zion Baptist constructed a new sanctuary in 1927 followed by the current building in 1953. Rural sanctuaries built in the 1920s were frame or masonry, but those built in the post-World War II period were almost always masonry. In some cases during the mid- and late twentieth century, congregations opted to veneer their older frame buildings with brick or stone rather than build an entirely new church. At Polkville Methodist Church, for example, the 1922 church building received a stone veneer in 1952.⁹

Most of Cleveland County's rural church buildings standing today are brick, gable-front sanctuaries and the vast majority of them were constructed during the post-World War II era, between 1945 and 1965. Although the Polkville Methodist's stone veneer lends a Rustic Revival touch to that building, most of this period's churches were executed, like Zion Baptist, in the Colonial Revival style or they used restrained Colonial Revival elements to create a Minimal Traditional edifice. One observer in 1956 referred to Zion Baptist Church as a "typical rural church," and he went on to note that "there are scores of commodious brick churches complete with education buildings throughout the county; a county which has the highest ration of churches per population of any county in North Carolina."¹⁰ Patterson Springs Baptist Church, Hoey Memorial United Methodist Church, Elizabeth Baptist Church, and Mount Harmony Methodist Church are just a few of the mid-twentieth-century, brick, Colonial Revival sanctuaries standing in Cleveland County.¹¹

⁶ Weathers, 108-110.

⁷ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 20.

⁸ Bishir and Southern, 45.

⁹ Cornerstones at Zion Baptist Church and Polkville Methodist Church.

¹⁰ Weathers, 114.

¹¹ Windshield survey in southeastern and northwestern Cleveland County, by the author, February 15, 2006 (please see Appendix III for photographs from this survey).

Sandy Run Baptist Church's building history probably follows these patterns. The original building was either frame or log and was replaced with a meeting house at the current site probably around 1800. In addition to these first two, the congregation met in two other buildings. Construction dates for these two buildings are not known, but the third was almost certainly built in the nineteenth century, possibly in the mid- or late nineteenth century, and the fourth likely dated from either the late nineteenth century or from the 1920s. This fourth building burned in 1949. The current building, the congregation's fifth, was completed in 1950 and like a countless number of other mid-twentieth century churches in Cleveland County, the 1950 Sandy Run Baptist Church, is a gable-front Colonial Revival, brick veneer building.¹² In terms of when the Sandy Run congregation constructed its current and first two buildings and with regards to the style chosen for the existing sanctuary, Sandy Run's building history conforms to the developmental and architectural history of church construction seen across Piedmont North Carolina.

National Register Evaluation

The Sandy Run Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contributing to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* There are no significant events associated with the Sandy Run Baptist Church that possess National Register significance.

The Sandy Run Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* Sandy Run Baptist Church does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Sandy Run Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* Although Sandy Run Baptist Church is an intact example of a mid-twentieth century, brick veneer, Colonial Revival church building, its integrity is compromised by the presence of vinyl siding. Additionally, an NCDOT architectural historian observed seven comparable church buildings in a brief windshield survey in southern and northwestern Cleveland County on February 15, 2006; given the cursory nature of this examination, it can be safely assumed that many other brick, mid-twentieth century, Colonial Revival churches exist. A county historian writing in 1956 confirms these findings by

¹² Cornerstone at Sandy Run Baptist Church, and Charles Breedlove to Anabaptist Church or Society of Sandy Run, Rutherford County Deed Book 22-23, page 664.

describing Zion Baptist Church, pictured in Appendix III, as a “typical rural church” of which there were “scores” of similar examples.¹³ Within this context, Sandy Run Baptist does not possess the high artistic value that would distinguish it from the many other examples in Cleveland County. Please see Appendix III for photographs of other mid-twentieth century churches in Cleveland County.

The Sandy Run Baptist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Sandy Run Baptist Church is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

The Sandy Run Baptist Church **does not meet** Criterion Consideration A because it does not derive its *primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.*

¹³ Weathers, 114.

Properties Evaluated and Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery

#57 on the Project Vicinity and Area of Potential Effects Map (Figure 1)

Location and Setting

Western Cleveland County's topography is typical of the southwestern Piedmont: cultivated fields and stands of woods criss-crossed by creeks and streams spread across rolling hills, some of which are relatively steep. Hilltop plateaus reveal expansive views of the surrounding countryside. Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery is located on the same parcel as Sandy Run Baptist Church at 217 Sandy Run Church Road in Mooresboro in western Cleveland County. The cemetery is situated southeast of Mooresboro's core and west of the creek from which it takes its name. Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery predates the town, and its location reflects its association with an earlier pattern of settlement. The Sandy Run Baptist Church building stands at the highest point on the congregation's property. The cemetery slopes away from the church to the south and southeast. Trees hide a deep railroad cut that marks the south and southwest edge of the church property. Mature trees shade the lawn directly behind the church building and a few stand in the front churchyard, but the cemetery is an open, grassy expanse.

Property Description

The Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery spreads across a slope of land between the Seaboard Railroad corridor to the south and the Sandy Run Baptist Church building to the northwest. The cemetery contains several hundred marked and unmarked graves and covers approximately three acres. Most markers are upright tablets or monoliths carved from granite or marble. Small and medium-size marble obelisks are scattered throughout the site. A few large flat tablets are also present. The cemetery's oldest markers are located at the south edge and at the southeast corner. Newer markers are found to the north and northwest. Markers are oriented on an east-west axis.

The earliest markers are sandstone and feature traditional, baroque, early nineteenth century designs: standing tablets that are either arched or arched with raised, arched shoulders. The cemetery contains nine examples of this type. Carving on these markers consists of neat but asymmetrical lettering. Two feature additional decorative markings in their tympanums: one is a vernacular carving of a willow tree and the other is a swirling design that may be a monogram or a floral motif.

More markers from the 1830s to the 1860s are extant. Most of these are granite or marble and are generally taller than the earlier examples. While many are plain tablets, some, such as the John and Annabella Logan marker of 1855, are more elaborate. The Logan monument is marble and consists of a stepped marble base carved with the family name and two panels with the names and birth and death dates of John and Annabella. From this base, two Doric columns rise to support a triangular pediment carved with an L and a floral garland. The Drury Dobbins marker, located in the front church yard and separated from the cemetery by a small parking area, dates from his 1847 death. The white marble monument consists of a square base carved with information about Dobbins, including his birth and death dates and his length of service as the church's minister, and a fabric-draped obelisk capped with a wreath.

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century markers are numerous. Many of these are small granite or marble obelisks. Standing tablets, some decorated with common motifs, such as an anchor, a hand reaching earthward, or a hand pointing heavenward, are plentiful. D.J. Hamrick of Boiling Springs carved the marker commemorating Berry Green's 1894 death. A shaped tympanum and delicate line work above and below the stone's writing enrich the marble tablet. The 1922 B.F. Blanton marker features an elliptical cartouche with a carving of two hands shaking, above which is carved the word "farewell." The bottom of Arthur V. Cooper's 1928 monument is enriched with a carving of a stone wall with an open gate. At the top of the monument a group of stylized, gabled buildings represents a city, above which a crown floats.

By far, the most common type of marker is a horizontally-oriented granite or marble monolith. These monuments first appear in the Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery during the 1920s and are still erected today. The top edge of most of these are arched or shaped. Some are relatively plain in design with only a surname carved into one side while others contain the deceased's names, associated dates, or a decorative border. These markers usually memorialize a couple, although smaller versions are used for individuals. Photographs have been inlaid into some examples while others feature Bible verses, religious images, club or society insignia, or in more recent examples, carved scenes representing an activity or place the deceased enjoyed, such as the mountains, trains, motorcycles, fishing, or the beach.



Figure 6: Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, facing north from the oldest section

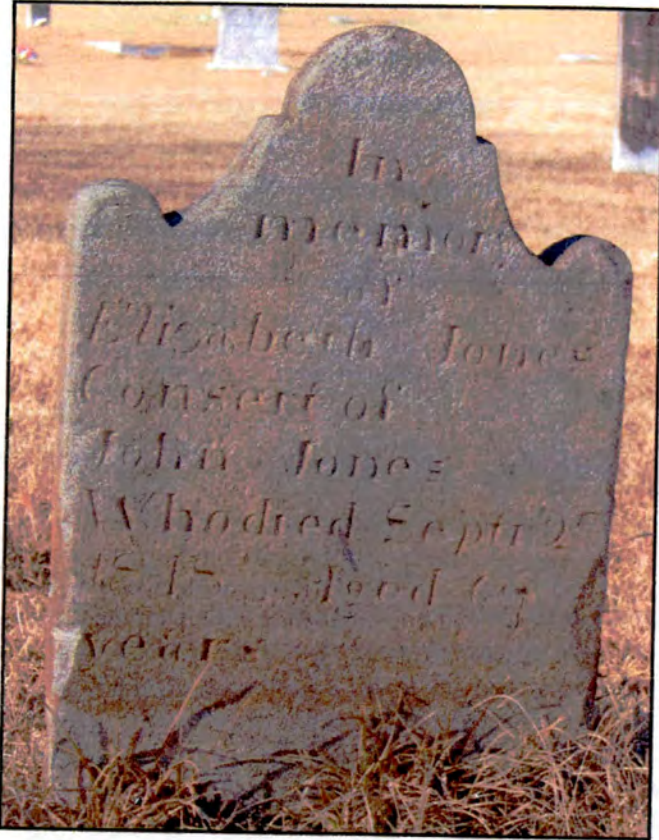


Figure 7: Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Elizabeth Jones, 1818



Figure 8: Blanton (probably John Blanton) marker, 1847



Figure 9:
Sandy Run Baptist
Church Cemetery, D.
D. Durham, 1818

Figure 10 (below): Sandy Run Baptist
Church Cemetery, Logan Family
monument (left), 1855, and Blanche
Logan Deaver marker (right), 1913.





Figure 11: Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Drury Dobbins monument, 1847



Figure 12, Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Fraser marker, 1949



Figure 13: Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, James Kenneth "Katfish" Humphries, 2005

Historic and Architectural Context

European settlers began establishing themselves in the vicinity of present-day Mooresboro during the mid-eighteenth century as part of a tidal wave of Scottish, Irish, and German-descended pioneers who came to western North Carolina from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia via the Great Wagon Road. In western Cleveland County, a handful of these settlers formed the Anabaptist Church of Sandy Run. Historic sources disagree on the date of the church's establishment, but the church formed in either 1772 or 1788. Early congregants resided across the region and owned land as far east as Kings Mountain, as far west as the North Pacolet and Green rivers, as far north as Knob Creek and First Broad River, and as far south as South Carolina. Surnames in early church records indicate that most members came from British origins. A few Germans peppered the congregation as did a small number of enslaved persons.¹⁴

The group initially met in members' homes but eventually constructed a meeting house on Sandy Run Creek near the Seaboard Railroad trestle (property #66 on the APE map, Figure 1), about a mile northeast from the current location. The congregation also established a burying ground at this site and local tradition states that the cemetery and its marked graves were extant into the 1930s.¹⁵

In 1804, the church purchased the land on which the present cemetery and building stands, but they may have moved here prior to buying the property because the deed indicated that a meeting house already stood on the property. A deed concerning the sale of the land one year earlier does not mention a building, but it does describe the land as straddling Meeting House Branch.¹⁶

¹⁴ Logan, 599, and DePriest, 1-2.

¹⁵ DePriest, 1.

¹⁶ Charles Breedlove to Anabaptist Church or Society of Sandy Run, May 22, 1804, Rutherford County Deed Book 22-23, page 664, and William Green to Charles Breedlove, 1803, Rutherford County Deed Book 22-23, page 119.

Based on the church's history, burials likely occurred on this property by 1804, if not before, but the earliest marked and legible graves date to 1818. The oldest commemorates the death of Elizabeth Jones on September 2, 1818. D. D. Durham was buried here after his death in December 1818. Adonirum Judson Jones died in January 1820, a few months short of his second birthday and John Jones, the husband of Elizabeth, was buried here in 1821. Other early burials include two Durham children in the 1830s.



Figure 14: Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery, Charles Durham marker, 1850

Graves were opened in the Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the cemetery remains open today. The bulk of the cemetery's marked burials date from the second half of the nineteenth century through the present day. This reflects both the growth of the congregation, the availability of more substantial markers, and the fact that over time, grave markers are often lost to decay, neglect, or vandalism.

Funerary art at the Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery measures the congregation's fashion awareness. The earliest markers are stylistically current within Piedmont North Carolina, but the use of the same early nineteenth century designs into the mid-nineteenth century, as on the 1849 stone of Emelia Susannah Jones, shows the reluctance of some church members to absorb more up-to-date designs. Other families, however, such as the Charles Durham family who remembered him with a fashionable standing tablet in 1850, chose considerably more stylish designs.

As the nineteenth century progressed, Sandy Run's members adopted regionally and nationally popular marker designs, including classical urns, obelisks, and columns as well as more dramatic but somewhat less elegant motifs such as pointing or beckoning hands, omnipotent eyes, and open gates. Like the early nineteenth designs repeated in the 1840s, however, these mid and late-nineteenth century designs stayed in use into the 1920s despite the presence of other, more up-to-date designs. The clasped hands on the B.F. Blanton marker from 1922 could easily date from the 1800s while the rustic appearance of Blanche Logan Deaver's 1913 marker demonstrates an awareness of Craftsman and Arts and Crafts sensibilities.

Cemeteries and Funerary Art in Cleveland County

Most of Cleveland County's cemeteries display collections of late-nineteenth and twentieth century grave markers common to cemeteries across the state. The county's cemeteries do contain, however, a notable number of early nineteenth, baroque tombstones, which illustrate the county's connections with South Carolina. While many Cleveland County settlers came to the area from points north, a sizeable contingency moved north from South Carolina and ties to that

state, and trend-setting Charleston, remained strong throughout the nineteenth century.¹⁷ In fact, a late-nineteenth century writer described the Broad River Baptist Association, which formed in 1800 with Sandy Run Baptist Church as one of its members, as consisting of churches “situated in the north-west corner of South Carolina, and in the adjoining parts of North Carolina.”¹⁸

Pennsylvanian John Caveny (1778-1856) came to York County, South Carolina around 1800 and began carving grave markers based on designs popular in Charleston. Caveny, his brother-in-law James Crawford, and their sons established a workshop that disseminated the baroque and neoclassical designs of Charleston across the south and southwest of North Carolina’s Piedmont.¹⁹ Based on examples of their work published in *Sticks and Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*, it appears that at least three cemeteries in Cleveland County contain their work. Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery in southeast Cleveland County showcases a remarkable collection of these stones. Of over one hundred legible markers in that cemetery, most date from the 1810s through the 1850s, and at least nine appear to be the work of the Caveny-Crawford workshop; further research may reveal that even more stones came from the Caveny-Crawford workshop. Other pre-Civil War stones are the work of carvers emulating them, or the work of other craftsmen familiar with the tombstones popular in cosmopolitan, urban areas such as Charleston, Savannah, or Wilmington.



Figures 15 and 16: Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Patterson marker (left), 1805 and Hambright marker (right), 1826

The cemetery at Mount Harmony Methodist, an eighteenth century congregation in western Cleveland County, contains only a few markers, but here too, the number of baroque markers and their technical and artistic merit is notable. John Caveny’s distinctive curving treatment of the word “sacred” appears on the 1833 Mary Wells marker. JHC, whose full name is not known,

¹⁷ Weathers, 19-20 and Bishir and Southern, 471.

¹⁸ Logan, 2.

¹⁹ M. Ruth Little, *Sticks and Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 121-122 and 126-127.

signed his work on the 1844 marker of Finny Wells and her infant son, Daniel. The cemetery also contains a mostly-illegible double marker with a baroque arrangement of a low, centered arch flanked by two larger round caps or discoids.

The large cemetery at Zion Baptist Church, founded in 1818 as a mission church of Sandy Run Baptist Church and located near Polkville,²⁰ contains hundreds of later nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first century markers, but it also features about ten early nineteenth century markers, two of which may be products of the Caveny-Crawford workshop.

While Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery contains a good collection of nineteenth century markers including some baroque examples from the first decades of the century, Sandy Run's early markers do not exhibit the artistic and technical expertise found in the markers at at least three other cemeteries in the county. Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery contains a variety of late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century markers that is most likely unmatched in the county. Additionally, while Sandy Run's later nineteenth century and early twentieth century markers are good examples of their types, the array of Victorian, classical, neoclassical, Art Deco, and Moderne markers at Zion Baptist Church Cemetery displays significantly higher artistic merit.²¹

National Register Evaluation

The Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contributing to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery does contain early grave markers, but other, older cemeteries with more early gravemarkers more clearly demonstrate an association with early exploration, settlement or development in Cleveland County.

The Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* The Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* Cemeteries at Mount

²⁰ Logan, 603.

²¹ Please see Appendix IV for photographs of Shiloh, Mount Harmony, and Zion cemeteries.

Harmony Methodist Church, Zion Baptist Church and most notably at the site of Shiloh Presbyterian Church display remarkable collections of markers of considerably higher artistic and technical merit than the Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery. Shiloh, Mount Harmony, and Zion all contain markers that appear to be the work of stone carvers identified in *Sticks and Stones: Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers*. Additionally, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery and Zion Baptist Church Cemetery, the number of early nineteenth century markers also outnumbers the Sandy Run group. Please see Appendix IV for photographs from Mount Harmony, Zion, and Shiloh cemeteries.

The Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of funeral practices, funerary art, or cemetery design.

The Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery **does not meet** Criterion Consideration A because it does not derive *its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.*

The Sandy Run Baptist Church Cemetery **does not meet** Criterion Consideration D because it does not derive *its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.*

Properties Evaluated and Recommended Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Flora Burrus House

#64 on the Project Vicinity and Area of Potential Effects Map (Figure 1)

Location and Setting

Western Cleveland County's topography is typical of the southwestern Piedmont: cultivated fields and stands of woods criss-crossed by creeks and streams spread across rolling hills, some of which are relatively steep. Frequent plateaus yield expansive views of the surrounding countryside. Mooresboro, which is situated in western Cleveland County, is typical of small towns across North Carolina: streets lined with houses and churches radiate out from a small central commercial core and the Flora Burrus House is located on one of these streets at 202 East Main Street. The house is situated east of Mooresboro's commercial core on a flat parcel from which East Main Street begins a downhill descent as it travels east and then northeast to US Highway 74. A narrow yard is situated between the house and East Main Street. Mature cedar trees flank concrete steps that ascend to the yard from the street. An old holly tree rises at the porch's northeast corner, and other mature shrubs and trees stand close to the dwelling. An open field stretches away from the yard to the west and south. To the east, a narrow vacant lot occupies the space between the Burrus House and the dwelling at 210 East Main Street. Another circa 1900 house stands to the north, across the street.

Property Description

The Flora Burrus House is a traditional late-nineteenth century I-house: a two-story, four-room dwelling with one room on either side of a center hallway on both floors. A one-story ell extends from the rear elevation. Weatherboards cover the entire dwelling. At the front corners of the main block (the north and east corners), the weatherboards terminate at molded cornerboards; cornerboards on the rear corners are plain. Two interior brick chimneys rise through the main block's roof indicating the location of the partitions that create the center hall. These chimneys are finished with stucco which conforms to the outlines of corbelling around the tops of the chimneys and to the outlines of paired cross-shaped motifs on each elevation of the chimneys.

The façade is composed of three bays. At the upper level, six-over-six sash windows occupy each bay. On the first floor level, windows are located in each outer bay flanking a double-leaf, four-panel door surrounded by rectangular sidelights and a transom. A one-story, shed roof porch with turned posts extends across the façade and wraps around each gable end. Single, six-over-six sash windows pierce the main block's gable ends at both the first and second story levels.

The main block features modest Italianate references. Scrolled brackets punctuate the eave, gable returns, and wide flat frieze. Molded, triangular pediments, each accented with a centered lozenge, cap all the main block's windows.

A rear ell extends to the south. Oral tradition indicates that this section was constructed first, before the Burrus family purchased the property. Deed research did not confirm or deny this assertion and the interior was not available to the investigator. German siding covers the gabled ell and engaged porches flank it; the west porch has been enclosed. The ell's east elevation, sheltered by an engaged porch, contains a pair of four-over-four sash windows similar to those seen on other late-nineteenth century I-houses in Mooresboro. The east elevation also contains a

six-panel door of indeterminate age set into a relatively deep casing, which may indicate log or timber frame construction. A pair of small, twentieth-century, six-over-six sash windows pierce the ell's south elevation. Also on the south elevation, storm windows occupy the south end of the enclosed west porch. The porch enclosure, formed from storm windows and plain weatherboards, obscures the original west elevation. A steeply-pitched, shed roof porch that extends from the ell's west elevation across the main block's south elevation is also enclosed. This porch terminates at a lattice-enclosed well house that occupies the space between this porch's west end and the end of the main block's front porch. A concrete block flue rises through the center of the ell's roof ridge. The ell's east roof slope kicks out near its outer edge to engage the east porch. The ell's west roof slope also features a second pitch, which begins at a higher point, closer to the ridgeline.



Figure 17: Flora Burrus House, northwest corner



Figure 18: Flora Burrus House, north elevation



Figure 19: Flora Burrus House, east gable end



Figure 20: Flora Burrus House, rear ell east elevation



Figure 21: Flora Burrus House, south elevation



Figure 22: Flora Burrus House, rear ell west elevation



Figure 23: Flora Burrus House, north elevation front door detail



Figure 24: Flora Burrus House, eave and window detail

Historic and Architectural Context

For a fuller history of Mooresboro and architectural context of the town and county, please see the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report for TIP #R-4045 that NCDOT architectural historian Richard Silverman prepared in 2002.

European settlement of the Mooresboro area started in the mid-eighteenth century and by the late eighteenth century, enough settlers dotted the countryside to form churches, as evidenced by the histories of Sandy Run Baptist Church (1772 or 1788), Shiloh Presbyterian Church (1780), and Mount Harmony Methodist Church (1791). Most people living in Cleveland County during the late eighteenth century and throughout most of the nineteenth century were subsistence farmers with some engaging in cash crop cultivation or local mercantile businesses.²²

The town of Mooresboro took its name in the 1870s from Lem Moore, an early settler. Prompted by the expected arrival of two rail lines, Mooresboro's residents incorporated in 1885. In 1886, workers completed construction of the railroads through Mooresboro: a line that became part of Seaboard Railroad and linked Rutherfordton and Wilmington and a route between Rock Hill, South Carolina, and Marion that eventually came under control of Southern Railway.²³

²² DePriest, 44, and Weathers, 162.

²³ DePriest, 45, and Weathers, 162.

The railroads brought economic prosperity to Mooresboro and sparked a building boom that produced the Mooresboro lodge and commercial building and numerous houses.²⁴ Although a few other house forms and types stand in Mooresboro, the most commonly constructed, based on extant residences in the town, was the I-house, a form which reached its height of popularity in the late nineteenth century just as the South was reaching the zenith of New South idealism.

During the New South era, North Carolina's railroad network spread by leaps and bounds. Towns emerged in places where previously there had only been fields or trees. Small crossroads became towns and towns blossomed into cities. Booster-ism and civic pride permeated even the tiniest of villages. In rural areas, subsistence farmers entered a cash-based economy and built new houses or expanded old ones, often choosing the I-house form. The I-house also became the form of choice for builders and owners in the state's smaller towns, such as Mooresboro.²⁵

The I-house is a two-story, four-room house with two rooms flanking a hallway on each level. Owners and builders always oriented the house so that the wide elevation served as the façade. This made the grandest and boldest statement possible and gave the owner the most surface area onto which he could apply as much up-to-date ornamentation, now more cheaply available thanks to the railroads, as he desired or could afford. While I-houses had been constructed throughout the nineteenth century across North Carolina, the late nineteenth century proved to be its heyday. For homeowners who could not afford a full-blown Queen Anne house with asymmetrical massing, odd angles, and unusual window shapes, for homeowners fearful of ostentation, and for builders who had been building I-houses since earlier in the nineteenth century, the I-house offered the perfect combination of affordability and familiarity through which the owner could indicate his participation in the exuberant New South era.

The Burrus family was part of that movement in Mooresboro. H.C. Burrus served as Mooresboro's station master and operated a tobacco factory from 1878 to about 1895, during which time he traveled as far south as Americus, Georgia peddling his plug and pipe tobacco. He also held the office of second warden in the Mooresboro Masonic Lodge when townsmen founded it in 1885. Burrus began buying land in Mooresboro in 1884. Eventually he acquired eight lots, almost all of which were an acre in size or less. Deed references record the presence of a store building on one lot and one mentions Burrus' own store. It is likely that he used some of the lots to build rental housing and sold or planned to sell some of the other parcels for a profit.²⁶

Burrus made the only purchase involving more than an acre in June 1886 when he acquired two and three-fourths acres from A.W. and Nancy Hamrick for \$150.²⁷ Based on a later deed reference, in which Burrus was buying adjacent land, this 1886 transaction records Burrus' purchase of the land on which the Flora Burrus House now stands. Oral tradition states that Burrus constructed the main block of the Flora Burrus House in 1897 as an addition to an older

²⁴ The 2002 Historic Architectural Survey Report for TIP #R-4045 documented a Mooresboro Historic District that contains the greatest concentration of the town's historic resources.

²⁵ Bishir and Southern, 42 and 62.

²⁶ DePriest, 45-46, Weathers, 182, and Cleveland County Deed Book T, page 148; Cleveland County Deed Book T, page 417; Cleveland County Deed Book OO, page 515; Cleveland County Deed Book ZZ, page 69; Cleveland County Deed Book YY, page 46; Cleveland County Deed Book XX, page 475; Cleveland County Deed Book DDD, page 106; and Cleveland County Deed Book 3-X, page 331.

²⁷ A.W. and Nancy Hamrick to H.C. Burrus, June 9, 1886, Cleveland County Deed Book T, page 417. It is not clear who the Hamricks purchased the lot from; A.W. Hamrick bought two tracts in Cleveland prior to 1886: one contained fifty-eight acres (Deed Book S, page 481) and one contained 106 acres (Deed Book Y, page 178).

dwelling.²⁸ The 1886 deed does not mention a house on the lot, but a one or two room log or heavy frame dwelling could have been standing on the lot at that time and may be now encased in the rear ell now. In any case, the main block's architecture indicates that Burrus constructed this dwelling after 1886.

In 1933, Burrus and his wife Mary sold to their daughters, Elma B. Harris and Flora Burrus, one and one-fourth acres, which was "the lot where on my house stands known as the H.C. Burrus homeplace."²⁹ Flora Burrus lived in the house from her birth in 1902 to her death in 1991. Late in her life, Flora married C.H. Kennedy.³⁰ Fred and Barbara Fitch purchased the house from Flora Burrus Kennedy's estate in December 1991 and Barbara Fitch became the sole owner in 2001.³¹

National Register Evaluation

The Flora Burrus House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contributing to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.* There are no significant events associated with the Flora Burrus House that possess National Register significance.

The Flora Burrus House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.* The Flora Burrus House does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Flora Burrus House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Flora Burrus House retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period, in this case, a late-nineteenth I-house. While a healthy stock of I-houses remain across Cleveland County and in Mooresboro, including examples in the Mooresboro Historic District proposed in the 2002 Historic Architectural

²⁸ Barbara Fitch, interview with the author, February 1, 2006.

²⁹ H.C. and Mary Burrus to Flora Burrus et al, December 8, 1933, Cleveland County Deed Book 4-C, page 466.

³⁰ Barbara Fitch, interview with the author, February 1, 2006.

³¹ Flora Burrus Kennedy to Fred and Barbara Fitch, December 4, 1991, Cleveland County Deed Book 1105, page 2173, and Fred Fitch to Barbara Fitch, April 27, 2001, Cleveland County Deed Book 1295, page 1331.

Resources Survey Report for TIP #R-4045, unaltered examples are rare. Several I-houses in Mooresboro and its vicinity display Italianate references similar to those of the Flora Burrus House, but the Flora Burrus House displays a higher degree of architectural integrity and higher artistic value than other examples. Vacant lots and buildings that would be considered noncontributing occupy the lots between the Burrus House and the proposed Mooresboro Historic District, prohibiting inclusion of the Burrus House in the district.

The Flora Burrus House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contributing to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Flora Burrus House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

Boundary Description and Justification

Between adjacent lots, the proposed boundary of the Flora Burrus House follows the parcel line of the property on which the house now stands; along East Main Street, Sandy Run Church Road, and along the cross street between those two streets the boundary follows the existing street right-of-way. This is the parcel associated with the dwelling since 1933 when Flora Burrus took ownership of the dwelling. It includes the yard immediately surrounding the dwelling and the larger field area beside and behind the house. The lot is Cleveland County parcel number 31444 and the boundary is illustrated on the following map (Figure 25).

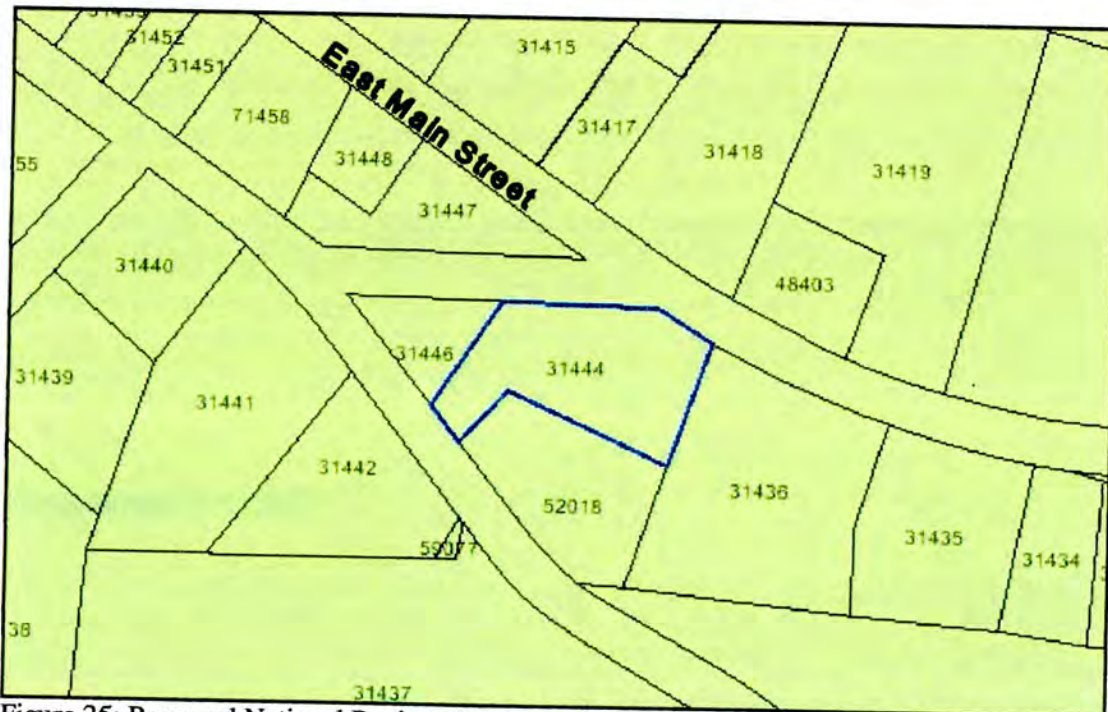


Figure 25: Proposed National Register Boundary for the Flora Burrus House. The parcel boundary and National Register boundary are shown in blue. Map based on Cleveland County Tax Map, parcel number 31444, accessed online at <http://arcims2.webgis.net/nc/cleveland/default.asp>.

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Appendix I

Concurrence form for Properties Not Eligible for the
National Register of Historic Places

Federal Aid # NIIF-74(40)

TIP# R-4045

County: Cleveland

**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: New Interchange at US 74 in the town of Mooresboro
see also concurrence form dated 1-3-06

On January 31, 2006 representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
 North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
 Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
 Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
 Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 56, 58-63 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. *65-66*
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. *(Attach any notes or documents as needed)*

Signed:

David Wood 1-31-06
Representative, NCDOT Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

David J. [unclear] 1/31/06
Representative, HPO Date

Renee Hedhill-Ealey 1-31-06
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

Evaluate 57064

Appendix II

Photographs of properties Not Eligible for the National
Register of Historic Places



#56
House, ca. 1850; ca. 1900
R-4045 Cleveland County



#58
House, ca. 1885
R-4045 Cleveland County



#58
House, ca. 1885
R-4045 Cleveland County



#58
House, ca. 1885
R-4045 Cleveland County



#59
William and Nora Leicester House (CL 120), ca. 1931
R-4045 Cleveland County



#59
William and Nora Leicester House (CL 120), ca. 1931
R-4045 Cleveland County



#60
Logan Farm (CL 123), ca. 1900
R-4045 Cleveland County



#60
Logan Farm (CL 123), ca. 1900
R-4045 Cleveland County



#61
House, ca. 1930
R-4045 Cleveland County



#62
House (CL113), ca. 1925
R-4045 Cleveland County



#63
Octavia Scruggs House (CL 113), ca. 1890
R-4045 Cleveland County



#65
House, ca. 1945
R-4045 Cleveland County



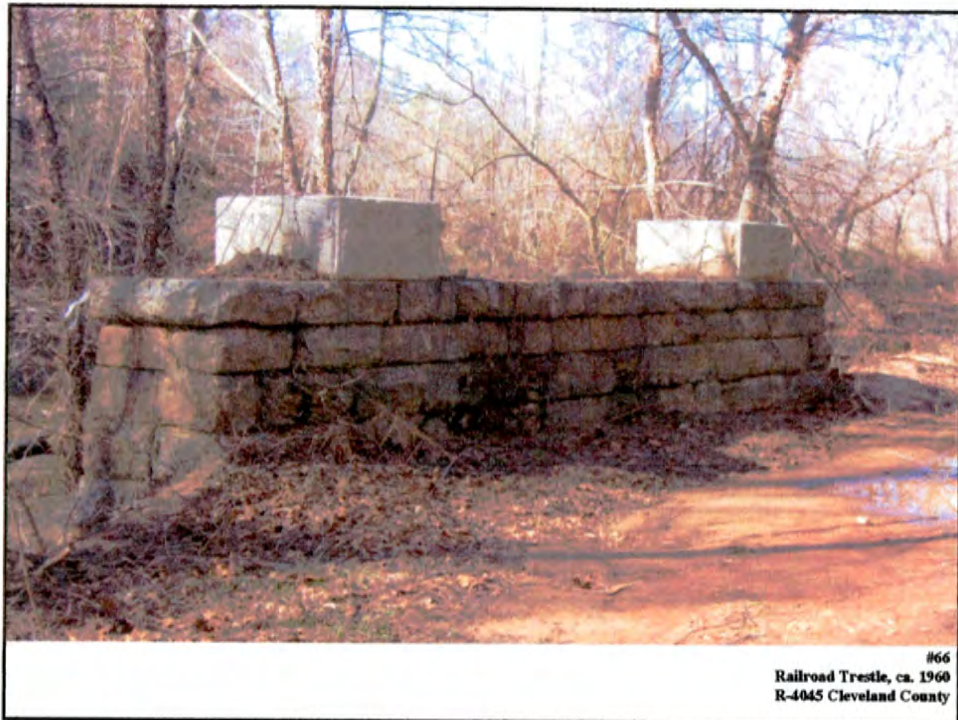
#66
Railroad Trestle, ca. 1960
R-4045 Cleveland County



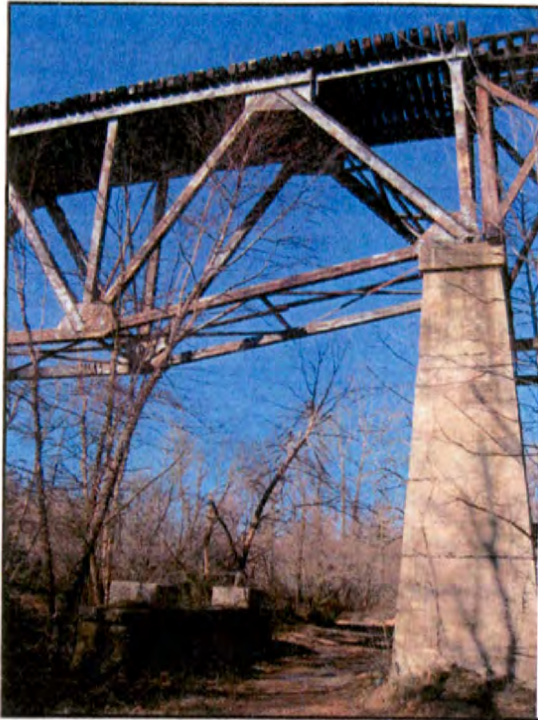
#66
Railroad Trestle, ca. 1960
R-4045 Cleveland County



#66
Railroad Trestle, ca. 1960
R-4045 Cleveland County



#66
Railroad Trestle, ca. 1960
R-4045 Cleveland County



#66
Railroad Trestle, ca. 1960
R-4045 Cleveland County

Appendix III

**Photographs of Comparative Resources: Mid-Twentieth
Century Church Buildings in Cleveland County**



Elizabeth Baptist Church, ca. 1955, outskirts of Shelby



Hoey Memorial United Methodist Church, ca. 1950, outskirts of Shelby



Patterson Springs Baptist Church, ca. 1955, NC 226 between Grover and Shelby



Mount Harmony Methodist Church, 1942, Polkville vicinity



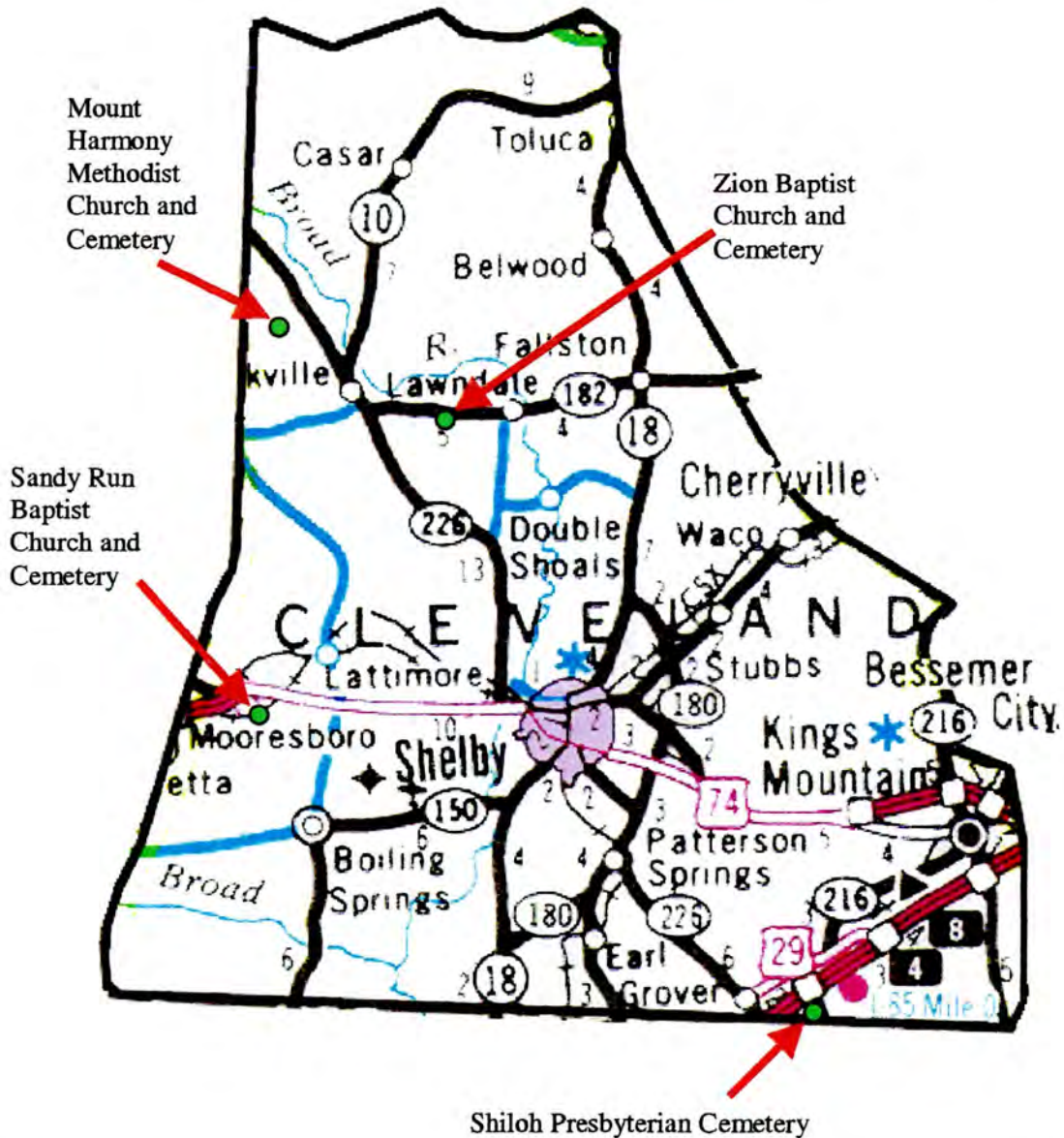
Zion Baptist Church, 1953, Polkville vicinity



Polkville United Methodist Church, Polkville, 1922, stone added 1952

Appendix IV

**Photographs and Maps of Comparative Resources: Early
Nineteenth Century Cemeteries in Cleveland County**



	<p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SECTION</p>	<p>N no scale</p>
<p>MAP SHOWING SANDY RUN BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY AND THE LOCATIONS OF OTHER EARLY CEMETERIES IN CLEVELAND COUNTY</p>		



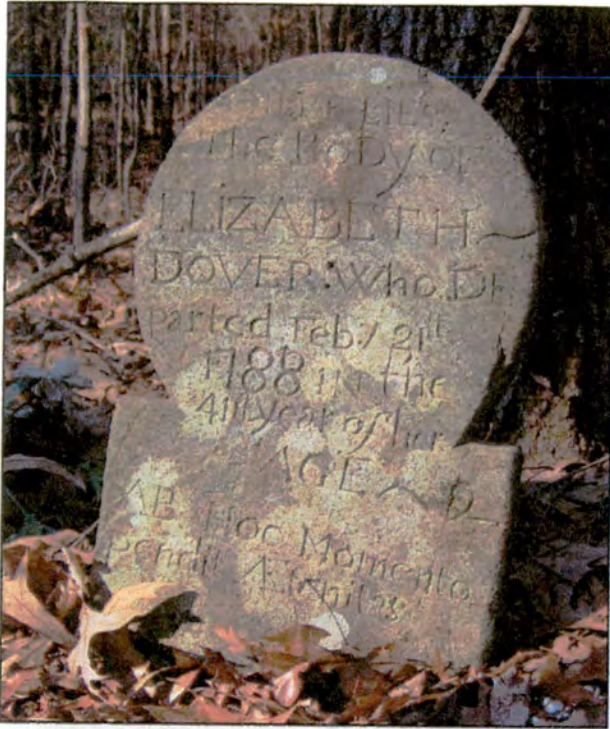
Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery





Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery





Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery





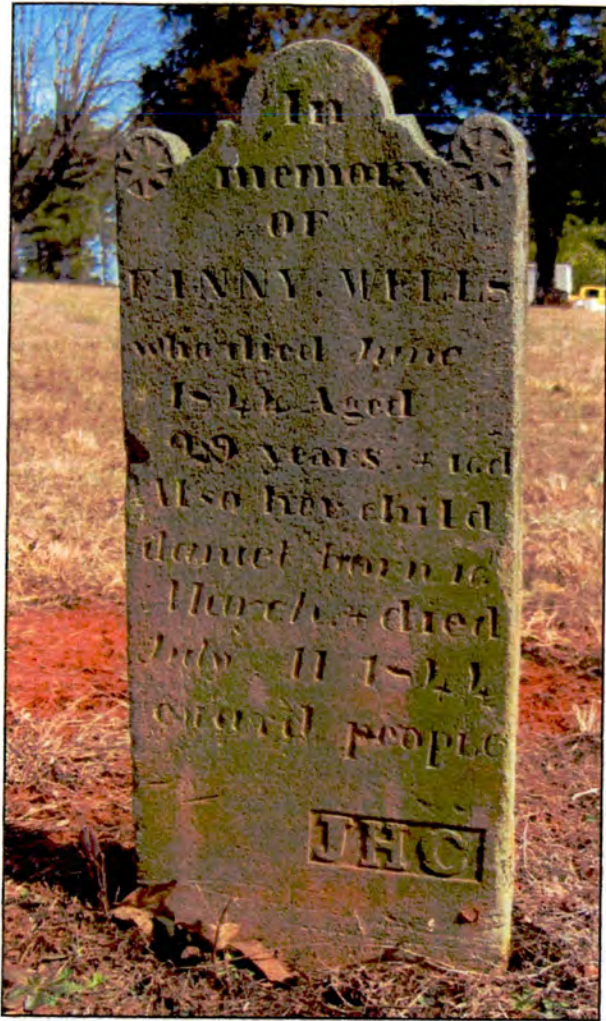
Shiloh Presbyterian Church Cemetery





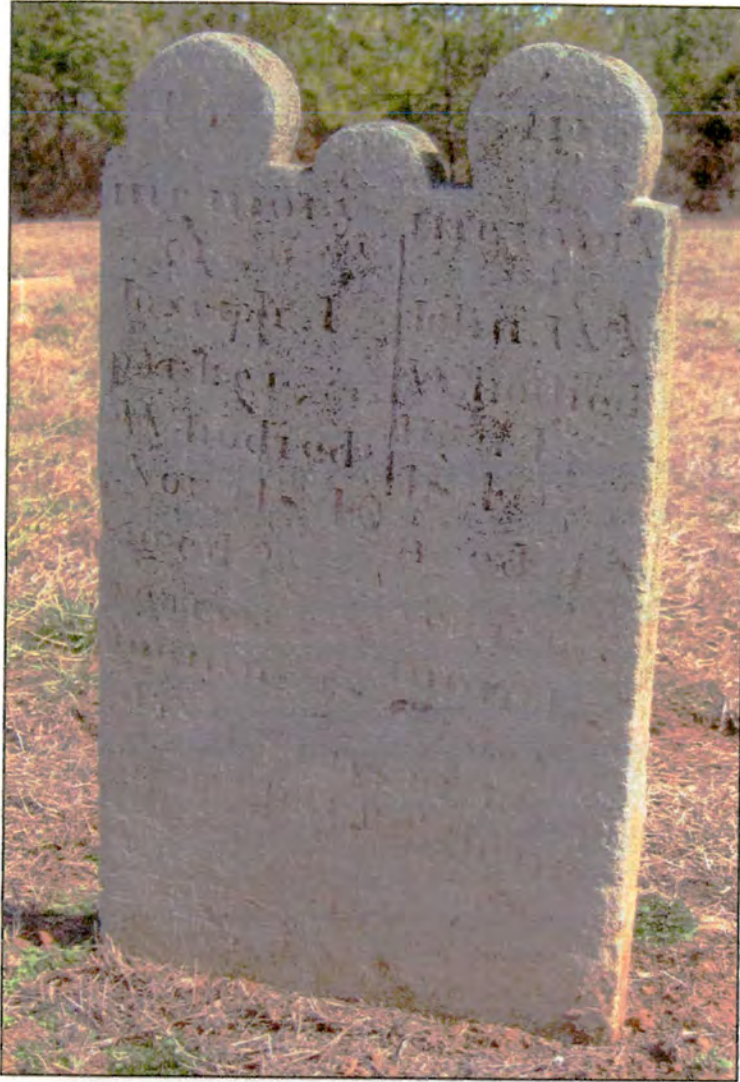
Mount Harmony Methodist Church Cemetery





Mount Harmony Methodist Church
Cemetery





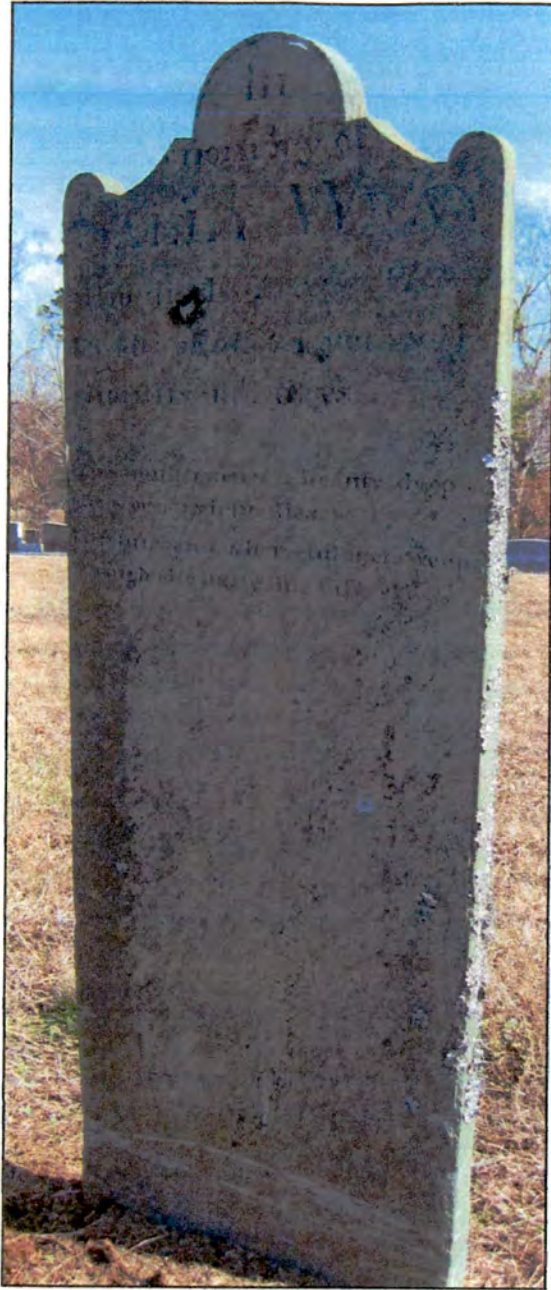
Mount Harmony Methodist
Church Cemetery





Zion Baptist Church Cemetery





Zion Baptist Church Cemetery



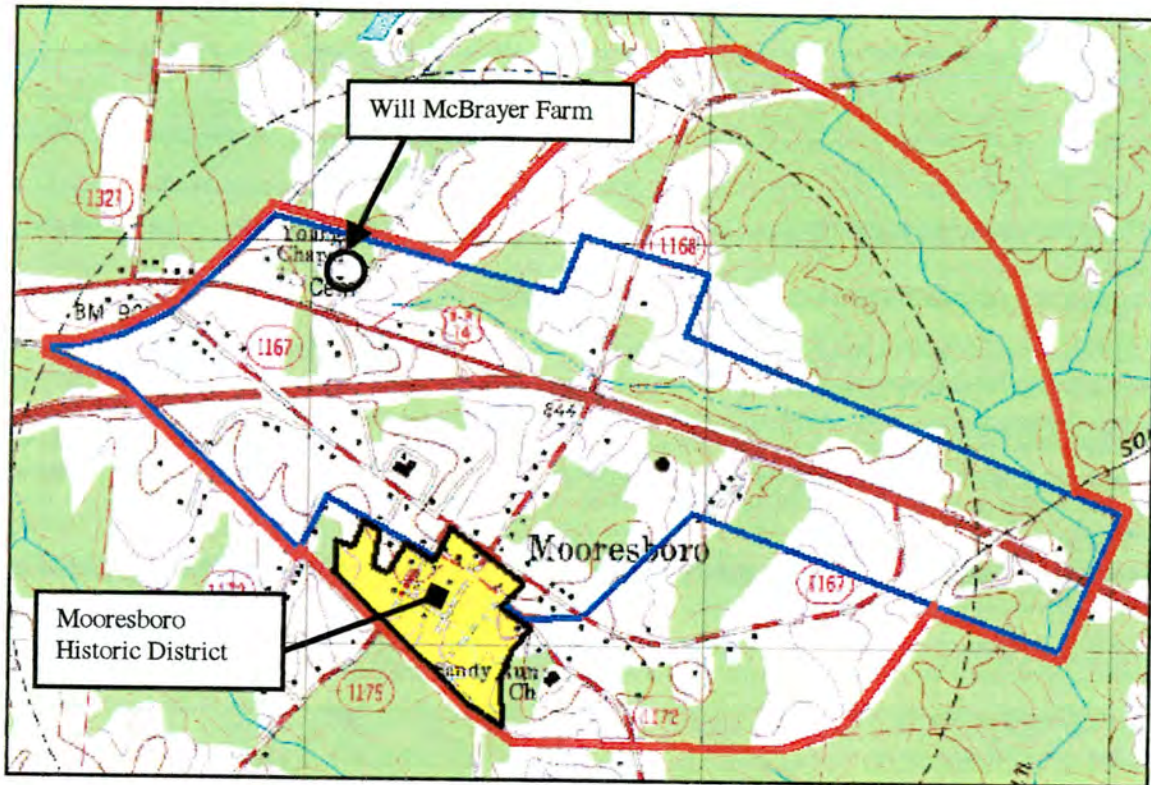






Zion Baptist Church Cemetery



Appendix V

**Map Showing the Locations of Properties Determined
Eligible for the National Register in 2002**



	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE GROUP	 2006 APE  2002 APE	 N no scale
	R-4045 US 74 West of SR 1167 to East of SR 1168 Mooresboro, Cleveland County, NC		
Map Showing the Locations of Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register in 2002			