



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James G. Martin, Governor
Patric Dorsey, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

September 30, 1992

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for US 601 from
South Carolina line to US 74, Union County, R-
2616, F-35-1(1), 8.1690301, ER 93-7337

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of September 4, 1992, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Suzanne Pickens of Greiner, Inc., 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:

Monroe Country Club and Lake Lee Dam (No. 5, 6):

Criterion A--The complex is significant in the area of entertainment and recreation. Criterion C--The complex is an excellent example of the high quality of design and workmanship done during Depression era federal works programs.

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Henry Griffin House (No. 25):

The house has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

Farm Complex (No. 37):

The farm complex lacks integrity and setting.

Rollins House (No. 42):

The house has undergone numerous character-altering changes and lacks integrity and setting.

Nicholas L. Graf
September 30, 1992, Page 2

Until additional information for the properties listed below is provided, we are unable to make a determination of their eligibility for the National Register:

Evans-Whitt House (No. 46)

Ervin Thomas House (No. 49)

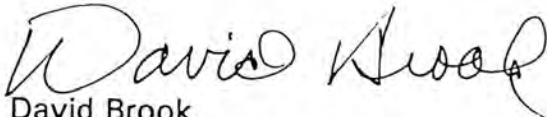
Harrison Lee House (No. 55)

In general the report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior. Specific concerns and/or corrections which need to be addressed in the preparation of a final report are attached for the author's use.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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.

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Attachment

cc: L. J. Ward
B. Church
Suzanne Pickens

bc: Highway
✓ Southern/Stancil
County
RF

**An Historic Architectural Survey Report
for**

**WIDENING US 601 FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LINE
TO
US 74, UNION COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. R-2616
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1690301
FEDERAL AID NO. F-35-1 (1)**

**Prepared By:
Suzanne S. Pickens
James R. Snodgrass
Marvin A. Brown**

**GREINER, INC.
4630 Paragon Park Road
Raleigh, North Carolina 27604-3174
(919) 876-2760**

Prepared for:

**THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
AND
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**September 1993
Revised December 1993**

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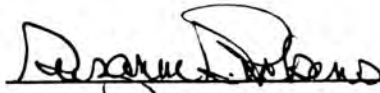
Revised Report and Addendum
December 1993

Prepared By:
Suzanne S. Pickens
James R. Snodgrass
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Suzanne S. Pickens
Senior Architectural Historian

12-20-93

Date



Historic Architectural Resources Section

12-23-93

Date

II. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing to widen an approximately 12.4 mile section of US 601 in Union County to a four-lane divided facility from the South Carolina state line to SR 1003. A five-lane curb and gutter section is anticipated from SR 1003 to US 74 near Monroe. The project may involve some vertical realignment to increase sight distances and will necessitate the widening or replacement of Bridge No. 15 over Richardson Creek below the Lake Lee Dam. There are also culverts over Wicker Branch and Lanes Creek that may need to be widened to accommodate the additional width of the new construction. Three intersections are scheduled for improvements: SR 1003 (White Store Road), SR 1951 and SR 2110 (Mountain Springs Church Road and McManus Circle), and SR 1940 and SR 2111 (Belk Mill Road).

Greiner, Inc. conducted an historic architectural survey of the US 601 widening project. This work was performed under an open-end contract with NCDOT, and had the following goals: (1) to determine the "area of potential effect" (APE) for the highway widening project; (2) to identify all historic resources within this area; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register Criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of background research focusing on the historical and architectural development and significance of the areas of Union County through which this section of US 601 runs. Following this research, a field survey of the general project area was undertaken. The survey was conducted by automobile as well as on foot to locate and evaluate significant properties in the general survey area, and to determine the APE of the proposed road widening.

A total of fifty-five (55) resources considered to be fifty years old or older were identified within the APE. Five of these properties were previously identified during the 1983-1984 survey of Union County and 1988-89 update survey of the City of Monroe. Five properties were described and evaluated by Greiner, Inc. in the Survey Report. Two of the properties, the Monroe Country Club (UN779, #5) and Lake Lee Dam (UN860, #6), had been previously recorded. An additional three properties which were identified by Greiner, Inc. were also included in the report. Considered in their historic context as a complex, the Monroe Country Club and Lake Lee Dam (UN779, #5 and UN860, #6) appear to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places meeting Criterion A and C.

The *Addendum* contains a description and evaluation of the other three properties (UN113, UN385, UN211)*, which were previously identified in the countywide survey. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office requested descriptions and evaluations for an additional five properties (#s 2, 9, 10, 43)*, based on the Photographic Inventory for Widening US 601 from the South Carolina State Line to US 74, Union County, North Carolina (January 1992). Two of these properties, Lake Lee Service and Grocery (#9) and Center United Methodist Church (#20), appear to be potentially eligible for the National Register.

PROPERTIES EVALUATED WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

Property and Status

Page

A. Properties Listed In or Determined Eligible For the National Register

Properties Listed in the National Register:

None

North Carolina Study List Properties:

None

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register:

Monroe Country Club (UN779) (#5) and Lake Lee Dam (UN860) (#6), US 601 IX-2

Properties Locally Designated:

Monroe Country Club (UN779) (#5), US 601 IX-2

B. Properties Not Considered Eligible for the National Register:

Henry Griffin House (#25), US 601 IX-10
 Farm Complex (#37), US 601 IX-14
 Rollins House (#42), US 601 IX-18

C. Properties Evaluated in Addendum

Lake Lee Service and Grocery (#9), US 601*
 Center United Methodist Church (#20), SR 1003*
 Marcus Bruce Liles, Sr. House and Outbuilding (#2), US 601*
 Former Seed House, Collins and Pierce Cotton Gin (#10), SR 1003*
 House and Outbuilding, 5313 Old Pageland Road (#43), US 601*
 Evans-Whitt House (UN113) (#46), US 601*
 Ervin Thomas House (UN385) (#49), SR 2112*
 Harrison Lee House (UN211) (#55), SR 1005*

*See *Addendum*; properties for which the North Carolina SHPO requested additional information are marked with an asterisk and the information is provided in a separately bound *Addendum*.

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	Henry Griffin House (#25), US 601	
	Farm Complex (#37), US 601	
	Rollins House (#42), US 601	
	C. Properties Evaluated in the <i>Addendum</i>	
	Lake Lee Service and Grocery (#9), US 601*	
	Center United Methodist Church (#20), SR 1003*	
	Marcus Bruce Liles, Sr. House and Outbuilding (#2), US 601*	
	Former Seed House, Collins and Pierce Cotton Gin (#10), SR 1003*	
	House and Outbuilding, 5313 Old Pageland Road (#43), US 601*	
	Evans-Whitt House (UN113) (#46), US 601*	
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	Former Seed House, Collins and Pierce Cotton Gin (#10), SR 1003*	
	House and Outbuilding, 5313 Old Pageland Road (#43), US 601*	
	Evans-Whitt House (UN113) (#46), US 601*	
	Ervin Thomas House (UN385) (#49), SR 2112*	
	Harrison Lee House (UN211) (#55), SR 1005*	

V. INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing to widen US 601 between the South Carolina state line and US 74 near Monroe, Union County, North Carolina (R-2616) (Figure V.1). This federally-funded project consists of widening the present road to a four-lane divided facility from the South Carolina state line to SR 1003. A five-lane curb and gutter section is anticipated from SR 1003 to US 74 near Monroe. It is proposed that three intersections will need to be improved, some vertical realignment may be necessary, and the bridge over Richardson Creek will need to be replaced or widened. Two additional culverts will require further study to determine whether or not they are of sufficient width for the widening project. Highway 601 is locally known as Pageland Road or Old Pageland Road.

This report presents the results of an historic architectural survey of the US 601 widening project area of potential effect. The survey was conducted for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, Planning and Environmental Branch by Greiner, Inc. This survey report was prepared according to guidelines set forth by the North Carolina Department of Transportation and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. The dates of the fieldwork for the survey were October 28-31, 1991.

The work plan for this architectural survey is presented in Appendix A. Briefly, an architectural survey within the area of potential effect associated with the widening of US 601 was necessary for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and 36 CFR 800. In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations, the work plan included the following items: (1) historical and architectural background research focusing on the project area (portions of Monroe, Buford, and Lanes Creek Townships in Union County); (2) fieldwork within the survey area to identify the location of properties listed in or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; (3) determination of the "area of potential effect" (defined as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist); and (4) preparation of a report describing the project, the survey process and the conclusions of the survey.

The "area of potential effect" (APE) (Figure V.2) was delineated on the Monroe (Figure V.3a), Wingate (Figure V.3b), and Pageland SC-NC (Figure V.3c) USGS topographic maps. At the northern terminus of the project, the APE is defined by US Highway 74 at its intersection with US 601 (Plate V.1). This area is characterized by intensive commercial development along US 74 and by residential and light commercial and institutional uses on and in the immediate vicinity of US 601. A municipally owned golf course, Monroe Country Club, is bisected by US 601. The original ca. 1936 club house, support buildings, and front nine holes are located to the west of US 601. Adjacent to the golf course are Richardson Creek, the Lake Lee Dam and Lake Lee. The highway is carried over Richardson Creek by a 1946 deck-and-girder reinforced concrete bridge.

The recently completed back nine holes of the golf course are east of US 601 and Richardson Creek and are reached by a paved cart path running along Richardson Creek and under the bridge. Residential development and three commercial buildings are located along 601 south of the golf course. Residential development is also located along SR 1003 and roads both parallel and perpendicular to US 601. Highway 601 curves for approximately two miles from its

intersection with US 74 and then proceeds along a straight route in a southeasterly direction to the South Carolina state line.

For the most part, the highway passes through rural areas crossing older roads and is characterized by sporadic modern rural residential and commercial development. Several older homes and farmsteads are located directly on US 601. According to at least one resident, her mother insisted on the family farmhouse being reoriented away from the road when 601 was originally constructed. Several churches and small cemeteries are located within the APE along with older rural dwellings located on adjacent roads. The highway roughly parallels the Old Cheraw Road shown on a 1907 map of Union County (Figure V.4) This historic map indicates that much of the land in the area was farmland. This fact, in addition to the number of tenant farms shown, may account for the lack of concentrations of historic resources along what was basically an historic trade route.

The APE is characterized by the gently rolling terrain typical of the North Carolina Lower Piedmont Region (Plate V.2). However, as is also typical of Union County, there are vast expanses of relatively flat land and densely wooded areas. By and large, it is the lay of the land which determined the APE with the boundary running along contour and tree lines. The boundary runs relatively close to the existing road for most of the project. In those cases it diverges more than an average of 1000 feet from the road, it can be attributed to an expanse of cleared, flat land, usually affording an unobstructed view of a surveyed property.

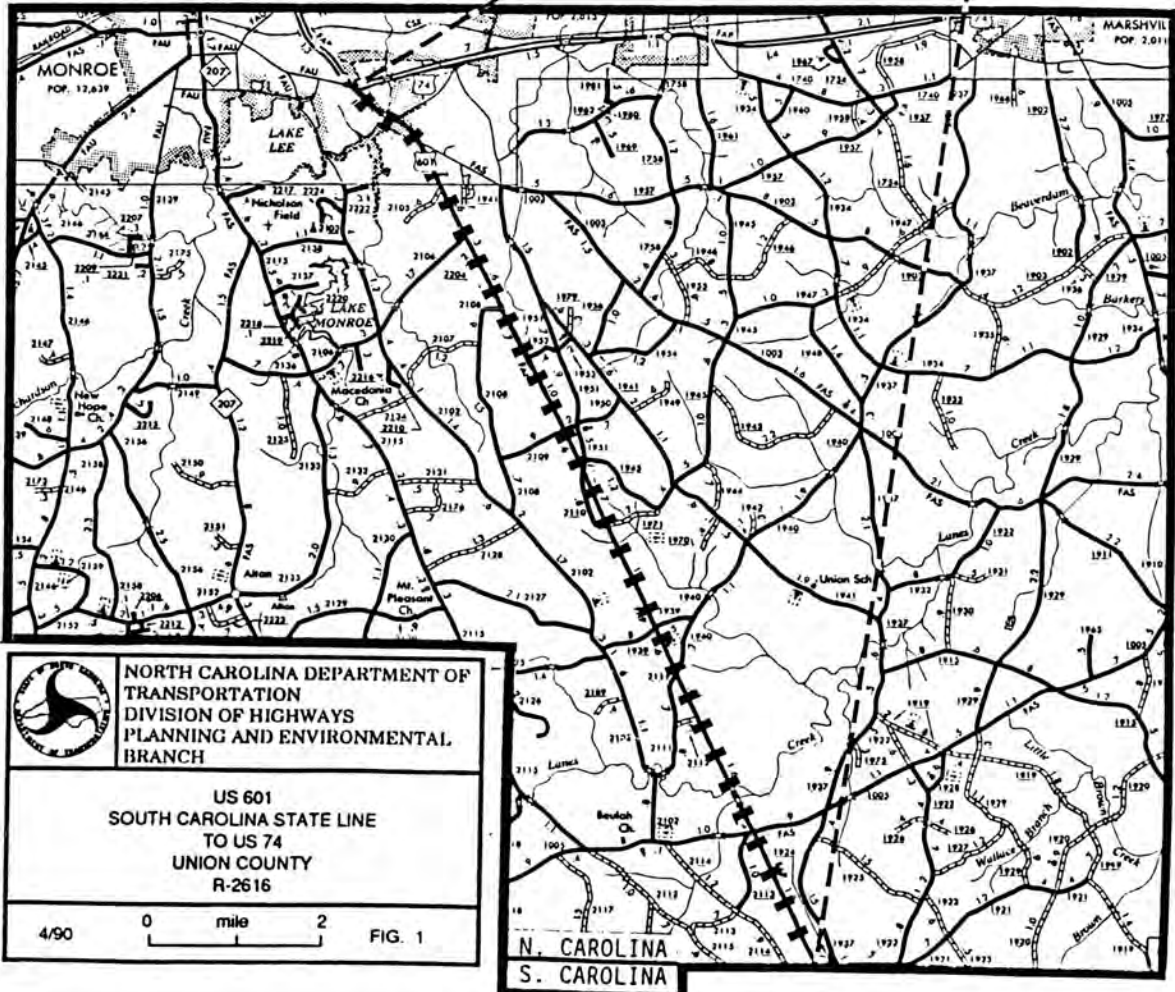
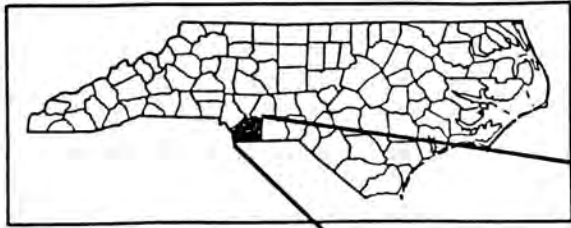


Figure V.1 Project Location Maps

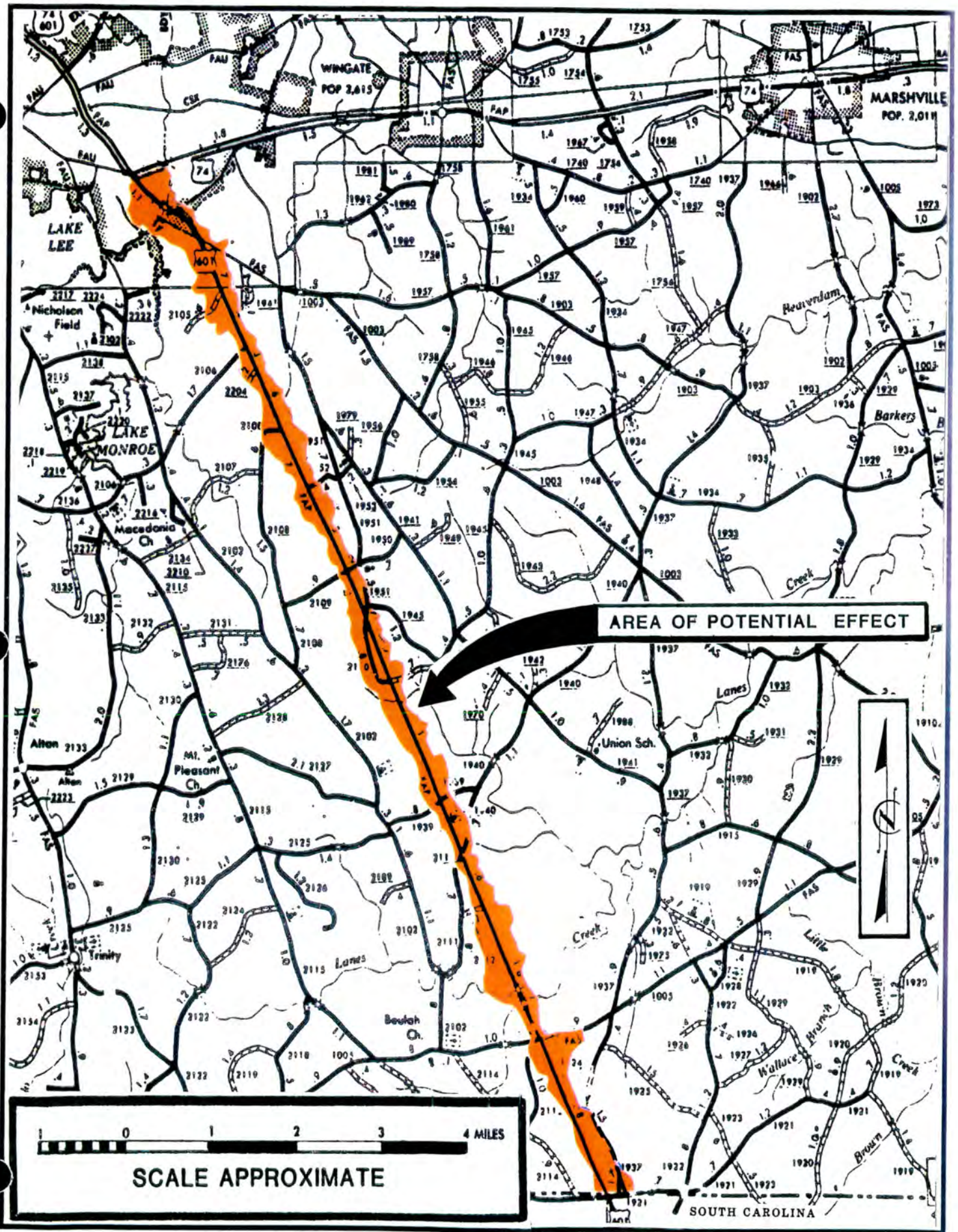


Figure V.2 Area of Potential Effect

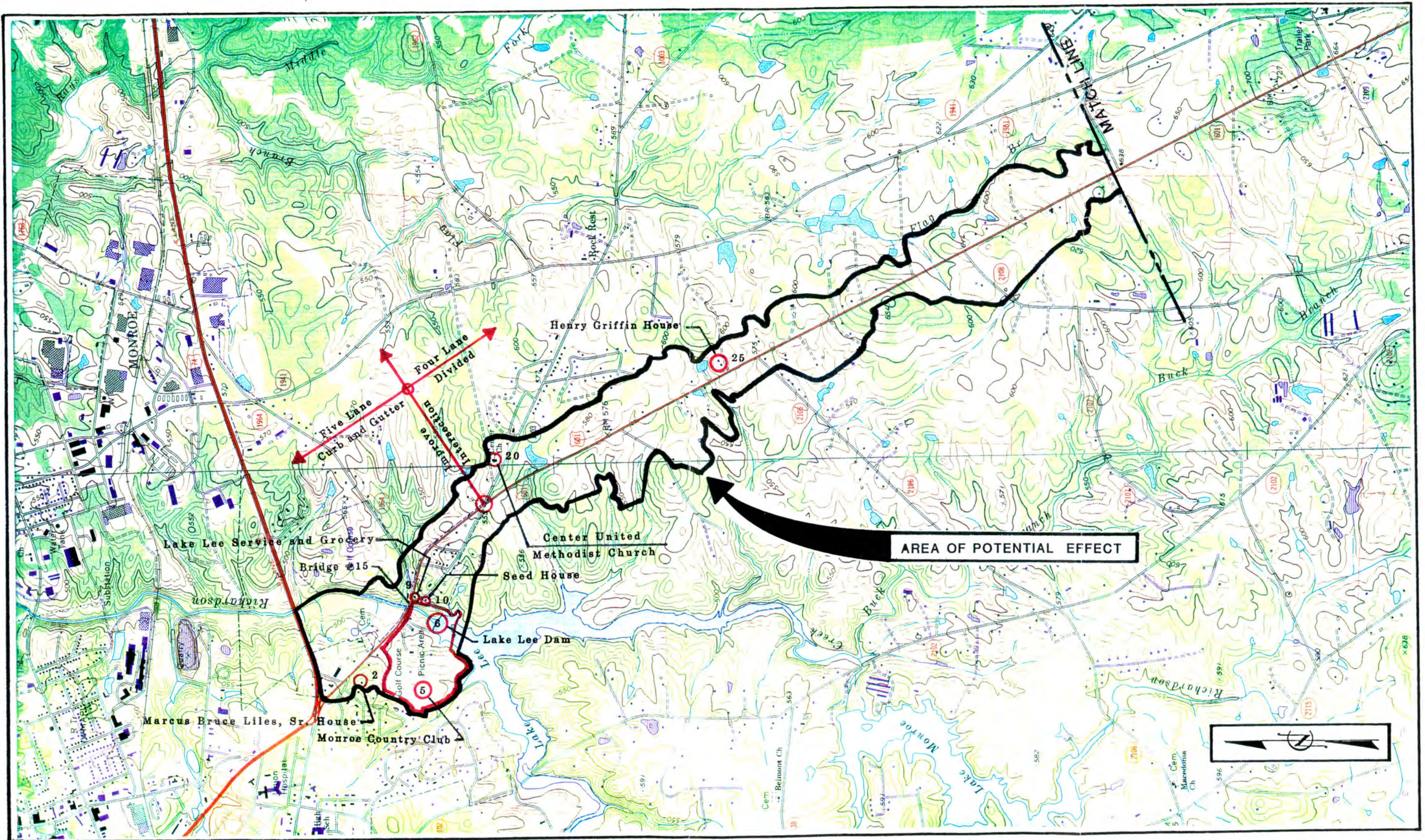


Figure V.3a Area of Potential Effect (Monroe USGS Quad.)

Sheet 1 of 3



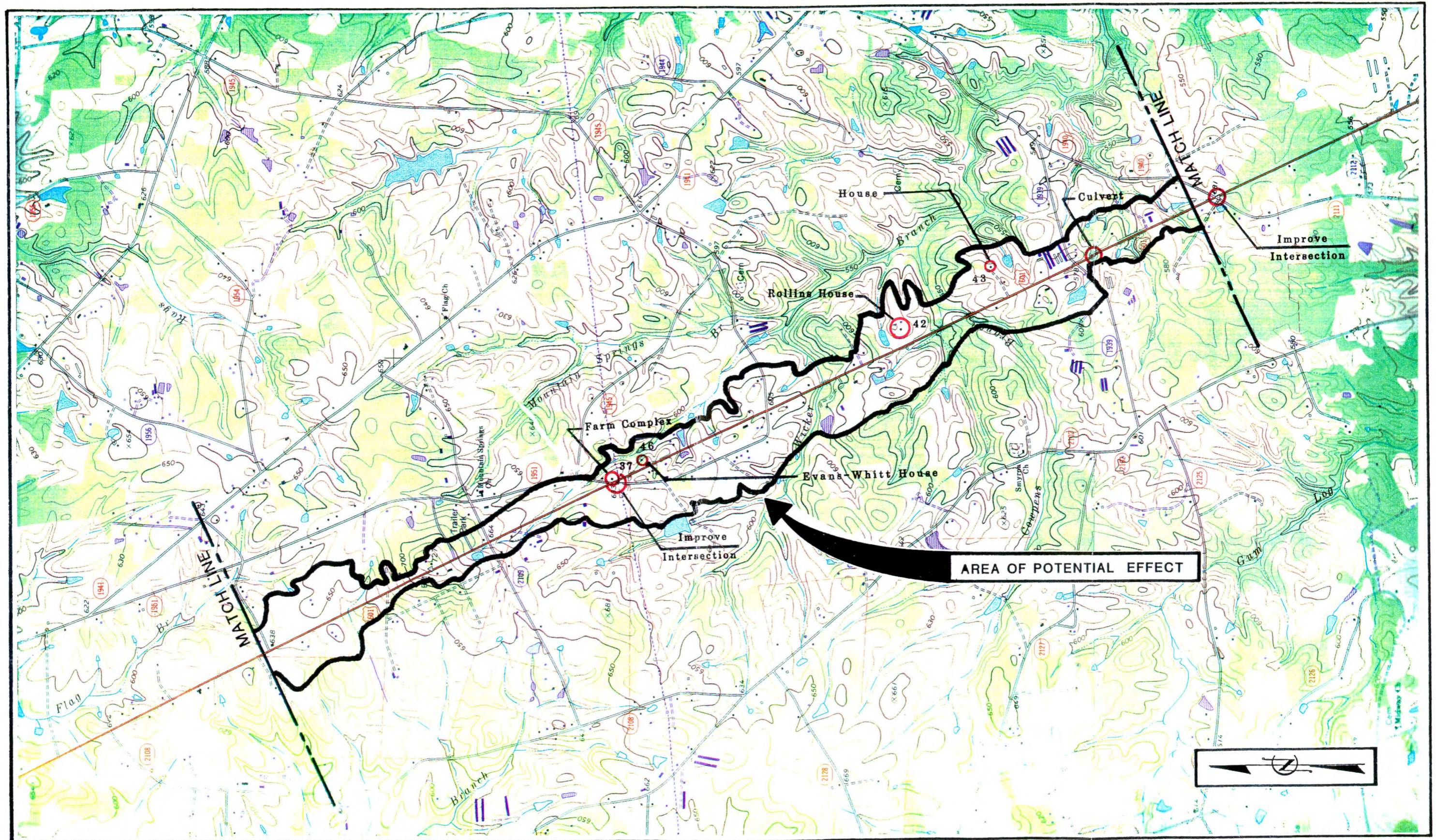
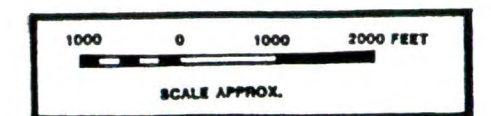


Figure V.3b Area of Potential Effect (Wingate USGS Quad.)

Sheet 2 of 3



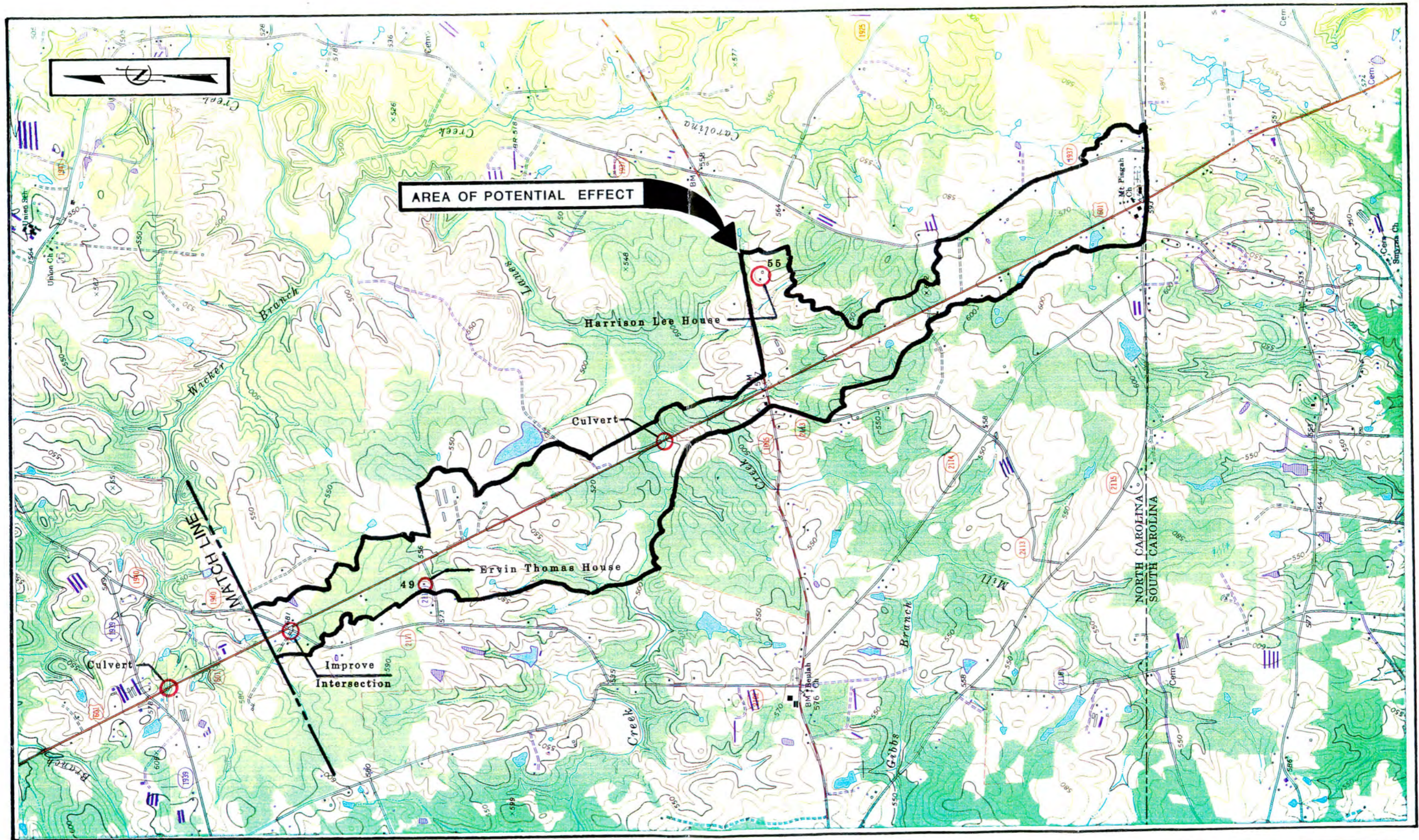


Figure V.3c Area of Potential Effect (Pageland SC-NC USGS Quad.) Sheet 3 of 3



MAP OF UNION COUNTY N.C.

DRAWN BY
C.M. MILLER C.E.
Salisbury N.C.

December 1907

Explanation

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| → No. 8 MONROE No. 3 WALKAW | --- TOWNSHIP LINE |
| → No. 9 " " No. 1 " " | - - - SCHOOL DIST. LINE |
| → No. 1 " " No. 2 " " | • LAND OWNERS RESIDENCE |
| → No. 3 " " No. 4 " " | + TENANT HOUSE |
| → No. 4 " " No. 5 " " | >>> GOLD VEIN |
| → No. 5 " " No. 4 MARSHVILLE | ⊠ SCHOOL HOUSE |
| → No. 2 " " No. 1 " " | ✳ CHURCH |
| → No. 6 " " No. 3 " " | — PUBLIC ROAD |
| → No. 10 ALTAN No. 2 WINGATE | — PRIVATE ROAD |
| → No. 2 MARSHVILLE No. 2 UNIONVILLE | |
| → No. 1 MATTHEWS No. 1 " " | |



0 1/2 1 2 3 4
APPROX. SCALE in MILES

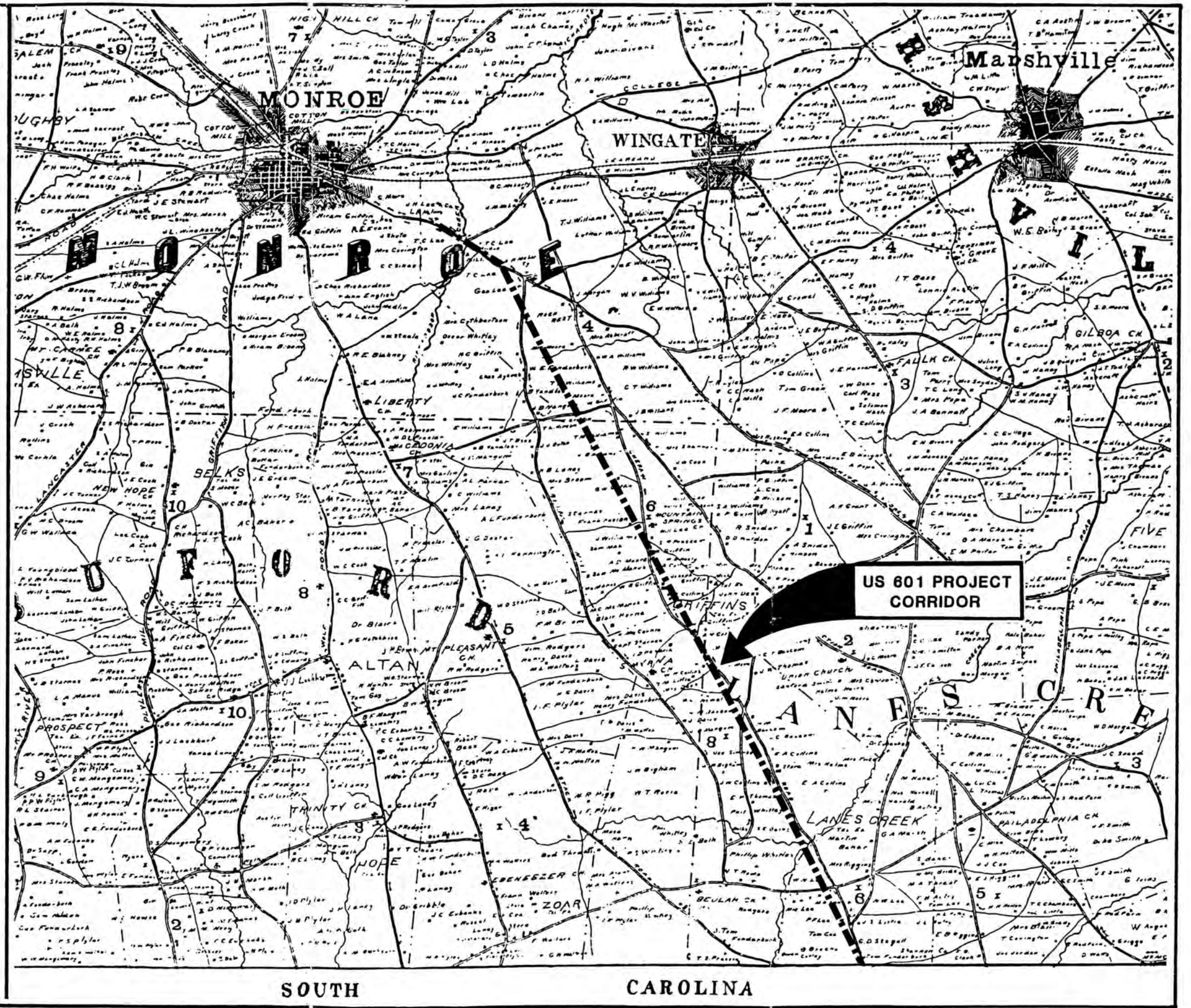


Figure V.4 C.E. Miller 1907 Map of Union County



Plate V.1
Intersection of
US 601 and
US 74 at
Northern Terminus
of Project.



Plate V.2
Gently Rolling
Terrain,
Characteristic
of APE.

VI. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area (Figure VI.1) for the widening of Highway US 601 from US 74 to the South Carolina state line parallels the existing road on either side. The northwestern terminus of the project is defined by the intersection of US 601 and US 74 as US 74 veers sharply from its southeastern route to run east/northeast across Union County. The southeastern end of the project is defined by SR 2115/1921 (State Line Road) as it parallels the South Carolina state line.

At the intersection of US 601 and US 74 is a combination of new strip development, modern residential areas screened by woods, undeveloped land, and older commercial development (Plate VI.1). The southern end of the project is defined by a church and cemetery and a country store and gas station immediately at the intersection with State Line Road. Scattered rural dwellings occur along both roads (Plate VI.2). The improvements to existing US 601 may include some vertical realignment, improvements to several intersections, a new bridge over Richardson Creek, and expanded culverts over two small creeks. It is assumed that the widening will take place on both sides of the road as deemed most appropriate.

Highway 601 and the adjacent property included in the APE are rural in character with farmsteads, rural residences and commercial establishments (Plates VI.3 and VI.4). Modern dwellings are scattered throughout the APE; however, typical of Union County, older outbuildings, often still in use, indicate the probable demise of an older farmhouse. Mobile homes are also popular residential types within the APE. Although poultry production does not seem to be a thriving industry in the immediate area, there remain a large number of vacant poultry houses such as those located adjacent to Property #50 (Plate VI.5). Large sections of woodlands and vacant, cleared farmland are interspersed with the built environment (Plate VI.6). The predominately rural character of the APE reflects the historically rural, agricultural character of the county, particularly this southeastern section where the absence of a rail line had much to do with discouraging the development of towns and villages.

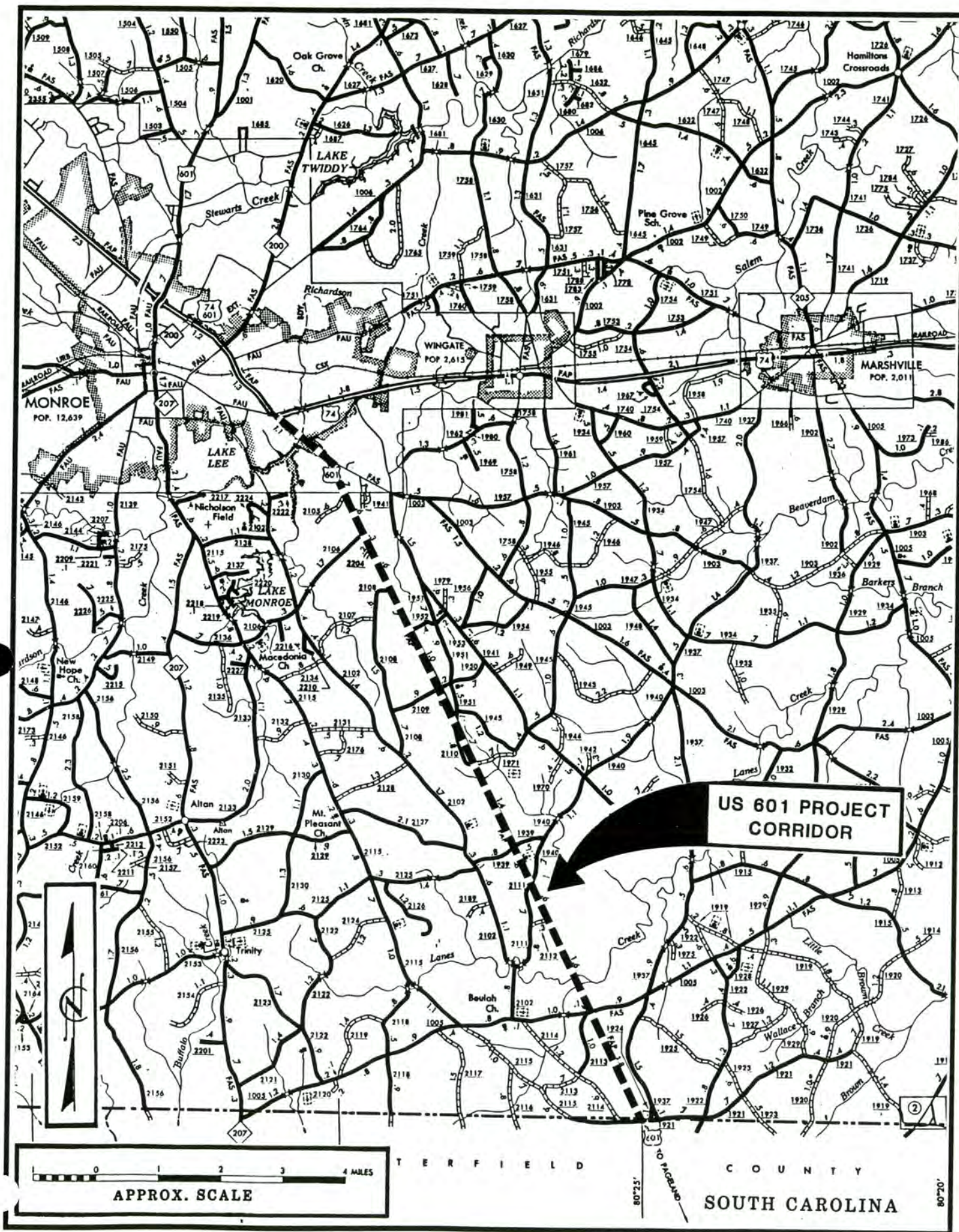


Figure VI.1 Project Corridor Map

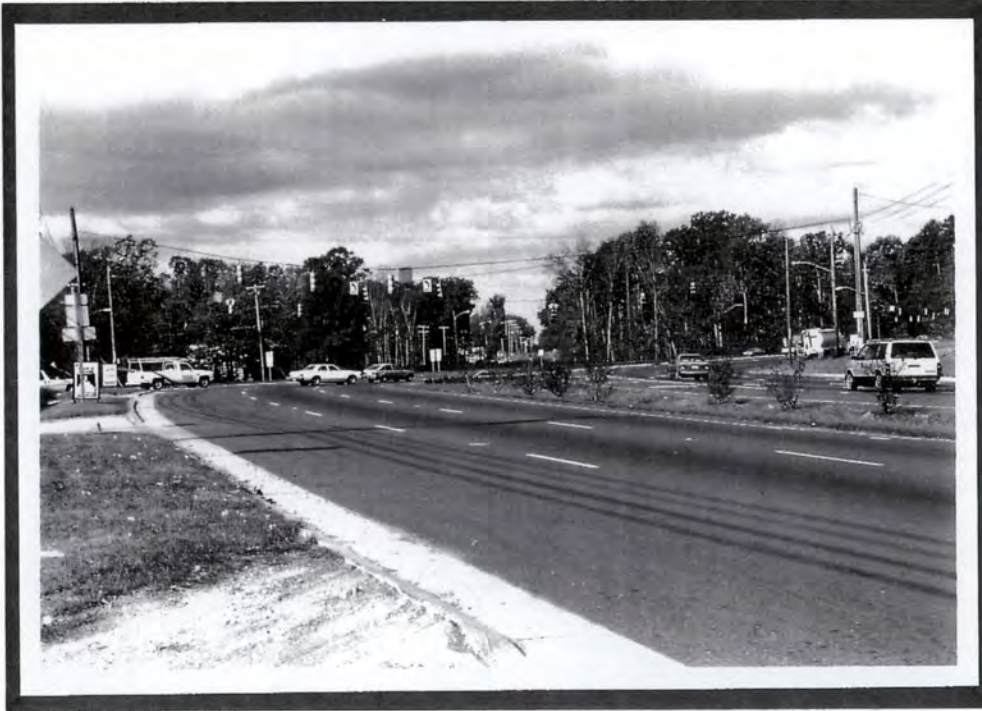


Plate VI.1
Northern Terminus
of Project.

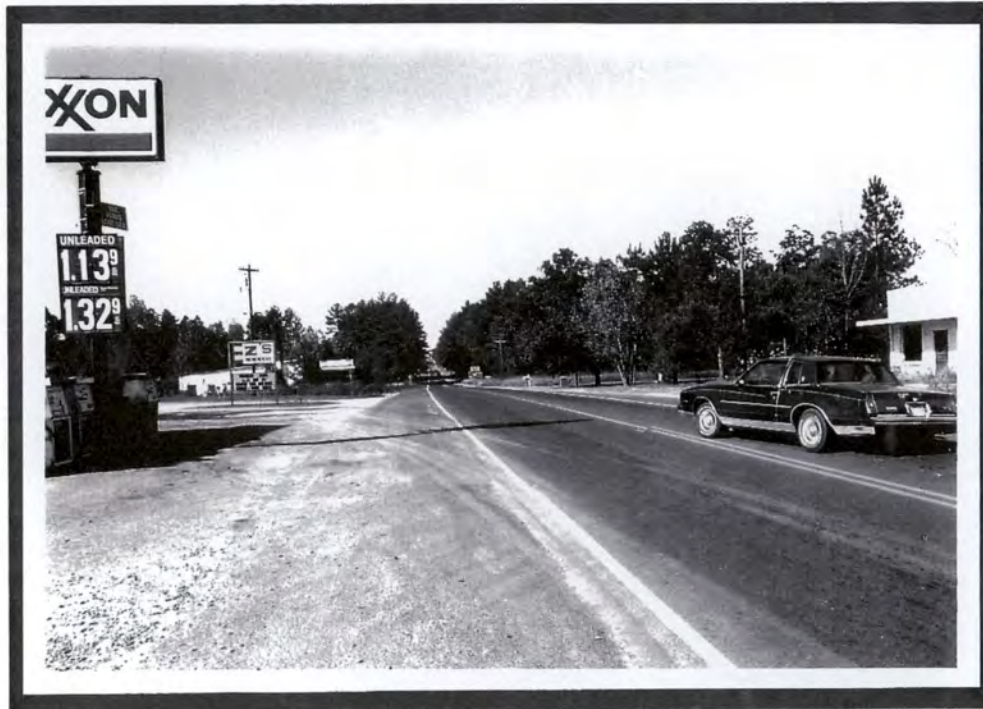


Plate VI.2
Southern Terminus
of Project, US 601
Looking Northwest
From State Line
Road.



Plate VI.3
Henry Griffin
House (#25),
US 601.



Plate VI.4
Ellie's (#8),
US 601.



Plate VI.5
Abandoned Poultry
Houses Adjacent
to Property #50,
US 601.



Plate VI.6
Vista From
SR 2108
to US 601.

VII. ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Union County was not formed until 1842, when sections of Mecklenburg and Anson counties were carved out to establish the new county. The region had, however, been settled for about 100 years. The earliest residents, after disease and war had driven out the Waxhaw Indians, were Scots-Irish who travelled south down the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania, as well as from South Carolina and Virginia. In addition, German and English pioneers moved into the "Land of the Waxhaws," seeking cheap land, a moderate climate, and perhaps for breathing room and to satisfy the wanderlust that seemed an integral part of the pioneer character (Pickens 1990: 7-9).

The then Mecklenburg and Anson County residents were active in the Regulator Movement, a volunteer attempt during the mid-eighteenth century to bring some semblance of law and order to the backcountry. They were also vocal in their criticism of the colonial government. After the Revolution, a new wave of settlers moved into what would become Union County. Although agitation for a new county had begun some years earlier, it was not until 1842 that the Legislature could agree on the creation of additional counties. As the Union County area became more thickly populated, residents found that they had more legal business to attend to and Charlotte and Wadesboro were too far away to be accommodating. Upon the eventual establishment of Union County, so named as a compromise representing its incorporation of two counties, a county seat was naturally necessary, and eventually located at what would be named Monroe (Pickens 1990: 11-12).

Corn was the major crop in this almost solely agricultural region. It fed man and beast, could be sold as a cash crop, and was necessary for the several distilleries which operated in the county. Other small grains as well as small amounts of tobacco and cotton were also planted and livestock, particularly hogs, were kept. The residents of Union County were, for the most part, subsistence farmers; there were few large landowners, planters, or slaveholders. These characteristics held true for most backcountry settlers, whether they were settlers from Rowan and Cabarrus counties in Vance and Goose Creek Townships; Virginians and eastern North Carolinians of English descent in New Salem, Marshville, and Lane's Creek Townships; Germans in Buford Township; or the combination of all who eventually populated Monroe Township (Pickens 1990: 15).

Although no known buildings exist from the colonial era, and only a few from the antebellum period, those that are extant or that have been substantially overbuilt make it clear that log construction was ubiquitous for residential and auxiliary buildings. A number of theories concerning the ethnic origins of log building in this country have been suggested over the last few decades as the study of vernacular architecture became more popular. Clearly, however, the tradition of log construction in Union County appears to have come with the early Scots-Irish, who, it has been opined, likely learned the technique from other cultural groups in Pennsylvania. It is highly probable that the Scots-Irish who migrated to North Carolina adopted log construction from Germanic and possibly Scandinavian inhabitants of Pennsylvania. Fields had to be cleared of timber yielding logs ready to be shaped, notched, stacked, and chinked or clapboarded. Fast, economical, and requiring minimal labor, log buildings were ideally suited for frontier shelter for man and beast. From the single and double pen log residences built by the first settlers to the two story I-houses with their weatherboard sheathing and stylistically influenced detailing, the use of log construction for residences remained popular into the late nineteenth century (Plates VII.1


and VII.2). The double-pen Harrison Lee House (UN211) (#55), is said by the owner to be composed of a log section and a frame section joined under a flush-eaved gable roof. Now severely deteriorated, the house originally featured an engaged front porch and an elevation width shed-roofed rear porch. The Ervin Thomas House (UN385) (#49), also severely deteriorated, has a hall-and-parlor front section built of log with half dovetail notching visible at the corners where the weatherboard sheathing was not carried full width. Multiple frame additions cover the rear elevation. An impressive, but collapsing center passage log barn with V-notch corners accompanies the house as do several other outbuildings. Log construction for outbuildings remained the norm, even as the availability of dressed lumber made lighter framing and weatherboarding common for residences, commercial, and institutional buildings. Indeed, though few log residences remain, log outbuildings still dot the landscape of Union County and, in many cases, are still in use (Pickens 1990: 18-25; Survey Files).

Traditional building forms continued to be utilized well into the early twentieth century in Union County, as in many other parts of North Carolina. Variations of the two room plan, such as the house in the farm complex that makes up Property #37; T- and L-plan houses, including Properties #35, #40, and #43; and the ubiquitous I-house, illustrated by Properties #25, #26, #31, and #42, remained popular in the rural sections of the county. The coming of the railroad to the county in the 1870s made mass produced building ornamentation readily available to even the most isolated parts of the county (Plate VII.3, VII.4, VII.5). Stylish ornamentation and "modernization" apparently satisfied the desire to keep up with the times while perpetuating vernacular building forms; forms that were familiar and that served the needs of their inhabitants, as in the replacement bungalow style porch posts on Property #35 (Plate VII.6). In many cases, even the seemingly irregular plan Victorian era cottages, broken down to their essence, were traditional forms with applied bays and projections (Pickens 1990: 36-40; Survey Files).

This clinging to traditional building types is illustrative of the attitudes that pervaded rural Union County, particularly the relatively isolated southeastern section through which the project area runs. Subsistence farming along with cash-crop production of cotton on a tenant system dominated the area after the Civil War; the 1907 map of Union County shows a mix of the two (See Figure V.4) (Miller 1907; USGS Topographic Maps). There were no towns or villages. Rural churches, schools, and crossroads stores serviced the population. In large part this is still the case, although a cluster of stores and homes is located at the intersection of US 601 and SR 1003, likely in response to adjacent Lake Lee and the Monroe Country Club.

The Lake Lee Dam (UN860) (#6), was constructed in 1927 at Richardson Creek to form Lake Lee, a water reservoir for Monroe and Benton Heights. As Monroe and its suburbs grew, the natural springs previously utilized for the town's water supply were no longer adequate. Lake Lee was approximately 177 acres with a 250,000,000 gallon capacity. The town of Monroe constructed a recreation facility at the lake as well. With the establishment of Camp Sutton during World War II, the Lake Lee reservoir's capacity proved inadequate and a three foot wooden baffle was added to the top of the dam to increase capacity (Plate VII.7) (Pickens 1990: 166; Survey Files).

Adjacent Monroe Country Club (UN779) (#5), constructed as a WPA project in 1936, was originally conceived to complement the Lake Lee recreation area and was first called Lee Park. The innate conservatism of the state as a whole and mistrust of too much involvement with the federal government, kept many North Carolina communities from taking full advantage of many



of the relief programs available. Union County, on the other hand, seized the opportunities offered by these programs and received funding for a number of projects. Lee Park was one such project. Constructed adjacent to the Lake Lee recreation area, Lee Park consisted of a nine hole golf course designed by renowned course architect Donald Ross, a club house and support buildings designed by local architect Ira Tucker, and a bath house and swimming pool (Plates VII.8 and VII.9). The club was semi-private from the beginning and was run by a special commission appointed by the Legislature until 1948 when the city took over operations (Pickens 1990: 167; Survey Files).

Today, the changes to Lake Lee and the Monroe Country Club (UN779) (#5) reflect the changes in many of the rural areas of Union County, including the US 601 project area. The recreation area no longer exists, nor do the pool and bath house at the country club. Lake Lee has become a popular residential area and impressive homes ring the shore line. Ira Tucker's club house has been enlarged, albeit sensitively, and a back nine has been constructed on the other side of US 601. Ross' original design is essentially intact and remains a wonderfully picturesque course. Along US 601 and adjacent roads to the state line, brick-veneered ranch houses and mobile homes replace tenant houses, although in many cases older outbuildings remain. Early rural churches have either disappeared altogether or outgrown their original buildings and constructed modern sanctuaries. Crossroads remain commercial centers; however, the main draw is more likely to be a gas station/convenience store than a general store with perhaps a cotton ginning complex (Plate VII.10).

Union County has seen tremendous growth in recent years as it has become a bedroom community for larger towns in North and South Carolina. The US 601 corridor, in spite of changes, is more of a traffic artery than a convenient residential area for commuters. It thus retains much of its original rural agricultural and relatively isolated character.



Plate VII.1
Harrison Lee
House (#55)
(UN211), SR 1005.



Plate VII.2
Ervin Thomas
House (#49)
(UN385), SR 2112.



Plate VII.3
House (#37),
US 601 and
Mountain Springs
Church Road.



Plate VII.4
House (#40),
US 601.



Plate VII.5
Rollins House
(#42), US 601.



Plate VII.6
House (#35),
US 601.



Plate VII.7
Lake Lee Dam
(#6) (UN860),
US 601.



Plate VII.8
Monroe Country
Club Golf Course
(#5) (UN779),
US 601.



Plate VII.9
Monroe Country
Club Clubhouse
(#5), (UN779),
US 601.



Plate VII.10
Lake Lee Service
and Grocery (#9),
US 601 and
SR 1003.

VIII. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology consisted of historical background research and a field survey of the general project area. The majority of the background research relied on Sweet Union: An Architectural and Historical Survey of Union County, North Carolina. Additional information was obtained from the survey files of the State Historic Preservation Office, interviews with residents and owners, and information in the Monroe-Union County Heritage Room.

The purposes of this research and the field survey were to understand the historical and architectural context of the survey area, to allow for re-evaluation of previously inventoried architectural resources, and to identify unrecorded properties which may have been unintentionally excluded from earlier surveys or achieved significance since those surveys were conducted. An understanding of this context was crucial to determining which, if any, properties were potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Subsequently, fieldwork by automobile, as well as on foot, was conducted. Each paved road, farm road, driveway, and path in the vicinity of the project was either walked or driven. Several dirt roads and driveways shown on the USGS topographic maps could not be located, a number of the same which did not appear on the maps were traversed. Three USGS Topographic Maps (Monroe, Wingate, and Pageland, SC-NC) were employed to determine the general survey area, as well as to define the more specific area of potential effect. The general survey area encompassed the project area, as well as surrounding countryside to the east and west of the existing highway. The major portion of the APE is defined by the topography of the survey area, specifically by the contours of the terrain and cleared and wooded areas. Its distance from existing US 601 ranges from 130 to approximately 3000 feet and encompasses approximately 2,525 acres of land.

Every architectural resource fifty years of age or older (the usual cut-off date for eligibility for the National Register) located within the area of potential effect was photographed and keyed to USGS maps. For specific properties considered to have special architectural or historical significance, or, as did several of the properties in the APE, have collections of outbuildings, additional exterior photographs were taken. Tax maps were obtained of the survey area on which preliminary boundaries for properties considered potentially eligible for the National Register were delineated.

IX. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

All resources within the area of potential effect considered to be fifty years of age or older were examined by Greiner, Inc. One individual complex, a ca. 1936 country club with golf course and adjacent ca. 1927 dam and lake was evaluated as to its potential eligibility for the National Register. Survey forms were updated for three properties previously inventoried. Three additional properties were recorded.

A. Properties Listed In or Determined Eligible For the National Register

Properties Listed in the National Register:

None

North Carolina Study List Properties:

None

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register:

Monroe Country Club (UN779) (#5) and Lake Lee Dam (UN860) (#6), US 601

Properties Locally Designated:

Monroe Country Club (UN779) (#5), US 601

B. Properties Not Considered Eligible for the National Register:

Henry Griffin House (#25), US 601

Farm Complex (#37), US 601

Rollins House (#42), US 601

C. Properties Evaluated in the Addendum

Lake Lee Service and Grocery (#9), US 601*

Center United Methodist Church (#20), SR 1003*

Marcus Bruce Liles, Sr. House and Outbuilding (#2), US 601*

Former Seed House, Collins and Pierce Cotton Gin (#10), SR 1003*

House and Outbuilding, 5313 Old Pageland Road (#43), US 601*

Evans-Whitt House (UN113) (#46), US 601*

Ervin Thomas House (UN385) (#49), SR 2112*

Harrison Lee House (UN211) (#55), SR 1005*

**MONROE COUNTRY CLUB (UN779) (#5) AND LAKE LEE DAM (UN860) (#6)
SW side of US 601 at Richardson Creek**

The Lake Lee Dam was constructed in 1927 to form Lake Lee, a water reservoir for Monroe and its adjacent suburbs. Built across Richardson Creek just west of US 601, the dam created a lake of approximately 177 acres and a 250,000,000 gallon capacity (Plate IX.1). The city also utilized the lake as a recreational area for boating and fishing. The access road to the boat house and the boat house itself exist on the south side of the lake and form the south boundary.


When what is now Monroe Country Club was constructed by the WPA ca. 1936, it was designed to complement the Lake Lee recreation area and was known as Lee Park. The lake and dam are immediately adjacent to, and visible and accessible from the original nine holes of the golf course.

In addition to the golf course, designed by Donald Ross, renowned course architect, the complex consisted of a club house, pro's house, caddy shack, bath house, and swimming pool designed by local architect Ira Tucker (Plate IX.2). Ross' original plan for the project is labelled "Map of Recreation Park and Golf Course, Monroe, North Carolina." The facility was funded by the Works Progress Administration and constructed on 110 acres donated by 135 charter members.

The project provided jobs for numerous Union County residents. Much of the work for the grading and landscaping of the golf course was done by hand and tradition holds that much of the work on the buildings and the course had to be redone to satisfy the high standards of Messrs. Tucker and Ross. The original nine hole golf course is particularly picturesque and complements Tucker's Colonial Revival buildings (Plate IX.3). The pool has been filled in and the bath house demolished. Sympathetic alterations to the club house were undertaken in 1964. A new pro shop was recently completed in an interpretation of the Colonial Revival; the caddy shack and pro's house remain intact (Plate IX.4).

During World War II, when Camp Sutton was in operation in Monroe, the country club was used for maneuvers. The pool was particularly useful for practicing amphibious operations. Camp Sutton also made it necessary to add a three foot baffle to the top of the Lake Lee Dam to increase the capacity of Lake Lee. Prior to 1948, a commission appointed by the Legislature operated the club. In that year, the City of Monroe took over operations. From its construction, the club has been open to the public with a membership fee. Today, all recreational facilities aside from the golf course are gone and Lake Lee has become a popular site for substantial residences (Pickens 1990: 166-167; Survey Files).

The Monroe Country Club and Lake Lee Dam complex are potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The existence of Lake Lee and its accompanying recreational facilities made it a natural place for the location of the golf course and its amenities ten years later. The construction of the complex under the auspices of the WPA is significant to the history of Monroe. Few communities in North Carolina, indeed the state government itself, took little advantage of the relief programs made available by the federal government during the Depression. Monroe and Union County, however, aggressively sought federal aid and a number of projects were funded. Lee Park was certainly the most ambitious for Monroe and was the second largest project in the Charlotte WPA District just behind the Charlotte Municipal Airport. It is important



as an example of the significant community facilities produced through federal work programs while providing much needed jobs (Huffman 1990: n.p.).

The complex is also an excellent example of the high quality of design and workmanship that was an important part of the Depression era federal works programs. Donald Ross was considered one of the masters of golf course design in the United States. To his credit are over five hundred courses, including Pinehurst, Inverness, Interlachen, Biltmore Forest, and the Grove Park Inn course. Ira Tucker, a member of Monroe's first family of builders and contractors, was the architect for the complex of buildings. Though not known to have worked outside Union County, Tucker, who studied architecture at North Carolina State University, was a prolific designer of homes, civic and institutional buildings, particularly schools (Pickens 1990: 167).

The suggested boundary for the property includes the original golf course and the Lake Lee Dam. The new portion of the golf course, recently completed on the opposite side of US 601, would not contribute to the significance of the complex, therefore, it is not considered appropriate to nominate the entire country club property. A section of Richardson Creek and Lake Lee from the dam, along the shoreline of the country club and across to the boat access road on the south shore of the lake are also included. The boat access locations and the road leading to them were constructed in 1927 to allow boating and fishing in the newly created Lake Lee (Survey Files) (Figure IX.1, Figure IX.2).

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE
LAKE LEE DAM/MONROE COUNTRY CLUB COMPLEX

C = Contributing

NC = Non-Contributing

- 1.C Lake Lee Dam: ca. 1927; concrete dam constructed by the city of Monroe to augment well water supply; three-foot baffle added to crest of dam ca. 1943 in order to supply the increased demand for water created by Camp Sutton and associated growth of the town.
- 2.C Lake Lee: ca. 1927; reservoir for city water supply impounded by the Lake Lee Dam; originally approximately 177 acres with a 250,000,000-gallon capacity; said to have been named for Curtis Lee, Superintendent of the Monroe Water and Light Department, who was drowned during a storm attempting to keep the dam free of debris. Only a portion of the lake is included within the suggested boundaries.
- 11/16 believe "NC"*
3.C Richardson Creek: Small creek dammed by the Lake Lee Dam to create Lake Lee, site of the no longer extant Lee's Mill.
- 4.C Boat Access Road: ca. 1927; dirt road leading off Highway 601 along the shoreline of Lake Lee; constructed to provide access for launching and loading pleasure boats when the Lake was a popular recreation area.
- 5.C Boat Access: ca. 1927; constructed for launching and loading pleasure boats into Lake Lee.
- 6.C Monroe Country Club Clubhouse: ca. 1936; designed by local architect Ira Tucker in his signature Colonial Revival style and constructed by WPA workers as the centerpiece of a country club conceived to complement the recreation area at Lake Lee; sensitively renovated in 1964, front and rear recessed patios of the brick building were enclosed with weatherboard to enlarge the main ballroom and a porte cochere was added to the south end of the facade; original flagstone floors from patios are intact in ballroom; interior is restrained Colonial Revival with large fireplaces at either end of the ballroom. In spite of these alterations the clubhouse remains a significant element of the country club.
- 7.C Pro's House: ca. 1936; the pro's house, which faces directly on Highway 601, was also designed by Tucker as part of the country club complex; the brick rectangular residence is sheltered by an end gable roof which also covers a screened porch spanning the south elevation; the irregular, four-bay facade has two six-over-six windows, a central entrance with a slightly projecting gabled surround with simple pilasters, and a square eight-over-eight window; a corbelled chimney pierces the facade roof slope at the junction of the porch and the main block; two hip-roofed dormers are set in the facade roof slope on either side of the main entrance; a small, front-gabled garage contemporary with the house is located at the rear.

- 8.C Caddy Shack: ca. 1936; small, square, hip-roofed, brick, one-room building with an entrance door and nine light window in one elevation.
- 9.C Golf course (front nine holes): ca. 1936; designed by Donald Ross, one of the preeminent golf course designers of the period; picturesque, well-landscaped course considered to be one of the most attractive, as well as challenging, courses in the state when first constructed.
- 10.N/C Golf Cart Sheds: modern metal-roofed, open sheds located at the rear of the clubhouse in a grove of trees.
- 11.C Equipment Storage: ca. 1940; gable-roofed masonry building located adjacent to Lake Lee near the head of the dam; appears to have been utilized for equipment storage or machinery.
- 12.N/C Parking: parking facilities immediately adjacent to clubhouse have been renovated and expanded; however, historic photographs indicate parking was originally provided in these areas; additional parking has been recently provided on the former site of the swimming pool (closed in early 1960s and infilled) and bathhouse (demolished in 1970).
- 13.N/C Pro Shop: ca. 1990; modern pro shop constructed in grove of trees in front of clubhouse; interpretation of Colonial Revival style in an effort to fit in with the historical style of the club complex; painted white masonry with a hipped roof and pedimented portico sheltering entrance.

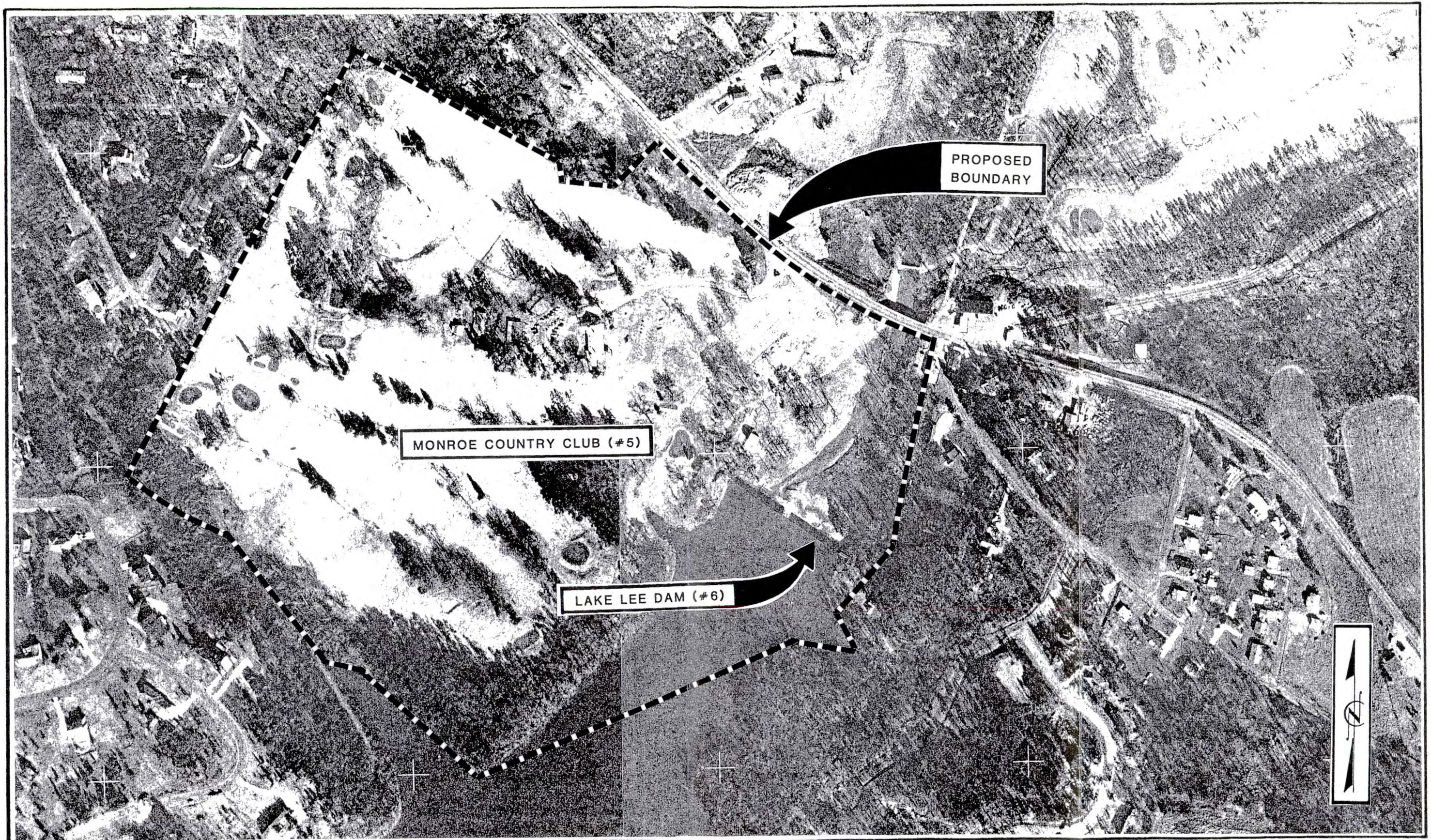


Figure IX.1 Proposed National Register Boundaries, Lake Lee Dam (#5) (UN860) and Monroe Country Club (#6) (UN779)

NO SCALE

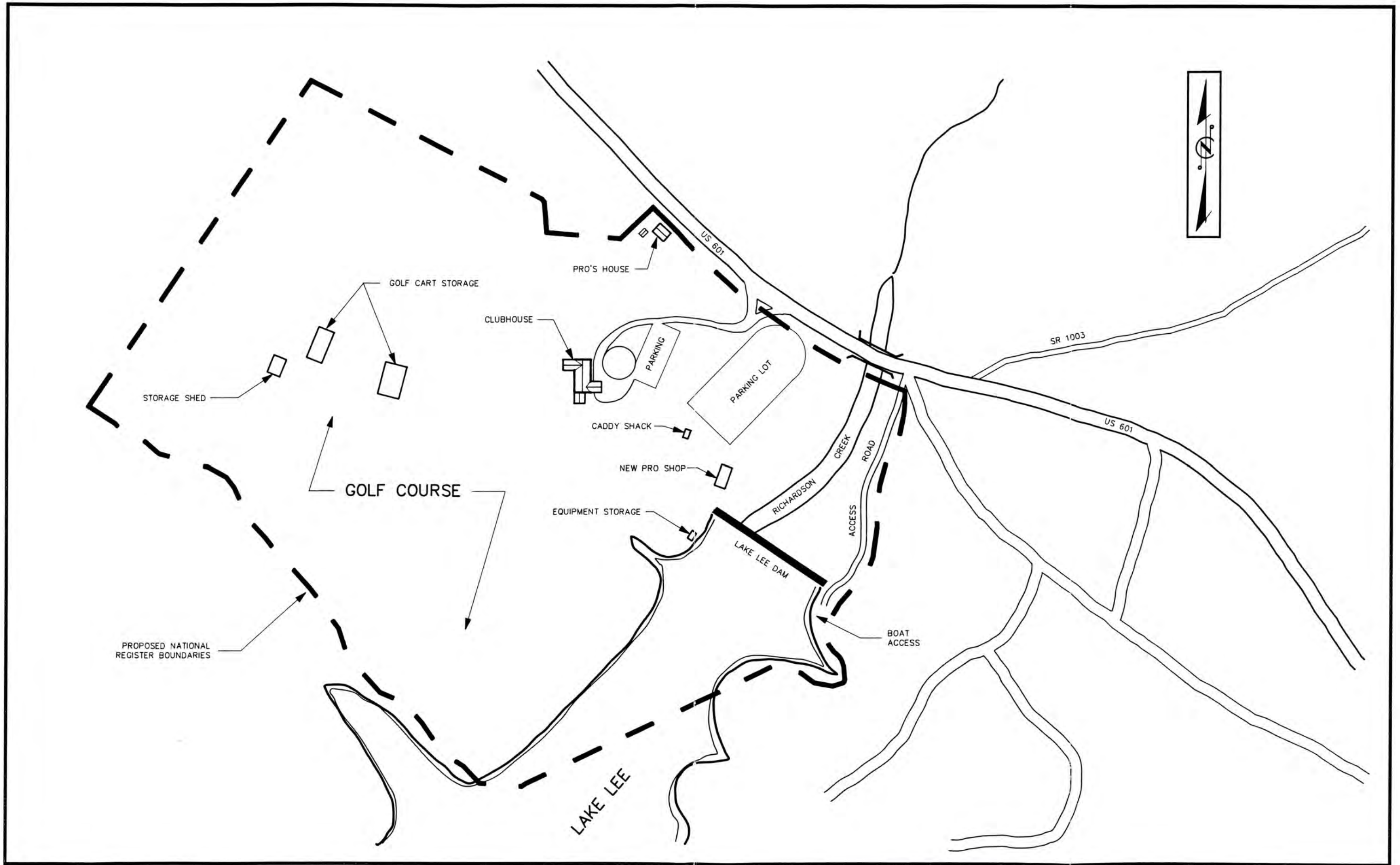


Figure IX.2 Sketch Map, Lake Lee Dam (#5) (UN860) and Monroe Country Club (#6) (UN779)



Plate IX.1
Lake Lee Dam
(#6) (UN860),
US 601.



Plate IX.2
Monroe Country
Club Clubhouse
(#5) (UN860),
US 601.



Plate IX.3
Monroe Country
Club Golf Course
(#5) (UN860),
US 601.

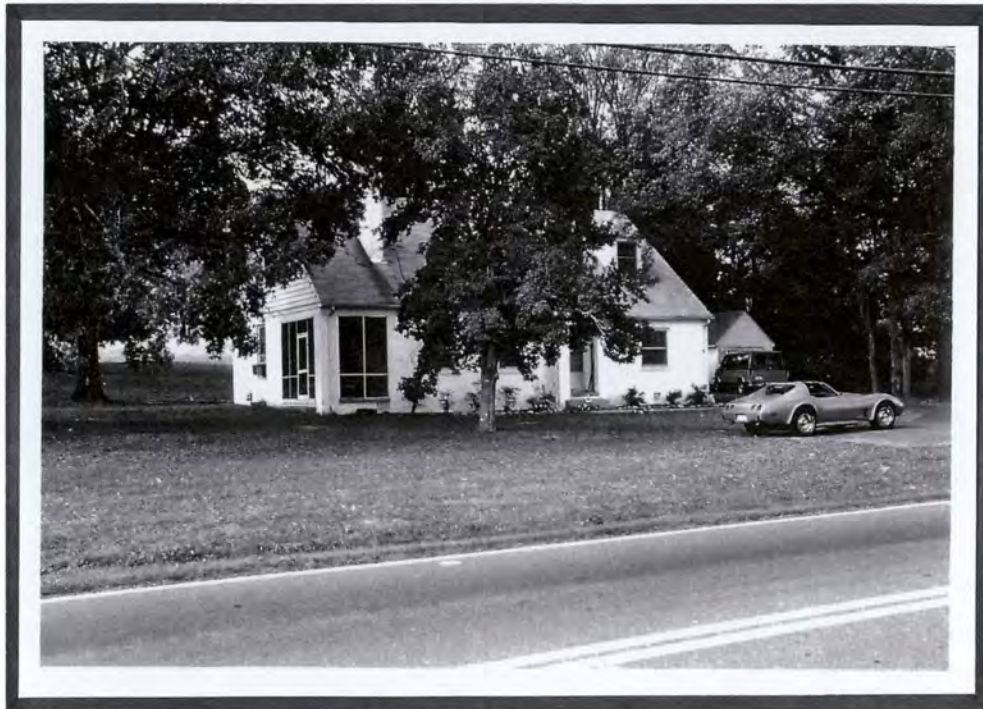


Plate IX.4
Pro's House,
Monroe Country
Club (#5) (UN860),
US 601.

HENRY GRIFFIN HOUSE (#25)
NE side of US 601 on the north side of an unimproved farm road

According to the present owners, the Henry Griffin House was constructed ca. 1895. Its basic form is that of an I-house with a rear ell. Additions have been constructed on either side of the rear ell and the front porch has been altered and screened. The interior has been substantially altered as well. In spite of these alterations, the residence, typical of a number of rural Union County farmhouses of the period, is an imposing site on US 601 (Plate IX.5).

The end gable main block features end chimneys flanked on both stories by six-over-six windows with molded surrounds. A wide, plain frieze runs across the front and rear elevations and returns with the gable ends. The first story facade is three bays wide; the southern bay is enclosed and appears to be original considering its plain frieze and six-over-six windows. Originally this enclosure was part of the facade width, hip-roofed porch. The simple pillars which support the roof may be original. The porch has been screened and an unsupported hipped roof which ends abruptly at the enclosed porch room has been added.

Second story fenestration on both the facade and rear elevations consists of two widely spaced six-over-six windows. The one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed rear ell has a central interior chimney and paired double-hung windows in the gable end. Shed-roofed additions have been constructed on the north and south elevations. The north elevation additions appear to be earlier and may have been constructed in several phases. A hip-roofed addition runs from the ell across the rear elevation ending short of the corner of the main block. Attached shed-roofed additions vary in their sparse detailing indicating different construction dates. The south elevation addition is relatively recent and is tied into the slope of the ell. Sliding glass doors and matching flanking glass panels give a sunroom effect (Plate IX.6).

The large yard features well-developed ornamental shade trees in the front and agricultural outbuildings in the rear. A brick, pyramidal-roofed well house is located to the south of the sunroom addition. Other outbuildings include a later garage and two small buildings across the adjacent dirt road rumored to have been tenant houses (Plate IX.7) (Figure IX.3) .

In spite of the impressive nature of the complex, the interior and exterior alterations to the main house compromise its integrity in terms of the National Register criteria. The Henry Griffin House is not considered eligible for the Register.

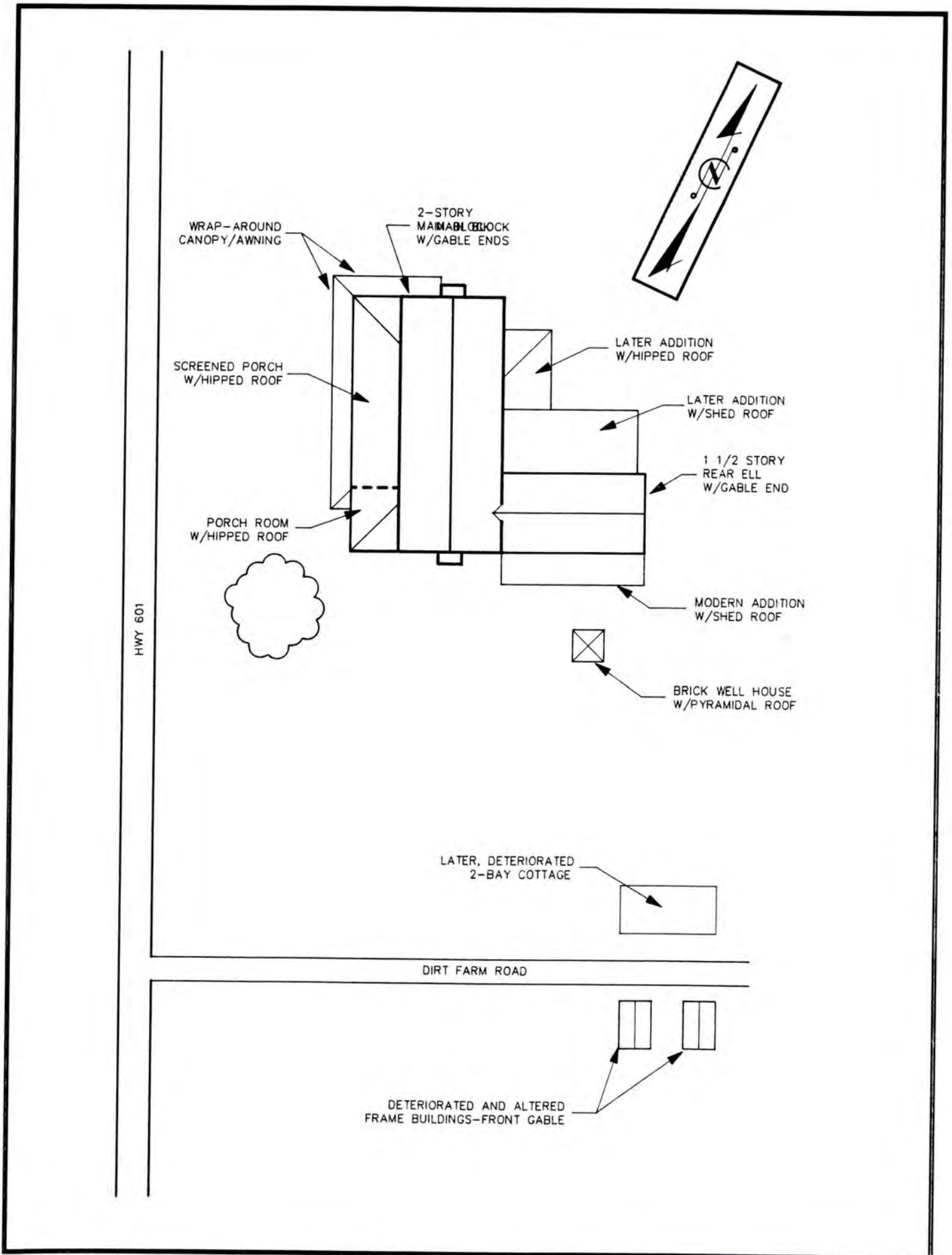


Figure IX.3 Sketch Map, Henry Griffin House (#25), US 601

NO SCALE



Plate IX.5
Henry Griffin
House (#25),
US 601, Facade,
West Elevation.



Plate IX.6
Henry Griffin
House (#25),
US 601, Oblique,
South and East
(Rear) Elevations.



Plate IX.7
Henry Griffin
House (#25),
US 601, Possible
Tenant Houses.

FARM COMPLEX (#37)
NE side of US 601, on the S corner of its intersection with SR 1951

The farm complex situated at the intersection of US 601, Mountain Springs Church Road (SR 1951), and McManus Circle is a typical, intact example of small Union County farms. Although little information is available on the complex, the present owners believe the house may have belonged to a Moore family. Miller's 1907 map of Union County indicates an A. D. Moore owned a farm in the immediate vicinity of what is now that junction.

The main house is basically a one-story, end-gable, two-room plan with an elevation width shed-roofed section across the rear and a shed-roofed projection on the north elevation (Plate IX.8). The rear section appears contemporary with the main block; detailing suggests the north elevation projection is a slightly later addition. Probably constructed around the turn of the century, the three bay wide house has a central entrance flanked by two-over-two windows in substantial, simply molded surrounds. German siding sheathes the facade between the windows and the door, the portion sheltered by the original hip-roofed porch. The porch has now been extended to the southern corner of the facade. Supported by plain posts, the porch has a turned balustrade. Modest craftsman detailing ornaments the northern projection. Two knee brackets support the facade eave and the shed end features exposed rafters.

Outbuildings include a corn crib, a poultry house, machinery shed with several bays, and a much altered building which appears to be a former privy with a large rear addition (Plates IX.9 and IX.10) (Figure IX.4).

Although the farm complex is typical of many Union County farms, it is not considered to possess sufficient significance in terms of the National Register criteria to be eligible for listing.

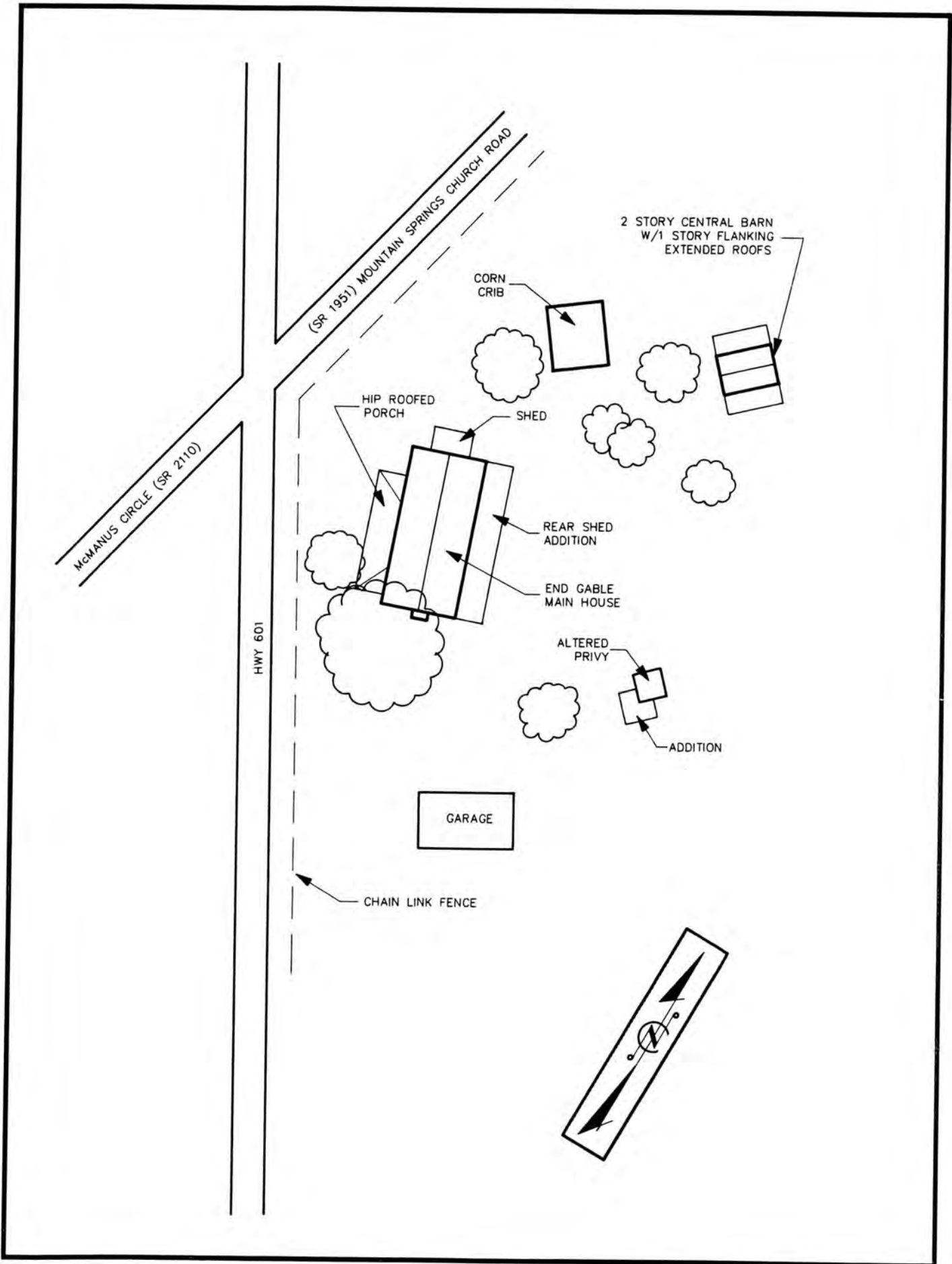


Figure IX.4 Sketch Map, Farm Complex (#37), US 601



Plate IX.8
Farm Complex
(#37), US 601,
Facade (Southwest
Elevation) of
Farmhouse.



Plate IX.9
Farm Complex
(#37), US 601,
Corn Crib and
Poultry House.



Plate IX.10
Farm Complex
(#37), US 601,
Former Privy.

ROLLINS HOUSE (#42)
NE side of US 601, approximately .75 mi. NW of SR 1939

According to the present owner, her father, Minor Rollins, purchased this house around the turn-of-the-century and added the second story in the early twentieth century. The house, which does not face on US 601, is said to have been reoriented away from the road because Mrs. Rollins refused to have her home face a major highway. Subsequent additions to the rear and major interior alterations have been completed in recent years.

Remodeled in the Colonial Revival style popular during that period, the house has an I-house plan capped by a hipped roof (Plate IX.11). The facade features a one-story hip-roofed porch supported by simple columns and wrapping the east elevation. The porch shelters a central entrance with sidelights flanked by large six-over-six windows. A projecting, hip-roofed balcony with an entrance door with sidelights is centered above the main entrance. Small six-over-six windows flank the balcony. The west elevation of the main block features a central chimney flanked on both stores by six-over-six windows. A pyramidal-roofed well house is located off the front east corner of the house.

A one-story, hip-roofed ell with a corbel-capped chimney extends from the eastern end of the rear elevation. A similarly detailed wing spans the rest of the rear elevation. What may have originally been a porch at the juncture of the wing and the ell has been enclosed. A shed-roofed addition with a large attached screened porch has been constructed on the eastern elevation of the rear ell.

The large yard includes an unusual large barn (Plate IX.12). The building may have at one time been two barns; however, if that is the case, the space between the two structures was infilled some time ago creating an imposing subsidiary building. Other outbuildings on the property include a corn crib and a small rectangular building which appears to have been a tenant house (Figure IX.5).

Although the Rollins House and its accompanying outbuildings are an impressive site on US 601, the alterations to the main house compromise the integrity of the complex in terms of the National Register criteria. In addition, there are more intact examples of the early twentieth century Colonial Revival farmhouse in Union County. The Rollins House is not considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the Register.

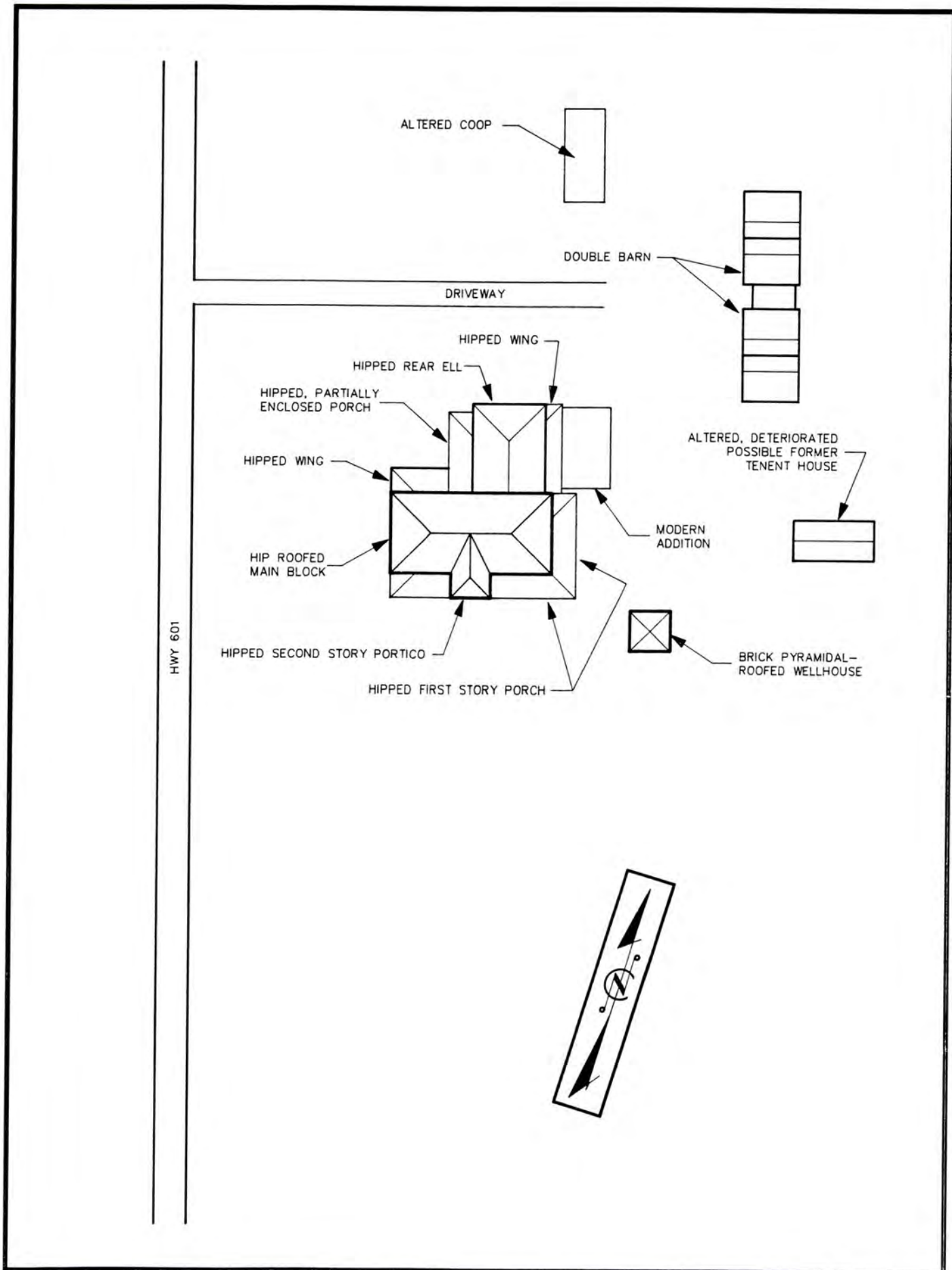


Figure IX.5 Sketch Map, Rollins House, (#42), US 601
IX-19

NO SCALE



Plate IX.11
Rollins House
(#42), US 601,
Oblique-Facade
(South Elevation),
East Elevation,
Well House.



Plate IX.12
Rollins House
(#42), US 601,
Barn.

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XI. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
RÉSUMÉS

SUZANNE STUART PICKENS

Senior Architectural Historian

Education: B.A./1978/Converse College, Spartanburg/English Literature

Expertise: Ms. Pickens has over 13 years of experience in historic architectural investigations. This experience includes development of National Register nominations for individual properties and historic districts, architectural surveys in both urban and rural environments, and compilation of a county-wide historic architectural survey for Union County, North Carolina for the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office. Key projects include:

- Indefinite Quantity Contract, North Carolina Department of Transportation
- Wilmington Bypass EIS, New Hanover County, NC
- DFW Airport EIS, Tarrant and Dallas Counties, TX
- Betzwood Bridge Replacement, Valley Forge, PA
- Wissahickon Avenue Improvements Project, Philadelphia, PA
- Taos Municipal Airport, Taos, NM
- NC 16 Historic Architectural Survey, Lincoln and Gaston Counties, NC

MARVIN A. BROWN

Architectural Historian

Education: B.A./1977/University of Pennsylvania/American Civilization
M.A./1977/University of Pennsylvania/American Civilization

Expertise: Mr. Brown has over 11 years of experience in historic and architectural studies. This experience includes development of National Register nominations for individual properties and districts, conducting historic architectural inventories of entire counties, and performing historic architectural surveys in support of state and federal projects. Key projects include:

- Indefinite Quantity Contract, North Carolina Department of Transportation
- Multiple Property Documentation Form, City of Greensboro, NC
- Granville County Historic Sites Survey, Granville County, NC
- Lincoln County Historic Sites Inventory, Lincoln County, NC
- Ellis Street Bridge Replacement, Salisbury, NC
- Pennsylvania Turnpike Project, NJ
- Baltimore-Washington Airport Project, MD

JAMES R. SNODGRASS, CET
Historic Architectural Survey Assistant, Graphics Coordinator

Education: B.S./1976/Environmental Design & Architecture

Expertise: Mr. Snodgrass has over 16 years of experience in urban architectural design. He also has experience in land use, socioeconomic and cultural resource analysis in support of roadway and airport planning projects. Key projects include:

- Indefinite Quantity Contract, North Carolina Department of Transportation
- North Charlotte Outer loop, Mecklenburg County, NC
- Crum Lynn and Baltimore Park and Rides, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
- Wilmington Bypass EIS, New Hanover County, NC
- DFW Airport EIS, Tarrant and Dallas Counties, TX
- Wissahickon Avenue Improvements Project, Philadelphia, PA

APPENDIX B
WORK PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The following is a work plan for conducting an historic architectural survey and effects evaluation in support of the widening of US 601, from the South Carolina state line to US 74 in Union County, North Carolina (TIP No. R-2616). Widening will involve a four-lane divided facility from the South Carolina state line to SR 1003. A five-lane curb and gutter section is anticipated from SR 1003 to US 74 near Monroe.

This work plan is submitted to the Planning and Environmental Branch, North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) by Greiner, Inc. The scope of work presented in this work plan is pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800), and Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A).

The historic architectural survey report to be prepared under this work plan will follow the requirements of Attachment B, as modified by NCDOT, and the Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (Survey and Planning Branch 1989).

Deliverables under this work plan will include a) an historic architectural survey report, and b) documentation presenting an evaluation of effects upon National Register eligible and listed historic architectural properties. Both of these deliverables will be developed pursuant to the above referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines.

II. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the historic architectural survey will be to examine buildings, structures, and cultural landscapes of potential architectural and/or historic significance that may be affected by the proposed widening. The survey will be conducted through the implementation of the following tasks.

Preliminary data collection will involve an examination of published historical and architectural works, files of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), other surveys, historic maps, and photographs. Primary resources including county and local records and pertinent collections in local repositories will also be consulted as deemed appropriate. Interviews with local historians and knowledgeable citizens will be conducted. The Union County survey publication will be a major source of information on historic resources within the project's area of potential effect (APE).

The objectives of this survey will be clearly defined prior to the beginning of the field effort. A reconnaissance survey will be conducted and will be the basis for determining the initial APE. The APE will be modified if deemed necessary as a result of further research or adjustments to the corridor.

The field survey will involve an examination of all properties in the APE that are fifty years of age or older, or that appear to possess historical or architectural importance even though they are less than fifty years old. These historic properties will be photographed and keyed to USGS quadrangle maps. Historic Structure Data Sheets will be completed for those properties that appear to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. In addition, Data Sheets for properties that were previously recorded will be updated, and boundaries of properties already listed on and/or determined eligible for the National Register will be reconsidered and revised if necessary.

Additional historical research may be required as a result of this field effort, especially to define the boundaries of newly-identified properties that may be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. Upon the completion of fieldwork and any additional research, Greiner will meet with NCDOT to review the results of this work. Based on the results of this meeting, Greiner will finalize any evaluations on potential eligibility.

Greiner anticipates that the APE associated with this project will contain approximately 15 structures fifty years or older, of which three to four may be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, approximately three existing Data Sheets will need to be updated. These estimates are based on a) background data supplied by NCDOT at a scoping meeting August 6, 1991, and b) Greiner's scoping of the project area. The man hour estimate appended to this work plan is based on NCDOT's background data and on these estimates of the number and types of properties that will need to be inventoried and evaluated.

The results of the survey and eligibility evaluation will be presented in a report to be reviewed by NCDOT. The report will follow the guidelines listed in Section I of this work plan.

Upon the acceptance of the report by NCDOT and the SHPO, Greiner will develop documentation to evaluate the effects the widening will have on National Register listed and eligible historic architectural properties. This evaluation of effects will be developed in consultation with NCDOT.

III. DELIVERABLES

The following is a list of the deliverables for the historic architectural survey:

1. Project area photographic inventory (3 X 5 inch black and white photographs) keyed to USGS quadrangle maps and accompanied by a list categorizing all properties as to their National Register status.
2. Draft survey report for NCDOT review.
3. Final survey report.
4. Historic Structure Data Sheets on significant properties and support documentation collected during the survey.
5. Draft effects documentation (a three (3) to four (4) page report).
6. Final effects documentation (a three (3) to four (4) page report).
7. Number of copies of reports to be submitted:

Two copies of draft survey report.

Four copies of the final survey report (two copies with original photographs).

Two copies of draft effects documentation.

Four copies of final effects documentation.

It should be noted that this work plan does not include a) formal "Requests for Determination of Eligibility" (DOE) if required due to disagreement between the NCDOT, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the SHPO as to the eligibility of a property for the National Register, or as a result of a request by an interested party necessitating submission of a formal DOE to the Secretary of Interior, b) any 4(f) statements on historic properties, or c) memoranda of agreement.

IV. PROJECT SCHEDULING, COORDINATION AND PERSONNEL

The following is a summary of the proposed schedule for the historic architectural survey. Background research will begin immediately upon approval of this work plan, and will be completed in one (1) calendar week. Fieldwork will take one (1) calendar week to complete. The draft survey report will be submitted to NCDOT four (4) calendar weeks after Greiner receives NCDOT's written Notice to Proceed. The final report will be submitted to NCDOT one (1) calendar week after Greiner receives, in writing, NCDOT's comments on the draft report.

Once the survey report is approved by the SHPO and NCDOT has the SHPO's opinion on the National Register eligibility of properties identified during the survey, Greiner will begin work on the effects documentation. We anticipate that a draft of this documentation will be submitted to NCDOT within two (2) calendar weeks after receiving NCDOT's approval to proceed with the effects documentation. The final effects documentation will be submitted to NCDOT one (1) calendar week after Greiner receives, in writing, NCDOT's comments on the draft effects documentation.

Greiner will not be responsible for coordinating any consultation efforts with the FHWA nor the SHPO. Such consultation will be handled by NCDOT. However, Greiner staff will attend, with the approval of NCDOT, one (1) consultation meeting with these agencies in Raleigh.

Staffing under this work plan will include Mr. Terry Klein, Project Manager, and Ms. Suzanne Pickens, Architectural Historian. Support staff will include clerical staff and one draftsman.



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

January 31, 1994

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Addendum to Historic Structures Survey Report for
widening of US 601 from South Carolina state line
to US 74, Union County, R-2616, 8.1690301, F-
35-1(1), ER 94-8124

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of January 3, 1994, transmitting the addendum to the historic structures survey report by Suzanne Pickens and James Snodgrass for Greiner, Inc., concerning the above project.

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

Center United Methodist Church (#20). Criterion C--This property is a representative example of a simple meeting house style church.

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

These properties have little historical or architectural significance:

Lake Lee Service and Grocery (#9)

Marcus Bruce Liles, Sr. House and Outbuilding (#2)

House and Outbuilding (#43)

These properties have lost their architectural integrity:

Ervin Thomas House (UN 385)

Harrison Lee House (UN 211)

Former Seed House, Collins and Pierce Cotton Gin (#10). This property has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

Nicholas L. Graf
January 31, 1994, Page 2

Evans-Whitee House (UN 113). This property has lost its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

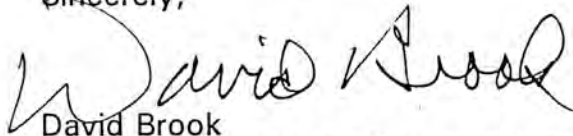
In general the report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior. We note that the report has been revised and takes into consideration the general comments outlined in the attachment of our September 30, 1993 letter to the Federal Highway Administration. We appreciate the additional effort put forth by Greiner, Inc., and feel that this is an excellent and well-written report.

Also, we have received most of the background materials for this report--the USGS quadrangle maps with all structures over fifty years of age mapped and numbered and photocopied photographs of these structures. Please provide the remaining materials--the updated and new survey site forms--prepared by Greiner, Inc. for this report.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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.

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church
Suzanne Pickens, Greiner, Inc.

bc: ✓ File
Brown/Stancil
County
RF

ADDENDUM

TO HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT

for

**WIDENING US 601 FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LINE
TO US 74, UNION COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

TIP # R-2616

STATE PROJECT # 8.1690301

FEDERAL AID # F-35-1 (1)

Prepared by:

Suzanne S. Pickens

James R. Snodgrass

GREINER, INC.

4630 Paragon Park Road

Raleigh, North Carolina 27604-3174

(919) 876-2760

Prepared For:

THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

AND

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

December 1993

ADDENDUM
TO HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
for
WIDENING US 601 FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LINE
TO US 74, UNION COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP # R-2616
STATE PROJECT # 8.1690301
FEDERAL AID # F-35-1 (1)

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THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
AND
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

December 1993



Suzanne S. Pickens
Senior Architectural Historian

12-20-93
Date



Historic Architectural Resources Section

12-23-93
Date

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IVA. METHODOLOGY

At the request of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), Greiner, Inc. complied with "Specific Comments" 1 and 2, Attachment letter of September 30, 1992 from David Brook to Nicholas Graf. At the specific request of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), three previously surveyed properties are described and evaluated and five additional properties chosen from the "Photographic Inventory" are described and evaluated. This information is submitted in the form of an addendum to the Historic Architectural Report for the Widening of US 601 in Union County. Completed following the "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the SHPO," the *Addendum* includes physical descriptions, historical data, photographs, sketch maps, and evaluations in terms of the National Register Criteria.

In order to provide this information, additional fieldwork and primary research were conducted October 15-17, 1993 in Union County. Additional information was also collected at various repositories in Raleigh and in numerous telephone conversations with property owners and knowledgeable citizens.

VA. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

As stated in Section IX of the main report, all resources within the area of potential effect considered to be fifty years of age or older were examined by Greiner, Inc. Two properties were considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register.

This *Addendum* was prepared at the request of FHWA and NCDOT specifically to address certain properties which SHPO believed should be described and evaluated.

ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES EVALUATED WITHIN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

Property and Status Page

A. Properties Listed In or Determined Eligible For the National Register

Properties Listed in the National Register:

None

North Carolina Study List Properties:

None

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register:

Lake Lee Service and Grocery (#9), US 601	VA-2
Center United Methodist Church (#20), SR 1003	VA-7

B. Properties Not Considered Eligible for the National Register:

Marcus Bruce Liles, Sr. House and Outbuilding (#2), US 601	VA-13
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Lake Lee Service and Grocery (#9)

US 601

According to oral history, the Lake Lee Service and Grocery (#9) was constructed ca. 1925 as a Ford automobile dealership. The dealership was owned by Robert Smalls who, according to the Union County deed index, was quite active in the petroleum distribution business throughout the county. By 1930, Smalls had moved his car dealership to downtown Monroe and the building was converted to a service station (Dean, 1993). Mr. and Mrs. J.S. Dean purchased the property from Smalls in the 1950s, continuing to operate it as a service station and small grocery.

The building is of stuccoed masonry with exposed brick piers, foundation walls, and pier-height corner pilasters. T-shaped with a hip-roofed center section and parapeted, low shed-roofed side wings, the small commercial building is reminiscent of service station design used by a number of different companies during this period. The hip-roofed section is sheathed in metal half-round or sectional shingles with a solid row of shingles defining the hips and ridge of the roof; simple finials punctuate the ridge ends. The facade section of the hipped roof extends from the main block to form a *porte cochere* with a wide, plain frieze supported by massive pillars on the brick piers (Plate V.1a). Gas pumps are located between the pillars. The parapeted section of the building includes the center portion sheltered by the hipped roof. The central entrance is flanked by large tripartite windows, each section surmounted by painted-over tripartite transom windows. The entrance has a single light transom. Narrow garage doors, sheltered by a small shed, are said to have originally been the entrance for cars into the showroom -- only one or two cars would have been on display at a time (Plate V.2a). The hip-roofed section is enclosed as it extends to the rear of the building. Two additions are attached to the rear, a frame, shed-roofed wing, and a concrete-block, gable-roofed machinery shed (Figure V.1a) (Plate V.3a).

The Lake Lee Service and Grocery (#9) appears to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a representative example of early twentieth century automobile related design. Its location at a rural commercial crossroads distinguishes it from similar buildings in Union County's small communities and urban areas. The suggested National Register boundaries encompass the building and the lot on which it is located (Figure V.2a). cf

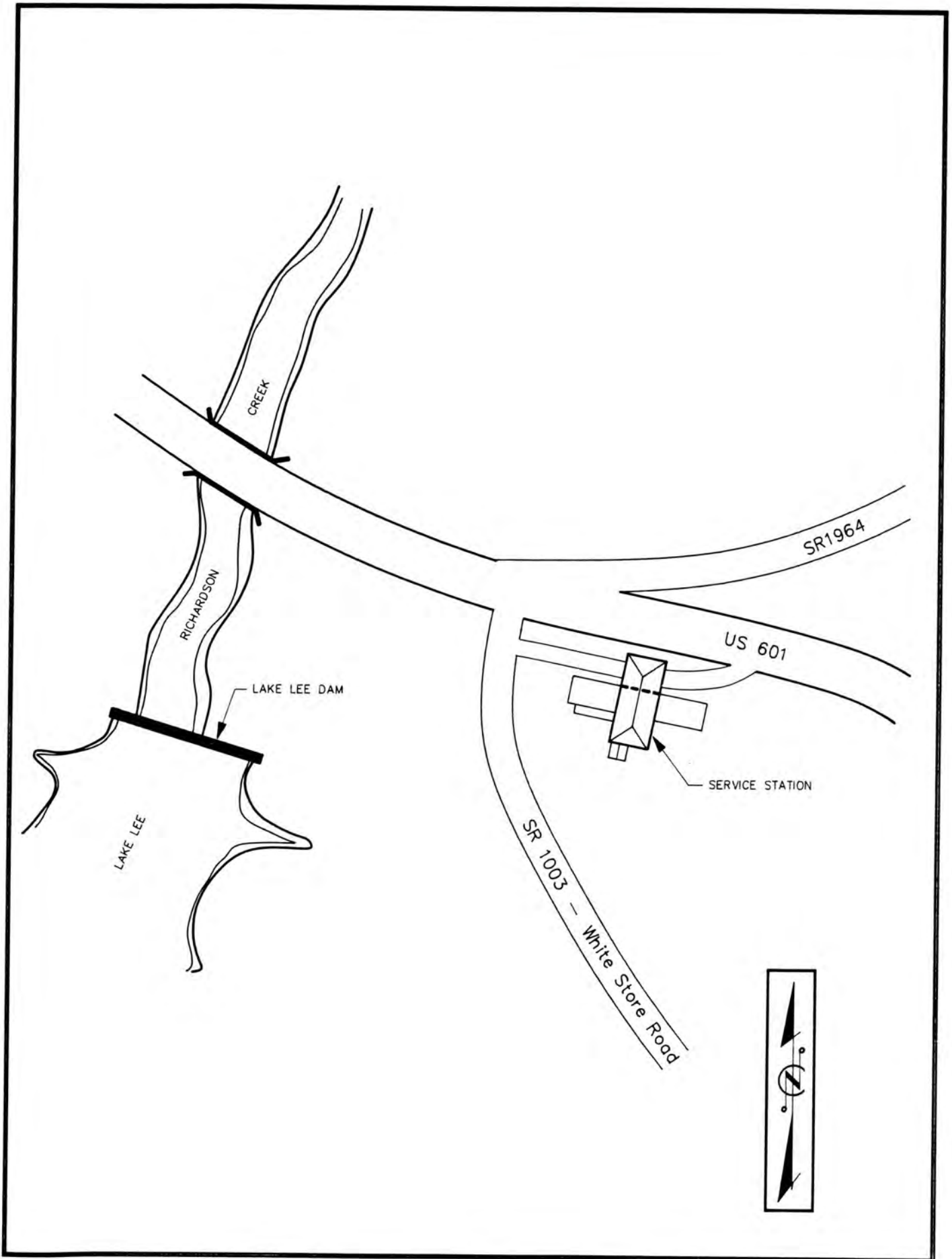


Figure V.1a Sketch Map, Lake Lee Service and Grocery, (#9), US 601 VA-3

NO SCALE

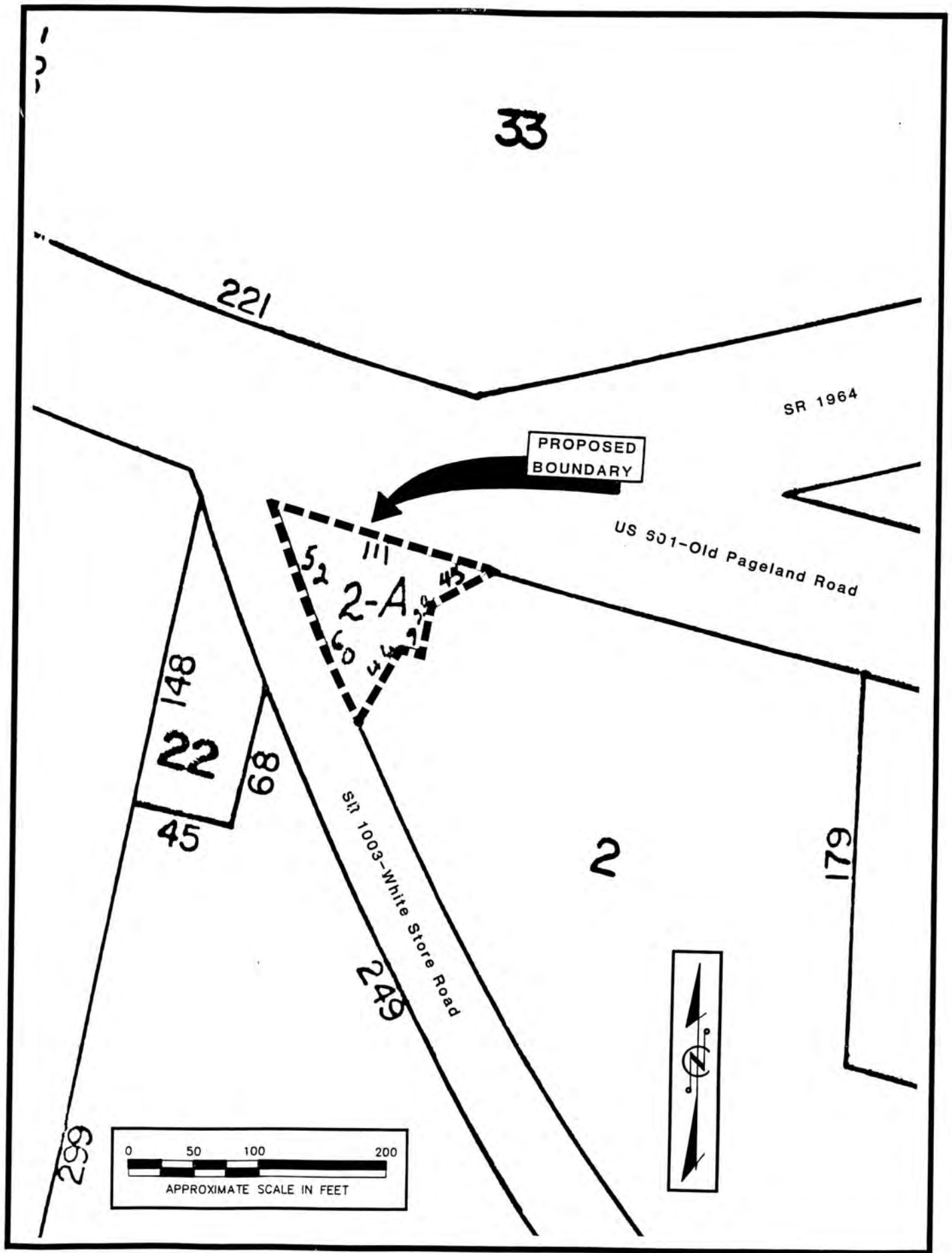


Figure V.2a Proposed National Register Boundaries,
 Lake Lee Service and Grocery (#9)
 VA-4



Plate V.1a
Lake Lee Service
and Grocery (#9),
Facade (North
Elevation)

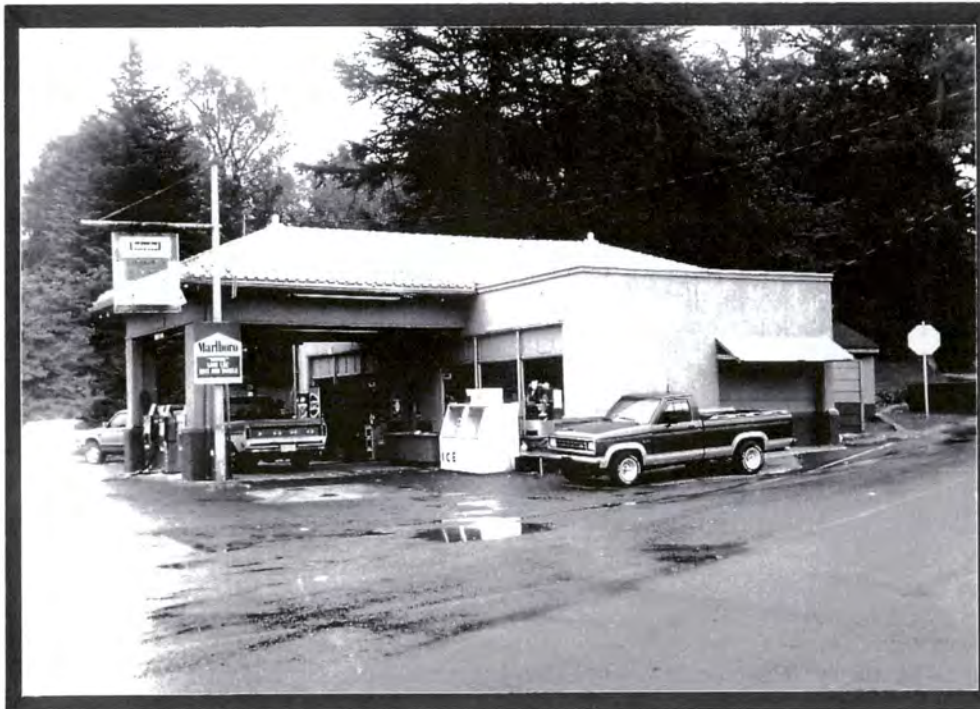


Plate V.2a
Lake Lee Service
and Grocery (#9),
West Elevation



Plate V.3a
Lake Lee Service
and Grocery (#9),
Rear (South
Elevation)

Center United Methodist Church (#20)

White Store Road, SR 1003

This building is the third church to serve the Center United Methodist congregation which was formed ca. 1856 in Maple Springs. The congregation then moved to Rock Rest, an established rural community still in existence east of present day US 601, to be closer to the majority of their members. In 1883, Mary R. Barrett, and R.T. and Julia Barrett deeded two acres, the site of the existing church, to the trustees for the sum of one dollar. The deed specified that the lot was for the "purpose of establishing & maintaining a church for the use & benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church South,...so long as they shall use & occupy the same for church purposes as aforesaid and no longer." The trustees at this time were James McLarty, J.J. Lockhart, Jeremiah Hinson, Moses Hinson, and Wesley Hinson. The deed was not filed for registration until 1888, lending credence to the belief of lifelong member, Hoyle Hinson, that the church was constructed ca. 1890. Like Rock Rest, this location was closer to the active members of the church.

Tradition holds that the building was constructed by the members themselves supervised by Joe Hinson. Hinson was a farmer, accomplished carpenter, and obviously a dedicated church member. Hoyle Hinson recalls that his forebear took time as allowed by the cycles of his crops to work on the church (Figure V.3a).

The Center, or Centre, United Methodist Church is a simple, but elegant, meeting house with distinct and well crafted classical detailing (Plate V.4a). Front-gabled, with the double door entrance centered on the facade, the frame, weatherboarded sanctuary is meticulously maintained. The facade gable features a shallow boxed cornice with returns and a plain vergeboard which follows the lines of the returns. A plain friezeboard with simple molding runs along the side elevations and returns in the facade gable (Plate V.5a). Simple cornerboards with caps simulate the appearance of columns supporting the frieze. The central entrance is composed of double, six-panel doors with a restrained surround featuring a molded lintel and fluted pilasters with plain caps (Plate V.6a) (Plate V.7a). The windows in the side elevations are large six-over-six, double-hung windows. The interior of the building was not accessible; however, Mr. Hinson described the interior as having an arched wood ceiling and wide horizontal flushboard walls. The original benches have been replaced with pews.

Set approximately three-quarters of the way toward the rear of the building is a gable-roofed addition which runs across the rear of the building and extends beyond the church building on either side (Plate V.8a). Great pains were taken to respect the integrity of the church with much success. The addition was constructed in two parts, in 1958 and 1965. It appears that windows removed from the church were reused in the addition, and although the side extensions are somewhat distracting, their roof lines are lower than that of the church, some elements were borrowed such as the frieze board, and the weatherboards are of a similar width.

Many of the frame churches in Union County were brick-veneered in the early twentieth century; others are more elaborate with towers and asymmetrical forms. It is believed that Center United Methodist Church is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a representative example of a simple meeting house style church. Although the present congregation's tract is approximately five acres, the suggested National Register boundaries consist of the original two acres donated to the church (Figure 4.a).

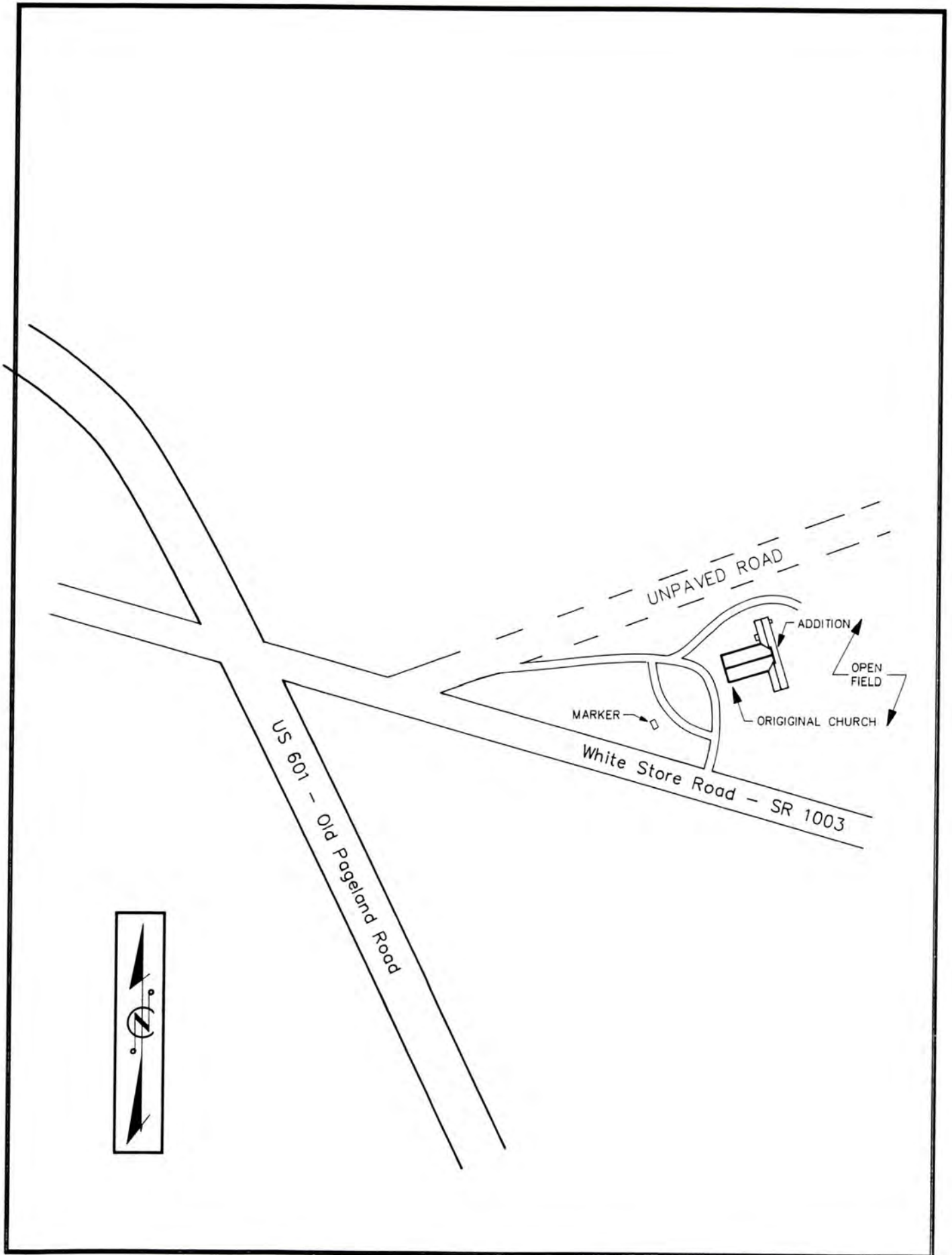


Figure V.3a Sketch Map, Center United Methodist Church, (#20), SR 1003

NO SCALE

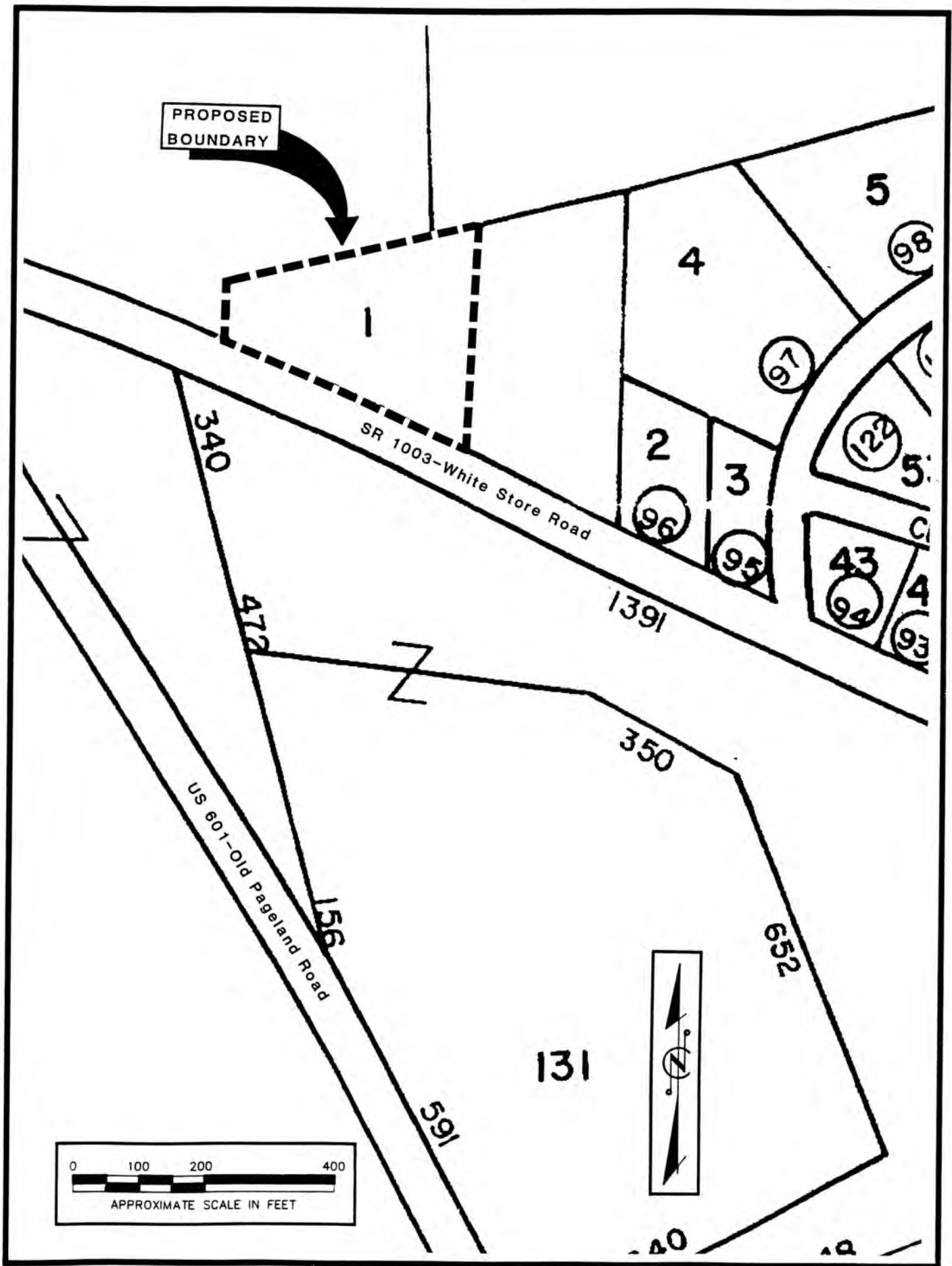


Figure V.4a Proposed National Register Boundaries,
Center United Methodist Church (#20)
VA-9

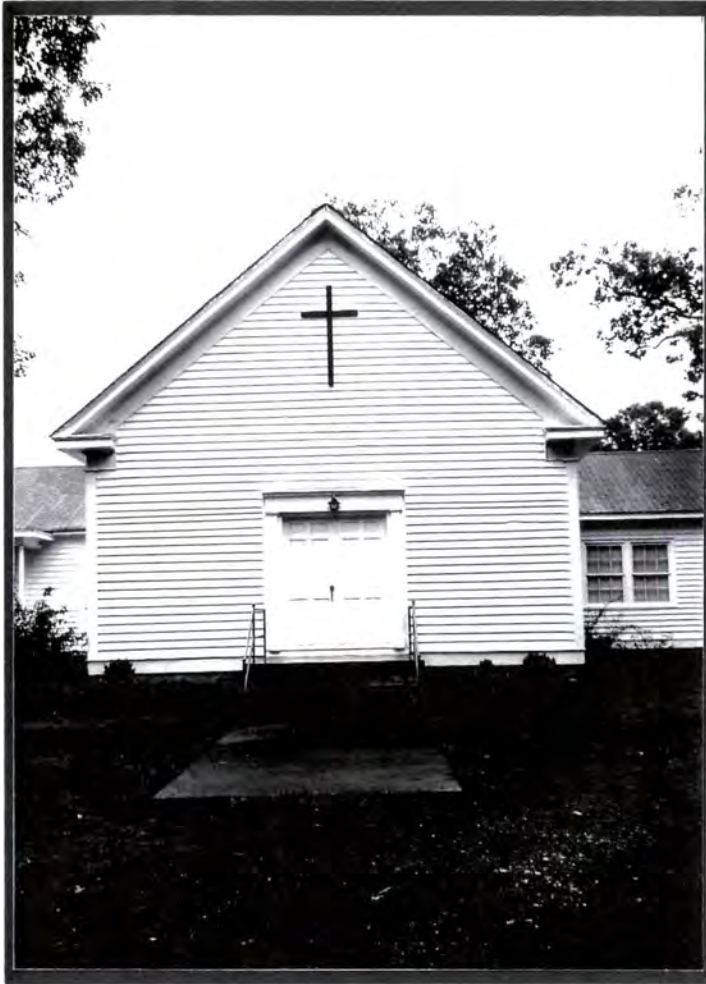


Plate V.4a
Center United
Methodist Church
(#20), Facade
(West Elevation)



Plate V.5a
Center United
Methodist Church
(#20), Oblique
(South and West
Elevations)



Plate V.6a
Center United
Methodist Church
(#20), Detail,
Main Entrance
(West Elevation)



Plate V.7a
Center United
Methodist Church
(#20), Detail
Cornerboard,
Frieze and Return,
West Elevation



Plate V.8a
Center United
Methodist Church
(#20), Two Part
Addition Across
Rear (East)
Elevation

Marcus Bruce Liles, Sr. House and Outbuilding (#2)

US 601

According to Bruce Liles, Jr., who grew up in this house, his father built the house himself in 1934, with the help of a friend (Figure V.5a). Bruce Liles, Sr. was an avid outdoorsman, and his son speculates that when his parents saw the rustic architecture around Southern Pines, they decided to build a similar house. The logs were cut off the property, coated with creosote and "chinked" with cement (Plate V.9a). The casement windows have interior screens; there is a large stone fireplace; and the gable end roof holds a loft with railings of tree branches. The Liles are in the process of constructing an addition on the rear and redoing the kitchen and bathroom in anticipation of renting the cottage (Plate V.10a). A frame garage is located to the rear of the cottage (Plate V.11a).

The Marcus Bruce Liles, Sr. House and Outbuilding do not appear to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register.

no spec list / avail sign.

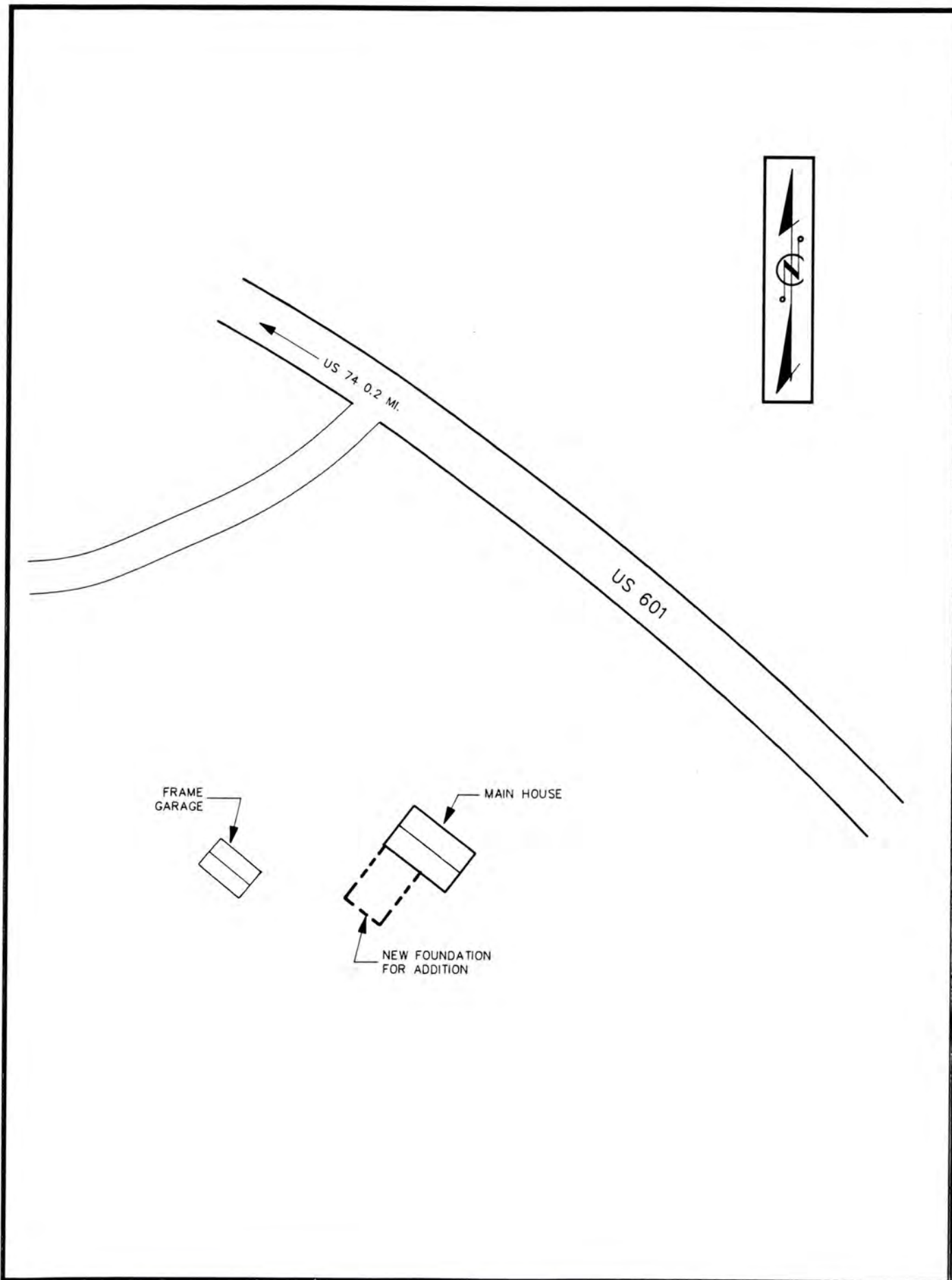


Figure V.5a Sketch Map, Marcus Bruce Liles, Sr.
House and Outbuilding, (#2), US 601

NO SCALE



Plate V.9a
Marcus Bruce Liles,
Sr. House and
Outbuilding (#2),
Facade (Northeast
Elevation)



Plate V.10a
Marcus Bruce Liles,
Sr. House and
Outbuilding (#2),
Rear (Southeast
Elevation),
Foundation for
Addition



Plate V.11a
Marcus Bruce Liles,
Sr. House and
Outbuilding (#2),
North Elevation
and Garage

Former Seed House, Collins and Pierce Cotton Gin (#10)

SR 1003

This building once served as the seed house for the Collins and Pierce Cotton Gin located adjacent to it and demolished about 1963. The present owner tore down the gin, the concrete slab on which it sat is still visible; however, he renovated the seed house to serve as storage for his contracting business. The building retains its basic form; however, it has been resided, had windows and garage doors punched in, original openings covered, and a carport constructed on the southern end (Figure V.6a) (Plates V.12a, V.13a, V.14.a).

The Former Seed House for the Collins and Pierce Cotton Gin has been altered, has no significance on its own, and is not eligible for the National Register.

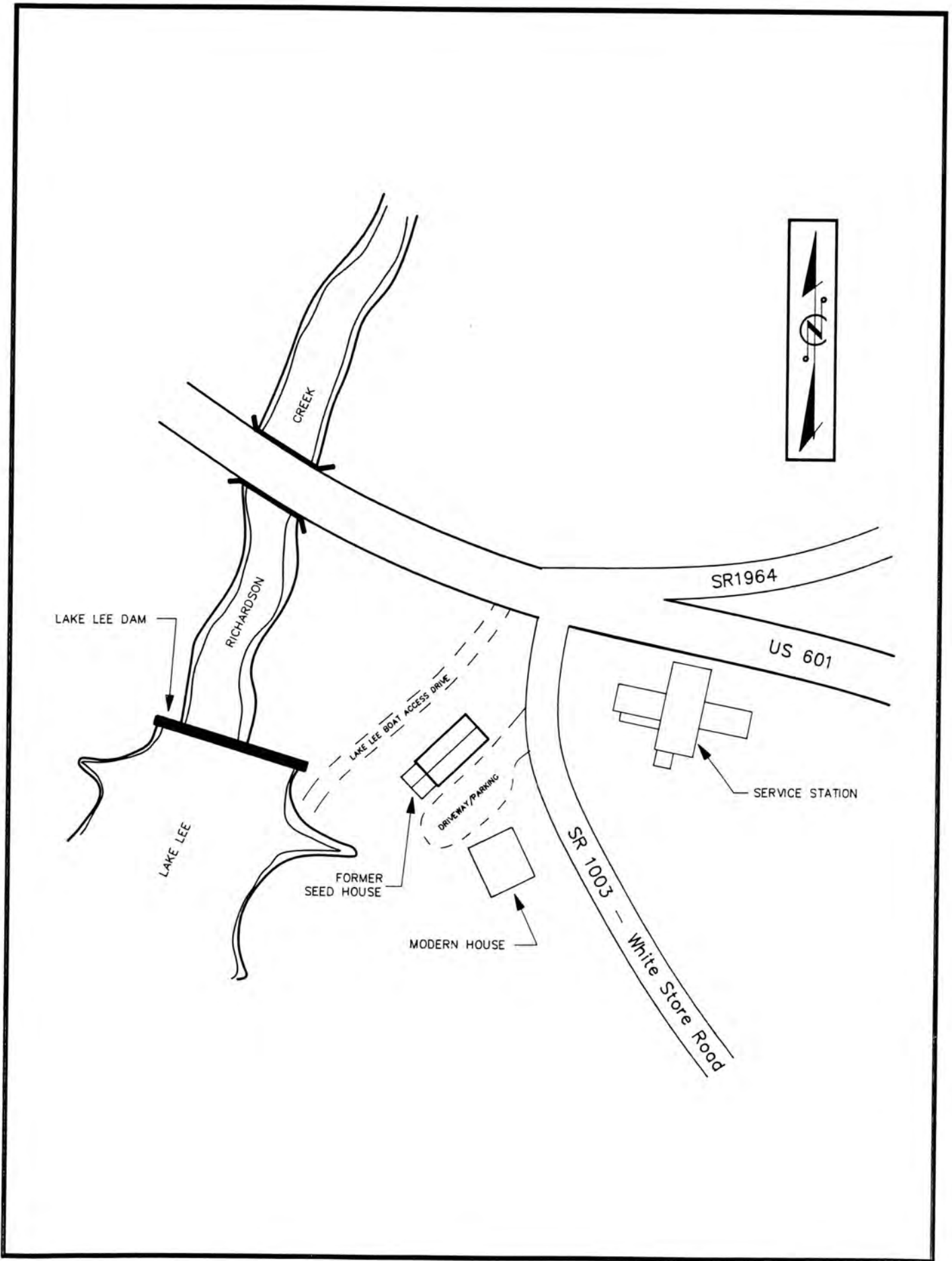


Figure V.6a Sketch Map, Former Seed House, Collins and Pierce Cotton Gin, (#10), SR 1003
VA-18

NO SCALE



Plate V.12a
Former Seed House,
Collins and Pierce
Cotton Gin (#10),
East Elevation



Plate V.13a
Former Seed House,
Collins and Pierce
Cotton Gin (#10),
Rear (North)
Elevation



Plate V.14a
Former Seed House,
Collins and Pierce
Cotton Gin (#10),
Facade (South
Elevation)

House and Outbuilding, 5313 Old Pageland Road (#43)

US 601

No information is available on this property. The owner/resident did not understand our interest and would not even take my card. The house is a one-story, gable end residence with paired decorative gables on the facade roof slope (Plate V.15a). A hip-roofed porch supported plain posts shelters the three front bays. Two gabled ells extend from the rear elevation; the northern ell is longer than the southern and an enclosed hip roofed porch spans the space between the two (Plate V.16a, V.17a). Two ramshackle outbuildings, each with its own rabid and ravenously hungry mongrel dog, also accompany the property (Plate V.18a), V.19a). The most prominent feature is the incredible number of "BEWARE OF DOG SIGNS" posted (Figure V.7a).

This complex has no apparent historical or architectural significance and is not eligible for the National Register.

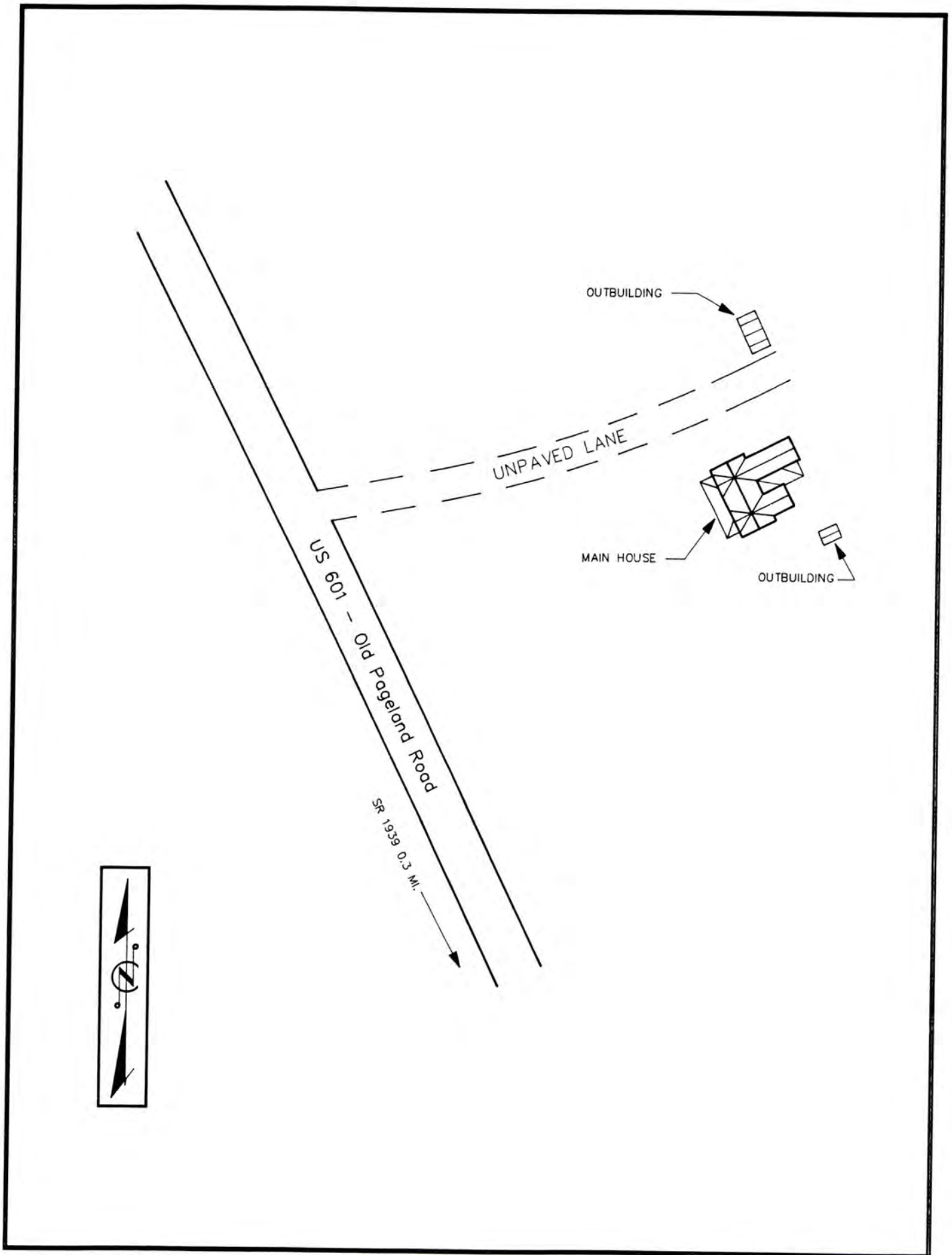


Figure V.7a Sketch Map, House and Outbuildings, 5313 Old Pageland Road, (#43)
VA-22

NO SCALE



Plate V.15a
House and
Outbuilding, 5313
Pageland Road
(#43), Oblique
(Southwest and
South Elevations)



Plate V.16a
House and
Outbuilding, 5313
Pageland Road
(#43), Rear
(Northeast)
Elevation



Plate V.17a
House and
Outbuilding, 5313
Pageland Road
(#43), North
Elevation
South Elevations)



Plate V.18a
House and
Outbuilding, 5313
Pageland Road
(#43), Outbuilding
South Side
of House



Plate V.19a
House and
Outbuilding, 5313
Pageland Road
(#43), Outbuilding
North Side
of House

Evans-Whitt House (UN113) (#46)

US 601

This property was originally located at 1404 Franklin Street in Monroe and known as the Evans-Lockhart House after Robert Evans and Vernon Lockhart. The house was cut into three sections and moved to its present site in 1980 by Wayne Whitt (Figure V.8a). The rehabilitation of the house continues with as much original fabric being utilized as possible and materials from other old houses being used as well. The second stories of the house and side bays have been raised to full height and the chimneys have not been replaced (Plate V.20a). Much decorative detail has been salvaged but not yet replaced and other details have been obtained to apply to the house. The residence basically has a central hall, gable end, form with a central decorative gable and polygonal bays in the gable ends. The wraparound porch follows the irregular lines of the bays and clipped corners and features a dentil cornice and a projecting entrance portico (Plate V.21a). The porch supports and railing are replacements except one porch post located on the north elevation at the juncture of the porch with the polygonal bay (Plates V.22a and V.23a). All major gable ends have boxed cornices with returns. A one-story, slightly sloped, shed-roofed wing spans most of the rear elevation. A one-story, gable-roofed ell extends from the northeast end of the rear elevation (Plates V.24a and V.25a).

Although the house was purportedly moved to save it from demolition, the alienation of the house from its urban setting, feeling, and associations have compromised its integrity. In addition, the changes in the house, however well-meaning, and the huge amount of work remaining before the house can be truly evaluated prohibit it from being considered eligible for listing on the National Register.

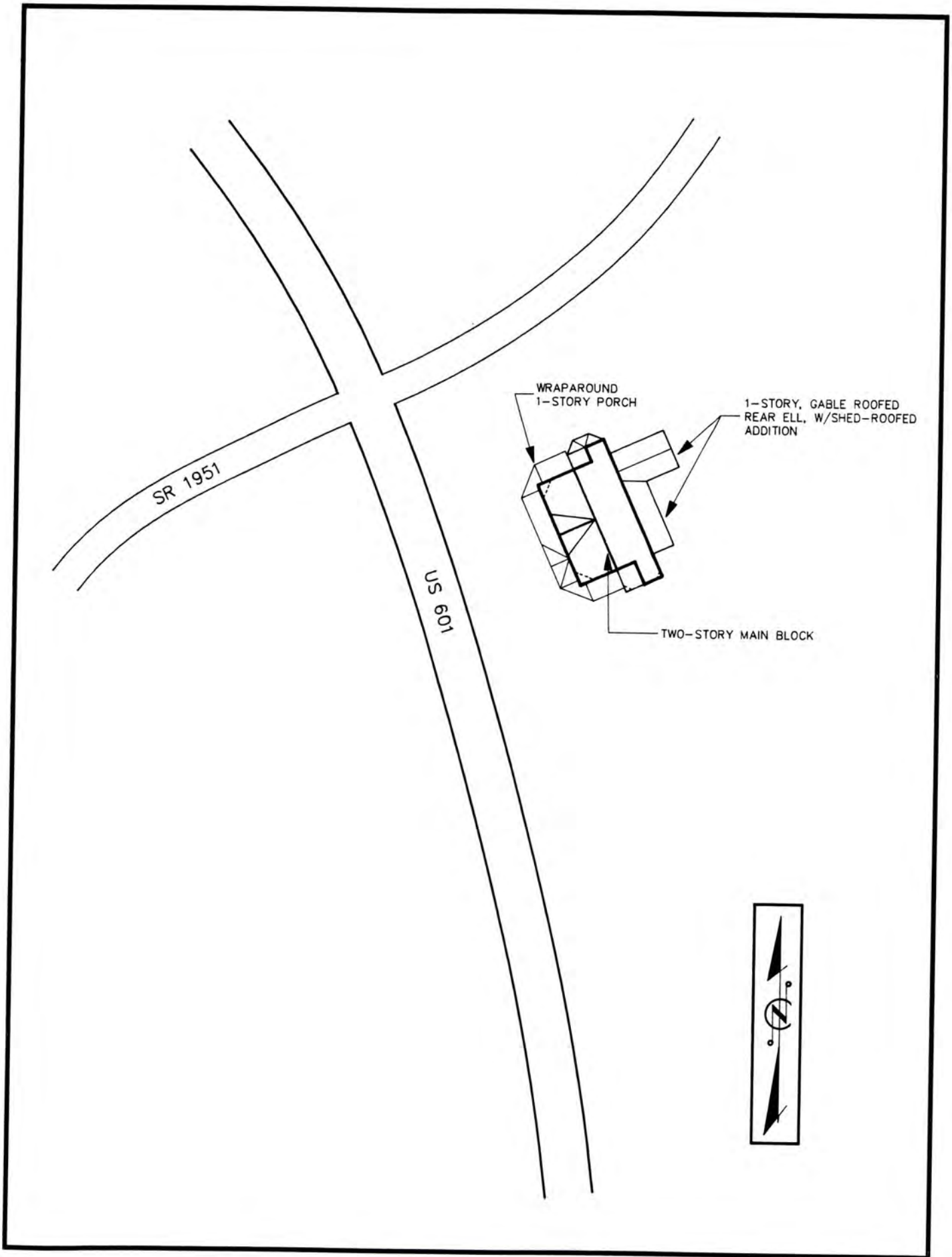


Figure V.8a Sketch Map, Evans-Whitt House,
(#46) (UN113), US 601
VA-27

NO SCALE



Plate V.20a
Evans-Whitt House
(#46) (UN113),
Oblique (North and
West [Facade]
Elevations)



Plate V.21a
Evans-Whitt House
(#46) (UN113),
Entrance Gable at
Main Entrance,
Wraparound
Porch



Plate V.22a
Evans-Whitt House
(#46) (UN113),
Projecting Polygonal
Bay, First Story,
North Elevation;
Shows Only Remaining
Original Porch Post



Plate V.23a
Evans-Whitt House
(#46) (UN113),
Two-Story Projecting
Bay on South Elevation
With Clipped Corners
at First Story



Plate V.24a
Evans-Whitt House
(#46) (UN113),
Rear (East)
Elevation



Plate V.25a
Evans-Whitt House
(#46) (UN113),
Oblique, Ell on Rear
(East) and Bay on
North Elevations

Ervin Thomas House (UN385) (#49)

Ervin Thomas Road (SR 2112)

The Ervin Thomas House (UN385) (#49) is the centerpiece of a complex of buildings formerly associated with a working farm. Included on the parcel with the house are several deteriorating outbuildings including a corn crib, a wellhouse, a privy, and a large barn (Figure V.9a). Family tradition reportedly held that the log core of the house, with its weatherboard sheathing and half-dovetail notching was constructed by Thomas and his wife Vissie Guin (Plate V.26a). This, however, is unlikely as Vissie was Thomas's second wife. He married his first wife, Louisa Moser, in 1884. His father, Osborne Thomas is listed as dead and his mother's name as Juliana Collins (Union County Marriage License for Louisa Moser and Ervin Thomas). In 1881, (deed proved 1885), Thomas purchased 131 acres from J. W. and Juliana Collins, which contain the subject complex. It is not known when Thomas married for the second time, but since Vissie's mother was a Collins, she may have been a relative.

The more commonly accepted date for the main block of the house is the mid-nineteenth century. A possible hypothesis is that Thomas's father constructed the house and his mother and stepfather sold it to him after her remarriage and perhaps in anticipation of his own marriage. A frame rear ell and shed as well as the porch supports were certainly constructed by Ervin Thomas and are believed to have been added ca. 1908. At this time he may have been married to Vissie Guin.

The one-story, hall-and-parlor, end-gabled main block is sheltered by a standing seam metal roof. The shed-roofed porch, which may be a replacement, is supported by turned posts with simple brackets with a pierced design and spans the flushboard facade (Plate V.27a). One end bay has an enclosed porch room, also a possible addition (Plate V.28a). The main entrance and the window on the facade are framed in simple, heavy surrounds. A stretcher-bond, single-shouldered exterior chimney with a free standing stack and a fieldstone base is situated in one of the gable ends. A frame, gable-end ell extends to the rear with a shed-roofed addition with a semi-enclosed porch spanning its side elevation (Plate V.29a). The house has been vacant for more than ten years and is rapidly deteriorating.

The outbuildings are severely deteriorated as well. In the ten years since the complex was originally surveyed, the crib, privy, and wellhouse have degenerated and the roof of the log barn has collapsed (Plates V.30a, V.31a, and V.32a).

Because of its deteriorated condition which impairs its architectural integrity, and because of the isolation of the agricultural outbuildings from use in that pursuit, the Ervin Thomas House does not meet any of the National Register criteria and is not considered eligible for listing.

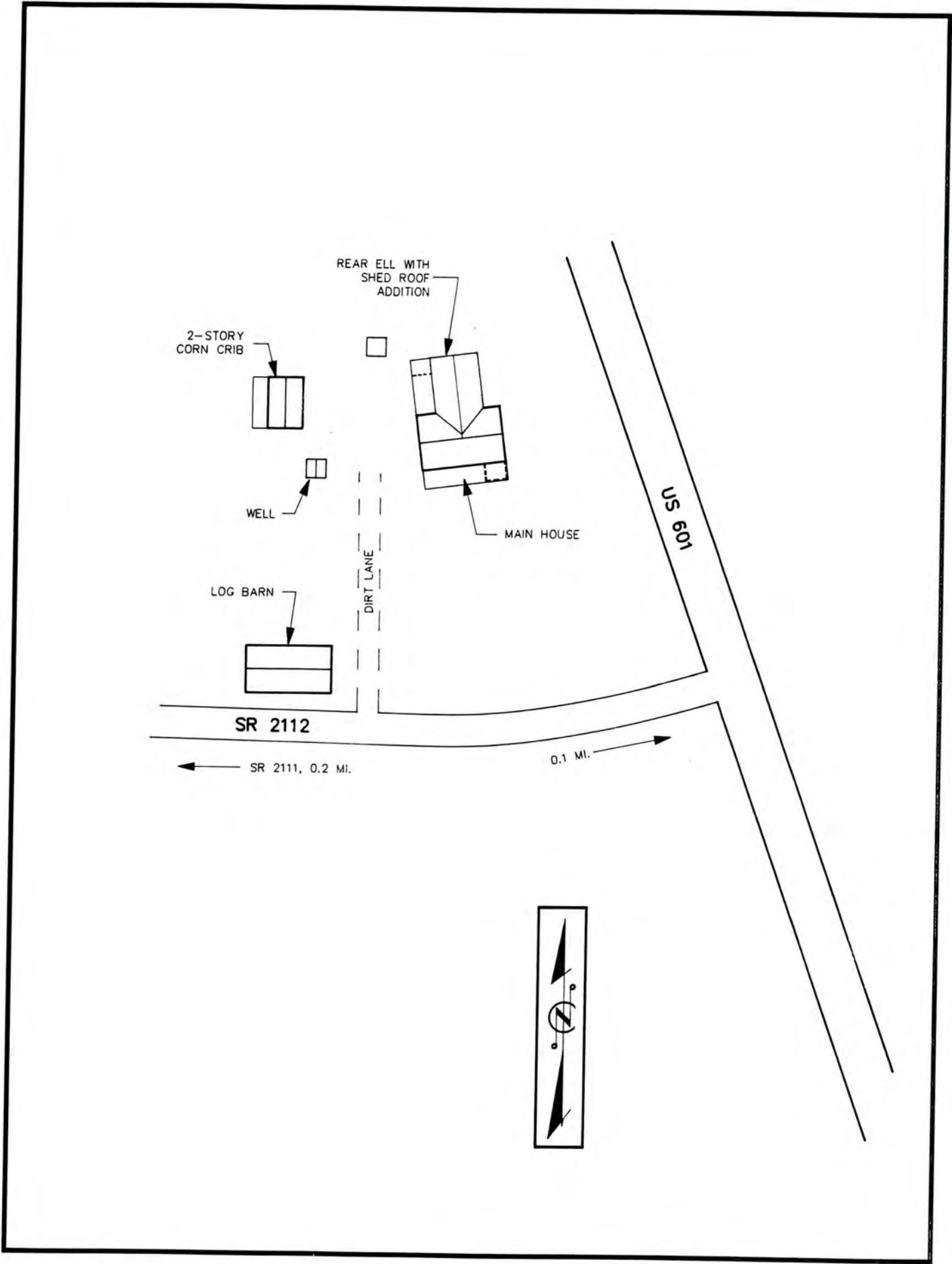


Figure V.9a Sketch Map, Ervin Thomas House,
 (#49) (UN385), SR 2112
 VA-32

NO SCALE



Plate V.26a
Ervin Thomas House
(#49) (UN385),
Facade (South
Elevation



Plate V.27a
Ervin Thomas House
(#49) (UN385),
Facade, Detail of
Porch with Central
Entrance, Facade
Window, Flushboard
Sheathing,
Decorative
Porch Post



Plate V.28a
Ervin Thomas House
(#49) (UN385),
Porch Room at
East End of Facade



Plate V.29a
Ervin Thomas House
(#49) (UN385),
Enclosed Shed-
Roofed Addition
Spanning West
Elevation of
Rear Ell



Plate V.30a
Ervin Thomas House
(#49) (UN385),
Two-Story, Frame,
Corn Crib



Plate V.31a
Ervin Thomas House
(#49) (UN385),
Well and Well House



Plate V.32a
Ervin Thomas House
(#49) (UN385),
Log Barn,
Roof Collapsed

Harrison Lee House (UN211) (#55)

SR 1005

The Harrison Lee House is believed to have been built ca. 1850 as a one-room, heavy-timber framed, mortise-and-tenon residence by Harrison Lee. It is not known whether the house was built for Lee himself or for hired help (Figure V.10a). It would be quite unusual to find such a substantial dwelling utilized as a slave residence, and although the two pens suggest a possible duplex, only one end appears to have had a fireplace (Plate V.33a). It is known there were a tannery and a cotton gin nearby, presumably owned by Lee, and the operative or an overseer could have occupied the house. The eastern end of the house is presumably the older as that gable end held the chimney, taken down about 1973. The western end has a small recessed porch in the corner of a shed addition (Plates V.34a, V.35a, and V.36a). Two massive sills can be seen cheek to jowl at the center of the porch. It is also at this juncture that the wing on the rear ends and that battens cover the meeting of the flushboard which sheathes the facade. It would appear that the roof was replaced, with a high-pitched, end-gabled, engaged roofline with flush eaves which sheltered a broad porch, when the second pen was added. It is, however, possible that the roofline is original to the older section and was simply continued when the second pen was constructed. Replacement roofing material masks this evidence from the exterior (Plate V.37a). Although the flooring remains, the porch supports have been removed. Access to the house was limited; however oral information and earlier survey information indicate that the interior has an enclosed stair, board-and-batten doors, and horizontal flushboard sheathing the walls. A rear kitchen wing constructed in 1938 to replace the semi-detached kitchen has been removed.

The property was purchased by E.A. Collins in 1933, when most of M.K. Lee's assets were being liquidated. M.K. Lee had inherited much of the property from his father Harrison and purchased adjacent tracts from his sisters. E.A. Collins bought approximately 275 acres from the Southeastern Realty Company, including the old house. It remains in the Collins family today.

The Harrison Lee House is severely deteriorated and as such, in spite of its once interesting design, does not possess sufficient integrity to demonstrate any architectural significance it may have once possessed. Therefore, it is not considered eligible for the National Register under any criteria.

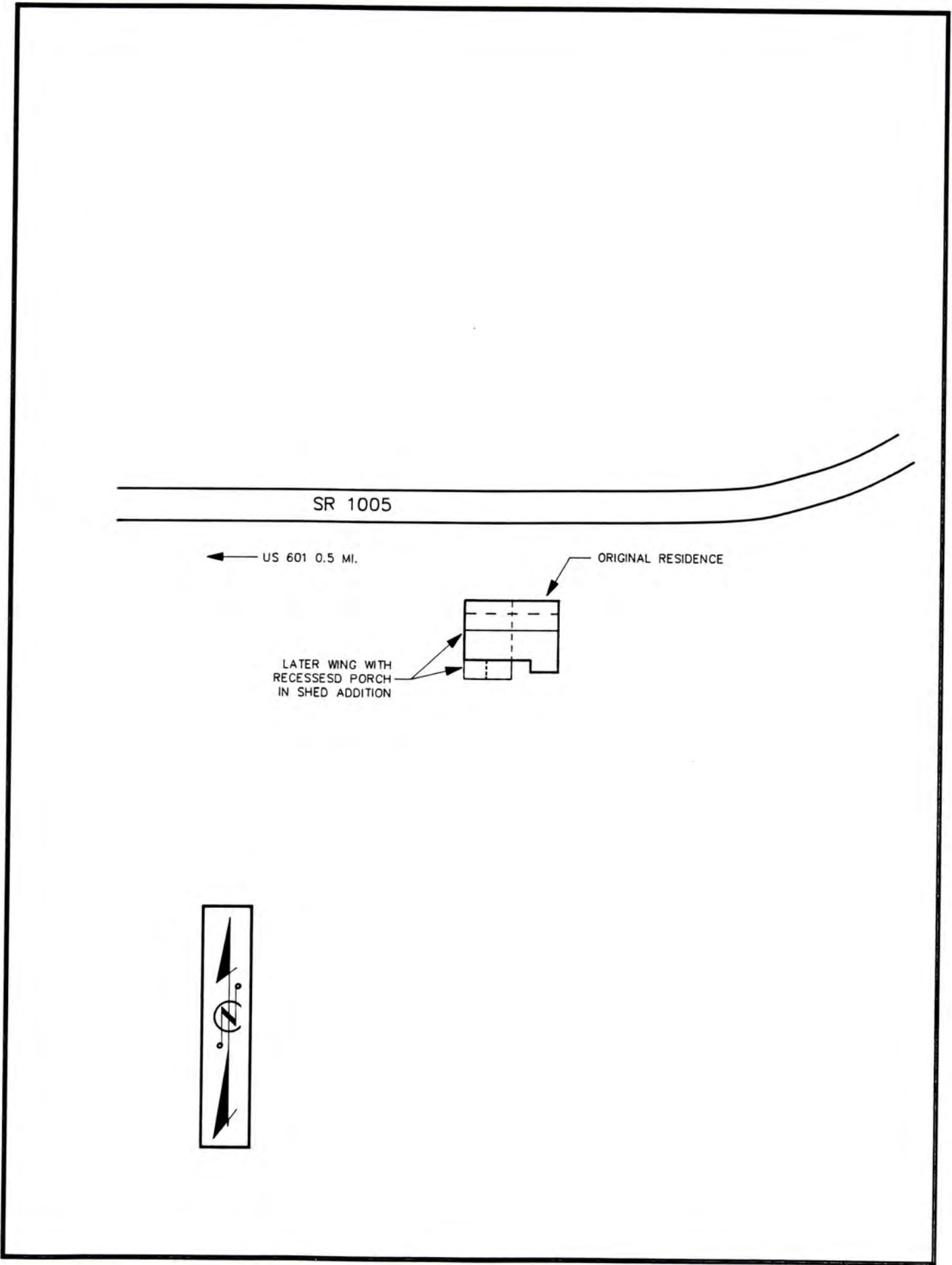


Figure V.10a Sketch Map, Harrison Lee House,
(#55) (UN211), SR 1005
VA-38

NO SCALE



Plate V.33a
Harrison Lee House
(#55) (UN211),
Facade (North
Elevation)



Plate V.34a
Harrison Lee House
(#55) (UN211),
West Elevation



Plate V.35a
Harrison Lee House
(#55) (UN211),
Oblique, Southwest
Corner, Small
Recessed Porch
at Juncture of
Recessed Porch



Plate V.36a
Harrison Lee House
(#55) (UN211),
East Elevation,
Location of
Removed Chimney



Plate V.37a
Harrison Lee House
(#55) (UN211),
Detail of Facade
Porch Roof
Structure

VIA. REFERENCES CITED
SUPPLEMENTED BY REFERENCES CITED IN SECTION X OF THE
AN HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT FOR
WIDENING US 601 FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LINE TO
US 74, UNION COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Anderscn, Scott

1986 *Check the Oil: A Pictorial History of the American Filling Station.*

Collins, Bill

1993 Telephone interview, Harrison Lee House, Monroe, North Carolina.

Dean, Garren

1993 Telephone conversation and personal interview, Seed House, Lake Lee Service and Grocery, and Center United Methodist Church, Monroe, North Carolina.

Dean, Mrs. J.S.

1993 Telephone interview, Lake Lee Service and Grocery, Monroe, North Carolina.

Hinson, Hoyle

1993 Telephone interview, Center United Methodist Church, Monroe, North Carolina.

Liles, Bruce

1993 Telephone interview and personal interview, Marcus Bruce Liles, Sr. House, Monroe, North Carolina.

Whitt, Wayne

1993 Site visit, Evans-Whitt House, Monroe, North Carolina.

**APPENDIX
SUPPLEMENTAL WORK PLAN**

**SUPPLEMENTAL WORK PLAN FOR
COMPLETION OF AN ADDENDUM
TO THE
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
FOR
US 601 FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LINE TO US 74
UNION COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
TIP NO. R-2616**

Prepared For:

**Federal Highway Administration
and
Planning and Environmental Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Prepared By:

**Greiner, Inc.
4630 Paragon Park Road
Raleigh, North Carolina 27604-3174
(919) 876-5479**

July 16, 1993

I. INTRODUCTION

The following is a work plan for completing an addendum for the Historic Architectural Survey Report prepared for the widening of US 601 from US 74 to the South Carolina state line in Union County, North Carolina (TIP No. R-2616). This addendum is designed to provide additional information on eight properties specifically requested by the SHPO in their letter to FHWA dated September 30, 1992. The information is being supplied at the request of the FHWA and NCDOT as defined in their letter of July 1, 1993. This work plan is submitted to the Planning and Environmental Branch, North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) by Greiner, Inc.

The scope of work presented in this work plan was devised after consultation with Ms. Barbara Church, Architectural Historian, NCDOT Planning and Environmental Branch. This addendum to the Historic Architectural Survey Report will result in the development of a separate addendum to the Survey Report evaluating the eight specifically identified properties following the "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the SHPO." As requested by NCDOT, descriptions, photographs, and evaluations will be submitted in form of a separate addendum.

II. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the work detailed in this scope of work is to provide additional information requested by the SHPO in their letter dated September 30, 1992. This additional information is being provided at the specific request of NCDOT in their letter dated July 1, 1993. It is anticipated that the work will include a trip to the project area in order to more fully document these properties.

1. Site specific historical research will be conducted to document any significance of the eight properties within the context of the project area established in the Historic Architectural Survey Report.
2. Each property will be field checked to determine the status of the property in terms of integrity. This is particularly important as several of the properties are rapidly deteriorating and/or have been moved and altered. Owners will be contacted in an attempt to gain close access to several of the properties which were not readily accessible to detailed photographic documentation.
3. Since all of this area has been surveyed in SHPO sponsored inventories, North Carolina Historic Structures Short Data Sheets already on file with the SHPO will be updated to reflect any changes in those properties. Properties which were not considered worthy of survey during these inventories will be recorded.
4. Each of these eight properties will be evaluated in terms of the National Register criteria and those evaluations along with photographs and appropriate sketch maps will make up the addendum to the Historic Architectural Survey Report.

III. DELIVERABLES

The following is a list of the deliverables for this addendum:

1. Evaluations of the significance of the eight properties in terms of the National Register Criteria and their historic and architectural integrity.
2. Photographs in sufficient quantity to convey the potential architectural and/or historic significance and integrity of the properties in terms of the National Register Criteria.
3. Appropriate maps illustrating the properties.
4. The above information will be submitted to NCDOT as a separately bound addendum to the Historic Architectural Survey Report.
5. Updated or newly prepared North Carolina Historic Structures Short Data Sheets for each of the eight properties.

It should be noted that neither this supplement nor the addendum will address any comments made by the SHPO in their September 30, 1992 letter other than the evaluation of the eight properties requested by NCDOT (July 1, 1993).

IV. PROJECT SCHEDULING, COORDINATION AND PERSONNEL

The following is a summary of the proposed schedule for this addendum:

1. Work will begin upon receipt of verbal notice to proceed, indicating acceptance of this work plan and estimated budget. Written *Notice to Proceed* by the Planning and Environmental Department of NCDOT will also be necessary.
2. Fieldwork and site specific research in Union County repositories will be conducted simultaneously.
3. Subsequently, the additional information will be utilized to prepare the addendum for submission to NCDOT.
4. It is expected that at least one meeting will be required between Greiner staff and NCDOT.

Staffing under this work plan will include Mr. Terry Klein, Project Manager; Ms. Suzanne Pickens, Senior Architectural Historian; and Mr. Jim Snodgrass, Historic Architectural Survey Assistant and Graphics Coordinator; with assistance from Mr. Marvin Brown, Architectural Historian; and Ms. Brenda Laney, Clerical and Report Production.