



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary
Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

July 10, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: William D. Gilmore, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
Division of Highways
Department of Transportation

FROM: David Brook *RSE for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historical Architectural Survey Report, new location for NC 218 from US 74 to SR 1462, R-3820, Anson County, ER02-9353

Thank you for your letter of March 22, 2002, transmitting the survey report by Heather Fearnbach, NCDOT. We regret the delay in our response, but staff vacancies prevented a timelier response.

We have reviewed the survey report and need additional information about the proposed Polkton Historic District before we can evaluate the findings.

Please provide the following:

1. A labeled district boundary map including street names and indicating the contributing and non-contributing properties.
2. One copy of the original photographs.
3. The correct "figure" reference for the district boundary map.

We look to reviewing the revised Historical Architectural Survey Report for the above referenced project when it is available.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

bc: Brown/McBride

Administration County Location
Restoration 507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC
Survey & Planning 515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC

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4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4617
4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4613
4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618

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(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
REPORT**

Final Identification and Evaluation

**New Location for NC 218
from US 74 to SR 1462
Anson County, North Carolina
TIP No. R-3820
State Project No. 8.2651601
Federal Aid No. STP-1418 (4)**



**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Heather Fearnbach**

March 2002

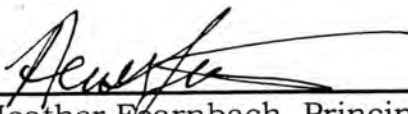
**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
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North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Heather Fearnbach

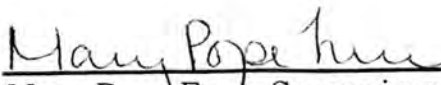
March 2002



Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

3/20/02

Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

3.20.02

Date

**New Location for NC 218
from US 74 to SR 1462
Anson County, North Carolina
TIP No. R-3820**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve NC 218 from US 74 to Freemont Street and create a new alignment for NC 218 from Freemont Street to SR 1462 (McDaniel Road). The project length is 1.31 miles (Figure 1). The purpose of the project is to improve safety and the level of service along NC 218. During construction, traffic will be maintained on the existing road.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

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

METHODOLOGY

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) dated February 2, 1996.

NCDOT conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic

properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The APE for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown in Figure 1.

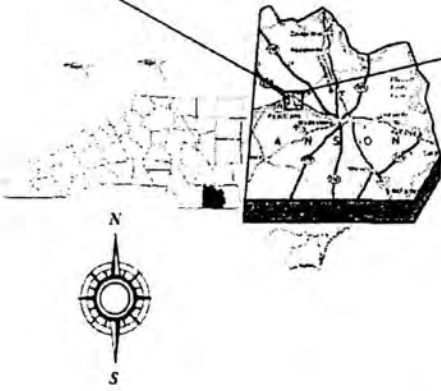
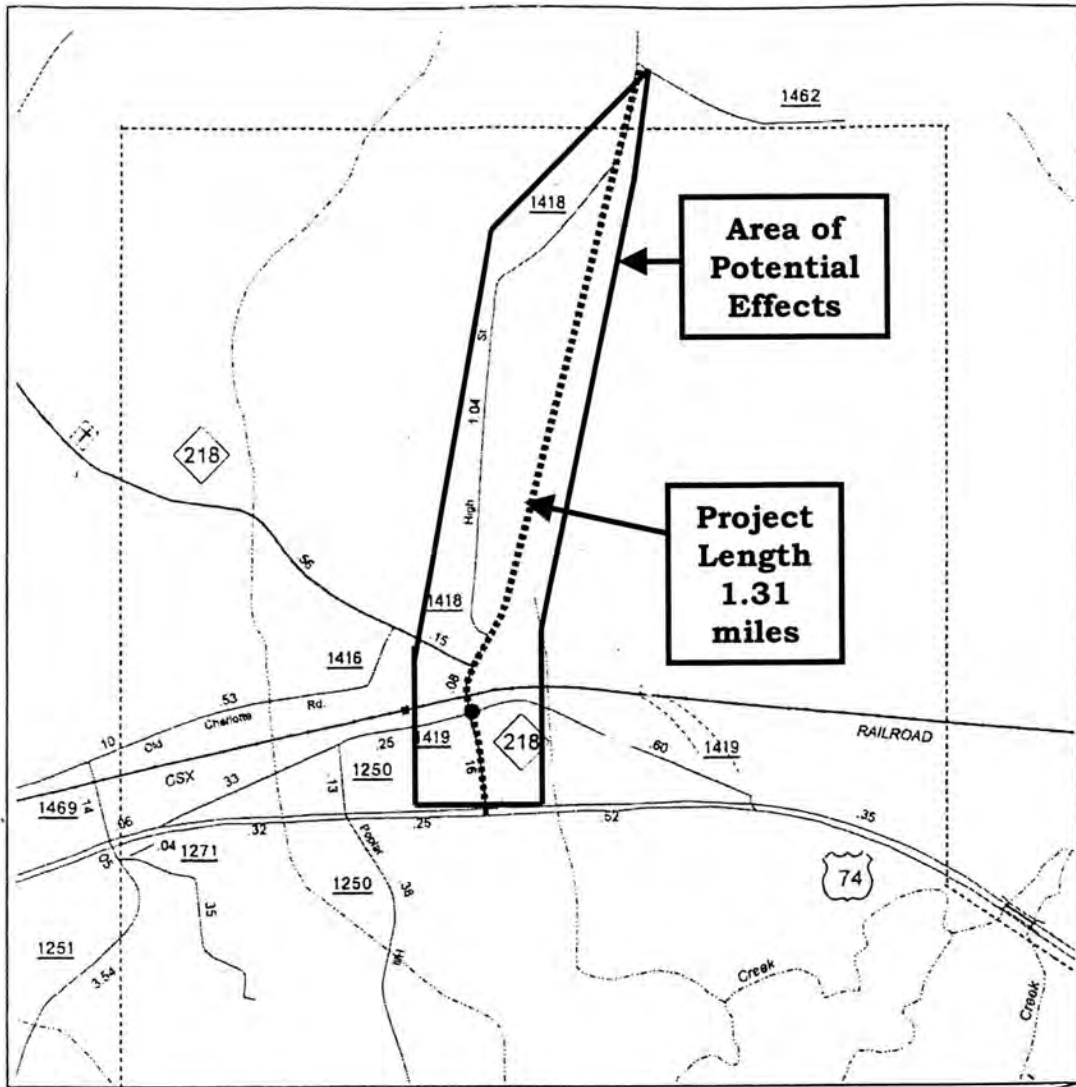
The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. NCDOT staff architectural historians conducted field surveys on December 20, 2001 and February 15, 2002. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to an area map (Figure 2).

Background research was conducted at the HPO in Raleigh, the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh, and the Anson County Courthouse in Wadesboro.

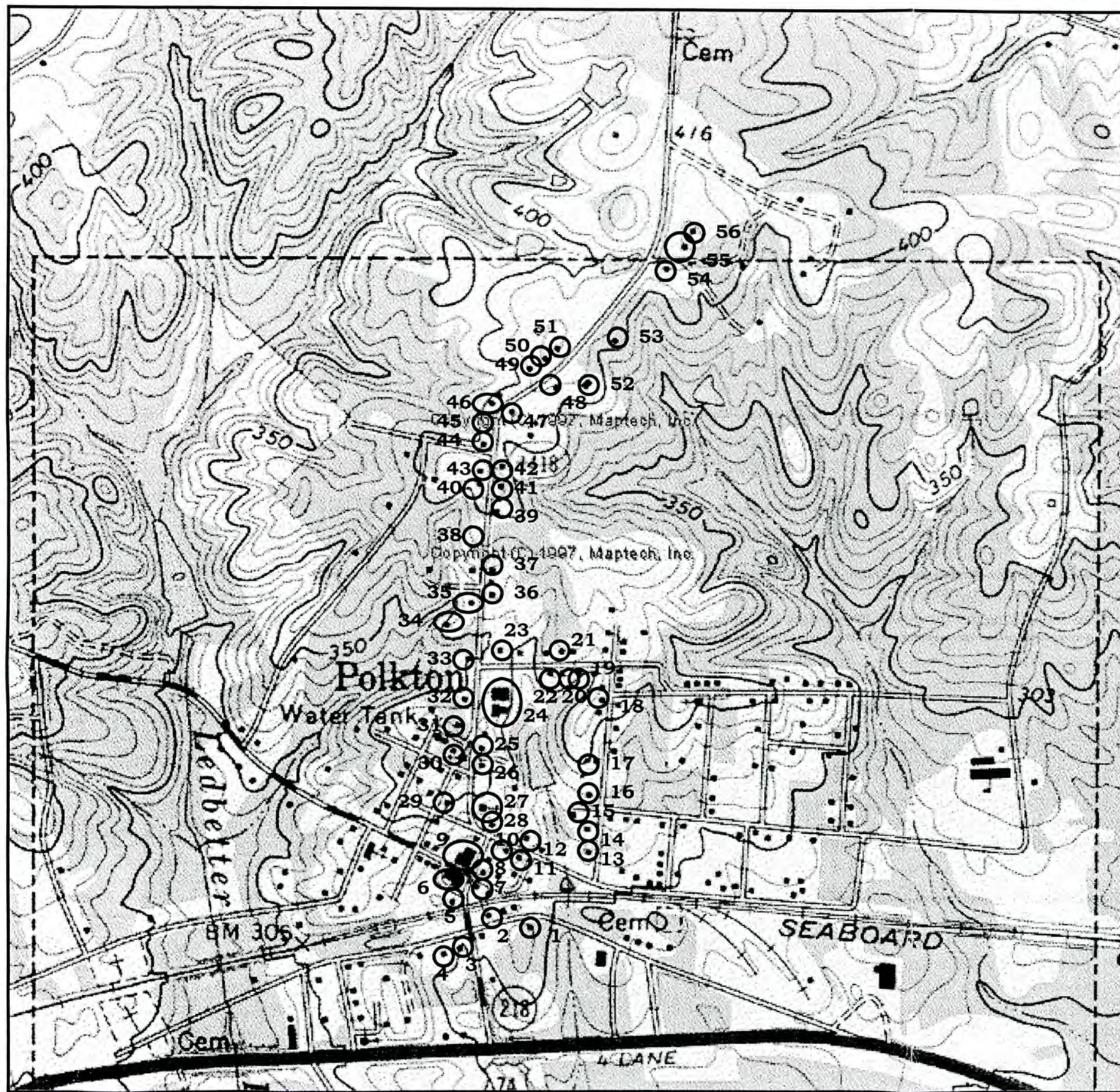
SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

The project area includes the proposed Polkton Historic District, which is composed of fifty-six resources fifty years old or older. There are no properties in the APE less than fifty years old that qualify for the National Register under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance regardless of age.

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register
Polkton Historic District



	<p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH</p>
<p>NC 218, US 74 TO FREEMONT STREET UPGRADE TWO LANE ROADWAY FROM FREEMONT STREET TO SOUTH OF SR 1462 (McDANIEL ROAD) TWO LANE ROADWAY ON NEW LOCATION POLKTON ANSON COUNTY R-3820</p>	
<p style="text-align: right;">FIGURE 1</p>	



New Location for NC 218
from US 74 to SR 1462

TIP No. R-3820

Figure 2 -
Historic Resource Location (Not To Scale)



Historic Architecture
NCDOT
1 South Wilmington Street
P.O. Box 25201
Raleigh, NC 27611-5201

T 919-733-7844
F 919-733-9794
www.dot.state.nc.us



HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR THE PROJECT AREA

Anson County, as formed in 1750, included the land west of Bladen County to the Mississippi River (encompassing all of present-day Tennessee). The county, named for British Navy Admiral Lord George Anson, stretched north to Virginia and south to South Carolina. Lord Anson settled outside of Charleston and owned land along the Cape Fear, Neuse, and Pee Dee Rivers.¹

The great migration of Scotch-Irish and German settlers into the North Carolina backcountry during the eighteenth century resulted in a population explosion in Anson County. Tracts of land averaging one to two hundred acres were commonly awarded to settlers, with the land along rivers and streams being the most desirable. Roads through the region were often impassable, resulting in Governor Tryon's 1768 order that a road from Rowan County on the frontier to Brunswick County on the coast should be surveyed and built in order to facilitate the transportation of goods to ports.²

Anson County was substantially reduced in size with the creation of Rowan County in 1753, Mecklenburg County in 1763, and Richmond and Montgomery Counties in 1779. Wadesboro, founded in 1783 as the county seat, was located near the center of Anson County at the intersection of the north-south stage route from Salisbury, North Carolina to Cheraw, South Carolina and the east-west road from Mask's Ferry at the Pee Dee River to Camden, South Carolina.³

Agriculture provided the economic backbone of Anson County until the rise of textile manufacturing in the late nineteenth century. Good soil and river transportation allowed Anson County farmers to supply markets in Fayetteville and Cheraw, South Carolina with significant amounts of cotton. Poor weather and market conditions in the 1830s and 1890s resulted in outmigration to Tennessee and the Southwest. Relatively new enterprises such as gravel and sand quarrying and lumber production have bolstered the county's economy during the twentieth century.⁴

¹ Mary L. Medley, History of Anson County, North Carolina, 1750-1976 (Wadesboro, North Carolina: Anson County Historical Society, 1976), 18.

² *Ibid.*, 15.

³ *Ibid.*, 64.

⁴ Anson County Heritage Book Committee, Anson County Heritage (Waynesville, North Carolina: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1995), 1.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register
Polkton Historic District

Location

The proposed Polkton Historic District is located seven miles west of Wadesboro on the north side of Highway 74.

Historical Background

Colonel Leonidas Lafayette Polk employed a civil engineer to lay out the streets of Polkton in 1873. Polk owned a farm in the path of the Carolina Central Railroad and seized the opportunity to build a town for "new citizens with character." He led a social and literary club and published a weekly newspaper, the *Ansonian*, from his home. An 1874 article by Polk in the *Ansonian* states that "Two years ago we were in the woods, now we have one of the neatest and most enterprising villages to be found in the State. Our population is hightoned [sic], moral, and enterprising and we want no others." Polk also operated a general store and the post office from his home, where he lived until he moved to Raleigh in 1877 to become North Carolina's first Commissioner of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics.⁵

Polktown was incorporated in 1875, by which time the town boasted a small commercial district adjacent to the railroad. Local businesses included a tannery, a brickyard, lumber companies, and a general store complete with a milliner. Large, prosperous farms surrounded the town, which had one of the only schools in the county. By the time of the 1880 census, one hundred and eighty-three people lived in Polkton. The town was almost destroyed by an 1883 fire and an 1884 tornado, but quickly rebounded. By 1890, the town's population had increased to two hundred and fifty, making Polkton the third largest town in Anson County.⁶

Early twentieth-century enterprises in Polkton included R.G. Austin's electric plant and Dr. L.C. Smith's telephone system. The Polkton Manufacturing Company began producing shirts in 1938 and is still in business. Polkton has not experienced significant growth in many years,

⁵ Medley, History of Anson County, 244; Anson County, North Carolina Bicentennial Corporation, "Torchlight on the Pee Dee, 1749-1949," pamphlet.

⁶ Medley, History of Anson County, 245.

a factor that may have aided in the preservation of the historic resources in the downtown area.⁷

Description

The proposed Polkton Historic District is composed of fifty-six contributing resources including a small commercial district adjacent to the railroad, the Polkton Depot, residential buildings dating from the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, two churches, and a consolidated school complex (Figure 2).

The domestic architecture of Polkton follows a traditional evolutionary pattern from the side-hall to the center-hall plan, incorporating elements of various styles as they became popular. None of the buildings are overwhelmed with ornamentation, but Victorian, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival details are represented. Most of the houses have been modified in some way, particularly in the installation of modern siding materials over original weatherboards, but the district as a whole retains architectural integrity.

Polkton's earliest surviving houses include simple one-and-two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame dwellings with center-hall plans. These houses, many with hip-roofed porches supported by turned posts and sawnwork brackets, reflect the building boom that followed the arrival of the railroad in 1874. Most of the contributing dwellings in Polkton date from 1880 to 1930. Modest houses sprang up along High Street, Ashe Street, and Fremont Street. The most impressive dwellings are located at the center or on the outskirts of town, with a variety of sizes and styles of house filling the space between.

The widespread availability and standardization of building materials during the mid-to-late-nineteenth century is reflected in the use of decorative mill-sawn elements throughout Polkton. Property 47 has a simple one-story front portico embellished with sawnwork brackets. Brackets also decorate the corners of the cornice (Figure 3). Turned posts abound on the porches of the more modest homes of Polkton such as Property 21 (Figure 4).

Popular national architectural trends, such as Queen Anne and period revival styles, are sparsely represented in Polkton. Property 35 boasts vernacular Queen Anne massing in its cross-gable plan and a projecting bay on the southern end of its front elevation. A square stained-glass window adorns the front gable (Figure 5). Colonial Revival columns appear on the porch of Property 50, a massive two-story, three-bay,

⁷ Anson County Heritage Book Committee, Anson County Heritage, 3.

double-pile, frame house with a series of one-story additions on the north and east elevations (Figure 6).

Craftsman bungalows appeared in Polkton by the 1930s, and bungalow porch posts, (truncated posts on brick piers), replaced turned posts on some porches in town. Properties 26, 28 and 29 are expansive bungalows with decoratively shingled shed dormers and windows with multiple lights in the top sash (Figures 7-9). Property 36 is not a high-style example of the bungalow form, but rather the simple, one-story, gable-front, frame style built as cost-effective, middle-class housing (Figure 10). Bungalow posts replaced earlier porch posts on larger two-story, frame houses, such as the one-story, hip-roofed porch of Property 46 and the one-story, hip-roofed porch that wraps around three elevations of Property 56 (Figures 11 and 12).

A few frame and brick buildings survive as vestiges of the once thriving commercial center of Polkton (Properties 6 and 9). These properties, clustered at the intersection of Polk Street and Williams Street, range in size from one-story, one-room buildings to two-story buildings that served as stores and residences (Figures 13 and 14). The commercial buildings in Polkton are sparsely ornamented, their location perhaps serving as the best indication of their function.

Two imposing early-twentieth century brick churches are located in Polkton. Hawley Memorial Presbyterian Church (Property 27) was built in 1941 to replace a circa 1883 frame church (Figure 15). The Colonial Revival building has segmental-arched stained-glass windows on each elevation. The double-raised-panel doors are accented by an arched stained-glass transom and brick buttresses with concrete caps. A new steeple adorns the roof. Polkton United Methodist Church (Property 30), completed in 1918, is a fine example of a Gothic Revival church (Figure 16). The building has a cross-gable plan punctuated by arched stained-glass windows on every elevation. Two entry towers with flared conical roofs flank the front-gable bay. A modern education building is located north of the church, and connected to it by a covered breezeway.

Statement of Significance

The historic core of the town of Polkton is a good example of the construction boom in rural communities that often followed the arrival of the railroad in the late-nineteenth century. The buildings in the proposed historic district are representative of the more economical styles popular around the turn of the century, and still retain their original appearance with only minor alterations.

Evaluation

The Polkton Historic District is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event) for community development. *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁸ The Polkton Historic District is representative of the growth of small communities in rural North Carolina following the arrival of the railroad in the late nineteenth century.

The Polkton Historic District is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁹ Although Polkton was created by and named for Leonidas L. Polk, Polk's association with the town was short (only seven years). His home in Polkton became a rental property after his departure and lacks architectural integrity and significance (Figures 17 and 18). Polk's National Register-listed house on Blount Street in Raleigh is associated with his most productive years as North Carolina's first Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Polkton Historic District is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.*¹⁰ The district contains a

⁸ National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15 (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), 12.

⁹ National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15, 15.

¹⁰ Ibid.

representative example of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century building types in relatively unaltered condition, and is one of the most intact assemblages of such buildings in Anson County.

The Polkton Historic District is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*¹¹ It is unlikely that the buildings in the district would yield any new information regarding building technology or early-twentieth-century life in Anson County.

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the proposed Polkton Historic District are outlined in Figure 18.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the proposed Polkton Historic District include fifty-six contributing resources, and reflect the historic concentration of commercial buildings along the railroad and other property types along perpendicular streets. The boundaries follow current property lines, and were drawn to include the highest ratio of contributing to non-contributing resources.

¹¹ National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15, 15.



Figure 3 - Property 47



Figure 4 - Property 21



Figure 5 - Property 35



Figure 6 - Property 50

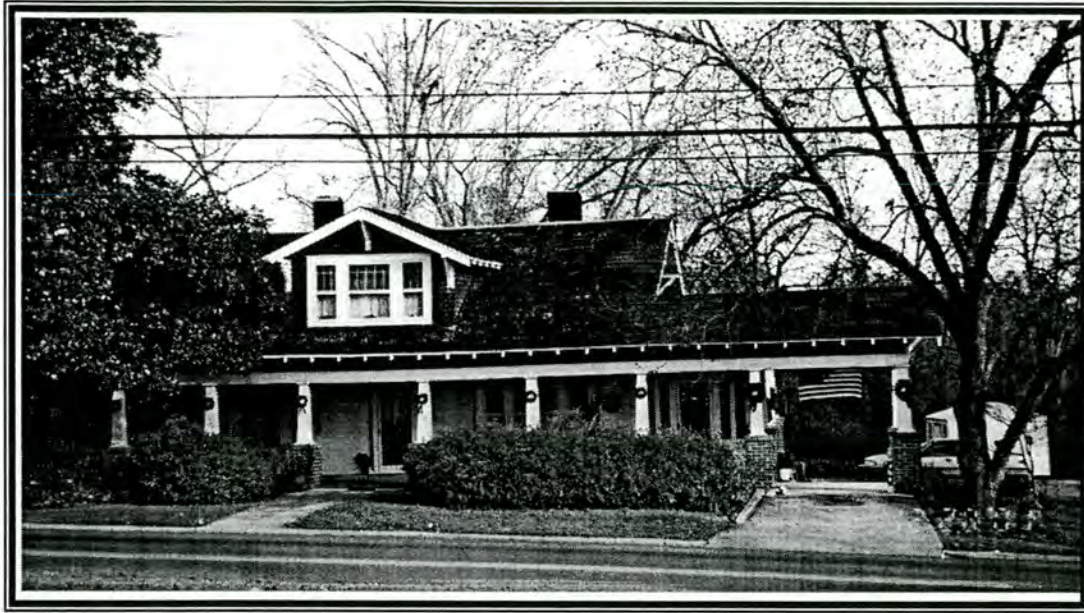


Figure 7 - Property 26



Figure 8 - Property 29



Figure 9 - Property 28



Figure 10 - Property 36



Figure 11 - Property 46



Figure 12 - Property 56

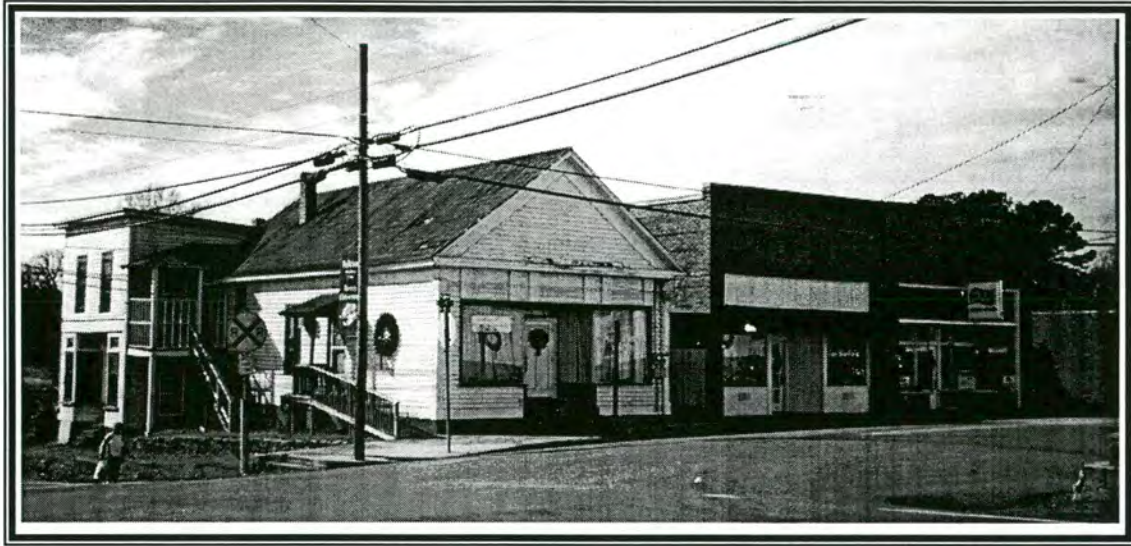


Figure 13 - Property 6

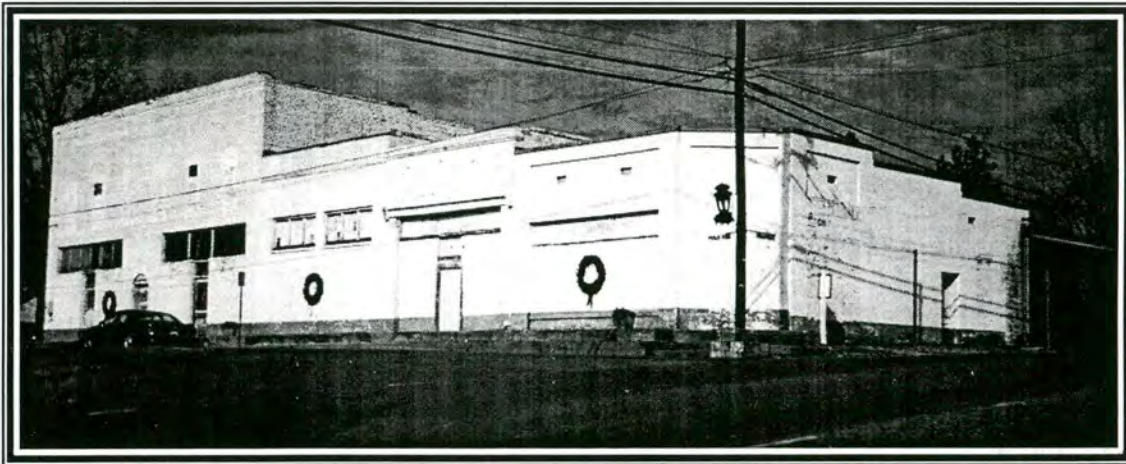


Figure 14 - Property 9

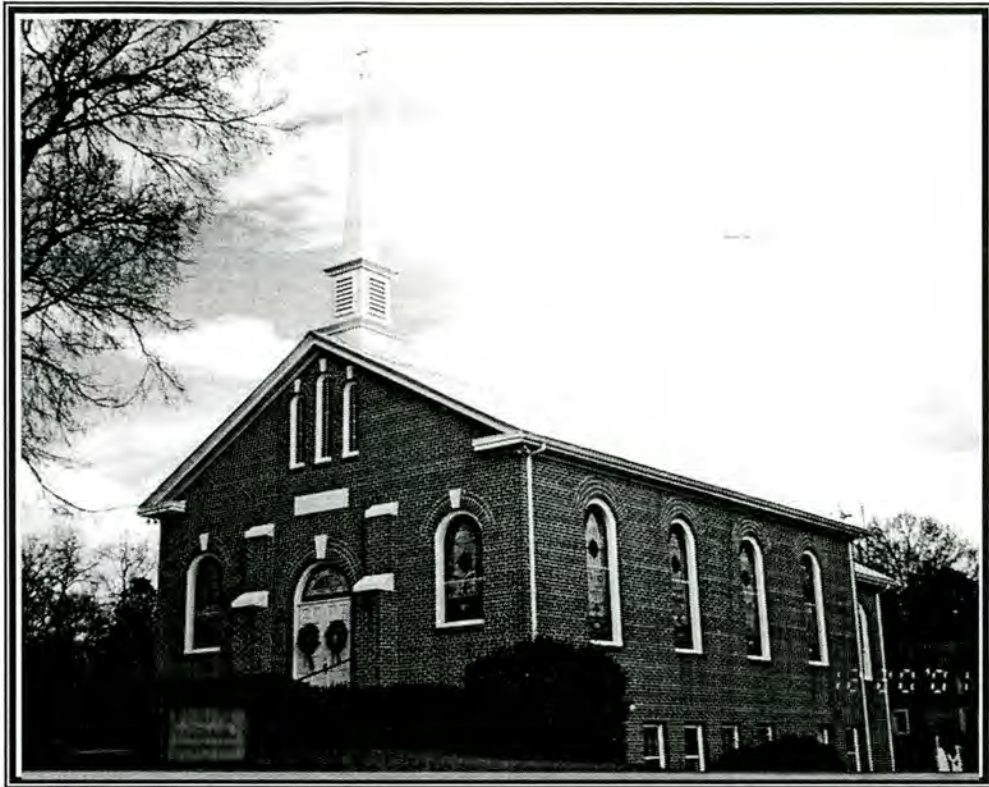


Figure 15 - Property 27

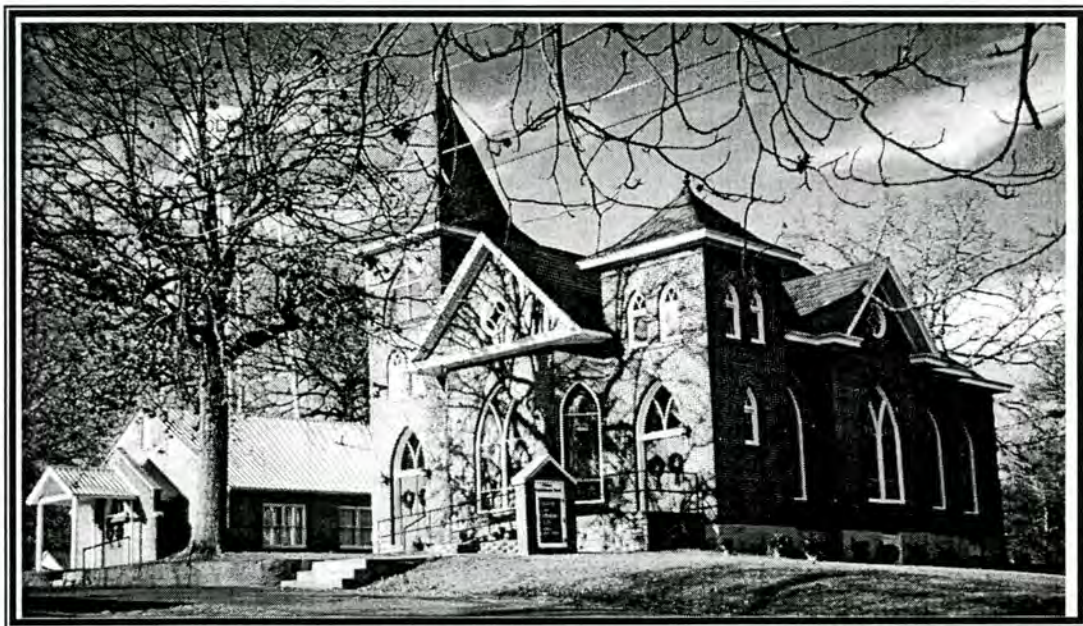


Figure 16 - Property 30



Figure 17 - Property 1 - Polk House



Figure 18 - Property 1 - Polk House

**Proposed National Register Boundary -
Polkton Historic District**



Historic Architecture
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1 South Wilmington Street
P.O. Box 25201
Raleigh, NC 27611-5201
T 919-733-7844
F 919-733-9794
www.dot.state.nc.us

Project
**New Location for NC 218
from US 74 to SR 1462**

Sheet Title
**Proposed National Register Boundary
Polkton Historic District**

Drawn By:
Fearnbach

Issue Date:
3-14-02

TIP No.
R-3820

Scale **NTS**

Figure No.
19

Bibliography

Anson County Heritage Book Committee. Anson County Heritage. Waynesville, North Carolina: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1995.

Anson County, North Carolina, Bicentennial Corporation. "Torchlight on the Pee Dee, 1749-1949." Pamphlet.

Medley, Mary L. History of Anson County, North Carolina, 1750-1976. Wadesboro, North Carolina: Anson County Historical Society, 1976.

National Park Service. National Register Bulletin 15. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991.



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

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

August 19, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: William D. Gilmore, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *PSB for David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historical Architectural Survey Report, new location for NC 218
from US 74 to SR 1462, R-3820, Anson County, ER 02-9353

Thank you for your letter of August 6, 2002, transmitting the revised Polkton Historic District boundary map, photographs of all the surveyed properties, and the correct reference to the boundary map in the report.

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

The Polkton Historic District, including properties one through fifty-six, under Criterion A for Community Development. The Polkton Historic District is representative of the growth of small communities in rural North Carolina following the arrival of the railroad in the late nineteenth century.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

bc: Brown/McBride
County

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
Administration	507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
Restoration	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
Survey & Planning	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801



RECEIVED
AUG 6 2002

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

August 6, 2002

Ref. # ER 02-9353

S

Mr. David L. S. Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Mr. Brook:

RE: R-3820, Anson County, New Location for NC 218 from US 74 to SR 1462, State
Project # 8.2651601, Federal Aid # STP-1418 (4)

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Your letter of July 10, 2002 requested more information regarding the proposed boundaries of the Polkton Historic District, in addition to one copy of the original photos. The attached map delineates the proposed boundaries, which follow current property lines and were drawn to include the highest ratio of contributing to noncontributing properties. An image of each contributing property (keyed to the boundary map) is also included. The correct reference for the district boundary map included in the report is Figure 19.

If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Ms. Heather Fearnbach, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 733-7844, ext.297.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch

MPF/hf
Attachment

cc (w/ attachment): Gail Grimes, P.E., Project Development & Environmental Analysis
Branch

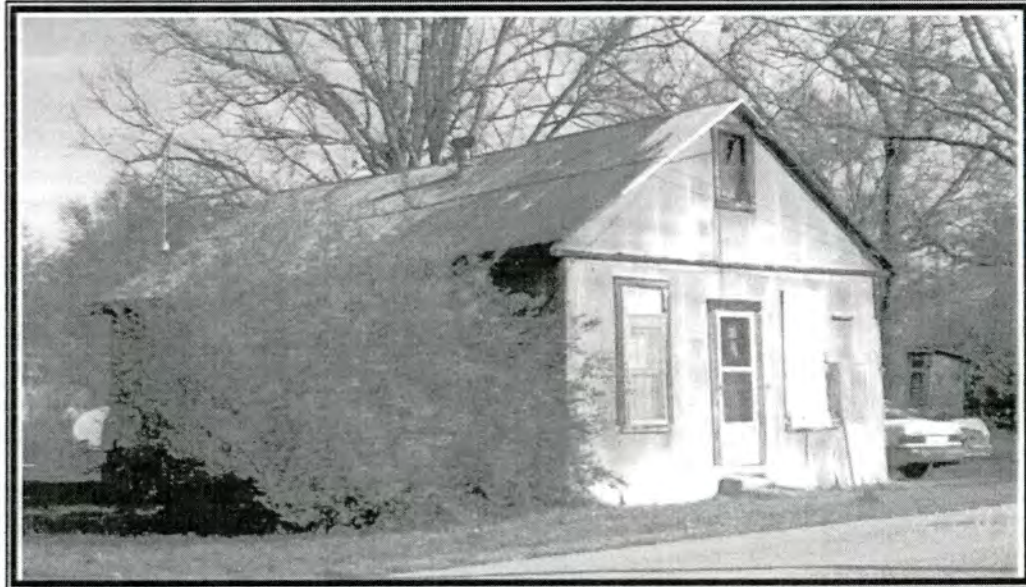
MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS
1548 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC 27699-1548

TELEPHONE: 919-733-3141
FAX: 919-733-9794
WEBSITE: WWW.DOH.DOT.STATE.NC.US

LOCATION:
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
1 SOUTH WILMINGTON STREET
RALEIGH NC



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 1 - Polk House



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 2



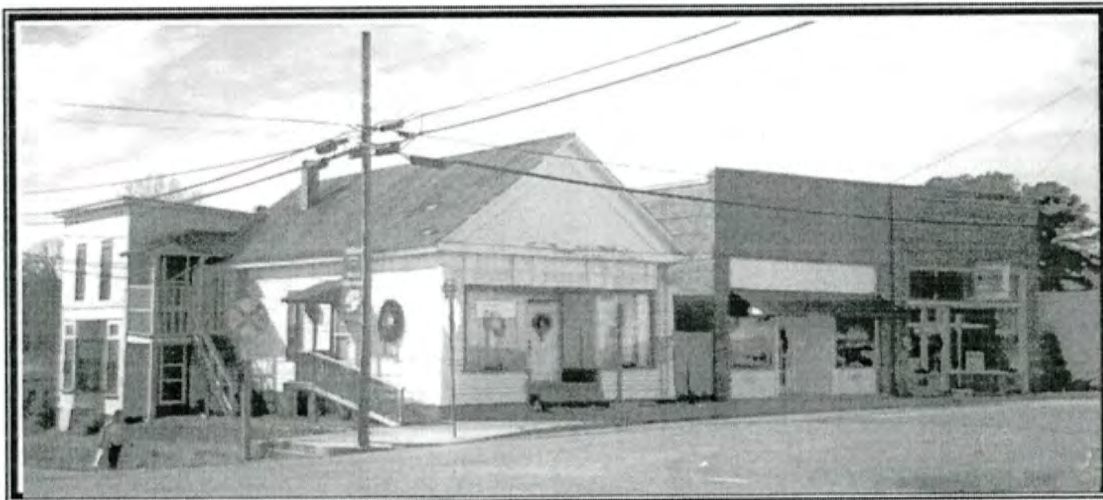
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 3



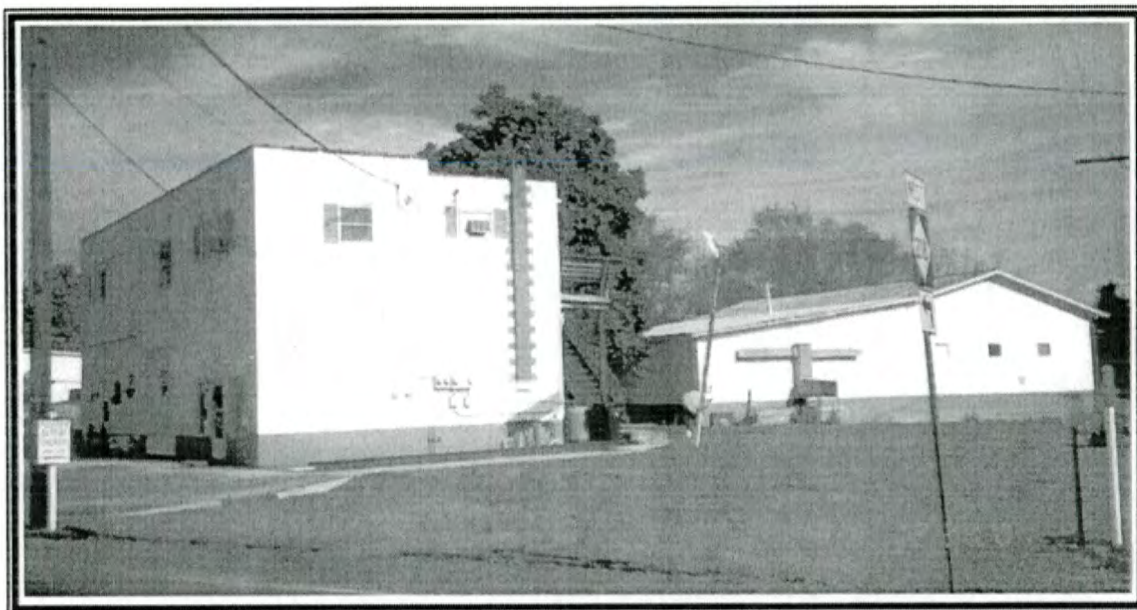
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 4



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 5



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 6



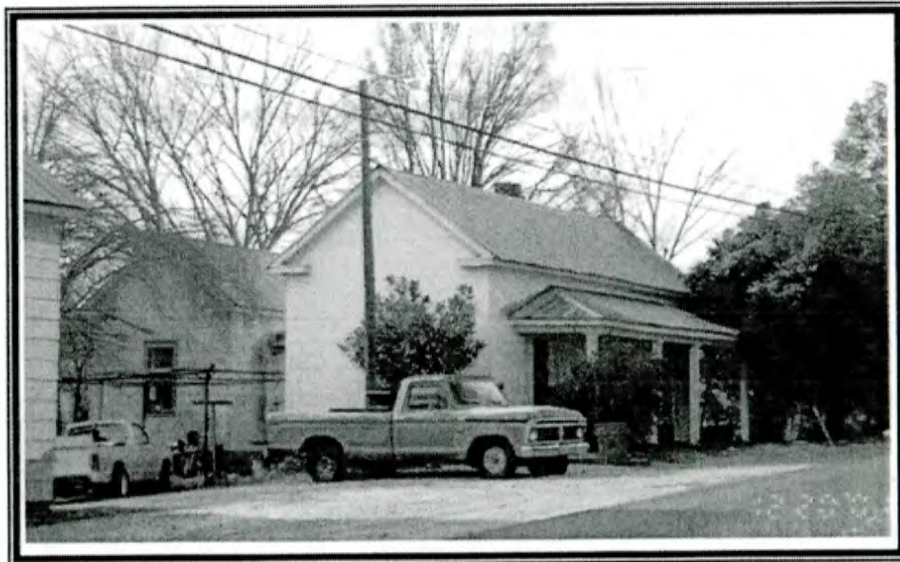
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 7



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 8



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 9



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 10



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 11



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 12



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 13



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 14



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 15



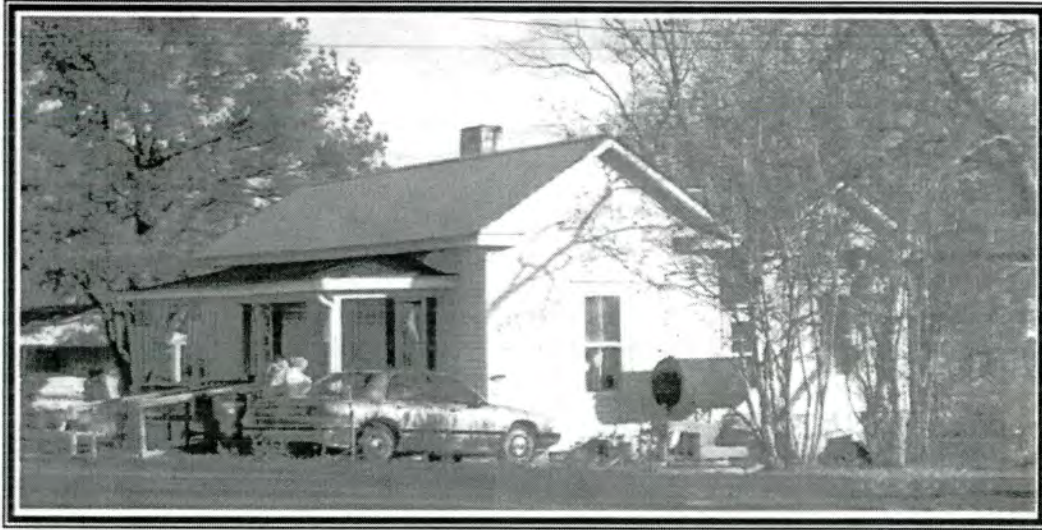
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 16



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 17



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 18



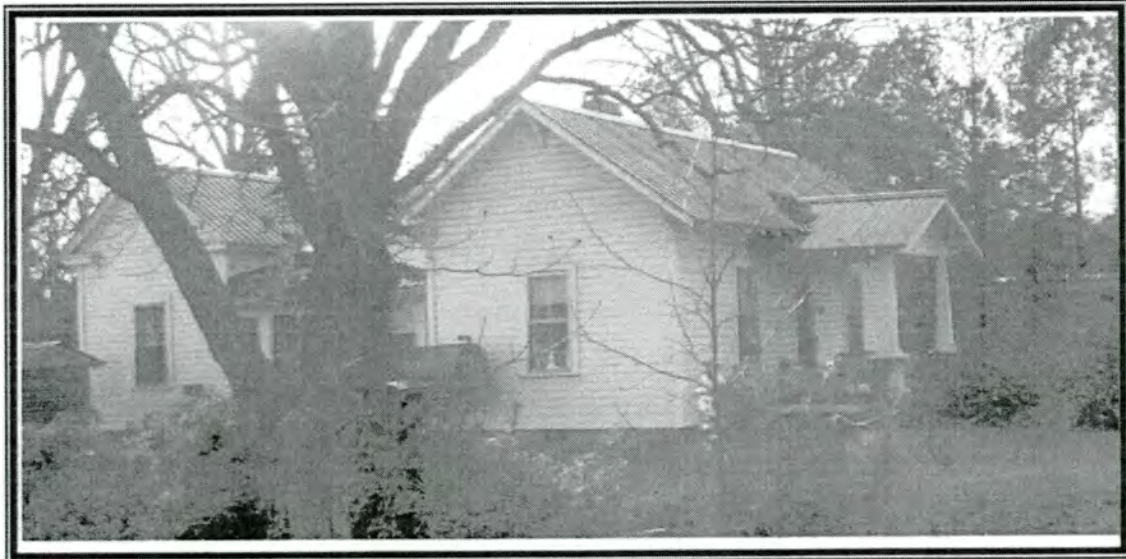
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 19



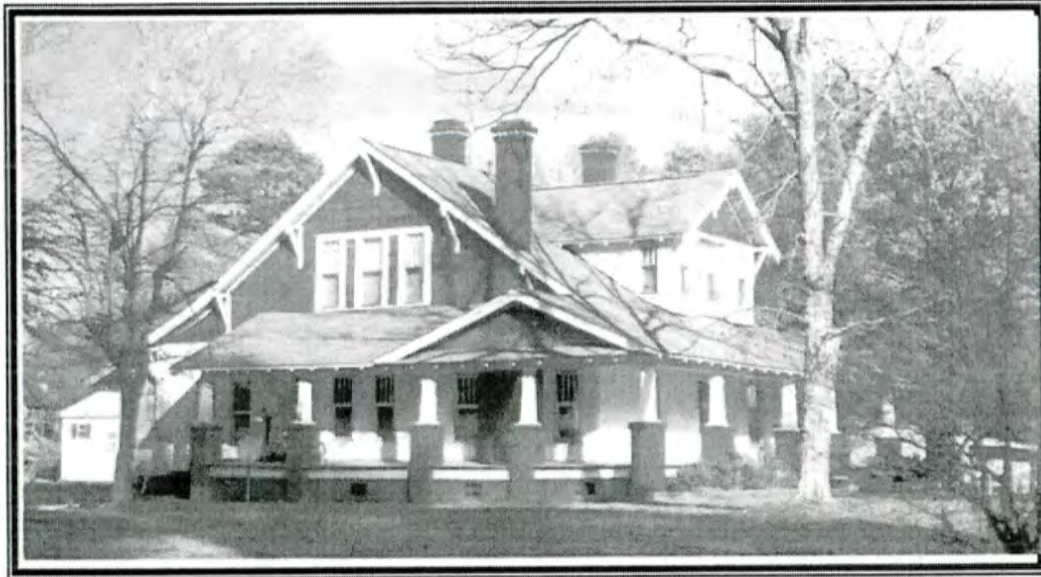
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 20



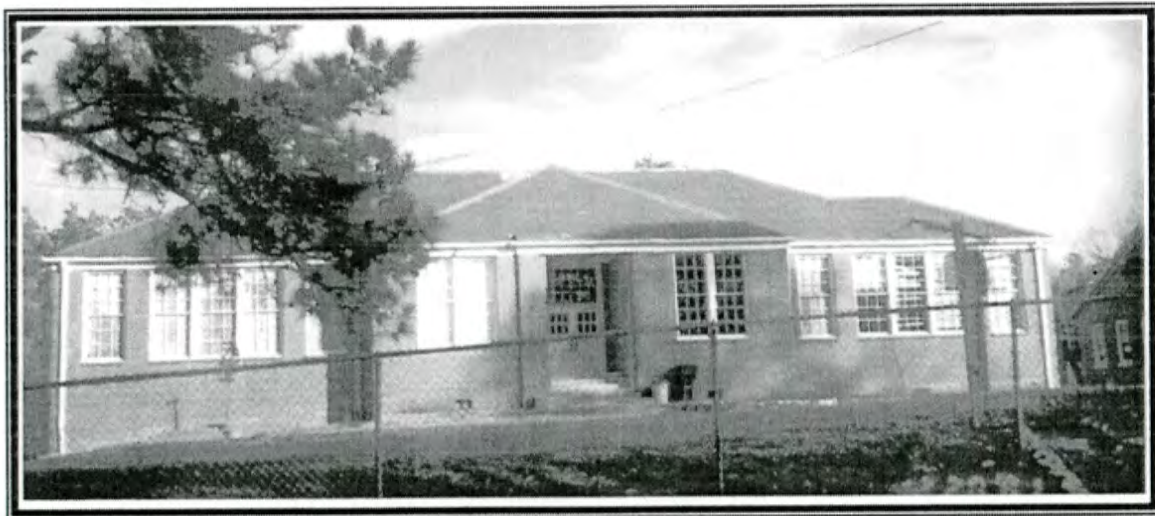
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 21



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 22



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 23



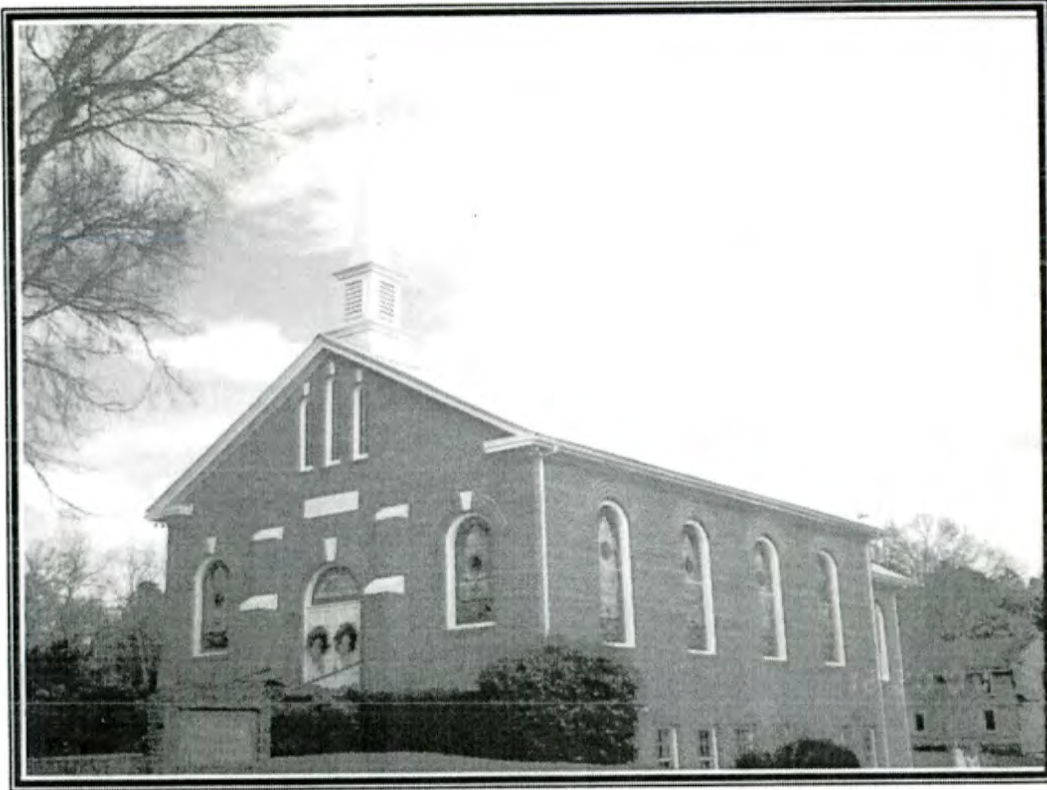
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 24



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 25



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 26



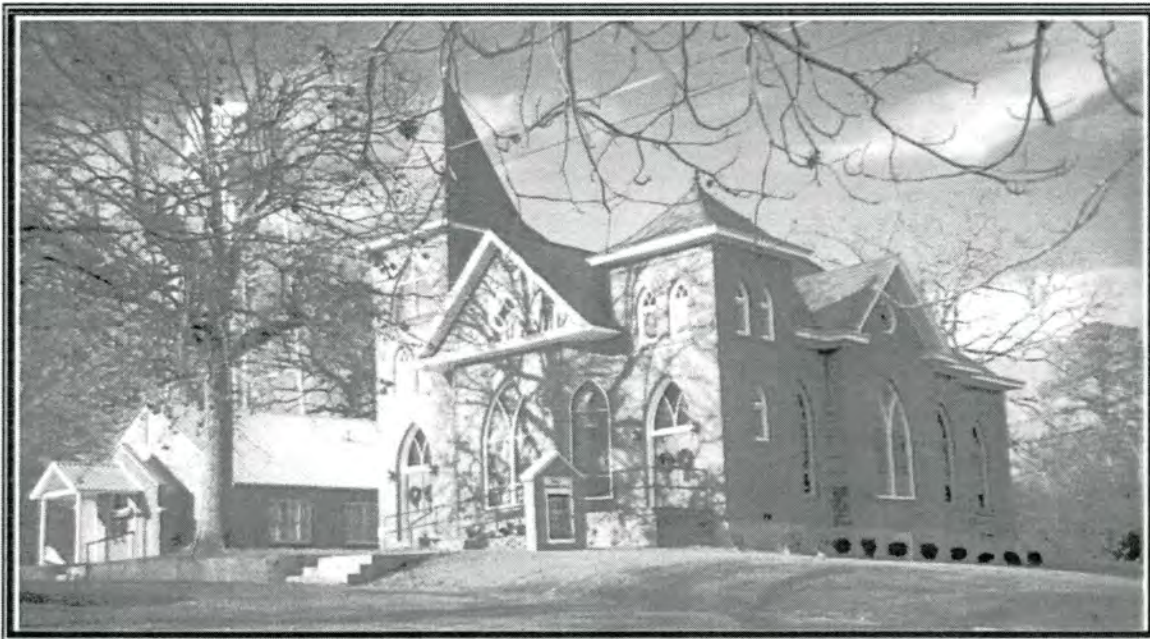
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 27



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 28



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 29



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 30



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 31



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 32



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 33



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 34



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 35



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 36



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 37



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 38



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 39



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 40



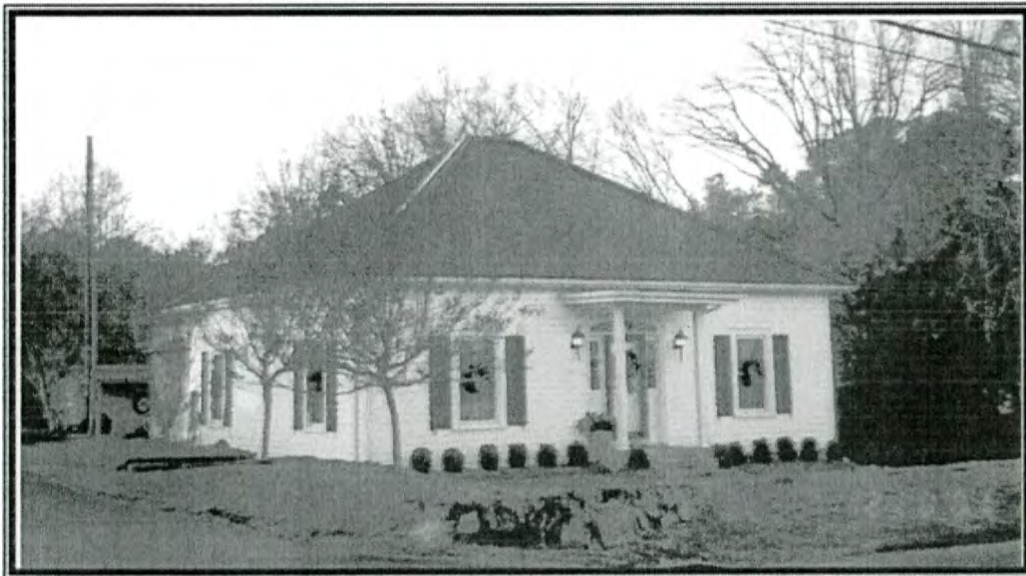
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 41



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 42



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 43



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 44



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 45



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 46



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 47



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 48



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 49



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 50



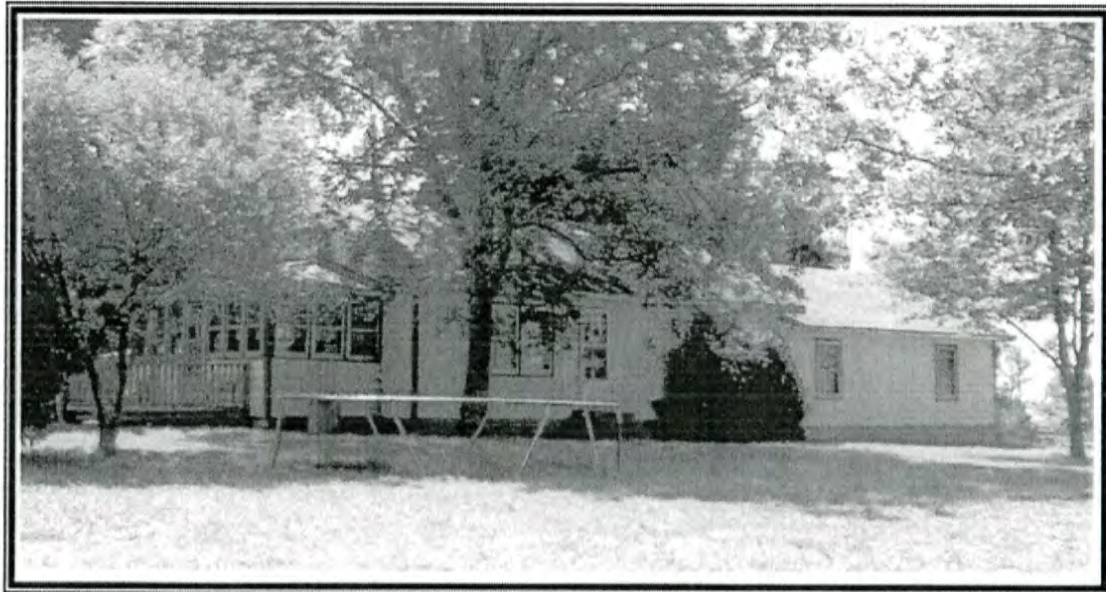
Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 51



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 52



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 53



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 54



Proposed Polkton Historic District - Property 55

