



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

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

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

December 8, 2004

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Peter B. Sandbeck *Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic/Architectural Survey Report, NC 18 (Sparta Road), from SR 1002 (Mountain View Road), to SR 1717 (Yellow Banks Road), R-3405, Wilkes County, ER 03-0040

Thank you for your letter of October 28, 2004, transmitting the survey report by Vanessa E. Patrick for 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 listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Sulphur Springs Academy, west side of NC 18, approximately 450 feet south of SR 1717, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C, as significant locally in the areas of education, social history, and architecture. The founding of the academy transformed Mulberry into something of an educational center and contributed to its social development. The unaltered school is an outstanding example of an architectural type and is believed to be the oldest surviving purpose-built schools in Wilkes County. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the report.

Jones Farm, west side of NC 18 for a distance of approximately 2390 feet, just south of the present Mulberry Elementary School, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria B and C, as significant locally in the areas of agriculture and architecture. John R. Jones was a locally prominent lawyer and dairyman. He transformed the original c. 1917 moderate farm into a large dairy farm operation. The farm was one of the leading commercial dairies in western North Carolina. The farm complex displays the distinctive characteristics of a dairy farm and retains both a fairly intact agricultural landscape and an intact dairy barn, a rare survivor in the region. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the report.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
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SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery, west side of NC 18, approximately 475 feet north of SR 1720, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture and Criteria consideration A for religious properties. One of the earliest Primitive Baptist churches in the county, the Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church is a representative example of a building type and retains high integrity. In addition, the church displays a continuity of historic design. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the report.

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

Properties

1-2, 4-7, 9-69, 71-72

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: Southern/McBride
County



RECEIVED
OCT 28 2004
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

October 28, 2004

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

Ref. # ER03-0040

S Due 11/23

Re: *R-3405, Wilkes County*
Widen NC 18 between SR 1002 (Mountain View Road)
And SR 1717 (Yellow Banks Road)
State Project No. 6.761019

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is planning to widen a section of NC 18 in Wilkes County according to the above-referenced project. This letter accompanies two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Final Identification and Evaluation Report for the project area. The report meets NCDOT and National Park Service guidelines for survey procedures and concludes that three properties (the Sulphur Springs Academy, the Jones Farm, and the Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery) within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Please review the report and provide us with your comments. Should you have any questions, please contact Vanessa Patrick, Historic Architecture Section, 919-715-1617.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr
Supervisor, Historic Architecture Section

RECEIVED

NOV 01 2004

Attachment

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES FINAL IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

**NC 18 (Sparta Road)
from SR 1002 (Mountain View Road)
to SR1717 (Yellow Banks Road)**

**WILKES COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA**

T.I.P. No. R-3405
STATE PROJECT No. 6.761019



The
**HISTORIC
ARCHITECTURE**
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Report Prepared By:
Vanessa E. Patrick
Architectural Historian

September 2004

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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES
FINAL IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION**

**NC 18 (Sparta Road)
from SR 1002 (Mountain View Road)
to SR 1717 (Yellow Banks Road)**

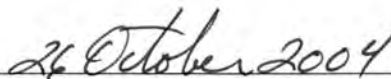
**WILKES COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA**

**T.I.P. NO. R-3405
STATE PROJECT NO. 6.761019**

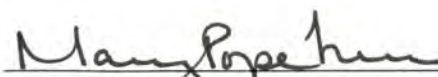
**VANESSA E. PATRICK
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SEPTEMBER 2004**



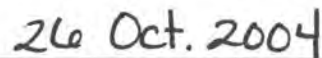
Vanessa E. Patrick, Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation



Date



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



Date

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Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 18 (Sparta Road) to a multi-lane facility from SR 1002 (Mountain View Road) to SR 1717 (Yellow Banks Road) in Wilkes County (Figure 1). The purpose of the project is to increase the vehicular capacity and safety of the route. The proposed widening of NC 18, currently a two-lane, undivided, two-way facility with a total pavement width of twenty feet and grassed shoulders on approximately sixty feet of right-of-way, entails the creation of twelve-foot lanes and two-foot paved shoulders. The project also calls for the addition of turn lanes at SR 1701 (Carpath Road), SR 1703 (Elledge Mill Road), SR 1532 (Byrd Ridge Road), and SR 1536 (Baptist Home Road), as well as a center turn lane with opposing lefts at Mulberry Elementary School. The total length of the project is 3.5 miles. The project (T.I.P. No. R-3405) is state (Project No. 6.761019) funded.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was delineated by an NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field on July 21, 2003 (Figure 2). It surrounds the route of the proposed widening to include those areas that may be affected either physically or visually by new construction. Land use in the project area is predominantly single-family residential.

Purpose of Survey and Report

NCDOT conducted survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT for the proposed project T.I.P. No. R-3405, NC 18 (Sparta Road), Wilkes County, and documented by a State Environmental Assessment (SEA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the SEA and as part of the documentation of compliance with North Carolina General Statute 121-12a ("Protection of Properties on National Register"), as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings (federally funded, licensed, or permitted) on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

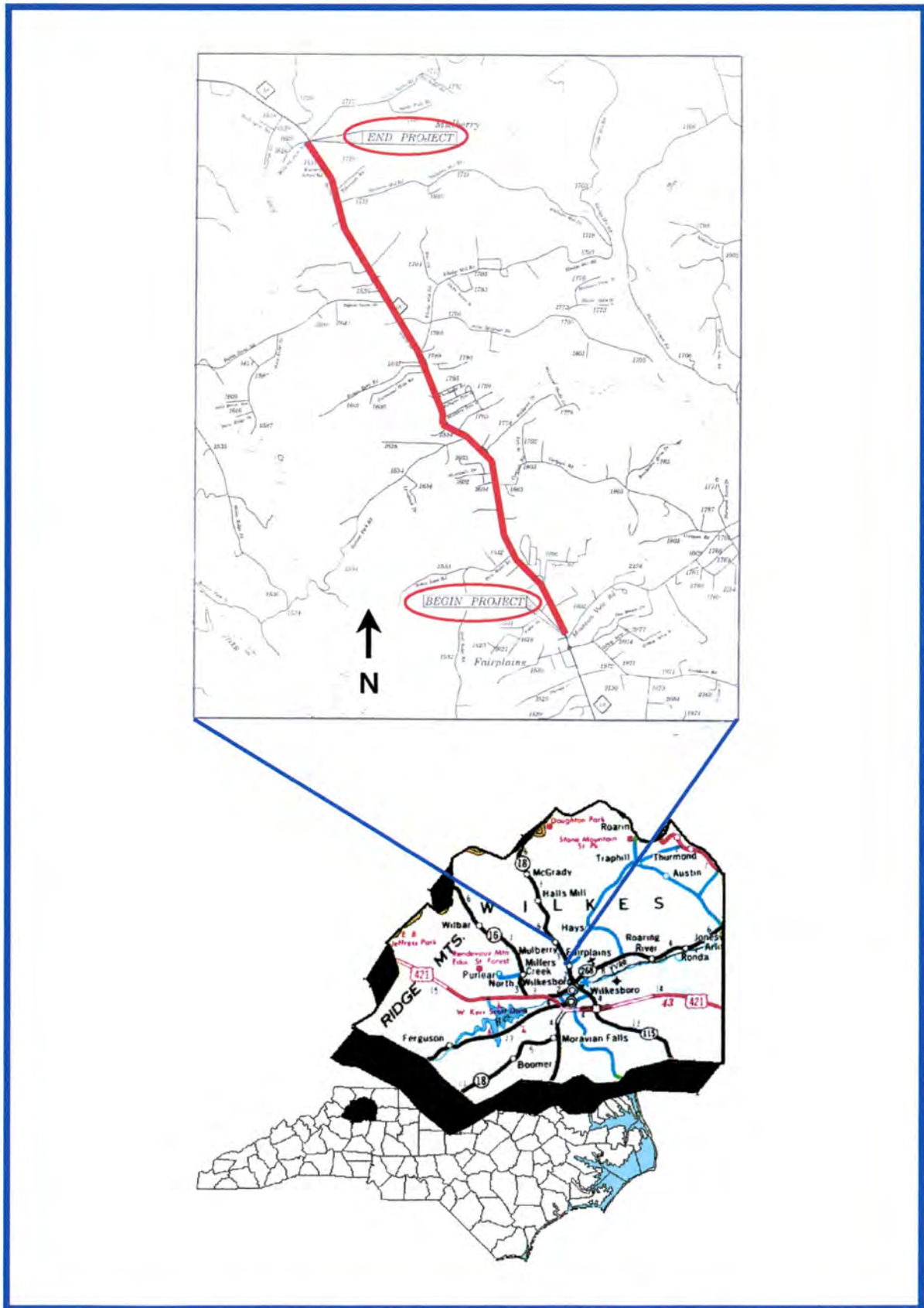


Figure 1. Project Location. Not to Scale.

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T6640.8A (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 CFR 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 set forth in "Section 106 Procedures & Report Guidelines" (Historic Architecture Section, NCDOT, 2003).

An intensive survey was undertaken 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 and record all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The APE, as illustrated in Figure 2, was delineated to allow for flexibility in the design of avoidance alternatives.

An NCDOT architectural historian conducted a field survey on July 10 and 21, 2003 covering 100% of the APE by automobile and on foot. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were identified, evaluated, photographed, and recorded on the appropriate United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map (see Figure 2). Additional photography dates to May 13, 2004.

An NCDOT architectural historian pursued preliminary documentary research to establish historical and architectural contexts for the project area, as well as for the development of individual buildings and structures. The principal resources consulted included survey and National Register files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh and public records at the Wilkes County Courthouse and Tax Office in Wilkesboro and the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh. Both primary and secondary sources held in the North Carolina State Library and Archives and the Wilkes County Public Library in North Wilkesboro yielded additional information.

Summary Findings of the Survey

The section of NC 18 (Sparta Road) targeted for widening traverses largely rolling terrain along a ridge between two creek beds. The project area is dominated by residential structures and their yards, dating predominantly to the 1950s-1990s. Wooded areas, fields, the Mountlawn Memorial Park, and ruins of a drive-in theater, as well as a handful of small businesses (such as a gas station and restaurant), several churches, the Mulberry School complex, a firehouse, and a water tower complete the landscape.

No properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the state study list, or otherwise determined NR-eligible are located within the APE. Seventy-five properties were identified as greater than fifty years of age (see Figure 2). Of the seventy-five, seventy were determined not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation in consultation meetings between the HPO and NCDOT held on October 14, 2003 and June 28, 2004 (see Appendix). This report includes photographs and brief statements of their ineligibility. HPO requested additional investigation of the remaining five properties (Numbers 3, 4, 8, 22, and 70) in order to judge their eligibility, and they are treated accordingly in this report. The 2003 archaeological evaluation of the project area included one standing structure, the dwelling house recorded in the architectural survey as Property No. 1.¹ In response the property, though already determined ineligible, receives a brief assessment in this report.

Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age may be listed on the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G.

Historic Architectural Resources in the APE

Properties Listed on the National Register:

None

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List:

None

¹ Bruce Idol, "Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for Proposed Improvements to NC 18, Fairplains to Mulberry, Wilkes County, North Carolina" (2003), Table 1.1 and pp. 24, 30, 31.

*Properties Determined Not Eligible
for the National Register:*

Properties No. 1, 2, 5-7, 9-21, 23-69, 71-72,
19A, 55A, and 68A

*Properties Requiring
Additional Investigation:*

Property No. 3 – Sulphur Springs Academy
(now Union Lodge no. 331 – Independent Order of Odd Fellows)
Property No. 4 – Mulberry School
(now Wilkes County Senior Citizens Center)
Property No. 8 – Jones Farm
Property No. 22 – Baptist Home Church
and Cemetery
Property No. 70 – Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church
and Cemetery

*Properties Considered Eligible
for the National Register:*

Property No. 3 – Sulphur Springs Academy
Property No. 8 – Jones Farm
Property No. 70 – Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church
and Cemetery

PROPERTIES EVALUATED

Historical Overview

Ever increasing numbers of Virginians, Pennsylvanians, and eastern North Carolinians arrived in the Yadkin River Valley, just southeast of the Blue Ridge, during the middle decades of the eighteenth century.² They contributed decisively to the settlement of what was then western Anson County and the eventual creation of Wilkes County in the late 1770s. Named in honor of the British Parliamentarian and advocate of American rights John Wilkes, the new county located its government at a place called Mulberry Fields on the banks of the Yadkin River. Formally designated as Wilkesborough (now Wilkesboro) early in the next century, it remains the county seat to this day. Its original name survives as a major creek flowing into the Yadkin about three miles downstream from, as well as a small community some six miles north of the present city. The six historic properties addressed in this report are situated in the town of Mulberry at the northern end of the project area (Figure 3).

Mulberry sits at the outer edge of the Yadkin River floodplain, flanked by tributaries of Mulberry Creek (originally River) to the east and Lousy Creek (itself a tributary of Reddies River) to the west. A map of the area issued in 1889 by the United States Geological Survey places the community on a main northward route from Wilkesboro at its intersection with a road leading west to the village of Reddies River (Figure 4). The road from Wilkesboro corresponds to the current NC 18, one of the original state highways developed during the 1920s. NC 18 essentially follows the topographically dictated path of the earlier road, usually referred to as “the Mulberry Road” into the twentieth century, along the high ridge between Mulberry Creek and Reddies River. The oldest standing buildings in Mulberry, such as the late-nineteenth-century Sulphur Springs Academy (Property No. 3) and the early-twentieth-century Jones House (Property No. 8), are oriented towards NC 18, which, like its predecessor, bisects the town.³

The earliest land records for Wilkes County indicate that a number of farms and mills existed along Mulberry Creek during the final decades of the eighteenth century.⁴ Just when Mulberry itself appeared is less certain, but a founding date sometime in the more populous early 1800s seems most likely. In 1840 Mulberry acquired a federal post office, thereby enhancing the identity it probably already

² This brief account of early Wilkes County is based upon J. Jay Anderson, *Wilkes County Sketches* (Wilkesboro, N.C.: 1978), pp. 1-12, and 27; John Crouch, *Historical Sketches of Wilkes County* (1902) in *New River Notes*, www.ls.net/~newriver/nc/wilkes.htm; Johnson J. Hayes, *The Land of Wilkes* (Wilkesboro, N.C.: 1962), pp. 1-4, 12-13; H. Roy Merrens, *Colonial North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century* (Chapel Hill: 1964), pp. 53-55, 63, 66-68; and Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina* (Raleigh: 1958), vol. 2, pp. 1086-1087.

³ United States Geological Survey, *Wilkesboro* quadrangle 1:125,000, (Washington, D.C.: 1889); NC Roads.com: The Highways of North Carolina, www.ncroads.com/nchwys/nc018.htm. Wilkes County Records, North Carolina State Library and Archives, Raleigh.

⁴ Hayes, Appendix A, pp. 419-420, 442-444.

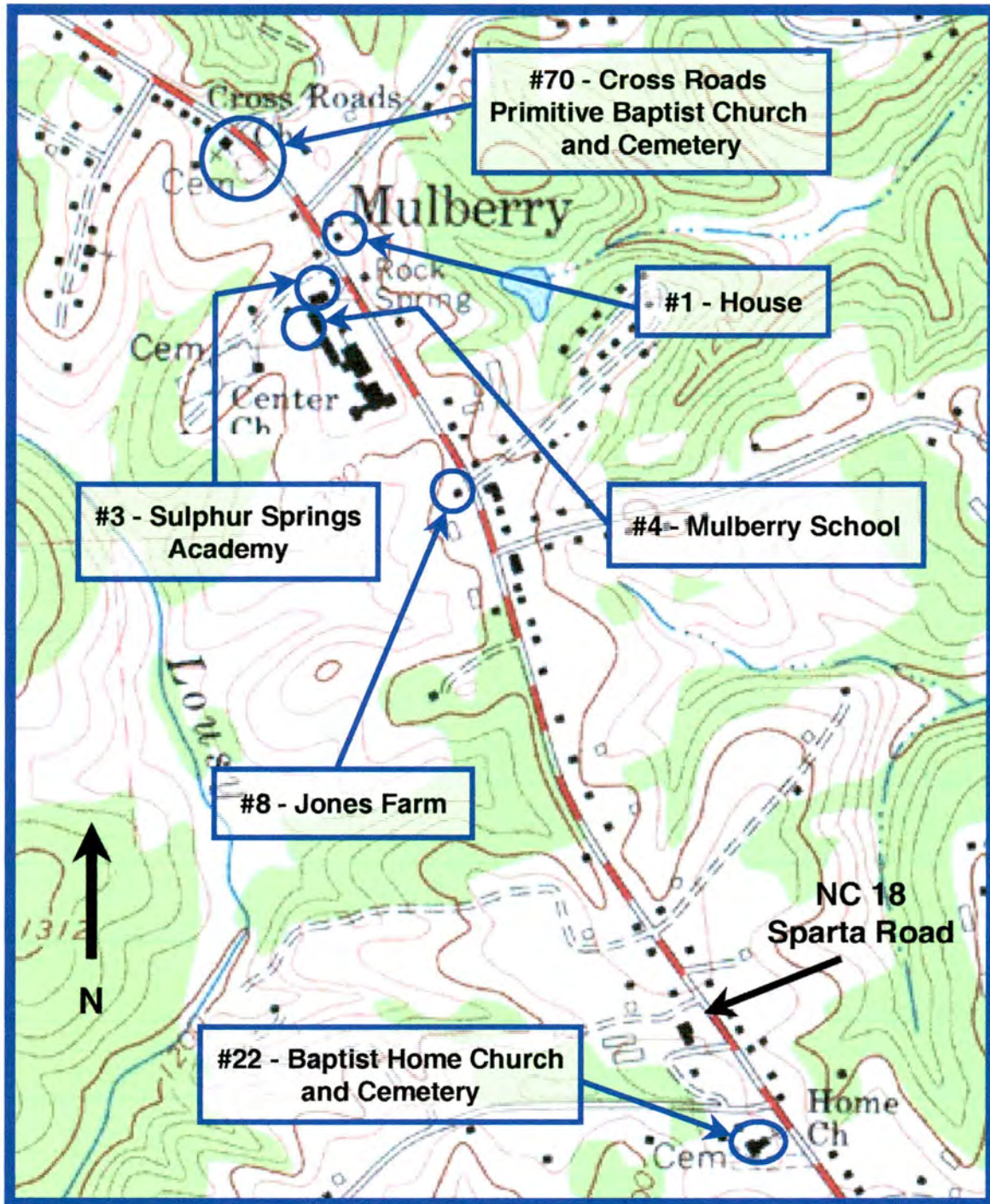


Figure 3. Locations of Properties Evaluated in this Report. Detail of Mulberry area, Wilkesboro USGS 7.5' quadrangle (NTS) with annotations from July 2003 historic architectural resources survey (see Figure 2).

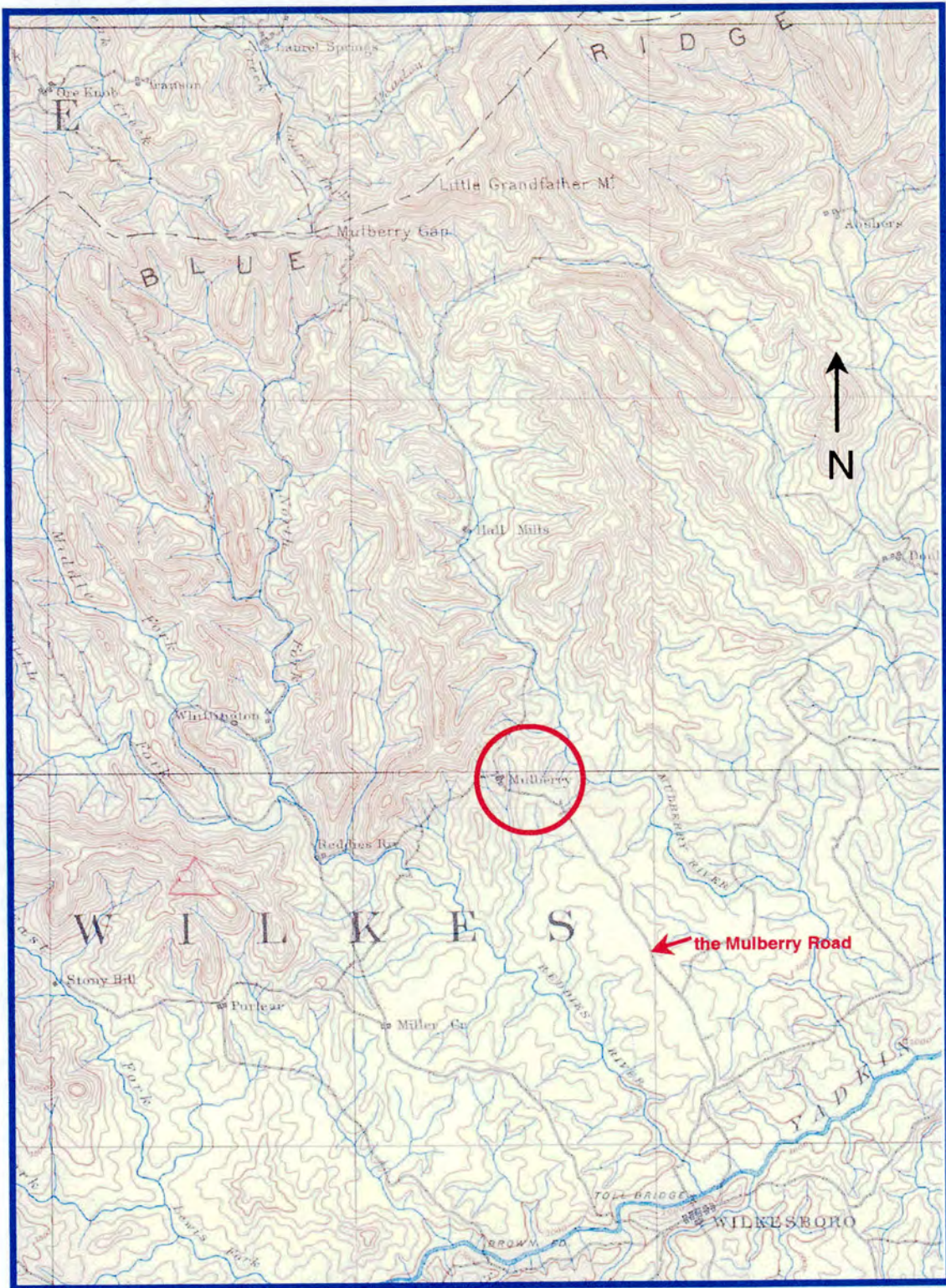


Figure 4. Topographic Map of Mulberry Area, 1889. Detail of United States Geological Survey, Wilkesboro quadrangle, 1:125,000 (Washington, D.C.: 1889). Not to scale. Office of Human Environment Historical Map Collection, North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh.

possessed as a crossroads community.⁵ The first stop north on the post road from Wilkesboro (the present NC 18), Mulberry in 1851 was one of only eleven post offices in Wilkes County.⁶ Its status warranted inclusion in gazetteers published in 1854, 1856, and 1874 and directories like John S. Hampton's 1877 *North Carolina Guide and Business Office Companion*; *Johnson's New Universal Cyclopaedia* of 1878 describes it as both a post office and a township with a population of 1362.⁷

Rural crossroads villages like Mulberry developed around a store, post office, church, school, or mill – in various combinations and numbers – and served as commercial and social centers for their surrounding regions. The federal census for 1860 recorded 320 individuals residing in and immediately around “Mulberry P.O.”⁸ The majority of the adults engaged in agricultural or related domestic activities. Reuben Owen, a miller, and James Kilby, a joiner and cabinetmaker, alone represented industry and craft. The farmers of Mulberry, like those throughout Wilkes County, cultivated on average 25 to 100 acres of fertile bottomland along the rivers and creeks. The Mulberry region perfectly reflected the predominance of the small farm and relative rarity of the large plantation typical of antebellum North Carolina, especially the western counties.⁹

In 1852 J. D. B. DeBow observed that

... the counties of Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Wilkes, Stokes, and Surry, most of them affording the most

⁵ Vernon S. Stroupe, et al., eds., *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina* (Charlotte: 1996), vol. 3, p. 373. The Mulberry post office was established on November 3, 1840, Enoch Vanhoy postmaster. Its creation likely resulted from the Postal Act of 1836, which authorized over 28,000 miles of new post roads throughout the United States (Wayne E. Fuller, *The American Mail – Enlarger of the Common Life* (Chicago: 1972), pp. 58-60).

⁶ *Table of Post Offices in the United States ...* (Washington, D.C.: 1851), pp. 61 and 181. John M. Vanhoy, listed as the Mulberry postmaster, had acquired his position in 1843 and served into the early years of the Confederacy (Stroupe, et al., vol. 3, p. 373).

⁷ John Hayward, *A Gazetteer of the United States of America ...* (Philadelphia: 1854), p. 789; J. Thomas and T. Baldwin, eds., *A Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary, of the World* (Philadelphia: 1856), p. 1258; and A. von Steinwehr, *The Centennial Gazetteer of the United States* (Philadelphia: 1874), p. 608. John S. Hampton, *The North Carolina Guide and Business Office Companion* (Raleigh: 1877), p. 19. *Johnson's New Universal Cyclopaedia ...* (New York: 1878), vol. 3, p. 658. Most of the Wilkes County townships, including Mulberry, were established in 1868 (Hayes, p. 179).

⁸ Details about the free inhabitants and agricultural production of the Mulberry area in this and the following paragraph are derived from the United States Bureau of the Census, Eighth Census 1860, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Lower Division, Schedule 1-Free Inhabitants, pp. 1-8 and Schedule 4-Productions of Agriculture, pp. 1-4.

⁹ Cornelius O. Cathey, “The Impact of the Civil War on Agriculture in North Carolina,” J. Carlyle Sitterson, ed., in *Studies in Southern History* (Chapel Hill: 1957), p. 97. Harry L. Watson, “Old Rip’ and a New Era,” Lindley S. Butler and Alan D. Watson, eds., in *The North Carolina Experience* (Chapel Hill: 1984), p. 218. In 1860 Wilkes County ranked eighth (of 87 counties) in number (1324) of farms (University of Virginia-Geospatial and Statistical Data Center-Historical Census Browser, <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus>, hereafter cited as Historical Census Browser).

productive lands on the upper waters of the Yadkin and Catawba, are finely adapted to the production of Indian corn, wheat, and other grains.¹⁰

Wheat had been grown in western North Carolina as early as the third quarter of the eighteenth century, and by 1860 it had become a major commercial crop. Only a very few farmers in the Mulberry area did not plant wheat, and all raised Indian corn. The creeks and rivers of the region not only sustained the crops, but also powered the mills that transformed grains into transportable, marketable flour and meal. Some Mulberry farmers also cultivated rye, oats, flax, and tobacco, while virtually all grew peas and beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, maintained orchards, and produced molasses, beeswax, honey, butter, and wool. It was an economy firmly based in subsistence agriculture, enhanced by the planting of market grains and diversified by the industrial overtone of the gristmills. In the absence of viable water transportation, crossroads towns like Mulberry offered a dispersed population a local market for produce, as well as a source of goods and supplies and a center of communication and community.

In 1860 Wilkes County possessed one of the smallest slave populations in North Carolina, amounting to only 1208 or about 8% of its 14,749 residents.¹¹ Approximately 1.7% of the free population were owners, most of five or less enslaved individuals who labored as farm or domestic workers. The comparatively minimal presence of slavery in the county no doubt contributed to its anti-secessionist position on the eve of the Civil War; the Mulberry area seems to have harbored quite a number of Union sympathizers.¹² Nevertheless, only Mecklenburg County provided more men than Wilkes for the military

¹⁰ J. D. B. DeBow, *The Industrial Resources, Etc., of the Southern and Western States ...* (New Orleans: 1852), p. 183. See Merrens, pp. 112, 116, 119, 123 for the advent of wheat cultivation in western North Carolina.

¹¹ Statistics in this paragraph are derived from United States Bureau of the Census, Eighth Census 1860, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Schedule 2-Slave Inhabitants, pp. 1-10 (Lower Division) and pp. 1-7 (Upper Division). In 1860 Wilkes County ranked 74th (of 87 counties) in number of slaves (Historical Census Browser). The slave owners of Mulberry P.O. are not quantified as such in the 1860 census schedule. However, within the Lower Division pages several are included, such as one of the more prominent farmers Walter Absher. He owned three slaves, a woman probably employed as a cook or other kind of domestic servant and her two young children.

¹² The following remarks about Wilkes County during the Civil War are based upon Anderson, pp. 44-53; Hayes, pp. 154, 172, 174-176; William S. Powell, *North Carolina Through Four Centuries* (Chapel Hill: 1989), pp. 330, 349, 363-364, 378-379; Sharpe, pp. 1087-1088; and Ina Woestemeyer Van Noppen and John J. Van Noppen, *Western North Carolina Since the Civil War* (Boone, N.C.: 1973), pp. 6-14. Cathey (pp. 100-101) notes the abundant agricultural production in the state up to 1864 and argues (p. 97) that established self-sufficiency helped North Carolina meet the needs of war more successfully than other states. A letter dated August 15, 1866 written by C. J. Cowles includes a list of Wilkes County freeholders, many identified as "war men" or "Union men." The 11th district includes many recognizable Mulberry names and, of the nineteen districts recorded, the greatest proportion of Union men (33 Union, 2 war, 15 unidentified). Cowles was a merchant in Wilkes County, superintendent of the U.S. Mint at Charlotte (1869-1884), and active promoter of development in northwestern North Carolina. C. J. Cowles Papers, Correspondence 1865-1873, North Carolina State Library and Archives, Raleigh.

organizations of North Carolina. Never dependent upon staple crops like cotton and tobacco, Wilkes County survived the conflict fairly well. Its many small farms remained reasonably productive, though towards the end of the war they suffered increasingly from labor shortage and economic inflation. The destructive raids of Union General George Stoneman in the spring of 1865 and even more violent gangs of bushwhackers shortly thereafter, while mercifully short-lived, inflicted real loss of life and property on many county residents.

By the outbreak of the Civil War Wilkes County had experienced a century of ever diversifying architectural activity. The earliest, frontier period was dominated by log construction. Dwelling houses, agricultural outbuildings, churches, and other civic and commercial structures displayed varying degrees of refinement – from the one-room, round-log and slab-roofed buildings to those employing hewn and joined logs, split roofing shingles, stone foundations and chimneys, and more complex plans. Locally abundant timber and fieldstone, as well as many sawmills, not only sustained such building in log, but simultaneously facilitated frame and some brick construction, especially from the early 1800s on. The mid-to-late-nineteenth-century Hutchinson Farmstead in northern Wilkes County and the Robert Cleveland House, built late in the previous century in the western part of the county and moved to Wilkesboro in the 1980s, illustrate the application of log technology to domestic and agricultural purposes that endured into the twentieth century. Regional expressions of both vernacular forms and national styles may be observed in such surviving examples as the Holbrook House in Traphill, an early-nineteenth-century, framed, single-pile, center-hall-plan building, and the brick Wilkesboro Presbyterian Church of 1849-1850, an essay in the Greek Revival. The majority of buildings in ante-bellum Wilkes County were utilitarian, composed of simple volumes and plain details. Replacement, as well as new construction, of houses and especially public buildings intensified during the 1840s and 1850s and occurred most often in the villages and towns. Mulberry in its earliest years of existence undoubtedly shared in the improvement in resources and attention to building of the immediate pre-war era, but today does not retain any structures dating to that time.

After the Civil War the town of Mulberry experienced modest but steady growth into the 1870s. One of six Wilkes County merchants listed in Branson's 1868 statewide business directory was William B. Segrist, a dealer in dry goods and also postmaster of Mulberry.¹⁴ A second general merchant, W. S. Segrist, appears in the directories with his presumed relative for 1872 and 1877-1878. William Hall ministered to a Primitive Baptist congregation in the town during the late 1860s and 1870s (see Property No. 70); a subscription (private) school and

¹⁴ *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* (Raleigh: 1867-1868). The profile of the Mulberry area around 1880 in this and the following paragraphs is drawn from *Branson's* editions of 1872, 1877-1878, and 1884 and *Chataigne's North Carolina State Directory and Gazetteer* (Raleigh: 1883-1884), as well as the United States Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Mulberry (ED208), Schedule 1-Population, pp. 1-30. Stroupe, vol. 3, p. 373.

a Masonic lodge shared the Sulphur Springs Academy building (see Property No. 3) constructed around 1875. Such institutions indicate Mulberry's expanding role in the local community. By 1880 Mulberry numbered among a dozen or so small towns and villages punctuating a landscape still dominated by small farms. All of the 183 farmers of Mulberry Township continued to plant Indian corn, wheat, and apples as cash crops, most cultivating ten to fifty acres in a given year.¹⁵ Millers like Solomon Rhodes processed the corn and wheat, and distillers like W. V. Adams – also a general merchant and the Mulberry postmaster in 1880 – transformed the same crops, as well as the apples, into equally marketable products (Figure 5). The presence of several carpenters and blacksmiths, a shoemaker, and two or three other merchants, distillers, and millers suggest that Mulberry was responding with some success to local commercial needs.

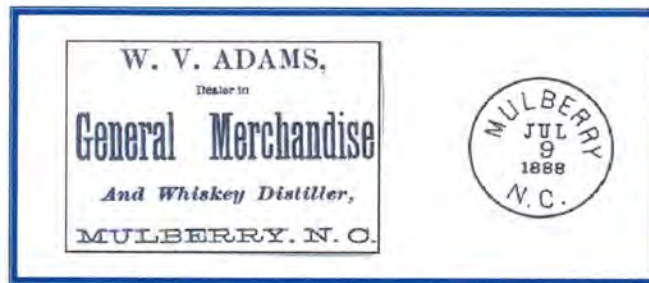


Figure 5. Advertisement for general merchant and distiller W. V. Adams and the Mulberry postmark. From the 1883-1884 *Chataigne's North Carolina State Directory and Gazetteer* and Vernon S. Stroup, et al., eds., *Post Offices And Postmasters of North Carolina* (1996), vol. 3, p. 373.

The last two decades of the nineteenth century saw the accelerated development of Wilkes County as the Richmond and Danville (later part of the Southern) Railroad drew ever closer along the north side of the Yadkin River.¹⁶ In 1890 the railroad line stopped one mile north of Wilkesboro, at which place the Winston Land and Improvement Company created a new town called North Wilkesboro as the rail terminus (Figure 6). North Wilkesboro became an important and profitable commercial center and inspired development in the surrounding region. In its July 8, 1891 issue, the *Wilkesboro Chronicle* reported:

¹⁵ United States Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census 1880, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Mulberry (ED 208), Schedule 2-Productions of Agriculture, pp. 1-19. In 1880 Wilkes County ranked fifth in the state (of 94 counties) in number (2984) of farms (Historical Census Browser).
¹⁶ Anderson, pp. 53-57; Hayes, pp. 183-188; Sharpe, pp. 1088-1089; and Van Noppen and Van Noppen, pp. 265-266. In 1887 Wilkes residents voted overwhelmingly in favor of the county's purchasing \$100,000 in railroad stock to help finance the extension of the line from Winston-Salem.

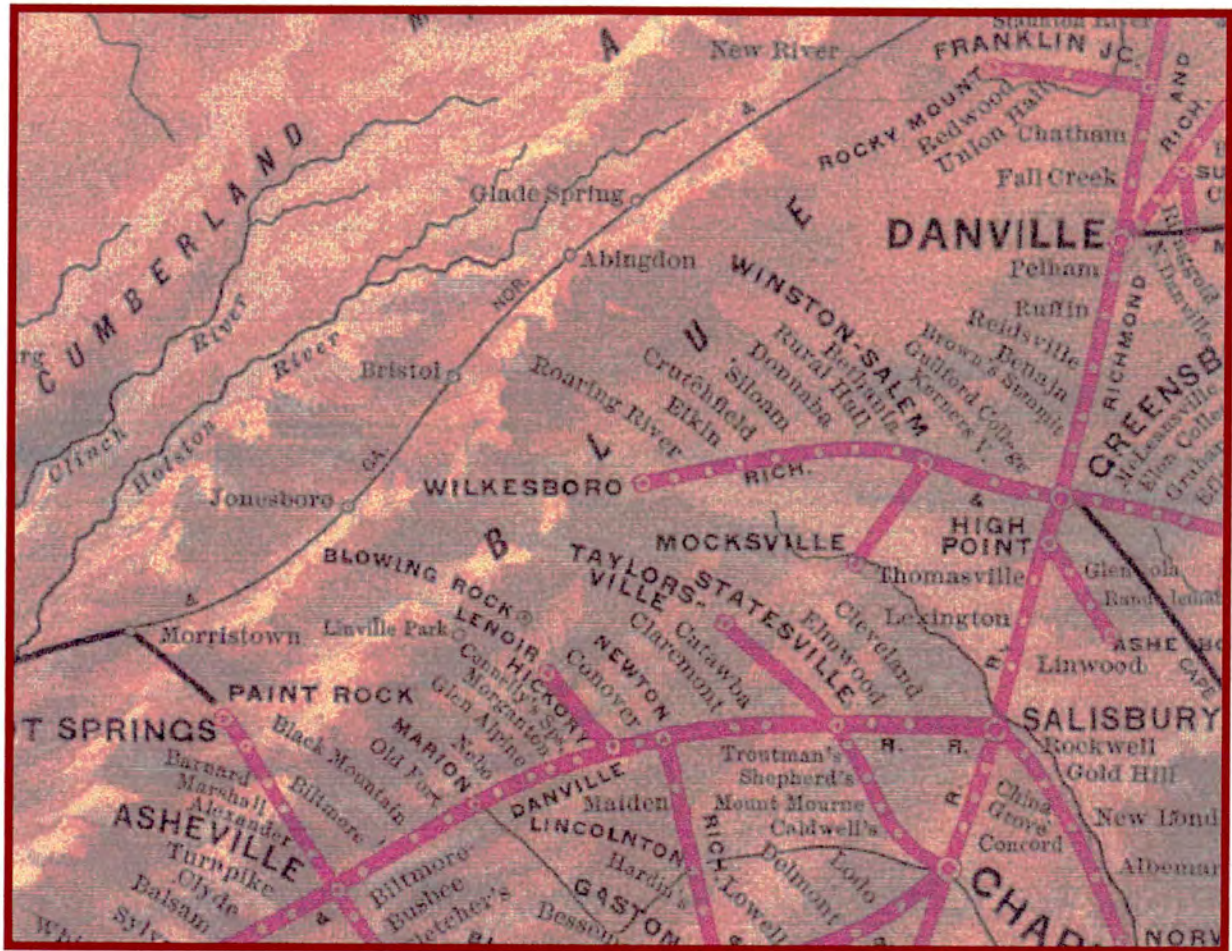


Figure 6. Rail Line to Wilkesboro, 1893. Detail of “Birds-eye-view of the Richmond and Danville Railroad ...” (New York: 1893), from “Railroad Maps,” *American Memory Historical Collections*, Library of Congress (<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/rhtml/rhome.html>).

-- Mr. Dancy, of Mulberry, tells us that there is [a] considerable building boom in his section. Several parties are putting up nice dwellings and others are preparing to do so.¹⁷

By the 1880s carpenters and builders like J. R. Blalock and Silas Higgins, as well as sawmill operators like H. Church provided local expertise to those in Mulberry wishing to build. The proximity of the town to the county seat and, eventually, the railroad and the city it engendered, revealed new design possibilities and facilitated the acquisition of increasingly mass-produced materials and components. As the Wilkesboro Manufacturing Company ("Manufacturers of SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, and all kinds [of] Building Material at LOWEST PRICES") announced in a December 1890 advertisement "Now is the Time to Build. The RAILROAD will be COMPLETED in a Few Months. Be Ready for It."¹⁸

At the end of the century Mulberry was the fourth largest town in Wilkes County -- exceeded only by Wilkesboro, North Wilkesboro, and Trap Hill -- with a population of 129.¹⁹ It supported on average three to four general merchants, several carpenters and blacksmiths, multiple grist mills and at least one saw mill, and two Baptist congregations. The mail arrived in its post office from Wilkesboro three times a week. One of the larger townships in Wilkes County, Mulberry was home to 1811 residents in 1900. Its farmers produced their time-honored crops of Indian corn, wheat, oats, and rye and fruits like apples and cherries. Grain milling and whiskey distilling (legal or otherwise) continued to characterize rural industry. Within a single decade the impact of improved transportation by rail, the related availability of modern tools and equipment (such as commercial fertilizers), and the introduction of new technologies transformed Wilkes County agriculture. Poultry, livestock, and dairy farms, the canning of vegetables and fruits, as well as the cultivation of flue-cured, burley, and aromatic tobacco did not supplant the grains and apples, but revitalized the local economy.

A 1918 map of soil types found in Wilkes County also illustrates the development of the Mulberry area by that date (Figure 7). The town itself is located at the

¹⁷ *Wilkesboro Chronicle* 8 July 1891, p. 4, col. 2. "Mr. Dancy" is almost certainly A. B. Dancy, one of the magistrates of Mulberry Township (*Branson's* 1884 and *Chataigne's* 1883-1884).

¹⁸ *Wilkesboro Chronicle* 3 December 1890, p. 4, col. 5/6.

¹⁹ *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* (Raleigh: 1896). Its local prominence is reflected in its appearance on an 1895 map of North Carolina, part of the Rand, McNally world atlas published in that year. "Post Route Map of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina," 1" = 8 miles, [Washington, D.C.]: United States Post Office Department, 1884 (North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh) and Stroupe, vol. 3, p. 361. This general view of the Mulberry area around 1900 is also informed by Anderson, pp. 112-114; Sharpe, pp. 1088-1089; Van Noppen and Van Noppen, pp. 269-279; and United States Bureau of the Census, Twelfth Census 1900, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Mulberry Township (ED 152), Schedule 1-Population, pp. 121A-139A. In 1910 Wilkes County contained its record high number of 5233 farms, a rank of fourth in the state (Historical Census Browser).

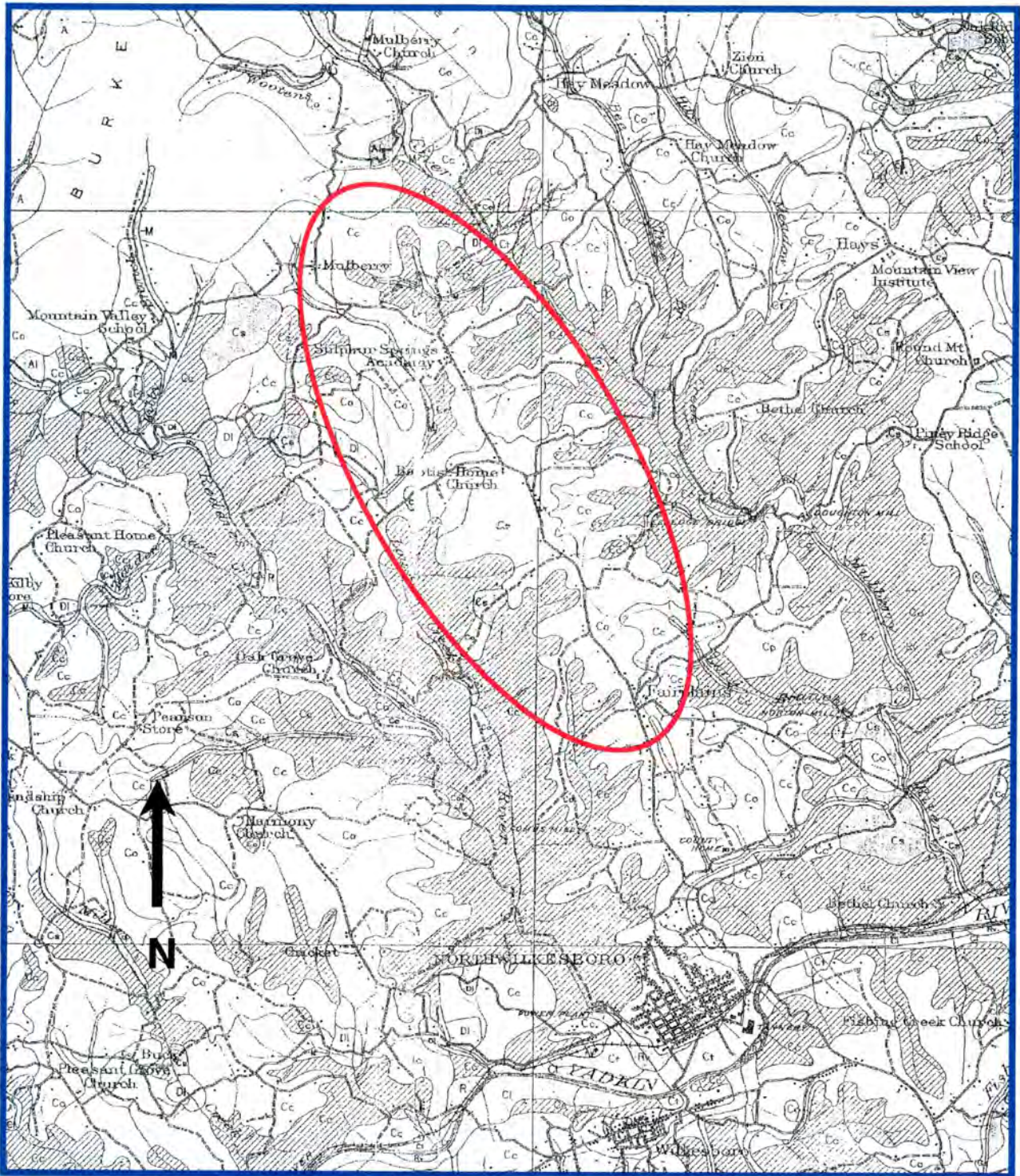


Figure 7. Mulberry and Vicinity in 1918. Detail of the soil map published by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils (Washington, D.C.: 1918), North Carolina State Library and Archives. Original scale is 1" = 1 mile; above not to scale.

same crossroads designated on the 1889 USGS map (see Figure 4). Just south along the Mulberry Road (the present NC 18) is a cluster of buildings including the identified "Sulphur Springs Academy" (Property No. 3). Further to the south is the "Baptist Home Church" (Property No. 22), established in 1880, and the late nineteenth-century community of "Fairplains." Not surprisingly, building density increases along the Mulberry Road as it approaches North Wilkesboro, but mostly residential structures and the occasional church appear fairly regularly along its length. Several surveyed buildings probably date to this period and exemplify the persistence of traditional forms – such as the story-and-a-half, two-room-plan dwelling (Property No. 1) and I-house (Property No. 8) – and the simultaneous adoption of national fashions – such as the bungalow (see Figures 31 and 46). Such houses were associated with the dairy, truck, and other small farms that once dominated the project area. By 1920 Wilkes County began to experience the decline in farm numbers that would characterize the twentieth century, though agriculture remained the preeminent facet of its economy into the 1940s. In 1923 Mulberry Township led the county in quantities of bearing fruit trees, milking cows, breeding sows, and laying hens. Such specialized farming became the norm as the century progressed, and a similar diversification of the economy as a whole heralded additional development of the built environment along the Mulberry Road.²⁰

Among the 2214 people living in Mulberry Township at the compiling of the 1920 federal census, farm owners and farm laborers constituted the bulk of the workforce. Still present were the carpenters, teachers, dry goods merchants, and housewives, but a number of new occupations, like cotton mill worker and chair factory laborer, suggest the growing importance of manufacturing in Wilkes County. By 1930 the township had increased only slightly in population, to 2248, but sent a greater number of its residents to the nearby factories of North Wilkesboro. Knitters, menders, and inspectors worked in the Wilkes Hosiery Mills (established in 1918), and painters, sanders, and crate makers labored for several chair and furniture factories, such as the American Furniture Company (established in 1927). The furniture factories, the C. C. Smoot and Sons Tannery (founded in 1895), and the aforementioned Wilkes Manufacturing Company (see p. 16) relied on the abundant forest resources of the region, as well as the many lumber dealers who employed the loggers, sawyers, and stackers. Certain kinds of jobs recorded in the 1930 census also reflect a development just as significant as rail service in encouraging industry and the consequent broadening of occupational choice. The concrete finisher and the truck drivers testify to the vastly improved condition of roads in the county, inspired by both the statewide Good Roads movement and the destructive flood of 1916. In the 1920s the

²⁰ North Carolina Department of Agriculture and United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, "Soil Map – NC – Wilkes County" ([Washington, D.C.]: 1918), North Carolina State Library and Archives, Raleigh. In 1920 Wilkes County contained 4971 farms, ranking it seventh in the state (Historical Census Browser). "North Carolina Farm Census 1923 – Wilkes County," Reference Vertical Files, North Carolina State Library and Archives, Raleigh. See also Anderson, pp. 112-114; Hayes, pp. 330-338; Sharpe, pp. 1089-1090; and Van Noppen and Van Noppen, pp. 280-290.

Mulberry Road became "State Highway # 18" (see p. 8), one of the best roads in the county, drawing Mulberry closer than ever to not only the area's main mercantile and industrial center, but also the surrounding region of northwestern North Carolina.²¹

A 1938 county highway map illustrates a proliferation of buildings along NC 18 in the Mulberry area, particularly south of the Sulphur Springs Academy (Property No. 3), clearly a phenomenon of improved transportation and economic opportunity. Most of the new structures are residential, but a school and several commercial buildings also have been constructed recently. A number of houses are designated as vacant, undoubtedly a function of the Great Depression of the 1930s. Building activity resumed in earnest following World War II, particularly the replacement on site of existing housing accompanied by totally new construction mirroring a similar pattern then ongoing in North Wilkesboro. Replacement, of course, occurred in subsequent years as well and also extended to other types of structures like the present Baptist Home Church (Property No. 22) in 1948 and the Mulberry School (Property No. 4) in the 1960s and 1980s.²²

Rebuilding and infilling continued along NC 18 between Mulberry and Fairplains into the 1990s, especially during the 1970s, creating a corridor largely and densely residential in character and retaining only a handful of properties dating to the pre-war period or earlier. By 1950 the majority of the county labor force no longer worked on farms; by 2000 only 3.4% of the working population in the county and 1.5% of those in Mulberry made their livings in agriculture. The unincorporated town of Mulberry is currently home to about 2270 people, and its working residents are employed mainly in manufacturing, retail trade, and educational, health, and social services mostly in North Wilkesboro and other nearby locations. It is therefore not surprising that single-family houses, over 80% of which were constructed since 1950, constitute the predominant building type in the town. The two houses, two churches, and two schools discussed in the following pages were built during the eighty years or so between the 1870s and the 1940s and are still in active use. They represent the oldest surviving structures, as well as community institutions, in Mulberry and the project area.²³

²¹ United States Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census, 1920, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Mulberry Township, Population, ED 176, pp. 1A-11A and ED 177, pp. 1A-12A; Fifteenth Census 1930, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Mulberry Township, Population, ED 97-14, sheets 1A-9B and ED 97-15, sheets 1A-14B. Anderson, pp. 114, 120-121; Hayes, pp. 185, 320-325; Sharpe, p. 1090; and Van Noppen and Van Noppen, pp. 326, 333, and 367. On January 15, 1917 the Mulberry post office closed and its mail was directed to North Wilkesboro, another indication of the shrinking distance between the two places (Stroupe, vol. 3, p. 373).

²² North Carolina Highway and Public Works Commission, "Wilkes County, North Carolina" ([Raleigh]: 1938), North Carolina State Library and Archives, Raleigh. Anderson, p. 125; Sharpe, p. 1102.

²³ North Carolina Department of Transportation, "Wilkes County – Enlarged Municipal and Suburban Areas" (Raleigh: 1965, revised 1967), North Carolina State Library and Archives, Raleigh. While agriculture no longer dominates the county economy, it should be noted that Wilkes in 1997 ranked fourth in the state in production of silage corn, Irish potatoes, and livestock

and first in the production of broilers (chickens) – North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Agricultural Statistics Division – County Statistics, Wilkes County, <http://www.agr.state.nc.us/stats.cntysumm/wilkes.htm>, hereafter cited as NCDA & CS, County Statistics. Current statistics are drawn from the 2000 federal census via the United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, <http://factfinder.census.gov>, specifically Summary File 1, P1: “Total Population” and Summary File 3, QT-H7: “Year Structure Built” and QT-P29: “Industry by Sex.” In 2000 Mulberry Township reported a population of 6309 and the “census defined place” (CDP) of Mulberry 2269. The entire project area is contained within the boundaries of the CDP (“Reference Map”).

Property No. 1. House.

Location: This domestic building stands on the east side of NC 18 (Sparta Road), approximately 175 feet south of SR 1717 (Yellow Banks Road). The property address is 3868 Sparta Road and its PIN 3951-73-8195 (Wilkes County 2004 Tax Records).

Description: The house is a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed building of framed construction (Figure 8). Its single-pile main block is 34 feet long and 14 feet wide and appears to contain two, first-floor rooms and a single, half-story space above. The gable roof parallels the long dimension; the building parallels and faces NC 18 (Sparta Road). A gable-roofed ell of equal height, 18 feet long and 14 feet wide, extends from the north end of the rear (east) elevation and likely houses a kitchen. A masonry block, single-flue chimneystack pierces the roof ridge of the ell near its intersection with the main block. The three-bay (central doorway and flanking windows) façade and the south side of the rear ell are protected by shed-roofed porches, both eight feet deep. The inner bay of the rear porch has been enclosed, probably to create a bathroom. The exterior walls of the house are weatherboarded (the lower half of the south elevation is sheathed with tarpaper) and finished with simple cornerboards. The roofs are covered with corrugated sheet metal. Windows are predominantly two-over-two double-hung sash with plain surrounds. Soffits, bargeboards, porch posts, doorways, and cornices are similarly unadorned. The house is unpainted. A small, framed outbuilding is connected to the east end of the rear porch by a shed-roofed, masonry-board “hyphen.” The house sits at the western edge of a 10.3-acre parcel, of which only about one acre is currently cleared.

History: The current tax record suggests a 1909 construction date for the house. Neither the design nor the construction methods displayed by the house are inconsistent with such a date. The 1918 Wilkes County soils map indicates a building on site, and the 1938 Wilkes County highway map records a vacant structure in the same location (see Figure 7). The James P. and Sarah J. Brown family owned the property from the early years of the twentieth century to the 1980s. James P. Brown, the possible builder of the house, is identified in the 1920 federal census as a farmer specializing in the production of truck crops. He appears in the 1904 county tax list as owning eleven acres, to which he added an additional 44 acres in 1907. Wilkes County deeds reveal that the current 10.3-acre property is the remnant of the 44-acre tract; it was subdivided and transferred amongst Brown’s children following his wife’s death in 1927. Sarah J. Brown is buried in the nearby Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church cemetery (Property No. 70).²⁴

²⁴ PIN 3951-73-8195, Wilkes County 2004 Tax Records, Wilkesboro. “Soil Map – NC – Wilkes County” (see n. 20 for full reference). “Wilkes County, North Carolina” highway map (see n. 22 for full reference). Wilkes County Deed Books 61, p. 549 (October 23, 1903); 62, pp. 536-538 (August 20, 1907); 78, p. 262 (July 11, 1911); 176, pp. 574, 575, and 576 (January 14, 1933 and October 5, 1932); 626, p. 764 (October 15, 1984); and 673, p. 879 (September 21, 1989),

Evaluation: The inclusion of the house in the 2003 report on archaeological resources in the project area prompted its assessment herein.²⁵ On October 14, 2003 representatives of the NCHPO and NCDOT agreed that the property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Additional investigation of the property confirms this finding.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A (event)**. *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. 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.*²⁶ While a product of the early-twentieth-century truck farming era, Property No. 1 does not reflect any outstanding events or trends in the local, regional, or national past. In addition, changes in its setting and materials challenge its integrity.

The property 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.* Property No. 1 is not associated with any notable, historic individual. In addition, changes in its setting and materials challenge its integrity.

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

Wilkesboro. Wilkes County Tax List 1904 (Mulberry Township). United States Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census 1910, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Mulberry Township, Population, ED 171, sheet 8B ("Mulberry Rd.," lines 71-77); Fourteenth Census 1920, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Mulberry Township, Population, ED 177, p. 12A (lines 28-35); and Fifteenth Census 1930, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Mulberry Township, Population, ED 97-15, sheet 8B ("State Highway # 18," lines 82-85). Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Sebastian, *Cemetery Records, Wilkes County Area, North Carolina* (Wilkesboro, NC: 1970), p. 59.

²⁵ Idol, p. 24.

²⁶ United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1998), p. 12. All subsequent definitions of the criteria are drawn from this source.

components lack individual distinction. Often constructed for small landowners or tenants, the framed and gabled, two-room-plan, story-and-a-half building with a rear kitchen ell or shed, usually executed in mass-produced materials with minimal ornament, was a favored domestic form in North Carolina from the Civil War into the twentieth century. Property No. 1 is an example, albeit undistinguished, of a conventional type still found throughout the state in some numbers. Its integrity has been compromised by alterations to its windows, sheathing, and rear porch, as well as the loss of its agricultural setting.

The property 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 pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* Property No. 1 is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology.



Figure 8. Property No. 1. West (main) and south elevations from the west side of NC 18. Photographed July 10, 2003.

Property No. 3. Sulphur Springs Academy.

Location: This institutional building stands on the west side of NC 18 (Sparta Road), approximately 450 feet south of SR 1717 (Yellow Banks Road). The property address is 128 Mulberry School Street and its PIN 3951-62-9423 (Wilkes County 2004 Tax Records).

Description: The academy is a two-story, gable-roofed building of frame construction resting on a fieldstone (piers with infill) foundation; it is approximately 25 feet by 50 feet in dimension (Figure 9). Its main entrance is centrally located in the gable end facing NC 18. Neither gable end is otherwise pierced with openings, but each three-bay-long side displays regularly placed double-hung-sash windows in both stories. The tall, first-floor sash contain nine over six lights, while the comparatively shorter second-floor sash display a six-over-six arrangement. A small brick chimneystack appears at the rear of the south roof slope very near the ridge.

Rafters remain exposed, but are partially masked with plain fasciae and raking boards, overlain on the long sides with modern guttering (Figure 10). Cornerboards, watertable boards, and aperture surrounds are equally plain, though the first-story windows include simple drip caps. Each corner of the building just under the eaves is built out with narrow, projecting fillets and fasciae in imitation of classical capitals. The central plane of the main elevation is independently weatherboarded and flanked by narrow, vertical fillets. Affixed to the upper part of this plane are wooden letters spelling out the names of the current occupants of the building. An open, single-bay, shallow-gabled porch with attached handicapped ramp shelters the replaced front door. A modern metal stair rises along the south elevation to a second-floor doorway created from the original window in the rear bay. The academy sits on a level, open site just north of the paved parking area serving the Wilkes County Senior Citizens Center and Mulberry Elementary School.

History: In 1839 the state of North Carolina enacted its first legislation in support of public education. While a system was in place by the Civil War, it was fraught with administrative inefficiencies and financial insufficiencies. Well into the late nineteenth century the privately established and subsidized school generally was considered the more reliable and effective option. Subscription schools and academies appeared in the colonial era and proliferated during the antebellum years. They were products of local initiative. A parent, teacher, or church membership might organize the curriculum, staffing, and accommodation – sometimes a new purpose-built structure – of such a school and solicit fee-paying students to both benefit from and sustain its operation. Generously supported subscription schools, often governed by boards of trustees and chartered by the legislature, which offered secondary-level instruction grounded in the classics qualified as academies. Students from surrounding communities



Figure 9. Property No. 3 - Sulphur Springs Academy. East (main) and south elevations (above) and west and north elevations (below). Photographed July 10, 2003 and May 13, 2004.





Figure 10. Property No. 3 - Sulphur Springs Academy.
Detail of upper southeast corner (above) and east (main) elevation (below).
Photographed May 13, 2004 and July 10, 2003.



attended the academies, usually boarding with nearby families. Wilkes County, both before and after the Civil War, appears to have been well supplied with private educational institutions. Among the more prominent were the Wilkesboro grammar school, founded in 1807 and reestablished as Wilkesboro Academy in 1810; Moravian Falls Academy, which flourished between 1877 and 1906; Midway, later Ronda, Academy, a Baptist school organized in 1866; and Oak Forest Academy in Dellaplane, in existence between the late 1860s and early 1880s.²⁷

The Sulphur Springs Academy in Mulberry, named for a nearby natural feature, was a community inspired and managed effort. Its building, constructed around 1875, was designed to accommodate not only a school, but also a Masonic lodge. Local residents contributed their labor, supervised by a carpenter whom they apparently failed to pay for his twenty-seven days of work. Isham Dancy, a local millwright and mill owner, and his wife Rachel donated the land on which the school still stands. A 1979 history of education in Wilkes County observes that Sulphur Springs “was well known but not one of the most affluent academies of the day.” Its curriculum included instruction in philosophy, Latin, and public speaking during terms lasting three or four months. Many of its students proceeded to higher education, the professions, business, and public service. The building also served as a venue for such community events as public debates, spelling bees, and box suppers, probably in the school space on the first floor rather than the Masons’ sanctified meeting hall above. By 1902, like many other academies in Wilkes County, it had been acquired for a public school and functioned as such until it was condemned in November of 1934. The 1918 soil map indicates that the building retained its original name though no longer an academy (see Figure 7). The site and its building passed into the ownership of John R. Jones, a local lawyer and dairyman (see Property No. 8), who in turn sold the approximately two-acre property to its current owner and occupant, Union Lodge No. 331, International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF).²⁸

North Carolina academies on the whole were better built than most public or lesser subscription schools. The latter two, often of log but also framed, were

²⁷ This brief account of early public education, subscription schools and academies in North Carolina and Wilkes County is based on: Federal Writers’ Project, *North Carolina – The WPA Guide to the Old North State* (Columbia, S.C.: 1988 (orig. 1939)), pp. 79-80; Hayes, pp. 133-136, 198-201; Guion Griffis Johnson, *Ante-Bellum North Carolina – A Social History* (Chapel Hill: 1937), pp. 259-287; Powell, p. 246; Van Noppen and Van Noppen, pp. 121-131; and Wilkes Genealogical Society, *The Heritage of Wilkes County* (North Wilkesboro, N.C.: 1990), vol. 2, pp. 67-75.

²⁸ Wilkes County Retired School Personnel, *Lest We Forget – Education in Wilkes 1778-1978* (Winston-Salem, N.C.:1979), pp. 39-40. Wilkes Genealogical Society, p. 188 (members of the Dancy family, including Isham, are buried in the Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church cemetery (Property No. 70) (Sebastian and Sebastian, p. 59)). “Cover Picture,” *Wilkes Genealogical Society Bulletin*, vol. 9, no. 2 (May 1975), pp. 2-3. Crouch (1902) includes “Schools of Wilkes County” by C. C. Wright, county school superintendant. PIN 3951-62-9423, Wilkes County 2004 Tax Records, Wilkesboro. Wilkes County Deed Book 231, p. 92 (September 26, 1946), in which the academy is referred to as “the old Mulberry High School Building.”

frequently small, ill-lit, poorly assembled generic structures lacking necessary furnishings and fittings. By contrast, academies might be recognized as such, or at least as institutional buildings, by their generally larger size, gable-end façades, and more careful construction. A few were of brick but most of frame, one or two stories in height, and contained a single interior space lit by large sash windows. Especially in rural locales throughout the nineteenth century they were often indistinguishable from churches and fraternal halls, like the Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church (Property No. 70) in Mulberry and the Woodmen of the World lodge in Courtney in neighboring Yadkin County. Just as both fraternal organizations and academies provided recreational and social opportunities to their communities – and drew their members, students, and participants from among the more affluent – so too they often shared architectural space. The Oak Grove School and Masonic Hall in western Yadkin County appears to have been built originally for both occupants as was the Mulberry building. Now scarce and probably never really numerous, the combined academy/fraternal hall is a building type perfectly exemplified by the Sulphur Springs Academy. The survival of the Mulberry building as an Odd Fellows' lodge testifies to the serviceability and adaptability of the original design.²⁹

Evaluation: The Sulphur Springs Academy is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The building qualifies for eligibility under Criteria A and C as significant locally in the areas of education, social history, and architecture.

The property **is eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A (event)**. *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. 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.* The Sulphur Springs Academy transformed the crossroads village of Mulberry into something of an educational center and contributed to its social development in the post-Civil War era. Its building housed one of Wilkes County's unusual number of such institutions and

²⁹ Johnson, pp. 101-102, 156, 307-314. Carl R. Lounsbury, *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape* (New York: 1994), pp. 1 and 320. Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Baltimore: 1997), pp. 267-269. Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: 1999), pp. 66, 116, 120, 122, 132, 236, 362, 364, and 407. Laura A. W. Phillips, *Simple Treasures – The Architectural Legacy of Surry County* ([Siloam?]:1987), pp. 24-26, 61, 69, 85, 89, 193, 210, 217, 219, 225, 247, 250, and 255. Lewis Brumfield, ed., *Historic Architecture of Yadkin County, North Carolina* (Yadkinville, N.C.: 1987), pp. 24, 37-38, 107, and 158. The Oak Grove building (Brumfield, p. 107) does not conform to the more typical gable-end design; it is a two-story structure with a broad, enclosed entry bay centered on its four-bay façade.

later served as a public school; to this day it is also home to a fraternal organization, just as when it was newly constructed. As a community gathering place it enhanced the town's identity. The local importance of the Sulphur Springs Academy is reflected in its appearance on the 1918 county soils map (see Figure 7) and is also suggested by later maps, which designate *its* location and not the original crossroads to the north as Mulberry (see Figure 3).

The property 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.* While many Sulphur Springs students achieved local prominence, they, as well as the Masons with whom they shared the academy building, collectively represent various facets of the Mulberry and Wilkes County population rather than notable individual activities.

The property is **eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion C (design/construction)**. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The academy conforms to design concepts that governed institutional and commercial design in North Carolina during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Plainly finished frame buildings sheathed in weatherboards painted or washed white, alluding to an assimilated Greek Revival aesthetic in their gable-end façades, became churches, schools, stores, and fraternal lodges with minimal modification. The two-story varieties often served dual purposes and occupants, as did the Sulphur Springs Academy. A similar building, the Institute, exists in Traphill east of Mulberry, but dates to 1891. The Sulphur Springs Academy is believed to be the oldest surviving purpose-built school in Wilkes County (see fn. 28), as well as one of its most venerable buildings. It remains essentially unaltered and is clearly recognizable as an outstanding example of its type.

The property 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 pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Sulphur Springs

Academy is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology.

The Sulphur Springs Academy retains the elements of location and design that constitute its historical identity. Standing on its original site, the building expresses its original style and configuration through its massing, window and door placement, materials, and ornamentation. Recent additions – the front porch, south side stair, gutters and downspouts – do not obscure or significantly alter the features that have defined the building from its inception and convey its historical (and current) purpose and character. The Sulphur Springs Academy thus possesses sufficient integrity to be judged an excellent example of a nineteenth-century institutional building type and a structure important to the development of the Mulberry area.

Boundary: The National Register boundary for the Sulphur Springs Academy is determined by the present-day parcel containing the historic features that directly contribute to its significance. The use of existing legal boundaries is appropriate because they are consistent with the historical partition and ownership of the property, as well as its remaining integrity. The boundary is more precisely defined in Figure 11. The legal boundaries are recorded as current tax property identification number 3951-62-9423, parcel number 1202697 on map number 3951.19. The eastern boundary line does not extend to the right-of-way along NC 18 (Sparta Road), but the northern boundary line does conform to the right-of-way along Barlowe Road. The area proposed as eligible for the National Register contains 1.87 acres.

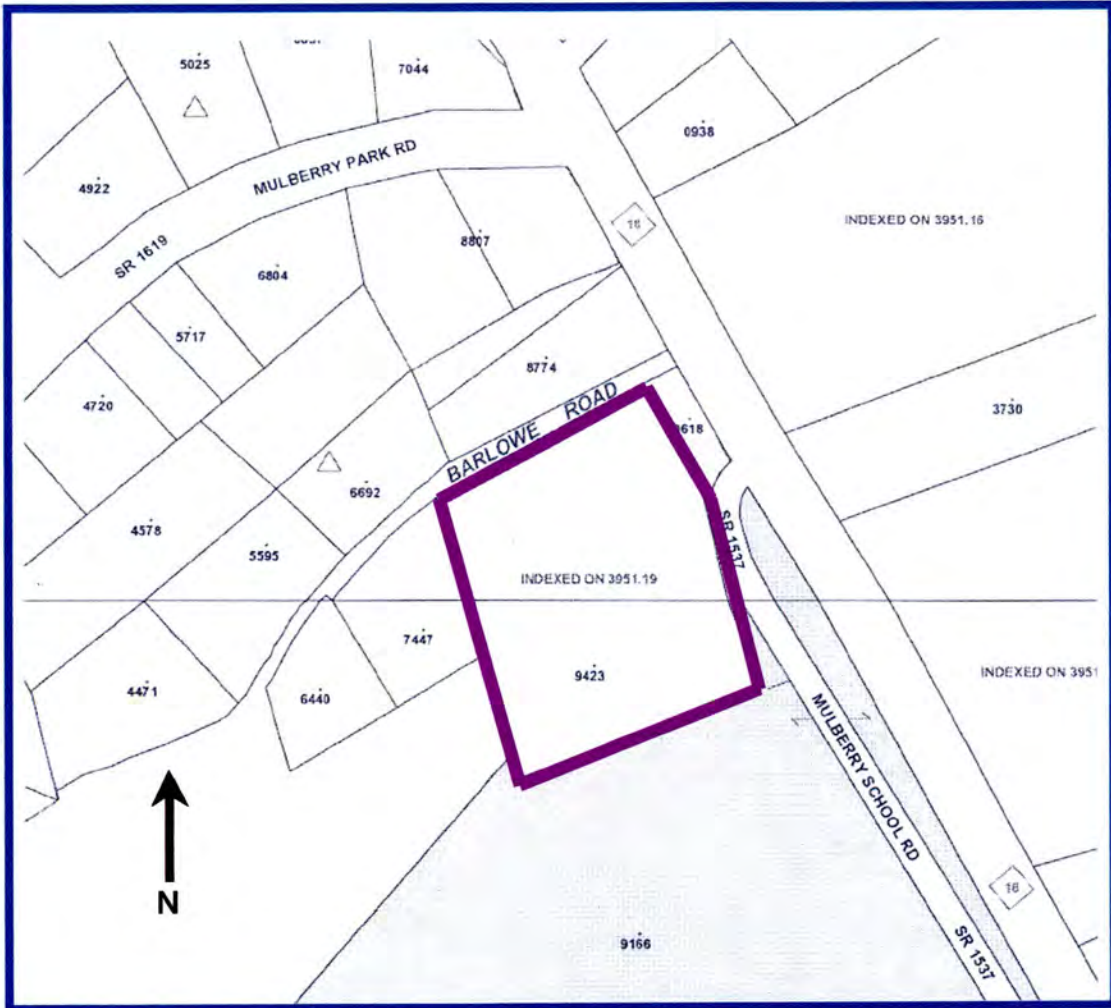


Figure 11. Property No. 3 - Sulphur Springs Academy.
Proposed National Register boundaries conform to those indicated on the current Wilkes County tax map (2004). Not to scale.

Property No. 4 – Mulberry School (now Wilkes County Senior Citizens Center).

Location: This former school building is located on the west side of NC 18 (Sparta Road), approximately 450 feet south of SR 1717 (Yellow Banks Road). The building stands behind the Sulphur Springs Academy (Property No. 3) and shares its IOOF ownership (Wilkes County 2004 Tax Records).

Description: This one-story, framed and gable-roofed tripartite building rests on a high, poured concrete foundation and is sheathed in composition horizontal-board siding and roofing (Figure 12). Soffits, rakes, and cornices are closed and plainly finished. The main component or unit at the south, approximately 78 feet long by 42 feet wide, is entered through a recessed bay, six feet deep and eight feet wide, in the center of the long, east elevation. It is protected and emphasized by a slightly projecting, gabled hood. Metal sash appear in three windows to the left and two to the right of the main entry. Each is flanked by blinds or shutters that are non-functional and purely decorative. A three-bay, shed-roofed porch with metal pole supports shields a handicapped ramp across the left-hand side of the main elevation. A single doorway appears in each gable end, served by metal stairs.

A narrow, wooden, shed-roofed, open-sided canopy abuts the stair of the south elevation, leading from the parking lot to the southwest corner of the main unit and a small, framed, freestanding garage. An enclosed corridor or hyphen, approximately eight feet wide and 53 feet long, connects the main component to a smaller framed structure to the north. The hyphen, though only half the height of the main unit, contains two floors corresponding to the latter's basement and first story and the south-to-north slope of the site. It is gabled and lit by three windows like those of the main unit in each story. The northern component, approximately 32 feet wide and 56 feet long and capped with a shallow gable roof, adds four bays to the linear building and is served by a handicapped ramp on its east elevation. It displays the same window configuration as the other units. In all three units, siding is painted white, shutters and railings/stairs black, and foundations in sections white, gray, and light blue.

History: Since the 1840s North Carolina struggled to establish a viable system of public education. Around 1900 increases in state funding and regulation under Governor Charles B. Aycock significantly advanced the cause. The profound improvement in state roads, especially during the 1920s, also facilitated the consolidation and consequent enhancement of rural schools in particular. Since 1900 the residents of Wilkes County consistently approved bonds to finance improvements for their schools, a pattern placing them among the most dedicated advocates of public education in the state. Consolidation of school districts had begun in Wilkes County during the 1890s, and in 1936 the first large, consolidated elementary school was built at Mulberry. The construction (plus



Figure 12. Property No. 4 - Mulberry School. East (main) and south elevations, including Sulphur Springs Academy at right (above). East (main) elevation (middle image), east (main) and north elevations (bottom image). Photographed July 10, 2003.



that of two other schools) was financed by \$60,000 of Wilkes County School Bonds and matching funds from the Works Projects Administration.³⁰

The condemnation in 1934 of the Sulphur Springs Academy building (see Property No. 3) and the destruction by fire of the nearby Baptist Home school (see Property No. 22) in 1935, as well as the inadequacies of three additional schools in the district certainly inspired the consolidation. The county school board and commissioners chose the Mulberry location for the new school as it offered “one of the more stable highways of the county” and was itself “stable and centrally located.” Like so many school buildings of the early twentieth century – and in particular contrast to the typical academy – the new structure displayed a long façade with a projecting central entrance bay and end pavilions, as well as modest classical ornamentation. By the late 1940s-early 1950s the school had outgrown its building. The largest, southernmost section of the framed structure described above occupies the site of the earlier brick building. A simplified example of the favored academic form of the time, it underwent a series of changes and augmentations during the 1960s and 1970s until it too ceased to meet the needs of the Mulberry Elementary School. The present school complex, situated immediately to the south, dates to the early 1960s, 1980, and 1996. The earlier building, further altered and adapted, is now occupied by the Wilkes County Senior Citizens Center and Respite Care. Interestingly, in 1999 the Center began to raise funds and investigate options for a new building, finding its present facility “too old, too small and too far out of the way for most residents.”³¹

Evaluation: The Mulberry School is not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under any criterion. Moreover, its structural integrity is compromised to a degree precluding eligibility.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A (event)**. *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. 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.* The Mulberry School is the second building on site constructed specifically as a public facility and represents the continuing commitment of the community to education. It is, however, not unique in its association, and its historic form has been changed by many alterations and additions.

³⁰ Hayes, pp. 133-136, 191-196, 212-213. Van Noppen and Van Noppen, pp. 121-145. Wilkes County Retired School Personnel, pp. 162 and 167.

³¹ Wilkes County Retired School Personnel, pp. 162 and 167. Wilkes County 2004 Tax Records (PIN 3951-62-9423 and PIN 3951-62-9166). Jennie Turner, Wilkes County Senior Citizens Center (interview May 13, 2004). Jerry Lankford, “Center Could Cost Taxpayers \$15,000 Per Month,” *The [North Wilkesboro] Record* 8 January 2003.

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

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion C (design/construction)**. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Mulberry School retains the central entry and long and low profile typical of early-twentieth-century school buildings, but the alterations to its fabric, windows, and doors and the addition of exterior stairs and ramps, as well as adjunct buildings to the north have compromised its historic integrity. North Wilkesboro High School (built in 1926) and the slightly earlier Surry Associational School in Rockford are but two, far more intact examples of the type surviving in the region.

The property 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 pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Mulberry School is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology.

Property No. 8 – Jones Farm.

Location: This 126.5-acre property fronts the west side of NC 18 (Sparta Road) for a distance of approximately 2390 feet, just south of the present Mulberry Elementary School. Its main house sits directly across from the intersection of NC 18 and SR 1719 (Tabernacle Road). Mailboxes indicate a street address of 3077 and 3079 Sparta Road; the PIN is 3951-60-8762 (Wilkes County 2004 Tax Records).

Description: The main building on the site is a two-story, framed, gable-roofed dwelling resting on a brick foundation and sheathed in weatherboards and standing-seam-metal roofing (Figure 13). Its three-bay façade, approximately 34 feet long, contains a central doorway in both stories flanked by double-hung sash windows. The doorway architraves are simply finished, but enclose sidelights. The upper doorway opens onto a shallow balcony, while an open, two-story, gabled porch protects the entire central bay. The porch posts are replacements, and the first-story fenestration has been changed by the addition of another window to the left of the front door and the relocation of the one to the right to accommodate the adjacent exterior brick chimney stack. Soffits are open; cornices and rakes are finished with plain boards.

The house has received several additions. Side elevations, each approximately 16 feet long, have been augmented with a one-story, hip-roofed enclosed porch at the south and a one-story, hip-roofed porte cochère at the north. A 20-foot-long, 14-foot-wide, two-story rear ell, probably part of the original structure, extends from the south end of the west elevation. An assemblage of one-story, open and enclosed porches is attached to each long side of the ell and the interior angles it forms with the west elevation. Outbuildings on site include a large, framed, gambrel-roofed dairy barn and several smaller, framed, gable-roofed work buildings to the north and south of the house (Figure 14). Access to the site was not obtained, but the area visible from NC 18 contains many large trees and decorative shrubs. A low stone retaining wall and a higher fieldstone wall with raised mortar joints near the drive south of the house stand close to NC 18.

History: The 1918 soil map records two buildings on the property, though neither appears to exist today (see Figure 7). In that year T. H. Wagoner, a moderately successful general farmer, owned and lived on the 150-acre tract. Wagoner sold the property in 1920 to Roy Osborne, who in turn transferred it four years later to W. M. Osborne, a general merchant. The current Wilkes County tax record dates the main house to 1915 or 1920. Osborne made a significant profit when he sold the property to John R. Jones in 1924, so he may be responsible for building or improving the structure. The core of the building is a quintessential North Carolina farmhouse, often termed an I-house, which served many of the more prosperous farms, remained a favored design from the mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth century, and still survives in considerable



Figure 13. Property No. 8 - Jones Farm. House. East (main) and south elevations. Photographed July 21, 2003 (above) and May 13, 2004 (below).





Figure 14. Property No. 8 - Jones Farm. Looking west from NC 18 towards dairy barn (above) and outbuildings north of house (below). Photographed July 21, 2003 (above) and May 13, 2004 (below).



number throughout the state. To name but two, the Asa and Marie Greene House of 1920 and the slightly earlier (ca. 1905) Robert Jones House, both located just east of Wilkesboro, share its two-story height, three-bay façade, single-bay depth, and rear ell. With their central gabled dormers, one-story front porches, and interior chimneystacks, they more closely resemble the typical I-house than does the Mulberry house as it now appears. The new owner of the latter, John R. Jones, further developed the property, adding to the house and transforming the acreage into a dairy farm. Jones was a Wilkesboro lawyer, who held the office of solicitor of the Seventeenth Judicial District between 1926 and 1938. Active in the Baptist church, he also participated in civic activities like the Red Cross and ran for Congress (unsuccessfully) on the Republican ticket. An unidentified profile in the collection of the Wilkes County Public Library notes that he owned a "large dairy farm near North Wilkesboro where he makes his home."³²

Dairying became a significant element of the western North Carolina economy starting in the 1920s. The 1939 WPA guide to the state described the NC 18 corridor as "a prosperous farming country where peach and apple orchards line the slopes. Meadows lush with bluegrass make dairying an important industry." By the 1950s large cooperatives and modern processing plants served the dairy operations of the region, and today Wilkes County (with 17 active farms) ranks among the top fifteen most productive counties in the state. The profile mentioned above called dairy farming John R. Jones' "main hobby," but conceded that it was "also a business enterprise because it has been one of the leading commercial dairies in this section for several years." The business no longer exists, though the property appears to continue in use as pasture land and remains in Jones family ownership.³³

Evaluation: The Jones Farm is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C as significant locally in the areas of agriculture and architecture.

³² "Soil Map – NC- Wilkes County" (see n. 20 for full reference). The present house and possibly the barn appear on the 1938 "Wilkes County, North Carolina" highway map (see n. 22 for full reference). Wilkes County Deed Books 68, p. 444-445 (November 1892); 114, p. 313 (February 5, 1920); 133, p. 500 (April 28, 1924); and 134, p. 60 (September 3, 1924). Wilkes County Tax List 1904 (Mulberry Township). United States Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census 1930, Wilkes County, North Carolina, Mulberry Township, Population, ED 97-14, sheet 2B (lines 66-71). Hayes, pp. 249, 308-209, 361-362 (Jones and Hayes established a law partnership in 1910), 364, 376. "John R. Jones," unidentified [in or after 1938] profile, "Jones" subject file, Local History and Genealogy Room, Wilkes County Public Library, North Wilkesboro. The 1930 federal census found John R. and Rose McNeil Jones living on South Cherry Street in Wilkesboro (Wilkesboro Township, Population, ED 97-30, sheet 8A (lines 24-28)).

³³ Hayes, p. 330. Van Noppen and Van Noppen, p. 284. Federal Writers' Project, p. 408. NCDA & CS, County Statistics. United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistical Service, 2002 Census of Agriculture, Table 51. Farms by North American Industry Classification System: 2002, p. 411, www.nass.usda.gov/census. North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, "Types of Farming in Western North Carolina," *Extension Circular* No. 259 (June 1942), p. 5. Wilkes County 2004 Tax Records, PIN 3951-60-8762.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A (event)**. *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. 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.* Though once representative of the dairy industry in twentieth-century Wilkes County, the Jones Farm no longer functions as such and other active examples still exist.

The property is **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.* John R. Jones achieved local prominence as a lawyer and dairyman, considered "by reason of his long career in public life and his personality" as "one of Northwest North Carolina's best known men."³⁴ His development of a dairy farm in Mulberry enhanced that community economically and architecturally. He not only shaped, but also resided on the property, which still reflects his farming activities.

The property is **eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion C (design/construction)**. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The main dwelling on site is an example of a common house type of which many still stand in the region and state. The addition of modern sash, relocation of a chimney stack and window openings, and replacement of porch posts may be viewed as a loss of historic integrity to some degree, but also reflective of adaptations made during the ownership of John R. Jones and expressive of his development of the property. The nearby dairy barn appears to be essentially unaltered and of a form specifically associated with such agricultural activities. Only a handful of such barns, like the Robert L. Johnson dairy barn near Buck Shoals in Yadkin County and the Property No. 36 barn just south on NC 18 (Figure 50), survive in the region. The Jones Farm also retains its pastures, woodlands, work yards, and domestic

³⁴ "John R. Jones" profile (see n. 32).

areas established during its active operation. The property thus contains both a fairly intact agricultural landscape and at least one building of significant design.

The property 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 pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Jones Farm is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology.

Boundary: The National Register boundary for the Jones Farm is determined by the present-day parcel containing the historic features that directly contribute to its significance. The use of existing legal boundaries is appropriate because they are consistent with the historical partition and ownership of the property, as well as its remaining integrity. The boundary is more precisely defined in Figure 15. The legal boundaries are recorded as current tax property identification number 3951-60-8762, parcel number 1201095 on map number 3951.19. The eastern boundary line follows the existing right-of-way along NC 18 (Sparta Road). The area proposed as eligible for the National Register contains 126.5 acres.

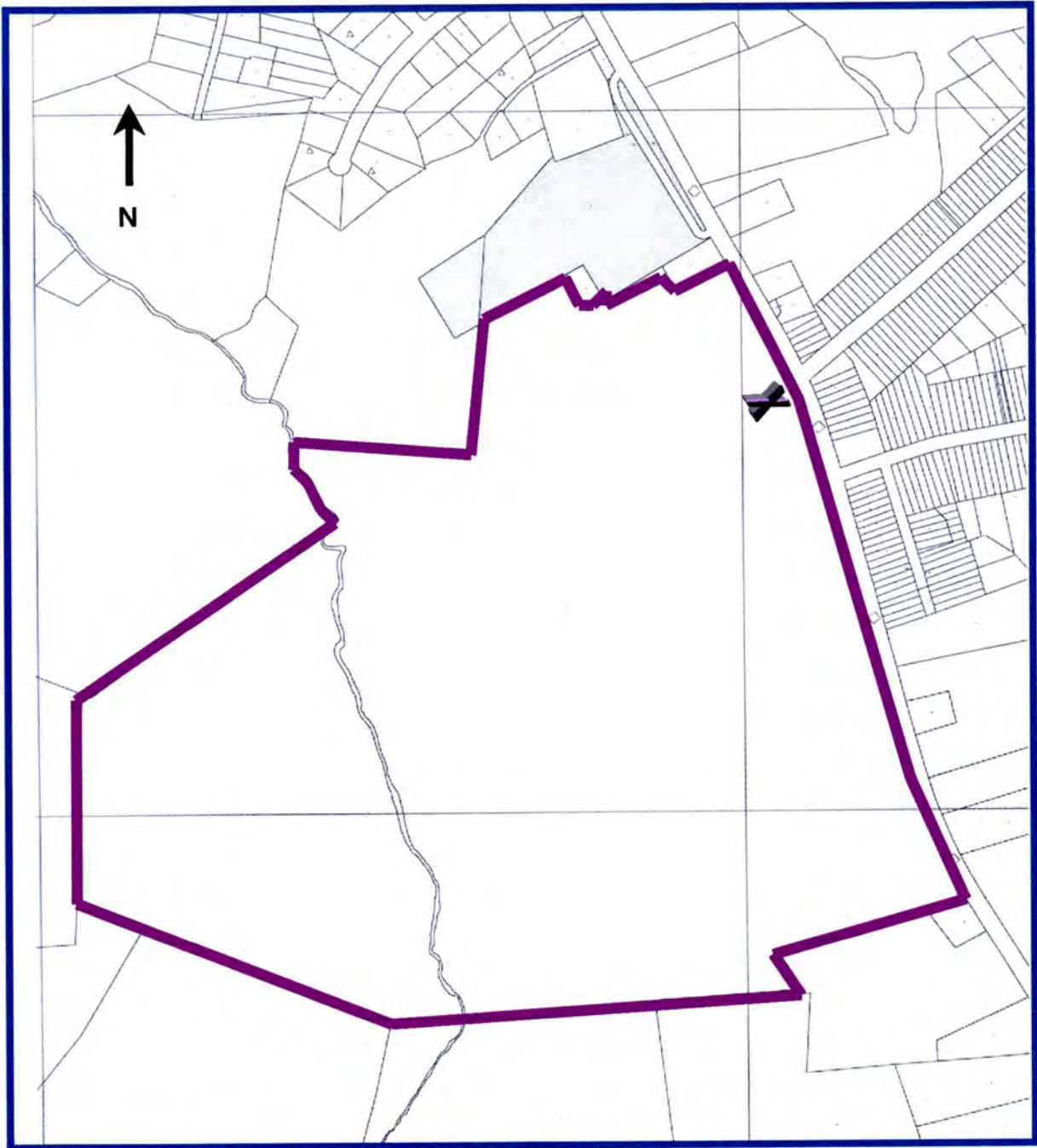


Figure 15. Property No. 8 - Jones Farm. Proposed National Register boundaries conform to those indicated on the current Wilkes County tax map (2004). House located at **X**. Not to scale.

Property No. 22 – Baptist Home Church and Cemetery.

Location: The church stands on the west side of NC 18 (Sparta Road), approximately 150 feet south of SR 1536 (Baptist Home Road). The property address is 2367 Sparta Road and PIN 3950-97-0942.

Description: The church is a three-and-one-half story building of concrete block and dark-red facebrick, laid and veneered in stretcher bond, resting on a concrete-block foundation, approximately 43 feet wide and 68 feet long (Figure 16). Its composition-sheathed gable roof extends about seven feet beyond the three-bay façade (east elevation) to create a tetrastyle portico. An axial flight of poured concrete steps rise to the elevated portico base, also concrete; the high base is clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer contiguous with that of the side elevations. Fixed windows in both stories flank a double-leaved central doorway with a generic Colonial Revival architrave. Five bays of regularly placed fixed windows filled with stained glass punctuate each long side (north and south elevations). Round, unadorned columns sit on the high portico base and support a broad and flat, weatherboarded pediment pierced by a central, circular, louvred vent. Positioned on the roof ridge above the portico is a low, square, ballustrated deck on which rests an octagonal belfry with round-headed, louvred openings in alternating sides. A metal-clad tent roof with finial caps the belfry. The steeple assemblage is framed and weatherboarded.

A broad (six-course) belt course runs along each long elevation at the height of the portico floor, above a basement increasingly visible towards the rear (west) of the building due to the sloping site. Six-over-six, plainly glazed, double-hung sash and irregularly placed, single doorways serve this lower story. Soffits are enclosed, rakes finished with plain boards, and cornices boxed, simple molded, and overlain with metal guttering. A white marble cornerstone set into the lower south end of the façade is inscribed:

BAPTIST HOME

BAPTIST CHURCH
ESTABLISHED 1880
1948.

The portico, steeple, and trim elements are white; black letters (metal or vinyl) applied to the portico pediment spell the name of the church. A three-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed rear addition of similar construction, containing classrooms, offices, and other support spaces, approximately 75 feet by 41 feet in dimension, is centered on the rear elevation of the original building changing its footprint to a T-shape. Perhaps at the same time the 1948 building received its repointing, replacement siding, and portico railings. An even more modern,



Figure 16. Property No. 22 - Baptist Home Church and Cemetery.
East (main) and south elevations (above) and detail of portico (below).
Photographed July 21, 2003.



two-and-one-half-story, gabled building, similarly veneered and roofed, stands to the west of the church building. A large, modern parking lot separates the church from its cemetery, which dates largely to the later two thirds of the twentieth century. Landscaping of the corner site extends only to well-maintained areas of grassed lawn. The property includes 4.4 acres, and the church owns several other adjacent tracts.

History: Until 1727 no organized congregations of Baptists existed in North Carolina. By mid-century when settlement of the future Wilkes County began to accelerate, they constituted the most prevalent religious denomination in the colony. The historian George Washington Paschal states that by the Revolution the Yadkin River region was home to “a larger Baptist population than in any other area of like size in the entire world.” The first church established in Wilkes County met in the Mulberry Fields Meeting House. Organized around 1769, this Baptist church was short-lived, but succeeded by eight others in the county which joined in the Yadkin Association in 1790. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the Baptist church experienced several divisions and reorganizations due to conflicting doctrinal interpretations. Differences over mission boards, Bible and tract societies, and seminaries culminated around 1830 in the creation of two distinct groups: the Missionary Baptists and the Primitive Baptists (see pp. 48 and 51). Both denominations suffered additional schism during and immediately after the Civil War, particularly pronounced in Wilkes County where considerable Union sentiment conflicted with pro-slavery and secessionism.³⁵

Following the war both Missionary and Primitive Baptist congregations included members of the Union League, a secret political organization, and those who sympathized with its philosophy. Missionary churches split into two conferences, while Primitive churches established new associations. In Wilkes County several Primitive Baptist churches broke away from the Roaring River Association and formed the Primitive Association in 1869. This association grew increasingly Missionary in doctrine and was eventually Primitive only in name. Known as the Stone Mountain Baptist Association since 1897, it exists to this day. In 1898 the Baptist Home Church in Mulberry joined the Stone Mountain Association and hosted its annual meeting in 1921. Baptist Home was constituted in 1880, as its cornerstone states. It appears by name on the 1918 soil map in essentially its current location (see Figure 7). In good Missionary fashion it supported a school; the two-room, framed schoolhouse burned in 1935. In 1948 the present brick church was built near the site of the original framed structure. During the 1930s and 1940s many rural churches in the United States concluded that “the day of the one-room church is past.” The need for Sunday school classrooms, offices, meeting halls, kitchens, and other support spaces dictated the desire for larger

³⁵ Federal Writers’ Project, p. 85. Hayes, pp. 107-109, 112, and 116. Johnson, pp. 337-343. Van Noppen and Van Noppen, pp. 71-73. George Washington Paschal, *History of North Carolina Baptists* (Raleigh: 1955), vol. 2, pp. 32, 63, 99-102, and 244. Charles B. Williams, *A History of the Baptists in North Carolina* (Raleigh: 1901), pp. 16-20.

and more complex structures and adjunct buildings. The basement of the original 1948 building, the rear addition of 1970, and the 1989 educational building correspond to the increasingly diverse activities of the church. The gable-end orientation and basically simple plan of the church proper echoes traditional rural design, and its Colonial Revival elements and color scheme add a layer of historical allusion that is at the same time contemporary. The Baptist Home Church exemplifies the upgrading and replacement of a number of older churches in Wilkes County, especially following the Second World War. Additional regional examples include the Cranberry Baptist Church, near Antioch in Wilkes County, and the Oak Grove Baptist Church, just across the county line in Yadkin. Both buildings date to the first half of the twentieth century and display features -- scale, materials, entry treatment (open portico at Oak Grove, enclosed bay at Cranberry), and perpendicularly placed rear addition – very much like those of the Home Baptist Church.³⁶

Evaluation: The Baptist Home Church and Cemetery are neither considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under any criterion, nor under Criteria Consideration A for religious properties or Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries.³⁷

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A (event)**. *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. 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.* The Baptist Home Church, as one of the religious institutions serving the Mulberry community both historically and currently, naturally bears a connection with the social development of the region. However, the building is not the first on site and changes to its setting and materials challenge its integrity.

The property 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*

³⁶ Paschal, vol. 2, pp. 266-267, 318-321. Hayes, pp. 254-256. Van Noppen and Van Noppen, pp. 73-74. "Statistical Table of the Primitive Baptist Association, Wilkes County, North Carolina 1868-1989," New River Notes, www.ls.net/~newriver/nc/wilkes.htm. "Soil Map – NC – Wilkes County" (see n. 20 for full reference). Wilkes Genealogical Society, vol. 2, p. 63. "Protracted Meeting; Baptist Home," *North Wilkesboro Hustler* 28 July 1948, p. 1, col. 6. Mark A. Dawber, *Rebuilding Rural America* (New York: 1937), p. 190.

³⁷ United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, pp. 26-28, 34-36.

represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group. The Baptist Home Church is not associated with any notable, historic individual. Moreover, it has lost integrity through later repairs and replacements.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion C (design/construction)**. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Baptist Home Church, and other such buildings in the region, reflects the widespread rebuilding of rural churches that occurred in North Carolina, as well as the nation, during the early and, especially, middle twentieth century. Nevertheless, it is neither a particularly distinguished nor rare example, and such modifications as replacement siding and poorly executed repointing have damaged its historic integrity.

The property 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 pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Baptist Home Church is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology.

The Baptist Home Church is a relatively recent building that houses an older congregation. It is simply a place of religious services and related activities and not associated with any extraordinary events, people, or artistic achievement. Changes subsequent to its 1948 construction have compromised its historic integrity. Sustained use as a religious property alone does not qualify either the site or the building as eligible under requirements of Criteria Consideration A. Its associated cemetery is considered part of the property for which the church is the main resource, and thus is not required to meet Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries).

Property No. 70 – Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church. and Cemetery

Location: The church stands on the west side of NC 18 (Sparta Road), approximately 475 feet north of SR 1717 (Yellow Banks Road) and directly across from the SR 1720 (Barlow Hill Road) intersection. The property address is 3515 Sparta Road and its PIN 3951-63-5219 (Wilkes County 2004 Tax Records).

Description: The church is a one-story, framed and gable-roofed building resting on a continuous concrete-block foundation (Figure 17). It is approximately 22 feet wide and 40 feet long. Sheathed in composition siding applied horizontally in short, roughly four-foot sections and roofed with standing-seam sheet metal, the building sits on a gently sloping (southeast to northwest) site. A central entry in the gable-end façade (east elevation) is served by two, five-panel doors. The long elevations (north and south) are each pierced by three, regularly placed, two-over-two (horizontal lights), double-hung-sash windows. Two identical windows light the preacher's end of the interior in the rear (west) elevation. The interior was not viewed, but clearly conforms to the typical Primitive Baptist, single-space plan. A narrow, exterior brick chimneystack laid in stretcher bond appears towards the rear of the south elevation, cutting through the roof overhang. An adjacent oil tank also suggests the presence of a heating system.

Cornices are simply boxed, and rakes, window and door surrounds, as well as the diamond-shaped, louvred vent in the façade gable are all similarly unornamented. Soffits have been infilled with sheet metal. A rectangular signboard fixed over the entry states the name of the church, its founding date, and the current schedule of services. The adjacent cemetery extends southward approximately 220 feet, occupying roughly half of the 1.4-acre property (Figure 18). It contains gravemarkers dating between 1860 and 1939. To either side of the church entrance a small planting bed has been established. The site is otherwise grassed and enclosed by a narrow tree line at the south, west, and north.

History: The earliest Baptist churches in North Carolina, as elsewhere, subscribed to a doctrine of a salvation open to all, called "general atonement." Beginning in the mid-eighteenth century, Calvinist influences led many churches to adopt a belief in predestination, that is, "particular election." As the Particular or Regular Baptists emerged, yet another doctrinal variation based on the more evangelical lessons of the Great Awakening gave rise to the Separate Baptists. The Regulars and the Separates joined forces in the late 1780s as United Baptists. Philosophical differences, especially about church involvement in missions, Sunday schools, and financial activities in general, led to a dramatic reorganization around 1830 (see p. 45). The Separates established the Missionary Baptist church, and the Regulars – who refused to deviate from their



Figure 17. Property No. 70 - Cross Roads Baptist Church and Cemetery. East (main) and north elevations (above) and south and west (rear) elevations (below). Photographed May 13, 2004.





Figure 18. Property No. 70 - Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery. East (main) and south elevations (above) and looking north along NC 18 from southern edge of cemetery (below). Photographed July 21, 2003.



original or “primitive” principles based strictly upon Biblical authority – the Primitive Baptist church. In the Wilkes County area churches of the Mountain Association, an offshoot of the earlier Yadkin Association, reconstituted as Primitives in 1838. In 1847 those churches east of the Blue Ridge created a new association named after the Wilkes County church in which they met, Roaring River. Minutes of the 1887 meeting of the Roaring River District Primitive Baptist Association noted that the next year’s gathering was to be held at “the Cross Roads church, Wilkes County, 8 miles north of Wilkesboro ... Elder Wm. Hall to preach the introductory sermon” (see p. 13). Hall served both the Cross Roads Church, constituted on November 8, 1849, and its parent, the Mulberry Church located several miles north on Mulberry Creek. Established around 1794, the Mulberry Church is believed to occupy the Mulberry Fields meetinghouse, moved from its original site on the Yadkin.³⁸

Beginning in the 1830s the one-story, framed, white-washed or -painted church with gable-end entrance became a common sight in the North Carolina landscape. The presence and, even more significantly, absence of certain design elements specifically identified such a building as the home of a Primitive Baptist congregation. A single-room plan, plain finish, and unadorned furnishings orienting congregation and speaker confirmed the liturgical importance of preaching, praying, and singing. Exposed structure members like posts and braces remained undisguised. Flags and banners, sculpture or painting, hymn or readings boards, or any other insignia or symbols -- seen as irrelevant to worship -- found no place in a Primitive Baptist church. This theologically based aesthetic of simplicity was also applied to the exterior of a building. Large, rectangular, plainly glazed and framed, double-hung-sash windows lit the interior from each long wall and short wall opposite the main entry. Boxed cornices with returns, centered double or paired single doorways, lack of steeples and belfries, and an overall austerity were also defining features. The limited financial and technical resources of most churches, compounded by their predominantly rural locations, certainly influenced many of the architectural choices made by the Primitive Baptists, choices they shared with members of other denominations. But if practicalities dictated a basic, unpretentious building, Primitive Baptist doctrine embraced it. The Cross Roads Church conforms to the characteristic design of most Primitive Baptist buildings and also illustrates how enduring that design has proved. The 1918 soil map shows a church on site, and the earliest gravestone in the cemetery displays a date of 1860 suggesting the even earlier presence of a building. The current tax record, however, states that the present church was built in 1930, and nothing about the structure is inconsistent with a twentieth-

³⁸ Johnson, pp. 337-341. Paschal, vol. 1, pp. 176, 180, 211, 234, 237-238, 418, 488-489, and 549; vol. 2, pp. 265-266, 273-283, 569-570. Hayes, pp. 113-114, 117, and 120. Van Noppen and Van Noppen, pp. 72-73. “Minutes of the 41st Annual Session of the Roaring River District Primitive Baptist Association,” *New River Notes*, www.lsn.net/~newriver/nc/wilkes.htm. Wilkes Genealogical Society, vol. 1, pp. 29-30. Neither the Cross Roads nor the Mulberry Churches appear in the list of Primitive Baptist Association members in *New River Notes* (see n. 36 for full reference). It is reasonable to conclude that both churches remained outside the Unionist fold during the middle of the nineteenth century (see p. 45).

century date. Just as Primitive Baptist doctrine was grounded in scriptural precedent, the perpetuation of the unadorned, gable-end building constituted a tangible connection with the past, a forthright and reassuring expression of allegiance to original spiritual principles.³⁹

Evaluation: The Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery are considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as significant locally in the area of architecture and Criteria Consideration A for religious properties.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A (event)**. *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. 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.* The Cross Roads Church, as possibly the oldest religious institution established in Mulberry, naturally bears a connection with the social development of the community. The building, however, is not the first to serve the church nor the only Primitive Baptist example in the region.

The property 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.* While many members of the church, some also represented in its cemetery, achieved local prominence, they represent various facets of the Mulberry and Wilkes County population rather than notable individual activities.

The property is **eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion C (design/construction)**. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period,*

³⁹ James L. Peacock and Ruel W. Tyson, Jr., *Pilgrims of Paradox* (Washington, D.C.: 1989), pp. 16, 24, 106-109. Melanie Sovine Reid, "Neither Adding nor Taking Away: the Care and Keeping of Primitive Baptist Church Houses" in *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, [vol. 1], Camille Wells, ed. (Annapolis, Md.: 1982), pp. 169-176. Additional information, sources, and argument may be found in the author's report on the Falls of the Tar Particular Baptist Church in Rocky Mount, "Historic Architectural Resources Final Identification and Evaluation ... T.I.P. No. U-3621" (NCDOT: March 2004), especially pp. 22-26 and 28. "Soil Map – NC – Wilkes County" (see n. 20 for full reference). Wilkes County 2004 Tax Records, PIN 3951-63-5219.

or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The Cross Roads Church perfectly expresses the architectural conventions of the Primitive Baptists in form, plan, and finish. Its functional and unostentatious design includes all the distinctive characteristics of its type; it closely resembles such regional examples as the nearby Mulberry Church and the circa-1912 Deep Creek Primitive Baptist Church near Smithtown in Yadkin County. Starting in the final decades of the nineteenth century, certain technological innovations like oil stoves and matchboard wall sheathing found their way into Primitive Baptist churches. Considered as aids to worship rather than detriments to its content or form, such features illustrate a latitude in scriptural interpretation and the independent governance exercised by each congregation. Members of the Cross Roads church chose windows and exterior cladding that are newer varieties of standard building components. Whether integral to the presumed circa-1930 construction of the church or later repair efforts, these modern materials successfully contribute to the desired expression of simplicity and historical continuity, the two guiding principles of Primitive Baptist design. The persistence of the principles is itself the most significant feature of Primitive Baptist architecture and pertains regardless of the materials used to achieve them. Primitive Baptists expressed their faith through preaching, music, and architecture. The Cross Roads church exemplifies the distinctive material translation of religious belief. It is, moreover, one of the very few church buildings in Wilkes County that predate the middle of the twentieth century. It retains the elements of location, design, and feeling that constitute its historical identity and possesses a high degree of integrity when viewed within a Primitive Baptist context.⁴⁰

The property 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 pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery are not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology.

The Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church is a later building that houses an older congregation. It is a place of religious services and related activities and not associated with any extraordinary events or people. Sustained use as a religious property alone does not qualify either the site or the building as eligible for the National Register. However, the building displays a continuity of historical design characteristic of Primitive Baptist architecture and a level of integrity sufficient to satisfy the requirements of Criteria Consideration A. Its associated cemetery is considered part of the property for which the church is the main resource, and thus is not required to meet Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries).

⁴⁰ Peacock and Tyson, p. 127. Bishir, et al., p. 135. See also n. 39.

Boundary: The National Register boundary for the Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery is determined by the present-day parcel containing the historic features that directly contribute to its significance. The use of existing legal boundaries is appropriate because they are consistent with the historical partition and ownership of the property, as well as its remaining integrity. The boundary is more precisely defined in Figure 19. The legal boundaries are recorded as current tax property identification number 3951-63-5219, parcel number 1202668 on map number 3951.19. The eastern boundary lines conforms to the existing right-of-way along NC 18 (Sparta Road). The area proposed as eligible for the National Register contains 1.4 acres.

Historic District Potential.

The proximity of the six properties assessed in this report suggested they might serve as focal points of a Mulberry historic district, whose period of significance is roughly defined by their construction dates (ca. 1874-1948). Loss of individual integrity coupled with the presence of many, later intervening buildings argues against the inclusion of the Baptist Home Church (Property No. 22). A similar change in spatial relationship due to building loss, change, and addition diminishes the sense of historical environment conveyed by the five properties in the Sulphur Springs Academy area (Property Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, and 70). The Academy building (Property No. 3), the Jones Farm (Property No. 8), and the Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery (Property No. 70), while individually significant, are not strongly linked. The surveyed project area does not include the original crossroads location of the village of Mulberry or the area between it and the Cross Roads church. This section of Mulberry should be investigated prior to determining the existence of a district. Given the current information, however, the evaluated properties and their environs do not support the notion of a Mulberry historic district.

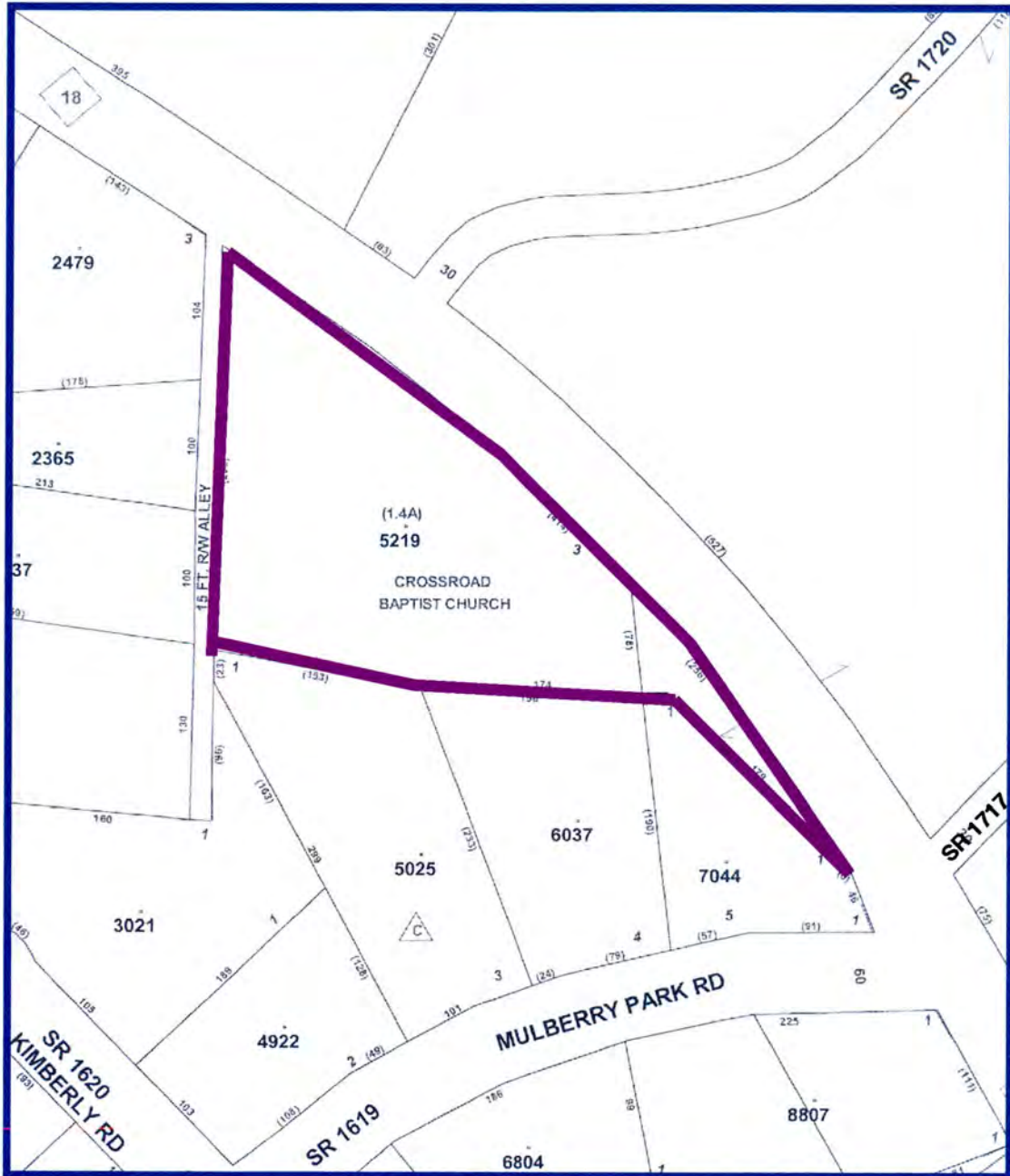


Figure 19. Property No. 70 - Cross Roads Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery. Proposed National Register boundaries conform to those indicated on the current Wilkes County tax map (2004).
Not to scale.

**PROPERTIES EVALUATED
AND
DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE
FOR THE
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PLACES**

Concurrence Forms

Federal Aid # NA TIP # R-3405 County: Wilkes
**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: Widen NC 18 to 12-foot lanes and 2-foot paved shoulders, adding turn lanes at SRs 1701, 1703, 1532, and 1536, and adding a center turn lane with opposing lefts at Mulberry Elementary School.

- On October 14, 2003, representatives of the
- X North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
 - X Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
 - X North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
 - Other

- Reviewed the subject project at
- Scoping meeting
 - X Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
 - Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as (List Attached) is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary. *1, 2, 5-7, 9-21, 23-69, 71-72*
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Evaluate 3, 4, 8, 22, 70

Signed:

Vanessa E. Patrick

Representative, NCDOT

10-14-03

Date

Rover H. A.

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

10/14/03

Date

Renee Bledhill-Easley

Representative, HPO

10/14/03

Date

David Brook

State Historic Preservation Officer

10-14-03

Date

Federal Aid # NA TIP # R-3405 County: Wilkes
**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: Widen NC 18 to 12-foot lanes and 2-foot paved shoulders, adding turn lanes at SRs 1701, 1703, 1532, and 1536, and adding a center turn lane with opposing lefts at Mulberry Elementary School.

On June 28, 2004 representatives of the

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

Reviewed the subject project at

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

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- X There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- X There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as **(List Attached)** is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary. **19A, 55A, 68A**
- X There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- X All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. *(Attach any notes or documents as needed)*

Signed:

Vanessa E. Patrick 6-28-04
Representative, NCDOT Date

Michael A. Dawson 6/28/04
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Sarah D. [Signature] 6-28-04
Representative, HPO Date

David [Signature] 6-28-04
State Historic Preservation Officer Date



Figure 20. Property No. 2 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 10, 2003.



Figure 21. Property No. 5 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 10, 2003.



Figure 22. Property No. 6 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 23. Property No. 7 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 24. Property Nos. 9 and 10 - Houses. The properties have been determined not eligible for the National Register because they are neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 25. Property No. 11 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003



Figure 26. Property No. 12 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 27. Property No. 13 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 28. Property No. 14 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 29. Property No. 15 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 30. Property No. 16 - House and Barn. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.





Figure 31. Property No. 17 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 32. Property No. 18 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 33. Property No. 19 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 34. Property No. 19A - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 35. Property No. 20 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 36. Property No. 21 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 37. Property No. 23 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 38. Property No. 24 - House and Outbuildings. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.





Figure 39. Property No. 25. House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 40. Property No. 26. "God's Oasis." The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 41. Property No. 27. Store. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 42. Property No. 28. House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 43. Property No. 29 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 44. Property No. 30 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 45. Property No. 31 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 46. Property No. 32 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 47. Property No. 33 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 48. Property No. 34 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 49. Property No. 35 - Drive-in Theater. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it has lost historic integrity. Photographed July 21, 2003.





Figure 50. Property No. 36 - House and Barn. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.





Figure 51. Property No. 37 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 52. Property No. 38 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 53. Property No. 39 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 54. Property No. 40 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 55. Property No. 41 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 56. Property No. 42 - House and Barn. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.





Figure 57. Property No. 43 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 58. Property No. 44 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 59. Property No. 45 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 60. Property No. 46 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 61. Property No. 47 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 62. Property No. 48 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 63. Property No. 49 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 64. Property No. 50 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 65. Property No. 51 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 66. Property No. 52 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 67. Property No. 53 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 68. Property No. 54 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003



Figure 69. Property No. 55 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 70. Property No. 55A - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 71. Property No. 56 - House and Outbuilding. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.





Figure 72. Property No. 57 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 73. Property No. 58 - House/Store. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 74. Property No. 59 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 75. Property No. 60 - Mountlawn Memorial Park. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.

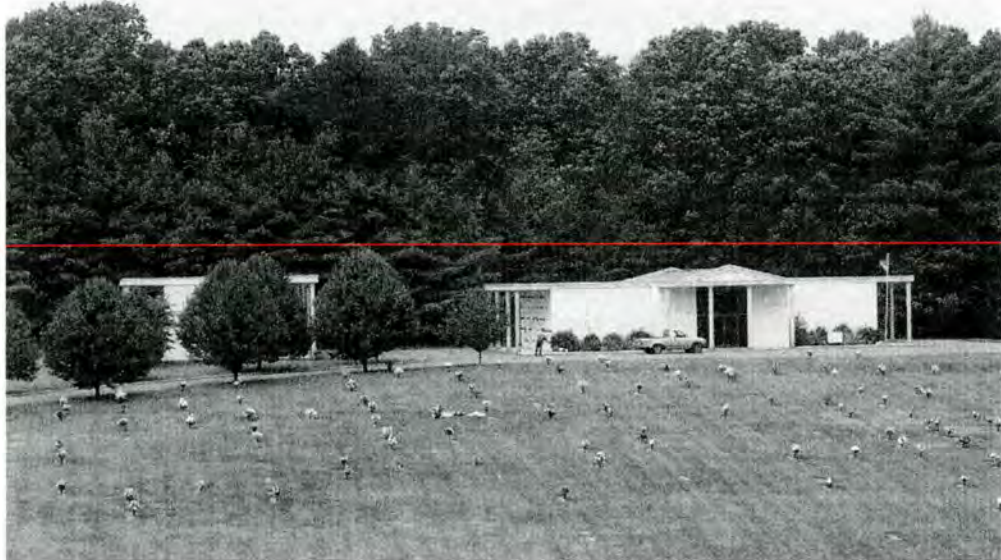




Figure 76. Property No. 61 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 77. Property No. 62 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 78. Property No. 63 - Barns. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 79. Property No. 64 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 80. Property No. 65 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 81. Property No. 66 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 82. Property No. 67 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.

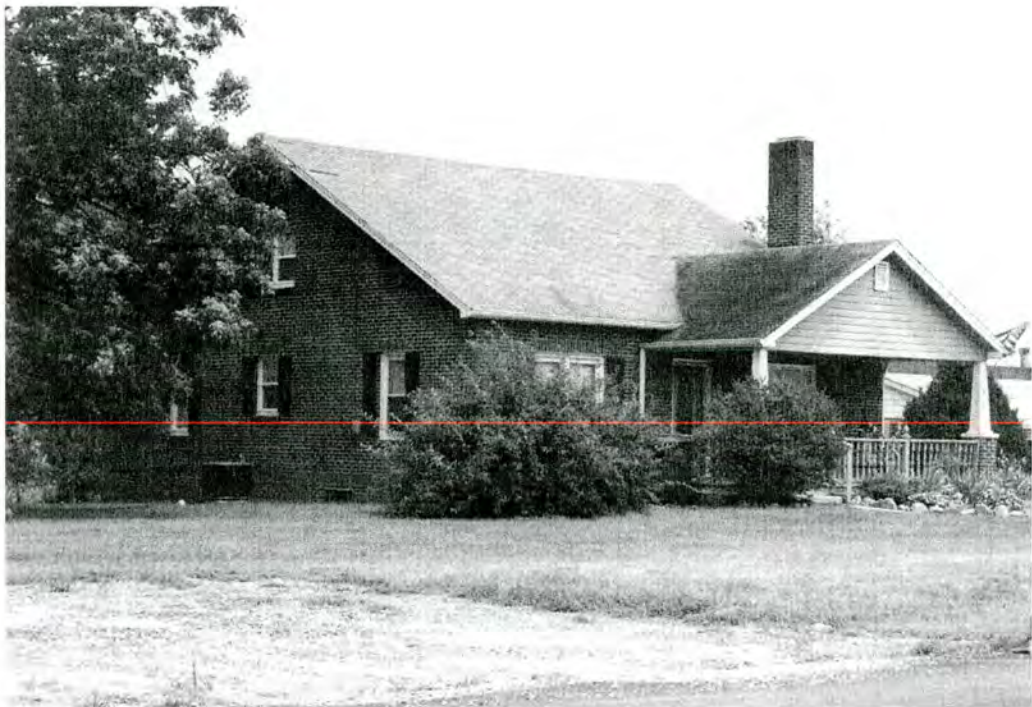


Figure 83. Property No. 68 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 84. Property No. 68A - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 85. Property No. 69 - House and Barn. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.

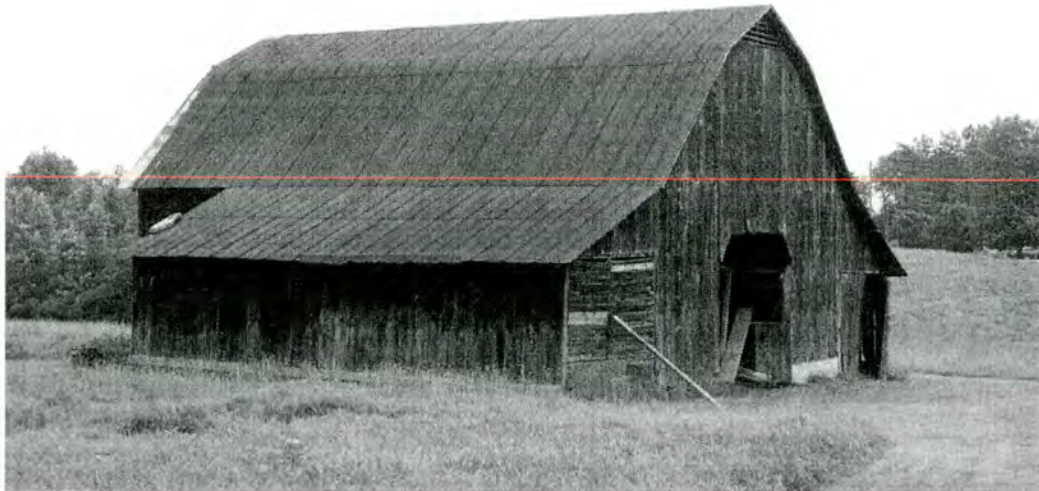




Figure 86. Property No. 71 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.



Figure 87. Property No. 72 - House. The property has been determined not eligible for the National Register because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant. Photographed July 21, 2003.

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