



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
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Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

June 27, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *DB* for *David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Widen SR 1001 from the Burke County Line to SR 1933, R-3430, Caldwell County, ER03-0639

Thank you for your letter of June 3, 2003, transmitting the survey report by Frances P. Alexander of Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

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:

- The Waitsel-Monroe Smith House, Baton
- The Elizabeth Bush House, Cahah's Mountain vicinity

The Waitsel Monroe Smith House, east side of SR 1001 at the junction with SR 1139, Baton, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as one on the finest remaining Queen Anne-inspired farmhouses in Caldwell County.

The Elizabeth Bush House, east side of SR 1001, approximately 0.2 south of junction with SR 1159, Cahah's Mountain vicinity, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion ~~C~~ X. It is a fine, sizable example of the rustic log architecture built in western North Carolina during the early twentieth century. The associated garage contributes to the architectural significance of the property.

We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report for both the Waitsel Monroe Smith House and the Elizabeth Bush House.

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SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801

June 27, 2003

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

2-5; 8; 10-19; 21-23; and 25-26.

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
Frances P. Alexander, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

bc: ✓ Southern/McBride
County

PHASE II HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
WIDEN S.R. 1001 FROM THE BURKE COUNTY LINE TO S.R. 1933
CALDWELL COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.I.P. NUMBER R-3430
STATE PROJECT NUMBER 8.2733401
FEDERAL AID NUMBER STP-1001 (25)

Prepared by:

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Prepared for:

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22 May 2003

Francis P. Alexander *5/27/03*
Principal Investigator Date
Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

Mary Pope *6.2.03*
North Carolina Department of Transportation Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This North Carolina Department of Transportation (N.C.D.O.T.) project is entitled, *Widen S.R. 1001 from the Burke County Line to S.R. 1933, Caldwell County*. The T.I.P. Number is R-3430. The proposed action is the widening of existing S.R. 1001 from the Burke County line on the Catawba River (Lake Rhodhiss) to S.R. 1933 on the south side of Lenoir. The project area is approximately six and one-half miles in length (**Figure 1**).

This architectural survey was conducted in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) as part of the environmental studies conducted by N.C.D.O.T. and documented by an environmental assessment (E.A.). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the E.A., which is on file at the N.C.D.O.T. offices in Raleigh, North Carolina. The technical addendum is part of the documentation undertaken to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (N.E.P.A.) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Federal regulations require federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in, 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.

The report meets the guidelines for architectural surveys established by N.C.D.O.T. (15 June 1994). These guidelines set forth the following goals for architectural surveys: (1) to determine the A.P.E. for the project; (2) to locate and identify all resources fifty years of age or older within the A.P.E.; and (3) to determine the potential eligibility of these resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by N.C.D.O.T. and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (February 1996).

The methodology for the survey consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and a field survey of the A.P.E. (see **Appendix A**). The field survey was conducted to delineate the A.P.E. of the proposed highway construction and to identify all properties within this area that were built prior to 1954. The boundaries of the A.P.E. are shown on U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographical maps. The A.P.E., which is located in the rolling terrain of southern Caldwell County, encompasses a variety of residential, religious, commercial, civic, agricultural, and light-industrial properties. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed (**Figure 2**).

A total of twenty-six resources were identified as being at least fifty years of age. Evaluated in the Property Inventory and Evaluations Section of the report were three resources: a late nineteenth century farmhouse; a 1920s rustic style, log dwelling; and a 1940s consolidated school. The farmhouse and log dwelling were recommended as eligible for the National Register.

Properties Listed in the National Register

Page No.

None

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register

No. 7 Waitsel Monroe Smith House 20

No. 20 Elizabeth Bush House 29

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

No. 1 Baton Baptist Church Cemetery 36

No. 6 Baton School 40

No. 9 Store 47

No. 24 Colliers United Methodist Church 53

Other Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

(see **Appendix A**)

No. 2 House

No. 3 House

No. 4 House

No. 5 House

No. 8 House

No. 10 House

No. 11 House

No. 12 Mountain View Baptist Church

No. 13 House

No. 14 House

No. 15 House

No. 16 House

No. 17 House

No. 18 House

No. 19 House

No. 21 House

No. 22 House

No. 23 House

No. 25 House

No. 26 House

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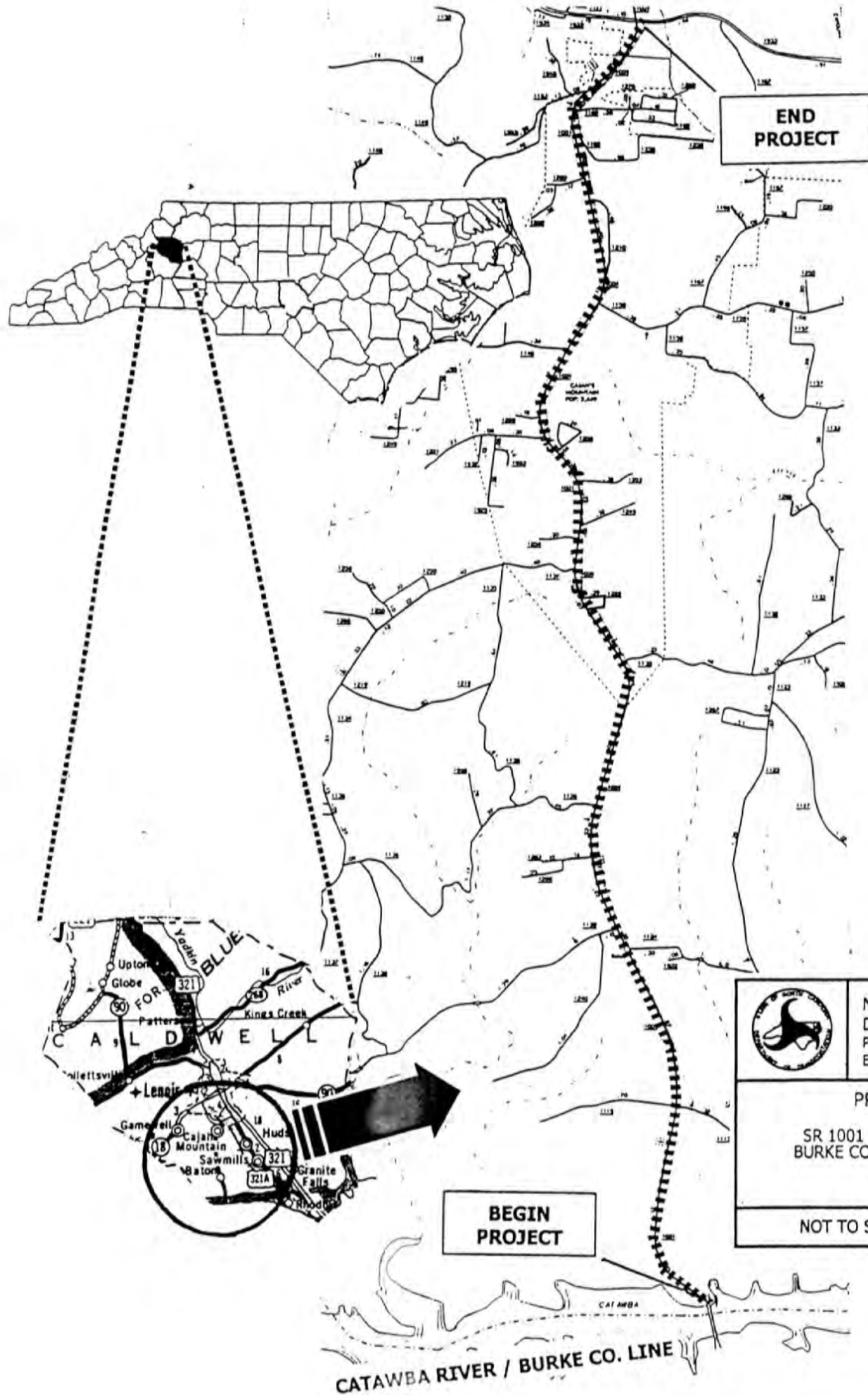
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II. INTRODUCTION

This Phase II intensive level architectural survey was undertaken in conjunction with the proposed improvements to S.R. 1001 in Caldwell County (**Figure 1**). The T.I.P. Number for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (N.C.D.O.T.) project is R-3430. The project extends for approximately six and one-half miles along existing S.R. 1001 between the Burke County line on the Catawba River (at Lake Rhodhiss) and S.R. 1933 on the south side of Lenoir, the administrative seat of Caldwell County. Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. of Charlotte, North Carolina, conducted this study for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, North Carolina. Richard L. Mattson and Frances P. Alexander served as the principal investigators, and the work was undertaken in January and February 2003.

This architectural survey was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). Section 106 requires the identification of all properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to criteria defined in 36 C.F.R. 60. In order to comply with these federal regulations, this survey followed guidelines set forth in *Phase II Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources* (N.C.D.O.T., 15 June 1994) and expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by N.C.D.O.T. and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (February 1996). Federal regulations require that the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the undertaking must be determined. The A.P.E. is defined as the geographical area, or areas, within which an undertaking may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if such potentially eligible properties exist. The A.P.E. is depicted on U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps (see **Figure 2**).

The A.P.E. is based primarily on the relationship of the project area to both natural and manmade boundaries. The southern boundary of the A.P.E. is defined by the northern bank of Lake Rhodhiss on the Catawba River. A modern vehicular bridge spans this waterway along S.R. 1001. The south side of Lake Rhodhiss (just below the A.P.E. in Burke County) encompasses woodland and new residential development. Proceeding north along S.R. 1001, the A.P.E. is characterized by rolling terrain, primarily modern construction along the roadway, and woodlands that buffer the project from surrounding farmland and development. At the northern terminus of the project, S.R. 1933 is a modern, four-lane expressway, and modern commercial uses now define the A.P.E. around this highway.

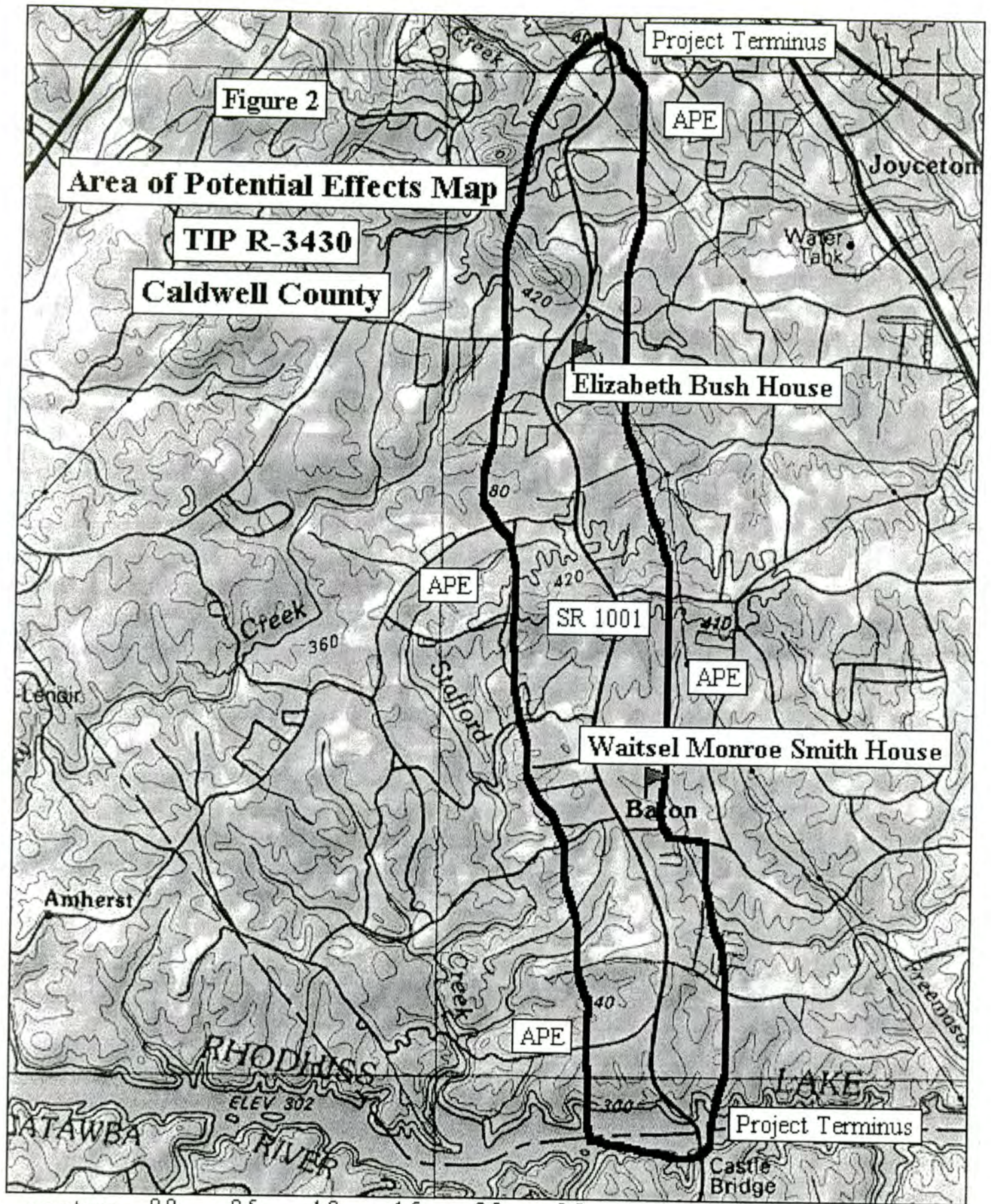


END PROJECT

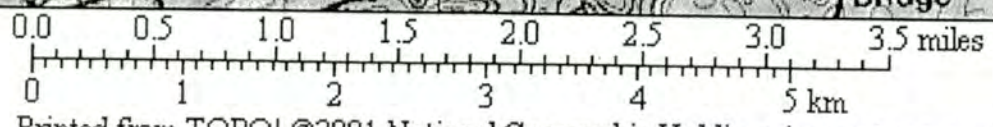
BEGIN PROJECT

	<p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH</p>
<p>PROJECT VICINITY MAP CALDWELL COUNTY SR 1001 (CONNELLY SPRING RD.) FROM BURKE COUNTY LINE TO SR 1933 (LENOIR SOUTHWEST BLVD.) T.I.P. NO. R-3430</p>	
<p>NOT TO SCALE</p>	<p>FIGURE 1</p>

CATAWBA RIVER / BURKE CO. LINE



MN * TN
 6½°



III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area follows north-south S.R. 1001 through southern Caldwell County in the foothills of the North Carolina Blue Ridge Mountains. Man-made Lake Rhodhiss, formed in 1924-1925 on the Catawba River, defines the county's southern boundary and the south end of the project area. The project's northern terminus is located at the southern outskirts of Lenoir, the county seat. While the northern and western sections of Caldwell County are mountainous, marked by deep gorges and rugged, forested terrain, the project area consists of rolling landscape. The project area includes some agricultural lands and woodlands near the south end, but is dominated by modern dwellings and businesses oriented to S.R. 1001. This two-lane road was constructed in the late 1940s to connect Lenoir with the Southern Railway and U.S. 64/70 south of the Catawba River. The development that lines the roadway and intersecting roads reflects the expansion of Lenoir as well as the historically dispersed settlement pattern of the region. Small communities, such as Baton and Cahaj's Mountain within the A.P.E. and Hudson, Rhodhiss, Sawmills, Whittle, and Granite Falls just outside the A.P.E., took shape primarily as furniture and textile manufacturing centers oriented to the Catawba River, the Southern Railway, or convenient crossroads sites. They subsequently expanded in the latter twentieth century to create widespread, low-scale development across southern Caldwell County and northern Burke County. New roadways, most notably Interstate 40 south of the A.P.E. in Burke County, have brought both jobs and residents to the region in recent decades and spurred new construction around the A.P.E.

The southern terminus of the project, around Lake Rhodhiss, includes a cluster of modern summer cottages and modest houseboats at the Castle Bridge Marina. The Catawba River was never reliably navigable, but this waterway and its swiftly moving tributaries provided power first for grist and sawmills and later textile mills. East of the A.P.E., the sprawling Rhodhiss Manufacturing Company began making cloth alongside the Catawba River during the early twentieth century. The Southern Power Company constructed a major dam and power plant at this site after World War I. Within the A.P.E., S.R. 1001 runs northward from the marina at Lake Rhodhiss, first cutting through woodlands, then through mostly modern development north to Lenoir. The project area contains a number of post-World War II churches although the small Baton Baptist Cemetery near S.R. 1145 contains late nineteenth century headstones, reflecting early settlement in this area. However, no church survives at this site. The communities of Baton and Cahaj's Mountain flank S.R. 1001 in the project area. Within the A.P.E., these places contain mostly modern dwellings, churches, and businesses facing S.R. 1001 and intersecting roads. Baton retains the 1940s Baton School and the late nineteenth century Waitzel Monroe Smith House, a Queen Anne-inspired farmhouse. In Cahaj's Mountain, the rustic, log Elizabeth Bush House (1929) stands amidst modern dwellings to reflect that community's early twentieth century development. In the main, the earliest properties within the project area are simple, frame and brick-veneered bungalows and Colonial Revival cottages. Four-lane Southwest Boulevard (S.R. 1933) marks the north end of the project. Around this intersection, modest bungalows are intermingled with modern commercial uses.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This Phase II architectural survey was conducted as part of the planning for the widening of S.R. 1001 in southern Caldwell County. The architectural survey for this federally funded project was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). The survey followed guidelines set forth in *Phase II Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources* (N.C.D.O.T., 15 June 1994).

The survey was conducted with the following goals: 1) to determine the area of potential effects (A.P.E.), which is defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all resources at least fifty years of age within the A.P.E.; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to National Register of Historic Places criteria. The geographical context for evaluating architectural resources is Caldwell County. The field survey was conducted in January and February 2003 to delineate the A.P.E. and identify all resources within the A.P.E. that appear to have been built before 1954. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed.

The background research included the analysis of an assortment of primary and secondary sources. The publication, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Bishir et al. 1999) provided historical and architectural overviews of Caldwell County. The architectural survey files at the Western Office of the Division of Archives and History in Asheville were searched for previously recorded properties. In 1987, Caldwell County sponsored an architectural inventory of the county, but no historic properties within the A.P.E. for this project were identified during that survey. However, Ms. Vicki Mason's unpublished 1987 essay on the historic architecture of Caldwell County provided an architectural context for evaluating buildings within the study area.

Following the research and a preliminary field survey that identified all resources at least fifty years of age within the A.P.E., a preliminary presentation of findings was submitted to N.C.D.O.T. for review. The principal investigators subsequently conducted an intensive level field survey of those resources that were found to merit further evaluation. For each of these resources the following information and supporting materials were provided: physical description and evaluation of integrity; photographs of the exterior and interior (with owner permission); site plan; and historical background information. In addition, for those resources considered eligible for the National Register, the proposed boundaries were depicted on tax maps.

V. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ESSAY

Settlement to the Civil War

European settlers began moving into present-day Caldwell County during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. As typical in the foothills and mountain regions of the Southern Appalachians, newcomers of Scotch-Irish heritage dominated the migration stream. Families followed both the Yadkin and Catawba rivers into this region, establishing farms in the broad, fertile valleys carved by these rivers and their major tributaries. Caldwell County was formed from Burke and Wilkes counties in 1841, and the county seat of Lenoir was platted near the center of the county at the site of James Harper's plantation and store. The town quickly took shape as a trading center. In 1845, the Lenoir-Blowing Rock Turnpike (roughly following modern U.S. 321) was completed. The route climbed northward from Lenoir to the Blue Ridge and gave farmers in the remote mountain coves a market for surplus vegetables, hay, cattle, and hogs. A cotton mill opened along the turnpike in Patterson (north of Lenoir) that made cotton thread during the Civil War, and small furniture factories arose around Lenoir to take advantage of the plentiful hardwoods being harvested on a limited scale (Mason 1987: 4-5; Thompson 1989: 3).

The pike road also sparked the early development of Blowing Rock in adjacent Watauga County as a seasonal destination for tourists. Planter James Harper, who organized the Lenoir-Blowing Rock Turnpike Company, is credited with having built the first summer home in Blowing Rock in 1856. Harper's cottage, named Summerville, anticipated the rise of Blowing Rock as one of the premier North Carolina mountain resorts in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Buxton 1898: 2).

Drained by the Yadkin River, the arable central portion of the county drew many of the earliest settlers. By the Civil War this area supported mostly small and medium-sized farms and dispersed agricultural communities. Of the county's 566 farms in 1860, 500 were less than 500 acres and 360 were less than 100 acres. The earliest settlements formed along the Yadkin River Valley, Lower Creek, and Gunpowder Creek (near present Granite Falls), where tightly knit, tradition-bound communities engaged primarily in subsistence farming. Typical of the region, river navigation was unreliable, and poor transportation and rugged terrain hampered long-distance trade and restricted cultural exchange. However, some large landowners attained prosperity through the sale of grains and livestock at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and more distant markets. On the eve of the Civil War, the county included a small, but influential coterie of planters in the Happy Valley area along the Yadkin River and in southwestern Caldwell near the Catawba River. In these areas, families such as the Lenoirs, Harpers, Bairds, Joneses, Dulas, Hortons, and Corpenings owned plantations that exceeded 1,000 acres and held slaves that were numerous by western North Carolina standards. In 1860, eight slaveholders owned over twenty slaves although just one planter owned more than forty slaves (Mason 1987: 6-7; 12-17; Bishir et al. 1999: 143-144; U.S. Census, Agriculture and Slave Schedules 1860).

Reconstruction through the Mid-Twentieth Century

Caldwell County suffered some destruction during the final days of the Civil War, as Federal troops under General George Stoneman raided this area in 1865. Stoneman torched the Patterson cotton mill and used St. James Episcopal Church in Lenoir as his headquarters. While the property damage was quickly repaired, in Caldwell County and throughout the South the aftermath of the war brought profound social, economic, and cultural change. With the abolition of slavery and the shortage of manpower, landowners subdivided their holdings. In Caldwell County between 1860 and 1880, the number of farms jumped from 560 to over 1,400 and then

reached 2,500 in 1910. While the majority of farmsteads were still operated by owners, by 1910 some thirty percent were farmed by tenants and sharecroppers. Between 1860 and 1910, the average farm size decreased from 316 acres to less than 100 acres. In common with western North Carolina as a whole, county farmers engaged in diversified agriculture, raising corn and other small grains, a variety of fruits, livestock, and some tobacco (U.S. Census, Agriculture Schedule 1880, 1910; Sharpe 1958: 682; Mason 1987: 17-18; Branson 1882, 1896; McCall 1999: 29-30).

By the early twentieth century, the emergence of furniture and textile production in the county shifted the economy from agriculture to manufacturing. Much of the county remained rural, but factories now employed a major share of the population. Between 1910 and 1950, the number of farms remained roughly the same, but average farm size fell to just 63 acres. Over 1,000 farms in 1950 were less than 10 acres. Farm tenancy stood at only seven percent at mid-century, as rural laborers found employment making furniture and cloth (Johnson 1941: 179; Sharpe 1958: 682-683, 700).

Of paramount importance to the economic growth of Caldwell County was railroad construction. Rail lines spread rapidly across North Carolina and the South in the postwar decades, so that by 1890 nine out of every ten Southerners lived in a county served by rail. For the foothills and mountain counties of North Carolina, the building of railroads transformed local economies to end the long period of isolation. Farmers gradually adopted cash-crop agriculture while townspeople poised themselves for growth and the rising industrialization of the New South. In 1884, the long-awaited Chester and Lenoir (C.&L.) Railroad was constructed to Lenoir, connecting the county seat with South Carolina ports as well as to major regional and national rail routes via the Western North Carolina Railroad at Hickory. The railroad spurred the economy of Lenoir and the entire county, giving rise to large-scale timbering, manufacturing, and tourism (Anderson 1982: 55; Ayers 1992: 9; Mason 1987: 19-20; Bishir et al 1999: 34, 139).

By the 1890s, industrialized logging on a massive scale began to transform the heavily forested regions of the southern Appalachians, including the northern sections of Caldwell County. Sawmills and related industries, such as tanneries, arose near railroad tracks. East of the A.P.E. along the C.&L., the small railroad towns of Granite Falls and Hudson grew around depots and sawmills. In northwestern Caldwell County, the logging communities of Edgemont, Collettsville, and Mortimer took shape near the western terminus of the Caldwell and Northern Railroad, built between 1893 to 1906 to connect Lenoir with the forested slopes of the Blue Ridge (Griffin 1937: 29, 55; Branson 1896; Mason 1987: 19-20; Bishir et al. 1999: 147; McCall 1999).

The railroads also attracted cotton mills, furniture factories, and related industries. By the early 1900s, the foothills of the Blue Ridge had become a major textile manufacturing region replete with bustling mill towns oriented to the rail lines. In 1902, there were twelve cotton mills and seven hosiery mills operating in the county. The largest mill was the Rhodhiss Manufacturing Company located on Catawba River near the C.&L. line east of the A.P.E. Lenoir boasted three textile plants, and just south of Lenoir (north of the A.P.E.) in Whitnel, both the Whitnel and the Nelson mills were underway by 1910 (Anderson 1982: 132-134, 180-181; Mason 1987: 18-20, 30-31; Bishir et al. 1999: 147).

Taking full advantage of rail transportation, cheap labor, and the abundance of nearby hardwoods, furniture factories dominated the growing industrial economy. By 1915, the county contained eight sizable furniture manufacturing plants, including six in the county seat. Assorted veneer factories, smaller wood-working shops, and planing mills arose in and around Lenoir to support

furniture manufacturing. By World War II, the county seat contained eleven furniture factories, including the massive Broyhill Furniture Industries. By the middle decades of the century, the entire northwestern Piedmont and foothills area of the state had become a premier furniture-making region, ultimately boasting the greatest concentration of furniture companies in the world. Factories around Lenoir, Hickory in Catawba County, High Point in Guilford, and other nearby towns and cities produced two-thirds of all wooden household furniture made in the South (Hobbs 1958: 128; Mason 1987: 20-21, 31-32).

With Caldwell's labor-intensive industrial expansion, the population of the county soared. The number of residents doubled from 10,000 in 1880 to 20,000 in 1910. The population climbed to 36,000 by 1940 and approached 50,000 in 1960. As the twentieth century progressed, roadways improved and new factories and houses lined the major paved highways and secondary roads. The 1960 census classified two-thirds of the county's inhabitants as "rural non-farm" residents, living in the country but commuting by automobile to factories or other businesses created by the industrial prosperity and rising population (U.S. Census, Population Schedules 1880, 1910, 1940, 1960; Mason 1987: 21).

Within the A.P.E., S.R. 1001 was completed from Connelly Springs in Burke County north to Lenoir in the late 1940s. The roadway cut through woodlands, farmland, and the small crossroads communities of Baton and Cahaj's Mountain to connect Lenoir with east-west U.S. 64-70 and the Southern Railway south of the Catawba River. S.R. 1001 then continued southward to Shelby in Cleveland County, where U.S. 74 provided a four-lane highway eastward to the textile mill center of Gastonia and then to Charlotte, the region's industrial and financial hub. At the south end of the A.P.E., at the Catawba River, Lake Rhodhiss was formed in 1924-1925, following the construction of the Rhodhiss dam and hydroelectric power plant by the Southern Power Company (predecessor to Duke Power Company). To the north near Baton and Cahaj's Mountain, modest dwellings, churches, and small businesses and factories began appearing along S.R. 1001 and intersecting roads during the late 1940s and 1950s. The proximity of S.R. 1001 to factories and other businesses around Lenoir, Whitnel, Hudson, and Granite Falls spurred on construction within the A.P.E. At Baton, the red brick Baton School was constructed on an earlier road just west of S.R. 1001 in 1942, then went through a series of expansions in the 1950s and 1960s to accommodate the growing enrollment. By the 1960s, the historically agrarian character of the A.P.E. had largely vanished.

Conclusion

In the decades after World War II, increasing roadway construction has led to unprecedented mobility in and around Caldwell County. With the building of modern, four-lane U.S. 321 and east-west Interstate 40, which skirts Caldwell County below the Catawba River, traditional industries as well as new high technology enterprises have prospered in recent decades. Lenoir continues to proclaim itself, "Furniture Capital of the South". As late as the 1980s, forty-five percent of the county's labor force was employed in furniture industry, and Broyhill Industries remains the county's largest employer. Within the A.P.E., in southern Caldwell County, residential construction has spread into the countryside in the latter twentieth century as farmers have subdivided roadside parcels along S.R. 1001, and families commute to workplaces around Lenoir and Hickory as well as along the U.S. 321 corridor.

Architecture Context

Domestic Architecture of Caldwell County: Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

In Caldwell County, the surviving domestic architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries represents the persistence of traditional forms and the conservative expressions of nationally popular styles. While many small and middling farmers built traditional log houses throughout the nineteenth century, the rise of sawmills and gradual improvements in transportation encouraged frame construction, and some of the finer houses were brick. In the decades after the Civil War, domestic architecture throughout the region underwent a gradual evolution. Improvements in transportation, notably the arrival of railroads, spurred commercial farming, manufacturing, urban growth, and cultural exchange. Mass-produced milled lumber became increasingly available, and innovative light framing techniques facilitated new house forms and plans reflecting the latest picturesque styles. More complex forms and plans appeared that correlated with the picturesque movement including the Italianate, Gothic Revival, and especially the Queen Anne. In the towns, as well as the countryside, asymmetrical, Queen Anne cottages and two-story, L-plan houses rose in popularity around the turn of the twentieth century. While traditional rectangular forms persisted into the 1910s, nationally popular architectural styles emerged in the decades before World War II. These styles not only included the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and bungalow, which proliferated in the growing towns, but also informal, rustic-style architecture that was well-suited for mountain resorts and tourist cabins (Mason 1987: 21-26; Bishir 1990: 281-295; Bishir et al. 1999: 72, 139-147, 373-374).

In the bustling county seat of Lenoir, successful businessmen and professionals selected fashionable, picturesque residences in the years before and after 1900. Many of Lenoir's first Queen Anne houses that were constructed around the downtown have been demolished since World War II, but Harper Avenue and several streets near the railroad tracks retain some fine examples of the style. The ca. 1900 Leffington House is an especially well-preserved expression of Queen Anne architecture, with a consciously asymmetrical form, a wealth of decorative trim, and a commodious verandah. By the 1920s, several large, planned subdivisions were appearing around the town's outskirts, boasting handsome revival styles and Craftsman bungalows. Of note is Maehill Park, developed by T.H. Broyhill of Broyhill Furniture. Maehill Park contains many of Caldwell's most accomplished interpretations of Colonial Revival architecture, such as the red brick Finley E. Coffey House (1924) and the weatherboarded Jake Seagle House (ca. 1927) (Mason 1987: 24, 32-33; Bishir et al. 1999: 139).

In rural Caldwell, a small number of farmers built houses inspired by Queen Anne architecture. Within the A.P.E., in the Baton community, the Waitzel Smith House (ca. 1889) is a one and one-half story, frame dwelling with a fashionably asymmetrical form, a cross gable roof, a spacious wraparound porch, and fancy sawnwork. The dwelling's simple interior has flushboard walls, chamfered mantels, and built-in cabinets in the dining room. The Smith House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Other well-preserved, Queen Anne-inspired farmhouses in the county include the Karl P. Throneburg House (ca. 1910) and the James Collett House (ca. 1915). Both the Throneburg and the Collett houses are one-story cottages with hip roofed main blocks, projecting cross gables with cutaway bays, and wraparound porches with classical columns (Mason 1987: 32-33).

More commonly, the county's prosperous farmers favored the traditional, two-story, rectangular house type treated with Queen Anne or Colonial Revival motifs. Such houses, one-room deep, with a front porch, rear ell, and a center hallway, remained popular symbols of middle class respectability into the early 1900s. Versions often blended classical and picturesque elements,

combining, for example, post and lintel mantels, gable returns, and six-over-six windows, with porches enlivened by brackets and sawnwork. A popular model into the 1900s featured a prominent front porch with a center bay, gable-front upper story positioned over the main entrance. Fine examples of this type include the Walter Lenoir House (1893) and the Leonard B. Estes House (ca. 1890) north of the county seat. Walter Lenoir decorated the verandah of his new farmhouse with a stylish spindle frieze and a sawnwork balustrade, and then capped off the design with a giant sunburst in the center gable (Mason 1987: 25; Bishir et al. 1999: 144).

Between the 1920s and the early 1950s, small, gable-front bungalows and cottages with simple Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival motifs were built to house the county's swelling labor force. Versions of such frame and brick veneered dwellings lined new roads around the outskirts of Lenoir and neighboring industrial towns and rural hamlets. Examples are found throughout the A.P.E. reflecting the proximity of S.R. 1001 and the project area to the county seat and the cotton mill and furniture industries around nearby Whitnel, Hudson, Granite Falls, and Rhodhiss.

Occasionally, local residents preferred designs that expressed distinctive regional trends. By the 1920s, consciously informal, rustic-style resort architecture and summer cottages appeared throughout the state's mountain region that featured the use of native materials. The movement was inspired by similar trends in the Adirondacks and the American West, the informality of the nationally popular Craftsman style, as well as indigenous buildings of log and fieldstone. Evocatively rustic structures were well-suited to picturesque, forested settings and enjoyed a special appeal to summer visitors seeking regional differences and images of mountain life. Within the A.P.E., in the community of Cahah's Mountain, the Elizabeth Bush House (1929) is a well-preserved, rustic-style log dwelling. In its saddle-notched log construction and use of native fieldstone, the Bush House neatly represents the broader regional trend. The dwelling is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture (Bishir et al. 1999: 59-61, 373-374).

Education Context

Consolidated Schools in Caldwell County

In Caldwell County, as throughout North Carolina, the decades between the two world wars were an important period in the formation of the public school system as the school consolidation movement spurred construction campaigns across the state. During these years, larger, more centrally located schools increasingly replaced the traditional one and two-room facilities in the state. At the beginning of the 1920s, North Carolina had some 300 consolidated schools. By the end of the decade there were almost 1,000. Although funds sharply declined for school construction and maintenance at the onset of the Depression, by the latter 1930s federal relief programs reinvigorated the consolidation movement. Between 1933 and 1939, the Public Works Administration provided financial and design assistance for the building of 500 schools in sixty-two North Carolina counties. The Works Progress Administration aided in improving and maintaining existing school buildings and paying for routine maintenance. By 1939, most of the state's small, rural schoolhouses had been replaced by larger schools. In subsequent years, new schools were built and existing consolidated facilities expanded to meet growing enrollments, especially in the industrializing areas of the Piedmont and foothills (N.C. Division of Archives and History 1990).

The school consolidation movement primarily benefited white students, reflecting inequities that marked the segregated school system. Yet, African American schools also gradually improved. Substantial, brick, graded schools for blacks were constructed in the cities in larger towns, while rural facilities were upgraded, notably with the support of the philanthropic Julius Rosenwald Fund (Anderson 1988: 203-204; Hanchett 1988: 387-444).

The trend towards more centralized schools coincided with improved roads that facilitated bus transportation and with changing educational goals. In 1919-1920, the state owned just 150 school buses, but five years later, the number of buses had increased to 2,000. By 1930, there were over 4,000 buses in the North Carolina school system. Moreover, the new consolidated school was not simply a bigger version of the one-room school, but was meant to be the agent of social and intellectual enrichment, as well as moral uplift. The consolidated school was used for adult education, community organizing, plays, concerts, and athletic events. It was also more efficient than the small, local school, creating an economy of scale and centralizing administrative functions. Educational reform efforts also spurred classroom attendance, while the average length of the school term was increased from 103 day in 1918-1919 to 157 in 1927-1928. In addition, the variety of scholastic courses and the quality of instruction improved, and the number of extra-curricular and athletic programs increased (Sumner 1990).

The school consolidation movement in Caldwell County reflected this statewide trend. In the early 1920s, the county school board adopted a countywide school consolidation plan. In 1922, Granite Falls School, a large, three-story facility serving both elementary and high school students, opened its doors. A decade later, federal funds helped construct Granite Falls High School. In the county seat, Lenoir High School (National Register 1990) was constructed in 1928. The impressive, two-story, red brick, Colonial Revival building was designed by the firm of Benton & Benton of Wilson, North Carolina, and exemplified the consolidated schools erected in the county and statewide between the 1920s and World War II. By 1930, fifty-six new brick schools stood countywide. By the end of the Depression, the Oak Hill community contained a one-story, brick high school with a touch of Modernistic trim, and one-story, brick, graded schools with simple Colonial Revival elements arose in communities such as Rhodhiss, Grace Chapel, Happy Valley, Valmead, and Sawmills. By World War II, consolidated facilities had

replaced all of the one and two-teacher schoolhouses in the county (Anderson 1983: 52; Mason 1987: 34-36; Oppermann 1990; McCall 1999: 120, 127; Anderson 1983: 51, 95, 127, 134, 180-182, 193, 207).

Within the A.P.E., Baton School opened in September 1942. Typical of the great majority of consolidated schools in the county, the original section of Baton School is a one-story, red brick building with concrete trim and banks of large windows. Simple, Colonial Revival features, including a small center cupola, adorn the exterior. In common with many rural, consolidated schools statewide, it originally consisted of six classrooms, an office, a library, an auditorium, a basement lunchroom, and rest rooms. With steadily expanding enrollment, new classrooms were added during a series of expansion projects in 1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, and 1972 (Anderson 1983: 205; "Baton Elementary School: History" 2001).

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Summary of Findings

A total of twenty-six resources were identified as being at least fifty years of age. Six resources were evaluated in the Property Inventory and Evaluations Section of the report. Two properties, the Waitzel Smith House and the Elizabeth Bush House, are recommended for the National Register. No property less than fifty years of age meets Criteria Consideration G.

Properties Listed in the National Register

Page No.

None

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register

No. 7	Waitzel Smith House	20
No. 20	Elizabeth Bush House	29

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

No. 1	Baton Baptist Church Cemetery	36
No. 6	Baton School	40
No. 9	Store	47
No. 24	Colliers United Methodist Church	53

Other Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register
(see **Appendix A**)

A. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Recommended As Eligible for the National Register

Waitsel Monroe Smith House (No. 7)

East side of S.R. 1001 at the junction with S.R. 1139, Baton, Caldwell County

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 1-8) (Figure 3)

Constructed ca. 1889, the Waitsel Monroe Smith House is a one and one-half story, weatherboard dwelling with asymmetrical massing and restrained Queen Anne-inspired elements. Facing east away from S.R. 1001, the house occupies a small, subdivided parcel shaded by mature trees. Modern dwellings on subdivided lots stand to the north and south of the Smith tract, while open space buffers the house from S.R. 1001 to the west. The exterior is distinguished by steeply pitched gable roofs with dormers along the east and south elevations, a fashionable cutaway bay, and a wraparound porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. The dormers have fish scale shingles, and the eaves of the roof are scalloped. The wooden porch floor is modern, and the house rests on a later brick foundation that is raised along the rear of the property to accommodate the sloping site. The rear kitchen ell has replacement square porch posts and replacement windows on the rear (west) elevation. A later one-bay, side gable appendage extends from the north side of the kitchen. The exterior retains original sidelights and transom around the main entrance, six-over-six windows, and brick chimney stacks.

The first floor interior includes four-panel doors with simple surrounds, hardwood flooring, and post and lintel mantels with chamfered pilasters. The parlor mantel features applied arrow-shaped motifs in the pilasters and frieze. Although now enclosed, the original open string stairway survives with simple, square balusters and a chamfered newel. About 1920, Smith remodeled the dining room with built-in corner cabinets and an arched entry leading to the parlor. The upper story has flushboard walls and a ceilings, two-panel doors, and common post and lintel mantels.

Historical Background

Waitsel Monroe Smith (1863-1946) was born in the Baton community and educated at nearby Rutherford College in Burke County. Smith built this house soon after his marriage to Mariah Isabella Courtney in 1888. Mariah died of pneumonia in 1899, and shortly afterward Smith married Laura Alice. The Smiths raised thirteen children in the house (including two foster children) as well as boarded teachers who taught at nearby Baton School. Five of the Smith children made careers in teaching. Son Marvin, at age twenty-one, was Caldwell County's youngest school superintendent, and son Benjamin served as superintendent of the City of Greensboro school system for twenty-five years and was inducted into the North Carolina Educational Hall of Fame in 1966. In addition to farming, Waitsel Smith operated a general store (now gone), briefly taught public school, and was a self-educated veterinarian. The Waitsel Monroe Smith House remains in the Smith family and is now occupied by a great-grandson, Greg Smith. The Smith land is no longer farmed, and portions have been subdivided.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Waitsel Monroe Smith House is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Built ca. 1889, the well-preserved house ranks among the finest remaining Queen Anne-inspired farmhouses in Caldwell County. The Smith House is a well-preserved and rare surviving example of nineteenth century, domestic architecture in Caldwell County. In its conservative interpretation of the Queen Anne style, the Smith House clearly represents the rural domestic architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth in Caldwell

County and the region (Mason 1987: 32-33). The property is not eligible for the National Register under any other criteria. The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not directly associated with broad patterns of events that have shaped the development of Caldwell County or the region. The house is not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Proposed National Register Boundaries (Figure 4)

The proposed National Register boundaries are defined by the current tax parcel of approximately one acre that encompasses the Smith House and its immediate setting.

Figure 3
Waitsel Monroe Smith House
Site Plan

(not to scale)

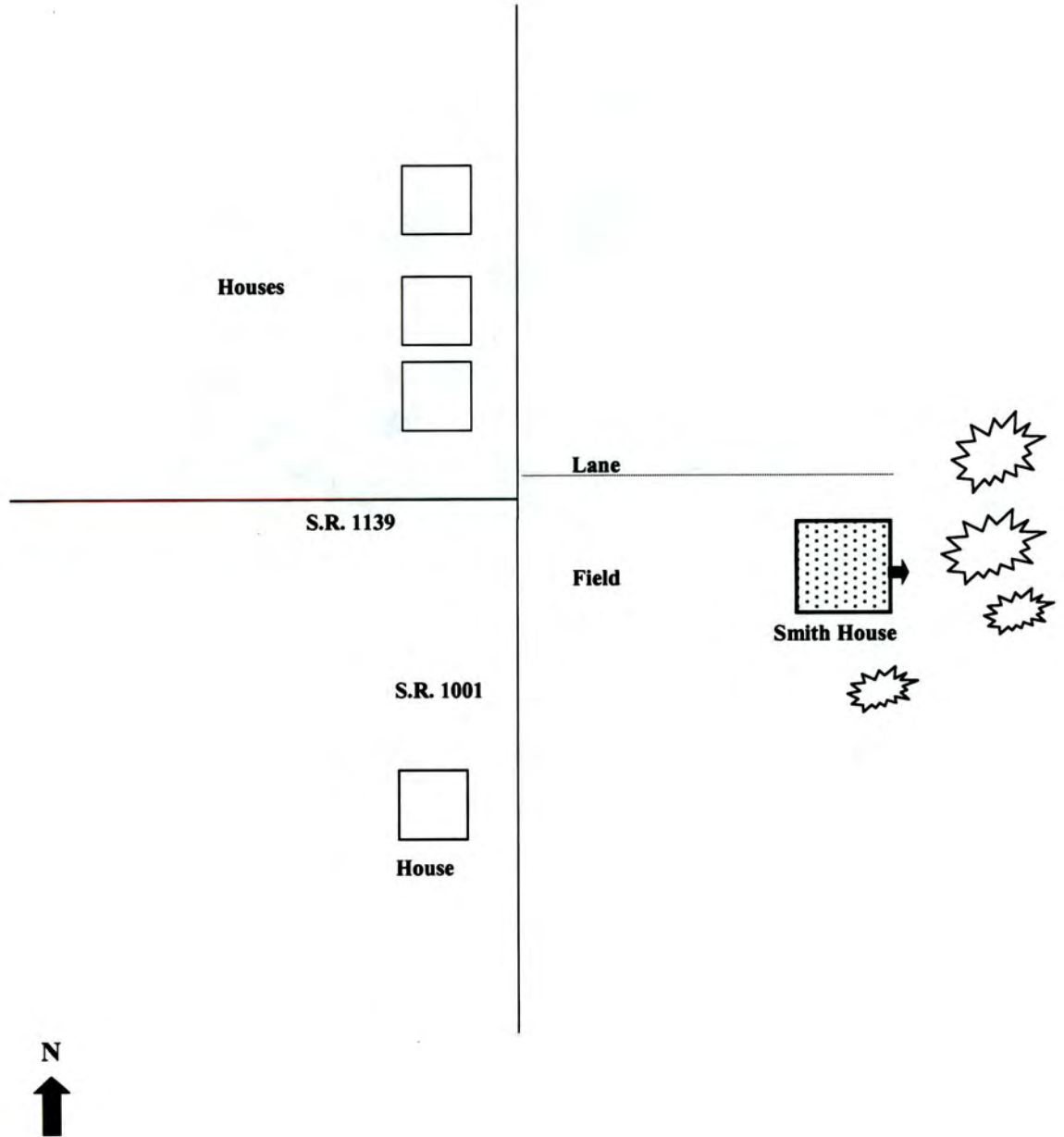
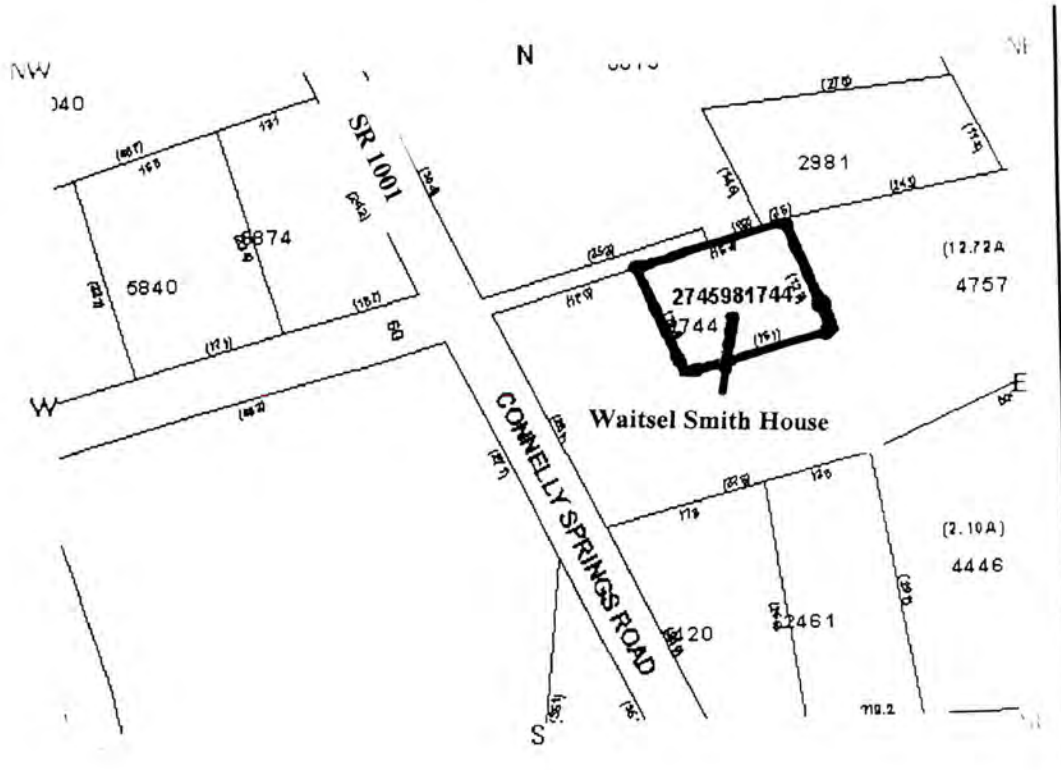


Figure 4
Recommended National Register Boundaries
Waitsel Monroe Smith House

Scale 1"= 200'



Source: Caldwell County Tax Map, 2003



Plate 1. Waitsel Monroe Smith House, Facade, Looking West.



Plate 2. Waitsel Monroe Smith House, South Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 3. Waitzel Monroe Smith House, West Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 4. Waitzel Monroe Smith House, North Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 5. Waitsel Monroe Smith House, West and North Elevations, Looking Southeast.



Plate 6. Waitsel Monroe Smith House, Interior, South Parlor.



Plate 7. Waitzel Monroe Smith House, Interior, North Parlor and Arched Doorway (ca. 1920) to Rear Ell.



Plate 8. Waitzel Monroe Smith House, Interior, Door Detail

Elizabeth Bush House (No. 20)

East side of S.R. 1001, approximately 0.2 mile south of junction with S.R. 1159, Cahah's Mountain vicinity, Caldwell County

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 9-16, Figure 5)

The Bush house occupies a flat, open site on the east side of S.R. 1001. Set back from the road, the house now shares a paved driveway with a modern ranch house, which is owned by Bush's granddaughter and her family. Immediately around the Bush house, the site is tree-shaded, and a rustic, log garage is located behind the dwelling.

Constructed in 1929, the Bush house is a one and one-half story, log dwelling with a side gable roof, an inset, central entrance, batten door, six-over-six windows, and a shed roofed dormer with shingled siding. The interior was not accessible, but is reputed to be intact with a fieldstone fireplace, open string staircase, and two-panel doors. A well is found on a rear porch. The property also includes a front gable, log garage

Historical Background

This rustic, log house was built in 1929 for a local school teacher, Elizabeth Bush, on family land. Her family included several generations of teachers, who taught at a small, rural school known as Bush School. Now used for storage, the log house is sited within a 374 acre parcel owned by her grandson. (Although she married and had children, Elizabeth Bush is said to have kept her family name.) The adjacent ranch house sits within a roughly two-acre tract owned by Bush's granddaughter and her husband (Roberts interview 2003).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Bush house is a fine, sizable example of the rustic log architecture built in western North Carolina during the early twentieth century. Such designs were inspired generally by the Arts and Crafts Movement as well as more concretely by the colonies of summer houses being built in the Adirondack Mountains of New York during the period. Rustic designs, often executed in log, became fashionable choices for the burgeoning resort towns of the North Carolina mountains. With timber plentiful, log construction was well-suited to express the informal ambience of these early twentieth century summer communities. In addition, a growing national interest in regional architecture, and its widespread dissemination, made rustic log designs popular for middling residential architecture as well as for the mountain resorts of the wealthy. The Bush house is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. The associated garage contributes to the architectural significance of the property. The property is not eligible for the National Register under any other criteria. The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not directly associated with broad patterns of events that have shaped the development of Caldwell County or the region. The house is not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Proposed National Register Boundaries (Figure 6)

The proposed National Register boundaries include the log house, the garage, and the immediate house setting of roughly two acres. However, the National Register boundaries exclude the farm property that comprises the remaining 372 acres within this tax parcel. The farm does not contribute to the architectural significance of the Bush house and has no historic association with the dwelling.

Figure 5
Elizabeth Bush House
Site Plan
(not to scale)

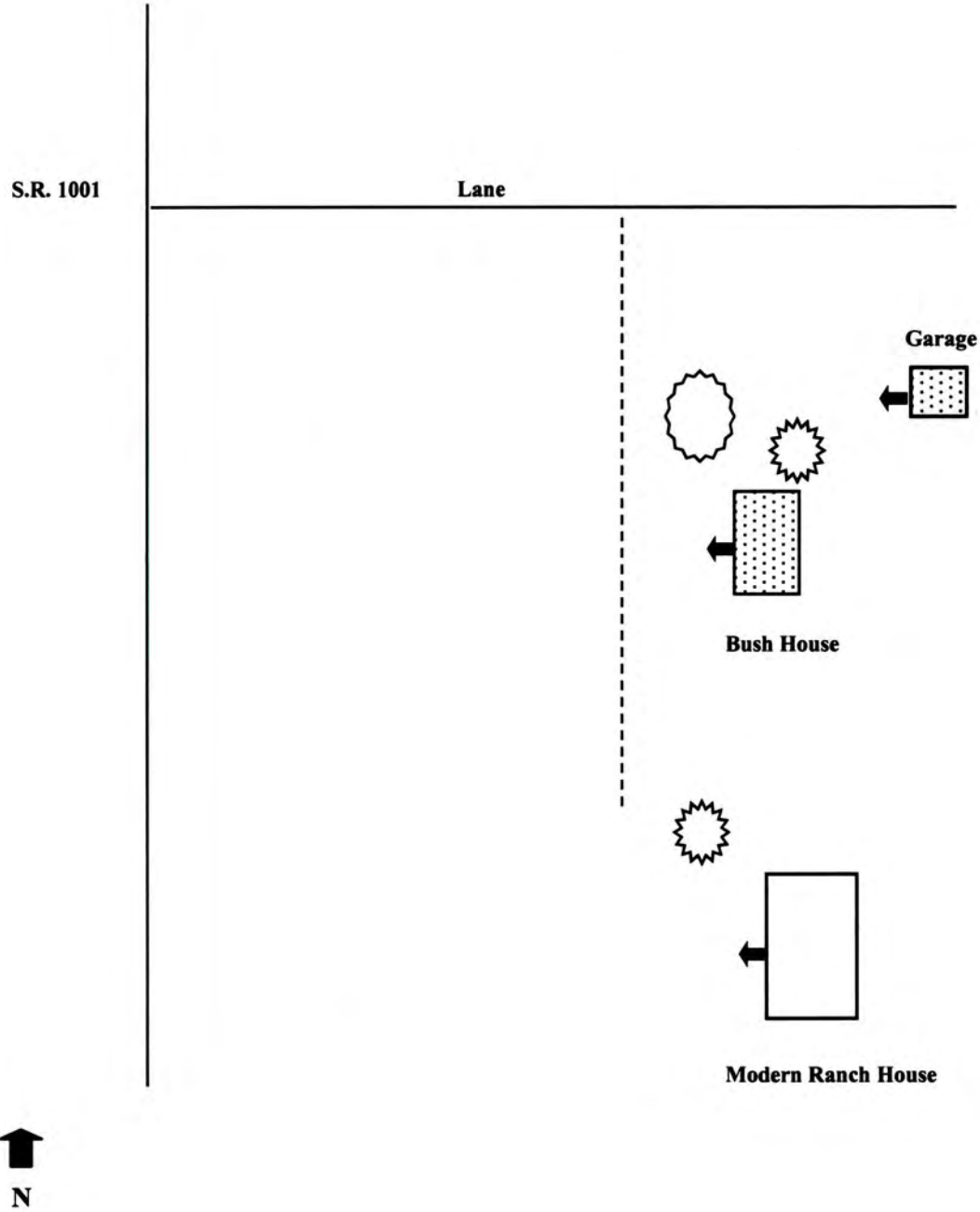
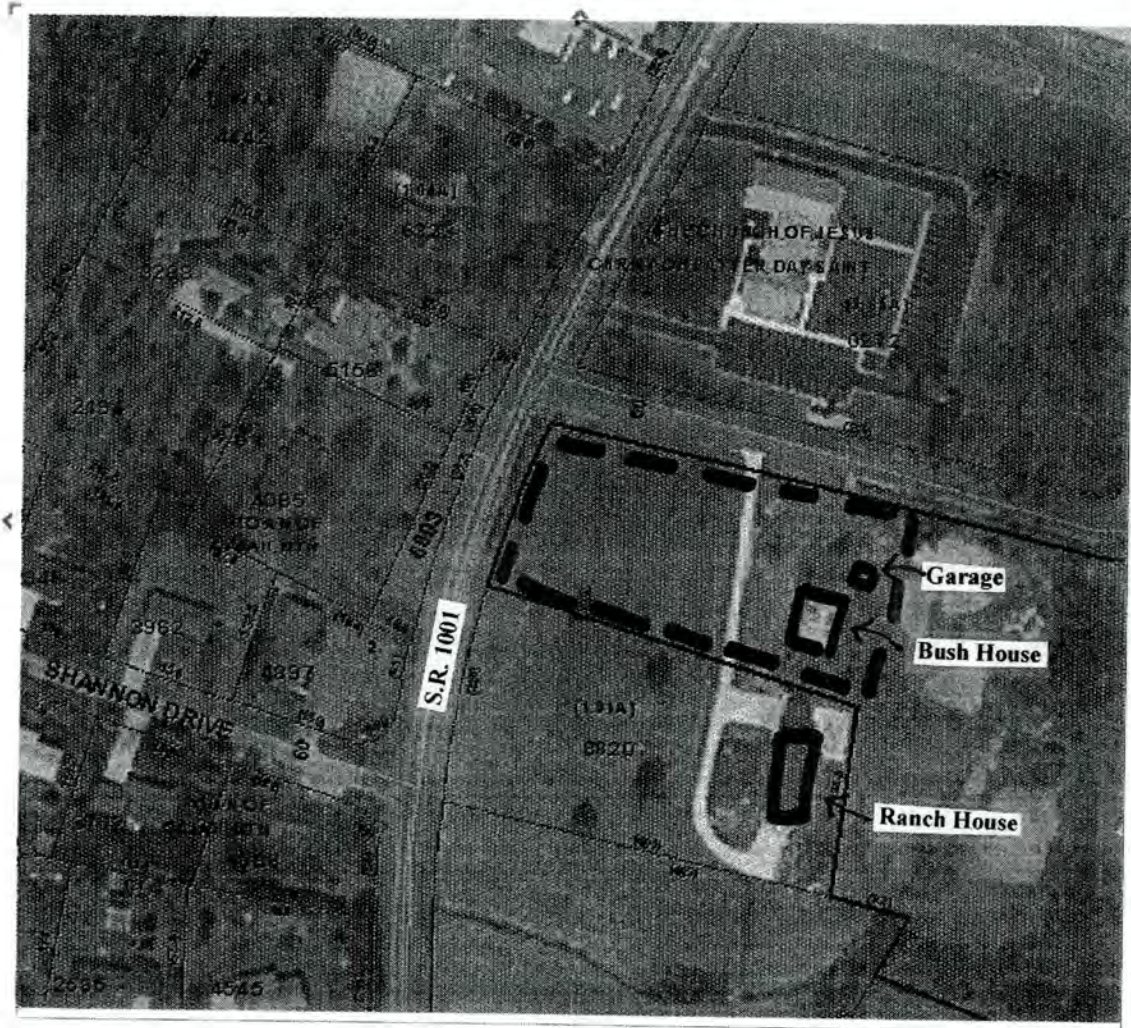


Figure 6
Recommended National Register Boundaries
Elizabeth Bush House

MapScale 1: 2331



Source: Caldwell County Tax Map, 2003



Plate 9. Elizabeth Bush House, Overall View of Bush House and Modern Ranch House, Looking Southeast.



Plate 10. Elizabeth Bush House, Overall View of Bush House and Modern Ranch House, Looking South.



Plate 11. Elizabeth Bush House, Overall View of Bush House (Rear Elevation) and Garage, Looking Northwest.



Plate 12. Elizabeth Bush House, House and Garage, Looking Southeast.



Plate 13. Elizabeth Bush House, Facade, Looking East.



Plate 14. Elizabeth Bush House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 15. Elizabeth Bush House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 16. Elizabeth Bush House, Entrance Detail.

**B. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Recommended
Not Eligible for the National Register**

Baton Baptist Church Cemetery (No. 1)

West side of S.R. 1001, 0.1 mile south of junction with S.R. 1115, Baton vicinity, Caldwell County

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 17-20, Figure 7)

The Baton Baptist Church Cemetery is comprised of a small collection of headstones and footstones that occupies a clearing on the west side of S.R. 1001. The markers are in generally fair condition although some are cracked or broken. The well-kept, grassy graveyard measures roughly 100 feet on each side. There is no church on the site, and no documentary or physical evidence exists to indicate that a church ever stood here. The cemetery contains approximately fifty headstones that date from the 1880s to the late twentieth century and that illustrate a variety of traditional and nationally popular designs. There are several modern headstones to suggest that the cemetery is still in use. The earlier stones include rectangular, pointed arch, segmental arch, diamond, and obelisk shapes typical of late nineteenth and early twentieth century cemeteries throughout the state. No stonecutters are identified on any of the headstones.

Historical Background

Baton Baptist Church Cemetery was established in the Baton community during the late nineteenth century. There is no evidence that a church ever stood on the property. The names engraved on the headstones represent families that settled and farmed this area in southern Caldwell County. These include, among others, members of the Lutz, Link, Herman, Albright, Bolick, and Bolch families. Those buried here were primarily small and middling farmers.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Baton Baptist Church Cemetery is not considered eligible for the National Register under any criterion or criteria consideration. The cemetery is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A, Criteria Consideration D). The cemetery is not associated with a prominent resident of Caldwell County and the region (Criterion B, Criteria Consideration C). The cemetery does not possess the artistic or architectural distinction necessary for National Register eligibility (Criterion C, Criteria Consideration D). The cemetery is also not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Caldwell County contains a number of notable rural cemeteries, many of which are also associated with well-preserved churches erected in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These include Harpers Chapel Church and Cemetery near Patterson, Littlejohn Church and Cemetery in the Gamewell vicinity, Church of Rest and Cemetery in the Patterson community, Cedar Valley Church and Cemetery near Oak Hill, and Grandin Church and Cemetery in the Kings Creek area. In addition, the Dula-Horton Cemetery (Study List 1998) in Happy Valley is a notable family graveyard. Dula-Horton Cemetery holds a variety of well-preserved markers from the 1830s through the early 1900s.

Figure 7

**Baton Baptist Church Cemetery
Site Plan**

(not to scale)

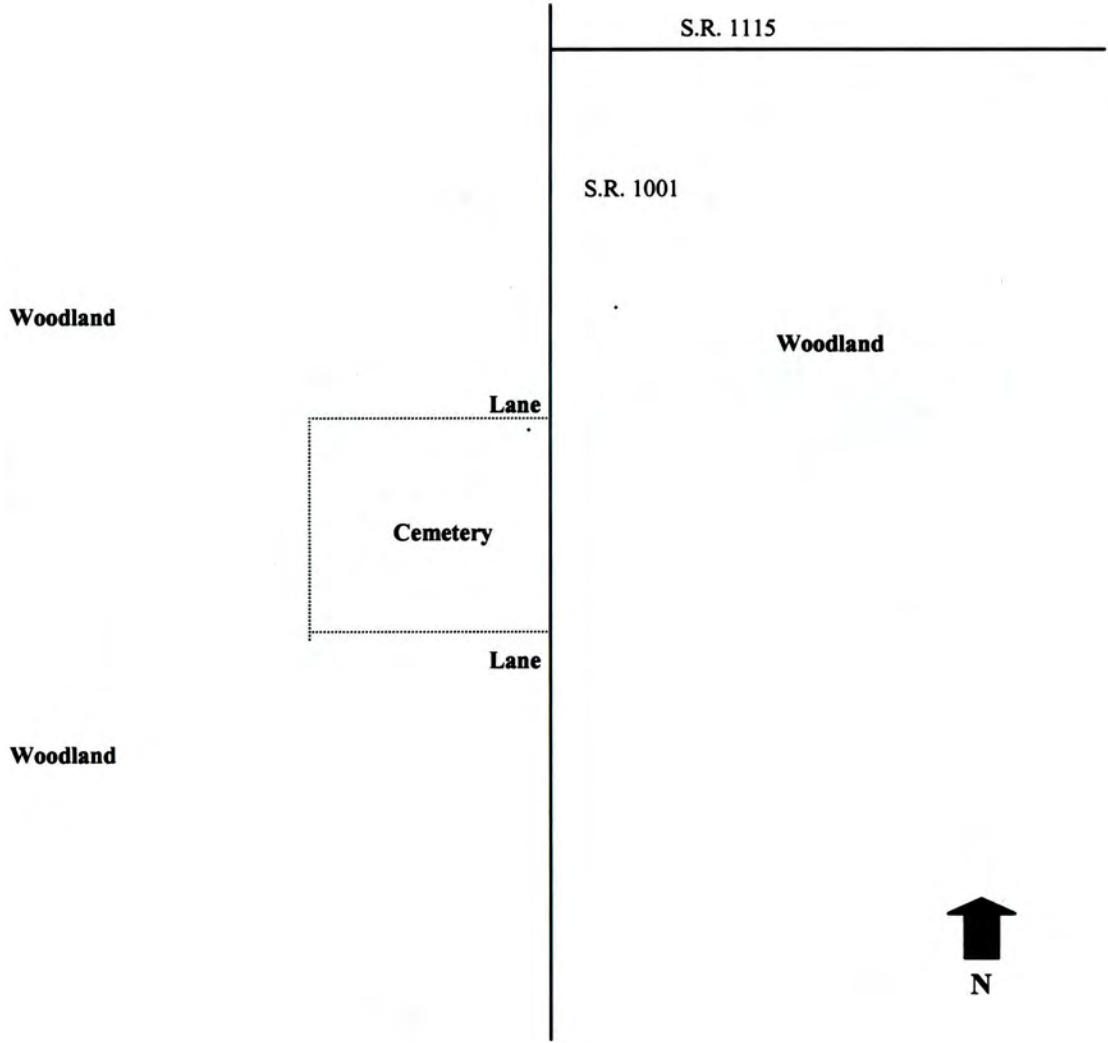




Plate 17. Baton Baptist Church Cemetery, Overall View, Looking West.



Plate 18. Baton Baptist Church Cemetery, View Looking Southwest.



Plate 19. Baton Baptist Church Cemetery, View Looking Northwest.



Plate 20. Baton Baptist Church Cemetery, Detail of Headstones, Looking West.

Baton School (No. 6)

North side of S.R. 1139, 0.1 mile west of junction with S.R. 1001, Baton, Caldwell County

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 21-28) (Figure 8)

Constructed in 1942, the original section of Baton School is a one-story, T-shaped, red brick building with restrained Colonial Revival details. Capped by a low, side gable roof, the 1942 section consists of a central block, which contains classrooms and the main office, and the rear auditorium wing. The nine-bay main block features large replacement windows, four small, pedimented dormers, a center cupola, and small fanlights on the gable ends. Four original window openings on the main elevation have been enclosed with air-conditioning units. The center, gabled entry has flanking pilasters, cornice returns, and an arched entry. A matching, arched transom caps the double leaf entrance. Another entry bay, which is sheltered by a porch with a roof balustrade, is attached to the east gable end. The rear auditorium wing retains some original multiple light windows.

The interior includes carpeted hardwood flooring, plaster walls, and five-panel doors with transoms. In recent years, dropped acoustical tile ceilings have been added which conceal the original plaster ceilings. The auditorium wing has been extensively remodeled and no longer retains the original seating, sloped floor, or stage.

The original 1942 school includes a 1952 classroom wing on the west side and a 1956 classroom wing on the east. These flat roofed, red brick additions have metal sash windows and concrete block interior walls. Detached, 1960s and 1970s brick classroom buildings and a gymnasium are located to the rear (north) of the original school. A 1990s pre-fabricated metal classroom building stands at the north end of the complex. In 1999, a large, brick building containing additional classrooms, a library, and offices was constructed on the west side of the campus ("Baton Elementary School: History" 2001).

Historical Background

The 1942 Baton School was constructed for white students during the school consolidation movement that swept Caldwell County and the state between the 1920s and World War II. The building arose in the rural community of Baton and replaced a three-room, frame schoolhouse erected on this site in 1915. Enrollment in the three-room school had climbed to 150 students by 1941, and plans were drawn and funding provided for the construction of the present larger facility. Opening in September 1942, the new building followed a standard plan for rural consolidated schools in Caldwell County and the state. The building consisted of six classrooms, a library, a principal's office, an auditorium, a basement lunchroom, and rest rooms. The one-story, red brick construction with simple Colonial Revival motifs was a common scholastic design, and versions were erected for consolidated schools throughout the county and statewide into the 1940s (Mason 1987: 34-36; "Baton Elementary School: History" 2001).

By the early 1950s, the area's rapidly growing population necessitated the construction of additional classrooms and other facilities on the grounds. In 1952, the brick west wing consisting of two classrooms and rest rooms was added. The lunchroom was converted to a boiler room, and a new lunchroom building was erected to the rear. Additional classroom buildings were constructed during a series of expansion projects in 1956, 1962, 1967, and 1972. The 1952 lunchroom was replaced by the existing gymnasium in the 1960s, and in 1971, the auditorium was renovated into a media center (now the Multi-Purpose Room). In 1999, a new building containing six classrooms was constructed to the west of the original school, connected by a covered walkway. Until the late 1970s, Baton School taught pupils in grades one through eight.

Area students attended high school in nearby Hudson. Baton School currently serves the elementary grades ("Baton Elementary School: History" 2001).

Evaluation of Eligibility

Baton School is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion. The building has been significantly altered and no longer retains sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility. On the exterior, most of the original windows have been modernized or replaced with air conditioning units, and two attached wings, both dating to the 1950s, extend from the side elevations. Inside, the large auditorium wing has been extensively remodeled, and the original lunchroom in the basement has been replaced by the boiler room. In addition, the 1950s wings and the later buildings on the campus do not illustrate the county's most significant period of school consolidation, but rather represent the later expansion of consolidated schools to meet growing postwar enrollments. Although there has been no comprehensive architectural inventory of the consolidated schools in Caldwell County, there appear to be a number of well-preserved and earlier examples. For instance, the 1928 Lenoir High School is listed in the National Register, and the 1926 Kings Creek School, a one-story, Colonial Revival facility, is on the Study List. Other fine examples of rural consolidated schools include the 1928 Collettsville School and the 1920s Sawmills School, both of which are one-story, Colonial Revival buildings.

Figure 8
Baton School
Site Plan
(not to scale)

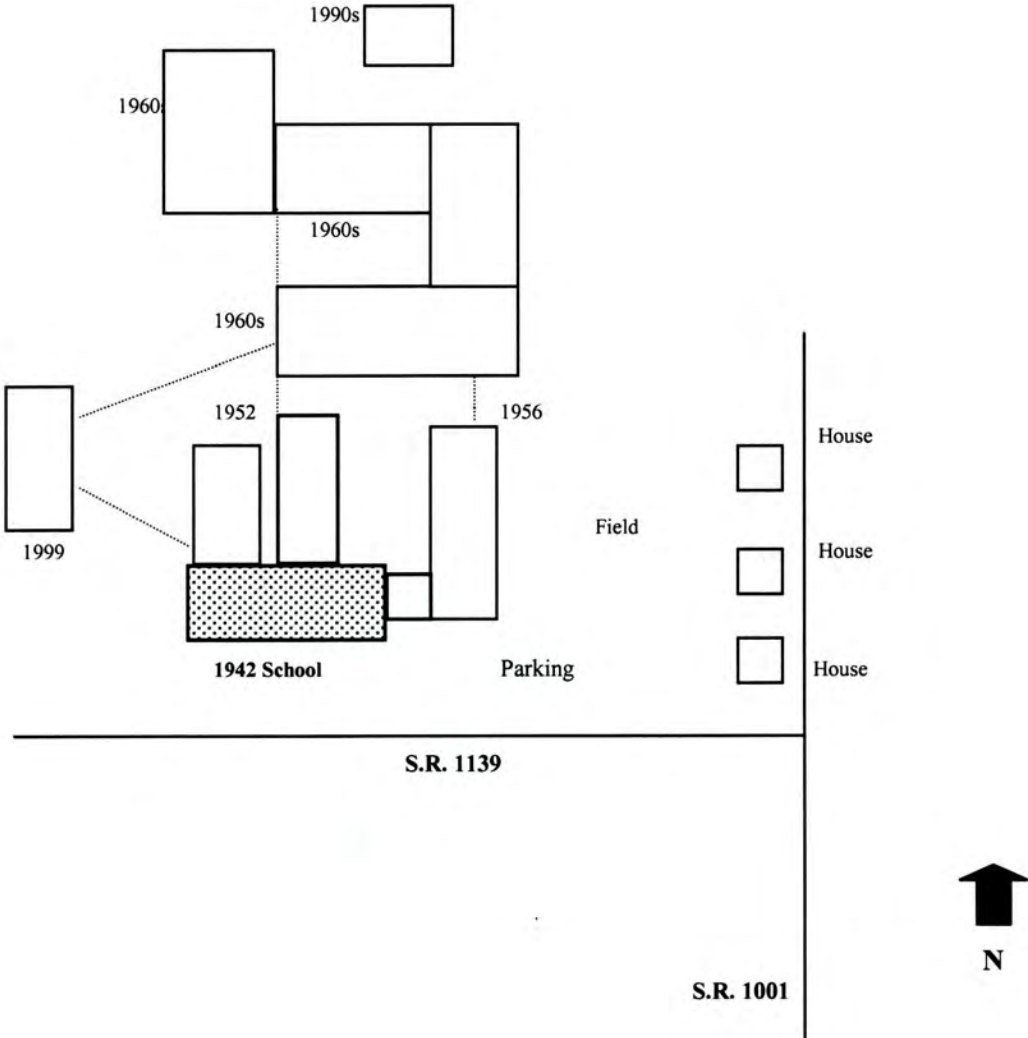




Plate 21. Baton School, Front (South) and Side (East) Elevations, Looking Northwest.



Plate 22. Baton School, School Facade and 1999 Classroom Addition, Looking West.



Plate 23. Baton School, Front and East Elevations and 1956 and 1960s Classroom Additions, Looking North.



Plate 24. Baton School, East Elevation of Original School Building and 1956 Addition, Looking West.



Plate 25. Baton School, 1952 Classroom Additions, Looking Northwest.



Plate 26. Baton School, Entrance Detail.



Plate 27. Baton School, Interior Corridor, Original School Building.



Plate 28. Baton Elementary School, Interior Corridor, 1956 Addition.

Store (No. 9)

West side of S.R. 1001, roughly 0.2 mile north of junction with S.R. 1139, Baton Community, Caldwell County

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 29-35) (Figure 9)

Constructed in the 1950s, this two-story, fieldstone building has a traditional gable-front form with a two-tier porch across the three-bay facade. The porch has a shed roof with wooden supports and balusters on the upper level and steel I-beam piers on the lower level. There are smaller, one-bay porches with simple, slanted roofs on the side elevations. The entry porch on the north side has slender metal posts and concrete floor and steps. The porch on the south side has replacement wood supports and shelters a modern sliding glass doorway. The building's shallow, gable roof has wooden siding in the gable ends. The building has an original double leaf entrance flanked by large, single light, display windows, which are also original. The building also retains three-over-one windows. The interior has been thoroughly modernized for residential use. The building contains two apartments on the first floor and one on the second. A small, concrete block storage building stands to the rear.

Historical Background

Sited along S.R. 1001, this commercial building was constructed in the 1950s when this roadway was built between Connelly Springs, south of the Catawba River, to Lenoir, the seat of Caldwell County. Landowner, Marshall Cook, who resided across the street, built and operated the general store. The Cook residence was razed when the Cooks transformed much of the family farm into a golf course in the 1970s. The upstairs apartment was originally for family use. The Cooks closed the store in the 1970s, and a family member used the main floor for a clothing shop. The entire building was converted to apartments in the 1980s (Correll 2003).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The store building is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion. As an altered and late example of a roadside store, the building does not sufficiently represent the development of commerce in the county to warrant eligibility under Criterion A. The property is also not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The store does not have sufficient architectural significance for eligibility under Criterion C. Finally, it is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Figure 9

**Store
Site Plan**

(not to scale)

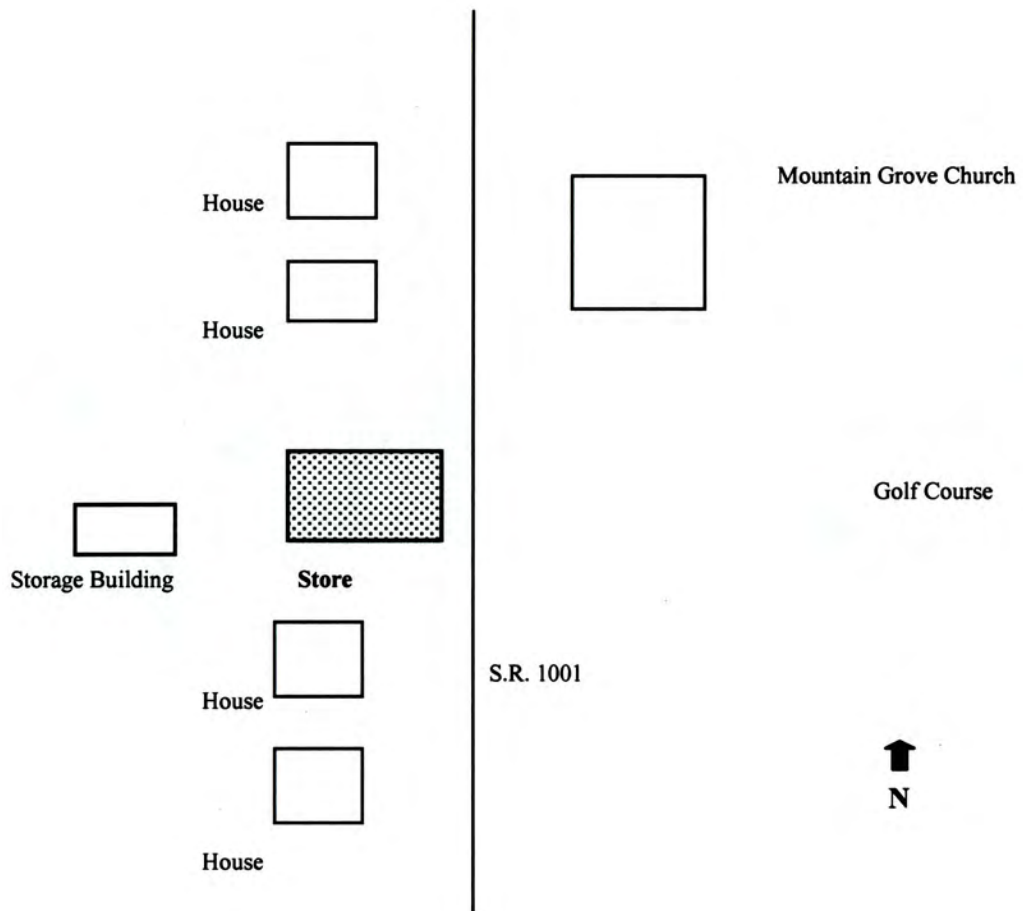




Plate 29. Store, Facade, Looking West.



Plate 30. Store, Side (South) and Rear (West) Elevations, Looking Northeast.



Plate 31. Store, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 32. Store, Rear (West) Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 33. Store, Side (South) Elevation Showing Modern Sliding Glass Door, Looking North.



Plate 34. Store, Interior, Modern Kitchen Addition.



Plate 35. Store, Interior, Modern Interior Alterations.

Colliers United Methodist Church (No. 24)

Junction S.R. 1001 at S.R. 1153, Whitnel vicinity, Caldwell County

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 36-41, Figure 10)

Colliers United Methodist Church is a red brick, Gothic Revival-inspired edifice with a steeply pitched, gable-front form. The 1948 sanctuary has pointed arch, stained glass windows and stylized buttresses that define the bays. A stained glass, arched transom caps the main entrance. The simply decorated exterior includes concrete trim and a frame cupola and steeple. The front and rear doors are modern replacements. The rear educational wing (1966) is a simple, brick addition with a gable roof, and multiple light windows. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior.

A sizable cemetery stands on a rise of land to the north of the church across S.R. 1153 (Clarks Chapel Road). Post-World War II headstones predominate in the cemetery which includes a small collection of nineteenth century markers in the northeast corner.

Historical Background

Colliers United Methodist Church was organized south of the Whitnel community in 1836. The original house of worship, Colliers Meeting House, was located on the site of the current cemetery, north of the present church. The original church was a one-room, log building with weatherboard siding. Later, a frame church building was built on the site. In 1929, a still larger, frame church was constructed on the south side of Clarks Chapel Road. This church was demolished by fire in 1945 and replaced by the present church in 1948. The educational wing was erected in 1966 (Alexander 1983: 130).

Evaluation of Eligibility

Colliers United Methodist Church is not considered eligible for the National Register under any criterion or criteria consideration. The church is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A, Criteria Consideration D). The church is not associated with a prominent resident of Caldwell County and the region (Criterion B, Criteria Consideration C). The church does not possess the artistic or architectural distinction necessary for National Register eligibility (Criterion C, Criteria Consideration D). The church is also not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D).

Caldwell County contains a number of notable churches erected in the early twentieth century. In the industrializing sections of the county, new Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, and Neo-Classical churches served rapidly growing congregations. For example, in 1905, Baptists in the Edgemont settlement erected an elegant, frame church with arched windows and a corner tower. The church survives intact. Near Oak Hill, Cedar Valley United Methodist Church (1905) is a handsome, wooden, Gothic Revival church with pointed arched windows and a conical roofed tower. Near Legerwood, the Chapel of Rest (1918) epitomizes the small, Episcopal chapel in its board and batten exterior, narrow, pointed arched windows, and belfry. The First United Methodist Church of Granite Falls (1908) is a more elaborate, red brick, Gothic Revival edifice with stone trim and support buttresses. Nearby in the small industrial town of Hudson, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (1930-1937) features a stained glass, Gothic arched window in the front gable and a well-preserved arched entry framed with rusticated stonework. The county seat of Lenoir contains a fine collection of sophisticated, early twentieth century churches including the granite, Gothic Revival St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church (1936) and the Neo-Classical First United Methodist Church (1917). First United Methodist Church is a monumental, red brick

design with a domed roof, round-arched windows, and colossal Corinthian columns (Mason 1987: 28-29).

Figure 10

**Colliers United Methodist Church
Site Plan**

(not to scale)

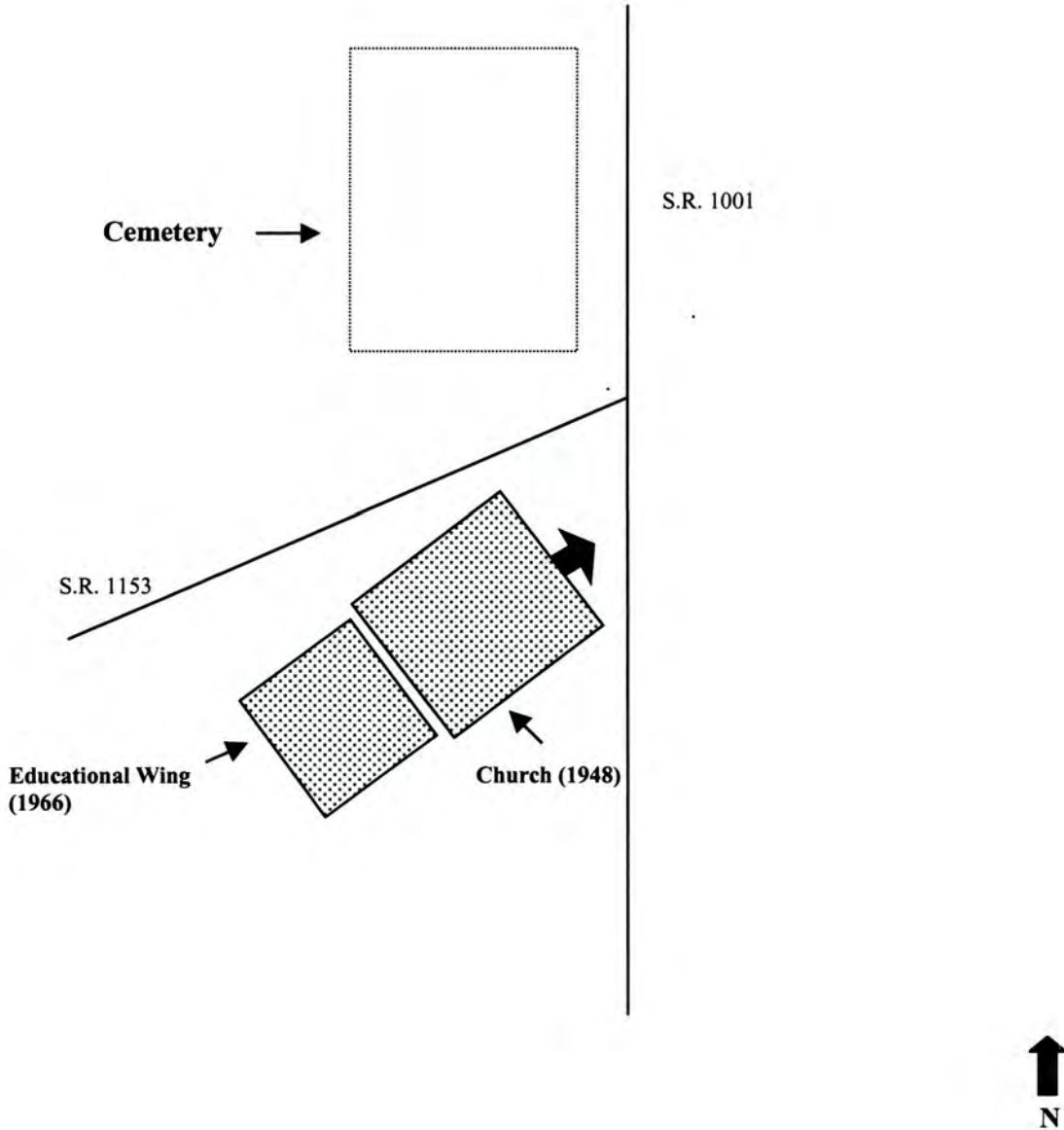




Plate 36. Colliers United Methodist Church, Overall View of Church and Cemetery, Looking Southwest.



Plate 37. Colliers United Methodist Church, View of Church from Cemetery, Looking West.



Plate 38. Colliers United Methodist Church, Side (South) Elevation of Church and Educational Building, Looking Northeast.



Plate 39. Colliers United Methodist Church, Side (North) Elevation of Church, Looking Southwest.



Plate 40. Colliers United Methodist Church, Side (North) Elevation of Church and Educational Building, Looking South.



Plate 41. Colliers United Methodist Church, Overall View of Cemetery, Looking West.

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APPENDIX A

**CONCURRENCE FORM
EVALUATIONS
PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY
FIELD SURVEY MAP**

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

Project Description: Widen SR 1001 from Burke Co. Line to SR 1933

On March 18, 2003, representatives of the

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

Reviewed the subject project at

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

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects. *# 6, 7, 20 to be evaluated*
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as *# 1, 9, 24 need further info* *2-5, 8, 10-19, 21-23, 25-26* are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (*Attach any notes or documents as needed*)

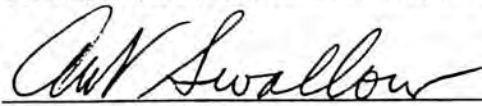
Signed:


 Representative, NCDOT

18 Mar 2003
 Date


 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

3/18/03
 Date


 Representative, HPO

3/18/03
 Date


 State Historic Preservation Officer

3/21/03
 Date

INVENTORY LIST

**WIDEN S.R. 1001 FROM THE BURKE COUNTY LINE TO S.R. 1933
CALDWELL COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TIP NO. R-3430**

**PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND
THEREFORE NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
(Keyed to Survey Map)**

No. 2 House

The frame, front gable bungalow has an engaged porch supported by replacement posts. The property includes a frame garage and a mid-twentieth century farm shed. The house lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 3 House

This front gable bungalow has a front gable porch supported by modern metal posts. The house lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 4 House

This brick cottage has a cross gable roof, replacement windows, and a hip roofed porch supported by box piers. The house lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 5 House

This mid-twentieth century, frame cottage has a cross gable roof, an asymmetrical gabled entry, and a side porch. The house lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 8 House

The frame, L-plan cottage has vinyl siding, both six-over-six and horizontal sash windows, and an enclosed porch. The house does not have sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria.

No. 10 House

Constructed in the mid-twentieth century, the brick, Colonial Revival cottage has three-over-one windows and a flat-roofed porch supported by box piers. The house has had a large, frame side addition, and there is a shed-roofed carport in the rear. The house lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 11 House

This mid-twentieth century, side gable cottage has weatherboard siding above a brick apron, a front gable, entry porch, and a screened side porch. The house has six-over-six windows. The

property includes a two-story, German-sided garage. The house lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 12 Mountain View Baptist Church

Constructed in 1951, the large, brick edifice has a front gable main block, a stylized Doric portico, and round-arched, stained glass windows. The church has a hip-roofed, side wing with a front gable, side entrance porch and a rear education building. In recent years, a large, detached education building has been added to the property. This mid-twentieth century church lacks any architectural or historical significance.

No. 13 House

The aluminum-sided, front gable bungalow has replacement windows, and the front gable porch has metal posts. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 14 House

The asbestos-sided, front gable bungalow has six-over-one windows and a front gable porch supported by box piers. The house lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 15 House

The asbestos-sided, front gable bungalow has both two-over-two and four-over-four windows and an engaged porch supported by wooden piers on brick pedestals. The house lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 16 House

The side gable dwelling sits on a raised basement and has permastone siding, three-over-one windows, and a shed-roofed porch supported by metal posts. The house lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 17 House

The front gable, frame bungalow has a front gable porch, vinyl siding, a large side addition, and replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria.

No. 18 House

The front gable, frame bungalow has a hip-roofed porch, German siding, and six-over-six windows. The house lacks historical or architectural significance.

No. 19 House

This large, side gable bungalow has asbestos siding, six-over-six windows, and a front gable porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals. The house lacks historical or architectural significance.

No. 21 House

The side gable, Colonial Revival cottage has a front gable entry porch, six-over-six windows, and asbestos siding. The house lacks historical or architectural significance.

No. 22 House

This brick bungalow has a clipped, side gable roof, a front gable porch supported by brick piers, and a central entrance flanked by tripartite windows. The property includes a front gable garage. The house lacks historical or architectural significance.

No. 23 House

The large, side gable bungalow has German siding, three-over-one windows, a front gable dormer, and an engaged porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals. The house lacks historical or architectural significance.

No. 25 House

This highly altered, front gable bungalow has vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and a new six-panel door. The house no longer retains its architectural integrity.

No. 26 House

This large, side gable bungalow has German and shingled siding and both four-over-one and replacement six-over-six windows. The house has a large, front gable dormer and an engaged porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals. The house lacks historical or architectural significance.

No. 2 House



No. 3 House



No. 4 House



No. 5 House



No. 8 House



No. 10 House



No. 11 House



No. 12 Mountain View Baptist Church



No. 12 Mountain View Baptist Church



No. 13 House



No. 14 House



No. 15 House



No. 16 House



No. 17 House



No. 18 House



No. 19 House



No. 21 House



No. 22 House



No. 23 House



No. 25 House



No. 26 House



Field Survey Map
Large Scanning

APPENDIX B

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.
Historical Geographer

Education

- 1988 Ph.D. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1980 M.A. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1976 B.A. History, Phi Beta Kappa
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Historical Geographer, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1991 Visiting Professor, History Department, Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Developed and taught course on the architectural history of the North Carolina Piedmont, focusing on African-American architecture, textile-mill housing, and other types of vernacular landscapes.
- 1989-1991 Mattson and Associates, Historic Preservation Consulting
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988 Visiting Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- Taught historic preservation planning workshop, developed and taught course on the history of African-American neighborhoods. The latter course was cross-listed in African-American Studies.
- 1984-1989 Private Historic Preservation Consultant,
Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1981-1984 Academic Advisor, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of
Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1981 Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana,
Illinois
- 1978-1980 Private Historic Preservation Consultant, Champaign, Illinois

Frances P. Alexander
Architectural Historian

Education

- 1991 M.A. American Civilization-Architectural History
George Washington University
Washington, D.C.
- 1981 B.A. History with High Honors
Guilford College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Architectural Historian, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988-1991 Department Head, Architectural History Department
Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic
American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service,
Washington, D.C.
- 1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service,
Chicago, Illinois