



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

August 23, 2004

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Peter B. Sandbeck *PBS Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Supplement Report, North Charlotte Outer Loop from East of NC 115 to
I-85 North, Mecklenburg County, NC, State Project # 8.U672206,
Federal Aid #NHF-117-1(38), TIP #R-2248E, ER 03-2951

Thank you for your letter of July 27, 2004, transmitting the above survey report.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is on the State Study List and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Bethesda School (SL) (LD-2003) is eligible under Criteria A and C. The building stands as the earliest example of African American education buildings in rural Mecklenburg County. In addition, its architecture illustrates the basic plans and methods of construction characteristic of rural schools in the county and region constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. We also concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described and delineated in the survey report.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Cashion-Moore House is not eligible for the National Register due to the property's deteriorated condition and extensive interior alterations.

Prosperity Church Cemetery is not eligible for the National Register due to lack of integrity and historic association.

	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
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, 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.

PBS:w

cc: Mary Pope Furr

bc: Southern/McBride
County



RECEIVED

JUL 29 2004

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

July 27, 2004

Ref. # ER03-2951

S

Due 8/26

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

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: R-2248E, Supplement Report, North Charlotte Outer Loop from East of NC 115 to I-85 North, Mecklenburg County, NC. State Project # 8.U672206, Federal Aid # NHF-117-1(38).

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. The present report is a supplement to the 1989 historic architectural resources survey undertaken for the Charlotte Outer Loop project. Changes in the scope of the project necessitated additional historic architectural resources studies.

Please find attached two copies of the R-2248E Supplement Report. This report concludes:

- Bethesda School (SL) (LD-2003) is **eligible** for the National Register.
- Cashion-Moore House is **not eligible** for the National Register.
- Prosperity Church Cemetery is **not eligible** for the National Register.

Please review the report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Richard Silverman, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 715-1618.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
Office of Human Environment

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MPF/rls
Attachment
AUG 05 2004

cc
cc (w/ attachment):

Teresa A. Hart, P.E., Project Development Manager, PDEA
John F. Sullivan, III, P.E., Division Administrator, FHWA

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
1583 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
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TELEPHONE: 919-715-1500
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LOCATION:
PARKER LINCOLN BUILDING
2728 CAPITAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 168
RALEIGH, NC 27604

SUPPLEMENT

**PROPOSED REALIGNMENT OF ALEXANDERANA ROAD (SR 2116)
NORTH CHARLOTTE OUTER LOOP
CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY
TIP NO. R-2248E**

Prepared By

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
2228 Winter Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205**

Prepared For

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1548**

30 July 2004

SUPPLEMENT

**PROPOSED REALIGNMENT OF ALEXANDERANA ROAD (SR 2116)
NORTH CHARLOTTE OUTER LOOP
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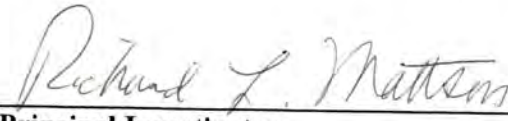
Prepared for

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Raleigh, North Carolina**

Prepared by

**Mattson, Alexander & Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina**

30 July 2004



Principal Investigator **7/30/04**
Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. **Date**



N.C.D.O.T. **7-30-04**
Date

Project Description

This supplement project is entitled *Proposed Realignment of Alexanderana Road (2116), Charlotte Outer Loop, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County*. The TIP Number is R-2248E. The present report is a supplement to the 1989 historic architectural resources study undertaken for the Charlotte Outer Loop project (Garrow and Associates, Inc. 1989). The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes a realignment of Alexanderana Road that just east of the I-485 corridor to Eastfield Road.

Purpose of Survey and Report

This supplemental historic resources survey was conducted, and the report prepared, to identify all historic resources located within the area of potential effects (APE). The survey and report are part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT, and is part of the compliance documentation required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

Methodology

This study evaluates the National Register eligibility of three resources within the APE: Cashion-Moore House; Bethesda School; and Prosperity Church Cemetery (Figure 1). The field survey was conducted in June 2004. Although evaluated in the 1989 report as not eligible, NCDOT identified these properties for intensive evaluation for the proposed Alexanderana Road realignment project. All other resources within the APE were previously determined not eligible and do not warrant additional, intensive examination in the present study.

Summary of Survey Findings

Three properties were evaluated at the intensive level. The Bethesda School is recommended eligible for the National Register. The Cashion-Moore House and Prosperity Church Cemetery are not recommended eligible.

Properties Listed in the National Register

None

Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register

None

National Register Study List Properties

Bethesda School

Locally Designated Historic Properties

Bethesda School

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Recommended Eligible

Bethesda School (Study List) (Locally Designated 2003)

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Recommended Not Eligible

Cashion-Moore House

Prosperity Church Cemetery

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Recommended Eligible

Bethesda School (Study List) (Locally Designated)

East side of Alexanderana Road at Eastfield Road
Croft vicinity

Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 1-2)

Bethesda School is an L-shaped, one-story, weatherboard building with a bank of tall windows, now covered with plywood, along the north elevation. The main two-room, north section with a standing-seam metal roof was constructed ca. 1899, while the south wing with a metal-shingle roof was added in the early twentieth century. An entrance shielded by a shed porch is located on the southwest side of the original building, at the junction with the wing. Although much of the original building's south elevation is now obscured by the twentieth-century addition, original paired windows near the southeast corner survive. With the addition of the wing, the school's orientation shifted from the south to the west. The wing's west elevation includes the shed-roofed porch that protects a five-panel door, and two tall six-over-six windows. The south elevation has two windows and a louvered vent in the gable. Patch-in siding indicates that some of the wing's shorter windows were originally taller, matching those on the school's north section. Both sections have small interior brick flues, and a later concrete-block flue is located at the junction of the two wings (Gray and Stathakis 2003).

Although the principal investigators were not able to gain access to the interior, a 2003 architectural and historical study of the school revealed that the original finish survives behind later additions. The interior has been subdivided into several smaller rooms, but the original school building probably consisted of one large classroom. The twentieth-century wing was also one room. The high ceilings have been lowered, and later sheetrock covers the walls, but original beaded-board ceilings and walls appear to remain intact behind the later coverings (Gray and Stathakis 2003: 9-11).

Historical Background

Considered to be Mecklenburg County's oldest surviving African American school, Bethesda School opened in rural Huntersville Township ca. 1899. After the Civil War, one significant way that emancipated African Americans in Mecklenburg County and throughout the South demonstrated their freedom was by attending schools. Prior to the Civil War it had been illegal to educate slaves in every state except Tennessee. But in the war's aftermath, schools financed through the Freedman's Bureau, missionary groups, as well as by individual black communities arose throughout North Carolina. Reporting on black schools in postwar Mecklenburg County, a writer for the *Western Democrat* noted that there was at least one freedmen's school in every township. Poorly funded and ill equipped for the tremendous task at hand, these schools were nevertheless assertions of African American independence and aspirations. Accordingly, many local whites opposed the formation of black schools. Amidst a pervasive white resistance, schools for black children slowly increased, though the impoverishment of postwar North Carolina held back public education for both races (Gray and Stathakis 2003: 4-5).

Mecklenburg County gradually established a public school system during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1874, D. A. Tompkins' *History of Mecklenburg County* reported thirty-four black schools and forty-six white schools in the county. The state gave authority to the counties to operate schools, but insufficient funds constricted the number and quality of educational facilities, and most rural schoolhouses were little more than one-room buildings. While meager, tax dollars for public education were disproportionately distributed to white schools. In 1904, for example, African American schools in North Carolina received some

\$250,000 for teacher salaries and facilities to educate 221,545 students, while white schools were granted over \$900,000 to teach 463,000 children. Thus, black schools received just one-fifth of the available funds for one-third of the school population (Gray and Stathakis 2003: 6; Sumner 1990: 1-3).

Nevertheless, public black education gradually improved. During the 1880s and 1890s, Mecklenburg County purchased a number of sites for black schools and provided tax dollars for construction, operating costs, and teachers' salaries. In 1886, the Board of Aldermen in Charlotte purchased a lot in Second Ward to build the two-story Myers Street Elementary School, a graded school for African Americans. By the early 1900s, boosted in part by Governor Charles B. Aycock's efforts to raise the overall standards of the state's public school system, segregated rural schoolhouses were constructed or expanded across Mecklenburg County. By 1911, there were fifty-nine rural black schools in the county (Gray and Stathakis 2003: 4-6; Sumner 1990: 1-3).

Bethesda School was constructed to serve black students in the elementary grades around the rural Mallard Creek and Croft communities in northern Mecklenburg County. Local tradition has it that the school was built ca. 1899 on land owned by John Young, a black farmer in the area who may have also provided funds for its construction. A "Colored School No. 4" in Mallard Creek is listed in the Operating Budget for Mecklenburg County Schools, 1899. The facility's operating expenses for that year were eighty dollars. In the county's Board of Education Operating Budget, 1909-1910, Young is recorded as receiving payment for the annual delivery of firewood and for repairs to the school, which was identified as Bethesda School. The school had forty-six students and two teachers, Lula Wood and Sarah Byers. Byers was listed a "certified elementary teacher" and earned seventy dollars a month (Gray and Stathakis 2003: 8-9).

Bethesda School was closed permanently in the 1940s, during the widespread school consolidation movement that shut down small, rural schoolhouses across the county and the state. In 1946, the Mecklenburg County Board of Education sold the property to John and Bertie Young. However, the school building remained a focal point of the community, and until the 1960s was the site of annual picnics. The building is now vacant (Gray and Stathakis 2003: 9).

Evaluation of Significance

Bethesda School is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for both African American heritage and education. Established ca. 1899, it is considered to be the oldest remaining black school in the county, and stands as a rare tangible reminder of rural African American education in Mecklenburg County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A 2002 inventory of African American architecture in Mecklenburg County discovered that the Bethesda School is earliest of only a few remaining rural black schools in the county. The others are 1920s schools erected with funds through the private Julius Rosenwald Fund. Rosenwald, a Sears-Roebuck executive and one of the nation's leading philanthropists, began the fund to improve the quality of African American schoolhouses in the rural South. The new facilities were financed using a combination of both Rosenwald grants and local money, and conformed to a specific set of design guidelines. Over 800 Rosenwald schools were erected in North Carolina. In Mecklenburg County, the Huntersville, Billingsville, and McClintock Rosenwald schools continue to stand as especially well-preserved examples. The Bethesda School predates the Rosenwald era, and represents earlier efforts by the county and the black community to educate rural African American students (Gray and Stathakis 2002).

The Bethesda School is also considered eligible under Criterion C for architecture. It clearly illustrates the basic plans and methods of construction that characterized rural schools in the

county and the region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The school is not eligible under any other Criterion. It 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. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Boundary Description and Justification (Figure 2)

The proposed National Register boundary is defined by the current Bethesda School tax parcel delineated by the heavy line in Figure 2. The boundary follows the existing railroad right-of-way and the existing right-of-way along Alexanderana Road. No other buildings are located on the site.



Plate 1. Bethesda School, Main (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 2. Bethesda School, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest Across Eastfield Road.

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

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Figure 2

Bethesda School Tax Map

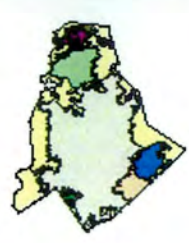


- ### Legend
- Selected Feature
 - Parcel Number Labels
 - Lot Dimensions
 - County Boundary
 - Utility ROW
 - Railroad ROW
 - Tax Parcel Easements
 - Miscellaneous Pa Lines
 - Original Lot Lines
 - Private Roads
 - Pipelines
 - Condo Outlines
 - Parcel Lines in other co
 - Rights of Way in other c
 - Streets
 - Streams
 - Water Bodies
 - Building Footprint
 - Tax Parcels
 - 2002 Aerial Photography



MECKLENBURG COUNTY GIS

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Properties Evaluated Intensively and Recommended Not Eligible

Cashion-Moore House

South side of Eastfield Road (SR 2458) at junction with SR 2457
Huntersville vicinity, Mecklenburg County

Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 3-11) (Figure 3)

Probably built ca. 1880, the Cashion-Moore House is sited on a lot facing the railroad tracks in a clearing south of Eastfield Road. The house lot contains no outbuildings. The exterior of this traditional, two-story, one-room deep farmhouse remains substantially intact. It has a hip-roofed front porch with chamfered posts, sawnwork brackets, and a sawnwork balustrade. The porch shelters a flushboard façade and a center entrance. This entrance includes a four-panel door and a screen door with decorative sawnwork framed by sidelights and a transom. The house has a side-gable, standing-seam metal roof with gable returns, weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows with molded surrounds, and exterior brick end chimneys. The one-story rear ell is original. The porch on the south side of the ell has been altered and screened, and the screen porch on the ell's north side is evidently a mid-twentieth-century addition.

Although the exterior is basically intact, the interior is heavily altered and in deteriorated condition. In the main block of the house, the wall between the center hall and north room has been removed, thus eliminating the original center-hall plan. The mantels on both stories of the main block are also gone. The stairway is deteriorated and a major portion of the railing is no longer extant. The wood flooring in the first-floor rooms was installed in the mid-twentieth century, replacing the original wood floorboards. The beaded-board ceilings survive under later wallpaper, but appear to have significant water damage. The plaster walls also have water damage. The existing four-panel and two-panel doors are original. The dining room in the rear ell retains the only original mantel, which has a simple post-and-lintel design with a curvilinear frieze. The stove that originally stood in the kitchen is gone, though the heavy brick flue remains.

Historical Background

Little is currently known about the history of the Cashion-Moore House. The house was probably built for W. H. Cashion and his wife, Mary Christenbury. According to the current owners, who are related to the Cashions, Mary Christenbury inherited a roughly 100-acre tract from her father, who is said to have given a 100-acre parcel to each of his daughters. The 1880 agricultural census records that W. H. Cashion operated a ninety-acre farm. Typical of middling farmsteads of this period in Mecklenburg County, the Cashions raised corn, wheat, oats, and cotton (seven acres), and included some livestock. By the early twentieth century, Thomas F. Moore and his wife, Sara, owned the property. Their daughter Doris married a Maxwell, and the Maxwells operated the farm into the middle decades of the twentieth century. They erected a modern house on the farm, and the Cashion-Moore House has been vacant for approximately two decades (Maxwell Interview 2004).

Evaluation of Significance

The Cashion-Moore House is not recommended eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. Because of significant interior alterations, the house is not considered eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Although the house retains its original two-story, rectangular form and exterior elements of design, the interior has been extensively altered. Such key original features as the center-hall plan, mantels, wood flooring, and stairway have been removed or heavily altered. Unoccupied for some twenty years, the interior is in deteriorated condition. Mecklenburg County retains finer expressions of postbellum farmhouse architecture that express this traditional, two-story, one-room-deep form. Examples include the Lee-Flow House near

Mint Hill, the Crowell-Knox House in the Dixie community west of Charlotte, the Dixon-Russell House in Newell, and the Samuel J. McElroy House near Huntersville (National Register 1991) (Mattson and Huffman 1990: F10-F12).

The Moore-Cashion House is not considered eligible under any other Criterion. The house tract retains no agricultural outbuildings or cultivated fields and therefore does not retain the necessary variety or types of resources to illustrate major patterns in the county's agricultural development (Criterion A). The Cashion-Moore House 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. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.



Plate 3. Cashion-Moore House, Facade and Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 4. Cashion-Moore House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 5. Cashion-Moore House, Rear (East) Elevation of Main Block and Rear Ell, Looking North.



Plate 6. Cashion-Moore House, Side (South) Elevation and Chimney Detail.



Plate 7. Cashion-Moore House, Entrance Detail.



Plate 8. Cashion-Moore House, Interior, Entrance Detail.



Plate 9. Cashion-Moore House, Interior, Staircase and Door Detail.



Plate 10. Cashion-Moore House, Interior, Parlor Fireplace Without Mantel.



Plate 11. Cashion-Moore House, Interior, Dining Room Mantel.

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina
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Figure 3

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Cashion-Moore House Tax Map



- Legend**
- Selected Features
 - Parcel Number Labels
 - Lot Dimensions
 - County Boundary
 - Utility ROW
 - Railroad ROW
 - Tax Parcel Easements
 - Miscellaneous Parcel Lines**
 - Original Lot Lines
 - Private Roads
 - Pipelines
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Prosperity Presbyterian Church Cemetery

5533 Prosperity Church Road

Croft vicinity

Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 12-17) (Figure 4)

Prosperity Presbyterian Church Cemetery is located behind Prosperity Presbyterian Church, which is a modern, tree-shaded building constructed in 1972 and expanded in 1988. The grounds for the church and cemetery encompass approximately ten acres. The cemetery consists of some fifteen parallel rows of headstones (roughly 300 graves) running north-south. The stones face east and are bordered on the north and south sides by low, dry laid, fieldstone walls that are now overgrown. No walls survive on the east and west sides, though tall cedars now line the western border. Ca. 1982 stone pillars mark the entrance to the cemetery. The cemetery includes modern headstones (1950s to present) on the north half and mostly nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century stones on the south half.

The earliest stones identified for the present report appear to date from the 1830s. The inscriptions on a small number of markers are illegible and may date from ca. 1795, when the original church was constructed on this property. The majority of headstones on the south half of the cemetery were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These markers are substantially intact and represent both traditional and nationally popular gravestone designs that dominate early cemeteries throughout Mecklenburg County and the region. Made from a variety of stones, which appear to include sandstone, schist, marble, soapstone, and native granite, they are often slender, traditionally restrained forms with simple descriptions and flat, curvilinear, and occasionally pedimented tops. There are several simple obelisks and one example of the pedestal-tomb. Several headstones that date from the 1830s are marked with the name of the manufacturer, "J. White." John White was a Charleston, South Carolina, stonemason whose work can be found in other Piedmont graveyards, including Steele Creek Presbyterian Church cemetery in Mecklenburg County (Snyder Interview 2004; Little 1998: 3-28, 121).

A small slave burial area is said to be located just outside the south stone wall of the cemetery. This area is now heavily overgrown and the principal investigators did not discover any markers (Wallace 1981; Snyder Interview 2004).

Historical Background

In 1788, several Scots-Irish families who were members of Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church in Mecklenburg County established Prosperity Presbyterian Church. It was one of fourteen churches in the original Presbytery of the Carolinas, organized in 1790. The original location of the church is not known. In 1795, the present ten-acre site was purchased and a log church was constructed. A new frame building arose in 1842, and remained the house of worship until a new church was built in 1877. This building was remodeled in 1925 and enlarged in 1954. When a fire destroyed this frame church in 1970, and the present brick sanctuary was erected in 1972. In 1988, the Fellowship and Recreation building was completed (Wallace 1981).

The church cemetery was established soon after the acquisition of the present ten-acre tract in 1795. Typical of other early Presbyterian graveyards in Mecklenburg County, the headstones are inscribed with names of generations of families who have resided in this area. Among these are the DeArmons, Alexanders, Hunters, McConnells, Cochrans, Bighams, Honeycutts, and Wallaces. The cemetery remains in use.

Evaluation of Eligibility

Prosperity Presbyterian Church Cemetery is not recommended eligible for the National Register under any Criterion or Criteria Consideration. Although the property contains a number of intact nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century headstones, approximately one-half of the stones were added after World War II. The designs, inscriptions, and materials of the early markers are typical of the period and this region. Mecklenburg County contains a host of rural church cemeteries that include such headstones and have similar or greater integrity. Some also include intact nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century church buildings and have sizable collections of eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century markers. Those properties of special note include, Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (National Register) in the Steele Creek community, Providence Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (National Register) in south Mecklenburg County, Hopewell Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (National Register) west of Charlotte, and Ramah Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (National Register) near Huntersville. In addition, Prosperity Presbyterian Church Cemetery does not possess a special association with significant events in the history of the county or region that would warrant eligibility. The cemetery also is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.



Plate 12. Prosperity Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Looking West From Modern Gates.



Plate 13. Prosperity Presbyterian Church Cemetery, General View, Looking West.



Plate 14. Earlier Headstones, Looking West.



Plate 15. Stone Wall With Slave Burial Area on Left Side of Wall, Looking West.



Plate 16. General View Showing Modern Church, Looking Northeast.



Plate 17. Modern Gravestones in North Half of Cemetery, Looking West.

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

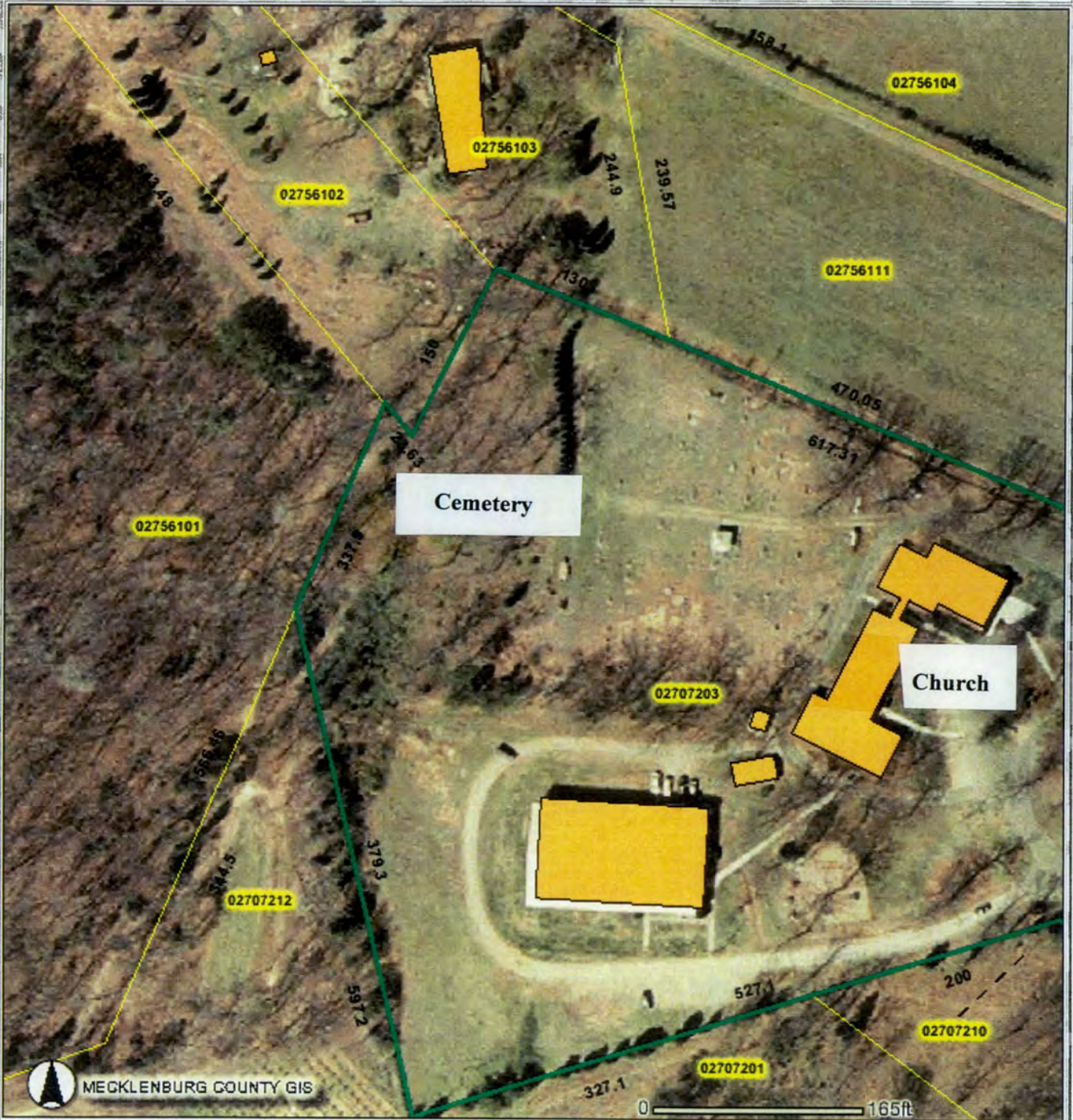
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Figure 4

Prosperity Presbyterian Church and Cemetery



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Bibliography

- Gray, Stewart, and Paul M. Stathakis. "Architectural Inventory of African American Architectural Resources in Rural Mecklenburg County." Architectural files and report prepared for the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, and are available at the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, Charlotte. 2002.
- Gray, Stewart, and Paul M. Stathakis. "Survey and Research Report on the Bethesda Schoolhouse." Landmark designation report prepared for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, Charlotte. 2003.
- Mattson, Richard L., and William H. Huffman. "Historic and Architectural Resources of Rural Mecklenburg County, North Carolina." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination. On file at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh. 1990.
- Maxwell, Mrs. John. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 20 June 2004.
- Snyder, Dorothy. Interview with principal investigators. 22 June 2004. Ms. Snyder is an employee of Prosperity Presbyterian Church.
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- Wallace, Mrs. M. B. "Condensed History of Prosperity Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church." Typewritten manuscript on file at Prosperity Presbyterian Church, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. 1981.