



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

November 8, 2006

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *Deleg for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Widening US 21, South Road, From SR 1100 in Roaring Gap to SR 1121 in Sparta, R-3101, Alleghany County, ER 04-1682

Thank you for your letter of October 13, 2006, transmitting the survey report by Shelby Spillers for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property has previously been determined eligible and remains eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

- Blue Ridge Parkway

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

- *AL0129*
Henderson Creed House, SR 1119 (Old Highway 21), SW quadrant of SR 119 and US 21, Whitehead vicinity, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, architecture, as a good example of the vernacular hall and parlor wood-frame house of the early 20th century; few remain from the period in Alleghany County. The property includes a contributing barn. Although the rear porch has been partially enclosed and a shed roof room has been added to the west elevation, the property maintains enough integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship to convey its architectural significance. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as justified and delineated in the report.
- *AL0173*
Antioch Methodist Church, US Highway 21 South, Roaring Gap vicinity, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, as an excellent example of the rural vernacular, front-gable church. Notable for its pristine steeple, the building maintains a high level of integrity of materials and workmanship. One rear addition has been added to the structure but this does not diminish the feel and

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association of Antioch Methodist Church's design, location, and setting. The property includes a contributing stone-gated cemetery dating from the area's early settlement period. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as justified and delineated in the report.

AL0272

- Hollyday, US Highway 21 South, 0.4 miles North of SR 1100 (Old Gap Road), Roaring Gap vicinity, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, event and C, architecture. The property consists of the 7-acre parcel, main house, guest house, manicured lawns, recreation lawn, pea-gravel curved drive, stone retaining walls and stairs, stone gated north and south entrances, a non-contributing dock, and an abundance of flowering shrubs and perennial plantings. Hollyday was built as part of an exclusive resort development of the late 19th and early twentieth century known as Roaring Gap. With its intact main house, guesthouse, and manicured surrounds, Hollyday concisely illustrates the historical trend of the early 20th century resort community. Hollyday is also eligible as a fine example of a resort community summer retreat with two distinctive architect designed dwellings. The Rustic Revival, wood plank board-sided main house—originally sheathed in chestnut—was designed by W. Roy Wallace. The loss of the chestnut siding diminishes the house's integrity of materials but its high degree of integrity in design, workmanship, setting, location, feel, and association overcome the loss of material. The intact 1950 rustic guesthouse was designed by noted North Carolina architect Arthur Gould Odell Jr. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as justified and delineated in the report.

AL0273

- Inskeep's Store, US Highway 21 South, 0.4 miles north of SR 1100, Roaring Gap vicinity, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for architecture, as an excellent example of a gable-front commercial Rustic Revival building. The store retains its chestnut bark shingles and stone exterior walls. In sum, the property conveys its significance through a high degree of integrity in location, setting, workmanship, design, materials, feeling, and association. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as justified and delineated in the report.

AL0274

- Teahouse at Roaring Gap, SE quadrant of US 21 and SR 1478 (Old Gap Road), Roaring Gap, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The ca. 1940s cottage was built for private owners but it also served a commercial purpose. It was a tearoom for the motor trade. The building is a fine example of one-and-a-half-story Rustic Revival cottage and retains a high degree of exterior integrity of location, workmanship, materials, and design, setting, association, and feeling. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as justified and delineated in the report.

AL0275

- Blue Ridge Parkway Stone Arch, US Highway 21 South, 0.5 miles south of SR 1111 Cherry Lane vicinity, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for its association with the new deal and because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of parkway construction and has high artistic value. The bridge is a contributing resource to the previously determined eligible Blue Ridge Parkway Historic District. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as justified and delineated in the report.

AL0271

We have further questions regarding the Roaring Gap Post Office, US Highway 21 South, 0.4 Miles North of SR 1100, Roaring Gap vicinity. If the building was constructed in the 1970s, when was the stone facing added to the exterior? Where was the original post office? It's mentioned in the histories of Roaring Gap.

While the property may not retain the requisite integrity or be old enough to warrant individual listing in the National Register, we think it may be a non-contributing resource to a potential Roaring Gap historic district.

It appears from the architecture and history provided in the report, the Roaring Gap vicinity may constitute a historic district. Please evaluate the buildings, structures, landscape features, and landscape within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project along US 21 from SR 1100 to SR 1104. In your evaluation, please note

where the district may continue although outside the APE. Also, the map key on Page 7 in the report does not correlate with the Area 9 survey map. Only a portion of Area 9 is illustrated in the report.

For purposes of compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we find that the following property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

- **AL0121**
A.A. Woodruff Farmstead, 5664 US Highway 21 South, 0.5 miles North of SR 1467, Glade Valley vicinity. Although this property is a 19th century example of an Alleghany farmstead and includes several outbuildings, the cross-gabled main house has lost significant integrity. The house has been vinyl sided, the upper-story porch has been enclosed, and the second story windows on the enclosed porch have been enlarged to arched three-over-two, double-hung sash. These modern alterations have had an impact on the farmstead's integrity of design, materials, and feeling; and hinder the house's ability to convey its architectural significance.

The following properties no longer retain enough integrity to convey their significance:

- **AL0276**
George Woodruff House and Service Station, US Highway 21 South, 0.13 miles South of SR 111, Glade Valley vicinity.
- **AL0169**
Old Miles Store and Post Office, west side of US South at the junction with SR 1106, Cherry Lane vicinity.
- And properties listed on pages 102 – 113 of the report.

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 ext. 246. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr
Shelby Spillers

bc: Brown/McBride
County



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
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OCT 25 2006

13 October 2006

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

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

Ref# ER 04-1682
Sarah -

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: TIP No. R-3101, Widen US 21 from SR 1100 in Roaring Gap to SR 1121 in Sapra, Alleghany County, North Carolina

11/6/06

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. **This report concludes that there are seven historic property located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition the Blue Ridge Parkway intersects the project area and has already been determined eligible National Register listing.**

Please review the attached survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 715-1601.

Sincerely,

Shelby Spillers
Historic Architecture Group

Attachment

cc (w/attachment): John F. Sullivan III, P. E., Federal Highway Administration
Elmo Vance, Project Engineer, PDEA

**R-3101 · US 21 South Road Widening from SR 1100 to SR 1121
Alleghany County · Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report**

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report

US 21 South Road Widening from SR 1100 in Roaring Gap to SR 1121 in Sparta
Alleghany County, North Carolina

TIP No. R-3101
WBS No. 37044.1.1
Federal Aid No. STP-21(11)



**Shelby Lyn Spillers
Architectural Historian
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

October 2006

AL
431 Alleghany County Report #431
1, from SR 1100 in Roaring Gap
& 1121 in Sparta
4-1682, TIP No. R-3101

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

US 21 South Road Widening from SR 1100 in Roaring Gap to SR 1121 in Sparta
Alleghany County, North Carolina

TIP No.R-3101
WBS No. 37044.1.1
Federal Aid No. STP-21(11)



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REPORT PREPARED BY SHELBY LYN SPILLERS

OCTOBER 2006

Principal Investigator _____ Date _____
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Mary Pope Furr _____ *10/13/2006* _____
Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor Date
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to upgrade US 21 to a twenty-four-foot, two-lane facility, with two-foot paved shoulders, from SR 1100 (Old Gap Road) in Roaring Gap to SR 1121 (Pine Swamp Road) in Sparta, Alleghany County, North Carolina.

A Final Identification and Evaluation survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the Criteria of Evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places. On January 26, 2006 a NCDOT architectural historian surveyed the APE by automobile and on foot, covering 100% of the APE, and identified properties over fifty years of age. In addition to the fieldwork, the architectural historian consulted the Alleghany County survey files in the State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Asheville and Raleigh, and the National Register of Historic Places and the North Carolina State Study List files. Investigators also thoroughly examined deeds, will records, tax records, census records, and historic maps located in the Alleghany County Courthouse and the North Carolina Archives.

Forty-four historic resources were identified in this survey. On February 28, 2006 these properties were considered at a consultation meeting between NCDOT and HPO and thirty-two were determined not eligible and not worthy of further evaluation. This report evaluates the twelve remaining properties according to National Register criteria. There are no properties in the APE that are listed on the National Register and none listed on the State Study List. The Blue Ridge Parkway, which crosses the project area, has been determined eligible for the National Register.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP)

-NONE-

PROPERTIES PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NRHP

Property #44 – The Blue Ridge Parkway

PROPERTIES EVALUATED BY NCDOT & RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP

Property #12 – Henderson Creed House
Property #18 – A. A. Woodruff Farmstead
Property #37 – Antioch Methodist Church
Property #38-39 – Hollyday
Property #42 – Inskeep's Store
Property #43– Teahouse at Roaring Gap

PROPERTIES EVALUATED BY NCDOT & RECOMMENDED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NRHP

Property #21– George Woodruff House and Service Station
Property #24– Old Miles Store
Property #41– Roaring Gap Post Office

PROPERTIES ENTERED INTO THE NORTH CAROLINA STUDY LIST

-NONE-

PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION G

-NONE-

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INTRODUCTION

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

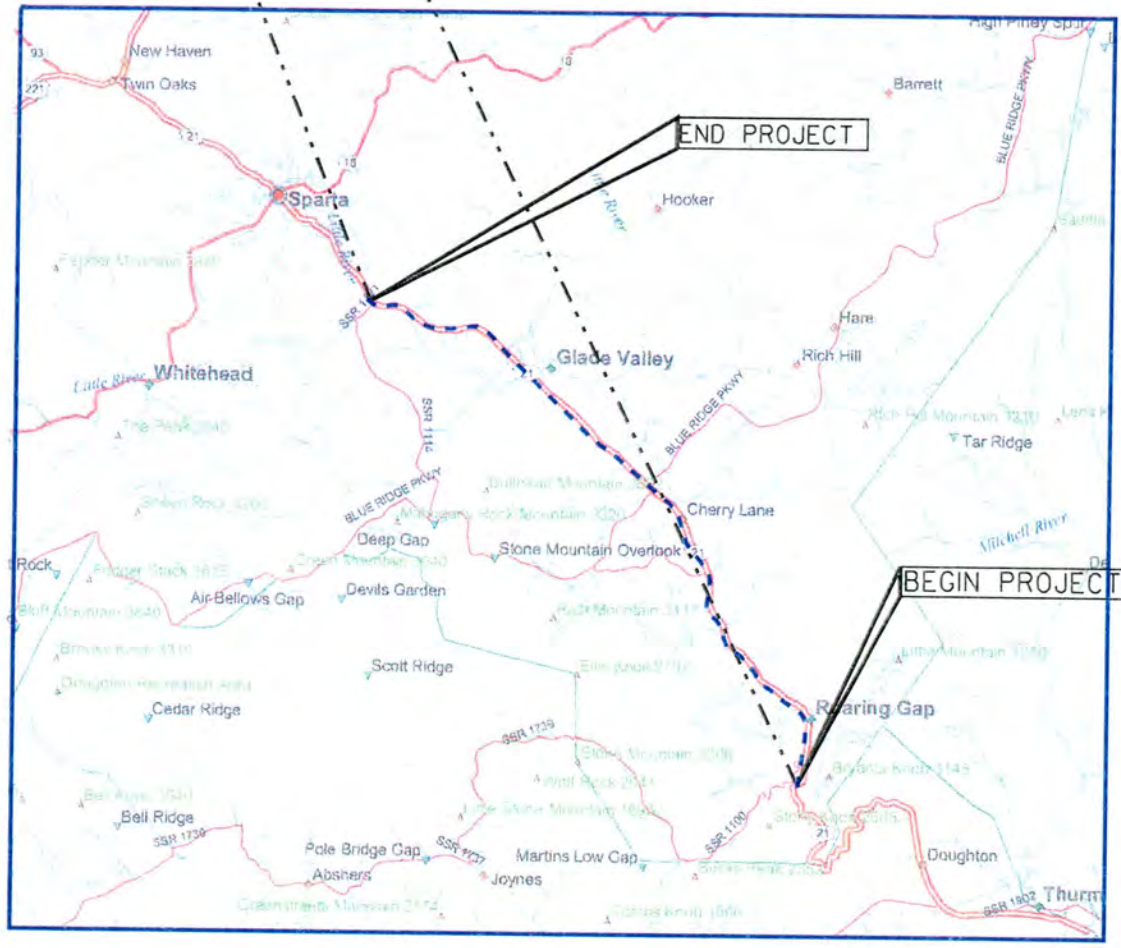
TECHNICAL GUIDELINES


NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE is delineated on Maps 2 –5.

METHODOLOGY

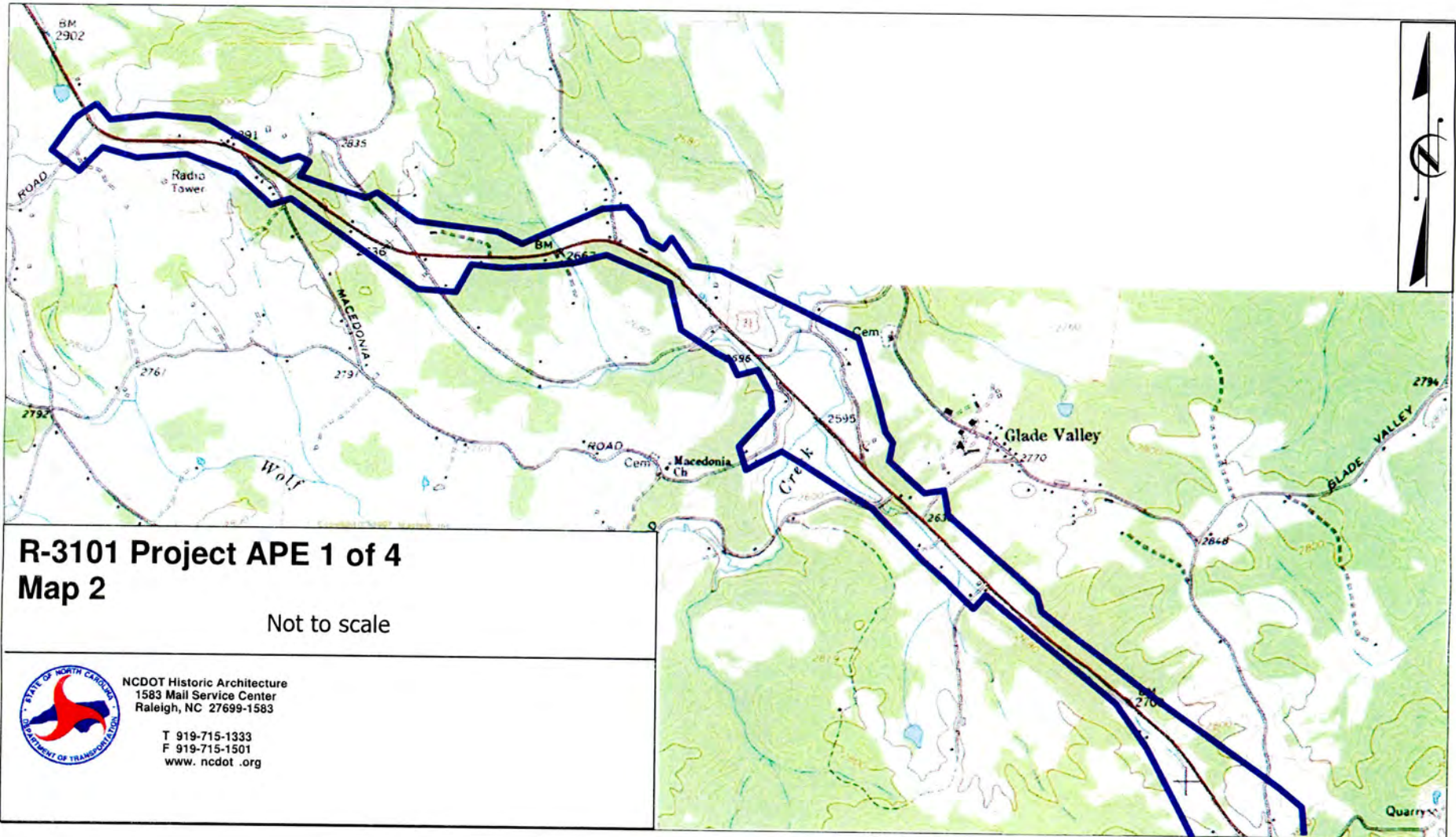
The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. NCDOT staff architectural historians conducted field surveys in January and April 2006 by car and on foot. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to a Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map (see sheet Maps 6-15, pp. 7-16). Architectural Historians completed preliminary research at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO), Department of Cultural Resources in Raleigh and in Asheville, the Alleghany County Public Library, D. H. Hill Library at North Carolina State University, the Alleghany Tax Assessors Office and the Alleghany County Register of Deeds. As part of research activities undertaken, NCDOT staff also consulted with the following individuals: Jerry Brooks, Howard Gray, Frank Hanes, Maurice Jennings, Carol Woodruff Johnson, Donald Miles, Tom Bryan, Ria Gray Aurelia, and Sayre Lineberger, all of whom have personal knowledge of the properties surveyed.

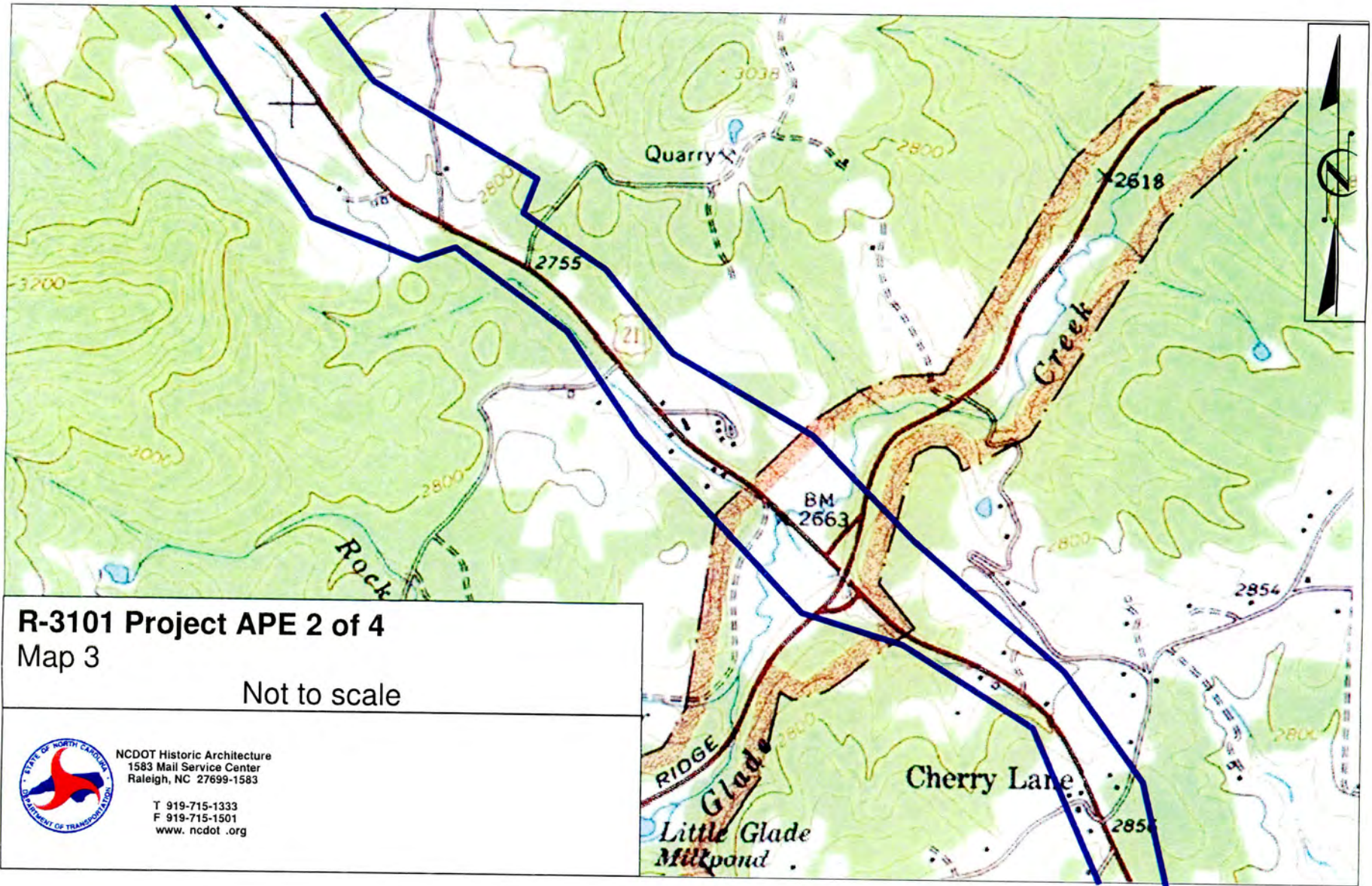



**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH**

**US 21 from SR 1100 in Roaring Gap to SR 1121 in Sparta, Allegheny County
 Federal Aid Project # STP-21(11)
 WBS # 37044.1.1, TIP Project R-3101**

FIGURE 1





R-3101 Project APE 2 of 4

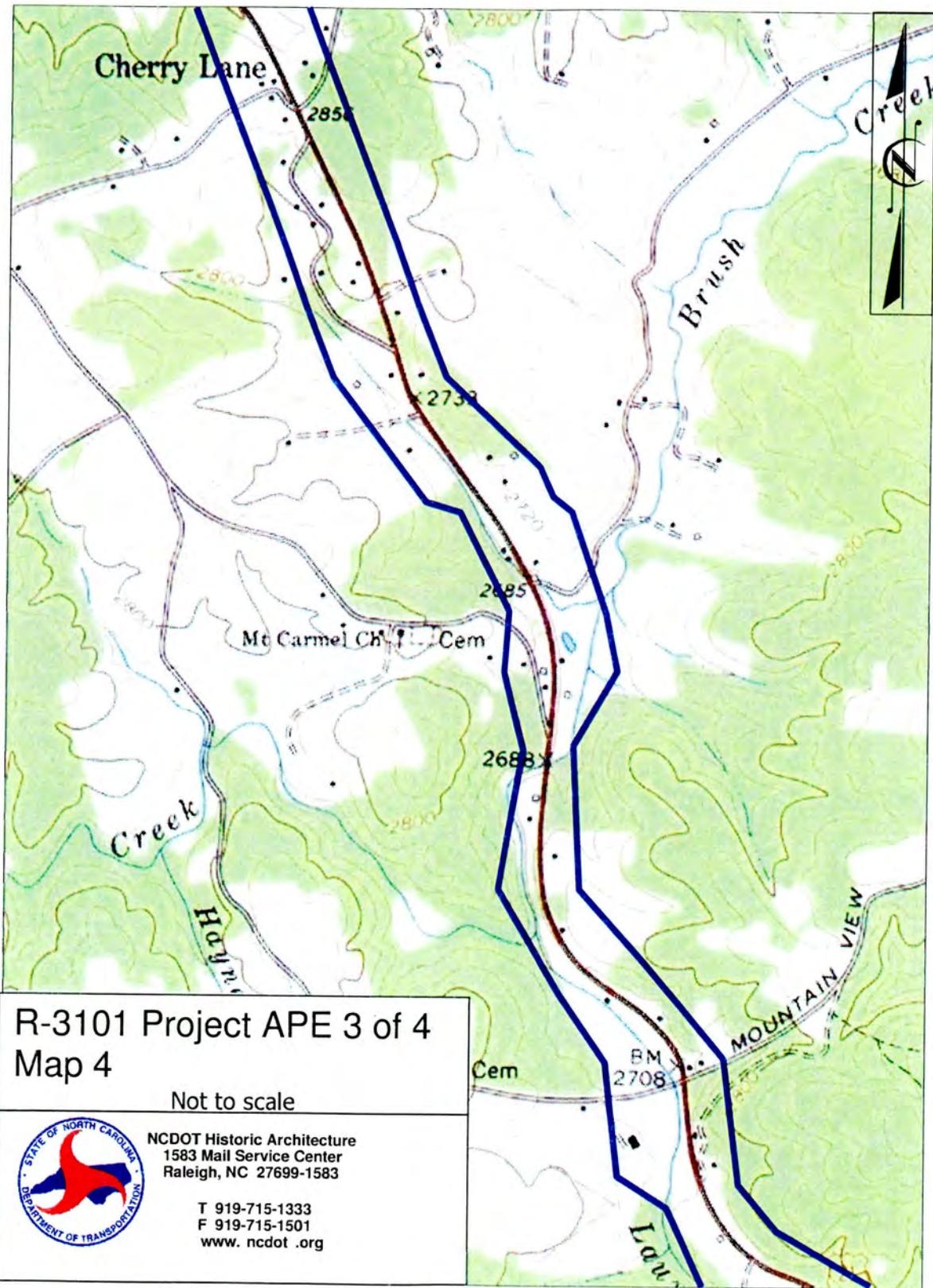
Map 3

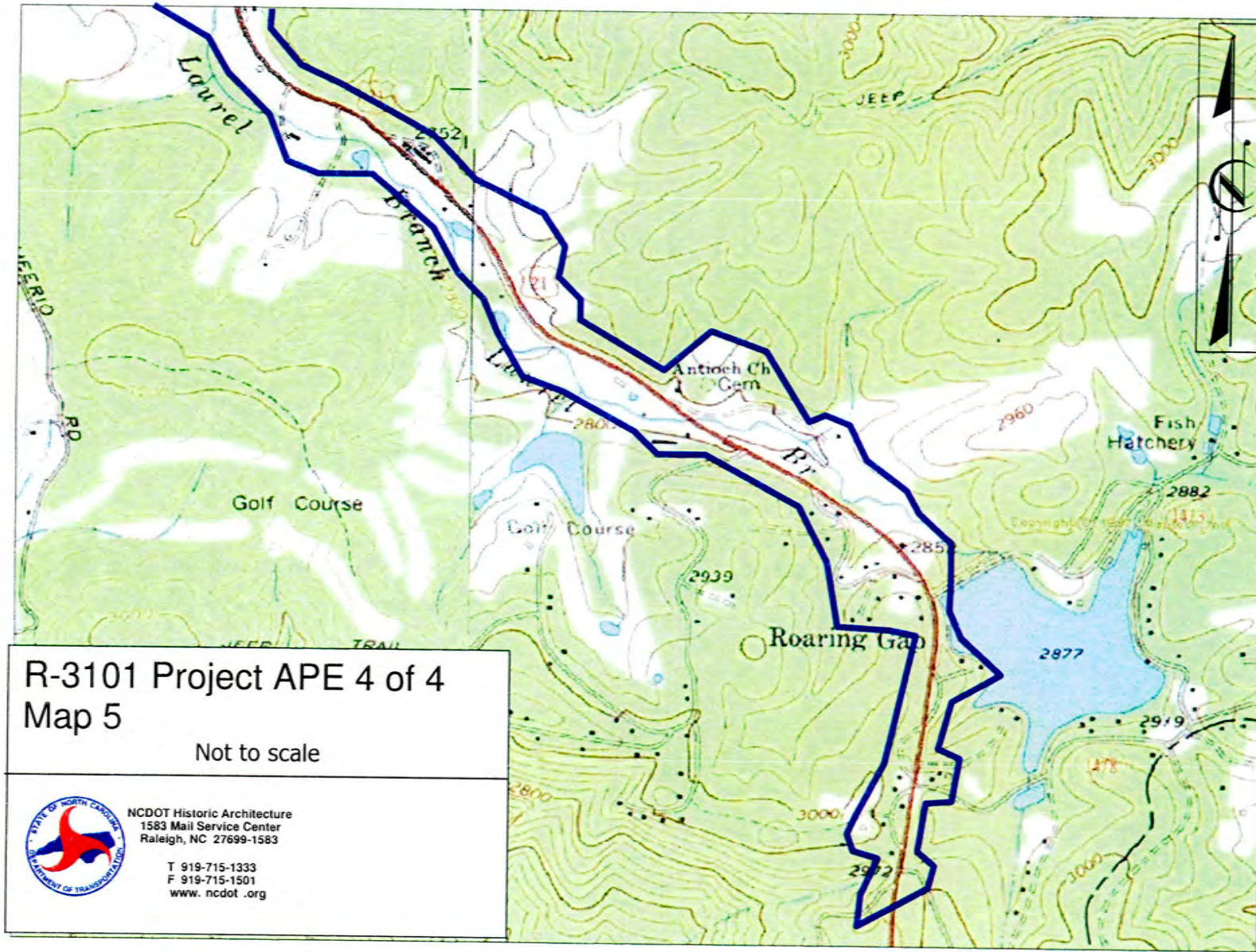
Not to scale



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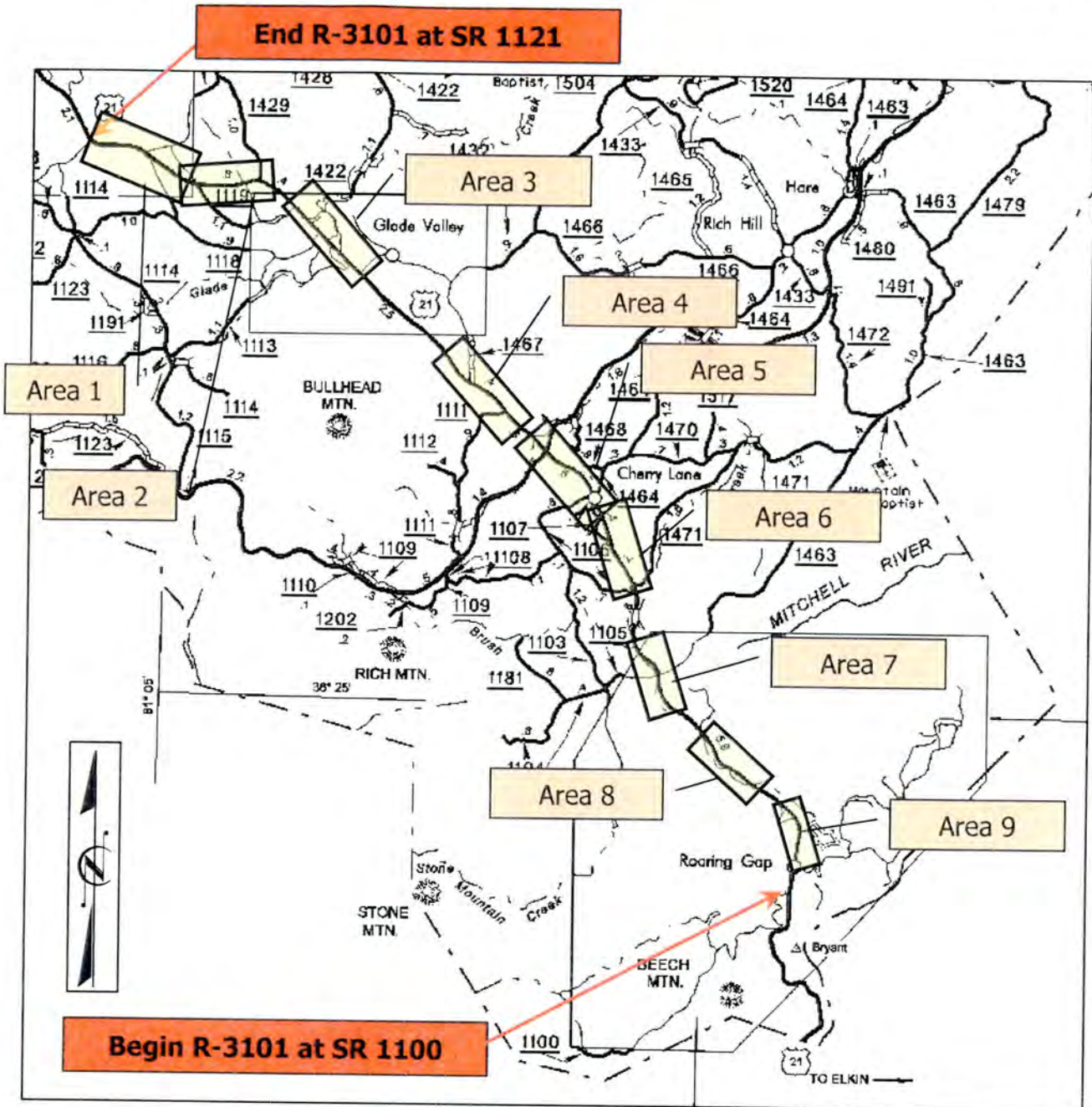


R-3101 Project APE 4 of 4
Map 5
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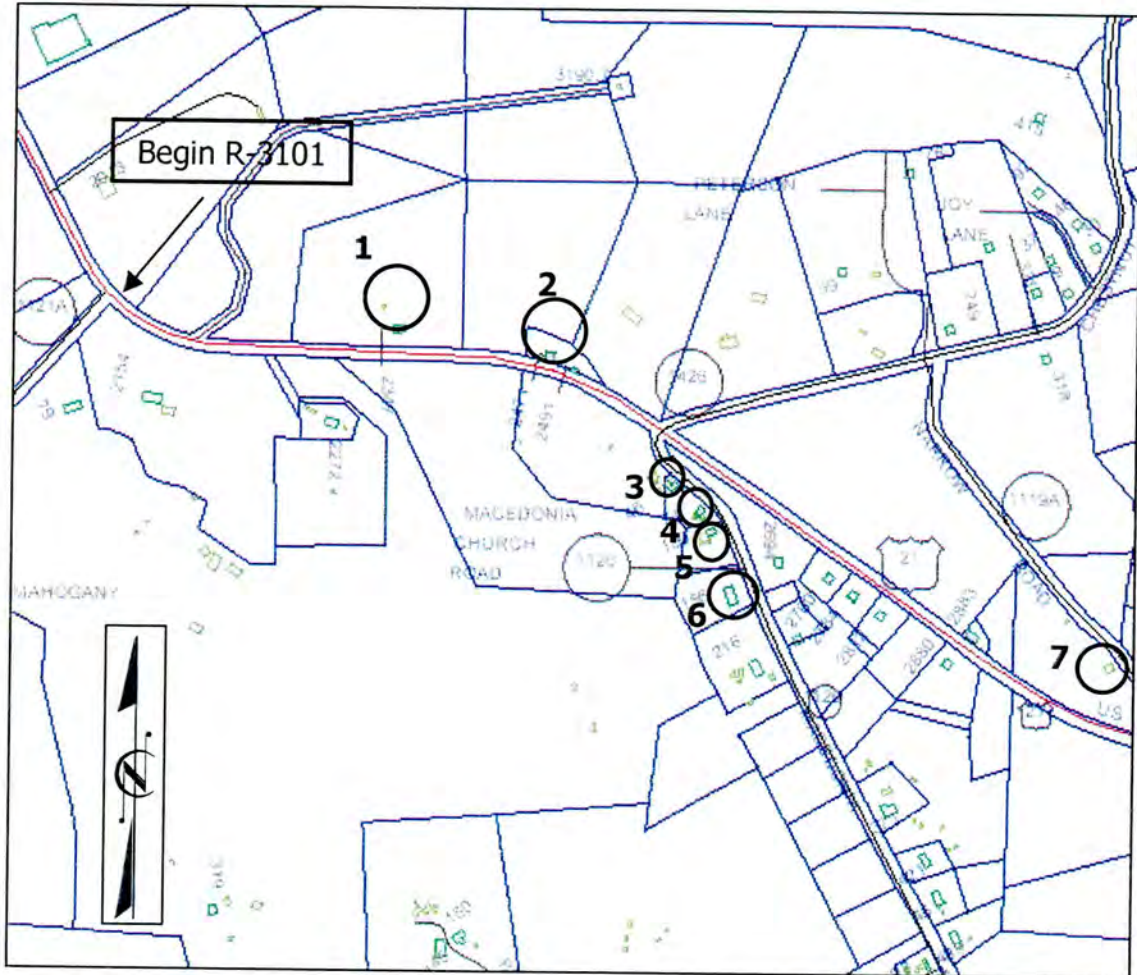


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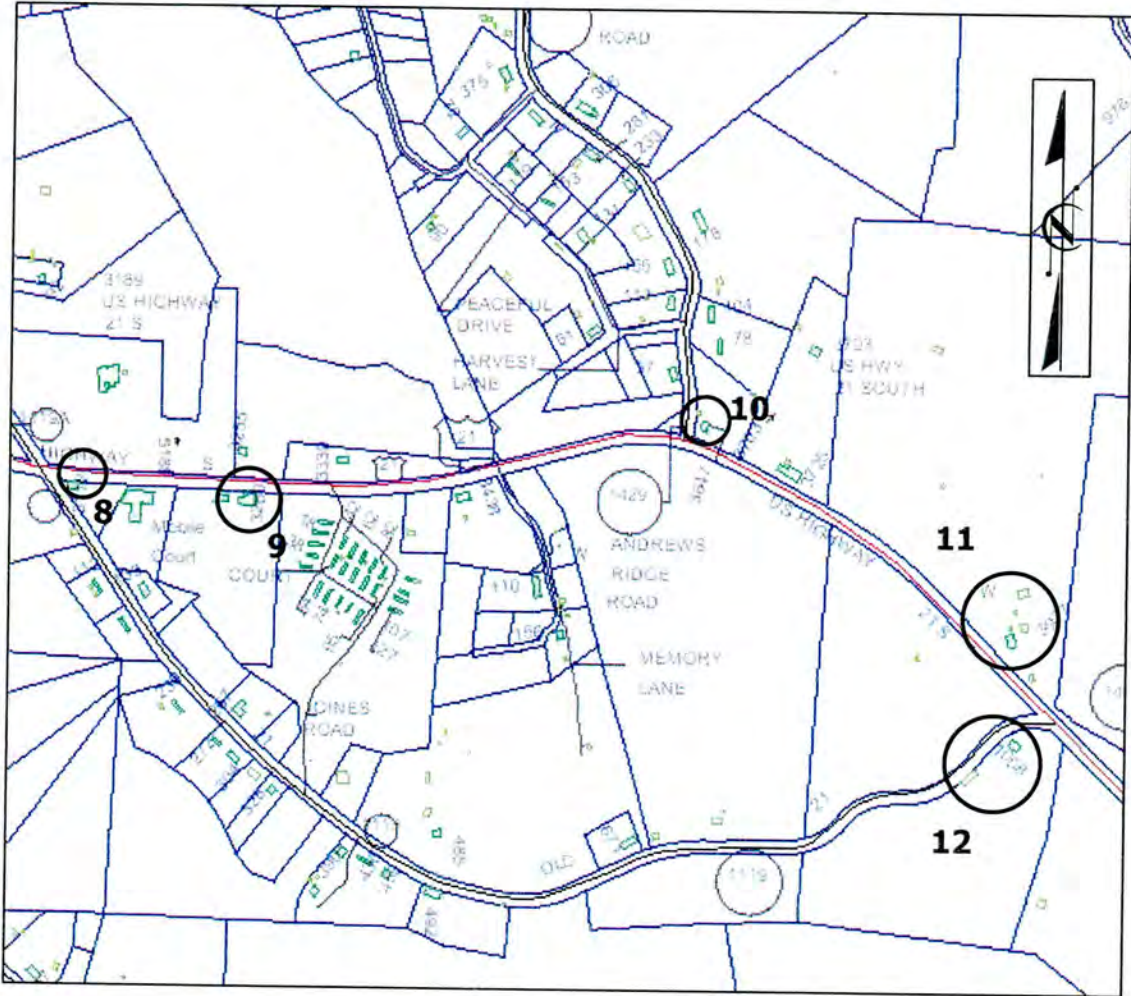
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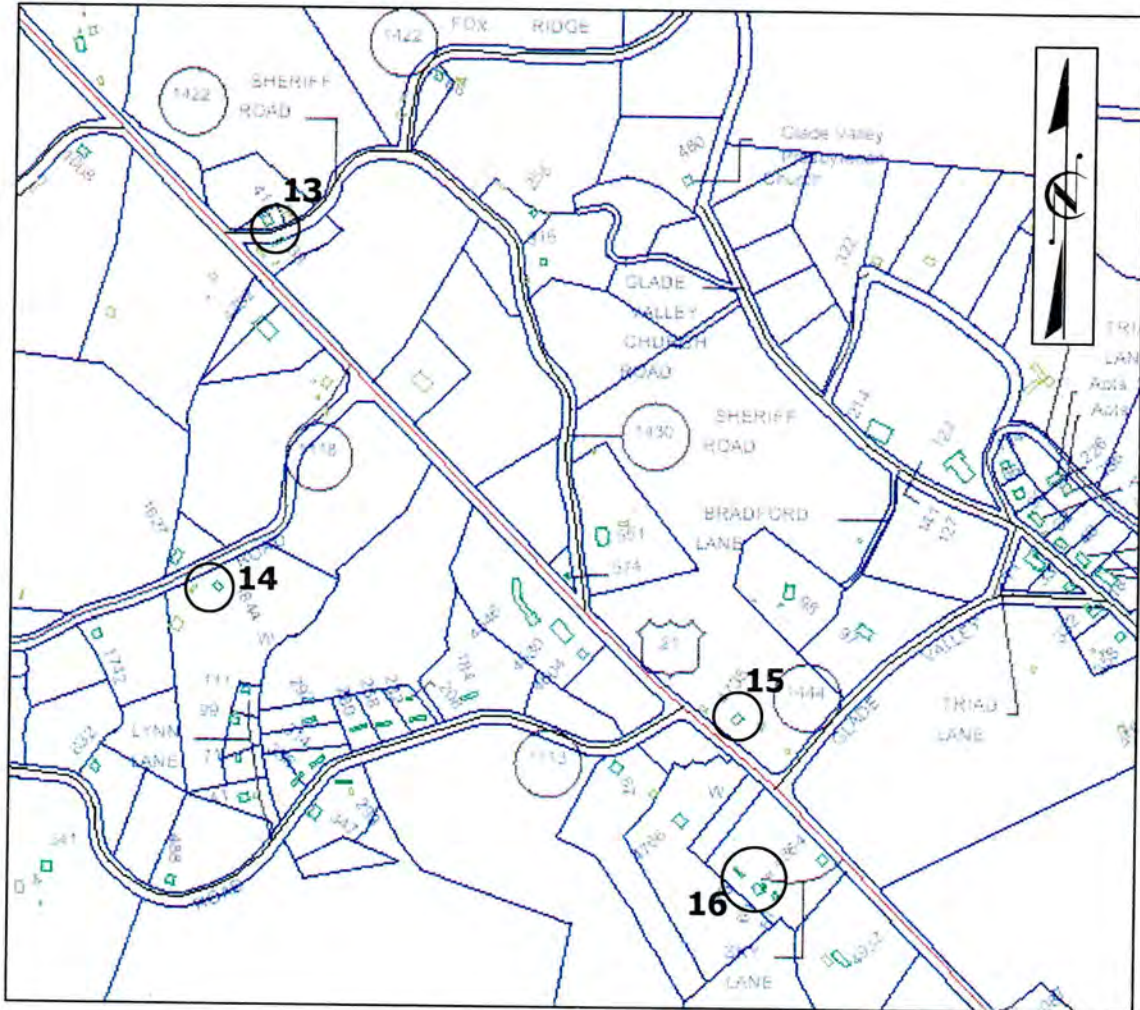
Key to Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map Insets



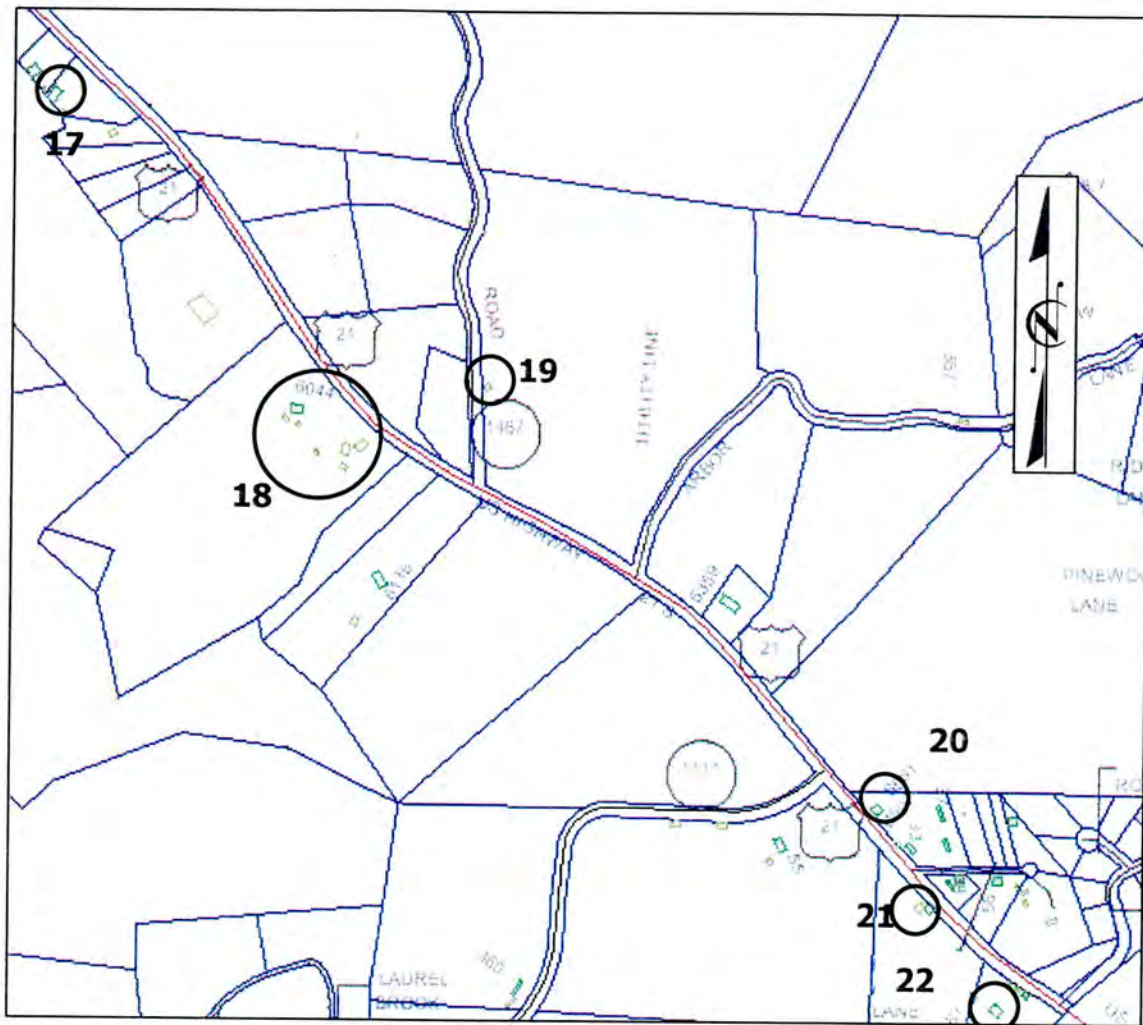
Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map
Area 1



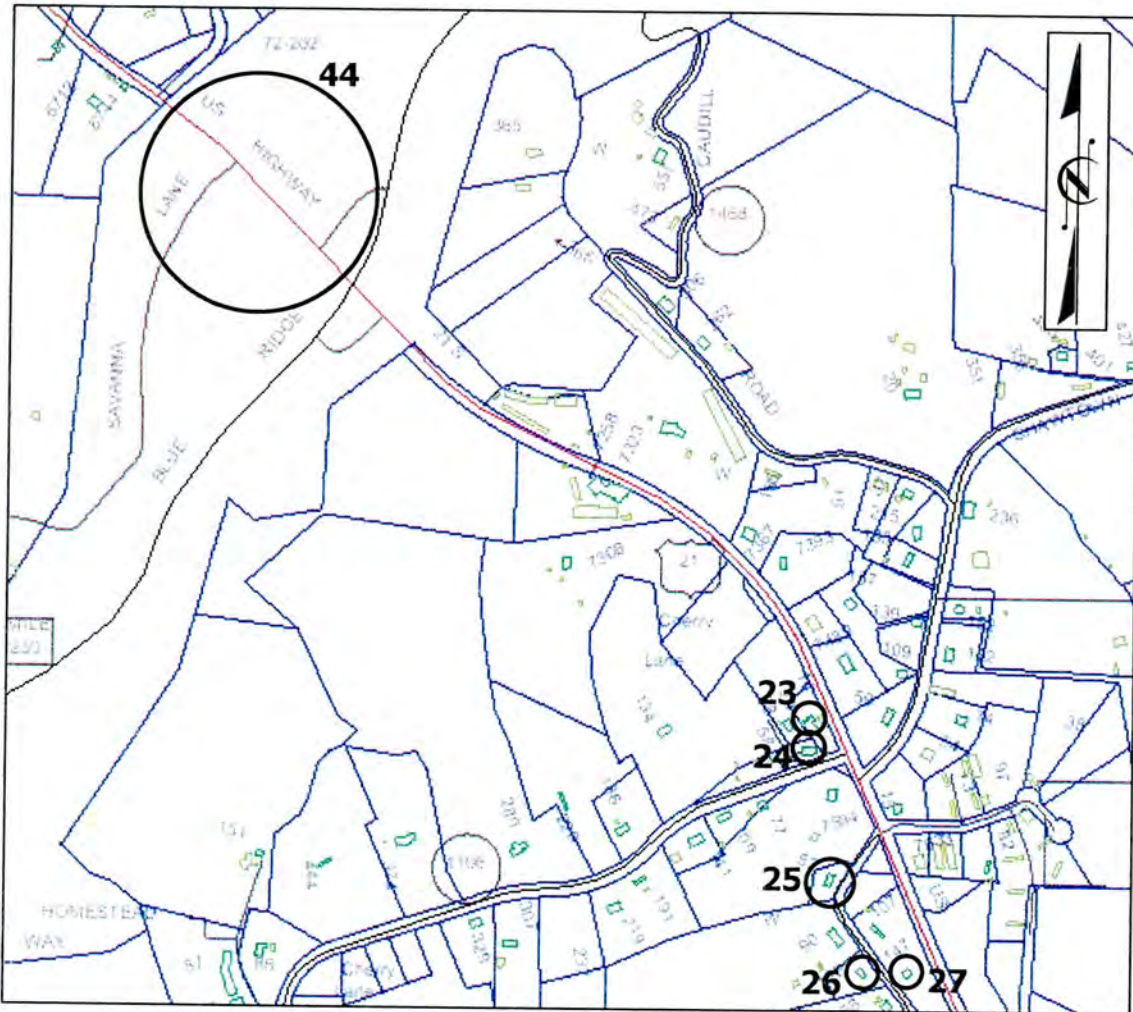
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Area 2



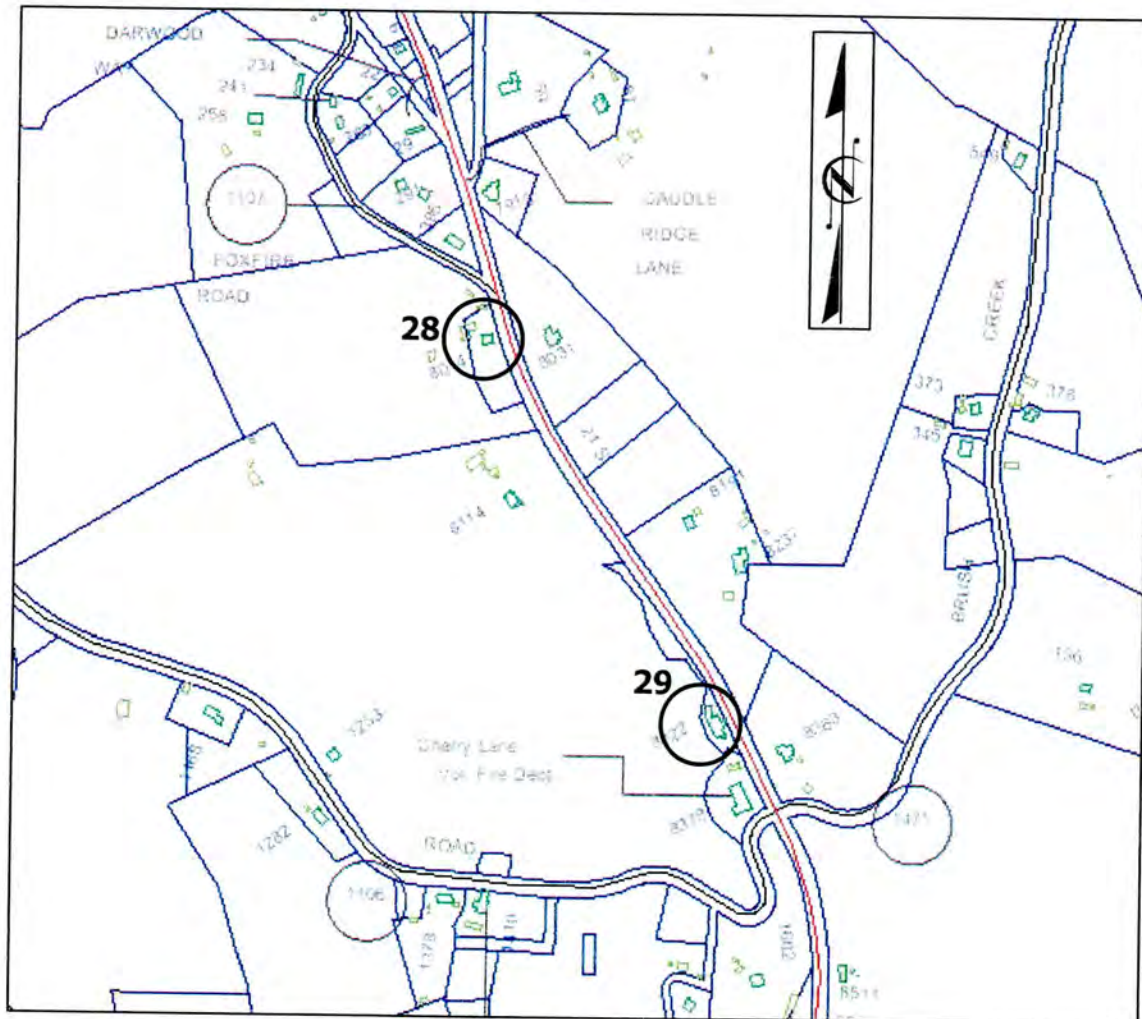
Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map
Area 3



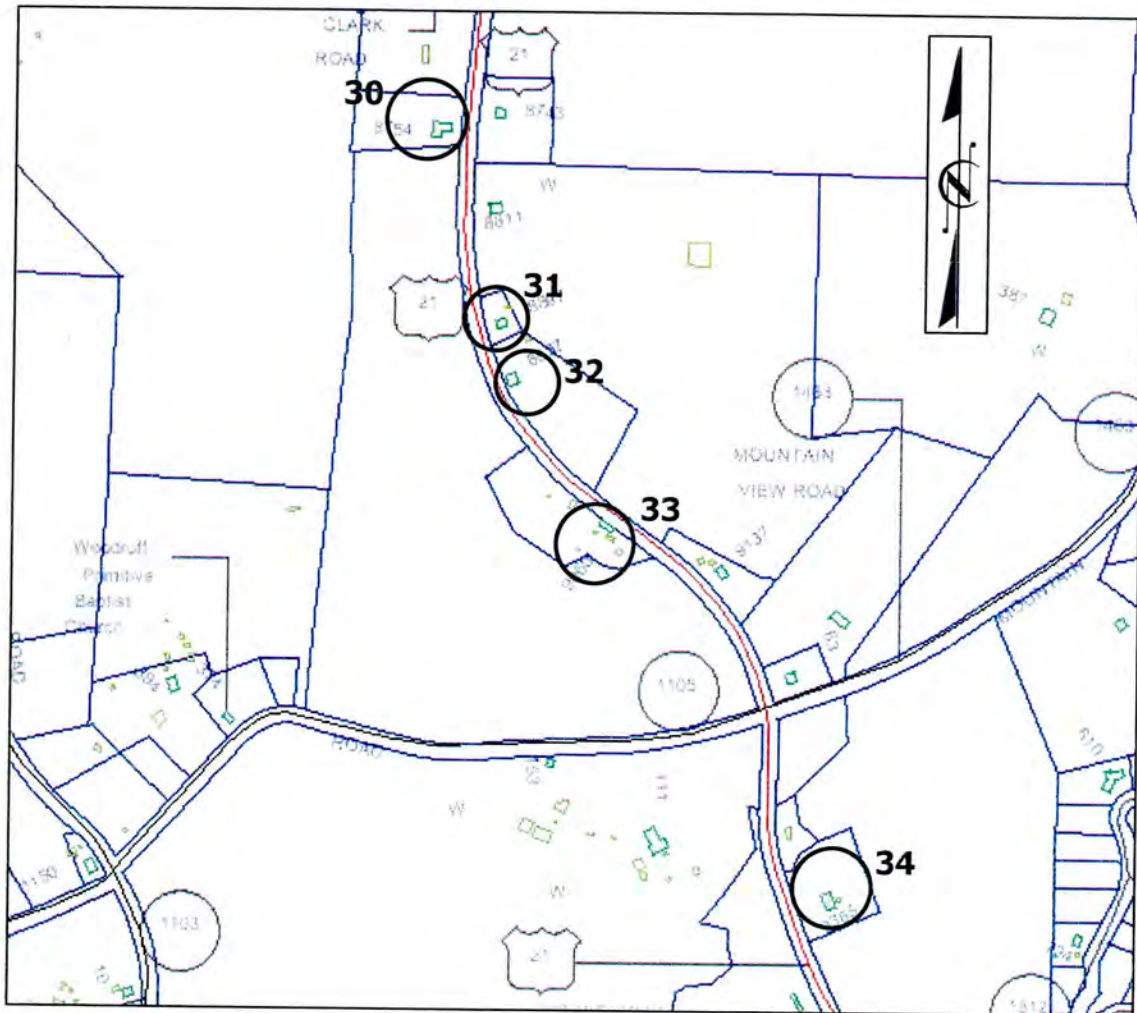
Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map
Area 4



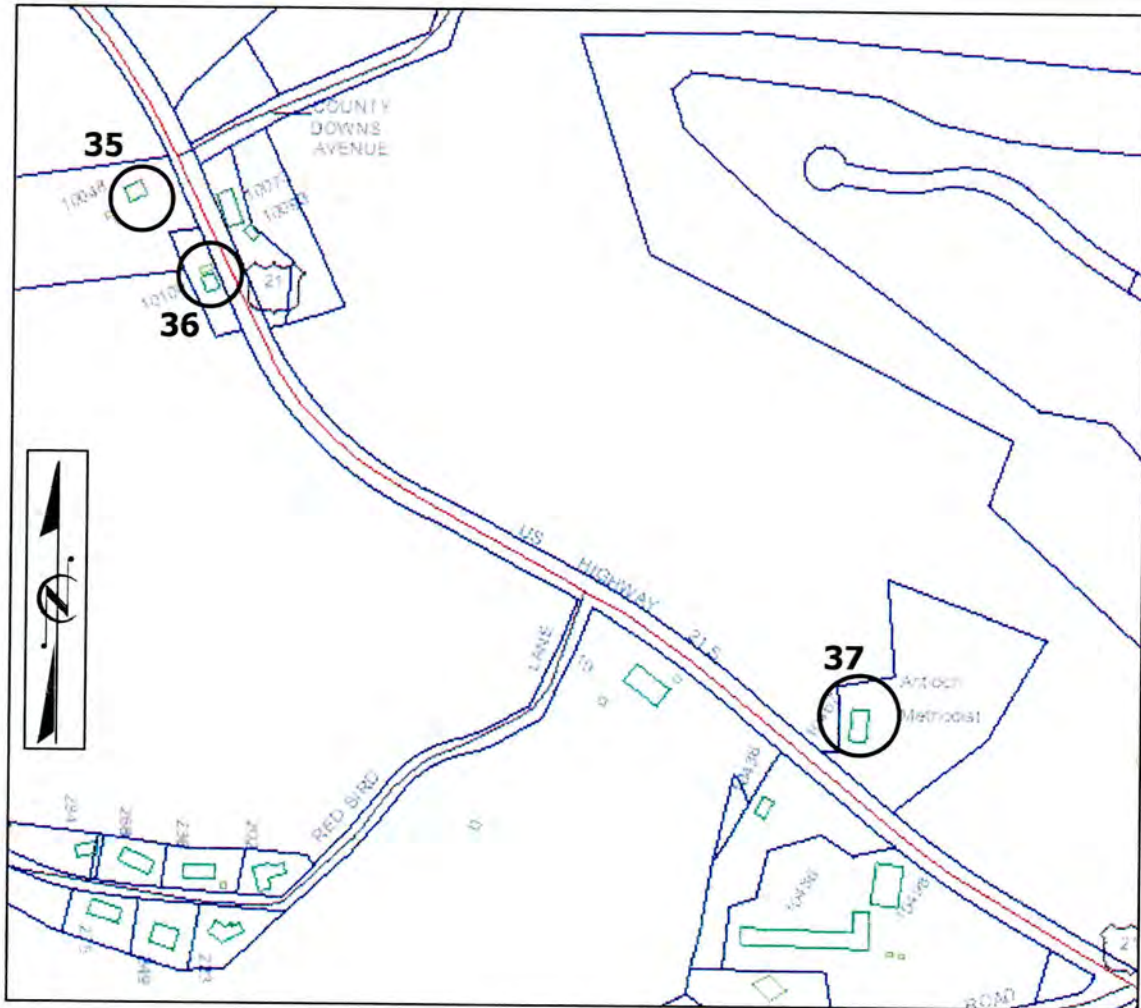
Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map
Area 5



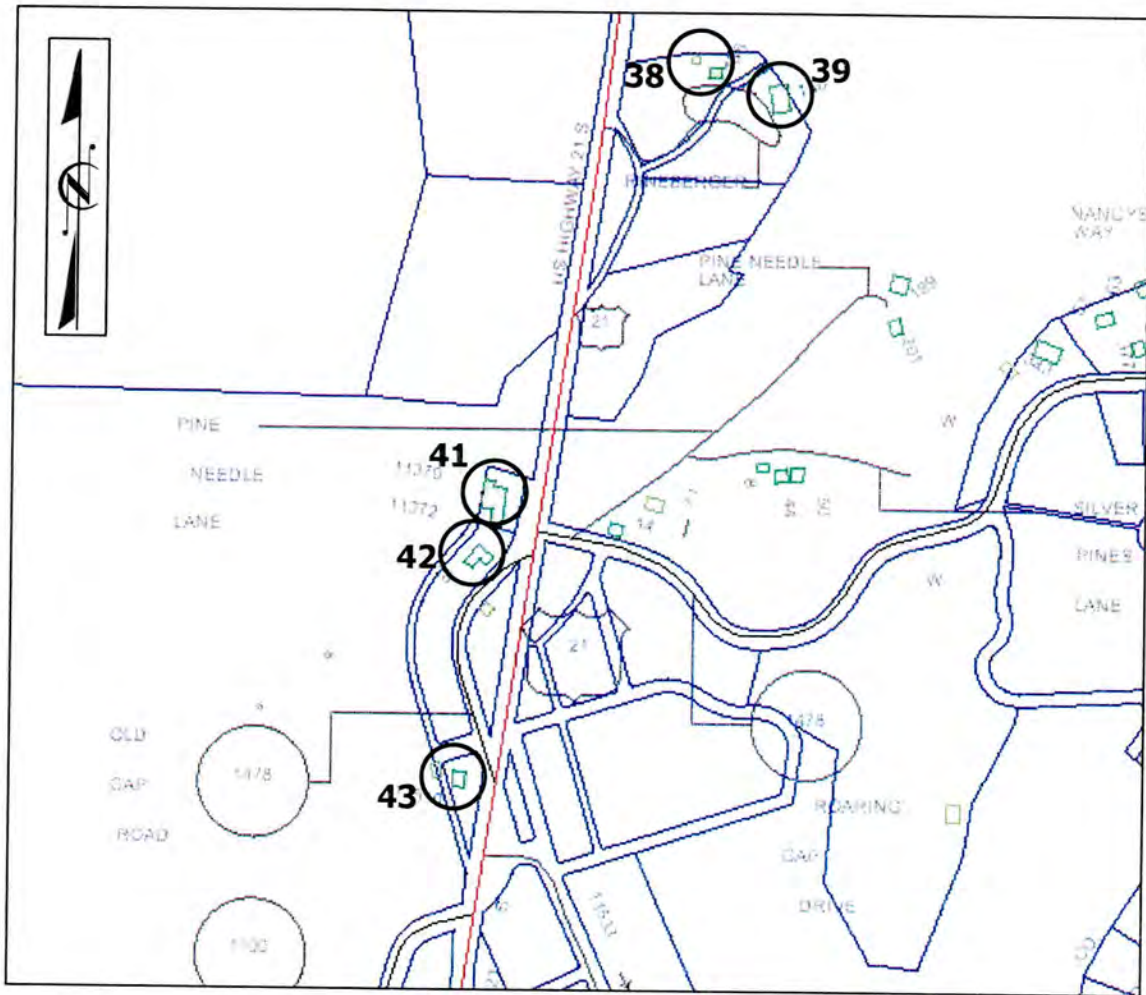
Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map
Area 6



Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map
Area 7



Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map
Area 8



Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map
Area 9

Historical Context

Alleghany County

Among North Carolina's smallest counties, Alleghany was carved from Ashe County in 1858-59 North Carolina legislative session. Located in the northwestern corner of the state, the county is situated within the Blue Ridge Mountains. Agriculture is the predominant industry followed closely by timber. The majority of agriculture is in cattle and dairy farming, though hay, corn, tobacco and potatoes are also grown. With the Blue Ridge Parkway along its southern border and the recreational community of Roaring Gap established here at the turn of the 20th century, tourism plays an important role in the economy of the county.

White settlement did not begin in the region until the 1790s, after the purchase of the land from the Native Americans.¹ The first settlers chose the fertile lands near the New River to site their homes. By 1800 the communities of Prathers Creek and Piney Creek had been established. Early settlers in Alleghany County were the descendants of the English, Scots-Irish and Germans who had initially settled in Pennsylvania and Virginia and migrated down the Appalachian Mountains.

As agriculture developed, subsistence farming expanded to include livestock farming, but Alleghany County never developed a cash crop or slave based agriculture. The mountainous region made transportation of goods to market difficult. For that reason, Alleghany County did not have a large slave population. The 1860 census listed only 206 slaves in the county. Most of the slaves were skilled tradesmen or did domestic work rather than farm labor. At that time only one Alleghany County slave owner held more than forty slaves. Most slave owners listed three or fewer slaves in the 1860 census for the county.²

When the Civil War broke out many of the county's able-bodied men went to the battlefields. Most men joined Confederate companies, however a few Union companies came from Alleghany County. No battles were fought in the county, but that did not spare Alleghany from troubles. In 1863, a band of outlaws, known as bushwackers, overwhelmed the home guard forcing them to call on Surry County for help.³

While the rest of the South struggled through Reconstruction, Alleghany County experienced a period of relative success, in part because the economy of the region did not depend on slave labor like the Lowland South. Jean Sizemore, in her book *Alleghany Architecture*, called the years between 1875 and 1915 the Golden Years of Rural Life.⁴ Although the railroad never made it to the county, it was surrounded on all sides by newly laid tracks. After 1900 rail lines were completed to Ashe County, North Carolina

¹ Joines, Sherry Jane. "Up Before Dawn: Farms and Farm Ways in Alleghany County, North Carolina." (Master's Thesis, University of Georgia, 1998)

² *Ibid.* p. 10.

³ *Ibid.* p. 12.

⁴ Sizemore, Jean. *Alleghany Architecture: A Pictorial Survey, Alleghany County, North Carolina.* (Sparta, North Carolina, Alleghany County Historical Properties Commission) 1983. p. vii.

to the west, Galax, Virginia to the north, and Wilkesboro, North Carolina to the south. Improvements to the roadway system made importing and exporting goods to market much easier.

As the economy began to grow industries other than agriculture began to develop. By the 1880s, local businesses included general stores, coppers, blacksmiths, saddle makers, a cabinet shop, and a carriage shop. Ore mining operations began production in the 1880s extracting copper and iron from the mountains. Saw and gristmills operated throughout the county.

With the increased availability of manufactured goods, home building rose during this period. Two-story frame I-houses, the most prevalent type, were often decorated with embellishment such as scrollwork and decorative banisters that could be purchased through catalogues. Often I-houses were made larger by the addition of a rear-ell, either one or two-story, which would house a kitchen or dining area.⁵ Another common variation to the basic I-house was the one-bay, two-story porch instead of the long gallery or double gallery porch. Later in this period other house types gained popularity including the American Four Square and the one-and-a-half-story central hall farmhouse.

Alleghany County saw a boom in church building during the Golden Days. Like the I-house, many of the churches built during this era were simply wood frame structures with minimal architectural elaboration. The county's earliest surviving church building is the 1870 Piney Creek Baptist Church. Baptists and Methodist churches dominate the landscape.⁶ Typically these turn of the century churches are plain, front-gabled, rectangular structures clad in weatherboard. Many of the churches have projecting vestibules. Baptist Churches are more plain than Methodist. The Antioch Methodist Church in Roaring Gap is one of a few churches with steeples. Two churches stand out as more elaborate than most: Mt. Carmel Baptist Church and Glade Valley Presbyterian. With their Gothic-influenced windows and bell towers.

New Deal programs assisted the County's unemployed citizens during the Great Depression. Though initially Alleghany County was not as devastated as other parts of the country, eventually the economic strain in the rest of the state found its way up the mountain. The Works Progress Administration programs built the gymnasium at Sparta High School and the Community Building. One of the most ambitious projects was the construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway. Approved in 1933 as a Public Works Administration project, construction began on the scenic byway in 1935. Linking together two National Parks, the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina, the Parkway transects the County south of Sparta. As one of the most visited National Parks in the country, the Parkway helped boost the tourism industry in Alleghany County.

As the transportation routes improved, increased contact with people outside the county brought changes to the area. The built environment transformed, modernized, and began to reflect popular trends. The traditional I-house gave way to Bungalows, Cape Cods,

⁵ Ibid. p. ix.

⁶ Ibid.. p. xii.

English Cottages, and Colonial Revivals. Preferences in building materials changed as brick and locally quarried stone exteriors became more popular.⁷

Sparta

Founded in 1866, Alleghany County's seat was established on 50-acres of land donated by local residents J.H. Parks, David Landreth and David Evans. Prior to the formation of Alleghany County the center for commercial activity for the region had been Gap Civil, however the local leaders chose Sparta's location because it was the geographic center of Alleghany County. The first county courthouse was built 1867, followed closely by the construction of the jail in 1870. Businesses developed in Sparta including livery stables, hotels, and the newspaper, the Alleghany Star, first published in 1889. Sparta was incorporated in 1925.⁸

A series of fires in the early 20th century devastated the built environment of Sparta. In 1926 an egg hatchery caught fire and destroyed the B & T Drug Store and Gilliam Clothing Store, which shared the building. Then in 1933 a fire that began in Phipps Lunch Room and completely destroyed an entire city block and the building across the street including the courthouse. In 1940 fire destroyed the Alleghany Motor Company and the Sparta Baptist Church.⁹ On January 28, 1986, the Sparta Restaurant caught fire. The fire destroyed four downtown businesses but restaurant survives today.

Today Sparta is the largest town in Alleghany County and remains the center of commercial and governmental activities with two shopping centers and the courthouse complex. Alleghany High School, a satellite campus of Wilkes Community College, and Alleghany Memorial Hospital are all located in Sparta. Built on land given to the county by the descendants of Sparta's first mayor, R. Floyd Crouse, Crouse Park offers a multitude of recreational activities. Industries located in Sparta include D&P Pipe Works in 1943, Bristol Compressors, NAPCO and Magnolia Manufacturing.

Roaring Gap

Roaring Gap began as a resort community when in 1893 a few prominent businessmen from Elkin and Winston-Salem, NC banded together to form the Roaring Gap Resort Company. Seeing the potential for the area as a great summer resort destination, Hugh Chatham, William Blair, William Vogler, and A.H. Eller started the development with the construction of the Roaring Gap Hotel. The hotel opened with thirty guestrooms in 1894. Around the time of the hotel's completion several families began to buy lots in the area for cottages of their own. Gilvin Roth, Hugh Chatham, Alex Chatham, and T. J. Lilliad built the earliest cottages.¹⁰

⁷ Joines, Sherry Jane. "Up Before Dawn: Farms and Farm Ways in Alleghany County, North Carolina." (Master's Thesis, University of Georgia, 1998) p. 21.

⁸ *History of Alleghany County, 1859-1976, Sparta, North Carolina.* (Sparta, North Carolina, Alleghany County Historical Committee) 1976. p. xii.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Noel, Mrs. Henry M. and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson D. Wilson Jr. *Roaring Gap.* (Bradford Printing Services, Winston Salem NC) 1976. pp. 5-6

The early boom period of Roaring Gap was brought to an end in 1913 when a fire destroyed the Roaring Gap Hotel. In 1925 Roaring Gap, Incorporated was formed. Renewed interest in the area was spurred on by the construction of US 21, which eased transportation to the region. The Board of Directors of Roaring Gap, Incorporated, representing the families of Chatham, Hanes, Reynolds and Gray, began ambitious projects by purchasing more than 1,000 acres of land and beginning construction of the golf course, polo fields, dams and roads as well as a new hotel.¹¹ Shares of stocks were sold to finance the massive building efforts and on July 1, 1925 Roaring Gap, Incorporated held a drawing of lots, which decided where each stockholders lot would be. This second phase of Roaring Gap's resort history solidified the area as a premiere summer destination. In addition to recreation amenities the area included summer camps for children and a non-denominational church.¹² The Roaring Gap Children's Hospital, a gift from James A. Gray, served the needs of children throughout the county. The hospital operated from 1929 to 1946. Today it serves as auxiliary accommodations for Graystone Inn. Many of the families that established Roaring Gap continue to vacation here. More than 100 cottages, each with its own distinctive style, populate this thriving resort community.

¹¹ Ibid., p.19.

¹² Ibid. p. 25.

Property Inventory & Evaluations:
Properties Evaluated by NCDOT and Recommended
Eligible for the National Register

Identification

Property #12
AL-129, 1983 Alleghany County Survey
Henderson Creed House

Location

SR 1119 (Old Highway 21)
Southwest quadrant of SR 1119 and US 21
Whitehead vicinity, Alleghany County

Date of Construction

ca. 1906

Outbuildings and other Associated Resources

The circa-1950s barn is a rectangular, board-and-batten sided, shed roof structure.

Physical Description

The Henderson Creed House sits on relatively flat land on the southwestern quadrant of US 21 and SR 1119 (Old Hwy 21) outside of the town of Sparta in Alleghany County. The circa-1906 hall and parlor house is situated on a 16-acre parcel, most of which is currently uncultivated. The one-and-a-half-story side gable house has a full-width hipped roof porch, corrugated metal roofing and weatherboard siding. A single exterior brick chimney on the southwest gable end. Four square wooden posts support the roof of the porch. The façade features a single four-over-four double-hung, wood sash window and a single-leaf, divided light, paneled front door. The windows in the rest of the house are two-over-two vertical wood sash windows. The rear kitchen ell extending from the main block of the house features a central brick chimney. Since the 1983 HPO survey, the hipped-roof porch on the rear ell has been partially enclosed and a one-story, shed-roof room has been added to the west elevation of the house.

Historical Background

Columbus Henderson Creed came to the Glade Valley area of Alleghany County as a child with his family. In 1899 he married Rosa Belle Hackler and together they had four daughters: Bertha, Lexa, Vena and Edna.¹³ According to architectural historian Jean Sizemore, the house was built for Creed in 1902.¹⁴ However, a deed search indicates that Creed purchased the parcel in 1906 from L.W. Fender for \$344.¹⁵ Creed died April 13, 1917. The house passed from all of his heirs to his daughter, Bertha Creed, in 1930 at which time Belle was given a life trust.¹⁶ Belle passed away in 1972 at the age of 95. Bertha had lived with her as a primary care giver in her later years.¹⁷ In 1977, Vena Creed Hill, as the executor of her sister's estate, sold the land to Vila A. Cothren.¹⁸ The property is currently owned by Ruby and Earl Fogleman.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Henderson Creed House is recommended **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The property qualifies for eligibility under Criterion C for architecture.

The Henderson Creed House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*¹⁹ The property does not retain integrity of association with its history as a working farm. At the height of its production the Creed's farm was 150 acres and supported cattle, sheep, hogs and turkeys.²⁰ Reduced in size and no longer a working farm, the Henderson Creed House is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

The Henderson Creed House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national*

¹³ "Columbus Henderson Creed, entry no. 236," *History of Alleghany County, 1859-1976, Sparta, North Carolina*. (Sparta, North Carolina, Alleghany County Historical Committee) 1976. p. 152.

¹⁴ Sizemore, Jean. *Alleghany Architecture: A Pictorial Survey, Alleghany County, North Carolina*. (Sparta, North Carolina, Alleghany County Historical Properties Commission) 1983. p. 45.

¹⁵ Alleghany Deeds of Trust, Book U, Page 3.

¹⁶ Alleghany Deeds of Trust, Book 42, Page 193.

¹⁷ "Columbus Henderson Creed, entry no. 236," *History of Alleghany County, 1859-1976, Sparta, North Carolina* (Sparta North Carolina, Alleghany County Historical Committee) 1976. p. 152.

¹⁸ Alleghany Deeds of Trust, Book 103, Page 206.

¹⁹ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

²⁰ "Columbus Henderson Creed, entry no. 236," *History of Alleghany County, 1859-1976, Sparta, North Carolina* (Sparta North Carolina, Alleghany County Historical Committee) 1976. p. 152.

historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.²¹ There are no known persons of national, state, or local significance associated with the Henderson Creed House.

The Henderson Creed House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*²² Under Criterion C, the one-and-a-half-story hall and parlor residence is a good example of the nationally popular designs builders adapted to suit the conservative tastes of farmers in rural Alleghany County. Few hall and parlor wood-frame residential structures remain in the area. The majority of the frame dwellings dating from the early 20th century have central hall plans. Maintaining its original wood siding, doors, windows, and porch, the house survives with a high degree of architectural integrity. The shed-roofed barn is a contributing resource.

The Henderson Creed House, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*²³ The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

The Henderson Creed House retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling but lacks integrity of setting and association due to the loss of cultivated farmland surrounding the property.

National Register Boundary

See sheet NR-1

National Register Boundary Justification

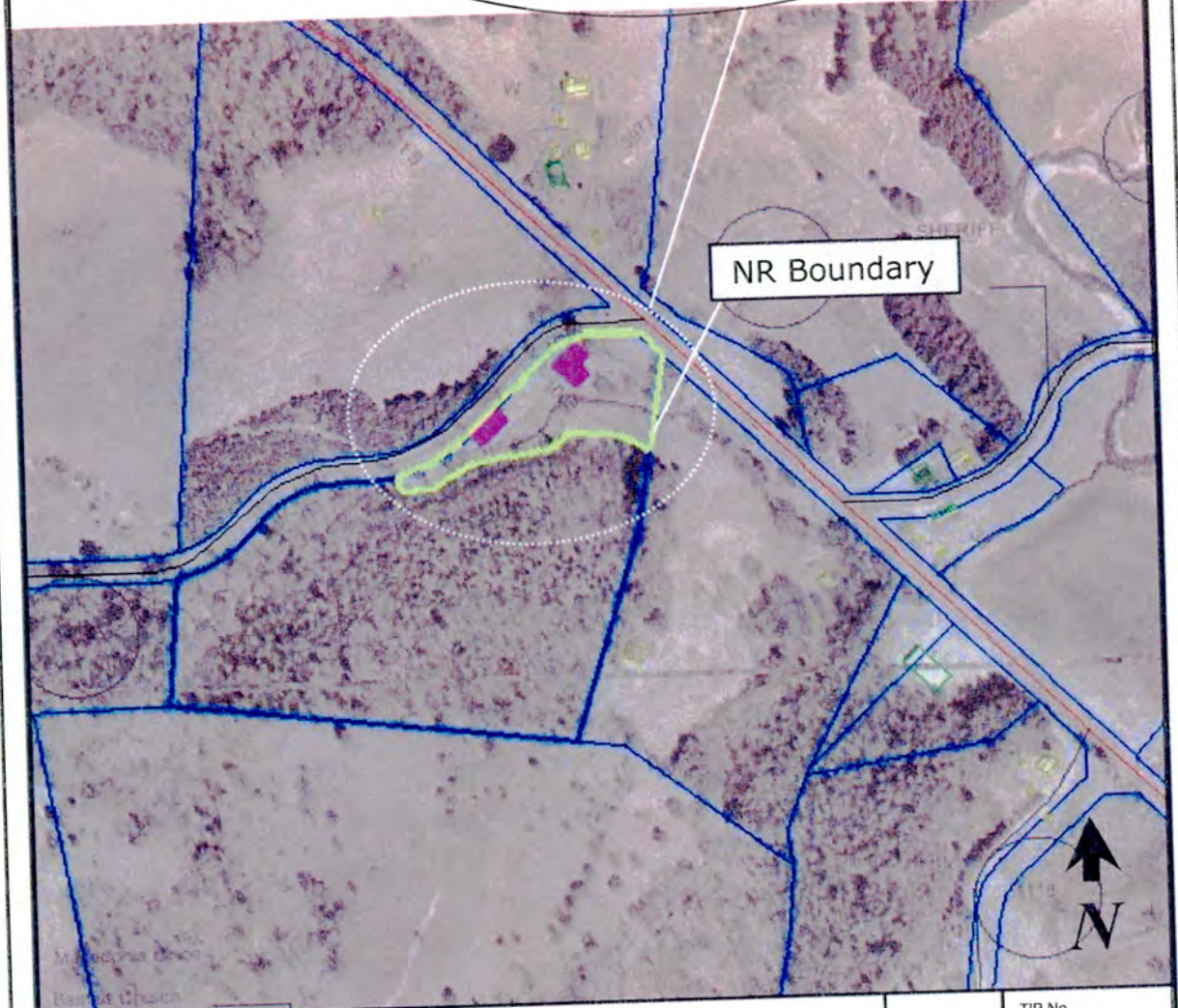
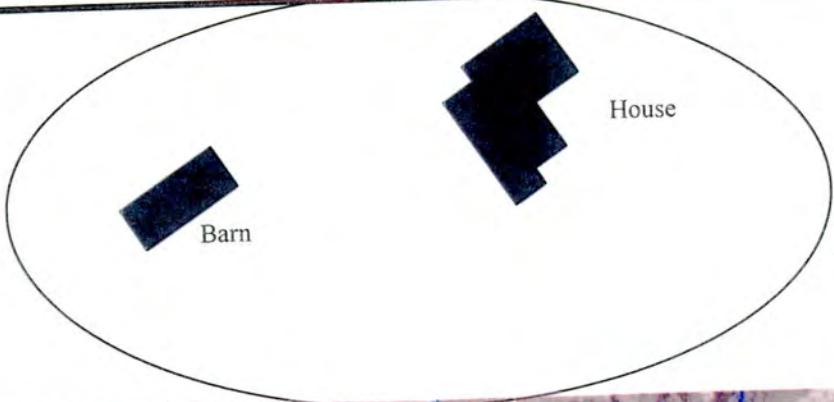
The National Register boundary for the Henderson Creed House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include all known historic resources associated with the Henderson Creed House including the house and barn and the land immediately surrounding the structures. The boundary follows the existing right-of-way for US 21 and SR 1111 (Old Hwy 21) on the north and west, the parcel line

²¹ Ibid., p. 15.

²² Ibid., p. 17.

²³ Ibid., p. 21.

on the east and the tree line on the south. The one-and-a-half acres the boundary encompasses is sufficient to communicate the resource's architectural integrity; the 16 acres originally associated with the house are not because the property does not retain its agricultural associations.




 <p>NCDOT Historic Architecture 1583 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1583</p> <p>T 919-715-1333 F 919-715-1501 www.ncdot.org</p>	<p>Project Widen US 21 between Sparta and Roaring Gap Alleghany County</p>	<p>Drawn By: Spillers</p>	<p>TIP No. R-3101</p>
	<p>Sheet Title Henderson Creed House National Register Boundary</p>	<p>Issue Date: 07-01-06</p>	<p>Scale NTS</p>
		<p>File Name: NR_1.dwg</p>	<p>Sheet No. NR-1</p>



Photo 1 Henderson Creed House Northeast $\frac{3}{4}$ View



Photo 2 Henderson Creed House Northwest $\frac{3}{4}$ View



Photo 3 Henderson Creed House Southeast $\frac{3}{4}$ View



Photo 4 Henderson Creed Barn View to West

Identification

Property #18
AL-121 1983 Alleghany County Survey
A. A. Woodruff Farmstead

Location

5664 US HWY 21 S
0.5 miles North of SR 1467
Glade Valley vicinity, Alleghany County

Date of Construction

ca. 1884

Outbuildings and other Associated Resources

The A. A. Woodruff Farmstead has a full complement of outbuildings associated with the property. Formerly part of much larger land holdings, the current parcel consists of twenty-five acres with an additional two acres across US 21 where a family cemetery is located. The array of outbuildings includes a springhouse, privy, chicken house, a small barns, shed, garage, root storehouse, and the stone foundation remnants of a large barn. The cemetery is located atop a hill in an overgrown fenced parcel. The cemetery contains approximately a dozen grave markers, all from the Woodruff family. Most of the headstones, though intact, are in poor condition. The headstones date from 1804 to the late 1800s. The Woodruff family established Woodruff Primitive Baptist Church in 1850 and has a family burial area at that location beginning in 1894.

Physical Description

The A. A. Woodruff Farmstead is set in a valley approximately 1/10th of a mile northeast of SR 1467 on US 21 outside of the town of Sparta in Alleghany County. The ca.-1884 vernacular house is situated on a twenty-five acre farmstead and is currently vacant. The two-story, cross-gable house has a full-width single-story, hipped-roof porch. Four tapered square wooden columns support the porch. A one-room-deep central bay projects over the front porch. This bay is likely an enclosed upper story porch of a former double porch. There are a several examples of this type of house in Alleghany County; however, the A. A. Woodruff house is one of the few that have the upper story porch enclosed. The façade features two four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash windows and a central, single-leaf, paneled front door with sidelights. Four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash windows are repeated throughout the house with two exceptions: one two-over-two horizontal vinyl replacement window and the windows in the projecting bay. Those windows are arched vertical three-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows, which give the house a unique elegance. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The east (side) elevation features four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash windows and a single-leaf wood panel door, which leads to the kitchen. The west elevation also has four-

over-four, double-hung, wood sash windows and a single-leaf wood panel door. A shed-roof porch extends the length of the rear portion of the west elevation. The porch roof is clad in v-crimp metal sheets and is supported by three square wood posts. The floor of the porch is poured concrete. Two ridgeline interior brick chimneys are located in the main block of the house. A third interior brick chimney services the kitchen. The roof material is v-crimp metal.

The springhouse sits at the base of slope approximately 100 yards northwest of the house. The wood frame building rests on a below-grade stone foundation. Weatherboard siding covers the exterior walls. V-crimp metal covers the front gable roof. A hood provides shelter for the single door. A single privy, located southwest of the springhouse, has a wood frame clad with weatherboard siding. Tarpaper covers the shed roof. The asymmetrically placed wood door exhibits none of the decorative elements, such as cutouts, sometimes found on privy doors. The elongated chicken house with its low-pitched gable roof is clad with weatherboard. The roof material appears to have been v-crimp metal however a thorny vine covers the collapsed roof. The root storehouse is a stone building with a low-pitched front gabled-roof. A wood plank door with a two-pane fixed window provides entry to the building. A single-car wood-frame garage stands approximately fifty feet southwest of the house. The small shed roof barn stands on the slope of the hill approximately 200 feet southeast from the house. Weatherboard covers the wood frame of the barn except on the south elevation where v-crimp metal sheets replace damaged boards. The only other historic resource visible on the property are a small wood frame shed, which is in a ruinous state, and the stone foundation of a large barn that has been demolished.

Historical Background

According to Jean Sizemore, a builder by the name of Lowe built the house in 1884 for Alexander A. and Edith M. Woodruff.²⁴ Born to William and Elizabeth Woodruff in 1855, Alexander married Edith Woodruff, a first cousin, and together they had four daughters and one son: Ruby, Pearl, Nannie, Sadie and Herbert. Alexander Woodruff was a farmer and partner with John T. Miles at the Cherry Lane Store.²⁵ Herbert Woodruff, the son of Alexander lived in the house from 1930 until his death in 1981. Herbert was Alleghany County's first electrical inspector and a renowned mechanic. According to Mrs. Carol Johnson, first cousin of Herbert Woodruff, he also taught shop at Glade Valley High School. One of the outbuildings housed his machine shop. The Woodruff farm supported livestock such as cattle, horses, and angora goats. The house was known as a place for travelers to stay the night during long journeys through the mountains.²⁶ The house remained in the Woodruff family until 1992.

²⁴ Sizemore, Jean. *Alleghany Architecture: A Pictorial Survey, Alleghany County, North Carolina*. (Sparta, NC) 1983.

²⁵ "William and Elizabeth Thompson Woodruff, entry no. 808," *History of Alleghany County, 1859-1976, Sparta, North Carolina*. (Sparta North Carolina, Alleghany County Historical Committee) 1976 p. 152.

²⁶ Personal interview. Carol Woodruff Johnson. Conducted in person on April 18, 2006 and by telephone on May 2, 2006.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the A. A. Woodruff Farmstead is recommended **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The property qualifies for eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture.

The A. A. Woodruff Farmstead, is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*²⁷ With its highly intact farmhouse, in-place collection of outbuildings and fields for grazing livestock, which are still used for that purpose, the A. A. Woodruff Farmstead concisely illustrates a family-operated farmstead that developed in Alleghany County during the early 20th century.

The A. A. Woodruff Farmstead is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*²⁸ There are no known persons of national, state, or local significance associated with the A. A. Woodruff Farmstead.

The A. A. Woodruff Farmstead is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*²⁹ Under Criterion C, the cross-gable type residence is a good example of the nationally popular designs customized with unique features that make this house distinct in this part of rural Alleghany County. There are about a several houses of this type in Alleghany County. Only two identified in Jean Sizemore's 1983 survey of the county had the upper story porch enclosed. The unique features of the house like the arched three-over-two windows and the diamond-shaped louvered vents in the gables distinguish this house from others in the county. Despite the addition of vinyl siding to the exterior of the house, it survives with a high degree of architectural integrity, maintaining original floor plan, doors with sidelights,

²⁷ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

windows, and chimneys. Still recognizable as the house A. A. Woodruff occupied, the house maintains its appearance since its period of significance in spite of the addition of vinyl siding which is not easily detected when viewed from the public right-of-way. With a full complement of agricultural outbuildings, the history of the house and the farmstead is conveyed through the built environment.

The A. A. Woodruff Farmstead, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*³⁰ The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

The A. A. Woodruff Farmstead retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association and, workmanship, but lacks integrity of materials due to the addition of vinyl siding as exterior wall covering.

National Register Boundary

See sheet NR-2

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the A. A. Woodruff Farmstead has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include all known historic resources and land associated with the A. A. Woodruff Farmstead including the house, outbuildings and surrounding thirty acres, including the land which contains the cemetery located across US 21. The boundary follows the existing right-of-way for US 21 and SR 1467 (Stoker Road).

³⁰ Ibid., p. 21.

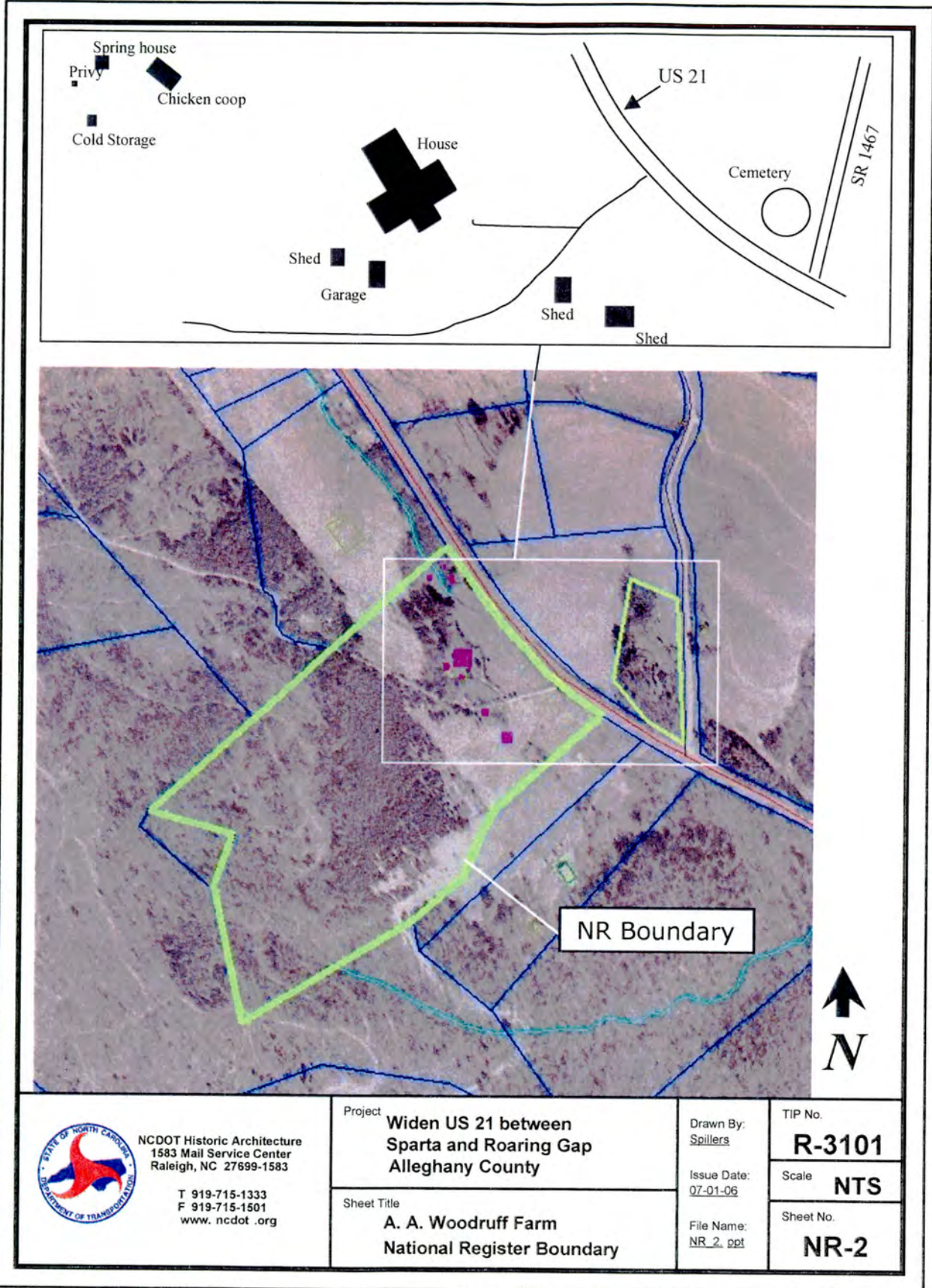




Photo 5 A. A. Woodruff House South Façade



Photo 6 A. A. Woodruff House South Façade



Photo 7 A. A. Woodruff House West Elevation



Photo 8 A. A. Woodruff House East Elevation



**Photo 9 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm
Root Storehouse**



**Photo 10 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm
Spring House**



**Photo 11 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm
Garage**



**Photo 12 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm
Chicken House**



**Photo 13 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm
Privy**



**Photo 14 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm
Small Barn**



**Photo 15 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm
Shed**



**Photo 16 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm
Cemetery**



Photo 17 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm Cemetery



Photo 18 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm Cemetery



Photo 19 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm Cemetery



Photo 20 A. A. Woodruff House and Farm Cemetery

Identification

Property # 37
AL-173 1983 Alleghany Survey
Antioch Methodist Church

Location

US Highway 21 South
0.6 miles North of SR 1478
Roaring Gap vicinity, Alleghany County

Date of Construction

ca. 1895

Outbuildings and other Associated Resources

Set into the hill above the church is the associated cemetery. Stone columns flank the gravel entrance. A variety of old and new stones populate the cemetery. With approximately sixty headstones ranging in dates from the early 1900s to the present day, the cemetery represents a typical rural church cemetery.

Physical Description

This simple, wood frame, gable-front church has a high steeple and exposed rafters. Clad in weatherboard, it retains much of its original materials and shape. A complimentary rear wing has been added to the original structure. The façade features a double-leaf panel wood door. The open front porch entry is sheltered by a steep, gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The porch supports, railings, and banisters are all made of simple, square lumber. Each side elevation features three two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows. The rear addition is connected to the original portion with a small hyphen. The hyphen has a two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash window on each side elevation. The addition features six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows in the gable sides and two, two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows in the rear elevation. The roof of the rear addition is clad in asphalt shingles. A wooden ramp leads to a single leaf wood paneled door in the northeast elevation of the rear addition. The steeple is clad in weatherboard and features a louvered vent in each of the four sides. Steeply pitched gablets decorate each side of the steeple roof. The roofing material on the steeple is wood shingles.

Historical Background

Many of the churches of Allegheny were constructed around the late 19th and early 20th century when access to sawmills encouraged a boom of church building. The earliest surviving church building is the 1870 Piney Creek Baptist Church. Baptists and Methodist churches dominate the landscape.³¹ Typically these turn of the century churches are plain, front-gabled, rectangular structures clad in weatherboard. Many of the churches have projecting vestibules. Baptist Churches are more plain than Methodist. The Antioch Methodist Church in Roaring Gap is one of a few churches with steeples. Two churches stand out as more elaborate than most: Mt. Carmel Baptist Church and Glade Valley Presbyterian. With their Gothic-influenced windows and bell towers, these two churches stand out.

The Antioch Methodist Church in Roaring Gap was established on this site in 1850. Among the early church leaders was the Reverend Morgan Bryant, renowned preacher in Western North Carolina, and Reverend Thomas Smith. By 1880 the congregation had diminished and the original log structure was in a state of disrepair. About 1895 the men of the community led by John Simmons and his brother Thomas built the wood frame church that stands today.³²

The cemetery serves as the final resting-place for the first settlers of Alleghany County, Absolom and Agnes Smith, who came to the area between 1770 and 1775. The Smiths eloped to this area from Norfolk, Virginia, where Absolom was indentured to a wealthy landowner. When Absolom fell in love with the landowner's daughter, Agnes, the two fled to North Carolina where Virginia laws had no jurisdiction.³³

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Antioch Methodist Church is recommended **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Antioch Methodist Church, Alleghany County, NC, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*³⁴ There were no specific historic events associated with the Antioch Methodist

³¹ Sizemore, Jean. *Alleghany Architecture: A Pictorial Survey, Alleghany County, North Carolina*. (Sparta, NC) 1983. p. xii.

³² *History of Alleghany County 1859-1976*. Sparta, NC, p. 85.

³³ *Ibid*, p. 22

³⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

Church discovered through the research for this report nor does the church appear to represent the any important pattern or trend in American history.

The Antioch Methodist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*³⁵ There are no persons of national, state, or local significance associated with the Antioch Methodist Church.

The Antioch Methodist Church is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*³⁶ Under Criterion C, the vernacular front gable style rural church building is an excellent example of the nationally popular designs for religious structures. The church retains much of its original materials and architectural integrity. The only significant change to the building has been the rear addition which is in keeping with the historical feel of the church while still being distinguishable as newer construction.

The Antioch Methodist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*³⁷ The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

The Antioch Methodist Church does meet Criterion Consideration A because it does derive its primary significance from its architecture. The Church is distinctive within the architectural context of other churches with the county. Among the 19th Century wood-frame rural churches in Alleghany County, the Antioch Methodist Church retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is one of the few churches to feature a steeple.

The Antioch Methodist Church retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and materials with very few alterations and a compatible rear addition.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 15.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 17.

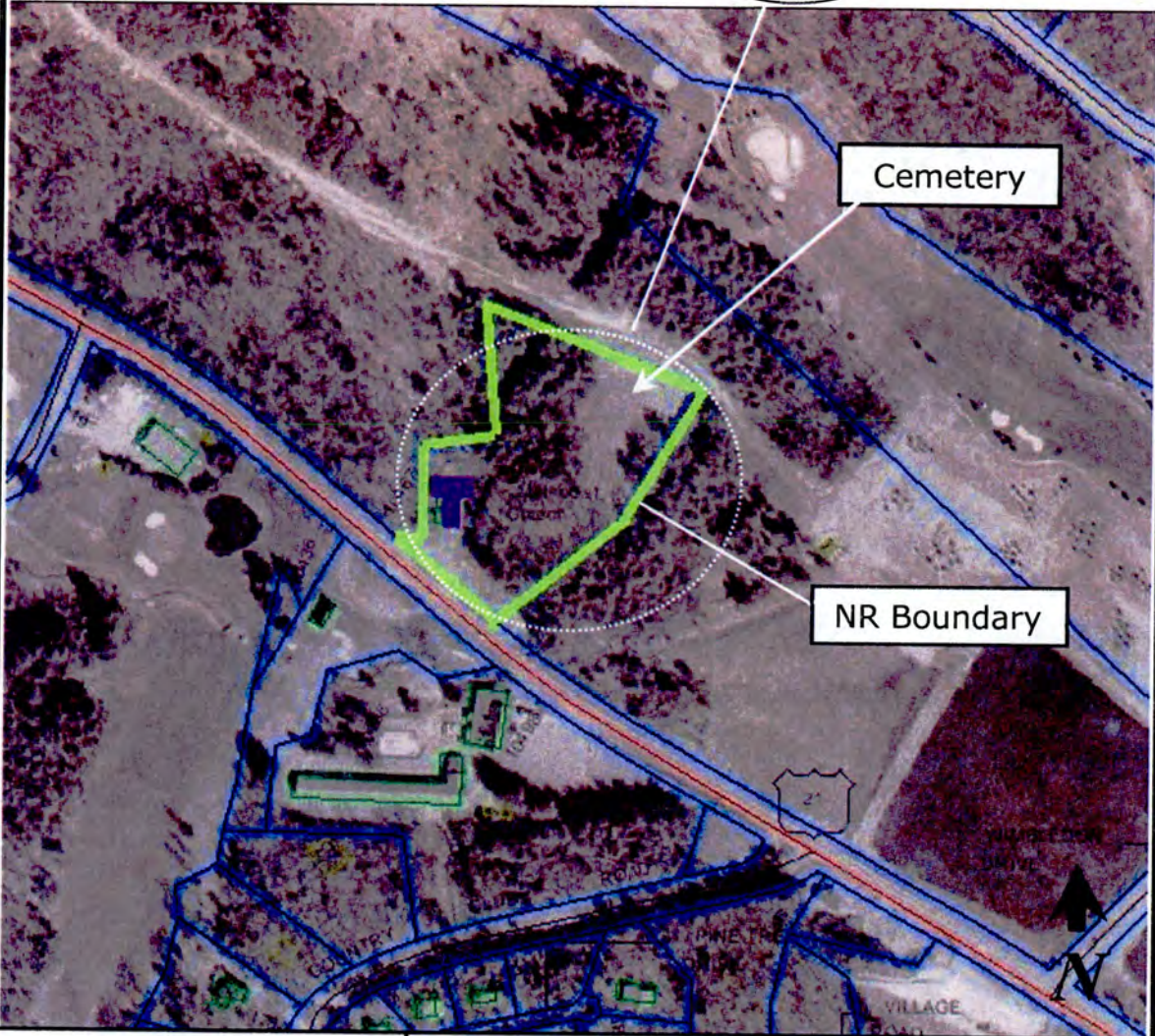
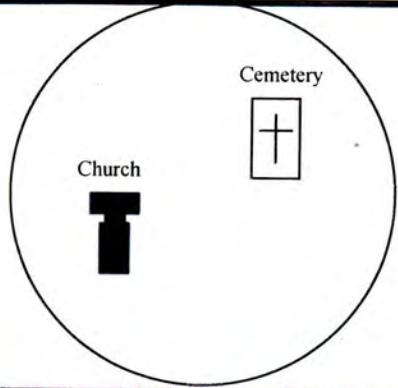
³⁷ Ibid., p. 21.

National Register Boundary

See sheet NR-3

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Antioch Methodist Church has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundaries is drawn to include all known historic resources associated with the Antioch Methodist Church including the church, cemetery and surrounding 3.33-acre parcel. The boundary follows the existing right-of-way for US 21. The legal property boundary is identified as Alleghany PIN # 4917335417.



NCDOT Historic Architecture
 1583 Mail Service Center
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Project
**Widen US 21 between Sparta
 and Roaring Gap
 Alleghany County**

Sheet Title
**Antioch Methodist Church
 National Register Boundary**

Drawn By:
 Spillers

Issue Date:
 07-01-06

File Name:
 NR_3.ppt

TIP No.
R-3101

Scale
NTS

Sheet No.
NR-3



Photo 21 Antioch Methodist Church South Façade



Photo 22 Antioch Methodist Church Northeast 3/4 view



Photo 23 Antioch Methodist Church Interior of Main Chapel



Photo 24 Antioch Methodist Church Interior of Addition



Photo 25 Antioch Methodist Church Cemetery



Photo 26 Antioch Methodist Church Cemetery

Identification

Properties # 38-39
Hollyday

Location

US Highway 21 South
0.4 miles North of SR 1100 (Old Gap Road)
Roaring Gap vicinity, Alleghany County

Dates of Construction

ca. 1929 (main house) and 1950 (guesthouse)

Physical Description

Hollyday is set on the edge of Roaring Gap Lake on US 21 0.4 miles north of SR 1100 (Old Gap Road) in the town of Roaring Gap in Alleghany County. The ca.-1929 house is situated on a 1.59-acre parcel of land, sub-divided from the Lineberger Family landholding of 7 acres. The property consists of two resources, the main house and the guesthouse. William Roy Wallace of Winston-Salem designed the main house in 1929 for textile heir Alex Hanes.

Wallace designed the house in the style of historic eclecticism. There are three distinct "sections" to the original plan, each referencing an historic form. Section A (see Figure 7) refers to the historic I-house form. Section B takes the form of a one-and-a-half story cottage. Section C repeats the form I-house form of Section A but this block is turned perpendicular to the main block. Despite the variety of house forms each section adds to the whole and the house appears cohesive through the use of uniform massing and exterior materials. In the 1950s an addition to the south wing of the house expanded the servants quarters to two stories.

The wood frame two-story house rests on a stone foundation. Standing seam metal covers the side-gable roof. New horizontal plank siding replaced the original chestnut siding on the exterior of the house. The multitude of six-over-one and eight-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows with shutters provide a tremendous amount of light for the house. Exterior stone chimneys stand at the both the north and south elevations. An interior stone chimney pierces Section B's the east roof slope.

The lakeside (east) of the house features a double gallery porch on the addition and a deep recessed porch on Section B. Four large timbers serve as porch posts and support the upper half-story above the porch. Buttressed stone walls rise from the shoreline to form the basement story, which includes a boat garage on the east elevation and two one-car garages on the south elevation. The house retains the chestnut paneling of the interior walls.

The guesthouse is a one-and-one-half story side gable cottage in a T-plan with a walk out basement. The exterior walls are clad in plank horizontal siding, which matches the main house. The windows throughout are six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. A single-leaf wood panel door with upper lights provides entry on the façade. A stoop porch with front gable roof supported by two square wood posts shelters the main entry. A wide, exterior gable-end stone chimney stands at the east elevation. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

The grounds surrounding the Hollyday consist of well-manicured lawns, including a sports area (used for badminton, volleyball, and croquet), pea-graveled curved drive, stone retaining walls and stairs, and an abundance of flowering shrubs and perennial planting blend this man-made environment seamlessly into the natural setting.

Outbuildings and other Associated Resources

Stone gates flank the entrance to the main drive and at the north and south access points to Lineberger Passage (Old US 21 alignment). From the main house to the lake there is a non-historic dock. The only other outbuilding is a small wood frame cabin used for a picnic shelter with an exterior stone fireplace.

Historical Background

W. Roy Wallace of Winston-Salem designed the main house in 1929 for textile heir Alexander S. Hanes. Wallace, a prominent Winston-Salem architect, came to North Carolina in 1922 from Philadelphia with Charles Barton Keen to build the residential projects for the Reynolds Family. Keen and Wallace were partners from 1924 to 1928. By 1928 Wallace had established his own architectural firm specializing in residential buildings and the restoration of historic buildings.³⁸ Wallace's credits include the Grimes School (1936) in Davidson County and Fries Memorial Moravian Church (1944-46) in Forsyth County.³⁹

Alexander and his wife, Mary Hanes sold the property to Henry Abel Lineberger and his wife Clayton in 1944. The Lineberger family was another prominent leader in the textile industry of Piedmont North Carolina. The Linebergers owned and operated many textile mills in Gaston County dating back to before the Civil War. The Lineberger family immigrated to America from their native Alsace-Lorraine Germany in 1735, settled in the piedmont region of North Carolina and began to farm the land.

In 1850 Caleb John Lineberger built a water-powered mill to spin the cotton grown by his father. Caleb Abel Lineberger, Abel John's son, partnered with the Stowe Brothers in 1904 and created one of the most successful textile operations in the South. Caleb married Martha Hipp in 1898 and together they had seven children: Elizabeth, Archibald,

³⁸ <http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org> Accessed June 7, 2006.

³⁹ Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003) pp. 392, 409.

Henry, Martha, James, Frances, and Joseph.⁴⁰ Caleb's sons took their place in the family business.

Caleb's son Henry Lineberger was born in Gaston County in 1902. As a young man he attended Fishburn Military Academy. Henry earned his business degree from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where he was also a Seven-Letterman. He married Lucy Amelia O'Hanlon from Winston-Salem on November 25, 1931. They had one son, Henry Able Lineberger Jr. Amelia passed away in 1939 and is buried in Winston-Salem. Henry married Clayton Sullivan in 1940 and together they had three children: Walter, Clayton and Sayre.⁴¹ Henry Lineberger was named President of the Acme Spinning Company in 1950. Acme Spinning Company was one of the most successful Cotton Mills in Gaston County and was under the helm of the Lineberger family for more that 67 years. In 1953 Lineberger became President of Knit Products Corporation. That same year he was named Vice President of Linford Mills Inc., named for Lineberger and Ford who originated the operation. In 1960 he became the Vice President of the Perfection Spinning Company. Finally, in 1972 Henry was named to Board of Directors for the Belmont Heritage Corporation.⁴²

Arthur Gould Odell Jr. designed the guesthouse for the Lineberger family in 1950. Odell is noted as one of the most successful architects in North Carolina and as the Father of Modernism in the state. The son of a textile executive and native to Cabarrus County, Odell studied at Cornell University and the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He returned to North Carolina in 1939 and opened his own office. Among his most significant projects were: the Charlotte Coliseum (1953-1956); the NCNB Plaza (1972) in Charlotte; the Blue Cross Blue Shield Service Center (1973) in Orange County; and the R. J. Reynolds Industries Headquarters (1977) in Forsyth County.⁴³ Odell was the President of the North Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects (1953-55) and President of the American Institute of Architects (1964-65).⁴⁴ In 1966 he was awarded the North Carolina Award, the state's highest civilian award. ⁴⁵ The scale of this house, the residential nature, and the traditional style are unusual for Odell; he was a family friend of the Lineberger's.

The Lineberger family sold the main house to Maurice Jennings, founder of the Biscuitville Restaurant chain in October of 2004. Sayre Lineberger Tribble retains ownership of three of the four parcels that constitute the original property and includes the guesthouse.

⁴⁰ Ragan, Robert Allison. *The Textile Heritage of Gaston County, North Carolina 1848-2000*. Charlotte, NC: Ragan, 2001. p.274

⁴¹ Personal interview. Sayre Lineberger Tribble, current owner and daughter of Henry Lineberger. Conducted in person on June 14, 2006.

⁴² Ragan, Robert Allison. *The Textile Heritage of Gaston County, North Carolina 1848-2000*. Charlotte, NC: Ragan, 2001. pp. 239, 244, 248, 249, 254-256, 355.

⁴³ Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003. pp. 238, 394, 506, 522.

⁴⁴ Bishir, Catherine W. et al. *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990. P. 361.

⁴⁵ <http://statelibrary.dcr.state.nc.us/ncawards>. Accessed June 23, 2006.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Hollyday is recommended **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The property qualifies for eligibility under Criterion A for recreation, Criterion B for persons, and Criterion C for architecture.

Hollyday is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁴⁶ With its highly intact main house, guesthouse and manicured surrounds, Hollyday concisely illustrates historical trend of the early 20th century resort community.

Roaring Gap was part of a larger trend toward exclusive resort development in the North Carolina mountains and it was close to Winston-Salem and Elkin. It's development and enjoyment by prominent citizens from these communities continues today, and access to the amenities of the development is limited to members of the Roaring Gap Club and their guests. Roaring Gap was never intended to become a mountain town catering to tourism, but rather a quiet resort where friends and colleagues could relax with their families.⁴⁷

Hollyday is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁴⁸ Hollyday is not a primary or exemplary property for any of the prominent North Carolinians that connected with this property and nor can it be said to be the best representation of their historic contribution.

Hollyday is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value;*

⁴⁶ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁴⁷ Taylor, Gwynne S. "National Register Nomination for the William T. Vogler Cottage, Roaring Gap, North Carolina." 1991.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.⁴⁹ Hollyday is a rare example of a resort community summer retreat with two distinctive architect-designed dwellings on the property. The main house designed by W. Roy Wallace in the style of Historic Eclecticism. The details of the house remain intact with just the side addition, made during the historic period, altering its 1929 plan.

Hollyday is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*⁵⁰ The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

Both the main house and the guest house of the Hollyday property retain integrity of location, workmanship, materials, and design, having little to no alterations since construction, while the property as a whole retains integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

National Register Boundary

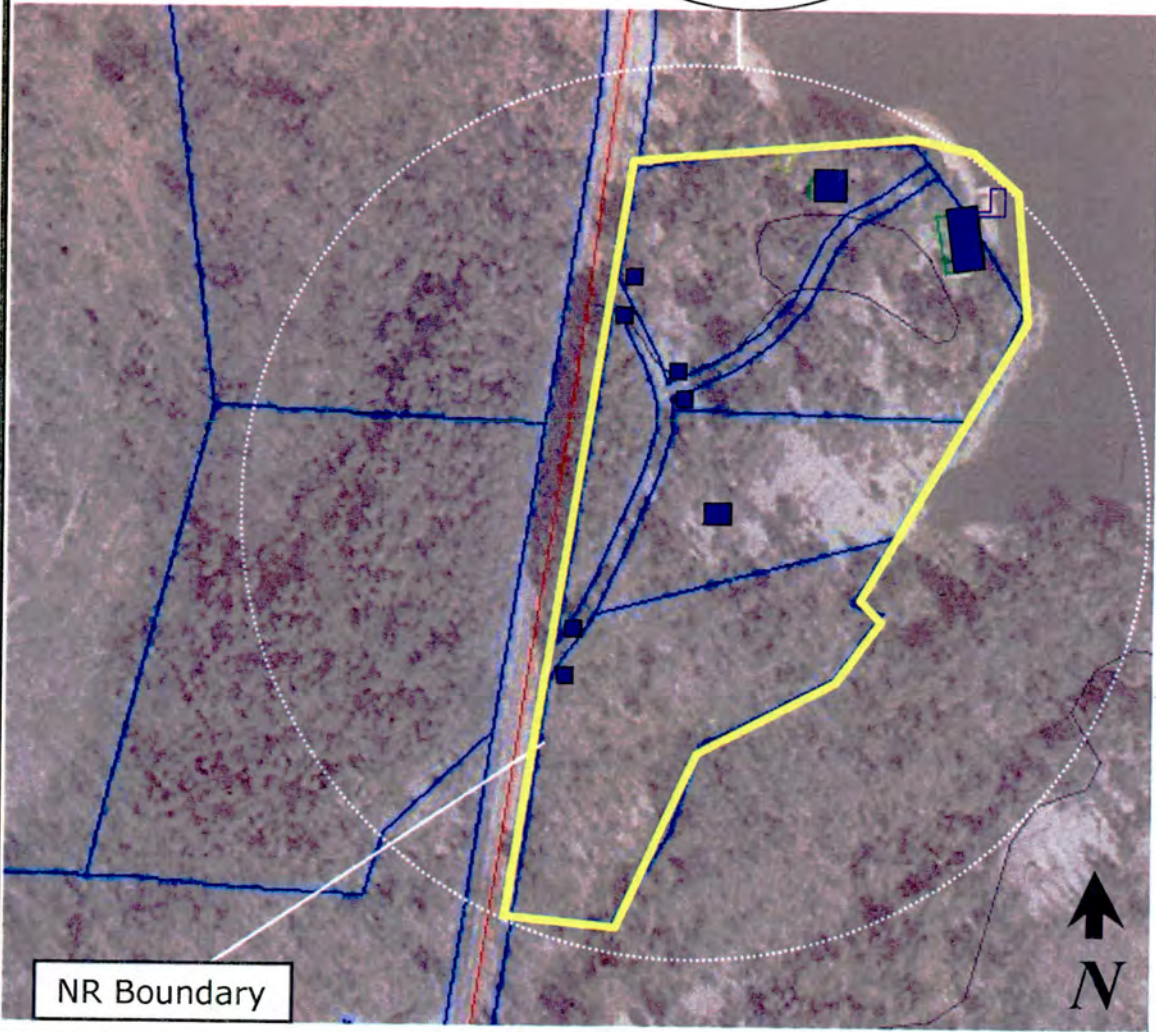
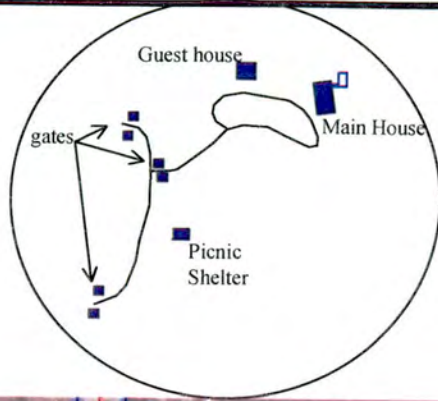
See sheet NR-4

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Hollyday has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include all known historic resources associated with the Hollyday including the main house, the guesthouse and surrounding 7-acre parcel. The boundary follows the existing right-of-way for US 21 and includes Lineberger Passage (Old US 21) and the parcel lines for both properties with the exception of the northeast corner, which bumps out to include the dock.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 17.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 21.



NCDOT Historic Architecture
1583 Mail Service Center
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Project
**Widen US 21 between
Sparta and Roaring Gap
Alleghany County**

Sheet Title
**Hollyday
National Register Boundary**

Drawn By:
Spillers

Issue Date:
07-01-06

File Name:
NR_4.ppt

TIP No.
R-3101

Scale
NTS

Sheet No.
NR-4

FILED
ALLEGHANY COUNTY
ELIZABETH REEVES ROUPE
REGISTER OF DEEDS

FILED Aug 27, 2004
AT 11:52:36 am
BOOK 00009
START PAGE 0355
END PAGE 0355
INSTRUMENT # 00807

9 - 355

ROARING GAP CLUB, INC.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHANY
FILED FOR REGISTRATION AT _____ O'CLOCK _____ THIS THE
DAY OF _____ 20 _____ AT BOOK _____ PAGE _____

ELIZABETH REEVES ROUPE
REGISTER OF DEEDS
BY _____ ASSISTANT/DEPUTY

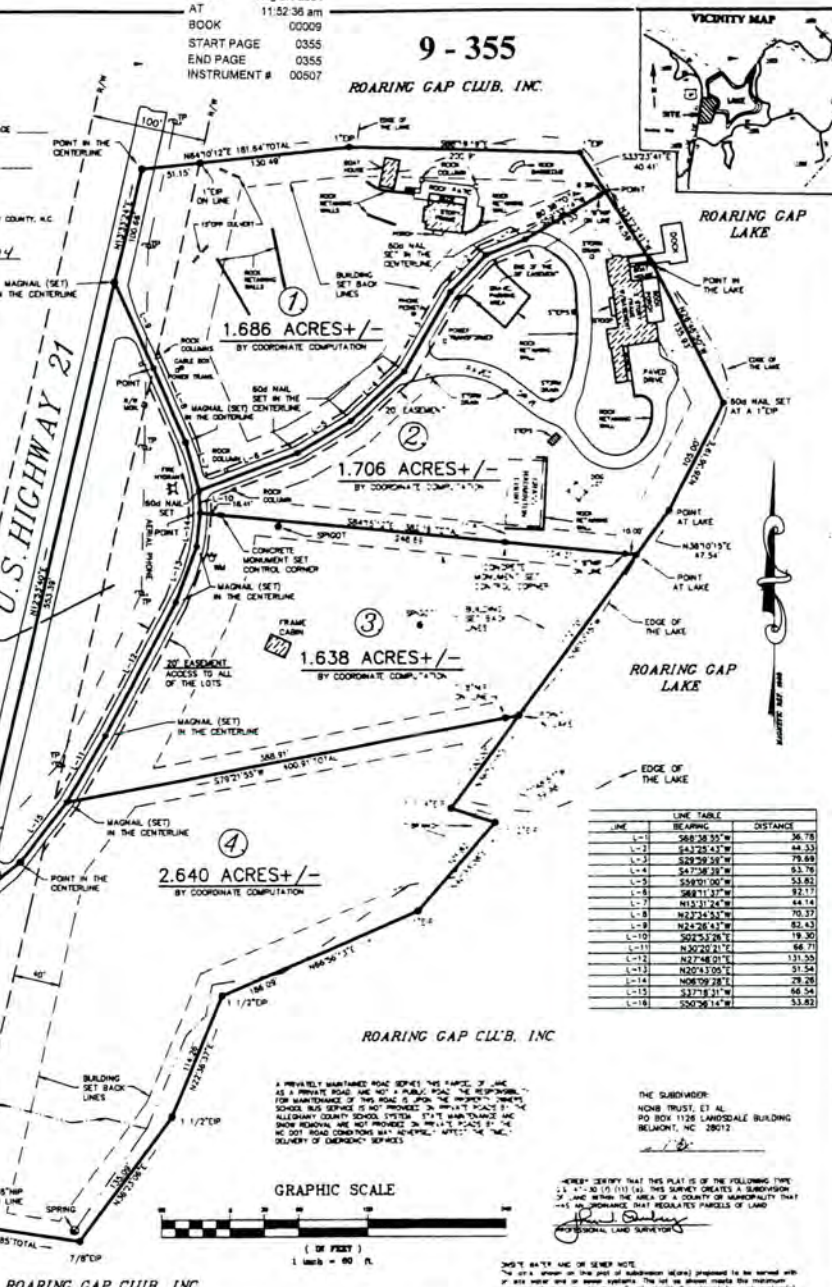
Amey L. Pender
REVIEW OFFICE OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, N.C.
DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE MAP ON WHICH THIS CERTIFICATION IS AFFIXED MEETS ALL STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORDING.
Amey L. Pender
REVIEW OFFICER
DATE 8/27/04

SUBDIVISION EXCEPTION
THIS PLAT REPRESENTS A SURVEY OR DIVISION OF PROPERTY THAT DOES NOT REQUIRE APPROVAL FROM THE ALLEGHANY COUNTY PLANNING BOARD PLANNER FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:
DATE _____ REVIEW OFFICER _____

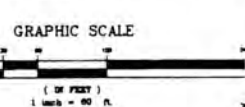
THIS PLAT OF LAND SHOWN HEREON DOES NOT LIE WITHIN THE ALLEGHANY COUNTY WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED MANAGEMENT & PROTECTION ORDINANCE AS ADOPTED DECEMBER 28, 1993 AND AMENDED DECEMBER 1, 1997.
SIGNED: *Amey L. Pender*
FINAL PLAT APPROVAL
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE SUBDIVISION PLAT SHOWN HEREON HAS BEEN FOUND TO COMPLY WITH THE LAND SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA AND IS SUBJECT TO ANY VARIANCES NOTED IN THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.
Amey L. Pender
CHAIRMAN/PLANNER

0.958 ACRES+/-
COMMON AREA
JOINT OWNERSHIP BY
LOTS 1, 2, 3 AND 4

SITE DATA:
1. THIS IS A FOUR LOT SUBDIVISION WITH ONE COMMON AREA LOT AND IS A MINOR SUBDIVISION.
2. THE TOTAL ACREAGE IS 8.628 ACRES.
3. THE AVERAGE LOT SIZE IS 1.917 ACRES.
4. THERE ARE 335 LINEAR FEET OF PUBLIC ROADS IN THE SUBDIVISION.
5. THE PROPERTY IS IN THE EXTRAJURISDICTIONAL JURISDICTION OF THE ALLEGHANY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
6. THIS PROPERTY IS NOT LOCATED IN A DESIGNATED FLOOD HAZARD AREA AS DEFINED BY FEMA.
7. THE BUILDING SET BACK LINES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
FRONT = 40 FEET FROM THE R/W
SIDE = 15 FEET FROM THE PROPERTY LINE
BACK = 25 FEET FROM THE PROPERTY LINE



LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L-1	S68°18'55"W	36.78
L-2	S43°25'43"W	44.33
L-3	S29°29'58"W	79.89
L-4	S47°58'32"W	63.76
L-5	S59°01'00"W	53.82
L-6	S68°11'31"W	82.17
L-7	N13°31'24"W	44.14
L-8	N12°24'53"W	70.37
L-9	N24°26'43"W	82.43
L-10	S04°33'28"E	19.30
L-11	N50°20'21"E	66.71
L-12	N27°48'01"E	131.50
L-13	N20°43'00"E	31.54
L-14	N08°58'28"E	78.25
L-15	S37°18'31"W	66.54
L-16	S50°26'14"W	53.82



THE SUBDIVISION
HENS TRUST, ET AL
PO BOX 1128 LANDSDALE BUILDING
BELMONT, NC 28012

HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAT IS OF THE FOLLOWING TYPE:
1. 11-10-17 (11) (a) THIS SURVEY CREATES A SUBDIVISION OF LAND WITHIN THE AREA OF A COUNTY OF JURISDICTION THAT HAS AN ORDINANCE THAT REGULATES PARCELS OF LAND

Paul D. O'Quinn
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR

NOTE: ANY USE OR OTHER NOTE
ON THIS MAP OR THIS SET OF SUBDIVISION RECORDS (PREPARED BY THE SURVEYOR OR HIS SUCCESSORS) SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE ALLEGHANY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR SUCH SYSTEMS.

LEGEND

North Carolina
Allegany County

John W. Overbay
I, John W. Overbay, certify that this plat was drawn under my supervision from an actual survey made under my supervision (and description hereon) in book 00009, page 0355, (etc.) (etc.) that the stated precision is calculated by latitude and departures to 0.15, 0.0001, that the boundaries not surveyed and shown as broken lines plotted from information related to book 00009, page 0355, and that the location of _____ is as shown.

Paul D. O'Quinn
L-3218
LICENSE NUMBER

SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
JOHN W. OVERBAY
L-3218

PARCEL ADDRESS 156 LINENBERGER PASSAGE

THE LINENBERGER FAMILY DIVISION
"A MINOR SUBDIVISION"

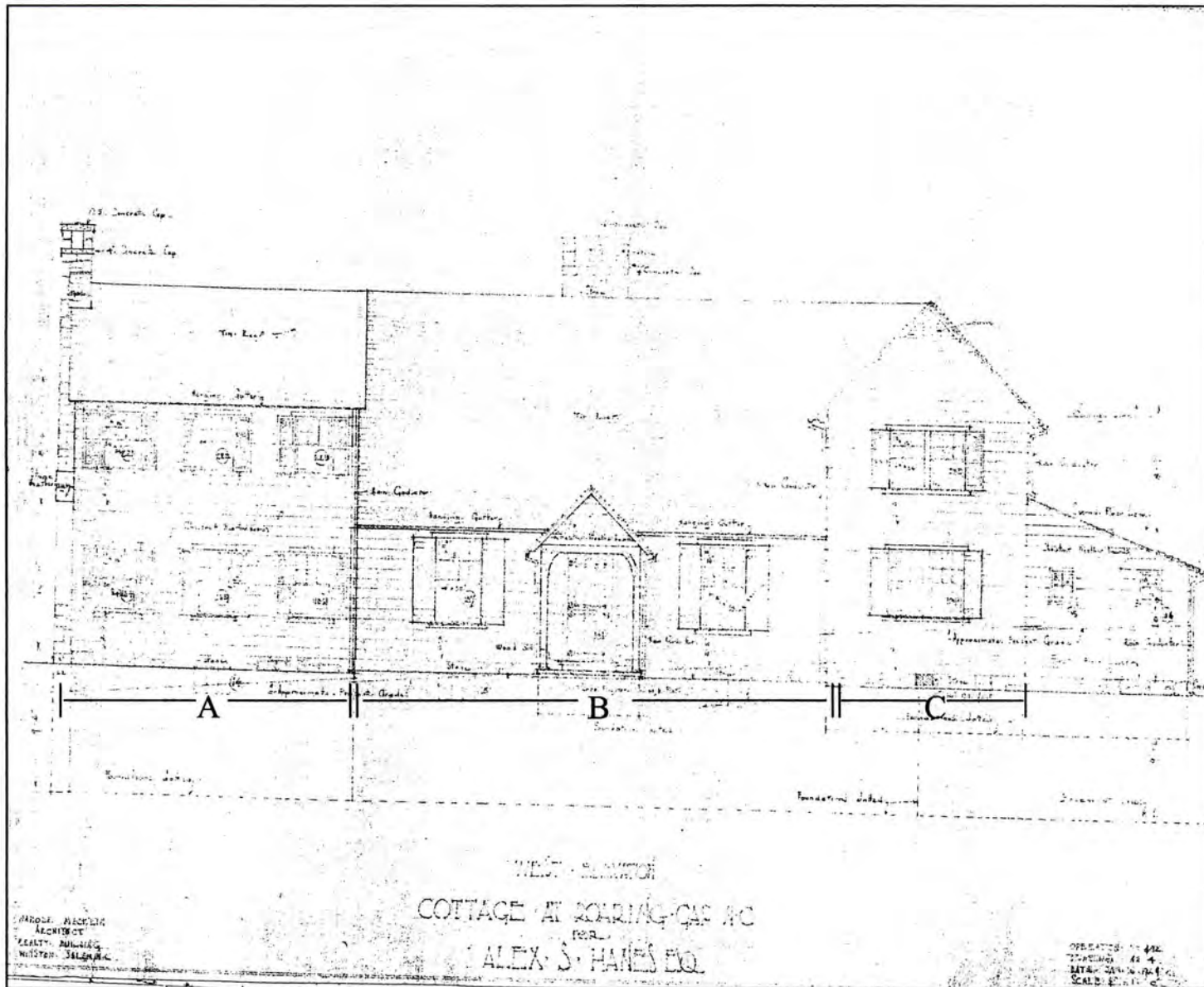
CHERRY LANE ALLEGHANY N.C. 4817 7486

8/28/04 11:50 288/1/0 DE JW, JA, JC 04-6486

JWO 04075 JWO

FOOTBALL FORESTRY AND SURVEYING
11000 STATE ST. SUITE 100
DURHAM, NC 27703
PHONE 919-486-1000

Hollyday Plat, Figure 6



West Elevation for Hollyday Figure 7



Photo 27 Hollyday Main House Northwest $\frac{3}{4}$ view



Photo 28 Hollyday Main House West Façade



Photo 29 Hollyday Main House Southeast ¾ view



Photo 30 Hollyday Main House East elevation



Photo 31 Hollyday Main House Living Room



Photo 32 Hollyday Main House Newell-post



Photo 33 Hollyday Main House Dining Room



Photo 34 Hollyday Main House Original Master Bedroom



Photo 35 Hollyday Main House Main Kitchen



Photo 36 Hollyday Main House 2nd Kitchen



Photo 37 Hollyday Main House Original Porch View to South



Photo 38 Hollyday Main House Original Porch View to North



Photo 37 Hollyday Main House Original Porch View to South



Photo 38 Hollyday Main House Original Porch View to North



Photo 39 Hollyday Guest House South Façade



Photo 40 Hollyday Guest House Southwest $\frac{3}{4}$ view



Photo 41 Hollyday Guest House Foyer



Photo 42 Hollyday Guest House Bedroom

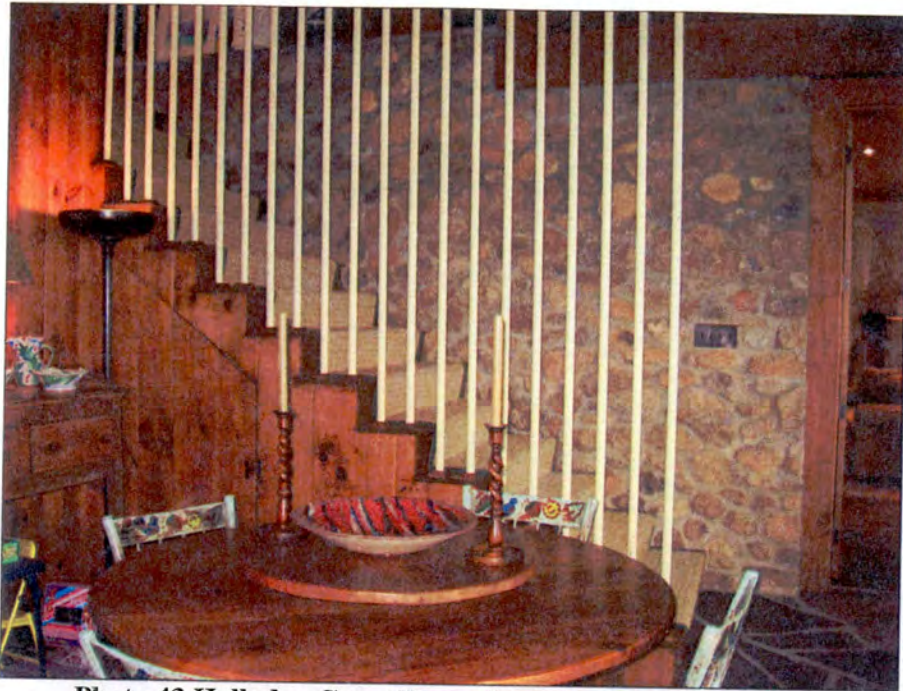


Photo 43 Hollyday Guest House Stair (metal pole banister)



Photo 44 Hollyday Guest House Den



Photo 45 Hollyday Guest House Sitting Room Addition



Photo 46 Hollyday Guest House Kitchen Addition



Photo 47 Hollyday Guest House North Elevation



Photo 48 Hollyday Badminton Field



Photo 49 Hollyday Picnic House Southwest 3/4 View



Photo 50 Hollyday Picnic House Southeast 3/4 View



Photo 51 Hollyday Main Stone Gates



Photo 52 Hollyday Stone Gates to Drive

Identification

Properties #41
Inskeep's Store

Location

US Highway 21 South
0.4 miles North of SR 1100
Roaring Gap vicinity, Alleghany County

Date of Construction

ca. 1920

Physical Description

The Inskeep's Store is a Rustic Revival wood frame, front-gable commercial building set on a stone foundation. The main block of the building, which houses the store, is a long rectangular plan, with one-and-a-half story ell serving as a dwelling unit for the building. The first story of the main block is randomly coursed stone. The upper story and the ell are covered with bark shingles. The storefront windows are fixed multi-light with a full transom. Double doors with a three-panel lower and multi-light upper allow entry into the store. The windows throughout the second story are eight-over-eight, double hung, wood sash windows. The windows in the ell are paired, six-over-six, double hung, wood sash windows. Large exterior stone chimneys are found at the rear (east) gable end of the main block and the south gable end of the ell. A small concrete-block chimney is centrally located on the rear (east) elevation of the ell. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features brackets on the main block and exposed rafters on the ell. A dormer with paired six-over-six, double hung, wood sash windows protrudes from the west slope of the roof of the ell and a dormer with a single six-over-six, double hung, wood sash window is found on the east slope of the roof of the ell. Leading to the storefront are stone steps that echo the curve of the stone retaining wall located to the north of the store. The full front porch of the ell has a wood floor and wood banister. A screened porch extends from the rear (east) elevation of the main block.

Outbuildings and other Associated Resources

None.

Historical Background

The Inskeep's Store is owned by Roaring Gap Club. It's currently used to house summer workers employed by the Club. According to Frank Hanes, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Inskeep operated the store from the 1920s to the World War II era. Mrs. Inskeep operated the Post Office out of this same building. The Inskeeps had two sons that delivered groceries

to the Roaring Gap community. Mr. Inskeep was well known as a homebuilder.⁵¹ In *Roaring Gap* the authors state that “In the Fall of 1944 the board approved the previous purchase of the store building and lots of J. T. Inskeep.”⁵² However, the deed indicates that this parcel was included with all of the landholdings of the Roaring Gap Company that were transferred from Roaring Gap Incorporated in 1935.⁵³

The Rustic Revival style developed out of the Arts and Crafts movement, which promoted a pre-industrial craft aesthetic. Designers and architects working in the Rustic Revival style sought to give the impression that the buildings were hand-made with simple tools using locally available materials. Rustic Revival is distinguished from Arts and Crafts by its ambition to blend the built environment in with the surrounding natural environment. Rustic Revival architecture is often associated with mountain retreats, lakeside cottages, and hotels.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Inskeep’s Store is recommended **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Inskeep’s Store is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property’s specific association must be important as well.*⁵⁴ There are no documented, specific events associated with the Inskeep’s Store.

The Inskeep’s Store is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person’s productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person’s historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁵⁵ There are no persons of national, state, or local significance is known to be associated with the Inskeep’s Store.

⁵¹ Hanes, Frank, Member of the Hanes Family and lifelong Roaring Gap resident. Telephone Interview. April 14, 2006.

⁵² Noel, Mrs. Henry M. and Mr. and Mrs. Jackson D. Wilson Jr. *Roaring Gap*. (Bradford Printing Services, Winston Salem NC) 1976. p. 29

⁵³ Book 43, Page 49, Alleghany County Register of Deeds. Sparta, Alleghany County, North Carolina.

⁵⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin* 15. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

The Inskeep's Store is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*⁵⁶ Under Criterion C, the vernacular front-gable commercial building is a strong example of Rustic Revival architecture from the early 20th century. With its chestnut bark shingle siding and stone exterior walls, the Inskeep's Store serves as an impressive introduction to the summer resort area of Roaring Gap. The store retains a high degree of integrity with its in-tack storefront, original building material, windows and doors.

The Inskeep's Store is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*⁵⁷ The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

Inskeep's Store retains integrity of location, workmanship, materials, and design, setting, association, and feeling; with little to no changes in the materials or design of the building and the setting remains at the roadside of a main highway.

National Register Boundary

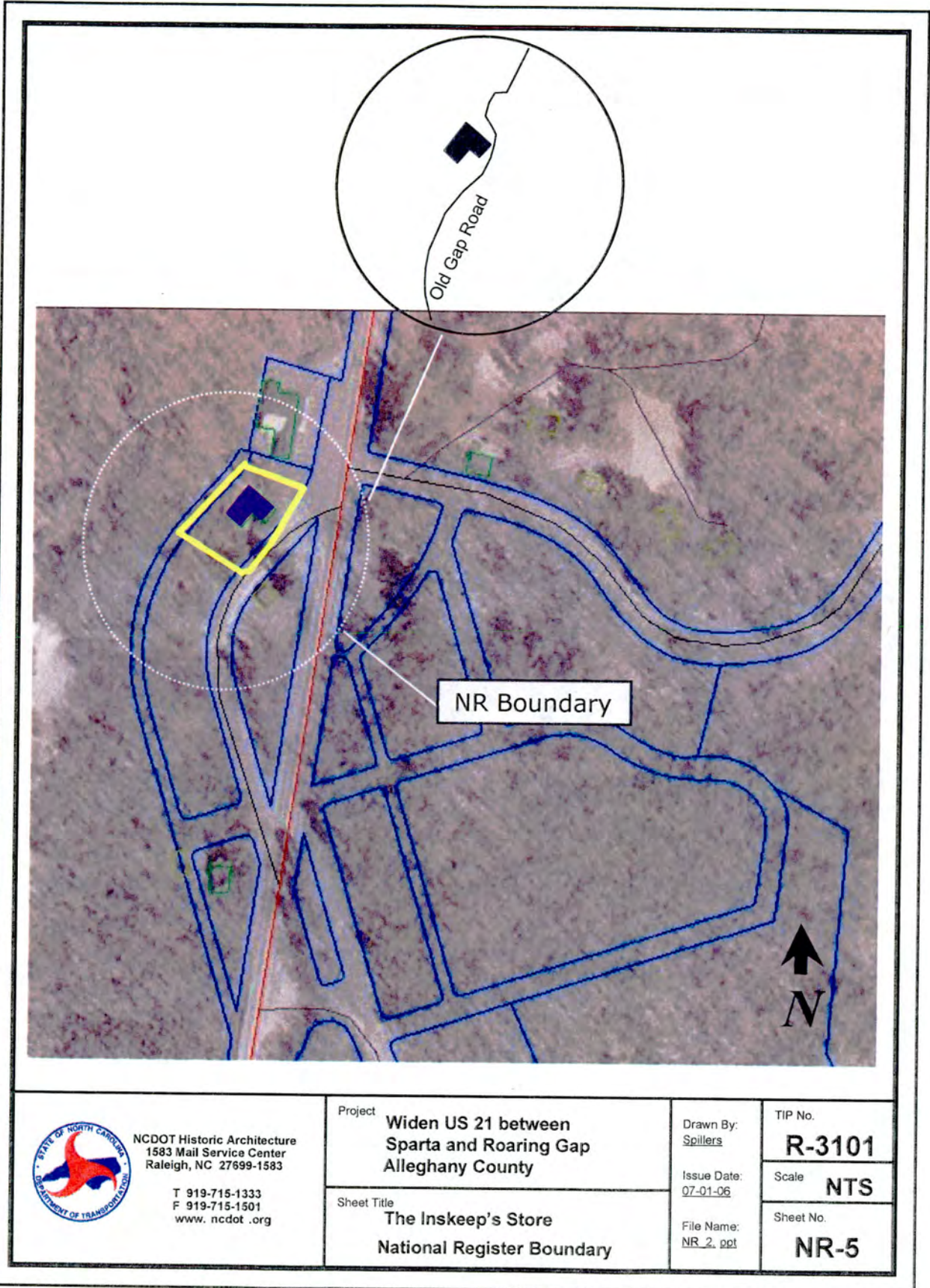
See sheet NR-5

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Inskeep's Store has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include the building and its immediate surroundings and follows the right-of-way for SR 1100.

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 17.

⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 21.



NCDOT Historic Architecture
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 F 919-715-1501
 www.ncdot.org

Project **Widen US 21 between Sparta and Roaring Gap Alleghany County**

Sheet Title **The Inskeep's Store National Register Boundary**

Drawn By: Spillers
 Issue Date: 07-01-06
 File Name: NR_2.ppt

TIP No. **R-3101**
 Scale **NTS**
 Sheet No. **NR-5**

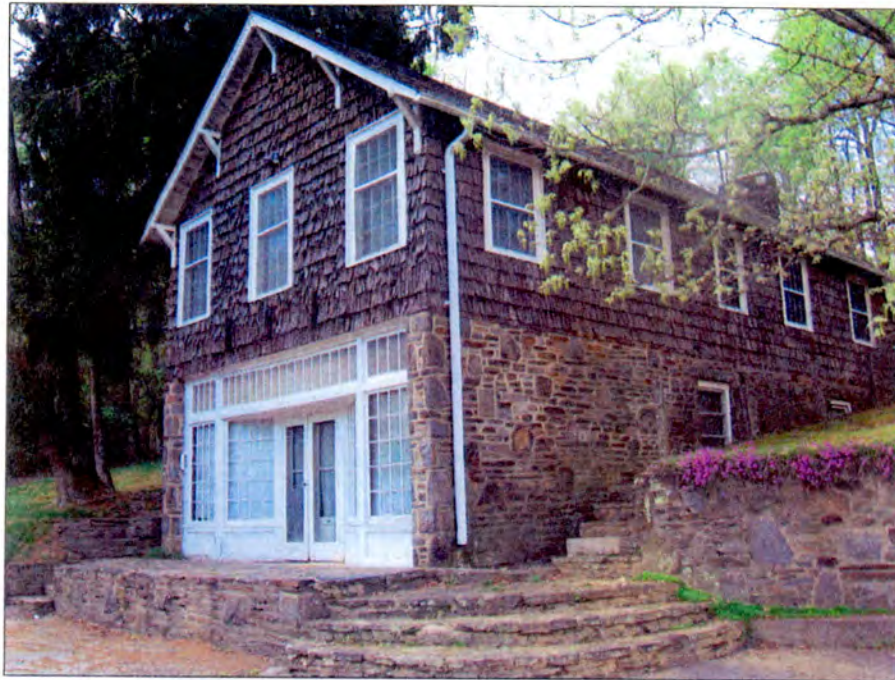


Figure 53 Inskeep's Store Northeast $\frac{3}{4}$ view



Figure 54 Inskeep's Store (Residence) Southwest $\frac{3}{4}$ view



Figure 55 Inskeep's Store West elevation



Figure 56 Inskeep's Store Detail of Bark Siding

Identification

Properties #43
Teahouse at Roaring Gap

Location

US Highway 21 South
0.4 miles North of SR 1100
Roaring Gap vicinity, Alleghany County

Date of Construction

ca. 1935

Physical Description

The Teahouse at Roaring Gap is set on the crest of a hill on the southeast quadrant of US 21 and SR 1478 (Old Gap Road) in the town of Roaring Gap in Alleghany County. The ca.-1940 house is situated on a 10-acre parcel along with the Inskeeps' Store both currently owned by Roaring Gap Club. This one-a-one-half-story wood frame house is set on a stone foundation. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingle and has exposed rafters. A shed-roof dormer protrudes from the east (rear) slope of the roof. The first story exterior is clad in coursed stone and the second story is clad in horizontal siding. Three chimneys serve this house—two exterior gable-end stone chimneys and one smaller exterior stone chimney centrally located on the east (rear) elevation. The windows throughout the house are vertical casement windows with timber lintels and stone sills. Access to the interior of the building was not available.

Outbuildings and other Associated Resources

None.

Historical Background

Deed records indicate that Roaring Gap Club currently owns the house. In 1935, Roaring Gap Club created the 10-acre parcel by buying lands 39 different landowners. No written history exists for this property, nor was it included in previous surveys. A NCDOT architectural historian interviewed several long-time Roaring Gap residents to assess the history of this property. Oral history indicates that this residential structure served for a short period of time as a tearoom, operated by Mrs. Bolling.⁵⁸ Today, the Roaring Gap Club houses the greenskeeper for the golf course here.

⁵⁸ Telephone interviews with Frank Hanes, Howard Gray, Barbara Chatman and Tom Bryant all confirm that this house was at one time a tearoom, but no other information was revealed.

The rise of the Motor Age presented an opportunity for a boom in roadside eateries. In the first decade of the 20th century, magazines like Harper's Bazaar featured stories on the new industry of roadside tearooms, many operated by women. Requiring a relatively small initial investment, women opened these establishments in their homes or converted barns for the new use. Both the Great Depression and the development of the highway system lead to the decline of roadside tearooms.⁵⁹ With its proximity to the Blue Ridge Parkway and the resort area of Roaring Gap, the Tearoom at Roaring Gap was well positioned for success.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Teahouse at Roaring Gap is recommended **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Teahouse at Roaring Gap is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁶⁰ The Teahouse at Roaring Gap is not eligible for the National Register for its association with any event.

The Teahouse at Roaring Gap is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁶¹ There are no persons of national, state, or local significance known to be associated with the Teahouse.

The Teahouse at Roaring Gap is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*⁶² Under Criterion C, the

⁵⁹ Whitaker, Jan. "Catering to Romantic Hunger: Roadside Tearooms, 1909-1930." The Journal of American Culture. Vol. 15, Issue 4. Dec. 1992. p.17-25.

⁶⁰ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin* 15. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 17.

Teahouse at Roaring Gap stands as a rare example of a one-and-a-half-story Rustic Revival in this part of Alleghany County. With its fine stonework, details like the rustic wood lintels and unaltered floor plan, cottage retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

The Teahouse at Roaring Gap is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*⁶³ The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

Teahouse at Roaring Gap retains integrity of location, workmanship, materials, and design, setting, association, and feeling.

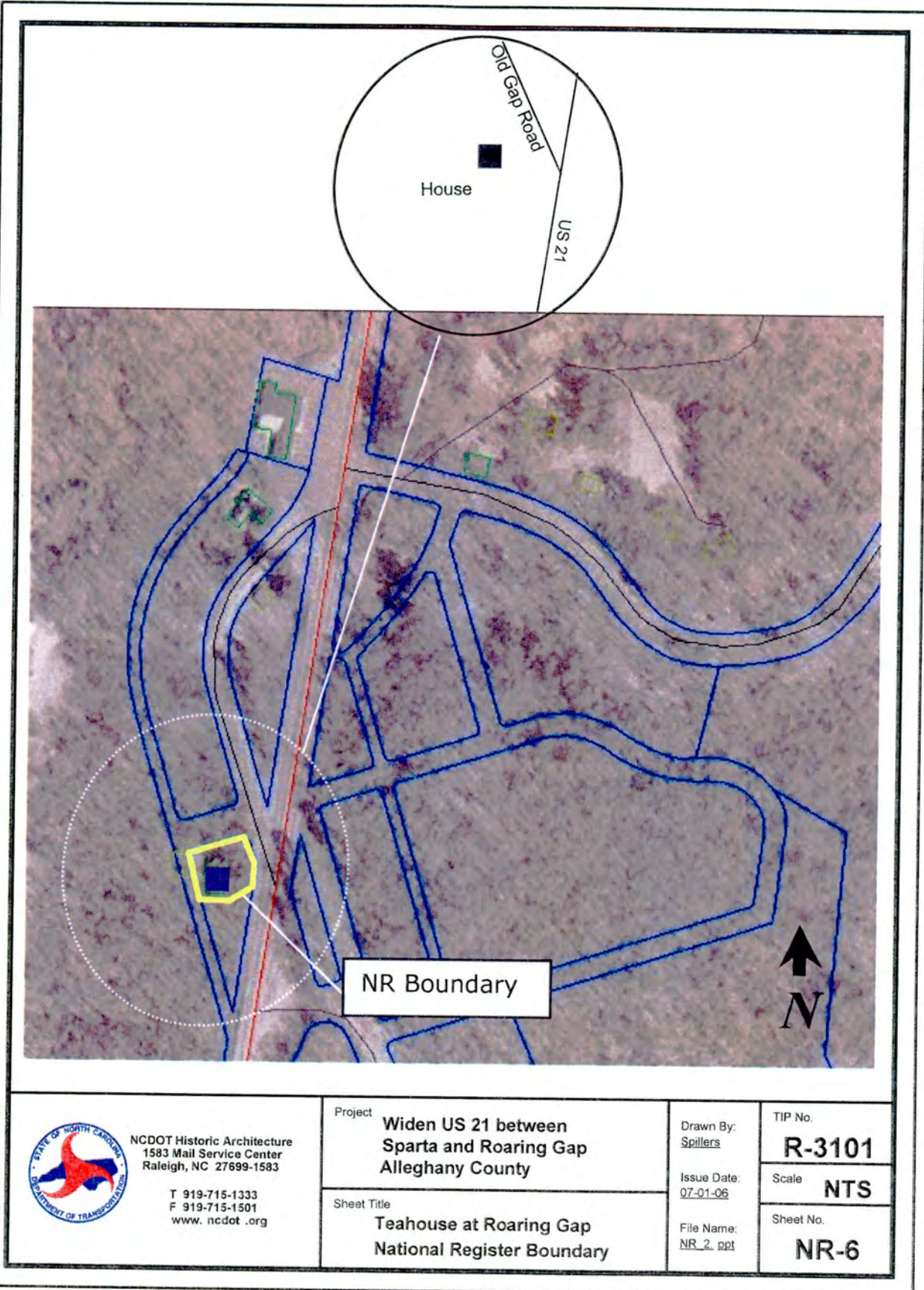
National Register Boundary

See sheet NR-5

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Teahouse at Roaring Gap has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include the building and its immediate surroundings and follows the right-of-way for SR 1100.

⁶³ Ibid., p. 21.



NCDOT Historic Architecture
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Project
**Widen US 21 between
 Sparta and Roaring Gap
 Alleghany County**

Sheet Title
**Teahouse at Roaring Gap
 National Register Boundary**

Drawn By:
Spillers

Issue Date:
 07-01-06

File Name:
 NR_2.ppt

TIP No.
R-3101

Scale
NTS

Sheet No.
NR-6



Photo 57 Teahouse at Roaring Gap

Identification

Properties #44
Blue Ridge Parkway Stone Arch Bridge

Location

US Highway 21 South
0.5 miles south of SR 1111
Cherry Lane vicinity, Alleghany County

Date of Construction

ca. 1935

Physical Description

The bridge is semi-round, stone-faced, arch bridge is constructed of reinforced concrete. It carries the Blue Ridge Parkway over US 21. The stone facing consists of roughly squared stones laid in horizontal courses. The process is described in the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) as follows:

Rigid frame arch bridges on the Blue Ridge Parkway were constructed by erecting stone arch rings, abutments and spandrel walls, then pouring concrete on a network of steel reinforcing rods to form the internal frame. Compacted earth was then applied over the arch to bring the structure up to grade level, at which point the bridge was surfaced and parapet and wing walls were constructed. The stonework is not merely decorative but serves as the form for the concrete frame.⁶⁴

Historical Background

Approved in 1933 as a Public Works Administration project for the New Deal, construction began on the scenic byway in 1935. Linking together two National Parks, the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia and the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in North Carolina, the Blue Ridge Parkway was constructed during a boom time in American parkway construction. The Civilian Construction Corps (CCC) shouldered the physical labor of building the parkway. Four CCC camps existed along the parkway's construction zone.⁶⁵ Construction of the parkway halted during World War II. By 1967, most of the parkway had been finished, but it wasn't until 1987 that the Linn Cove Viaduct near Grandfather Mountain, the final section of the parkway was completed.

⁶⁴ Historic American Engineering Record No. NC-42. <http://memory.loc.gov> Accessed on June 27, 2006.

⁶⁵ <http://ncnatural.com/Parkway/BRP-History.html> Accessed on June 27, 2006.

The design of the parkway, including the bridges and other structural elements, was a collaborative effort between the Bureau of Public Roads engineers and the National Parks Service landscape architect. Two men were essential to the design and planing of the Blue Ridge Parkway: Stanley W. Abbot, Resident Landscape Architect of the National Parks Service and William M Austin, Resident Engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads.⁶⁶

The Blue Ridge Parkway was the first long distance rural parkway developed by the National Park Service. At the time of its inception it was the longest road ever planned as a single unit.⁶⁷ The parkway stretches 469 miles, includes twenty-seven tunnels, 168 bridges and six viaducts. Today it is the National Park Service's most visited site.

National Register Eligibility

The Blue Ridge Parkway was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a US 321 project. The Parkway has significance for its association with the New Deal (Criterion A) and because of its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of parkway construction and high artistic value (Criterion C). The bridge is a contributing resource to the Blue Ridge Parkway.

The Blue Ridge Parkway project was meant to alleviate the problems of unemployment in the region during the Great Depression.⁶⁸ The construction project offered work to many engineers, architects, and skilled and unskilled laborers. The project embodied the goals of many New Deal projects—a return to the land as a means of social and economic improvement, cooperation between state and federal agencies, and employment of talented professionals.⁶⁹

The design for the Parkway grew out of a tradition of urban and suburban parkways made popular by landscape architects Fredrick Law Olmstead and Calvin Vaux in the late 19th Century. The Blue Ridge Parkway is an example of what at the time was state-of-the-art roadway design and engineering.⁷⁰ The Parkway was designed to reflect the highest of aesthetic values. Meant to be a destination itself as much as a mode of transportation between two national parks, the elements of the Parkway—the setting, scenic overlooks, and structural elements that merge with the natural environment—add to the high artistic value of the scenic roadway.

National Register Boundary

The National Register Boundary for the section of the Blue Ridge Parkway that cross the project area are the right-of-way lines on either side of the parkway.

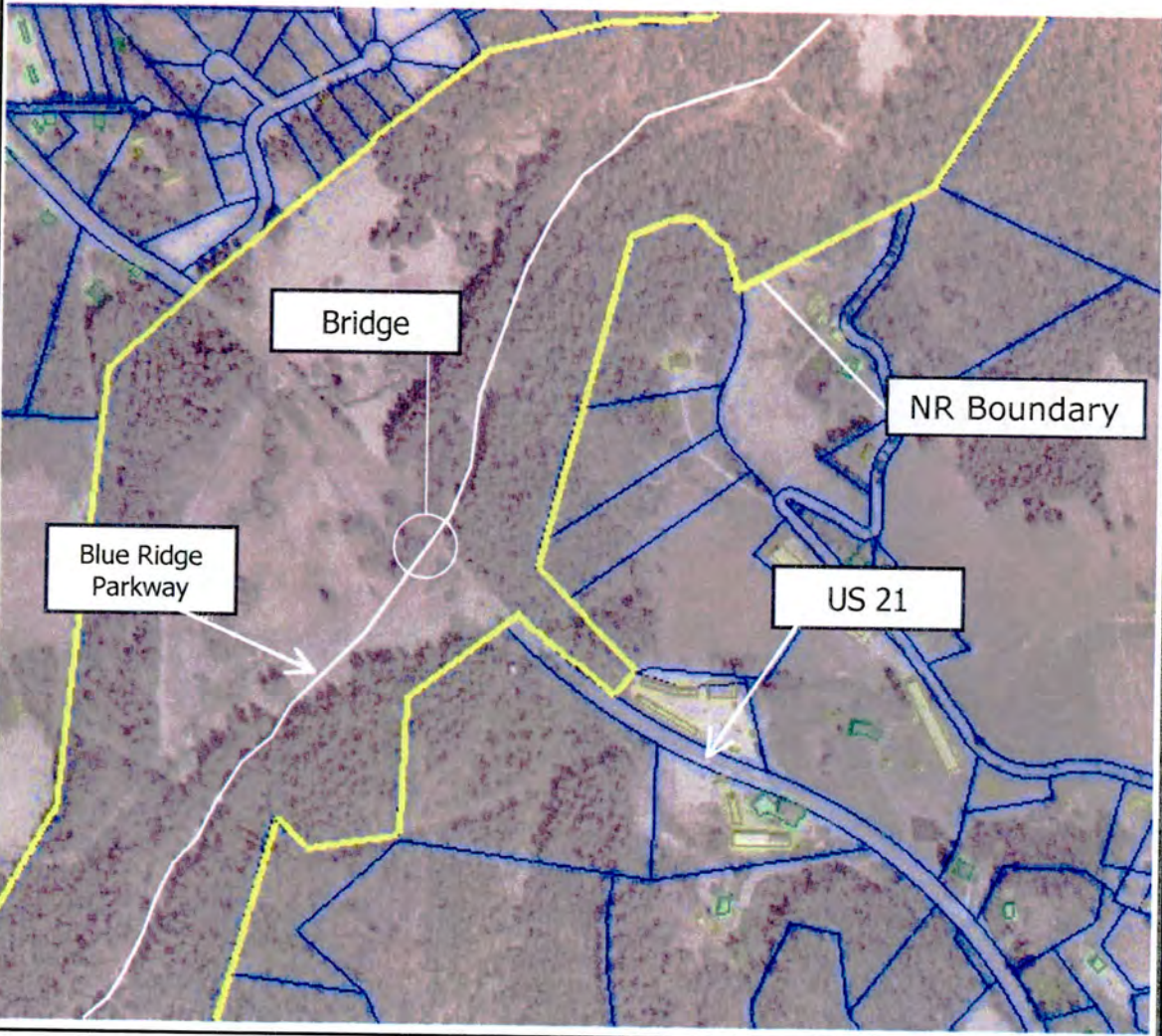
⁶⁶ Firth, Ian J. W. *Historic Resource Survey: Blue Ridge Parkway*. School of Environmental Design, University of Georgia, Athens. 1993. p. 44-45.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* p. 43.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* p. 171.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* p. 172.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* p. 173.



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Project
**Widen US 21 between Sparta
 and Roaring Gap
 Alleghany County**

Sheet Title
**Blue Ridge Parkway
 National Register Boundary**

Drawn By:
S.L. Spillers

Issue Date:
 07-01-06

File Name:
 NR_6.ppt

TIP No.
R-3101

Scale
NTS

Sheet No.
NR-7



**Photo 58 Stone Arch Bridge of Blue Ridge Parkway
Looking South on US 21**

**PROPERTY INVENTORY & EVALUATIONS:
PROPERTIES EVALUATED BY NCDOT AND RECOMMENDED
NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

Identification

Property #21
George Woodruff House and Service Station

Location

US Highway 21 South
0.13 miles South of SR 1111
Glade Valley vicinity, Alleghany County

Date of Construction

ca. 1930 (house) and 1936 (service station)

Physical Description

There are two primary structures associated with this parcel: the house and the store, a former service station. The George Woodruff House and Service Station are located on the northern edge of a heavily wooded parcel 1/10th of a mile south of SR 1111 on US 21 outside of the Town of Sparta in Alleghany County. The ca.-1936 building is situated on a fifty-acre lot and is owned by Woodruff's daughter, Mrs. Carol Johnson. The one-and-a-half-story, front-gable store has a roof clad with v-crimp metal. The northeast facing façade features two vinyl replacement windows and a central single-leaf, paneled front door with upper lights. A small gable roof supported by wood brackets shelters the door. The single window in the gable of the façade is a vinyl replacement window. The exterior of the façade is clad in wood shingles. A one-room shed-roof addition extends from the north side of the house and was added for use as an office in 2001. The shed addition and the north elevation of the main block are clad in weatherboard. The rear section is covered in brick-tex and houses a double-leaf door garage opening. The windows in the gable of the rear section have both been replaced with portions of older windows that do not fit the casings. The south elevation of the main block features two vinyl replacement windows and a double-leaf glass door, which leads to a new wood deck. A coursed ashlar chimney pierces the south slope of the roof. The structure sits on a log pier foundation. Under the rear section on the south elevation there remains a large iron water wheel in a cement trough that supplied power for this building.

The house is located across the stream approximately 200 feet southwest of the store. The wood frame house is a vernacular, one-and-a-half story, two-room house with a loft that is accessible from stairs located on the north end of the front porch. The side gable roof is covered with v-crimp metal. The exterior of the house is clad in board and batten. The northeast facing façade features two two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows and two single-leaf, wood panel doors with divided upper lights. The north and south elevations each have a two-over-two, double-hung wood sash window in the first story. The window in the gable of the north elevation is missing. The window in the south elevation gable is a single fixed-sash vertical divided light. The remains of an exterior concrete block-chimney can be found on the west elevation of the house. A full-width

inset porch stretches across the façade. The house originally rested on a log pier foundation; however, the foundation was reinforced with a concrete-block perimeter in the mid-20th century. A portion of the concrete block has been removed and the log piers are visible.

Outbuildings and other Associated Resources

A small ca.-1940 shed-roofed woodshed with vertical plank siding and a standing seam metal roof sits 50 feet off the south corner of the store.

Historical Background

George Woodruff received this property from his mother's family. The land originally belonged to Woodruff's maternal grandfather, Frank McCann. Woodruff himself built the house after he was married in 1929 but before his daughter, Carol, was born in 1933. The loft of the house was never finished. Carol's mother tacked cardboard to the walls in the winter to keep out the cold. The north room on the main floor functioned as a kitchen and the south room served as a bedroom for the family. There was never running water or indoor plumbing for the house. Mrs. Woodruff kept a subsistence garden by the road. Before the realignment of US 21 a bridge provided access to the property for cars to pass and a footbridge made of two logs and planks was available for pedestrians. Today the only way to access the house is to jump the creek.

In 1936 Woodruff built the service station, Woodruff's Esso Station. There were two glass-topped pumps, no longer extant, in front of the building and one service garage on the north side. Woodruff sold groceries at the station as well. A water wheel generated power for the service station. The energy created was stored in battery cells. The service station was closed in 1957.

No other structures have existed on the parcel except the woodshed, which was built in the 1940s. The Woodruffs have always kept cattle on the land, a tradition that Mrs. Johnson, the Woodruff's daughter, continues today.

Changes that have occurred over time include the addition of a concrete block foundation around the perimeter of the house in the mid-1950s. The house has been virtually unoccupied since 1966. The windows in the store were replaced in 2001 and a side shed room was constructed. The original wood shingle roofs, crafted by Woodruff for both the service station and the house, were replaced with v-crimp metal sheets. The gas pumps have all been removed.⁷¹

⁷¹ Personal interview. Carol Woodruff Johnson, current owner and daughter of the original owner. Conducted in person on April 18, 2006 and by telephone on May 2, 2006.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), The George Woodruff House and Service Station is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places.

The George Woodruff House and Service Station is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁷² The George Woodruff House is not eligible for the National Register for its association with any event. Although the history of George Woodruff service station is interesting as an illustration of early transportation and commerce, the building does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic use.

*"A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s)."*⁷³ Because of the changes to the exterior of the building, the replacement of the windows and doors, alterations to the footprint of the building, and the removal of the gas pumps, this building is no longer recognizable as a service station.

The George Woodruff House and Service Station are **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁷⁴ There are no known persons of national, state, or local significance associated with the George Woodruff House and Service Station.

The George Woodruff House and Service Station are **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and*

⁷² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 46.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

*distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*⁷⁵ When George Woodruff constructed his house and service station, he employed traditional rural forms. Although both are good example of their types (a two-room house and a gable-front store) neither have been deemed worthy of documentation in past surveys and neglect and alterations have negatively affected both buildings so that neither are recommended eligible for the National Register. Better examples of front gable stores exist in the county. Particularly notable are the Inskeep's Store in Roaring Gap, discussed in this document, and the Tyra Franklin Store in Glade Creek. The house has been vacant since 1966 and the service station stopped operation in 1957. Neither building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possesses high artistic value; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity that is necessary for the buildings to be eligible for the National Register.

The George Woodruff House and Service Station, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*⁷⁶ The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 17.

⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 21.



Photo 59 George Woodruff Service Station Northwest ¾ View



Photo 60 George Woodruff Service Station Southwest ¾ View



Photo 61 George Woodruff Service Station Southeast Elevation



Photo 62 George Woodruff Service Station detail of water wheel



Photo 63 George Woodruff House Northeast façade



Photo 64 George Woodruff House South elevation

Identification

Identification

Property #24
AL-169 1983 Alleghany County Survey
Old Miles Store and Post Office

Location

West side of US Highway 21 South
At junction with SR 1106
Cherry Lane vicinity, Alleghany County

Date of Construction

ca. 1930

Physical Description

The Old Miles Store and Post Office is located at the crossroad known as Cherry Lane in Alleghany County. The ca.-1930 vernacular store is situated on a small, 0.3-acre lot and is currently used as an antique auction house. The one-story frame building has a high parapet shed roof clad with v-crimp metal sheets. The original exterior wall material is horizontal wood siding, however most of which has been covered with particleboard. The façade features two sets of paired four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash windows and two double-leaf, paneled doors. Three square wood posts support the shed-roof porch. The porch roof is in particularly poor condition. The concrete-block foundation under the porch has started to break apart. The rear elevation has one single-leaf, paneled wood door and a set of double-hung, horizontal replacement two-over-two windows. One of the windows in the set is covered with particleboard. A small, concrete-block chimney pierces the roof near the rear of the building. A shed-roofed addition extends the length of the north elevation.

Outbuildings and other Associated Resources

Two privies stand at the south side of the store. Each non-historic building is constructed of particleboard and covered with a rusted sheet metal shed roof.

Historical Background

This is not the original location for the store at Cherry Lane. When the store was operated by John T. Miles it was located west on SR 1106, but the operation was moved to a new building at its current location in the early 1930s with the US 21 realignment. The 1900 census lists a 24-year-old John T. Miles of Cherry Lane as a Dealer of General Merchandise. Jean Sizemore, author of *Alleghany Architecture: A Pictorial Survey*,

indicates that the store was co-owned by Alexander Woodruff and that Miles was the postmaster at Cherry Lane.⁷⁷

Troy and Cindy Brooks owned and operated the Old Miles Store and Post Office from 1948 until 1965, when they sold it to Bessie Smith.⁷⁸ Today, the building is used as an auction house for Crouse Auctions. Clarence Crouse, who has owned the building since 1989, holds auctions there every Saturday.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), The Old Miles Store and Post Office is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places.

The Old Miles Store and Post Office, Alleghany County, NC, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁷⁹ The Old Miles Store and Post Office is recommended not eligible for the National Register due to its lack of architectural integrity. The structure is physically deteriorated, has been significantly altered, and is not recognizable as the store it once was. Additionally the store originated in another building located one half-mile southwest of this location.

The Old Miles Store and Post Office is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁸⁰ There are no persons of national, state, or local significance associated with the Old Miles Store and Post Office.

The Old Miles Store and Post Office is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a*

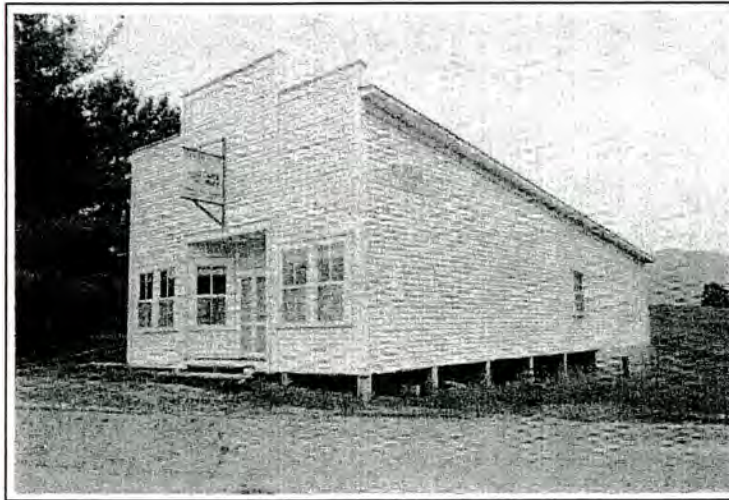
⁷⁷ Sizemore, Jean. *Alleghany Architecture: A Pictorial Survey, Alleghany County, North Carolina*. 1983. p. 1.

⁷⁸ Brooks, Jerry. Personal Interview. April 18, 2006.

⁷⁹ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin* 15. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

*master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*⁸¹ The Old Miles Store and Post Office no longer retains any architectural integrity. Changes to the original footprint of the building, changes to the historic fabric, particularly the exterior siding, and the general deterioration of the structure have compromised the Store's eligibility for listing on the National Register. Furthermore an exceptional, intact example of this store type is located approximately 3 miles northwest of the Old Miles Store and Post Office at the intersection of SR 1444 and SR 1431 in the Glade Valley Historic District.



Glade Valley Store

Several other strong example of parapet front country stores exist in the county like the Hendrix General Store and the Little Pine Store in Glade Creek,

The Old Miles Store and Post Office is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*⁸² The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

⁸¹ Ibid., p. 17.

⁸² Ibid., p. 21.



Photo 65 Old Miles Store East Façade



Photo 66 Old Miles Store West elevation



Photo 67 Old Miles Store Privies



**Photo 68 Old Miles Store
Detail of porch foundation.**



**Photo 69 Old Miles Store
Detail of exterior wall materials.**

Identification

Properties #41
Roaring Gap Post Office

Location

US Highway 21 South
0.4 miles North of SR 1100
Roaring Gap vicinity, Alleghany County

Date of Construction

ca. 1970

Physical Description

The building currently houses the Roaring Gap Post Office and the Alleghany Hospital Thrift Store. On the south end of the rectangular structure is a small stone gable end garage. The low-pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The large metal rolling garage door dominates the south elevation. The east façade features two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. The north end of the building has a hipped roof and three large picture windows in the east façade. Between the two ends of the structure is a small shed roof hyphen with a large multi-light picture window in the main façade. The eave of the shed roof over hangs to form a small porch which, is supported but four square, wood posts. A wide stone chimney pierces the asphalt single covered shed roof at the ridgeline.

Outbuildings and other Associated Resources

None.

Historical Background

In the late 1920s to the mid-1950s, a gas station operated at this location. Oral histories conducted with long-time Roaring Gap residents reveal the history of this property. The original gas station was demolished in the 1970s and another gas station was constructed in its place in a larger building that housed the post office and a general food store. The Alleghany Hospital Thrift Shop took the place of the gas station. The general food store was converted into the current post office and the old post office is now a storage room.⁸³

Land records do not indicate the changing uses of this building. A 1929 deed transfers the property from Johnson Oil Company to the Texas Company. Book 40 Page 227. A 1965 transfers the property from Roaring Gap Company to Texaco. Book 78 Page 80. Robert B. Reed purchased the property from Texaco May 10, 1982. Book 199 Page 796.

⁸³ Compiled from the oral histories of Donald Miles and Tom Bryan.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Roaring Gap Post Office is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places.

Roaring Gap Post Office is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G (properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.) *The National Register Criteria for Evaluation exclude properties that achieved significance within the past fifty years unless they are of exceptional importance. Fifty years is a general estimate of the time needed to develop historical perspective and to evaluate significance.*⁸⁴ The Roaring gap Post Office has not achieved exceptional importance within the last fifty years, has no historic events or important persons associated with the property and has not exceptional architectural merits.

⁸⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*. (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991).



Photo 70 Roaring Gap Post Office Southwest $\frac{3}{4}$ View



Photo 71 Roaring Gap Post Office Northeast $\frac{3}{4}$ View



Photo 72 Roaring Gap Post Office East façade

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Federal Aid # STP-21 (11)

TIP# R-3101

County: Alleghany

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

Project Description: Widen US 21 between SR 1100 in Roaring Gap and SR 1121 in Sparta.

On February 28, 2006 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.
- 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 1-11, 13-17, 19, 20, 22, 23, & 25-36 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them 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:

Shelby Spellman 2/28/06
 Representative, NCDOT Date

 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date
[Signature] 2/28/06
 Representative, HPO Date

Peter B. Sanderson 2/28/06
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

Further research on 12, 18, 21, 24, 37-44

**PROPERTIES DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND
NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION**



Property #1 - House/Commercial

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #2 - Store

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #2 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #3 - House ✓

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

**Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)**



Property #4 - House ✓

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

**Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study**

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #5 - House ✓

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

**Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study**

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #6 - House ✓

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #7 - House ✓

AL 0168 - Gabriel Lyon House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #8 - House ✓

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #9 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #10 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #11 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #11 - Barn

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #13 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically
Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #14 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #15 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #15 - Garage Apartment

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #16 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #17- House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #19 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #20 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #22 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #23 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #25 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study
(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #26 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #27 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #28 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #28 - Barn

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #29 - Commercial

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #30 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant

Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #31 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #32 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #33 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #34 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #35 - House

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)



Property #36 - House/Commercial

Not Architecturally or Historically Significant
Determined Not Eligible and Not Worthy of
Further Study

(2-28-2006 NCDOT-HPO Concurrence)