



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

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November 17, 2011

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick  
Human Environment Unit  
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *RMB for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Analysis, Improvements to US 321, U-4700, Multi County, ER 06-0885

We are in receipt of your memorandum of October 21, 2011, transmitting the intensive-level historic architectural analysis prepared by URS Corporation for the above project.

For the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is currently listed in, and remains eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places under the criteria cited:

- ◆ **Houck's Chapel** (CT 0180, Site #101): Criterion C for its architecture.

The assessment of eligibility (pages 4-5) for Houck's Chapel must include a statement that the property meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. Based on the history of the site, it appears that the period of significance given in the National Register nomination can be better stated as 1888, the year of the chapel's construction, to 1950, the year of the dissolution of the Methodist congregation. Also, the assessment of integrity (page 5) mistakenly refers to the James Edgar Broyhill Estate. Please revise as necessary and submit two copies of the amended page(s) for our files. The proposed National Register boundaries, which are identical to the existing National Register boundaries, for Houck's Chapel appear appropriate.

For the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are *eligible* for listing in the National Register under the criteria cited, and that the proposed National Register boundaries appear appropriate:

- ◆ **G. Haywood Hartley House** (CW 0231, Site #59): Criterion C for its architecture—*see note below*; and,
- ◆ **James Edgar "Ed" Broyhill Estate** (CW 0251, Site #79): Criterion B for its association with Ed Broyhill, prominent North Carolina entrepreneur, and Criterion C for its architecture.

A period of significance must be given for the G. Haywood Hartley House. Please revise as necessary and submit two copies of the amended page(s) for our files.

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

- ◆ **Pit Crew Service Center** (CT 1224, Site #6);
- ◆ **Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station** (BK 0362, Site #13);
- ◆ **Senator James T. Broyhill House** (CW 0265, Site #93);
- ◆ **Lenoir Golf Club** (CW 0272, Site #103); and,
- ◆ The ninety-nine (99) other properties included in **Appendix A**, barring any additional information to the contrary.

Please note that the twenty-four (24) Area of Potential Effect (APE) maps enclosed as Appendix A do not match the “Study Area” map (Figure 1). The maps in Appendix A delineate an area that appears to be restricted solely to the US 321 right-of-way, while the Figure 1 map shows a wider area with appropriate buffers at major intersections, encompassing all of the historic resources surveyed. Please submit revised maps showing the full boundaries of the APE.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Donna Cullum AICP, Hickory Historic Preservation Commission, [dcullum@ci.hickory.nc.us](mailto:dcullum@ci.hickory.nc.us)

**INTENSIVE-LEVEL  
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS FOR  
IMPROVEMENTS TO US 321 FROM US 70 TO US 64/NC 18-90  
CATAWBA, CALDWELL, AND BURKE COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP NO. U-4700  
WBS NO. 35993.1.1**

**Prepared for:**

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**Date**

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**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architectural Resources Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

**Date**

**October 2011**

## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen and improve US 321 from US 70 in Hickory in Catawba County to US 64/NC 18-90 in Lenoir in Caldwell County (TIP No. U-4700, WBS No.35993.1.1). In July 2010 Brockington & Associates, Inc. surveyed the project's Area of Potential Effect for NCDOT. They identified 106 resources that were 50 years old or older. On February 10, 2011 the NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office reviewed the inventoried resources and identified seven that merited further investigation at the intensive-level. NCDOT subsequently requested URS Corporation-North Carolina (URS) to assess the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of the seven identified resources and to draft the current report.

URS makes the following National Register-eligibility recommendations for the seven inventoried resources:

| <b><i>Resource</i></b>                      | <b><i>Recommendation</i></b>                             |
|---|--|
| Houck's Chapel (CT-180)                     | Continues to merit National Register listing             |
| G. Haywood Hartley House (CW-231)           | Eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C |
| James Edgar Broyhill Estate (CW-251)        | Eligible for National Register under Criteria B and C    |
| Pit Crew Service Center (CT-1224)           | Not eligible for National Register listing               |
| Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station (BK-362) | Not eligible for National Register listing               |
| Sen. James T. Broyhill House (CW-265)       | Not eligible for National Register listing               |
| Lenoir Golf Club (CW-272)                   | Not eligible for National Register listing               |

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## **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen and improve US 321 from US 70 in Hickory in Catawba County to US 64/NC 18-90 in Lenoir in Caldwell County (TIP No. U-4700, WBS No.35993.1.1). Pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.4(b), NCDOT identified architectural resources that might be affected by the undertaking. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) delineated for the study of historic architectural resources is depicted on 24 maps included in Appendix A. The APE encompasses US 321, a heavily trafficked and built-up road between Hickory and Lenoir (Figure 1).

In July 2010 Brockington & Associates, Inc. surveyed the APE for NCDOT. They identified 106 resources that were 50 years old or older (see list of resources at Appendix A). On February 10, 2011 the NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) reviewed the inventoried resources and identified seven that merited further investigation at the intensive-level (see concurrence form and list of resources to be evaluated at Appendix A). NCDOT subsequently requested URS Corporation-North Carolina (URS) to assess the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of the seven identified resources and to draft the current report, which complies with the basic requirements of: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's *Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines*.

During the week of August 8, 2011 URS senior architectural historian and principal investigator Marvin A. Brown conducted fieldwork within the APE. He visited, inventoried, photographed, and assessed the seven resources. He also spoke with knowledgeable local informants. He engaged in local research at the Catawba County Courthouse and Catawba County Public Library in Newton; the Hickory Public Library in Hickory; and the Caldwell County Courthouse and Caldwell County Public Library in Lenoir. To assess the Lenoir Golf Course, he visited The Tufts Archives of the Givens Memorial Library in Pinehurst. He also conducted research at the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and, in Raleigh, at the North Carolina State Library and the North Carolina HPO. He additionally extensively utilized the internet to research genealogy and the biographies of James Edgar Broyhill and Sen. James T. Broyhill.

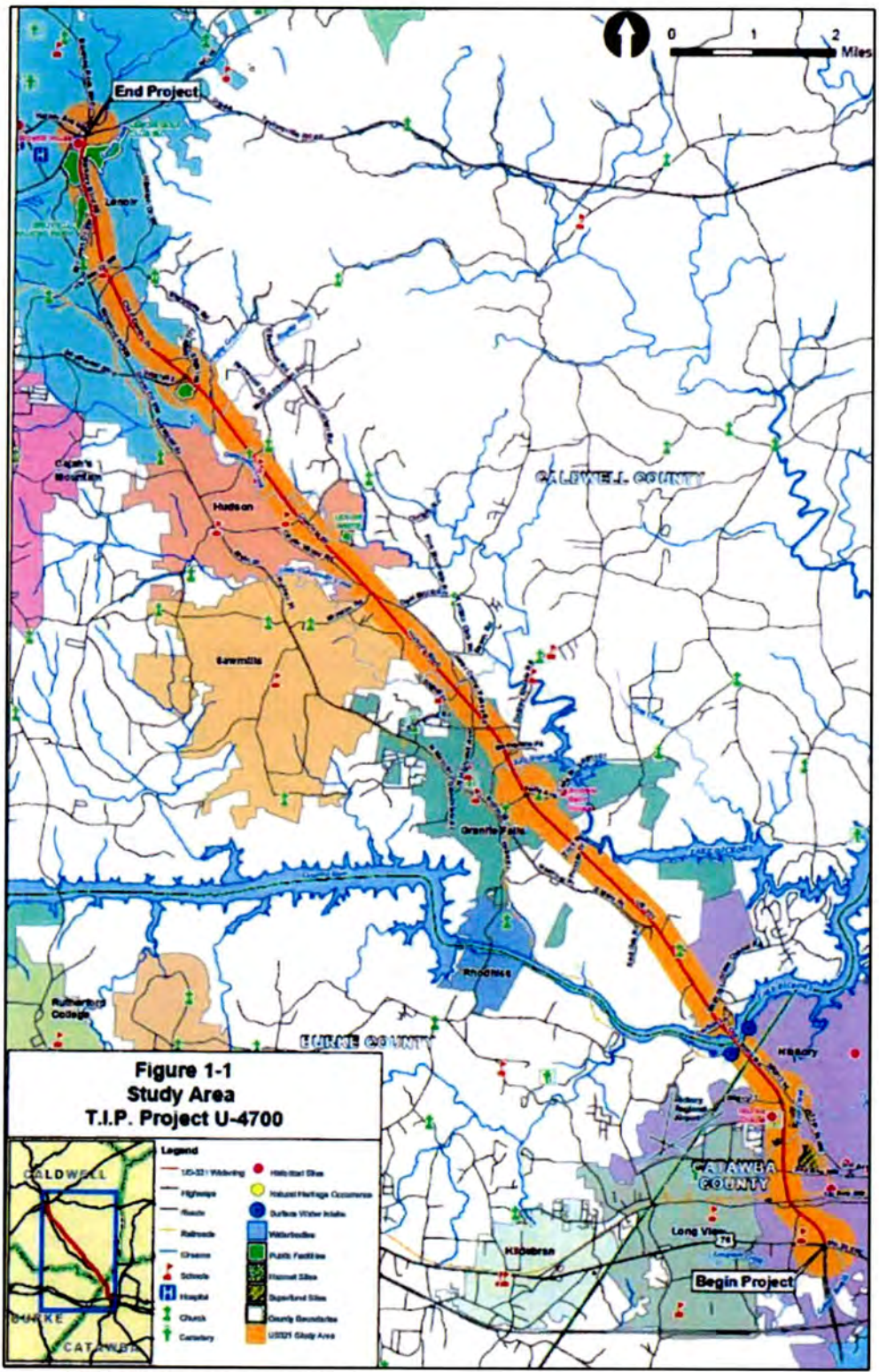


Figure 1: Study Area (source: NCDOT)

## II. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

### A. Resources Listed in the National Register Listing

**HOUCK'S CHAPEL (CT-180) (NCDOT Survey #101)  
South side of 9th Avenue NW just west of junction with 17th Street NW  
Hickory, Catawba County**

#### *History*

Houck's Chapel was listed in the National Register in 1985. Its general period of significance was 1800-1899 and its specific date of significance was 1888. Its areas of significance were architecture and religion. The nomination's single-paragraph statement of significance states (Phillips 1983:Section 8):

Houck's Chapel, erected in 1888, testifies to the enduring strength of Methodist evangelism and the zealous devotion of one minister to carry out his missionary commitment. Born and raised in the last days of the Great Revival and imbued with its evangelistic spirit, the Reverend William K. Houck held a ten day revival in a brush arbor near Hickory in 1887. The next year a chapel was constructed and named in his honor. Though a resident of Morganton, William Houck served the congregation at Hickory for more than half a century, preaching his last sermon in April, 1947, at the age of ninety-two. The congregation dissolved shortly after his death in 1950. Houck's Chapel also represents the fragmentation of the Methodist Church, and others as well, in late nineteenth century Catawba County. As the population grew, new communities formed and the church once serving a wide territory broke into smaller units serving the "pockets" of population. Houck's Chapel, now in the corporate limits of Hickory, nevertheless stands as a reminder of the days when small communities dominated rural North Carolina and when one person could exert a powerful influence in the life of one such community.

#### *Description*

The description section of the nomination describes the church's exterior as follows (Phillips 1983:Section 7)

Houck's Chapel is a small rectangular church—two bays wide and four deep—with stone pier foundation, German siding, and sheet metal-covered gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. A belfry projects from the north end of the roof, with rectangular wood louvered ventilators on the four sides, a pyramidal roof, and a needle-like spire. Although currently there is only one modern double-leaf, four-panel entrance on the north side of the church, originally there were two sets of double-leaf, four-panel doors with four-light transoms. The easternmost of these entrances remains intact, exposed on the interior within the added storage rooms but hidden on the exterior by replacement German siding. (The transom of the westernmost entrance also remains.) All windows have four-over-four sash with plain surrounds, a molded drip ledge above the lintel, and louvered wooden shutters. The glass in all the windows except those in the rear (south) Sunday school rooms has been spray-painted during the last year (1983). On the rear (south) wall of the church, much of the siding below window level has been replaced with molded weatherboards, but without consistent pattern. The reason for this replacement is unclear. Midway on the east side of the church is a brick stove flue.

The basic description of the church remains accurate, but since 1983 its exterior has been brought back to a less altered appearance (Figure 2 through Figure 6). Notable restoration includes: the return of the second double-leaf door at the left-hand side of the front elevation, the revealing of the two front transoms, and the removal of a metal hood over the right-hand door; the replacement of the sheet-metal roof with faux wooden shingles; the removal of the window shutters, which did not appear to be original; and the removal of spray paint from all windows. Coupled with the retention of all basic features—rectangular form, front steeple, four-over-four sash, plain finish, stone foundation piers, wooden siding—these changes have enhanced the church’s exterior historic appearance.

The church’s interior is described in the description section of the nomination as follows (Phillips 1983:Section 7):

The interior of Houck’s Chapel originally consisted of one large room. Around 1975 the interior was remodeled, creating three small rooms across the north end for an office, storage, and a bathroom; Sunday school rooms in the southeast and southwest corners; and a raised pulpit area in the center of the south end, separated from the sanctuary by a low segmental arch. The wood floors remain visible in the Sunday school rooms, but have been recently carpeted elsewhere. The walls were originally sheathed in beaded boarding but have been covered by sheetrock, except in the classrooms and north end rooms. The beaded board ceiling remains exposed. The Gothic-inspired wooden pews and pulpit may be original. The pews feature a cut-out trefoil on each end, while the pulpit has raised panel lancet arches, an overhanging top supported by sawn brackets, and scalloped trim.

Since the nomination was written, the church’s interior has also largely been restored (Figure 7 and Figure 8). Although it could not be entered, photographs taken by holding a camera up to the windows depict: an interior returned to a single open space with exposed wooden floors throughout; the removal of sheetrock and exposure of the original beaded walls; and the continued exposure of the beaded-board ceiling. The pews, with cutout trefoils between their feet at their ends, remain in place. The only apparent alteration that does not revivify the historic appearance of the interior is the replacement of the pulpit with a simpler pine structure. It is also not clear whether horizontal-board wainscoting is original or a later addition. Overall, however, the interior is much closer to its original appearance than it was when the church was listed in the National Register.

The nomination also addresses the church’s setting in the 1983 nomination form (Phillips 1983:Section 7):

A cemetery spreads outward from Houck’s Chapel on east, south and west sides. A few stones date from the 1890s and a few from the period between 1900 and 1915. More date from the 1920s and 1930s, but most appear to date from the last fifty years. . . . No gravestones of particular artistic merit were recorded. (Note: The mid-twentieth century, city-operated, Fairview Cemetery continues in the blocks south and west of the church, but apparently is not related to the church itself and is therefore not included in the nomination.) In the cemetery surrounding the church are randomly planted oak, maple, cedar, pine, fir, peach and holly trees.

The setting essentially remains the same as it was in 1983, with the exception of additional graves, the large majority of which are located in Fairview Cemetery beyond the property’s National Register-listed boundaries (Figure 9 and Figure 10).

#### *Assessment*

It is believed that Houck’s Chapel retains the significance, integrity, and boundaries described in its National Register nomination. Changes have enhanced rather than detracted from its significance. It is recommended that

Cr = A + C  
Cr + Co = A

its boundaries, which encompass 1.92 acres, remain the same as those described in the nomination (Phillips 1983:Geographical Data):

The nominated property consists of tract 3 in block 2 on Catawba County tax map 104 H, as outlined in red on the accompanying map. It includes the church building and the oldest portion of the cemetery which immediately surrounds the church—bounded by 9th Ave., 17th St., and 9th Ave. Circle (NW)—but not later 20th century sections of the city-operated Fairview Cemetery located south and west of the above described boundaries.

As summarized in the following table, Houck’s Chapel has a high degree of integrity for all seven elements of National Register integrity, which supports its continued National Register listing:

| <b>James Edgar Broyhill Estate: Assessment of Integrity</b> |                           |   |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Element of Integrity</b>                                 | <b>Level of Integrity</b> | <b>Assessment</b>   |
| Location  | High                      | Continues to stand on the place where it was constructed and location continues to be complemented by intact setting.                               |
| Design  | High                      | Retains almost all of its original features, including form, bays, sash, foundation, and—at interior—floors, walls, ceiling, wainscoting, and pews. |
| Setting   | High                      | Remains on original site that continues to be framed by cemetery.   |
| Materials   | High                      | As noted at design, retains almost all of its original materials in original locations.   |
| Workmanship   | High                      | Remains intact and continues to display original workmanship.   |
| Feeling   | High                      | Framed by cemetery, continues to express the historic sense of its period of significance.  |
| Association   | High                      | Framed by cemetery, continues to express the historic sense of its period of significance.  |

### *Boundaries*

The attached boundary map is taken from the scanned copy of the nomination found at the website of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (Figure 11). As the scan is in black and white, red has been added around the borders of Tract 3. The parcel is owned by Hickory Landmarks Society, Inc., the mailing address of which is P.O. Box 2341, Hickory, North Carolina 28603-2341. The parcel identification number is 279315744324.



Figure 2. Houck's Chapel: east side elevation





Figure 3: Houck's Chapel: ca.1983 photograph, from National Register nomination, of north front and west side elevations



Figure 4: north front and west side elevations; note that apparent difference in proportions between this modern photograph and the 1983 photograph is due to the use of different camera lens



Figure 5. Houck's Chapel: north front facade



Figure 6: Houck's Chapel: south rear and west side elevations

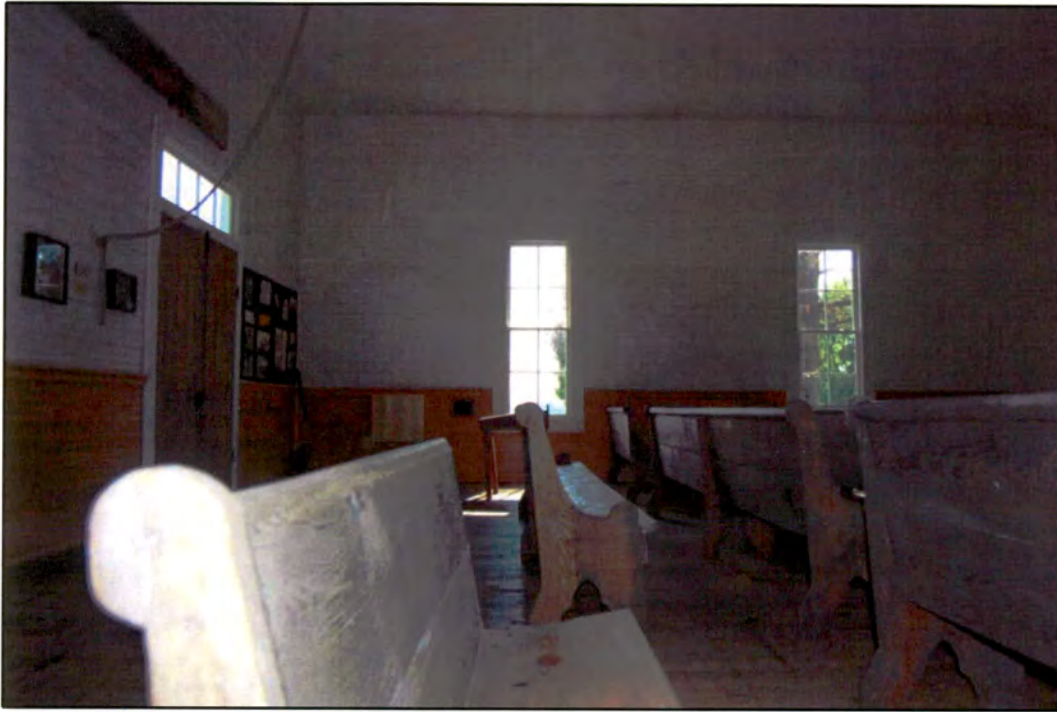


Figure 7: Houck's Chapel: interior with intact pews with trefoil cutouts at feet



Figure 8: Houck's Chapel: interior restored to a single room with wooden floors, pews, and beaded-board walls and ceiling in place; note paired entry doors with transoms in place and apparent replacement pulpit in foreground



Figure 9: Houck's Chapel: looking north from cemetery toward south rear elevation of church



Figure 10. Houck's Chapel: looking east at graves immediately adjacent to east elevation of church

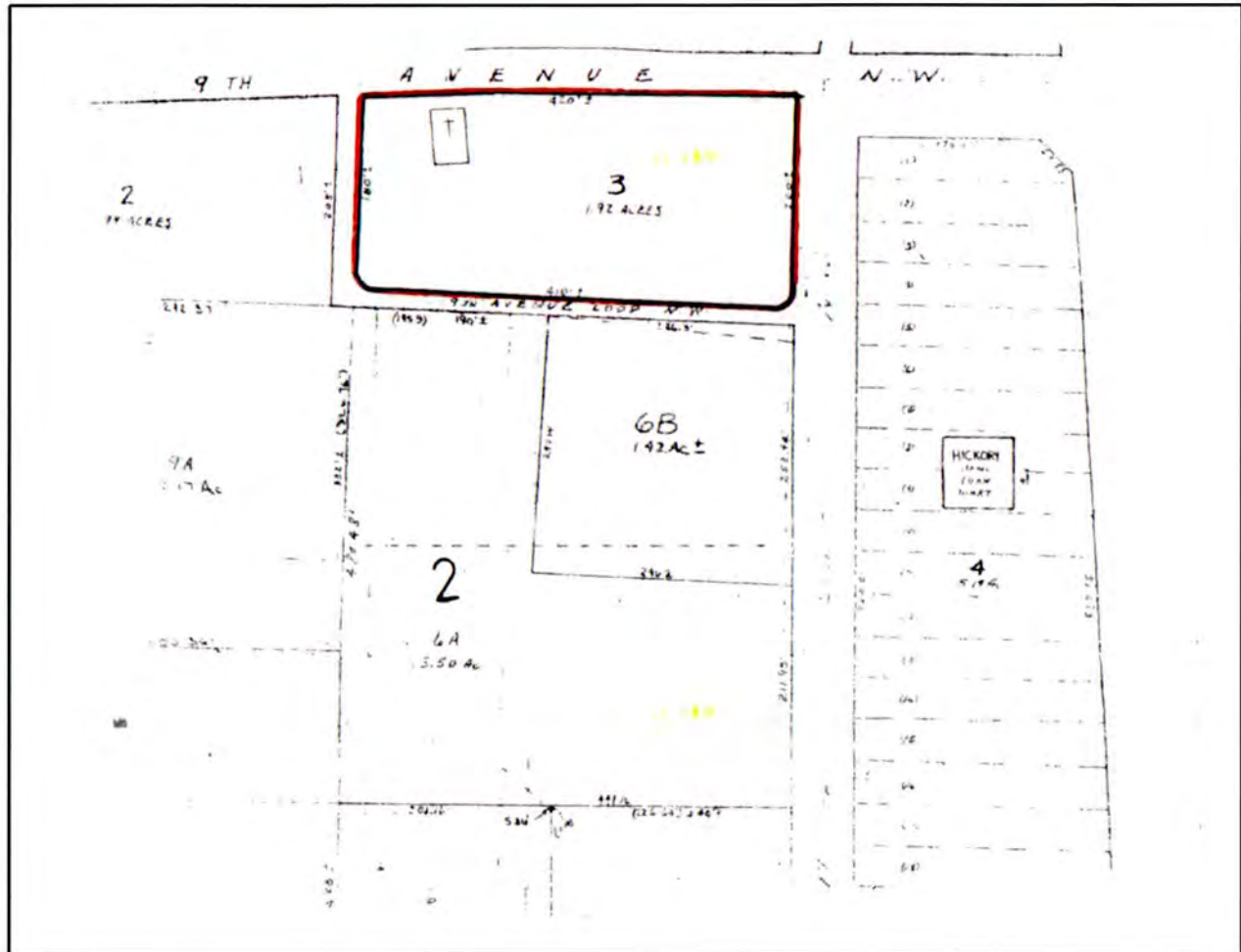


Figure 11: Houck's Chapel: boundary map from National Register nomination with Tract 3 of Block 2 of Catawba County Tax Map 104 H outlined in red; note that north is at the top

## **B. Resources Recommended as Eligible for National Register Listing**

### **G. HAYWOOD HARTLEY HOUSE (CW-231) (NCDOT Survey #59) 3924 Coy Hartley Lane (Southwest corner of junction of Coy Hartley Lane and US 321) Hudson, Caldwell County**

#### *History*

George Haywood Hartley (1868-1946) and his brother, Andrew Scroggs Hartley (1867-1941), physically erected this house for Haywood about 1890 with timber harvested from the property. Haywood was a farmer and Andrew a carpenter (Hartley 2011; Caldwell County Death Book 33/Page 11 (1946); Caldwell County Death Book 28/Page 56 (1941)). According to the deed in which Haywood took sole possession of the property, the brothers had acquired the house's 71-acre parcel (known as the Peter Cannon tract) "by heirship." In 1889 George transferred his half interest in the property to Haywood for \$5.00 (Caldwell County Deed Book 22/Page 343).

The deed notes that the land stood (and stands) in Lower Creek Township adjacent to the property of J.W. Hartley. According to Marlene Hartley, J.W. Hartley's great-granddaughter, J.W. was Confederate Col. Jason Hartley, whose house once stood on land immediately south of the present dwelling. An account drawn from a 1914 source notes that Jason Hartley and his wife, Sarahann (or Sarah Anne), had two living children, G.H. and A.S. Hartley, who lived at Hudson. The colonel was a justice of the peace for 40 years who, although never a member of a church, was a "moral man" (Staley n.d.:51).

Coy Hartley (1905-1987), the second owner of the house and its associated farm, inherited the property from his parents, Haywood and Alice Stallings Hartley (1873-1950) (Caldwell County Death Book 37/Page 23 (1950); Caldwell County Death Book 74/Page 190 (1987)). Like his father, he farmed the land. He raised cows, chickens, pigs, corn, wheat, and other crops (Hartley 2011). Evidence of his mixed farming is found at the two-story poultry house and long hog pens at the north end of the property; the stock barn that held horses and cattle; the hammer mill for grinding corn in the granary; and the still open pastures and fields.

Marlene O. Hartley in turn inherited the farm from her parents, Coy and Jewel Witherspoon Hartley (1916-2006) (Caldwell County Will Book 571/Page 395 (1968) according to tax records). Upon Coy's death in 1987, much of the farming of the property was curtailed. Hay is still harvested on a rental basis from its open pastures, however, and Marlene Hartley continues to occupy the house in which she was raised (Hartley 2011).

#### *Description*

The farm upon which the Hartley House was erected ca.1890 encompassed 71 acres (Figure 12). It currently contains 62.17 acres. This irregularly shaped parcel borders US 321 on the northeast and a stream along much of its western boundary. At its north and west it is wooded. Otherwise the tract is largely open fields and pastures. The farmhouse and the outbuildings to its rear (north) are contained within the northeastern third of the tract. The following description includes all of the resources standing within the tract. Only four of these resources, however, stand within the recommended National Register boundaries of the property. Therefore, contributing/noncontributing assessments are limited to these four resources.

#### **G. Haywood Hartley House [A] – contributing building**

The Hartley House was built ca.1890 with a two-story front block and an offset, one-story, rear ell that gave it an L-shaped footprint. Both blocks are of frame sided with original weatherboards and topped by gabled roofs. The front block is three bays wide and one room deep (Figure 13 through Figure 15). Its front (south-facing) façade has a central entry that leads into a center hall. A six-over-six, double-hung, sash window stands to either side of

the entry. These front bays, as are all others at the house, are framed with plain surrounds. A hipped-roof porch shades all three front bays. It retains its original, Victorian, turned posts and jigsaw brackets, which were crafted by Haywood and George Hartley. Plain posts topped by thin-board capitals edge the corners of the front block. Above them are wide plain friezeboards. Saw-toothed imbricated shingles fill the block's side gables. They also adorn the gable peaks of the block's most notable decorative feature, the three symmetrically placed Gothic Revival-style gables that soar above the eaves of the front façade. The block's gable-end roof and the gables of the dormers are covered with later-added asphalt shingles. The ridgeline, however, retains an original weathervane at its center and two original lightning rods complete with glass balls near the gable ends.

The front block's west side elevation features imbricated shingles in its gable and two six-over-six windows, one set above the other. The east side elevation is similarly treated with the addition of a tilted bulkhead door leading to a cellar and a later-added, off-center, brick flue stack.

The one-story rear ell is marked by a gable-end roof and two chimneys (Figure 16). The base of its exterior-end (northern) chimney is formed of massive, roughly cut, tan stones joined by thick projecting mortar joints. Its stack is of brick. A second interior brick stack at the ell's front serves a dining room in the ell and a parlor in the main block. An open L-shaped porch once wrapped along the rear of the front block and the inside wall of the ell. It was enclosed along the back of the house prior to the memories of Marlene Hartley (b. 1947). The enclosure of the porch alongside the ell is modern.

Ms. Hartley gave the principal investigator limited access to the kitchen at the rear (north end) of the ell, the dining room at the front of the ell, and the parlor in the west half of the front block. She allowed photography of the mantels in each room, all of which were built by her grandfather and great-uncle, Haywood and George Hartley. The kitchen mantel, which is served by the stone chimney, is a relatively straightforward post-and-lintel type formed of narrow strips of wood. The other two mantels are fanciful constructions that match the exuberance of the multi-gabled front façade and its imbricated shingling. The dining room mantel has scalloped chamfered posts and two tiers of heavy, projecting, vigorously scalloped lintels (Figure 17). The west parlor mantel is more proper, with posts, cornice, and shelf edged by molded architraves and a wide lintel carefully jigsawed with drops and pointed arches chamfered to create a striking three-dimensional profile (Figure 18).

#### Granary [B] – contributing building

The closest outbuilding to the house is the frame granary, which stands just south of the drive that extends off the end of Coy Hartley Road and rings the house (Figure 19). It has a single fully enclosed storage room flanked on the south by a partially open shed-roofed room that retains wooden boxes for storing grain. Both the enclosed room and the shed are sided with rough vertical boards, topped with seam-metal roofs, and stand on large foundation blocks that match those of the ell chimney. Large stone blocks form the steps and sill of the vertical-board door set into the west front elevation of the granary room. These two portions of the building appear to date from the early 20th century. A shed attached to the rear (east) of the granary appears to be a later addition. It is sided with vertical boards and supported by concrete blocks. It retains a McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill No. 1-A, which Ms. Hartley says was used to grind dried corn down into relatively small bits that could then be bagged and brought to local mills for further reduction into corn flour. This particular hammer mill model was first produced in 1932 (Artefacts Canada database website). Although it postdates the house, the granary is believed to contribute to the setting and character of the house, for it was likely erected when Haywood Hartley was the principal farmer of the property and is clearly associated with agricultural activities that led to and supported the construction of Haywood's farmhouse just to its south.

### Stock Barn [C] – contributing building

A frame stock barn stands immediately behind (north of) the granary (Figure 20). Beneath its seam-metal gable-end roof are two freestanding pens that are separated by an open central aisle and flanked, to the long east and west side elevations, by sheds. The pens are sided with horizontal boards inside; the exterior of the barn is covered with vertical boards. The barn appears to have grown through accretion. One or both of the pens likely date from the early 20th century. The sheds appear to be later extensions. Although it postdates the house, the stock barn, like the adjacent granary, is believed to contribute to the setting and character of the house. It too was likely in large part erected when Haywood Hartley was the principal farmer of the property and is also clearly associated with agricultural activities that led to and supported the construction of Haywood's farmhouse.

### Equipment Shed [D] – noncontributing building

This long open outbuilding has four bays for the sheltering of cars, trucks and, once, farm equipment (Figure 21). It is supported by poles, perhaps salvaged from other outbuildings, and slender framing members. Sheet metal encloses it on three sides and covers its shed roof. It appears to date from the mid-20th century and was in all likelihood built for Coy Hartley to support his farming operation. It was erected well beyond the period of significance of the farmhouse, which it likely postdates by at least half a century, and is therefore believed to be a noncontributing building.

### Other Outbuildings

The following buildings appear to date from the mid-20th century and were in all likelihood built for Coy Hartley to support his farming operation, which included raising large numbers of chickens and pigs (Hartley 2011). As they were erected well beyond the period of significance of the farmhouse, which they likely postdate by at least half a century, it is believed that they would be noncontributing buildings were they included within the recommended National Register boundaries of the property. They stand beyond the land considered to constitute an appropriate setting for the house and their contributing/ noncontributing status is therefore not relevant to the assessment of the farmhouse. As they stand within the boundaries of the tax parcel and former farm in relatively close proximity to US 321, however, they are briefly described below and identified on the overall map of the farm.

### Pole Barn/Shed [E]

This long deteriorated pole barn is open on three sides and topped by a seam-metal roof (Figure 22). An enclosed shed room is set into its west end.

### Shed [F]

This largely collapsed shed was constructed of slender poles and sided with sheet metal (Figure 23).

### Shed [G]

This shed is constructed of slender framing members and sided and topped with sheet metal (Figure 24).

### Chicken House [H]

Weatherboards still cling to portions of this collapsing chicken house, which also retains much of its sheet-metal shed roof (Figure 25).



### Pole Barn/Shed [I]

This long deteriorated pole barn is open on three sides (Figure 26). An enclosed shed room sided with sheet metal is set into its north end.

### Hog Pen [J]

This long, low, frame hog pen is sided with widely spaced horizontal boards and topped by a seam-metal gable end roof (Figure 27).

### Hog Pen [K]

Like the hog pen that almost touches it on the south, this long, low, frame building is sided with widely spaced horizontal boards and topped by a seam-metal gable end roof (Figure 27).

### Poultry House [L]

Marlene Hartley refers to this long, two-story, gable-end, barn-like building as the poultry house (Figure 28). Long openings, likely once screened, are cut into the lower and upper levels of its south-facing elevation. Its weatherboard siding and seam-metal roof are supported on a frame of slender wooden members. Although it must once have held many hundreds of chickens, Coy Hartley, who had it built, was not considered a chicken farmer. His death certificate identified his business as cattle farming (Caldwell County Death Book 74/Page 190 (1987)).

### *Assessment*

The G. Haywood Hartley House is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture. It is an excellent and intact example of a traditional, two-story, center-hall, single-pile (I-house) form residence with a vigorous, non-academic, Gothic Revival-style finish inside and out. The I-house form is a ubiquitous yet nonetheless important form for traditional houses built in the region and beyond during the last three quarters of the 19th century and the first third of the 20th. The Hartley House embodies the type. The Gothic Revival-style is much rarer in the region. Secondary sources covering Caldwell and neighboring counties (there is no Caldwell County architectural history) depict and discuss few examples of the style (see for example Cotton 1987 [Burke County]; Halma 1991 [Catawba County]; Mohny and Phillips 1988 [Hickory]; Bishir, Southern, and Martin 1999 [western North Carolina]; and Bishir and Southern 2003 [piedmont North Carolina]). And the residences included in these sources that do represent the style tend to be grander examples. The closest comparable house identified is that of Theodore Franklin which, though taller and with a two-tier porch, is relatively straightforward in its Gothic Revival-style finish (Cotton 1987:87) (Figure 29). It is frame with three façade gables filled with imbricated shingles and was erected in 1893, contemporaneously with the Hartley House. It stands in Rutherford College in Rutherford County only about 10 miles to the south. In Happy Valley in Caldwell County, about 12 miles north of the Hartley House, stood Holly Lodge, a Gothic Revival-style house that also had three front gables, which was erected for Collett Leventhorpe, an English-born Confederate general (Figure 30). This 1878 house, which burned in 1964, had a finer, more academic, Gothic Revival-style finish and was built of brick (Hardy 2006:14; Cole 2007:196; Hardy 2006:14). Another finer, though frame, example of the type is the two-story James H. Trollinger House (ca.1870) in the town of Catawba in Catawba County, which has five pointed gables and similarly pointed windows both upstairs and down (Halma 1991:58-59).

The Hartley House is not known to be associated with any important historic events, activities, or persons. It is therefore not believed to be significant under National Register Criteria A or B. It is not significant in the area of agriculture: it retains a scattering of mid-twentieth-century outbuildings that postdate the house; does not retain historic field patterns or livestock (there are no longer any chickens, hogs, or cattle on the land and the only crop raised is hay); and is not does not represent the process and technology of agriculture. It is unlikely that it would

yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is therefore also recommended not eligible for National Register listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.)

As summarized in the following table, the Hartley House has a high degree of integrity for all seven elements of National Register integrity, which supports its proposed National Register eligibility under Criterion C:

| <b>G. Haywood Hartley House: Assessment of Integrity</b> |                           |  |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Element of Integrity</b>                              | <b>Level of Integrity</b> | <b>Assessment</b>  |
| Location   | High                      | Continues to stand on the place where it was constructed and location continues to be complemented by intact setting.  |
| Design   | High                      | Retains original Gothic Revival-style finish, I-house form, center-hall plan, six-over-six sash set in plain surrounds, imbricated shingles, triple front gables, handmade porch columns and braces, weatherboard cladding, cornerboards and friezeboards, weathervane and lightning rods, and handmade kitchen, dining room, and west parlor mantels.   |
| Setting  | High                      | Environment continues to illustrate physical character of place—setting remains rural within recommended boundaries, in spite of proximity to busy US 321. Granary and stock barn contribute to the setting and character of the house, for they were likely erected when Haywood Hartley was the principal farmer of the property and are clearly associated with agricultural activities that led to and supported the construction of Haywood’s farmhouse just to their south. Setting is further bolstered by portions of lawn and open fields included within recommended boundaries. |
| Materials  | High                      | As noted at design, retains numerous original materials in original locations.   |
| Workmanship  | High                      | Remains intact and continues to display original workmanship of builders Haywood and George Hartley.   |
| Feeling  | High                      | Little-altered farmhouse coupled with rural setting (within recommended boundaries) and nearby granary and stock barn continues to express the historic sense of its period of significance.   |
| Association  | High                      | Little-altered farmhouse coupled with rural setting (within recommended boundaries) and granary and stock barn retains association with turn-of-the-century rural life in Caldwell County.   |

*Boundaries*

The G. Haywood Hartley House is located on a 62.17-acre tract (NCPIN #2767175933) with which it has historically been associated. The Hartley House is not recommended as eligible for National Register listing as a farm, however, and inclusion of the entire tract would go beyond what is needed to provide a sufficient setting to support its significance. The recommended boundary is concentrated on the house on the eastern portion of the tract (Figure 31). It includes three contributing buildings—the house [A], the granary [B], and the stock barn [C]—and the noncontributing equipment shed [D]. It further includes lawn and a portion of field in front (south) of and to the sides (east and west) of the house. This land is bounded on the east and south by the property line and on the west by a line extending from the property line north to a tree line. To the rear of the house the

recommended boundary on the north follows tree lines and on the west the right-of-way of the western edge of Coy Hartley Road, which is effectively the farm lane to the house. This takes in the field northeast of the house that flanks the entry drive, as well as the three outbuildings (resources B, C, and D). These boundaries exclude a very large field and fringes of woodland on the west and north. They also exclude the outbuildings (resources E through L) and overgrown fields to the north that were built long after the house's period of significance and would be noncontributing resources were they included within the boundaries.



Figure 12. G. Haywood Hartley House: sketch map (Source: Caldwell County tax maps)



Figure 13. G. Haywood Hartley House: west side and south front elevations of house [A]



Figure 14. G. Haywood Hartley House: south front façade of house [A]



Figure 15. G. Haywood Hartley House: south front and east side elevations of house [A]; granary [B] at far right



Figure 16. G. Haywood Hartley House: north rear elevation of main block and ell of house [A]



Figure 17. G. Haywood Hartley House: dining room mantel in ell of house [A]



Figure 18. G. Haywood Hartley House: west parlor mantel in front block of house [A]



Figure 19. G. Haywood Hartley House: west front and south side elevations of granary [B]; stock barn [C] at left



Figure 20. G. Haywood Hartley House: looking northeast at stock barn [C]; granary [B] at right



Figure 21. G. Haywood Hartley House: looking north at equipment shed [D]



Figure 22. G. Haywood Hartley House: looking northwest at pole barn/shed [E]





Figure 23. G. Haywood Hartley House: looking northwest at collapsed shed [F]



Figure 24. G. Haywood Hartley House: looking northeast at shed [G]



Figure 25. G. Haywood Hartley House: looking south at collapsing chicken house [H]

Figure 26. G. Haywood Hartley House: looking northeast at pole barn/shed [I]



Figure 27. G. Haywood Hartley House: looking northwest at hog pen [J] at left and hog pen [K] at right



Figure 28. G. Haywood Hartley House: looking northeast at poultry house [L]



Figure 29. G. Haywood Hartley House: Gothic Revival-style Theodore Franklin House in Rutherford College, Rutherford County, ca.1895 (Source: Cotton, *Historic Burke*)



Figure 30. G. Haywood Hartley House: Gothic Revival-style Holly Lodge in Happy Valley, Caldwell County, 1878 (Source: Cole, *Collett Leventhorpe, the English Confederate*)

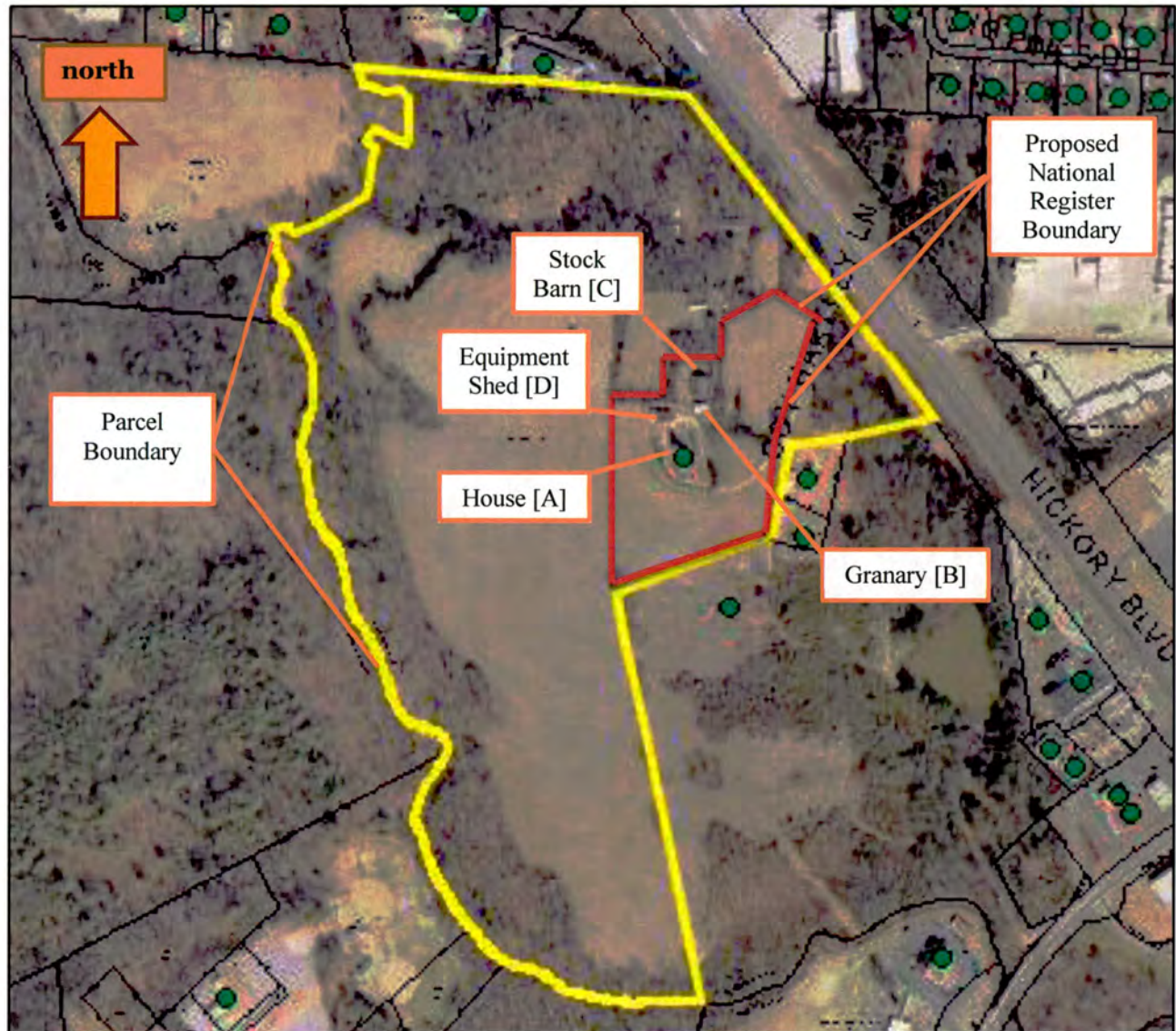


Figure 31. G. Haywood Hartley House: proposed National Register boundaries map (Source: Caldwell County tax maps)

**JAMES EDGAR BROYHILL ESTATE (CW-251) (NCDOT Survey #79)  
102 Hickory Boulevard  
(Southwest corner of junction of Hickory Boulevard/US 321 and Harper Avenue/NC 90)  
Lenoir, Caldwell County**

*History*

By 1940, when James Edgar “Ed” Broyhill built this estate at the edge of the town of Lenoir, he had left his agricultural roots in the past and established himself as one of North Carolina’s premier furniture manufacturers and industrialists. Broyhill was born in 1892 on a farm in Wilkes County and attended the Appalachian Training School, now Appalachian State University, in Boone before entering the army during World War I (Martin 1994). When he completed his military service in 1919 he returned to North Carolina at loose ends, according to his biography (Stevens 1968:72):

He had no plans for his future. He had no idea what kind of career he wanted to follow. He had thought about teaching, but that meant another year at Boone, which he was not anxious for. He thought about a business career of some sort, but he had no capital and no idea of what he might invest in if he had.

But Ed Broyhill had an appetite for work. In order to keep busy he began going down to the Lenoir Furniture Corporation every day to find something to make himself useful.

Fortunately Broyhill was not only industrious and hardworking, but his brother—Thomas “Tom” Hamilton Broyhill, 15 years his senior—was the principal owner of the Lenoir Furniture Company and one of the most successful men in Lenoir County. Ed worked without pay throughout 1919, but Tom then gave him \$1,800 for his efforts and a permanent place on the payroll, which he never left (Stevens 1968:70-73).

Ed Broyhill worked at Lenoir Furniture Company as payroll clerk and was its leading salesman. In 1926, while still working for his brother, he purchased the floundering Lenoir Chair Company. After two months he took over a small ironing board company and converted it to chair production. In 1927 he built a new two-story factory in Lenoir and by the end of that year the Lenoir Chair Company had made more than \$150,000 worth of furniture. With Tom he bought the Harper Furniture Company in 1929, which allowed him to further diversify the types of furniture he produced. In 1932 the brothers bought the bankrupt Newton Furniture Company in Catawba County. In 1934 Ed bought out his other investors in that company and, in the following year, reopened it as Lenoir Chair Company No. 2. Also in 1935 the various furniture companies were consolidated into one. When Tom Broyhill had a series of heart attacks in 1936, Ed took over all day-to-day management activities of the consolidated Lenoir Chair Company (Stevens 1968:84-87; North Carolina Business Hall of Fame website; Broyhill Furniture Industries website).

Ed Broyhill guided his furniture enterprises successfully through the Depression and in 1941 added two new plants, the McDowell Furniture Company and the Conover Furniture Company, yet further diversifying his furniture line and production. The following year he acquired the former Wren Furniture Company facilities to use for storage. He then again consolidated his various enterprises under one name, the Broyhill Furniture Factories. During World War II Broyhill was named head of the Furniture Industry Advisory Committee of the federal Office of Price Administration. There he helped the government determine how to allot resources between domestic and military production. In 1943 he became head of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association (Broyhill Furniture Industries website).

Broyhill continued to expand his operations in the postwar years, adding high-end products to his previously largely moderately priced furniture. In 1958 he launched a major national advertising campaign to promote his

top-end line. Expansion continued apace. In 1976 Broyhill purchased a plant in Arcadia, Louisiana, which “extended its operations to an area outside its geographical hub in North Carolina for the first time.” By the end of the 1970s, Broyhill sales had exceeded \$265 million or, alternatively, \$350 million, and the company was operating 20 factories that employed more than 7,500 workers. In August 1980 the company agreed to be acquired by Interco, Inc. for \$151.5 million. (Broyhill Furniture Industries website; Martin 1994). The sale was spurred, perhaps surprisingly, by heavy and continued Broyhill family investment in the company (Martin 1994):

Extensive progeny explains why Broyhill Furniture Industries sold out to St. Louis-based Interco in 1980, 68 years after James Broyhill formed the company in Lenoir. . . . [G]enerations of nephews, nieces, cousins and other relatives had swelled the number of shareholders to more than 150. President Paul Broyhill realized he could not control the company until his son Hunt, now 29, came of age.

“My father,” Paul Broyhill says of the company’s founder, “lived to be 96 and had eight brothers and sisters, four children, 18 grandchildren and 36 great-grandchildren. Sooner or later, some of the stockholders were going to want to get their money out. We’d never had a big family fuss, and I just thought it was best to make a move before we did.”

Furniture under the nationally known Broyhill name continues to be produced to the present.

Ed Broyhill was not only an entrepreneur and furniture magnate (Figure 33), he was also a political force in the North Carolina Republican party. From 1948 through 1965 he was North Carolina’s member of the Republican National Committee and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at least six times beginning in 1944. His activities assisted his son, James Broyhill, in his long Congressional career (Stevens 1968:130-132, 165; North Carolina Business Hall of Fame website).

Ed Broyhill (1892-1988) met Satie Leona Hunt (1899-1997) at the Appalachian Training School (Figure 34). He went to war and apparently never graduated, but she received her degree in 1917. In 1921 they were married (Boone Historic Archives website; Stevens 1968:30). They first lived in a small apartment on West College Avenue in Lenoir. In 1922 they purchased a house on East College Avenue. At the end of the 1930s they established the estate under consideration here on the edge of Lenoir adjacent to the Lenoir Golf Club (Stevens 1968:134). A framed account of the property on the wall in one of the house’s parlors recounts its history. It states in part:

Construction of The Broyhill home began in 1939. The pool was completed first and was in use during the summer of 1940 but the house was not finished until December of that year. The architect was Clarence Coffey of Lenoir; the landscape architect Aiji Tashiro of Hickory and the builder, Herman Sipe Company of Conover. The interior designer was the H. Chambers Company of Baltimore, MD.

During the ensuing war years, the Broyhills allowed the pool to be used by the Lenoir Recreation Department which provided lifeguards and supervision for young people during the summers. Later, after public pools were available in the city, the pool was made available to office employees of Broyhill Industries and their families. When she was in her 90’s, Mrs. Broyhill would often recount that she rarely went to the grocery store that someone didn’t stop her and say, “I learned to swim in your swimming pool.”

Since the house was the home of four lively teenagers, it soon became a popular gathering spot for young people. There are many people in Lenoir today who can still recall picnics, Cora’s cookies, and dancing to the records of Glen [sic] Miller and Tommy Dorsey at the Broyhill home.

The house has also extended hospitality to many distinguished adults including former President Gerald Ford and presidential candidates Robert Taft, Harold Stassen, Thomas Dewey and Robert Dole. North Carolina governors who were entertained here include Gov. James E. Holshouser, Jr., Gov. James Martin and Gov. James Hunt.

Clarence Coffey was described as a “prominent architect of Lenoir” when he was hired to design a new Moose Lodge in the town of Boone in 1962 (*Watauga Democrat* May 24, 1962). He was the architect of at least one resource that is listed in the National Register, the WPA-era, Art Deco-style, former Cove Creek High School in the Sugar Grove community of Watauga County. Coffey was a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) from 1947 to 1963 (American Institute of Architects website). His listings in the organization’s 1956 and 1962 directories do not identify any of his designs, but only include his name and address in Lenoir.

Landscape architect Aiji Tashiro was one of a group of “older practitioners” in North Carolina, who preceded the postwar graduates of North Carolina State University’s School of Design (Bell 2009). The AIA directories for 1956, 1962, and 1970 include brief entries for Tashiro (American Institute of Architects website). He was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island in 1908 and received a degree in landscape architecture from the University of Cincinnati in 1933. From 1939 to 1941 he taught classes in the history of western civilization at Appalachian State Teachers College and then entered the military for one year. From 1944 to 1952 he was a partner in the firm of Abee & Tashiro. He then formed his own firm. He joined the AIA in 1948 and was also a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects. In 1956 his office was in Hickory and he lived in Lenoir. By 1962 he had shifted his business to North Wilkesboro in Wilkes County. In the 1970 directory Tashiro listed his principal works as: Community Presbyterian Church in Fort Mill, South Carolina (1960); Reins-Sturdivant Funeral Homes in North Wilkesboro (1962) and Boone (1966); Blue Ridge Shoe Company Manufacturing Plants and Offices in Sparta, North Carolina, Mountain City, Tennessee, and Boone (1965-1967); Wilkes County Board of Education Classrooms and Gymnasiums (1965-1970); and the Northwest Bank Building in Hickory (1968). The general AIA website records that it was notified of Tashiro’s death in April 1984.

The H. Chambers Company was founded in Baltimore in 1899. It is still in operation as a planning, architecture, and design firm ([chambersusa.com](http://chambersusa.com) website).

In 1999, two years after the death of Satie Broyhill, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute received the Broyhill House and grounds as a gift. The college uses the property for meetings, corporate retreats, weddings, receptions, and other special events (Broyhill House of CCC&TI website; Leonard 2011).

### *Description*

The James Edgar Broyhill Estate encompasses 14.3 acres of land situated between Hickory Boulevard/US 321 on the east, Harper Avenue/NC 90 on the north, Morganton Boulevard on the west, and the Lenoir Golf Club on the south. Within this historic, and current, boundary it contains the Broyhill house [A], a garden shed [B], a modern pavilion [C], a pool [D], a pool utility building [E], a fountain [F], entry posts [G], and its landscaped-grounds site [H] (Figure 32).

### James Edgar Broyhill House [A] – contributing building

The Broyhill estate house contains approximately 8,000 square feet and 34 rooms (Broyhill House of CCC&TI website). These are set in a long, two-story, brick, slate-shingled, Neoclassical Revival-style building (Figure 35 through Figure 37). The house has a central, seven-bay-wide, front block flanked by stepped back wings. The front (east) façade of the principal block is adorned with a variety of classical features including a trabeated entry with a lunette architrave, recessed lunette panels at its first-story windows, and a modillion-block cornice. Its most pronounced classical feature is the full-height portico that shades its five central bays. The portico has four fluted



columns topped by Greek Corinthian capitals; two matching pilasters where it meets the front façade; and a broad triangular pediment edged by modillion blocks and pierced by a floriate lunette ventilator. A brick chimney stack rises at either side of the block's gable-end roof.

The front façades of the wings are identical, but for their number of windows. The south wing has tripled windows. The north wing bays lack the central of the three windows. These wings, like the main block, have gable-end roofs. Attached to the north wing is a one-and-a-half-story hyphen with broken-pediment front and rear dormers. A one-and-a-half-story garage is affixed to the hyphen's north end. Its gable-end roof, which is placed perpendicular to the house and hyphen, is topped by three broken-pediment dormers. Recessed arched panels rise above its three garage doors. The rear elevation of the house is more simply finished than the front, but carries over the classical design. The central block has a modillion-block cornice and projects forward from the slightly recessed wings. Recessed lunette panels top the block's first-story windows. A semicircular Doric portico shelters its central entry. French doors above, topped by a semicircular transom, lead onto a small balcony protected by a cast-iron railing.

The house's interior has an extremely fine, carefully executed, classical finish (Figure 38 through Figure 40). A broad winding staircase climbs from the rear of its central entry hall. The parlor to the left (south) of the hall is adorned with ornate crown moldings and lintels, and a hearth framed by a crossetted mantel and overmantel set in a raised-panel wall. A more simply finished music room/family room, set within the south wing, opens to the left of the parlor. To the right (north) of the hall is another ornately finished parlor with heavy crown moldings and a paneled overmantel and wainscoting. Other notable features of the first floor include an elevator hidden behind a paneled door complete with a door handle, and a kitchen with original or early cabinetry. The upstairs contains less ornately finished bedrooms. The master suite at the north includes a separate bedroom, closet, bathroom and, early for its time, walk-in shower.

#### Garden Shed [B] – contributing building

Near the north end of the estate, beyond the garage and a fallow garden, is a large concrete-block shed that served the property's extensive grounds (Figure 41). It has a stepped-back flat roof, two doors at its front (south) elevation, and large casement windows at its rear elevation. It is likely contemporary with the house and had an important function on the carefully landscaped estate. It is therefore recommended as contributing to the property.

#### Pavilion [C] – noncontributing building

Beyond the southwest corner of the house, just north of the pool, is this large open pavilion, which is topped by two bright blue pagoda-like roofs (Figure 42). Built within the past five years to serve the functions the estate now hosts, it is a noncontributing resource.

#### Pool [D] – contributing structure

South of the house is the former swimming pool (Figure 43). It has been truncated: part of it is a pool used as a water feature; its remaining section has been filled and converted into a garden. This resource is still clearly a former pool and, due to its importance in the history of the estate—it was completed even before the house and long offered by the Broyhill's for community and employee use—it is recommended as contributing to the estate.

#### Pool Utility Building [E] – contributing building

Hidden down a slope but attached to the former west end of the pool is this functional, flat-roofed, fieldstone utility building (Figure 44). It not only housed the works for the pool, but also separate men's and women's bathroom. Stairs from the pool deck, with brick posts with metal plaques labeled "men" and "women" lead down

to the sides of the building. This building is original to the estate and its separate bathroom's reflect the community use of the pool. It is therefore recommended as a contributing building.

Fountain [F] – contributing object

This stone fountain stands east of the pool and south of the house (Figure 45). Original to the estate and set within a garden, it is recommended as a contributing object.

Entry Posts [G] – contributing object

A pair of cut-stone entry posts flanks the entry to the estate, just beyond the edge of pavement of US 321 and a narrow stretch of lawn (Figure 46). They are extended by short sections of stone wall and topped by finials in the shape of pineapples. The pair is intact and original to the estate and therefore recommended as a contributing object.

Grounds [H] – contributing site [H]

The Broyhill grounds appear to remain largely intact and are an important feature of the estate, which was designed by a professional landscape architect (Figure 47 through Figure 50). The edges of the property are wooded, separating it from the roads on three sides that are much busier than they were when the house was completed in 1940. Passing through the entry posts one travels up a winding drive that is flanked by carefully placed trees and open spaces. The drive's gutters are laid with native stone. Approaching the house, the drive turns to the left, forming a horseshoe that is framed by brick-lined gutters and a border of boxwoods. A formal garden stands just south of the horseshoe and house, and north of the fountain garden. Care was taken even at the motor court in front of the garage, which is laid not in concrete, but with brick through which grass grows.

*Assessment*

The James Edgar Broyhill Estate is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B for its association with Ed Broyhill, one of North Carolina's most important early/mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century furniture manufacturers and industrialists. Broyhill's accomplishments, described above, led to his inclusion in the American Furniture Hall of Fame and the North Carolina Business Hall of Fame. In 2010 he was also part of the six-member inaugural class of the Carolinas Entrepreneur Hall of Fame (American Furniture Hall of Fame website; North Carolina Business Hall of Fame website; Carolinas Business Hall of Fame website). The level of significance under Criterion B is recommended as statewide. The estate is also recommended as National Register-eligible under Criterion C for its architecture and landscape. The house, which is carefully finished inside and out, is an excellent example of mid-20th-century Neoclassical Revival-style architecture. Its surviving original features—a garden shed, a pool and utility building, a fountain, entry posts, and neatly landscaped grounds that include gardens, plantings, and even a deftly designed motor court and gutters—support the architectural significance of the estate. The house and grounds were occupied by the Broyhills until Satie Broyhill's death and then turned over to the local community college, which has continued to maintain them. They are little altered from when the Broyhills occupied the property and their integrity is uniformly high.

The estate is not known to be associated with any important historic events or activities and it is unlikely that it would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. It is therefore not believed to be significant under National Register Criteria A or D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.) The period of significance is recommended as 1939-1940, when the estate was erected and the Broyhills began to occupy it.

As summarized in the following table, the James Edgar Broyhill Estate has a high degree of integrity for all seven elements of National Register integrity, which supports its proposed National Register eligibility under Criteria B and C:

| <b>James Edgar Broyhill Estate: Assessment of Integrity</b> |                           |   |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Element of Integrity</b>                                 | <b>Level of Integrity</b> | <b>Assessment</b>   |
| Location  | High                      | Continues to stand on the place where it was constructed and location continues to be complemented by intact setting.   |
| Design  | High                      | Retains original Neoclassical Revival-style house with all design features intact both inside and out, including finally finished rooms and grand entry portico; grounds retain original landscape features, including plantings, fountain, gardens, drives, and gutters. Continues to display original design of architect Clarence Coffey, landscape architect Aiji Tashiro, and interior designer H. Chambers Company. |
| Setting   | High                      | Estate retains all of its original 14.3 acres; central landscaped core remains cut off from growth of surrounding road network by woods that edge the property.   |
| Materials   | High                      | As noted at design, retains all of its original materials in original locations.  |
| Workmanship   | High                      | Remains intact and continues to display original workmanship that followed designs of architect Clarence Coffey, landscape architect Aiji Tashiro, and interior designer H. Chambers Company.   |
| Feeling   | High                      | The estate is unaltered within its original boundaries, which are buffered from busy roads by woods, and continues to express the historic sense of its period of significance.   |
| Association   | High                      | The unaltered estate, within its original boundaries buffered by woods, continues to express the historic sense of its period of significance.  |

### *Boundaries*

The James Edgar Broyhill Estate continues to occupy all of its historic 14.3-acre parcel, which is recommended as its National Register boundaries. The parcel follows the existing rights-of-way of US 321/Hickory Boulevard on the east, NC 90/Harper Avenue on the north, and NC 18/Morganton Boulevard on the west. The southern boundary is not a road, but the Lenoir Golf Club. This parcel (NCPIN # 2759168642) includes seven contributing resources and one noncontributing resource. This parcel is owned by Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute, the mailing address of which 2855 Hickory Boulevard, Hudson, North Carolina 28638.



Figure 32. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: proposed National Register boundaries and sketch map (Source: Caldwell County tax maps)



Figure 33. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: Ed Broyhill with Richard Nixon 1949 (Source: Stevens, *Anvil of Adversity*)



Figure 34. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: Ed and Satie Broyhill, at right, in Havana in 1949 (Source: Stevens, *Anvil of Adversity*)



Figure 35. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: east front and south side elevations of house [A]



Figure 36. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: south front façade and portico of house [A]



Figure 37. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: west rear elevation of house [A]



Figure 38. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: first-story hall of house [A]



Figure 39. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: first-story south parlor of house [A]



Figure 40. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: first-story north parlor hall of house [A]





Figure 41. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: south front and west side elevations of garden shed [B]



Figure 42. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: looking southwest at modern pavilion [C]



Figure 43. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: looking west at pool [D]



Figure 44. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: looking east at pool utility building [E]



Figure 45. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: looking north at fountain [F] with stone entryway to garden at right and portico of house peeking between trees at far right



Figure 46. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: looking northwest at entry posts [G] from lawn at edge of US 321



Figure 47. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: looking south at grounds [H] from front entry drive; Lenoir Golf Club is beyond trees in far distance at left



Figure 48. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: decorative stone gutter at entry drive



Figure 49. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: looking south from house at garden



Figure 50. James Edgar Broyhill Estate: looking southwest at garage with brick motor court in foreground

## **C. Resources Recommended as Not Eligible for National Register Listing**

### **PIT CREW SERVICE CENTER (CT-1224) (NCDOT Survey #6) 1340 2nd Avenue SW Hickory, Catawba County**

#### *History*

This resource, which currently houses an automobile and truck repair shop, was built in 1948 according to Catawba County tax records. It does not appear on the July 1948 update of the 1931 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of Hickory. However, its location is at the edge of the coverage area of two map sheets and it therefore might have been standing when the map was drawn (Sanborn Map Company 1931a and 1931b).

The resource's one-acre tract is located at the northeast corner of the junction of 14th Street SW (formerly 24th Street) and 2nd Avenue SW (formerly 8th Avenue). This tract was transferred by Cora J. and D.G. Rowe, Sr. to Peggy Jean Tallant and Marjorie Tallant in two deeds, one of 1949 (Catawba County Deed Book 406/Page 245), the other of 1953 (Catawba County Deed Book 486/Page 110). In 1986 the Tallants deeded the property to A. Grier and Alta S. Moore (Catawba County Deed Book 1465/Page 766). It is currently owned by Debra Jean Moore, the widow of A. Grier Moore, Jr. (Catawba County Deed book 2490/Page 1296 (2003); *Hickory Daily Record*, June 1, 2009).

According to Gene Cresson, the manager of Pit Crew Service Center, which currently occupies much of the building, it originally had a raised wooden floor and served as a "depot" or warehouse (Cresson 2011). Its location one block south of a rail line would have facilitated such a use. The western building now houses Pit Crew, an automobile and truck repair shop, which took over the business within the past year from Beeline Auto and Tire. The central building is utilized by a small welding business, Accuweld and Machine Company (Cresson 2011). The welding business may also occupy the building at the east. The resource occupies Catawba County parcel number 279208889619.

#### *Description*

This resource consists of three connected buildings with brick walls and arched roofs, and a fourth open building, also arch-roofed, at the east (Figure 51 and Figure 52). The arched south-facing front elevation of the westernmost building has a large garage door at its center, which is flanked to either side by a large casement window and a door (Figure 53). The garage door and the left-hand door lead into a single, large, open service bay. The casement window provides light to this naturally well-lit bay, which receives extensive additional light from large casement windows that line its west side elevation and pierce its north rear elevation (Figure 54). The west side elevation has an additional large garage door surmounted by a long, extended, metal canopy. The bay gathers further natural light from skylights cut into its arched ceiling. This wooden ceiling is supported by slender metal trusses that span the width of the building (Figure 55). The service bay once occupied the entire interior of the building. It has been filled at the right by offices that were later inserted and walled in. This office space is served by the casement window and the door at the right-hand side of the front façade. An additional outside door to the office is set in the east side elevation of the building. Another large casement window at this elevation has been filled in.

The centermost building is set back from the western building, but otherwise appears to be structurally similar, with brick walls and an arched roof that faces forward to the south (Figure 56). The front elevation beneath the arch has a large central garage door and a secondary entry. It has no windows other than a small casement above the garage door. The projecting rafter ends are similar to those of the western building, suggesting that this building too has a large open space supported by a wooden roof and metal trusses. The interior of this central building was not available for viewing. A third smaller building at the east extends along the eastern side of the

center building. It is only about as wide as the large garage door that opens at its south front elevation. It is topped by a double-arched roof, but its arches are oriented east-west rather than north-south. Its interior also could not be viewed. Along the east side of this building, toward its rear, stands a large open building, referred to as a “canopy” in tax records, which is also covered by an arched roof (Figure 57). Its arch, like those of the eastern building, is oriented east-west.

### *Evaluation*

The Pit Crew Service Center is not believed to meet the requirements of any of the National Register’s four areas of significance and is therefore recommended not eligible for National Register listing. It was a warehouse or depot, and later an automobile repair shop, in a city with numerous large industrial and commercial buildings erected during the first three quarters of the 20th century. Hickory’s substantial industrial base sustained many support buildings such as this one. The building is not believed to be a notable component of Hickory’s historic industrial development and is not known to be associated with any other important historic events or activities. It is therefore not believed to be significant under National Register Criterion A. The building is also not associated with any identified important persons and it is unlikely that it would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. It is therefore recommended not eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B or Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.) The Pit Crew Service Center is also not believed to be National Register-eligible under Criterion C for any distinctive design or physical characteristics. It is a straightforward, functional, mid-century, industrial-type building with brick walls, no adornment, and large casement windows and garage doors. Its arched trussed roofs utilize a common period technology to provide large open spaces suitable to depots, warehouses, automobile repair shops and, in general, factory and other industrial buildings. Similar arched roofs are found throughout Hickory (Figure 58).



Figure 51. Pit Crew Service Center: looking northwest at western building at left, recessed central building at center and, at right, eastern building with front portion of arched roof turned to the side



Figure 52. Pit Crew Service Center: aerial view looking north; note south-facing arched roofs of western and central buildings, east-facing paired arches of east building, and open arched building at far right (source: bing.com/maps)



Figure 53. Pit Crew Service Center: south front and east side elevations of western building





Figure 54. Pit Crew Service Center: north rear and west side elevations of western building



Figure 55. Pit Crew Service Center: open interior bay of western building; note metal ceiling trusses, arched wooden roof and, at right, wall of inserted office space



Figure 56. Pit Crew Service Center: south front façade of central building at left and eastern building at right



Figure 57. Pit Crew Service Center: looking northwest at open arch-roofed building at far right of building complex; note east-facing arch of eastern building peeking above heavy overgrowth at left

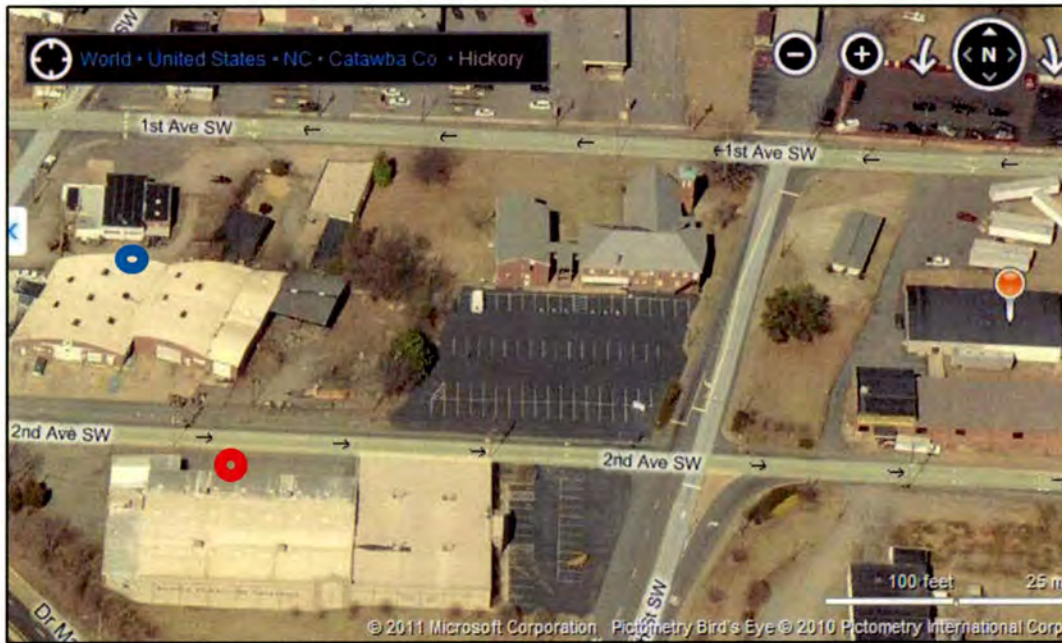


Figure 58. Pit Crew Service Center: aerial view looking north with Pit Crew under blue circle at far left, arch-roofed 210 13th Street SW under red circle immediately to south at bottom left; and arch-roofed 1210 2nd Avenue SW under orange circle one block to east at far right (source: bing.com/maps)

**HICKORY WATERWORKS PUMPING STATION (BK-362) (NCDOT Survey #13)**  
**Southeast corner of junction of US 321 and Catawba River**  
**Hickory vicinity, Burke County**

*History*

The former Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station stands immediately above the southeastern bank of the Catawba River, sandwiched between the bridge that carries US 321 across the river and the end of Old Lenoir Road NW, which runs just to its east and north. It is owned by the City of Hickory and is part of the city's municipal waterworks property. However, it stands just outside of the city boundaries, located within a tiny finger of Burke County that barely extends beyond its site along the south side of the river.

Hickory's waterworks system has had a number of incarnations in the 20th century. An article in the *Hickory Daily Record* of August 19, 1921 noted that the original system was erected after a December 1902 fire that destroyed the opera house—along with the cistern fed by water that ran off of its roof—and the Setzer & Sons store. The system, centered on downtown, was served by cisterns and a mill pond equipped with a pump (Fulbright 1986:3). In May 1936 the city placed into operation a substantial water purification plant just southeast of and up the hill from the pumping station. Its construction was subsidized by federal Works Progress Administration funds (City of Hickory 1938:25-27; Southern Directory Company 1940:preface; *Hickory Daily Record* May 12, 1990). This no-longer-extant facility was in turn replaced by the city's current water treatment plant, which was erected adjacent to it in 1992-1993 (*Hickory Daily Record* June 4, 1993).

The former Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station was erected after the early downtown system was constructed, but before the construction of either of the more modern waterworks. It was put into operation in 1932 and therefore built without any federal assistance (*Hickory Daily Record* September 12, 1986). It is depicted, in all likelihood as a pasted-on addition, on the July 1948 and 1961 updates of the May 1931 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of Hickory. The maps identify the building's motive power. It had two DeLaval electric-driven pumps—one that could pump 700 gallons per minute (gpm), the other with twice that capacity—and one Morris gasoline-driven pump with a capacity of 700 gpm. The city was proud of the building's redundant system. In a municipal publication, it stated: "An inexhaustable [sic] supply of water is provided by the Catawba River. Auxiliary gasoline pumps are installed in both the pumping station and the filter plant, in addition to the regular electrically driven pumps, to take care of any emergency" (City of Hickory 1938:26). By 1949, according to a schematic of, and article about, the city's waterworks, Hickory had installed more powerful pumps in the station: an electric pump with a 2,400 gpm capacity, a second electric pump with an 1,100 gpm capacity, and a back-up diesel engine that could pump 1,400 gpm. The pump station was the first step in the acquisition and treatment of city water: "Raw water is pumped from [the] Catawba River through 1300 ft. of 16" cast iron main to the Treatment Plant, a total lift of 65 ft., where the first step" is taken to purify it (*Hickory Daily Record* December 12, 1949).

In 1986 the city began construction of a nearby replacement pumping station with its own access to the river, which it completed the following year. This station greatly increased the capacity and redundancy of the system (*Hickory Daily Record* September 12, 1986). When the new station came on line, the old station was not demolished. It has been retained to the present because of regulatory concerns, rather than considerations it might be brought into service again. According to the Hickory Public Utilities department, the old station is valuable not for its building and equipment, but because it is still licensed to draw water from the river. New licenses are difficult, time-consuming, and expensive to obtain (Graybeal 2011; Pennell 2011).

### *Description*

The former Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station is a rectangular building with a square extension off of its east elevation (Figure 62 through Figure 66). Its brick walls rest on a tall concrete foundation which, on the north riverside elevation, extends down a steep slope. A new, asphalt-shingled, hipped roof tops the building. (City maintenance is limited; the new roof was added to stabilize the structure.) Simple Colonial Revival-style features face the building. It has large, rectangular, casement windows with concrete or sandstone sills and soldier-course brick lintels. Plain panels of concrete or sandstone are set in the walls between the tops of the lintels and the roof's wide overhanging eaves. A large outtake pipe, extending out of the building, flanks the concrete foundation of the west elevation. At the east elevation are a walkway edged with pipe railings and entries. The north elevation facing the river is marked at its eastern corner by a concrete buttress that flanks what appears to be a spillway, which has a hand-operated crank set alongside a small concrete platform. The building is heavily overgrown and difficult to view. A tall fence forecloses access to its west and south elevations and the steep drop of the slope toward the river guards against approach from the north. It can be reached with care through dense overgrowth from the east, but its entries are sealed and its interior would likely be dangerous, as it still retains the well that drops through its floor to the water level below (Townsend 2011). Its new roof keeps water out from above, but many of its windows are broken or cracked and impinged upon by vines and other overgrowth. The pumping station is located on a portion of a tract identified as Burke County PIN #2794609893.

### *Evaluation*

The former Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station is not believed to meet the requirements of any of the National Register's four areas of significance and is therefore recommended not eligible for National Register listing. It is not believed to be a notable component of Hickory's efforts to provide a clean and reliable source of water to its citizens. It was a small part of a municipal waterworks system that has been improved regularly over the 20th century and is not known to be associated with any other important historic events or activities. It is therefore not believed to be significant under National Register Criterion A. Further—as its original pumps have been removed and its roof has been replaced—it is not believed to retain sufficient integrity to support any such potential significance. The building is also not associated with any identified important persons and it is unlikely that it would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. It is therefore recommended not eligible for National Register listing under Criteria B or D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.) The former Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station is also not believed to be National Register-eligible under Criterion C for any distinctive design or physical characteristics. It is a straightforward, functional, early/mid-century, industrial-type building with brick walls, little adornment, and large casement windows. Its minimal Colonial Revival-style features consist of regular red-brick walls, white panels set between its window lintels and overhanging roof, and its hipped roof, which was replaced within the past two years. Its interior could not be viewed, but it no longer retains its three original pumps. The building is therefore not believed to be National Register-eligible under Criterion C for any distinctive design or physical characteristics, or as a representative of any particular building type.



Figure 59. Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station: aerial view with station located beneath red oval at upper left along the Catawba River, just west of the red line that marks Hickory’s municipal boundaries (Source: [http://www.mapboundary.com/North\\_Carolina/Catawba\\_County/Hickory.aspx](http://www.mapboundary.com/North_Carolina/Catawba_County/Hickory.aspx))

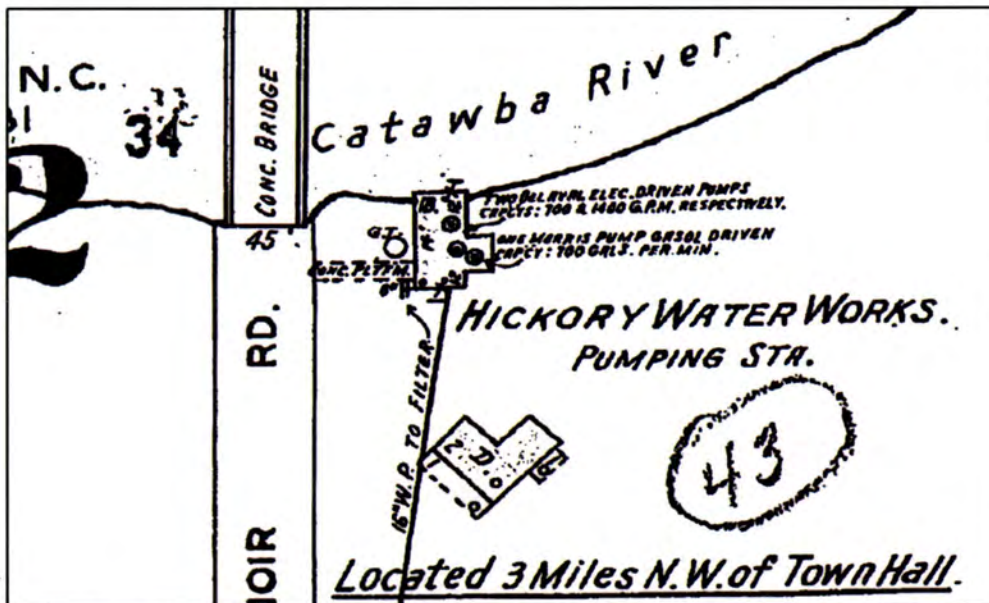


Figure 60. Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station: waterworks at center along river as depicted on July 1948 update of 1931 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map

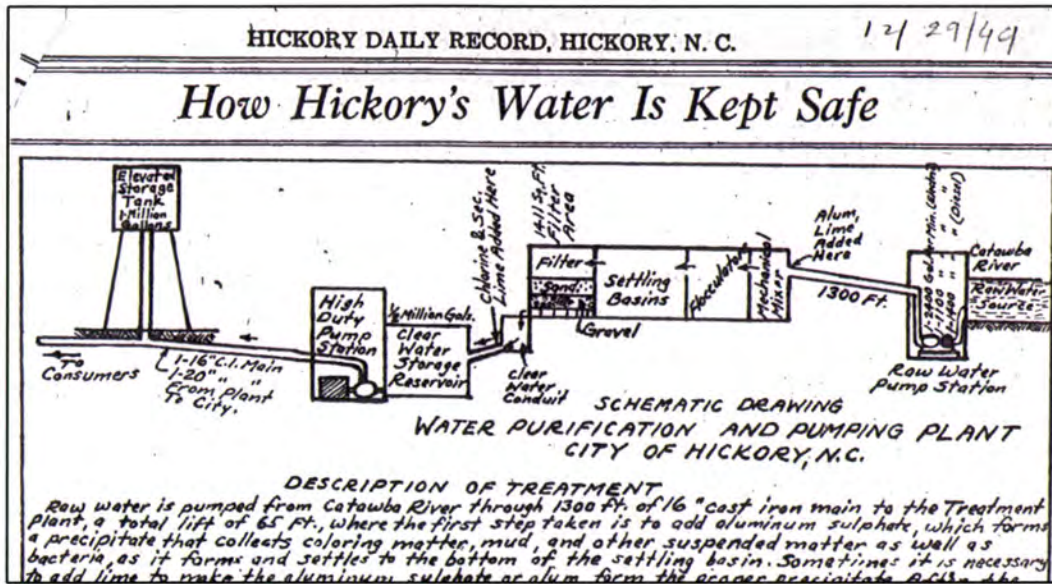


Figure 61. Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station: waterworks at far right of schematic drawing from *Hickory Daily Record* of December 29, 1949



Figure 62. Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station: south and west elevations obscured by fence and heavy overgrowth



Figure 63. Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station: long west elevation and narrower north riverside elevation



Figure 64. Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station: west and north elevations; note outtake pipe extending out of base of east elevation and concrete-butressed spillway at side of north river elevation





Figure 65. Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station: east elevation at corner of north elevation with spillway crank, pipe railings, and extended concreted platform



Figure 66. Hickory Waterworks Pumping Station: entry, pipe railings, and ell at east elevation

**SEN. JAMES T. BROYHILL HOUSE (CW-265) (NCDOT Survey #93)  
120 Hillhaven Place SE  
Lenoir, Caldwell County**

*History*

In 1958 James Thomas “Jim” Broyhill (1927 - ) and his wife, Louise Robbins Broyhill (1929 - ), acquired an approximately 1.5-acre tract of land on the west side of US 321, just south of the Lenoir Golf Club, from the Broyhill-family-owned Lenoir Chair Company (Caldwell County Deed Book 351/Page 465). According to Caldwell County tax records, they built this house on that tract in 1959. City directories confirm this date. The 1959-1960 directory, prepared before the house was completed, lists the Broyhills as living at 407 Hospital Avenue near downtown Lenoir (Southern Directory Company 1959:123). The directory identified Broyhill as actively involved in the Broyhill family furniture business. He was the secretary-treasurer of Harper Furniture Company, secretary of the Lenoir Furniture Corporation, and president of the Lenoir Veneer Company. The next city directory of 1961-1962 listed Broyhill’s positions as the same, but had caught up with his new address on Hillhaven Place just south of town (Southern Directory Company 1961:127). His occupational resume was to dramatically change in following directories.

Jim Broyhill was born in Lenoir on August 19, 1927. He was the oldest son of local furniture scion James Edgar “Ed” Broyhill and Satie Hunt Broyhill. He attended local public schools and graduated with a business degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1950. In 1951 he married Louise Robbins of Durham, also a graduate of the university. Broyhill’s working life was divided between two distinct entities, the Broyhill Furniture Industries and the United States Congress. From 1945 through 1962 he worked in various capacities for the family businesses, including sales, production, personnel, and management. In 1957 the Lenoir Junior Chamber of Commerce named Broyhill their Young Man of the Year for his service to Caldwell County and Lenoir (James Thomas Broyhill Papers; Office of the Historian 2011; Anderson 1983:273-274).

In 1962 Broyhill successfully entered politics at the national level, winning North Carolina’s 9th Congressional District House of Representatives seat as a conservative Republican, a feat in a region and state that was, at the time, overwhelmingly Democrat. He was to serve 11 terms in the House from January 3, 1963 until July 14, 1986. During his House career he was the ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee. Broyhill resigned from the House upon his appointment to the vacant Senate seat of James East. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate seat in November 1986 and his tenure was therefore limited to six months (James Thomas Broyhill Papers; Office of the Historian 2011; Anderson 1983:273-274).

Broyhill maintained close ties with his constituents, Lenoir, and the counties within his district during his years in Congress. According to an account written near the end of his Congressional career, drawn in part from articles in the *Raleigh News and Observer* and information provided by political reporter Rob Christensen of the paper:

During his career in Congress, Jim has continued to build support in a District where Republicans are outnumbered by more than a two to one margin, through strong constituent work and service, [and] tireless travel between Washington and North Carolina to stay in touch with his constituents. . . .

During his service in Congress, Mr. Broyhill has maintained his interest in civic and cultural affairs. He is currently serving as a member of the Lenoir-Rhyne College (Hickory, N.C.) Development Board, the Lees-McRae College (Banner Elk, N.C.) Board of Advisors, and has served on the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest University (Winston-Salem, N.C.).

Broyhill remained active in politics and business and economic development, as well as civic affairs, after returning to private life. Among the positions he held were: chairman of the Board of Economic Development for North Carolina (1987-1989); secretary of the North Carolina Department of Commerce (1989-1991); member of the Board of Trustees of Appalachian State University (nine years); co-chairman of the North Carolina Welfare to Work Business Council (1998-2000), which reflected his strongly conservative beliefs; and member (12 years) and chairman (six years) of the Economic Development Committee of the North Carolina Chamber of Commerce. The state Republican party inducted Broyhill into the North Carolina Republican Hall of Fame in 1993 (James Thomas Broyhill Papers; Office of the Historian 2011; Anderson 1983:273-274).

Louise Broyhill also led an active civic life. A 1983 account states, in part:

In North Carolina, Louise has been a Trustee of Wake Forest University and Baptist Hospital and board member of Friends of U.N.C.T.V. (public television). In Washington, she has been active in the Smithsonian Institute and is presently an Associates Board Member of Wolf Trap, the only national park devoted to the Performing Arts. She has participated in the Congressional Wives Club, Republican Wives Club, Colonial Dames and several historic societies and the Congressional Wives Prayer Group (Anderson 1983:274).

In 1991 the Broyhills sold their Lenoir house to Gregory R. and Barbara Bush Barrett, who continue to own the residence (Caldwell County Deed Book 1039/Page 1372). The Barretts were living in Lenoir at the time and Gregory Barrett was also a local furniture industry executive; he was vice president of Bernhardt Industries (US West Marketing Resources 1991). The Broyhills now reside in Winston-Salem (Office of the Historian 2011).

### *Description*

The former Broyhill home is a long, conservatively modeled, Colonial Revival-style residence. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond, it is dominated by a symmetrical, two-story, five-bay, central block topped by a slate-shingled gable-end roof. The block's primary decorative focus is a central front (west-facing) entry framed by sidelights and a transom, fluted pilasters, and a segmental-arched broken pediment edged by modillion blocks and crowned by an oversized urn. The first-story bays to either side of the entry are filled with large, eight-over-twelve, double-hung, sash windows topped by heavily molded lintels. The windows above are more simply framed, as they terminate at a friezeboard trimmed beneath the eaves with modillion blocks. A symmetrical, two-bay, one-story wing that extends to the right (south) of the main block terminates at an exterior-end brick chimney with angled shoulders. A taller, one-story, more plainly finished wing to the left (north) contains a three-bay garage and two front dormers. Like the main block, both wings are topped by slate-shingled gable-end roofs.

The largely rigid symmetry of the front façade of the house breaks down at the back, which has more functionally placed bays. French doors open from the south wing onto a flagstone-paved patio. A door flanked by a picture window also opens onto the patio from the main block and another door shaded by a scooped hood leads into the garage. Two segmental-arched dormers rise from the garage roof. The house was visited repeatedly over the course of a week, but the investigator never found anyone home. Accordingly, its interior was not viewed.

A circular drive wraps around an island holding shrubs and a mature shade tree to the front (west) of the house. Shrubs are also set to the house's front. At the left (north) the drive extends between two brick posts to the parking area in front of the garage. At the northeast edge of the lawn to the rear of the house is a functional, concrete-block, flat-roofed storage building that is likely contemporary with the house. The remainder of the approximately 1.5-acre lot beyond the house and lawns is wooded on all four sides.

*Assessment*

The Sen. James T. Broyhill House is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register’s Criteria. It was erected in 1959 and is not known to have been associated with any important historic events or activities and it is unlikely that it would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. It is therefore recommended not eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A or D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.) The house is a straightforward, conservative example of the Colonial Revival style from the third quarter of the twentieth century. Neighborhoods in the Lenoir vicinity developed in the 1950s and 1960s include numerous similarly styled and fashioned houses, although most are not quite so large. The house is therefore not believed to be National Register-eligible under Criterion C for any distinctive design or physical characteristics.

Prior to entering the US House of Representatives, Jim Broyhill worked in various capacities in the family-owned furniture business. His activities were of sufficient note to garner the Young Man of the Year Award from the local Jaycees. However, it is believed that not until 1963, when he began a long career in the US Congress, did he become a significant person as defined by National Register Criterion B. Broyhill’s political career began within the past 50 years and his service in the House of Representatives and brief stint in the Senate do not appear to rise to the level of exceptional importance under Criteria Exception G to make his connection to the house significant within the past half century. Broyhill lived in the house through his entire Congressional career and retained close contacts during this period with his district. It is therefore believed that in the future the house will meet the significance requirements of National Register Criterion B. At present, however, it is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under that or any other Criterion.



Figure 67. Sen. James T. Broyhill House: Representative Broyhill at his desk in Washington during the Nixon Administration (Source: James Thomas Broyhill Papers)



Figure 68. Sen. James T. Broyhill House: Jim and Louise Broyhill with children Marilyn, Ed, and Phillip, and ukuleles, perhaps in the Broyhill House (Source: James Thomas Broyhill Papers)



Figure 69. Sen. James T. Broyhill House: main block, west front façade



Figure 70. Sen. James T. Broyhill House: detail of west front facade



Figure 71. Sen. James T. Broyhill House: west front and south side elevations



Figure 72. Sen. James T. Broyhill House: north side and west front elevations



Figure 73. Sen. James T. Broyhill House: south side and east rear elevations



Figure 74. Sen. James T. Broyhill House: service building



**LENOIR GOLF CLUB (CW-272) (NCDOT Survey #103)  
701 Norwood Street SW  
(East and west sides of US 321, 0.1 mile south of junction with NC 90)  
Lenoir, Caldwell County**

*History and Description*

During the summer of 1928, H.E. Merritt, T.H. Broyhill, and F.A. Thompson, all of Lenoir, incorporated the Lenoir Golf Club. The principal object of the incorporation, as stated in its papers, was loftier than the mere playing of golf:

To purchase, own, lease, or acquire by other lawful means, grounds upon which to construct or plan links for the playing of golf and other outdoor sports of every nature and kind, and to construct a building or buildings for the accommodation of the members of such club and for their improvement in athletic, literary, social, scientific and other exhibitions; and to conduct and maintain a social club for the amusement and recreation of its members; to promote social intercourse among the members of said club, and provide rooms and facilities for such recreation, amusement and intercourse (“Certificate of Incorporation of the Lenoir Golf Club, Incorporated” 1928).

The incorporation papers stated: “This Corporation, not being organized for profit and solely for social purposes, shall have no capital stock, and its membership shall be restricted to those who shall subscribe to its by-laws and pay the dues imposed hereby.” This placed no racial or religious barriers to membership, although whether the subsequent bylaws added any such restrictions was not determined.

The corporate objectives indicate that the founders wanted a stimulating club. The choice of the golf course’s architect, nationally known designer Donald Ross, indicates that the founders also looked forward to stimulating and challenging rounds of golf. As part of the planned incorporation, they may already have engaged Ross, for records of his golf course designs date the Lenoir course to 1928 (Klein 2001:349). The Lenoir Golf Club website, however, states that the course opened in 1929.

Donald Ross (1872-1948) was one of the “founding fathers” of American golf course architecture (Shackelford 1999:117) (Figure 75). He was born in 1872 in Dornoch, Scotland where he was greenskeeper of the links golf course and also a clubmaker. In 1899 he immigrated to Watertown, Massachusetts to take a position as greenskeeper and golf pro at the Oakley Golf Club. In Watertown he began his first design undertaking with the rebuilding of the golf course. His efforts were well received and in 1901 his career as a golf course architect took off when he was brought south to North Carolina to remodel and add nine holes to the budding Pinehurst Resort. He presided over the remaking of Pinehurst, transforming it into America’s first substantial golf resort (Klein 2001:16, 26, 44-45, 61, 73; Shackelford 1999:129).

By the 1920s Ross was managing “a virtual empire of golf course design and construction” (Klein 2001:108). From principal offices in Pinehurst and Boston, he designed or re-designed at least 399 golf courses. Ross designed courses across and even occasionally outside of the country, but the two states he worked in most often were those that held his main offices, North Carolina and Massachusetts. His North Carolina courses number 45, topped only by the 51 courses he designed or re-designed in Massachusetts (Klein 2001:348-349).

Ross was “extremely busy” in western North Carolina during the 1920s. The eighteen-hole courses he designed there included Biltmore Forest (1922), Asheville Country Club (1924), Linville Golf Club (1924), Highlands Country Club (1926), Municipal Golf Course (Asheville, 1927), Laurel Park Golf Course (Hendersonville, 1927-1933), Lake View Park Club (Asheville, 1928), Carolina Country Club (Charlotte, 1928), Mimosa Hills Country

Club (Morganton, 1930) and, near the end of his career, Catawba Country Club (Hickory, 1946). He “also built a handful of nine-hole courses in the 1920s in Lenoir, Monroe, Reidsville (Penrose Park), Rockingham (Richmond Pines) and Waynesville” (Pace 2008:75-78).

The vast amount of work Ross’s offices generated was more than one man could handle alone. In 1916 he hired his first associate, J.B. McGovern, who worked out of an office in Wynnewood, Pennsylvania near Philadelphia. Ross’ business then took on the name Donald Ross & Associates. Little is known of McGovern, but he retained his relationship with Ross throughout the slim design years of the Depression and World War Two (Klein 2001:108).

Donald Ross was one of the founding members of the American Society of Golf Course Architects (ASGCA) in 1946. Considered the “patron saint” of the organization, he was named its honorary president for 1947-1948. The ASGCA’s highest honor, presented annually to an individual who has made significant and lasting contributions to the profession of golf course architecture, is named the Donald Ross Award (Cornish and Whitten 1993:392; Shackelford 1999:129; Klein 2001:16). Ross died in Moore County Hospital, near his Pinehurst home, in 1948 (Klein 2001:235).

Encyclopedia entries, book chapters, and entire volumes have been written about Ross’ design genius. Bradley Klein, in his broad-ranging study of Ross, *Discovering Donald Ross: The Architect and His Golf Courses*, identifies seven notable features of the architect’s designs: (1) efficient routings with a seamless economic flow; (2) modest getaway holes (first holes of moderate length); (3) generous fairways; (4) angles of play that changed hole to hole; (5) offset tees and S-shaped fairways; (6) demanding iron play; and (7) slightly raised putting surfaces with bunkers built into the fill pad of the green (Klein 2001:249-261).

The Lenoir Golf Club that Ross originally designed was only nine holes. The original plans are not known to survive, but the Donald Ross papers in The Tufts Archives at Givens Memorial Library in Pinehurst retains a drawing of the golf course from May 1945 that depicts, as part of a larger scheme, the original design (Figure 76). The drawing is by “Donald J. Ross, Golf Architect, and J.D. McGovern, Associate.” It is an elaborate plan for converting the course from nine to eighteen holes through reuse of the property, rather than simply acquiring land for the addition of nine new holes. It required retaining small portions of the original course, creating temporary additional holes, and building new holes in phases, so the course could continue to function as a nine-hole course with a new layout and then make the transition to a full eighteen holes.

The plan was never carried through, but it allows one to see what Ross’ original design basically looked like (Figure 77). The nuances of the nine-hole course are difficult to appreciate from a two-dimensional drawing that does not include bunkers or any water features other than the locations of a few creeks. The course clearly had efficient routings and fairly generous fairways, although its first hole—the course’s second longest at 448 yards—would not have represented a “modest getaway” to most golfers.

In the late 1950s (Jan Ludwig 2010) or mid-1960s (Eric Holder 2011) the Lenoir golf course was finally expanded from nine to eighteen holes. The expansion did not utilize the proposed 1945 Ross and McGovern plan. It did have one salient point in common with that design, however. It almost entirely eradicated the original golf course. As a geo-referenced overlay of the original nine holes onto a modern aerial map of the golf course and modern photographs show, not a single hole survives intact (Figure 78 though Figure 84). Four holes—one, ten, two, and eleven—now swallow up the spot on the east side of course that once held only holes one and two. The tee of the first hole is more or less in place, but the green of the original hole is now that of hole ten. The green of hole two is close to its original placement, but the length of the hole has been greatly truncated, from 435 yards to 370 yards. The fairway of the original ninth hole is utilized in part by the current eighteenth hole. Where the original hole nine was 330 yards long, however, the current eighteenth extends 379 yards. Additionally, it retains neither the tee nor the green of the original hole. The original eighth hole, still numbered eight, has the same

orientation with a similar green placement, but it has been shifted south and its 324 yard length has exploded to 492 yards. The other original holes—three through seven—have been completely destroyed, with new holes cutting across them.

The wholesale reconfiguration of the course is apparent from the trees interspersed amidst the holes, none of which appear to be more than about 50 years old. On top of these changes, additional land was added to the course at the northeast, where current holes six and seven sit on the site of a former airstrip. Other than those two holes, the current regulation course has been shoe-horned into the space where Donald Ross carefully placed nine holes. Additionally, US 321 has been reoriented and widened through the course from a two-lane unpaved road to a wide highway. One must now pass through tunnels to get to either side of the course. Further, the original clubhouse, upon which the varied social activities envisaged by the incorporators rotated, burned and was replaced by the current building at the western edge of the property in 1987 (Holder 2011). Were incorporators Merritt, Broyhill, and Thompson, let alone Donald Ross, to see the current Lenoir Golf Club, they would find it unrecognizable.

Aside from the golf course itself, there are few notable features within the boundaries of the club. The modern clubhouse—a two-story, gable-end, frame building with a sweeping two-tier porch—stands at the west (Figure 85). Across (east) from it is a modern, one-story, frame equipment building and a small frame shed (Figure 86). A large paved parking lot serves the clubhouse and the course (Figure 87). The tunnels beneath US 321 are effectively concrete culverts that carry golf cart paths (Figure 88).

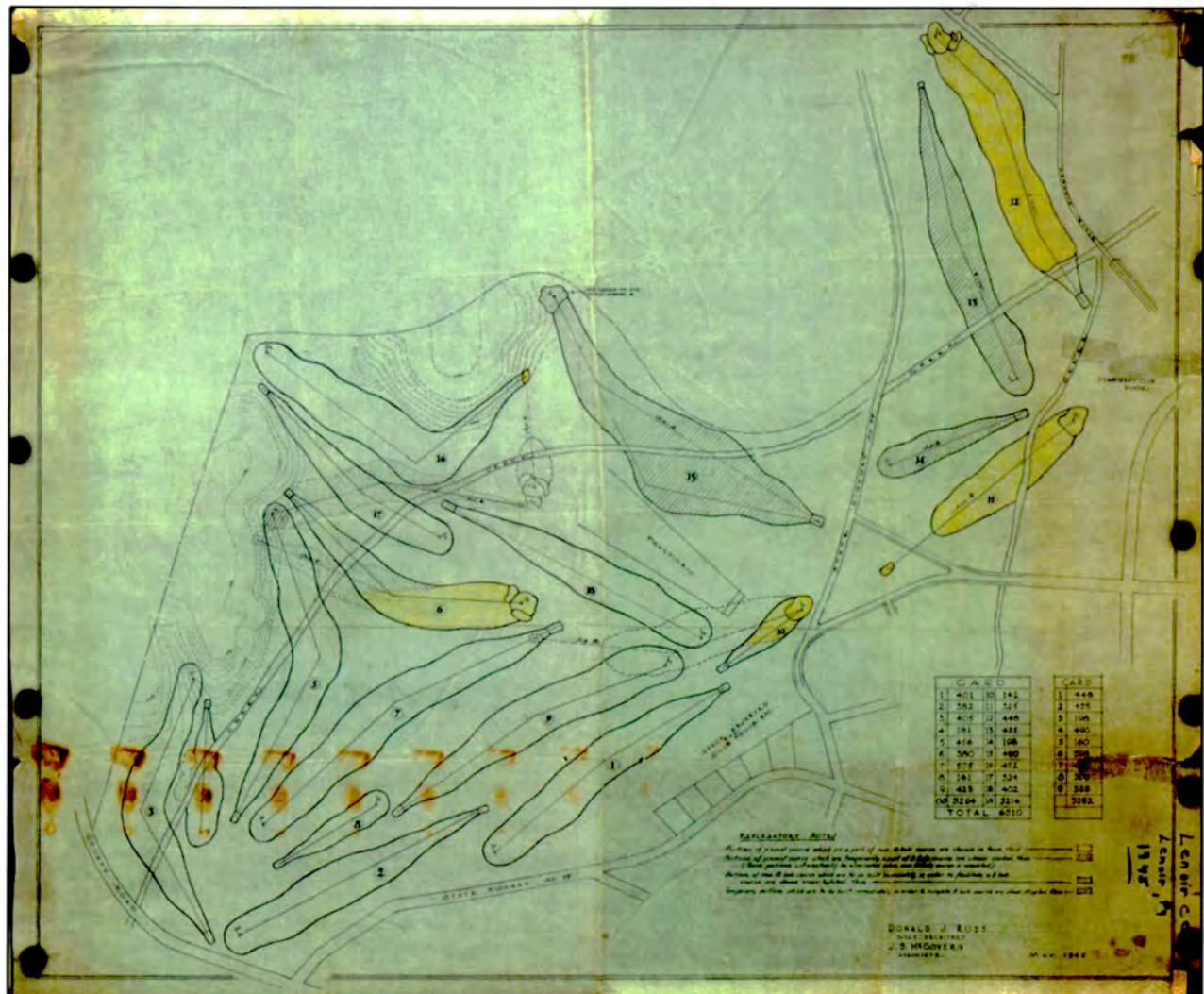
Fortunately, many other examples of Donald Ross' golf course architecture remain intact, or largely intact, throughout the country. In North Carolina one of Ross' finest designs, Pinehurst #2, continues to brilliantly display his talents. Universally recognized as one of the top ten golf courses in the country, it is a central element of the National Register-listed Pinehurst Historic District (Hood and Phillips 1985). Ross' Municipal Golf Course in Asheville, which on the other end of the spectrum from Pinehurst #2 was one of his few municipal designs, is also intact and National Register listed (Bowers 2004). A third Ross course—Hope Valley in Durham—is also intact and the centerpiece of a National Register district, the Hope Valley Historic District (de Miranda 2008). Other Ross golf courses outside of North Carolina are contributing sites within National Register districts. These include the Inverness Club in Toledo, Ohio (listed in 1993); the Bedford Springs Hotel Historic District in Bedford Township, Pennsylvania (listed in 1984); and The Homestead in Hot Springs, Virginia (listed in 1984).

### *Evaluation*

The Lenoir Golf Club is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under any of the Register's Criteria. It is not known to be associated with any important historic events or activities and is therefore not believed to be significant under National Register Criterion A. It is unlikely that it would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources and is therefore recommended not eligible for Register listing under Criterion D. (Any archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.) The course could potentially be eligible under Criterion B for its association with premier American golf course architect Donald Ross and under Criterion C as an important example of his work. However, even was it to retain its integrity—which it has clearly lost—it would not be a notable example of Ross's designs. There are numerous better examples of Donald Ross golf courses that remain intact and that well-represent his abilities. These include three in North Carolina alone that are listed in the National Register: Pinehurst #2, Municipal Golf Course, and Hope Valley. Compared with these—and such major National Register-listed courses as Inverness Club in Toledo, Ohio and The Homestead at Hot Springs, Virginia—the course fails to meet the significance requirements of either Criterion B or C (see Boland n.d. and Smead and Wagner 2000).



Figure 75. Lenoir Golf Club: Donald Ross at Pinehurst in 1923, five years before designing the Lenoir golf course (Source: Maplewood Golf Club website)



**EXPLANATORY NOTES**

Portions of present course which are a part of new 18 hole course are shown in *tons*, thus

Portions of present course which are temporarily a part of 9 hole course are shown *dashed*, thus  (these portions will eventually be eliminated when new 18 hole course is completed)

Portions of new 18 hole course which are to be built immediately in order to facilitate a 9 hole course are shown *cross-hatched*, thus

Temporary portions which are to be built immediately in order to complete 9 hole course are shown *striped*, thus

DONALD J. ROSS  
 GOLF ARCHITECT  
 J. B. MCGOVERN  
 ASSOCIATE  
 MAY, 1945

Figure 76. Lenoir Golf Club: 1945 drawing of proposed changes to Lenoir golf course that were never carried out with enlarged explanatory key broken out at bottom; note that image is drawn with south at the top (Source: The Tufts Archives, Givens Memorial Library, Pinehurst)

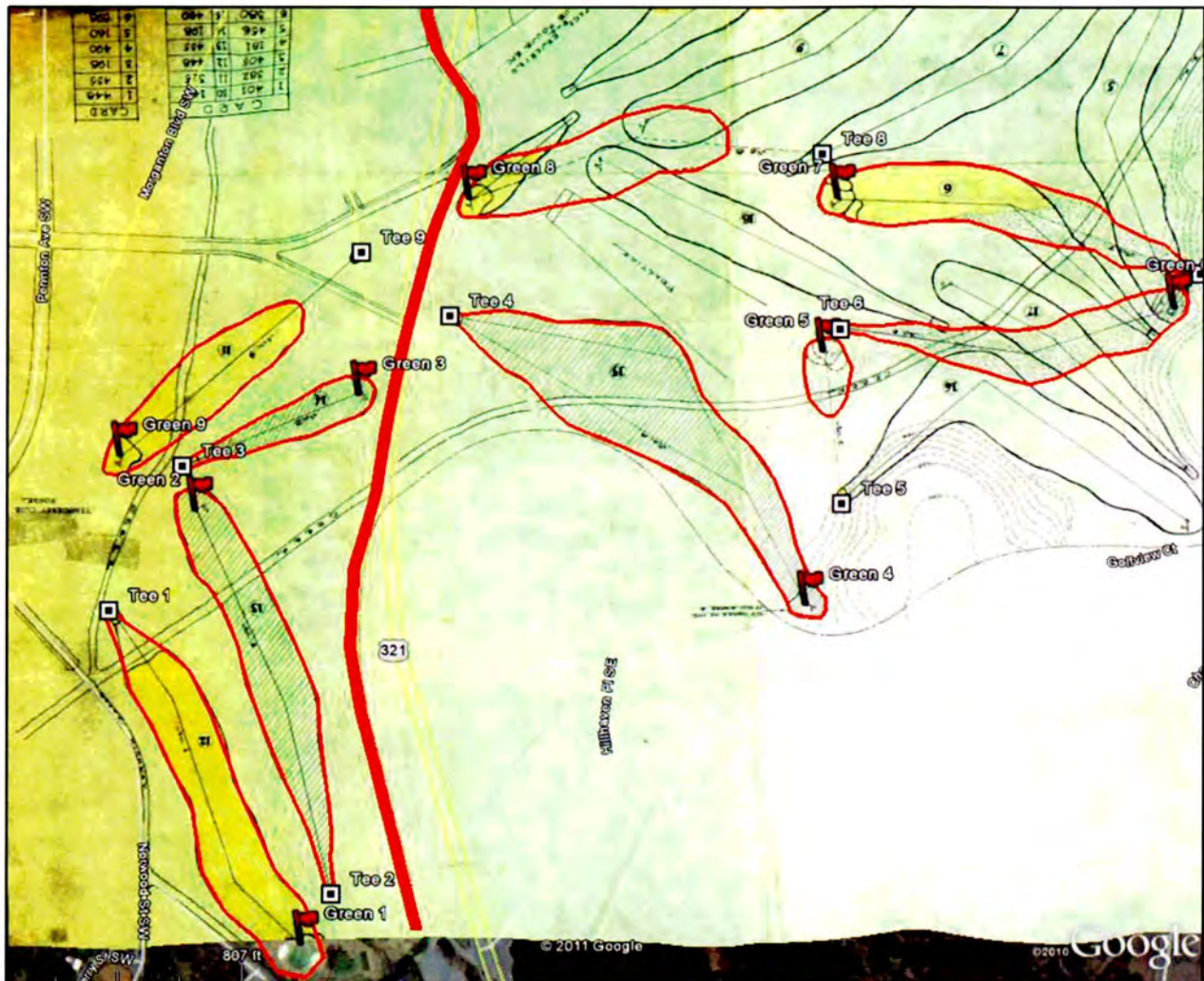


Figure 77. Lenoir Golf Club: 1945 plan rotated 180 degrees, with north at the top, laid over a modern aerial, depicting the locations of the original nine holes; note early path of predecessor to US 321 at center

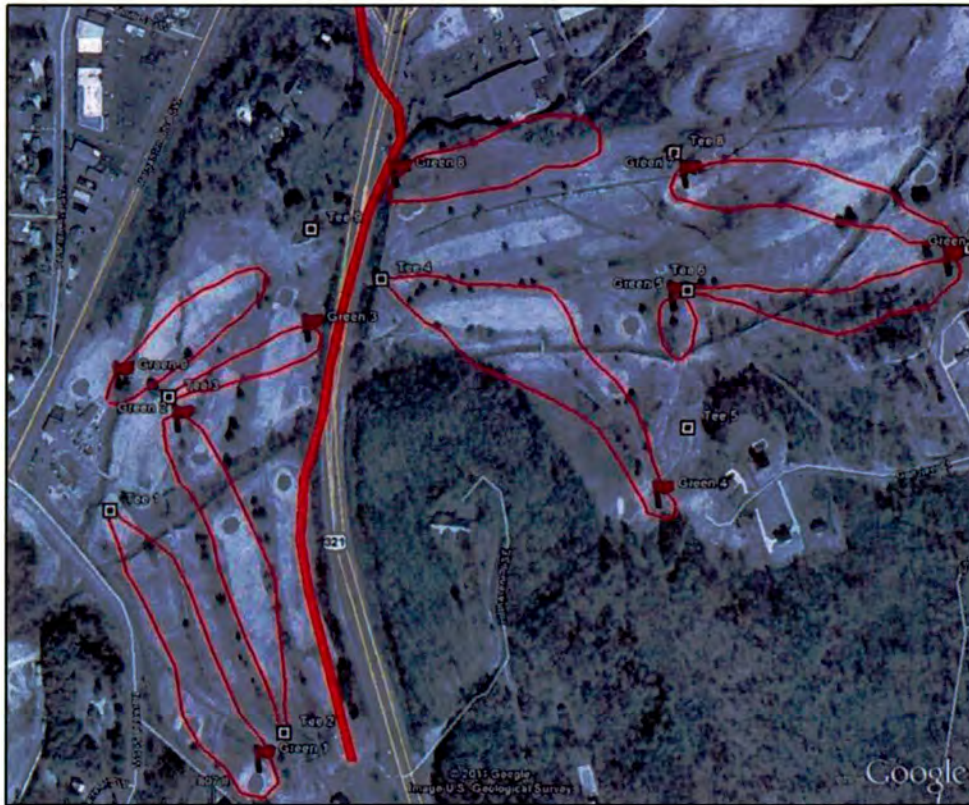


Figure 78. Lenoir Golf Club: modern aerial with overlay of locations of original nine holes and predecessor of US 321

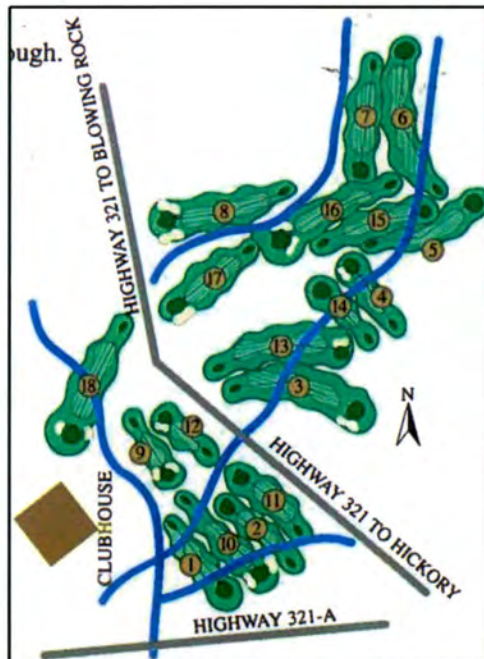


Figure 79. Lenoir Golf Club: portion of scorecard depicting current layout of course



Figure 80. Lenoir Golf Club: view from tee of current tenth hole, which incorporates a portion of the fairway of original hole one



Figure 81. Lenoir Golf Club: view from tee of current hole one; note essentially straight 373-yard length, in place of original slightly S-shaped 448-yard hole one, which occupied a portion of the current hole





Figure 82. Lenoir Golf Club: view from tee of current hole twelve toward clubhouse, which cuts across portions of original holes two and three



Figure 83. Lenoir Golf Club: view from tee of current hole two, which is located near original tee of hole two; hole ends short of creek, where once it extended an additional 65 yards, crossing the watercourse



Figure 84. Lenoir Golf Club: view from tee at current hole four near eastern edge of course, which looks across portions of former fairways of original holes seven and eight



Figure 85. Lenoir Golf Club: clubhouse located at western edge of course erected in 1987 to replace predecessor which burned



Figure 86. Lenoir Golf Club: modern service building to front (east) of clubhouse, corner of which is visible at left



Figure 87. Lenoir Golf Club: view looking northeast from junction of Norwood Street SW and Morganton Boulevard SW across parking lot toward clubhouse, service building, and golf course



Figure 88. Lenoir Golf Club: southernmost of two concrete tunnels that carry golf cart paths beneath US 321

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **List of Historic Architectural Resources Surveyed July 12-15, 2010**

### **Concurrence Form for Resources Not Eligible for the National Register, February 10, 2011**

### **List of Historic Architectural Resources to be Evaluated at the Intensive Level, March 2011**

### **Area of Potential Effect and Resource Locator Maps**

**U-4700, Proposed Improvement of US 321 from U 70 in Hickory to Lenoir  
 Catawba, Caldwell, and Burke Counties**

**Historic Architectural Resources  
 Surveyed July 12-15, 2010**

| Survey Site # | NCDOT # | Resource Name/Type                          | Location                          | Parcel Id         | Acres |
|---------------|---------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| CT 1219       | 1       | Valencia Properties LLC                     | 1203 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue       | 279208984334      | 2.53  |
| CT 1220       | 2       | William H. Tallant House                    | 329 12 <sup>th</sup> Street       | 27920897618       | 0.31  |
| CT 1221       | 3       | Richard Graham House                        | 323 12 <sup>th</sup> Street       | 27920896005       | 0.30  |
| CT 1222       | 4       | Farm House Furnishings                      | 1432 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue       | 279208894087      | 0.46  |
| CT 1223       | 5       | Farm House Furnishings<br>Building 2        | 1432 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue       | 279208894087      | 0.46  |
| CT 1224       | 6       | Beeline Auto and Tire                       | 1340 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue       | 279208889619      | 1.1   |
| CT 1225       | 7       | NAPA Auto Care                              | 1349 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue       | 279208888841      | 0.49  |
| CT 1226       | 8       | Grier Commercial<br>Buildings               | 1418 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue       | 279208896065      | 0.98  |
| CT 1227       | 9       | Yale Carolina<br>Incorporated               | 529 Hwy 321                       | 279316727574      | 0.99  |
| CT 1228       | 10      | IFH Food Distribution                       | 543 12 <sup>th</sup> Street Drive | 2793 2082<br>5072 | 40.06 |
| CT 1229       | 11      | Cosmo Motors                                | 543 12 <sup>th</sup> Street Drive | 2793 2082<br>5072 | 40.06 |
| CT 1230       | 12      | Tailored Chemical<br>Products Inc. Plant #2 | 900 12 <sup>th</sup> Street Drive | 279316846325      | 13.79 |
| BK 362        | 13      | Water Treatment Facility<br>(pump house)    | Catawba River Bridge              |                   |       |
| CW 186        | 14      | Dorothy Brown House                         | 5170 Lake Park Drive              | 08100 12          | 0.33  |
| CW 187        | 15      | Marc C. Davis House                         | 6736 Lakeview Terrace             | 08100 3 1         | 0.85  |
| CW 188        | 16      | Gary Coscart House                          | 6733 Lakeview Terrace             | 0810027           | 0.26  |
| CW 189        | 17      | Edith C. Parlier House                      | 6728 Lakeview Terrace             | 08100 3 2         | 0.78  |
| CW 190        | 18      | NC Lakefront Properties                     | 5063 Hwy 321                      | 08 70 2 2         | 5.12  |
| CW 191        | 19      | Oscar O. Vasquez House                      | 5055 Hwy 321                      | 08 70 2 3         | 1.78  |

U-4700 Architectural Resources Survey  
 Brockington & Associates, Inc.  
 Catawba, Caldwell, and Burke Counties

|        |    |                                       |                                   |             |       |
|--------|----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| CW 192 | 20 | B & D Real Estate<br>Investments      | 5025 Hwy 321                      | 08 74 1 27  | 0.77  |
| CW 193 | 21 | John W. Winkler House                 | 5052 Hwy 321                      | 08 67 1 10B | 0.38  |
| CW 194 | 22 | S. W. Lay and P. Baker<br>House       | 5056 Hwy 321                      | 08 67 1 10  | 0.69  |
| CW 195 | 23 | Irving House                          | 4951 Hwy 321                      | 08 72 1 2   | 6.04  |
| CW 196 | 24 | Vacant House                          | 4941 Hwy 321                      | 08 72 1 3   | 2.21  |
| CW 197 | 25 | Pooveys Grove Baptist<br>Church       | 4889 Pooveys Grove<br>Church Road | 08 66 1 4   | 3.49  |
| CW 198 | 26 | Pastor's House                        | 4889 Pooveys Grove<br>Church Road | 08 66 1 4   | 3.49  |
| CW 199 | 27 | Huffman Furnishing<br>Company Inc.-1  | 4919 Hwy 321                      | 08 72 1 5   | 0.99  |
| CW 200 | 28 | Factory Sock Outlet                   | 4907 Hwy 321                      | 08 72 1 12  |       |
| CW 201 | 29 | Huffman Furnishings<br>Company Inc.-2 | 0 Hwy 321                         | 08 72 16    | 2.18  |
| CW 202 | 30 | Ralph L. Starnes House                | 4834 Hwy 321                      | 08 66 19    | 3.31  |
| CW 203 | 31 | Charlie M. Richie House               | 4827 Hwy 321                      | 08 72 1 9   | 3.93  |
| CW 204 | 32 | A. W. Huffman House-1                 | 488 South Main Street             | 08 54 1 1   | 15.37 |
| CW 205 | 33 | A. W. Huffman House-2                 | 490 South Main Street             | 08 54 1 1   | 15.37 |
| CW 206 | 34 | Eva Teague Bean House                 | 5642 Craig Street                 | 08 53 1 9   | 1.20  |
| CW 207 | 35 | Furniture Factory                     | 4445 Hwy 321                      | 08 16 1 10  | 0.91  |
| CW 208 | 36 | Thomas N. Johnson<br>House-1          | 3 Liberty Street                  | 08 15 2 15  | 1.41  |
| CW 209 | 37 | Thomas N. Johnson<br>House-2          | 5 Liberty Street                  | 08 15 2 15  | 1.41  |
| CW 210 | 38 | Thomas N. Johnson<br>House-3          | 7 Liberty Street                  | 08 15 2 15  | 1.41  |
| CW 211 | 39 | Thomas N. Johnson<br>House-4          | 9 Liberty Street                  | 08 15 2 15  | 1.41  |
| CW 212 | 40 | Robert Jefferson Hiatt<br>House       | 53 Falls Avenue                   | 08 15 2 7   | 0.81  |
| CW 213 | 41 | Howard M. Miller House                | 48 Falls Avenue                   | 080701 34   | 0.27  |
| CW 214 | 42 | James A. Ledford                      | 104 Dudley Avenue                 | 08 46 1 22  | 0.41  |

|        |    |                            |                            |            |       |
|--------|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------|
| CW 215 | 43 | H. Dale Waters House       | 111 Eastwood Park Drive    | 2758566039 | 0.35  |
| CW 216 | 44 | James Bumgarner House      | 4002 Hwy 321               | 08 50 1 4  | 1.41  |
| CW 217 | 45 | J. B. Brown House          | 4521 Lower Cedar Valley Rd | 08 51 1 40 | 1.41  |
| CW 218 | 46 | Bruce A. Wallace House     | 4505 Lower Cedar Valley Rd | 2776713512 | 8.88  |
| CW 219 | 47 | Annie Church House         | 4429 Lower Cedar Valley Rd | 2776626060 | 2.77  |
| CW 220 | 48 | H.R. Mitchum House         | 3160 Mitchum Dr.           | 2776450049 | 3.74  |
| CW 221 | 49 | Blankenship House          | 3508 Hwy 321               | 2776354663 | 1.85  |
| CW 222 | 50 | Hudson Middle School       | 291 Pine Mountain Rd       | 03 44 1 1  | 38.48 |
| CW 223 | 51 | S. Hall and L. Crump House | 395 Cedar Valley Rd        | 2766989715 | 3.69  |
| CW 224 | 52 | Howard D. Knight House     | 375 Cedar Valley Rd        | 2766896849 | 3.34  |
| CW 225 | 53 | Thomas E. Cook House       | 4161 Gladys Lane           | 2776342962 | 2.06  |
| CW 226 | 54 | Richard W. McCray House    | 3356 Hwy 321               | 2776180145 | 0.78  |
| CW 227 | 55 | Granite Motor Company      | 3994 Tom Calloway Lane     | 2776181058 | 0.62  |
| CW 228 | 56 | Dennis R. Bolick House     | 4016 Lower Cedar Valley Rd | 2776185163 | 15.90 |
| CW 229 | 57 | Keith Haas Enterprises     | 3085 Hwy 321               | 03 44 1 15 | 9.85  |
| CW 230 | 58 | Stephen D. Barlowe House   | 109 Maple Lynn Place       | 03 54 1 9  | 2.80  |
| CW 231 | 59 | Hartley Farm               | 3924 Coy Hartley Lane      | 03 52 1 2  | 56.23 |
| CW 232 | 60 | Arnold W. Bryant House     | 3704 Wade Thompson Lane    | 03 52 1 7  | 2.59  |
| CW 233 | 61 | Edward J. Lutz House       | 134 Ideal Drive A & B      | 09137 1 19 | 0.49  |
| CW 234 | 62 | Leonard D. Stanton House   | 114 Country Side Drive     | 09137 1 18 |       |
| CW 235 | 63 | Ray T. Smith House         | 139 Ideal Drive            | 09137 1 15 | 0.26  |
| CW 236 | 64 | Fred J. Powell House       | 2083 Hwy 321               | 09189 1 55 | 3.62  |
| CW 237 | 65 | William H. Stewart         | 2115 Hwy 321               | 09189 1 5  | 4.97  |

|        |    |  |                         |             |       |
|--------|----|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------|
|        |    | House                                  |                         |             |       |
| CW 238 | 66 | Joseph H. Barringer House              | 128 Timberlane Place    | 09187 1 8   | 4.61  |
| CW 239 | 67 | James F. Poarch House                  | 2302 Hwy 321            | 09179 3 8   | 0.28  |
| CW 240 | 68 | Kathryn Davis House                    | 1806 Hwy 321            | 09138 3 9   | 0.62  |
| CW 241 | 69 | Roger D. Cozart House                  | 106 Eastwood Park Drive | 09188 3 7   | 0.78  |
| CW 242 | 70 | Gary L. Johnson House                  | 108 Eastwood Park Drive | 09188 3 1   | 0.68  |
| CW 243 | 71 | Kathryn Jackson House                  | 105 Maehill Place       | 09 68 11 15 | 0.69  |
| CW 244 | 72 | David B. Prestwood House               | 121 Maehill Place       | 09 68 11 12 | 1.02  |
| CW 245 | 73 | Wilford R. Jackson House               | 135 Maehill Place       | 09 68 11 9  | 0.54  |
| CW 246 | 74 | Michael Lee White House                | 137 Maehill Place       | 09 68 11 8  | 0.52  |
| CW 247 | 75 | James B. Ford House                    | 1355 Cliffside Place    | 09127 1 8   | 1.18  |
| CW 248 | 76 | Wayne Crunkleton House                 | 224 Victoria Court      | 09187 1 30  | 1.64  |
| CW 249 | 77 | Paula Bowman House                     | 3929 Coy Hartley Lane   | 03 55 11    | 0.36  |
| CW 250 | 78 | Glen T. Hickman House                  | 3935 Coy Hartley Lane   | 03 55 1 2   | 27.90 |
| CW 251 | 79 | Broyhill House                         | Hwy 321                 |             |       |
| CW 252 | 80 | House                                  | 1650 Hickory Boulevard  | 09135 3 6   | 1.06  |
| CW 253 | 81 | W. A. Tolbert House                    | 1832 Hwy 321            | 09138 3 6   | 0.97  |
| CW 254 | 82 | God's Grace Baptist Church             | 102 Countryside Drive   | 09135 3 1A  | 0.27  |
| CW 255 | 83 | Hilda W. Winkler House                 | 102A Countryside Drive  | 09135 3 1A  | 0.27  |
| CW 256 | 84 | Whitnel Four Seasons Elementary School | 116 Hibriten Drive      | 09 63 1 17  | 11.0  |
| CW 257 | 85 | Sybil Buff House                       | 121 Hibriten Drive      | 09134 1 4   | 5.67  |
| CW 258 | 86 | House                                  | 111 Hibriten Drive      | 09134 1 9   | 5.67  |
| CW 259 | 87 | House                                  | 106 Hibriten Drive      | 09127 1 1   | 0.67  |
| CW 260 | 88 | House                                  | 102 Hibriten Drive      | 09127 1 2   | 0.46  |
| CW 261 | 89 | Iris Benfield House                    | 1515 Berkley Street     | 09134 1 5   | 0.51  |

|         |     |                       |  |              |       |
|---------|-----|-----------------------|--|--------------|-------|
| CW 262  | 90  | Edward Blair House-1  | 1351 Hibriten Drive                                      | 09134 1 19   | 0.84  |
| CW 263  | 91  | Edward Blair House-2  | 1409 Hibirten Drive                                      | 09134 1 11   | 9.47  |
| CW 264  | 92  | K. Whittington House  | 1402 Hibriten Drive                                      | 09127 2 2    | 0.44  |
| CW 265  | 93  | Gregory Barrett House | 120 Hillhaven Place                                      | 09123 1 2    | 1.47  |
| CT 1231 | 94  | Bridge 170133         | 0.1 mi north of junction<br>SR 1301                      |              |       |
| CT 1232 | 95  | Bridge 170142         | 0.1 mi north of junction<br>SR 2231                      |              |       |
| CW 266  | 96  | Bridge 130013         | Northbound lane on SR<br>321 which crosses<br>Dudley     |              |       |
| CW 267  | 97  | Bridge 130033         | 0.2 mi north of junction<br>SR 1127                      |              |       |
| CW 268  | 98  | Bridge 130367         | Southbound on SR 321<br>and crosses the Catawba<br>River |              |       |
| CW 269  | 99  | Bridge 130012         | 0.5 mi east of junction<br>US 321 Alternate              |              |       |
| CW 270  | 100 | Bridge 130014         | 150 feet southwest of<br>junction SR 1763                |              |       |
| CT 180  | 101 | Houck's Chapel        | 1736 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NW                           | 279315744324 | 1.92  |
| CW 271  | 102 | Bridge 130051         | 0.28 mi east of junction<br>US 321 Alternate             |              |       |
| CW 272  | 103 | Lenoir Golf Club      | 701 Norwood Street                                       | 09120 A 1 1  | 26.05 |
| CW 273  | 104 | Barry Moore Building  | 212 B Wilkesboro<br>Boulevard                            | 09 54 2 8A   | 0.48  |
| CW 274  | 105 | David Floyd House     | 212 A Wilkesboro<br>Boulevard                            | 09 54 2 8    | 0.17  |
| CW 275  | 106 | Discount Drapery Inc. | 131 Highway 64-70  | 09 50 12     | 0.84  |



Federal Aid # **NHF-0321(18)** TIP # **U-4700** County: **Catawba, Caldwell, and Burke**

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

**Project Description: Widen US 321 from four to six lanes (median divided) from US 70 in Hickory to US 64/NC18-90 in Lenoir (17.2 miles)**

On **February 10, 2011** representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other – **Brockington and Associates, Inc.**

Reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation and

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1-5, 7-12, are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE. 514-58, 60-92, 94-900, 102, 104-106
- 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.
- More information is requested on properties 6, 13, 59, 79, 93, 101 (NR), 103

Signed:

Vanessa C. Patrick  
Representative, NCDOT

2-10-11  
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Representative, HPO

Date

Renee Blackhill-Earley  
State Historic Preservation Officer

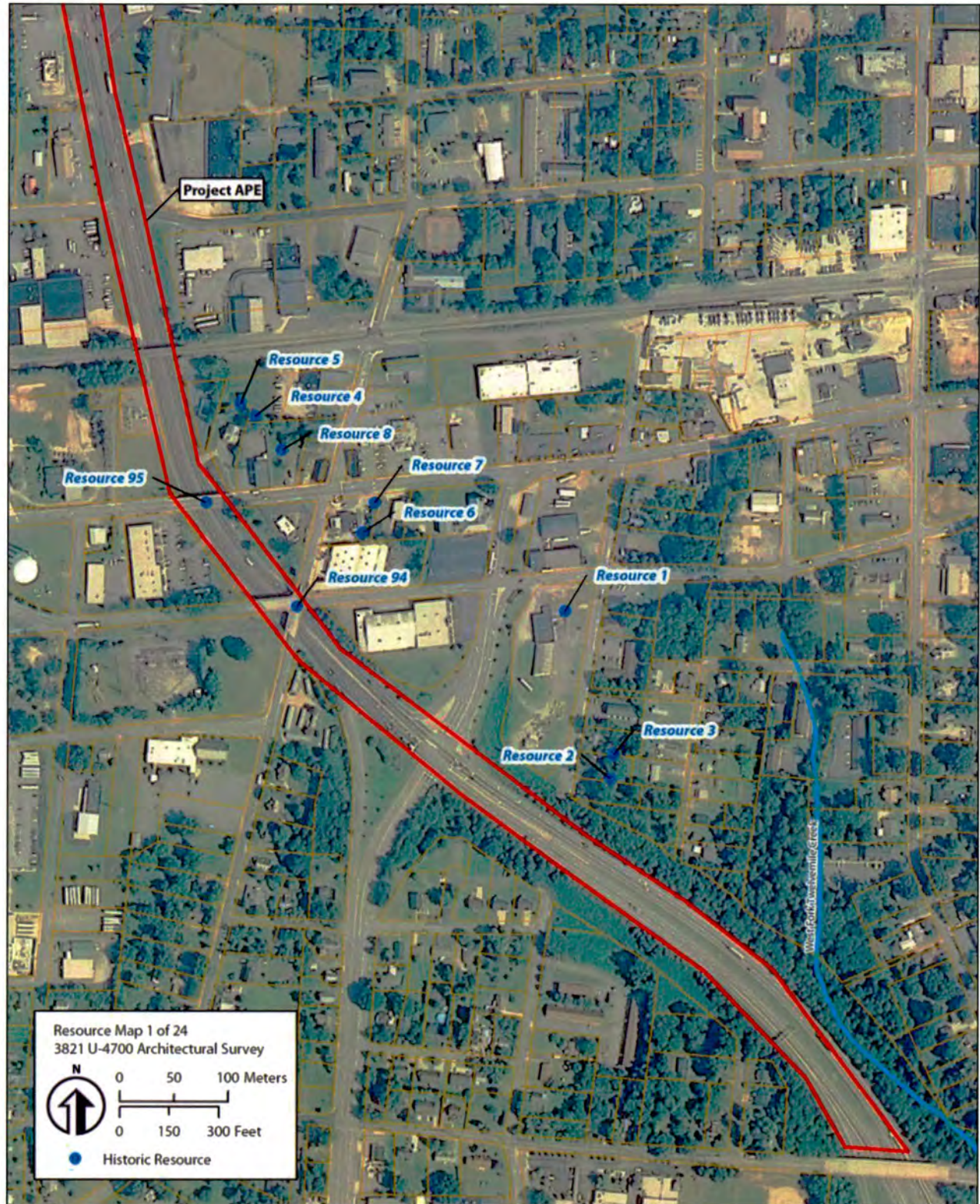
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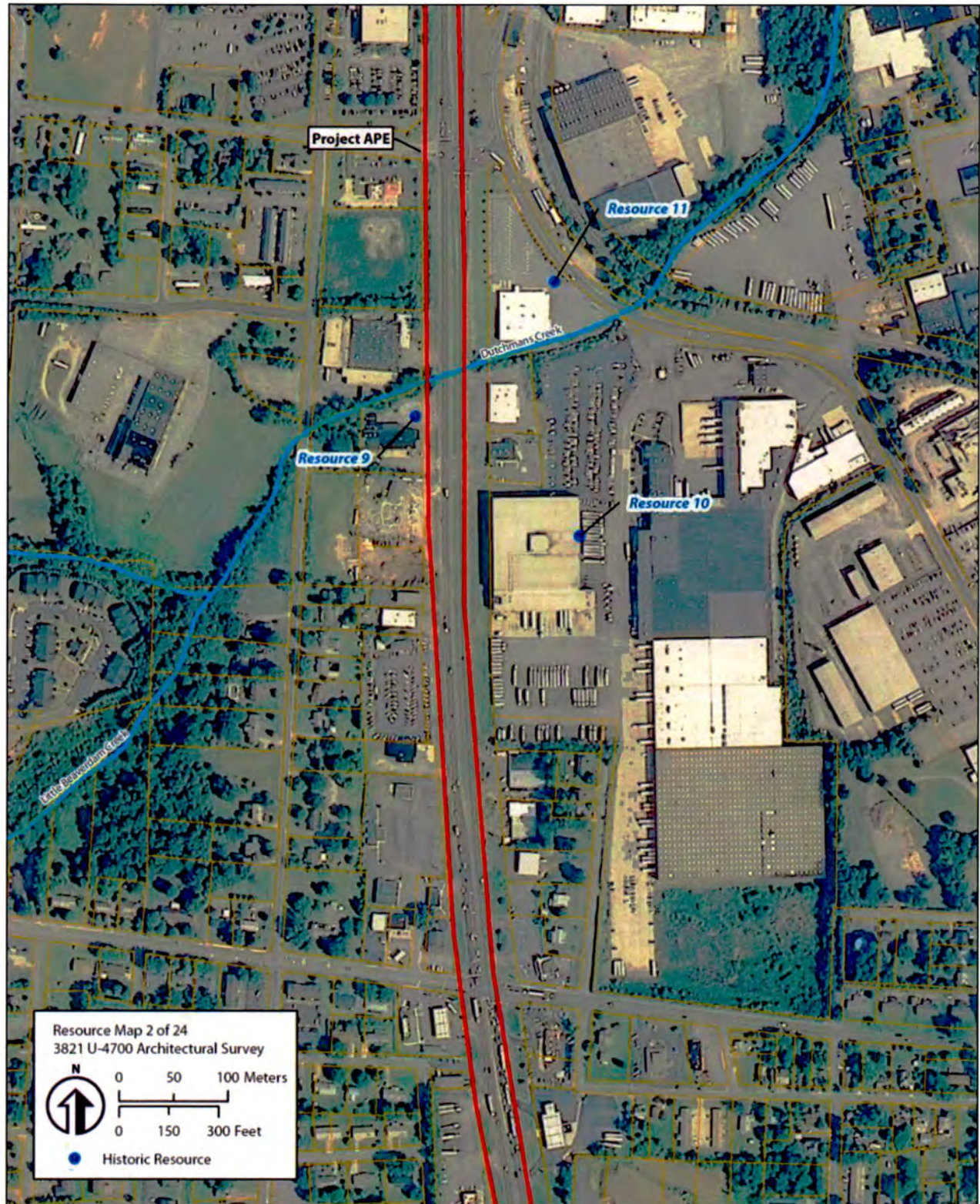
If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

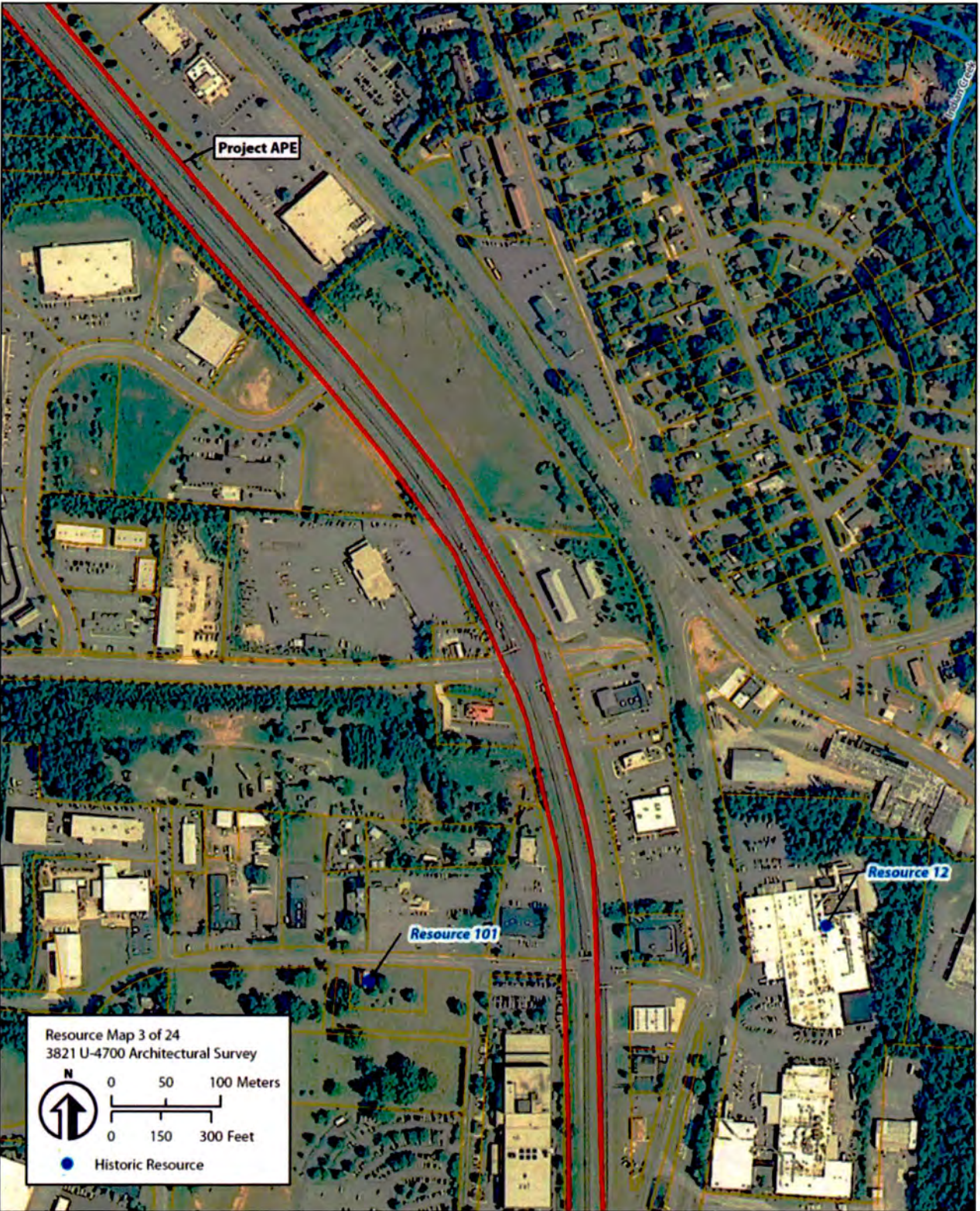
**U-4700, Catawba, Burke, and Caldwell Counties  
 Historic Architectural Properties to be Evaluated**

| <b>NCDOT<br/>Survey #</b> | <b>HPO<br/>Survey #</b> | <b>Name</b>                    | <b>Address</b>  | <b>County</b> | <b>PIN/Parcel ID</b> | <b>Map #</b> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 6                         | CT 1224                 | Beeline<br>Auto & Tire         | 1340 2 <sup>nd</sup><br>Avenue,<br>Hickory                  | Catawba       | 279208889619         | 1            |
| 13                        | BK 362                  | Water<br>Treatment<br>Facility | US Hwy<br>321, at<br>Catawba<br>River<br>Bridge,<br>Hickory | Burke         | 2794609893           | 4            |
| 59                        | CW 231                  | Hartley<br>Farm                | 3924 Coy<br>Hartley<br>Lane,<br>Hudson<br>vicinity          | Caldwell      | 03 52 1 2            | 17           |
| 79                        | CW 251                  | Broyhill<br>House              | 101 SW<br>Hickory<br>Blvd. (US<br>Hwy 321),<br>Lenoir       | Caldwell      | 09120 1 1            | 23           |
| 93                        | CW 265                  | Gregory<br>Barrett<br>House    | 120<br>Hillhaven<br>Place,<br>Lenoir                        | Caldwell      | 09123 1 2            | 23           |
| 101                       | CT 180<br>(NR)          | Houck's<br>Chapel              | 1736 9 <sup>th</sup><br>Ave. NW,<br>Hickory                 | Catawba       | 279315744320         | 3            |
| 103                       | CW 272                  | Lenoir Golf<br>Club            | 701<br>Norwood<br>Street,<br>Lenoir                         | Caldwell      | 09120 A 1 1          | 23           |

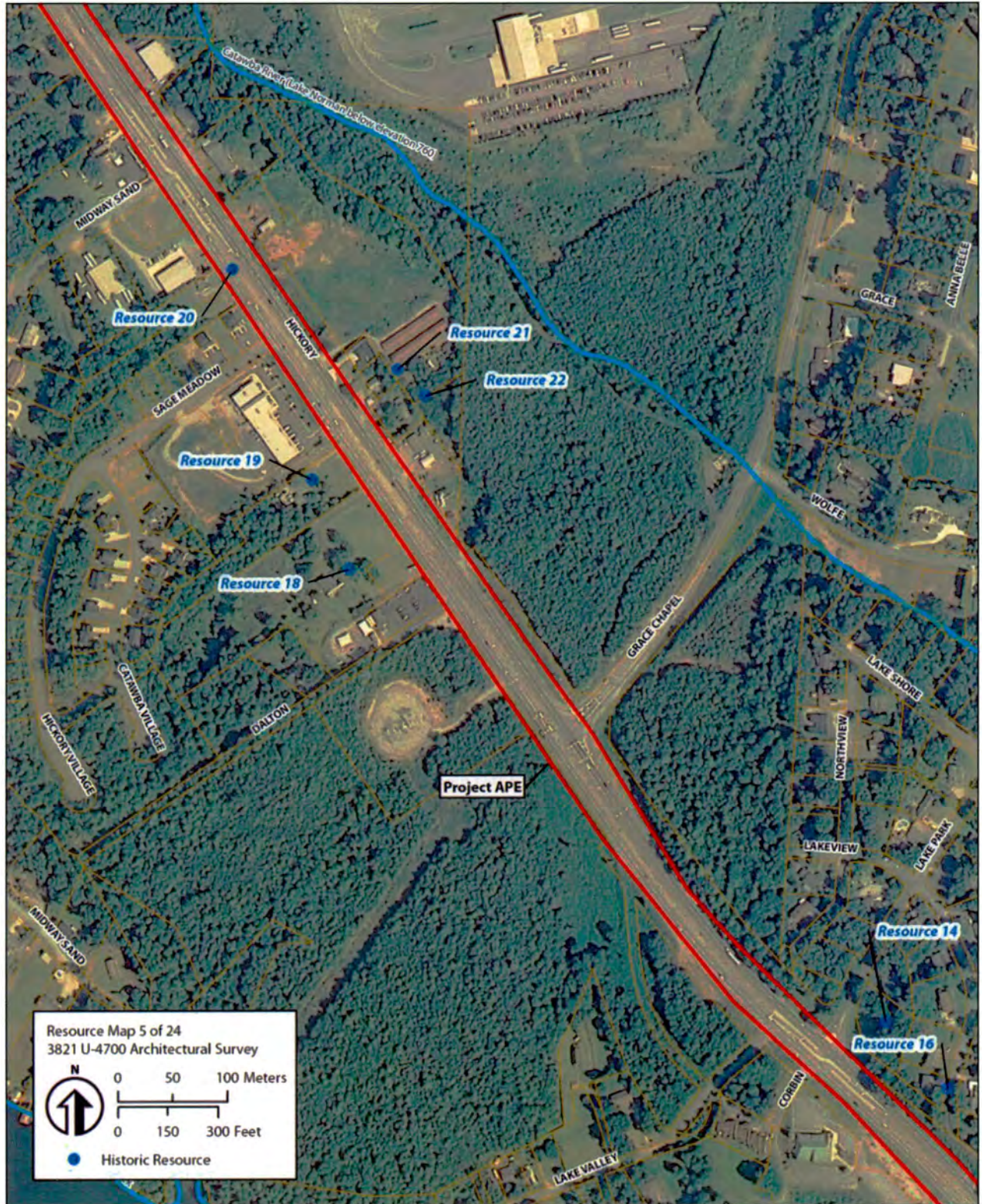
NCDOT Historic Architecture, March 2011

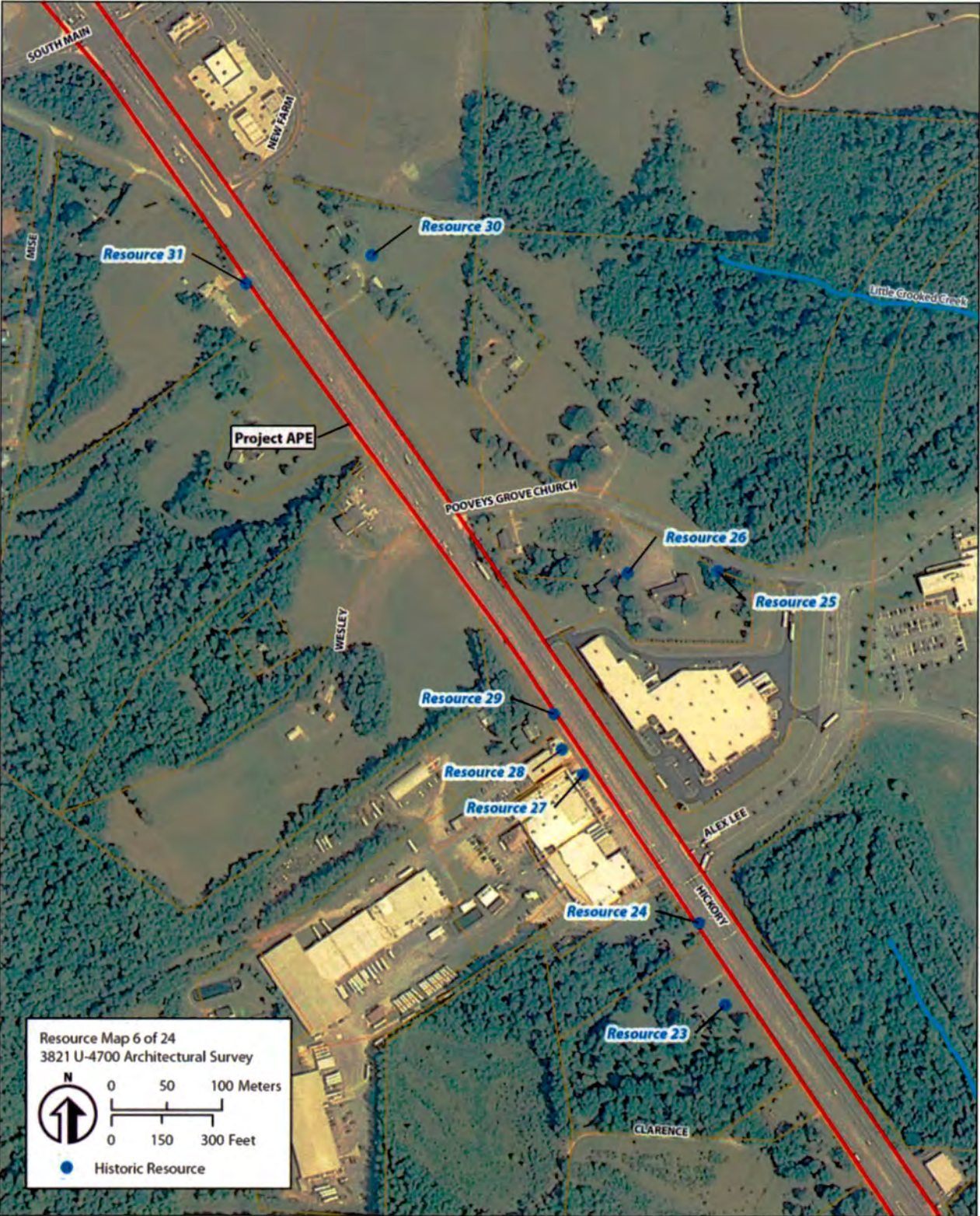




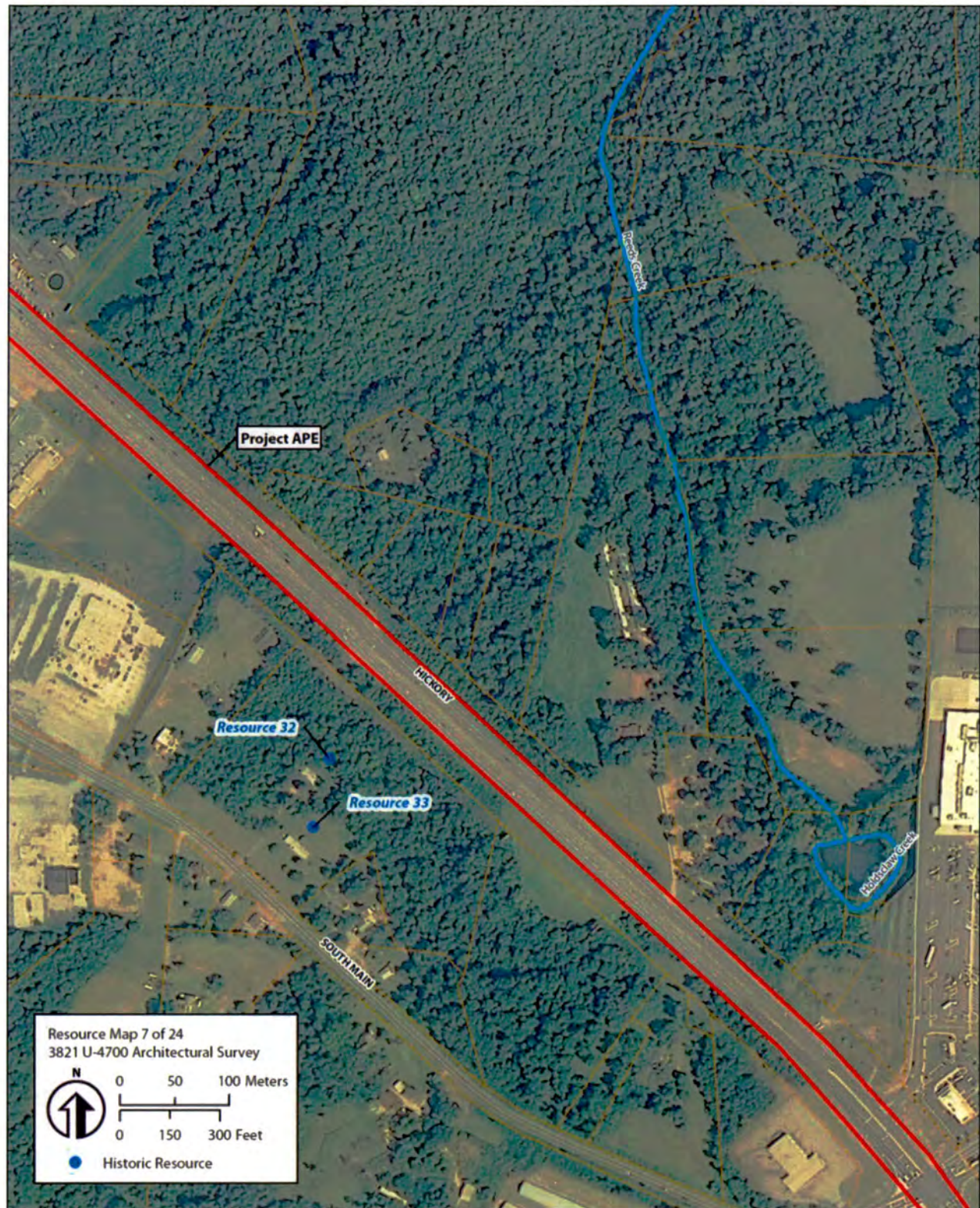


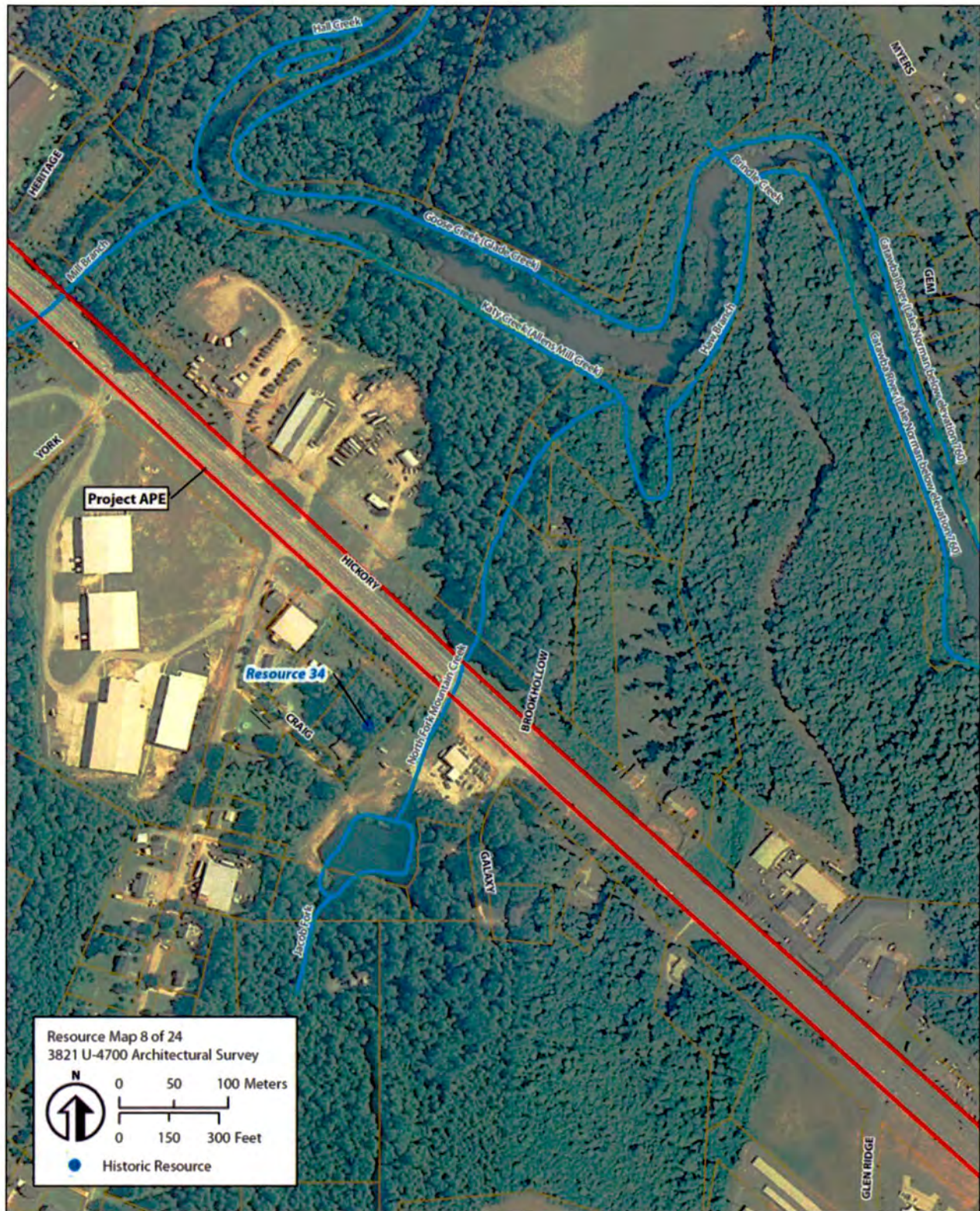


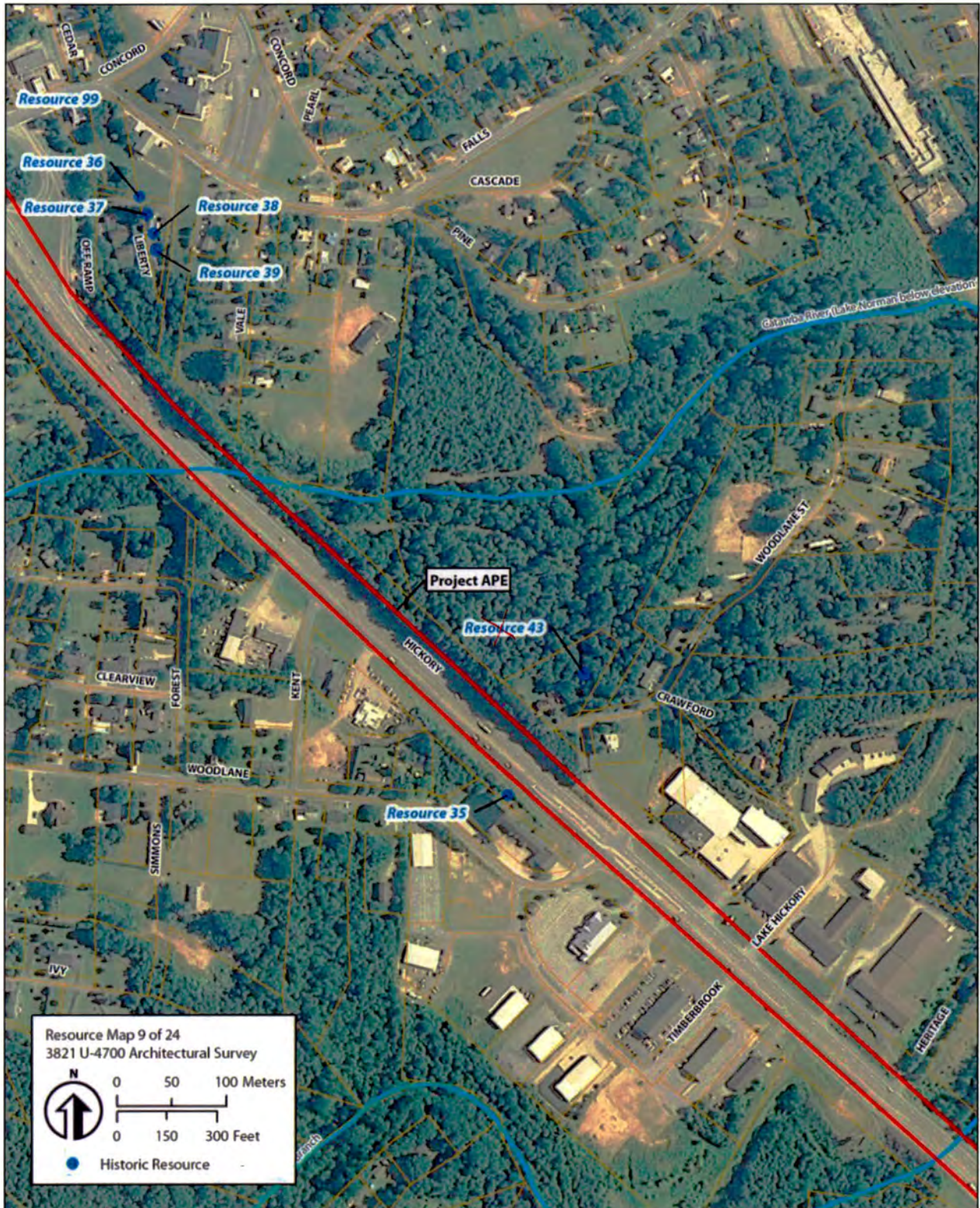


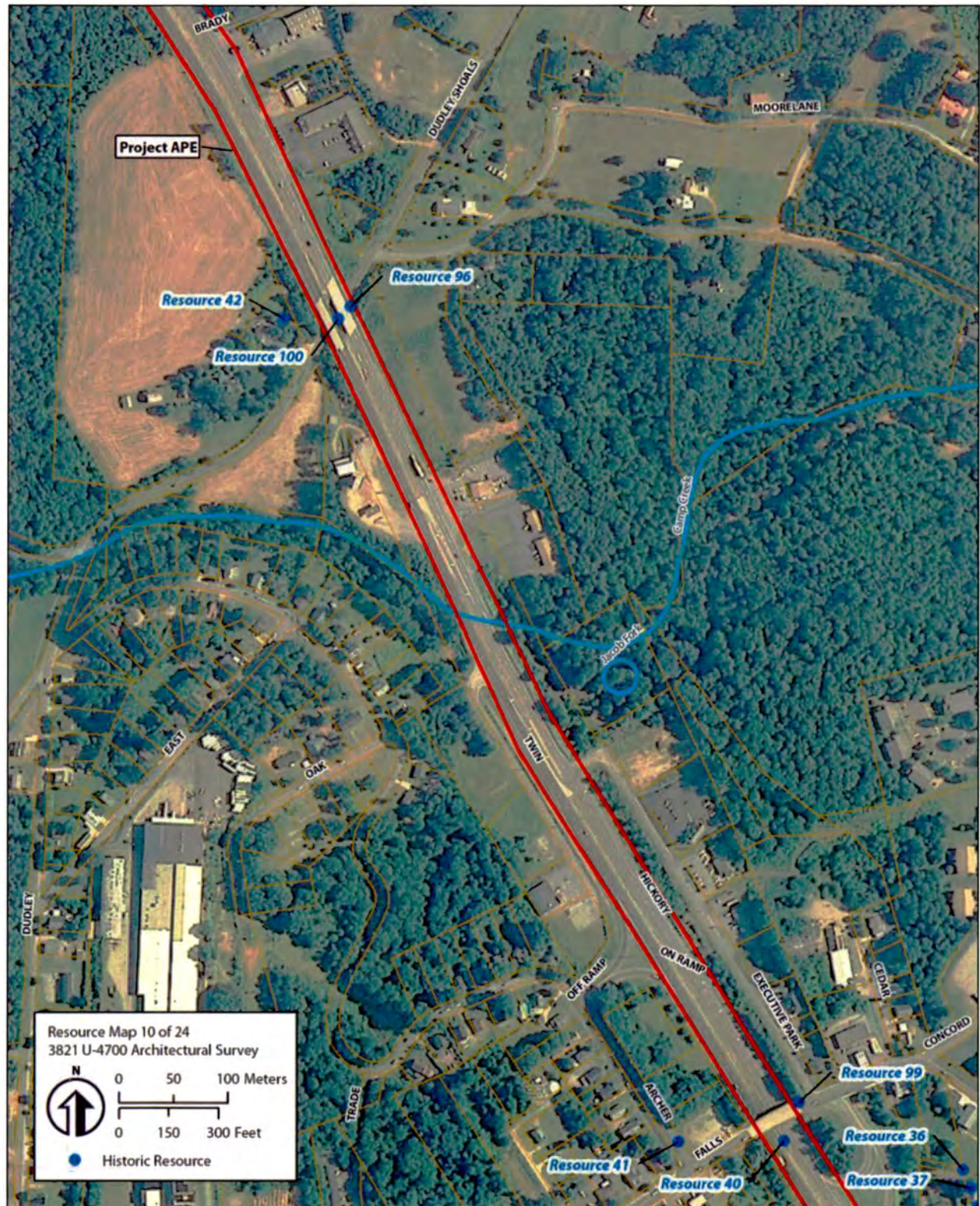


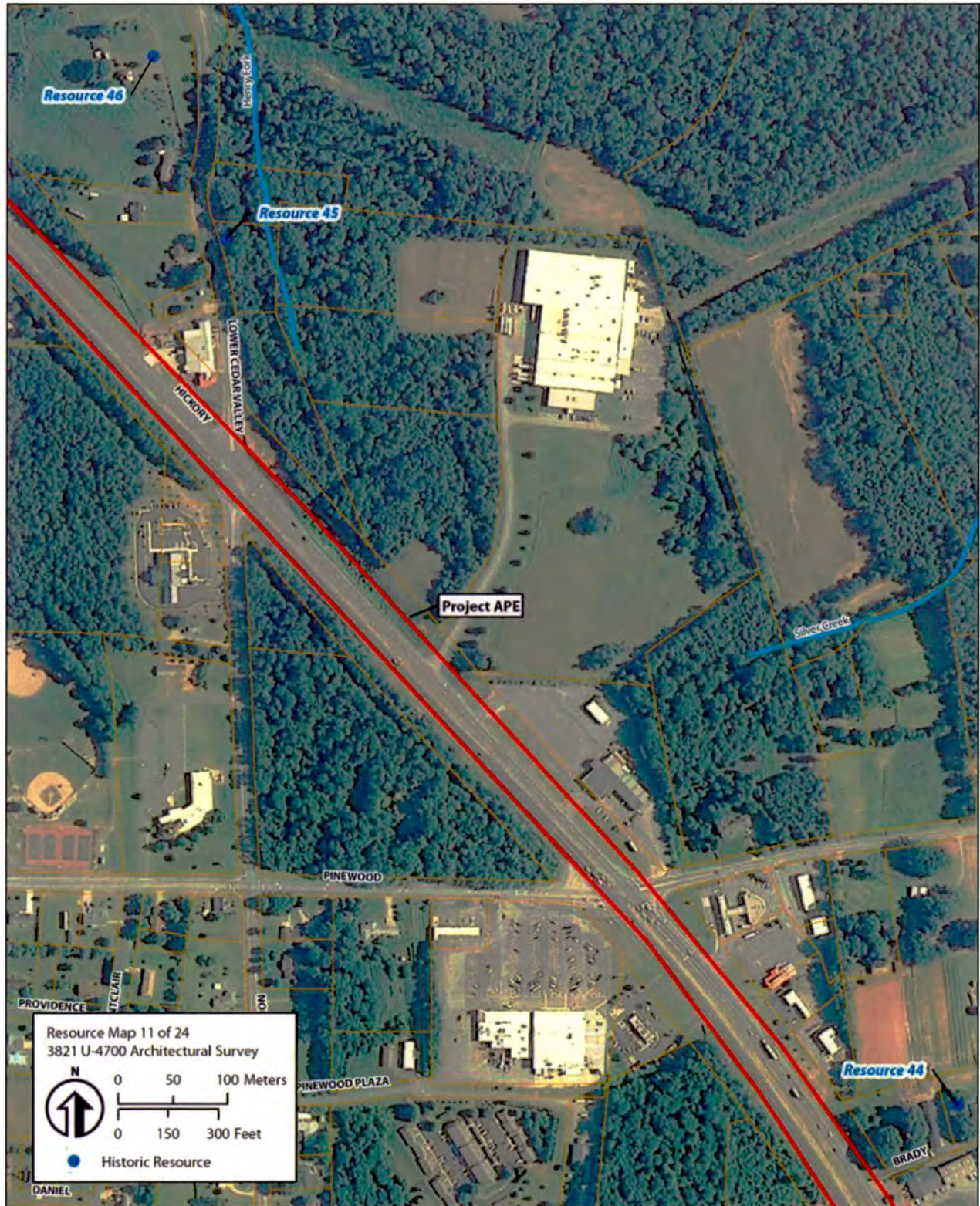


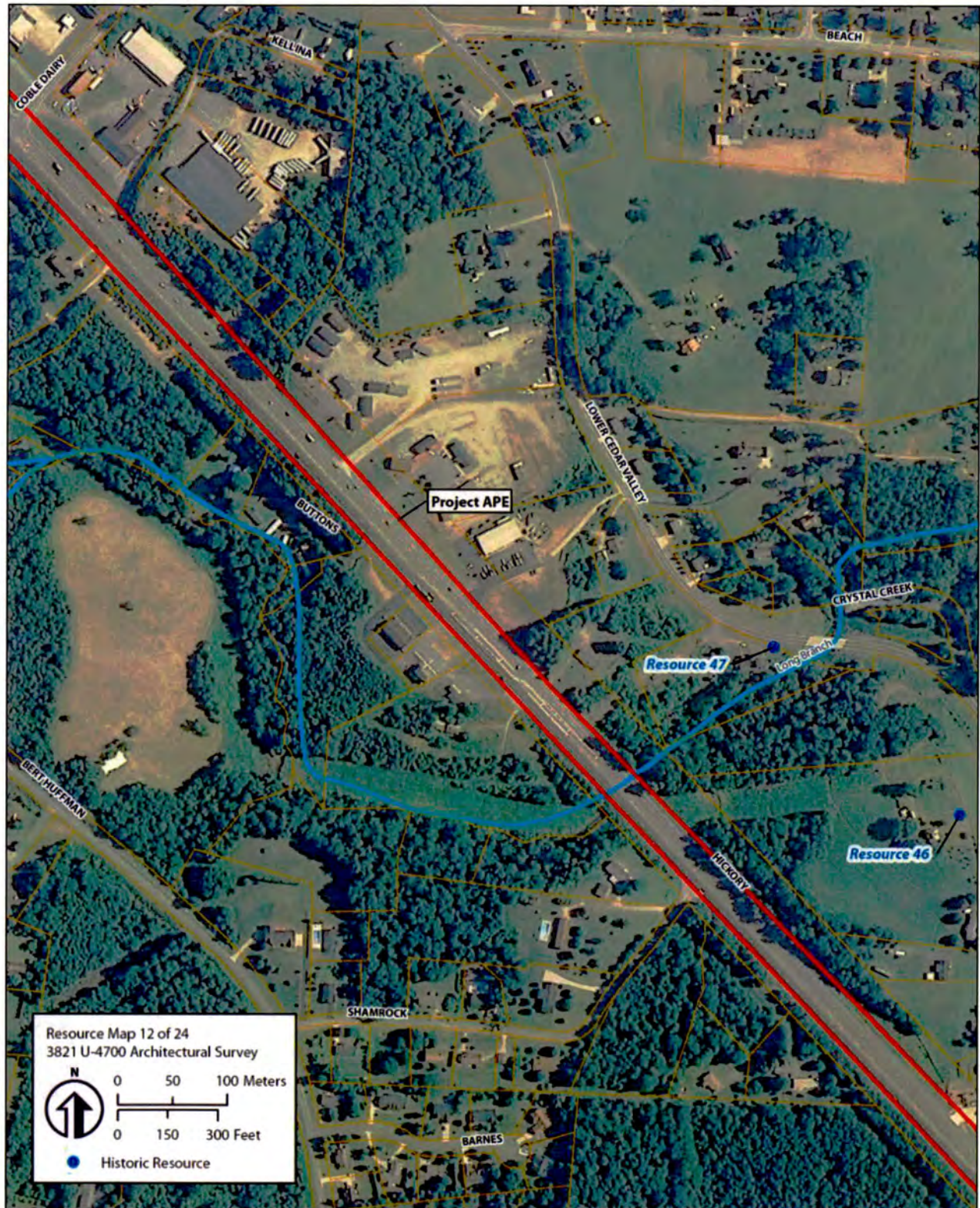


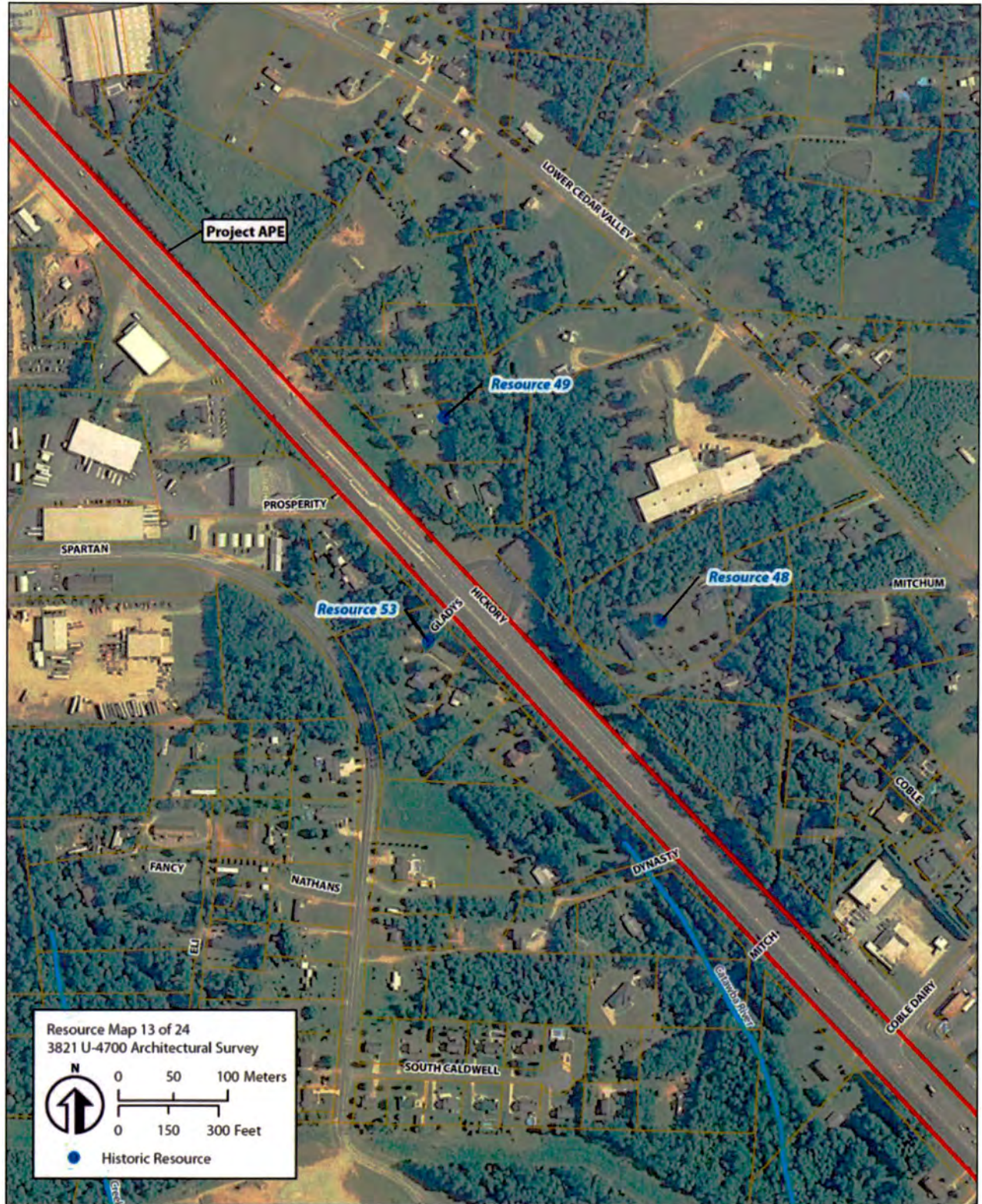


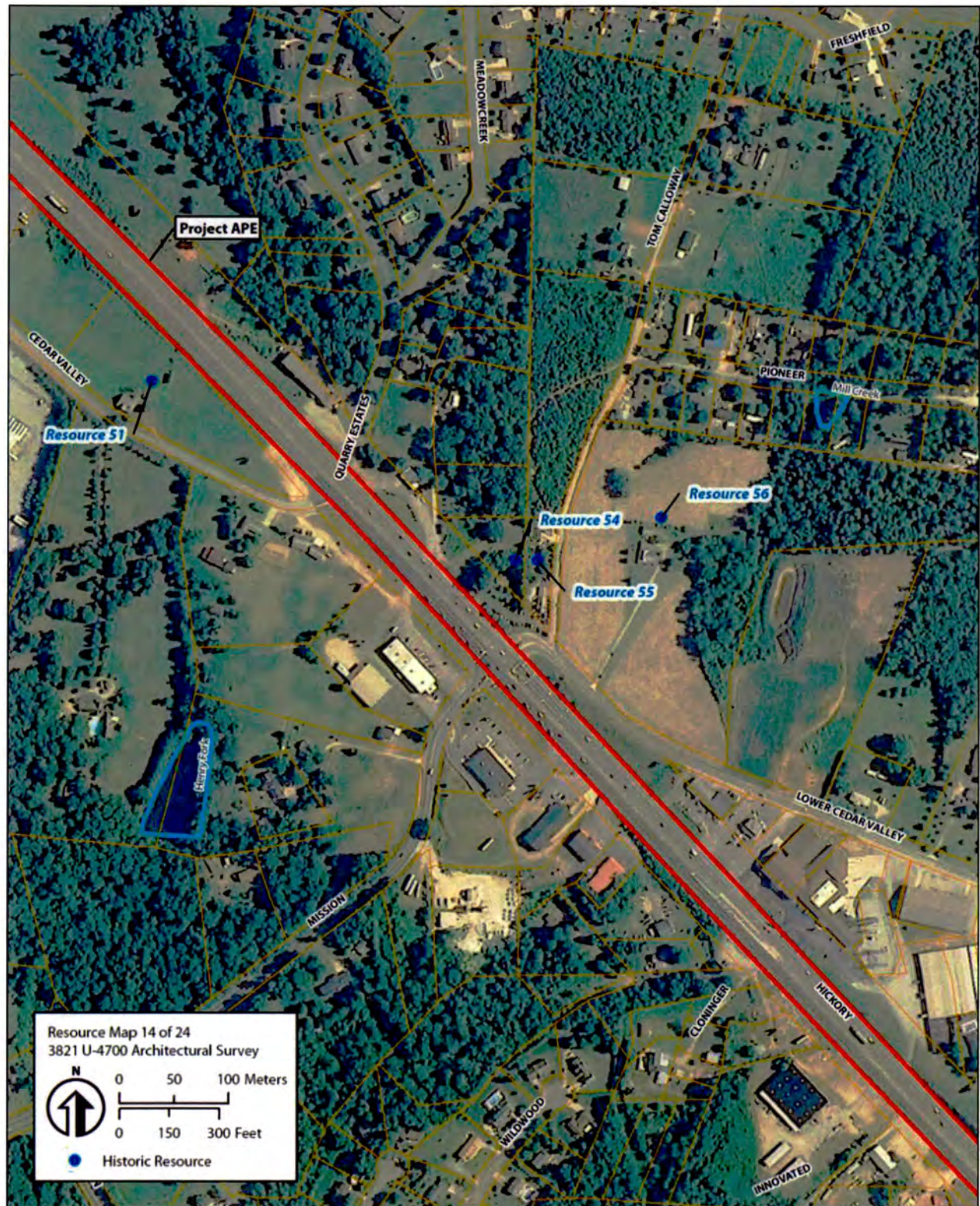






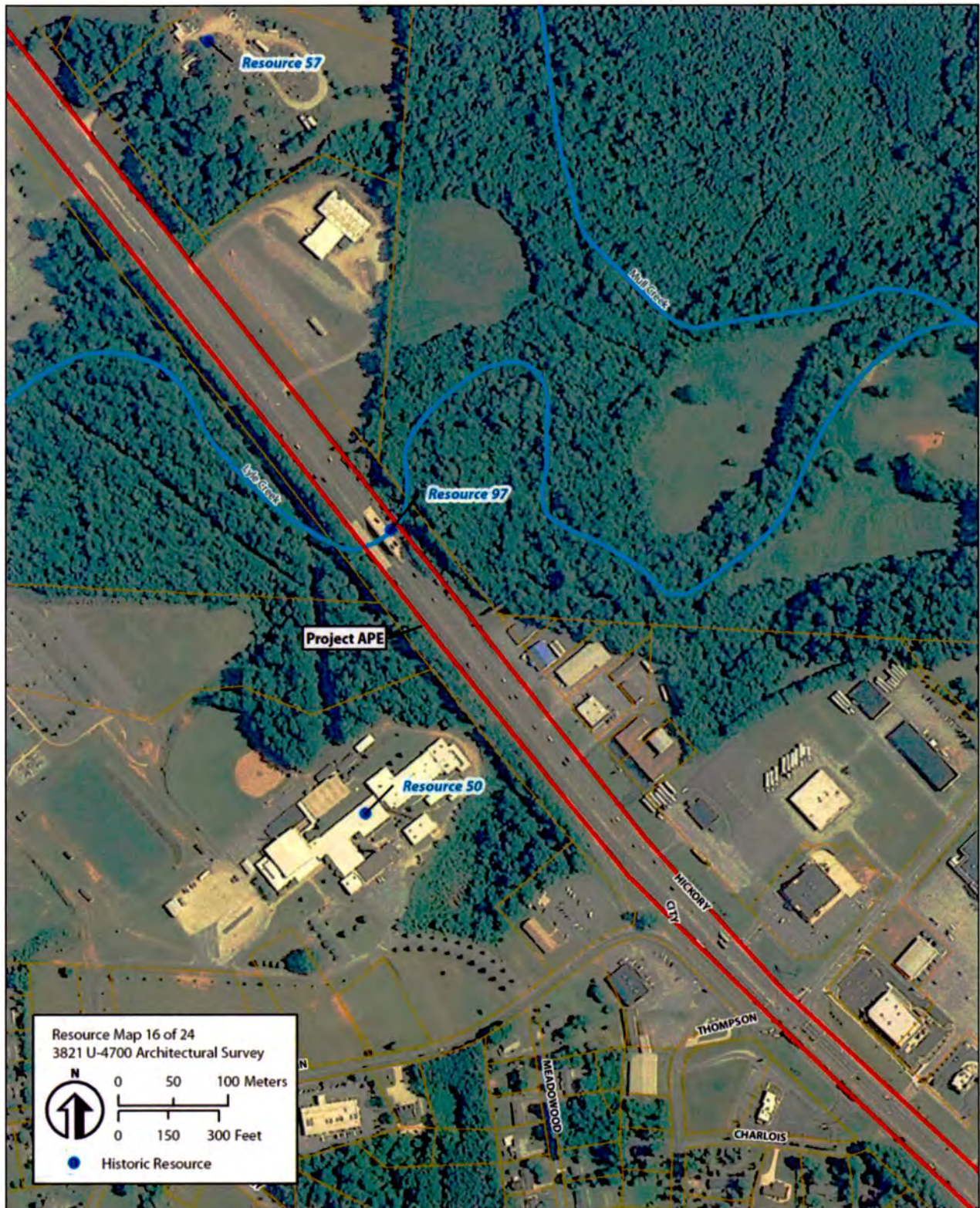


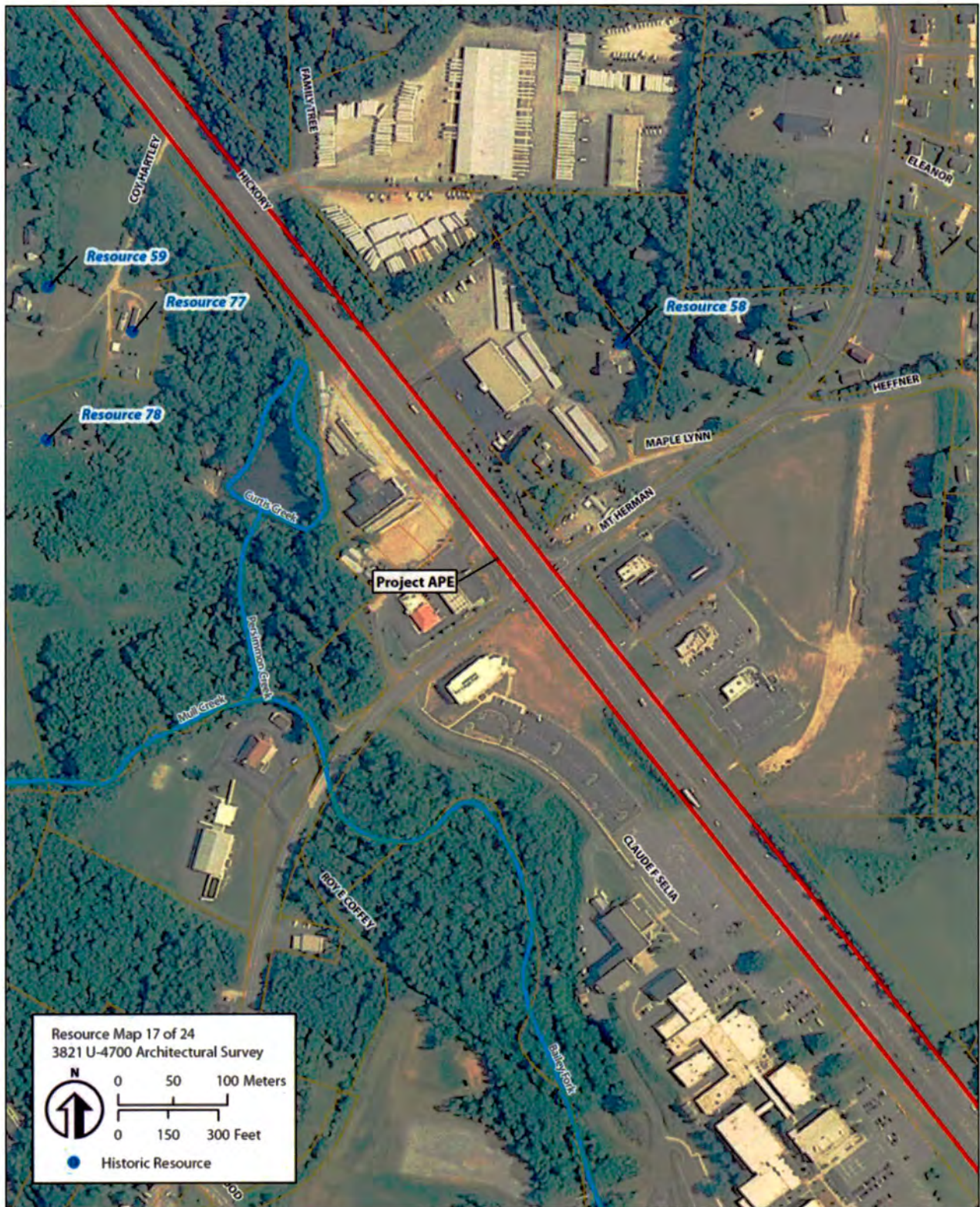


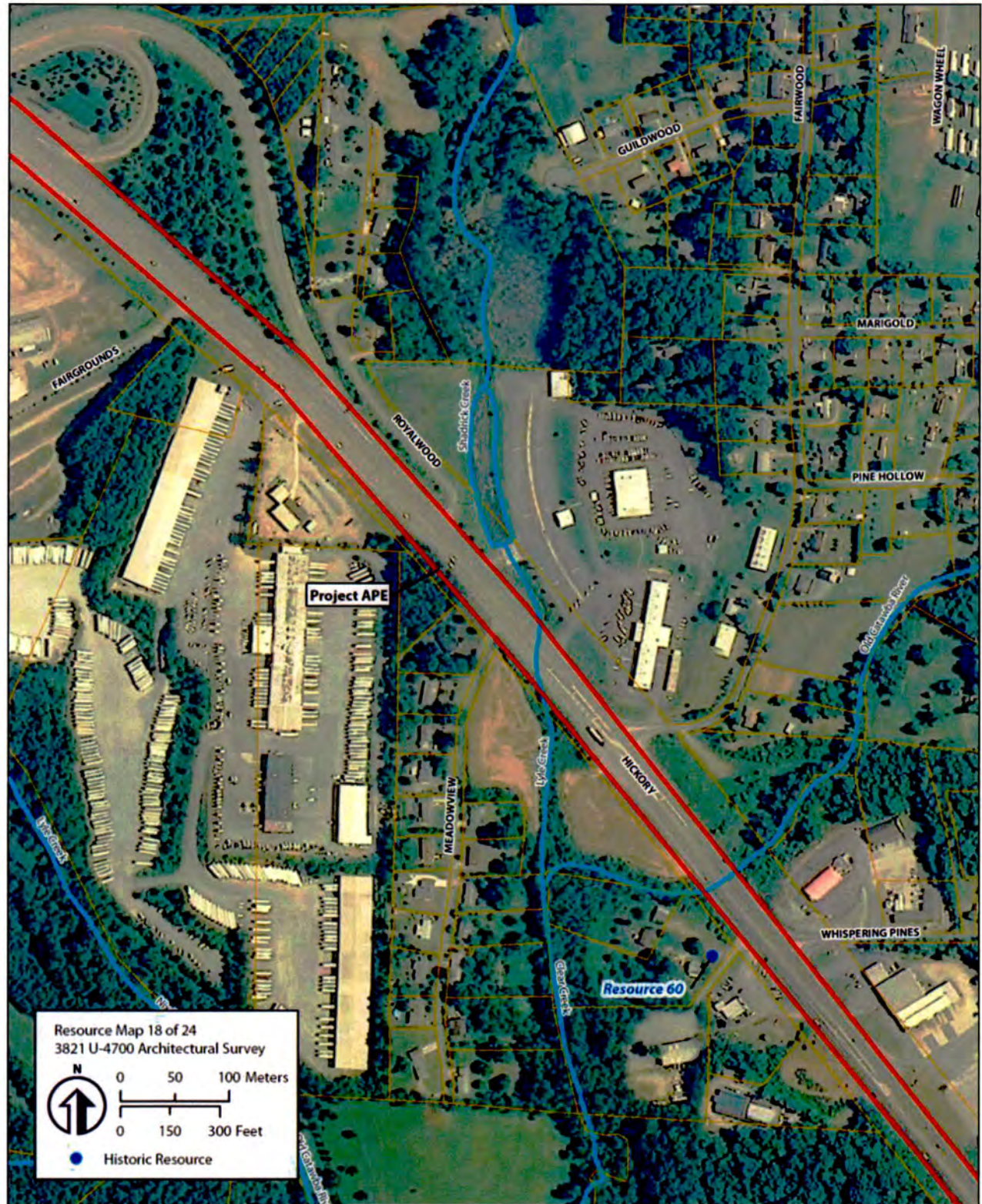


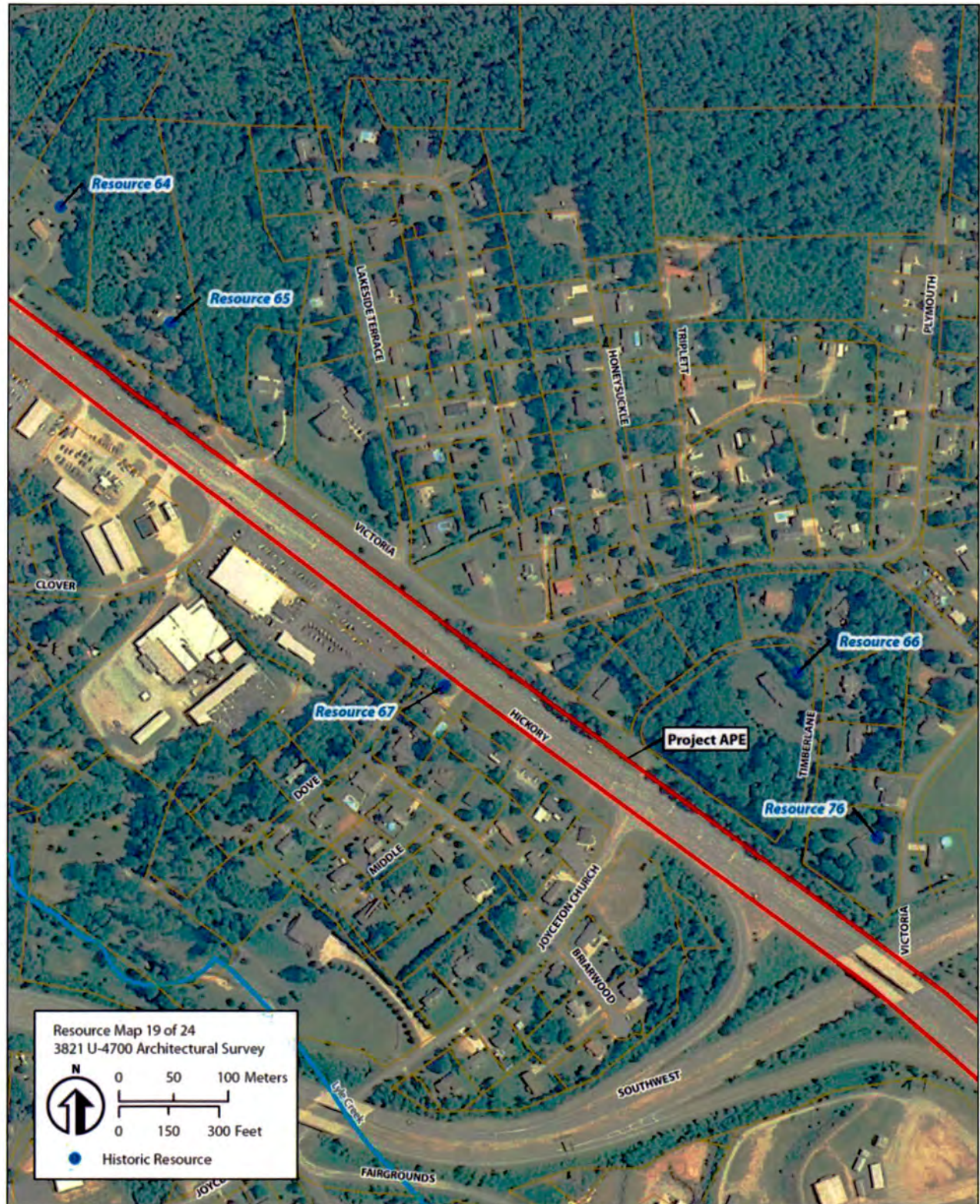




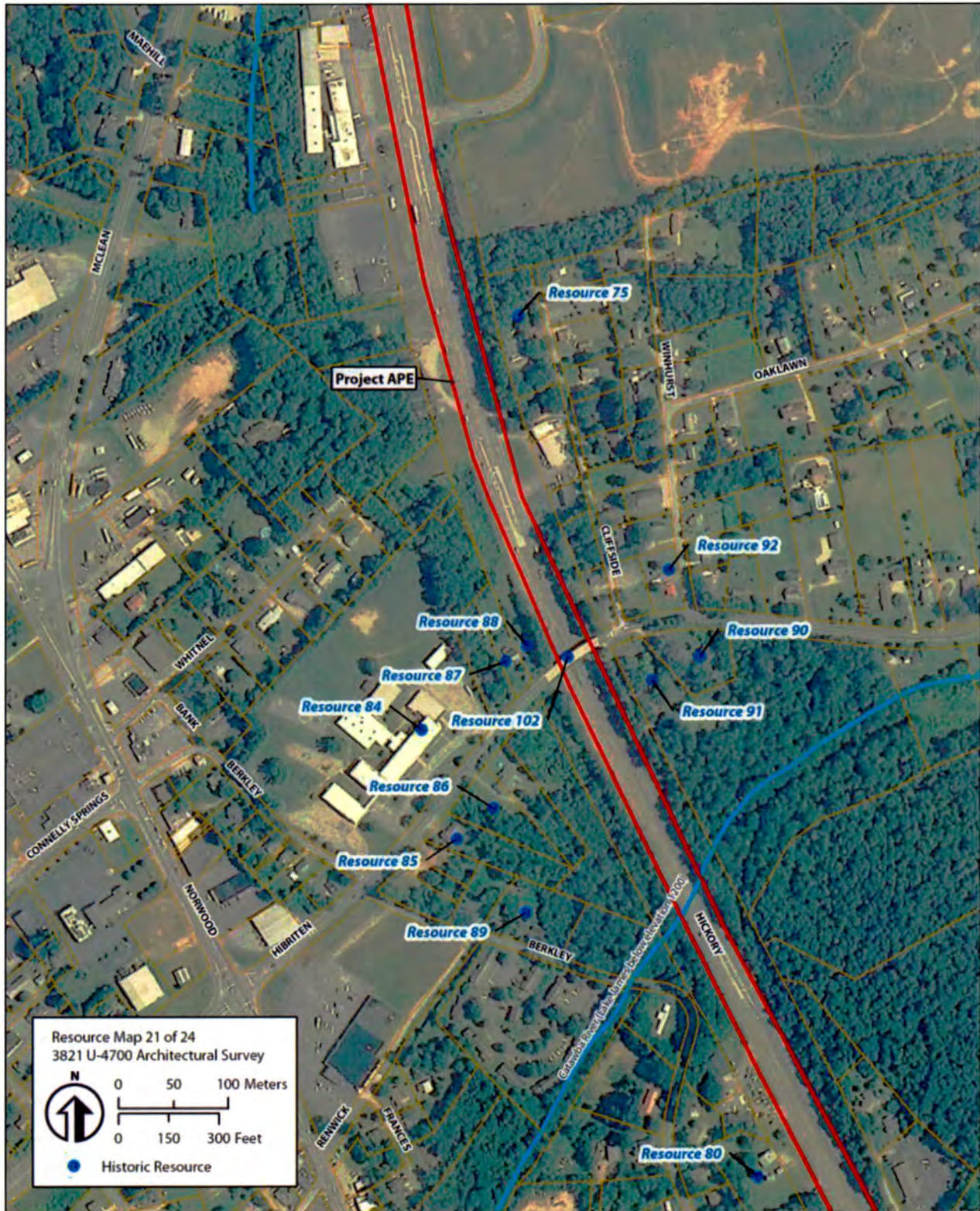


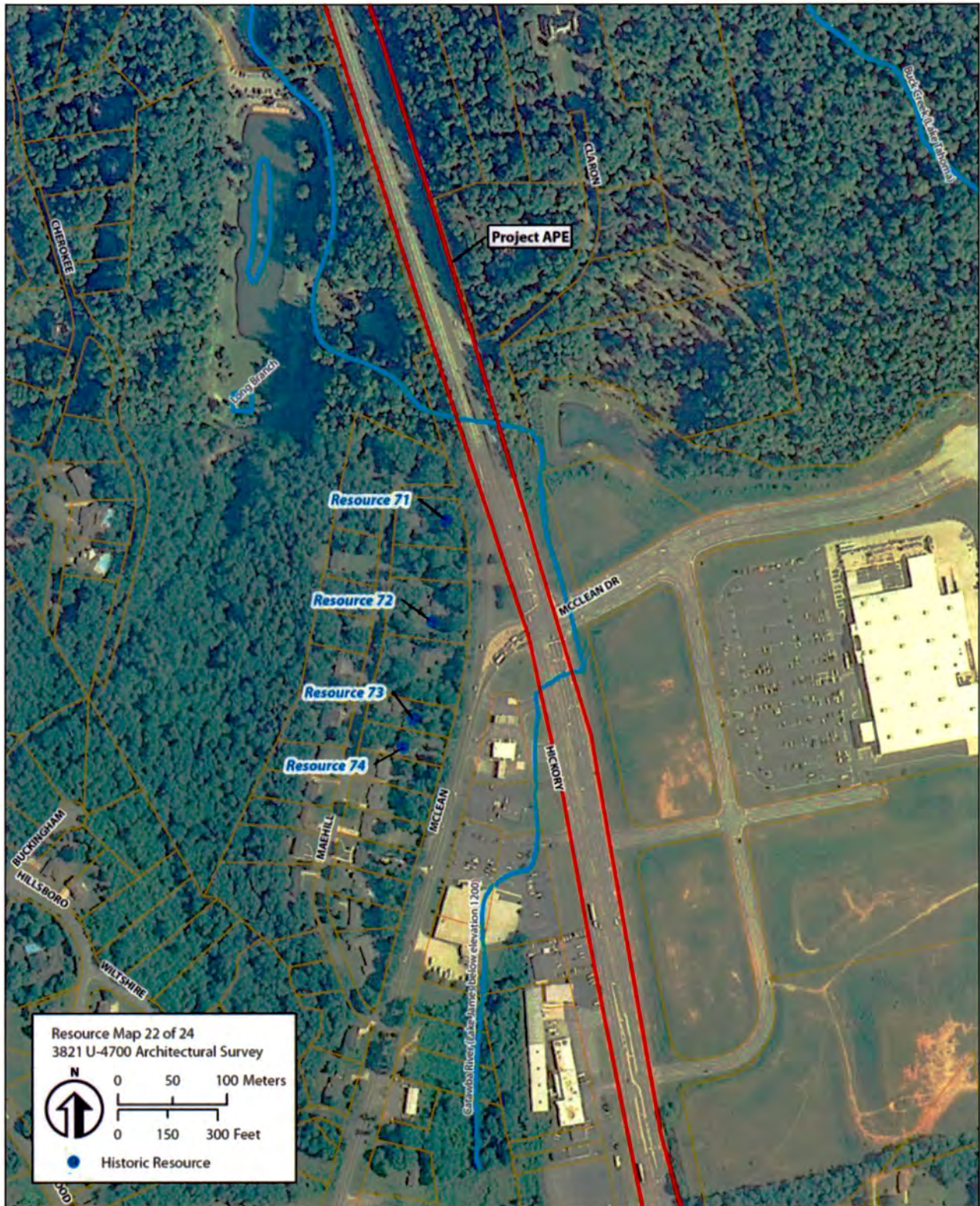




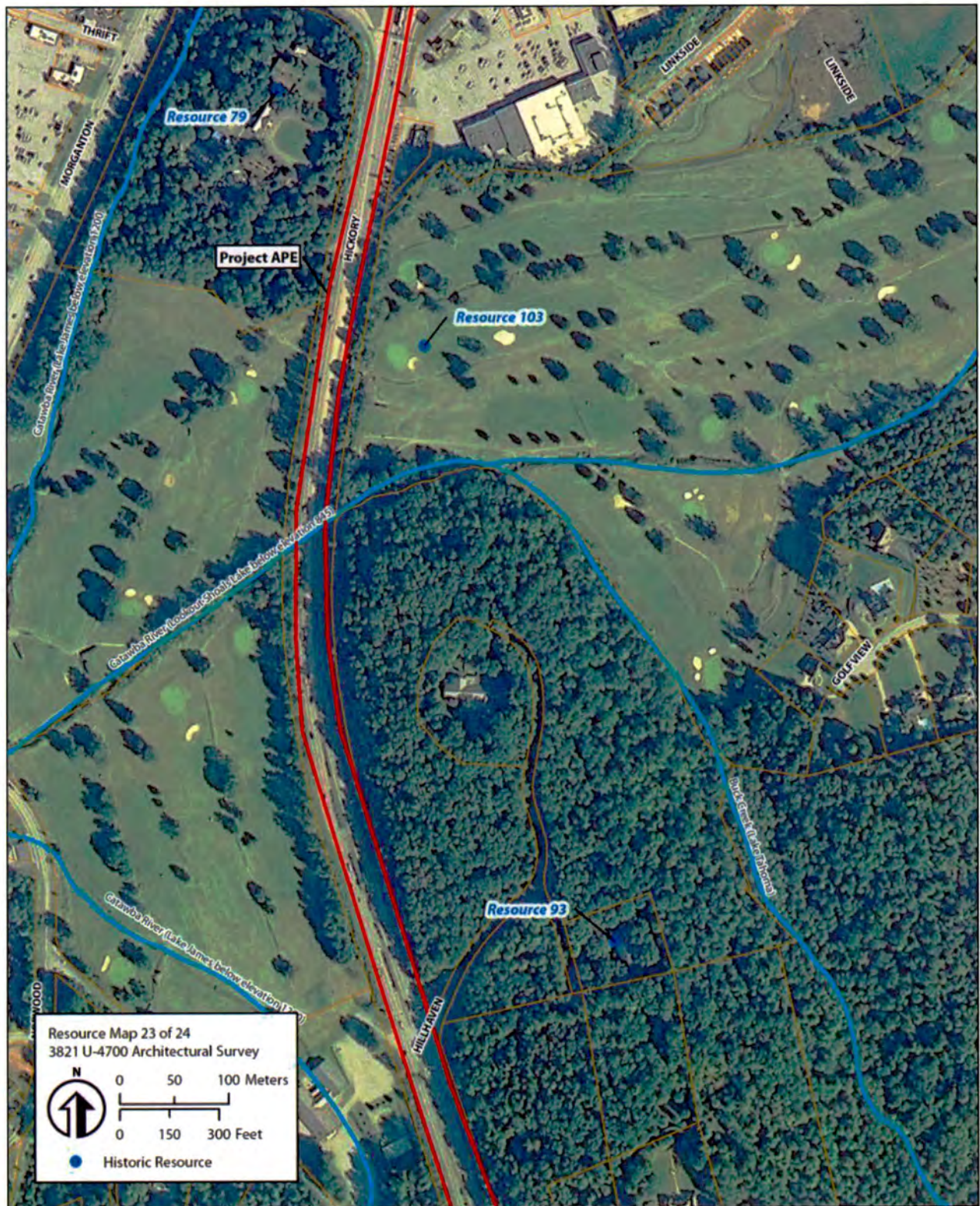


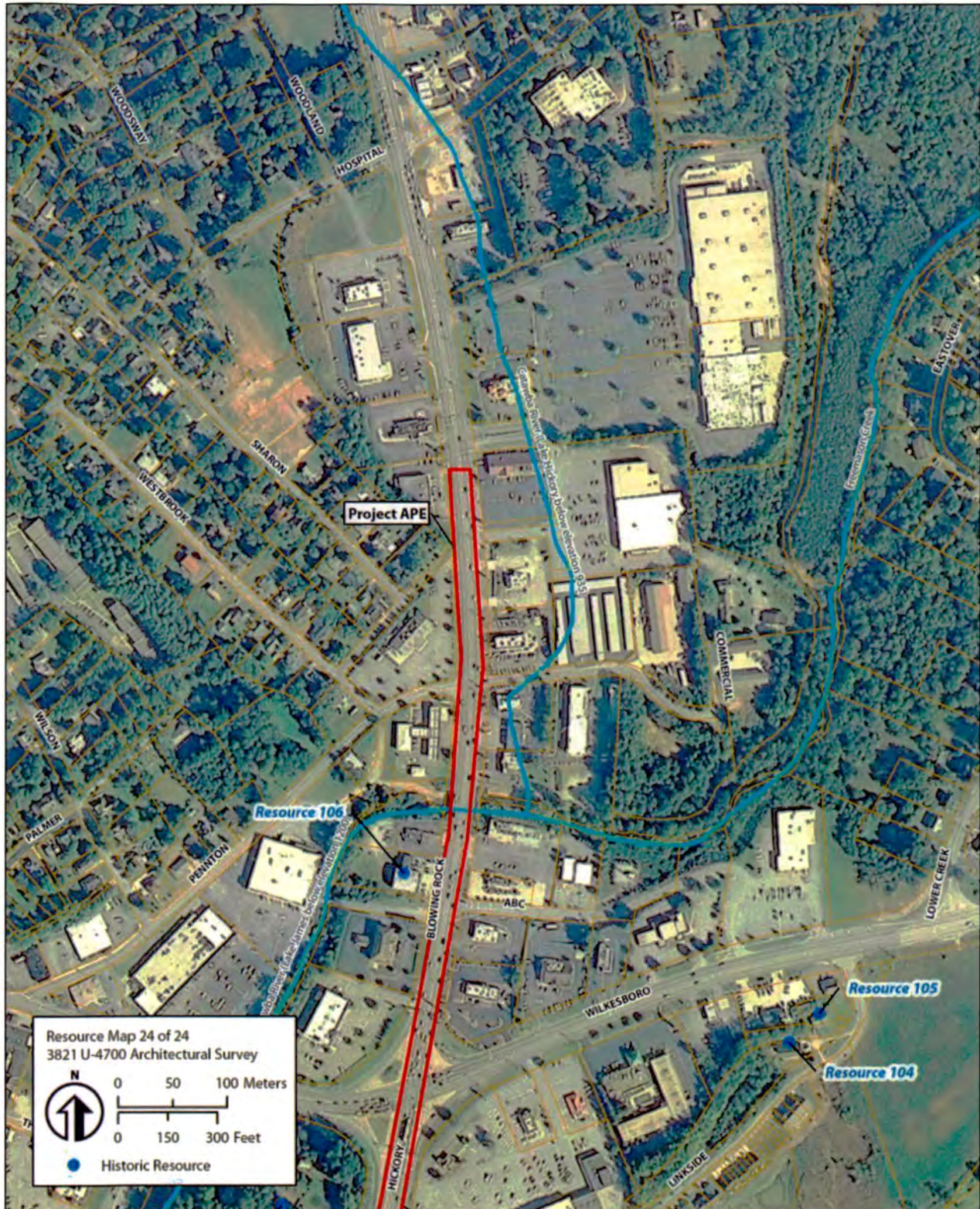












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