

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

May 12, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for the Widening of NC 150 from NC 16 Bypass to I-77, R-2307, Multi County, ER 12-2211

Thank you for your April 4, 2014, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We do not agree with the recommendation to reduce the boundaries of the National Register-listed **Terrell Historic District (CT0378)** due to new construction within the district. Our reasoning is:

- The Walter Gabriel House and the James Gillin House have not lost sufficient integrity to be re-evaluated as non-contributing. The houses essentially look the way they did when the district was listed. The loss of outbuildings does not have a direct impact on the contributing status of the house.
- There is no reason to remove any part of a district that has buildings and other resources standing on it when the district was listed, whether they were contributing, non-contributing, or not recorded in the nomination form unless a building has been subsequently significantly altered. If this has happened, they do warrant re-study. If, however, they essentially look the way they did when the district was listed, they warrant continued designation in the district -- as we stand by the decision made in 1985 to include them in the boundaries of the district. This includes the buildings along NC 150 -- the cotton warehouse and the Kermit Lee Howard House, in addition to the Rehobeth Church, Cemetery and Parsonage.
- It is not clear in the report which buildings now identified by a red square were standing in the district in 1985 or if they were constructed later. Please provide a photograph and construction date for all these resources. In addition, please provide further information about and photographs showing how the post-1985 buildings have impacted the rural character and streetscapes of the district. New construction does not necessarily mean that the area no longer has enough integrity of setting, feeling, or association to warrant removal from the Register. If the new buildings are relatively small and if they are well set-back from the road, then their impact on the district may be fairly minimal. They appear to be stand alone, single houses (and the library) and spaced well apart.

- The large rear addition and the small side addition on the Connor House have significantly lessened the integrity of the house, and it is appropriate to re-evaluate it as a non-contributing resource.
- The loss of the grist mill, cotton gin and cotton storage building on NC 150 is acknowledged, however, we do not recommend carving that individual piece of property out of the district. The property has not been re-developed, and the farm streetscape along NC 150 still conveys the rural historic character of the district.

We do not concur that the **Marshall Steam Station (CT1303)** is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Place, because it does not meet Criterion Consideration G. It is acknowledged that the 1965-1970 resources still have excellent integrity. The fact that there is a similar, and slightly older, steam plant in Gaston County does not mean that this steam plant is ineligible for the Register. More than one steam plant, especially if it is one of the older ones in the state, can qualify for the Register. To make an informed assessment, one needs to know what/where the other steam plants from 1940 to 1974 are, when they were constructed, their design, and their general level of historic integrity. If the Marshall Steam Station is one of the oldest, then it would be of exceptional significance as a source of power needed for the growing state in the early 1960s.

We concur that the **Berea Baptist Church and Cemetery ((ID1090)** is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

We concur that the National Register-listed **Johnson-Neel House (ID0004)** remains eligible for listing.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Widen NC 150 from NC 16 Bypass to I-77
Lincoln, Catawba, and Iredell Counties, North Carolina
Final Identification & Evaluation**

**TIP No. R-2307
WBS No. 37944.1.1
Federal Aid No. STP-150(19)**

**Prepared for:
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NCR-0190

APRIL 2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 150 from east of the NC 16 Bypass to just west of I-77 in Lincoln, Catawba, and Iredell Counties. This report represents documentation of historic architectural properties located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project, as per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This project is included in the current North Carolina State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) as Project Number R-2307 and is federally funded.

In response to a request for input from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO), NCDOT hired an architectural historian from Coastal Carolina Research (CCR), a wholly owned subsidiary of Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., to identify and evaluate all structures over 50 years of age with the APE. Survey of the project area and individual evaluations of the resources were undertaken between August 2013 and January 2014. One-hundred-and-thirty-two resources were identified and reviewed with NCDOT and HPO architectural historians and HPO environmental review staff in September 2013. Additional studies were requested of the National Register of Historic Places-listed Terrell Historic District (Nos. 62-64, 70-72, 88-94, and 98//HPO SSN CT0378), the Marshall Steam Station (No. 99), the Berea Baptist Church (No. 111), and the NRHP-listed Johnson-Neel House (No. 123//HPO SSN ID0004). This report concludes that in the project area there are two properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and no additional properties recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. The listed properties are the Terrell Historic District (Nos. 62-64, 70-72, 88-94, and 98) and the Johnson-Neel House (No. 123).

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INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 150 from east of the NC 16 Bypass to just west of I-77 in Lincoln, Catawba, and Iredell Counties. The study limits extend approximately 14 miles along NC 150 from the intersection with the NC 16 Bypass in Lincoln County in the west to I-77 in Iredell County, and include bypass alternatives at Terrell in Catawba County (Figure 1). The project study corridor has a total width of 1000 feet. Roadway improvements will begin at the intersection of NC 150 and the western on and off ramp of NC 16 Bypass and will end approximately 625 feet east of the intersection of NC 150 (West Plaza Drive). NCDOT proposes a potential bypass to the north or south of Terrell. The project is included in the current North Carolina STIP as R-2307 and is federally funded. The purpose and need of R-2307 is to increase the traffic carrying capacity, increase safety, and reduce travel time along the NC 150 corridor with the project limits. The study follows a process outlined by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and results in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA). Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) conducted a Final Identification and Evaluation survey for NCDOT and compiled this report in order to identify significant historic architectural resources and as part of documentation of compliance with NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*¹ and NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*. This survey and report meet NCDOT and the National Park Service guidelines. NCDOT conducted the Final Identification and Evaluation survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE of the project, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The APE boundary and the surveyed resources are shown in Figures 2 through 9.

The NRHP criteria require that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, culture, and archaeology should be present in buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that the buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts:

¹ National Park Service, 2013. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60

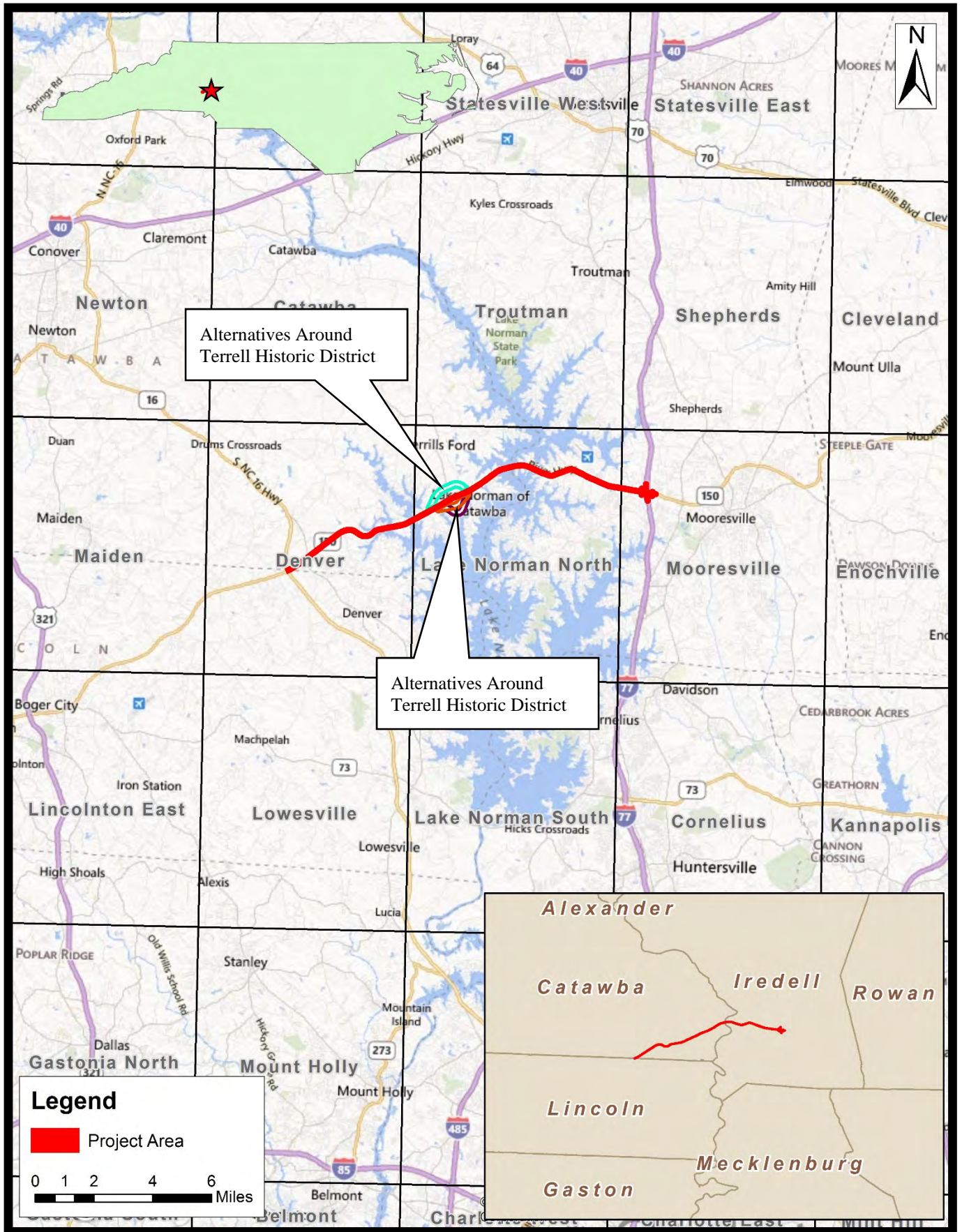


Figure 1: General Location of the NC 150 Corridor Improvements Study (R-2307).

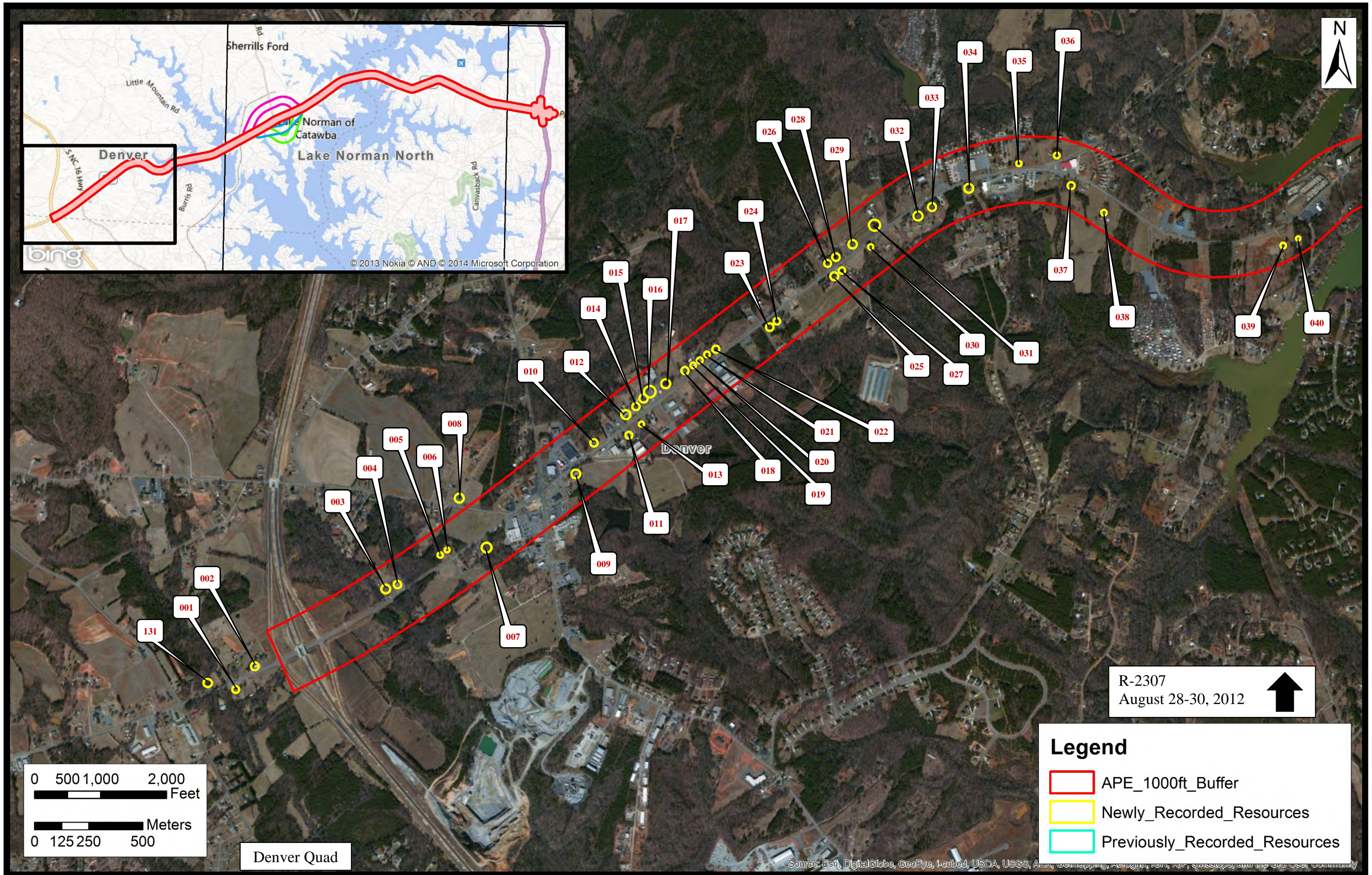


Figure 2: Location of Evaluated Resources on an Aerial (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

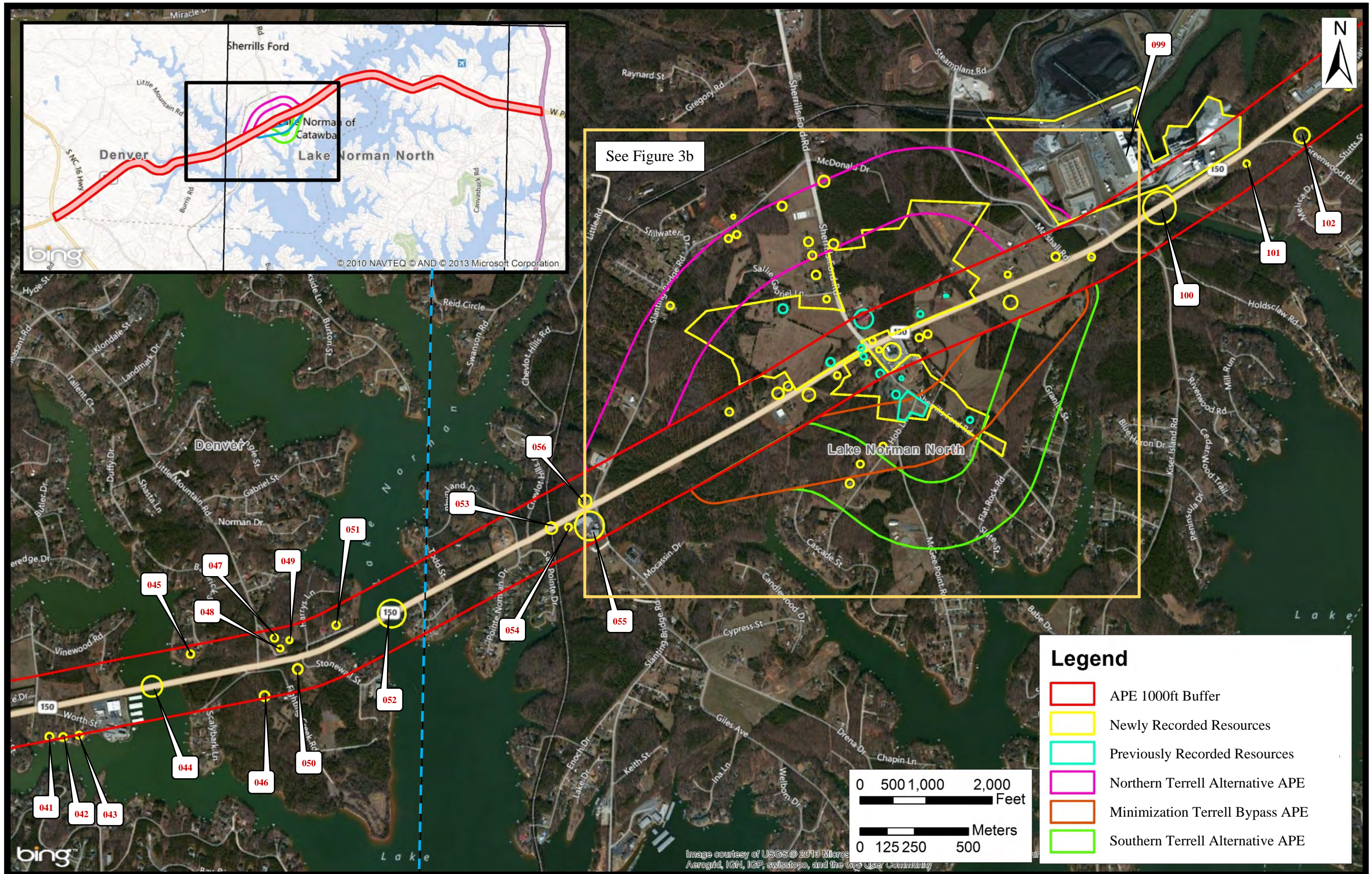


Figure 3: Location of Evaluated Resources on an Aerial (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

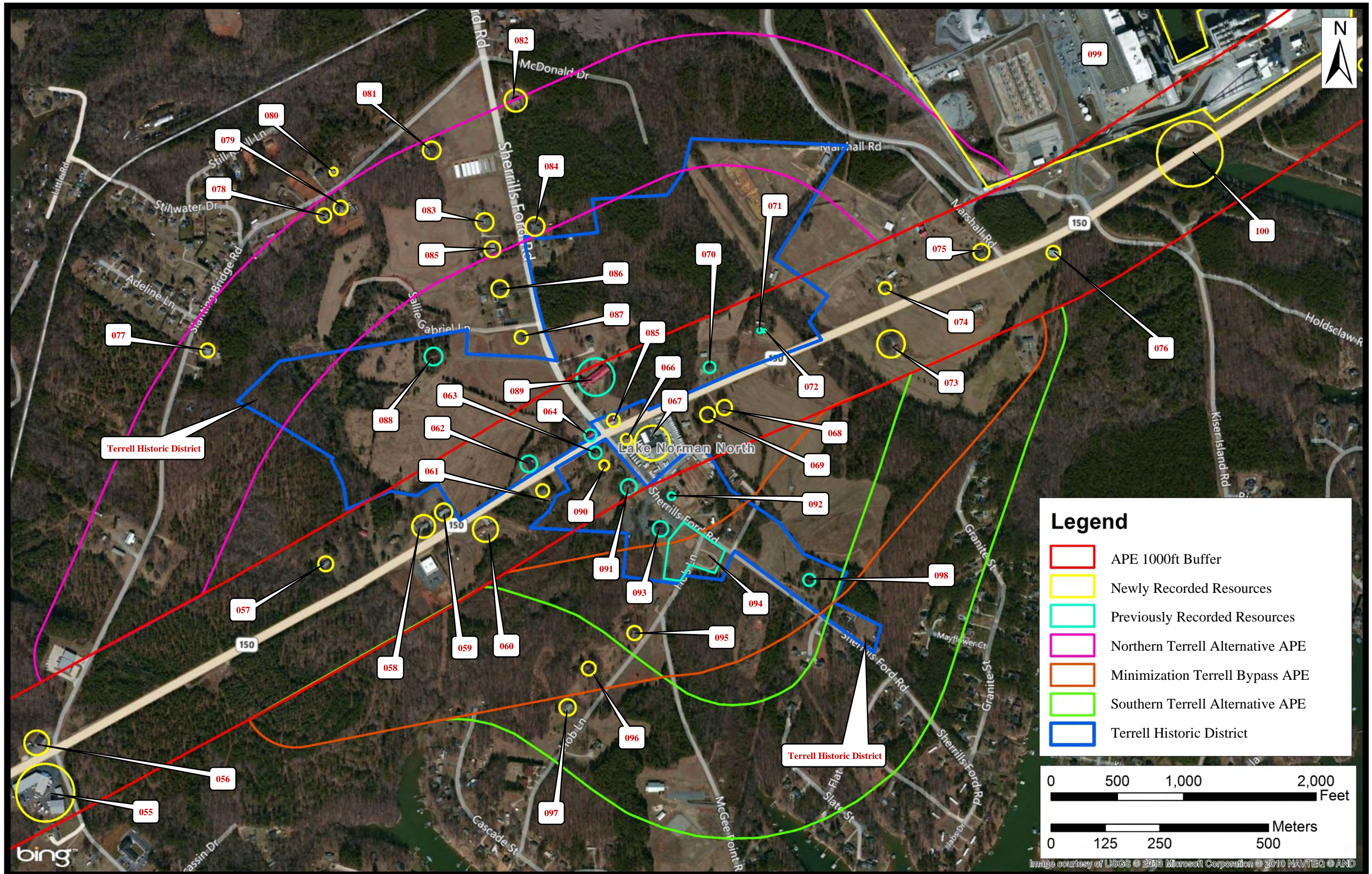


Figure 3b: Location of Evaluated Resources on an Aerial (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

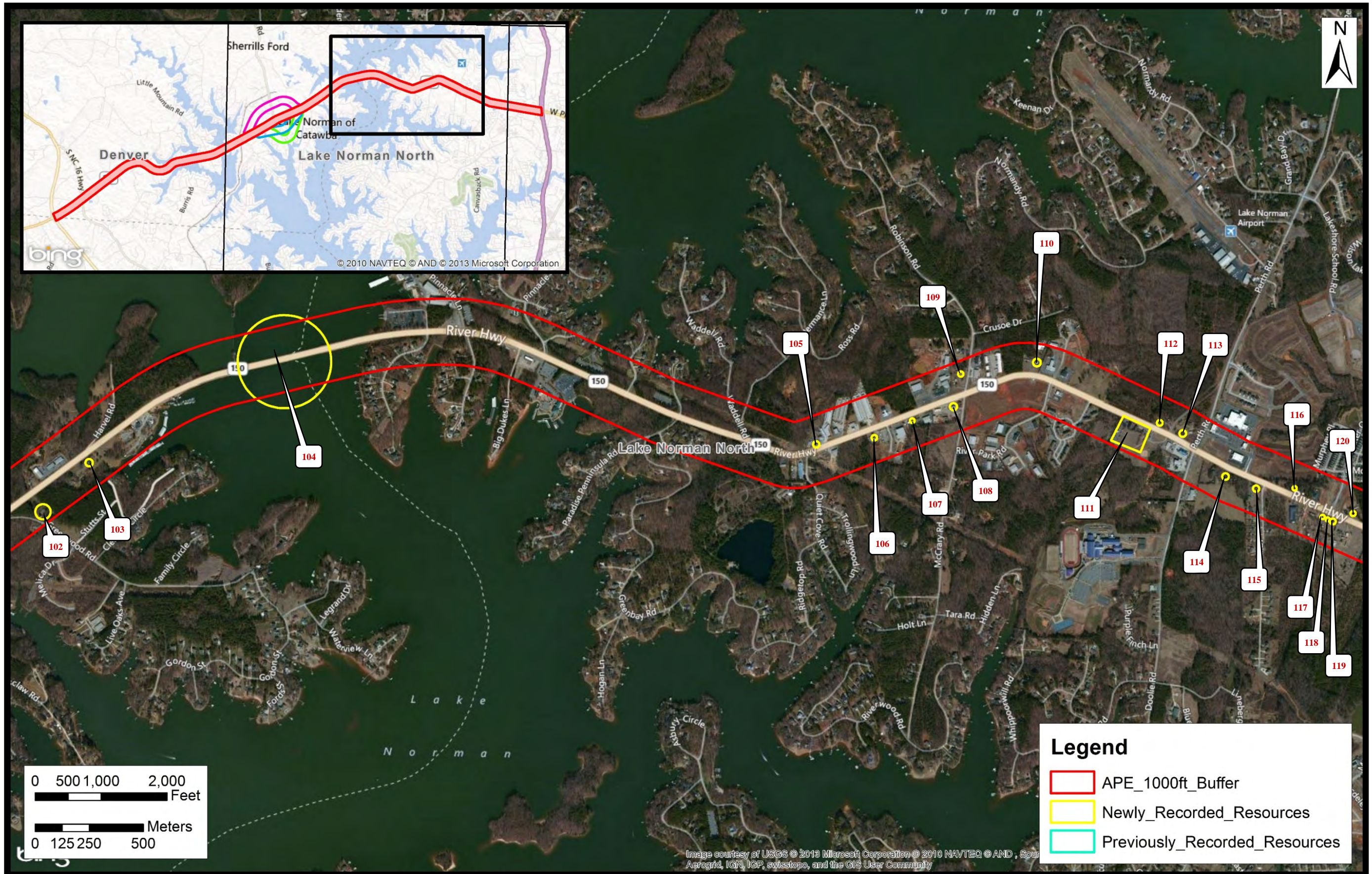


Figure 4: Location of Evaluated Resources on an Aerial (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

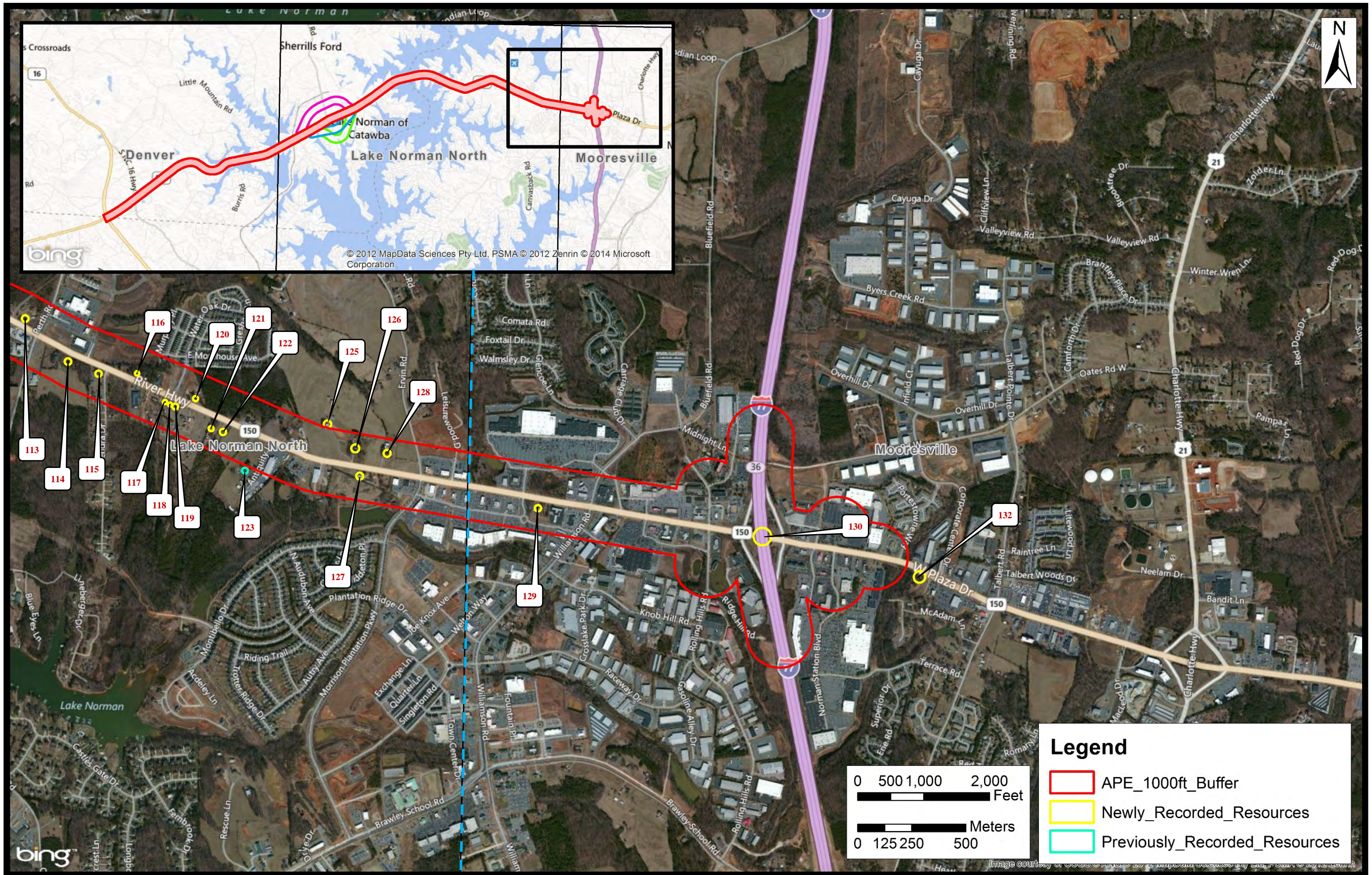


Figure 5: Location of Evaluated Resources on an Aerial (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

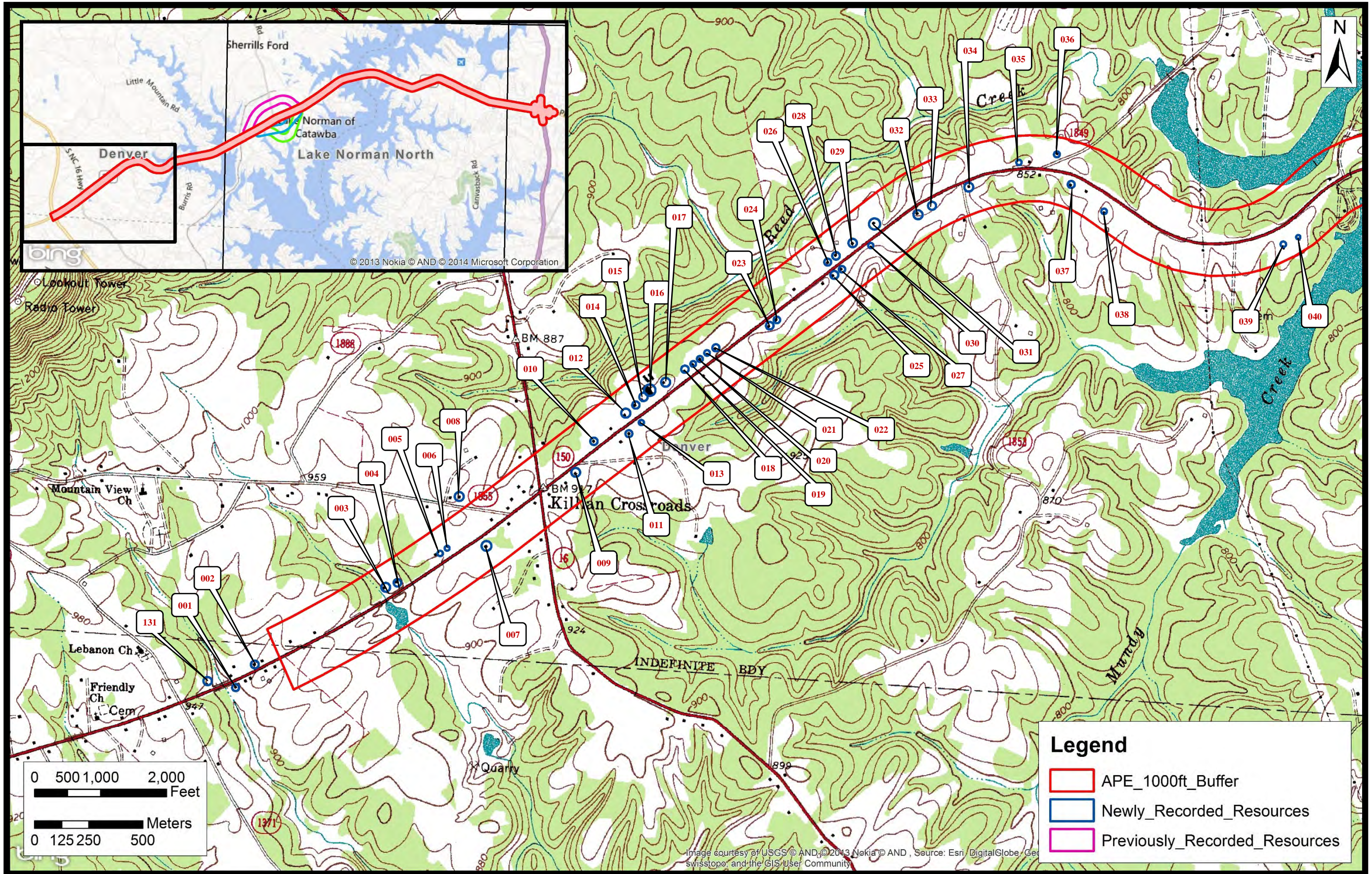


Figure 6: Location of Evaluated Resources, on the 7.5-minute USGS Denver, North Carolina Topographic Quadrangle (ArcGIS Image Service 2013b).

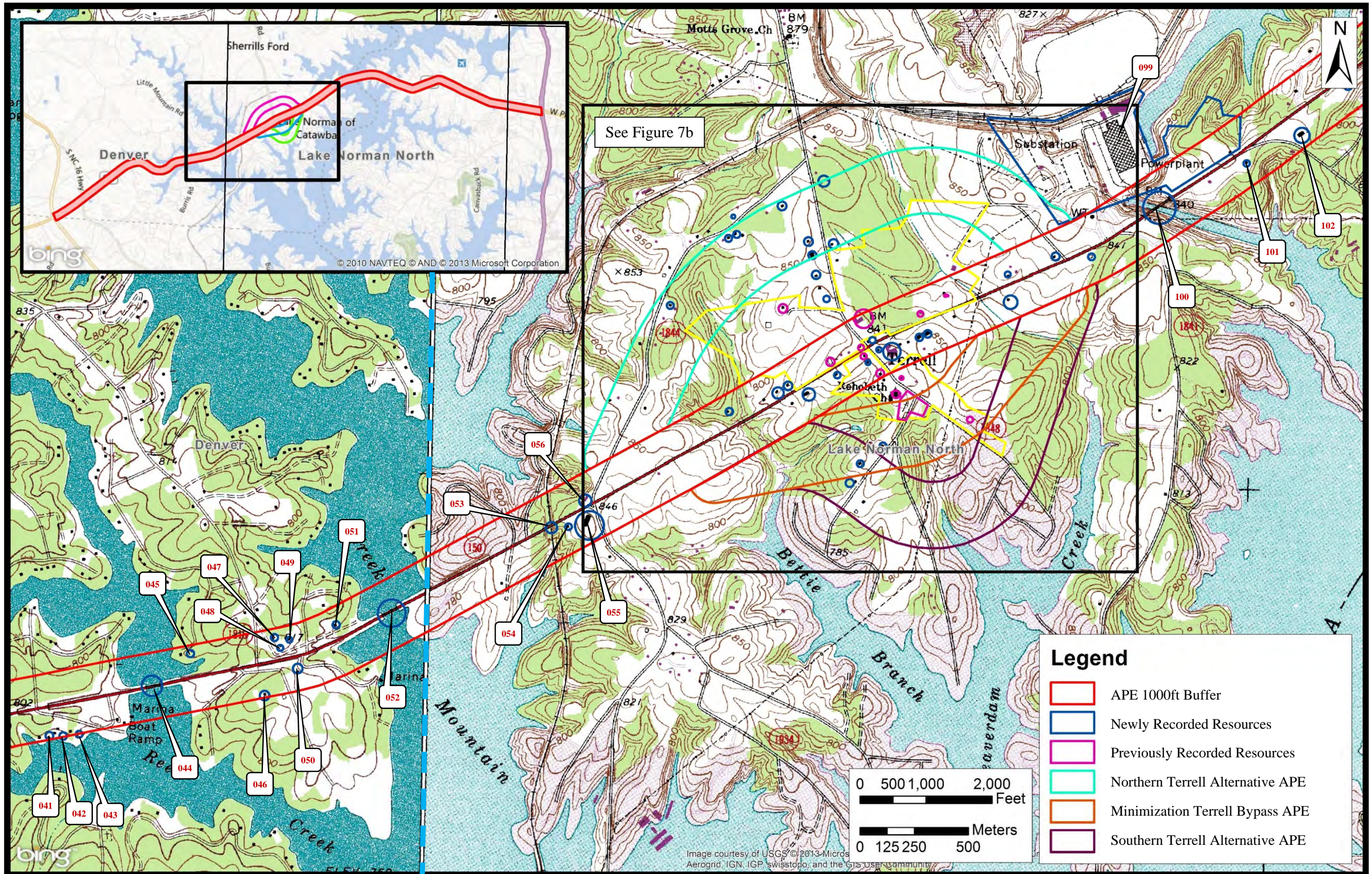


Figure 7: Location of Evaluated Resources, on the 7.5-minute USGS Denver and Lake Norman North, North Carolina Topographic Quadrangles (ArcGIS Image Service 2013b).

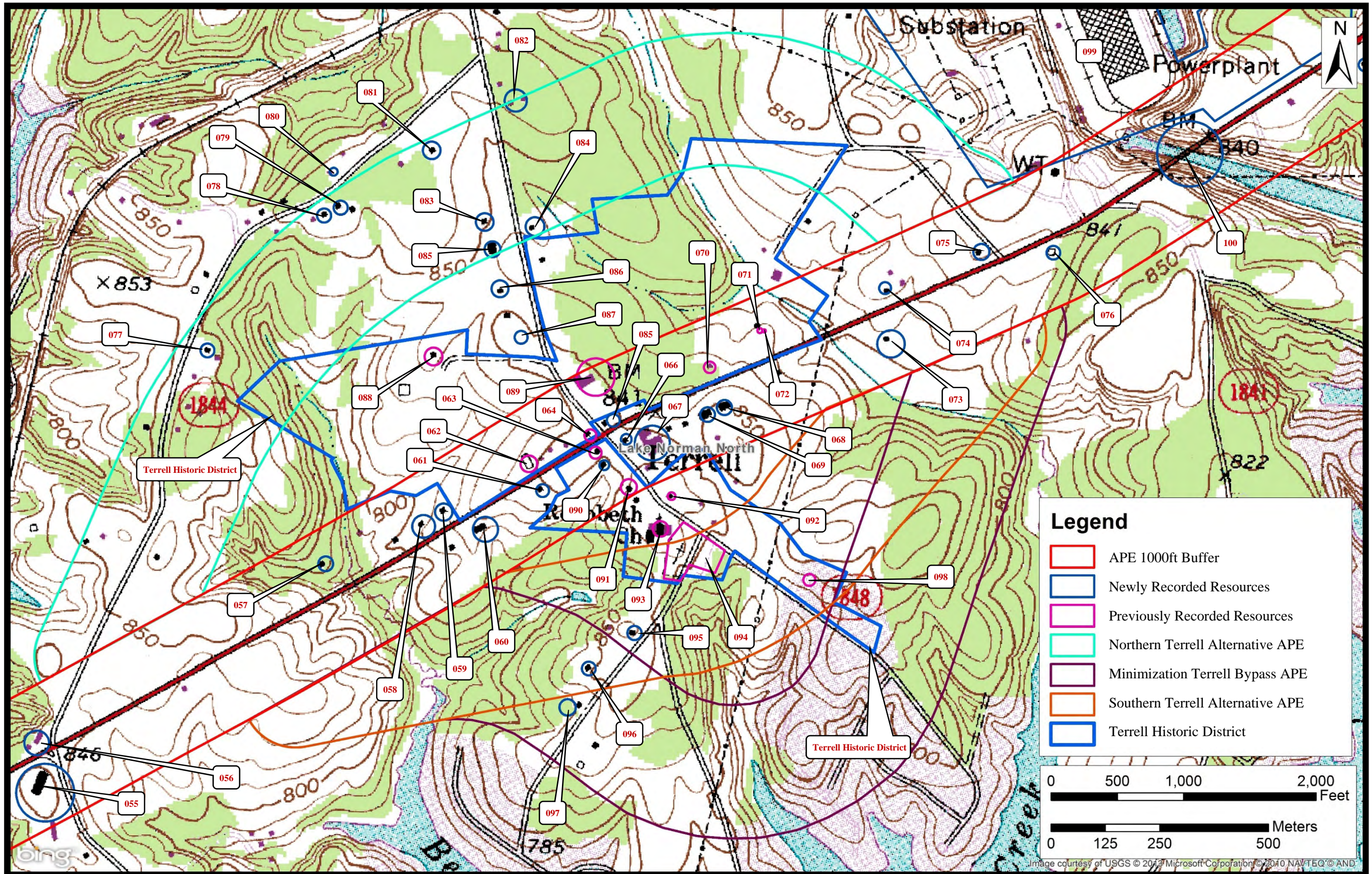


Figure 7b: Location of Evaluated Resources, on the 7.5-minute USGS Lake Norman North, North Carolina Topographic Quadrangle (ArcGIS Image Service 2013b).

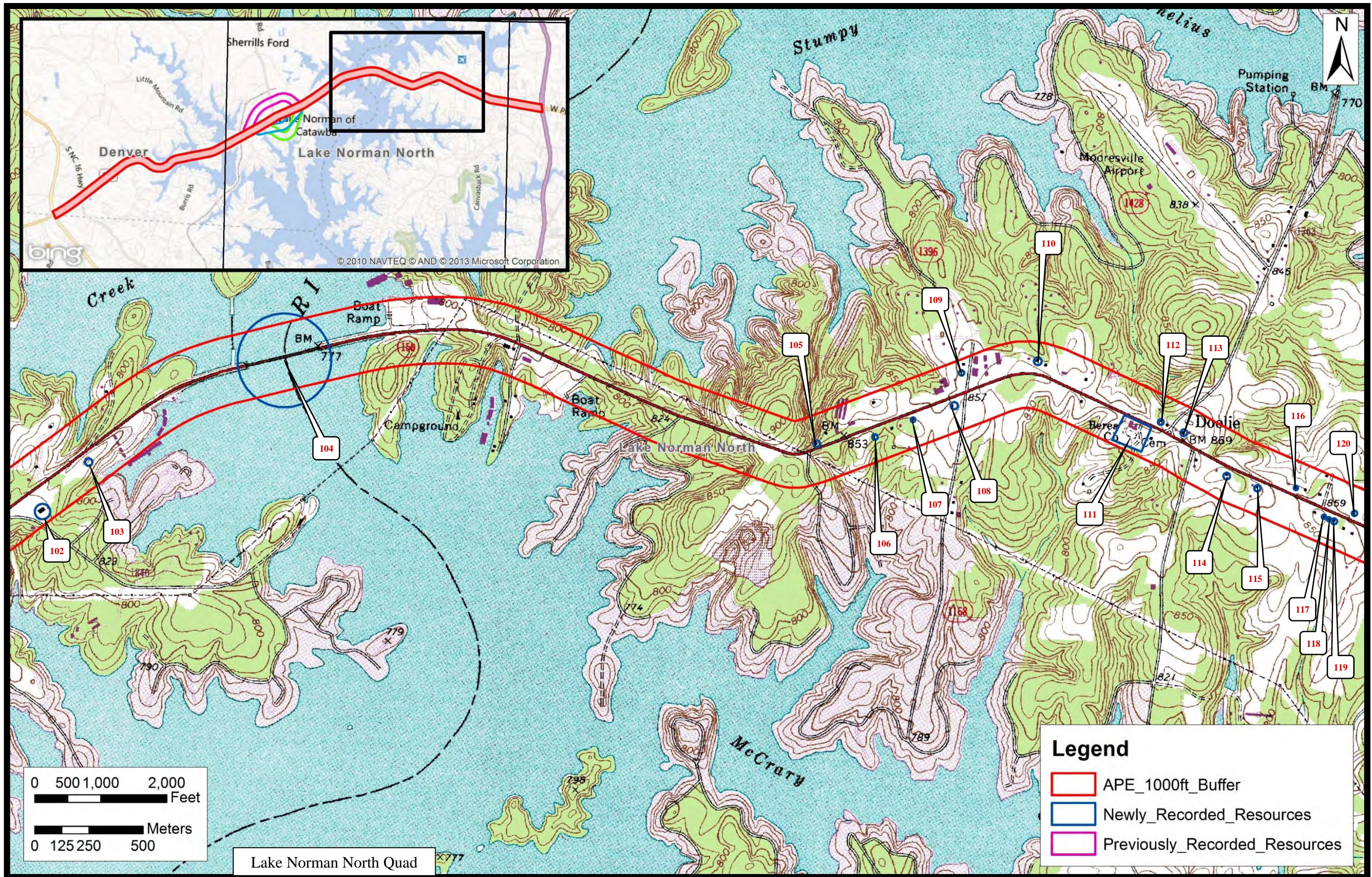


Figure 8: Location of Evaluated Resources, on the 7.5-minute USGS Lake Norman North, North Carolina Topographic Quadrangle (ArcGIS Image Service 2013b).

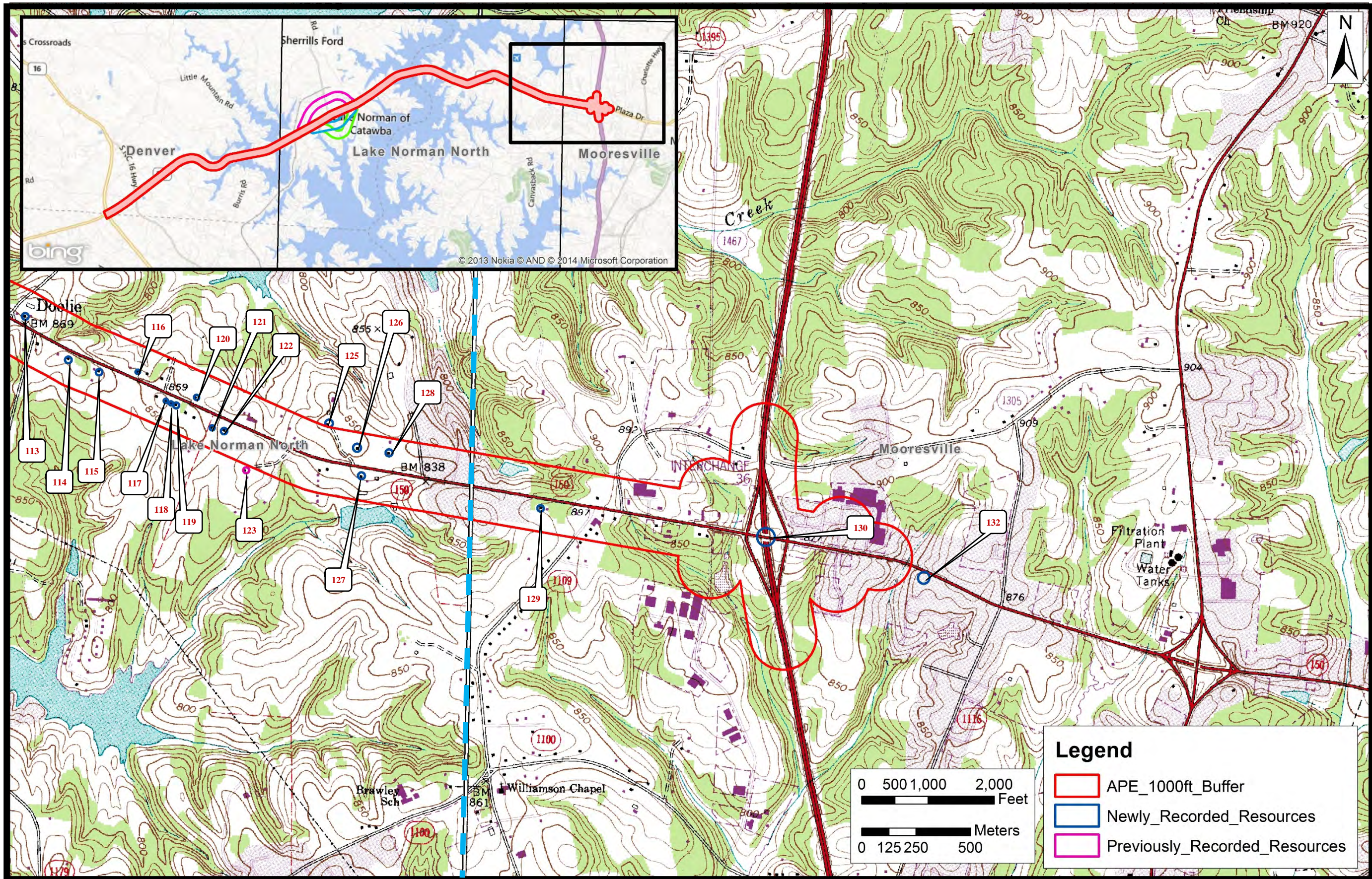


Figure 9: Location of Evaluated Resources, on the 7.5-minute USGS Lake Norman North and Mooresville, North Carolina Topographic Quadrangles (ArcGIS Image Service 2013b).

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
or
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.²

Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the following archival repositories: Catawba and Iredell Counties' Public Library (Newton, Sherrills Ford Branch, and Mooresville) and the Catawba and Iredell Counties' Register of Deeds (Newton and Statesville), both online and on site. Additional background research was conducted at the CCR library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources.

Summary of Results

Survey of the project area and individual evaluations of the resources were undertaken between August 2013 and January 2014. One-hundred-and-thirty-two resources were identified and reviewed with NCDOT and HPO architectural historians and HPO environmental review staff in September 2013. Additional studies were requested of the NRHP-listed Terrell Historic District (Nos. 62-64, 70-72, 88-94, and 98//HPO SSN CT0378), the Marshall Steam Station (No. 99), the Berea Baptist Church (No. 111), and the NRHP-listed Johnson-Neel House (No. 123//HPO SSN ID0004). The Terrell Historic District and the Johnson-Neel House were reevaluated to determine if their architectural integrity has been compromised since their listing in the NRHP in, respectively, 1986 and 1975. Based on the information obtained during the evaluation, the Marshall Steam Plant (No. 99) and Berea Baptist Church (No. 111) are not recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. The Johnson-Neel House (No. 123) is well maintained and remains in good condition, and there have been no significant additions or alterations to the property since its listing in the NRHP. The Terrell Historic District, however, has undergone significant changes and a boundary adjustment is recommended to reflect these changes. Only four (Nos. 63, 64, 71/72, and 88) of the resources surveyed for the project are included in the recommended boundary, and previously contributing resources (Nos. 70 and 89-94) are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Physical Environment

Large portions of the project area include open, rural areas including farmsteads, agricultural fields, wooded areas, and sections of Lake Norman. The predominantly rural setting is contrasted by the urban development on the outskirts of Mooresville at the eastern terminus and the small community of Terrell near the center of the corridor. The dates for the residential and

² Ibid.

commercial architecture represented along the corridor span the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The four evaluated resources are located along NC 150. The Terrell Historic District's setting is still predominantly rural with minimal commercial development around the intersection of NC 150 and Sherrills Ford Road, whereas the Marshall Steam Plant is located less than one mile northeast of Terrell in a rural setting on the shore of Lake Norman. Both Berea Baptist Church and the Johnson-Neel House are located closer to Mooresville in an area which is originally rural, but which is witnessing an increasing suburban and commercial development.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Terrell Historic District
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	62-64, 70-72, 88-94, and 98
HPO Survey Site Number:	CT0378
Location:	Intersection of NC 150 and Sherrills Ford Road (SR 1848)
Parcel ID:	Multiple
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1854 to ca. 1970
Recommendation:	Listed in the National Register (1986) #86001685



Figure 10: “Pivotal” Buildings of the Terrell Historic District.

Setting

The Terrell Historic District is located in southeastern Catawba County at the intersection of NC 150 and Sherrills Ford Road (SR 1848). The setting is predominantly rural and agricultural with some twentieth-century commercial development along NC 150, although since the initial survey (August 2013) one commercial building has been constructed east of the Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88) and one is under construction north of the T. F. Connor House (# 89) (Figures 10 and 11).

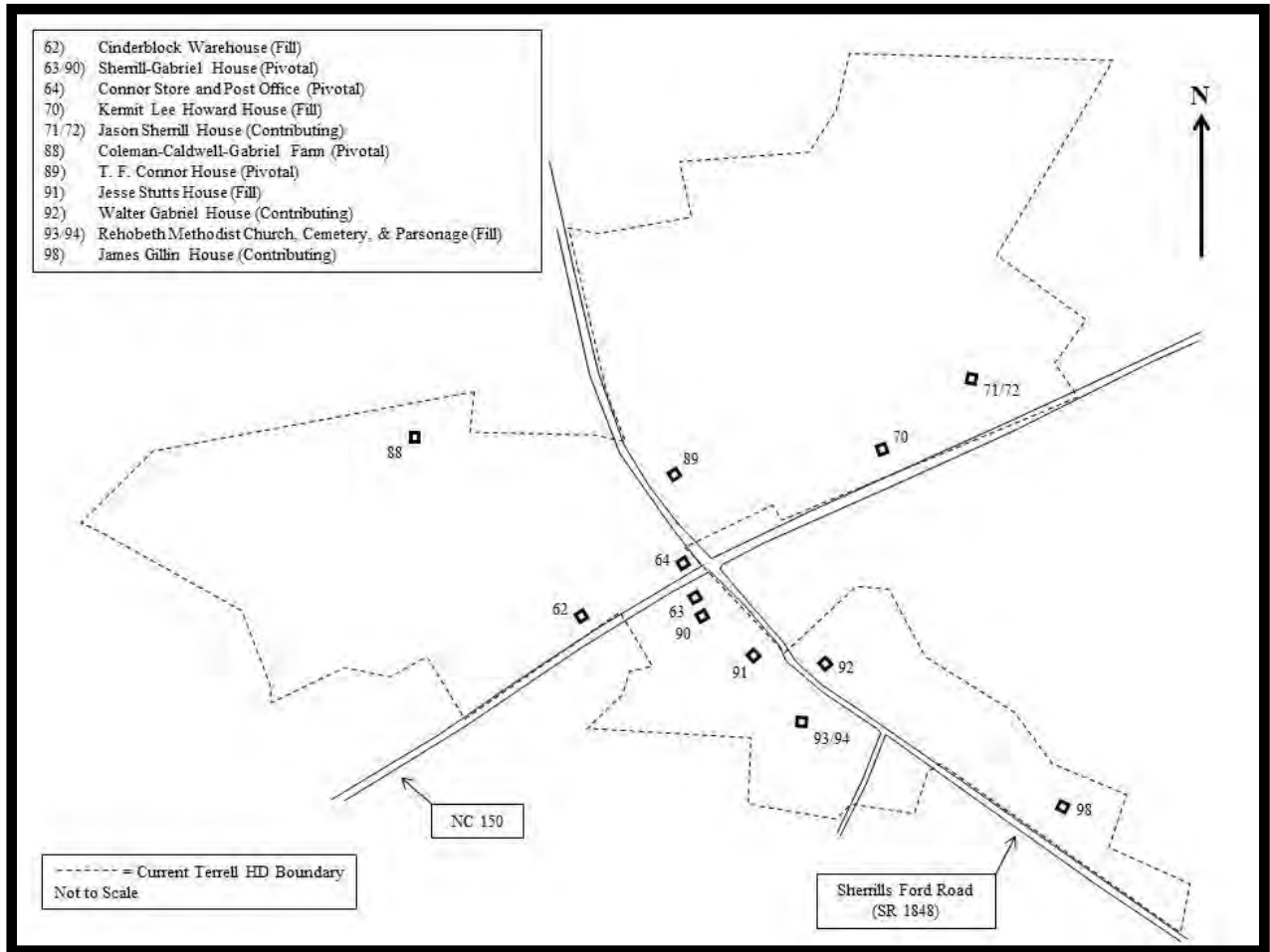


Figure 11: Sketch Map of the Terrell Historic District.

Property Description

The following is paraphrased and summarized from the 1986 NRHP nomination form.³ The nomination described the buildings in the district as either “pivotal,” “contributing,” or “fill.”

Cinderblock Warehouse (# 62) ca. 1940 Fill
7914 E NC 150 Highway (Parcel ID: 461709156110)

This one-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block warehouse was built around 1940 according to the Catawba County tax record. The building was originally used to store cotton and was determined “fill” according to 1986 NRHP nomination (Figure 12).

³ National Register of Historic Places, Terrell Historic District, Catawba County, North Carolina, National Register #86001685.



Figure 12: Cinderblock Warehouse (# 62) (ca. 1940), Looking Northeast.

**Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63) and
R. E. Gabriel's carpenter shop (# 90) ca. 1880 & 1906 Pivotal
9255 Sherrill Ford Road (SR 1848) (Parcel ID: 461713149886)**

The original one-story, three-room frame dwelling was built in the early 1880s by Cebring Sherrill (1856-1927). In 1906, his son-in-law R. E. Gabriel (1866-1940) rotated the original dwelling to face west and added a two-story, side-gabled dwelling, which faces east and is currently the main block of the dwelling. The three-bay wide main block has single shouldered, gable-end chimneys and is clad in weatherboard siding with German (or drop) siding on the gable ends and the walls of the front porch and balcony. A one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts shelters the east (front) elevation and has a central pediment. Located above the pediment is a small, one-bay, pedimented balcony (Figures 13 and 14). The 1906 dwelling has a central stair-hall with beaded-board wainscot and five-panel doors with plain surrounds.



Figure 13: Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63) (ca. 1880 & 1906), Looking Southwest.



Figure 14: Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63) (ca. 1880 & 1906). Looking North.

Located behind the house are a pair of connected sheds (one brick and one frame) joined to the original section of the house via a breezeway, as well as a frame garage, a circular metal grain bin, a chicken coop, and R. E. Gabriel's carpenter shop (# 90) (Figures 15 through 18).

Update 2014

The chicken coop is no longer extant.



Figure 15: Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63), Semi-attached Sheds, Looking Southeast.



Figure 16: Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63), Garage, Looking South.



Figure 17: Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63), Grain Bin, Looking Southwest.



Figure 18: Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63), R. E. Gabriel's carpenter shop (# 90), Looking Southwest.

Connor Store and Post Office (# 64) ca. 1891 Pivotal
9247 Sherrill Ford Road (SR 1848) (Parcel ID: 461709158265)

This two-story, two-bay, front-gabled building has a parapet on the east (front) elevation of the building. The building is two bays wide and three bays deep and purportedly was originally twice as long. A one-story shed-roofed wing runs along the north (side) elevation of the building and houses the post office. A shed-roofed porch shelters the front elevation of both the store and the post office. Recessed double doors, flanked by large four-light windows, give access to the store (Figures 19 and 20).



Figure 19: Connor Store and Post Office (# 64) (ca. 1891), Looking West.



Figure 20: Connor Store and Post Office (# 64) (ca. 1891), Looking East.

Kermit Lee Howard House (# 70) ca. 1970
8042 E NC 150 Highway (Parcel ID: 461710258771)

Fill

This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch-style brick dwelling was built around 1970 according to the Catawba County tax record. A large six-light picture window flanks the recessed entry door on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling, and an integral one-car garage is located on the southwest gable end (Figure 21).



Figure 21: Kermit Lee Howard House (# 70) (ca. 1970), Looking Northwest.

**Jason Sherrill House (#s 71/72)
8066 E NC 150 Highway (Parcel ID: 461710353913)**

ca. 1890 & 1930

Contributing

The original section of this dwelling is a two-story, side-gabled frame structure with a two-story ell extending off the northwest elevation of the building, which was added in 1930, giving it a T-shaped footprint.⁴ Earlier a one-story gable-roofed kitchen and dining ell was constructed against the southeast elevation of the main block. A one-story, shed-roofed porch, supported by chamfered posts, runs along the southwest elevation of the two-story ell and wraps around the southwest gable end of the main block extending along its southeast elevation. The porch continues along the southwest elevation of the one-story kitchen and dining ell. The building sits on a stone foundation, is clad in weatherboard siding, and has stone and brick single-shouldered chimneys on the southwest and northeast gable ends of the main block and an interior brick flue on the northwest gable end of the two-story ell (Figures 22 and 23).



Figure 22: Jason Sherrill House (# 71/72) (ca. 1890 & 1930), Looking North.

⁴ According to the HPOWEB GIS Service the resource consist of the Jason Sherrill House (No. 71/CT0389) and the Early Sherrill House (No. 72/CT0644), however according to the NRHP Nomination this is the same resource and the latter is the 1930s addition.



Figure 23: Jason Sherrill House (# 71/72) (ca. 1890 & 1930), Looking Southeast.

Located around the house are several outbuildings, including a smokehouse clad in board-and-batten siding, a former kitchen, two frame sheds, a chicken coop, a wood shed, and a front-gabled, one-car, frame garage (Figures 24 through 28).

Update 2014

The smokehouse and one of the sheds are no longer extant.



Figure 24: Jason Sherrill House (# 71/72), Former Kitchen, Looking Northeast.



Figure 25: Jason Sherrill House (# 71/72), Shed, Looking North.



Figure 26: Jason Sherrill House (# 71/72), Chicken Coop, Looking Northeast.



Figure 27: Jason Sherrill House (# 71/72), Wood Shed, Looking Northwest.



Figure 28: Jason Sherrill House (# 71/72), Remnants of Garage, Looking North.

Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88) ca. 1854

Pivotal

9225 Sherrill Ford Road (SR 1848) (Parcel ID: 461709058372)

Dr. Littleton T. Coleman may have built this house around 1854, which would make it the oldest house in the district. In 1877, Franklin Caldwell purchased the property. The Caldwell family owned the property until 1914, when it was sold to R. E. Gabriel. The estate of his son, R. H. Gabriel, still owns the property. This two-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame dwelling has modest Greek Revival elements and a two-story ell extending off the west (rear) elevation giving the building an L-shaped footprint. A one-story, hip-roofed porch, supported by heavy square columns, shelters the three bays on the front elevation including the double entry doors, which are surrounded by a simple transom and sidelights. A two-story porch, with an external staircase, runs along the south elevation of the wing and continues along the west (rear) elevation of the main block. The main block has a center-passage plan with plaster ceilings and flush-board walls. The doors and windows have molded surrounds with corner blocks typical of the Greek Revival style (Figures 29 and 30).

Located to the south and west of the house are a modern front-gabled, two-car garage, a side-gabled frame smokehouse, a front-gabled well house, and a large front-gabled, two-story barn, with shed sections along the north and south (side) elevations (Figures 31 through 34).



Figure 29: Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88) (ca. 1854) Looking Southwest.



Figure 30: Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88) (ca. 1854), Looking Northeast.



Figure 31: Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88), Garage, Looking Southeast.



Figure 32: Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88), Smokehouse, Looking Northwest.



Figure 33: Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88), Well House, Looking Northwest.



Figure 34: Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88), Barn, Looking Southwest.



Figure 36: T. F. Connor House (# 89) (ca. 1886, 1911, & ca. 1993), Looking West.

A well house is attached to the east porch of the house, and located at the rear of the house lot is a smokehouse with wide overhanging eaves. Located to the east of the smokehouse stands a deteriorated carriage house (Figure 37).

Update 2014

The well house and carriage house are no longer extant. After 1993 the dwelling was substantially expanded off the northeast (rear) elevation, and a one story wing was added onto the south corner at the front of the building. The Connor House can now be rented for weddings, receptions, corporate events and social gatherings.



Figure 37: T. F. Connor House (# 89), Smokehouse, Looking Southeast.

Jesse Stutts House (# 91)

ca. 1959

Fill

9271 Sherrill Ford Road (SR 1848) (Parcel ID: 461713241669)

This one-story, side-gabled, Ranch-style brick dwelling was built around 1959 according to the Catawba County tax record. It has an integral two-car garage on the southeast gable end, and a split-level, front-gabled wing was added to the northwest gable end of the original block in 1975 (Figure 38).



Figure 39: Walter Gabriel House (# 92) (ca. 1902), Looking North.



Figure 40: Walter Gabriel House (# 92) (ca. 1902), Looking South.



Figure 41: Walter Gabriel House (# 92), Tractor/Machine Shed, Looking East.

**Rehobeth Methodist Church,
Cemetery & Parsonage (#s 93 & 94) 1889, ca. 1955, ca. 1986 Fill
9297 Sherrill Ford Road (SR 1848) (Parcel ID: 461714245346)**

The Rehobeth Methodist Church was organized prior to 1791, and the oldest section of the present church was built in 1889. The church was extensively remodeled and clad in brick veneer around 1955 (Figure 42 and 43).

A parsonage was built around 1958 northwest of the church, and a freestanding fellowship hall was constructed southwest of the church in 1960. The education building to the east was built in 1978. A side-gabled picnic shelter with barbecue pits is located south of the fellowship hall and the cemetery is located east and southeast of the church. The oldest stones date to the early nineteenth century (Figures 44 through 48).

Update 2014

The parsonage was moved approximately one mile up the road to Mott's Grove United Methodist Church in 2006 according to a local resident.⁵ At some point after 1986, a new sanctuary was added to the west elevation of the original sanctuary – the west windows of the original sanctuary were placed in the north elevation of the new sanctuary. A modern shed and carport were also built on the property (Figures 49 and 50).



Figure 42: Rehobeth Methodist Church (#s 93 & 94) (1889, ca. 1955, ca. 1986), Looking Southwest.

⁵ Janice Sherrill Stutts, personal communication, January 2014.



Figure 43: Rehobeth Methodist Church (#s 93 & 94) (1889, ca. 1955), Looking Northwest.



Figure 44: Rehobeth Methodist Church (#s 93 & 94), Fellowship Hall (ca. 1960), Looking Southeast.



Figure 45: Rehobeth Methodist Church (#s 93 & 94), Education Building (ca. 1978), Looking Southeast.



Figure 46: Rehobeth Methodist Church (#s 93 & 94), Picnic Shelter, Looking Northwest.



Figure 47: Rehobeth Methodist Church (#s 93 & 94), Old Section of the Cemetery, Looking South.



Figure 48: Rehobeth Methodist Church (#s 93 & 94), New Section of the Cemetery, Looking East.



Figure 49: Rehobeth Methodist Church (#s 93 & 94), Former Parsonage, Looking Northwest. Note moved to new location.



Figure 50: Rehobeth Methodist Church (#s 93 & 94), New Sanctuary (ca. 1986), Looking Southeast.

James Gillin House (# 98)

ca. 1908

Contributing

9334 Sherrill Ford Road (SR 1848) (Parcel ID: 461714345099)

James Gillin is believed to have been the first miller at R. E. Gabriel's grist mill in the early twentieth century. The two-story, frame-dwelling has an irregular footprint with a cross gable and has a front-gabled projecting bay on the southwest (front) elevation of the dwelling. A hip-roofed porch, supported by turned posts, extends along the front elevation and wraps around the projecting bay. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has two-over-two wooden sash windows (Figures 51 and 52).

Located behind the house to the northeast is a former granary, and to the southeast stand two house trailers (Figures 53 and 54).

Update 2014

One of the trailers is gone, and an additional machine shed is located to the northeast of the former granary (Figure 55).



Figure 51: James Gillin House (# 98) (ca. 1908), Looking Northwest.



Figure 52: James Gillin House (# 98) (ca. 1908), Looking Southwest.



Figure 53: James Gillin House (# 98), Granary, Looking Northwest.



Figure 54: James Gillin House (# 98), House Trailer, Looking Northeast.



Figure 55: James Gillin House (# 98), Machine Shed, Looking North.

Previous National Register Criteria Evaluation

Terrell Historic District was listed in the National Register in 1986 as a collection of buildings and landscape features which form the distinguishable entity of a rural crossroads community dating primarily from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was the best remaining example of a crossroads community of this period in Catawba County and representative of the once numerous crossroads settlements centered on a general store that dotted the rural landscape of North Carolina. As paraphrased from the NRHP nomination prepared in 1986, the criteria of eligibility were applied as follows: Criterion A: It is associated with the postbellum agricultural and commercial development, which contributed to Catawba County's turn-of-the-century prosperity. Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of several people who have been prominent in the history of the crossroads and its surrounding community in eastern Catawba County, including: Thomas Franklin Connor (1860-1947), founder of the Terrell general store (# 64) in 1885 and builder in 1886 of a Stick-style dwelling (# 89) designed by local architect Charles H. Lester (1849-1940); Dr. Littleton T. Coleman who is accredited with the building of the oldest surviving house in the district, ca. 1854, the Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88); R. E. Gabriel who bought the former Coleman farm and who, with his son, operated a cotton gin here in the district; and other members of the Sherrill and Gabriel families. Criterion C: It is the most intact crossroads community remaining in Catawba County and contained some fifteen major buildings, together with numerous outbuildings, which represent vernacular building traditions in Catawba County from the Greek Revival style of the mid-nineteenth century through the first decades of the twentieth century. The district also contains one of the major residential works—the Thomas Franklin Connor House (# 89)—by the county's first known architect, Charles H. Leitner. Criterion Consideration D: The cemetery associated with the Rehobeth Methodist Church (# 94) is the traditional cemetery for the town of Terrell. It is the resting place of most of the past residents of the community, is a good, typical, traditional example of a community cemetery, and it is a significant landmark in and for Terrell.

Update 2014

Since the listing in the NRHP in 1986 there have been significant changes to several of the resources within the historic district as well as the landscape. The gristmill and the Gabriel cotton gin with its associated cotton storage building, all of which were considered contributing resources to the historic district, are no longer extant (Figure 56).⁶ The Thomas F. Connor House (# 89), one of the pivotal buildings in the historic district, was extensively altered after 1993. Many of the outbuildings associated with pivotal and contributing resources are no longer extant (Figures 57 and 58). Several houses were built within the historic district since the 1986 nomination, and even since the reconnaissance survey in August 2013 the land is being built on or offered for development (Figures 59 through 61). The district as drawn no longer contains a cohesive collection of buildings and landscape features to distinguish it as a turn of the twentieth century crossroads community. Alterations to one of the pivotal resources and loss of some of

⁶ Aerial photographs of Terrell on Google Earth suggest they were demolished at some point after 2004.



Figure 56: Site of the Gristmill, Gabriel Cotton Gin, and the Cotton Storage Building Looking Northeast.



Figure 57: T. F. Connor House (# 89) with One-story Addition to the Right.



Figure 58: Addition to the T. F. Connor House (# 89), Looking North.



Figure 59: View Towards the Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88) with Recent Development to the North Just Outside the Historic District Looking West.



Figure 60: New Branch Library North of the T. F. Connor House (# 89) within the Current Historic District, Looking North.



Figure 61: Development Sign in front of Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63).

the contributing resources, as well as the presence of non-historic buildings have affected the integrity. Only a few of the properties still reflect the design, materials, and workmanship of the dwelling houses and outbuildings typical of the late nineteenth and the early-twentieth centuries. Because of the loss of integrity of setting and materials, the district as originally drawn no longer retains its original feeling and cannot convey its historic character and association within the historic context of the crossroads community in Catawba County. As such, a boundary adjustment is suggested that will include those buildings and landscape features that are still reflective of Terrell as it developed during the nineteenth century and into the beginning of the twentieth century.

National Register Boundary Justification

The 1986 boundary justification consisted of approximately 160 acres, which includes the properties associated with the 1850s Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88); the T. F. Connor (# 89), Walter Gabriel (# 92), James Gillin (# 98), Sherrill-Gabriel (# 63 & 90), and Jason Sherrill (# 71/72) houses—all from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; the late nineteenth-century Connor Store and Post Office (# 64); the early-twentieth-century industrial complex, including a grist mill, a cotton gin and cotton warehouses; and the Rehobeth Methodist Church and Cemetery (# 93 & 94) whose history dates from the late eighteenth century. Also within the 1986 boundaries were additional undisturbed lands associated with the T. F. Connor House and two twentieth-century, ranch-style houses (#s 70 & 91) included because of their locations between other significant properties. Not included were the mid-twentieth-century gas stations and other non-contributing commercial structures on the northeast and southeast corners of the intersection. The 1986 boundary justification for the Terrell Historic District incorporated twenty-four tax parcels, or sections thereof, eight of which follow the existing ROW along NC 150 (Figure 62).

Update 2014

Due to drastic changes that have occurred since the historic district was listed in the NRHP, it is recommended that the boundary should be adjusted accordingly (Figure 63). The following list provides a summary of the status of resources within the existing boundary along with recommendations in support of the boundary adjustment.

Contributing Resources with No Significant Recent Changes

The Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63) was considered a pivotal resource in the 1986 NRHP nomination and there have been no significant additions or alterations to the property since its listing. It should still be considered contributing to the Terrell Historic District.

The Connor Store and Post Office (# 64) was considered a pivotal resource in the 1986 NRHP nomination and there have been no significant additions or alterations to the property since its listing. It should still be considered contributing to the Terrell Historic District.



Figure 62: Aerial Map of the Existing Terrell Historic District, Showing the NRHP Boundary (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

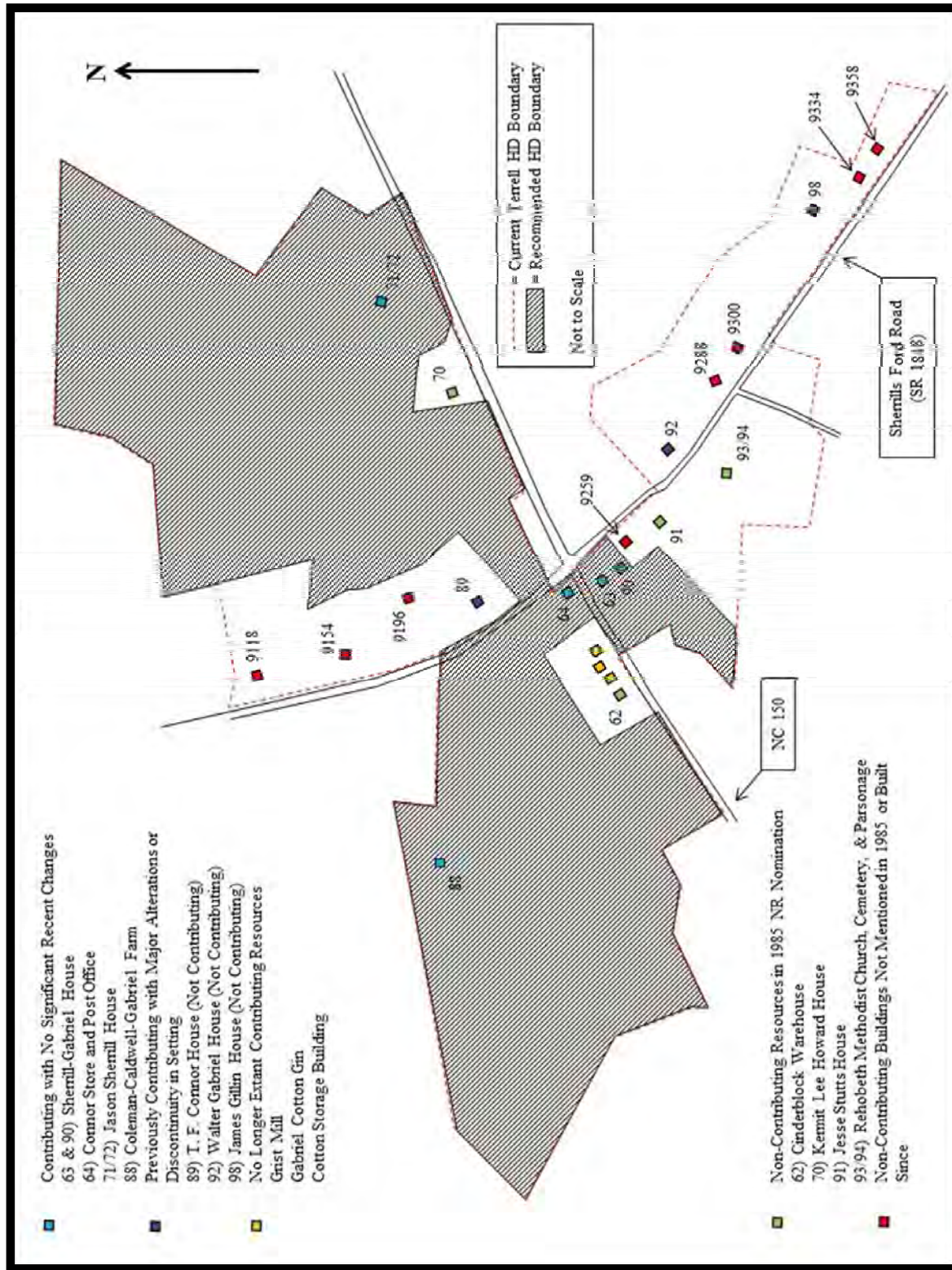


Figure 63: Sketch Map Showing the Revised Terrell Historic District Boundary and Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources.

The Jason Sherrill House (#s 71 and 72) was considered a contributing resource in the 1986 NRHP nomination. Despite the loss of some of the outbuildings there have been no significant additions or alterations to the primary resource since its listing. It should still be considered contributing to the Terrell Historic District.

The Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88) was considered a pivotal resource in the 1986 NRHP nomination and there have been no significant additions or alterations to the property since its listing. The viewscape of this property has been impacted by recent development, but it should still be considered contributing to the Terrell Historic District.

Previously Contributing Resources with Major Alterations or Discontinuity in Setting

The T. F. Connor House (# 89) was considered a pivotal resource in the 1986 NRHP nomination; however, it has been so drastically altered that it is recommended as no longer contributing and not individually eligible. The alterations included the appending of a major addition off the rear elevation and the addition of a one-story wing at the front, which have altered the proportions, setting, and feeling of the property and diminished its ability to convey its historic character.

The Walter Gabriel House (# 92) was considered contributing in the 1986 NRHP nomination and is located to the south of two non-contributing buildings, one of which dates to 1980 (9259 Sherrills Ford Road) and which was not mentioned in the 1986 nomination, and the Jesse Stutts House (# 91), which was considered non-contributing (fill) in 1986. The Walter Gabriel House has furthermore lost the majority of its associated outbuildings. Due to the discontinuity in its setting, the Walter Gabriel House does not retain a strong connection with the portion of the historic district to the north and is recommended as non-contributing and not individually eligible.

The James Gillin House (# 98) was considered contributing in the 1986 NRHP nomination and is located to the south of two non-contributing buildings, one of which is a house trailer located to the south of the Walter Gabriel House (9288 Sherrills Ford Road) and the other of which is a dwelling built in 1998 (9300 Sherrills Ford Road). Due to the discontinuity in its setting, the James Gillin House has lost its connection with the remaining historic district and can no longer be considered contributing and not individually eligible.

No Longer Extant Contributing Resources

The Grist Mill was considered contributing in the 1986 NRHP nomination but is no longer extant.

The Gabriel Cotton Gin was considered contributing in the 1986 NRHP nomination but is no longer extant.

The Cotton Storage Building was considered contributing in the 1986 NRHP nomination but is no longer extant.

Non-Contributing Resources in the 1985 NRHP Nomination

The Cinderblock Warehouse (# 62) was considered fill in the 1986 NRHP nomination and is not recommended individually eligible. Because of the loss of the previously mentioned grist mill and cotton gin, and its associated storage building, which were located on the same tax parcel it is proposed to remove this from the historic district.

The Kermit Lee Howard House (# 70) was considered fill in the 1986 NRHP nomination and is not recommended individually eligible. The property was included in the original nomination because the land was once part of Jason Sherrill's farm (#s 71/72); however, the dwelling is non-historic, its presence diminishes the overall historic character of the district, and it is proposed to remove this from the historic district.

The Jesse Stutts House (# 91) was considered fill in the 1986 NRHP nomination and is not recommended individually eligible. The property was included in the original nomination because the land was once belonged to members of the Gabriel family; however, its presence diminishes the overall historic character of the district, and it is proposed to remove this from the historic district.

The Rehobeth Methodist Church, Cemetery, and Parsonage (Nos. 93 and 94) was considered fill in the 1986 NRHP nomination and is not recommended individually eligible. The cemetery does not meet Criteria Consideration D. Despite the fact that a number of the stones date back to the nineteenth century, the majority date to the twentieth century and they are typical for the period and lack distinctive designs. Furthermore, the cemetery lacks significant association with persons or events of transcendent importance and is therefore not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria Consideration D. As such, it is proposed to remove the Rehobeth Methodist Church and Cemetery from the historic district.

Non-Contributing Buildings Not Mentioned in 1986 or Built Since

The most changes have occurred along Sherrills Ford Road (SR 1848), and these have disrupted the continuity of the historic landscape as it was recorded in 1986. To the north of the T. F. Connor House (# 89) there are three properties, two of which were built after 1986, 9196 Sherrills Ford Road (2008) and 9154 Sherrills Ford Road (2014), and one which was built in 1966 (9118 Sherrills Ford Road), none of which are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. To the south of the Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63) is a dwelling built in 1980 (9252 Sherrills Ford Road), and to the south of both the Walter Gabriel House (# 92) and the James Gillin House (# 98) are a house trailer (9288 and 9334 Sherrills Ford Road) and a new dwelling house (9330 Sherrills Ford Road (1998) and 9358 Sherrills Ford Road (1986).

There has been a loss of outbuildings associated with the properties recorded in 1986, but more importantly the recent infill has interrupted the continuity of the historic landscape. On the whole the area no longer represents a historic crossroads and any attempts to retain a connection between the remaining surviving buildings that were initial considered pivotal and contributing would lead to a scattered and discontinuous district. A suggested new boundary would be limited to the Sherrill-Gabriel House (# 63), the Connor Store and Post Office (# 64), the Jason Sherrill House (#s 71/72), and the Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (# 88) and sections of the associated landscape (see Figure 63).

Resource Name:	Marshall Steam Station
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	99
HPO Survey Site Number:	CT1303
Location:	8320 E. NC 150, Terrell, Catawba County, NC
Parcel ID:	461803426350
Dates(s) of Construction:	1965-1970 & 2006-2008
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Figure 64: Marshall Steam Station (# 99), Looking Northeast.

Setting

The Marshall Steam Station is located on the north side of NC 150, across from Kiser Island Road (SR 1841), between Marshall Road and Greenwood Road (SR 1840). The complex is comprised of numerous structures, the closest of which sits approximately 90 feet back from the road (Figures 64 and 65).

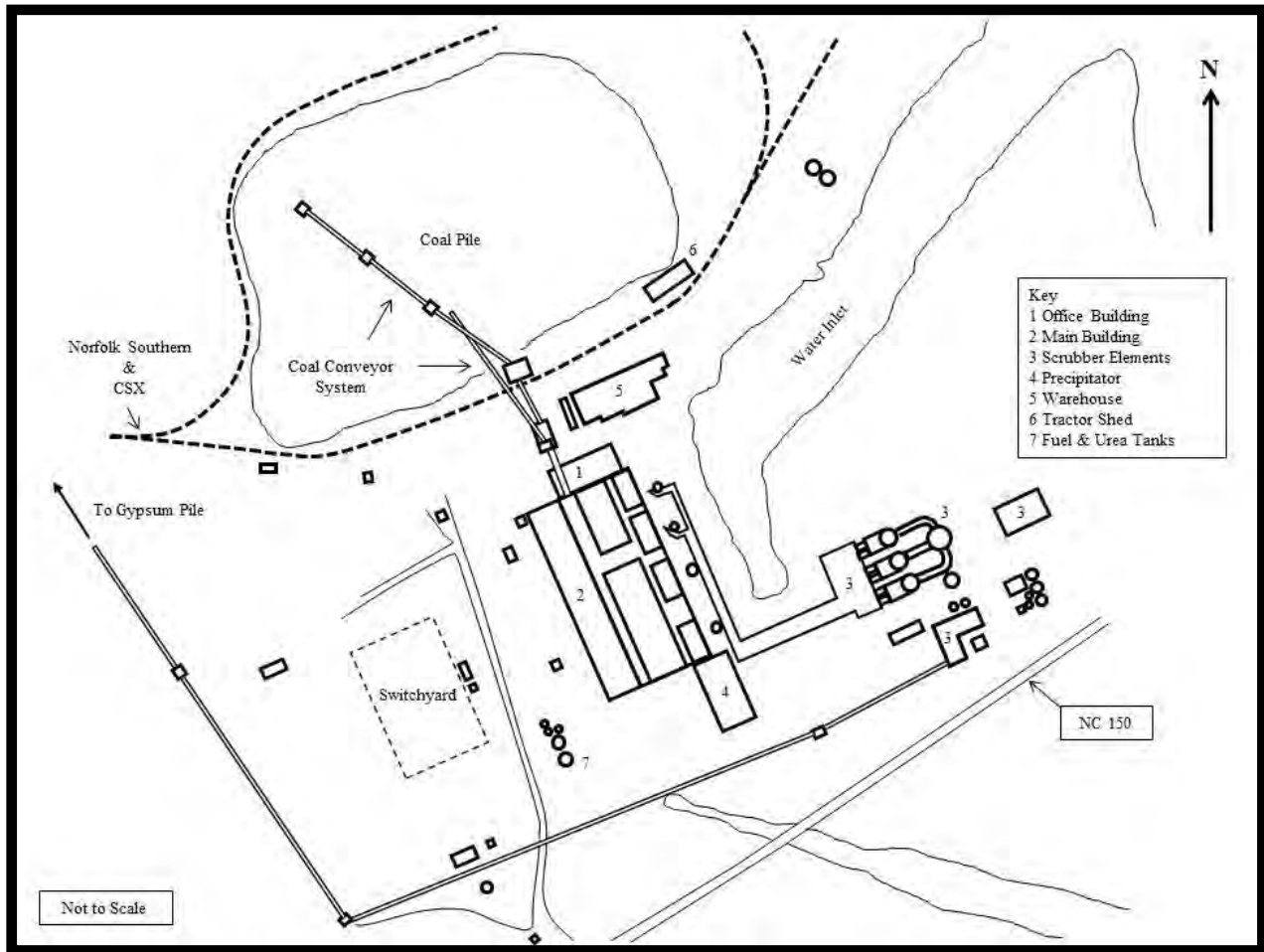


Figure 65: Sketch Map of the Marshall Steam Station (# 99).

Property Description

Exterior

The Marshall Steam Station consists of four power-producing units contained in one rectangular, flat-roofed, multi-story, utilitarian-styled building, constructed between 1965 and 1970 (No. 2 – Figure 66). The main building is a steel-frame building with metal siding and ribbons of two-light awning windows along the upper edges of the structure. Located to the northeast of the main building are the four original chimneystacks, which vented the four coal-burning units. Attached to the northwest elevation of the main building is a two-story flat roofed office building clad in orange glazed bricks (No. 1 – Figure 67). Bays with double casement windows and dark-grey panels alternate with the brick sections, and accentuate the northwest corner of the building. A system of conveyor belts transports coal from the coal pile located to the northwest of the main building to one of the four coal bunkers and mills inside the main building, which pulverize the coal to the fineness of talcum powder before it is burned in the boilers (Figure 68). To comply with stricter emission standards the station has been updated between 2006 and 2008.



Figure 66: Marshall Steam Station (# 99), Main Building (No. 2), Looking Southeast.



Figure 67: Marshall Steam Station (# 99), Office Building (No. 1), Looking Southeast.



Figure 68: Marshall Steam Station (# 99), Coal Conveyor System Located Northwest of the Station, Looking North.

Flue gas desulfurization equipment, commonly known as scrubbers, was installed between 2006 and 2007 to the west of the original station (No. 3 – Figure 69). It diverts the exhaust from the boilers, which originally went up the chimneystacks, leading it to a much larger freestanding chimneystack and lowers the station's sulfur dioxide emissions. A byproduct of the scrubbing process is gypsum, which can be used for drywall and which is transported around the site via a system of conveyors to a collection area west of the coal pile. In 2008 an electrostatic precipitator was built against the southeast elevation of the main building to provide an additional emissions control for two of the units (Figure 70).

Interior

The main building contains four coal-burning units (Units 1-4). Each unit consists of a coalbunker, which receives the coal that is transported from outside the building, and a coal mill, which pulverizes the coal before it is burned in the boiler. The bunkers and mills for each unit are located at the center of the main building. Located to the east in the tallest section of the building are the boilers, which generate the steam to drive turbines. The turbines and generators are located to the west of the coalbunkers and mills in the lowest section of the building. The turbines for Units 1 (built 1965) and 2 (built 1966) each generate 400 megawatts and Units 3 (built 1969) and 4 (built 1970) generate 700 megawatts each.

Ancillary structures

Located around the site are several other structures associated with the operation of the steam station and the distribution of the power to the main grid. Located to the northeast of the station are a warehouse and a tractor shed, and to the west are fuel and urea tanks (No. 7) and the switchyard; the latter relays the power from the station to the main grid (Figure 71, the former two were not photographed).



Figure 69: Marshall Steam Station (# 99), Scrubber Elements (No. 3), Looking West.



Figure 70: Marshall Steam Station (# 99), Precipitator for Units 3 & 4 (No. 4), Looking Northeast.



Figure 71: Marshall Steam Station (# 99), Fuel & Urea Tanks (left) and Switchyard (center), Looking West.

Historic Background

The Marshall Steam Station went into operation in 1965. It is a four-unit, coal-fired generating facility named after former Duke Power president E. C. Marshall. The first unit was constructed in 1965, the second in 1966, the third in 1969, and the fourth in 1970 (Figures 72 and 73). Duke Energy engineers provided the research and design plans for the steam station, whereas the boilers were built by Combustion Engineering and the turbines by General Electric.⁷ The Marshall Steam Station is among the most efficient power plants in the nation and generates enough electricity (2,090 megawatts) to power approximately two million homes. A unique type of burner arrangement in the boilers keeps the nitrogen oxide emissions well below regulatory limits, and between 2006 and 2007 flue gas desulfurization equipment was installed – commonly known as scrubbers – which lowered the station’s sulfur dioxide emissions by approximately 95 percent.⁸ In 2008, an electrostatic precipitator was built, which provides an additional emissions control for Units 3 and 4.⁹

Duke Energy was founded as the Catawba Power Company in the early 1900s by Dr. W. Gill Wylie, James Buchanan Duke, and William States Lee. They sought to stimulate the economic revival of the Carolina countryside, which still depended heavily on agriculture and thereby prohibited the growth of other industries. In 1904 the Catawba Power Company built its first power plant, the Catawba Hydro Station, at India Hook Shoals along the Catawba River near India Hook, South Carolina. The company’s goal was to develop an integrated electric system of hydro-powered generating stations, which would link customers by transmission lines and create new opportunities for economic growth. The Catawba Hydro Station initially provided electricity to the Victoria Cotton Mills in Rock Hill, South Carolina. As the company’s hydroelectric fleet continued to grow, it not only served commercial textile mills, but also the region’s growing appetite for the convenience that electricity provided.¹⁰ In 1924, the company changed its name to Duke Power.¹¹

The economic boom following World War II brought on an unprecedented demand for electric power. Electric household appliances became a middle-class staple. The increased demand for electricity led to a shift to coal-fired power plants to meet the demands. Energy-related industries thrived during this period and there was an exponential growth in electric and natural gas companies. Duke Power launched a massive construction program to keep up with demand, and by the mid-1950s it was looking into nuclear power. In 1965, the company launched its first

⁷ Brian Weisker, Station Manager, Marshall Steam Station, personal communication, January 2014.

⁸ Duke Energy 2014a, “Marshall Steam Station.” Electronic document, <http://www.duke-energy.com/power-plants/coal-fired/marshall.asp>, accessed January 6, 2014.

⁹ Brian Weisker, Station Manager, Marshall Steam Station, personal communication, January 2014.

¹⁰ Duke Energy 2014b, “Our History.” Electronic document, <http://www.duke-energy.com/about-us/history.asp>, accessed January 7, 2014.

¹¹ Wikipedia 2014, “Duke Energy.” Electronic document, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_Energy, accessed January 7, 2014.



Figure 72: Marshall Steam Station (# 99), Detail of 1965 Aerial Showing Unit 1 (USGS EarthExplorer 2014a).



Figure 73: Marshall Steam Station (# 99), Detail of 1966 Aerial Showing Unit 1 & 2 (USGS EarthExplorer 2014b).

nuclear project, the Keowee-Toxaway Project, adding a nuclear plant to a pumped-storage hydro plant.¹²

Duke Energy currently operates six nuclear stations in the Carolinas (built between 1971 and 1987), thirty conventional hydro plants (built between 1907 and 2011), two pumped-storage hydro plants (one built in 1973 and the other in 1991) forty-two oil/gas fired plants (built between 1954 and 2013), and sixteen coal-fired plants (built between 1940 and 1983). Eight of the latter are located in North Carolina.¹³ There were originally thirteen coal-fired plants in North Carolina, eight of which were referred to as steam stations. The oldest was the Buck Steam Station located on the Yadkin River in Rowan County, which went into operation in 1926. The station was a four-unit coal-fired power plant, named after the company's co-founder James Buchanan "Buck" Duke, producing 256 megawatts. The coal-fired units were retired between 2011 and 2013, and the station was refitted for natural gas.¹⁴ The Marshall Steam Station was the ninth coal-fired plant and the sixth steam station to go into operation in North Carolina in 1965. It is currently the third in capacity, producing 2,090 megawatts, after Belews Creek Steam Station (2,240 megawatts) and Roxboro Steam Plant (2,422 megawatts).¹⁵

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Marshall Steam Station is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Integrity

The Marshall Steam Station remains in its original location and its setting is still predominantly rural, surrounded by woodlands and wetlands on an approximately 1365.940-acre parcel. The design and the workmanship of the plant are reflective of utilitarian industrial design of the mid-twentieth century (Figures 72 and 73). The plant retains a high level of original materials. The inner workings of the turbines have been replaced because of wear and tear and to improve their capacity but the exterior "shells" are original.¹⁶ Because of the integrity of the location and setting, the plant retains much of its original feeling, despite the fact that it has been systematically improved to reduce its emissions, and conveys its historic character. As an aspect of integrity, association is reflected in the plant's continued use in energy generation in response to the rising demand for electricity in the mid-twentieth century.

¹² Duke Energy 2014b.

¹³ Duke Energy 2014c, "Franchised Electric Utilities." Electronic document, <http://www.duke-energy.com/power-plants/franchised.asp>, accessed January 7, 2014.

¹⁴ Duke Energy 2014d, "Buck Steam Station." Electronic document, <http://www.duke-energy.com/power-plants/coal-fired/buck.asp>, accessed January 7, 2014.

¹⁵ Duke Energy 2014e, "Coal-Fired Plants." Electronic document, <http://www.duke-energy.com/power-plants/coal-fired.asp>, accessed January 7, 2014.

¹⁶ Brian Weisker, Station Manager, Marshall Steam Station, personal communication, January 2014.

Criterion A

The Marshall Steam Station is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

Despite the fact that the Marshall Steam Station is associated with the development of electric utilities in the United States after World War II, there are several other steam stations that convey this theme in North Carolina. Duke Energy currently operates seven coal fired plants in North Carolina, five of which it identifies as steam plants. The oldest of these is Cliffside Steam Station, which began operation in 1940, and the youngest is Belews Creek Steam Station, which was built in 1974.¹⁷ Plants are regularly updated to meet new environmental standards or increase capacity, or they are demolished to make way for newer technology.¹⁸ The Allen Steam Station in Gaston County, North Carolina, is very similar in design and uses similar technology as the Marshall Steam Station. It began operations in 1957, when the first two of its five coal-fired units were built. The remaining three units were built in 1959, 1960, and 1961 respectively. The Allen Steam Station was the first of its kind to be built after World War II and can be seen as a prototype for the Marshall Steam Station. Similar to the Marshall Steam Station the Allen Steam Station has undergone improvements to reduce emissions, but its main components remain unchanged.¹⁹ The Marshall Steam Station is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

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

¹⁷ Duke Energy 2014e.

¹⁸ Three of the steam plants built by Duke Energy in North Carolina during the first half of the twentieth have all been retired between 2012-13, and will be either retrofitted or demolished because of their outdated technology. They are the Buck Steam Station begun in 1926, the Riverbend Steam Station begun in 1929, and the Dan River Steam Station begun in 1949.

¹⁹ Duke Energy 2014f, "Allen Steam Station." Electronic document, <http://www.duke-energy.com/power-plants/coal-fired/allen.asp>, accessed January 7, 2014.

The Marshall Steam Station is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

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

Despite its high level of integrity and the fact that the station embodies the distinctive characteristics of a twentieth-century coal-fired power plant in its design and method of construction, there are other examples of this type of architecture still in existence. These include the nearby Allen Steam Station located approximately 45 miles south in Gaston County, which predates the Marshall Steam Station by eight years, and which follows a similar design and relies on similar technology. Both the Allen and Marshall Steam Stations are examples of post-World War II utilitarian structures, designed by Duke Energy engineers (Figure 74). Both have undergone improvements to reduce emissions, but their main components remain the same. The Allen Steam Station has five coal-fired units, which for practical purposes are identical to those at the Marshall Steam Station, consisting of a hopper and pulverizer, a boiler, and a turbine. The Marshall Steam Station does not represent a breakthrough in methods of construction or technology for the production and distribution of electricity and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The Marshall Steam Station is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The Marshall Steam Station is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration G

The Marshall Steam Station is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration G (property achieving significance within the past fifty years). For a property to be eligible under Criteria Consideration G is must be of exceptional importance.



Allen Steam Station



Marshall Steam Station

Figure 74: Birdseye Views of the Allen and Marshall Steam Plants (Bing Maps).

The Marshall Steam Station is not the oldest post-World War II steam station nor the only one of its kind and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criteria Consideration G.

National Register Boundary Justification

Not applicable.

Resource Name:	Berea Baptist Church
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	111
HPO Survey Site Number:	ID1090
Location:	1015 River Highway (NC 150) Mooresville, Iredell County, NC
Parcel ID:	4637590479.000 + 4637594306.000
Dates(s) of Construction:	1951, 1961, 1979, and 1996
Recommendation:	Not Eligible for the National Register



Figure 75: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), Looking Southwest.

Setting

Berea Baptist Church is located on the south side of River Highway (NC 150), approximately 925 feet northwest of the intersection with Doolie and Perth Roads. The complex contains seven structures, three of which are interconnected, and a cemetery. The present church complex is located on the site of an earlier church that dates to the 1880s (Figures 75 and 76).

Property Description

Exterior

The oldest part of Berea Baptist Church is the 1951 sanctuary located at the center of the current complex. It is a one-story, front-gabled structure, which sits on a raised basement and has a classical portico, supported by four fluted aluminum-clad columns, sheltering the double entry

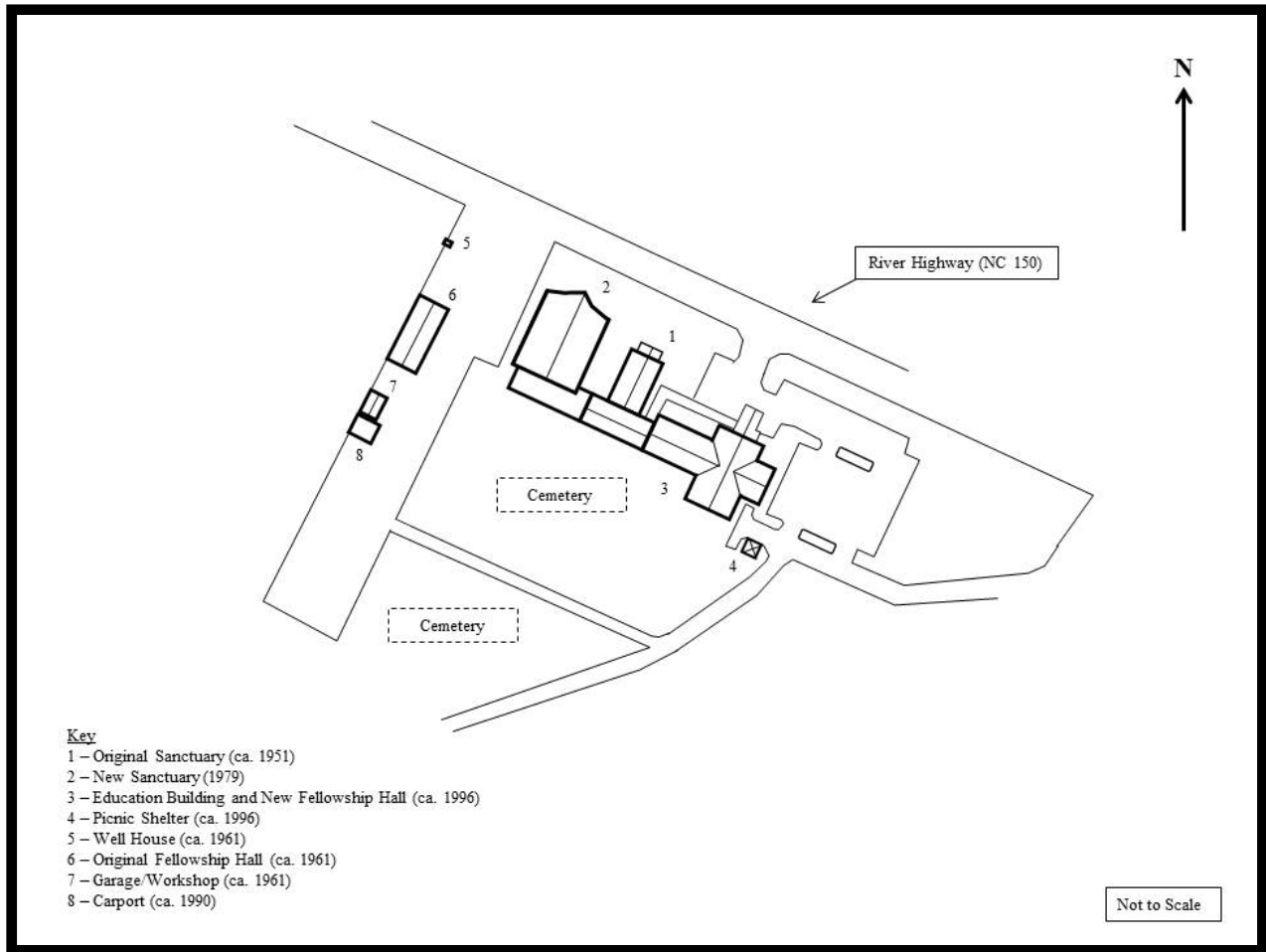


Figure 76: Sketch Map of Berea Baptist Church (# 111).

door and two pointed-arched windows on the northeast (front) gable end (Figure 77). A two-story, gable-roofed Sunday School/office building runs perpendicular to the sanctuary across the southwest (rear) gable end (Figure 78). In 1979 a new sanctuary was built northwest of the original sanctuary (Figure 79). It connected, via a one-story vestibule and office wing across southwest (rear) gable end of the new sanctuary, to the northwest gable end of the former Sunday School (Figure 80). The new education building/fellowship hall was constructed in 1996 off the southeast gable end of the original Sunday School completing the current complex (Figure 81).

Interior

After the new sanctuary was built, the original sanctuary was converted into additional Sunday School classrooms (Figure 82). The layout of the new sanctuary consists of a large rectangular open plan with the altar and a large baptistry at the northeast end, and a separate vestibule at the southwest end. The roof structure is exposed on the interior and consists of crucks supporting the roof (Figures 83 and 84).



Figure 77: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), Original Sanctuary (ca. 1951), Looking Southwest.



Figure 78: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), Sunday School/office wing, Looking Northeast.



Figure 79: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), New Sanctuary (1979), Looking Southeast.



Figure 80: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), New Sanctuary (1979), Looking Northeast.



Figure 81: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), New Education Building & Fellowship Hall (ca. 1996), Looking Southwest.



Figure 82: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), Interior of the Original Sanctuary (ca. 1951) Looking Northeast Towards Original Entry.



Figure 83: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), Interior of the New Sanctuary (1979) Looking Northeast Towards the Altar and Baptistry.

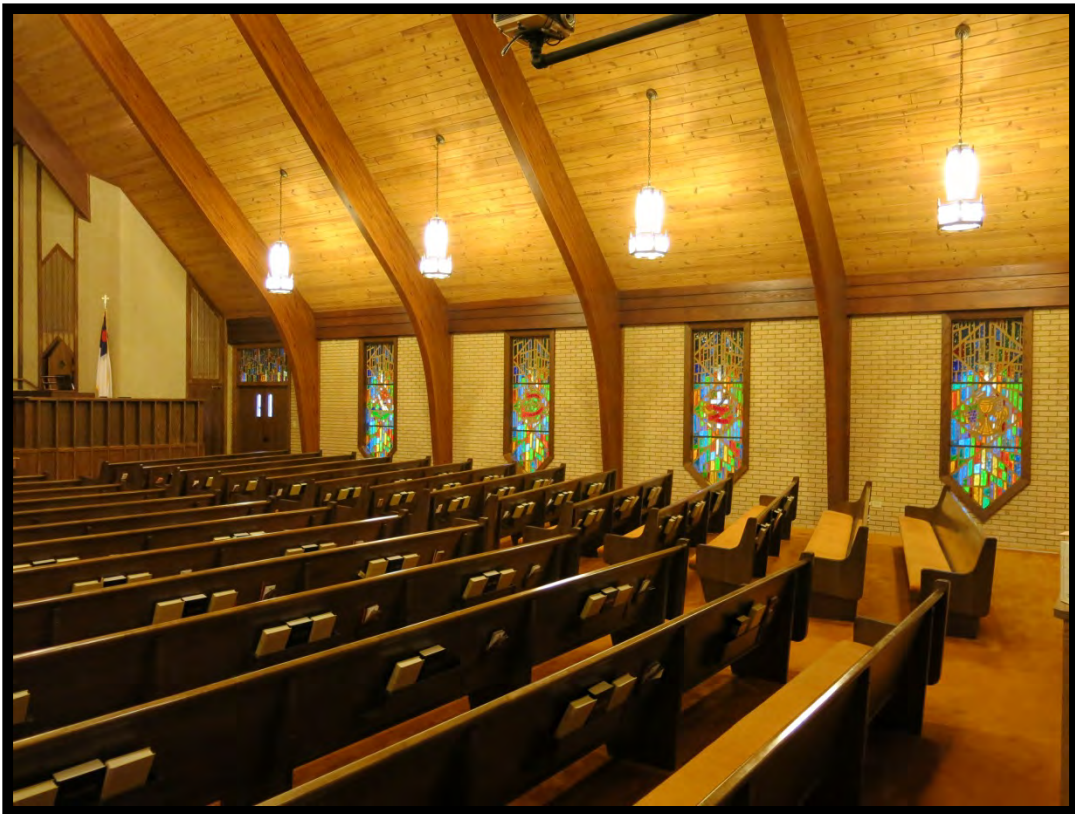


Figure 84: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), Crucks and Stained Glass Windows in New Sanctuary (1979), Looking East.

Ancillary Structures

Located to the west of the new sanctuary is the original fellowship hall built in 1961 (Figure 85). It is a one-story, side-gabled building with steel three-light awning windows and five-over-one common bond brick walls. Located to the northeast of the original fellowship hall is a small brick well house, and to the southwest are a front-gabled brick garage/workshop and a modern gable-roofed carport (Figures 86 and 87). Located to the southeast of the new fellowship hall is a small modern pyramid-roofed picnic shelter (Figure 88)

Cemetery

Located behind the church is a cemetery containing approximately 479 burials. The oldest burial dates to 1883 and the most recent to 2012 (Figures 89 and 90). The markers are aligned in approximately 23 rows running southwest to northeast in line with the 1951 sanctuary, and there are no distinctive landscape design features. The majority of the stones date to the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twentieth-first century and are typical in their design, artistry, and materials for the period.

Historic Background

Berea Baptist Church was organized on October 7, 1880 and the first services were held in a brush arbor.²⁰ On December 5, 1880 David Scroggs sold a 0.85-acre parcel (136 square poles) to the trustees of the church for \$1.²¹ Eventually a white frame building was built near the site of the original fellowship hall. The church gradually increased the parcel, adding land in 1912, 1939, and 1943.²² By the 1940s the congregation had grown substantially and was in need of a larger building, and in 1951 a new church was built east of the original church at a cost of \$13,000. The new church did not have a baptistry, and congregants were baptized in the Catawba River, approximately 2.5 miles west of the church. In 1952 an educational building/wing was constructed against the southwest gable end of the sanctuary, and a pastorium (i.e., parsonage) was completed early in 1955. The baptistry was added to the sanctuary in 1956, and in 1961 a fellowship hall was constructed west of the new church. In 1979 a new sanctuary was constructed to the west of the church. It was designed by the architectural firm of Pendleton, Leonard & Krider out of Statesville and constructed by Grant Construction Company out of Charlotte. In 1996 the pastorium was demolished to make way for a new education building and fellowship hall and additional parking.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, Berea Baptist is not recommended eligible for the NRHP.

²⁰ The following information is gleaned from an unpublished church history, "Berea Baptist Church – Yesterday."

²¹ Iredell County Deed Book D8, p. 87.

²² Iredell County Deed Books D46, p. 571; 136, p. 308; and 156, p. 440.



Figure 85: Berea Baptist Church (# 111),Original Fellowship Hall (ca. 1961), Looking Southwest.



Figure 86: Berea Baptist Church (# 111),Well House (ca. 1961), Looking Northwest.



Figure 87: Berea Baptist Church (# 111),Garage/Workshop (ca. 1961) and Modern Carport (ca. 1990), Looking Southwest.



Figure 88: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), Picnic Shelter (ca. 1996), Looking Southwest.



Figure 89: Berea Baptist Church (# 111), Cemetery, Looking North.



Figure 90: Berea Baptist Church (# 111),
Oldest Marker for Laura P. Deaton, 1882-
1883.

Integrity

Berea Baptist Church remains in its original location, although its surroundings have grown increasingly into a mix of residential and commercial properties as Mooresville has expanded west along NC 150. The design and workmanship of the buildings are reflective of architectural practices commonly used for religious buildings during the twentieth century and range from the vernacular to modern. The church has been gradually expanded over the years to meet the demands of the growing congregation. The structures retain a high level of original materials on the exterior and interior with the exception of the 1951 sanctuary, which was remodeled to accommodate additional classrooms. It therefore no longer conveys the feeling of its historic character. Since the church is still in use it also retains its association with its original function and with the theme of religion in the local area.

Criterion A

Berea Baptist Church is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The church is not associated with an important event in American prehistory or history and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

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

The church is not associated with the life or lives of persons significant to our past and therefore is not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

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

A search for mid-twentieth-century brick churches in the HPO database reveals that approximately 108 churches have been recorded across North Carolina, which either date to the 1950s or were remodeled during that period. Ten of these are listed on the Study List (SL), or have received a Determination of Eligibility (DOE). These churches are examples of the Modernist style or are representative of other high styles such as twentieth-century examples of the Colonial and Gothic Revival style. What these buildings have in common is a high level integrity on both the exterior and the interior. Overall the individual parts of the Berea Baptist Church complex retain a relatively high level of integrity and embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and methods of construction, with the exception of the interior of the 1951 sanctuary. None of the individual components, however, possess a high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity, and therefore the property is not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Criterion D

Berea Baptist Church is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The church is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

Criteria Consideration A

Berea Baptist Church is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A (religious properties). For a religious property to be eligible under Criteria Consideration A, it must derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

The complex does not meet these requirements because it cannot derive its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction nor from historical importance and is therefore not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria Consideration A.

Criteria Consideration D

Berea Baptist Church Cemetery is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration D (cemeteries). For a cemetery to be eligible under Criteria Consideration D, it must derive its significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

The cemetery is not of great age and is dominated by twentieth- and twenty-first-century markers that lack distinctive design. Furthermore, it lacks significant association with persons or events of transcendent importance and is therefore not recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria Consideration D.

National Register Boundary Justification

Not applicable.

Resource Name:	Johnson-Neel House
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	123
HPO Survey Site Number:	ID0004
Location:	120 Antiquity Lane, Mooresville, Iredell County, NC
Parcel ID:	4637972322.000
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1830
Recommendation:	Listed in the National Register (1975) #75001275



Figure 91: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Looking Southwest.

Setting

The Johnson-Neel House is located on the south side River Highway (NC 150) off Antiquity Lane. The building sits approximately 550 feet back from the road on the west side of Antiquity Lane. The house is surrounded by a lawn with mature trees and shrubs, and several outbuildings are located behind the building (Figures 91 and 92).

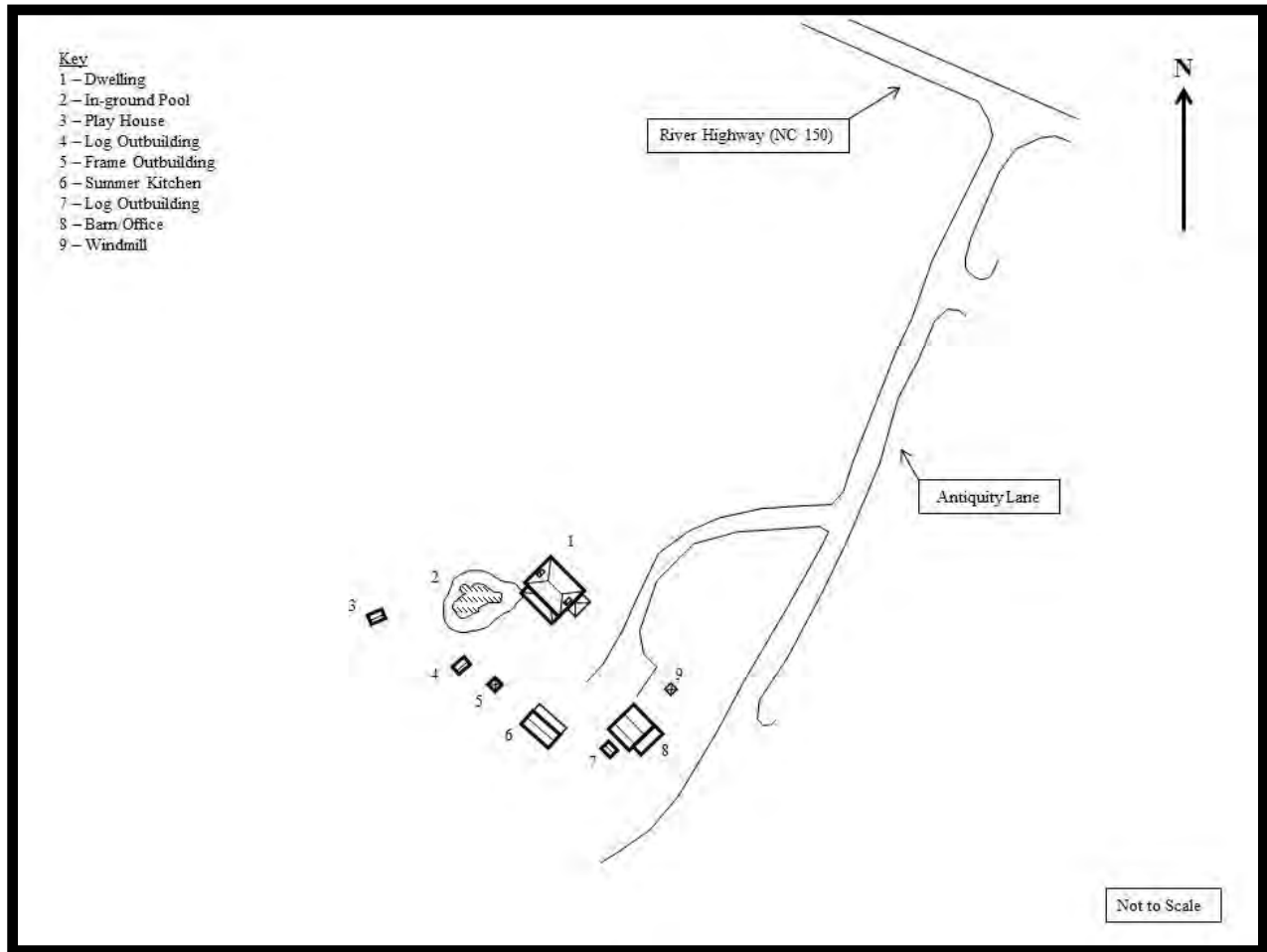


Figure 92: Sketch Map of the Johnson-Neel House (# 123).

Property Description

The following is paraphrased and summarized from the 1975 National Register of Historic Places nomination form.²³

Exterior Johnson-Neel House

The Johnson-Neel House is a two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed brick house. The walls are laid in Flemish bond, and it has six-over-six wooden sash windows with flat arches. The building originally faced southwest, but at some point the northeast (rear) elevation became the front elevation when River Highway (NC 150) became the main thoroughfare. At that point the original one-story front porch was removed, leaving behind traces of its placement and scale (Figures 93 and 94). Early photographs show a hip-roofed porch, supported by short classical columns on brick pedestals, with a pedimented section at the center of the northeast (front)

²³ National Register of Historic Places, Johnson-Neel House, Iredell County, North Carolina, National Register #75001275.



Figure 93: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Looking Southwest.



Figure 94: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Looking Northeast. Note the section with the enclosed porch is the original front elevation of the dwelling.

elevation, which wrapped around the northwest and southeast (side) elevations. By 1975 when the National Register nomination was prepared; only the pedimented section on the front elevation and small hip-roofed section on the southeast (side) elevation survived.

Update 2014

Since the previous documentation of this property the pedimented porch section on the northeast elevation has been removed, and the short columns and brick pedestals supporting the porch on the side elevation have been replaced with full length classical columns. The entrance to the enclosed porch on the southwest (rear) elevation has also been modified; the single door flanked by four-light windows was replaced by narrow double doors with a four-light transom. The windows on the enclosed porch have also been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sash.

Interior Johnson-Neel House

The Johnson-Neel House has a central hall, with a single chamber to the northwest of the passage and two equally sized rooms to the southeast. The original double entrance doors in the southwest (current rear) elevation give access to the hall and have a transom with tracery. A cantilevered Federal style stair leads to the second floor. The design of the stair is similar to a design in Owen Biddle's *Young Carpenter's Assistant* (1805) and is typical of the work of local builder Jacob Stirewalt. Stirewalt's hand is also seen in the unusual molded baseboards, which can also be found at nearby Mount Mourne, the Maxwell Chambers House, and Mill Hill, each attributed to Stirewalt, and the latter being his home. The northwest chamber is the most refined and has a ceiling with a five-part circular medallion and a wide molded plaster cornice, and a large Federal style mantel (Figures 95 through 99).

Outbuildings Johnson-Neel House

Located behind the house is an outbuilding constructed of sawn logs, with dovetail notches at the corners (Figure 100 and 101).

Update 2014

Besides the front-gabled log building there are an in-ground pool, five additional outbuildings, and a windmill. The in-ground pool is located at the southwest corner of the dwelling, and located to the west of it is small front-gabled playhouse with a shallow porch (Figures 102 and 103). Located east of the log outbuilding is a small, nineteenth-century, square, frame outbuilding with a pyramidal roof clad in plain weatherboard siding (Figures 104 and 105). To the southeast of the small frame outbuilding is a late-nineteenth-century, side-gabled, frame summer kitchen with an integral porch that runs along the northeast (front) elevation and wraps around the southeast gable end. The building was not mentioned in the National Register nomination but was photographed (Figures 106 and 107). The 1974 photographs also show a two-story, front-gabled, frame barn with an open shed addition off one of the side elevations, but this no longer



Figure 95: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Interior: Detail of Five-part Circular Medallion in Northwest Room.



Figure 96: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Interior: Detail of Medallion and Molded Plaster Cornice in Northwest Room.



Figure 97: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Interior: Detail of Federal-style Mantel in Northwest Room.

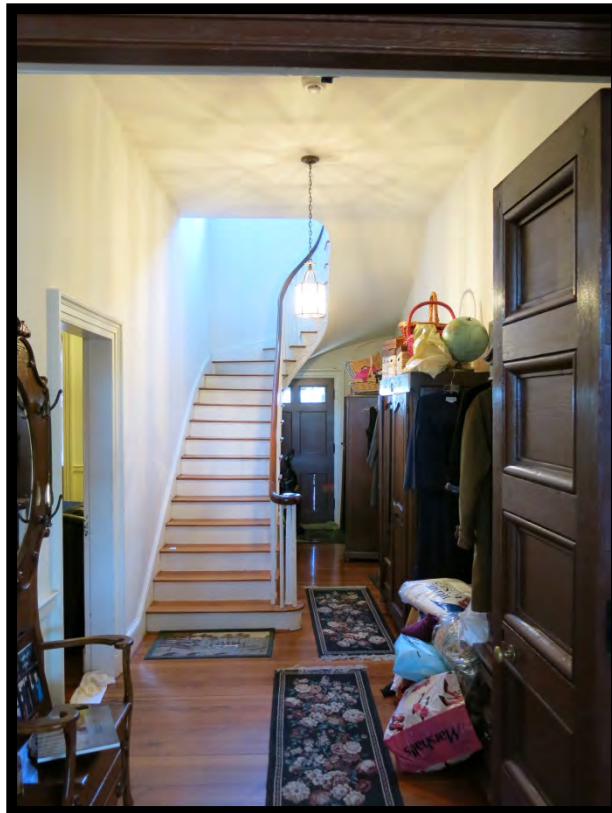


Figure 98: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Interior: Cantilevered Federal-style Stair, Looking Northeast.

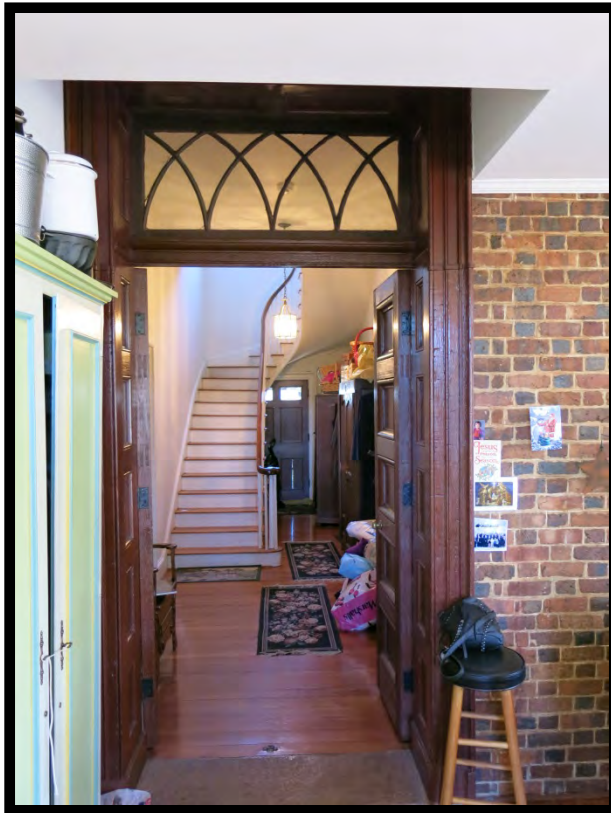


Figure 99: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Interior: Original Front Door, Looking Northeast.



Figure 100: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Log Outbuilding (No. 4), Looking West.



Figure 101: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Log Outbuilding (No. 4), Looking North.



Figure 102: Johnson-Neel House (#123), In-ground Pool, Looking West.



Figure 103: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Playhouse, Looking West.



Figure 104: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Frame Outbuilding, Looking West.



Figure 105: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Frame Outbuilding, Looking East.



Figure 106: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Summer Kitchen, Looking West.



Figure 107: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Summer Kitchen, Looking East.

appears to be extant. Located southeast of the dwelling is a mid-twentieth-century, two-story, front-gabled, frame barn/garage with a partially open shed section off the southwest (side) elevation, and an enclosed shed section against the southeast (rear) gable end, which is currently used as an office (Figures 108 and 109). Located southwest of the barn is a small, nineteenth-century, front-gable, sawn-log outbuilding on a loose rubble foundation (Figures 110 and 111). Located northeast of the barn is an early-twentieth-century Aermotor windmill (Figure 112).

National Register Criteria Evaluation

The Johnson-Neel House was listed in the National Register in 1975 under Criterion C. The circa 1830 brick plantation house embodies distinctive characteristics attributed to the hand of the Piedmont master builder, Jacob Stirewalt. It is distinguished by a graceful, curving, Federal-style stair featuring “tulip brackets” and a mantel which closely resembles one at Mill Hill, Stirewalt’s home. There is a strong tie between the interior finishes of the Johnson-Neel House and the other buildings attributed to Stirewalt.

Update 2014

The Johnson-Neel House is well maintained and remains in good condition. There have been no significant additions or alterations to the property since its listing in the NRHP, with the exception of the loss of the porch on the northeast elevation, which probably returned the building to a more original configuration. The replacement of some of the windows and alteration of the door on the enclosed porch on the southwest elevation, as well as the addition of the in-ground pool do not detract from or alter the overall appearance of the building.



Figure 108: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Barn/Office (No. 8), Looking East.



Figure 109: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Barn/Office (No. 8), Looking West.



Figure 110: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Log Outbuilding (No. 7), Looking South.



Figure 111: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Log Outbuilding (No. 7), Looking North.



Figure 112: Johnson-Neel House (#123), Aermotor Windmill, Looking Northwest.

National Register Boundary Justification

The 1975 nomination focuses on a 9.9-acre parcel, which was not clearly defined. The current owners purchased the property in 1998, at which point it consisted of approximately 45.06 acres.²⁴ They have since subdivided the property, and a new proposed National Register boundary for the Johnson-Neel House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include the dwelling and the outbuildings as well as part of the surrounding landscaping that constitute the historic setting of the property and coincides with the current tax parcel. The proposed boundary contains approximately 3.2 acres. The legal property boundary is identified as parcel 4637972322.000 (Iredell County PIN) and does not follow, or abut, the ROW along NC 150 (Figure 113).



Figure 113: Aerial Map of the Johnson-Neel House, Showing the NRHP Boundary (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

²⁴ Iredell County Deed Book 1074, p. 638.

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2013a NC OneMap 2011 Orthoimagery. Electronic document, <http://imagery.nconemap.com/ArcGIS/services>, accessed December 23, 2013.

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2014c "Franchised Electric Utilities." Electronic document, <http://www.duke-energy.com/power-plants/franchised.asp>, accessed January 7, 2014.

2014d "Buck Steam Station." Electronic document, <http://www.duke-energy.com/power-plants/coal-fired/buck.asp>, accessed January 7, 2014.

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National Register Nomination

1985 Terrell Historic District, Catawba County, North Carolina (#86001685).

1975 Johnson-Neel House, Iredell County, North Carolina, (#75001275).

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2014a 1965 Aerial of Marshall Steam Station (Entity ID: 1VBCC00020095). Electronic document, <http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>, accessed January 23, 2014.

2014b 1966 Aerial of Marshall Steam Station (Entity ID: 1VBJP00020212). Electronic document, <http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>, accessed January 23, 2014.

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Weisker, Brian. Personal communication, January 15, 2014.

APPENDIX A

CONCURRENCE FORM

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

Project Description: **Widen NC 150 to multi-lanes from east of the NC 16 Bypass
to just west of the I-77 interchange in Mooresville**

On **October 1, 2013** representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)
- Federal Agency
- Other

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 1-62; 65-69; are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
73-87; 95-97; 100-110; 112-122; 124-130.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- 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 99, 111, 123; 63, 64, 70, 71, 72, 88, 89, 90,
91, 92, 93, 94, 98

Signed:

Vanessa E. Patrick

Representative, NCDOT

1 October 2013

Date

Renee Hedrick-Early

Representative, NC-HPO

Oct 1, 2013

Date

Representative, Federal Agency

Date

APPENDIX B

TABLE OF SURVEYED RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

R-2307 - Widen NC 150 from NC 16 Bypass to I-77
 Lincoln, Catawba, and Iredell Counties, North Carolina - August 2013/January 2014
 Prepared by CCR following Eligibility Consultation with HPO, October 2013

Resource Number	Resource Name	County & County Pin	Address	Date	Eligibility or Recommendation	Comments
001	House	LN - 3686-11-8606	6996 E NC 150 HWY	1954	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
002	House	CT - 368617129034	5250 E NC 150 HWY	1956	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
003	House	CT - 368614338118	5436 E NC 150 HWY	1960	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
004	House	CT - 368614337677	5452 E NC 150 HWY	1956	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
005	House	CT - 368614437635	5508 E NC 150 HWY	1953	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
006	House	CT - 368614439836	5524 E NC 150 HWY	1947	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
007	House	CT - 368615535804	5575 E NC 150 HWY	1953	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
008	House	CT - 368615542668	5534 E MAIDEN RD	1940	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
009	House	CT - 368615648886	5703 E NC 150 HWY	1956	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
010	House	CT - 368611750676	5718 E NC 150 HWY	1947	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
011	House	CT - 368612757508	5767 E NC 150 HWY	1962	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
012	House	CT - 368611764118	5760 E NC 150 HWY	1958	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
013	House	CT - 368612759499	5785 E NC 150 HWY	1949	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
014	House	CT - 368612765273	5780 E NC 150 HWY	1937	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
015	House	CT - 368612766364	5788 E NC 150 HWY	1945	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
016	Commercial Building	CT - 368612768534	5794 E NC 150 HWY	1954	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
017	House	CT - 368612860666	5814 E NC 150 HWY	1948	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
018	House	CT - 368612865522	5838 E NC 150 HWY	1952	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
019	House	CT - 368612866621	5852 E NC 150 HWY	1959	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
020	House	CT - 368612867702	5858 E NC 150 HWY	1957	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
021	House	CT - 368612878251	5860 E NC 150 HWY	1949	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
022	House	CT - 368612869895	5872 E NC 150 HWY	1900	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
023	House	CT - 368612977195	5947 E NC 150 HWY	1961	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
024	House/Office	CT - 368612979166	5961 E NC 150 HWY	1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
025	House	CT - 369605077982	6037 E NC 150 HWY	1957	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
026	House	CT - 369605086138	6022 E NC 150 HWY	1940	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
027	House	CT - 369605078632	6047 E NC 150 HWY	1920	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
028	House	CT - 369605088204	6032 E NC 150 HWY	1960	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
029	House	CT - 369605180445	6052 E NC 150 HWY	1940	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
030	House	CT - 369605175897	6087 E NC 150 HWY	1928	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
031	House	CT - 369605183737	6086 E NC 150 HWY	1948	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
032	House	CT - 369605280892	6153 E NC 150 HWY	1961	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
033	House	CT - 369605284732	6169 E NC 150 HWY	1961	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
034	House	CT - 369606390035	6221 E NC 150 HWY	1942	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
035	House/Office	CT - 369606395788	6300 E NC 150 HWY	1917	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
036	House	CT - 369718401315	4409 MT PLEASANT RD	1925	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
037	House	CT - 369606480892	6375 E NC 150 HWY	1956	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
038	House	CT - 369606488348	6445 E NC 150 HWY	1927	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
039	House	CT - 369607774938	6677 E NC 150 HWY	1930	Recommended not Eligible	Destroyed
040	House	CT - 369608789586	6713 E NC 150 HWY	1955	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
041	House	CT - 369608996442	6993 WORTH ST	1964	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
042	House	CT - 369608998368	7017 WORTH ST	1960	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
043	House	CT - 460605090385	7029 WORTH ST	1965	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
044	Bridge	Project No. 8.16286	Bridge # 12	1961	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
045	House	CT - 460717107562	4279 BARBRICK ST	1965	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
046	House	CT - 460606392089	7369 FIGHTING CREEK RD	1941	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
047	House	CT - 460718300758	7476 LITTLE MOUNTAIN RD	1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
048	House	CT - 460718301548	7494 LITTLE MOUNTAIN RD	1926	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
049	Barn	CT - 460718303784	7160 E NC 150 HWY	1930	Recommended not Eligible	Common type

R-2307 - Widen NC 150 from NC 16 Bypass to I-77
 Lincoln, Catawba, and Iredell Counties, North Carolina - August 2013/January 2014
 Prepared by CCR following Eligibility Consultation with HPO, October 2013

050	House	CT - 460718304136	7405 STONEWALL ST	1964	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
051	House	CT - 460718309997	7462 CRABAPPLE DR	1952	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
052	Bridge	Project No. 8.16286	Bridge # 44	1961	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
053	Bridge		Bridge # 99	1965	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
054	House	CT - 460704725368	7545 E NC 150 HWY	1963	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
055	Commercial Building	CT - 460704728416	7565 E NC 150 HWY	1964	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
056	Restaurant & (former) Service Station	CT - 460716727876	7564 E NC 150 HWY	1963	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
057	House	CT - 460716949260	7780 E NC 150 HWY	1965	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
058	House	CT - 461713046556	7844 E NC 150 HWY	1964	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
059	House	CT - 461713048623	7856 E NC 150 HWY	1964	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
060	House	CT - 461713141369	7869 E NC 150 HWY	1963	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
061	House	CT - 461713145761	7921 E NC 150 HWY	1947	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
062	Warehouse	CT - 461709156110	CT0392 Warehouse	1940	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	Common type
063	House	CT - 461713149886	CT0390 Sherrill-Gabriel House	1880 & 1906	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	
064	Store	CT - 461709158265	CT0381 Connor Store & Post Office	1891	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	
065	Gas Station	CT - 461709251219	7970 E NC 150 HWY	1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
066	Post Office	CT - 461709254100	7995 E NC 150 HWY	1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
067	Commercial Building	CT - 461709254100	7985 E NC 150 HWY	1956	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
068	House	CT - 461710258324	8033 E NC 150 HWY	1962	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
069	House	CT - 461714347733	8049 E NC 150 HWY	1965	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
070	House	CT - 461710258771	CT0387 Kermit Lee Howard House	1970	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	Common type
071	House	CT - 461710353913	CT0389 Jason Sherrill House	1890	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	
072	House	CT - 461710353913	CT0644 Early Sherrill House	1930	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	
073	House	CT - 461710452826	8163 E NC 150 HWY	1956	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
074	House	CT - 461710460391	8162 E NC 150 HWY	1946	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
075	House	CT - 461710467732	8226 E NC 150 HWY	1947	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
076	Barn	CT - 461711563340	8273 E NC 150 HWY	1930	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
077	House	CT - 460712952740	3742 SLANTING BRIDGE RD	1900	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
078	House	CT - 460712969812	3644 (?) SLANTING BRIDGE RD	1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
079	House	CT - 461709060899	3616 SLANTING BRIDGE RD	1960	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
080	House	CT - 461709070149	3609 SLANTING BRIDGE RD	1960	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
081	House	CT - 461701079593	3604 SLANTING BRIDGE RD	1946	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
082	Church	CT - 461701173764	9010 SHERRILLS FORD RD	1960	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
083	House	CT - 461709161779	9091 SHERRILLS FORD RD	1954	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
084	House	CT - 461709166719	9098 SHERRILLS FORD RD	1954	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
085	House	CT - 461709162660	9123 SHERRILLS FORD RD	1961	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
086	House	CT - 461709163217	9155 SHERRILLS FORD RD	1964	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
087	House	CT - 461709153972	9187 SHERRILLS FORD RD	1960	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
088	House	CT - 461709058372	CT0379 Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm	1854	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	
089	House	CT - 461709159631	CT0380 T. F. Connor House	1886, 1911 &	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	Common type/Lost integrity
090	House	CT - 461713149886	9255 SHERRILLS FORD RD	1900	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	Common type
091	House	CT - 461713241669	CT0391 Jesse Stutts House	1959	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	Common type
092	House	CT - 461714246779	CT0384 Walter Gabriel House	1902	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	Common type/Lost integrity
093	Church	CT - 461714245346	CT0388 Rehobeth Methodist Church & Parsonage	1889 & 1955	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	Common type/Lost integrity
094	Cemetery	CT - 461714245346	CT0393 Rehobeth Methodist Church Cemetery		Part of Terrell HD CT0378	Common type
095	House	CT - 461713233847	3915 HOB LN	1961	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
096	House	CT - 461713138733	3961 HOB LN	1900	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
097	House	CT - 461713137033	4007 HOB LN	1946	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
098	House	CT - 461714345099	CT0385 James Gillin House	1908	Part of Terrell HD CT0378	Common type
099	Power Plant	CT - 461803426350	Marshall Steam Station	1965	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
100	Bridge		Bridge # 117	1963	Recommended not Eligible	Common type

R-2307 - Widen NC 150 from NC 16 Bypass to I-77
 Lincoln, Catawba, and Iredell Counties, North Carolina - August 2013/January 2014
 Prepared by CCR following Eligibility Consultation with HPO, October 2013

101	House	CT - 461708778717	8411 E NC 150 HWY	1946	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
102	House	CT - 461708984339	8846 GREENWOOD RD	1963	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
103	House	CT - 461708998493	8629 E NC 150 HWY	1965	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
104	Bridge	Project No. 8.16286	Bridge # 138	1961	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
105	Commercial Building	ID - 4637093403.000	1258 RIVER HWY	1958	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
106	House/Office	ID - 4637192503.000	1219 RIVER HWY	1964	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
107	House/Office	ID - 4637198716.000	1189 RIVER HWY	1947	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
108	House/Office	ID - 4637293859.000	1159 RIVER HWY	1946	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
109	House	ID - 4638205537.000	113 ROBINSON RD	1950	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
110	House	ID - 4638307723.000	1092 RIVER HWY	1957	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
111	Church	ID - 4637590479.000	Berea Baptist Church & Cemetery	1878	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
112	House/Office	ID - 4637595778.000	996 RIVER HWY	1959	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
113	House	ID - 4637690774.000	978 RIVER HWY	1875	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
114	House	ID - 4637674927.000	939 RIVER HWY	1905	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
115	House/Office	ID - 4637689669.000	915 RIVER HWY	1948	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
116	House	ID - 4637786706.000	890 RIVER HWY	1948	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
117	House	ID - 4637789290.000	863 RIVER HWY	1937	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
118	House	ID - 4637881207.000	859 RIVER HWY	1949	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
119	House	ID - 4637881178.000	855 RIVER HWY	1951	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
120	(former) Service Station	ID - 4637884541.000	842 RIVER HWY	1959	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
121	House	ID - 4637875058.000	825 RIVER HWY	1952	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
122	House/Office	ID - 4637879816.000	817 RIVER HWY	1960	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
123	House	ID - 4637972322.000	ID0004 Johnson-Neel House	ca. 1830	NR 1975	
124	House	ID - 4647071647.000	760 RIVER HWY	1945	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
125	Farmstead	ID - 4647084406.000	742 RIVER HWY	1890	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
126	House	ID - 4647170518.000	720 RIVER HWY	1963	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
127	House	ID - 4647079044.000	715 RIVER HWY	1955	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
128	House	ID - 4647174546.000	696 RIVER HWY	1961	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
129	House	ID - 4647366762.000	585 RIVER HWY	1956	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
130	Bridge	Project No. 8.1640802	Bridge # 26	1967	Recommended not Eligible	Common type
131	House	LN - 3686-11-1798	6957 E NC 150 HWY	1947	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity
132	House	ID - 4647954554.000	303 W PLAZA DR	1937	Recommended not Eligible	Common type/Lost integrity

APPENDIX C

RESOURCE INVENTORY LIST

APPENDIX C: INVENTORY LIST
Properties Not Eligible for Listing in the NRHP and Not Included in the In-depth Evaluations

No. 1 House

Lincoln County

Built around 1954, this one-story hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a shed-roofed porch sheltering two entry doors and a Chicago-style picture window on the northwest (front) elevation. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. Located behind the dwelling is a hip-roofed, two-car frame garage. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 2 House

Catawba County

Built around 1956, this one-story side-gabled dwelling has a front-gabled enclosed porch/sunroom extending off the southeast (front) elevation. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has vinyl sash replacement windows and a metal roof. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 3 House

Catawba County

Built around 1960, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a recessed entry on the southeast (front) elevation of the building and an attached one-and-a-half-car garage giving the building an L-shaped footprint. The building is clad in variegated stretcher-bond brick and has horizontal one-over-one metal sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 4 House

Catawba County

Built around 1956, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has an integral porch on the northeast end of the building. The walls are clad in stretcher-bond brick with stone veneer flanking the entry door to the right, and it has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 5 House

Catawba County

Built around 1953, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled portico sheltering the entry door on the southeast (front) elevation of the building. The lower section of the walls is clad in variegated stretcher-bond brick and the upper portion in vinyl shingles, and it has one-over-one vinyl sash windows with diamond-shaped infill. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 6 House

Catawba County

Built around 1947, this one-story, front-gabled Craftsman-style dwelling has a hip-roofed porch supported by brick pillars sheltering the southeast (front) gable end. The dwelling sits on a solid

concrete-block foundation, has walls clad in German (or drop) siding, and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a deteriorated front-gabled shed clad in plain weatherboard. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 7 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1953, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a semi-detached garage off the southwest elevation separated from the main block by a breezeway. The walls are clad in stretcher-bond brick and have horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 8 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1940, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled portico sheltering the entry door on the southwest (front) elevation and a small decorative cross gable emphasizing the front elevation. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has six-over-six wooden sash windows and a small enclosed gable-roofed porch off the southeast gable end. Located behind the house are a front-gabled, concrete-block, two-car garage and a dilapidated two-story, gambrel-roofed barn. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 9 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1956, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a hip-roofed porch sheltering the recessed entry on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling and an integral porch at the northeast end. The walls are clad in stretcher-bond brick and have one-over-one wooden sash windows and one-light awning or hopper windows. Located behind the dwelling is a front-gabled, concrete-block, one-and-half-car garage/workshop. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 10 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1947, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled portico sheltering the entry door on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building sits on a solid brick foundation, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has three-over-one Craftsman-style wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 11 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1962, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has an integral two-car carport on the southwest end with an enclosed utility room. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 12 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1958, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a front-gabled portico sheltering the entry door on the southeast (front) elevation. A large fieldstone-clad chimney flanks the entry to the right, and an integral two-car garage extends off the northeast end of the dwelling. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has vinyl casement windows. Located behind the house are several other structures, including a side-gabled, brick two-car garage. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 13 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1949, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling has a small jerkinhead on the northwest (front) gable end and a hip-roofed porch which covers the front gable end and wraps around the northeast (side) elevation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and has vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 14 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1937, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled Tudor Revival-style dwelling has a prominent cross gable on the southeast (front) elevation and a small front-gabled brick portico, with three round-arched openings, sheltering the entry door. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has six-over-one wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 15 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1945, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a prominent cross gable on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling and a shallow front-gabled brick portico with a round-arched opening sheltering the entry door. An integral gable-roofed brick porch with round-arched openings extends off the northeast side of the dwelling. A more recent gable-roofed wing with a two-car garage extends off the northeast elevation of the rear wing of the dwelling. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick with stone veneer on a section of the new addition, and it has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 16 Commercial Building
 Catawba County**

Built around 1954, this one-story, flat-roofed commercial building with a stepped parapet wall has a band of large plate-glass store windows and two recessed entry doors on the southeast (front) elevation of the building. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick, and a rounded awning shelters the windows and entry doors on the front elevation. A shed-roofed addition is located against the northeast (side) elevation, and a large gable-roofed addition with an L-shaped footprint and a flat-roofed section extend off the northwest (rear) elevation of the main block. The building lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 17 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1948, this one-story, side-gabled Tudor Revival-style dwelling has a prominent cross-gable and a small front-gabled brick portico with three round-arched openings sheltering the entry door on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. An exterior chimney flanks the portico to the right, a porch is located off the northeast gable end, and a more recent wing was built against the southwest gable end with a large fieldstone chimney on the gable end. The main block is clad in stretcher-bond brick, and the addition is covered in cedar shingles and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled, frame two-car garage. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 18 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1952, this one-story, cross-gabled or gable-and-wing dwelling has a large tripartite picture window on the southeast (front) elevation of the wing and a short hyphen against the northeast gable end of the wing that connects it with a small front-gabled section. The building is clad in aluminum siding and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 19 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1959, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has an integral carport off the northeast gable end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick, has fixed-glass windows and hopper or awning windows, and has a metal roof. Located behind the dwelling are several outbuildings including a small front-gabled brick structure and a concrete-block structure with a corrugated-metal roof. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 20 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1957, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a recessed entry on the southeast (front) elevation and an attached carport with louvered walls on the northeast gable end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick, has a large six-light picture window and hopper or awning windows, and has a metal roof. Located behind the dwelling are several outbuildings including a front-gabled two-car garage and two side-gabled sheds. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 21 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1949, this one-and-a-half-story side-gabled dwelling has a large front-gabled bay on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling and an integral gable-roofed porch, supported by decorative cast-iron supports, on the northeast gable end. The dwelling is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 22 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1900, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has an integral shed-roofed porch covering the entire southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and has a variation of one-over-one and horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows and vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 23 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1961, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a large nine-light picture window flanking the entry door to the right on the northwest (front) elevation and an integral carport at the southwest end. The dwelling is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 24 House/Office
 Catawba County**

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled building has two slightly projecting front-gabled bays and a small front-gabled portico, with three round-arched openings on the northwest (front) elevation and a small flat-roofed porch extending off the northeast gable end. The dwelling has been converted into an office, and the walls are stuccoed and have six-over-six vinyl sash windows. The building lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 25 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1957, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a flat-roofed porch, supported by three slanting columns, which shelters the entry and a picture window on the northwest (front) elevation. It also has an integral carport on the northeast end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick with stone veneer and wooden shingle detailing and has one-over-one wooden sash windows with faux shutters with a double diamond-shaped motif. Located behind the house is a gable-roofed concrete-block outbuilding. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 26 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1940, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled portico, supported by turned posts, sheltering the entry on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and has three-over-one Craftsman-style wooden sash windows sheltered by metal awnings. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 27 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1920, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled bay extending off the northwest (front) gable end and a shed-roofed porch which extends along the front gable end and wraps around the northeast (side) elevation. The dwelling is wrapped in vinyl siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house are a front-gabled, concrete-block two-car garage and two small gable-roofed frame outbuildings. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 28 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1960, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has an integral two-car garage at the southwest end and a small flat-roofed portico, supported by decorative metal posts, sheltering a recessed entry on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. The dwelling is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has vinyl casement and sliding windows. Located behind the house is a small two-story, front-gabled barn clad in metal siding with two open shed additions on the long elevations. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 29 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1940, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch covering the southeast (front) gable end of the dwelling and wrapping around the northeast (side) elevation. The dwelling is clad in stained weatherboard and has a metal roof. Located behind the house is a small one-and-a-half-story front-gabled barn/shed with two partially enclosed shed sections along the side elevations. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 30 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1928, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has an integral porch, supported by decorative metal supports, sheltering the entire northwest (front) elevation. The dwelling is clad in asbestos shingles and has two large plate-glass windows on the front elevation and horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows on the side elevations. Located behind the house is a front-gabled two-bay machine shed/garage clad in asbestos shingles and with a metal roof. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 31 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1948, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch supported by classical columns sheltering three bays on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick with vinyl German (or drop) siding on the southwest wing, and it has six-over-six vinyl sash windows. Located behind the dwelling are numerous outbuildings including a gable-roofed concrete-block well house; a front-gabled workshop clad in vinyl German (or drop) siding; a front-gabled machine shed; a large side gabled outbuilding;

and a front-gabled barn, clad in vertical metal siding with two shed sections along the side elevations. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 32 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1961, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has an integral one-car garage at the northeast end and a hip-roofed porch, supported by classical columns, sheltering the entry door and a tripartite window on the northwest (front) elevation. The dwelling is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has horizontal one-over-one wooden sash windows. Located southwest of the dwelling is a front-gabled, one-and-a-half-car garage clad in composition board siding. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 33 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1961, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a small shed-roofed portico, supported by classical columns, sheltering the entry door on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling, and a one-and-a-half-car garage extends off the northeast gable end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick with vertical composition-board siding on the garage and a small enclosed porch at the north corner of the main block and has vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 34 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1942, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled dwelling has a front-gabled bay on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling and an integral porch running along the front elevation of the main block and the front elevation of a small gable-roofed wing against the northeast gable end. The dwelling is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has six-over-six and twelve-light sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 35 House/Office
 Catawba County**

Built around 1917, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a front-gabled porch, supported by battered-brick box columns in brick pedestals, sheltering the entry door and part of the flanking double windows on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building is clad in vinyl German (or drop) siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 36 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1925, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled dwelling has several Craftsman style elements, such as the integral porch on the southeast (front) elevation, the large front-gabled dormer on the front slope of the roof, and the three-over-one wooden sash Craftsman-style windows. The building sits on a solid brick foundation, and the walls are clad in vinyl siding.

Located behind the house is a side-gabled, concrete-block well house, and a front-gabled frame outbuilding. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 37 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1956, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has an enclosed porch/sunroom on the southeast end. The building is clad in a combination of stretcher-bond brick, stone veneer, vertical metal siding, and aluminum siding and has horizontal one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 38 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1927, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled dwelling has an integral porch on the north (front) elevation of the dwelling and a large front-gabled dormer on the front slope of the roof. The building is clad in vinyl siding with vinyl shingles in the gable peaks and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house are a front-gabled outbuilding, with an open shed-roofed section that wraps around three sides of the building, and a gable-roofed frame outbuilding. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 39 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1930, this dwelling was destroyed by fire within the past two years. A 2010 aerial shows that it was a one-and-a-half-story, hip-roofed dwelling with a rectangular footprint, a hip-roofed porch along the northeast (front) elevation, which wrapped around the northwest (side) elevation. A one-story gable-roofed wing extended of the southwest (rear) elevation of the main block, and a shed-roofed porch ran along the southeast (side) elevation of the wing and the rear elevation of the dwelling.

No. 40 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1955, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a metal awning, supported by decorative metal supports, sheltering both the entry door and a six-light picture window on the west (front) elevation of the dwelling. The walls are laid in concrete block and have three-light and horizontal two-over-two aluminum sash windows. The house is abandoned and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 41 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1964, this two-story, side-gabled dwelling sits on a raised basement and has a large deck, supported by fieldstone-clad columns, on the south (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled, one-and-a-half-car garage clad in vinyl German (or drop)

siding. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 42 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1960, this one-and-a-half-story A-frame dwelling is clad in wide composition-board-and-batten siding and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. Located behind the dwelling is a small front-gabled concrete-block boathouse. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 43 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1965, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small gable-roofed wing extending off the southwest gable end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 44 Bridge # 12
 Catawba County**

Built around 1961, the bridge carries NC 150 vehicular traffic over Reed Creek. The approximately 240-foot-long bridge is a simple-span girder bridge with three concrete intermediate supports and two concrete abutments. The bridge deck consists of four fixed concrete spans, supported by five main concrete girders running southwest-northeast, and floor beams running northwest-southeast at regular intervals. Three column bent or open pier substructures, two with six and one with two reinforced-poured-concrete columns, support the bridge deck, and there are abutments at the southwest and northeast end. The concrete barrier has a narrow concrete curb and double and single posts supporting a concrete rail. The bridge lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 45 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1965, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has an integral porch/carport on the northeast end. The building is clad in vinyl German (or drop) siding and has four-over-four wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 46 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1941, this two-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a two-story flat-roofed portico, supported by colossal square columns sheltering the northwest (front) elevation, and a flat-roofed screened-in porch against the northeast gable end. A semi-detached pyramidal-roofed garage is located off the southwest gable end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has an entry door on the front elevation with a pedimented classical surround, which is flanked by double-six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 47 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a projecting front-gabled bay on the southwest (front) elevation of the dwelling, which is flanked to the right by a shed-roofed porch that shelters the remainder of the front elevation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and has a large twenty-eight-light vinyl picture window and a combination of four-over-four and six-over-six wooden sash windows. Located behind the house are a shed-roofed, concrete-block well house and a front-gabled frame outbuilding. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 48 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1926, this one-story, hip-roofed dwelling has an integral porch on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has six-over-nine vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the dwelling is a front-gabled, one-and-a-half-story small barn/shed with one enclosed and one partially enclosed shed addition on the long elevations. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 49 **Barn**
 Catawba County

Built around 1930, this two-story frame barn has a partially enclosed hip-roofed shed addition against the southwest gable end that also has an enclosed shed-roofed addition. A partially enclosed shed-roof addition is located against the northeast gable end of the barn. The barn is somewhat dilapidated, is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has a metal roof. The barn lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 50 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1964, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has an integral carport at the northwest end and a narrow integral porch sheltering the entry door and a large nine-light picture window on the northeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building is clad in variegated stretcher-bond brick and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled two-car garage clad in vinyl German (or drop) siding. The building lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 51 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1952, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has an integral porch sheltering the southeast (front) elevation of the main block and small gable-roofed wings extending off the northeast and southwest gable ends. The building is abandoned and partly overgrown, and the southwest wing is partially clad in PermaStone and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 52 Bridge # 44
Catawba County

Built around 1961, the bridge carries NC 150 vehicular traffic over Mountain Creek/Lake Norman. The approximately 300-foot-long bridge is a simple-span girder bridge with four concrete intermediate supports and two concrete abutments. The bridge deck consists of five fixed concrete spans, supported by five main concrete girders running southwest-northeast, and floor beams running northwest-southeast at regular intervals. Four column bent or open pier substructures, two with six and two with two reinforced-poured-concrete columns, support the bridge deck, and there are abutments at the southwest and northeast end. The concrete barrier has a narrow concrete curb and double and single posts supporting a concrete rail. The bridge lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 53 Bridge # 99
Catawba County

Built around 1965, the bridge carries NC 150 vehicular traffic over the Seaboard Coastline Railroad. The approximately 160-foot-long bridge is a simple-span girder bridge with two concrete intermediate supports and two concrete abutments. The bridge deck consists of three fixed concrete spans, supported by four main concrete girders running southwest-northeast, and floor beams running northwest-southeast at regular intervals. Two column bent or open pier substructures support the bridge deck, and there are abutments at the southwest and northeast end. The concrete barrier has a narrow concrete curb and double and single posts supporting a concrete rail. The bridge lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 54 House
Catawba County

Built around 1963, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a centrally placed projecting front-gabled bay on the northwest (front) elevation and an exterior chimney. A recessed entrance flanks the projecting bay to the left and a gable-roofed garage extends off the northeast gable end of the main block. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a shed-roofed carport supported by metal posts. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 55 Commercial Building
Catawba County

Built around 1964, the oldest section of this building is a one-story flat-roofed structure with a slightly lower half-hip-roofed section on the northwest (front) elevation and a cantilevered hip-roofed portico. A newer, and taller flat-roofed section (built ca. 2004) extends off the northwest (side) elevation of the original block at a forty-five-degree angle. The entire building is stuccoed, and the new wing has large display windows facing NC 150. Located behind the building is a large storage building clad in vertical metal siding with two gable-roofed sections (built between 1993 and 1998). The building lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 56 Restaurant & (former) Service Station
 Catawba County**

Built around 1963, the one-story, side-gabled restaurant has a glass-enclosed vestibule on the southeast (front) elevation of the building flanked by large plate-glass picture windows. The gable ends of this building are stuccoed concrete-block, and the front elevation is clad in variegated stretcher-bond brick. Located to the east of the restaurant is a one-story, side-gabled (former) service station with three garage bays and a partially enclosed fourth bay on the southeast (front) elevation and a shed-roofed section running along the entire northwest (rear) elevation. The building is clad in whitewashed stretcher-bond brick. The buildings lack the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 57 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1965, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a front-gabled porch, supported by square posts, sheltering both the entry door and a picture window on the southeast (front) elevation, and an integral carport is accessible on the northeast gable end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one and horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The building lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 58 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1964, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has an integral carport on the northeast end of the building. The dwelling is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 59 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1964, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a small front-gabled portico, supported by decorative metal supports, sheltering the entry door on the southeast (front) elevation, and an integral carport is located on the northeast end of the building. The dwelling is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 60 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1963, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a recessed entrance on the northwest (front) elevation flanked to the left by a polygonal bay window. The building is clad in variegated and elongated stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. Located next to the dwelling is a side-gabled two-car garage clad in vinyl German (or drop) siding. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 61 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1947, this one-story side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style dwelling has a small front-gabled portico sheltering the entry door on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling and a small gable-roofed wing extending off the northeast gable end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 65 Gas Station
 Catawba County**

Built around 1950, this one-story, front-gabled building has a shed-roofed section running along the northeast (side) elevation and a shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts, sheltering both the southeast (front) gable end of the building and the shed section and extending past the southwest (side) elevation. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has a metal roof. Located northeast of the building are two small one-story, front-gabled ancillary buildings. The buildings lack the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 66 Post Office
 Catawba County**

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled post office has a garage bay on the northwest (front) elevation of the building. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has four large fixed plate-glass windows. The building lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 67 Commercial Building
 Catawba County**

Built around 1956, this one-story, flat-roofed commercial building contains two separate units. The northwest (front) elevation of the concrete-block building is clad in brick, and a deep metal faux-pent roof, supported by brick pillars, shelters the front elevation of the two units. The building lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 68 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1962, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a narrow integral porch, supported by decorative metal supports, on the northwest (front) elevation of the building. The dwelling is clad in stretcher-bond brick with stone veneer and vertical composition board detailing and has a variety of windows, including vinyl casement windows, fixed-glass picture windows, and hopper or awning windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 69 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1965, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a slightly projecting front-gabled bay on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling. A large projecting chimney separates a large tripartite and double picture window on the front elevation, and a gable-roofed two-car garage extends off the southwest gable end. The dwelling is clad in stretcher-bond brick

and has fixed-glass picture windows and one-over-one wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 73 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1956, this one-story side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a slightly projecting rectangular bay on the northwest (front) elevation with a tripartite picture window. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a frame front-gabled two-car garage with open shed sections off the long elevations. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 74 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1946, this one-story, side-gable dwelling has a slightly projecting shed-roofed and front-gabled bay on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled two-car garage with a shed section of the southwest (side) elevation. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 75 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1947, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a slightly projecting front-gabled bay on the southeast (front) elevation of the dwelling, which is flanked to the right by a round-arched entry door and a brick chimney with stone detailing. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled frame garage and a front-gabled frame shed. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 76 **Barn**
 Catawba County

Built around 1930, this two-story, front-gabled barn has shed sections running along the long elevations. The building is clad in vertical and horizontal board siding, and the roof extends beyond the northeast (front) gable end and shelters the hayloft door. The building lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 77 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1900, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by plain posts, sheltering the three bays on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has a six-light picture window and six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house is a side-gabled outbuilding/garage clad in vertical metal siding. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 78 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a projecting front-gabled bay on the north (front) elevation, which is flanked to the left by an integral shed-roofed porch that shelters the entry door and a Chicago-style picture window. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. Located west of the dwelling is a small one-story, hip-roofed brick store with an entry door and a large plate-glass store window on the north (front) elevation. The buildings lack the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 79 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1960, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has two entry doors on the north (front) elevation of the dwelling flanking a Chicago-style picture window. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick with stone veneer trim around one of the entry doors and it has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 80 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1960, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling appears to be a modified single-wide mobile home with a concrete-block shed-addition off the south (rear) elevation, which partially extends past the west gable end. The structure is clad in metal siding and has one-over-one sash windows and small awning windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 81 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1946, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a projecting central-front-gabled bay on the northeast (front) elevation of the building. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. Located behind the house are several outbuildings including a front-gabled frame shed; a two-story, side-gabled outbuilding clad in German (or drop) siding with a shed section off the rear elevation; and a front-gabled concrete-block outbuilding with a large oil tank extending off the rear gable end. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 82 Church
 Catawba County**

Built around 1960, this one-story, front-gabled, concrete-block church has a front-gabled portico, supported by four slender-classically-inspired columns, that shelters the three bays on the southwest (front) gable end. Located to the north of the church is a fellowship hall. The church lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 83 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1954, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a narrow integral porch on the northeast (front) elevation of the dwelling sheltering the entry door and a tripartite picture window. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 84 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1954, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a slightly projecting hip-roofed bay on the southwest (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled carport. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 85 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1961, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a narrow integral porch on the northeast (front) elevation and an integral carport with an enclosed utility space at the southeast end of the building, separated from the main block by a breezeway. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house is a side-gabled frame outbuilding with a continuous concrete-block foundation and wide beaded-weatherboard siding. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 86 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1964, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a front-gabled porch, supported by classically inspired columns, sheltering both the entry door and a polygonal bay window on the northeast (front) elevation. It also has an integral carport at the southeast end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. Located behind the house are a front-gabled garage/workshop clad in metal siding and a modern gambrel-roofed garden shed. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 87 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1960, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has an enclosed porch, or sunroom, at the northwest end. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 95 **House**
 Catawba County

Built around 1961, this one-story, hip-roofed dwelling has a hip-roofed porch on the east (front) elevation, supported by plain studs, which shelters the entry door flanked by a Chicago-style

picture window and a horizontal two-over-two wooden sash window. The building sits on a continuous concrete-block foundation, is clad in asbestos shingles, and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 96 House
Catawba County

Built around 1900, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a hip-roofed porch, supported by decorative metal supports, sheltering the three bays on the southeast (front) elevation. The building is clad in aluminum siding and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 97 House
Catawba County

Built around 1946, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled portico, supported by decorative cast-iron supports, that shelters the entry door on the southeast (front) elevation; a gable-roofed carport extends off the southwest gable end. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house is a shed-roofed, two-bay machine shed with a small enclosed section. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 100 Bridge # 117
Catawba County

Built around 1963, the bridge carries NC 150 vehicular traffic over the Duke Power Canal. The approximately 450-foot-long bridge is a simple-span girder bridge with three concrete intermediate supports and two concrete abutments. The bridge deck consists of four fixed concrete spans, supported by steel girders running southwest-northeast, and floor beams running northwest-southeast at regular intervals. Three column bents support the bridge deck, and there are abutments at the southwest and northeast end. The concrete barrier has a narrow concrete curb and double and single posts supporting a concrete rail. The bridge lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 101 House
Catawba County

Built around 1946, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a front-gabled porch, supported by plain square columns, sheltering a door and two window bays on the northwest (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building sits on a solid brick foundation and the walls are clad in aluminum siding and have six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

No. 102 House
Catawba County

Built around 1963, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a hip-roofed porch, supported by decorative metal supports, sheltering the entry door and a large six-light picture window on the northwest (front) elevation; there is also an integral two-car garage at the

southwest end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has hopper or awning windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 103 House
 Catawba County**

Built around 1965, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a front-gabled porch, supported by square posts, sheltering an entry door and a Chicago-style picture window on the northwest (front) elevation. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. Located northeast of the dwelling are several outbuildings including a small brick gable-roofed well house and two frame sheds. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 104 Bridge # 138
 Catawba County**

Built around 1961, the bridge carries NC 150 vehicular traffic over Lake Norman. The approximately 1200-foot-long bridge is a simple-span girder bridge with four concrete intermediate supports and two concrete abutments. The bridge deck consists of nine fixed concrete spans, supported by four main steel girders running southwest-northeast, and floor beams running northwest-southeast at regular intervals. Eight column bent or open pier substructures, two with six and six with two reinforced-poured-concrete columns, support the bridge deck. There are abutments at the southwest and northeast end. The concrete barrier has a narrow concrete curb and double and single posts supporting a concrete rail. The bridge lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 105 Commercial Building
 Iredell County**

Built around 1958, this one-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block commercial building has a shed-roofed porch supported by square columns sheltering the entire southeast (front) elevation. The front elevation is clad in fieldstone veneer and has double eight-over-eight wooden sash windows. The building lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 106 House/Office
 Iredell County**

Built around 1964, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a gable-roofed wing extending off the northeast gable at a slight angle. An integral shed-roofed porch runs along the northwest front elevation of the wing and extends along the front elevation of the main block where it shelters the entry door and a large nine-light picture window. The building is partially clad in stretcher-bond and partially in vertical composition-board siding and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The building lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 107 House/Office
 Iredell County**

Built around 1947, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled portico sheltering the entry door on the northwest (front) elevation. The building is clad in vertical metal

siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The building lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 108 House/Office
Iredell County**

Built around 1946, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a front-gabled portico sheltering the entry door on the northwest (front) elevation and a slightly lower gable-roofed wing, with a decorative cross gable on its front elevation, extending off the southwest gable end. The front elevation is clad in stretcher-bond brick with vinyl siding on the gable ends, and it has one-over-one and eight-over-eight vinyl sash replacement windows. The building lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 109 House
Iredell County**

Built around 1950, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a front-gabled porch, supported by turned posts, sheltering the entry door and a picture window on the southeast (front) elevation. The building is clad in variegated stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the house is a small front-gabled shed. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 110 House
Iredell County**

Built around 1957, this one one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by decorative metal posts, sheltering the entry door and a Chicago-style picture window on the southwest (front) elevation. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one vinyl sash windows. Located behind the house is a large gable-roofed, L-shaped warehouse/workshop. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 112 House/Office
Iredell County**

Built around 1959, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled dwelling has an integral porch, supported by classical columns, on the southwest (front) elevation of the dwelling with a two-story, gable-roofed, split-level wing off the northwest gable end and a smaller gable-roofed wing off the southeast gable end. The building is clad in variegated stretcher-bond brick and has eight-over-eight wooden sash windows. The building lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 113 House
Iredell County**

Built around 1875, this two-story, side-gabled dwelling had a shed-roofed porch running along the southwest (front) elevation and a one-story gable-roofed wing extending off the northeast (rear) elevation. The dwelling was clad in German (or drop) siding, with a flush board interior finish, and there is evidence of the use of cut nails. Located around the house are several outbuildings, including a gable-roofed brick well house, a shed-roofed pole barn/machine shed, a front-gabled barn clad in metal siding with a partially enclosed shed section off the northwest

(side) elevation, and a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled shed with a shed section off the southwest (side) elevation. The house recently collapsed, and the property lacks the integrity needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 114 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1905, this one-story, front-gabled dwelling has a gable-roofed wing extending off the southeast (side) elevation and a porch with a partial hip roof and a partial gable roof, supported by fluted columns, sheltering the entry door and a window on the northeast (front) gable end and wrapping around the northwest (side) elevation. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 115 House/Office
 Iredell County**

Built around 1948, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has small jerkinheads on the gable ends and a front-gabled portico, supported by paired columns and with an arched ceiling, sheltering the entry door on the northeast (front) elevation. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has three-over-one wooden sash Craftsman-style windows. The building lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 116 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1948, this one-and-a-half story, side-gabled dwelling has a large enclosed front-gabled porch on the southwest (front) elevation. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick, with asphalt shingles in the gable peak of the porch, and it has a metal roof. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 117 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1937, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a shed-roofed porch, supported by square columns, sheltering the three bays on the northeast (front) elevation of the dwelling. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has three-over-one wooden sash Craftsman-style windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 118 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1949, this one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style dwelling has two small gable-roofed wings extending off the gable ends and a front-gabled portico, supported by decorative metal supports, sheltering the entry door on the northeast (front) elevation. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 119 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1951, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small decorative cross gable on the northeast (front) elevation. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has one-over-one vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 120 Service Station
 Iredell County**

Built around 1959, this one-story, flat-roofed, concrete-block (former) service station has a parapet wall with ridge tiles. Located on the right side of the building is the office section with a large plate-glass picture window and a glazed entry door with a fixed-light transom, and on the left side is a garage bay, with multi-light steel-casement windows along the northwest (side) elevation. The building lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 121 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1952, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small projecting front-gabled bay on the northwest (front) elevation flanked to the left by a shed-roofed porch, supported by decorative metal supports, sheltering the entry door and a tripartite picture window. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 122 House/Office
 Iredell County**

Built around 1960, this one-story, five-bay, side-gabled dwelling is clad in German (or drop) siding and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 124 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1945, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled portico, supported by decorative metal supports, sheltering the entry door on the southwest (front) elevation, and a small enclosed porch/sunroom is located against the southeast gable end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick, with vinyl German (or drop) siding on the enclosed porch, and has six-over-six wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 125 Farmstead
 Iredell County**

Built around 1890, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a two-story, front-gabled wing on the west gable end and a deep shed-roofed porch sheltering the south (front) elevation. The building is clad in plain weatherboard siding and has two-over-two wooden sash windows and some Craftsman-style detailing in the gallows brackets supporting the overhang of the roof on the east gable end and the three-over-one wooden sash windows on the upper floor of the wing. A

semidetached shed is located behind the dwelling as are several outbuildings, including a small shed-roofed frame outbuilding clad in composition-board siding; a ramshackle shed-roofed outbuilding clad in weatherboard and metal siding; a two-story, front-gabled pack house with partially enclosed shed sections on the side elevations; a front-gabled barn with shed sections along the side elevations; a three-bay machine shed; and a gable-roofed shed clad in plain weatherboard siding. The property lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 126 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1963, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has a recessed entrance on the southwest (front) elevation and a gable-roofed wing with a two-car garage extending on the northwest gable end of the dwelling. The building is clad in a combination of stretcher-bond brick and vinyl siding and has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 127 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1955, this one-story, side-gabled dwelling has a projecting front-gabled bay with a small front-gabled portico sheltering the entry door on the northeast (front) elevation and a gable-roofed, screened-in porch with an integral carport on the southeast gable end. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. Located southeast of the dwelling are several outbuildings, including a side gabled barn, a small three-bay machine shed, a modern gambrel-roofed garden shed, and a gable-roofed concrete-block outbuilding. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 128 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1961, this one-story, side-gabled Ranch-style dwelling has an enclosed porch/sunroom at the southeast corner. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick with vinyl siding on the enclosed porch and in the gable peaks and has one-over-one wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a small side-gabled brick well house, a front-gabled one-car garage and a side-gabled two-car garage/workshop. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 129 House
 Iredell County**

Built around 1956, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch-style dwelling has a recessed entrance on the northeast (front) elevation flanked to the left by a tripartite picture window. The building sits on a continuous brick foundation, and the walls are clad in aluminum siding, with the exception of the recessed section which is covered in stretcher-bond brick, and it has horizontal two-over-two wooden sash windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled two car garage. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 130 Bridge # 26
Iredell County**

Built around 1967, the bridge carries NC 150 vehicular traffic over I-77. The approximately 240-foot-long bridge is a simple-span girder bridge with three concrete intermediate supports and two concrete abutments. The bridge deck consists of four fixed concrete spans, supported by main concrete girders running northwest-southeast and floor beams running southwest-northeast at regular intervals. Three column bent or open pier substructures with five reinforced-poured-concrete columns support the bridge deck, and there are abutments at the northwest and southeast end. The concrete barrier has short aluminum posts supporting a aluminum rail. The bridge lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 131 House
Lincoln County**

Built around 1947, this one-story front-gabled dwelling has a small front-gabled porch sheltering a window and door on the south (front) elevation, which is flanked to the right by an exterior chimney. A one-story gable-roofed wing extends off the west (side) elevation. The building is clad in stretcher-bond brick and has six-over-six vinyl sash replacement windows. Located behind the dwelling is a frame outbuilding clad in vertical boards. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**No. 132 House
Iredell County**

Built around 1937, this one-story side-gabled dwelling has a gable-roofed wing extending off the southwest (rear) elevation of the dwelling and an enclosed flat-roofed porch/sunroom located against the southeast gable end. The building is clad in aluminum siding and has three-over-one Craftsman-style windows. Located behind the house is a front-gabled frame garage clad in German (or drop) siding and makeshift carport/machine shed. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

APPENDIX D

RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHS



001 – 6996 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1954



002 – 5250 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1956



003 – 5436 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1960



004 – 5452 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1956



005 – 5508 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1953



006 – 5524 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1947



007 – 5575 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1953



008 – 5534 E. Maiden Rd. – 1940



009 – 5703 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1956



010 – 5718 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1947



011 – 5767 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1962



012 – 5760 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1958



013 – 5785 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1949



014 – 5780 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1937



015 – 5788 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1945



016 – 5794 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1954



017 – 5814 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1948



018 – 5838 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1952



019 – 5852 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1959



020 – 5858 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1957



021 – 5860 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1949



022 – 5872 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1900



023 – 5947 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1961



024 – 5961 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1950



025 – 6037 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1957



026 – 6022 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1940



027 – 6047 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1920



028 – 6032 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1960



029 – 6052 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1940



030 – 6087 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1928



031 – 6086 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1948



032 – 6153 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1961



033 – 6169 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1961



034 – 6221 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1942



035 – 6300 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1917



036 – 4409 Mt. Pleasant Rd. – 1925



037 – 6375 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1956



038 – 6445 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1927



039 – 6677 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1930



040 – 6713 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1955



041 – 6993 Worth St. – 1964



042 – 7017 Worth St. – 1960



043 – 7029 Worth St. – 1965



044 – Bridge # 12 – 1961



045 – 4279 Barbrick St. – 1965



046 – 7369 Fighting Creek Rd. – 1941



047 – 7476 Little Mountain Rd. – 1950



048 – 7494 Little Mountain Rd. – 1926



049 – 7160 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1930



050 – 7405 Stonewall St. – 1964



051 – 7462 Crabapple Dr. – 1952



052 – Bridge # 44 – 1961



053 – Bridge # 99 – 1965



054 – 7545 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1963



055 – 7565 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1964



056 – 7564 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1963



057 – 7780 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1965



058 – 7844 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1964



059 – 7856 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1964



060 – 7869 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1963



061 – 7921 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1947



062 – Warehouse (CT0392)



063 – Sherrill-Gabriel House (CT0390)



064 – Connor Store & Post Office (CT0381)



065 – 7970 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1950



066 – 7995 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1950



067 – 7985 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1956



068 – 8033 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1962



069 – 8049 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1965



070 – Kermit Lee Howard House (CT0387)



071 – Jason Sherrill House (CT0389)



072 – Early Sherrill House (CT0644)



073 – 8163 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1956



074 – 8162 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1946



075 – 8226 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1947



076 – 8273 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1930



077 – 3742 Slanting Bridge Rd. – 1900



078 – 3644 (?) Slanting Bridge Rd. – 1950



079 – 3616 Slanting Bridge Rd. – 1960



080 – 3609 Slanting Bridge Rd. – 1960



081 – 3604 Slanting Bridge Rd. – 1946



082 – 9010 Sherrills Ford Rd. – 1960



083 – 9091 Sherrills Ford Rd. – 1954



084 – 9098 Sherrills Ford Rd. – 1954



085 – 9123 Sherrills Ford Rd. – 1961



086 – 9155 Sherrills Ford Rd. – 1964



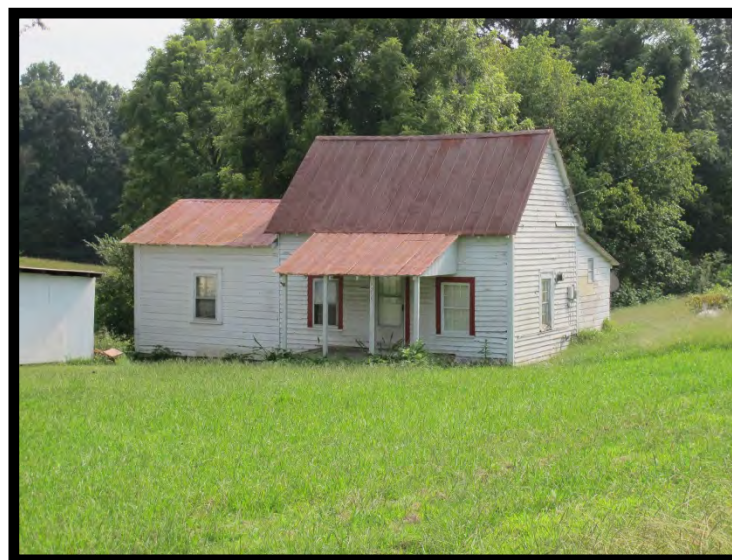
087 – 9187 Sherrills Ford Rd. – 1960



088 – Coleman-Caldwell-Gabriel Farm (CT0379)



089 – T. F. Connor House (CT0380)



090 – 9255 Sherrills Ford Rd. – 1900



091 – Jesse Stutts House (CT0391)



092 – Walter Gabriel House (CT0384)



093 – Rehobeth Methodist Church & Parsonage
(CT0388)



094 – Rehobeth Methodist Church Cemetery
(CT0393)



095 – 3915 Hob Ln. – 1961



096 – 3961 Hob Ln. – 1900



097 – 4007 Hob Ln. – 1946



098 – James Gillin House (CT0385)



099 – Marshall Steam Station – 1965



100 – Bridge # 117 – 1963



101 – 8411 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1946



102 – 8846 Greenwood Rd. – 1963



103 – 8629 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1965



104 – Bridge # 138 – 1961



105 – 1258 River Hwy. – 1958



106 – 1219 River Hwy. – 1964



107 – 1189 River Hwy. – 1947



108 – 1159 River Hwy. – 1946



109 – 113 Robinson Rd. – 1950



110 – 1092 River Hwy. – 1957



111 – Berea Baptist Church & Cemetery – 1910



112 – 996 River Hwy. – 1959



113 – 978 River Hwy. – 1875



114 – 939 River Hwy. – 1905



115 – 915 River Hwy. – 1948



116 – 890 River Hwy. – 1948



117 – 863 River Hwy. – 1937



118 – 859 River Hwy. – 1949



119 – 855 River Hwy. – 1951



120 – 842 River Hwy. – 1959



121 – 825 River Hwy. – 1952



122 – 817 River Hwy. – 1960



123 – Johnson-Neel House (ID0004) – ca. 1830



124 – 760 River Hwy. – 1945



125 – 742 River Hwy. – 1890



126 – 720 River Hwy. – 1963



127 – 715 River Hwy. – 1955



128 – 696 River Hwy. – 1961



129 – 585 River Hwy. – 1956



130 – Iredell County Bridge # 26 – 1967



131 – 6957 E. NC 150 Hwy. – 1947



132 – 303 W. Plaza Dr. – 1937

APPENDIX E

QUALIFICATIONS

Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D.

Architectural Historian

Address

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Education

Ph.D., Art History (American Art and
Architectural History),
University of Delaware, 2006

M.A., Architectural History,
Utrecht University, the Netherlands, 1994

Professional Societies

Member Society of Architectural Historians

Vernacular Architecture Forum
(Board Member)

Member National Trust for Historic
Preservation

Professional Experience

Dr. Van den Hurk received his M.A. in architectural history from Utrecht University in the Netherlands. He graduated from the University of Delaware in 2006 with a Ph.D. in American Art and Architectural History. His dissertation, "Imagining New Netherland: Origins and Survival of Netherlandic Architecture in Old New York," focuses on the architecture of New Netherland, providing an analysis of the historical documents referring to the built environment and the surviving architecture, as well as a comparative study of contemporary seventeenth-century Dutch architecture. He has eighteen years of experience documenting historic buildings, including work in the Netherlands and twelve years in the United States (in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina).

From 2006 to 2007, he was a Limited Term Researcher at the Center for Historic Architecture and Design at the University of Delaware, in charge of project management for the Delaware Agricultural Landscapes Evaluation and a cultural resources survey of Cape May Point, New Jersey, among other tasks.

From 2007 to 2010, he was a Lecturer at the College of Design, Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. There he taught both historic preservation and architectural history classes.

As principal architectural historian for CCR, he has completed numerous surveys for transportation projects including VDOT identification surveys for the I-73 Henry County Alternative, the extension of Odd Fellows Road in Lynchburg, the Coalfields Expressway project southwestern Virginia, and the US 501 bridge replacement in Amherst and Bedford Counties. In North Carolina he has completed an NCDOT survey and evaluation for the NC 87 widening project in Bladen and Columbus Counties and a survey for Dare County in connection with proposed pathways for the Outer Banks Scenic Byway, as well as surveys in Cumberland and Harnett Counties for US 401 (R-2609) and Lee County for NC 42 (R-3830). Smaller transportation projects include the Carpenter Fire Station Road realignment project for the Town of Cary; a survey for improvements to Rives Road/US 301 in Petersburg, Virginia; an architectural survey for the widening of Fall Hill Avenue in Fredericksburg, Virginia; and an architectural evaluation for the City of Suffolk's US 58 widening project in Suffolk, Virginia.

Other projects include the 2010 countywide survey of Hertford County in eastern North Carolina, conducted for the North Carolina SHPO.