



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

September 17, 2019

Paul A. Smith  
Woolpert NC PLL  
115 West Main Street  
Lincolnton, NC 28092

Paul.Smith@woolpert.com

Re: Reepsville Road Interconnection of City of Lincolnton Water System, Lincoln County, ER 18-4236

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of July 30, 2019, transmitting the draft copy of the requested architectural survey report and other deliverables, including photographs, proof sheets, GIS data and Site File database. We have reviewed the "Historic Architecture Survey, Reepsville Water Line, Lincoln County, North Carolina" report and offer the following comments.

In general, most evaluations include only one image of each resource, and all photos appear to be taken from the public right-of way, as stated. The investigator does not appear to have attempted to go onto each property to obtain better photos or information from owners. Many of the properties are obviously not eligible for the National Register. However, for those where eligibility requires further discussion, better photos, a more substantive attempt to speak with owners, and a meaningful attempt to view and photograph the interior is required.

In situations where going on the property or accessing the interior is not possible or safe, it should be noted in the report and steps taken to gain better access to the property should be documented. Additionally, it is critical that resources proposed as eligible for the National Register have their boundaries mapped and a justification given for the proposed boundaries. This report does not include any proposed boundaries for recommended-eligible properties.

We concur that the following properties are either not eligible for listing on the National Register or are no longer extant.

- Not Eligible - LN0086, LN0147, LN0151, LN0162, LN0163, LN0606, LN0807 thru 0809, LN0810 (Note: likely a poultry house), LN0811 thru 0813, LN0815 thru 0829, LN0831, LN0833 thru 0835, and LN0837 thru 0842.
- No Longer Extant - LN0150, LN0157, and LN0158.

We concur with the following eligibility evaluations, with reservations as noted.

- **The Eddney Hoover House (LN0087)** is likely eligible for the Register, but the report does not provide context or interior photographs for that judgement. Concurrence is based on the reviewer's experience and knowledge rather than the report's evidence. This property must have a proposed boundary.
- **David C. Warlick House/Farmstead (LN0155)** appears to be eligible, but the report does not provide an agricultural context. Concurrence is based on the reviewer's experience, not the evidence in the report. Additionally, this evaluation must include a boundary
- **Daniels Lutheran Church and Daniels Evangelical Reformed Church (LN0159 and LN0160)** appear to be eligible, but the evaluation is missing appropriate contexts and interior photographs. Concurrence is based on the reviewer's experience rather than the report's evidence. Again, the evaluation must include a boundary.
- **The Miller-Kline-Anthony House (LN0166)** is likely not eligible for the Register, but the investigator should make a better attempt at seeing the house when similar situations arise in the future.
- **The Charles C. Henderson House (LN0168)** appears to be ineligible for the Register, but it does retain its Romantic front porch and better photographs and a better attempt at interior access are warranted.

Due to a lack of information we cannot concur with the eligibility evaluations of the following properties.

- **T.C. Falls General Store (LN0131)**

The report recommends that this building is eligible for the Register, but SHPO requires comparable examples and some research and context to illustrate the history of gas stations in Lincoln County. The evaluation should place this building on the spectrum of related buildings in the county or, if necessary, the region. If eligible, the evaluation must include a proposed boundary.
- **Russell's Chapel (LN0821)**

The building appears to be a modest but well-executed and unaltered example of a mid-twentieth century church. Because the report describes the building form, style, and type as "common," finding comparable examples to create an architectural context should be a relatively simple undertaking and would allow the building to be properly evaluated within the county's architectural record. Interior photographs should be obtained. If eligible, the evaluation must include a proposed boundary.
- **Baxter House (LN0830)**
  - The report provides no context or boundary. The house may be eligible, but better exterior photos, interior photos, and an architectural context are necessary. Bungalows of this type are generally common across North Carolina; providing a context for the form should not be a difficult undertaking.
  - Furthermore, the presence of a gang of three windows does not warrant applying "Prairie" as a related style. The house is best described as modestly Craftsman and is best viewed in the context of the "semi-bungalow," as described by Catherine Bishir on pages 501 and 502 of the portable edition (paperback edition) of North Carolina Architecture (UNC Press, 2005). If eligible, the evaluation must include a proposed boundary.
- **White House (LN0832)**

The house appears to be a well-detailed Ranch and we cannot concur that it is not eligible considering the information provided. Additional information may still result in a recommendation of not-eligible, but the house appears to be unaltered, and a context including comparable examples, as well as an attempt to obtain more history and interior photos are necessary for a complete evaluation. If eligible, the evaluation must include a proposed boundary.

- **Yoder Farmstead (LN0164)**
  - Determined not eligible, the report mentions additions to the main house, but the photos do not depict those changes; in fact, the main house is only partially visible in the provided photos. While the main house is covered in aluminum siding, numerous outbuildings are mentioned leading the reviewer to believe that the farm may be eligible for the Register for its agricultural associations.
  - Photos show some outbuildings, but the property warrants a better description, better photos, and a discussion of how the farm fits into the history of agriculture in Lincoln County. A site plan would be particularly useful in evaluating this resource. If eligible, the evaluation must include a proposed boundary.
- **House (LN0836) at 2480 Reepsville Road**

The photographs are taken from too great a distance and while the modern siding detracts from its architectural integrity, it may retain original windows and a better examination is necessary for an eligibility determination. It is likely ineligible, but a judgement cannot be made based on the information in the report. If eligible, the evaluation must include a proposed boundary.

Two properties, the Payne house (LN0814) and the Killan House (LN0843) were mentioned but not assessed in this report. If they are within the APE then they should be evaluated at the same level as all other properties. If they are not within the APE they should not be included within the report.

We note that in the Payne House photo, the gate appears to be open and the house accessible. On the other hand, the Killan House driveway appears to be blocked by a chain; investigators should note what steps were taken to contact the owner and why access was not obtained or granted.

Based on the above comments we recommend that you submit a revised draft that includes:

- Comments regarding access to properties.
- Boundaries for properties determined eligible.
- Context and comparable properties discussion, especially for properties determined eligible.
- More detailed interior and/or exterior photographs as requested.

Please note that revised drafts will not be reviewed unless transmitted with all appropriate deliverables. Those deliverables should include digital copies of the survey database and photos, as well as hard copies of site forms and photo sheets for any resources that received updated information.

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 919-814-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



*for* Ramona Bartos, Deputy  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Vincent Tomaino, DWI, [Vincent.tomaino@ncdenr.gov](mailto:Vincent.tomaino@ncdenr.gov)  
Donald Chamblee Jr., Lincoln County [dchamblee@lincolncounty.org](mailto:dchamblee@lincolncounty.org)  
Heather Carpini, S&ME



**Received: 08/15/2019**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

LINCOLN COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS  
DON CHAMBLEE

**ER 18-4236**

Due -- 9/9/19

July 30, 2019

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Early  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Submitted via email: [Environmental.Review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:Environmental.Review@ncdcr.gov)

S-

Re: Reepsville Road Interconnection to City of Lincolnton Water System, Lincoln County,  
ER 18-4236

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Early:

Thank you for your letter on January 24, 2019 in response to our above-referenced project's Categorical Exclusion request letter dated December 21, 2018. Your response letter noted that your office required additional information to accurately assess any potential impacts to historic properties within or adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects (APE). We understood that two action items were requested:

- a) Alignment recommendation to minimize risk at two cemeteries along the corridor; and
- b) An up-to-date architectural survey of properties to evaluate potential National Register of Historic Places- (NRHP-) eligible sites.

NCDWI issued a letter to Lincoln County on March 29, 2019 that addressed the SHPO office's comment letter. In this March 2019 letter, NCDWI determined that the County could not proceed with the project's Categorical Exclusion until the SHPO-requested architectural survey was completed. To maintain compliance with all requisite state agencies and codes while pursuing the Categorical Exclusion, the County has been working to address the two action items from the January 2019 SHPO letter.

Action Item a: The proposed alignment of the water line was set on the south side of Reepsville Road in the vicinity of the two cemeteries as recommended by the January 2019 SHPO letter. As noted in the SHPO letter, if any unmarked human skeletal remains are encountered during construction then the State Archaeologist will be immediately contacted and construction in the area will cease pursuant to NC General Statute Chapter 70, Article 3. This requirement and contact information will be included in the bid and construction documentation. The proposed alignment was also used to perform the architectural survey.

Action Item b: A Historic Architecture Survey for this Reepsville Water Line project was completed in July 2019 by S&ME for Woolpert, Inc. and Lincoln County. This effort was scoped and performed in a manner intended to provide the requisite information for your office's assessment of impacts to



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LINCOLN COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS  
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potential historic and NRHP-eligible sites. The final report (enclosed) outlines the cultural context, methods, references, and results of the corridor survey. In summary, *“18 previously recorded resources were revisited and 37 newly surveyed aboveground resources were recorded”*. The report notes that there are six structures in the surveyed area that are recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, and two resources that could not be evaluated but are located a sufficient distance away from the proposed project that they will not be affected. The report then concludes: *“Based on the results of the historic architecture survey, the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on National Register listed or eligible resources along its current proposed route. Additionally, the current route will not disturb the two cemeteries located along the corridor.”*

Please review the enclosed Architectural Survey report to ensure that Lincoln County’s proposed project is in compliance with the appropriate codes/statutes that your office noted. Following your review, please respond to Lincoln County and Vincent Tomaino at NCDWI with any additional comments or with a notice that your comments have been adequately and favorably addressed. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Paul A. Smith, P.E.  
Project Manager  
Woolpert NC PLLC

Donald V. Chamblee Jr., P.E.  
Public Works and Utilities Director  
Lincoln County Department of Public Works

Enclosures

Cc: Vincent Tomaino, P.E. Acting Chief SRF Section  
Heather Carpini, S&ME



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115 W. MAIN ST | LINCOLNTON NC 28092



Historic Architecture Survey  
Reepsville Water Line  
Lincoln County, North Carolina  
S&ME Project No. 4335-18-185  
ER No. 18-4236

PREPARED FOR:

**Woolpert, Inc.**  
11301 Carmel Commons Boulevard  
Suite 300  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28226

PREPARED BY:

**S&ME, Inc.**  
620 Wando Park Boulevard  
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464

**July 30, 2019**



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## **Historic Architecture Survey Reepsville Water Line Lincoln County, North Carolina**

Prepared for:

Woopert, Inc.  
11301 Carmel Crossing Boulevard, Suite 300  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28226

Prepared by:

S&ME, Inc.  
620 Wando Park Boulevard  
Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 29464

S&ME Project No. 4335-18-185  
ER No. 18-4236

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Heather L. Carpini".

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Heather L. Carpini, M.A.  
Principal Investigator

Author: Heather L. Carpini

July 2019

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## Management Summary

On behalf of Woolpert, Inc. (Woolpert), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a historic architecture survey for the proposed Reepsville Water Line in Lincoln County, North Carolina. The overall project corridor is approximately 8.07 miles long; its eastern terminus is located approximately 1.75 miles northwest of the city of Lincolnton and its western terminus is located approximately 2.5 miles south of the community of Vale. From its eastern terminus, at the intersection of Reepsville Road and Andy Logan Road, the proposed project corridor runs along the north side of Reepsville Road for approximately 1.5 miles, before crossing over to the south side of the road near Goldrush Drive; it then continues along the south side of Reepsville Road for approximately 4.67 miles, to the intersection of Hoover Elmore Road. The project corridor continues along Hoover Elmore Road for approximately 1.9 miles, ending at the western terminus, at the intersection of Cat Square Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

In December 2018, Woolpert, on behalf of the Lincoln County Department of Public Works, sent a scoping request to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to determine the SHPO's level of interest in the proposed project. In a letter dated January 24, 2019, the SHPO commented that "there are structures over 50 years of age within, or adjacent to, the Area of Potential Effects (APE)" for the proposed project and that, since the most recent architectural survey of Lincoln County was conducted in 1985, properties that are greater than 50 years of age or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) may not have been recorded. SHPO recommended an architectural survey of properties directly within the project's APE. Additionally, SHPO indicated that since the proposed project is not likely to affect previously undisturbed areas, the project has "a low probability for containing a significant, intact NRHP-eligible [archaeological] sites" and no archaeological survey was requested. The SHPO letter, however, did note two cemeteries along the north side of Reepsville Road (Daniels Church Cemetery and Landmark Church Cemetery) and recommended that the proposed construction occur along the south side of the road in the vicinity of the cemeteries (Appendix A).

A background review of previously recorded aboveground resources indicated that there are 18 previously recorded resources (17 structures and one historic district) located within 500 feet of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Of these previously recorded resources, two individual structures (LN0155 and LN0168) and the historic district (LN0606) are included in the North Carolina Study List; the remaining 15 structures are survey only resources, with no evaluation of NRHP eligibility.

The following work was conducted in response to the SHPO letter and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in S&ME Proposal No. 42-1900302, Rev. 1, dated May 24, 2019. In June 2019, a revised project corridor was provided to S&ME; this corridor clarified which side of the right-of-way was proposed for ground disturbance (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The tax parcels located along the proposed project corridor, as well as previously recorded structures located within 100 feet of the corridor, were subjected to historic architecture evaluation, which identified and recorded structures greater than 50 years of age.

Fieldwork was completed in June 2019. Preliminary information from Lincoln County tax records and historic maps were used to identify parcels that were likely to have structures greater than 50 years of age. During fieldwork, each structure identified as over 50 years old through tax records or historic maps was surveyed, as were additional structures that appeared to be over 50 years of age. Fieldwork consisted of photographing each resource greater than 50 years of age from the public right-of-way and recording notes on its condition and





integrity. Resources along the 8.07-mile project corridor were surveyed. The APE for the proposed undertaking includes parcels within and adjacent to the proposed water line corridor and only previously unsurveyed structures on the same side of the right-of-way as the corridor were recorded, although previously recorded structures within 500 feet of the proposed corridor were revisited.

As a result of the investigations, 18 previously recorded resources (17 structures and one historic district) were revisited and 37 newly surveyed aboveground resources were recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Four of the previously recorded resources (LN0150, LN0157, LN0158, and LN0166) were found to be no longer extant; six structures – five previously recorded and one newly recorded – were recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for their architecture (LN0087, LN0131, LN0155, LN0159, LN0160, and LN0830). However, based on the current route of the proposed waterline, none of these resources will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. Two newly recorded resources could not be evaluated for National Register eligibility, but they are located at a sufficient distance from the proposed project corridor that they will not be affected by the proposed undertaking. The remaining 43 resources, including the Daniels Historic District (LN0606), are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Table 1.1 Summary of historic aboveground resources revisited or identified during the historic architecture survey.**

Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Eligibility (Criterion)	Recommendation
LN0086	Ida Self Elmore House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0087	Eddney Hoover House	Eligible (C)	No Adverse Effect
LN0131	T. C. Falls Store Crossroads	Eligible (C)	No Adverse Effect
LN0147	Hoover-Thomas House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0150	Reepsville Store and Post Office	No Longer Extant	No Further Work
LN0151	Dr. W. C. Kiser House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0155	David C. Warlick House/Farmstead	Eligible (C)	No Adverse Effect
LN0157	Heavner-Bangle House	No Longer Extant	No Further Work
LN0158	Heavner-Bangle House	No Longer Extant	No Further Work
LN0159	Daniels Lutheran Church	Eligible (C)	No Adverse Effect
LN0160	Daniels Evangelical Reformed Church	Eligible (C)	No Adverse Effect
LN0162	Maxwell Warlick House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0163	(former) Daniels Lutheran Church Parsonage	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0164	Yoder Family Farmstead	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0165	A. A. Killian House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0166	Miller-Kline-Anthony House	No Longer Extant	No Further Work
LN0168	Charles C. Henderson House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0606	Daniels Historic District	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0807	Gilbert House	Not Eligible	No Further Work



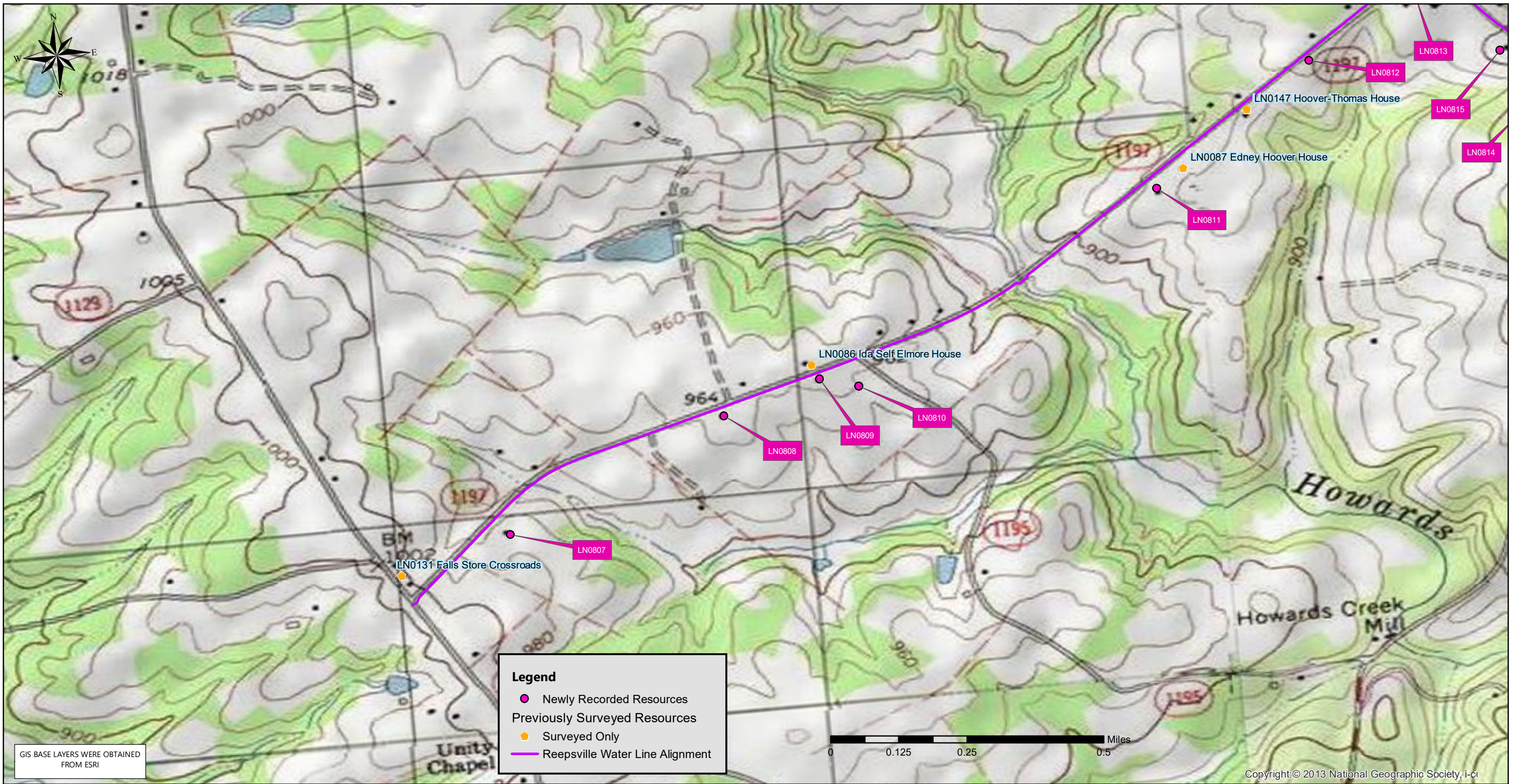
Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Eligibility (Criterion)	Recommendation
LN0808	McCord House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0809	Elmore House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0810	Elmore Dairy Barn	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0811	Hoover House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0812	Hoover Barn	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0813	Union Elementary School	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0814	Payne House	Not Evaluated	No Adverse Effect
LN0815	Rhyn House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0816	Calaway House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0817	Wise House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0818	Reepsville Methodist Church Parsonage	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0819	Moore House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0820	Deveney House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0821	Russell's Chapel	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0822	Reepsville Baptist Church	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0823	Scronce House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0824	Springs House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0825	Martin House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0826	Cook House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0827	Tutherow House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0828	Wood House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0829	Wood House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0830	Baxter House	Eligible (C)	No Adverse Effect
LN0831	Hardison House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0832	White House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0833	Connor House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0834	Leonard House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0835	Leonard House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0836	House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0837	Webb House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0838	McAlister House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0839	Hoffman House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0840	Carpenter House	Not Eligible	No Further Work



Resource Number	Resource Name	NRHP Eligibility (Criterion)	Recommendation
LN0841	Carpenter House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0842	Houser House	Not Eligible	No Further Work
LN0843	Killian House	Not Evaluated	No Adverse Effect

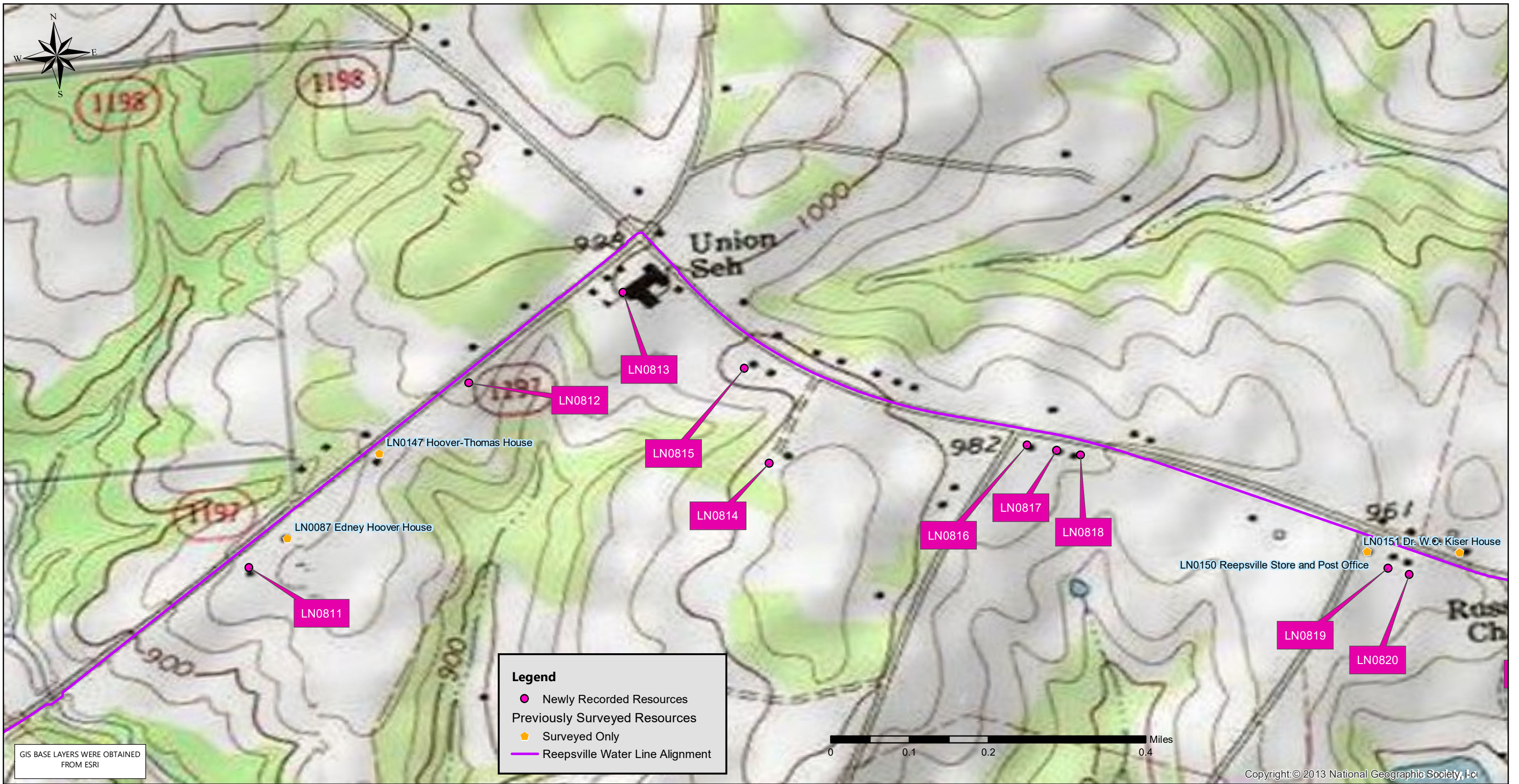
Based on the results of the historic architecture survey, the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on National Register listed or eligible resources along its current proposed route. Additionally, the current route will not disturb the two cemeteries located along the corridor. S&ME recommends no additional cultural resources work on the undertaking as currently proposed. However, if the alignment changes, additional consultation with the North Carolina SHPO may be necessary.

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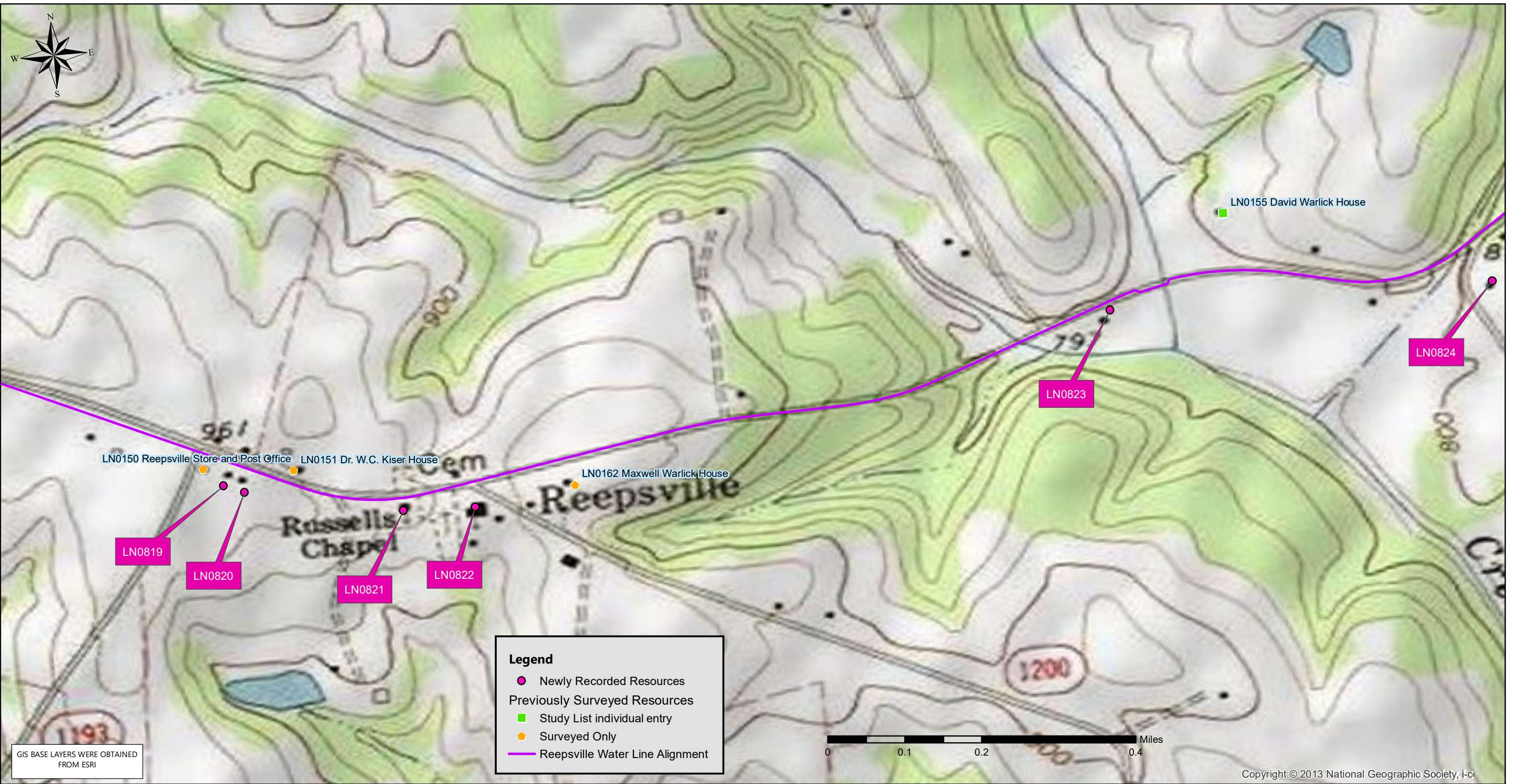


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	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	4335-18-185		

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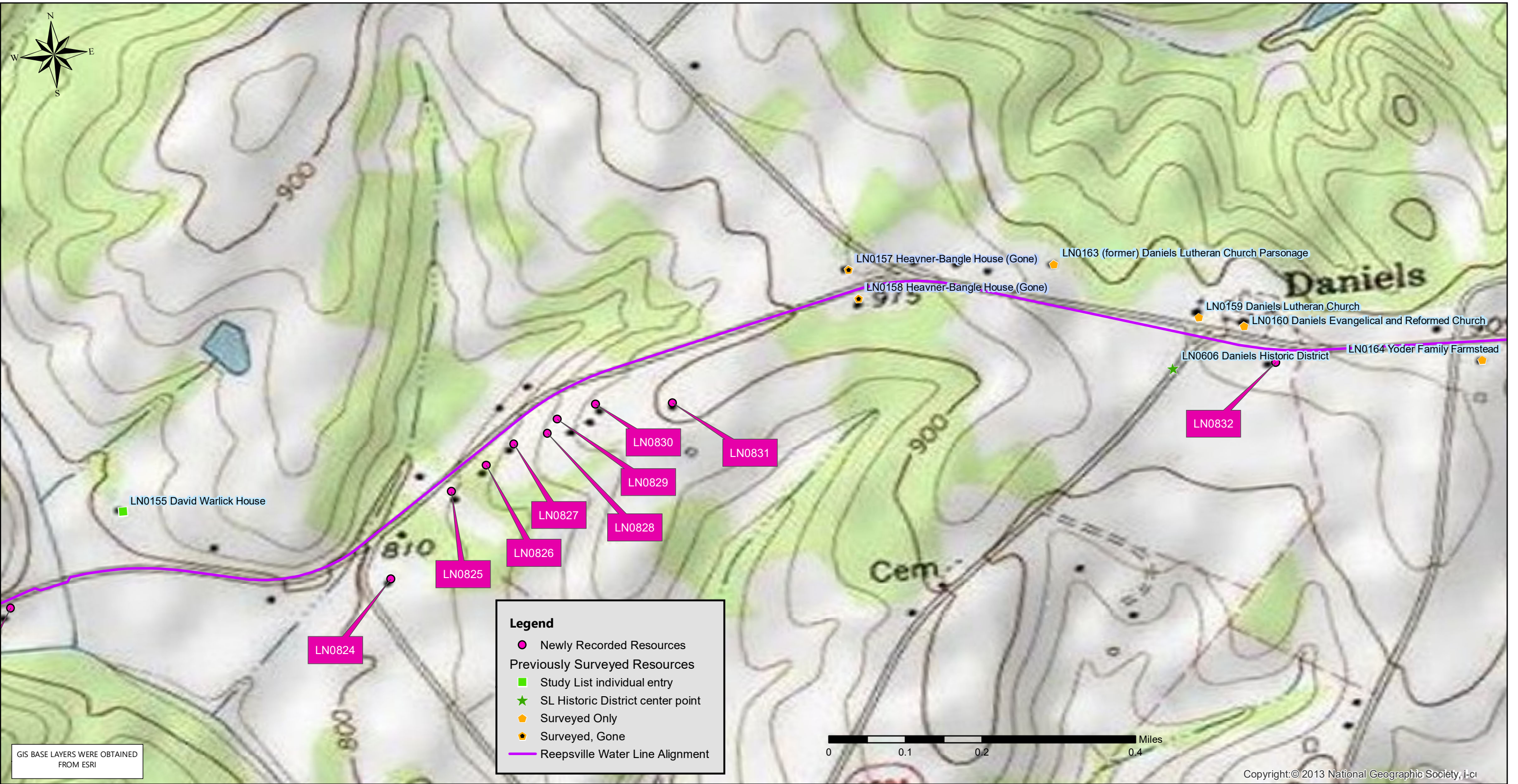


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	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	4335-18-185		



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	S&ME PROJECT NO.	4335-18-185		

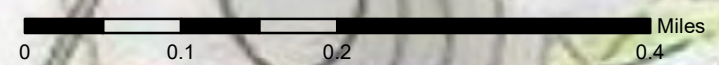
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- ★ SL Historic District center point
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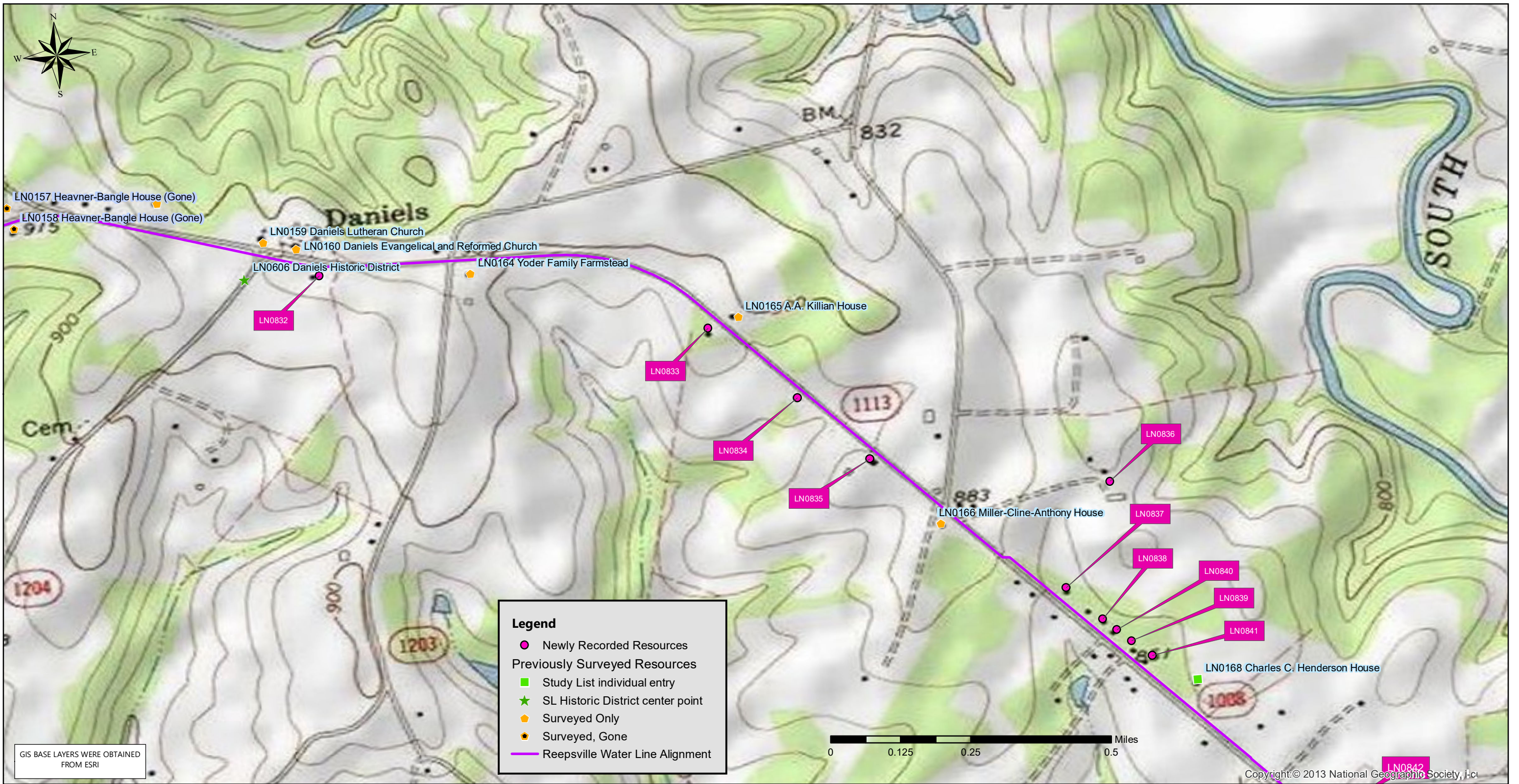


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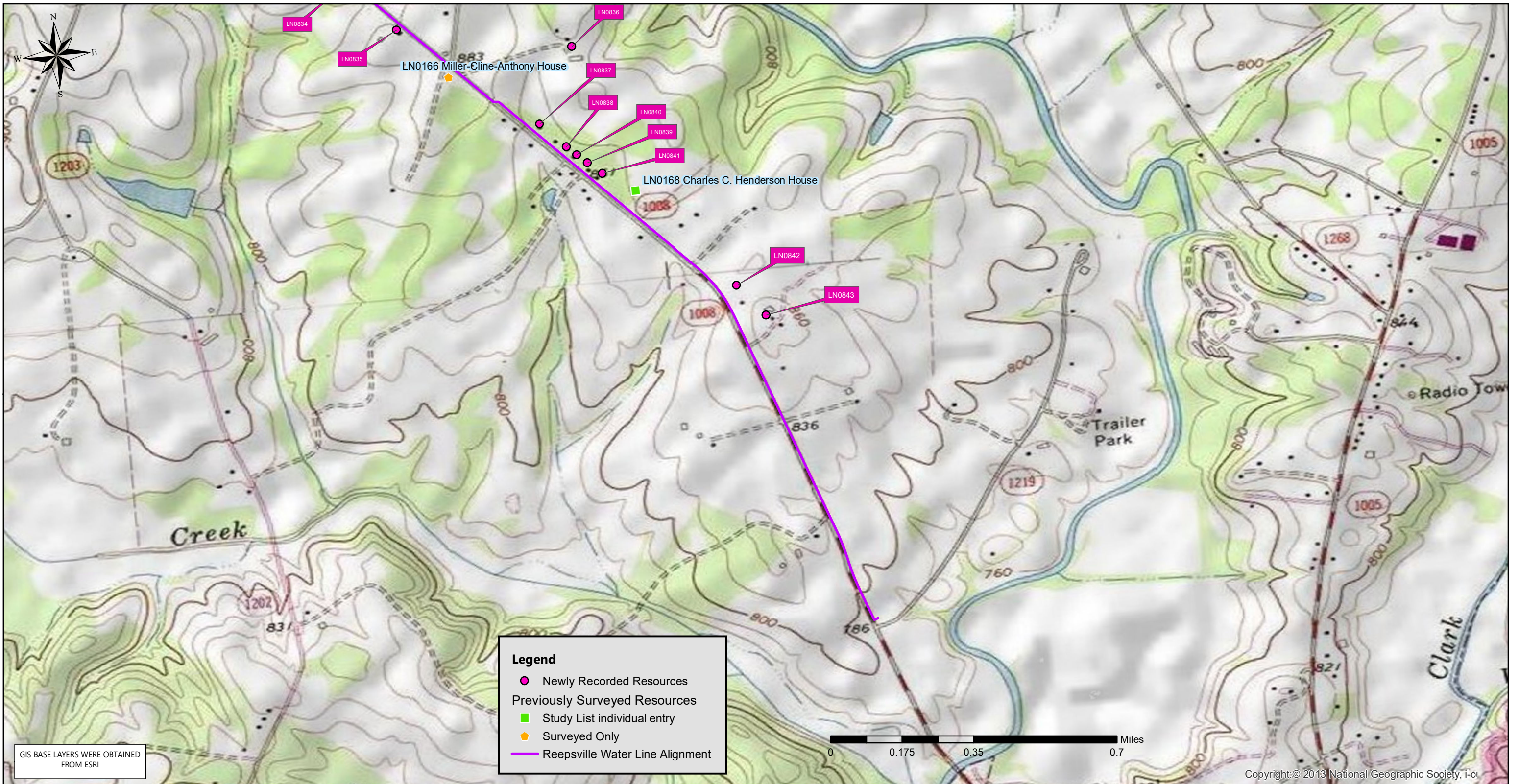
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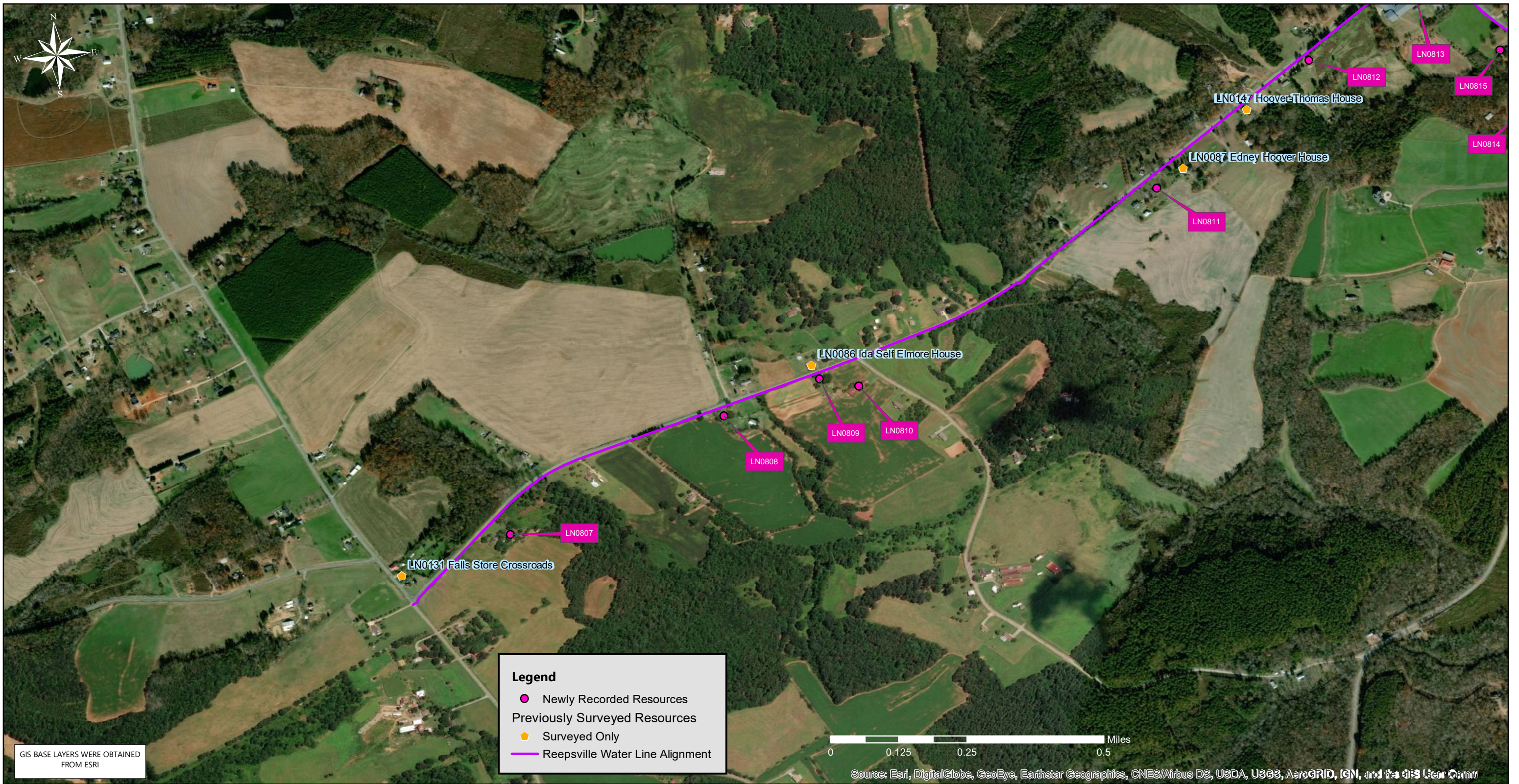


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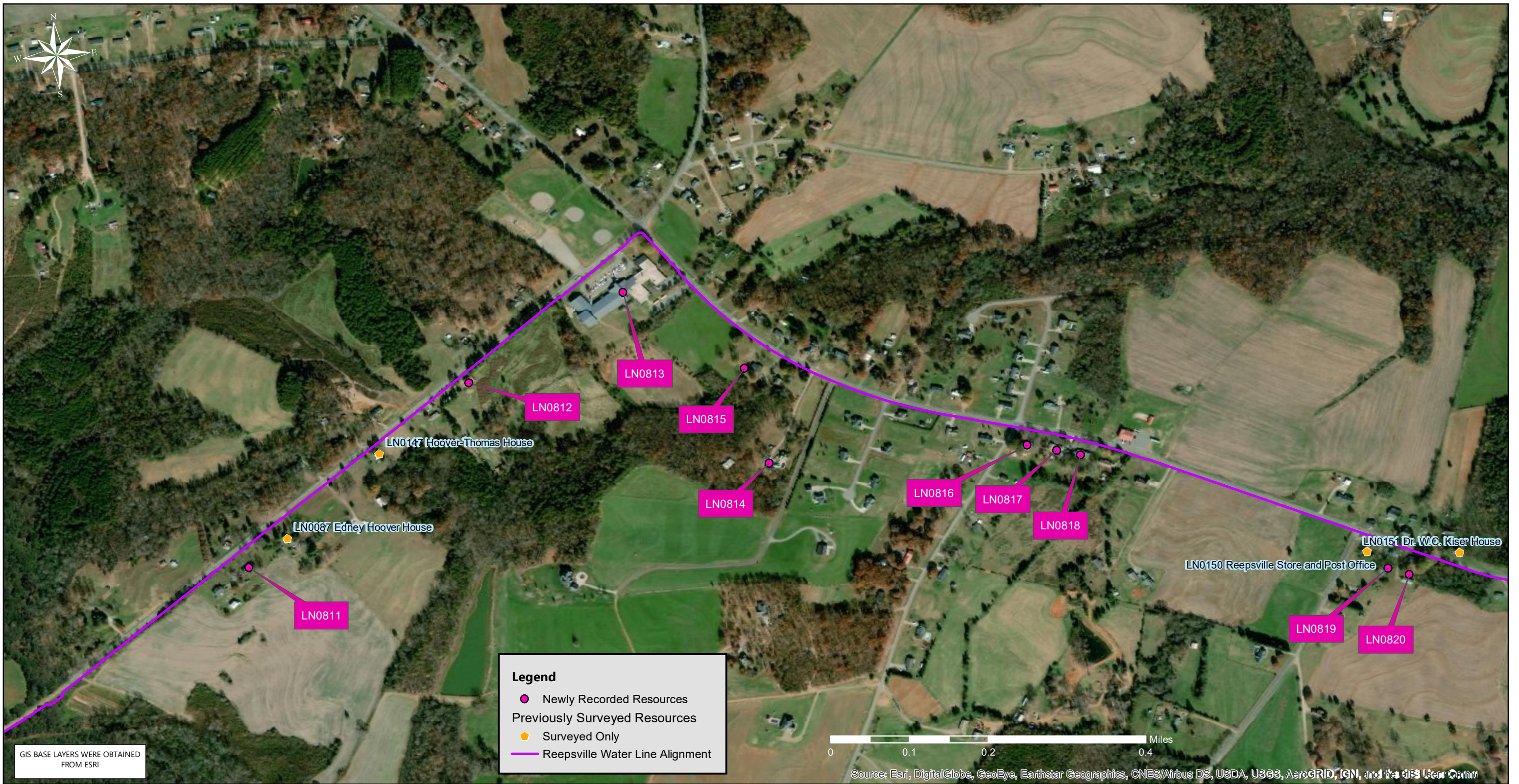
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- Reepsville Water Line Alignment



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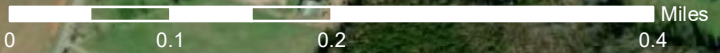
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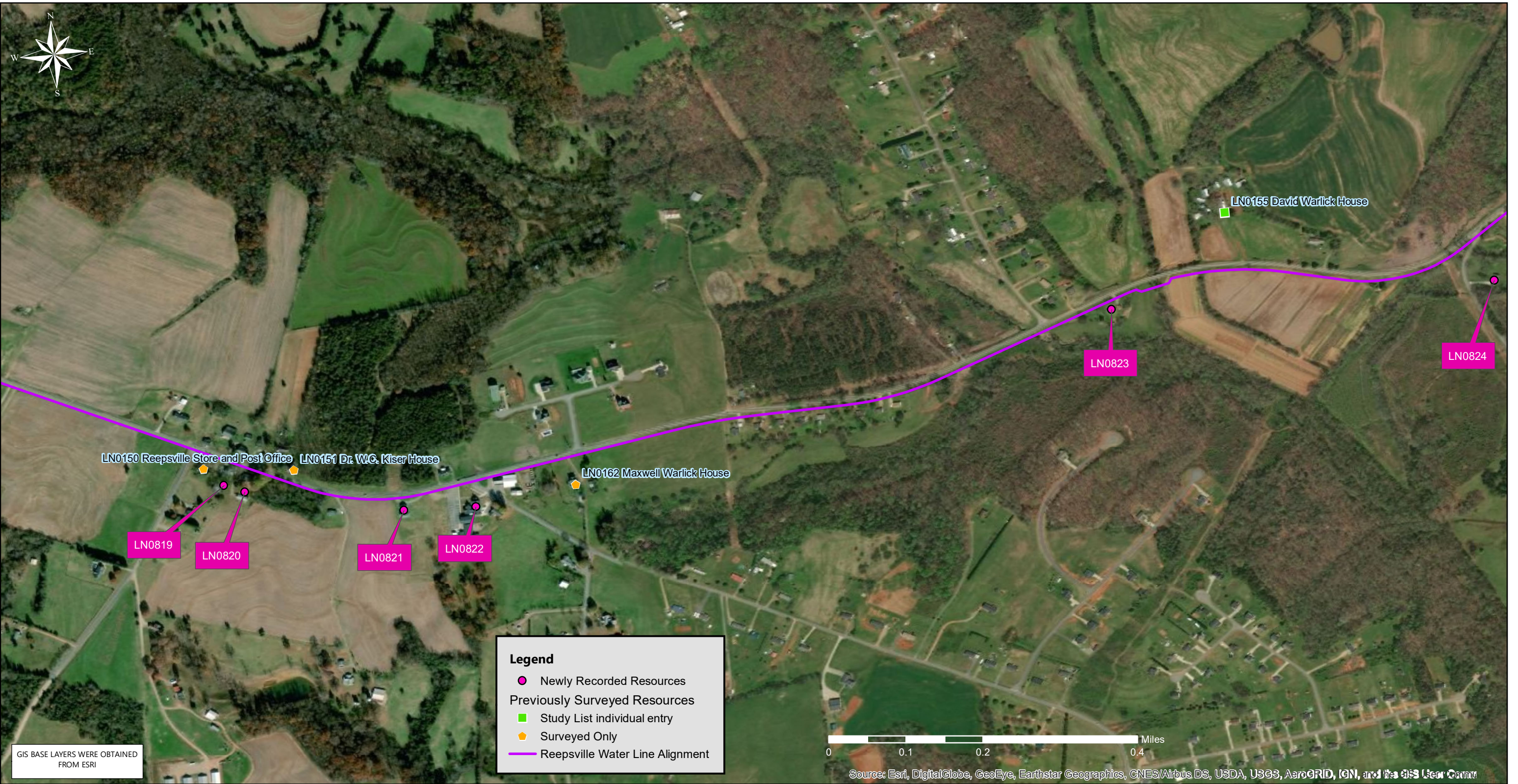
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- ◆ Surveyed Only
- Reepsville Water Line Alignment



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

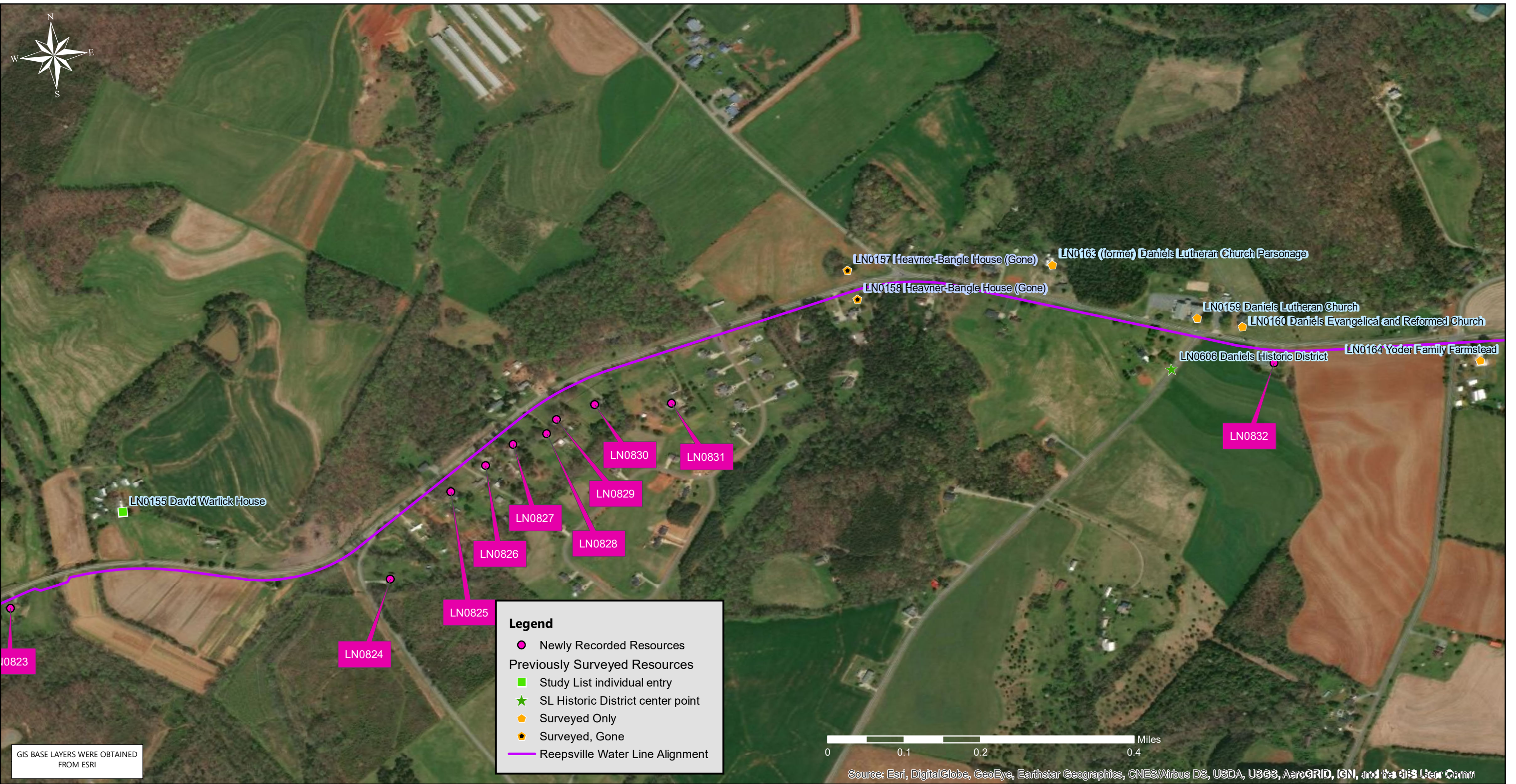
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	DATE:	7/22/2019		
	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	4335-18-185		



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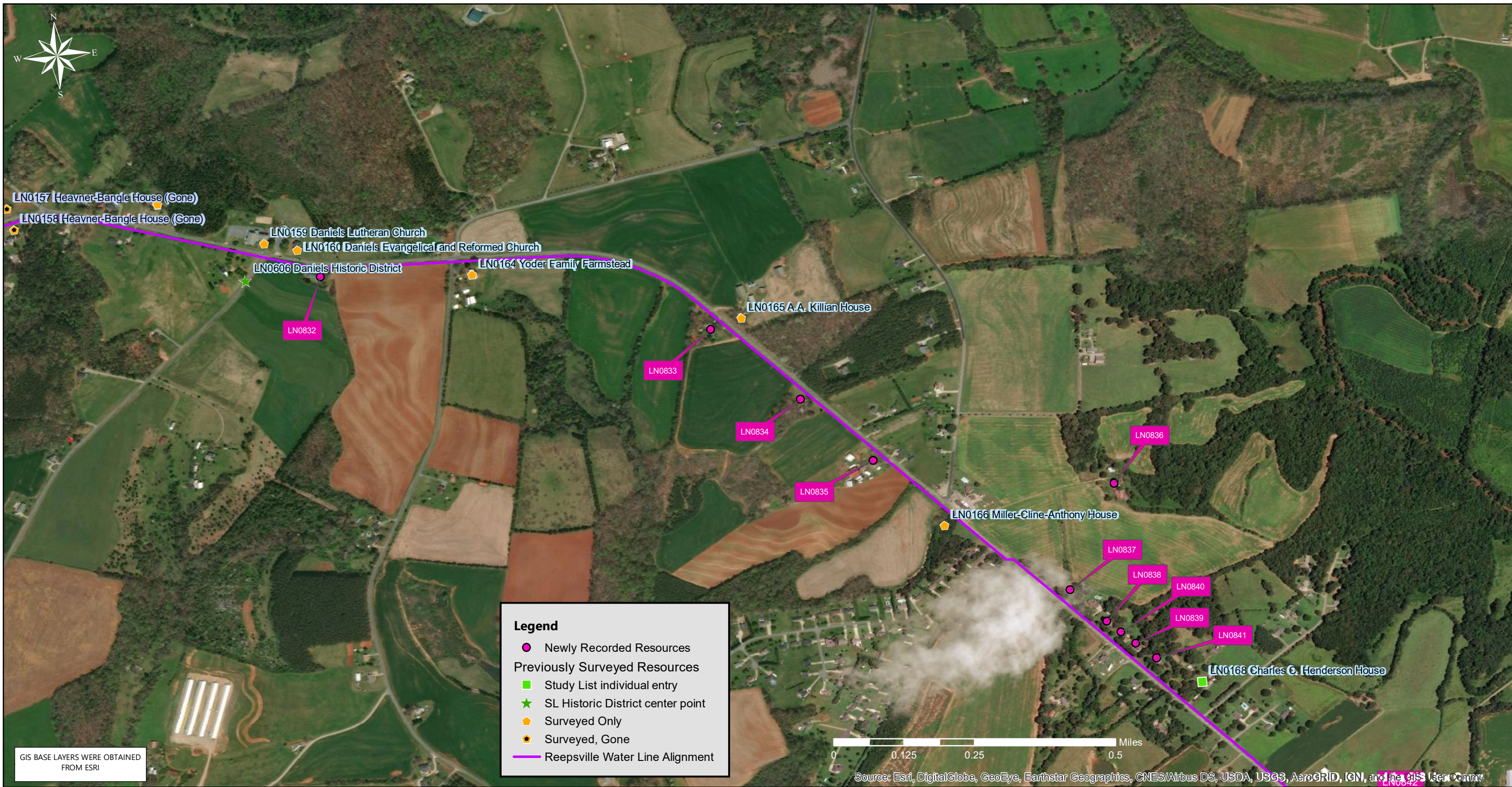
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	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
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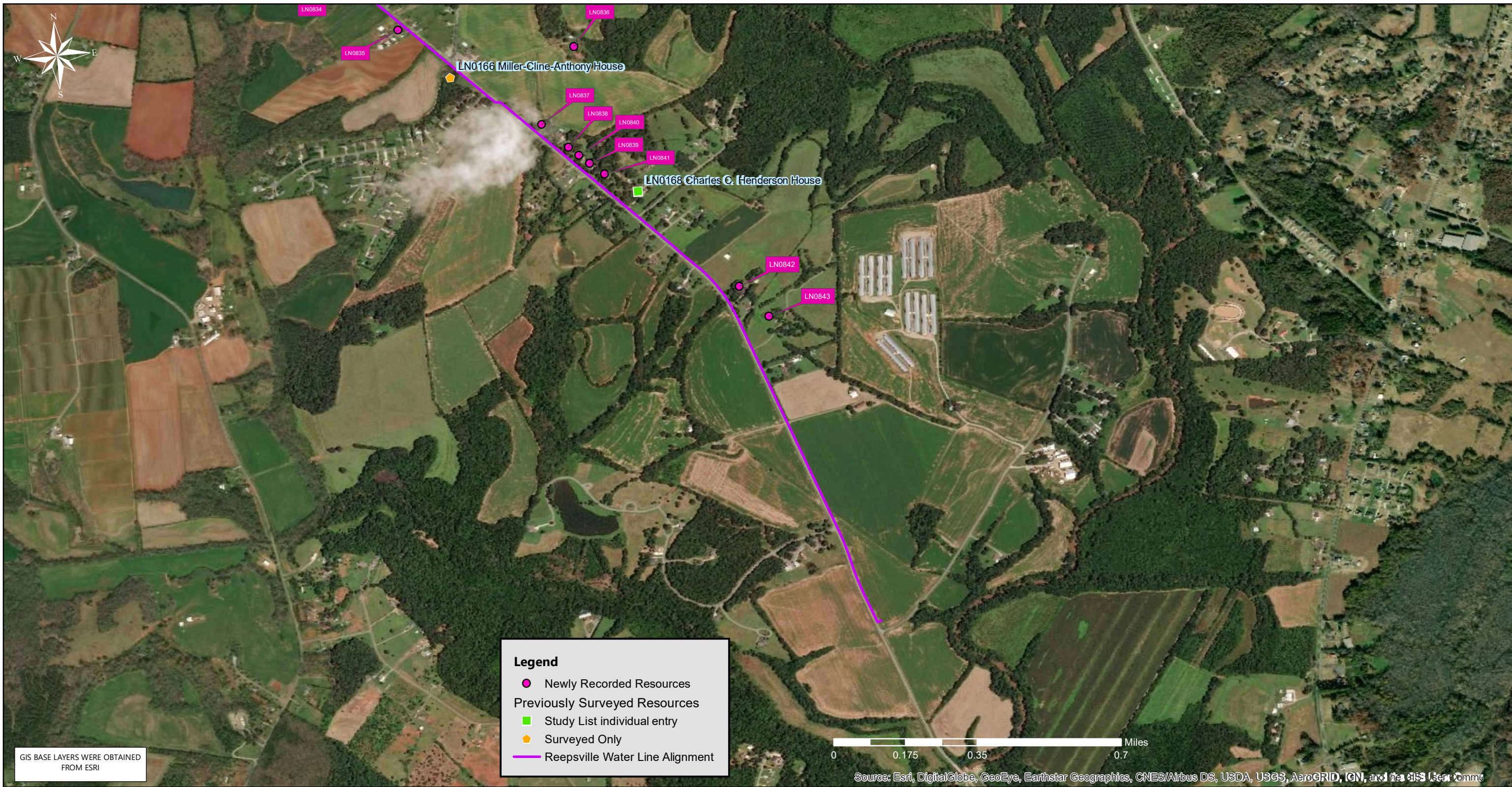
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GIS BASE LAYERS WERE OBTAINED FROM ESRI

**Legend**

- Newly Recorded Resources
- Previously Surveyed Resources
- Study List individual entry
- ◆ Surveyed Only
- Reepsville Water Line Alignment

	SCALE:	1 inch = 1,214.17 feet	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Surveyed Structures</h2> <h3 style="margin: 0;">Reepsville Water Line</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">Lincoln County, North Carolina</p>	EXHIBIT NO.  <h1 style="margin: 0;">1.2f</h1>
	DATE:	7/22/2019		
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## 1.0 Introduction

On behalf of Woolpert, S&ME has completed a historic architecture survey for the proposed Reepsville Water Line in Lincoln County, North Carolina. The overall project corridor is approximately 8.07 miles long; its eastern terminus is located approximately 1.75 miles northwest of the city of Lincolnton and its western terminus is located approximately 2.5 miles south of the community of Vale (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

In December 2018, Woolpert, on behalf of the Lincoln County Department of Public Works, sent a scoping request to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to determine the SHPO's level of interest in the proposed project. In a letter dated January 24, 2019, the SHPO commented that "there are structures over 50 years of age within, or adjacent to, the Area of Potential Effects (APE)" for the proposed project and that, since the most recent architectural survey of Lincoln County was conducted in 1985, properties that are greater than 50 years of age or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) may not have been recorded. SHPO recommended an architectural survey of properties directly within the project's APE. Additionally, SHPO indicated that since the proposed project is not likely to affect previously undisturbed areas, the project has "a low probability for containing a significant, intact NRHP-eligible [archaeological] sites" and no archaeological survey was requested. The SHPO letter, however, did note two cemeteries along the north side of Reepsville Road (Daniels Church Cemetery and Landmark Church Cemetery) and recommended that the proposed construction occur along the south side of the road in the vicinity of the cemeteries (Appendix A).

A background review of previously recorded aboveground resources indicated that there are 18 previously recorded resources (17 structures and one historic district) located within 500 feet of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Of these previously recorded resources, two individual structures (LN0155 and LN0168) and the historic district (LN0606) are included in the North Carolina Study List; the remaining 15 structures are survey only resources, with no evaluation of NRHP eligibility.

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The following work was conducted in response to the SHPO letter and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in S&ME Proposal No. 42-1900302, Rev. 1, dated May 24, 2019. In June 2019, a revised project corridor was provided to S&ME; this corridor clarified which side of the right-of-way was proposed for ground disturbance (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

The historic architectural analysis included surveying, analyzing, and evaluating the historic properties according to NRHP criteria. Fieldwork for the project was conducted in June 2019, by Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, who completed photography, mapping, research, and authored the report. Additional information was compiled from survey records of the NC-HPO survey files and additional research was conducted using online federal census data, historic maps, and other county records.

**Historic Architecture Survey**  
**Reepsville Water Line**  
Lincoln County, North Carolina  
S&ME Project No. 4335-18-185



This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate; and NC-HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (2015).



## 2.0 Cultural Context

The cultural context of the region is reviewed below for two purposes: first, to outline previous research in the region and the nature of historic resources that might be expected in the project area, and second, to provide a comparative framework in which to place resources identified within the project area and APE in order to better understand their potential significance and NRHP eligibility. The cultural context of the project area, for the purposes of the historic architecture investigations, includes the historic past, which is discussed in this section of the report.

### 2.1 Historic Context

The project is located within Lincoln County, northwest of Lincolnton and south of the community of Vale. The area is in the southern portion of the North Carolina Piedmont. The Piedmont region of North Carolina, between the forks of the Catawba River, has long been the site of human habitation. European explorers first visited the area in the sixteenth century and these early forays were followed by further expeditions into the area, particularly after the English established permanent settlements along the North and South Carolina coast in the late 1600s. Although the population of the Carolina colony grew through the end of the seventeenth century and into the eighteenth century, even after South Carolina and North Carolina were made into separate colonies and seven out of eight of the Lords Proprietors sold their land rights back to the British crown, settlement remained concentrated near the coast. The central areas of the colony were considered backcountry wilderness; besides fur trappers and deerskin traders, European colonists rarely ventured into the Piedmont.

Settlement in central North Carolina began in the 1740s, and by the end of the century European settlers had begun to encroach on the lands traditionally occupied by Native Americans. This infringement would continue through the 1800s, as Indian groups became more marginalized as a result of the growing wealth and influence of white settlers.

#### 2.1.1 *Eighteenth Century*

The project area occupies a unique location, which affected its growth and development during the Colonial and Early National periods. Located near the border of North and South Carolina, the area developed ties to the Piedmont region of South Carolina and, instead of following the patterns set in coastal North Carolina, the region's development generally mirrored that of central South Carolina (Bishir and Southern 2003:3). This was partially because of the relatively ambiguous border between North Carolina and South Carolina during the mid-1700s, particularly in the central and western regions near the landholdings of Native American tribes (Connor et al. 1919:242).

European colonists began settling in the North Carolina Piedmont region during the 1740s, with some moving north from coastal South Carolina. This was spurred on by the increased inland settlement to the south that was the result of the 1730s establishment of townships (Edgar 1998:53–60). During the early period of settlement, water was the most reliable means of transportation and rivers were an integral part of the settlement system. The project area is located between the north and south forks of the Catawba River, which are part of river systems that drain through South Carolina. During the 1700s, settlers looking for land moved up the Broad and Pee Dee River basins and settled along the creeks that flowed through the land (Bishir and Southern 2003:4–6). More settlers came from the north, with a large number of immigrants of Scots-Irish descent traveling overland along



the Great Wagon Road and trading paths from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The North Carolina colony experienced significant growth between 1730 and 1770, with the state's population increasing from around 35,000 residents to over 250,000 in that forty-year span, with the Piedmont region accounting for a large percentage of the growth (Bishir and Southern 2003:9).

The first land grants in the area west of the Catawba River date from the late 1740s and early 1750s, with the earliest recorded settlers including John Beattie, Adam Sherrill, Henry Weidner (Whitener), and Jacob Forney. The encroachment by European colonists on Native American land caused increased conflict along the settlement frontiers. There were raids by Indian groups on homesteads in the western and central parts of the Carolina colonies, and the French and Indian War exacerbated the situation and created feelings of unease and concern for safety among the frontier residents. Following the conclusion of the war, some of the tensions between Piedmont residents and the government over taxation and safety remained. This led to the organization of the Regulator movement and the ultimate defeat of the Regulators at Alamance (Sherill 1937:8; Alexander 1902:26–27; Bishir and Southern 2003:11–13). By 1765, there were at least 10,000 settlers residing in the Piedmont, however the portion containing Lincoln County was still relatively rural (Figure 2.1). With the increase in population in the central region of the colony, additional governmental entities were needed to provide services to the residents. Mecklenburg County was formed in 1762 from Anson County, and in 1768 Tryon County was created to encompass the entire southern portion of the county west of Mecklenburg. In 1779, Lincoln County was created from Tryon County and it contained a large amount of territory that was later broken up into several other counties. Lincolnton was established as the county seat in 1785 (Sherrill 1937:29).



**Figure 2.1. Portion of Collet's map (1770), showing approximate project area.**

At the outbreak of the American Revolution, population increases had made the European settlements in the area significant strategic points. When Charleston fell to the British army in May 1780, the reality of the war became much more immediate to area residents as the British looked to solidify their control of the area by establishing backcountry outposts (Gordon 2006:96–97). By August 1780, the war had become an imminent reality for residents of the Piedmont, as General Thomas Sumter engaged British forces under Colonel Banastre Tarleton in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Also in mid-August 1780, the British were victorious at Camden, and subsequently built a fort that would be used to store important supplies for the army, effectively establishing themselves as a presence in the backcountry. The residents of Lincoln County were split between the Loyalist and the Patriot causes, although many of them remained loyal to the British throughout the war. This included Lieutenant Colonel John Moore and Major Nicholas Welch, who fought Patriot forces from the surrounding counties at Ramsour’s Mill, near Lincolnton, in June 1780. The short battle resulted in a win for the Patriot militia against about 1,000 Loyalists (Sherrill 1937:37)

In September 1780, British General Charles Cornwallis marched into Charlotte and was confronted by Major William Davie and 150 of his soldiers. The Americans soon dispersed, but Cornwallis was disappointed that the citizens of Charlotte would not rise to support the loyalist cause. Davie’s men, along with parties sent out by Major George Davidson along the Rocky River, harassed the British soldiers; nearby battles and skirmishes stalled the momentum of the British. The American victory at King’s Mountain in nearby York County in October 1780 significantly hindered British attempts to recruit more loyalist soldiers in the North and South Carolina interior (Figure 2.2). It also caused General Cornwallis to delay his march further into North Carolina and, ultimately, proved to be a considerable blow to British confidence (Gordon 2003:116; Edgar 1998:235). After 16 days in Charlotte, Cornwallis and his army departed on October 12, 1780 (Blythe and Brockmann 1961). Eventually, the British were forced to abandon their inland outposts, and subsequently Charleston, in December 1782 (Edgar 1998:240).



**Figure 2.2. Portion of 1775 Mouzon Map, showing approximate location of project area.**



2.1.2 *Antebellum Period and Civil War*

The original motives behind the colonization of both North and South Carolina were economic, as the Lords Proprietors wished for early settlers to develop a successful cash crop. In the Lowcountry of South Carolina, settlers found their agricultural windfall in rice, and to a lesser extent indigo, which could be profitably grown along tidal rivers; coastal North Carolina relied more upon timber products and tobacco (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:72–75). The early settlers in the Piedmont region of North Carolina, however, were primarily subsistence farmers. The most profitable crop for the Piedmont region, however, would not be brought into widespread cultivation until after American Revolution.

With Eli Whitney’s cotton gin, patented in 1793, the effort needed to separate the seeds from the fibers of short-staple cotton was significantly reduced, allowing backcountry farmers to profitably grow and harvest this crop. The result was a change in Piedmont agriculture, from primarily subsistence-based farming in the 1700s to the development of large inland cotton-producing plantations during the early 1800s (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:85–89). The development of a profitable staple crop allowed the Piedmont to recover from the devastating effects of the American Revolution, which had ravaged a large percentage of agricultural lands in the area (Shankman et al. 1983:11–18; Edgar 1998:244). The desire to acquire more land for cotton cultivation resulted in white settlers pushing further inland and bringing more land under their control (Edgar 1998:271).

Changes in agricultural and economic practices also led to demographic shifts in the area. Before 1841, Lincoln County encompassed a large portion of the North Carolina Piedmont, as well as some of the more mountainous region to the north. The southern portions of the county, which encompass the present-day Lincoln County, began to develop cotton farms and utilize slave labor; however, the northern portions were unsuited to cotton agriculture and continued to cultivate their small farms as subsistence based units. In 1790, less than 1,000 slaves were located within the whole of Lincoln County, accounting for only 9.2 percent of the total population (Table 2.1). As the county population increased, the percentage of slaves also increased, although its highest pre-1850 level was only around 21 percent. In 1850, after the northern portion of the county was split off, the slave population topped 26 percent, which was below the statewide average of 34 percent (Social Explorer 2019). However, the significant increase that occurred during the early nineteenth century demonstrates how the proliferation of cotton production had influenced the population of not only Lincoln County, but the entire Piedmont region of the state (United States Census Bureau 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860).

**Table 2.1. Free and slave populations of Lincoln County before the Civil War**

Year	Total Population	Free Population	Slave Population
1790	9,246	8,391 (90.8%)	855 (9.2%)
1800	12,660	11,137 (88.0%)	1,523 (12.0%)
1810	16,359	13,870 (84.8%)	2,489 (15.2%)
1820	18,147	14,818 (81.7%)	3,329 (18.3%)
1830	22,455	17,573 (78.3%)	4,882 (21.7%)
1840	25,160	19,744 (78.6%)	5,386 (21.4%)
1850	7,746	5,691 (73.5%)	2,055 (26.5%)
1860	8,195	6,080 (74.2%)	2,115 (25.8%)



The antebellum period was dominated by cotton production. The largest impediment to successful cotton plantations in the Piedmont was the lack of inexpensive transportation needed to move the raw cotton to shipping facilities along the coast. Improvements were undertaken to the river systems, including clearing the rivers of large debris that prevented boats from passing, as well as the construction of canals to circumvent major obstructions, including shoals, waterfalls, and rapids. During the early 1800s, four canals were built on the Wateree and Catawba Rivers: Wateree Canal, Rocky Mount Canal, Catawba Canal, and Landsford Canal. Combined with Lockhart's Canal, which was constructed on the northern portion of the Broad River, these channels allowed cotton cultivation to expand farther into the upcountry by making transport of the crop to Charleston significantly easier (Kovacik and Winberry 1989:93–95).

The expansion of the railroads, which provided a quick and relatively inexpensive method for shipping raw materials to coastal ports, was another important factor in the development of the area. The advantage that railroads held over rivers and canals was one of convenience; railroads could reach many more places than rivers could, making them a more accessible means of transport. Although railroad construction began in South Carolina during the 1830s, the Piedmont of North Carolina had no railroad tracks until the mid-1850s. The first train, part of the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, entered Charlotte in 1852, ushering in the railroad age and the growth and development it would bring. Following the first railroad, additional connections to the area were built before 1861, including the Carolina Central Railroad, which ran from Wilmington to Lincolnton (Alexander 1902:301; Tompkins 1903:178; Bishir and Sourthern 2003:23).

North Carolina voted to secede from the Union in 1861, a month after the firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. The residents of the Piedmont were affected by the Civil War, although Lincoln County did not experience any battles during the conflict. Men from the county and the surrounding areas enlisted into the Confederate army, often leaving women and children home to run the farms and households. Nearby, Charlotte was home to the Confederate Navy Yard, where a large portion of the ordnance for the Confederacy was made until its destruction in a January 1864 explosion. Charlotte was also home to the North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Company on the Catawba River, which produced up to 1,000 pounds of powder per day until two explosions, in 1863 and 1864, destroyed the mill. The most immediate effects of the Civil War on the area occurred during the spring of 1865, as General William T. Sherman marched northward through South Carolina and North Carolina on his way to Virginia. One of the major strategic points on this route was Columbia, and after the capture of the capital city, Sherman and his Union troops continued to march northward. Sherman's march threatened to take Charlotte, until he turned east to march on Goldsboro. Union troops occupied Lincolnton during April 1865 and a railroad trestle that crossed the Catawba River fell victim to a small skirmish between Union and Confederate troops, slightly more than a week after General Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse and only days before General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman in North Carolina (Barrett 1956; United States Department of the Interior 2000).

### *2.1.3 Reconstruction and the Twentieth Century*

After the Civil War, the farmers of the Piedmont resumed many of the same agricultural practices they had adhered to before the war. Cotton remained the primary crop, as farmers believed that growing large crops of the white fiber would allow them to escape from the debts they had incurred during the Civil War. This practice, however, eventually led to greater debt for many small farmers, since over-planting of cotton stripped important nutrients from the soil, creating a less productive crop each successive year. The size of farms in Lincoln County, as



well as in most places around the state, decreased during this period as well. Plantations were often broken up into smaller farms, which were rented on a cash-tenant or a share-tenant basis to both black and white farmers. Between 1860 and 1920, the number of farms in Lincoln County more than tripled, from 617 to 1,866, as a result of this practice. The size of these farms decreased dramatically, falling from 296.5 acres in 1860, to 126 acres in 1880, and to only 96.7 acres by 1900. Additionally, the tenancy arrangements, by which farmers worked the land of larger holders, rarely allowed the tenants to climb out of debt, and tenancy increased through the end of the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century (Social Explorer 2019).

The late-nineteenth century ushered in a period of growth and development the Piedmont. Textile mills were the primary industrial ventures that were built in the Piedmont, many of which were financed by northern investors. Entrepreneurs built textile mills within and around Charlotte, creating an industrial center and economic prosperity for the region. The first cotton mill in the area was built in 1816, by Absalom Warlick and Michael Beam, approximately a mile and a half east of Lincolnton. This small mill produced primarily cotton thread. Two years later, on the South Fork of the Catawba River, Michael Schenck, John Hoke, and Dr. James Bivens constructed a larger mill and by 1831 the mill was operating 12 looms and 1,280 spindles (Sherrill 1937:442). In 1850, the Laurel Hill Cotton Factory was constructed, at the confluence of Clark's Creek and the South Fork of the Catawba River; after changing ownership and name multiple times before becoming the Elm Grove Cotton Mill in 1884. Although these early mills had some measure of success, it was not until 1887 that textile production became a significant industry within Lincoln County. Multiple mills were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and by 1933 the county had 16 mills. These enterprises operated nearly 130,000 spindles and employed about 2,200 workers (Sherrill 1937:444).

The twentieth century brought many changes to the area. Charlotte, located to the east, was a relatively small city at the turn of the century, with a population of only 18,091; by 1940, its population had increased to more than 100,000 residents, five times its 1900 figure (Social Explorer 2019). Population growth within Charlotte led to the physical expansion of the city, which was made possible by the development of an electric streetcar system that ran from downtown to the developing suburbs from 1891 until 1938. The town of Lincolnton also grew significantly during the early twentieth century, from approximately 800 residents in 1900 to 3,390 in 1920. By the end of the twentieth century, it had increased its population to over 10,000 and annexed the nearby town of Boger City, increasing its size significantly (Bishir and Southern 2003:72; Blythe and Brockmann 1961).

Beginning in 1904, the Catawba Power Company began operation of a hydroelectric facility along the Catawba River. The success of this early development paved the way for other dams and hydroelectric complexes along the area's rivers and spurred the founding of the Southern Power Company (later Duke Power) in 1927. Before 1960, Duke Power Company and its subsidiaries had built 14 hydroelectric plants; the largest dam was begun in 1959 and created Lake Norman, which currently contains a hydroelectric generating station, a coal-burning steam station, and a nuclear facility (Shankman et al. 1983:145–149). The lake has created a desirable residential location and is a recreational destination for many people living in the surrounding area.

## **2.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

A background literature review and records search was conducted at the North Carolina SHPO in Raleigh. The records examined at SHPO included a review of National Register and survey files for properties listed in or



eligible for inclusion in the National Register and an examination of HPOWEB, a GIS-based program containing information about aboveground historic resources in North Carolina.

A review of the files and records at SHPO indicated there are 51 previously recorded aboveground resources: 34 survey only structures, nine survey only structures that are no longer extant, two NRHP listed resources, one NRHP eligible resource, four Study List structures, and one Study List historic district within a one-mile radius of the project corridor (Figure 2.3, Table 2.2). Eighteen resources: two study list structures, one study list historic district, 13 survey only structures, and two survey only structures that are no longer extant, are recorded within the APE for the current project area.

**Table 2.2. Previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile search radius of project area.**

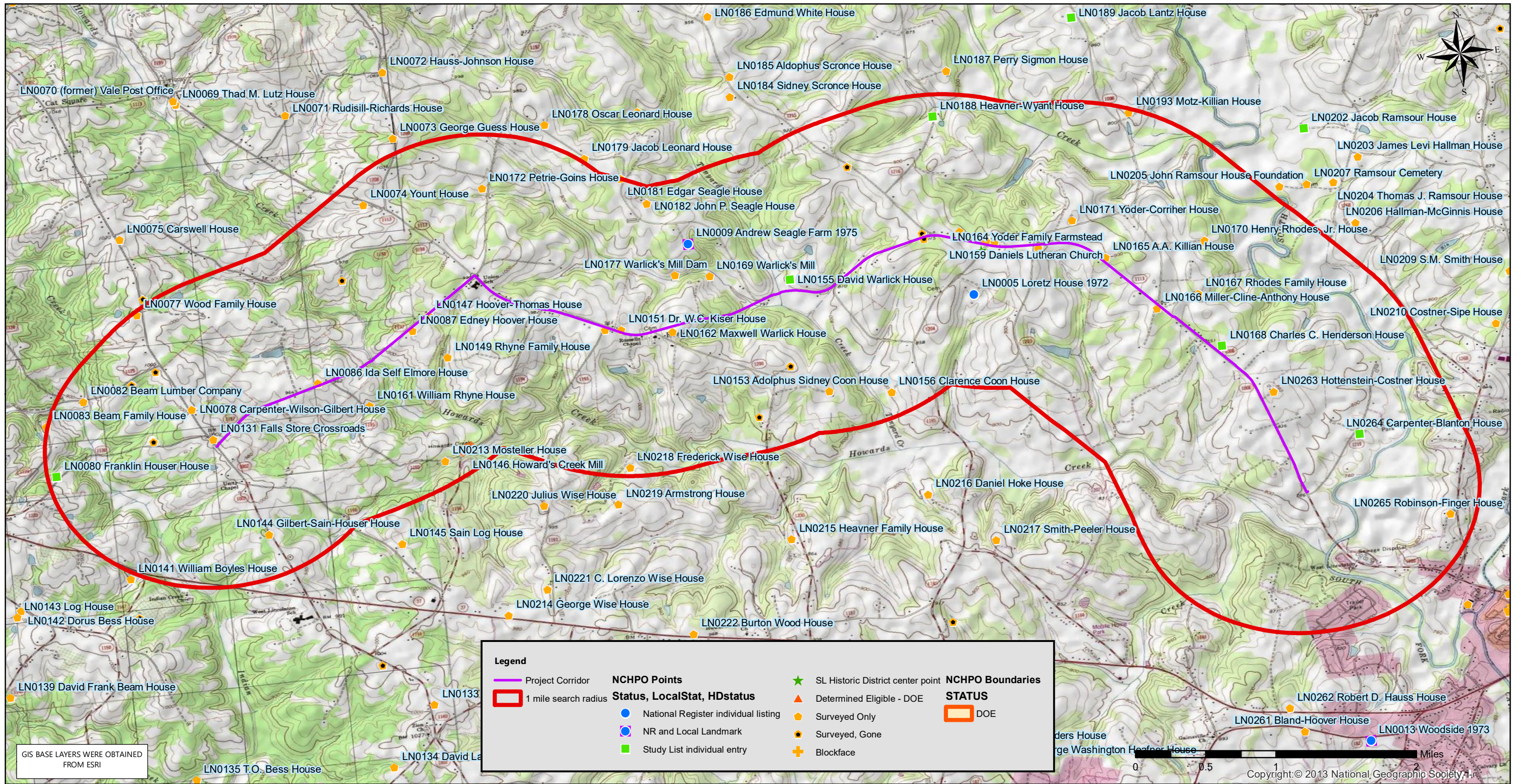
Site No.	Name/Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
LN0005	Loretz House	NRHP Listed	HPOWEB
LN0009	Andrew Seagle Farm	NRHP Listed	HPOWEB
LN0074	Yount House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0077	Wood Family House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0078	Carpenter-Wilson-Gilbert House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0079	Houser-Ledford House (Gone?)	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0081	Indian Creek Gin Company (Gone?)	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0082	Beam Lumber Company	Ineligible	HPOWEB
LN0084	Carpenter Log House (Gone?)	Survey Only	HPOWEB
<b>LN0086</b>	<b>Ida Self Elmore House</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
<b>LN0087</b>	<b>Eddney Hoover House</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
<b>LN0131</b>	<b>T. C. Falls Store Crossroads</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
LN0144	Gilbert-Sain-Houser House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0146	Howard's Creek Mill	Eligible	HPOWEB
<b>LN0147</b>	<b>Hoover-Thomas House</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
LN0148	Heavner-Falls House (Gone?)	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0149	Rhyne Family House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
<b>LN0150</b>	<b>Reepsville Store and Post Office</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
<b>LN0151</b>	<b>Dr. W. C. Kiser House</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
LN0152	Hoover Log Barn (Gone?)	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0153	Adolphus Sidney Coon House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0154	John Hoover House (Gone?)	Survey Only	HPOWEB
<b>LN0155</b>	<b>David Warlick House</b>	<b>Study List</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
LN0156	Clarence Coon House	Study List	HPOWEB
<b>LN0157</b>	<b>Heavner-Bangle House (Gone)</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
<b>LN0158</b>	<b>Heavner-Bangle House (Gone)</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>



Site No.	Name/Description	NRHP Eligibility	Source
<b>LN0159</b>	<b>Daniels Lutheran Church</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
<b>LN0160</b>	<b>Daniels Evangelical Reformed Church</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
LN0161	William Rhyne House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
<b>LN0162</b>	<b>Maxwell Warlick House</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
<b>LN0163</b>	<b>(former) Daniels Lutheran Church Parsonage</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
<b>LN0164</b>	<b>Yoder Family Farmstead</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
<b>LN0165</b>	<b>A. A. Killian House</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
<b>LN0166</b>	<b>Miller-Kline-Anthony House</b>	<b>Survey Only</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
LN0167	Rhodes Family House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
<b>LN0168</b>	<b>Charles C. Henderson House</b>	<b>Study List</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>
LN0169	Warlick's Mill	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0170	Henry Rhodes Jr. House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0171	Yoder-Corriher House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0172	Petrie-Goins House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0177	Warlick's Mill Dam	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0182	John P. Seagle House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0183	Johannes Segal Farmstead (Gone)	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0188	Heavner-Wyant House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0193	Motz-Killian House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0213	Mosteller House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0218	Frederick Wise House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0263	Hottenstein-Costner House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
LN0264	Carpenter-Blanton House	Study List	HPOWEB
LN0265	Robinson-Finger House	Survey Only	HPOWEB
<b>LN0606</b>	<b>Daniels Historic District</b>	<b>Study List</b>	<b>HPOWEB</b>

**BOLD** means the resource is within the APE for the current project corridor.

As part of the background research, the Price-Strother (1808) map; the MacRae Brazier map (1833); the Kerr-Cain (1882) map; a 1910 United States Postal Service (USPS) rural route map of Lincoln County; the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey map from 1914; a North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) map from 1953; and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from 1895, 1909, 1970, and 1973 were examined. The Price-Strother map shows the original, large boundaries of Lincoln County, as well as the town of Lincolnton, some roads to the northwest of the town, and a mill owned by Bolinger (Figure 2.4). The MacRae Brazier map shows a more roads leading out of Lincolnton and a number of additional mills along the creeks, but no structures within the project area (Figure 2.5). By 1882, when the Kerr-Cain map was drawn, the area of Lincoln County had been decreased through the creation of Gaston County to the south; two railroads had been built through the county, connecting at Lincolnton, and the network of roads had expanded (Figure 2.6).



**Legend**

- Project Corridor
- 1 mile search radius

**NCHPO Points**

- National Register individual listing
- NR and Local Landmark
- Study List individual entry
- Determined Eligible - DOE
- Surveyed Only
- Surveyed, Gone
- Blockface

**NCHPO Boundaries**

- SL Historic District center point
- DOE

GIS BASE LAYERS WERE OBTAINED FROM ESRI

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	SCALE:	1 inch = 3,536.15 feet	<h2>Previously Recorded Resources</h2> <h3>Reepsville Water Line</h3> <p>Lincoln County, North Carolina</p>	EXHIBIT NO.  <h1>2.3</h1>
	DATE:	7/22/2019		
	DRAWN BY:	HLC		
	S&ME PROJECT NO.	4335-18-185		

Drawing Path: J:\GIS\Reepsville Water Line\HPOWEB map.mxd plotted by H.Carpini 07-22-2019





Figure 2.4. Portion of the Price Strother map (1808) showing approximate project area.



Figure 2.5. Portion of the MacRae Brazier map (1833) showing approximate project area.

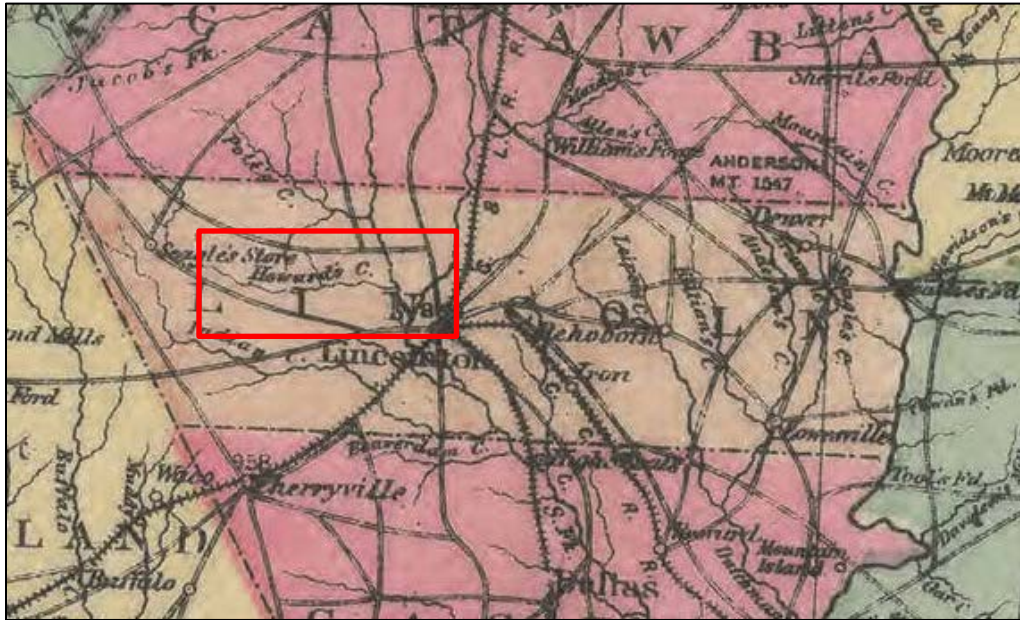


Figure 2.6. Portion of the Kerr Cain map (1882) showing approximate project area.

The 1895 and 1909 15-minute USGS topographic quadrangles show that Reepsville Road and Cat Square Road had been established, although their alignments were slightly different than the modern alignment; there are a number of structures depicted along the project corridor, including churches in the Daniel and Reepsville vicinities (Figures 2.7 and 2.8). The USPS rural route map shows residences and churches, as well as named postal routes and the Reepsville community along the project corridor (Figure 2.9). The 1914 USDA soil survey map shows a similar network of roads and locations of structures as are depicted on the earlier USGS topographic maps and the USPS rural route map (Figure 2.10). The 1953 NCDOT map shows the growing infrastructure of Lincoln County, but little detail within the project area, other than the locations of churches and bridges (Figure 2.11). The topographic maps from the 1970s show the project corridor generally having the same alignment of roadways and the locations of structures as are on the present topographic maps (Figures 2.12–2.14).

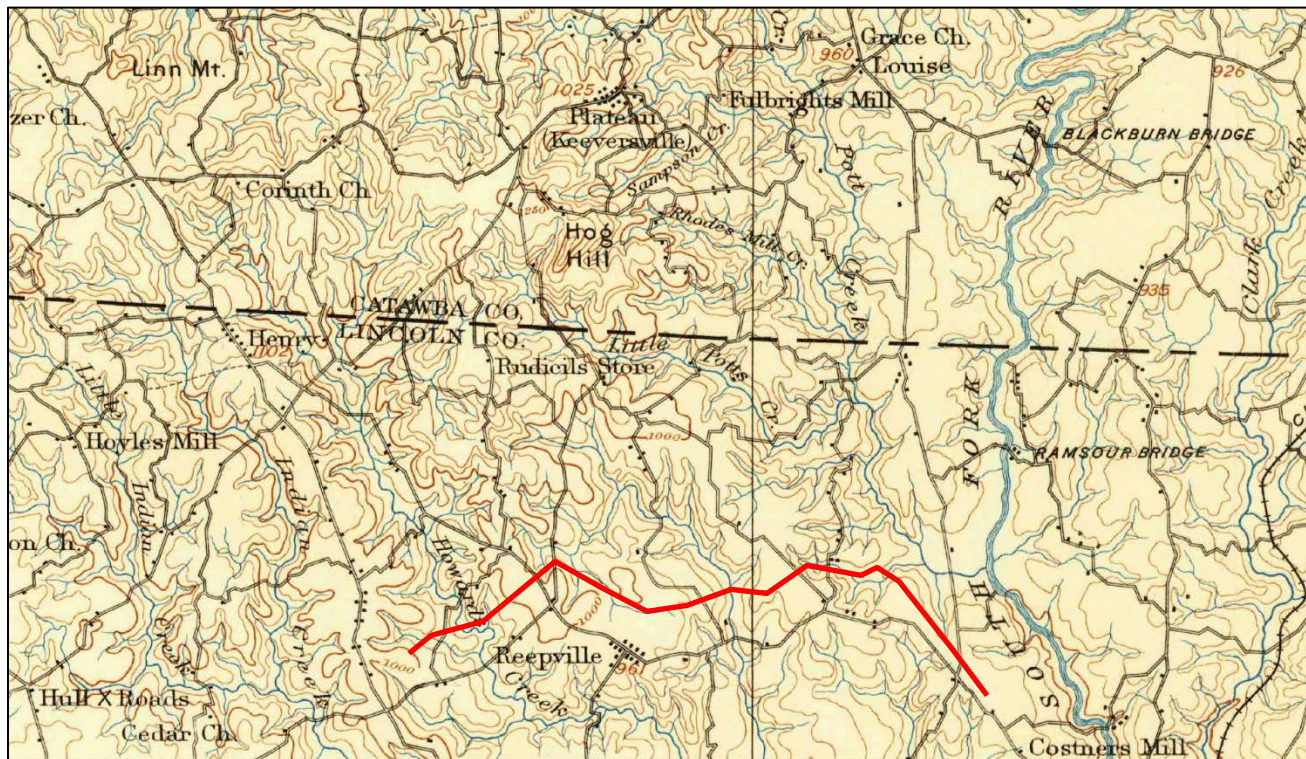


Figure 2.7. Portion of the *Hickory* (1895) 15-minute USGS topographic map showing central and western portions of the project area.



Figure 2.8. Portion of the *Lincolnton* (1909) 15-minute USGS topographic map showing eastern portion of the project area.

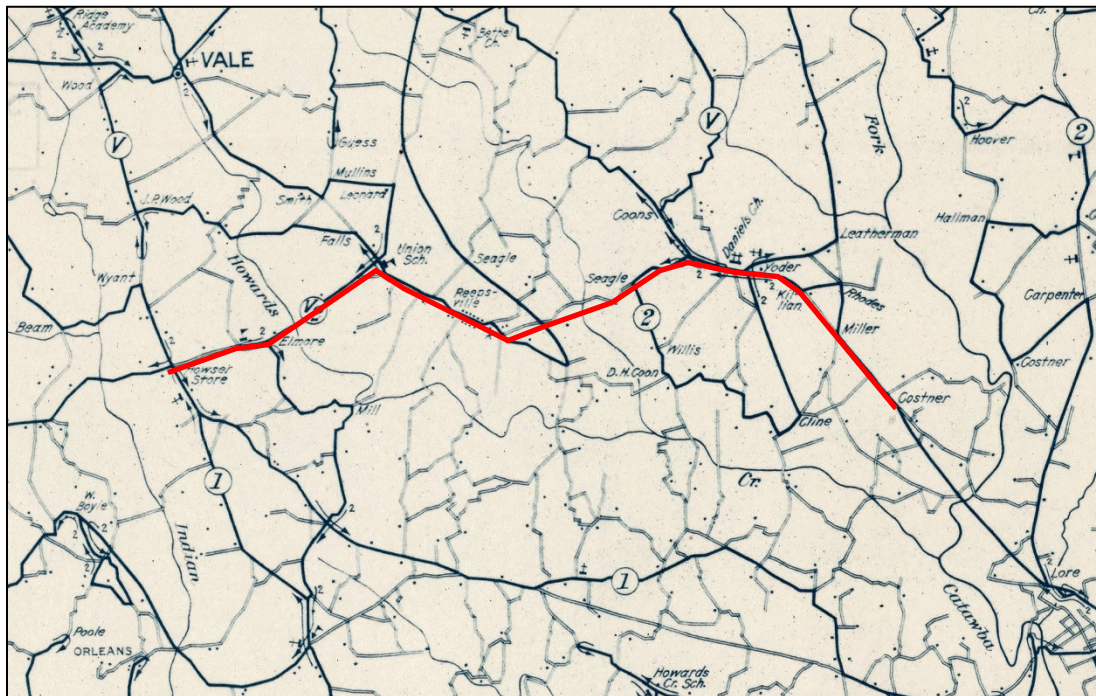


Figure 2.9. Portion of the 1910 USPS rural route map showing approximate project area.

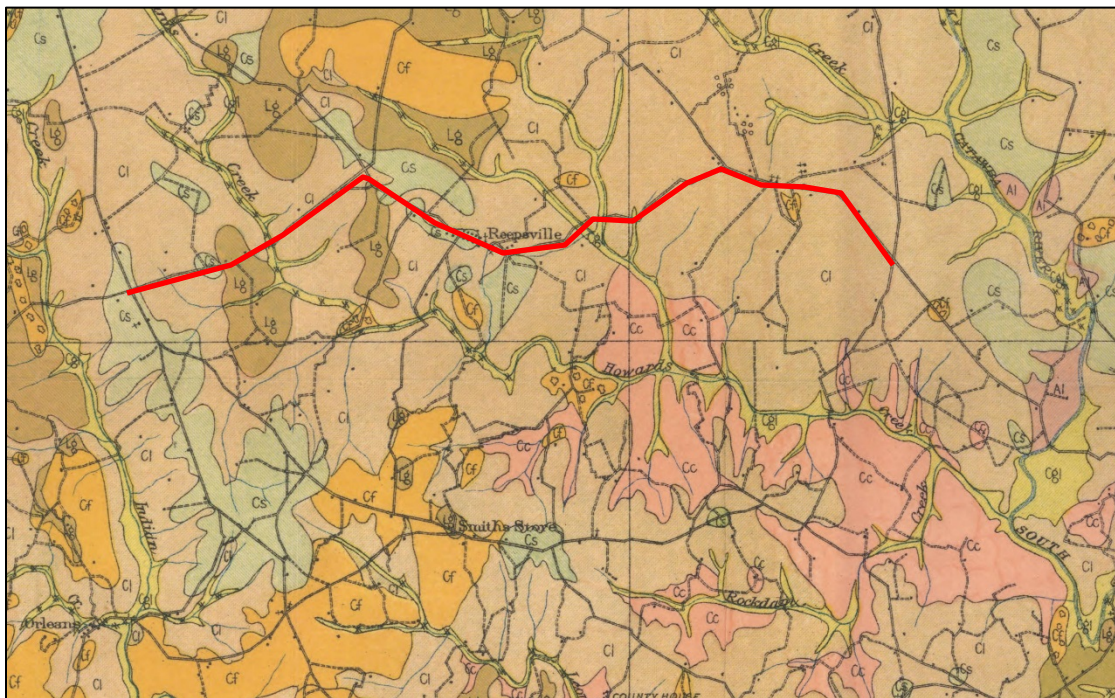


Figure 2.10. Portion of the USDA soils map (1914) showing approximate project area.

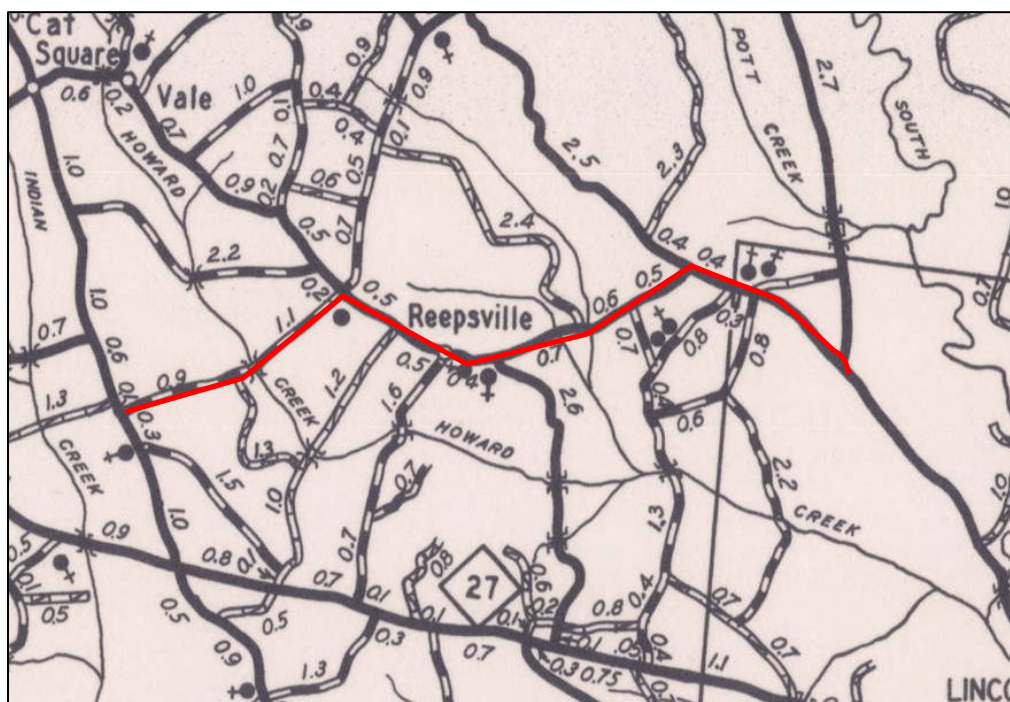


Figure 2.11. Portion of the NCDOT 1953 map showing approximate project area.

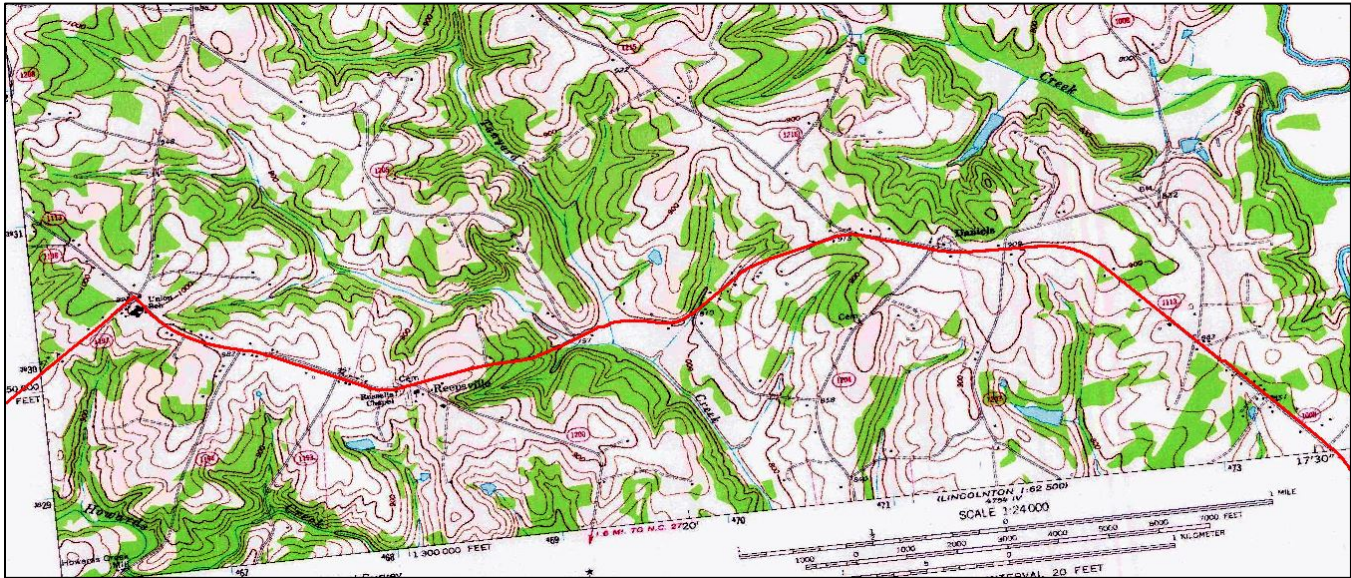


Figure 2.12. Portion of the *Reepsville* (1970) 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, showing central portion of the project area.

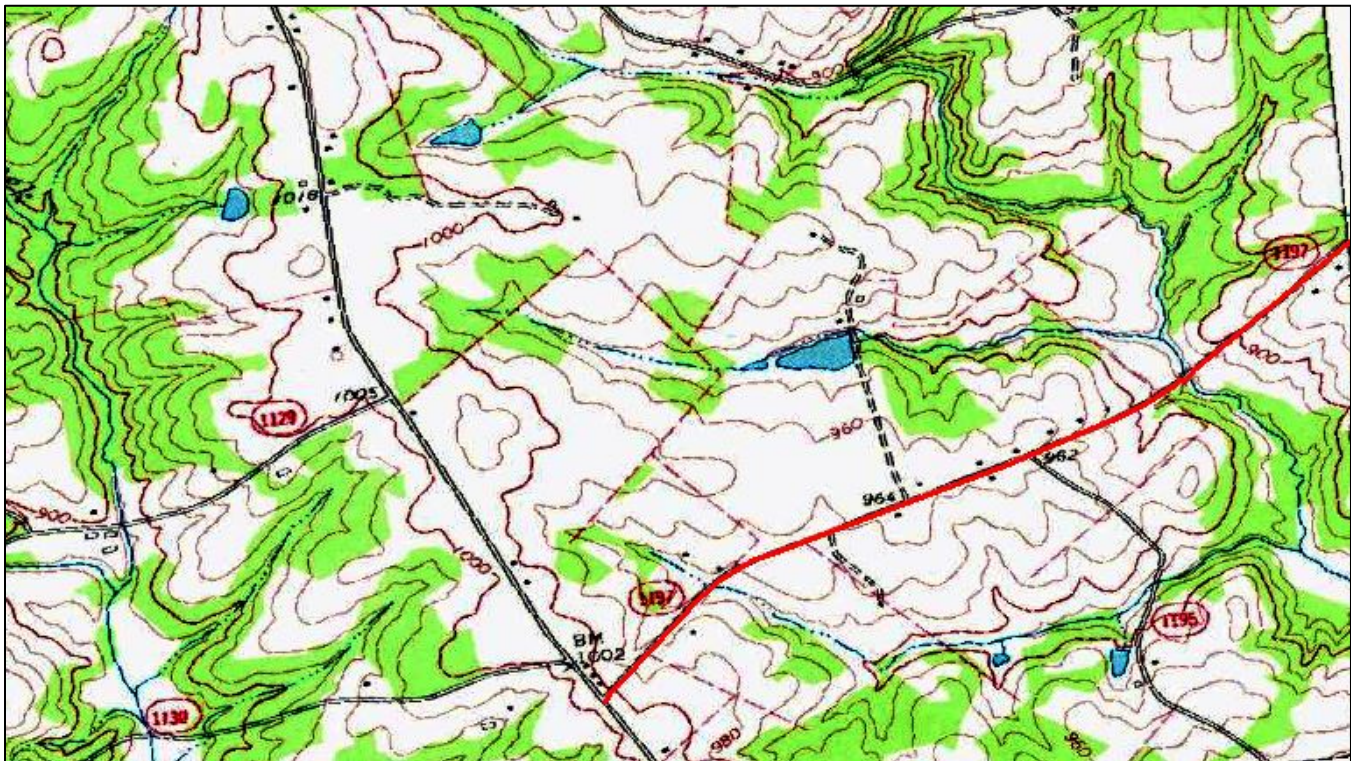


Figure 2.13. Portion of the *Banoak* (1970) 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, showing western portion of the project area.

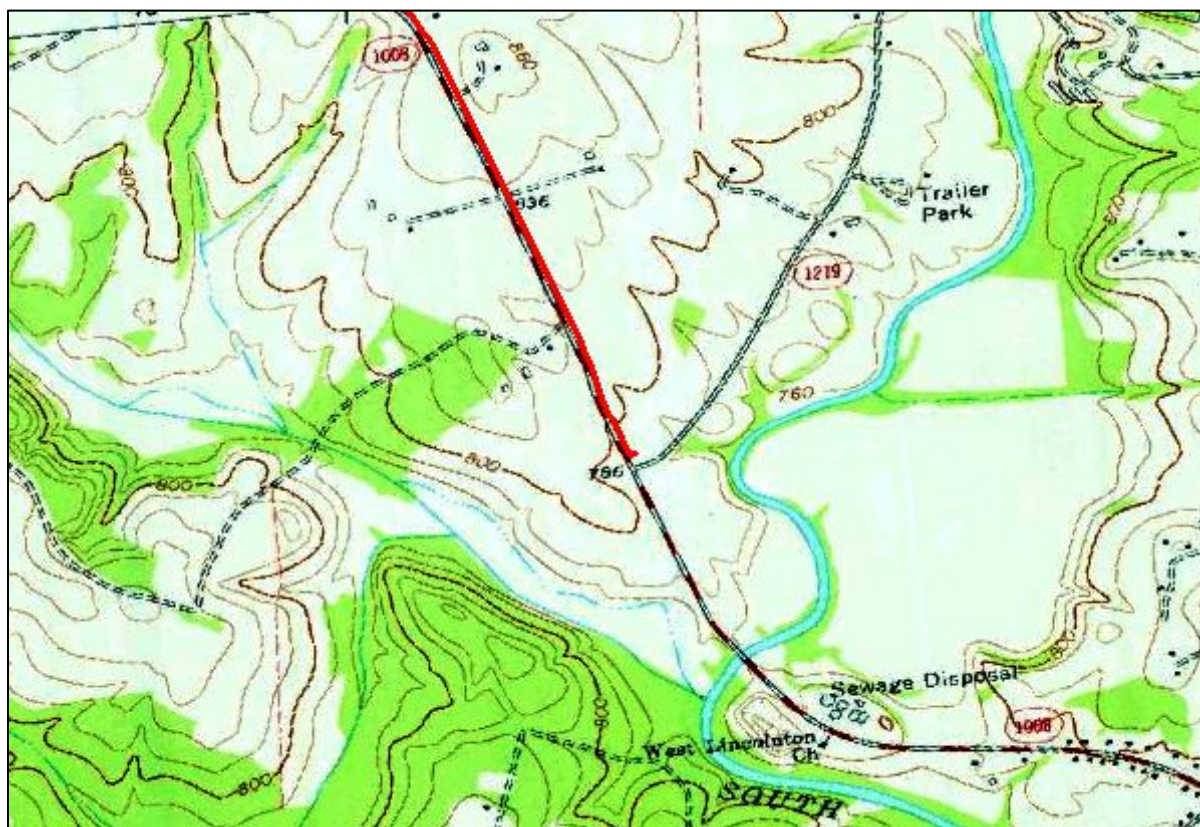


Figure 2.14. Portion of the *Lincolnton West* (1973) 7.5-minute USGS topographic map, showing eastern portion of the project area.



## 3.0 Methods

### 3.1 Historic Architecture Field Methods

Fieldwork was completed in June 2019. Preliminary information from Lincoln County tax records and historic maps were used to identify parcels that were likely to have structures greater than 50 years of age. During fieldwork, each structure identified as over 50 years old through tax records or historic maps was surveyed, as were additional structures that appeared to be over 50 years of age. The APE for the proposed undertaking includes parcels within and adjacent to the proposed water line corridor and only previously unsurveyed structures on the same side of the right-of-way as the corridor were recorded, although previously recorded structures within 500 feet of the proposed corridor were revisited. Fieldwork consisted of photographing each resource greater than 50 years of age from the public right-of-way and recording notes on its condition and integrity. Resources along the 8.07-mile project corridor were surveyed. The historic architectural analysis included surveying, analyzing, and evaluating the historic property according to NRHP criteria.

### 3.2 National Register Eligibility Assessment

For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP it must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Register Bulletin 15:2). In addition, properties must meet one or more of the criteria below:

- A.** are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B.** are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C.** embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or 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 history or prehistory.

The most frequently used criterion for assessing the significance of aboveground resources, particularly structures, site is Criterion C, although other criteria were considered where appropriate. For an aboveground historic resource to be considered significant, it must retain the particular characteristics that made it important, whether it is evaluated under an architectural or historic context. These elements are evaluated through seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. These factors were considered in assessing a site's potential for inclusion in the NRHP.





## 4.0 Results

Fieldwork for the project was conducted in June 2019. Fieldwork consisted of photographing each resource greater than 50 years of age from the public right-of-way and recording notes on its condition and integrity. Resources along the 8.07-mile project corridor were surveyed. The APE for the proposed undertaking includes parcels within and adjacent to the proposed water line corridor and only previously unsurveyed structures on the same side of the right-of-way as the corridor were recorded, although previously recorded structures within 500 feet of the proposed corridor were revisited. As a result of the investigations, 37 previously unrecorded structures were surveyed and 18 previously recorded resources were revisited; these resources are discussed in greater detail, from west to east, below.

### 4.1.1 *T. C. Falls Store Crossroads (LN0131)*

T. C. Falls Store Crossroads (LN0131) is recorded as being to the northeast of the intersection of Hoover Elmore Road and Cat Square Road, near the western terminus of the project corridor (Figure 1.1a and 1.2a). It was recorded in 1984 but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility; the property consists of a circa 1936 store building, a circa 1920s bungalow-style house, a circa 1950s Ranch-style house, and associated outbuildings (Survey File 1984:LN0131). The store building has a rectangular plan with a hipped roof, a later variation on the rural one-part vernacular store form (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). The full-width, automobile canopy is integrated within the main roofline and is supported by round metal posts, making the store a transitional autocentric building, although it does not have the lateral orientation or wide setback of more traditional autocentric rural stores. The façade has five bays, with two entryways; the bays consist of a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window; a double entry door with a five-light transom; a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window; a single entry door with a three-pane transom; and a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window, from north to south. The south elevation has a shed-roofed addition, with visible raftertails, as well as an exterior chimney structure between the main wall and the addition; the north elevation has no openings or additions. The store is of frame construction, with grey brick veneer on the side elevations and red brick veneer on the front elevation; the roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Since the 1984 survey, the gas pumps from under the automobile canopy have been removed and so has a sign identifying the building as the T. C. Falls General Store. Although not visible from the public right-of-way because of vegetation, aerial photographs suggest that the extensive chicken houses associated with the T. C. Falls Store Crossroads remain extant behind the store (Figure 1.2a).

To the south of the store building is a circa 1950s side-gabled, Ranch-style residence with a brick veneer exterior (Figure 4.3). The main section of the house has a central entry door, with a three-pane, metal frame, horizontal tilting window to the north and a tripartite picture window, with a wooden frame, to the south. A two bay, shed-roofed porch is supported by decorative metal posts. Along the north elevation an open carport is located beneath an extension of the main roofline and is supported by brick columns. A secondary entry door is located beneath the carport roof. An exterior brick chimney is located along the south elevation and an interior brick chimney is visible above the roofline at the southeastern corner of the house. The upper portion of the gable ends is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingles. The Ranch residence appears to have undergone little alteration since the 1984 survey.



**Figure 4.1. T. C. Falls Store Crossroads (LN0131), store, facing southeast.**



**Figure 4.2. T. C. Falls Store Crossroads (LN0131), store, facing northeast.**



**Figure 4.3. T. C. Falls Store Crossroads (LN0131), ranch house, facing southeast.**

To the south of the Ranch-style residence is a circa 1920s one-and-one-half story, frame Bungalow with a side-gabled roof (Figure 4.4). The front elevation, which has a full-width, shed-roofed porch that is an extension of the main roofline supported by square columns resting on brick piers, is three bays wide. The central entry door is flanked by paired one-over-one, single-hung, vinyl sash windows on either side. A large gabled dormer is centered along the roofline and contains a paired one-over-one, single-hung, vinyl sash window. The south elevation has a shed-roofed extension, an exterior brick chimney, and both single and paired one-over-one, single-hung, vinyl sash windows; the north elevation also has a shed-roofed extension, exterior concrete block chimney, and single and paired one-over-one, single-hung, vinyl sash windows, as well as a one-story, side-gabled addition with an entry door and single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. To the north of the house is a single bay, front-gabled, frame garage structure. Since the 1984 survey, the Bungalow residence has undergone replacement of its windows and siding, as well as its porch supports, and removal of brackets in the gable ends.

The T. C. Falls Store Crossroads (LN0131) consists of a complex of structures that includes a circa 1930s store, a circa 1920s residence, circa 1940s chicken houses, and a circa 1950s residence, located on the same tax parcel. The circa 1920s Bungalow has undergone significant alteration, resulting in a loss of integrity of materials and workmanship. The circa 1950s Ranch-style house is a common mid-century form and style of house that has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, but does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, these two elements of the T. C. Falls Store Crossroads are recommended



**Figure 4.4. T. C. Falls Store Crossroads (LN0131), bungalow, facing southeast.**

as ineligible for the NRHP. However, the T. C. Falls General Store Building retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is an example of one-part vernacular store with transitional elements of an autocentric store; it has a nominally Craftsman form and style, which was common during the 1920s and 1930s. The building is a good surviving example of an early-twentieth-century rural store building and is one of the few remaining stores within Lincoln County with good integrity. Therefore, S&ME recommends the T. C. Falls General Store building (LN0131) as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. The T. C. Falls General Store (LN0131) is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for its architecture; however, the waterline, as currently proposed, will not affect the architectural integrity of the store building.

#### *4.1.2 Gilbert House (LN0807)*

The Gilbert House (LN0807) is a circa 1910 one-and-one-half story, frame residence located at 6007 Hoover Elmore Road, along the western portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1a and 1.2a). The house has a side-gabled roofline, with a shed-roofed porch, supported by square posts, spanning the front elevation (Figure 4.5). The entry door is slightly off-center and is flanked by paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows on either side. A large gabled dormer is centered within the front roofline and has paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows with exterior storm windows. The gabled dormer is covered with aluminum siding, while the first story, front elevation has German siding; the roof is composition shingles and the roof soffits have been enclosed with vinyl. The house sits back from the road right-of-way and is located within dense vegetation, which hides the side elevations from view. The house is a common example of an early twentieth century residential form that has lost some integrity of materials and workmanship through the addition of modern siding and vinyl soffits. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a



**Figure 4.5. Gilbert House (LN0807), facing southeast.**

significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.3 McCord House (LN0808)*

The McCord House (LN0808) is a circa 1925 frame residence that is located at 5793 Hoover Elmore Road, along the western portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1a and 1.2a). The house is a Bungalow-style structure that has a side-gabled roofline, with a shed-roofed porch, supported by square posts and triangular supports, spanning the front elevation (Figure 4.6). The central entry door has two-pane sidelights and is flanked by a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on either side. A large gabled dormer is centered within the front roofline and has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and a decorative trimwork "H". The west elevation has a one-story, gabled extension with a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window; there is another single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on the first story and a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on the upper story. The east elevation has a secondary entry door, a single story gabled extension with paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window, and a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window in the upper story. The house originally rested on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with concrete block and the original piers have been removed. Its exterior is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is composition shingles; the remaining triangular brackets along the wide eave overhangs have been enclosed with vinyl. The house is currently undergoing renovations. It is a common example of an early twentieth century residential form that has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the addition of modern siding and vinyl windows. The house does not represent a significant event or



period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.4 *Ida Self Elmore House (LN0086)*

The Ida Self Elmore House (LN0086) is recorded as being on the north side of Hoover Elmore Road, northwest of its intersection with Abernethy Farm Road, at 5712 Hoover Elmore Road, near the western terminus of the project corridor (Figure 1.1a and 1.2a). It was recorded in 1984 but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility; the property consists of a circa 1898 frame residence with a vernacular form, along with some early twentieth century outbuildings (Survey File 1984:LN0086). The house has an irregular plan, with a cross-gabled roofline; the main side-gabled portion of the house is three bays wide, with a front-projecting gabled ell on the western bay (Figure 4.7). A shed-roofed porch spans the eastern two bays, connecting to the front-gabled ell; it is supported by square posts that rest on stone piers; the entry door is centrally located and the remaining two front bays consist of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The western elevation has a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on the front ell and a single one-over-one, double hung, vinyl sash window on the side-gabled portion; a side-gabled addition, with cornice returns and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows is visible along the rear portion of the structure. The eastern elevation has a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window in the gable end, which has cornice returns, and a gabled rear ell with secondary entry doors and a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingles. Since the 1984 survey, the wooden weatherboard siding has been covered or replaced, the four-over-four windows have been replaced, the original porch supports have been replaced, and the decorative trimwork along the porch has been removed or covered. The wellhouse and barn associated with the house remain extant. The Ida Self Elmore House (LN0086) is a common vernacular form for rural residences during late-nineteenth through early-twentieth centuries; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the addition of modern siding, replacement of windows, and alterations to the porch. Therefore, S&ME recommends the house as ineligible for the NRHP.

#### 4.1.5 *Elmore House (LN0809)*

The Elmore House (LN0809) is a circa 1950 frame residence that is located at 5709 Hoover Elmore Road, along the western portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1a and 1.2a). The house is a one-story, Minimal Traditional style structure that has a side-gabled roofline; the off-center entry door is located beneath a gabled portico that is supported by decorative metal posts and is flanked by a single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window on either side (Figure 4.8). A side-gabled addition has been appended to the western elevation and it included a secondary entry door and tripartite picture window with metal frame; the west elevation of the addition has two single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows. The east elevation has a single two-over-two, double-hung, metal sash window and a paired one-over-one, double-hung, metal sash window. A shed-roofed addition is visible at the rear of the structure and a central brick chimney rises above the roofline. The house, which sits on a concrete block foundation, has a standing seam metal roof and aluminum siding exterior. There is an early twentieth century, side-gabled, frame garage located to the east of the house. The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residential form that has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship through the construction of an out-of-scale addition and the installation of replacement siding and windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant



**Figure 4.6. McCord House (LN0808), facing southwest.**



**Figure 4.7. Ida Self Elmore House (LN0086), facing northwest.**



**Figure 4.8. Elmore House (LN0809), facing southwest.**

person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.6 Elmore Dairy Barn (LN0810)*

The Elmore Dairy Barn (LN0810) is a circa 1940 frame and concrete block dairy barn that is located at the southwest corner of Hoover Elmore Road and Abernethy Farm Road, along the western portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1a and 1.2a). The barn is a single story, three-bay structure with a gabled roof; the lower portion is of concrete block masonry, while the gable section has a frame structure and wooden weatherboard siding (Figure 4.9). The large central bay is open and spans the height of the structure; it is flanked by a single rectangular opening on either side, which has been covered with plywood. Along the side elevations are eight window openings, which originally each had six-pane, wooden sash, tilting windows, although a number of them are currently covered with metal siding. The barn has a standing-seam metal roof and projecting vents. This is an example of a common type of a mid-twentieth century dairy barn that were ubiquitous to the rural landscape during the 1900s. Although it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, some integrity of materials and workmanship has been compromised through the removal of the windows. Without an associated house and other agricultural outbuildings or grazing lands, the barn has little historical association. Therefore, the barn does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. S&ME recommends it as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





#### 4.1.7 *Hoover House (LN0811)*

The Hoover House (LN0811) is a circa 1965 frame residence that is located at 5395 Hoover Elmore Road, along the western portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1a and 1.2a). The house is a one-story, Ranch style structure that has a side-gabled roofline; the central door is within an inset, two-bay porch that is supported by square columns (Figure 4.10). To the west of the door, also within the inset porch is a triple six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window, while the remaining bays on the front elevation are paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows; the eastern two bays are smaller windows, which generally denote private interior spaces in Ranch houses. The east elevation has three single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows, while the west elevation has a secondary entry door and a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window. The majority of the exterior of the house is brick veneer, although the portion beneath the porch roof is vertical wooden paneling, as is the western gable end. There is a wide band of trim at the roof-wall juncture and the roof is composition shingles. The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residential form that retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. However, the house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.8 *Eddney Hoover House (LN0087)*

The Eddney Hoover House (LN0087) is recorded as being on the south side of Hoover Elmore Road, at 5365 Hoover Elmore Road, near the western portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1a and 1.2a). It was recorded in 1984 but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility. The property consists of a circa 1883 brick residence and a number of outbuildings that are not currently visible from the right-of-way; historical information in the file suggests that the bricks were made on site (Survey File 1984:LN0087). The house, which is of American common bond masonry with seven rows of stretchers between rows of headers, is two stories tall, with a side-gabled roofline and three-bay facade (Figure 4.11). The central door is flanked by a single four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side and the upper story has two four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash windows, located above the first story windows; the window and door openings are each arched, with two rows of projecting headers above them. Each side elevation has an exterior brick chimney flanked by a single four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side, on both the first and second stories. At the southeast corner, a single story, gabled rear ell, featuring the same American common bond brick construction and four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash windows with arched openings, has an exterior chimney on its south elevation (Figure 4.12). The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Since the 1984 survey, the Eddney Hoover House (LN0087) has undergone no visible exterior alterations. Although the Eddney Hoover House is a common rural vernacular form, reminiscent of the frame I-houses that were popular during the period, its brick construction and arched windows make it unique in this portion of Lincoln County. The house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling, and it continues to be owned by members of the Hoover family, retaining its historic associations. Therefore, S&ME recommends the house as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for its architecture. The Eddney Hoover House (LN00087) is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for its architecture; however, the waterline, as currently proposed, will not affect the architectural integrity of the house.



**Figure 4.9. Elmore Dairy Barn (LN0810), facing south.**



**Figure 4.10. Hoover House (LN0811), facing southeast.**



**Figure 4.11. Eddney Hoover House (LN0087), facing southwest.**



**Figure 4.12. Eddney Hoover House (LN0087), facing south.**



#### 4.1.9 *Hoover-Thomas House (LN0147)*

The Hoover Thomas House (LN0147) is recorded as being on the south side of Hoover Elmore Road, at 5291 Hoover Elmore Road, near the western portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1a and 1.2a). It was recorded in 1984 but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility; the property consists of a circa 1875 frame residence with a vernacular form (Survey File 1984:LN0147). The house is a prototypical I-house, a common rural vernacular form during the late-nineteenth century, with a three-bay front elevation and side-gabled roofline (Figure 4.13). The front elevation has a partial-width, hipped roof porch that is supported by square posts; there is a central door that is flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side, while the upper story has three six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The west elevation has an exterior brick chimney centered within it, flanked by a single four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side, on both the first and second stories. The eastern elevation has two window openings on each story, which have either been boarded over or are missing windows (Figure 4.14). A single story, gabled rear ell has been appended to the southeast corner of the house and has a single four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash window and a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window; there is an interior brick chimney visible above the roofline. The western elevation of the addition has a side-gabled, concrete block extension and a porch inset between the ell and the main section of the house. The structure is covered with fiberboard siding and has a standing seam metal roof. Since the 1984 survey, the house has undergone significant deterioration, that has resulted in the loss of windows as well as damage to the structural integrity. The Hoover-Thomas House (LN0147) is a common vernacular form for rural residences during late-nineteenth through early-twentieth centuries; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the addition of modern siding and the loss of windows; it does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, S&ME recommends the house as ineligible for the NRHP.

#### 4.1.10 *Hoover Barn (LN0812)*

The Hoover Barn (LN0812) is a circa 1930 frame barn that is located on the south side of Hoover Elmore Road, at 5294 Hoover Elmore Road, along the western portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1a and 1.2a). The barn is a single story, side-gabled structure with a set of sliding doors centered along its north elevation (Figure 4.15). The eastern elevation has a shed-roofed extension that is supported by metal posts; the southern elevation has a shed-roofed addition that has two entry bays along its western side. The main section of the barn has standing-seam metal exterior siding, as does the eastern portion, while the southern addition has horizontal wooden weatherboard, which is also what covers the gable portion of the main barn structure. To the west of the barn is a shed-roofed, wooden corn crib that dates to the early twentieth century. This is an example of a type of an early twentieth century agricultural outbuilding that was common to the rural landscape during the 1900s. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, and feeling, additions and alterations have compromised its design, materials, and workmanship. Without an associated house and other agricultural outbuildings or grazing lands, the barn has little historical association. Therefore, the barn does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. S&ME recommends it as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Figure 4.13. Hoover-Thomas House (LN0147), facing southwest.**



**Figure 4.14. Hoover-Thomas House (LN0147), facing south.**



**Figure 4.15. Hoover Barn (LN0812), facing southeast.**

#### *4.1.11 Union Elementary School (LN0813)*

Union Elementary School (LN0813) is a single story school building, built in 1963, that is located on the southwest corner of Hoover Elmore Road and Reepsville Road (Figures 1.1b and 1.2b). The original portion of the school, which has an irregular plan, is a single story, flat-roofed building that fronts onto Reepsville Road (Figure 4.16). The 1960s section of the building has an H-shaped plan, with the entryway located on the small, lateral portion that connects the two longer wings; this original entry section is connected to the current, modern entry that has a two-story central gabled block with a sloped roof section on either side (Figure 4.17). The original portion of the building presents a low, horizontal profile that integrates with the lot topography and landscape. On the eastern elevation, each classroom section has a single two-pane, metal frame window and they are separated by brick buttresses, which bring a vertical element to the design; a set of double, metal, entry doors, with a glass surround, is located to the south of the classroom section, as is a block section, with upper level vents on its southern elevation, that likely was an original cafeteria in the school. The second wing of the original school building has classrooms with exterior doors and two single two-pane, metal frame windows each. There is a wide trim band along the roofline. This portion of the building is mostly brick veneer, although the cafeteria section has a common bond with Flemish header row pattern. To the west of the 1960s school building is a large, modern addition that has a two-story entry structure, a side-gabled classroom section, and a front-gabled extension off of a two-story gymnasium section. The school was built on the former location of Union High School, which had been destroyed by a lightning strike in 1962; it has become Union Elementary School in 1961 when West Lincoln High School was constructed and the students of Union High School began attending the new school. In 1995, the



**Figure 4.16. Union Elementary School (LN0813), facing southwest.**



**Figure 4.17. Union Elementary School (LN0813), facing southeast.**



school was significantly expanded, accounting for the western portion of the current building. Although it retains its integrity of location and setting, the feeling, design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by the large modern addition and alterations to the 1963 structure. Therefore, S&ME recommends it as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.12 Payne House (LN0814)*

The Payne House (LN0814) is identified by tax records as a circa 1940 cottage-style residence that is located at 4767 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1b and 1.2b). Although the parcel on which it stands is located within the APE for the project corridor, the house itself is situated approximately 700 feet south of the road and is not readily visible from the public right-of-way (Figure 4.18). Since the house is not visible from the survey area, it was not assessed for NRHP eligibility; however, it will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.

#### *4.1.13 Rhyne House (LN0815)*

The Rhyne House (LN0815) is a circa 1960 residence that is located at 4793 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1b and 1.2b). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with an L-shaped plan and cross-gabled roof (Figure 4.19). The side-gabled portion of the front elevation is three bays wide, with an entry door adjacent to the front-gabled section and two two-pane horizontal sliding windows to the west; a full-width concrete patio is inset between the two gabled sections. A secondary entry door is located in the western elevation of the front-gabled section, while the gable end of the front-gabled section has two two-pane horizontal sliding windows and a single, square pane casement window. Along the eastern elevation there is a secondary entry door and four two-pane horizontal sliding windows. The house has a brick veneer exterior; the roof is asphalt shingles and an interior brick chimney rises above the roof ridge. The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residential form; although it retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling, it does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.14 Calaway House (LN0816)*

The Calaway House (LN0816) is a circa 1900 frame residence that is located at 4637 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1b and 1.2b). The house is a one-and-one-half story structure with a Triple-A form, which was a common rural vernacular residential type in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Figure 4.20). The main roof is side-gabled, with a central gable on the front elevation. The three bay front façade is symmetrical, with a central door flanked by paired two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows, with metal storm windows; a full-width, hipped roof porch, supported by square posts, spans the front elevation. The window in the central gable is a six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash. The east and west elevations are each a single bay, with single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows on each story. A gabled rear ell projects from the southwestern corner and has single and paired two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The house rests on a brick foundation and the exterior is covered with wooden weatherboard siding; the roof of the house and addition are tin shingles, while the porch roof is standing-seam metal. The house is an example of a common rural vernacular form of dwelling from the late-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries; it has lost some integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of





**Figure 4.18. Payne House (LN0814), facing southwest.**



**Figure 4.19. Rhyne House (LN0815), facing south.**



**Figure 4.20. Calaway House (LN0816), facing southwest.**

most of the windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.15 Wise House (LN0817)*

The Wise House (LN0817) is a circa 1950 frame residence that is located at 4621 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1b and 1.2b). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with an L-shaped plan and cross-gabled roof (Figure 4.21). The side-gabled portion of the front elevation is five bays wide, with four six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and an off-center entry door; a partial-width porch, created from an overhang of the main roofline supported by paired squares posts, covers four of the bays. The front-gabled section has a paired six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window. Along the eastern elevation there are single and paired six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows, while along the western elevation is one single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window. The house, which rests on a brick foundation, has horizontal vinyl siding on the front-gabled section and one bay of the side-gabled section, while the rest of the front elevation has vertical vinyl paneling; the roof is standing-seam metal and there is a large, interior brick chimney visible above the roof ridge. The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residential form; although it retains its integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through replacement windows and siding. It does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



#### *4.1.16 Reepsville Methodist Church Parsonage (LN0818)*

The Reepsville Methodist Church Parsonage House (LN0818) is a circa 1950 residence that is located at 4605 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1b and 1.2b). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with a sprawling, irregular plan and cross-gabled roof (Figure 4.22). The main side-gabled portion of the front elevation is three bays wide, with central entry door located beneath a gabled portico that is supported by slender square posts; flanking the window is a triple one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on either side. The small front-gabled section is one bay, with a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window. A secondary entry door is located on a side gabled addition to the west of the front-gabled section; it is beneath a shed-roofed porch that is supported by a square column, and the addition has single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A second front-gabled section is located east of the main portion of the house and is connected to the house via an enclosed breezeway. The house has a brick veneer exterior and composition shingle roof; a large interior brick chimney is visible above the roof ridge. The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship through additions and replacement of the original windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.17 Reepsville Store and Post Office (LN0150)*

The Reepsville Store and Post Office (LN0150) is recorded as being on the south side of Reepsville Road, east of its intersection with Wise Road, near the central portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1b and 1.2b). It was recorded in 1984 but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility; the property was recorded as a one-story, frame building with a rectangular plan and front-gabled roof, which dated from the early twentieth century (Survey File 1984:LN0150). A visit to the location of the Reepsville Store and Post Office could not locate a structure, although there are remnants of a building on the lot (Figure 4.23). Aerial photographs show a structure at the location through March 2018. Based on the revisit to the Reepsville Store and Post Office location, S&ME concludes that the building is no longer extant.

#### *4.1.18 Moore House (LN0819)*

The Moore House (LN0819) is a circa 1955 frame residence that is located at 4419 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1b and 1.2b). The house is a one-and-one-half story, cross-gabled structure with a rectangular plan and eclectic style (Figure 4.24). The façade of the house is four bays wide, with a central cross gable projecting slightly from the main side-gabled roof. The off-center entry door is located within a smaller gabled projection, recessed with a decorative Neoclassical style door surround, featuring a broken pediment and fluted pilasters; this multi-level gable arrangement is an element of the early twentieth century Tudor Revival style. The window to the west of the entry door, located on the front-gable section, is a tripartite picture window that was popular in mid-century Ranch residences. The remaining fenestration on the front elevation are paired eight-over-eight, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The west elevation has two single eight-over-eight, double-hung, wooden sash windows on the first story and a single eight-over-eight, double-hung, wooden sash window on the upper story; the east elevation has a one-story, hip-roofed addition, with single eight-over-eight, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The house has a brick veneer exterior and the roof is composition shingles; there is a large interior brick chimney visible to the west of the front-gabled section and there is a trim band at the roof-wall juncture. The house is a unique example of the blending of early and



**Figure 4.21. Wise House (LN0817), facing south.**



**Figure 4.22. Reepsville Methodist Church Parsonage (LN0818), facing south.**



**Figure 4.23. Location of the Reepsville Store and Post Office (LN0150), facing southeast.**



**Figure 4.24. Moore House (LN0819), facing south.**



mid-twentieth century architectural details on a modest residential form; although it retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling, it does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.19 Deveney House (LN0820)*

The Deveney House (LN0820) is a circa 1955 frame residence that is located at 4407 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1b and 1.2b). The house is a one-story, stylized Ranch structure with a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof (Figure 4.25). The front elevation is five bays wide, with an off-center entry door inset beneath the main roofline, with five-pane sidelights. To the east is a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window. To the west is a triple one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window in a slightly projecting bay with a small, faux cross gable; a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window; and a triple one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window that is located in a slightly recessed side-gabled section. The west elevation has a secondary entry door, accessed by a stoop with brick stairs, and a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window; the east elevation has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The house is primarily brick veneer, although the gable ends and projecting front bay are covered with vinyl siding; a band of vertical vinyl trim runs along the eaves, creating the look of denticulated molding. The roof is composition shingles and there is a large, interior brick chimney visible along the roof ridge. The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship, through the addition of modern windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.20 Dr. W. C. Kiser House (LN0151)*

The Dr. W. C. Kiser House (LN0151) is recorded as being on the north side of Reepsville Road, east of its intersection with Wise Road, at 4382 Reepsville Road, near the central of the project corridor (Figure 1.1c and 1.2c). It was recorded in 1984 but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility; the property consists of a circa 1900 frame residence with a vernacular form, along with agricultural outbuildings, that was owned by Reepsville area doctor W. C. Kiser (Survey File 1984:LN0151). The two-story house has a T-shaped plan, with a cross-gabled roofline; the main side-gabled portion of the house is three bays wide, with a front-projecting gabled ell on the eastern bay (Figure 4.26). A hip-roofed wraps around the east, west, and south elevations and is supported by tapered square posts that rest on brick piers; the entry door, which has a two-pane transom, is centrally located, next to the front-gabled section, and the remaining two bays consist of window openings that have been covered over. The upper story as single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows on the side-gabled section and a paired four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash window on the front-gabled section; there is a pedimented attic vent centered in the gable end. Along the east elevation are two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows on the upper story, while the lower story windows are not visible; the west elevation has a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on its upper story and a pedimented attic vent, while the porch extends to the west to create a porte-cochere. At the northwest corner of the house is a single story, gabled rear ell addition. The house is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and the roof is tin shingles, although the porch roof is standing-seam metal; there is a wide band of trim along the roof-wall juncture and there is a large, interior chimney. There is a large dairy barn and silo to the northwest of the house (Figure 4.27).



Since the 1984 survey, house has undergone little exterior change, but it has been vacant and its condition has deteriorated significantly; although the dairy barn and silo remain extant, a wooden silo recorded in 1984 is no longer standing. The W. C. Kiser House (LN0151) is a common vernacular form for rural residences during late-nineteenth through early-twentieth centuries; although it has undergone some alterations since its original construction, specifically the porch supports, these date from the early twentieth century and have obtained historical value in their own right. The house retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling and it retains its association with its original owner, Dr. W. C. Kiser. However, the structure does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Also located on the same tax parcel as the W. C. Kiser House is a portion of the Landmark Church Cemetery, which has sections on both the north and south side of Reepsville Road. The portion of the cemetery on the northern side of the road is generally rectangular and is approximately 0.5-acre, with graves organized in rows and oriented generally east-west (Figure 4.28). Generally, the marked graves date from the mid-twentieth century through the early twenty-first century and are comprised of a variety of stone and concrete markers. Cemeteries are not usually considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, however, they can be eligible under certain Criteria Considerations, usually Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that: "a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." Based on the information presented, it is S&ME's opinion that Landmark Church Cemetery does not meet the standards outlined in this Criteria Consideration. The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A), is not associated with the lives of significant persons in the past (Criterion B), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Criterion C), and is unlikely to yield significant information on the history of the area (Criterion D). As such, the cemetery is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Although recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, cemeteries are protected by state law and avoidance of the cemetery is recommended; as the current project corridor is located on the south side of Reepsville Road, it will not affect the portion of the cemetery located on the north side of the road.

#### *4.1.21 Russell's Chapel (LN0821)*

Russell's Chapel (LN0821), currently the Community Grove Church, is a 1953 church structure that is located at 4321 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1c and 1.2c). The church is a single story, brick veneer structure with a T-shaped plan (Figure 4.29). The main section of the church is front-gabled, with a projecting front-gabled vestibule; the central double entry door, with stained-glass fanlight, is recessed into a stepped arch opening and is flanked by a single arched, stained-glass window on either side. The structure has five bay side elevations, each separated by a brick buttress and containing a single arched stained-glass window. To the east is a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window; each of the arches for the door and windows has a stone keystone. The two-story rear section of the church has a hipped roof. The single bay on the north elevation that projects past either side of the front-gabled second contains an entry door, accessed by brick stairs and covered with a metal awning. The west elevation has an additional entry door on its west side and single six-over-six, double-hung windows on both its first and second stories. The east elevation has



**Figure 4.25. Deveney House (LN0820), facing south.**



**Figure 4.26. Dr. W. C. Kiser House (LN0151), facing northeast.**





**Figure 4.27. Dr. W. C. Kiser House (LN0151), agricultural buildings, facing north.**



**Figure 4.28. Landmark Church Cemetery, on Dr. W. C. Kiser House (LN0151) parcel, facing northwest.**



**Figure 4.29. Russell's Chapel (LN0821), facing southeast.**

single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows on its basement, first, and second stories. The roof is composition shingles and there is an interior brick chimney visible near the intersection of the front-gabled and hip-roofed sections. Churches are generally not eligible for the National Register except under Criterion C, for architecture. This church is a common example of a mid-twentieth century ecclesiastical form; although it retains integrity of location, design, material, workmanship, setting, and feeling, it not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.22 Reepsville Baptist Church (LN0822)*

The Reepsville Baptist Church (LN0822) is a circa 1935 church structure with a 1950s addition that is located at 4287 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1c and 1.2c). The church is a single story, brick veneer structure that originally had a T-shaped plan (Figure 4.30). The main section is front-gabled, with a front-gabled vestibule that contains a double glass entry door, located beneath a gabled portico that is supported by Tuscan columns. A steeple, with an octagonal section that sets on a square base, is located on the main roofline behind the vestibule. The original side elevations are six bays deep, separated by brick buttresses and each having a lancelet-arched stained-glass window. The western elevation has a side-gabled addition, with a modern entry bay, attached to it (Figure 4.31). The small two-story, hip-roofed rear section of the church has single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on its first and second stories and a secondary entry door on the first story of the eastern elevation. Two additional large sections have been appended to the south elevation of the modern entry addition. Churches are generally not eligible for the National Register except under Criterion C, for architecture. The roof of the building is composition shingles. The church is a common

example of an early to mid-twentieth century ecclesiastical form; it has lost integrity of design through the multiple large additions and of materials and workmanship, through the addition of modern windows on the rear hip-roofed section. It not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Also located on the parcel that includes Reepsville Baptist Church (LN0822) is the southern section of the Landmark Church Cemetery (Figure 4.32). This portion of the cemetery, which is roughly L-shaped with graves oriented east to west, is approximately 1.25 acres in size. Cemeteries are not usually considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, however, they can be eligible under certain Criteria Considerations, usually Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that: "a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." Due to the distance of this cemetery from the proposed project corridor, approximately 100 feet at the closest point, the cemetery was not evaluated for National Register eligibility. However, cemeteries are protected by state law and avoidance of the cemetery is recommended; as the project corridor is currently proposed, the proposed corridor is far enough away that it will not affect the cemetery, although retaining a 10 foot buffer from the edge of the northernmost marked burial is recommended.



**Figure 4.30. Reepsville Baptist Church (LN0822), facing southwest.**



**Figure 4.31. Reepsville Baptist Church (LN0822), facing southeast.**



**Figure 4.32. Landmark Church Cemetery, facing southeast.**



#### 4.1.23 *Scronce House (LN0823)*

The Scronce House (LN0823) is a circa 1955 residence that is located at 3919 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1c and 1.2c). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with a rectangular plan and hipped roof (Figure 4.33). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center entry door beneath a full-width, shed-roofed porch, supported by decorative metal posts, that has been added to the front elevation. To the east is one single and one paired two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash window with metal frame storm windows; to the west is a tripartite picture window. The east elevation has a single story, hip-roofed addition, with single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows; the west elevation has two single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The house is primarily brick veneer, although the side addition is covered with wooden weatherboard siding; the roof is asphalt shingles. The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of design with the addition of a front porch and side addition. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.24 *Maxwell Warlick House (LN0162)*

The Maxwell Warlick House (LN0162) is recorded as being on the south side of Reepsville Road, west of its intersection with J. Rhyne Reep Road, at 4227 Reepsville Road, near the central portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1c and 1.2c). It was recorded in 1984 but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility; the property consists of a circa 1830 frame residence, which was added on to over multiple building periods, that was built for Maxwell Warlick and owned by the Warlick family until the 1970s (Survey File 1984:LN0162). The two-story house has a rectangular plan, with a cross-gabled roofline; the front elevation has a side-gabled section with three bays beneath a two-story front porch (Figure 4.34). The central door, which has a broken pedimented surround, is flanked by a single nine-over-nine, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side; the upper story also has a central door, flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side. The porch is created by an overhang of the main roofline and is supported on both levels with square, paneled columns; a central gable is located within the porch roof. A two-story, front-gabled section connects the front portion of the structure to a second side-gabled, rear section. The western elevation of the front portion has an exterior brick chimney flanked by six-over-six and six-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash windows; the remaining windows on the western elevation are four-over-four, double-hung, wooden sashes and there is a single story, hipped roof addition in the center portion of this elevation. The eastern elevation has a three-sided, hip-roofed projecting bay on the first elevation and six-over-four, double-hung, wooden sash windows on the upper story; a single story, hipped roof porch has been partially enclosed on this portion and a stone addition has been built behind it (Figure 4.35). The house is covered with wooden weatherboard siding and the roof is asphalt shingles. Since the 1984 survey, the house has had brackets and gable detailing removed and the porch supports reconstructed; the two-story rear side-gabled portion and stone addition were constructed between 1973 and 1984. The house retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, as well as association, but the porch alterations and additions have compromised the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The structure does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Figure 4.33. Scronce House (LN0823), facing south.**



**Figure 4.34. Maxwell Warlick House (LN0162), facing southeast.**



**Figure 4.35. Maxwell Warlick House (LN0162), facing southwest.**

#### *4.1.25 David C. Warlick House/Farmstead (LN0155)*

The David C. Warlick House/Farmstead (LN0155) is recorded as being on the north side of Reepsville Road, east of Tanyard Creek, at 3834 Reepsville Road, near the central of the project corridor (Figure 1.1c and 1.2c). It was recorded in 1984 but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility. The property was revisited in 2017 as part of the replacement of Bridge No. 21 over Tanyard Creek project and was recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C; the SHPO agreed that the structure is likely eligible, pending an interior integrity assessment, and it is listed on the North Carolina Study List. The house was recorded as a circa 1878 frame residence with a vernacular form, along with agricultural outbuildings, that was constructed for farmer David C. Warlick (Survey File 1984:LN0155). The house is a two-story, I-house with a side-gabled roofline, which was a common rural vernacular form during the late-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries (Figure 4.36). The central door, with four-pane sidelights, is flanked by a single one-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side and is located beneath a shed-roofed porch that is supported by decorative wooden posts. There are symmetrical end chimneys located on both the east and west elevation and the house has a rear ell addition. The siding is wooden weatherboard and the roof is standing-seam metal. A large number of agricultural outbuildings appear to be extant. Since the 1984 survey and 2017 re-survey, the house has undergone little exterior change, and S&ME agrees with the previous recommendation of eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, pending assessment of the interior integrity. The proposed NRHP boundaries for the David C. Warlick House/Farmstead are confined to the northern side of Reepsville Road, even though the 111 acre tax parcel encompasses land on the south side of the road; as such, the proposed project corridor, on the south side of the road, will have no adverse effect on the David C. Warlick House and Farmstead.



#### 4.1.26 *Springs House (LN0824)*

The Springs House (LN0824) is a circa 1955 residence that is located at 2116 Lewis Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1d and 1.2d). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with a rectangular plan and hipped roof (Figure 4.37). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center entry door inset beneath the main roofline and accessed by a concrete stoop. To the east is one paired and one triple six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window with storm windows; to the west is a paired six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window. An open carport is located beneath a hipped-roof extension on the west side of the house that is supported by square metal posts; a section of the carport has been enclosed and contains a secondary entry door and two-pane casement window. The east elevation has two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The house is primarily brick veneer, although the carport enclosure addition is covered with vinyl siding; the roof is asphalt shingles and has a wide eave overhang. The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of design with the enclosure of a portion of the carport. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.27 *Martin House (LN0825)*

The Martin House (LN0825) is a circa 1940 residence that is located at 3637 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1d and 1.2d). The house is a one and one-half-story, cottage-style structure with a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof (Figure 4.38). The front elevation is three bays wide, with an off-center entry door beneath a hip-roofed porch, supported by square posts, that wraps around the front and east elevations; the door is flanked by a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window to the west and a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window to the east. The front elevation has two symmetrical gabled wall dormers, each with a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window. The western elevation has a single story, side-gabled addition that has a single, small, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window. The east elevation has a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on both the first and second stories. A single story side gabled addition and a single story rear ell, each with single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows, are visible on this elevation. The exterior of the house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingles. The house is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of design with the addition of a front porch and large rear addition and of materials and workmanship through the replacement siding and windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.28 *Cook House (LN0826)*

The Cook House (LN0826) is a circa 1960 residence that is located at 3591 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1d and 1.2d). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with a rectangular plan and hipped roof (Figure 4.39). The front elevation is five bays wide, with a roughly central entry door located beneath the main roofline; the door is flanked by a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window and single-pane picture window to the west and a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window and single square pane window to the east. The west elevation has a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window, while the eastern elevation has an exterior chimney. The house has a brick veneer exterior,





**Figure 4.36. David Warlick House (LN0155), facing north.**



**Figure 4.37. Springs House (LN0824), facing south.**



**Figure 4.38. Martin House (LN0825), facing east.**



**Figure 4.39. Cook House (LN0826), facing southeast.**



although the original openings for the single pane windows have been infilled with vinyl siding, and the roof is standing-seam metal. The house is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the original windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.29 Tutherow House (LN0827)*

The Tutherow House (LN0827) is a circa 1955 residence that is located at 3573 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1d and 1.2d). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with a rectangular plan and hipped roof (Figure 4.40). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center entry door inset beneath the main roofline and accessed by a concrete stoop. To the east is one paired and one single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window; to the west is a tripartite picture window with a vinyl frame. An open carport is located beneath a hipped-roof extension on the west side of the house that is supported by decorative metal posts; there is a large exterior brick chimney also located along the western elevation. The east elevation has two single one-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The exterior of the house is brick veneer and the roof is standing-seam metal and has a wide eave overhang. The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the original windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.30 Wood House (LN0828)*

The Wood House (LN0828) is a circa 1965 residence that is located at 3559 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1d and 1.2d). The house is a one-story, prefabricated structure with a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof (Figure 4.41). The front elevation is obscured by vegetation and a porch enclosure that has been covered with lattice; the shed-roofed porch overhang to the west of the enclosure is supported by metal posts. The visible fenestration is one-over-one, metal frame windows. The exterior of the house is covered with aluminum siding and the roof is asphalt shingles. The house is an example of a mid-twentieth century prefabricated residential form; it has lost integrity of design with the enclosure of a front porch. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.31 Wood House (LN0829)*

The Wood House (LN0829) is a circa 1965 residence that is located at 3549 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1d and 1.2d). The house is a one-story, prefabricated structure with a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof (Figure 4.42). The front elevation has a door at the western bay, beneath a gabled portico that is supported by square metal posts. The visible fenestration is one-over-one, metal frame windows. A side-gabled carport extension, supported by square wood posts, has been added to the eastern elevation of the house. The exterior of the house is covered with diagonal wooden panel siding and the roof is asphalt shingles. The house is an example of a mid-twentieth century prefabricated residential form; it has lost



**Figure 4.40. Tutherow House (LN0827), facing east.**



**Figure 4.41. Wood House (LN0828), facing east.**



**Figure 4.42. Wood House (LN0829), facing southeast.**

integrity of materials with the replacement of the original siding. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.32 Baxter House (LN0830)*

The Baxter House (LN0830) is a circa 1930 residence that is located at 3539 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1d and 1.2d). The house is a one and one-half-story bungalow with a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof (Figure 4.43). The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central entry door, with Prairie-style sidelights, flanked by a single Prairie-style, double-hung, wooden sash windows. A hip-roofed porch, supported by tapered square columns resting on decorative block posts, wraps around the front and east elevations and extends past the east elevation to create a gabled porte-cochere (Figure 4.44). The front elevation has a large gabled dormer, with a ribbon of three Prairie-style, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The side elevations have single and paired Prairie-style, double-hung, wooden sash windows on both the first and second stories. The exterior of the house has horizontal wooden siding on the first story and wooden shingles on the second story and dormer; the roof is composition shingles. The house is good example of an early twentieth century residential form that exhibits elements of both the Craftsman and Prairie styles that were popular contemporary architectural styles; it retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling. S&ME recommends the Baxter House (LN0830) as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, as an example of transitional early twentieth century rural residential architecture. The house is located on a slope, approximately 200 feet from the proposed project corridor and would not be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.



**Figure 4.43. Baxter House (LN0830), facing east.**



**Figure 4.44. Baxter House (LN0830), facing south.**



#### 4.1.33 *Hardison House (LN0831)*

The Hardison House (LN0831) is a circa 1875 residence that is located at 3489 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1d and 1.2d). The structure is an I-house with a side-gabled roofline, which was a common rural vernacular form during the late-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries (Figure 4.45). The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central entry door, flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window on either side; the upper story has three evenly spaced, six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A shed-roofed porch, supported by turned posts with a Chinese Chippendale balustrade, spans most of the front elevation. An exterior chimney is visible along the eastern elevation, flanked by a single six-over-six, double hung window on both the first and second stories. The western elevation has a one-story, hipped roof addition that has paired six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A two-story rear ell is attached to the southwest corner of the house and there is a shed-roofed porch inset between the front section and the rear ell. The house is covered with vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingles. The house is a common example of a late nineteenth through early twentieth century rural vernacular residential form; it has lost integrity of design with the large side addition and of materials and workmanship through the replacement siding and windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.34 *Heavner-Bangle House (LN0157)*

The Heavner-Bangle House (LN0157) is recorded as being on the north side of Reepsville Road, west of its intersection with June Bug Road, near the central portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1d and 1.2d). It was recorded in 1984 but, according to HPOWEB, was not evaluated for National Register eligibility, although the survey file contains a letter suggesting that it was placed on the North Carolina Study List. The resource was recorded as a two-story, I-house from the late-nineteenth century that likely contained an earlier one-story, two-room structure (Survey File 1984:7). A visit to the location of the Heavner-Bangle House (LN0157) could not locate a structure and there are no remnants of a building on the lot (Figure 4.46). Aerial photographs show a structure at the location through 1993, but it had been demolished by 1998 and HPOWEB indicates that the structure has been demolished. Based on the revisit to the Heavner-Bangle House (LN0157) location, S&ME concludes that the building is no longer extant.

#### 4.1.35 *Heavner-Bangle House (LN0158)*

The Heavner-Bangle House (LN0158) is recorded as being on the south side of Reepsville Road, west of its intersection with June Bug Road, at 3373 Reepsville Road, near the central portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1d and 1.2d). It was recorded in 1984 but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility; the property was recorded as a two-story, frame I-house, with a rectangular plan and rear shed-roofed porch, which dated from around 1900 (Survey File 1984:LN0158). A visit to the location of the Heavner-Bangle House (LN0158) found a modern residence at this location (Figure 4.47). Aerial photographs show a structure at the location through 1993, but it had been demolished by 1998 and HPOWEB indicates that the structure has been demolished. Based on the revisit to the Heavner-Bangle House (LN0158) location, S&ME concludes that the building is no longer extant.



**Figure 4.45. Hardison House (LN0831), facing south.**



**Figure 4.46. Location of Heavner-Bangle House (LN0157), facing north.**





**Figure 4.47. Location of Heavner-Bangle House (LN0158), facing south.**

#### 4.1.36 *(former) Daniels Lutheran Church Parsonage (LN0163)*

The (former) Daniels Lutheran Church Parsonage (LN0163) is recorded as being on the north side of Reepsville Road, east of its intersection with June Bug Road, at 3260 Reepsville Road, near the central portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1d and 1.2d). It was recorded in 1984 and, per HPOWEB, was not evaluated for National Register eligibility, although the survey file contains a letter suggesting that it was placed on the North Carolina Study List. The structure was recorded as a two-story, frame residence with a cross-gabled form that was built in 1901–1902 and served as the parsonage for the Daniels Lutheran Church until 1954 (Survey File 1984:LN0163). The house is a two-story, frame structure with T-shaped plan, and cross-gabled roofline, which was a common rural vernacular form during the late-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries (Figure 4.48). The three bay façade has a roughly central entry door, with a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window to the east and a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window to the west, in the front-gabled section; the upper story also has single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A hip-roofed porch, which is supported by wooden posts, wraps around the eastern elevation from the inset ell crated from the two gable sections; the eastern portion of the porch has been enclosed and has a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window. The east elevation has single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on the first and second stories. The house has a vinyl siding exterior and the roof is covered with tin shingles, although the porch roof is standing-seam metal. Since the 1984 survey, the house has undergone significant exterior alterations, including the replacement of original windows and siding, alterations to the porch supports and enclosure of the porch, and removal of two chimneys. Based on the significant modern changes to the (former) Daniels Lutheran Church Parsonage (LN0163) that have altered its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, S&ME recommends the structure as ineligible for the NRHP.



#### 4.1.37 *Daniels Lutheran Church (LN0159)*

The Daniels Lutheran Church (LN0159) is recorded as being on the north side of Reepsville Road, north of its intersection with Daniel Road, at 3170 Reepsville Road, near the central portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1d and 1.2d). It was recorded in 1984 and, per HPOWEB, was not evaluated for National Register eligibility, although the survey file contains a letter suggesting that it was placed on the North Carolina Study List. The church was recorded as a front-gabled brick building that was completed in 1889 for the Daniels Lutheran Church congregation with a rear classroom wing that was added in the late 1920s through early 1930s (Survey File 1984:LN0159). The church is a single story masonry structure, laid in American common bond with six rows of stretchers between rows of headers, with a front-gabled, rectangular plan (Figure 4.49). The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central double door with a semi-circular, stained-glass fanlight, flanked by recessed panels each with a semi-circular arched stained-glass window; the gable end has a semi-circular vent and the cornice is corbelled. Along the side elevations, the recessed panels, semi-circular arched stained-glass windows, and corbelled cornices continue, with each panel separated by a buttress. On the north elevation, the 1930s two-story, hip-roofed education annex is visible, along with a vestibule entry (Figure 4.50). A large, modern wing has been added to the church's west elevation, connected by a side-gabled, glass hyphen, built between 2006 and 2008. The only visible exterior alteration to the church since the 1984 survey is the addition, which minimized damage to historic fabric by connecting through a hyphen. Churches are generally not eligible for the National Register except under Criterion C, for architecture. This church is an excellent example of late-nineteenth century rural ecclesiastical architecture that retains integrity of location, design, material, workmanship, setting, and feeling; despite the large addition, the minimal alteration to the original building plan and materials through the use of a hyphen connection did not significantly alter the church's integrity. Therefore, S&ME recommends the Daniels Lutheran Church as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C; as they are located on the same tax parcel, the Daniels Lutheran Church (LN0159) and the Daniels Evangelical and Reformed Church (LN0160) may be combined into a multi-structure complex that would be NRHP-eligible. The proposed project corridor is located on the south side of the Reepsville Road right-of-way and will not affect the Daniels Lutheran Church.

#### 4.1.38 *Daniels Evangelical and Reformed Church (LN0160)*

The Daniels Evangelical and Reformed Church (LN0160) is recorded as being on the north side of Reepsville Road, north of its intersection with Daniel Road, at 3170 Reepsville Road, near the central of the project corridor (Figure 1.1d and 1.2d). It was recorded in 1984 but was not evaluated for National Register eligibility; it was identified as a 1936 single story stone church that was built to replace an 1890s brick church that was destroyed by lightning (Survey File 1984:LN0160). The church is a Gothic Revival stone building, with a cruciform plan and gabled roofline (Figure 4.51). The central double entry door, with stained-glass pointed-arch fanlight, is recessed into a stepped arch opening, which has a single, circular stained-glass window above it. The side elevations of the structure each have four pointed-arched stained-glass windows, separated by buttresses, to the south of the side-gabled transepts that create the cruciform plan; the transepts each have a Gothic-style, pointed arch window on its gable end and an entry door on its south elevation; behind the transepts, on the side elevations of the main structure, is a single pointed arch, stained-glass window. Since the 1984 survey, the church appears to have no exterior changes. Churches are generally not eligible for the National Register except under Criterion C, for architecture. This church is an excellent example of a 1930s Gothic Revival ecclesiastical structure that retains integrity of location, design, material, workmanship, setting, and feeling. Therefore, S&ME recommends the Daniels Lutheran Church as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C; as they are located on the same tax parcel, the Daniels Lutheran



**Figure 4.48. (former) Daniels Lutheran Church Parsonage (LN0163), facing northeast.**



**Figure 4.49. Daniels Lutheran Church (LN0159), facing north.**



**Figure 4.50. Daniels Lutheran Church (LN0159), facing northwest.**



**Figure 4.51. Daniels Evangelical and Reformed Church (LN0160), facing northwest.**



Church (LN0159) and the Daniels Evangelical and Reformed Church (LN0160) may be combined into a multi-structure complex that would be NRHP-eligible. The proposed project corridor is located on the south side of the Reepsville Road right-of-way and will not affect the Daniels Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Also located on the parcel that includes Daniels Evangelical and Reformed Church (LN0160) is the Daniels Church Cemetery (Figure 4.52). This cemetery has served both the Evangelical Reformed and the Lutheran congregations and is roughly trapezoidal-shaped with graves oriented southwest to northeast; it is roughly 3.5 acres in size. Cemeteries are not usually considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, however, they can be eligible under certain Criteria Considerations, usually Criteria Consideration D. Criteria Consideration D states that: "a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events." Due to the distance of this cemetery from the proposed project corridor, approximately 65 feet at the closest point, the cemetery was not evaluated for National Register eligibility. However, cemeteries are protected by state law and avoidance of the cemetery is recommended; as the current project corridor is far enough away that it will not affect the cemetery.

#### *4.1.39 White House (LN0832)*

The White House (LN0832) is a circa 1965 residence that is located at 3125 Reepsville Road, along the central portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1d and 1.2d). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with a rectangular plan and hipped roof (Figure 4.53). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center entry door inset beneath the main roofline and accessed by a concrete stoop. To the east is a triple widow, each with four horizontal tilting panes; to the west are two paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl frame windows. An open carport is located beneath a hipped-roof extension on the east side of the house that is supported by round metal posts; there is a large brick chimney located along roofline near the house-carport connection. The west elevation has an inset porch at the corner, beneath the main roofline. The exterior of the house is brick veneer and the roof is asphalt shingles and has a wide eave overhang. The house is a common example of a mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the original windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.40 Yoder Family Farmstead (LN0164)*

The Yoder Family Farmstead (LN0164) is recorded as being on the southeastern corner of Reepsville Road and Owls Den Road, with an address of 1832 Owls Den Road, near the central portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1d and 1.2d). It was recorded in 1984 and, per HPOWEB, was not evaluated for National Register eligibility, although the survey file contains a letter suggesting that it was placed on the North Carolina Study List. The main house was recorded as an 1880s frame residence that had been expanded during the early twentieth century, along with agricultural outbuildings, that was constructed for farmer William Yoder (Survey File 1984:LN0164). The tax parcel on which the main house stands encompasses 164.25 acres, and includes the property at all four corners of the intersection. The house is a two-story, T-shaped structure with a cross-gabled roofline that is the result of multiple building periods (Figures 4.54 and 4.55). The front elevation has a side-gabled section, which is two bays wide and contains the entry door, beneath a hip-roofed porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers, intersects the front-gabled section, which has an exterior chimney flanked by a single six-over-four, double-



**Figure 4.52. Daniels Church Cemetery, facing northwest.**



**Figure 4.53. White House (LN0832), facing southeast.**



**Figure 4.54. Yoder Family Farmstead (LN0164), main house, facing southeast.**



**Figure 4.55. Yoder Family Farmstead (LN0164), main house, facing south.**

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hung, wooden sash window on either side; the remaining windows on the front elevation are two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sashes. The north elevation of the house has an exterior chimney, flanked by a single two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side of both the first and second stories. The rear elevation has a hip-roofed porch inset between the two gabled sections, which has been enclosed. A single story addition is visible along the east elevation and there is also a two-story addition, which connects to a second front-gabled section, along the south elevation. The house is covered with aluminum siding and the roof is composition shingles. In addition to the main house, there are a number of early twentieth century outbuildings located along Owls Den Road, including three barns and a granary, as well as an early twentieth century garage (Figure 4.56). Across Reepsville Road, to the northwest, is a second residence. It is a single story, cross-gabled structure with single and paired Prairie-style, double-hung wooden sash windows, a shed-roofed front porch supported by tapered square columns on brick piers, and a single story rear ell; it has aluminum siding and a standing-seam metal roof (Figure 4.57). The siding is wooden weatherboard and the roof is standing-seam metal. Additional outbuildings, including chicken coops and a storage shed, are located northeast of the single story house (Figure 4.58). Since the 1984 survey, the main house on the Yoder Family Farmstead has undergone a large expansion, with the addition of a second story on the single story south addition and the addition of a second front-gabled section; this likely also resulted in interior design changes. The house is an example of the development of a rural farmhouse, adapted to meet the needs of a growing family, and the agricultural structures represent a rural farmstead from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. However, the loss of historic design, material, and workmanship on the primary residential structure has compromised the integrity of the farmstead and altered its feeling and associations. Therefore, the Yoder Family Farmstead (LN0164) is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

#### 4.1.41 Daniels Historic District (LN0606)

The Daniels Historic District (LN0606) is identified in HPOWEB as being a Study List Historic District, with its center at the intersection of Reepsville Road and Daniels Road; the survey file for the district is limited, consisting of only a copy of the recommendations of the National Register Review Committee listing the Daniels Historic District as being placed on the Study List. There is no listing of included properties and no identification of potential boundaries. Based on a review of previously recorded properties in the area, it seems likely that a potential Daniels Historic District would span from the Heavner-Bangle House (LN0157) to the Yoder Family Farmstead (LN0164) and include the Heavner-Bangle House (LN0158), the Daniels Lutheran Church (LN0159), the Daniels Evangelical and Reformed Church (LN0160), and the (former) Daniels Lutheran Church Parsonage (LN0163). As part of the fieldwork, S&ME revisited each of these properties and also evaluated other parcels within the area between the Heavner-Bangle House (LN0157) and the Yoder Family Farmstead (LN0164). Based on the assessment of the six previously recorded resources within the proposed Daniels Historic District boundary, there has been a loss of two of the structures (LN0157 and LN0158) and significant loss of integrity for two others (LN0163 and LN0164). This, combined with the lack of other resources from the late-nineteenth through early twentieth century period and the modern infill between the six recorded properties (Figures 4.53, and 4.59 through 4.61), has made for a non-coherent district boundary. The portion of the district that retains integrity, the central section, contains the two church structures that are recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP (LN0159 and LN0160), or as a multi-structure complex that encompasses both churches. Based on these factors, S&ME recommends the Daniels Historic District as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





**Figure 4.56. Yoder Family Farmstead (LN0164), outbuildings, facing southeast.**



**Figure 4.57. Yoder Family Farmstead (LN0164), one-story house, facing north.**



**Figure 4.58. Yoder Family Farmstead (LN0164), outbuildings, facing north.**



**Figure 4.59. Modern infill and undeveloped land within the Daniels Historic District (LN0606), facing southeast.**



**Figure 4.60. Modern infill within the Daniels Historic District (LN0606), facing northeast.**



**Figure 4.61. Intersection of Reepsville Road and Daniels Road, Daniels Historic District (LN0606), facing west.**



#### 4.1.42 *Connor House (LN0833)*

The Connor House (LN0833) is a circa 1947 residence that is located at 2789 Reepsville Road, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1e and 1.2e). The house is a one and one-half-story cottage-style structure with nominal Tudor Revival details; it has a rectangular plan and cross-gabled roof (Figure 4.62). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center, arched entry door that is located beneath a shed-roofed portico that is supported by brackets; to the west of the door is a front-gabled section that projects slightly, with a paired eight-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window, and a single eight-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window, while to the east of the door is a dominant exterior brick chimney and a single eight-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash window. The west elevation has a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window and a one-story, gabled addition, as well as a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window centered within the gable end. The east elevation has two sets of triple eight-over-one, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The house is good example of an early twentieth century residential form with basic Tudor Revival detailing; although it retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling, it does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.43 *A. A. Killian House (LN0165)*

The A. A. Killian House (LN0165) is recorded as being on the north side of Reepsville Road, at 2782 Reepsville Road, near the eastern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1e and 1.2e). It was recorded in 1984 and, per HPOWEB, was not evaluated for National Register eligibility, although the survey file contains a letter suggesting that it was placed on the North Carolina Study List. The structure was recorded as a two-story, frame residence with side-gabled roofline and rear ell that was built around 1884 (Survey File 1984:LN0165). The house is a two-story, frame I-house form with a symmetrical façade and exterior end chimneys on both gable ends (Figure 4.63). The central entry door, with sidelights, is flanked by a single four-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on either side; the upper story of the front elevation has three single four-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A hip-roofed porch spans the front elevation and wraps around the north elevation of the house. The single story rear ell addition, at the northwest corner, connects to a second addition at the rear of the structure. Since the 1984 survey, the house has undergone significant alteration, including the removal of original siding and windows and the extension of the original porch to wrap around the house. The house is a common example of a rural vernacular form that has multiple exterior alterations that have compromised the integrity of design, material, and workmanship. Therefore, S&ME recommends the A. A. Killian House (LN0165) as ineligible for the NRHP.

#### 4.1.44 *Leonard House (LN0834)*

The Leonard House (LN0834) is a circa 1949 residence that is located at 2695 Reepsville Road, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1e and 1.2e). The house is a one-story, Minimal Traditional style residence, with a side-gable roof (Figure 4.64). The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central entry door, located beneath a gabled portico that is supported by round columns; to the west of the door is a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window and to the east is a single pane picture window. The west elevation has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The eastern elevation has a gabled extension, supported by round columns, shading a secondary entry door and single one-over-one, double-hung,



**Figure 4.62. Connor House (LN0833), facing south.**



**Figure 4.63. A. A. Killian House (LN0165), facing north.**



**Figure 4.64. Leonard House (LN0834), facing southwest.**

vinyl sash window, which flank an exterior brick chimney; this elevation also has a paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window and there is a shed-roofed addition along the rear addition that is visible along the east elevation. The exterior of the house has vinyl siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. The house an example of a common mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of windows and siding. The house it does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.45 *Leonard House (LN0835)*

The Leonard House (LN0835) is a circa 1922 residence that is located at 2615 Reepsville Road, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1e and 1.2e). The house is a two-story, hip-roofed vernacular form with a rectangular plan (Figure 4.65). The front elevation is symmetrical, with three bays; the central entry door, with two-pane sidelights, is flanked by a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on either side. A hip-roofed porch, supported by decorative metal posts, spans the front elevation; above the porch, the second story has three evenly-spaced one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A hip-roofed dormer is centered within the front elevation and features three single-pane, vinyl frame, casement windows. The north elevation has one single and one paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window on the first story and two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on the upper story; a single story, gabled rear addition, with a single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window. The south elevation of the house has two single one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on each story and an enclosed shed-roofed rear porch at the southeast corner (Figure 4.66). There are two symmetrical interior brick chimneys visible above the roofline. The



**Figure 4.65. Leonard House (LN0835), facing south.**



**Figure 4.66. Leonard House (LN0835), facing west.**



house was built on a brick pier foundation, which has been infilled; the exterior of the house has vinyl siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. East of the house are a number of early to mid-twentieth century agricultural outbuildings, including a wooden gabled barn, a concrete stave silo, and a brick milk house. The house is an example of a common rural vernacular form that has little remaining architectural detailing; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of windows and siding. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.46 Miller-Kline-Anthony House (LN0166)*

The Miller-Kline-Anthony House (LN0166) is recorded as being on the south side of Reepsville Road, at 2531 Reepsville Road, near the eastern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1e and 1.2e). It was recorded in 1984 and was not evaluated for National Register eligibility; the structure was recorded as a two-story, frame residence with a cross-gabled form that was built in the late nineteenth century and had a circa 1940 monumental Neoclassical-style. The house was originally built by Ed Miller and later passed through the Kline and Anthony families (Survey File 1984:LN0166). A revisit of the site of the Miller-Kline-Anthony House revealed that the lot was primarily covered with thick vegetation and, if the house was still extant, it was located within the grove of trees (Figure 4.67). It is unlikely, based on the extensive growth of vegetation around the site of the house, that the Miller-Kline-Anthony House retains integrity and, therefore, S&ME recommends the structure as ineligible for the NRHP.

#### *4.1.47 House (LN0836)*

The house at 2480 Reepsville Road (LN0836) is a circa 1900 residence that is located north of Reepsville Road, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1e and 1.2e). The house is located approximately 1,000 feet from the road right-of-way and is surrounded by mature vegetation, making it difficult to see. It appears to be a two-story, frame I-house form with at least one exterior end chimney (Figure 4.68). The windows on either side of the chimney, on both the first and second stories, are six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sashes. A single story, gabled rear ell, with a central entry door and two single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows is attached to the south elevation of the house. The house has fiberboard siding and the roof is standing-seam metal. This is a common rural vernacular residential form that has had its original siding replaced. The house it does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style. Therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.48 Webb House (LN0837)*

The Webb House (LN0837) is a circa 1965 residence that is located at 2418 Reepsville Road, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1e and 1.2e). The house is a one-story, stylized Ranch structure with a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof (Figure 4.69). The front elevation is five bays wide, with an off-center entry door located beneath a two-bay, gabled portico that is supported by simple round columns; to the south of the door are two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows, one smaller than the other, and to the north is a bowed bay window with five vertical panes and a six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window. Two additional bays to the north are single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows that are part of the attached, side-entry garage. The south elevation has two small single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows; on





**Figure 4.67.** Location of the Miller-Kline-Anthony House (LN0166), facing south.



**Figure 4.68.** House (LN0836), facing east.



**Figure 4.69. Webb House (LN0837), facing northeast.**

Ranch-style residences these smaller windows generally denote private interior spaces, such as bedrooms. A hip-roofed addition is visible along the rear elevation. The house has a brick veneer exterior, although the gable ends are covered with vinyl siding, and the roof is composition shingles. The house is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the original windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### *4.1.49 McAlister House (LN0838)*

The McAlister House (LN0838) is a circa 1955 residence that is located at 2384 Reepsville Road, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1e and 1.2e). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with a rectangular plan and hipped roof (Figure 4.70). The front elevation is four bays wide, with an off-center entry door located beneath the main roofline; to the south of the door is a triple-pane picture window and one single four-pane horizontal tilt window; to the north is a single four-pane, horizontal tile window. On the north elevation there are two paired four-pane, horizontal tilt windows and one single three-pane horizontal tilt window. A central brick chimney is visible along the roofline. The house has a brick veneer exterior and the roof is asphalt shingles. The house is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the original windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



#### 4.1.50 *Hoffman House (LN0839)*

The Hoffman House (LN0839) is a circa 1965 residence that is located at 2342 Reepsville Road, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1e and 1.2e). The house is a one-story, stylized Ranch structure with a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof (Figure 4.71). The front elevation is seven bays, which are split into three sections; the central section, which has a slightly taller roof line, has a porch that is created by an extension of the main roofline supported by Tuscan columns and beneath the porch are the entry door and two single one-over-one, double-hung, metal sash windows. The northern section has two single one-over-one, double-hung, metal sash windows, as does the southern bay, which encompasses an attached side-entry garage. A large interior brick chimney is visible above the roofline. The house has a brick veneer exterior, although the gable ends have vinyl siding, and the roof is composition shingles. The house is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the original windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.51 *Carpenter House (LN0840)*

The Carpenter House (LN0840) is a circa 1955 residence that is located at 2360 Reepsville Road, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1e and 1.2e). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with an L-shaped plan and cross-gabled roof (Figure 4.72). The side-gabled section is three bays wide, with the entry door next to the front-gabled projection; to the south of the door are two single two-pane, horizontal sliding windows with vinyl frames, while to the north, on the front-gabled projection, are two single two-pane, horizontal sliding windows with vinyl frames. The north elevation has three two-pane horizontal sliding windows with vinyl frames, while the south elevation has a hip-roofed open carport that is supported by square posts. The house has a brick veneer exterior and the roof is composition shingles. The house is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the original windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.52 *Carpenter House (LN0841)*

The Carpenter House (LN0841) is a circa 1960 residence that is located at 2316 Reepsville Road, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1e and 1.2e). The house is a one-story, Ranch-style structure with a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof (Figure 4.73). The front elevation is four bays wide; the southern two bays are beneath a shed-roofed porch, which has been partially enclosed with glass panels, while the northern two bays are single one-over-one, double-hung, metal frame windows. The north elevation has two single one-over-one, double-hung, metal frame windows. The southern elevation has a gabled extension supported by metal posts, which creates an open carport. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and has an aluminum siding exterior; the roof, which has an interior brick chimney rising above it, is asphalt shingles. The house is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the original windows and siding. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



**Figure 4.70. McAlister House (LN0838), facing east.**



**Figure 4.71. Hoffman House (LN0839), facing northeast.**



**Figure 4.72. Carpenter House (LN0840), facing northeast.**



**Figure 4.73. Carpenter House (LN0841), facing southeast.**



#### 4.1.53 *Charles C. Henderson House (LN0168)*

The Charles C. Henderson House (LN0168) is recorded as being on the north side of Reepsville Road, north of its intersection with Overhill Road, at 2284 Reepsville Road, near the eastern portion of the project corridor (Figure 1.1e and 1.2e). It was recorded in 1967 and re-recorded in 1984 and listed in the North Carolina Study List. The structure was recorded as a two-story, frame residence with a hipped roof and small central gable with Gothic Revival detailing (Survey File 1984:LN0168). The circa-1857 house is a two-story, frame structure with a rectangular plan and a hipped roof that has a shallow central gable (Figure 4.74). The façade has five bays on the first story, beneath a sassed-roofed porch, supported by paired posts with lattice detailing, that wraps around the entire house; the central double door with side and transom lights is flanked by two single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows on either side. The upper story has three evenly spaced six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows, with the central window having sidelights. The house has vinyl siding on its exterior and a standing-seam metal roof. Since the 1984 survey, the house has had its siding and windows replaced, compromising the integrity of materials and workmanship of the house. Based on the modern changes to the Charles C. Henderson House (LN0168) S&ME recommends the structure as ineligible for the NRHP.

##### 4.1.53.1 Houser House (LN0842)

The Houser House (LN0841) is a circa 1955 residence that is located at 2120 Reepsville Road, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1f and 1.2f). The house is a one story, Ranch-style structure with a side-oriented Dutch gable (Figure 4.75). The front elevation is five bays wide, with an off-center entry door that is inset beneath the main roofline and is accessed by a two-bay brick stoop; to the north of the door is a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash window that is located at the northern corner of the house, typical of early Ranch structures, while to the south are two paired and one single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A front-gabled garage structure has been attached to the south elevation of the house. The exterior of the house is brick veneer and the roof is asphalt shingles. The house is a common example of an early to mid-twentieth century residential form; it has lost integrity of materials and workmanship through the replacement of the original windows. The house does not represent a significant event or period in history, is not associated with a significant person, and is not a significant example of a particular architectural style; therefore, it is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

#### 4.1.54 *Killian House (LN0843)*

The Killian House (LN0843) is a circa 1900 residence that is located at 1865 Tinsel Trail, along the eastern portion of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1f and 1.2f). The house is set back approximately 300 feet from the road, down a private right of way, and is surrounded by vegetation, making it not visible from the public right-of-way (Figure 4.76). Since the Killian House is not visible from Reepsville Road, it was not assessed for NRHP eligibility. However, it is approximately 300 feet from the proposed project corridor and would not be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.



**Figure 4.74. Charles C. Henderson House (LN0168), facing east.**



**Figure 4.75. Houser House (LN0842), facing southeast.**



**Figure 4.76. Killian House (LN0843), facing northeast.**





## 5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

On behalf of Woolpert, S&ME has completed a historic architecture survey for the proposed Reepsville Water Line in Lincoln County, North Carolina. The overall project corridor is approximately 8.07 miles long; its eastern terminus is located approximately 1.75 miles northwest of the city of Lincolnton and its western terminus is located approximately 2.5 miles south of the community of Vale. From its eastern terminus, at the intersection of Reepsville Road and Andy Logan Road, the proposed project corridor runs along the north side of Reepsville Road for approximately 1.5 miles, before crossing over to the south side of the road near Goldrush Drive; it then continues along the south side of Reepsville Road for approximately 4.67 miles, to the intersection of Hoover Elmore Road. The project corridor continues along Hoover Elmore Road for approximately 1.9 miles, ending at the western terminus, at the intersection of Cat Square Road (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

In December 2018, Woolpert, on behalf of the Lincoln County Department of Public Works, sent a scoping request to the SHPO to determine the SHPO's level of interest in the proposed project. In a letter dated January 24, 2019, the SHPO commented that "there are structures over 50 years of age within, or adjacent to, the APE" for the proposed project and that, since the most recent architectural survey of Lincoln County was conducted in 1985, properties that are greater than 50 years of age or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) may not have been recorded. SHPO recommended an architectural survey of properties directly within the project's APE. Additionally, SHPO indicated that since the proposed project is not likely to affect previously undisturbed areas, the project has "a low probability for containing a significant, intact NRHP-eligible [archaeological] sites" and no archaeological survey was requested. The SHPO letter, however, did note two cemeteries along the north side of Reepsville Road (Daniels Church Cemetery and Landmark Church Cemetery) and recommended that the proposed construction occur along the south side of the road in the vicinity of the cemeteries (Appendix A).

A background review of previously recorded aboveground resources indicated that there are 18 previously recorded resources (17 structures and one historic district) located within 500 feet of the proposed project corridor (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Of these previously recorded resources, two individual structures (LN0155 and LN0168) and the historic district (LN0606) are included in the North Carolina Study List; the remaining 15 structures are survey only resources, with no evaluation of NRHP eligibility.

The following work was conducted in response to the SHPO letter and was carried out in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in S&ME Proposal No. 42-1900302, Rev. 1, dated May 24, 2019. In June 2019, a revised project corridor was provided to S&ME; this corridor clarified which side of the right-of-way was proposed for ground disturbance (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The tax parcels located along the proposed project corridor, as well as previously recorded structures located within 100 feet of the corridor, were subjected to historic architecture evaluation, which identified and recorded structures greater than 50 years of age.

Fieldwork was completed in June 2019. Preliminary information from Lincoln County tax records and historic maps were used to identify parcels that were likely to have structures greater than 50 years of age. During fieldwork, each structure identified as over 50 years old through tax records or historic maps was surveyed, as were additional structures that appeared to be over 50 years of age. Fieldwork consisted of photographing each resource greater than 50 years of age from the public right-of-way and recording notes on its condition and



integrity. Resources along the 8.07-mile project corridor were surveyed. The APE for the proposed undertaking includes parcels within and adjacent to the proposed water line corridor and only previously unsurveyed structures on the same side of the right-of-way as the corridor were recorded, although previously recorded structures within 500 feet of the proposed corridor were revisited.

As a result of the investigations, 18 previously recorded resources (17 structures and one historic district) were revisited and 37 newly surveyed aboveground resources were recorded (Figures 1.1 and 1.2; Table 1.1). Four of the previously recorded resources (LN0150, LN0157, LN0158, and LN0166) were found to be no longer extant; six structures – five previously recorded and one newly recorded – were recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for their architecture (LN0087, LN0131, LN0155, LN0159, LN0160, and LN0830). However, based on the current route of the proposed waterline, none of these resources will be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. Two newly recorded resources could not be evaluated for National Register eligibility, but they are located at a sufficient distance from the proposed project corridor that they will not be affected by the proposed undertaking. The remaining 43 resources, including the Daniels Historic District (LN0606), are recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Based on the results of the historic architecture survey, the proposed undertaking will have no adverse effect on National Register listed or eligible resources along its current proposed route. Additionally, the current route will not disturb the two cemeteries located along the corridor. S&ME recommends no additional cultural resources work on the undertaking as currently proposed. However, if the alignment changes, additional consultation with the North Carolina SHPO may be necessary.



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## Historic Architecture Survey

### Reepsville Water Line

Lincoln County, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4335-18-185



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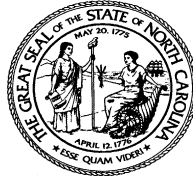
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## 7.0 Appendix A – SHPO Correspondence



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

January 24, 2019

Donald Chamblee Jr., PE  
Lincoln County Department of Public Works  
115 West Main Street  
Lincolnton, NC 28092

dchamblee@lincolncounty.org

Re: Reepsville Road Interconnection of City of Lincolnton Water System, Lincoln County, ER 18-4236

Dear Mr. Chamblee:

Thank you for your letter of December 21, 2018, regarding the above-referenced project. We have reviewed your submittal and offer the following comments.

We cannot accurately assess the impacts to historic properties without further information. We have determined that properties with structures over 50 years of age are within, or adjacent to, the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The previous Lincoln County architectural survey was conducted in 1985 which means that we have no up-to-date information about properties that are 50+ years old and/or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register and may be affected by this project. We, therefore, recommend an architectural survey of properties directly within the project's APE. We look forward to further consultation regarding survey plans.

Policies and guidelines for North Carolina Architectural Surveys can be found at our resources page ([http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/digital/NCHPO\\_Digital\\_Start\\_Page.html](http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/digital/NCHPO_Digital_Start_Page.html)). For more information regarding historic properties currently listed in our database that may be affected by your project, visit HPOWEB, our free, GIS-based web mapping platform, at <http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb/>.

Given that the proposed impacts will likely be confined to previously disturbed areas within the roadside right-of-way, the project area is considered as having relatively low probability for containing a significant, intact National Register of Historic Places-(NRHP)-eligible site. However, two cemeteries are located along Reepsville Road and protective measures should be taken to ensure that these cemeteries are not impacted by construction. Daniels Church Cemetery (3170 Reepsville Road) is located along the north side of the road, and Landmark Church Cemetery (4321 Reepsville Road) is located along both sides of the road but the portion on the north side is situated relatively close to the road. We recommend that if possible, the sewer line be placed on the south side of the road in the proximity of these cemeteries. Please note that cemeteries are protected under North Carolina General Statute Chapter 65 and should be avoided if possible. If unmarked human skeletal remains are encountered during construction, the provisions of North Carolina General Statute Chapter 70, Article 3 apply, and the State Archaeologist, John Mintz, should be contacted immediately. Construction activities should immediately cease if human remains are encountered.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 and 110 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 919-814-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



 Ramona M. Bartos

cc: Paul A Smith, Woolpert NC PLL, [Paul.Smith@woolpert.com](mailto:Paul.Smith@woolpert.com)  
Vincent Tomaino, DWI, [Vincent.tomaino@ncdenr.gov](mailto:Vincent.tomaino@ncdenr.gov)