



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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OCT 10 2000 10/24  
PRESERVATION OFFICE

JAMES B. HUNT JR.  
GOVERNOR

DAVID MCCOY  
SECRETARY

October 3, 2000

ER01-7781

Mr. David L. S. Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Mr. Brook:

Sent to Clay  
10/16/00

RE: R-2549, Improvements to US 64-NC 18, Burke and Caldwell Counties.  
State Project # 6.771006, Federal Aid No. STP-64(56).

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached three copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that one property, the Walter James House, within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is eligible for the National Register.

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Ms. Mary Pope Furr, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 733-7844, ext.300.

Sincerely,

Mary Pope Furr  
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

Cc (w/ attachment): Nicholas Graf, P.E., Federal Highway Administration  
Teresa A. Hart, P.E., NCDOT

OCT 12 2000

MAILING ADDRESS:  
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS  
1548 MAIL SERVICE CENTER  
RALEIGH NC 27699-1548

TELEPHONE: 919-733-3141  
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WEBSITE: WWW.DOH.DOT.STATE.NC.US

LOCATION:  
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING  
1 SOUTH WILMINGTON STREET  
RALEIGH NC



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor  
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

November 21, 2000

MEMORANDUM

To: William D. Gilmore, P.E., Manager  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

From: David Brook *Refer David Brook*  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: Improvements to US 64-NC 18. TIP No. R-2549.  
Burke and Caldwell Counties, ER 00-7781

Thank you for your letter of October 3, 2000, transmitting the survey report by Ed Davis, concerning the above project.

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

**James House**, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for agriculture as it is an example of the independent farmsteads which typify a major theme of agricultural history of Burke County in the early twentieth century. The James House is also eligible for listing under Criterion C for architecture as it is one of the best examples of eclectic, late-Victorian architecture in Burke County. We concur with the boundaries as noted in Illustration 11 of the report.

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Duckworth-Arney House
- Hendrix-Woody House
- Maplewood

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
ARCHAEOLOGY	421 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4619 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4619	(919) 733-7342 • 715-2671
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801

Page 2 of 2  
William D. Gilmore  
November 21, 2000

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 any questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator, at 919 733-4763.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT  
Nicholas Graf, FHWA

bc: Brown/Montgomery  
County  
RF  
106

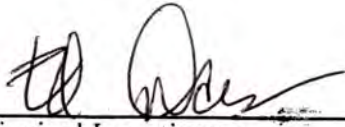
# HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE REPORT

US 64-NC 18 from North of Morganton  
To North of Gamewell  
Burke and Caldwell Counties

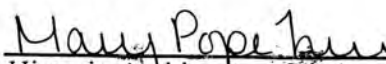
**TIP No. R-2549**  
**State Project No. 8.1851901**  
**Federal Aid No. STP-64(56)**

North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Report Prepared by Edward T. Davis and Clay W. Griffith

September, 2000

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Principal Investigator  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

9-22-00  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

9-22-00  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



## II. Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 64-NC 18 to a multi-lane facility (4-lane divided and 5-lane highway) from the multi-lane section north of Morganton to the multi-lane section north of Gamewell in Burke and Caldwell Counties.

The area of potential effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was originally delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field in 1993. The APE boundary shown on an attached map was delineated at that time and all structures over fifty years of age were recorded and evaluated in a Phase II report. Just prior to forwarding the report to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for concurrence (May, 1994) the project was placed on indefinite hold.

In November, 1999, the project was reactivated. The APE of the project has not changed. In March, 2000, two architectural historians from NCDOT resurveyed the APE, with the 1994 original survey report. They determined that the findings in the 1994 report were still valid. NCDOT also consulted with Clay Griffith, currently working as Regional Supervisor for the western State Historic Preservation Office, who authored the 1994 report. Mr. Griffith agrees that the conditions of all properties over fifty years of age along this portion of US 64-NC 18 remain essentially unchanged. No new information has become available which indicates additional properties are eligible for the National Register. Since the findings of the original survey have been confirmed in the field, the Historic Architecture Section of NCDOT has determined to submit the 1994 survey in its entirety to the SHPO for their concurrence.

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT. This report is prepared as a technical appendix and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

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

The survey methodology consisted of field surveys and background research on the project area. Background research was conducted at the North Carolina State Library and the files and maps at the State Historic Preservation Office. One property, the Walter Justin James House, has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register. It is evaluated and the boundaries of the property delineated herein.

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report  
Phase II (Abridged)

Widen US 64-NC 18 from North of Morganton to North  
of Gamewell, Burke and Caldwell Counties  
TIP No. R-2549

North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Report Prepared by Clay Griffith

May 3, 1994

Clay Griffith  
Principal Investigator

May 3, 1994  
Date

Barbara H. Church  
Historic Architectural Resources  
Section

May 9, 1994  
Date

Widening of US 64-NC 18 from north of Morganton to north  
of Gamewell, Burke and Caldwell Counties  
TIP No. R-2549

### Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen US 64-NC 18 to a multi-lane facility (4-lane divided and 5-lane highway) from the multi-lane section north of Morganton to the multi-lane section north of Gamewell, Burke and Caldwell Counties (TIP # R-2549). The project length is 8.6 miles. The area of potential effect (APE) for historic architectural resources is shown on the attached map (see Illustration 1).

### Purpose of Survey and Report

This survey was conducted and report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE. This report is submitted pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regulations codified at 36 CFR Part 800. Section 106 requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment.

### Methodology

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

Burke County received a comprehensive survey of architectural resources in 1983 and the survey was published in 1987. Caldwell County received a reconnaissance survey in 1987. The survey site files for both counties, located in the western office of the Division of Archives and History in Asheville, were consulted. Additional research was conducted at the Morganton Public Library, Burke County Tax Office, and the North Carolina State Library in Raleigh. In September 1993, two NCDOT staff architectural historians surveyed the APE by car and on foot. The surveyors also conducted several interviews with property owners.



## Property Inventory and Evaluation

### A. List of properties considered not eligible for the National Register

BK163  
ARNEY HOUSE.

1. Location. Northwest side of US 64-NC 18, 0.15 mile north of junction with SR 1434, Chesterfield.
2. Description. Herndon Arney built this large, rockwork bungalow just south of Chesterfield in the late 1930s (see Illustrations 2-3). Using stone and timber from the farm, Herndon Arney employed unidentified stone-masons to construct the fourteen inch thick rock walls. The house features a front-gabled roof with the rockwork extending to the top of the gable; an interior chimney set against the north wall; a wraparound porch supported on squat, tapered posts; and a porte cochere. Triangular knee braces and exposed rafter tails embellish the porch gables and eaves, and false beam ends decorate the porte cochere. Metal shingles cover the roof, and the sash is six-over-one. To the rear of the house is a simple rockwork garage and a small frame, shed-roofed outbuilding. Jack Arney, the present owner and one of Herndon Arney's six children, stated that the interior remained largely unaltered.
3. Historical Background. Herndon Arney was one of William Jones Arney's (1849-1911) nine children. William bought a farm on John's River in 1885 and continued to purchase bottomland along the river between Chesterfield and Worry. At one time William Arney was the largest landholder in Burke County, and he was able to leave each of his nine children a farm. William Arney also operated a country store, called Arney's Store, in Worry.

Jack Arney remembers his family moving from the frame Duckworth-Arney House (c. 1895), which his father purchased in 1927, and into the new house to the north. He said that the rock house had running water, which was not always the case in the frame house, and indoor bathrooms. Jack Arney stated that his father was primarily a farmer, who grew corn and soybeans and raised beef cattle. Jack Arney presently owns approximately 21 acres containing the Arney

House, the Duckworth-Arney House and outbuildings, and wooded or overgrown land.

4. **Evaluation.** The Arney House lacks the special architectural or historical importance to merit listing in the National Register. Despite the unusual size and bungalow attributes of the Arney House, rockwork dwellings are very common throughout Burke County, and the remnants of its agricultural landscape are inconsequential.

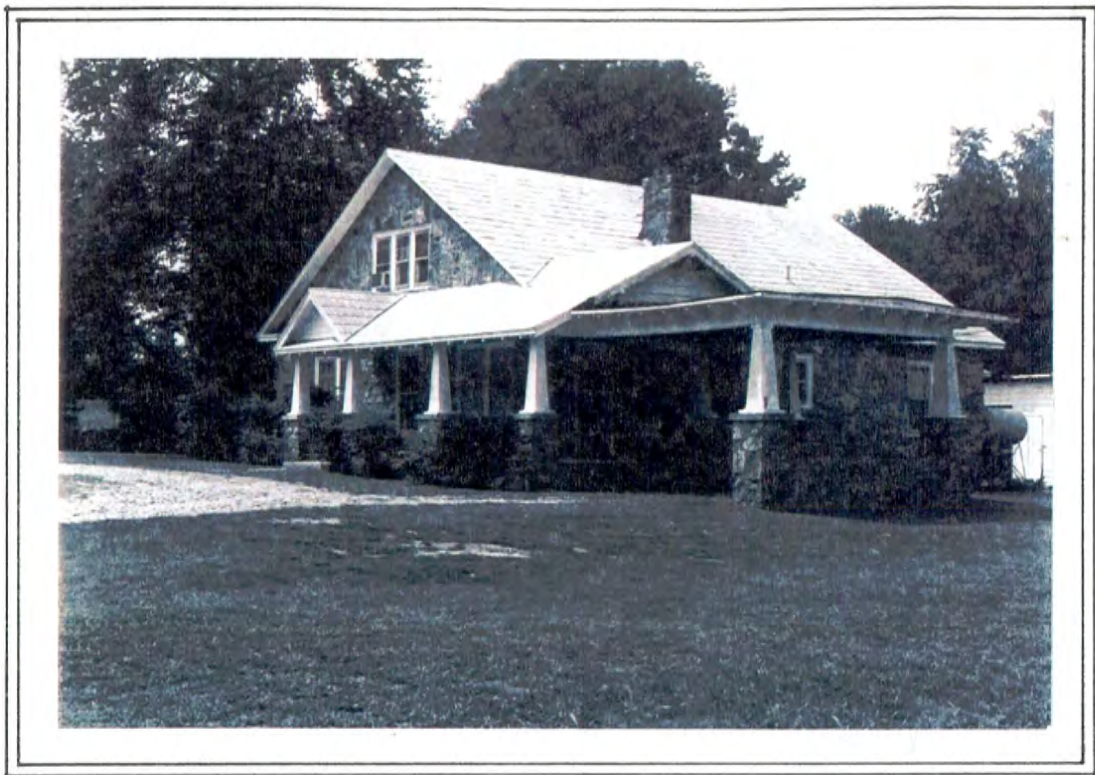


Illustration 2.

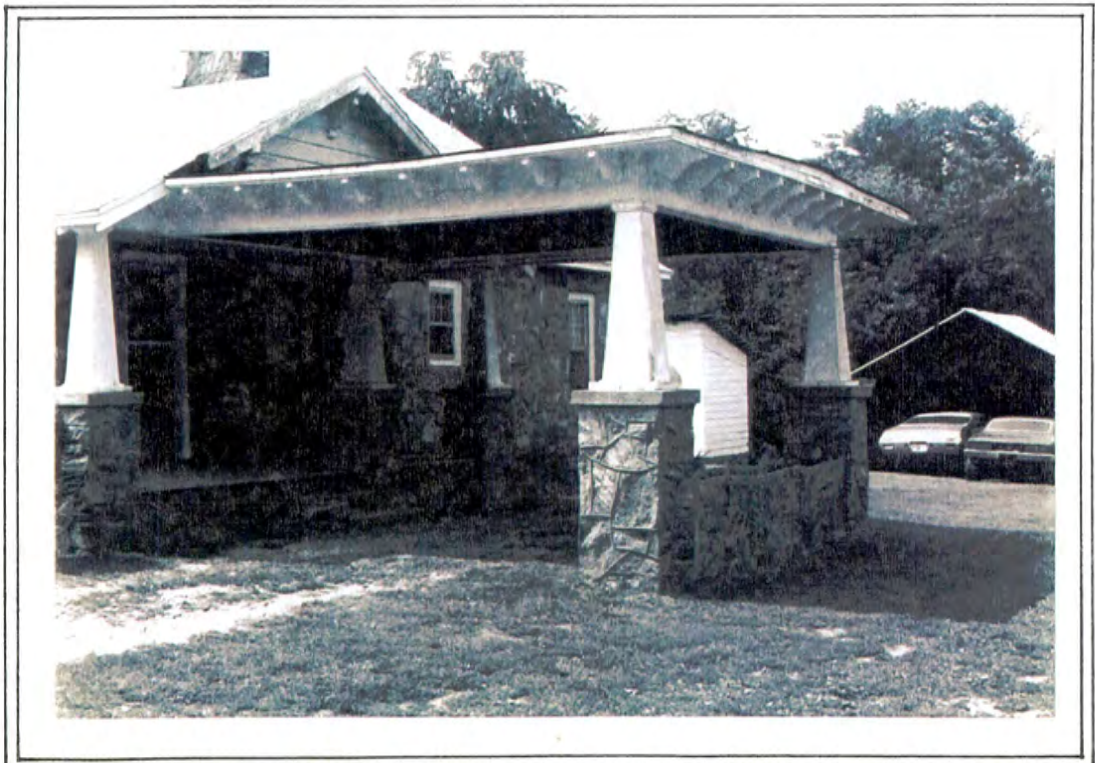


Illustration 3.

## HENDRIX-WOODY HOUSE.

1. Location. 809 Lenoir Road (US 64-NC 18).
2. Description. This unusual quarry-faced stone house is one of two built by Ira and Izard Hendrix in 1948-49. According to their brother Turner, the house at 809 Lenoir Road was built by Izard Hendrix, a carpenter and contractor (see Illustrations 4-5). The house is a one and one-half story, side-gable block distinguished by two projecting bays flanking the entrance and two askew eyebrow dormers. A projecting porch mimics the two bays in ground plan and is supported by unadorned square posts. A shed roof addition and gabled wing extend from the gable ends of the main block of the house. The metal porch canopy on the front of the house appears to be a later addition. Ira and Izard Hendrix employed a unidentified subcontractor for the stone work.
3. Historical Background. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woody are the second owners of the 809 Lenoir Road property and have made several renovations to the interior and rear of the house. The rockwork house next door (813 Lenoir Road, survey property #37) was built by Ira Hendrix, and Turner Hendrix bought the house from his brother after its completion.
4. Evaluation. The Hendrix-Woody House is not yet over fifty years of age and does not meet Criteria Consideration G for properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.



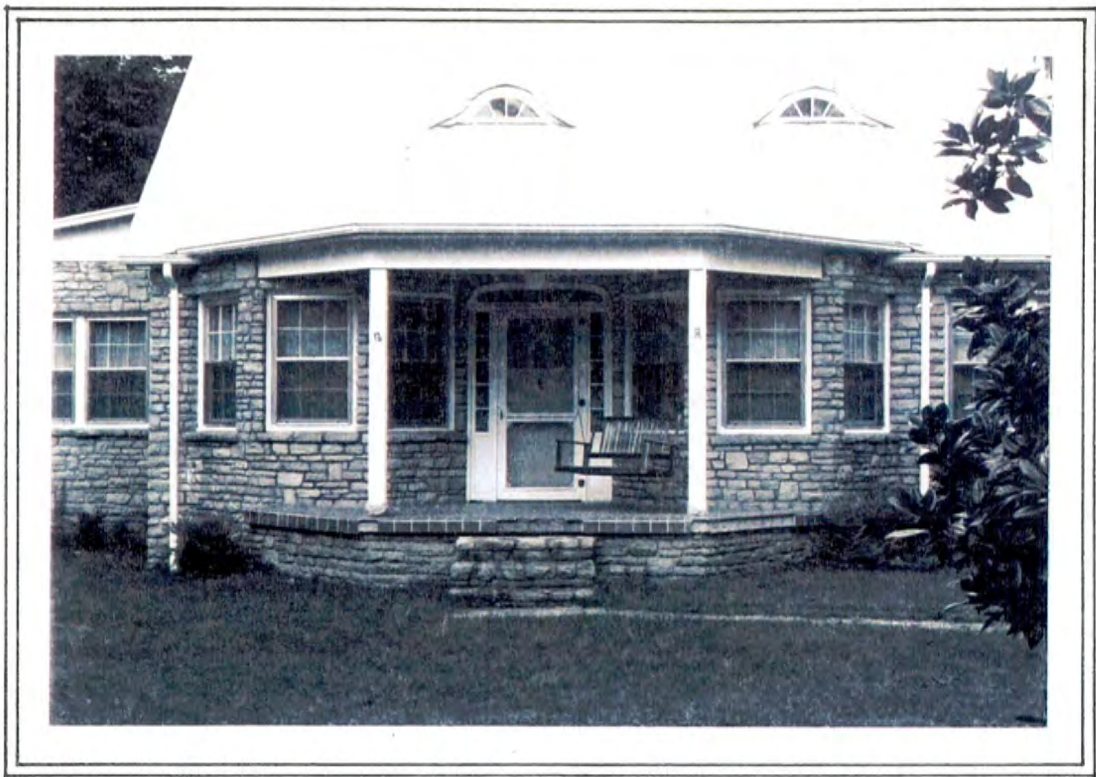


Illustration 4.

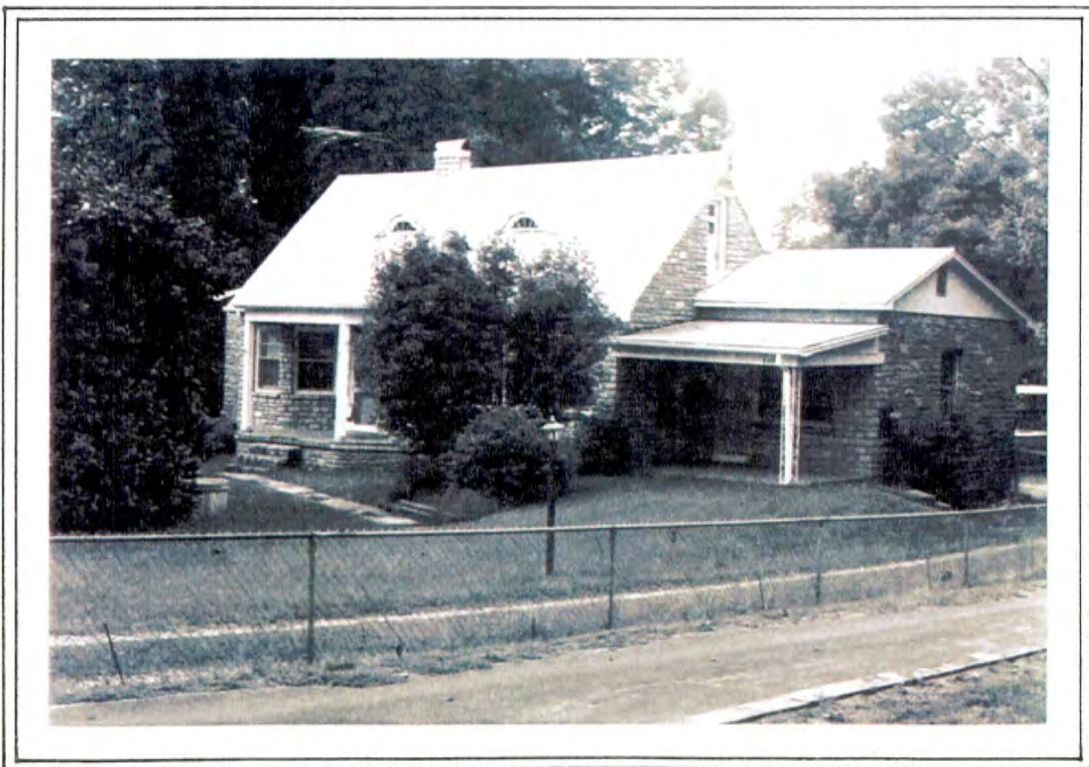


Illustration 5.



## MAPLEWOOD.

1. Location. Southeast side of US 64-NC 18, opposite the junction with SR 1436.
2. Description. This much altered house was built by Hamilton Erwin in 1884 for his first wife, Elizabeth Adams (see Illustrations 6-7). Maplewood, as it appeared in photographs that ran with an article in the Hickory Daily Record, September 12, 1955, was an unpainted three-by-one bay, two-story brick house with a one story ell, an attached porch supported by chamfered posts, and one-over-one sash. The article also stated that a fire had burned most of the interior of the house. The maple trees which inspired the name of the property stood as late as the 1960s but do not exist today. The Old Lenoir Road was relocated at some point from in front of the property to the rear. The 1955 article stated that Leon Butler of Valdese was "restoring" the house as well as orienting it to the new road. A Cape Cod-style addition, attached to the ell, now serves as the front facade of the house. Only one original outbuilding remains on the property. The house was renovated once again in the 1980s by Dr. and Mrs. James Melton, the present occupants.
3. Historical Background. Hamilton Erwin was a descendant of the Belvidere Erwins, a branch of the pioneering Erwin family in Burke County. Belvidere, a brick house on a high hill, was completed in 1802 by William Willoughby Erwin, Hamilton Erwin's great-grandfather. The Erwin family held large tracts of land on the John's River and Upper Creek, north of the Catawba River. Hamilton Erwin built Maplewood on land given to him by Cecelia Erwin, the youngest of William's sixteen children. Maplewood's local notoriety is due to the fact that Woodrow Wilson and his first wife, Ellen Axson, spent a week of their honeymoon in 1885 at the house with the Erwins. Mrs. Erwin and Ellen Axson were school friends.
4. Evaluation. Despite the age of the original house and the property's local notoriety, Maplewood does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register due to numerous character-altering changes. The original two-story, three-by-one bay, brick house is difficult to distinguish beneath later renovations and alterations to the structure. Most of the original interior was lost in an early twentieth-century fire. The siting of the house has also been altered with the relocation of NC 18 to the rear of the house and a subsequent addition which serves as the principal facade at present.

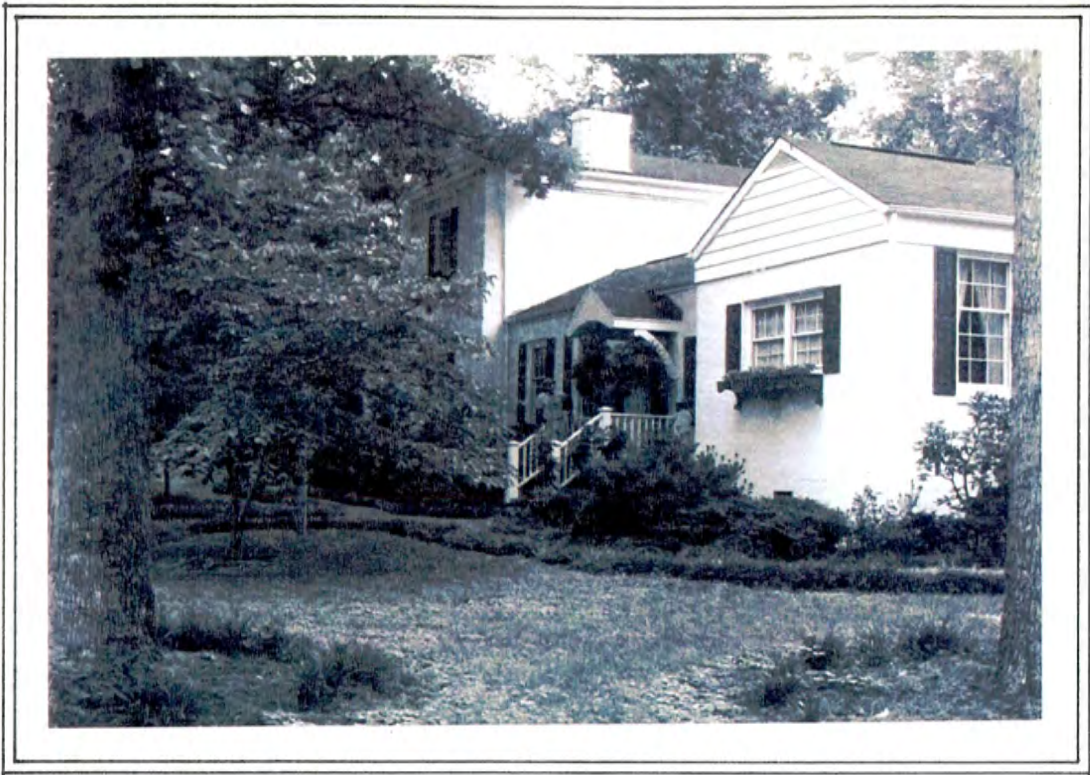


Illustration 6.

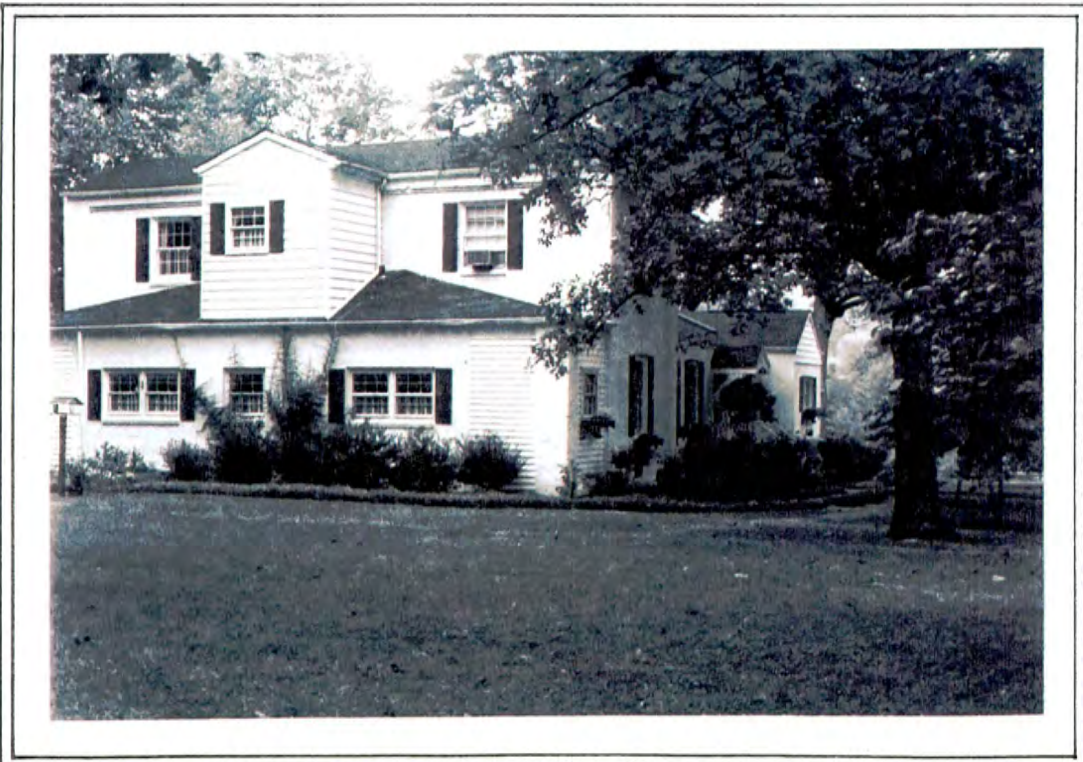


Illustration 7.

B. Properties considered eligible for or listed in the National Register

JAMES HOUSE.

1. Location. West side of US 64-NC 18, 0.25 mile north of Catawba River, Chesterfield.
2. Description. The Walter Austin James House is one of the most impressive and well-preserved farmhouses in Burke County (see Illustrations 8-11). The James House is the best example among a group of four similarly styled houses in the county. Together with its outbuildings and surrounding 47 acres, the James House represents both the moderately-scaled, independent farms that formed the core of Burke County's agricultural economy and the twentieth-century innovations in agricultural production.

The James House was constructed c. 1888 by William James (1853-1922). The main block of the house is a three-by-one bay, two-story, frame house embellished with Victorian Italianate elements. Attached to the main block of the house are a two-story gabled rear ell, a two-tiered front portico, two twentieth-century porches (side and rear), and a twentieth-century kitchen addition. Three-part scroll brackets decorate the cornices while the gable ends are embellished by scroll-work skirts with 8-point stars and foliate designs at the peaks and cornice returns. The principal windows are capped with gabled window hoods supported by scroll brackets. The double leaf, panelled door is framed by an architrave molding under an eight-light transom and between 3/4-length sidelights. The portico has paired, arched vents in the gable; chamfered posts with scroll brackets; and an ornate cut-out scrollwork balustrade.

The James House is approached along a curving, gravel drive accessed from NC 18. The house is sited on a wooded knoll overlooking bottomland along the Catawba River to the southwest and is surrounded by a variety of outbuildings including several one-and-one-half story frame barns. Pasture lands cover the remainder of the property, approximately 47 acres. The pasture land is bounded by fences, vegetation, and tree lines. Hay is still grown in the field between the house and the highway.



3. **Historical Background.** Walter Austin James (1889-1972) took over his father's farm in 1922 and continued its operation until his death in 1972. The house and farm are presently owned by Walter's widow, Elizabeth James, and their only child, Mrs. Nell Elmore. Mrs. Elmore requested that the surveyors not photograph her property. The exterior view is shown in an illustration on page 258 of The Heritage of Burke County.

Mrs. Elmore stated that her father and grandfather were essentially subsistence farmers growing corn, wheat, rye, and oats. After William James' death, however, Walter introduced specific, marketable products to the farm and began raising dairy cattle and beekeeping. Innovations in agricultural production due to new technology and changing economics were made available to farmers statewide through the Agricultural Extension Service and the county agent program, and Walter James was most likely influenced by Robert L. Sloan (1889-1953), the county agent, in these new endeavors.

Robert Sloan was the Burke County Farm Agent from 1923 until his death. By concentrating on a single breed of dairy cow, Sloan contributed greatly to Burke County's recognition as a Guernsey cattle center. Mr. Sloan's hobby was beekeeping and he earned statewide recognition as an authority in the field. At one time Mr. Sloan reportedly said that Walter James was "the best farmer in Burke County" (The Heritage of Burke County, p. 259).

4. **Evaluation.** The James House appears to be potentially eligible for the National Register under criterion A for agriculture and criterion C for architecture.

- a. **Criterion A--agriculture.** The James House is one of the best examples of the independent farmsteads which typify a major theme of agricultural history of Burke County in the early twentieth century. This theme of innovations in agricultural production and the shift from subsistence farming towards the development of marketable farm products was induced by concurrent advances in refrigeration and improved transportation systems.

The James House with its outbuildings and surrounding acreage is a well-preserved representative of this theme of twentieth-century

innovations introduced to traditional subsistence farms. The characteristics of the James House and farm both served and resulted from the important activity of dairy farming in Burke County which developed in the twentieth century due to technological achievements, changing agricultural economics, and the growth of the Agricultural Extension Service, founded in 1906.

Walter James was one of the leaders of this movement in Burke County, and consequently this property had a direct involvement in the significant events associated with this theme. William and Walter James operated a modest farm which produced subsistence crops and other staples. After William's death, Walter James became involved in raising a single breed of dairy cattle and beekeeping, two practices advocated by R. L. Sloan during his tenure as Burke County Farm Agent in the second quarter of the twentieth century. Although hay is the only product of the farm at present, the pasture lands are rented out for grazing cattle.

Furthermore, the James House and farm with its one-and-one-half story barns, pastures, and boundary demarcations cogently reflect the period of agricultural significance for the James House as a dairy farm in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The intact landscape characteristics of the James' farm retain a high level of integrity and are clearly evident.

Since the James' farm served an important theme in agricultural development in the second quarter of the twentieth century, was directly involved in advancing this theme under the management of Walter James, and still cogently reflects the period of time when these important events were taking place, the James House and farm appears to be potentially eligible for the National Register under criterion A for agriculture.

b. Criterion C--architecture. The James House also presents one of the best examples of eclectic, late-Victorian architecture in Burke County. The James House is related in form and style to three other Burke County houses and suggests the possibility of a common, unidentified builder. The James House is a well-preserved two-story, three-by-one bay, frame house with a two-tiered front portico.



The refinement of the popular Victorian and Italianate details demonstrate the owner's awareness of popular taste. The James House is distinguished by the execution and extent of its detailing and the integrity of the property. As such the James House appears to be potentially eligible for the National Register under criterion C for architecture.



Illustration 8.

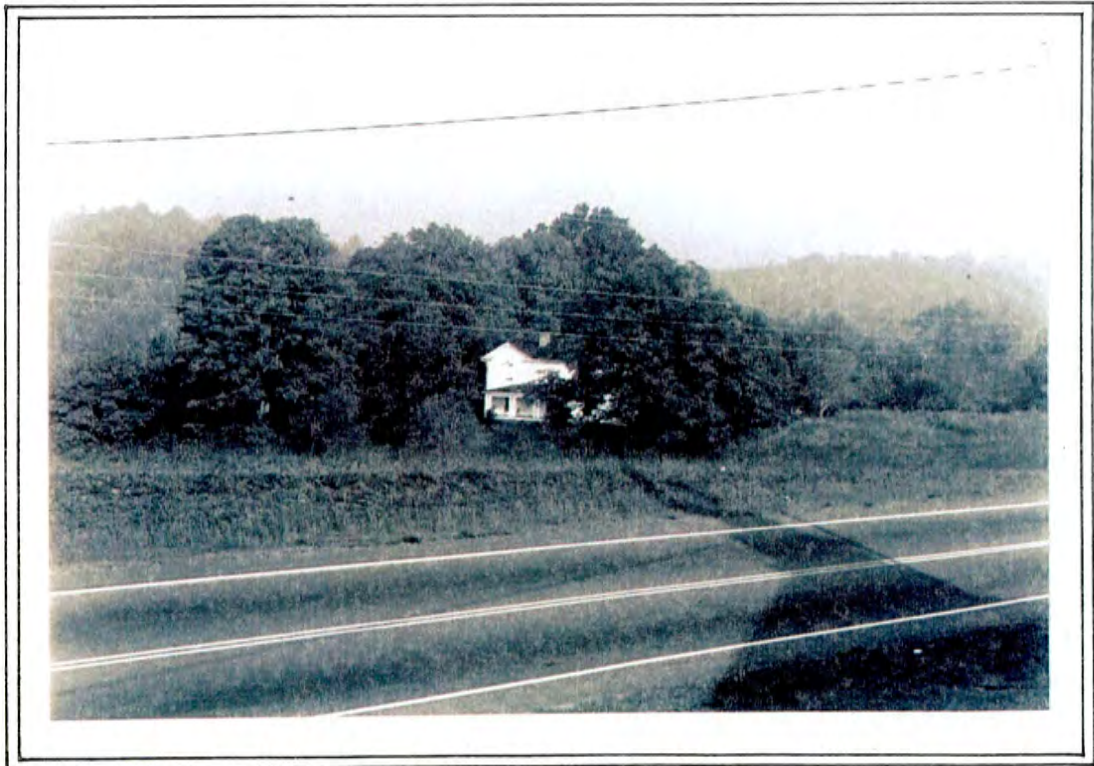
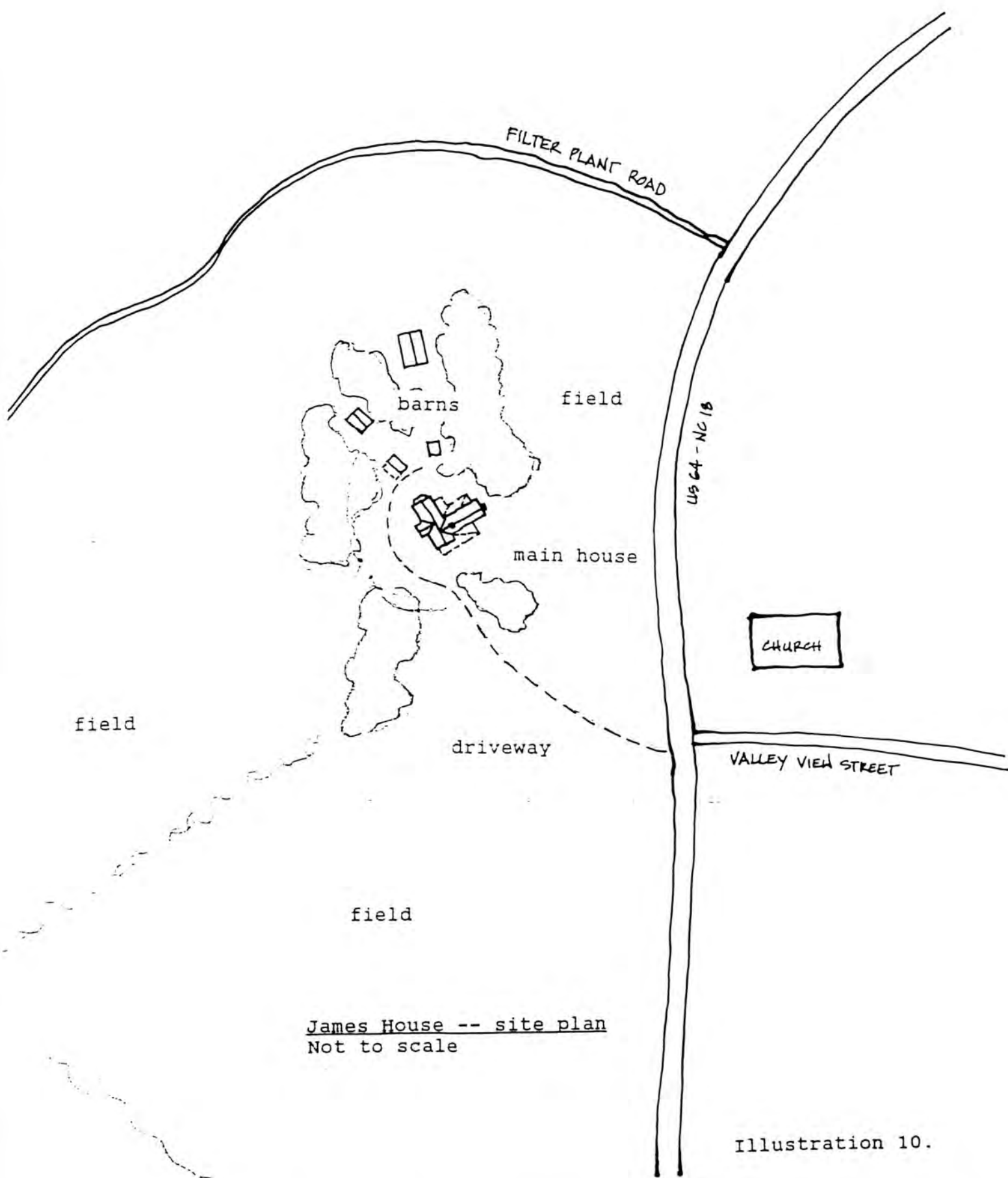


Illustration 9.



James House -- site plan  
Not to scale



Property Boundaries for the Walter A. James House  
Source: Burke County Tax Office



## Bibliography

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## Area of Potential Effects Map

## Summary Findings of the Phase I Survey

Burke County was the earliest seat of justice in western North Carolina and thus held a special place in the development of western North Carolina. The county courthouse at Morganton provided a focal point for Burke County, an area which originally encompassed sixteen present-day counties. Morganton underwent early development due to summer sessions of the State Supreme Court which were held there, and the town became a point of departure for pioneers heading further into the mountains. Burke County, partially mountainous and partially piedmont in topography, benefitted from the broad valley of the Catawba River situated between the Blue Ridge Mountains to the north and the South Mountains. The county was about the farthest west that large plantation systems could be supported. The wealthy land owners held the richest farm lands, owned slaves, were well educated, and typically practiced a profession other than agriculture. The majority of Burke County's farmers, however, grew a variety of subsistence crops on modest-scale farms with very few "cash crops" produced. Diverse development in the county throughout the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century has created a broad economic base of manufacturing and textile industries, state government jobs, tourism, and agriculture. Edward W. Phifer, Jr., a Burke County historian, has noted that during the erratic period of the 1920s and 30s, Burke County experienced no great boom and no great depression due to a solid, conservative local bank and the fact that nearly everyone had access to some acreage of cultivatable land (Phifer 1979, pp. 139-40).

Caldwell County was formed in 1841 from land belonging to Burke and Wilkes Counties and named for Dr. Joseph Caldwell (1773-1835), former president of the University of North Carolina and an advocate of both public schools and a statewide rail network for the efficient distribution of North Carolina products. As a predominantly rural area, the citizens "were pleased that their county should bear the name of Caldwell" (Anderson, p. 2). Since the Harper Furniture Company opened in Lenoir in 1889, the furniture industry has become the economic backbone of the county. Lenoir, the county seat, began as a small settlement centered around a tavern and blacksmith shop operated by the Tucker family and was known as "Tucker's Barn." The 1790 U. S. Census lists the heads of families living near Tucker's Barn which became a voting precinct, muster ground, store, and center of social life. Due to its location on the north side of Lower Creek, the site of the Tucker's Barn settlement was chosen as the location of the new county's courthouse and jail in 1841 and given its present name.

The Phase I survey conducted by two NCDOT staff architectural historians located forty-two (42) properties over fifty years of age in the project area. No properties listed in the

National Register or the State Study List were located within the APE.

Representatives from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and Historic Architectural Resources Section of NCDOT met on December 20, 1993, to review the forty-two properties identified in the survey. The representatives at the meeting concurred that thirty-eight (38) of the properties identified did not appear potentially eligible for the National Register. The remaining four (4) properties were evaluated in the survey report. Photographs of properties not considered eligible for the National Register are included as an appendix to this report.

**Properties not considered potentially eligible for the National Register**

1. House. Outside APE.
2. Ollie's Family Restaurant. Loss of integrity; example of commonplace type.
3. House. Loss of defining features
4. House. Numerous character-altering changes.
5. House. Loss of integrity.
6. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
7. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
8. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
9. Barn. Loss of integrity (architecture and site).
10. House. Loss of integrity.
11. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
12. House. Loss of integrity.
13. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
14. House. Mediocre example of commonplace type.
15. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
16. House. Mediocre example of commonplace type.
17. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
18. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.

19. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
20. House. Mediocre example of commonplace type.
21. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
22. Chesterfield School. Outside APE.
23. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
24. House. Mediocre example of commonplace type.
25. House. Commonplace type; better examples found within the county.
26. House. Lack of integrity in architectural features.
27. House. Mediocre example of commonplace type.
28. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
29. House. Mediocre example of commonplace type.
30. House. Mediocre example of commonplace type.
31. Duckworth-Arney House. Loss of integrity.
32. Carroll House. Outside APE.
33. House. Mediocre example of commonplace type.
34. House. Loss of integrity.
35. House. Numerous character-altering changes.
36. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.
37. House. Mediocre example of commonplace type.
38. House. Character-altering changes to commonplace type.

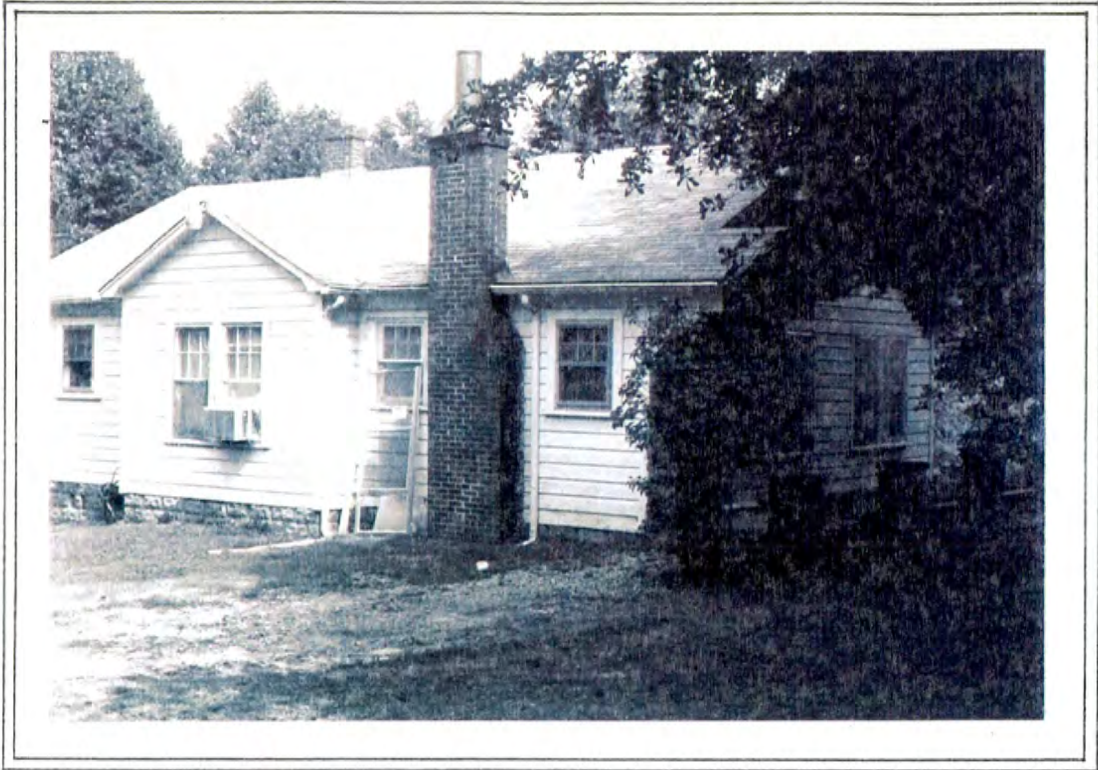




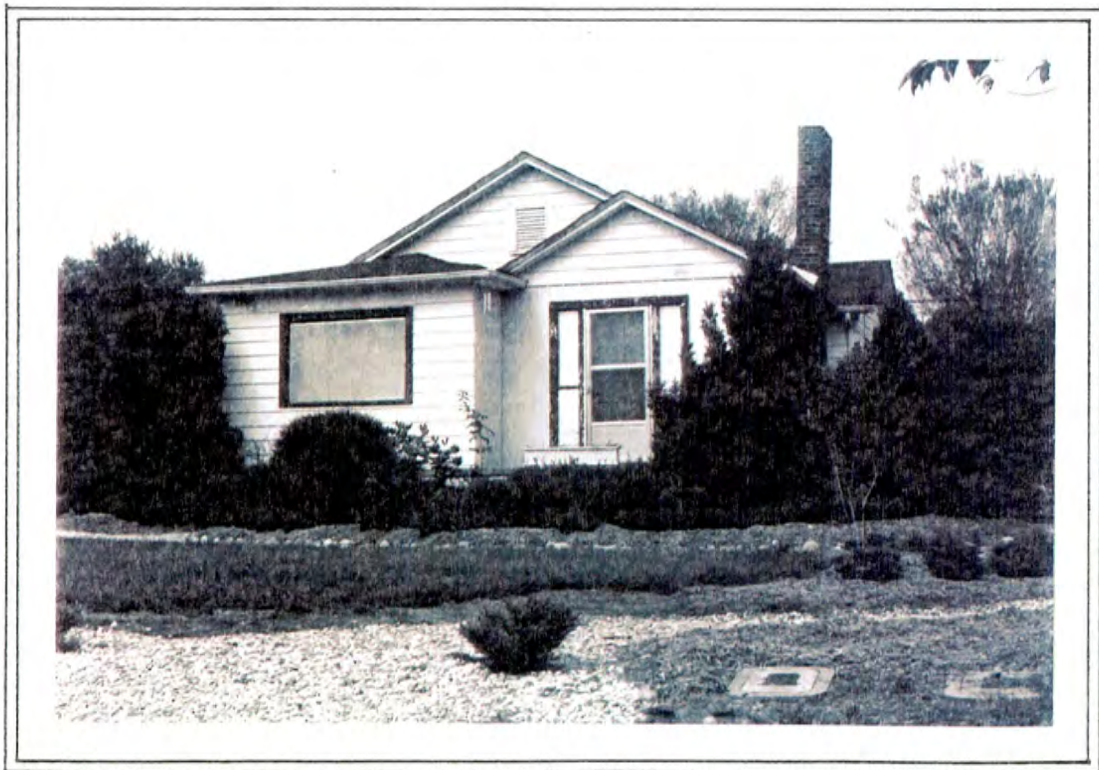
1. House.



2. Ollie's Family Restaurant.



3. House.

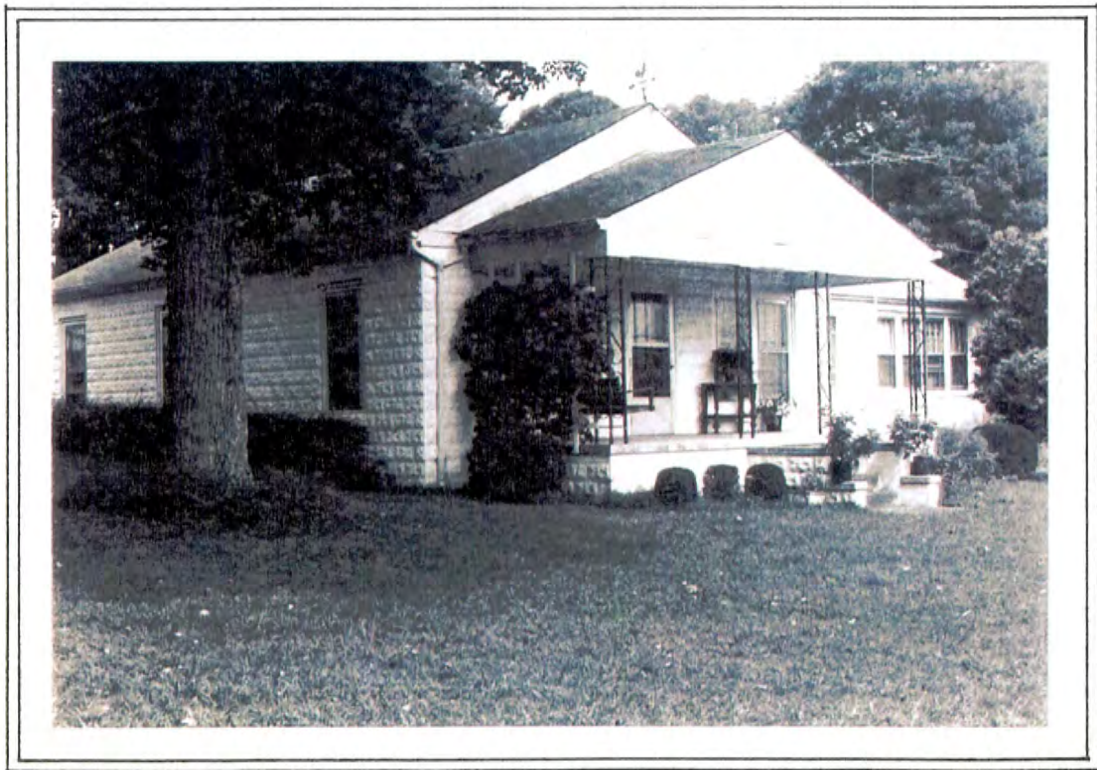


4. House.





5. House.

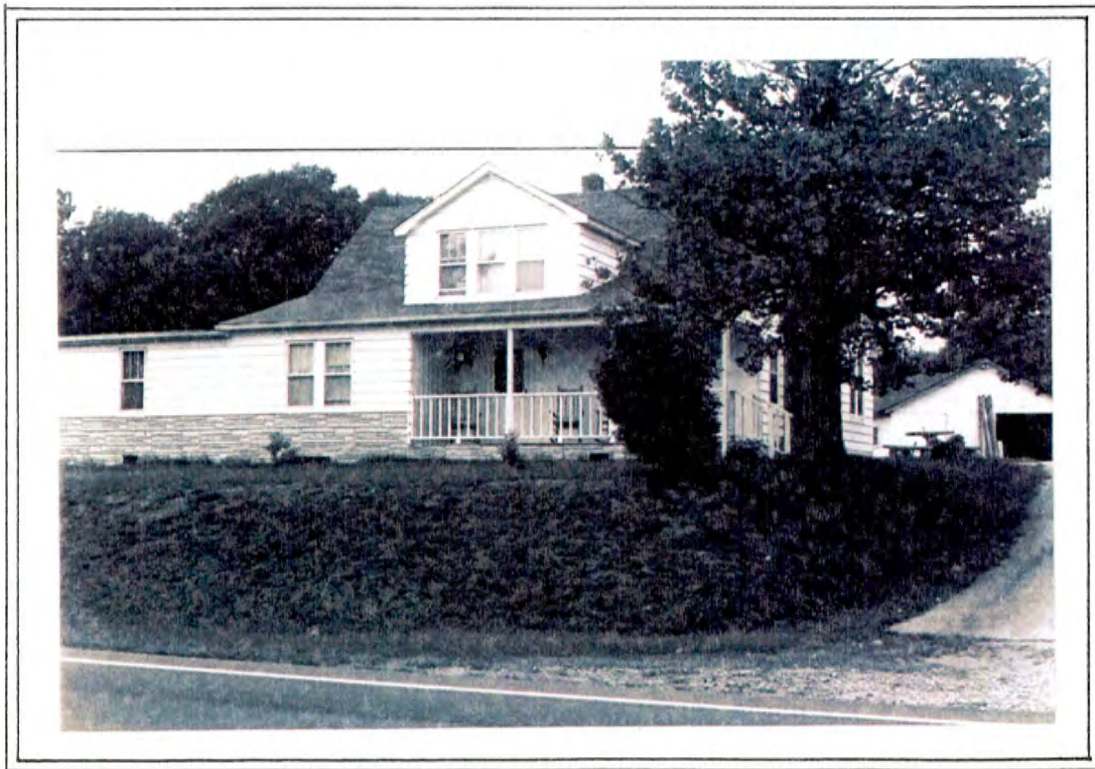


6. House.



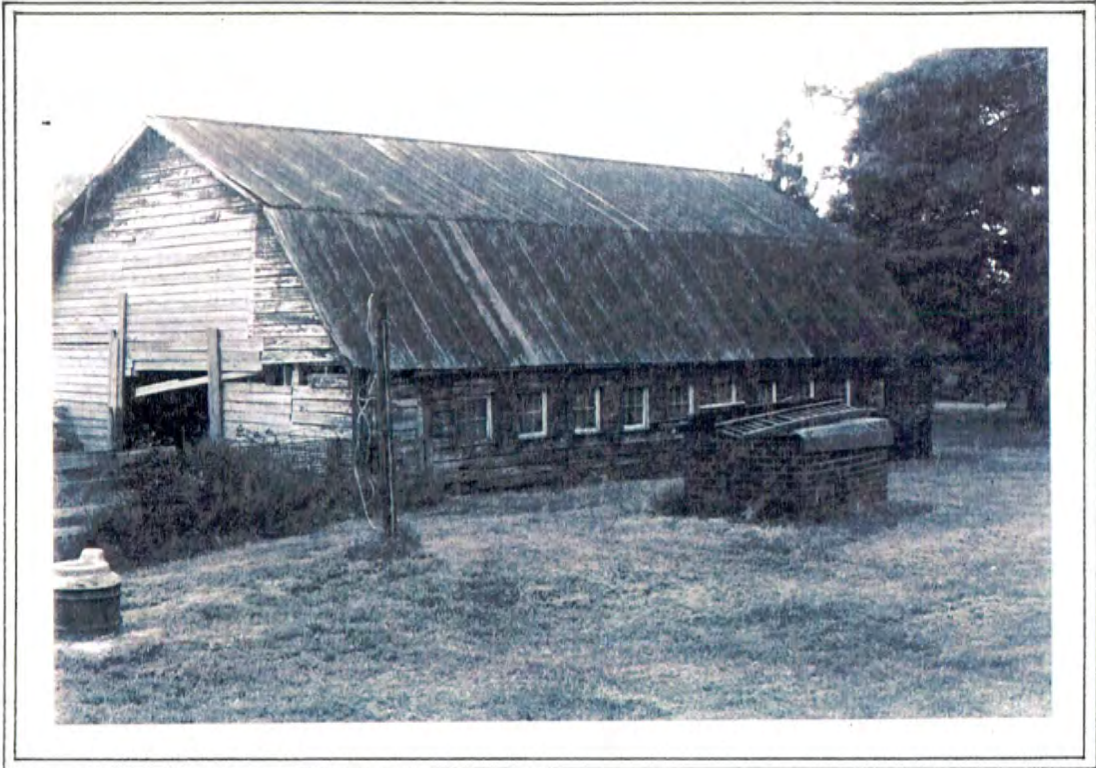


7. House.



8. House.



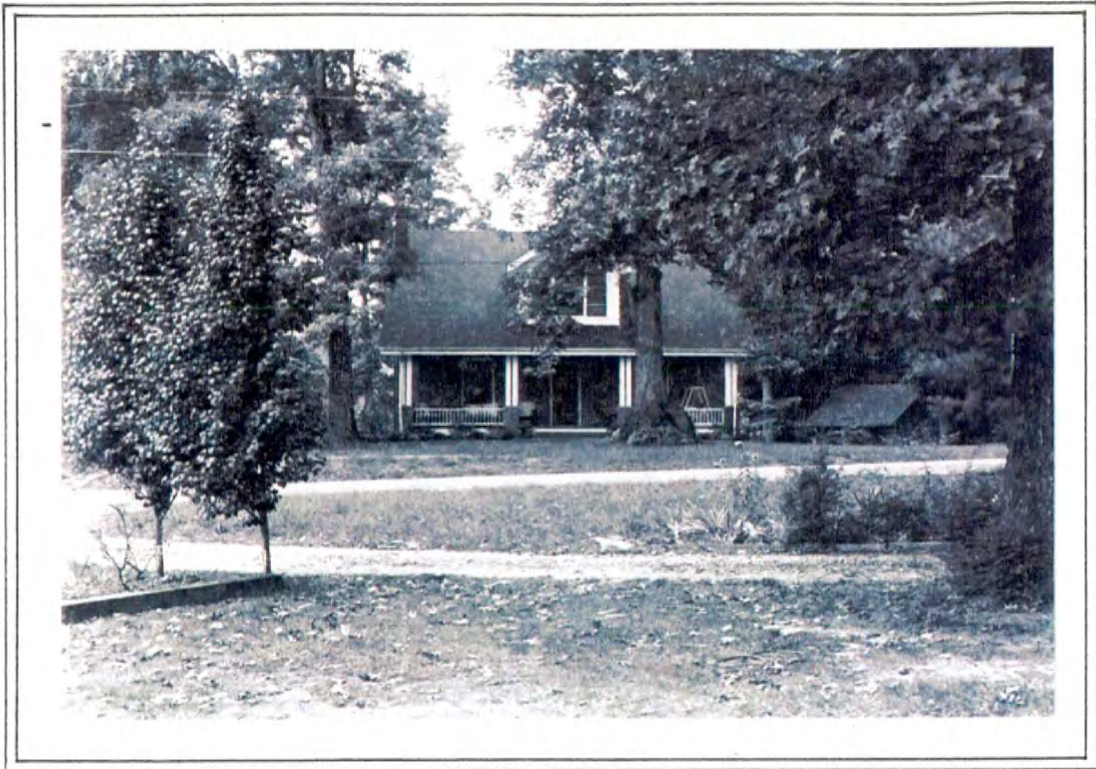


9. Barn.

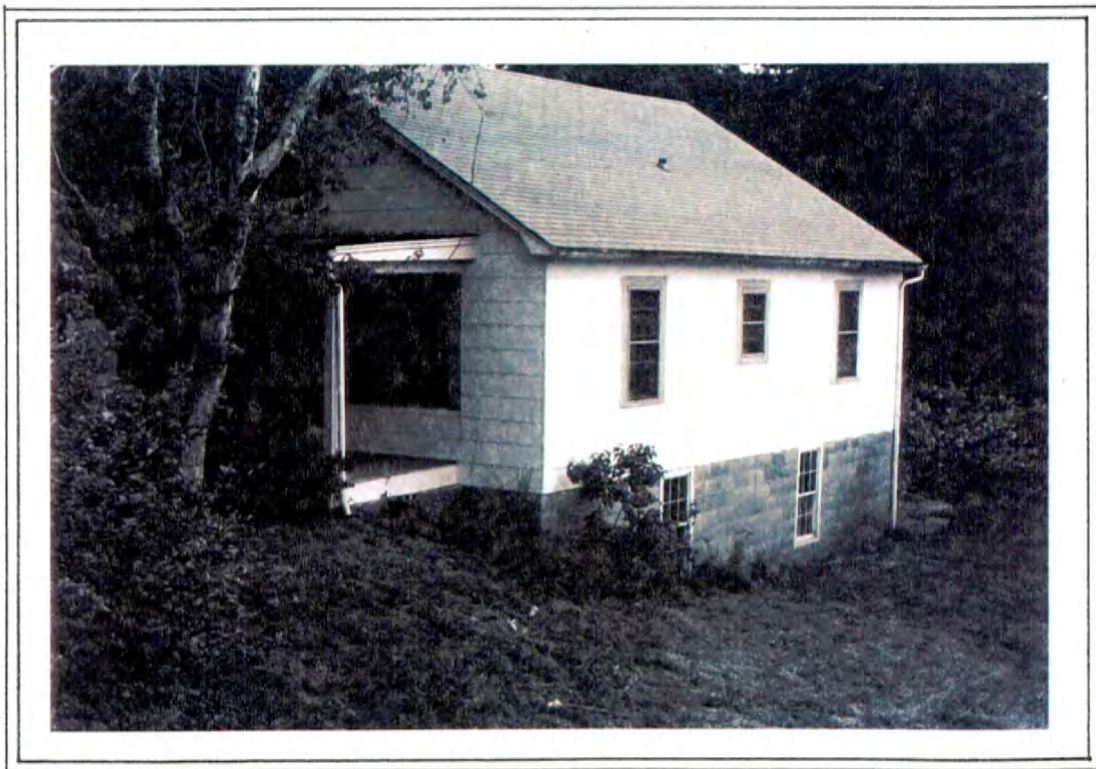


10. House.





11. House.

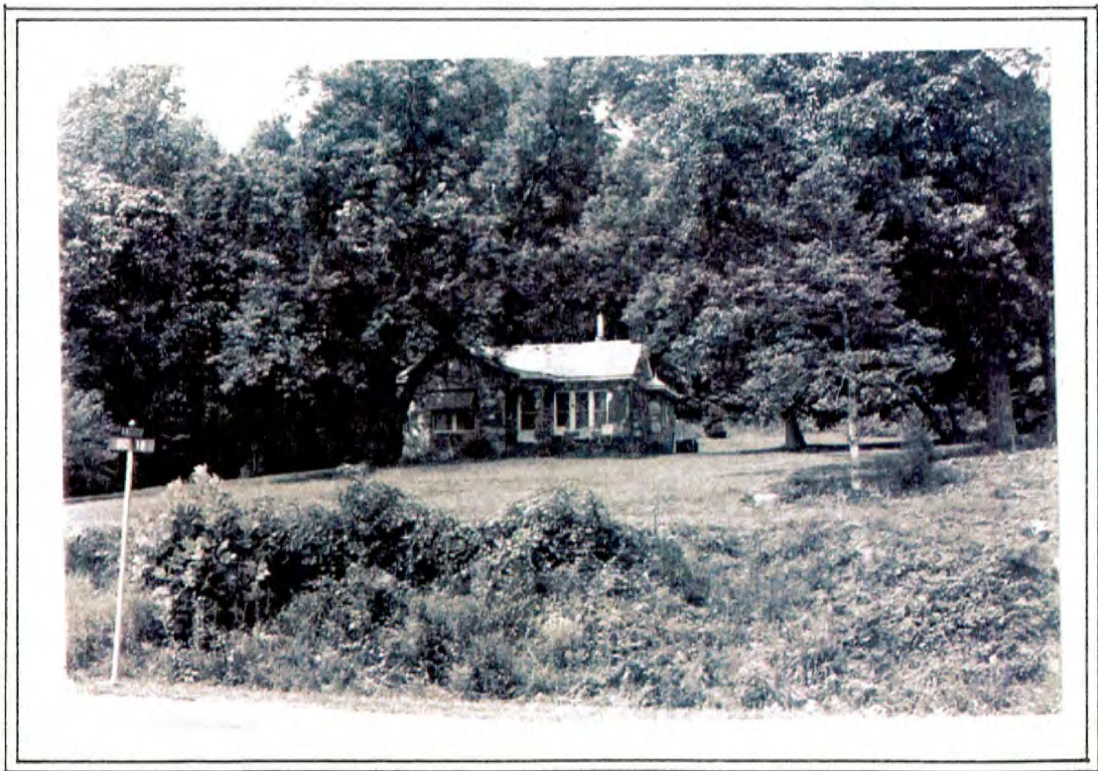


12. House.



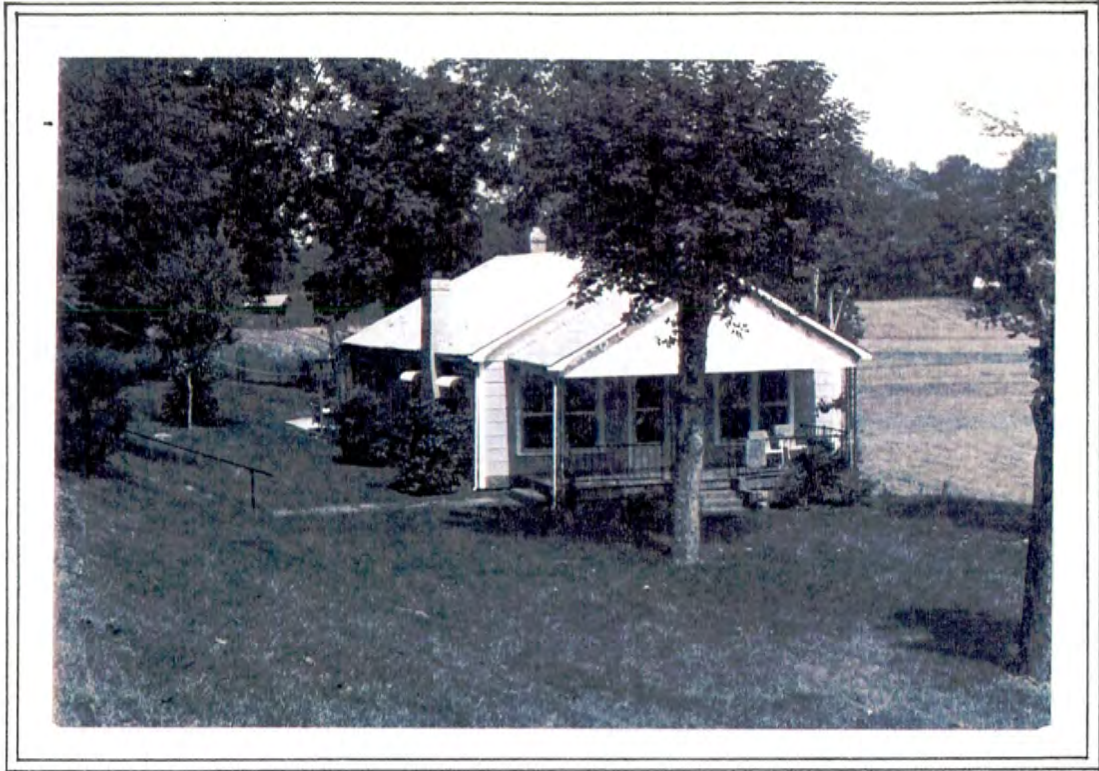


13. House.

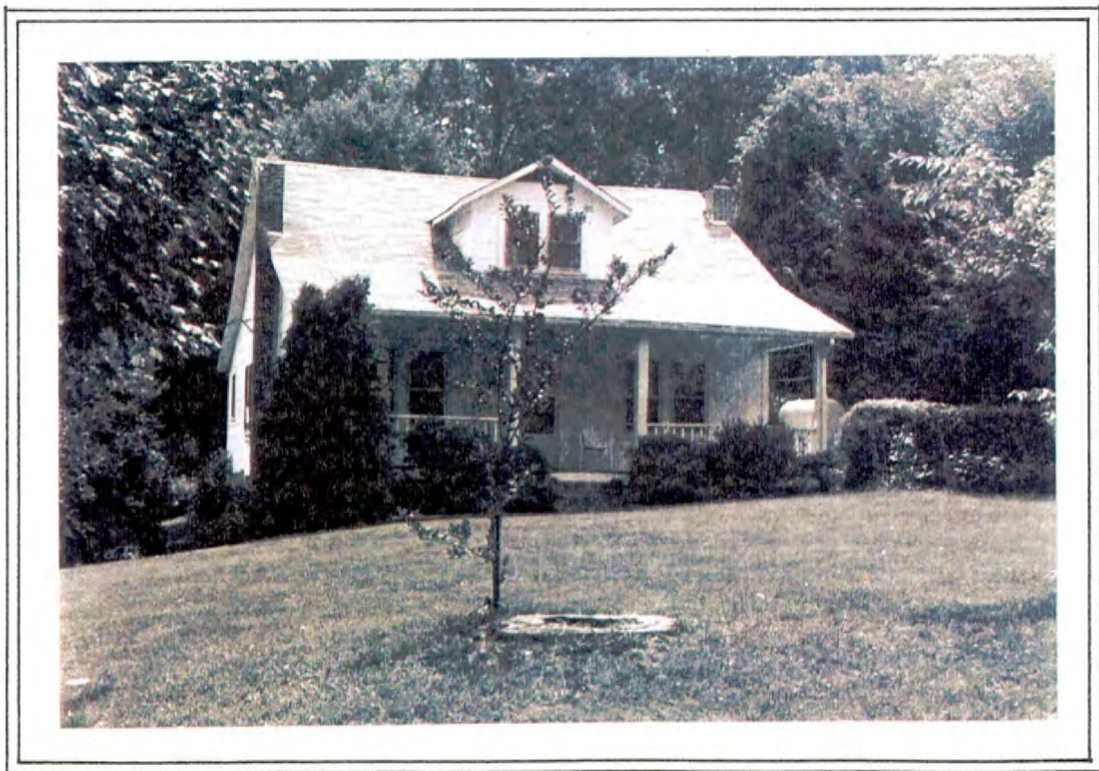


14. House.





15. House.



16. House.



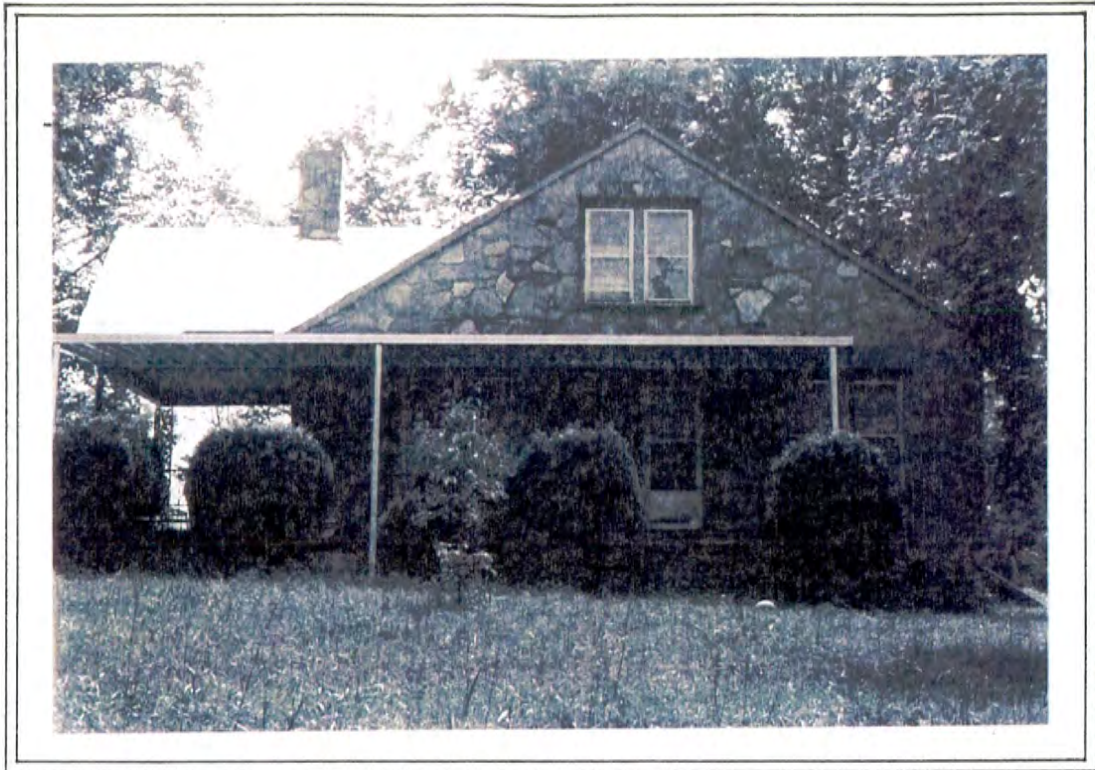


17. House.

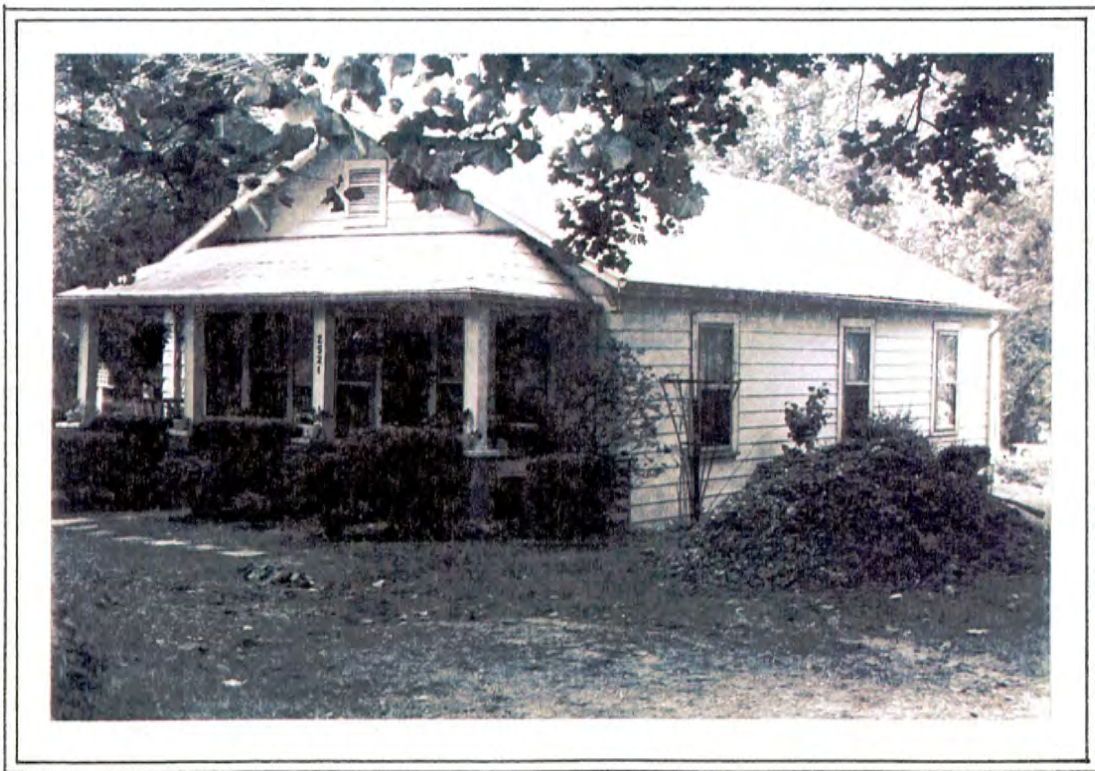


18. House.



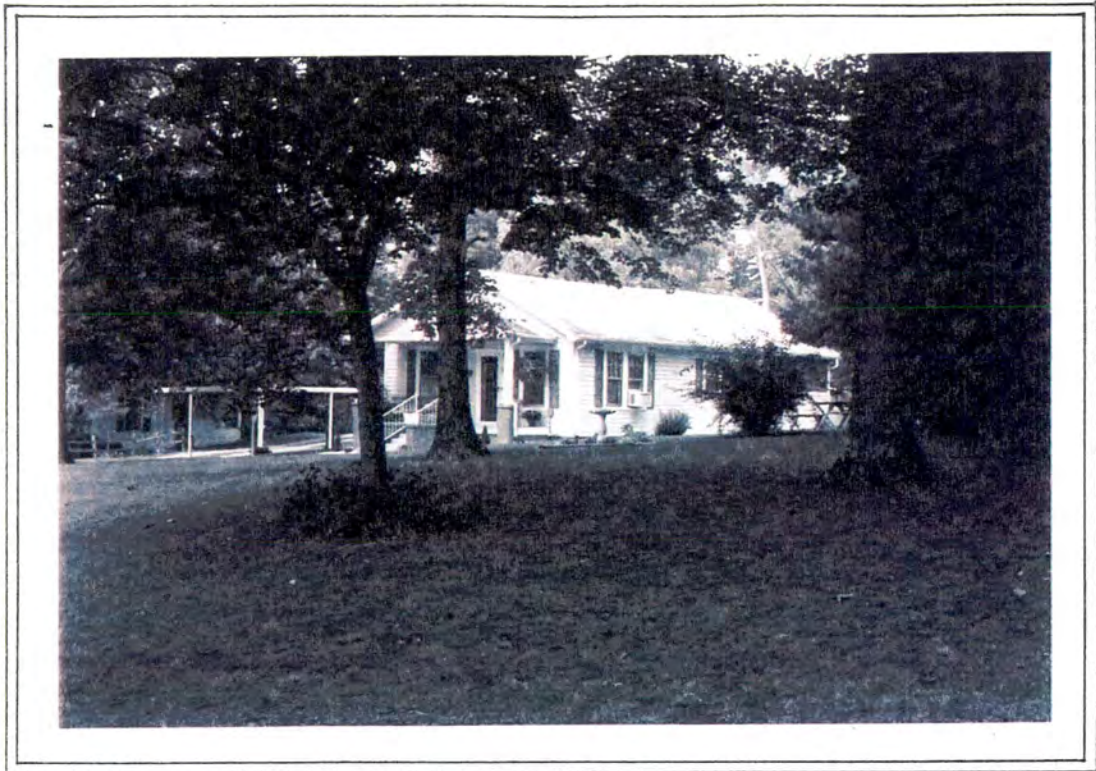


19. House.

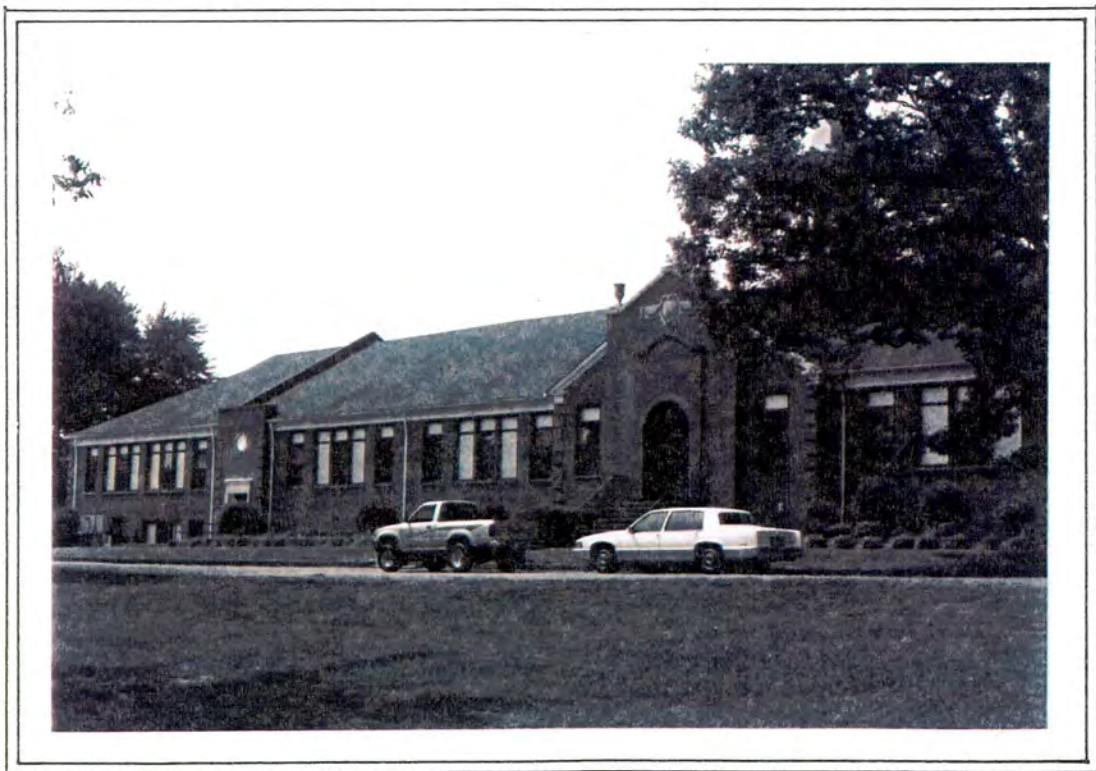


20. House.





21. House.



22. Chesterfield School.

BK147





23. House.

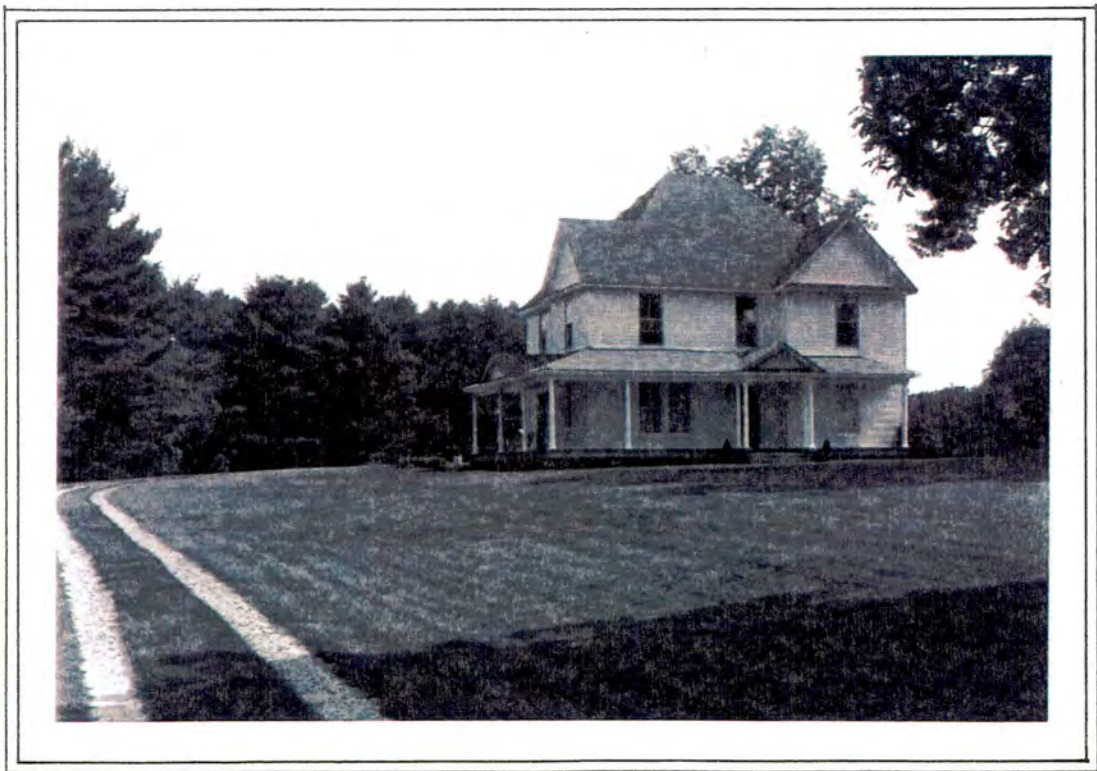


24. House.





25. House. (Chesterfield Salvage).



26. House.





27. House.

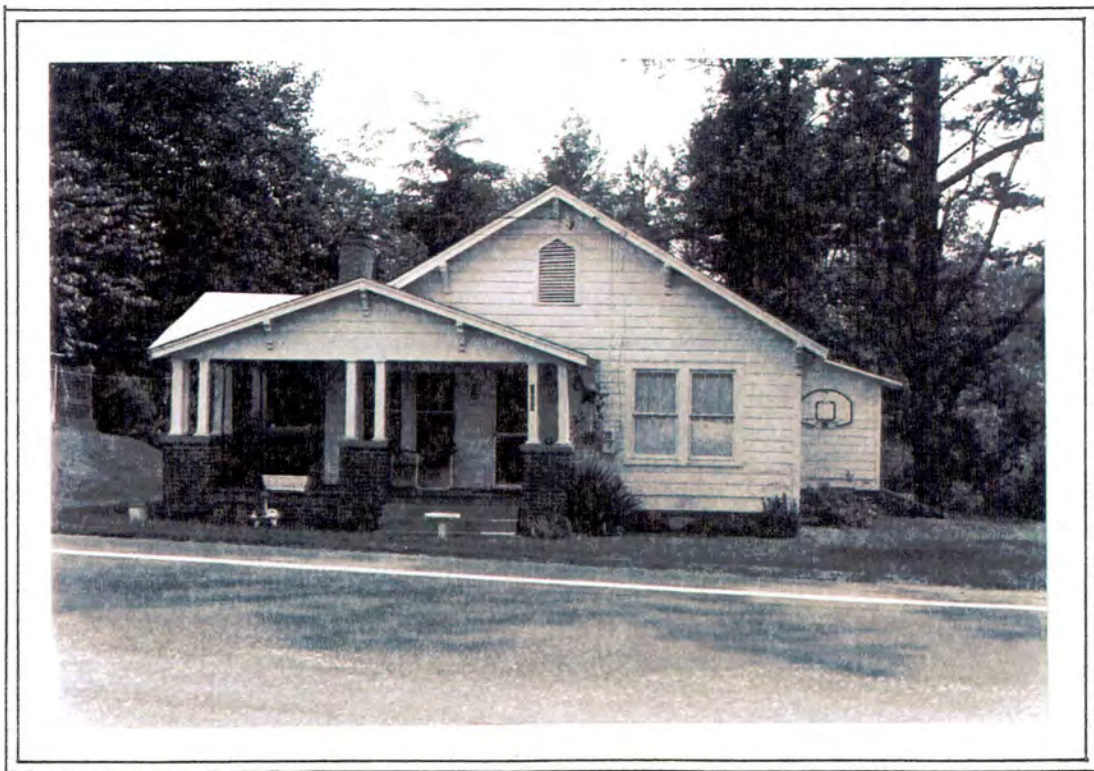


28. House.





29. House.



30. House.





31. Duckworth-Arney House.



31. Duckworth-Arney House.





32. Carroll House.



33. House.





34. House.

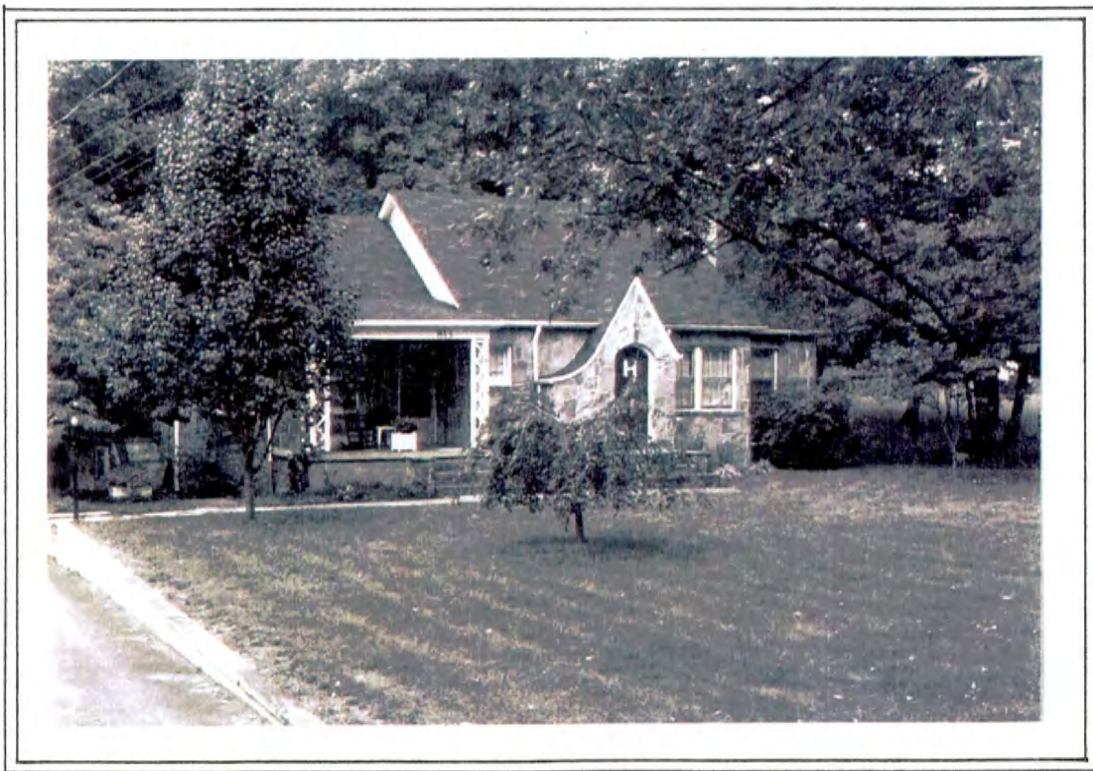


35. House.



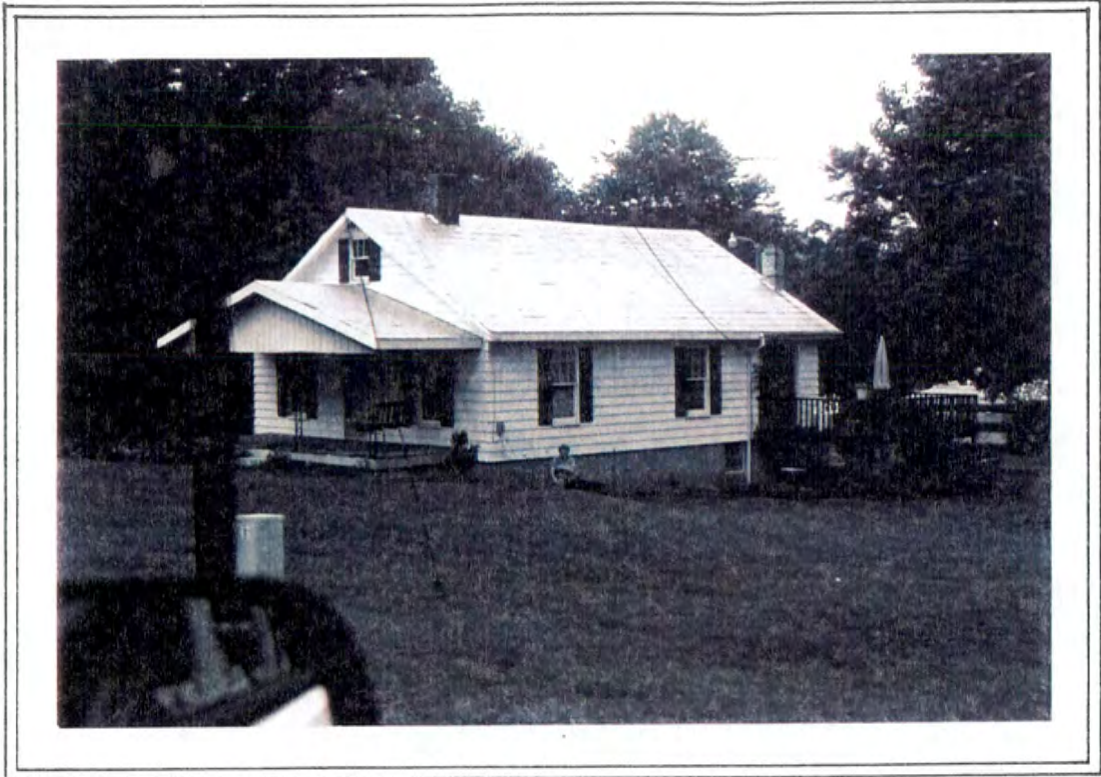


36. House.



37. House.





38. House.