



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

MAILING ADDRESS
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

LOCATION
507 North Blount Street
Raleigh, NC
State Courier 53-31-31

August 3, 1999

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historical Architectural Resources Report, US 52
relocation, Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly
Counties, Federal Aid Project NHF-52(3), State
Project 8.1631601, TIP R-2903, ER 00-7097

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of July 7, 1999, transmitting the historical architectural resources report by Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc., concerning the above project.

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

Herman Wagoner House (No. 22), eligible under Criterion B as the residence of Herman Wagoner during his productive life as an important local stonemason, and under Criterion C for its architectural significance as the work of a master.

J. W. Honeycutt Store (No. 38), eligible under Criterion A for commerce.

Helderman Gas Station (No. 40), eligible under Criterion A for commerce.

John Pickler House (No. 84), eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

Earnhardt Log Barn (No. 97), eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

Union Evangelical Church (No. 100), eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

George Washington Lyerly Log House (No. 102), eligible under Criterion C for architecture as it is one of the few surviving antebellum, two-story log dwellings in Rowan County.



Lyerly Family Farm (No. 103), eligible under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture.

Walton Log House (No. 108), eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

Lyerly-Huffman House (No. 112), eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

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

Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House (No. 52)

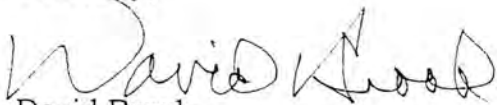
Frank King Farm (No. 59)

Rufus Eller Farm (No. 75)

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: William D. Gilmore
Barbara Church
Mattson, Alexander and Associates

bc: File
Brown/Alperin
County
RF

PHASE II
INTENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AND EVALUATIONS
US 52 RELOCATION
ROWAN, CABARRUS, AND STANLY COUNTIES
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TIP NUMBER R-2903
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER 96-E4220-0206

Prepared for

Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina

Prepared by

Mattson, Alexander & Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina

March 15, 1999

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SECTION

PHASE II
ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AND EVALUATIONS
US 52 RELOCATION
ROWAN, CABARRUS, AND STANLY COUNTIES
TIP NUMBER R-2903
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER 96-E4220-0206

Prepared for

Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan, Inc.
200 Woodlawn, Suite 310
Charlotte, North Carolina 28217
(704) 522-7275

Prepared by

Mattson, Alexander & Associates, Inc.
2228 Winter Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205
(704) 376-0985

March 15, 1999

Richard L. Mattson
Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.

3/15/99
Date

FPA
Frances P. Alexander, M.A.

3/15/99
Date

John R. Keady
Project Manager

4/8/99
Date

Barbara Church
NCDOT Historic Architectural
Resources Section

4/8/99
Date

ER LIBRARY

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This North Carolina Department of Transportation project is entitled, *US 52 Relocation*. The T.I.P. Number is R-2903, and the State Clearinghouse Application Number is 96-E4220-0206. The proposed highway project includes the relocation of an approximately nineteen-mile segment of US 52 between Salisbury and East Spencer in Rowan County and Richfield in Stanly County, with a portion of the proposed highway running through Cabarrus County as well. Between the terminus locations, there are two principal alternative routes, which consist primarily of construction in new locations but a segment of the alternatives includes a widening of the existing alignment through the Gold Hill community. The selected alternative would consist of a multiple lane, divided highway with on-grade intersections and limited control of access. The environmental impact statement for this project was prepared from an architectural survey conducted in May and June 1998.

The US 52 Relocation project extends approximately nineteen miles between Salisbury and East Spencer in Rowan County and Richfield in Stanly County. There are two southern terminus alternatives, one of which is located at SR 1444 (Finch Road) roughly 1.5 miles northwest of the town of New London. From this terminus, an alternative extends north in an arc to form an eastern bypass of Richfield. The second southern terminus alternative begins just north of the junction of US 52 and NC 49 in Richfield and extends north from this intersection, bypassing Pfeiffer College to the rear and reconnecting with the other alternative near SR 1455 in Misenheimer. The proposed route then continues in a westerly path, north of existing US 52 and skirting the Cabarrus and Rowan county line. Just south of Old Beatty Ford Road, the alternative turns northwest, running parallel to the north side of existing US 52 through Gold Hill. Northwest of Gold Hill, at the intersection of US 52 and St. Peters Church Road, two alternative segments diverge. The southern alternative route runs roughly along the north side of US 52, bypassing Rockwell and Granite Quarry, before turning north along the east side of Dunn Mountain. This alternative then crosses Bringle Ferry Road (SR 1002) and terminates on Old Union Church Road on the west side of the Interstate 85 interchange in East Spencer.

The second alternative follows a northerly course between St. Peters Church Road and Second Creek (High Rock Lake), crosses Stokes Ferry Road, and turns to follow a northwesterly arc across Providence Church Road. As this proposed alternative crosses Beagle Club Road, a small segment diverges west to reconnect with the proposed southern alignment at Bringle Ferry Road (S.R. 1002), just west of Goodman Road (SR 2168). The northern alignment continues along its arc before connecting with the southern alternative along Old Union Church Road, just east of Interstate 85 in East Spencer.

The area of potential effects (APE) extends out from these proposed alignments to incorporate all view sheds and areas which may face increased development pressure from the proposed construction. The areas between the proposed alignments are included within the APE except in an area northeast of Rockwell and within the town of Richfield, where the two alternatives have their greatest points of separation. The APE is defined in areas by such topographical features as the rolling terrain of the Piedmont and the creeks and tributaries of the nearby Yadkin River. In other areas, the APE is formed by dense woodland, rail corridors, quarrying operations, and extensive, and often dense, modern construction. In the town of Richfield, portions of the

APE for this project lie within the APE for the NC 49 highway improvements project (T.I.P. No. R-2533).

This architectural survey was conducted to identify historic architectural resources located within the area of potential effects (APE). The survey is part of the environmental studies conducted by N.C.D.O.T. and documented by an environmental impact statement (E.I.S.). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the E.I.S. which is on file at the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, North Carolina. The technical addendum is part of the documentation undertaken to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (N.E.P.A.) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Federal regulations require federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

The report meets the guidelines for architectural surveys established by N.C.D.O.T. (15 June 1994). These guidelines set forth the following goals for architectural surveys: (1) to determine the APE for the project; (2) to locate and identify all resources fifty years of age or older within the APE; and (3) to determine the potential eligibility of these resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by N.C.D.O.T. and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (February 1996).

The methodology for the survey consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and a field survey of the APE. The field survey was conducted by automobile as well as on foot to delineate the APE of the proposed highway relocation and to identify all properties within this area which were built prior to 1948. Every property at least fifty years of age was photographed, mapped, and evaluated, and those considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated for National Register eligibility. For those resources considered to be eligible for the National Register, site plans were drawn and National Register boundaries defined.

The boundaries of the APE are shown on US Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps (see Figure 32 in Appendix A). The APE includes areas which may face increased development pressures because of the highway construction as well as those areas which may be directly affected. The APE is defined by modern construction, topographical features, and sight lines. One hundred percent of the APE was surveyed.

A total of 117 resources, all of which appear to have been built prior to 1948, were identified and evaluated. None of the surveyed properties is listed in the National Register. One property, the Barringer-Lanning House, was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture during the NC 49 Widening project (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993. For the US 52 project, thirteen additional resources were identified during the field survey and are evaluated for National Register eligibility in the property inventory and evaluations section of this report. These evaluated resources include a late-Georgian farmhouse dating to ca. 1815, a Greek Revival log farmhouse, an antebellum log house and barn complex, an antebellum log

barn, two late-nineteenth-century farms, one late-nineteenth-century farmhouse, a brick church also dating to the late nineteenth century, a pre-World War II stone house built by the prominent Wagoner family of stone masons, a 1929 roadside store, a 1928 gas station, and a 1940s farm. Ten of these properties were evaluated as eligible for the National Register and three properties were evaluated as not eligible.

<u>Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register</u>		<u>Pages</u>
No. 16	Barringer-Lanning House	44-49

<u>Properties Listed in the National Register Study List</u>		
No. 52	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House	150-159

<u>Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register</u>		
No. 22	Herman Wagoner House	50-59
No. 38	J.W. Honeycutt Store	60-67
No. 40	Helderman Gas Station	68-75
No. 84	John Pickler House	76-84
No. 97	Earnhardt Log Barn	85-95
No. 100	Union Evangelical Lutheran Church	96-104
No. 102	George Washington Lyerly Log House	105-115
No. 103	Lyerly Family Farm	116-128
No. 108	Walton Log House and Barn	129-138
No. 112	Lyerly-Huffman House	139-149

<u>Properties Evaluated Intensively But Considered Not Eligible for the National Register</u>		
No. 52	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House (Study List 1983)	150-159
No. 59	Frank King Farm	160-162
No. 75	Rufus Eller Farm	163-173

Other Properties Evaluated and Determined Not to be Eligible for the National Register
(Appendix B)

No. 1	Parker's Grove Church
No. 2	House
No. 3	House
No. 4	House
No. 5	House
No. 6	House
No. 7	Parker House
No. 8	House
No. 9	House
No. 10	House
No. 11	House
No. 12	House
No. 13	House
No. 14	House
No. 15	House
No. 17	House
No. 18	House
No. 19	House

No. 20	House
No. 21	House
No. 23	House
No. 24	House
No. 25	Wagoner House and Outbuildings
No. 26	House
No. 27	House
No. 28	Hill Farm No. 1
No. 29	Hill Farm No. 2
No. 30	House
No. 31	House
No. 32	House
No. 33	House
No. 34	House
No. 35	House
No. 36	House
No. 37	House
No. 39	Store
No. 41	House
No. 42	J.W. Honeycutt House
No. 43	Log House
No. 44	House
No. 45	House
No. 46	House
No. 47	Alex. Trexler House
No. 48	House
No. 49	House
No. 50	House
No. 51	House
No. 53	House
No. 54	House
No. 55	Log House
No. 56	House
No. 57	House
No. 58	St. Peter's Lutheran Church Rectory
No. 59	House
No. 60	House
No. 61	House
No. 62	House
No. 63	House
No. 64	House
No. 65	House
No. 66	House
No. 67	House
No. 68	House
No. 69	House
No. 70	House
No. 71	Cline House
No. 72	Waller House
No. 73	House
No. 74	Troy Kresler Farm
No. 76	Peeler Farm
No. 77	Manners Dairy Farm
No. 78	Zimmerman Farm
No. 79	Zimmerman House

No. 80	House
No. 81	House
No. 82	House
No. 83	House
No. 85	Lyerly House
No. 86	Miller House
No. 87	House
No. 88	House
No. 89	House
No. 90	House
No. 91	House
No. 92	House
No. 93	House
No. 94	Kluttz House
No. 95	House
No. 96	Cauble House
No. 98	Lyerly House
No. 99	House
No. 101	House
No. 104	House
No. 105	House
No. 106	House
No. 107	House
No. 108	House
No. 109	House
No. 110	House
No. 111	Nunn House
No. 112	House
No. 113	House
No. 114	House
No. 115	House
No. 116	House
No. 117	Mulhaley House

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
I. List of Figures and Plates	6
II. Introduction	14
III. Physical Environment	17
IV. Methodology	18
V. Historical Background Essay and Historic Contexts	20
VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations	43
A. National Register Properties or Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register	44
B. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register	50
C. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register	150
VII. Bibliography	174
VIII. Appendix A: Area of Potential Effects Map	
IX. Appendix B: Photographic Inventory/Evaluations Addendum to Inventory/Evaluations: Mulhaley House (No. 117)	
X. Appendix C: Professional Qualifications	

LIST OF FIGURES AND PLATES

<u>Figures</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Project Location Map	15
2. Barringer-Lanning House, Site Plan	48
3. Barringer-Lanning House, Proposed National Register Boundaries	49
4. Herman Wagoner House, Site Plan	58
5. Herman Wagoner House, Proposed National Register Boundaries	59
6. J. W. Honeycutt Store, Site Plan	66
7. J. W. Honeycutt Store, Proposed National Register Boundaries	67
8. Helderman Gas Station, Site Plan	74
9. Helderman Gas Station, Proposed National Register Boundaries	75
10. Pickler House, Site Plan	83
11. Pickler House, Proposed National Register Boundaries	84
12. Earnhardt Log Barn, Site Plan	93
13. Earnhardt Log Barn, Proposed National Register Boundaries (Tax Map)	94
14. Earnhardt Log Barn, Proposed National Register Boundaries (USGS Map)	95
15. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Site Plan	103
16. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Proposed National Register Boundaries	104
17. George Washington Lyerly Log House, Site Plan	113
18. George Washington Lyerly Log House, Proposed National Register Boundaries (Tax Map)	114
19. George Washington Lyerly Log House, Proposed National Register Boundaries (USGS Map)	115
20. Lyerly Family Farm, Site Plan	126
21. Lyerly Family Farm, Proposed National Register Boundaries (Aerial Map)	127

22.	Lyerly Family Farm, Proposed National Register Boundaries (Tax Map)	128
23.	Walton Log House and Barn, Site Plan	136
24.	Walton Log House and Barn, Proposed National Register Boundaries (Tax Map)	137
25.	Walton Log House and Barn, Proposed National Register Boundaries (USGS Map)	138
26.	Lyerly-Huffman House, Site Plan	147
27.	Lyerly-Huffman House, Proposed National Register Boundaries (Tax Map)	148
28.	Lyerly-Huffman House, Proposed National Register Boundaries (USGS Map)	149
29.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Site Plan	159
30.	Frank King Farm, Site Plan	162
31.	Rufus Eller Farm, Site Plan	173
32.	Area of Potential Effects Map	Appendix A
33.	Field Survey Map	Appendix B

<u>Plates</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Barringer-Lanning House	46
2. Barringer-Lanning House	46
3. Barringer-Lanning House	47
4. Barringer-Lanning House	47
5. Herman Wagoner House	53
6. Herman Wagoner House	53
7. Herman Wagoner House	54
8. Herman Wagoner House	54
9. Herman Wagoner House	55
10. Herman Wagoner House	55
11. Herman Wagoner House	56
12. Herman Wagoner House	56
13. Herman Wagoner House, Garage	57
14. J. W. Honeycutt Store	63
15. J. W. Honeycutt Store	63
16. J. W. Honeycutt Store	64
17. J. W. Honeycutt Store	64
18. J. W. Honeycutt Store	65
19. Helderman Gas Station	71
20. Helderman Gas Station	71
21. Helderman Gas Station	72
22. Helderman Gas Station	72
23. Helderman Gas Station	73
24. Pickler House and Setting	78
25. Pickler House	78
26. Pickler House	79
27. Pickler House	79

28.	Pickler House, Hall Mantel	80
29.	Pickler House, Parlor Mantel	80
30.	Pickler House, Upstairs Mantel	81
31.	Pickler House, Doors	81
32.	Pickler House, Smokehouse	82
33.	Pickler House, Sheds	82
34.	Earnhardt Farm Complex	88
35.	Earnhardt Log Barn	88
36.	Earnhardt Log Barn	89
37.	Earnhardt Log Barn, Notching	89
38.	Stone Retaining Wall	90
39.	Earnhardt Pasture	90
40.	Earnhardt Garage	91
41.	Earnhardt Farm Lane	91
42.	Earnhardt Blacksmith Shop	92
43.	Earnhardt Log House	92
44.	Union Evangelical Lutheran Church	99
45.	Union Evangelical Lutheran Church	99
46.	Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Cemetery	100
47.	Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Gallery	100
48.	Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Chancel	101
49.	Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Cemetery	101
50.	Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fellowship Hall	102
51.	Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Garage	102
52.	George Washington Lyerly Log House and Setting	108
53.	George Washington Lyerly Log House	108
54.	George Washington Lyerly Log House	109

55.	George Washington Lyerly Log House, Hall	109
56.	George Washington Lyerly Log House, Doorway	110
57.	George Washington Lyerly Log House, Parlor Mantel	110
58.	George Washington Lyerly Log House, Outbuilding	111
59.	George Washington Lyerly Log House, Garage	111
60.	George Washington Lyerly Log House, Relocated Log Corncrib and Barn	112
61.	Lyerly Family Farm, House and Setting	119
62.	Lyerly Family Farm, House	119
63.	Lyerly Family Farm, House	120
64.	Lyerly Family Farm, House	120
65.	Lyerly Family Farm, House	121
66.	Lyerly Family Farm, Barn and Granary	121
67.	Lyerly Family Farm, Barn	122
68.	Lyerly Family Farm, Granary	122
69.	Lyerly Family Farm, Well House	123
70.	Lyerly Family Farm, Chicken House	123
71.	Lyerly Family Farm, Blacksmith Shop	124
72.	Lyerly Family Farm, Log House	124
73.	Lyerly Family Farm, Fields	125
74.	Walton Log House and Barn	131
75.	Walton Log House	131
76.	Walton Log Barn	132
77.	Walton Log House, Mantel	132
78.	Walton Log House, Staircase	133
79.	Walton Log Barn	133
80.	Walton Log Barn	134
81.	Walton Log Barn	134

82.	Walton Log House and Barn, Pasture	135
83.	Lyerly-Huffman House and Setting	141
84.	Lyerly-Huffman House	141
85.	Lyerly-Huffman House	142
86.	Lyerly-Huffman House	142
87.	Lyerly-Huffman House, Rear Ell	143
88.	Lyerly-Huffman House, Mantel	143
89.	Lyerly-Huffman House, Doorway	144
90.	Lyerly-Huffman House, Well House/Smokehouse	145
91.	Lyerly-Huffman House, Modern Shed	145
92.	Lyerly-Huffman House, Looking West from Farmyard	146
93.	Lyerly-Huffman House, Modern Farm Buildings	146
94.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House	153
95.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House	153
96.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House	154
97.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House	154
98.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House	155
99.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House	155
100.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House	156
101.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House	156
102.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Barns	157
103.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Hay Sheds	157
104.	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Spring House	158
105.	Frank King Farm	161
106.	Frank King Farm	161
107.	Rufus Eller Farm	166
108.	Rufus Eller Farm	166

109.	Rufus Eller Farm	167
110.	Rufus Eller Farm	167
111.	Rufus Eller Farm	168
112.	Rufus Eller Farm	168
113.	Rufus Eller Farm	169
114.	Rufus Eller Farm	169
115.	Rufus Eller Farm, Smokehouse	170
116.	Rufus Eller Farm, Tool Shed	170
117.	Rufus Eller Farm, Barn	171
118.	Rufus Eller Farm, Shed and Pasture	171
119.	Rufus Eller Farm, Granary	172

II. INTRODUCTION

This Phase II intensive level architectural survey was undertaken in conjunction with the proposed relocation of US 52 in Stanly, Cabarrus, and Rowan counties, North Carolina. The T.I.P. number for this highway project is R-2903, and the State Clearinghouse Application Number is 96-E4220-0206. This project was conducted for Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan, Inc. of Charlotte, North Carolina, by Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. of Charlotte, North Carolina. Frances P. Alexander and Richard L. Mattson served as the principal investigators, and the project was undertaken between May and September 1998.

This proposed highway project consists of a roughly nineteen mile relocation of US 52, between Salisbury in Rowan County and Richfield in Stanly County. Within this area, there are two principal alternative routes, and the selected route would consist of a multiple lane, divided highway with on-grade intersections and partial control of access. There are two southern terminus alternatives in the vicinity of Richfield, and north of Gold Hill, there are two alternative routes, both of which lie northeast of existing US 52 and the towns of Rockwell and Granite Quarry. The project terminates on the west side of I-85 in East Spencer (Figure 1).

Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly counties are located within the rolling Piedmont region of central North Carolina, roughly thirty-five miles northeast of Charlotte. The three contiguous counties are bounded on the east by the Yadkin River, across which are Davie, Davidson, and Montgomery counties. Union and Anson counties lie to the south, and Mecklenburg and Iredell counties to the west. The Uwharrie Mountains and the Uwharrie National Forest lie to the east.

The project encompasses proposed highway alternatives within the approximately nineteen-mile project area. There are two southern terminus alternatives, one of which ends at SR 1444 (Finch Road), south of Richfield, roughly 1.2 miles northwest of NC 8 near New London. This proposed route then curves north to form an eastern bypass of Richfield. The second southern terminus alternative begins just north of the junction of US 52 and NC 49 in Richfield and extends north from this intersection, running behind Pfeiffer College, before reconnecting with the eastern bypass alternative near SR 1455 in Misenheimer. Between Misenheimer and Gold Hill, the proposed route follows a single alignment, continuing in a westerly path, north of existing US 52, and skirting the Cabarrus and Rowan county line. Just south of Old Beatty Ford Road, the alternative turns northwest, parallel to the north side of existing US 52 through Gold Hill. Northwest of Gold Hill, at the intersection of US 52 and St. Peters Church Road, the proposed route splits into two divergent segments. The southern alternative roughly follows the east side of US 52, bypassing the east side of Rockwell and Granite Quarry, before turning north to skirt the east side of Dunn Mountain. This alternative then crosses Bringle Ferry Road (SR 1002) and terminates along Old Union Church Road on the west side of the Interstate 85 interchange in East Spencer.

The northern alternative follows a northerly course between St. Peters Church Road and Second Creek (High Rock Lake), crosses Stokes Ferry Road, and turns to follow a northwesterly arc across Providence Church Road. As

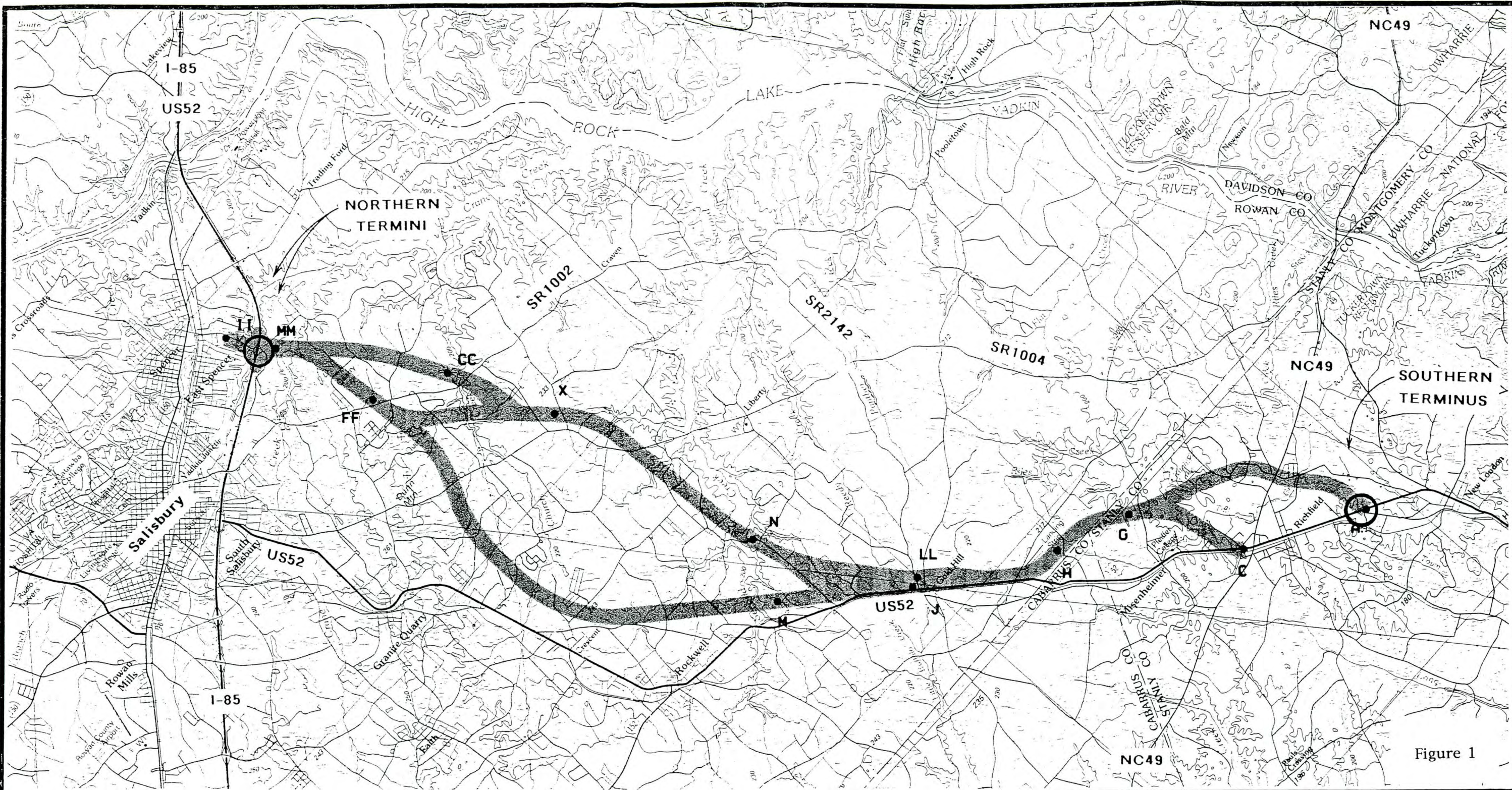


Figure 1

DETAILED STUDY ALTERNATIVES MAP



North Carolina Department
of Transportation

LEGEND

- Project Termini
- A Route Segment Identifiers
- Preliminary Corridors



US 52 RELOCATION EIS
TIP No. R-2903

CABARRUS, ROWAN,
& STANLY COUNTIES

this proposed alternative crosses Beagle Club Road, a small segment diverges west to reconnect with the proposed southern alignment at Bringle Ferry Road (SR 1002), just west of Goodman Road (SR 2168). The northern alignment continues along its arc before reconnecting with the southern alternative along Old Union Church Road, just east of Interstate 85 in East Spencer.

This architectural survey was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). Section 106 requires the identification of all properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to criteria defined in 36 C.F.R. 60. In order to comply with these federal regulations, this survey followed guidelines set forth in Phase II Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources (NCDOT, 15 June 1994) and expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (February 1996).

Federal regulations require that the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking be determined. The APE is defined as the geographical area, or areas, within which an undertaking may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if such potentially eligible properties exist. The APE is depicted on US Geological Survey topographical maps found in Appendix A (see Figure 32).

The APE was based upon the location of the proposed construction in relationship to natural and physical boundaries. The area of potential effects parallels the project corridor, but extends east and west to incorporate all view sheds from the project corridor. The APE also includes any secondary road or highway which may face increased development pressures because of the proposed relocation of US 52. Outside areas of dense modern development, found particularly in the vicinities of Richfield and Misenheimer, the boundaries of the APE are defined by the rolling terrain, dense woodland, tributaries of the Yadkin River, and secondary roadways which buffer the numerous small farmsteads in these developing counties. The APE includes portions of Richfield, Misenheimer, Gold Hill, and East Spencer, as well as small communities and unincorporated areas of these three counties.

III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project will occur in Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly counties, in central North Carolina, roughly thirty-five miles northeast of Charlotte. The study area lies within the rolling Piedmont physiographic province of North Carolina, and the three contiguous counties, where the proposed project would occur, are bounded to the north and east by the Yadkin River, beyond which lie Davie, Davidson, and Montgomery counties. Anson and Union counties are located to the south, and Mecklenburg and Iredell counties abut the counties to the south and west. Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly counties all have the high elevations, rolling terrain, hardwood forests, and steep streams characteristic of the Piedmont region.

The general study area lies within the Yadkin/Pee Dee River Basin of the Piedmont. Because of its proximity to this major northwest-southeast waterway, numerous tributaries and streams traverse the project area. The well-watered and well-drained land was good for farming and raising livestock, while the heavy forests were exploited for lumber. On the west side of the study area, veins of gold ore fostered large scale mining operations between the 1840s and World War I. Within the APE, mining was centered in the Gold Hill community, but little other than the name remains to indicate the importance of this area to the history of North Carolina gold mining. In other portions of the study area, outcroppings of stone spurred quarrying operations, revealed in such community names of Granite Quarry and Rockwell, and in the widespread use of stone for building purposes.

The study area also encompasses portions of Richfield and Misenheimer, home of Pfeiffer College, in Stanly County, and Gold Hill, East Spencer and Salisbury in Rowan County. Salisbury, the county seat, emerged as an important governmental and commercial center for western North Carolina during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Both Salisbury and Spencer grew rapidly with the expansion of the Southern Railway system after 1890. When the Southern built one of the largest rail shops in the United States at Spencer in 1896, the town and adjoining East Spencer boomed with the influx of workers. Since the late 1950s and 1960s, when Interstate 85 was constructed through Salisbury and Spencer, the areas flanking the highway have undergone increasing industrial, commercial, and suburban development. At the south end, NC 49, constructed in the late 1940s and 1950s, fostered small-scale commercial and residential development in Richfield at the intersection of NC 49 and US 52. Between these commercial centers, the APE is characterized by rolling farmland, punctuated by small crossroads communities.

Today, the study area is generally balanced between residential and agricultural land uses. Industrial growth, and surrounding suburban housing, are oriented primarily to Interstate 85, and most of the study area still remains agrarian. Most cotton cultivation ended by the 1940s, but the cultivation of small grains, the raising of livestock, and truck farming have helped sustain the agricultural economy while some quarrying operations are still in evidence. Despite its proximity of Charlotte, and expansion around Salisbury, much of the APE retains its rural flavor.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This Phase II architectural survey was conducted as part of the planning for the relocation of US 52 in Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly counties, North Carolina. The architectural survey for this federally funded project was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). The survey followed guidelines set forth in *Phase II Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources* (NCDOT, 15 June 1994).

The Phase II architectural survey had three objectives: 1) to determine the area of potential effects; 2) to identify all resources within the APE which may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and 3) to evaluate these potential resources according to National Register criteria. The NCDOT Phase II survey guidelines set forth the following procedures: 1) identify and map the area of potential effects; 2) photograph and indicate on a USGS map all properties older than fifty years of age; 3) conduct historical research; 4) prepare a summary of findings; 5) conduct an intensive field survey; 6) prepare a final presentation of findings; and 7) prepare North Carolina survey forms for each property evaluated intensively in the Property Inventory and Evaluations Section of the survey report.

The survey consisted of field investigations and historical research. The fieldwork began with a windshield survey of the general project area in order to determine the APE. All properties fifty years of age or older were photographed and indicated on a USGS quadrangle map. Properties were evaluated as either individually eligible for the National Register or as contributing elements to a National Register historic district. Once these eligible properties were identified, the boundary of the APE was finalized and is illustrated in Appendix A.

Research was conducted to trace the historical and architectural development of the project area. During the Phase I study, the survey files of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) were examined to identify those properties listed in the National Register and the National Register Study List. This review found no properties listed in the National Register, but one property, the Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House (No. 52), has been listed in the National Register Study List (1983). One other property, the Barringer-Lanning House (No. 16), was determined eligible for the National Register in 1993 during a Phase II architectural survey conducted for the proposed widening of NC 49 (T.I.P. No. R-2533).

Historical research, using both primary and secondary sources, was conducted at local and regional repositories. This research included a review of previous surveys and environmental assessments. A comprehensive survey of Rowan County was conducted in 1977 by Davyd Foard Hood for the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, and the publication resulting from this county-wide investigation, *The Architecture of Rowan County* (1983), has been very useful for understanding the historical and architectural development of the area. During the NC 49 widening project in 1993, research and oral interviews were conducted with the Wagoners, a family of skilled and notable stone masons whose work is also found in the project area for this project. In

addition, the environmental assessment for the NC 49 highway project has provided invaluable background information.

Kathy Petrucelli's history of Rowan County, published in 1991, was a good source of general historical information while Levi Branson's business directories (1869-1897), county directories, and census data were all useful for understanding the changing economic composition of the region. The local history room at the Rowan County Public Library in Salisbury contains an excellent collection of historic maps, genealogical data, and public documents which proved invaluable. The North Carolina Archives in Raleigh contains a collection of aerial photographs made during the 1930s, which are useful for investigating farm properties. Local residents were generous with information about specific properties.

Following the research and the preliminary field survey, a preliminary presentation of findings was prepared. In this report, the properties identified during the initial field survey were grouped into two sections: 1) those resources considered not eligible for the National Register; and 2) those properties which warranted further evaluation.

After consultation with NCDOT, an intensive level field survey was undertaken for those resources considered worthy of further evaluation. The exterior and interior (where permitted) of each resource was examined. The fieldwork for the intensive survey was conducted in August and September 1998, and one hundred percent of the APE was examined. Properties considered eligible for the National Register were evaluated and the following information provided for each resource: physical description; photographs; site plan; historical data; and potential National Register boundaries, which were depicted on county tax maps. Computerized North Carolina survey forms were also prepared, or updated, for each of the properties evaluated in the property inventory and evaluations section of the survey report.

V. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ESSAY

FRONTIER PERIOD TO THE CIVIL WAR

White settlers began migrating into present-day Rowan, Cabarrus and Stanly counties during the early-to-mid eighteenth century. The great majority of land seekers were of Scotch-Irish or German descent who traveled the Great Wagon Road from Virginia, Maryland, and southeastern Pennsylvania, through the Shenandoah Valley, and into the Carolina backcountry. This north-south route passed directly through the area that would become Rowan and Cabarrus counties (Merrens 1964: 53-57; Petrucelli 1991: ix-xv). Scotch-Irish settlers arrived some years prior to other groups and settled on the richer Cecil clay soils of western Rowan County and western and southwestern Cabarrus. During the 1750s and 1760s, growing numbers of Germans occupied eastern Rowan County, central and eastern Cabarrus County, and northwestern Stanly County, constituting a sizable portion of the study area (Ramsey 1964: 151; Hood 1983: 16). Drained by numerous creeks which flow into the nearby Yadkin River, this area of German occupation also offered productive soil and abundant sources of water. By the nineteenth century, this land was populated by farmsteads owned by such German families as the Earnhardts, Misenheimers, Kluttzes, Huffmans, Ellers, and Zimmermans. The farms established by these Piedmont pioneers and their descendants remain tangible elements of the cultural landscape.

As the settlement of the Piedmont region progressed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, counties were created and divided to address the needs of the growing population. Rowan County was created out of Anson County in 1753, and in 1792, the North Carolina Legislature approved the formation of the County of Cabarrus from what was then northeast Mecklenburg County. By 1800, the Federal Census recorded just over 5,000 people, including about 700 slaves, in Cabarrus County. Stanly County, which was located east of the Great Wagon Road, grew more slowly than its neighboring counties to the west. Populated primarily by families of German descent who had resettled from Cabarrus and Rowan counties, Stanly was eventually formed out of western Montgomery County in 1841 (Second Census of the United States, 1800; Kaplan 1981: 2; Hood 1983: 16; Dodenhoff 1992: 10-11).

The principal early churches reflected the two predominant immigrant groups. The Scotch-Irish built Presbyterian churches at Rocky River, Poplar Tent, and Bethpage in the southern and western sections of Cabarrus County. In Rowan County, Presbyterian meeting houses began near Mill Bridge and on Third Creek in the mid-eighteenth century. Germans had organized Organ Lutheran church on Second Creek in Rowan County by 1750, and Grace Evangelical and Reformed Church by the 1770s. Within the APE, a union church (serving members of the Lutheran and Reformed faiths) was established on Bringle Ferry Road in the 1770s. In Cabarrus County, Lutherans formed St. John's Lutheran Church in 1771, which became the centerpiece of a strong rural German community southwest of the APE (Goins and Walker 1976; Dodenhoff 1992: 15). In western Stanly County, south of the APE, German Reformed members founded churches on Bethel Bear Creek and Bear Creek in the early nineteenth century (Dodenhoff 1992: 15).

In common with the Piedmont as a whole, farmers tended to strive for a comfortable subsistence. River navigation was unreliable, and until the

arrival of rail transport in the 1850s, the poor condition of overland routes restrained trade and constricted cultural exchange. Farmers typically owned few or no slaves and cultivated small to medium-sized tracts that measured between 100 and 400 acres. The preponderance of farms in 1850 measured roughly 200 acres, with less than one-half of this acreage cleared (Kaplan 1981: 4; Clayton 1983: 32-44; Petrucelli 1991: 31-33; Dodenhoff 1992: 11-15). In Rowan County, for example, one-third of the white households in 1850 were slave owners and only thirty-seven owned more than twenty slaves (Brawley 1953: 173). Industrial activities were confined to rural artisan pursuits, particularly blacksmithing and milling. The numerous streams provided a power source for grist mills and sawmills, and in the early eighteenth century, Stanly County, for instance, contained twelve water-powered mills, seven of which included sawmill operations (Dodenhoff 1992: 13-14).

However, some landowners attained prosperity through the sale of grains, livestock, and cotton in nearby Salisbury, or at more distant trading centers in South Carolina. A small planter class took shape primarily in western Rowan and western and northwestern Cabarrus counties (outside the APE) where the early-arriving Scotch-Irish held title to some of the choicest sandy- and clay-loam soils. These planters owned the majority of slaves and grew cotton as the principal cash crop (Allen et. al 1911: 5-6; Ramsey 1964: 151; Kaplan 1981: 9).

While the region remained agrarian, villages and small towns arose mainly as local market centers and stagecoach stops. In Cabarrus County, nascent urban places like Concord and Mount Pleasant appeared in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In 1796, Concord was established as the county seat near the geographic center of the county, west of the general survey area. By the 1830s, Mount Pleasant had taken shape as a small village. Occupying a picturesque hillside between Adams and Little Buffalo creeks, Mount Pleasant grew initially as a stagecoach stop along a major early trade route between Salisbury, twenty-three miles to the north, and South Carolina markets (Hood and Cross 1978). In 1853, the village was selected by the Lutheran Synod of North Carolina as the site for the Western Carolina Male Academy, which was renamed North Carolina College in 1859. The institution never fully recovered from its closing during the Civil War. However, the college attracted a core of professionals and merchants to the town, and the hilltop campus of brick or frame buildings was the centerpiece of Mount Pleasant throughout the late nineteenth century (Hood and Cross 1978).

In Rowan County, the village of Rockwell (west of the APE) was established in the 1830s as a stagecoach stop and post office along the main stage route between Salisbury and Cheraw, South Carolina. In the 1890s, when the Yadkin Railroad was constructed between Salisbury and Albemarle, Rockwell grew up as a small rail town and farming center (Branson 1896; Brawley 1974: 167; Petrucelli 1991: 52).

At the north end of the APE in Rowan County, the town of Salisbury was established in 1755, and became a significant center of trade and politics for western North Carolina. Governor Arthur Dobbs visited Salisbury in that year while touring western North Carolina. "The town," he wrote in his journal, "is but just laid out, the courthouse built and seven or eight log houses erected" (Hood 1983: 289-298). In the subsequent decades the town would grow slowly but steadily, benefited by the influx of settlers and a propitious location. Salisbury was sited near the intersection of the Great Wagon Road and the east-west Trading Path, an ancient and well-traveled roadway between Virginia

and the Cherokee settlements to the south. In 1765, it was reported that "upwards of one thousand wagons passed thro' Salisbury with families from the northward, to settle this province chiefly. . ." Several years later, Salisbury resident Waightstill Avery described the place as "a thick settled locality, a small town but in a thriving way." Following the American Revolution, Salisbury merchants and innkeepers prospered from the heavy migration of newcomers from the Middle Atlantic states. In 1784, one traveler passing through observed that Salisbury was "larger than Hillsborough and less than Halifax" (Hood 1983: 289-296).

In addition to its commercial activities, Salisbury also served as a major western judicial center. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Salisbury attracted a host of illustrative North Carolina attorneys and lawmakers, among them statesmen Archibald Henderson and Charles Fisher, Waightstill Avery, first attorney general of North Carolina, and Colonel Alexander Martin, Montford Stokes, and William R. Davie, all later governors of the state (Hood 1983: 290).

Although chronically poor transportation to markets stymied economic growth in Salisbury and throughout the region into the antebellum years, with the construction of plank roads and especially the coming of the railroad in 1855, this area began to prosper (Lefler and Newsome 1973: 365-366). Linking Goldsboro to Charlotte in a sweeping crescent that passed through Salisbury, the 223-mile-long North Carolina Railroad was the first rail line to traverse the Carolina backcountry. Rail transportation ushered in one of Salisbury's greatest periods of growth. Between 1850 and 1860, the population of the town more than doubled to 2,500, making it the fifth largest town in North Carolina. In 1857, a visitor was "surprised to find. . . so many factories in this ancient town of Salisbury". That same year, *Fayetteville Observer* editor E. J. Hale marveled at the increase in land values engendered by the coming of the railroad, and noted the proliferation of steam-powered factories "since the rail road was built" (*Fayetteville Observer*, August 17, 1857; Hood 1983: 291-292).

The arrival of the North Carolina Railroad also spurred cash-crop agriculture in the Piedmont. Cotton yields and the slave population to cultivate the crop increased throughout the region. Annual cotton production in Cabarrus County doubled to 4,700 bales between 1850 and 1860, and the slave population rose to nearly a third of the total population (compared to just fourteen percent in 1800). Rowan County on the eve of the Civil War ranked among the top ten counties in the state in the cash value of farms (three million dollars) However, farmers continued to raise traditional crops for household consumption while cautiously turning to money crops. Most farming families--and particularly in German sections of the Piedmont--still owned few slaves and relied heavily on corn, wheat, and livestock production. (Brawley 1974: 88; Lefler and Newsome 1973: 392; Kaplan 1981: 8-9).

Agriculture was the mainstay of the economy, but gold mining also had erratic success in the region between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Near the western border of the APE, intensive gold mining operations gave rise to the Gold Hill community. Although only a few structures remain to suggest the extent of settlement and mining activities at the original site of Gold Hill, between the 1840s and 1915, this place played a central role in the history of gold mining in North Carolina. Gold Hill flourished during the 1850s and 1860s, when major capital improvements by the newly formed Gold Hill Mining Company generated new buildings,

extended underground operations, and ultimately increased ore extraction. By the mid-1850s, Gold Hill was known as "the prince of mines" in the Atlantic states. The population of the mining camp rose to 2,000 and nearly surpassed the population of Salisbury (Brawley 1974: 163-164; Hood 1983: 254-255).

In the 1890s, when the north-south Yadkin Railroad was built nearby, a new village of Gold Hill emerged along the tracks. Here, a short distance east of the mining complex, a depot, a hotel, a school, and a small collection of stores, dwellings, and churches were built. Mining operations continued and even expanded under the several different owners into the early twentieth century. However, by 1915, ore production at Gold Hill had dwindled and the physical presence of mining gradually vanished (Branson 1896; Hood 1983: 256).

CIVIL WAR

The general study area witnessed little fighting during the Civil War. However, near the end of the conflict, Union forces entered Salisbury, which had been the site of a major Confederate prison and had strategic value as the railroad junction of the North Carolina and Western North Carolina rail lines. On April 12, 1865, Union troops under the command of General George Stoneman took control of Salisbury and the prison, seizing the military stores which had been stock piled at the facility after the remaining prisoners had been shipped to Wilmington earlier in the year. The troops burned the prison and materials belonging to the Confederate government, and in the process destroyed many privately held buildings, including the railroad shops (Hood 1983: 64).

POST-CIVIL WAR PERIOD TO CA. 1950

During the post-Civil War decades and extending into the early twentieth century, Rowan, Cabarrus and Stanly counties, like the rest of the Piedmont, underwent dramatic social and economic change. The abolition of slave labor and the lack of available capital stalled agricultural production and transformed the antebellum economic and social systems. The Civil War inflicted little physical damage in this area, but as elsewhere in the South, the war caused significant economic and social upheavals and permanently transfigured landholding patterns. Planters and smaller farmers alike sold or rented portions of their holdings.

As farm tenancy increased after the war, the number of farms increased while their average size decreased. Between 1860 and 1870, the number of farmsteads in Cabarrus County rose by thirty percent. In 1880, the average size of a Stanly County farm was only forty-three acres, and the Agricultural Census recorded 206 tenant farms in the county (Ninth and Tenth Censuses, Agricultural Schedules 1870 and 1880). By the early twentieth century, thirty-eight percent of the farms in Rowan County were operated by tenants, while the average farm size was ninety-eight acres (*North Carolina Labor Statistics* 1901: 130-131). Tenant farming within the general survey area was not as prevalent as in those parts of Rowan and Cabarrus counties where cotton production predominated. Nevertheless, this area, too, was marked by the subdivision of landholdings and the concomitant rise of smaller farmsteads.

Agriculture was slow to recover in the postwar years. In Stanly County, for example, farmers had 2,000 more acres under cultivation in 1860 than in 1880. However, a major shift was underway towards a cash-crop economy. Although farms, including the great majority in the study area, remained diversified--raising corn, wheat, oats, hay, and some livestock--they also devoted more

acreage to cotton. In addition, by the early twentieth century, farming conditions improved as new roads and especially rail lines expanded access to markets. The growth of urban places, including Salisbury, Concord, and Kannapolis, fostered truck and dairy farming. Between the 1920s and 1970s, Rowan County ranked first in the state in the production of small grains, used mainly for feeding dairy cows and other livestock (Petrucci 1991: 33; Dodenhoff 1992: 38-29; Kaplan 1981: 15).

Civic institutions multiplied during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Small private academies, such as those in the Poplar Tent and Rocky River communities in western Cabarrus County and the Gladstone Academy in Misenheimer (west of the APE), provided education to a limited number of white pupils in the late nineteenth century. In 1910, the Mitchell Home and School (later reorganized as Pfeiffer College), acquired a ten-acre site in Misenheimer, west the APE. In the late 1920s, Stanly County's public school system was well established, permitting Pfeiffer College to eliminate its lower grades and concentrate on a college-level program. By the eve of World War II, the college campus encompassed approximately 365 acres, including a complex of five brick, Colonial Revival buildings north of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad tracks, and a dairy operation on farmland to the east (Kaplan 1981: 22-23; Dodenhoff 1992: 324-326).

As a new rural landscape was emerging, towns were also multiplying along the expanding web of railroad lines that crisscrossed the Piedmont. By the early twentieth century, Stanly County contained the east-west Norfolk and Southern Railroad as well as an extension of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad. In and around the APE, Granite Quarry was incorporated in 1901 along the Southern Railway north of Rockwell. As Rockwell's name implies, the economy of the town was based primarily on nearby granite quarrying operations that supplied stone for the building of the Whitney Dam on the Yadkin River (Hood 1983: 260-261; Petrucci 1991: 49-51). Richfield (near the south end of the APE in Stanly County) also developed along the railroad. By the 1920s, Richfield contained a large feed mill and a general store west of the railroad tracks and a brick-veneered Lutheran Church and several streets of residences on the east side (Dodenhoff 1992: 329-334).

Near the north end of the APE, Salisbury, Spencer, and East Spencer all grew with the expansion of the Southern Railway during the 1890s and early twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1920, the population of Salisbury more than doubled from 6,277 to 13,884. A 1912 Salisbury business directory recorded three cotton and hosiery mills, two brick manufacturers, an iron foundry, three architects, four lumber dealers, a dozen department stores, nine hotels and boardinghouses, six druggists, and an organized chamber of commerce (Branson 1912; Hood 1983: 294-295). In 1896, the Southern Railway Company built one of the largest railroad shops in the country on property strategically sited halfway between Atlanta and Washington, D.C. The Spencer Shops became the largest heavy repair facility on the entire Southern Railway system, and the town of Spencer contained hundreds of railroad workers and their families (Hood 1983: 343-344). Located adjacent to Spencer, the town of East Spencer developed during this same period to accommodate the influx of workers. A post office was established there in 1913, and by World War I, East Spencer included Lutheran and Baptist churches, a hotel, and a collection of worker housing (Brawley 1974: 162; Petrucci 1991: 47-48).

Expanding railroad transportation also set the stage for the development of other significant industrial centers, and particularly the spectacular growth of Concord and Kannapolis as textile-producing cities (Hall et al. 1987: 187, 189, 191, 194-195). Writes Kaplan (1981: 24), "The textile industry transformed Cabarrus from an almost exclusively rural into a predominantly urban county." Concord became one of the Piedmont's major textile manufacturing cities as well as the principal cotton market for an area that stretched from Mecklenburg to eastern Stanly counties. The town grew from a courthouse village of 800 residents in 1870 to a city of 7,910, the eighth largest in the state, by 1900 (Freeze 1980: 96). Six miles north of Concord, Kannapolis was created as the site of the main Cannon Manufacturing Plant in 1907. Between 1914 and 1920, Cabarrus Cotton Mills erected two large mills at the southern end of the town. The Cannon and Cabarrus firms constructed hundreds of houses for their workers, and by the end of the 1920s approximately 1,600 mill houses stood in the town, which boasted a population estimated to be 12,000, or about equal to that of Concord (Kaplan 1981: 27-28; Glass 1978).

In Stanly County, sizable textile-mill complexes also developed in Albemarle and Norwood south of the APE. The Efird Manufacturing Company and Wiscassett Mills Company began operations in Albemarle in the 1890s, financed in part by Cannon Mills. During this period, the Norwood Manufacturing Corporation also began textile production. Between 1900 and 1920, the company established a village complex typical of textile mill villages throughout the Piedmont, including worker housing, a company store, and a Baptist church (Dodenhoff 1992: 41-42, 211-213, 232, 238, 254).

As the twentieth century continued, local and state leaders joined efforts to promote good roads and bridges as keys to industrial, agricultural, and overall social progress. The first paved roads began to appear in Rowan County shortly after World War I, when about fifty miles of macadam roadways were laid along the Bringle Ferry, Miller Ferry, Mocksville, Mount Ulla, Lincolnton, Concord, and Faith roads. Responding to growing motorcar ownership, the state legislature passed the Highway Act of 1921, which launched the Good Roads Movement and the state's first great road-building campaign (Lefler and Newsome 1954: 530-533; Waynick 1970: 3-36). During the 1920s, the maintenance of more than 100 miles of roads in Rowan County was taken over by the state, and by the end of the decade the county's principal paved highways were Route 15 (Kannapolis to Salisbury), Route 10 (Yadkin River to Salisbury), and Route 80 (Stanly County to Davie County through Salisbury). Route 80 (US 52 by 1939) was paved between Albemarle and Salisbury in 1927 (*Transportation Map of North Carolina* 1930; Brawley 1974: 129-130).

NC Highway 49, linking Charlotte to Raleigh via Asheboro, was constructed through the APE in the late 1940s. The last segment of this two-lane highway from Mount Pleasant west to Harrisburg was finished in 1954. Within the APE, NC 49 cut through the northern end of Richfield, attracting some roadside commercial activities and a small cluster of residences near the intersection of NC 49 and US 52 (Dodenhoff 1992: 60).

CONCLUSION

Today, the general study area contains a balance of residential and agricultural land uses. Despite some industrial growth and concomitant residential expansion oriented to Interstate 85 (completed north of the APE in 1969), major portions of the APE remain agrarian. In common with the region as a whole, plummeting cotton prices and the devastation caused by the boll

weevil in the 1930s brought an end to significant cotton production by 1940. Nevertheless, the cultivation of grains and, increasingly, the raising of livestock have sustained an agricultural economy. Reflecting the shift from row crops to livestock and pasturage, the number of farms has declined while average farm acreage has increased. For example, in Rowan County between 1940 and 1990, the number of farms dropped from 4,200 to less than 800, while the average size rose from less than 100 acres to greater than 250 acres (Brawley 1974: 171; Petrucelli 1991: 33). In Stanly County, only slightly more than one-half of the residents live on farms, and the total number of farms fell from 717 in 1977 to 572 in 1987. Meanwhile the total number of part-time farmers has exceeded full-time farmers (Dodenhoff 1992: 62).

In the midst of such changes, the APE continues to contain architectural resources that reflect the development of this region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most farmhouses and outbuildings surveyed display conservative, regional building patterns. Most of these properties are frame with weatherboard siding, yet notable examples of log architecture survive as well. The appearance of brick-veneered buildings primarily represents the dissemination of nationally popular designs and the availability of new building materials in the early twentieth century. However, into the middle decades of this century, some local builders were also building Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival cottages using regional stone.

The variety of properties identified in this survey as potentially eligible for the National Register illustrates traditional building patterns as well as local manifestations of nationally popular designs. Reflecting the region's cultural heritage and agrarian economy, as well as its social and economic development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these resources include farmsteads, individual dwellings, and barns, churches, and roadside stores.

The founding of the Historic Salisbury Foundation in 1972 and the Rowan County Historic Properties Commission in 1973 has stimulated historic preservation efforts. However, no National Register or locally designated historic properties are located within the APE in Rowan County. Nevertheless, the APE retains a variety of historic architectural resources that represent the architectural and historical development of Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly counties during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXTS

Architecture Context: Rural Churches in Rowan County,
Early Settlement to the Early Twentieth Century

Rowan County retains a host of well-preserved rural churches that are notable examples of backcountry ecclesiastical architecture. As landmarks of permanent occupation, reflections of taste, and symbols of social, economic, and cultural development, they reveal patterns of settlement and types of design and construction that are characteristic of the North Carolina Piedmont. The surviving country churches of the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries typically conform to a small repertoire of forms and styles. They are usually rectangular gable-front buildings treated with restrained classical or Gothic-inspired elements, such as molded gable returns, lancet-arched windows and doorways, and conical-roofed entry towers. The oldest remaining churches are two stories high, while those dating from the late antebellum period and beyond are typically one story. The interior floor plans tend to be either a single aisle through the center of the church or a pair of aisles separating three rows of pews. Some of the larger church buildings have balconies with enclosed stairs in the rear corners of the building (Hood 1983: 74-76).

Although many of the earliest congregations first held services in log churches, no such buildings survive (Hood 1983: 76). However, log houses of worship are recorded in a number of church histories. Thyatira Presbyterian Church at Mill Bridge, the oldest Presbyterian congregation in the county, was housed in a log meeting house between about 1750 and 1764, when a frame church was erected (Hood 1983: 75; Petrucelli 1991: 101-102). The log church first erected by members of Back Creek Presbyterian Church in the early 1800s was finally replaced by a larger frame sanctuary in 1857. Walnut Grove Methodist Church worshipped in a log sanctuary between the 1850s and 1879. The log building was subsequently moved from its original location and used as a barn (Hood 1983: 76).

More permanent church architecture of frame, brick, and stone survives throughout Rowan County. Two impressive stone churches are Zion Lutheran (or Organ Church), completed in 1795, and Grace Evangelical and Reformed (or Lower Stone Church), probably built several years later. Both located outside the APE along Second Creek, these landmarks of German settlement are two-story, fieldstone edifices with later gable-end towers. Both are listed in the National Register (Hood 1983: 76-77; Petrucelli 1991: 89-90, 95-96).

In northwest Rowan County, Third Creek Presbyterian Church (1835) (National Register) is considered to be "one of the least altered and best preserved of the county's churches" (Hood 1983: 77). The two-story, red-brick, gable-front building is neatly trimmed with delicate Federal-style cornice returns and window and door surrounds. The remarkably intact interior has its original two-aisle plan, balcony, and wooden pews (Hood 1983: 119-120; Petrucelli 1991: 99-100). St. Andrews Presbyterian Church (1840) (National Register) near Woodleaf is the county's oldest remaining weatherboard church. It repeats the interior arrangement of Third Creek Church, while the simple, gable-front exterior with batten doors and shuttered windows is probably typical of many of the nineteenth-century frame churches in the county (Hood 1983: 78-79).

With the economic prosperity of the planter class in the 1850s came new and stylish brick churches. Completed in 1857 near Mt. Ulla, Back Creek Presbyterian Church (National Register) clearly reflects the fashionable Greek Revival style in its low-pitched roof, pedimented front facade, and broad stucco pilasters defining the center entrance and the window bays. The present Thyatira Presbyterian Church (National Register), built in 1860, is a handsome red-brick Gothic Revival edifice. The church boasts a tall center entry tower topped by conical roof and embellished with elaborate brickwork. Other exterior features include false buttressing at the corners and Gothic door and window openings with projecting drip molding (Hood 1983: 79-80, 178-179; Petrucelli 1991: 101-102).

Although many congregations had a difficult time raising money for building campaigns after the Civil War, a collection of notable new churches appeared in Rowan County. Built near China Grove in 1866, Lutheran Chapel remains one of the best preserved churches of the post-Civil War era. It is a simplified version of Thyatira Church, with a center tower, windows and entry set in lancet-arched surrounds, and modest brick moldings (Hood 1983: 215). In the Bear Poplar community, St. Luke's Lutheran Church (1872) was originally a restrained Gothic Revival design, with entrances located in the two bays of the gable-front facade, and lancet-arch windows and doors surmounted by glass transoms. However, in 1930, St. Luke's was extensively remodeled and the original architectural fabric was lost (Hood 1983: 171-172). In 1868, Lutherans near Bostian Heights erected a new frame church with a broad three-bay front facade, gable returns, and lancet-arched openings. This building, too, was remodeled in the 1930s, when the building was raised on a full basement and covered with a brick veneer (Hood 1983: 231). Also near Bostian Heights, a congregation formed out of Lower Stone Church built Mt. Hope Church about 1869. The handsome conservative design consisted of a red-brick, gable-front building with a blend of classical and Gothic elements, including gable-returns and lancet-arched windows and entrances separated by brick pilasters. Mt. Hope Church was razed in 1977 (Hood 1983: 232).

Within the APE, Union Evangelical Lutheran Church was established along Bringle Ferry Road in the late eighteenth century. In typical fashion for Rowan County, the original building was constructed of hewn logs. The first service was held in the present brick sanctuary in 1879. Like many of the county's churches of this period, the 1879 building expresses a simple classical theme in its pedimented gable-front form with pilasters defining the bays. The interior retains its original wainscoting and paneled gallery above the entrance. The pews and small chancel wing were added between 1901-1903, the center bell tower in 1910, and the west educational wing in 1925 (Hood 1983: 287). Union Evangelical Lutheran Church survives today as a handsome blend of original and early-twentieth-century architectural features. It is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Although some of the larger congregations built substantial brick churches, most rural churches erected in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were frame, weatherboard buildings. While they varied in the sophistication of their construction and detailing, they tended to be simple designs with traditional gable-front rectangular forms (Hood 1983: 82-83). Constrained by limited funds, newly formed African American congregations typically built small wooden churches that became the focal points of black

rural settlements. Ardis Church (1888) near Salisbury and Second Creek Church (late nineteenth century) near Franklin, both A.M.E. Zion denominations, share similar designs characterized by narrow, one-bay gable-front facades, small bell towers, and gable returns. Variations of this basic church design, serving black as well as white congregations, arose across the countryside into the early decades of the twentieth century (Hood 1983: 82).

Situated in the Cleveland community, Knox Chapel (National Register) is a particularly fine example of the larger rural churches constructed in the years before and after 1900. Capped by a bell tower, this substantial gable-front weatherboard edifice is simply treated with molded gable returns, a gable-roofed entry porch, and six-over-six sash windows (Hood 1983: 84). Wyatt's Grove Baptist Church (1925) near Pooletown is a late example of this simple classical design. This church, however, is distinguished by an unusual hexagonal belfry (Hood 1983: 274).

Perhaps the county's most ambitious rural churches of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are St. Matthew's Lutheran Church (1884) near Liberty and Cleveland Presbyterian Church (ca. 1887). The classically-inspired St. Matthew's features a prominent center bell tower, round-arched stained-glass windows, and well-proportioned flanking wings, added in 1924. The fashionable Cleveland Presbyterian Church displays picturesque architectural tendencies that were just emerging in rural Rowan County in the late nineteenth century. This white-frame church has an asymmetrical cross-gable design with decorative wood shingles, deep bracketed eaves, and a tall entry tower (Hood 1983: 83).

Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of Rural Churches in Rowan County (Criterion C)

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century rural churches in Rowan County must have sufficient integrity to illustrate clearly key decorative features, materials, and elements of form. Because such country churches are increasingly rare, they may either reveal original design features and methods of construction, or express later, historical building campaigns (prior to ca. World War II). Such historical alterations must be well-designed and well-preserved. For example, a late-nineteenth-century weatherboard church altered by a 1940s brick veneer that eliminated most of its original exterior elements of style would not be eligible. However, early-twentieth-century modifications (e.g. entry towers or Gothic-arched windows) may also enhance the original design, and thus contribute to its eligibility. Although some post-World War II architectural changes are also permissible, they should not detract in a major way from the historical design of the church.

Architecture Context: Rural Domestic Architecture in Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly Counties, Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

In Rowan, Cabarrus and Stanly counties, as throughout North Carolina, domestic building patterns during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reflected both the steadfast popularity of regional forms and methods of construction and the gradual emergence of nationally popular designs. While the rural, agrarian ways of the Piedmont perpetuated traditional architectural types into the early twentieth century, the arrival of the railroads, innovative light framing techniques, and mass produced building materials encouraged the adoption of new mainstream styles and construction techniques (Bishir 1990: 287-295; Hood 1983: 20-31, 45-72; Kaplan 1981: 1-64; Dodenhoff 1992: 9-70; Mattson and Associates 1995: 18-19).

Log house construction, which persisted through the nineteenth century, reflected the building practices of the two dominant culture groups, Germans and Scotch-Irish. Both groups had cultural ties to southeastern Pennsylvania, where log building prevailed in the eighteenth century (Swaim 1978: 28-45; Jordan and Kaups 1989: 135-210; Rehder 1992). The interior plans of log architecture in this region followed traditional one-room or two-room (hall-parlor) arrangements, as well as three-room (Quaker Plan) configurations. Chimneys were usually located on the exterior gable ends and were often dry-laid stone. The walls were secured in place by either half-dovetailed or V notching and were commonly weatherboarded at or shortly after date of construction. The surviving log dwellings in Rowan, Cabarrus and Stanly counties typically are simple one-and-a-half-story buildings with a sleeping loft. However, a number are a full two stories and have a sophistication of design that reveals their popularity among wealthier landowners into the antebellum years (Kaplan 1981: 4-9; Hood 1983: 21).

Architectural historian Davyd Foard Hood observes that the second and third generations of log construction in Rowan County included "the better and later log houses" that are contemporaries of the older frame and brick dwellings (Hood 1983: 21). These well-crafted houses, he asserts, constitute "a large and significant part of the historic architectural fabric of the county" (Hood 1983: 21). As with frame and the occasional brick residences of the early and mid-nineteenth centuries in this area, the finer log domestic architecture was embellished with simple, classically derived elements of style. The influence of classical design was evident in the appearance of symmetrical, three-bay facades and in the treatment of mantels, window moldings, doorways, and front porches (Hood 1983: 21).

Outside the APE, the William Mensinger Log House, which is no longer extant, was probably one of the finer log farmhouses of the early nineteenth century in Cabarrus County. Erected east of Mount Pleasant, this gable-roofed, two-story log farmhouse had a three-room Quaker plan, a pair of stone end chimneys, and a balanced three-bay facade sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. The interior was finished with a blend of vernacular Georgian and Federal details, including a broad mantel with a heavily molded overmantel, and delicate window and door surrounds (Kaplan 1981: 288).

In Rowan County, a fine remaining example from the antebellum period is the Joseph Mingis Log House near Woodleaf. This two-story, gable-roofed dwelling

also follows a three-room plan and features a Greek Revival-inspired front porch, with a low hip roof and thick square posts (Hood 1983: 63, 185). The two-story Rice Family Log House, which was built near Woodleaf in the mid-nineteenth century, follows a hall-parlor layout and has a shed-roof front porch. Both of these houses have brick end chimneys, symmetrical three-bay facades, original weatherboard siding over the log walls, and flushboard interiors with molded woodwork (Hood 1983: 63, 187). The interior of the White Family Log House (1830s), located near Mt. Ulla, is finished with transitional Federal-Greek Revival woodwork, including molded chair rails and cornices, and a three-part molded mantel surround (Hood 1983: 63).

Within the APE, the ca. 1845 George Washington Lyerly Log House on Bringle Ferry Road blends traditional log construction and a hall-parlor plan with up-to-date Greek Revival interior elements. Replacement aluminum siding now covers the original weatherboarded log walls, but the form is intact and the interior well-preserved. The parlor features a handsome Greek Revival mantel with fluted pilasters and corner blocks treated with a Greek key design. The parlor windows also have fluted surrounds but plain corner blocks. The main block of this two-story house is finished with hardwood floors, flushboard walls and ceilings, and three- and four-panel doors. The George Washington Lyerly Log House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Lyerly, like many successful farmers, selected the traditional two-story, one-room-deep house type. This basic domestic form--known to students of vernacular architecture as the "I-house"--was the preeminent architectural expression of rural wealth and status throughout North Carolina in the nineteenth century. Over the course of the century, the popularity of the I-house held fast while its ornamentation varied to suit changing architectural trends (Southern 1978: 70-83; Kaplan 1981: 9-12; Dodenhoff 1992: 25-27).

While farmers erected well-crafted log I-houses with stylish interiors into the antebellum period, by the early nineteenth century the region's most prosperous landowners were opting for frame residences, sometimes adding them to earlier, smaller log dwellings (e.g., Kaplan 1981: 182; Hood 1983: 25-26). Carpenters erected these farmhouses using familiar timber-frame construction. Heavy corner posts, either hewn by hand or sawn at local water-powered mills, were connected by large horizontal timbers, the main members held in place with sturdy, pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Surviving examples have either traditional hall-parlor interiors or center-hall plans. The center hall not only offered residents a more formal living arrangement than the hall-parlor house but also communicated a fuller expression of classical symmetry. Interiors were balanced around the central passage, just as the exterior focus was the center entrance. In the early nineteenth century, builders often finished these frame dwellings with a blend of Georgian and Federal detailing, combining, for example, delicate, Federal-style window surrounds with heavily molded Georgian doors and mantels (Kaplan 1981: 6-7; Hood 1983: 49-54; Dodenhoff 1992: 25).

Both rural Cabarrus and rural Rowan counties retain a small but significant collection of early-nineteenth-century frame houses. In the Rocky River community of Cabarrus County, the two-story, three-bay Parks House displays a mix of Georgian and Federal interior details. These include six-panel Georgian doors with heavily molded raised panels, delicately molded, three-part Federal mantels, and an open-string stair with a chamfered newel and

thin balusters (Kaplan 1981: 203). In the Bethpage vicinity, the Furr-Lee House (ca. 1825) is one of Cabarrus County's best preserved early-nineteenth-century residences. The Federal style is subtly displayed in the delicate flush eaves of the gable roof, the thinly molded six-panel doors and chair rails, and the two mantels with delicate fluting and moldings (Kaplan 1981: 169).

In Rowan County, states Davyd Foard Hood, "The first decades of the nineteenth century were a period of marked accomplishment in the building trade. An increasing affluence provided the impetus for the construction of a number of handsome farm and plantation seats. . . . These houses illustrate a diversity of construction while retaining the traditional building form" (Hood 1983: 49-50). Located in northwest Rowan County, Mt. Vernon (1822) epitomizes the handsome Federal plantation seat. This large frame house has a conventional three-bay facade shielded by a shed porch, which protects flushboard sheathing. The interior has a center stairhall, six-panel doors set in three-part molded surrounds, and stained and grained wainscoting (Hood 1983: 101-103). In the vicinity of Bostian Heights, the Henry J. Pless House (ca. 1815) neatly illustrates a popular regional Federal farmhouse design. The two-story, gable-roofed dwelling has a one-room deep form, a three-bay facade, a one-story front porch, and a rear shed extension. The gables have delicate flush eaves, the six-over-nine windows have three-part surrounds, and a brick chimney fills one gable end. At the rear, a gable-roofed appendage leads to an attached one-story kitchen wing (Hood 1983: 233).

Within the APE, the hall-parlor John Pickler House features well-crafted, robust Georgian mantels, six-panel doors, and crown molding. The delicate three-part window surrounds are Federal-inspired. Enlarged during the antebellum period, the rear ell of the Pickler House has Greek Revival elements, including window surrounds with decorative corner blocks. The Pickler House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.

Between the 1840s and the Civil War, the most fashionable farmhouses in this region were influenced primarily by the Greek Revival style. This style had first appeared in North Carolina in the 1820s, and its appeal began to wane in major Eastern cities by the 1850s. However, in the Piedmont the Greek Revival reached its height of popularity in the middle nineteenth century and remained a fashionable selection into the post-Civil War period (Bishir 1990: 163-212). Nationally circulated builders' guide books, such as Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter*, published in 1830, are known to have been in use in Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly counties by the 1840s. Local builders adapted the illustrations from these books to design Greek Revival mantels, staircases, doorways, porticoes, and trim to suit the tastes and pocketbooks of their clients. The results were characteristically conservative, as homeowners usually favored simple interpretations of the style. Greek Revival houses in the three counties tended to be distinguished by such features as shallow-pitched gable roofs with molded returns, heavily molded sidelights and transoms, flush boarding on the facade, doors with two vertical panels, windows with six panes in each sash, and post-and-lintel mantels. On occasion, builders altered the standard side-gable I-house with a low hip roof, or, for the most sophisticated clients, dressed up the facade with wide pilasters, stylized entablatures, or fluted porch columns (Kaplan 1981: 9-11, 168, 182, 185; Hood 1983: 55-63; Dodenhoff 1992: 25-26).

Rural Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly counties contain a notable collection of basically intact Greek Revival houses. Regional expressions of this style are exemplified by such two-story, frame plantation seats as the William Wall House in the Fork section of Stanly County, the Blackweld-Litaker House near Bethpage in Cabarrus County, and the Dr. Samuel D. Rankin House at Mt. Ulla in Rowan County (Dodenhoff 1992: 25-26; Kaplan 1981: 168; Hood 1983: 56). Located east of Mount Pleasant in Cabarrus County, the ca. 1856 Daniel Moose House clearly represents a popular regional Greek Revival farmhouse design. The two-story, one-room-deep Moose House has heavy gable returns, windows and entrance trimmed with fluted surrounds and corner blocks, and a broad, hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts with molded caps (Kaplan 1981: 289). Numerous versions of this antebellum design survive in Rowan County as well. Well-preserved examples include the Storch-Eddleman House near Bostian Heights, the Neely-Myers House near Woodleaf, and the Knox Family House near Cleveland (Hood 1983: 115-115, 186, 236-237).

Within the APE, the Greek Revival style is evident not only in the George Washington Lyerly Log House but also in the frame-constructed Reverend Samuel Rothrock House (1860). This two-story rectangular dwelling reflects the style in its low hip roof and symmetrical three-bay facade (Hood 1983: 252-253). Now extensively altered, the Rothrock House is not recommended as eligible for the National Register.

The traditional rectangular farmhouse type remained popular throughout the late nineteenth century and into the early years of the twentieth century. This familiar domestic form testified to the conservative tastes of farmers in the Piedmont and throughout North Carolina (Southern 1978: 81-83). In Cabarrus County, observes architectural historian Peter R. Kaplan, "Although the traditional two-story house form lost favor among the county's most prosperous farmers, it remained quite popular among substantial but less affluent landowners until about 1910" (Kaplan 1981: 18). The popularity of this house type followed a similar pattern in neighboring Stanly and Rowan counties (Hood 1983: 64-68; Dodenhoff 1992: 33-34). In Rowan County, notes Davyd Foard Hood, this two-story house "almost invariably. . . consisted of a three-bay front elevation, gable-end chimneys flanked by windows on both stories, and a one-story kitchen ell and shed porch on the rear elevation. The front porch generally carried across the full front elevation and sheltered the central entrance on the first story which led into the center-hall-plan interior" (Hood 1983: 67). These dwellings often were simply decorated with lingering classical motifs, but builders also took advantage of the flood of new architectural pattern books and mass-produced millwork to dress up the familiar form with up-to-date lathe-turned and jigsaw trim (Bishir 1990: 281-295; Kaplan 1981: 15, 246, 287, 296; Hood 1983: 67).

Despite their prevalence during this period, well-preserved surviving examples are now rare. In Rowan County, for example, substantially intact representatives include the Columbus Augustus Sloop House in the Mill Bridge vicinity, and the Hall-Richardson House near Franklin (Hood 1983: 157, 197). The APE also contains a well-preserved example. The Lyerly-Huffman House in the Union Church community is a handsome late-nineteenth-century rendition. It features a wraparound porch with chamfered posts, a wide frieze, and cornice returns on the gable ends. This ca. 1890 dwelling is recommended as eligible under Criterion C for architecture.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, new domestic designs also appeared that reflected the influence of national architectural trends. The first major departures from traditional building patterns occurred primarily in Salisbury and the emerging railroad and textile manufacturing towns where professionals and businessmen selected the new mainstream styles, and where contractors had ready access to standardized building materials, including milled lumber and brick (e.g., Hood 1983: 69-70). Fashionably asymmetrical Queen Anne houses, and subsequently Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and bungalow-style residences arose in neighborhoods such as Fulton Heights in Salisbury (Hood 1983: 69-71).

Although the transition from regional to nationally popular architecture occurred at a slower pace in the countryside, by the early twentieth century farmhouses inspired by the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival styles were appearing in this region. In particular, builders and their clients opted for asymmetrical L-shaped and crosswing designs that were restrained expressions of the flamboyant Queen Anne (Kaplan 1981: 17-20; Hood 1983: 69-70; Dodenhoff 1992: 32-36).

After World War I, bungalows and dwellings with Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences achieved widespread acceptance in the three counties (Kaplan 1981: 19, 56-60; Hood 1983: 71-72; Dodenhoff 1992: 55-56). Versions were produced by trained architects as well as contractor-builders, who often adapted plans and elements of style from architectural pattern books and magazines (e.g., Kaplan 1981: 19, 251; Dodenhoff 1992: 304, 318). In northwestern Stanly County, the Wagoner family of stonemasons built a remarkable collection of hand-chiseled, rock-faced dwellings as well as schools, churches, stores, outbuildings, and recreational facilities between the 1930s and 1950s (Dodenhoff 1992: 316-320). Within the APE in Richfield, the Wagoners erected the stone-veneered Barringer-Lanning House (D.O.E. 1993), a well-preserved Tudor Revival cottage that represents the superb craftsmanship of this locally important family of builders. Located nearby, the Herman Wagoner House was also erected by the Wagoners and is likewise recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of Rural Nineteenth- and Early-Twentieth-Century Domestic Architecture in Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly Counties (Criterion C)

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register, nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century houses in Rowan, Cabarrus, and Stanly counties must either exemplify the traditional domestic types common to the Upper Cape Fear region or be well-preserved local examples of nationally popular styles. Eligible houses must have sufficient integrity to illustrate clearly their original forms, key decorative elements, materials, and interior plans. Porches, windows, siding materials, and interior woodwork--including doors, staircases, and mantels--should be substantially intact. Replacement siding may be acceptable if the house is a rare or early surviving example of a type, and if the form, style, and plan are well preserved.

Architecture Context: Double-Crib Log Barns in Rowan County

Scholars of vernacular architecture have long attested to the architectural and cultural significance of the double-crib log barn (e.g. Kniffen 1965: 563-564; Glassie 1968: 88-91; Rehder 1992: 118; Jordan-Bychkov 1998: 20-23.) In North Carolina, architectural historian Catherine W. Bishir asserts, "The most imposing agricultural landmarks of the western Piedmont and mountains are the great double-crib log barns" (Bishir 1990: 158). Usually erected with half-dovetailed or V-notching in the Upland South, this traditional barn form consists of two cribs separated by a central passage or runway that is entered on the long side. Doors into the cribs may open either from the front or from the passageway. The cribs were used for stalls or grain storage while hay was stored above. The double-crib log barn is closely associated with German and Scotch-Irish settlement in Pennsylvania and the Upland South. Both cultural groups built this barn form in southeastern Pennsylvania and Piedmont Virginia during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and constructed it in the North Carolina Piedmont throughout the nineteenth century. The region's German and Scotch-Irish farmers frequently erected double-crib log barns as the principal agricultural buildings on farmsteads dominated by log construction. Bishir concludes, "Perhaps more than any other single kind of building, these sturdy, serviceable, and handsome farm buildings represent the development of a strong regional tradition based on a variety of cultural practices" (Bishir 1990: 158).

Given the predominance of Germans and Scotch-Irish settlers in the Piedmont, it is not surprising that double-crib log barns once prevailed in the general study area (e.g., Kaplan 1981: 20-21, 294, 308). In Rowan County, Davyd Foard Hood observes, "The log barn [was] the most ubiquitous building on the Rowan County farm, and second only to the farm owner's residence in importance, it generally dominated the farm complex. . . The log barn was built on either a single or more prevalent double-pen arrangement" (Hood 1981: 32-34).

Although there has been no comprehensive inventory of double-crib log barns in Rowan County, this once-commonplace resource appears to be fast disappearing. Ed Norvell, director of the Rural Communities Preservation Program (based in Salisbury) is alarmed by the decline. He states emphatically, "Double-crib log barns were once found all over Rowan County. But it seems like we are losing them daily" (Norvell 1998). There are a host of reasons, among them the decline in traditional diversified farming, the rise of modern agricultural practices, and widespread suburban and commercial development pressure.

A small collection of antebellum double-crib log barns still survives intact within the APE. The Earnhardt Log Barn in the Dunn Mountain community clearly represents the type in its basic side-gable form and V-notched log walls. It remains in fine condition despite the deterioration of other buildings on the farmstead. Located along Bringle Ferry Road, the Lyerly log barn stands amidst a well-preserved complex of log and frame outbuildings. Constructed with half-dovetailed notching, the Lyerly barn also features a pent-roofed overhang. Finally, a double-crib log barn remains in good condition in a small pasture near Old Union Church Road. Like its counterparts in the APE, this half-dovetailed building is capped by a side-gable

roof with an overhang across the main elevation. A single-pen log house survives nearby.

Guidelines for Evaluating Double-Crib Log Barns in Rowan County
(Criterion C)

Double-crib log barns in Rowan County must survive substantially intact in order to be recommended for National Register eligibility. Now rare, these agricultural buildings must retain sufficient integrity to illustrate clearly the original double-crib form, central-passage plan, and notched-log construction. The original log walls and door openings should be intact. Because later frame appendages are commonplace, they typically do not detract from the architectural significance of these log barns. However, such additions should be subsidiary to the original double-crib form.

Agriculture Context: Farms in Rowan County, Late Nineteenth to
Mid-Twentieth Centuries

Since its formation and settlement in the mid-eighteenth century, Rowan County has remained predominantly rural with agriculture forming the mainstay of the local economy. Bounded by the Yadkin River, and crossed by numerous tributaries, the county had rich, rolling farmland and woodland, and beginning in the mid-eighteenth century German and Scotch-Irish settlers took advantage of abundant arable land and good sources of water. Despite good farming conditions, Rowan County, like much of the North Carolina Piedmont, lies well beyond the fall line of major waterways, and in the pre-railroad era, transportation with coastal markets was cumbersome and unreliable. Consequently, Rowan County developed a subsistence agricultural economy, rather than one based on cash crop production, and before the Civil War, Rowan County was characterized by small-scale family farms with small to medium sized tracts of 100 to 400 acres and few slaves (Hood 1983: 18). The 1850 census indicates that the average farm measured 200 acres with less than one-half of this acreage cleared for crops. Rowan County farmers often enjoyed a comfortable subsistence, cultivating corn, wheat, and other small grains, and raising livestock, principally for domestic use. Woodlands, which comprised more than half of the average antebellum farm, contributed to the self-sufficiency of these farms, providing the lumber needed for construction, while surplus wood could be milled and sold for cash (US Census 1850).

The introduction of rail service in 1855 ended much of the isolation of the colonial and antebellum periods and allowed for at least the partial development of cash crop agriculture. The North Carolina Railroad, planned as a 223-mile arc across the middle of the state, became the first railroad to penetrate the North Carolina interior. The railroad passed through the Rowan County seat of Salisbury, a regional commercial and governmental center, and the entire county benefited from good rail connections. Particularly in western Rowan County (outside the APE) where the richest soils were found, farms began to cultivate cotton as a cash crop, and both cotton yields, and the slave population needed to cultivate the crop on a large scale, increased. A small planter class did emerge, as some landholders began to accumulate wealth through the sale of grains, livestock, and cotton in Salisbury or farther afield in South Carolina. On the eve of the Civil War, the cash value of Rowan County farms had risen to three million dollars, making the county one of the ten most valuable farm counties in North Carolina. However, not all farmers

embraced the new commercial agriculture. Particularly in the areas of the county settled by Germans (including large areas of the APE), many farmers continued to practice diversified farming, raising corn, livestock, and wheat and other crops for domestic use and enjoying a prosperous subsistence (Brawley 1974: 88; Lefler and Newsome 1973: 392).

The Civil War abruptly ended the economic upsurge of the prewar years as capital and livestock were lost, and wartime inflation and postwar deflation wreaked economic havoc. Rowan County had not been as heavily dependent upon slave labor as plantations in the Coastal Plain, but like the rest of the Piedmont, the county suffered from an absence of capital which stymied agricultural production. As throughout the state, landholding patterns were sharply altered by wartime destruction and postwar poverty. Both planters and small farmers were forced to sell or rent portions of their farms, and the number of farms rose as farm size shrank. A tenant system of farming became prevalent, particularly in areas where cotton production had once predominated. By the early twentieth century, thirty-eight per cent of all Rowan County farms were operated by tenants, and the average farm size had declined to ninety-eight acres (*North Carolina Labor Statistics* 1901: 130-131).

By the 1870s, Rowan County had begun to recover from war, soon becoming one of the leading agricultural producers in the state and exceeding its prewar position. Recovery was fostered, in part, by ambitious campaigns of rail expansion throughout the state which ensured reliable transportation for farm crops, and by 1880, the county ranked first in the production of oats and hay and second in the production of corn and wheat (Hood 1983: 64). Some areas of the county, particularly in the west, returned to the cultivation of cotton and tobacco as cash crops. But the majority of farms, such as the Lyerly Family Farm (No. 103) and others in eastern Rowan County, remained self-sufficient, diversified operations, producing a wide array of crops and livestock. Well-suited for wheat production, the county produced such staples as corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, hay, fruits and vegetables, while increasing the acreage devoted to cotton and committing some land to tobacco (*Branson's Business Directory* 1872: 204). By the mid-1880s, the county was producing 39,000 acres of corn, 24,000 acres of wheat, 17,500 acres of oats, 10,645 acres of cotton (or 4,381 bales), and 216 acres of tobacco (*Branson's Business Directory* 1884: 578). To support its extensive livestock operations, by the 1890s, Rowan had become the largest producer of hay in the state (*Branson's Business Directory* 1896: 546). These crops, corn, wheat, and other small grains with cotton and tobacco, formed the backbone of the agricultural economy of the county well into the twentieth century.

As the farm economy of Rowan County rebounded from war and reconstruction, many nearby Piedmont towns began to industrialize, building cotton mills to process the cotton cultivated by the farms of the region. The rise of such towns and cities as Salisbury, Concord, Kannapolis, and Charlotte, created ready markets for the products of Rowan County farms, and the county began supplying towns with dairy products and fruits and vegetables from local truck farms. The introduction of automotive travel and truck shipments by World War I expanded the markets for county dairy and truck farmers, and permitted more flexible and more frequent shipping. With these improvements in transportation, truck farmers began to grow tomatoes on a commercial scale by the 1920s, and at times tomatoes alone comprised more than 300 acres county-wide while cantaloupes, squash, peppers, and orchard crops also contributed to the local farm economy (Petrucci 1991: 31).

The growth of dairy and truck farming was further stimulated by the county which began an active campaign to foster and reinforce diversified agricultural practices and livestock production as a means of correcting soil erosion problems and the depletion caused by cotton cultivation. By the 1920s, cotton prices began to plunge, and with the subsequent boll weevil infestation, cotton production virtually disappeared. With the decline in cotton, dairy operations increased, and since the 1920s, Rowan County has ranked among the top dairy-producing counties in the state.

Rowan County has maintained a persistent self-sufficiency in agriculture, continuing to be a major producer of small grains, including wheat, corn, oats, and barley. Between the 1920s and the 1970s, the county was the largest producer of small grains in the state, much of which was used as cattle fodder. (In 1921, the average dairy herd size was eight, which has increased to 135 cows in recent years). Valued at seven million dollars per year, truck farming also remains an important part of the current agricultural economy of Rowan County (Petrucci 1991: 31).

In recent decades, Rowan County has sustained the agricultural base of the county largely through the cultivation of small grains and livestock. With the shift to livestock (both dairy and beef cattle) and the conversion of fields to pastureland, farm size has increased since World War II, and the number of farms has declined, in a reversal of the post-Civil War pattern. Between 1940 and 1990, the number of farms dropped from 4,200 to under 800, but the average farm rose from less than 100 acres to more than 250 acres (Brawley 1974: 171; Petrucci 1991: 32).

Although much of Rowan County has maintained its agrarian way of life, changes in farm size, production, and building materials have resulted in a loss of farm houses and outbuildings as they have become obsolete. Consequently, while numerous farms survive, often staying within the same families for generations, the architectural integrity of these farms is, in many cases, now compromised by demolitions, additions, and alterations. More recently, however, Rowan County has faced increased development pressures. Salisbury has shared in the Piedmont boom times of the 1980s and 1990s, and new industrial, commercial, and suburban development are sprawling out from the county seat. At the same time, proximity to Charlotte has made Rowan County attractive to commuters. In an effort to prevent farmland loss, a special agricultural zoning designation, the Farmland Preservation District, has been instituted to control the subdivision of farmland for residential housing.

Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of Farms in Rowan County: Late Nineteenth to Mid-Twentieth Centuries (Criterion A)

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register, farms of this period in Rowan County must contain an array of architectural resources illustrating the diversified and self-sufficient agriculture characteristic of the county. Although these resources may have modern alterations, they should have sufficient integrity of design and setting to illustrate clearly the agricultural significance of the property. The resources must include the principal farmhouse in addition to a variety of other contributing elements, i.e., all-purpose barns, corncribs, granaries, chicken houses, storage sheds, hay barns or sheds, smokehouses, blacksmith shops, well houses, and milk houses. The farm should also retain integrity of field or pasture patterns, woodlands, and

waterways, and should illustrate the geographical relationships that represent important agricultural themes during the period of significance.

Commerce Context: Early-Twentieth-Century Rural Stores in Rowan County

Throughout most of its history, Rowan County has been an agrarian county of self-sufficient farmers, who, until the completion of the North Carolina Railroad through Salisbury in the 1850s, were generally removed from the principal commercial centers of the state. Although the county seat of Salisbury rose to considerable governmental and commercial importance during the Colonial and antebellum periods, most Rowan County farmers, like other farmers of the Piedmont, produced what they needed for a comfortable subsistence. Because of this persistent pattern of self-sufficiency, mercantile activities were generally limited to Salisbury or neighboring towns until rail expansion in the postbellum period finally opened the Piedmont backcountry to regular and reliable trade with cities and towns outside the region. The Western North Carolina Railroad was built through Salisbury in 1870, giving the county both north-south and east-west rail service. Farm products could be sent by rail to urban markets, and the railroads could return with mass-produced consumer goods from far-off manufacturing centers. With the extension of reliable rail transportation during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, small rail depots were built at intervals along the routes, creating small, dispersed market towns. By the late nineteenth century, rural Rowan County was dotted with these small hamlets, most of which included at least one general store to serve surrounding farms (Hood 1983: 292-294).

By 1872, there were four general stores in Rowan County outside the county seat of Salisbury. Two of these mercantile operations were located in the gold mining community of Gold Hill (then located south of its present location), one was found at Mount Vernon in northwestern Rowan County, and the fourth was sited at Rowan Mills, just southwest of Salisbury. By contrast, Salisbury supported twenty-seven general and specialty stores (*Branson's Directory* 1872: 202-203). With rail expansion and economic recovery, by the mid-1880s the number of stores operating in the county had jumped to thirty-two stores in operation outside Salisbury. Gold Hill had emerged as the second largest commercial center in the county with fifteen mercantile firms, including seven general stores, two lumber dealers, two livestock traders, two grocery stores, an auction house, and one nursery. The crossroads community of Enochville, located in southwestern Rowan County, and Hart's, in the western part of the county, each supported four general and specialty operations. Heilig's Mill, in south-central Rowan, had three stores while China Grove, located on the North Carolina Railroad southwest of Salisbury, supported two general stores by the mid-1880s. The communities of Blackmer in the west, Pool in the east, and South River and Verble, both in the north-central part of the county, each supported one general store (*Branson's Directory* 1884: 581).

Commercial development in the rural parts of the county continued in the late 1880s and 1890s, signifying continued agricultural recovery and prosperity. Like Salisbury, China Grove was situated on the newly consolidated Southern Railway line, and the community emerged as an important town, particularly after the opening of the China Grove Cotton Mill in 1893. The town, with a population of 500 in 1896, encompassed ten commercial firms, including

general stores, groceries, a confectionery, a flour mill, and a millinery (*Branson's Directory* 1896: 549). After a branch rail line of the Carolina and Western Railroad was completed between Albemarle and Salisbury in the 1890s, Gold Hill relocated to the rail line, a short distance north of the original community, and developed as a depot and commercial center for eastern Rowan County with ten commercial operations by 1896 (Hood 1983: 255). Cleveland, a rail and milling town in northwestern Rowan County, and Rockwell, which had developed northwest of Gold Hill on the Salisbury to Cheraw, South Carolina road, each had five stores while Enochville supported four and Mill Bridge, west of Salisbury, three. Hart's, Miranda, Mount Vernon, Omega, Pool, Rowan, Russell, Trading Ford, Woodleaf, Woodside, Yost, and Zeb all supported one or two general stores (*Branson's Directory* 1896: 549-550).

This pattern of rural commercial development continued until World War I when automotive travel and freight shipping by truck emerged as common forms of transportation. Coupled with the new transportation technology, nation-wide road construction campaigns began to offer rapid transportation to rural residents. Farmers could travel to the larger, more distant commercial centers of the region, such as Salisbury, Kannapolis, Albemarle, and Charlotte, with greater frequency, and because these larger towns could offer a wider selection and often lower prices, rural residents began to buy more of their supplies and consumer goods in such market towns. As a result, the numerous general stores once dispersed throughout the countryside gradually became obsolete, at least as all-purpose suppliers, and commercial functions were increasingly consolidated within fewer communities. In 1910, China Grove, Gold Hill, Enochville, and Cleveland were the principal trading centers outside Salisbury and Spencer. Gold Hill remained the principal trading center east of Salisbury with its ten general stores including the original J.W. Honeycutt Store, built ca. 1905 on Old Highway 80, and the Martin Store, which is still extant (*North Carolina Year Book* 1902: 1910).

With changes in transportation technology in the early twentieth century, the form of the country store evolved from its nineteenth century antecedents. One common nineteenth century type had a two story, gable front form with a narrow, deep, rectangular plan. Often built of frame construction with first and second story porches, this version had open shop areas on the first floor with an owner's apartment or storage rooms on the second. Such stores typically had large storage rooms to hold the wide range of goods such general stores stocked. In the pre-automobile age, general stores also maintained extensive inventories because larger, less frequent deliveries by rail were more cost-effective than numerous, small shipments (Davis n.d.).

By World War I, small, one-story stores were becoming prevalent. Often built with either hipped or front gable roofs and square to rectangular plans, this second commercial type reflected adaptations to the automobile and truck. With the increasing use of trucks for shipping, which permitted frequent restocking and the economical delivery of small volumes, country stores no longer had to include storage areas for maintaining large inventories. Gasoline pumps and their sheltering canopies were often added to the front, reflecting the changing customer base of the rural store. Rather than serving as general stores for local farmers, as the larger, two story stores generally did, by the 1920s, the crossroads store was also serving automotive traffic, selling gasoline and convenience items to those in transit rather than general domestic supplies to nearby residents.

Erected in great numbers throughout rural America after World War I to serve increasingly mobile, rural communities and a growing automobile-oriented trade, these one story stores and gas stations quickly became a ubiquitous part of the roadside landscape, replacing the earlier, larger two story version. However, with interstate highway construction and general road improvements since World War II, the one story country store and gas station has also become increasingly obsolete (and therefore threatened with deterioration or demolition) as many two-lane highways now serve only local traffic, and commercial functions are increasingly centralized in larger towns.

A windshield survey conducted by the principal investigators underscores the low survival rate for country stores in Rowan County. Indeed much of the commercial construction dating to this period survives only in the larger towns of the county, typically in those communities which evolved into small industrial or processing centers with the construction of cotton or flour mills. In addition to Salisbury, China Grove and Spencer both have substantial business districts comprised of brick commercial buildings. Cleveland and Landis, both of which had mills and rail depots, contain some commercial construction of the period. The R.M. Roseboro Store on Main Street in Cleveland is a two-story brick store with segmental arched windows, flat parapet, and storefront capped by a transom and pressed tin cornice. Part of a small commercial district, the store is intact, but somewhat deteriorated since the 1977 survey. The Linn Brothers Store in Landis has undergone significant alteration since the survey. Sitting opposite the Southern Railway depot, the two-story brick commercial block included two identical storefront bays, one of which has been completely remodeled in the past ten years. However, one storefront bay remains well-preserved with segmental arched, two-over-two windows, and original storefront windows and central entrances with molded surrounds.

The reconnaissance survey identified only a few country stores which retain their rural or crossroads settings. All but the J.W. Honeycutt Store (No. 38) and the Helderman Gas Station (No. 40) in Gold Hill are located outside the APE for this project. Four survivors are found in western Rowan County. Two one story, frame stores are sited along Millbridge Road (SR 1350) near the junction with Mooresville Road. In poor condition, one is a front gable building with asphalt siding and boarded over windows. The other is a hip-roofed building with gasoline pumps and canopy. A third store is found near Back Creek Presbyterian Church on US 150. Also in poor condition, the large frame, front-gable store and gas station has a front canopy. Near Mt. Ulla on NC 801 is a simple brick, one-story commercial building (ca. 1925) with a front-gable canopy supported by stone piers. Closer to the APE for this project are two simple, concrete block stores which sit on Stokes Ferry Road. Both appear to date to the late 1930s or 1940s. The Eller Store, on Bringles Ferry Road in the community of Craven, is intact and appears unchanged since the building was surveyed in 1977. Now vacant, the one-story frame store has a stepped-gable, a porch supported by turned posts, panelled window shutters, original double leaf, panelled doors, and weatherboard siding. Within Gold Hill on Old Highway 80 is the now vacant Martin Store, built in 1906 and similar to the Eller Store with its one-story rectangular form and stepped gable. The Martin Store also has large two-over-two windows and double leaf doors with round arched windows and horizontal panels.

The J.W. Honeycutt Store, built in 1929, is one of the more intact rural stores remaining in Rowan County. Originally built as a one-story store, this substantial brick store was given a second story in the late 1930s. The building has a stepped-gable, hip-roofed porch and an intact storefront. Located at the junction of US 52 and High Rock Road, the store, and the nearby Helderman Gas Station, were built on US 52 after the highway was completed in 1928. The 1928 Helderman Gas Station, with its one-story hip-roofed form, typifies the small stores and gas stations which became common by the 1920s. The gas station retains its weatherboard siding, original storefront, and pump canopy. As a result of these profound changes in transportation technology, the J.W. Honeycutt Store and the Helderman Gas Station are among the few early-twentieth-century rural stores to survive in Rowan County.

Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of Early-Twentieth-Century Rural Stores in Rowan County (Criterion A)

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register, rural stores of this period in Rowan County must retain sufficient integrity of design and setting to illustrate clearly the commercial significance of the property. Rural stores dating to the period of significance should have their original form, key decorative elements, materials, and interior plans. Where applicable, resources should retain such features as two tiered porches, gasoline pump canopies, and storage buildings. Because of the rarity of country stores and gas stations, eligible examples may have had some alterations, but the resource should reflect its rural roadside setting, as well as its location along early highways or at a rail depot.

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Summary

Of the 117 total resources surveyed, one property, the Barringer-Lanning House (No. 16), was previously determined eligible for the National Register, and thirteen others were considered worthy of intensive evaluation for National Register eligibility. These properties are: the Herman Wagoner House (No. 22); the J.W. Honeycutt Store (No. 38); the Helderman Gas Station (No. 40); the Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House (No. 52) (National Register Study List 1983); the Frank King Farm (No. 59); the Rufus Eller Farm (No. 75); the John Pickler House (No. 84); the Earnhardt Log Barn (No. 97); Union Evangelical Lutheran Church (No. 100), the George Washington Lyerly Log House (No. 102); the Lyerly Family Farm (No. 103); the Walton Log House and Barn (No. 108); and the Lyerly-Huffman House (No. 112).

Property List

<u>Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register</u>		<u>Pages</u>
No. 16	Barringer-Lanning House	44-49
 <u>Properties Listed in the National Register Study List</u>		
No. 52	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House (considered not eligible)	150-159
 <u>Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register</u>		
No. 22	Herman Wagoner House	52-59
No. 38	J.W. Honeycutt Store	60-67
No. 40	Helderman Gas Station	68-75
No. 84	John Pickler House	76-84
No. 97	Earnhardt Log Barn	85-95
No. 100	Union Evangelical Lutheran Church	96-104
No. 102	George Washington Lyerly Log House	105-115
No. 103	Lyerly Family Farm	116-128
No. 108	Walton Log House and Barn	129-138
No. 112	Lyerly-Huffman House	139-149
 <u>Properties Evaluated Intensively But Considered Not Eligible for the National Register</u>		
No. 52	Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House (Study List 1983)	150-159
No. 59	Frank King Farm	160-162
No. 75	Rufus Eller Farm	163-173

A. National Register Properties or Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register (D.O.E.)

Barringer-Lanning House (No. 16) (D.O.E. 1993)

East Side, US 52, at junction with SR 1501 (Culp Road), Richfield, Stanly County

Date of Construction

ca. 1935

Associated Outbuildings

Garage (ca. 1935)

Setting and Landscape Design (Figures 2-3)

The Barringer-Lanning House occupies a tree-shaded, 2.2 acre site in the town of Richfield. The house faces US 52 which is closely paralleled by the tracks of the Southern Railway. A row of houses contemporary with the Barringer-Lanning dwelling lie to the north, while modern commercial development is found to the south, across Culp Road, at the intersection of NC 49 and US 52. Pfeiffer College and the small community of Misenheimer are located roughly one mile to the north. The property includes a front gable, concrete block garage.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 1-4)

A substantial and well-preserved stone cottage, the Barringer-Lanning House is an good example of the Tudor Revival cottages popular during the interwar era of the early twentieth century. Furthermore, the house is an excellent example of the fine craftsmanship of the Wagoner family, a local family of prominent stone masons. The one and one-half story house has irregular massing, multiple gable roof, arched entry porch, and a side porch. The walls, porch piers, and arches are all constructed of white flintstone, and the masonry walls are pointed with a grape vine mortaring. The house has both single and paired, six-over-six, double hung windows. The heavy, round arched, batten door is sheltered by a front gable, entry porch with arched openings. A small utility porch, with vertical board siding, projects from the rear elevation.

The intact interior reveals an open cottage plan with plaster walls and ceilings, hardwood floors (some of which are now covered by carpeting), and a handsome slate mantel in the living room. An arched doorway with double leaf, multiple light doors separates the living and dining rooms. The Barringer-Lanning House retains its architectural integrity and is unchanged since its 1993 determination of eligibility.

Historical Background

The Barringer-Lanning House was built ca. 1935 by local stonemasons, Warren ("Monk") and Haden Wagoner, for David Barringer, a general contractor in Richfield. Richfield merchant, W. Lanning, bought the property in the early 1940s, and the house remains in the Lanning family.

A fine example of Tudor Revival domestic architecture of the period, the Barringer-Lanning House has significance for its associations with the Wagoners, a local family of skilled and prominent stonemasons. Beginning in the 1920s, two generations of Wagoners have built well-crafted houses, churches, stores, outbuildings, and recreational facilities of hand-chiseled

stone throughout Stanly County and the region. As architectural historian, Donna Dodenhoff, has stated, "The Wagoners provide an intriguing case study of a painstaking artisan skill applied to building forms associated with the age of mass production" (Dodenhoff 1992: 316-320 as cited in Mattson and Associates 1993: 56).

In the early twentieth century, two brothers, Frank and Columbus Wagoner, moved to Richfield from Cabarrus County, and by the late 1920s, the two had become stonemasons having learned their craft through apprenticeships with other Piedmont masons, and capitalizing on a ready supply of local stone. Haden, son of Columbus, and his cousins, Herman, L.D., and Monk, all sons of Frank Wagoner, in turn, apprenticed with their fathers. Monk and L.D. began operating a stone quarry established by their father, and L.D. remained in quarrying while Monk, Herman, and cousin Haden began to work on a number of building commissions. The Wagoners were known as consummate artisans, constructing handsome, hand-chiseled stone buildings, using a variety of white flintstone, fieldstone, quartz, granite, and local Mt. Gilead blue stone. Many of the Wagoners' works postdate World War II, most notably projects at Morrow Mountain State Park, but important commissions were undertaken in the 1930s and 1940s, many of which were located in Misenheimer and Richfield. Local examples of their work include the Barringer-Lanning House, the Haden Wagoner House, the Herman Wagoner House, the Casper House, the Grey Stone Inn, and assorted outbuildings.

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 3)

The Barringer-Lanning House was determined eligible for the National Register in 1993 during a Phase II architectural survey conducted for the proposed widening of NC 49 (T.I.P. No. R-2533). The property was determined eligible under Criterion C for architecture as the work of a master, exemplifying the beautiful stone craftsmanship of the Wagoner family. The house is unchanged since its determination and remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

The house is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The property is also not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The National Register boundaries remain the current 2.2 acre tax parcel, defined in the 1993 investigation. Within the recommended National Register boundaries are the house and garage, both of which are contributing resources.

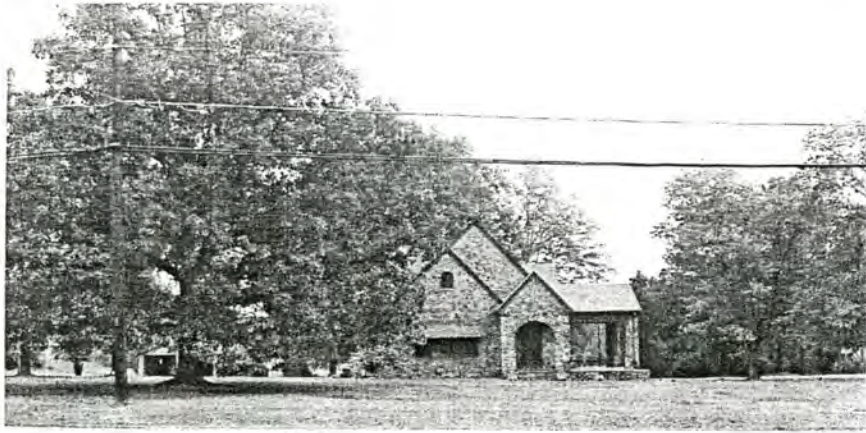


Plate 1. Barringer-Lanning House, Facade and Setting, Looking Northeast.



Plate 2. Barringer-Lanning House, South Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 3. Barringer-Lanning House, Rear (North) and West Elevations, Looking South.



Plate 4. Barringer-Lanning House, Garage, Looking Northeast.

Figure 2

Barringer Lanning House
Site Plan

(not to scale)

(Source: Mattson and Associates 1993)

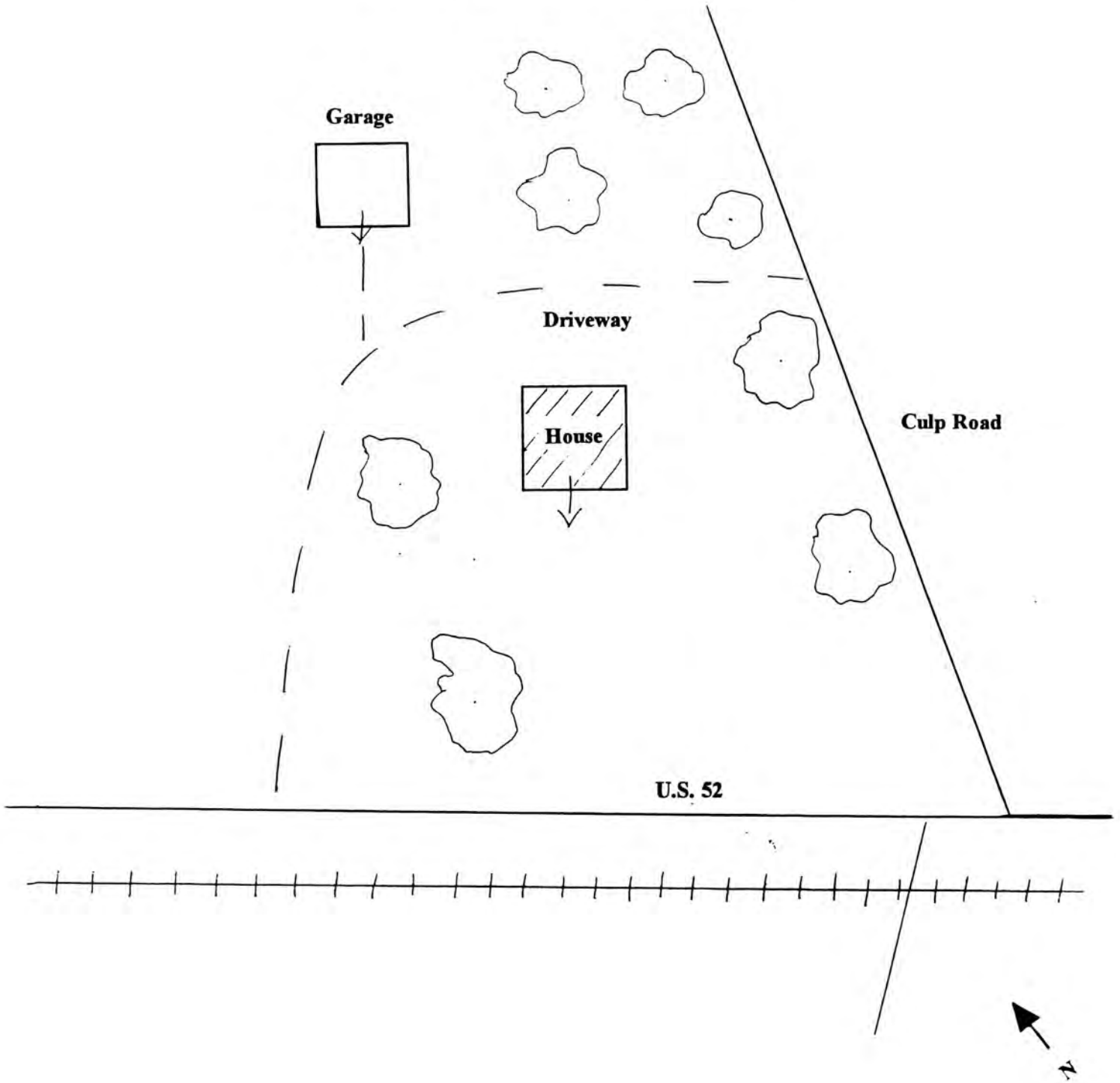
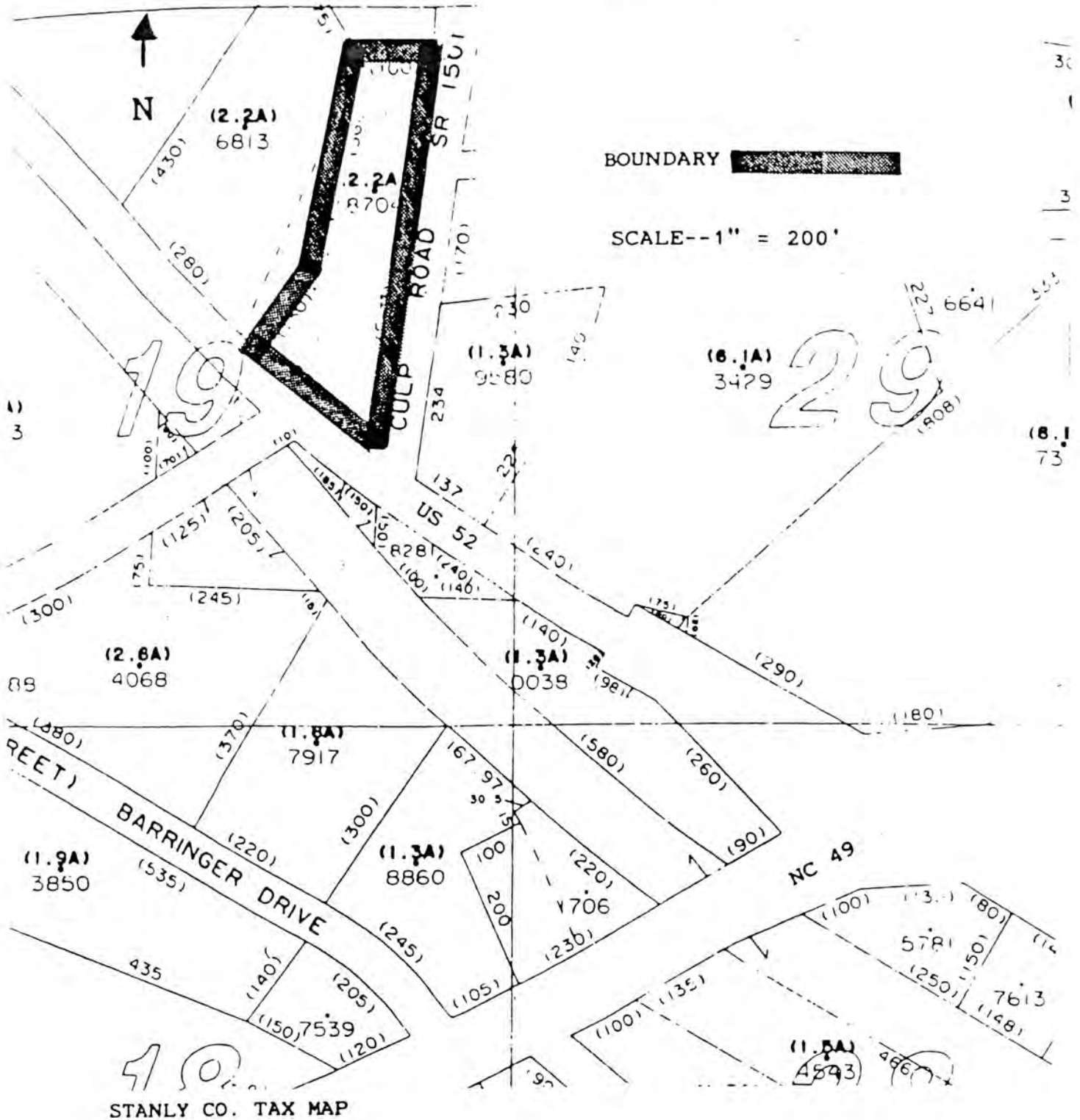


Figure 3

Barringer-Lanning House
National Register Boundaries

(Source: Mattson and Associates 1993)



B. Other Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register

Herman Wagoner House (No. 22)

East Side, US 52, 0.2 mile north of junction with SR 1501 (Culp Road), Richfield, Stanly County

Date of Construction

ca. 1940

Associated Outbuildings

Garage (ca. 1940)

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 4)

The Herman Wagoner House occupies a tree-shaded, 6.3 acre site on US 52 roughly halfway between the towns of Richfield and Misenheimer. The house is part of a row of houses built during the interwar era on large lots south of Pfeiffer College. Modern commercial development is found to the south at the intersection of NC 49 and US 52. The property includes several outdoor architectural features. Executed in the striking Mt. Gilead blue stone used for the house, the edge of the front lawn is defined by a low retaining wall. Situated on the west side of the house is a picnic area, consisting of a flagstone terrace and an outdoor barbecue flanked by a semicircle of stone benches, all of which were built of blue stone. To the rear of the house is a front gable, concrete block garage.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 5-13)

The Herman Wagoner House is a substantial and well-preserved, stone cottage, which exemplifies the Tudor Revival cottages popular during the interwar era. The house is also an excellent example of the fine craftsmanship of the Wagoner family, a local family of skilled stonemasons. The one and one-half story house has irregular massing, a steeply pitched, multiple gable roof, front gable entry porch, front exterior chimney, side kitchen wing, and a side porch with segmental arched openings. The exterior walls, porch piers, and arches are all constructed of a distinctive, hand-chiseled, Mt. Gilead blue stone, which varies in tone from gray blue to blue, and the masonry walls are pointed with a grape vine mortaring. The house has both single and paired, six-over-six, double hung windows.

The well-preserved interior has an open, cottage plan. The living room and dining room have pine paneled, tongue-in-groove walls, hardwood floors, and a segmental arched opening between the two rooms. The living room has a handsome blue stone fireplace with a slab mantel. A two-paneled door separates the two front rooms from the rear hall, from which the kitchen and bedrooms are reached. The Herman Wagoner House retains its architectural integrity.

Historical Background

The Herman Wagoner House was built ca. 1940 by local stonemason, Herman Wagoner. With the help of his uncle, Columbus Wagoner, Herman began building a residence for himself about 1940, and he and his family moved into the dwelling in 1949. Along with his father, uncle, and cousins, Wagoner was a prominent, local mason, who built a number of houses, churches, farm outbuildings, and recreational facilities. Wagoner chiseled the beautiful Mt.

Gilead blue stone himself and laid the irregular coursed stone using a decorative grape vine joint. The picnic area found on the property is similar in design to the recreational areas built by the Wagoners at Morrow Mountain State Park in the 1930s under the auspices of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Wagoners also worked on a number of stone construction projects in the state park during the 1960s.

A fine and distinctive example of Tudor Revival domestic architecture, the Herman Wagoner House has significance for its associations with the Wagoners, a family of skilled stonemasons. Beginning in the 1920s, two generations of Wagoners have built well-crafted houses, churches, stores, outbuildings, and recreational facilities of hand-chiseled stone throughout Stanly County and the region. Preservationist, Donna Dodenhoff, has stated, "The Wagoners provide an intriguing case study of a painstaking artisan skill applied to building forms associated with the age of mass production" (Dodenhoff 1992: 316-320 as cited in Mattson and Associates 1993: 56).

In the early twentieth century, two brothers, Frank and Columbus Wagoner, moved to Richfield from Cabarrus County, and by the late 1920s, the two had become stone masons, having learned their craft through apprenticeship with other local masons and capitalizing on a ready supply of local stone. Haden, son of Columbus, and his cousins, Herman, L.D., and Monk, all sons of Frank Wagoner, in turn, apprenticed with their fathers. Monk and L.D. began by operating a stone quarry established by their father, and L.D. remained in quarrying while Monk, Herman, and cousin Haden began to work on a number of building commissions. The Wagoners were known as consummate artisans, constructing handsome, hand-chiseled stone buildings, using a variety of native stones, including white flintstone, fieldstone, quartz, granite, and a local Mt. Gilead blue stone. Although many of the Wagoners' works postdate World War II, most notably their commissions at Morrow Mountain State Park, important projects were undertaken in the 1930s and 1940s, many of which were located in Misenheimer and Richfield. Other local examples of their work include the Barringer-Lanning House, the Haden Wagoner House, the Casper House, the Grey Stone Inn, and assorted outbuildings.

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 5)

The Herman Wagoner House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criteria B and C. Under Criterion B, the house was the residence of Herman Wagoner during his productive life as an important local stonemason. Under Criterion C, the property has architectural significance as the work of a master. Like the Barringer-Lanning House, this dwelling exemplifies the beautiful stone craftsmanship of the Wagoner family, locally prominent stonemasons. Executed in the particularly striking Mt. Gilead blue stone, the house is a noteworthy example of the Wagoners' artisanship. Furthermore, the property retains a number of notable architectural features, including the retaining wall and picnic area, both of which are also executed in this material.

The house is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The Herman Wagoner House is not eligible under Criterion A because the property is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries are defined by the 6.3 acre tax parcel. Within the recommended National Register boundaries are the house, the stone barbecue, the stone retaining wall, and the concrete-block garage, all of which are contributing resources. The tax parcel, which is partially wooded, appears to be the original house tract and defines the setting for this rural property.

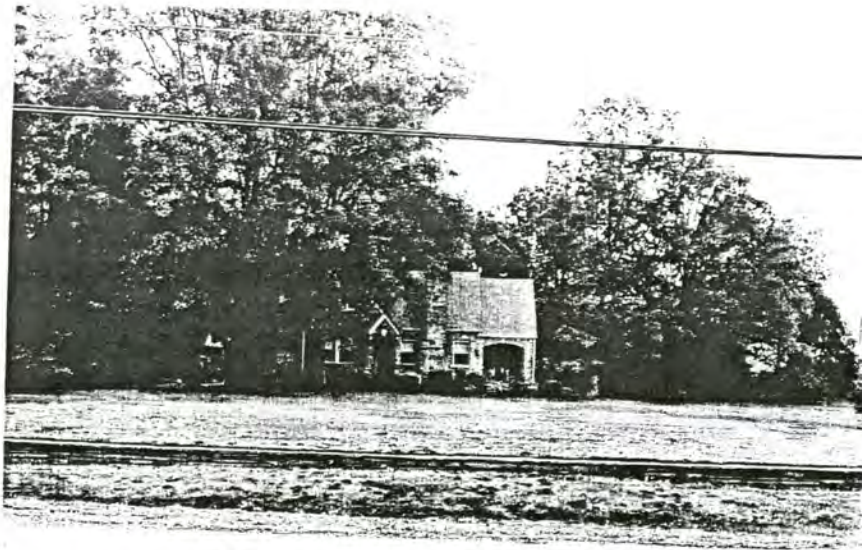


Plate 5. Herman Wagoner House, House and Setting, Looking Northeast.



Plate 6. Herman Wagoner House, Facade, Looking Northeast.



Plate 7. Herman Wagoner House, South Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 8. Herman Wagoner House, Facade and North Elevation, Looking Northeast.

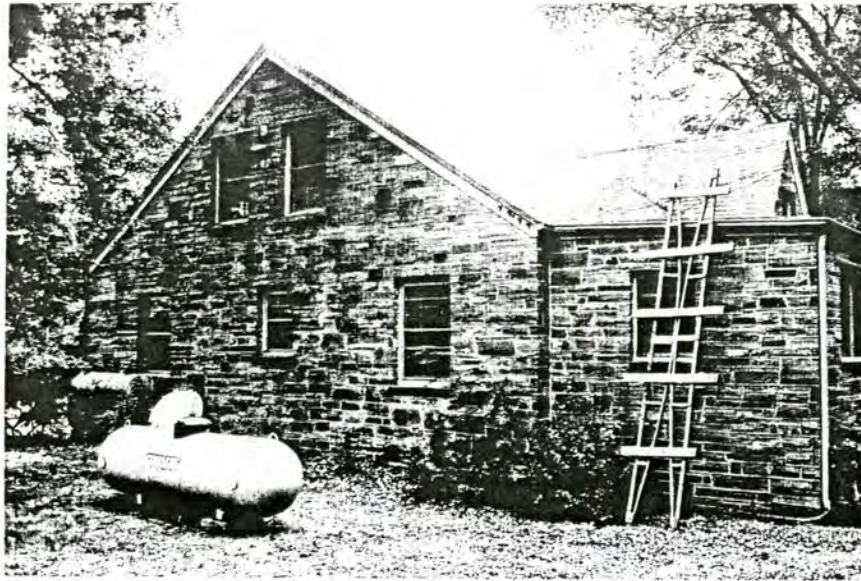


Plate 9. Herman Wagoner House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 10. Herman Wagoner House, Interior, Living and Dining Rooms.

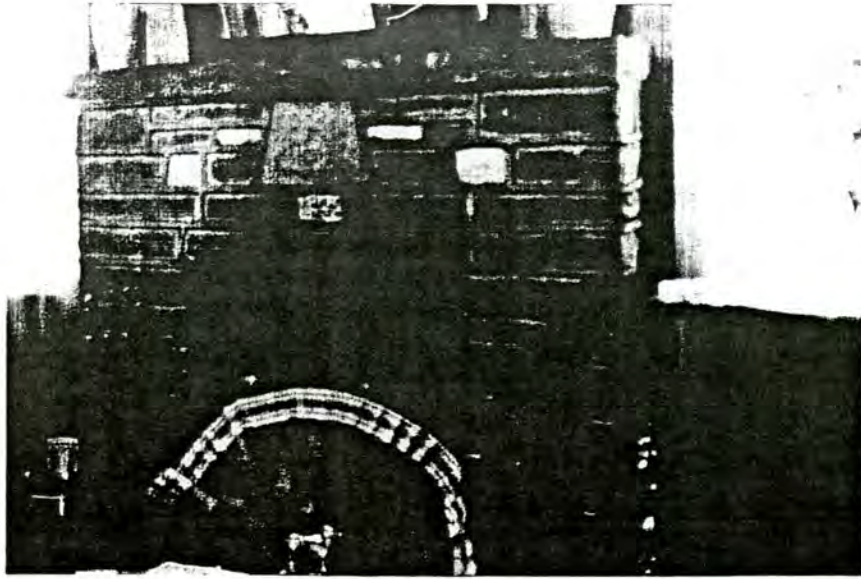


Plate 11. Herman Wagoner House, Interior, Living Room Mantel.

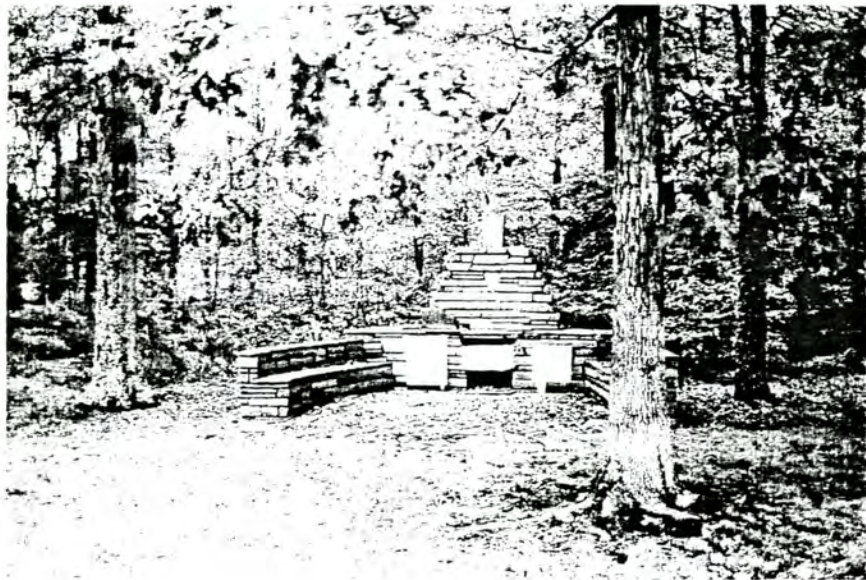


Plate 12. Herman Wagoner House, Picnic Area, Looking Northwest.



Plate 13. Herman Wagoner House, Garage, Looking North.

Figure 4

Herman Wagoner House
Site Plan

(not to scale)

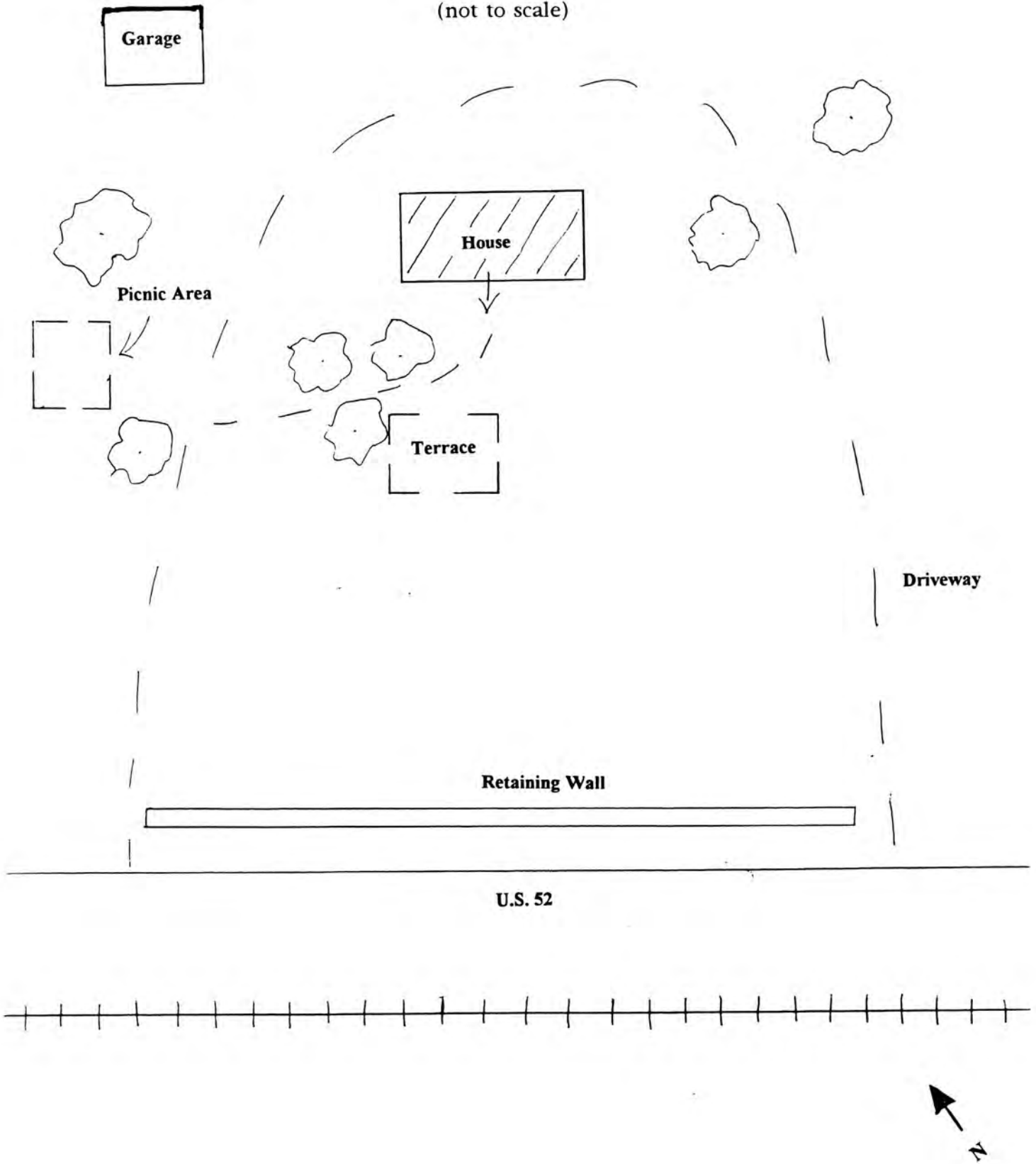
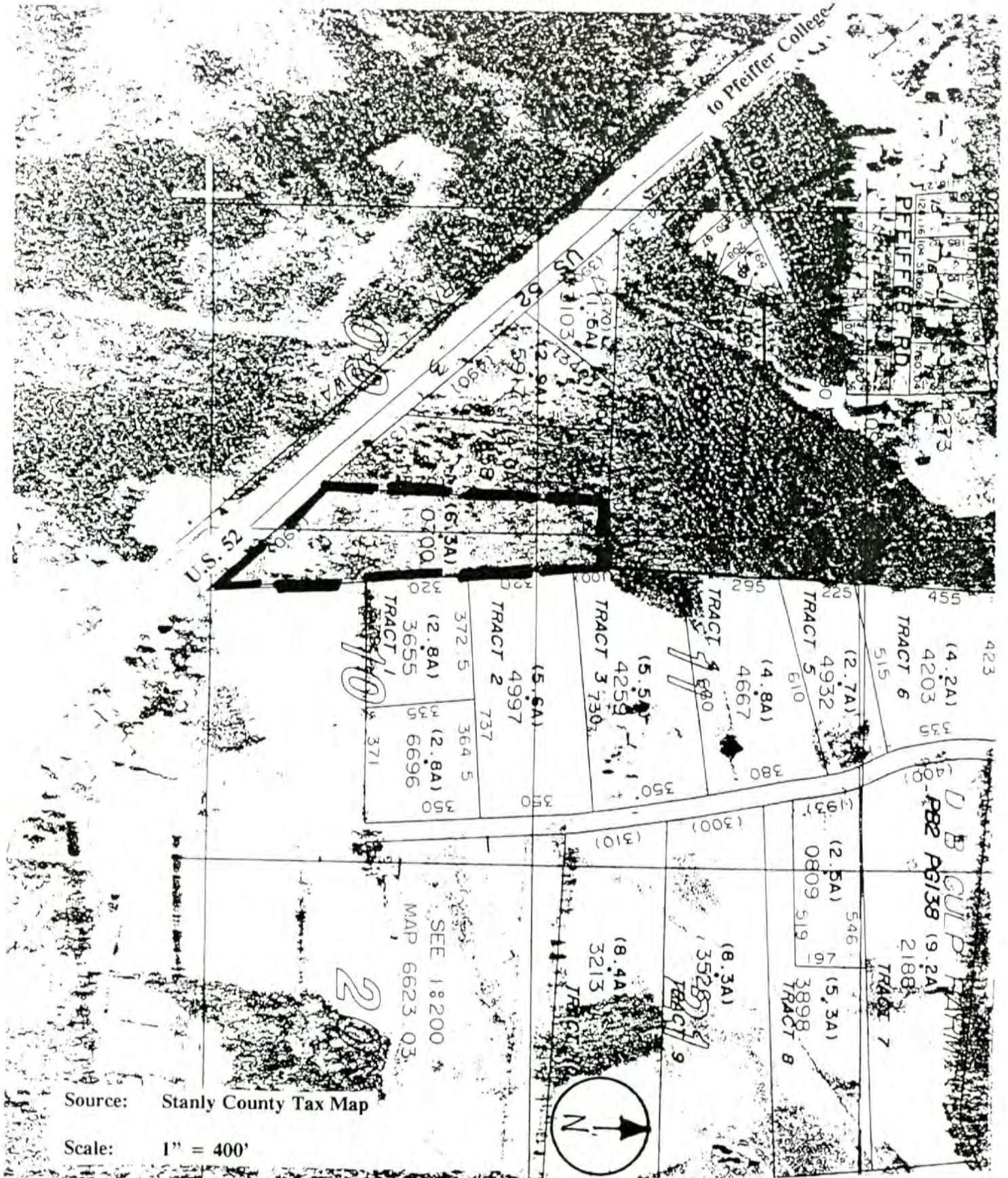


Figure 5

Herman Wagoner House
Proposed National Register Boundaries



Source: Stanly County Tax Map

Scale: 1" = 400'

J.W. Honeycutt Store (No. 38)

East Side, US 52, at junction with High Rock Road, Gold Hill, Rowan County

Date of Construction

1929; second story added ca. 1938

Associated Outbuildings

None

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 6)

The J.W. Honeycutt Store sits directly on US 52 at the intersection of High Rock Road in the Gold Hill community. The store has a small, unpaved driveway in front, and the rear of the property is shaded by trees. Houses dating to the early to mid-twentieth century are found south of the store, and on the opposite side of High Rock Road are a second early twentieth century store, which is now in deteriorated condition, and a 1928 gas station (No. 40). North of this grouping of commercial buildings is a row of bungalows. There are no outbuildings associated with the J.W. Honeycutt Store property.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 14-18)

The J.W. Honeycutt Store is a substantial and intact commercial property dating to the early twentieth century. The two-story, brick building has a stepped parapet, front gable roof with exposed rafters, and an original storefront. The recessed entrance features double-leaf, wood and glass doors, with original screened doors surmounted by a transom, and flanked by fixed sash windows. The entrance is covered by a metal, shed roofed porch supported by cedar log posts. Double-hung windows are found on the second floor and on the rear elevation, and the rear elevation also has a central, double-leaf, horizontal-paneled door. The side elevations have no window openings. A small, shed roofed storage room, with concrete block walls, was added to the rear south wall.

The interior was inaccessible, but partially visible. According to the current owner, Charles Helderman, the interior was built with plaster and brick walls and a pressed tin ceiling. The first floor is one open room, with an open storage room found on the second floor. The upper floor is reached by a broken staircase situated in the center of the store. The interior has undergone some alteration including the removal of the pressed tin ceiling. However, the open plan, wooden piers, plaster walls, and concrete and hardwood floors are intact, and this substantial crossroads store retains its architectural integrity despite some interior modification.

Historical Background

This store was built in 1929 by J.W. Honeycutt in the rail depot and mining town of Gold Hill. John Honeycutt had opened his first store in Gold Hill ca. 1905 on Old Highway 80 which formed the main street through the community. With the opening of US 52 in 1928, some of the town's commercial enterprises were reoriented to the newly completed highway, and Honeycutt built a new store on the east side of US 52. Originally constructed with one story, Honeycutt added the second story in the late 1930s. John Honeycutt's son, Earl, took over the ownership and management of the business from his father, operating the store until the 1960s when Honeycutt's was closed permanently. Neighbor, Charles Helderman, purchased the store after its closure, and the property is now used only for storage (Rudisill and Helderman interviews).

The J.W. Honeycutt Store exemplifies the general stores built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Gold Hill and other crossroads or rail communities in Rowan County. With the growth of gold mining in the mid-nineteenth century, a community, aptly named Gold Hill, emerged to serve the burgeoning industry. The original Gold Hill was located a short distance south of the present community, but after a branch line of the Carolina and Western Railroad was completed between Albemarle and Salisbury in the 1890s, the town of Gold Hill was relocated to the rail line and what has become known as Old Highway 80. With rail service, Gold Hill emerged as the principal trading center east of Salisbury, and by 1910, the community supported ten commercial operations, including the original J.W. Honeycutt Store (ca. 1905) (North Carolina Year Books 1902, 1910; Hood 1983: 255). However, the closing of the gold mines during the second decade of the twentieth century dealt a severe economic blow to the town, while, at the same time, the introduction of automotive travel began to undermine the commercial importance of such rail towns as Gold Hill. Despite construction of a principal highway, US 52, through the town in the late 1920s, Gold Hill never recaptured its former trading prominence.

Now vacant, the store also illustrates the type of commercial buildings once erected in great numbers throughout rural America in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its location along an early highway underscores the revolution in transportation and commerce effected by the mass production of automobiles and the nation-wide road and highway campaigns. By the 1920s, many commercial operations, like the J.W. Honeycutt Store, were reoriented towards the new highways, but despite these efforts, automotive travel gradually began to erode the customer base for such rural stores. Consumers in farming communities began to drive to once far-off towns for shopping, and the general store, unable to compete in price or selection, began to lose much of its market. Some stores survived by adapting to serve the new automotive traffic, but the construction of the interstate highways after World War II accelerated the obsolescence of these country stores. In recent decades, rural stores have been abandoned or demolished in large numbers.

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 7)

The J.W. Honeycutt Store is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for commerce (see Commerce Context, pp. 39-42). Once a common sight in the small crossroads communities or rail depot towns, this general store is now a rare survivor. The automobile and the interstate highway system have made many of these country stores obsolete, and few have survived in Rowan County. Constructed of brick, the Honeycutt Store is one of the more substantial examples of these stores, and its location along the early highway at the junction of two rural roads enhances the significance of the property.

The two-story, brick store also stands as a testament to the commercial importance of Gold Hill during the early twentieth century when the town was the primary trading center for eastern Rowan County. Built shortly after the completion of US 52, the store also illustrates the reorientation of Gold Hill commerce towards the new highway, and away from the center of the town where earlier stores were found.

The store is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The J.W. Honeycutt Store is not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The property also does not possess sufficient architectural significance to be eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries are the rectangular-shaped parcel of less than one acre shown in Figure 7. These boundaries define the crossroads setting of the store, but exclude the larger tract, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Helderman, which has no historical association with the J.W. Honeycutt Store. The store is the only resource within the recommended National Register boundaries.



Plate 14. J.W. Honeycutt Store, Facade, Looking Northeast.



Plate 15. J.W. Honeycutt Store, Entrance, Looking Northeast.

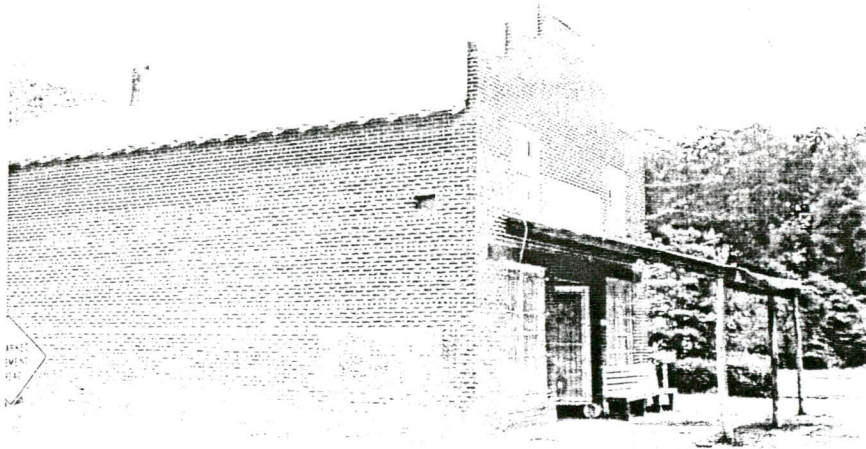


Plate 16. J.W. Honeycutt Store, Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast.

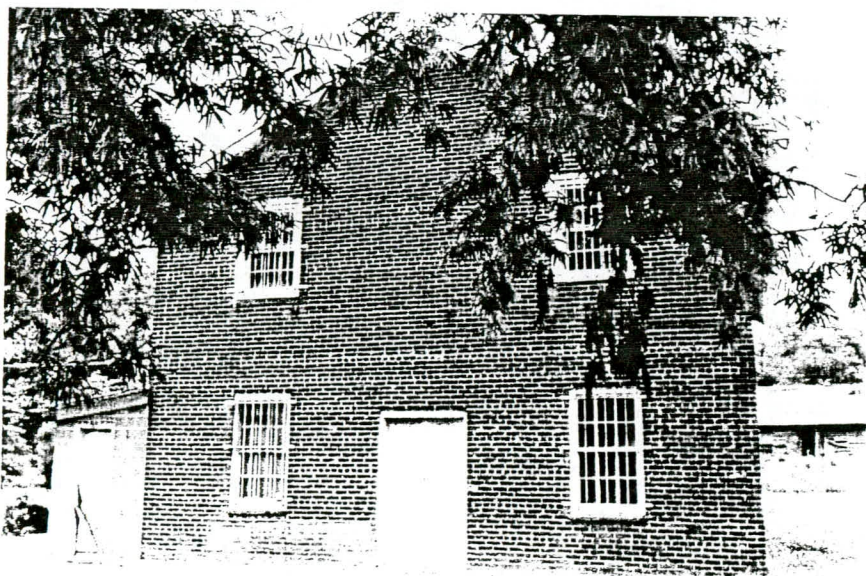


Plate 17. J.W. Honeycutt Store, Rear (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.

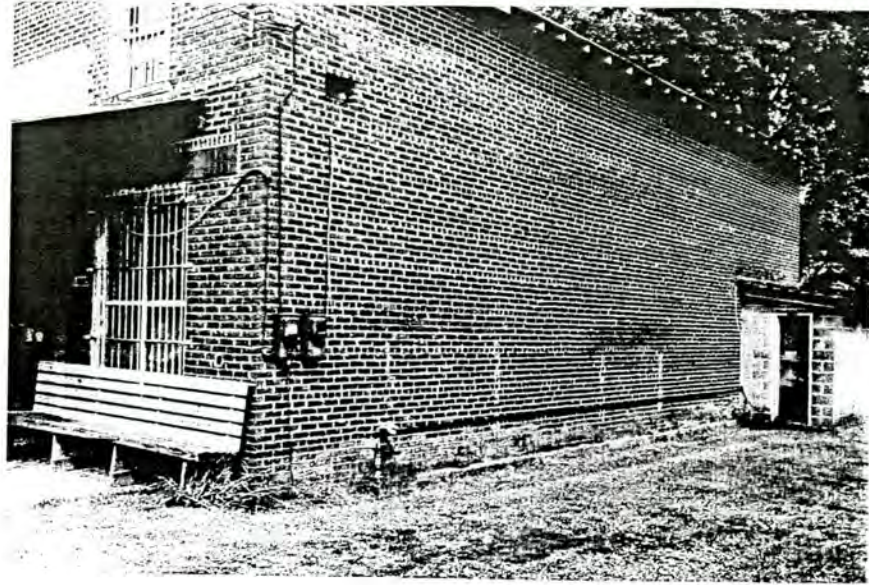


Plate 18. J.W. Honeycutt Store, East Elevation, Looking North.

Figure 6
J.W. Honeycutt Store
Site Plan

(not to scale)

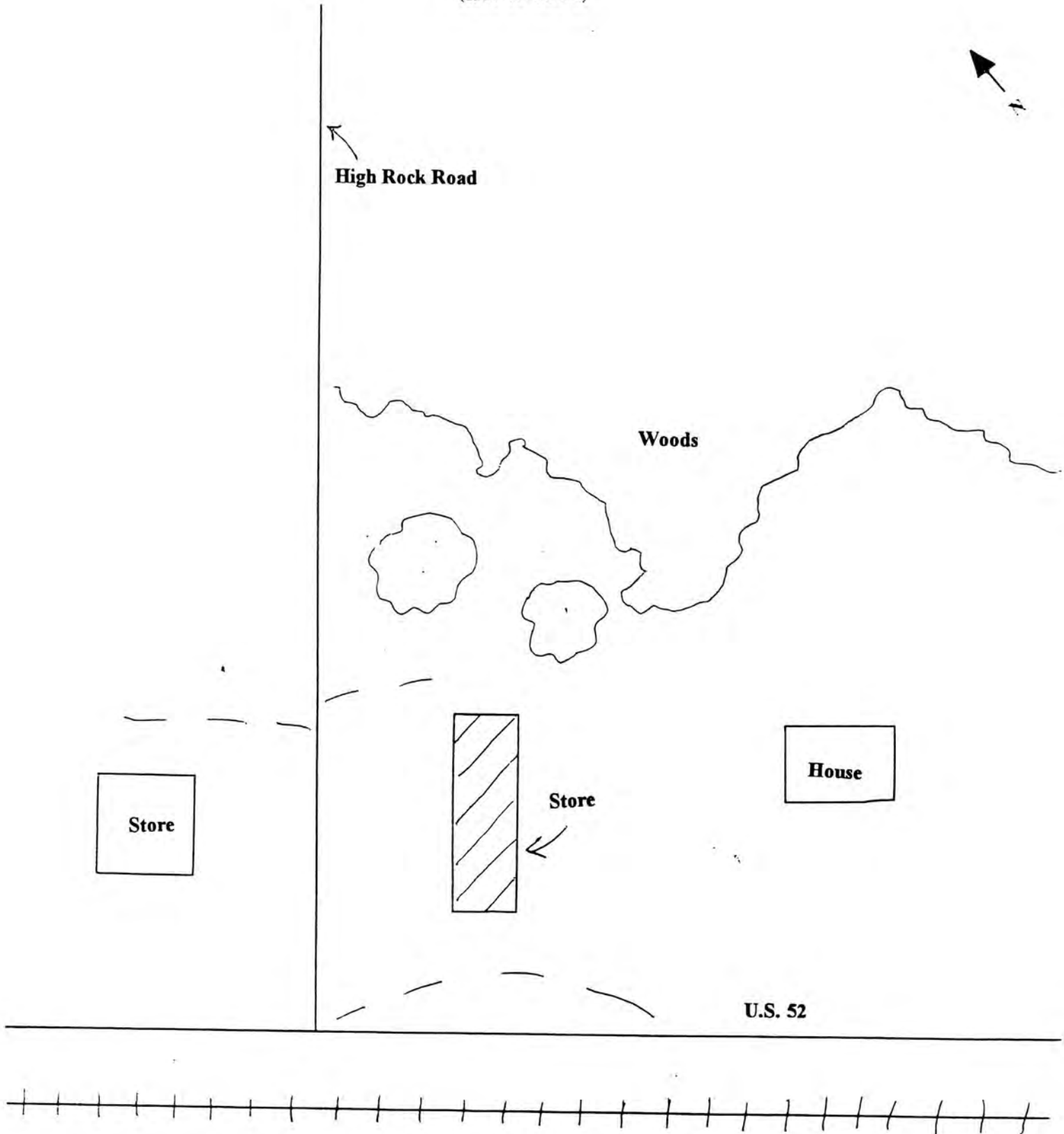
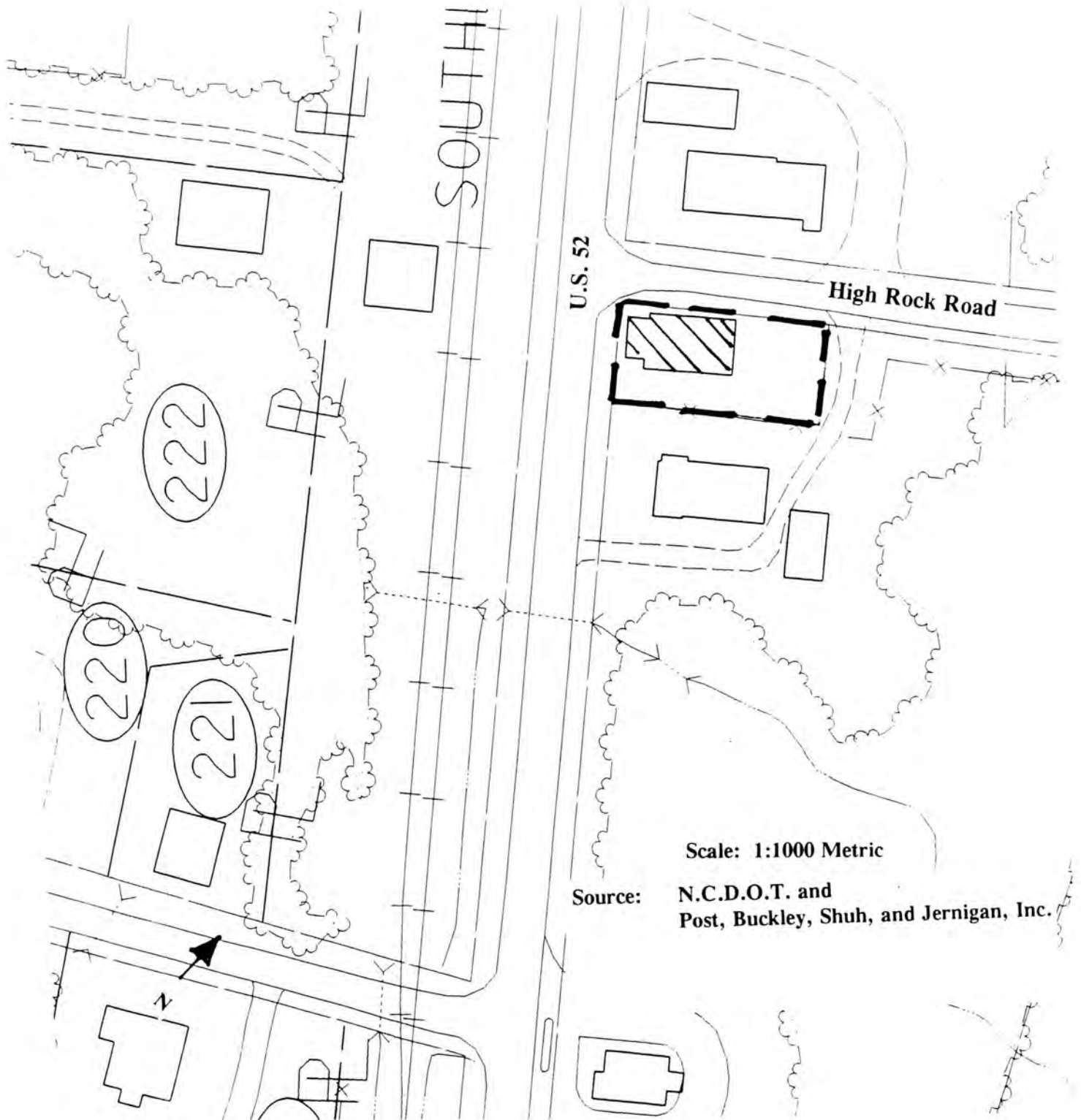


Figure 7

J.W. Honeycutt Store
Proposed National Register Boundaries



Helderman Gas Station (No. 40)

East Side, US 52, north of junction with High Rock Road, Gold Hill, Rowan County

Date of Construction

1928

Associated Outbuildings

Brick storage building (ca. 1970)

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 8)

This gas station fronts directly on US 52 just north of the intersection of High Rock Road in the Gold Hill community. With the Honeycutt Store (No. 38), this gas station is part of a small line of commercial establishments which define this crossroads in Gold Hill. On the south side of the gas station is a second early twentieth century store, which is now in deteriorated condition, and north of this grouping of commercial buildings is a row of bungalows. There is only one outbuilding, a modern, brick storage shed, associated with the Helderman Gas Station property.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 19-23)

This intact, frame gas station (1928) has a one-story, rectangular form and a tin shingled, hip roof that projects to form the pump canopy. The Helderman Gas Station has weatherboard siding and the original storefront. The central entrance is comprised of double leaf, horizontal paneled doors, flanked by four-over-one, double hung, wooden sash windows. The canopy is supported by brick piers. The gasoline pumps have been removed, but the concrete deck is partially intact.

The interior was inaccessible, but the owner reports that it is intact, but in only fair condition. The Helderman Gas Station retains its architectural integrity.

Historical Background

The Helderman Gas Station, which sits directly on US 52, was built in 1928 by C.A. Helderman after the completion of the new highway through Gold Hill. After an accident forced him from farming, Helderman, a Catawba County native, came to Gold Hill in 1906 as the local rail depot agent. After establishing this service station in the late 1920s, Helderman also opened the adjacent store in 1931. (The store has been extensively altered and is now in deteriorated condition.) Now owned by Helderman's son, the gas station is used only for storage (Rudisill and Helderman interviews).

Helderman's gas station illustrates the type of commercial operations built in Gold Hill, the trading center for eastern Rowan County, during the early twentieth century. From its beginnings in the mid-nineteenth century when gold was discovered nearby, Gold Hill emerged as an important commercial town in Rowan County, particularly after a rail line was completed through the town in the 1890s. With rail service, Gold Hill became the principal point of trade east of Salisbury, and by 1910, the community supported ten mercantile operations (North Carolina Year Books 1902, 1910; Hood 1983: 255). However, the closing of the gold mines during the second decade of the twentieth century dealt a severe economic blow to the town, while, at the same time, the introduction of automotive travel began to undermine the

commercial importance of these rail towns. Despite the construction of a principal highway, US 52, through Gold Hill in the late 1920s, Gold Hill never recaptured its former trading prominence, particularly as automobiles made shopping in larger, far-off towns feasible. Some commercial operations adapted to the new mode of transportation, and the changes in commerce it brought, by relocating their businesses and by catering to the new traffic. Gasoline stations, like Helderman's, and such nearby stores as Honeycutt's, were built on the new highway to serve those in transit as well as local residents.

Now vacant, the gas station also illustrates the type of commercial buildings once erected in great numbers throughout rural America after World War I. Its location along an early highway underscores the revolution in transportation and commerce effected by the mass production of automobiles and the nation-wide road and highway campaigns. By the 1920s, a new property type, the gasoline station, had been developed to serve the exploding population of automobiles, and these small gas stations once dotted highways across America. However, with the construction of the interstate highways after World War II, rural routes have lost much of their traffic, and gas stations along these highways have similarly lost much of their customer base. Consequently, gas stations and crossroads stores have been abandoned or demolished in large numbers in recent decades.

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 9)

The Helderman Gas Station is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for commerce (see Commerce Context, pp. 39-42). Once a common sight along two lane, country highways, the rural gas station is now a rare survivor. The interstate highway system has rendered many of these country gas stations obsolete, and few have survived in Rowan County. The Helderman Gas Station is one of the more intact examples of the rural gas station, and its location along the early highway at a crossroads junction enhances the significance of the property.

The gas station also reflects the commercial importance of Gold Hill during the early twentieth century when the town was the primary trading center for eastern Rowan County. The gas station, built shortly after the completion of US 52, illustrates both the introduction of a new form of commerce that came with the automobile and the general reorientation of rural trade towards the new highway.

The Helderman Gas Station is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The property also does not possess sufficient architectural significance for eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries are defined by the rectangular-shaped parcel of less than one acre depicted in Figure 9. These boundaries encompass the gasoline station and the small shed, but exclude other buildings found on the current tax parcel which have no historical associations with the gas station. The gas station is the only contributing resource within the

recommended National Register boundaries. The ca. 1970 storage building is a noncontributing resource.

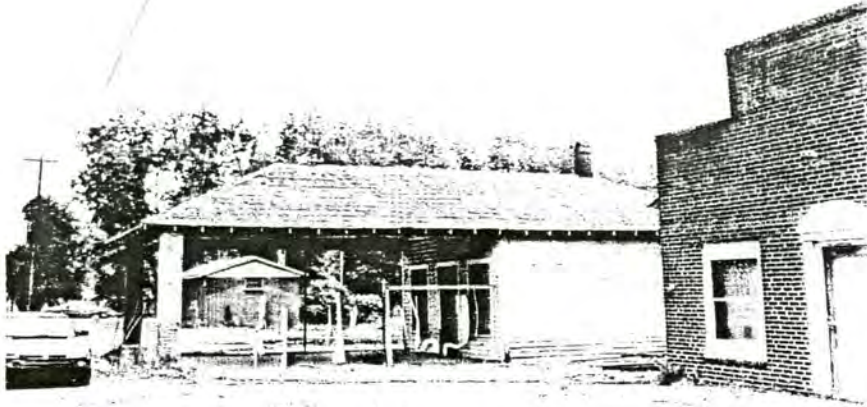


Plate 19. Helderman Gas Station, Gas Station and Setting, Looking North.

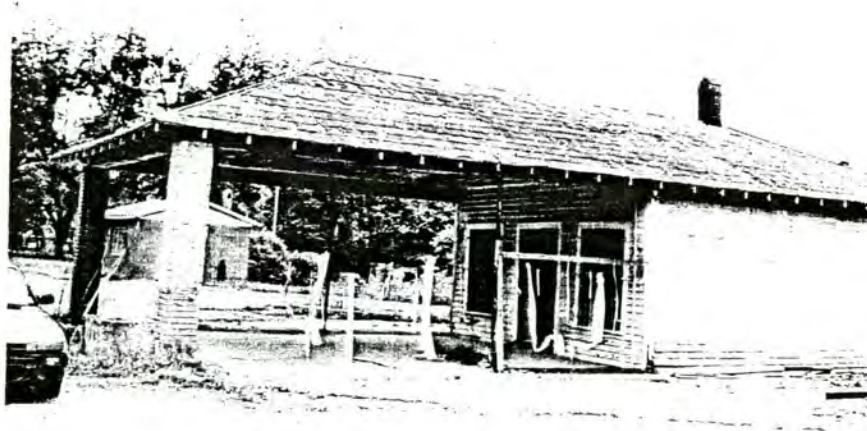


Plate 20. Helderman Gas Station, Facade and East Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 21. Helderman Gas Station, Facade, Looking Northeast.

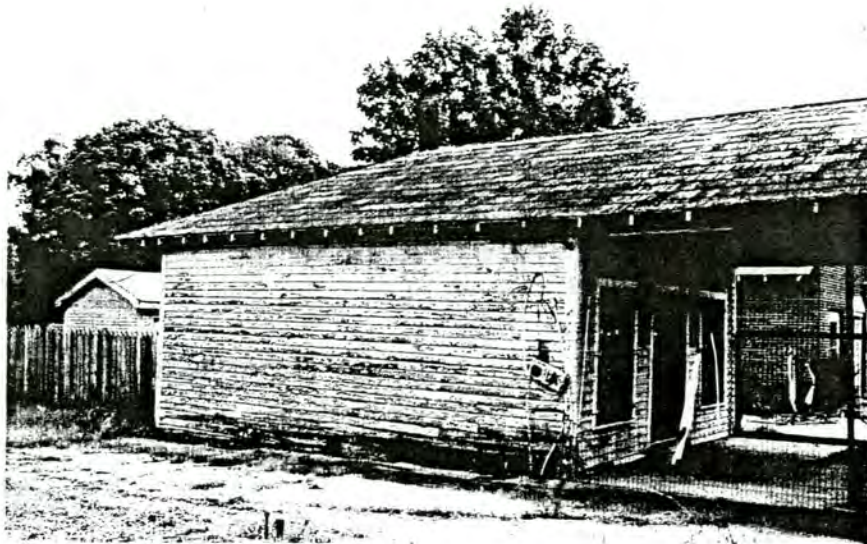


Plate 22. Helderman Gas Station, Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 23. Helderman Gas Station, Rear Elevation and Storage Shed,
Looking Southwest.

Figure 8

Helderman Gas Station
Site Plan

(not to scale)

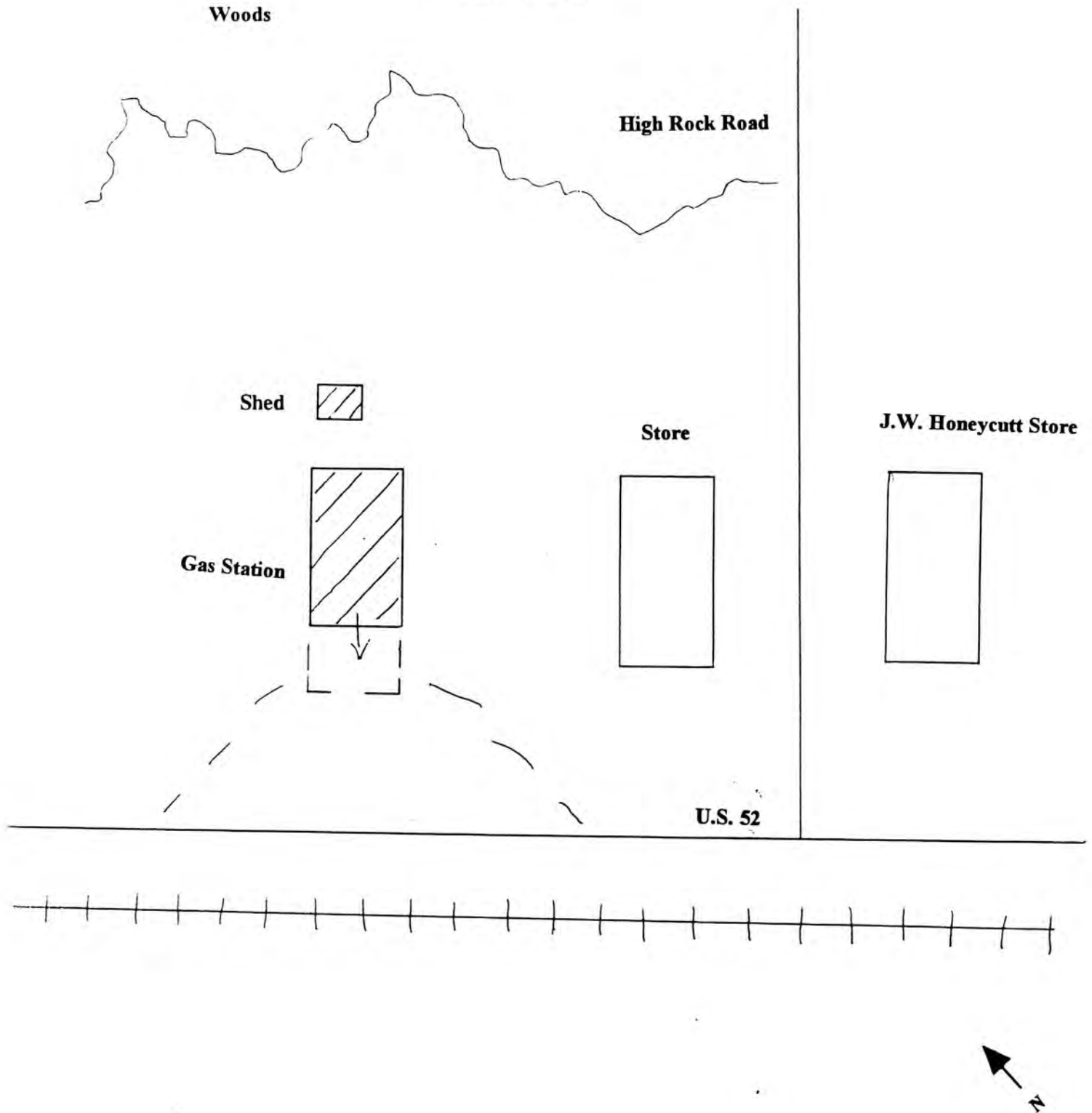
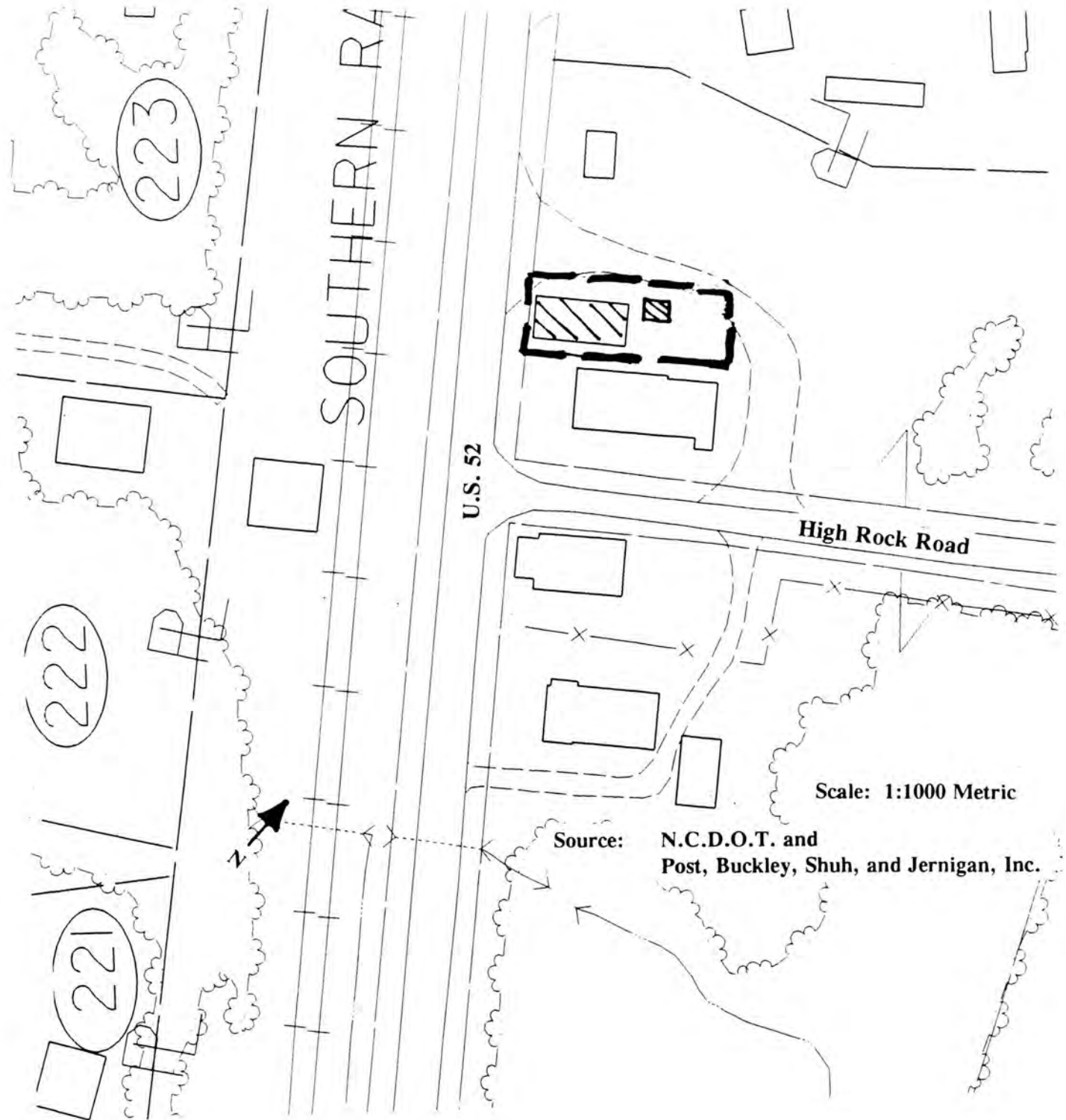


Figure 9

Helderman Gas Station
Proposed National Register Boundaries



John Pickler House (No. 84)

South side SR 2340 at junction with SR 2343
Rockwell vicinity, Rowan County

Date of Construction

Early Nineteenth Century

Associated Buildings

Smokehouse, Two Sheds

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 10)

The John Pickler House is located in a rural, agrarian setting northeast of Rockwell. Shaded by mature trees, the house occupies a small clearing and is sited facing SR 2340. A frame smokehouse and two frame sheds are sited along a farm lane adjacent to the dwelling. A brick walkway, which appears to be original, leads from the road to the front entrance of the house. A modern house is located across the road to the north.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 24-33)

The Pickler House is a traditional frame, two-story, hall-parlor dwelling with notable late-Georgian interior elements of style. Although this weatherboard dwelling has been aluminum-sided, it otherwise survives substantially intact and well-preserved. The main body of the house has a side-gable roof with gable returns, common-bond brick end chimneys, six-over-nine windows on the first floor and six-over-six on the second, and original rear shed extensions. A later mid-nineteenth-century, hip-roofed front porch with fluted posts extends across the three-bay facade to shelter the main entry, which consists of a heavily molded six-panel door topped by a transom. Like the porch, the one-story rear kitchen ell was probably added in the mid-nineteenth century. It features six-over-nine windows treated with Greek Revival-inspired corner blocks. The dwelling rests on a foundation of granite piers with brick and concrete block infill.

The interior is well-preserved. It retains its original hall-parlor plan, enclosed staircase, and heavily molded woodwork, including crown molding in both the hall and the parlor, handsome six-panel doors, and four remarkably intact Georgian-inspired mantels trimmed with robust molding. Flush-board walls, ceilings, and hardwood flooring survive throughout. Although partially remodeled to accommodate a kitchen, the mid-nineteenth-century ell retains most of its original finish, including a fluted post-and-lintel mantel with corner blocks, and fluted window surrounds.

The three small, frame outbuildings on the property post-date the house (Woollett 1998). The smokehouse sited just west of the house is currently being expanded with two shed extensions. The two sheds located to the rear both date to the mid-twentieth century and are used for all-purpose storage.

Historical Background

Little is known about the history of this property. The tract was originally owned by Johann Jacob Kluttz II, who arrived in Rowan County from Pennsylvania in the 1770s. His three sons, Wendle, Jacob, and Martin, each inherited 243.5 acres in 1795. The tract on which the house stands was owned by Wendle Kluttz, who died in 1800. About 1817, the tract was acquired by John

Pickler, who probably had this house constructed shortly thereafter. By the late nineteenth century, the dwelling was owned by the Linker family. It was subsequently acquired by the Puckett family, whose descendants still live nearby. The present owners, John and Joy Woollett, are currently restoring the house (Petrucci 1991: 414; Linker 1998; Woollett 1998; Kluttz 1998).

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 11)

The John Pickler House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture (see Architecture Context, pp. 30-34). It is a fine and rare surviving example of early-nineteenth-century farmhouse architecture in Rowan County. The traditional hall-parlor design features robust late-Georgian interior woodwork, especially the well-preserved mantels in the main body of the house.

The property is not associated with an historical event or pattern of events that would qualify it for eligibility under Criterion A. The property is also not considered eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries are defined by the current two-acre tax parcel. This parcel includes the house, the three adjacent outbuildings, and tree-shaded grounds that define the setting. The three outbuildings are noncontributing.



Plate 24. Pickler House and Setting, Looking South.



Plate 25. Pickler House, Front Facade, Looking South.



Plate 26. Pickler House, East Elevation and Rear ell, Looking Northwest.



Plate 27. Pickler House, West Elevation, Looking East.

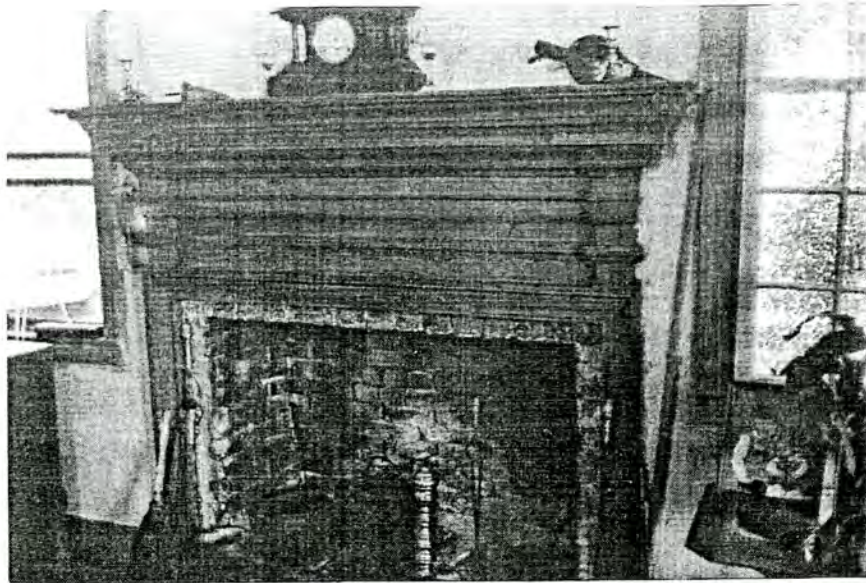


Plate 28. Pickler House, Hall Mantel.

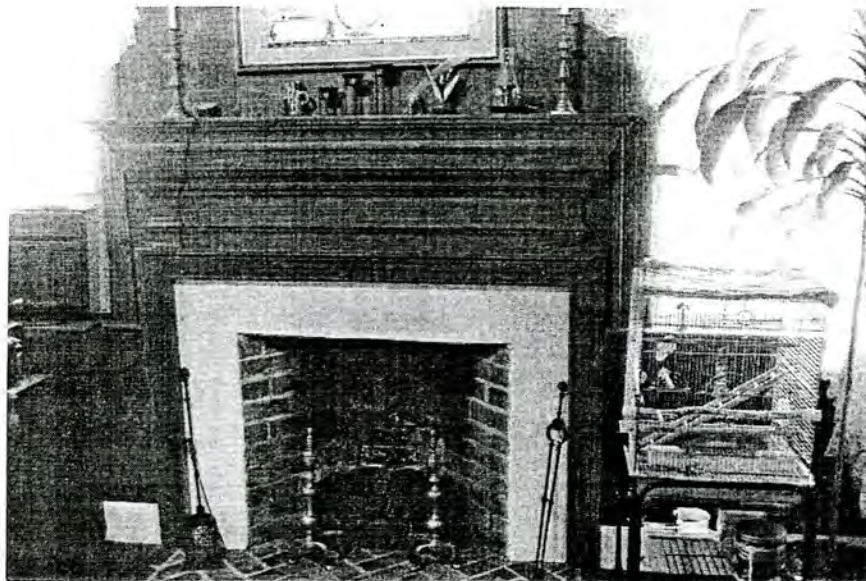


Plate 29. Pickler House, Parlor Mantel.

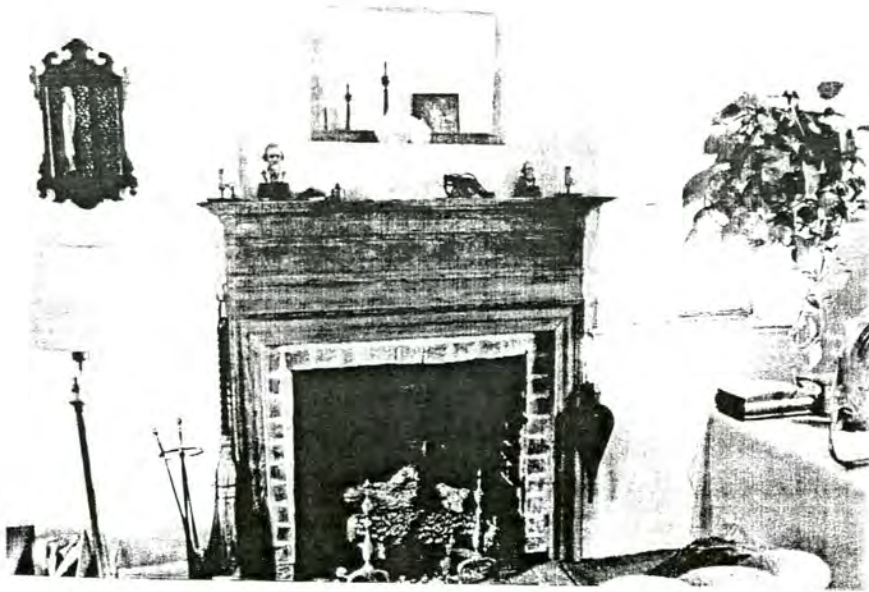


Plate 30. Pickler House, Upstairs Mantel.



Plate 31. Pickler House, Six-Panel Doors Leading to Rear Shed Extensions.



Plate 32. Pickler House, Smokehouse, Looking Northwest.

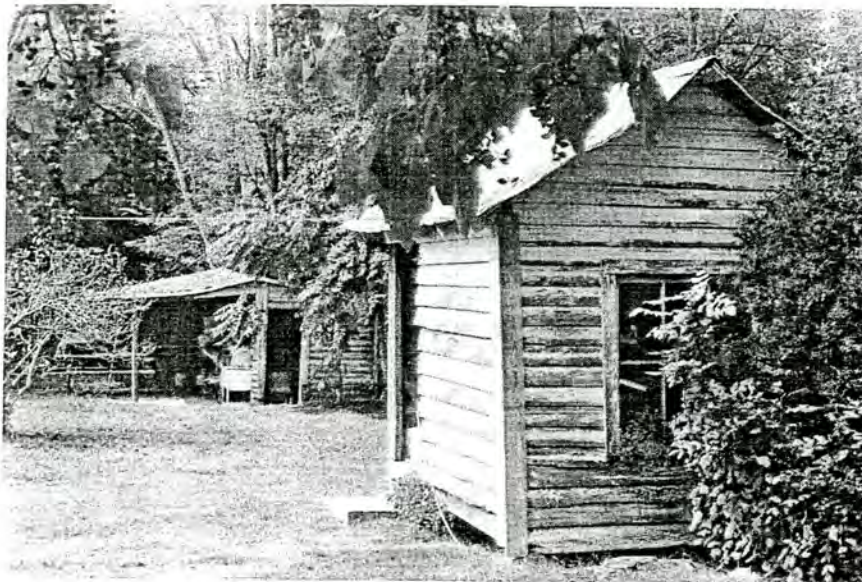


Plate 33. Pickler House, Rear Sheds, Looking South.

Figure 10
John Pickler House
Site Plan

(not to scale)

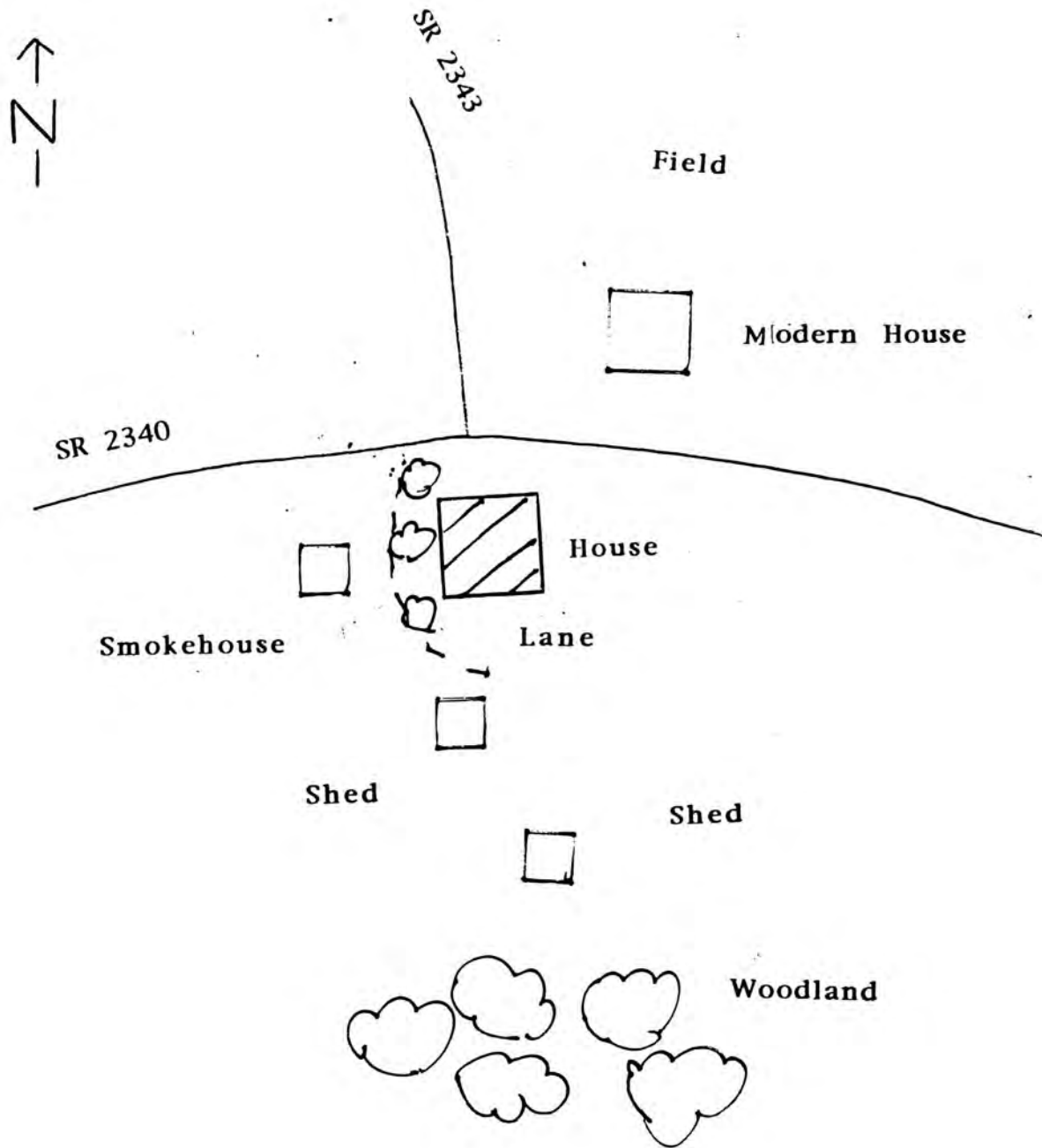

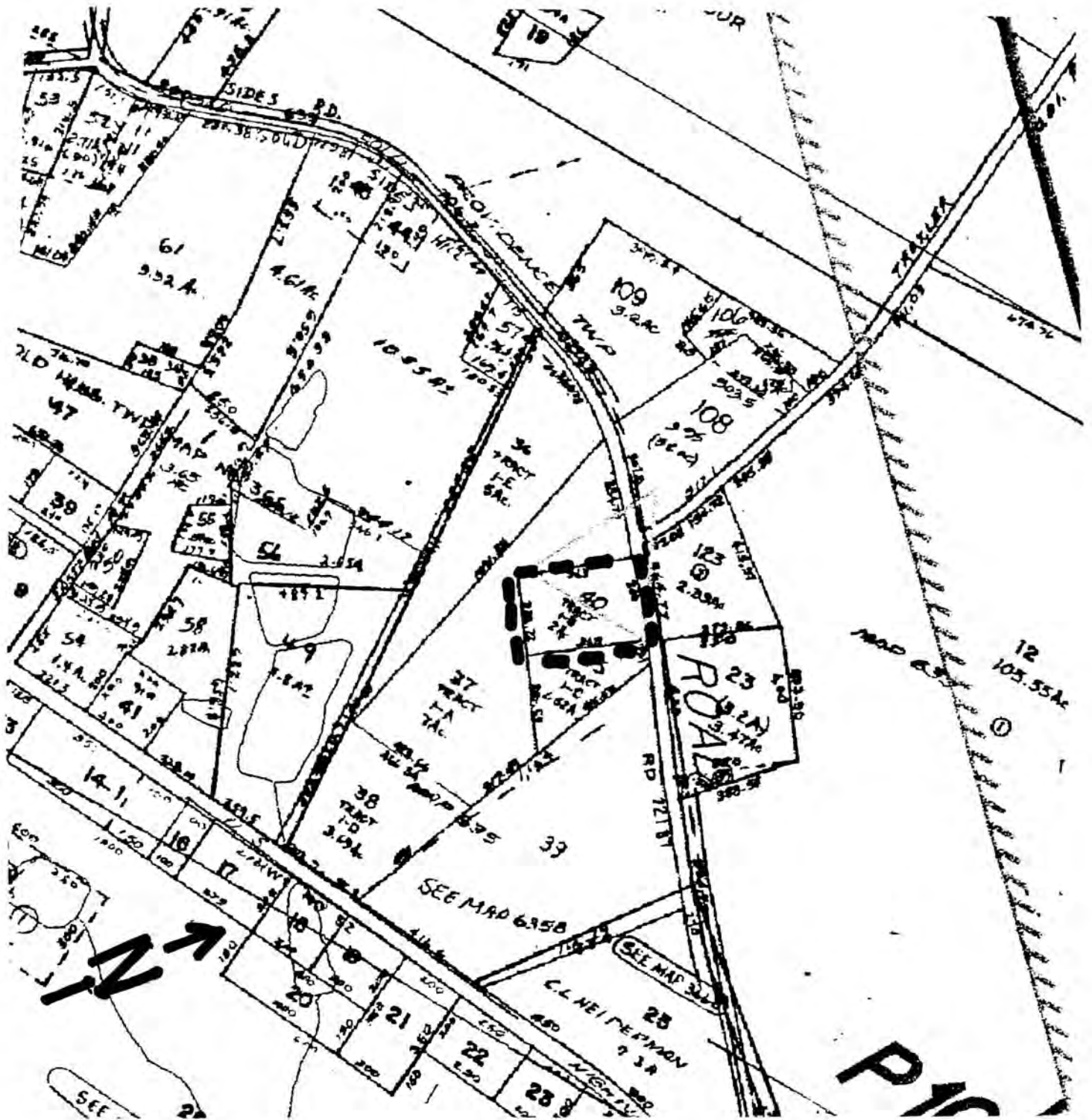


Figure 11

John Pickler House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale--1" = 500'
(Source: Rowan Co. Tax Map)

Proposed Boundaries 



Earnhardt Log Barn (No. 97)

East side SR 2131, 0.5 mile north of SR 1004, approximately one mile down unpaved lane

Dunn Mountain vicinity, Rowan County

Date of Construction

ca. 1850

Associated Buildings and Structures

House, Garage, Blacksmith Shop (ruinous), Corncrib (ruinous), Stone Retaining Wall

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 12)

The Earnhardt Log Barn is located in a rural, agrarian setting just southeast of a modern granite quarry in the Dunn Mountain area of Rowan County. The property stands roughly one mile east of Dunn Mountain Road (SR 2131), along an unpaved lane that winds past the quarry. The log barn is sited on the northeast edge of a small farm complex that occupies the center of a fifty-acre tract of land. The informally arranged cluster of farm buildings includes the log barn, a remodeled log house in disrepair, a twentieth-century frame garage, and a ruinous frame blacksmith shop. There is pasture to the east of the barn, former cropland to the east and south, and large granite outcroppings to the west. A dry-laid stone retaining wall runs along the southeast side of the pasture, which slopes down to a small creek.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 34-43)

The ca. 1850s Earnhardt Log Barn is a substantially intact story-and-a-half, double-crib barn. The main double-crib section is constructed of V-notched, hewn, white oak logs with a later standing-seam metal, side-gable roof. In traditional fashion, the roof projects slightly over the long elevations of the barn to provide additional protection from the elements. The gable ends have original weatherboard siding. Typical of such log barns, later frame shed additions for sheltering livestock and machinery are attached to the side and rear elevations. The two rectangular log units, which were used for stabling livestock, are separated by a center passageway. The barn's upper level was used primarily for hay and straw storage (Earnhardt 1998). The barn is now used to stable horses and remains in good condition.

The Earnhardt family property also includes a gable-front, frame auto garage (1920s), a ruinous early-twentieth-century, frame, shed-roofed blacksmith shop, and an altered ca. 1850s log farmhouse. Now used primarily for all-purpose storage, the one-story house has replacement German siding (1940s) over the log walls, a 1950s brick end chimney, and a twentieth-century frame wing that creates the present L-shaped form. The twentieth-century porch is in ruinous condition. The altered interior no longer retains the original finish.

The rolling fifty-one-acre Earnhardt farm retains pastures to the east and southwest of the farm complex and some remnants of former fields to the south and west. However, sections of former farmland have reverted to woodlands. West of the farm complex, numerous large granite boulders and outcroppings testify to the rocky terrain of the Dunn Mountain area of Rowan County. According to local tradition, the current property was also the site of a Native

American settlement in prehistoric times. The current owner, Grady Ray Earnhardt, states that he has found numerous arrowheads on the tract.

Historical Background

This small, rocky tract of land in the Dunn Mountain area is said to have been settled by the Earnhardt family in the early nineteenth century (Earnhardt 1998). The log barn and the log farmhouse were probably built by Charles Earnhardt in the mid-nineteenth century. His son Henry Miles and his grandson Charles Edward Earnhardt subsequently owned the tract and erected the existing frame blacksmith shop and garage. During the early twentieth century, Charles Edward Earnhardt primarily ran a very small granite-quarrying operation with the assistance of his brother John (who operated the blacksmith shop) and local African American labor. The Earnhardts cut and sold granite to nearby cities for street curbing and paving stones. With the exception of the ruinous blacksmith shop, where stone-cutting tools were fashioned, no buildings or structures associated with this business survive (Earnhardt 1998).

The business of farming the land was left mostly to the Earnhardt children, including Grady Ray Earnhardt who now owns the property. Typical of small farmsteads in the county during the early and mid-twentieth century, the farm produced some cotton and surplus corn for the market, and raised livestock and other foodstuffs primarily for the household. The Earnhardts also cultivated fruit orchards that yielded apples, grapes, and peaches for family consumption (Earnhardt 1998). Also in common with other farms in the area, the Earnhardt family ceased growing cotton by the 1940s. The property is now occupied primarily by a small herd of grazing cattle. Although the log barn is intact, other buildings on the farm are in disrepair or ruinous condition. Grady Ray Earnhardt occasionally occupies the log house, but his permanent residence is located elsewhere.

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figures 13-14)

The Earnhardt Log Barn is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture (see Architecture Context, pp. 35-36). This antebellum V-notched, double-crib log barn is a well-preserved example of an increasingly rare building type in Rowan County. In its form and construction, the Earnhardt Log Barn clearly illustrates this significant agricultural building type which was once prevalent throughout the western Piedmont.

The property is not associated with a specific historical event or pattern of events that would qualify it for eligibility under Criterion A. Although the Earnhardt tract developed as a typical small Piedmont farmstead during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the few surviving buildings--with the notable exception of the log barn--do not have sufficient integrity to qualify for agricultural significance. Moreover, while some fields survive, others have given way to woodland. The property is not considered eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the tract is not eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries are drawn to encompass the double-crib log barn, the small pasture to the north, and the stone retaining

wall. According to Earnhardt family tradition, the stone wall was erected before the Civil War. The proposed boundary is clearly defined by fencing (north and west), the farm lane (south), and the retaining wall (east). It includes the tract's two contributing resources--the log barn and the stone retaining wall--as well as the 1920s garage and ruinous blacksmith shop, both of which are noncontributing. The pasture defines the setting. The boundaries omit the extensively remodeled log house and the ruinous corncrib, which are located south of the farm lane. The proposed National Register area is approximately four acres, and is illustrated on both the tax map of the Earnhardt tract and on a detail of a USGS map depicting this area.



Plate 34. Earnhardt Farm Complex (Barn to the Right), Looking Southwest.

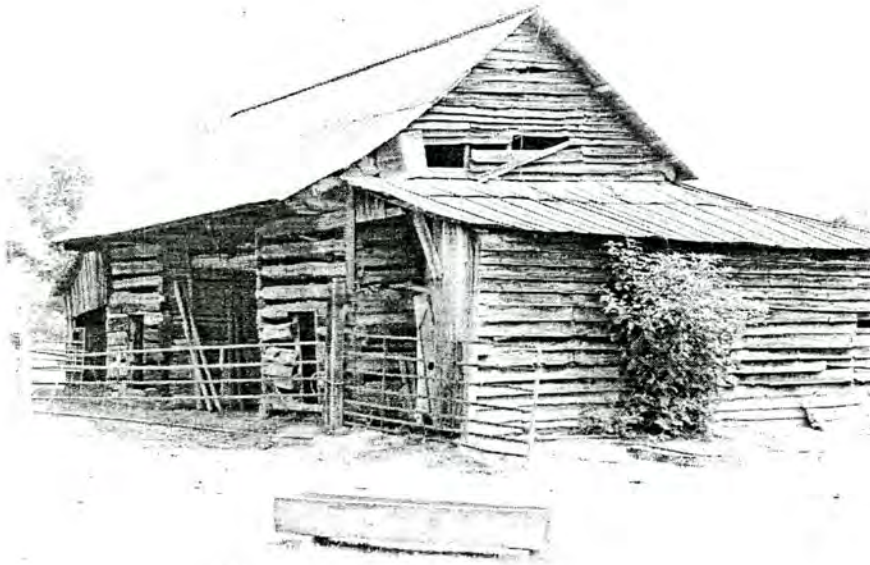


Plate 35. Earnhardt Log Barn, Looking North.



Plate 36. Earnhardt Log Barn, Looking North.



Plate 37. Notching Detail, Earnhardt Log Barn.

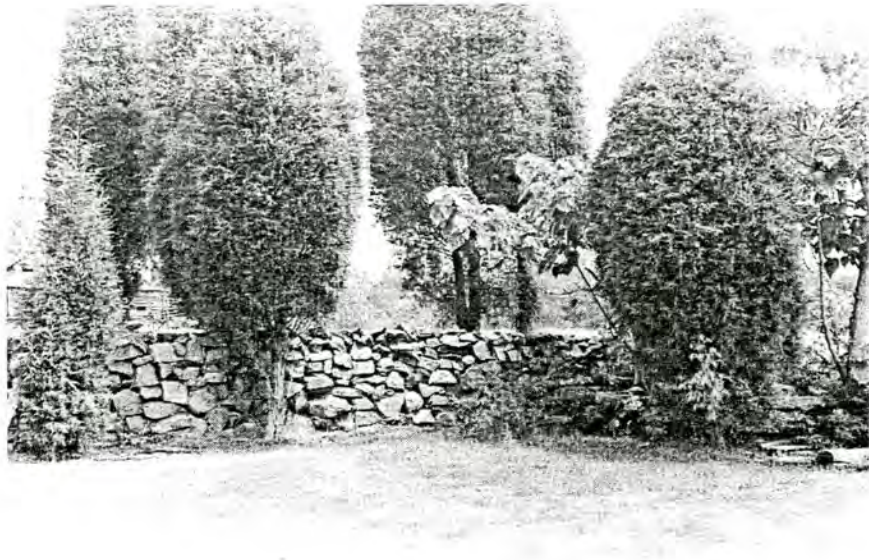


Plate 38. Stone Retaining Wall, Looking North.



Plate 39. Pasture East of Earnhardt Log Barn, Looking East.



Plate 40. Earnhardt Garage, Looking North.

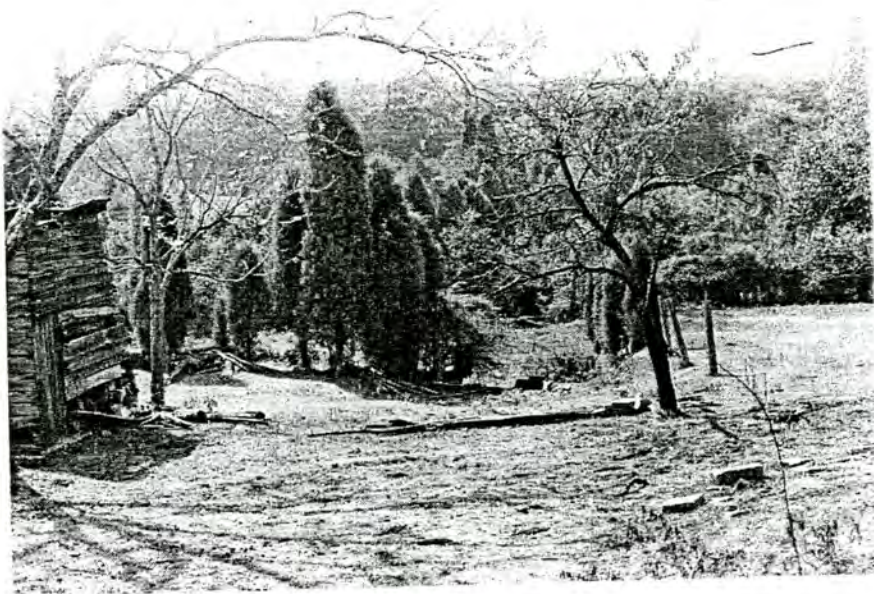


Plate 41. Farm Lane, Looking South Beyond Earnhardt Blacksmith Shop (Left).



Plate 42. Earnhardt Blacksmith Shop, Corncrib, House, Looking Southwest.

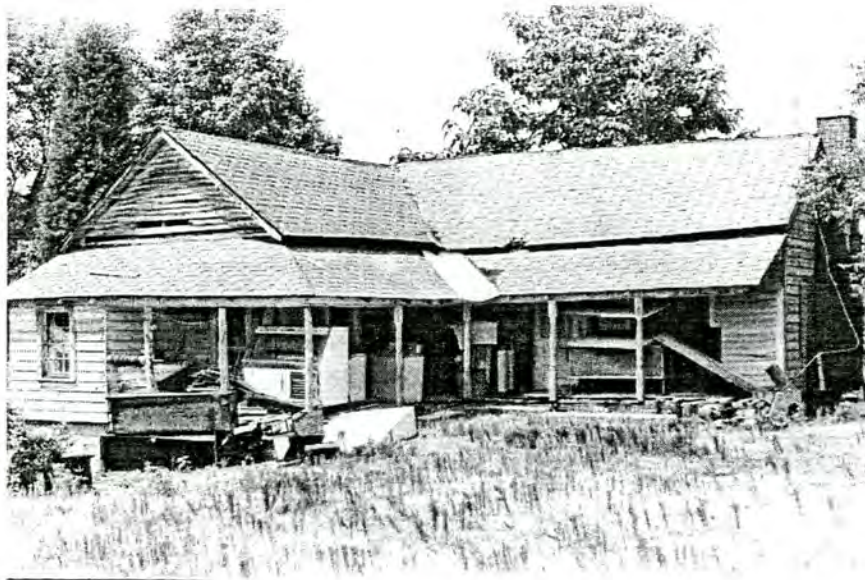


Plate 43. Remodeled Earnhardt Log House, Looking West.

Figure 12
Earnhardt Log Barn
Site Plan

(not to scale)

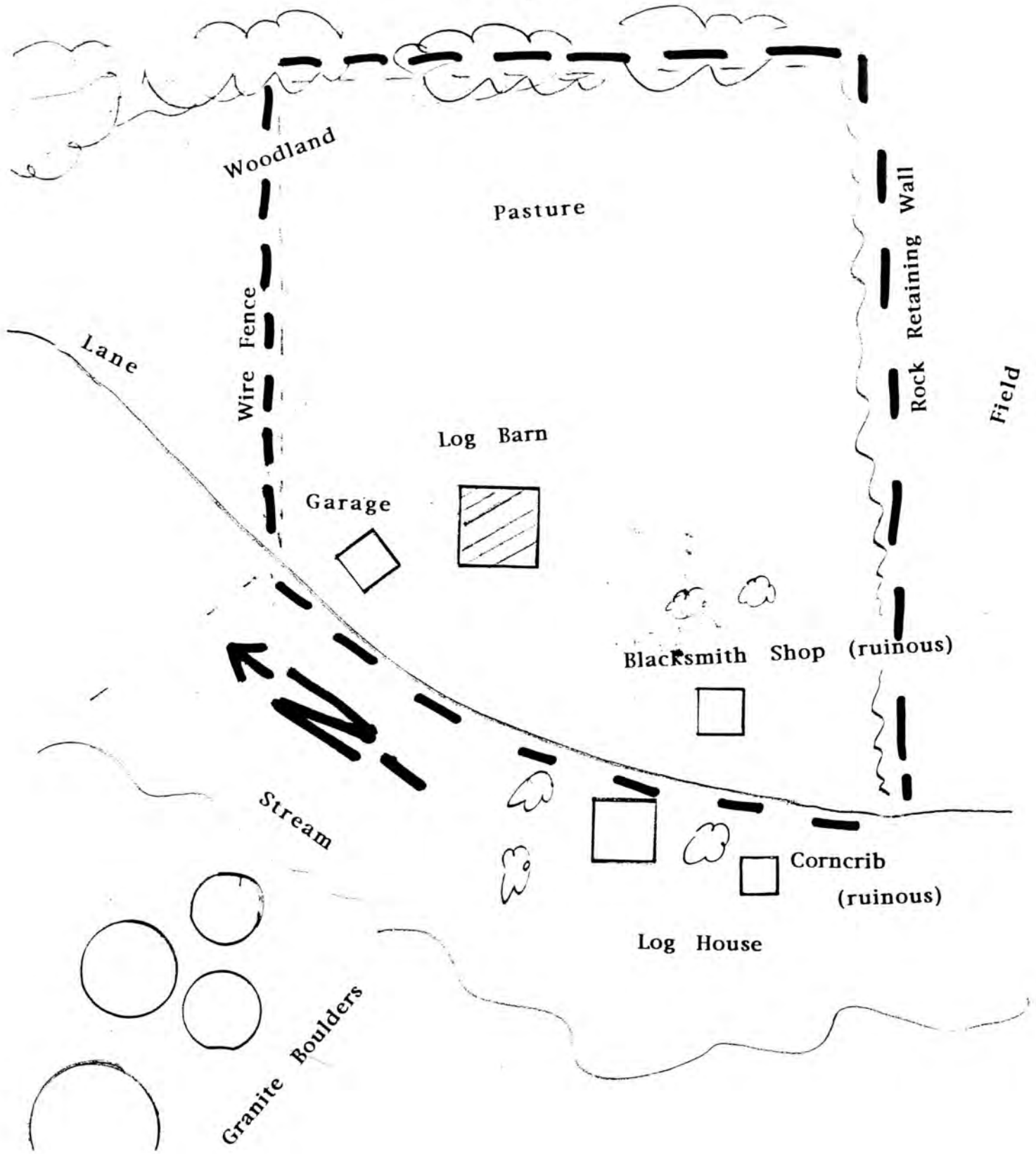

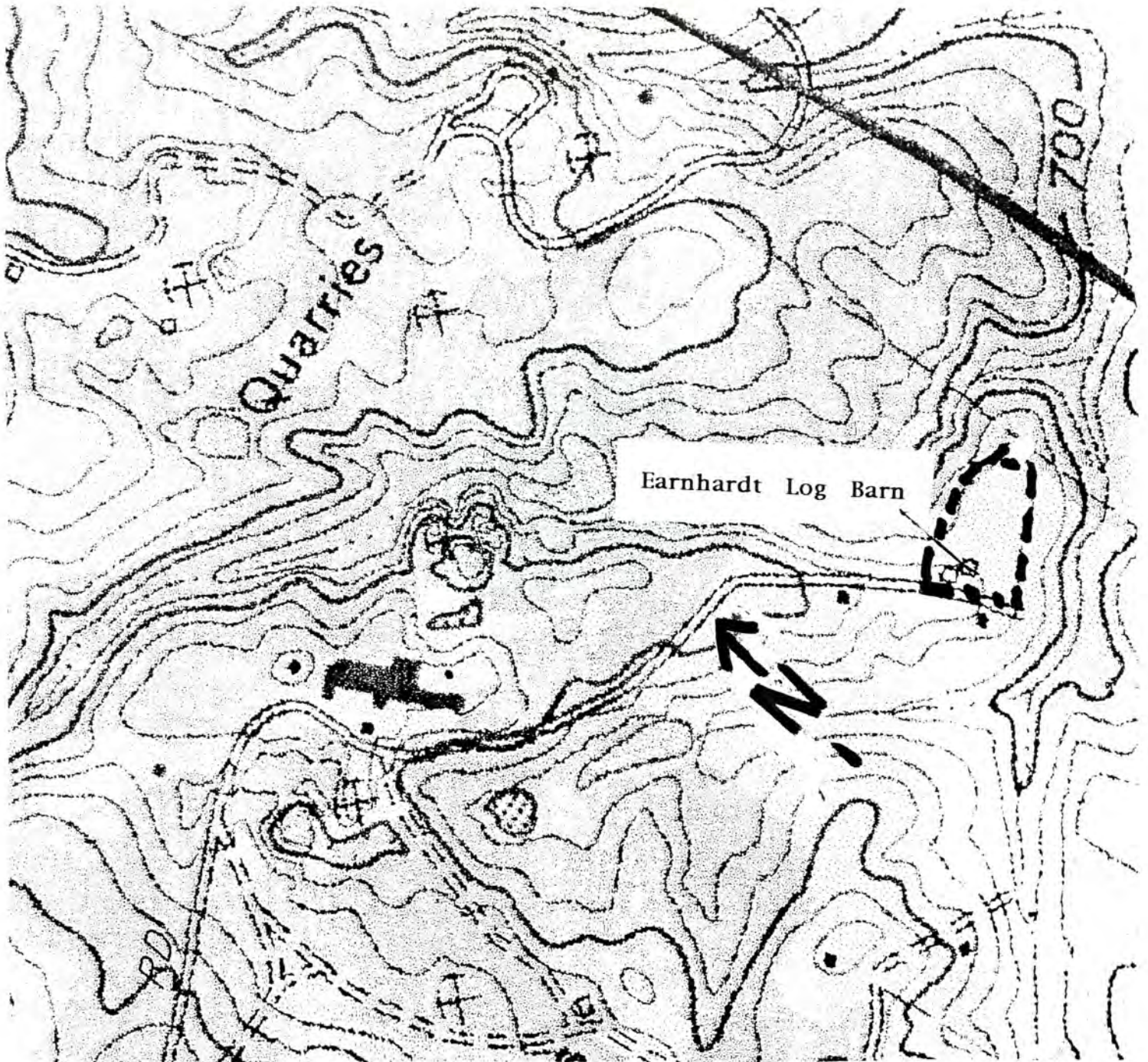


Figure 14

Earnhardt Log Barn
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale--1" = 500'
(Source: USGS Map)

Proposed Boundaries 



Union Evangelical Lutheran Church (No. 100)
North side SR 1002, at junction with Union Church Road
Union Church vicinity, Rowan County

Date of Construction

1876, remodeled 1901-1903, 1910, 1925, 1952

Associated Buildings and Sites

Modern Office Building (1956, expanded 1967), Modern Garage (ca. 1967),
Cemetery

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 15)

Union Evangelical Lutheran Church is located facing Bringle Ferry Road (SR 1002) in a rural, agrarian setting east of Salisbury. A paved, semi-circular driveway leads to the church and widens into a parking lot near the main entrance. Mature trees shade the church and the front grounds, while woods dominate the rear of the tract. A cemetery is located behind the church to the north. A modern, one-story church office building (Fellowship Building) and a garage stand directly to the west of the church.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 44-51)

The 1876 red-brick edifice, which constitutes the center block of the present church, is a traditional gable-front building with a pedimented three-bay front facade. Pilasters define the window bays along each elevation and rise to the corbelled brick course that carries around the building under the eaves. The tall sash windows that survive along the side elevations have segmental arches. Inside, the gallery and paneled wainscoting in the nave date to the 1876 construction. The paneled gallery extends across the rear of the church (above the main entrance) and is supported by original wooden turned posts (Lippard 1974: 29-31).

A series of renovations and additions occurred in the early twentieth century. In 1901-1903, the interior was remodeled. The present pews were installed and a small arched addition containing the chancel was added. In 1910, the original two front entries were replaced by the present central arched entrance, sheltered by the David Eller Memorial tower. The tower, containing the belfry, is a two-level brick structure capped by a frame steeple. In 1925, the congregation commissioned Charlotte architect, Louis Asbury, to design the two-story, brick educational wing that projects from the west elevation. In 1938, the existing stained-glass memorial windows and handsome, suspended light fixtures were installed (Lippard 1974: 35, 42-43, 45-46, 48-49).

The last major renovation and expansion to the church occurred in 1952, when the tower's original arcaded lower section was enclosed to form the narthex, and the interior layout was partially altered to create the present transept plan. Also in 1952, two-story, brick wings were added to the east elevation and to rear of the 1925 educational wing (west elevation) for classrooms and offices (Lippard 1974: 45).

The adjacent one-story, brick-veneered Fellowship Building was erected in 1956. In 1967, a one-story wing was added to this classroom/office building, roughly doubling its size. The adjacent one-story, brick-veneered garage probably dates to the 1967 building campaign (Lippard 1974: 55).

A large cemetery consisting of approximately 1,000 headstones dating from the 1840s to the 1980s dominates the north side of the church grounds. Most of the older markers are located in the northeastern section, and include a variety of simple rounded, square, and pedimented tablets as well as a few obelisks and nationally popular early-twentieth-century designs.

Historical Background

On April 14, 1876, Pastor Richard L. Brown laid the cornerstone for the new red-brick Union Evangelical Lutheran Church. Brown was a great-grandson of Michael Brown, who with church trustee Frederick Fisher acquired 118 acres in 1793 for the establishment of a Lutheran church near the Yadkin River. Constructed of weatherboarded logs, the original church was alternately called "Pine Church" and "Dutch Meeting House" during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Hood 1983: 285). The classically inspired 1876 building was erected with bricks formed and fired on the site at a cost of approximately \$2,600. Built forty feet wide and sixty feet deep, with a large gallery across the south elevation, Union Evangelical Lutheran Church seated 400 people. As with other major churches in rural Rowan County, it was a focal point for settlement during the nineteenth century. About 1892, the congregation funded the construction of Union Academy on the church grounds. This two-story, frame private school, which accommodated a community hall on the second floor, operated into the early decades of the twentieth century (Lippard 1974: 37). The school building is no longer extant.

The church has grown and prospered throughout the twentieth century, as evidenced by the series of well-constructed additions and renovations. It remains a center of religious activity and the principal Lutheran church in northern, rural Rowan County (Lippard 1974: 1-2).

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 16)

Union Evangelical Lutheran Church is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture (see Architecture Context, pp. 27-29). The red-brick edifice is a handsome blend of original (1876) and early-twentieth-century elements of design and construction that exemplifies an important rural church in northern Rowan County. The 1876 gable-front core is a rare surviving postbellum brick church in Rowan County. It retains the original brick corbelling on the exterior, and paneled wainscoting and gallery on the interior. The 1910 center tower illustrates a fashionable design feature on the county's finer churches during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, inspired perhaps by the towered Thyatira Church (1856) or St. Matthew's Lutheran Church (1884) in Rowan County. Other major features, including the west educational wing, pews, light fixtures, and chancel are all well-designed elements that date from the early decades of the twentieth century. Although the county retains a few well-preserved churches from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (e.g., Lutheran Chapel, Knox Chapel, St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Wyatt's Grove Baptist Church, and Cleveland Church), most churches of this period have been razed for larger buildings or extensively remodeled in recent decades (Hood 1983: 84; Petrucelli 1991: 74-104). The design of Union Evangelical Lutheran Church has evolved over time to meet the needs of a growing and thriving congregation, and remains an especially fine example of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century ecclesiastical architecture in Rowan County.

The property is not recommended as eligible under any other Criterion. It is not associated with an historical event or pattern of events that would qualify it for eligibility under Criterion A. The church property is also not considered eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Although the church grounds include a large, 100-acre tract on both sides of Bringle Ferry Road, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass an approximately 11-acre portion on the north side of the road. This section contains the contributing resources (church and cemetery) located in a sizable clearing that clearly defines the setting. The proposed boundaries follow portions of the property lines on the east and west sides, and conforms to the tree line that borders the clearing along the north side. The modern office building (Fellowship Hall) and the modern garage are noncontributing resources.



Plate 44. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Front Facade, Looking North.



Plate 45. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, East Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 46. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery, Looking West.

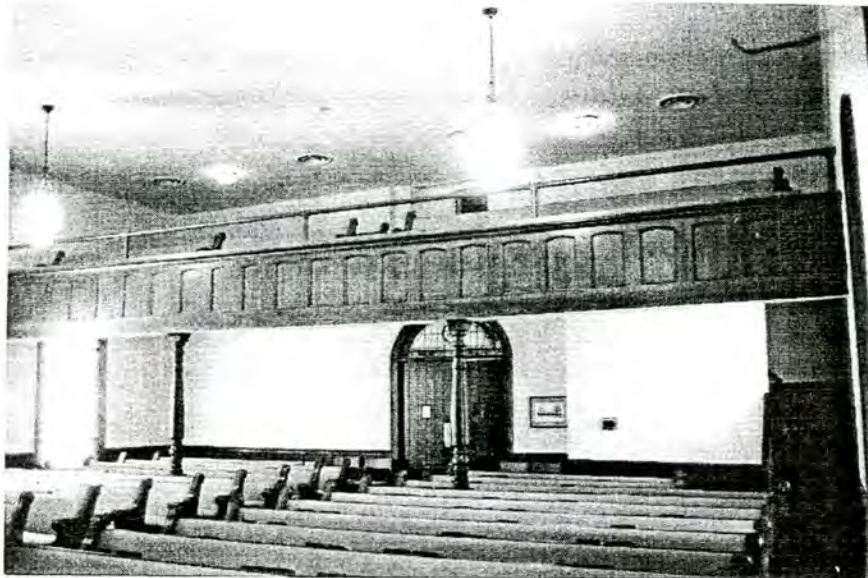


Plate 47. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Gallery.



Plate 48. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Chancel.



Plate 49. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church Cemetery, Looking North.

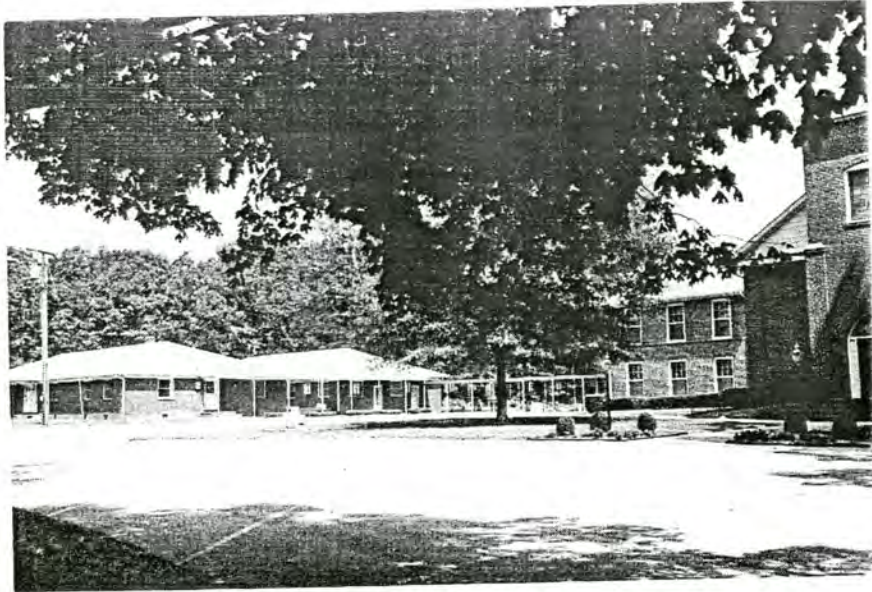


Plate 50. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Modern Fellowship Hall, Looking Northwest.

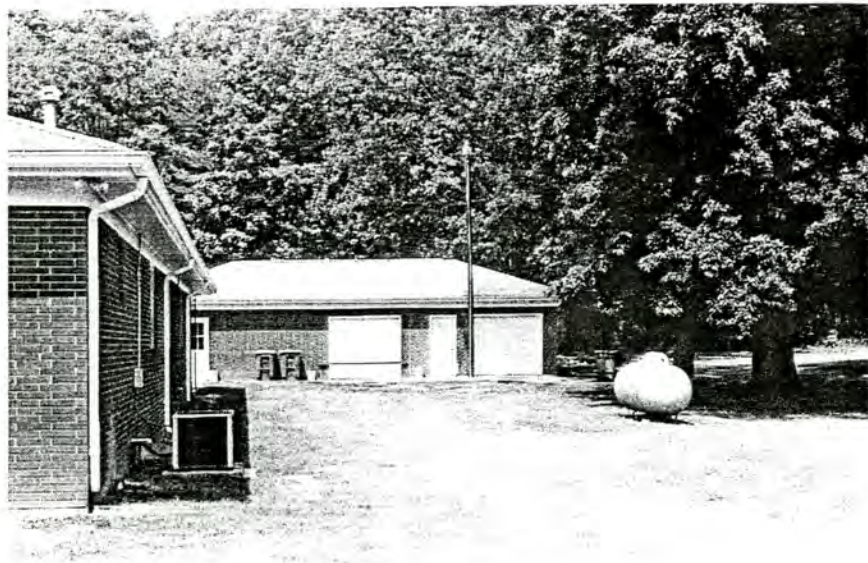


Plate 51. Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, Modern Garage, Looking West.

Figure 15

Union Evangelical Lutheran Church
Site Plan

(not to scale)

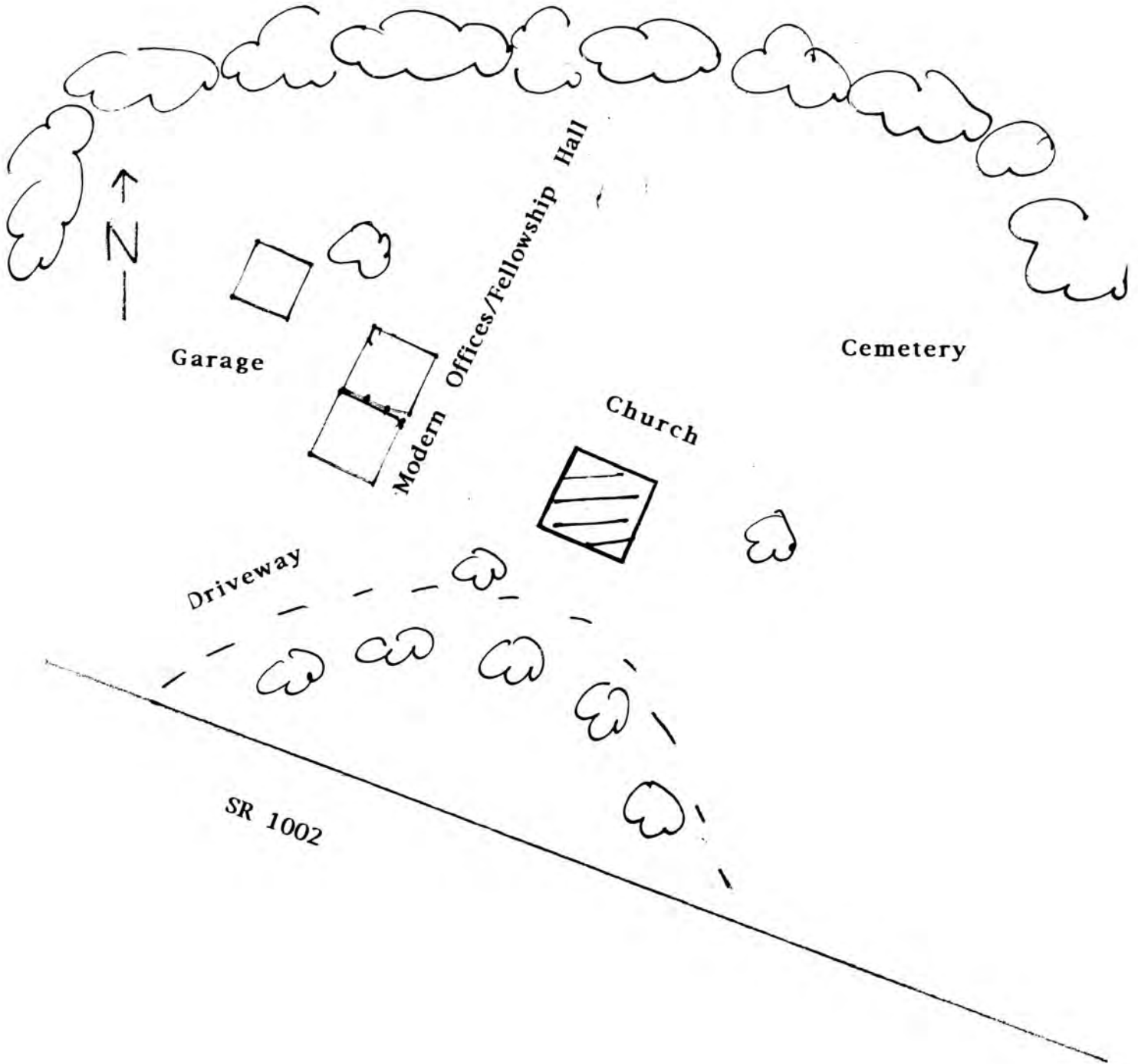



Figure 16

Union Evangelical Lutheran Church
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale--1" = 500'
(Source: Rowan Co. Tax Map)

Proposed Boundaries 



George Washington Lyerly Log House (No. 102)
South side SR 1002, 0.5 mile east of Union Church Road
Union Church vicinity, Rowan County

Date of Construction

ca. 1845

Associated Buildings and Structures

Frame Outbuilding (Kitchen?)

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 17)

The George Washington Lyerly Log House is located along Bringle Ferry Road (SR 1002) in a rural, agrarian setting east of Salisbury. An unpaved driveway leads to the dwelling, which faces the road and is shaded by mature trees. To the rear (south) of the residence stands a small frame outbuilding which originally may have been the kitchen. A large modern garage and two log outbuildings stand farther south. The log buildings, a double-crib barn and a corncrib, were originally located on another property, and were recently dismantled and relocated to the Lyerly tract where they are been rebuilt using a combination of original and modern materials. The house occupies a sixty-five-acre tract consisting primarily of pasture and woodlands. Church Creek runs along the east side of the house to separate the dwelling from fields and large electric utility lines to the east.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 52-60)

The ca. 1845 George Washington Lyerly residence is a substantially intact two-story log dwelling with Greek Revival elements (Plyler 1998). The house retains its original shallow, gable-roofed form, common-bond brick end chimney, six-over-nine and six-over-six sash windows, and shed-roofed front porch. The rear one-story, frame ell is probably a turn-of-the-century addition and has paired windows installed in the 1940s (Plyler 1998). Although aluminum siding was added in the 1960s, the original weatherboarded log walls survive underneath the modern sheathing. Other modern modifications include replacement square porch posts, concrete foundation, a brick chimney flue on the north gable end, and an enclosed rear porch.

The well-preserved interior retains its hall-parlor plan and simple Greek Revival finish. Flush-board walls and ceilings, hardwood floors, and an open-string staircase with slender balusters and newel all survive intact. The handsome post-and-lintel mantel in the parlor expresses the Greek Revival style in its fluted pilasters and Grecian key design in the corner blocks. The door and window surrounds in the hall have fluted surrounds and plain corner blocks. Original four-panel doors predominate on both floors of the main block, though an unusual three-panel door opens into the parlor. Later five-panel doors in the kitchen ell reflect its twentieth-century construction.

A one-story, frame outbuilding with heavy-timber, pegged construction is sited directly behind the house. It retains its original side-gable, one-bay form and rived weatherboards, and is probably contemporary with the residence. Family tradition states that this building was the original kitchen, although there is no visible evidence of a chimney or a fireplace. This building may also have been a smokehouse, though it has hardwood flooring rather than the dirt floor more typical for smokehouses. It is in stable condition and is used for general storage.

The property also contains a modern concrete-block garage and a log double-crib barn and log corncrib. As stated above, the log outbuildings were recently relocated from another Rowan County farmstead and have been rebuilt on their present sites on the Lyerly tract (Plyler 1998). They are surrounded by pasture, while woodlands (formerly cultivated fields) extend to the south.

Historical Background

George Washington Lyerly (1819-1893) and his wife, Elizabeth Miller (1820-1857), settled this rolling land along the banks of Church Creek in the 1840s. Upon the death of Elizabeth, Lyerly married Adeline E. Lyerly (1830-1900), daughter of Charles Lyerly and Barbara Kesler. From this union came five children (Petrucci 1991: 449-450). According to the 1860 Agricultural Census for Rowan County, the 506-acre Lyerly farm held 300 acres of cultivated field and pastures (206 unimproved) valued at \$6,500.00. A successful middling farm at the eve of the Civil War, it included livestock (thirty swine, seven cows, five horses, twelve sheep) and produced corn, wheat, oats, and other small grains. The census did not report any cotton grown on the Lyerly farm in 1860.

Lyerly's son Henderson Lyerly (1869-1946) inherited the house and the current sixty-two-acre tract, which is now owned by Henderson's grandson Vernon Plyler (Petrucci 1991: 450). The tract is no longer under cultivation, but several horses owned by the Plylers continue to graze in the pasture.

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 18-19)

The George Washington Lyerly Log House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture (see Architecture Context, pp. 30-34). It is a rare surviving antebellum, two-story log dwelling in Rowan County. Although aluminum-sided, the house remains substantially intact. The interior is particularly well-preserved, with fine Greek Revival elements of style. The dwelling clearly illustrates the persistence of well-crafted log-house construction for successful farmers into the antebellum decades in Rowan County.

The property is not associated with a specific historical event or pattern of events that would qualify it for eligibility under Criterion A. Specifically, although the Lyerly tract developed as a successful middling Piedmont farmstead during the middle decades of the nineteenth century, no historic outbuildings associated with farming operations survive on the tract. The only remaining early outbuilding appears to be related to household activities. Although some pastures survive, former cultivated fields are now woodland. Moreover, modern houses and woodlands dominate the adjoining parcels that were once part of the Lyerly farm. The property is also not considered eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries consist of a roughly 1.5-acre area that encompasses the George Washington Lyerly Log House and the adjacent frame outbuilding--both considered contributing resources--and the immediate tree-shaded setting. These boundaries are delineated by wire

fencing to the west and south, Church Creek to the east, and the SR 1002 right-of-way to the north. The proposed boundaries exclude the modern concrete-block garage, the relocated log corncrib and log barn in the pasture, and the woodland to the south. The proposed National Register boundaries are depicted on a tax map as well as on a detail of a USGS map showing this area.



Plate 52. Lyerly Log House and Setting, Looking South.



Plate 53. Lyerly Log House, Front Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 54. Lyerly Log House, Rear Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 55. Lyerly Log House, Hall.

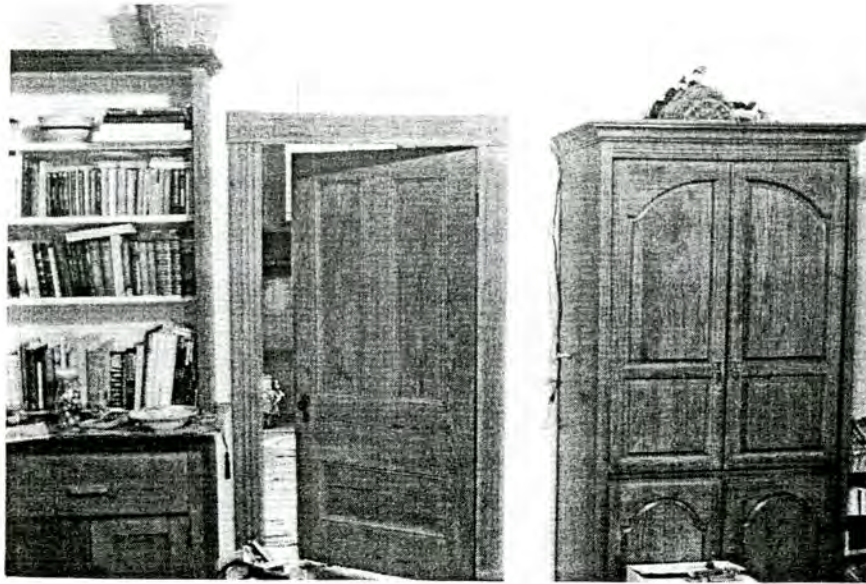


Plate 56. Lyerly Log House, Hall Doorway Leading into Parlor.

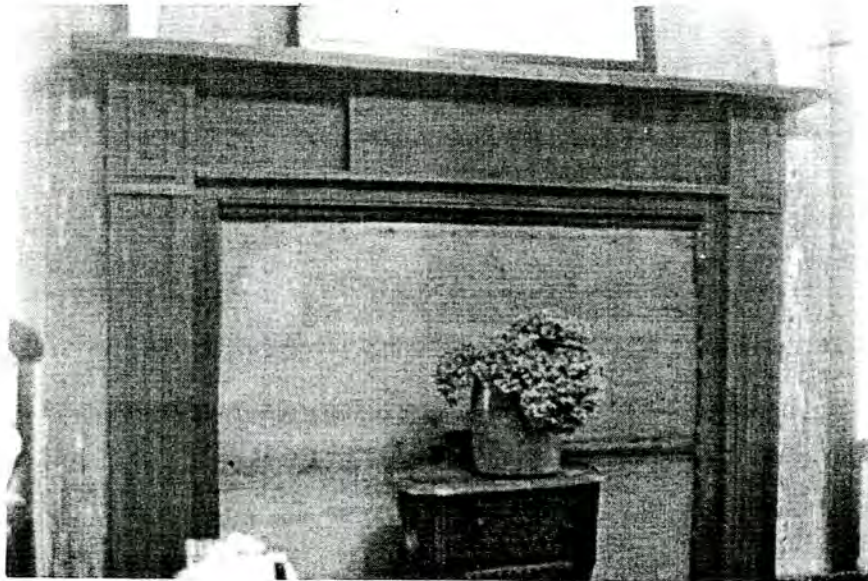


Plate 57. Lyerly Log House, Parlor Mantel.

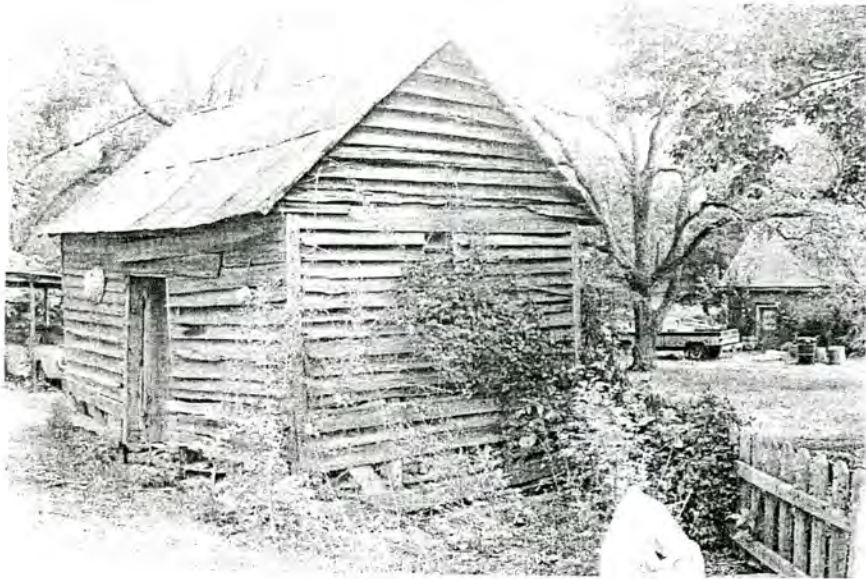


Plate 58. Lyerly Outbuilding, Looking Southeast.



Plate 59. Modern Garage, Looking South.



Plate 60. Log Corncrib and Log Barn, Relocated to Present Sites, Looking South.

Figure 17

George Washington Lyerly Log House
Site Plan

(not to scale)

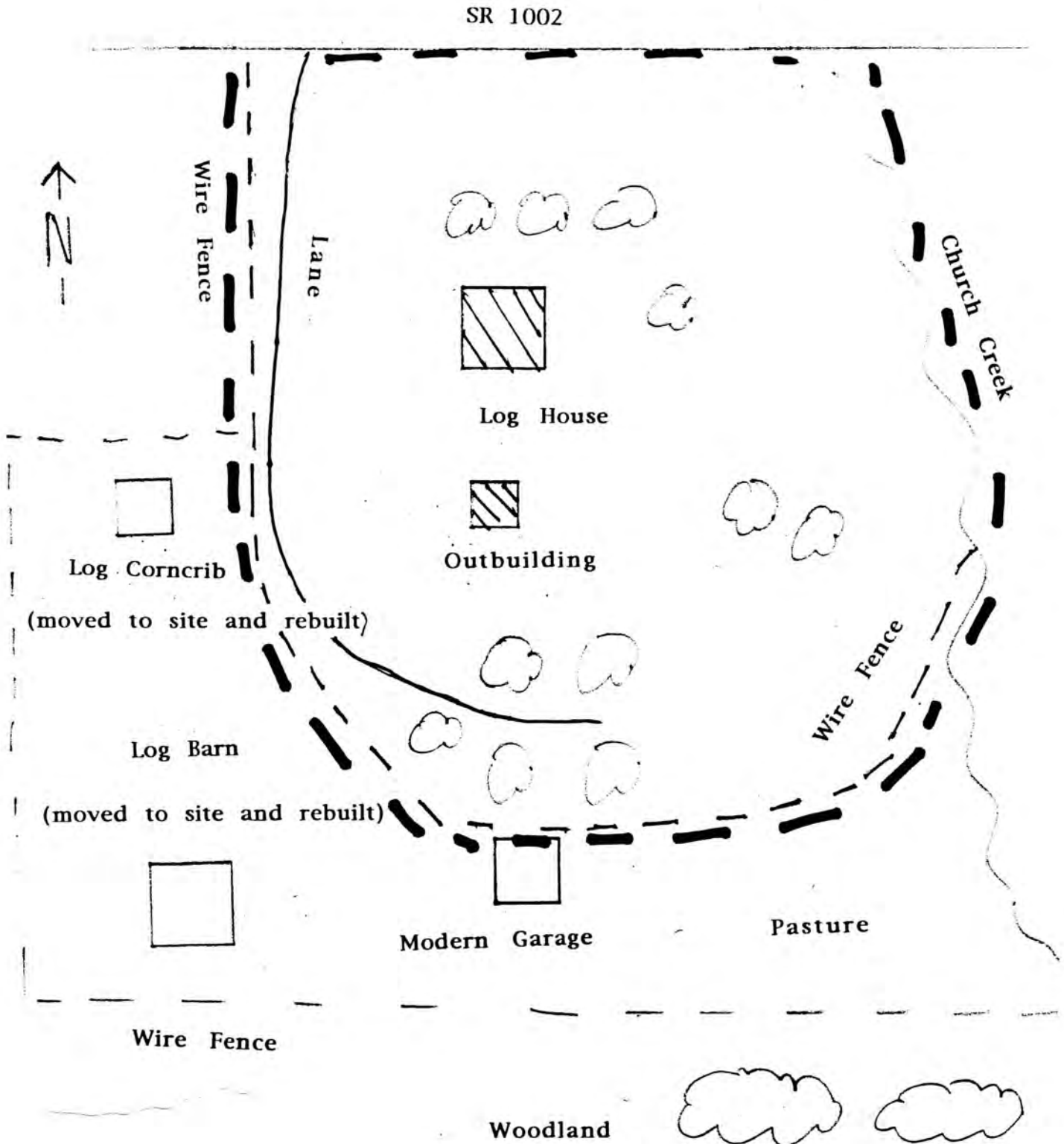



Figure 18

George Washington Lyerly Log House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale--1" = 500'
(Source: Rowan Co. Tax Map)

Proposed Boundaries 

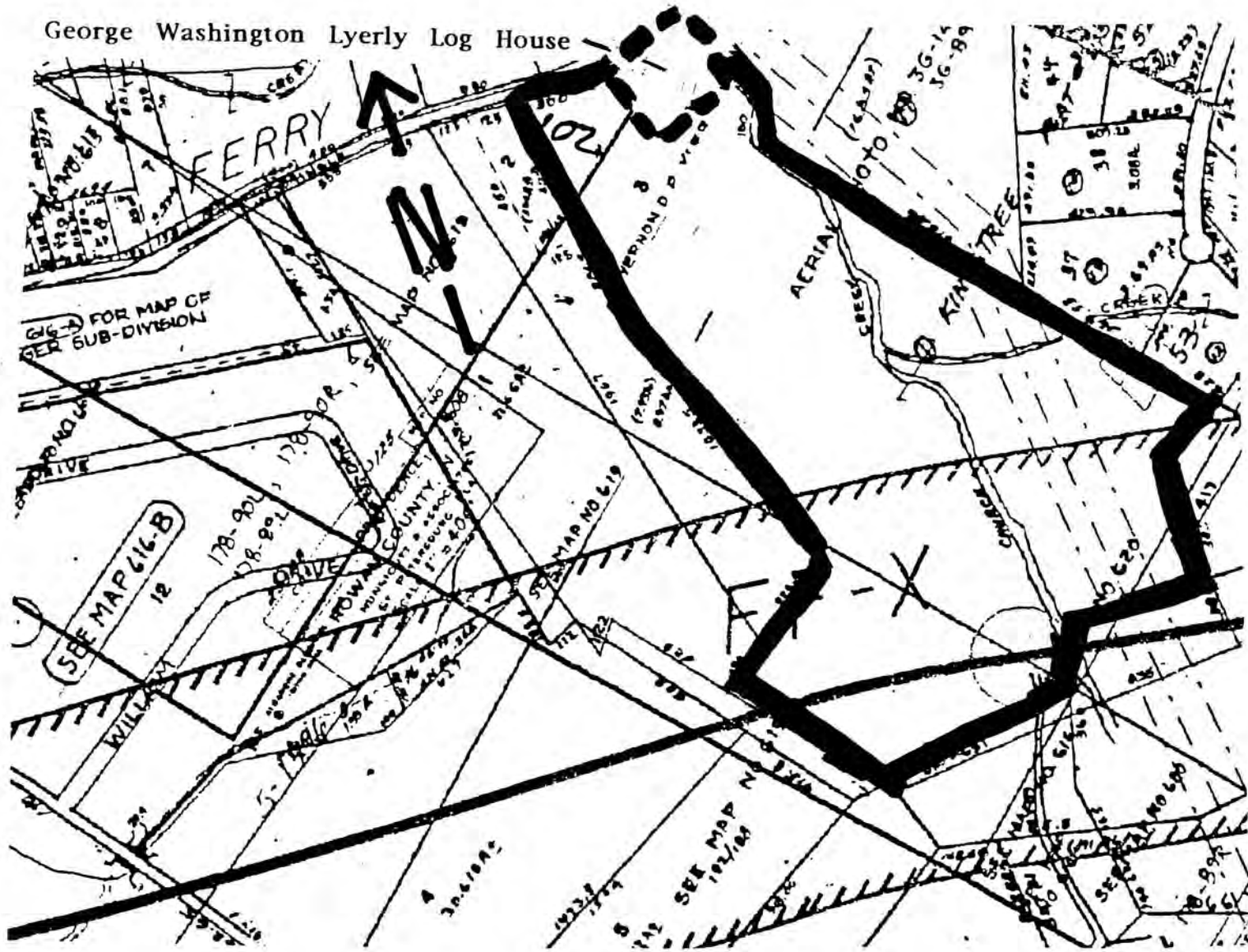

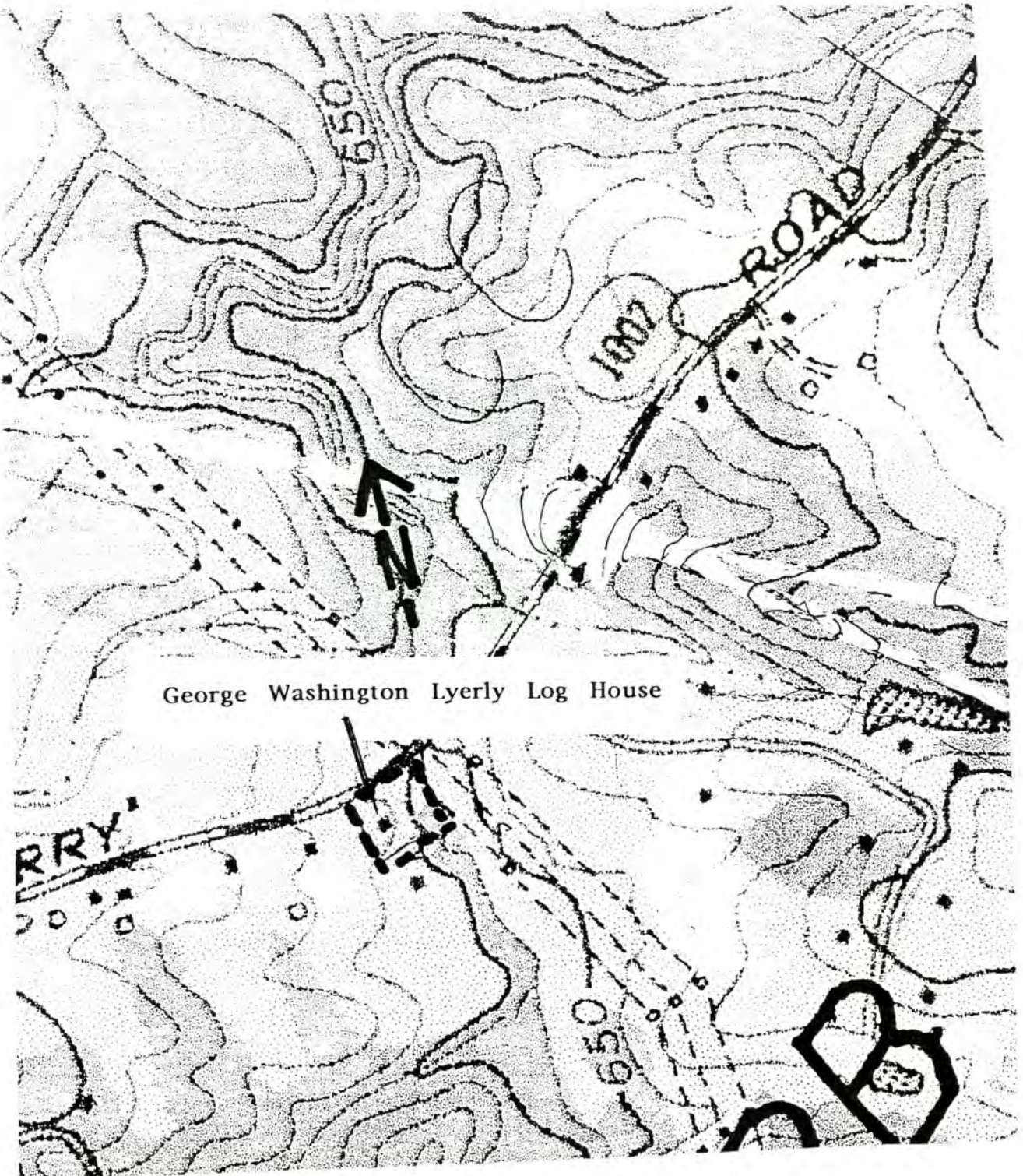


Figure 19

George Washington Lyerly Log House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale-1" = 500'
(Source: USGS Map)

Proposed Boundaries 



Lyerly Family Farm (No. 103)

North side SR 1002, 0.75 mile east of Union Church Road
Union Church vicinity, Rowan County

Period of Construction

ca. 1850 to the early twentieth century

Associated Buildings and Structures

Log Barn, Log House, Frame Granary, Frame Corncrib, Frame Well House,
Frame Blacksmith Shop, Frame Chicken House

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 20)

The Lyerly Family Farm is located along Bringle Ferry Road (SR 1002) in a rural, agrarian setting east of Salisbury. Positioned alongside the road, the farm complex contains the principal farmhouse and a row of outbuildings arranged facing the roadway. A log dwelling occupies an overgrown setting just west of this row and a blacksmith shop is sited in overgrowth to the north. Woodlands dominate the property north of the farm complex, while cleared fields extend to the east. Modern brick dwellings line the south side road across from the Lyerly property.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 61-73)

The Lyerly tract consists of a substantially intact farm complex and approximately 120 acres of adjoining fields and woodlands. The complex includes a two-story, frame L-plan farmhouse (1890s main block, 1930s front addition), a frame well house (1890s), a latticed double-crib corncrib (1920s), a frame granary (1890s), a frame blacksmith shop (1890s), a frame chicken house (1920s), a double-crib log barn (1850s), and a single-pen log dwelling (1850s). Although the complex is abandoned, the buildings survive in stable-to-good condition.

The original two-story, rectangular block of the farmhouse (1890s) and the later front-facing wing (1930s) are said to have been erected using materials from several earlier houses (Hood 1983: 281; Lyerly 1998). The L-plan frame dwelling rests on granite piers and is covered with weatherboards. The first-story elevation has six-over-nine window sash while the second-story has six-over-six sash. Sheltered by a wraparound porch with turned posts, the main entrance is flanked by sidelights. The common-bond end brick chimneys survive intact.

The interior of the Lyerly house retains its central-hall plan and simple finish. Four-panel doors with box locks, flush-board walls and ceilings, hardwood floors, and an open-string staircase with slender balusters and newel all survive intact. The post-and-lintel mantels in the principal rooms display a simple pedimented frieze motif.

Notable among the fine collection of log and frame outbuildings are the antebellum log barn and log dwelling. The double-crib barn has half-dovetailed notching, a central passageway, and a standing-seam side-gable roof. A pent roof extends across the front elevation to provide additional protection from the elements. Later frame shed- and gable-roofed appendages are located on the side elevations.

Although the nearby log dwelling is now engulfed by dense vegetation, it, too, appears to survive substantially intact. It has a traditional one-room plan, common-bond brick end chimney, standing-seam metal, side-gable roof, and a granite-pier foundation. The log walls are covered with weatherboards that may date to the construction of the house (Lyerly 1998). A later frame addition extends from the east gable end. The interior of the log house was inaccessible.

The patterns of agricultural land use and the amount of acreage historically devoted to cultivated fields and pastures have changed since World War II. The 122-acre Lyerly farm retains roughly thirteen acres of historically cultivated fields east of the farm complex, and roughly eleven acres of pasture to the west, along Church Creek. However, an inspection of the 1941 aerial photographic map of this area reveals that pastures and cultivated fields also once dominated the northern and northeastern sections of the farm (US Department of Agriculture 1941). These areas have been given over to woodlands in recent decades.

Historical Background

This 122-acre tract of land was originally part of the approximately 500-acre George Washington Lyerly farm (Lyerly 1998). According to family tradition, the antebellum log barn and log dwelling on the complex were built for that farm. However, each remains on its original site and was an integral part of the present 122-acre farmstead that developed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The one-room log dwelling, it is said, may have been built for slave quarters and later became tenant housing (Lyerly 1998). About 1890, George Lyerly had the two-story frame house built for his son Charles Christopher Lyerly and Charles' bride, Abbie Agner. The couple reared seven children here, including Robert, who inherited the present farm. During the 1890s and early twentieth century, Charles developed this agricultural tract, constructing the frame outbuildings and adding the front-facing wing to the farmhouse (Lyerly 1998). The property is currently owned by Robert Lyerly, Jr. of Charlotte.

Typical of Rowan County farms during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Lyerly farm engaged in diversified agriculture. The Lyerlys raised cotton as the principal cash crop, grew corn, wheat, oats, and other small grains, and maintained some livestock, including beef cattle, dairy cows, sheep, and hogs (Lyerly 1998). The array of surviving outbuildings clearly reflects this diversity.

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 21-22)

The Lyerly Family Farm is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture (see Architecture Context, pp. 30-34). In its intact two-story farmhouse, assortment of outbuildings, and adjoining agricultural land, this property clearly represents a middling Rowan County farm of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The variety of building types expresses the diversified nature and persistent self-sufficiency of such operations. In addition, the house and outbuildings are considered eligible for their architectural significance. The Lyerly residence is a substantially intact example of rural domestic architecture in Rowan County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The traditional, one-room-deep main block of the house (1890s) and the 1930s wing reflect a conservatism that informed rural

architecture well into the twentieth century. The outbuildings, too, reveal common vernacular building types and methods of construction in rural Rowan County. For example, the log barn survives as a particularly well-preserved and well-crafted example of the traditional double-crib type.

The property is not considered eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries encompass an approximately fifty-acre portion of the 122-acre tract containing the farm complex and the adjoining cultivated fields and pasture. This proposed area contains the 1890s farmhouse, the log dwelling, and the other log and frame outbuildings--all considered to be contributing resources. It also preserves the geographical relationship between the farm complex, the fields, and Church Creek, which winds through the west side of the tract. This pristine landscape, which evokes the Lyerly Family Farm during the early twentieth century, is also considered to be contributing. The recommended boundaries omit the current woodlands and overgrown fields that dominate the north and east sides of the property. According to the 1941 aerial map of the tract, this area was primarily cultivated fields and pasture.

The proposed boundary is thus drawn to include the thirteen-acre field east of the complex, and then extends north to the property line. The boundary then traces the existing property line along the northwest, west, and south sides of the tract to include the eleven-acre field along Church Creek and the farm complex. Comprising about fifty acres, this area is depicted on both a 1988 aerial map and a Rowan County tax map.



Plate 61. Lyerly Family Farm, Looking Northwest.



Plate 62. Lyerly Family Farm, House, Looking North.



Plate 63. Lyerly Family Farm, House, Looking North.

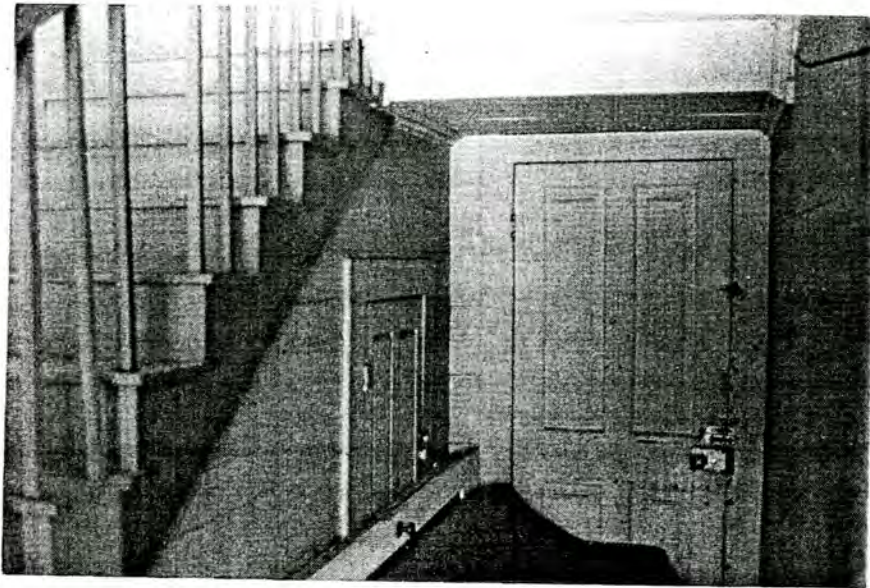


Plate 64. Lyerly Family Farm, House, Stairhall.

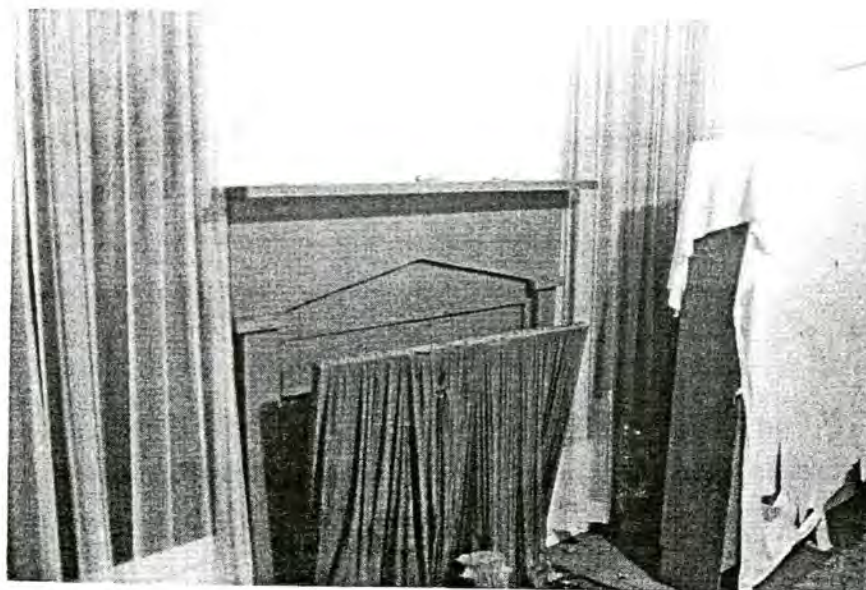


Plate 65. Lyerly Family Farm, House, Living Room Mantel.



Plate 66. Lyerly Family Farm, Barn and Granary, Looking East.



Plate 67. Lyerly Family Farm, Barn, Looking North.



Plate 68. Lyerly Family Farm, Granary, Looking North.



Plate 69. Lyerly Family Farm, Well House, Looking North.

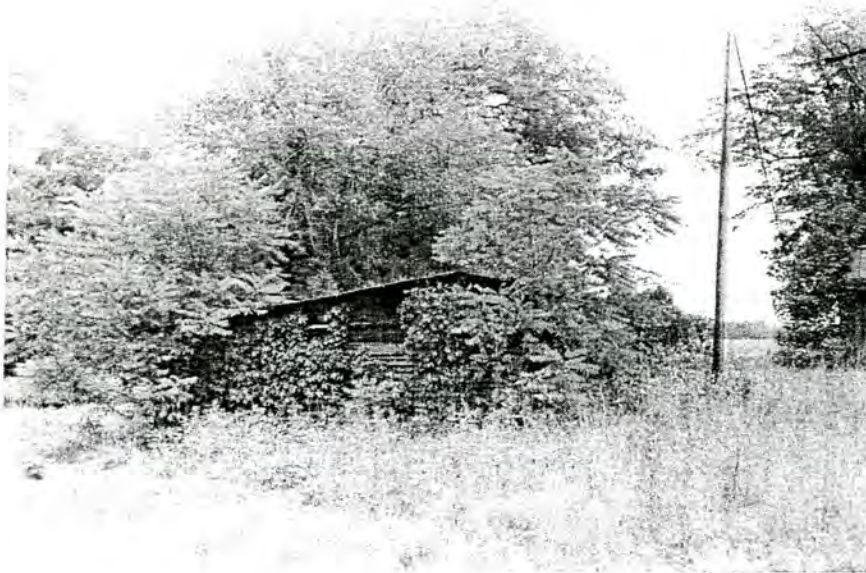


Plate 70. Lyerly Family Farm, Chicken House, Looking North.



Plate 71. Lyerly Family Farm, Blacksmith Shop, Looking North.



Plate 72. Lyerly Family Farm, Log House, Looking North.

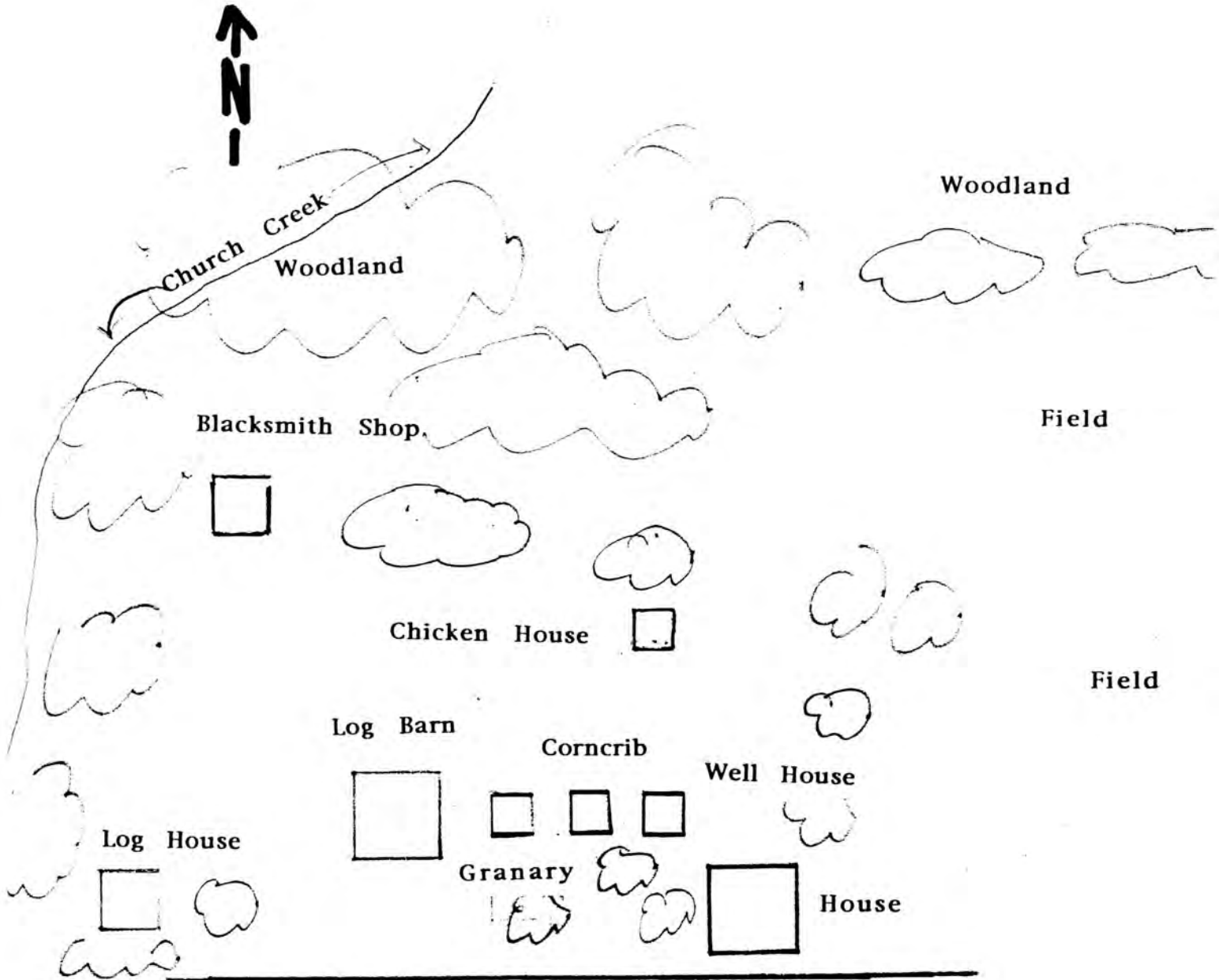


Plate 73. Lyerly Family Farm, Field Northeast of Farm Complex.

Figure 20

Lyerly Family Farm
Site Plan

(not to scale)




SR 1002

Figure 21

Lyerly Family Farm
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale--1" = 660

(Source: 1988 Aerial Map of Rowan Co.)
(US Department of Agriculture)

Proposed Boundaries 

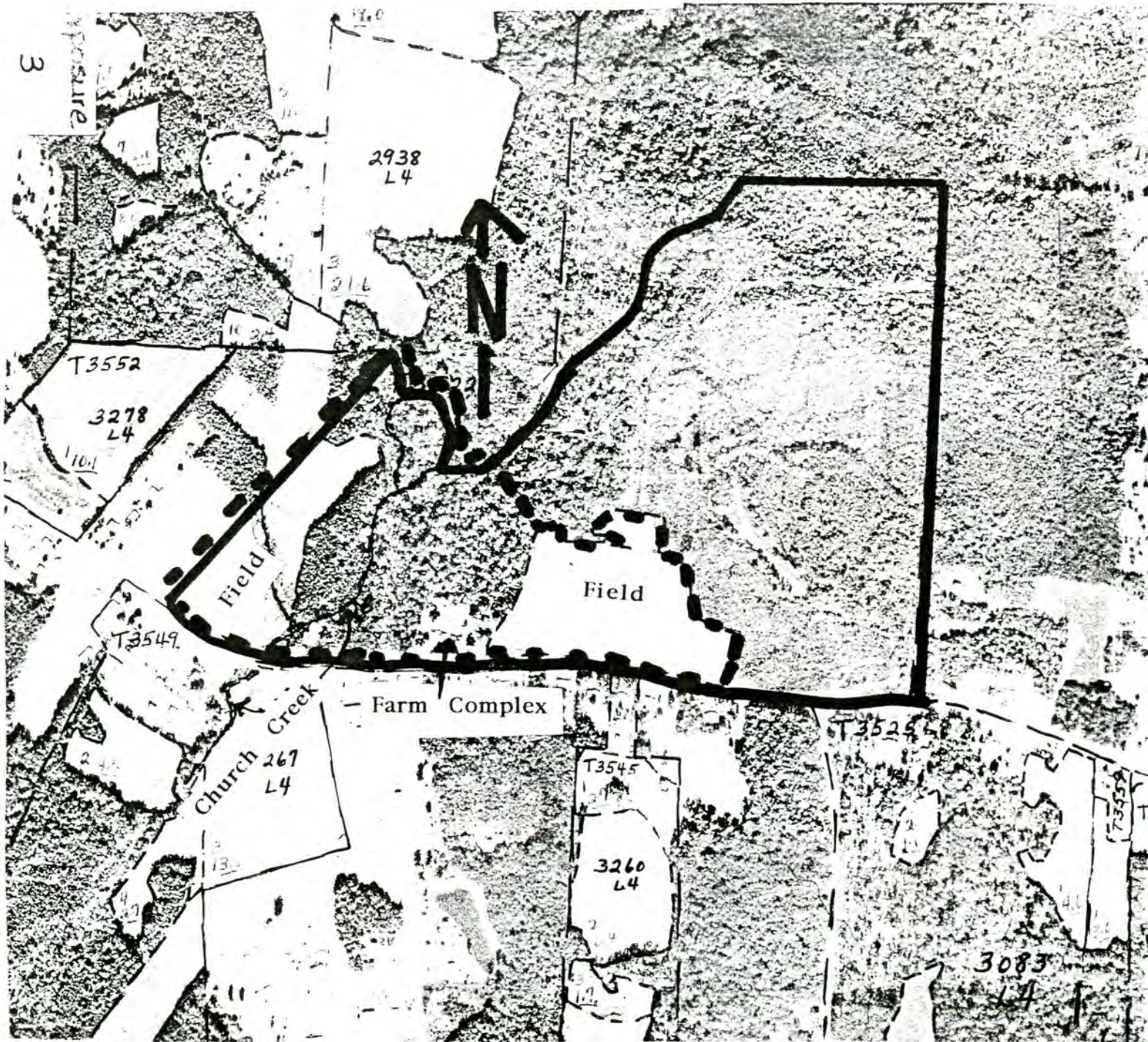

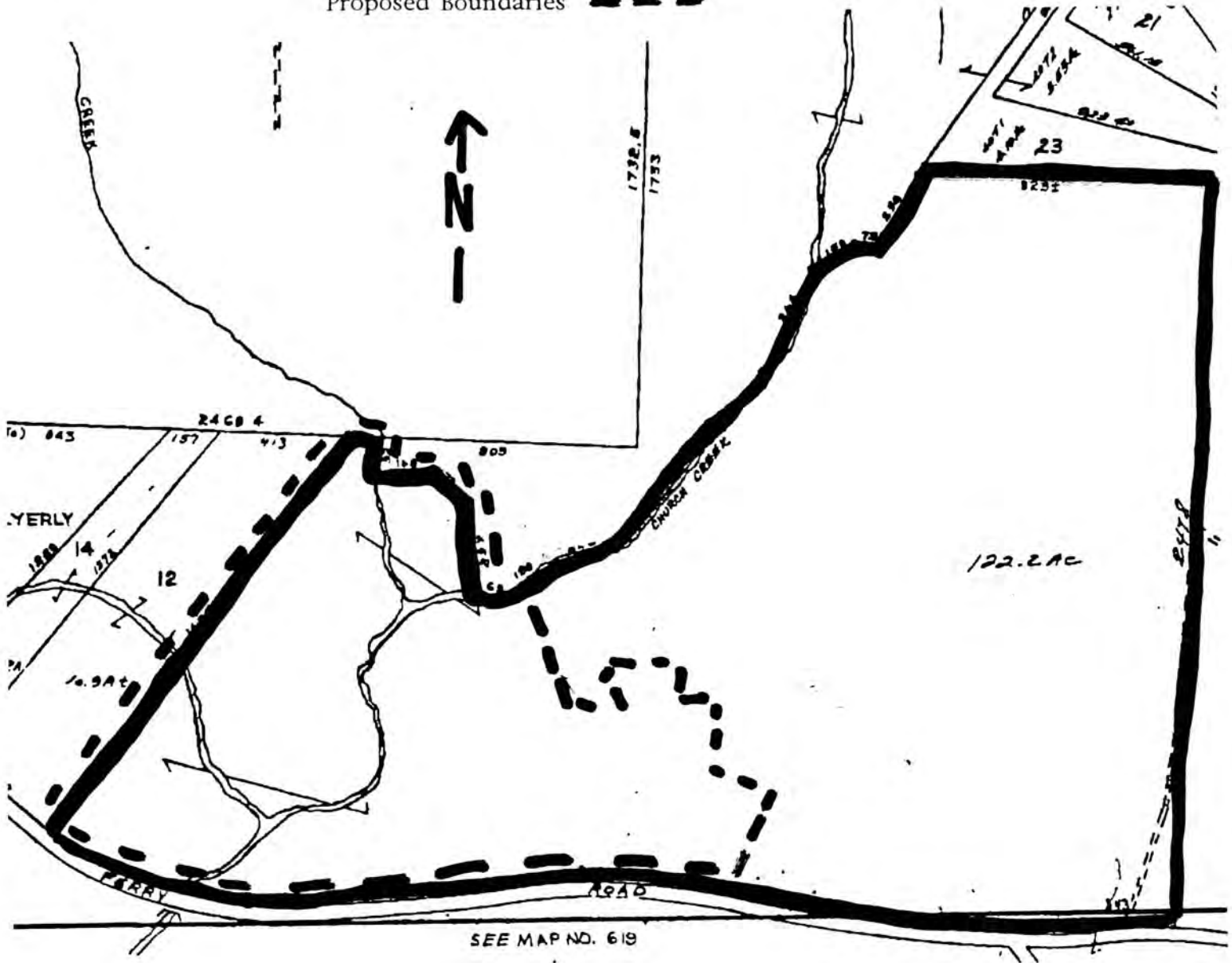


Figure 22

Lyerly Family Farm
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale-1" =500
(Source: Rowan Co. Tax Map)

Proposed Boundaries 



Walton Log House and Barn (No. 108)

Northeast side SR 1915, 0.2 mile down unpaved lane, approximately 1 mile north of junction with SR 1002
Union Church vicinity, Rowan County

Date of Construction

Mid-nineteenth Century

Associated Buildings and Sites

Frame Garage/Corncrib

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 23)

The Walton Log House and Barn are located in a rural, agrarian setting northeast of Old Union Church Road (SR 1915). The buildings are sited facing an unpaved farm lane that cuts through a small pasture surrounded by woodlands. A twentieth-century frame garage and frame corncrib, joined together by a shed-roofed equipment shelter, are located between the house and barn.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 74-82)

Surviving in stable condition, the house is a traditional single-pen, side-gable, story-and-a-half dwelling with original weatherboarded log walls with half-dovetailed notching. Some of the weatherboards are missing on the side elevations, exposing the log walls and traditional chinking of daubed rocks and sticks. Probably built in the mid-nineteenth century, the house retains its common-bond brick chimney on the west gable end, granite foundation piers, and shed-roofed front porch. The slender porch posts are replacements. Other later modifications to the exterior include the standing-seam metal roof and the frame, one-story shed- and gable-roofed rear appendages, which were probably added in the early twentieth century. The door and window openings are original, but the six-over-six window sash are deteriorated and the simple wooden front door is a replacement.

The interior of the main body of the house is substantially intact. It has a one-room plan, a partially enclosed corner stair near the front door, a rear batten door, flush-board flooring, walls, and ceiling, and a simple mantel with a recessed paneled frieze.

The well-preserved half-dovetailed log barn is a traditional double-crib type with a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof that projects slightly over the front facade to create a protective overhang. The upper sections of the barn were used for hay storage while the lower sections were used for storing grain and sheltering livestock. The wooden trough and slated hay rack in the central passage indicate that this space was used as a livestock shelter. Typical of such log barns, later frame extensions have been attached to the side and rear elevations for livestock and equipment shelters. The log barn is in good condition and is used for feed storage and sheltering horses.

A frame gable-front garage and corncrib, which are joined together by an open equipment shed, are located between the log barn and log house. They date from the twentieth century and are in good condition. The entire complex of buildings is surrounded by a small pasture which is still used for grazing horses. The pasture is bounded by wire fencing and woodlands.

Historical Background

Little is known about the history of this property. The tract was originally owned by Richard Walton (ca. 1750-1814) who bought 320 acres of land along Crane Creek in 1762. During the nineteenth century the farm was owned and operated by Walton's son Peter and grandson W. R. Walton (Petrucci 1991: 618; Robson 1998).

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figures 24-25)

The Walton Log House and Barn is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture (see Architecture Context, pp. 30-36). Once common building types in Rowan County, the single-pen log house and the double-crib log barn are now increasingly rare. Although the dwelling is in disrepair, it survives substantially intact on both the exterior and interior. The well-preserved log barn is a fine example of the traditional double-crib type. The twentieth-century frame corncrib/garage is noncontributing.

The property is not associated with an historical event or pattern of events that would qualify it for eligibility under Criterion A. Specifically, the property is not considered to have historical agricultural significance. Although some pasture remains, woodlands have reclaimed cultivated fields. The property is also not considered eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries consist of the log house and log barn, the frame garage/corncrib (noncontributing), and the small pasture that encompasses the complex to define the setting. Comprising approximately five acres, the boundaries follow the fencing and tree line around the pasture and complex, and traces the property line along the south side. The recommended National Register boundaries are depicted on the accompanying tax map and on a detail of a USGS map showing this area.



Plate 74. Walton Log House and Barn, Looking East.



Plate 75. Walton Log House, Front Facade, Looking North.



Plate 76. Walton Log Barn (Background) and Garage/Corncrib, Looking East.

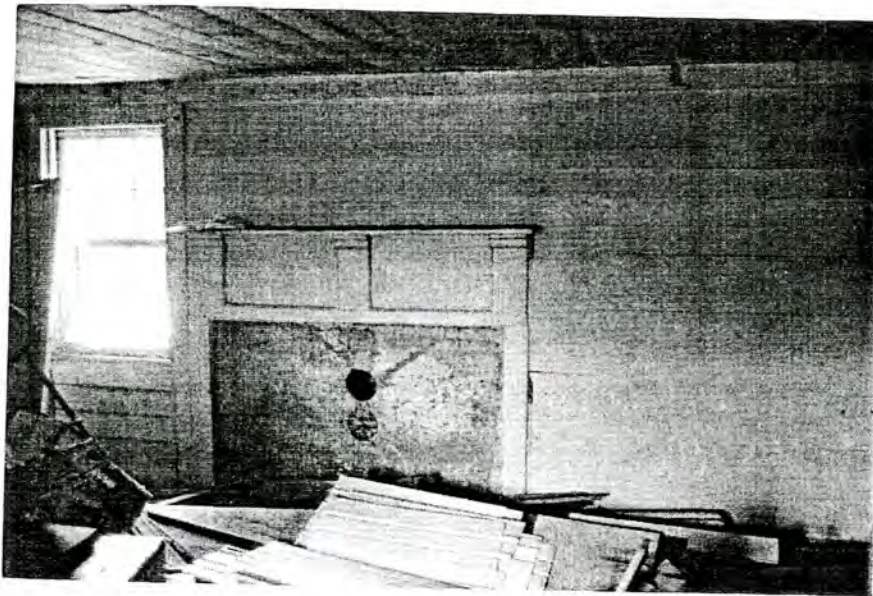


Plate 77. Walton Log House, Mantel.

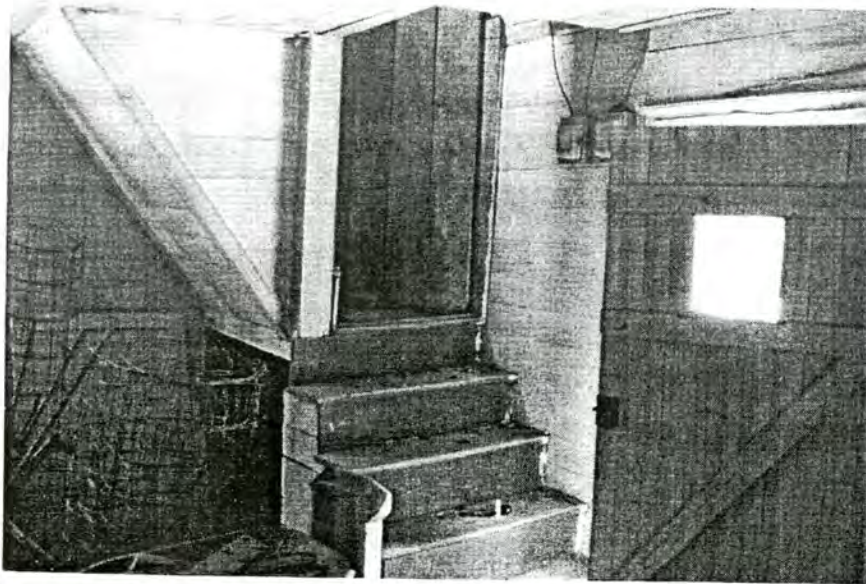


Plate 78. Walton Log House, Staircase.



Plate 79. Walton Log Barn, Looking West.

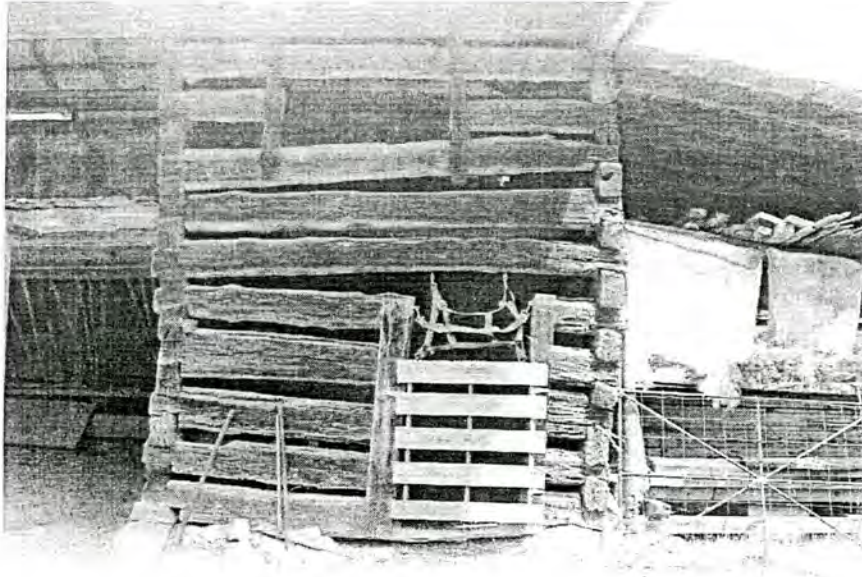


Plate 80. Walton Log Barn, Looking North.

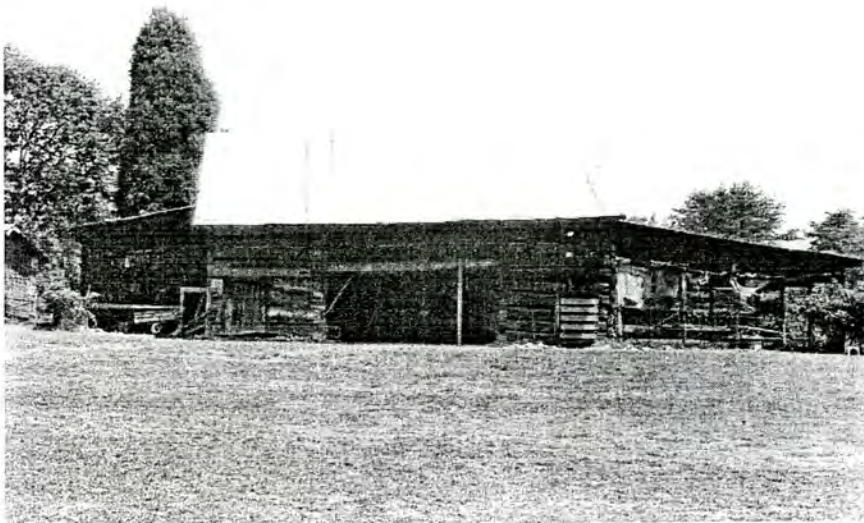


Plate 81. Walton Log Barn, Looking North.

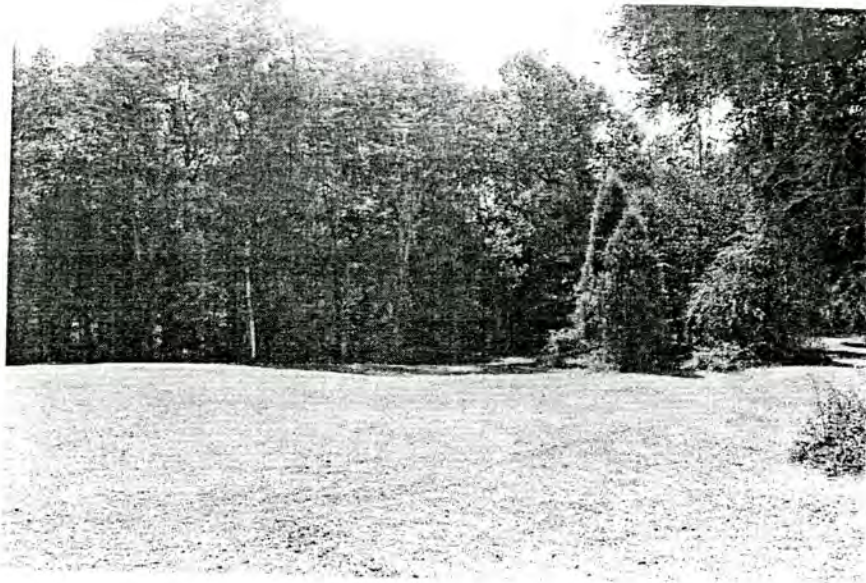


Plate 82. Walton Log House and Barn, Pasture South of the Complex,
Looking South.

Figure 23

Walton Log House and Barn
Site Plan

(not to scale)

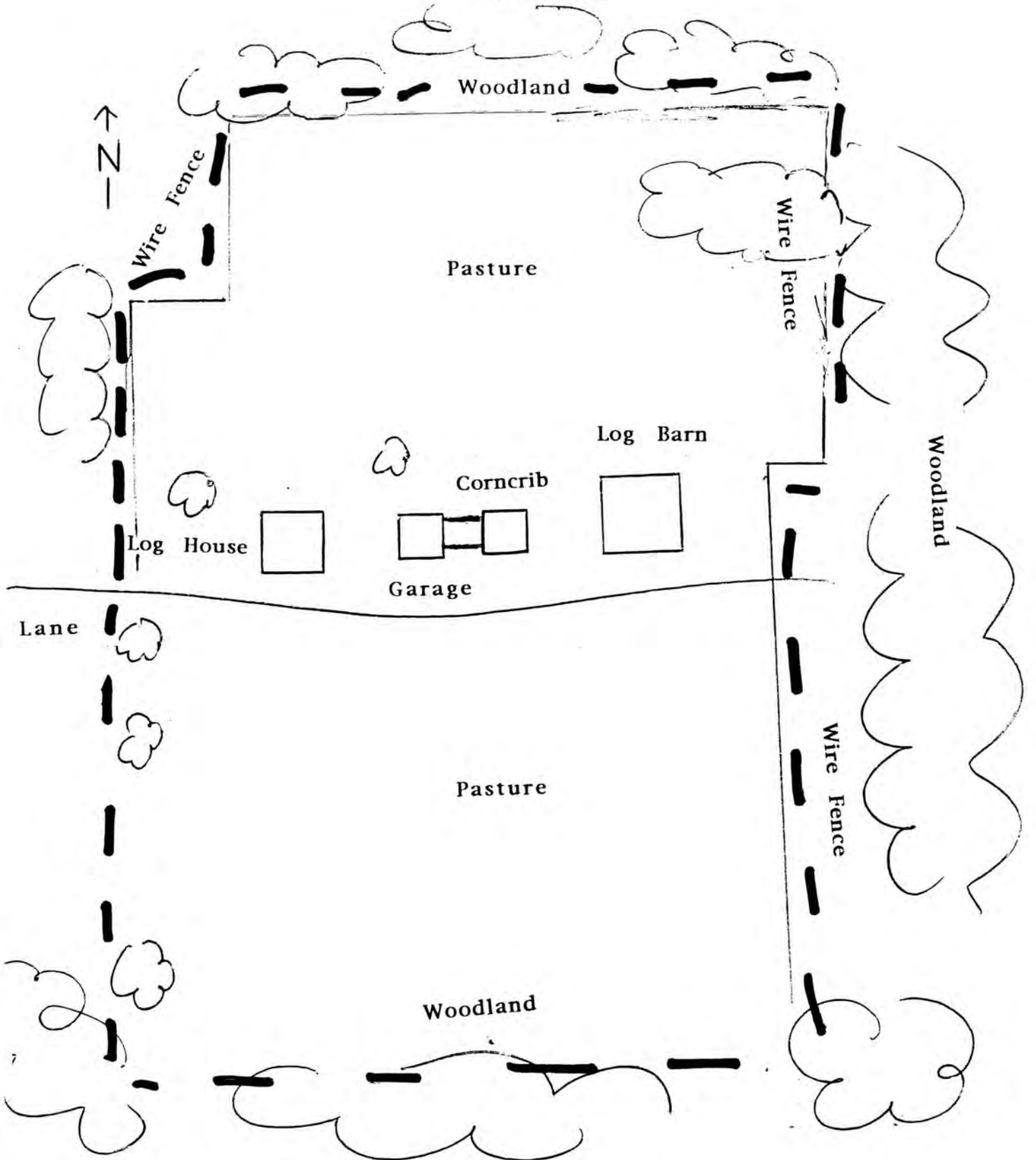


Figure 24

Walton Log House and Barn
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale--1" = 500'
(Source: Rowan Co. Tax Map)

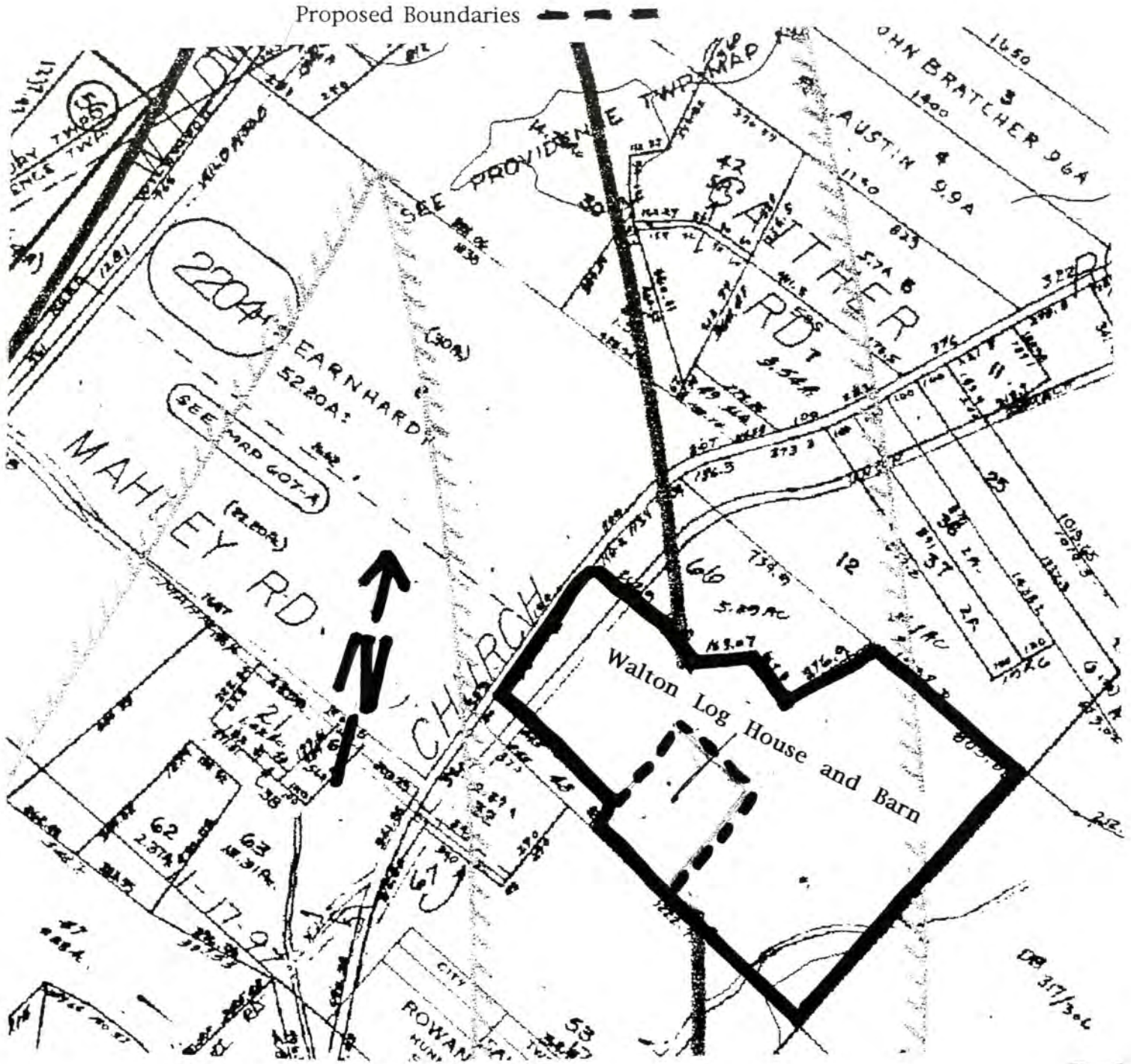

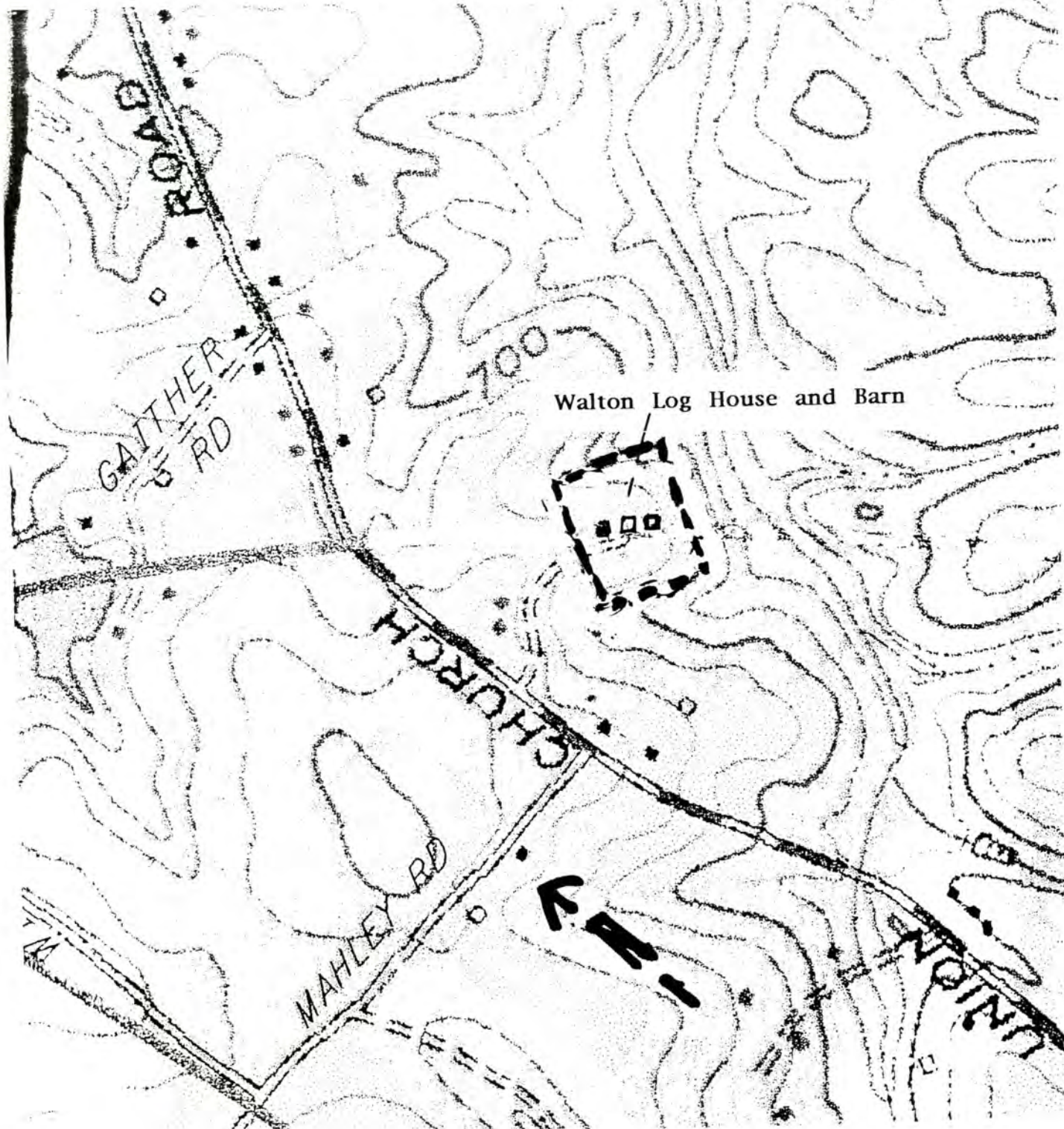


Figure 25

Walton Log House and Barn
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale--1" = 500'
(Source: USGS Map)

Proposed Boundaries 



Lyerly-Huffman House (No. 112)

East side SR 2168, 0.2 mile down unpaved lane, approximately 1 mile north of junction with SR 1915
Union Church vicinity, Rowan County

Date of Construction

Ca. 1890

Associated Buildings

Well House/Smokehouse, Equipment Shed

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 26)

The Lyerly-Huffman House is located in a rural, agrarian setting southeast of Goodman Road (SR 2168) in northern Rowan County. Shaded by mature trees, the dwelling is located along a long farm lane that winds past the house into fields to the southeast. A well house/smokehouse and a modern equipment shed are sited adjacent to the dwelling to the east, while modern agricultural buildings line the farm lane to the south. Rolling pastures are located to the south and west.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 83-93)

The ca. 1890 Lyerly-Huffman House is a traditional two-story, frame, rectangular farmhouse with simple elements of design. It retains original weatherboard siding, a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof, common-bond brick end chimneys, two-over-two and six-over-six sash windows, and a hip-roofed wraparound porch with slender chamfered posts. The front facade is simply embellished with classically-inspired corner boards and a wide, molded frieze that extends around the facade to form returns at the gable ends. The one-story kitchen ell, which appears to be original to the house, has replacement aluminum siding on the rear elevation and six-over-six windows. The exterior gable-roofed entry to the basement projects from the west side of the ell. The house rests on a solid-brick foundation.

The interior of the main body of the house retains most of the original woodwork, including five-panel doors and molded door surrounds, an open-string staircase with turned balusters and newel, and bracketed mantels in the principal rooms. The first floor of the main block has modern sheetrock over the original horizontal-board walls, and the original center hall has been altered to increase the size of the living room. A new interior partition now encloses the center stairway. The two principal first-floor rooms retain classically-inspired bracketed mantels with pedimented friezes and pilasters. The upstairs has the original board walls, five-panel doors, and bracketed mantels with fluted pilasters.

A frame well house/smokehouse survives in good condition adjacent to the house. It has a projecting gable-front roof and a shed appendage. A modern equipment shed stands beside this outbuilding to the east. A series of modern farm buildings line the unpaved drive that winds into pasture behind the house, while two small, ruinous frame outbuildings are located in the pasture to the east. A double-crib log barn, which also stood in this field, was razed in recent years.

Historical Background

Rowan County farmer George Lyerly probably erected this house ca. 1890 (Huffman 1998). In the early 1900s, the George Lyerly farm, consisting of the house and 166 acres of land, was acquired by G. L. Huffman. Typical of many other farmers in this area, Huffman grew cotton as the principal cash crop, and also raised wheat, corn, other small grains, and some livestock. Huffman's son Delma subsequently acquired the farm, growing cotton into the early 1950s. He also raised peanuts and sweet potatoes for the market and actively engaged in truck farming, growing watermelons and other fruits and vegetables. In the early 1990s, the 166-acre farm was acquired by Delma's son, Charles Huffman. The Huffman farm now primarily raises beef cattle.

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figures 27-28)

The Lyerly-Huffman House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture (see Architecture Context, pp. 30-34). This ca. 1890 farmhouse clearly illustrates the persistent popularity of the traditional two-story, one-room-deep house type into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Rowan County. Although such conservative, rectangular farmhouses were once commonplace in the county, well-preserved examples are now rare.

The property is not associated with an historical event or pattern of events that would qualify it for eligibility under Criterion A. Specifically, the property is not considered to have historical agricultural significance. Although early field patterns appear to remain intact, no historical agricultural outbuildings survive intact. The well house/smokehouse located beside the house relates to domestic household functions. A substantial double-crib log barn that once stood on the property was recently demolished. Modern equipment sheds and storage bins now dominate the farm. The property is also not considered eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries encompass the existing Lyerly-Huffman farmyard, which holds the house (contributing), the well house/smokehouse (contributing), and the adjacent modern equipment shed (noncontributing). This approximately one-acre portion of the farm is clearly defined on the north side by the current property line, which follows the lane from SR 2168 leading up to the house. The east side of the farmyard is also defined by the farm lane, as it turns southward, while the south and west sides are delineated by a wire fence that partially encloses the farmyard. These boundaries are drawn to omit modern and ruinous farm outbuildings which are located to the south and west of the farmyard. The proposed boundaries are depicted on the tax parcel as well as on a detail of a USGS map that illustrates this area.



Plate 83. Lyerly-Huffman House and Setting, Looking East Towards House and Farmyard Along Farm Lane.



Plate 84. Lyerly-Huffman House, Front Facade, Looking South.

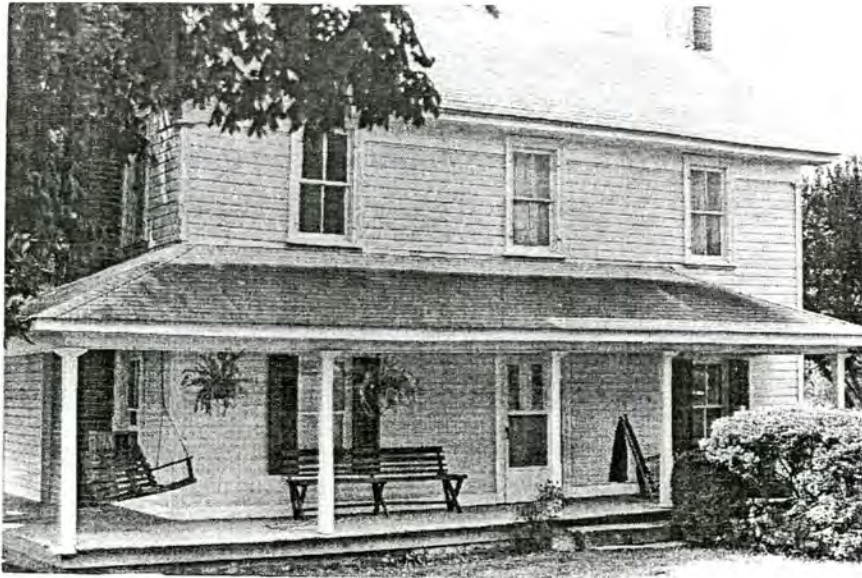


Plate 85. Lyerly-Huffman House, Front Facade, Looking South.



Plate 86. Lyerly-Huffman House, East Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 87. Lyerly-Huffman House, Rear Ell, Looking North.



Plate 88. Lyerly-Huffman House, Living Room Mantel.



Plate 89. Lyerly-Huffman House, Doorway in Upstairs Hall.



Plate 90. Lyerly-Huffman House, Well House/Smokehouse, Looking West.

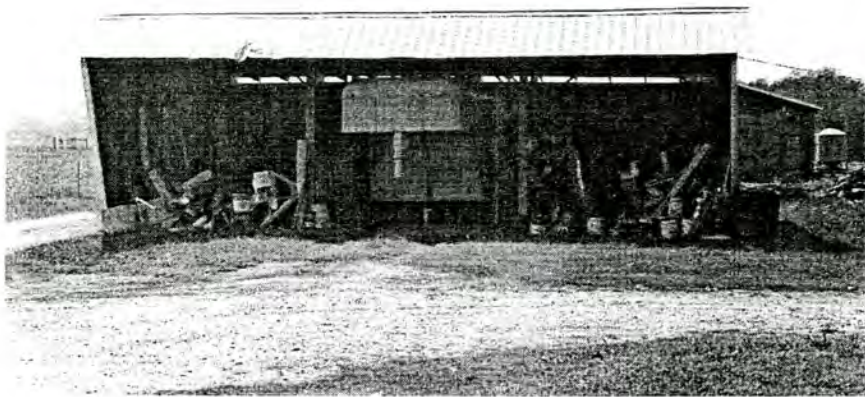


Plate 91. Lyerly-Huffman House, Modern Equipment Shed, Looking South.

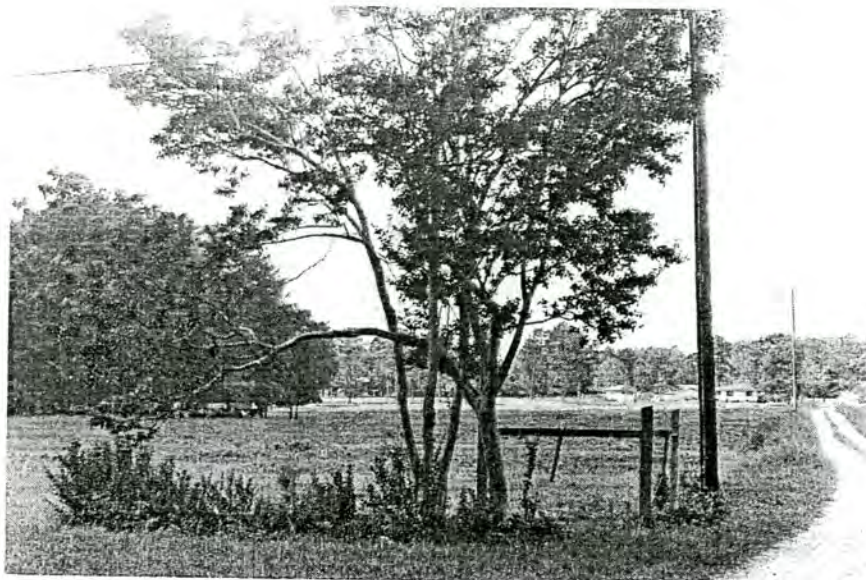


Plate 92. Looking West from Southwest Edge of Farmyard.



Plate 93. Lyerly-Huffman House, Modern Farm Buildings South of Farmyard, Looking South.

Figure 26
Lyerly-Huffman House
Site Plan

(not to scale)

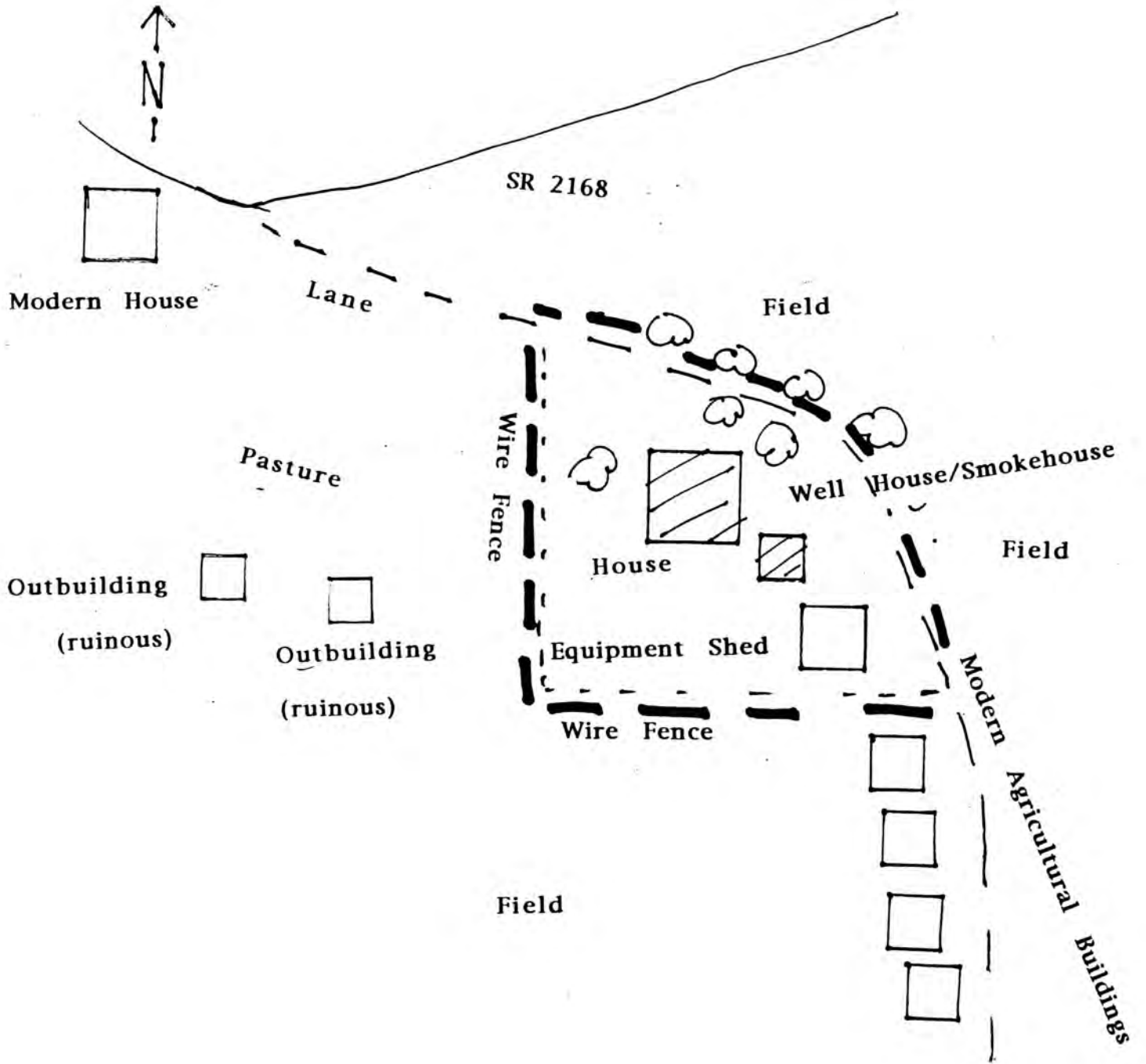



Figure 27

Lyerly-Huffman House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale-1" = 1000'
(Source: Rowan Co. Tax Map)

Proposed Boundaries 

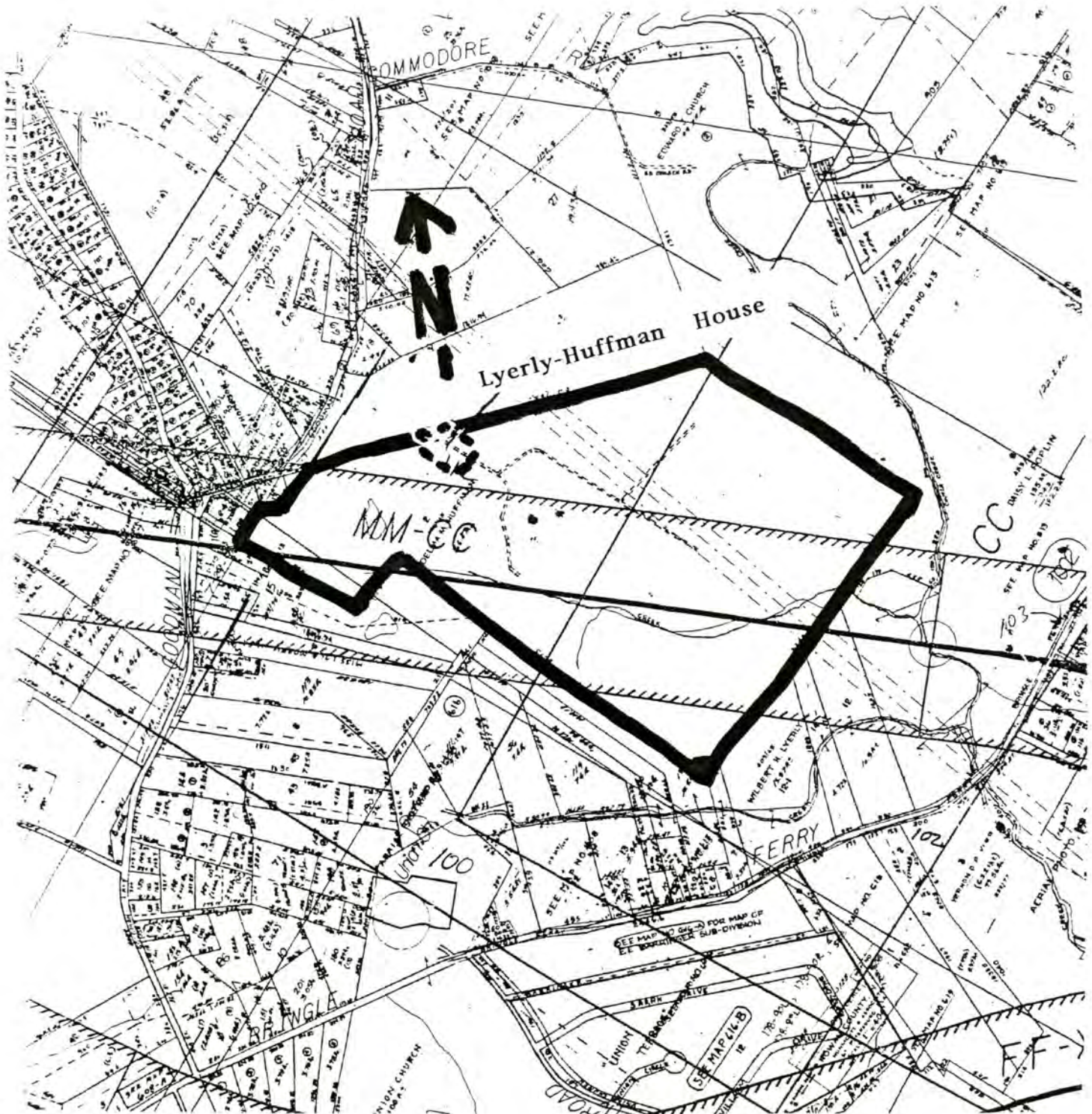

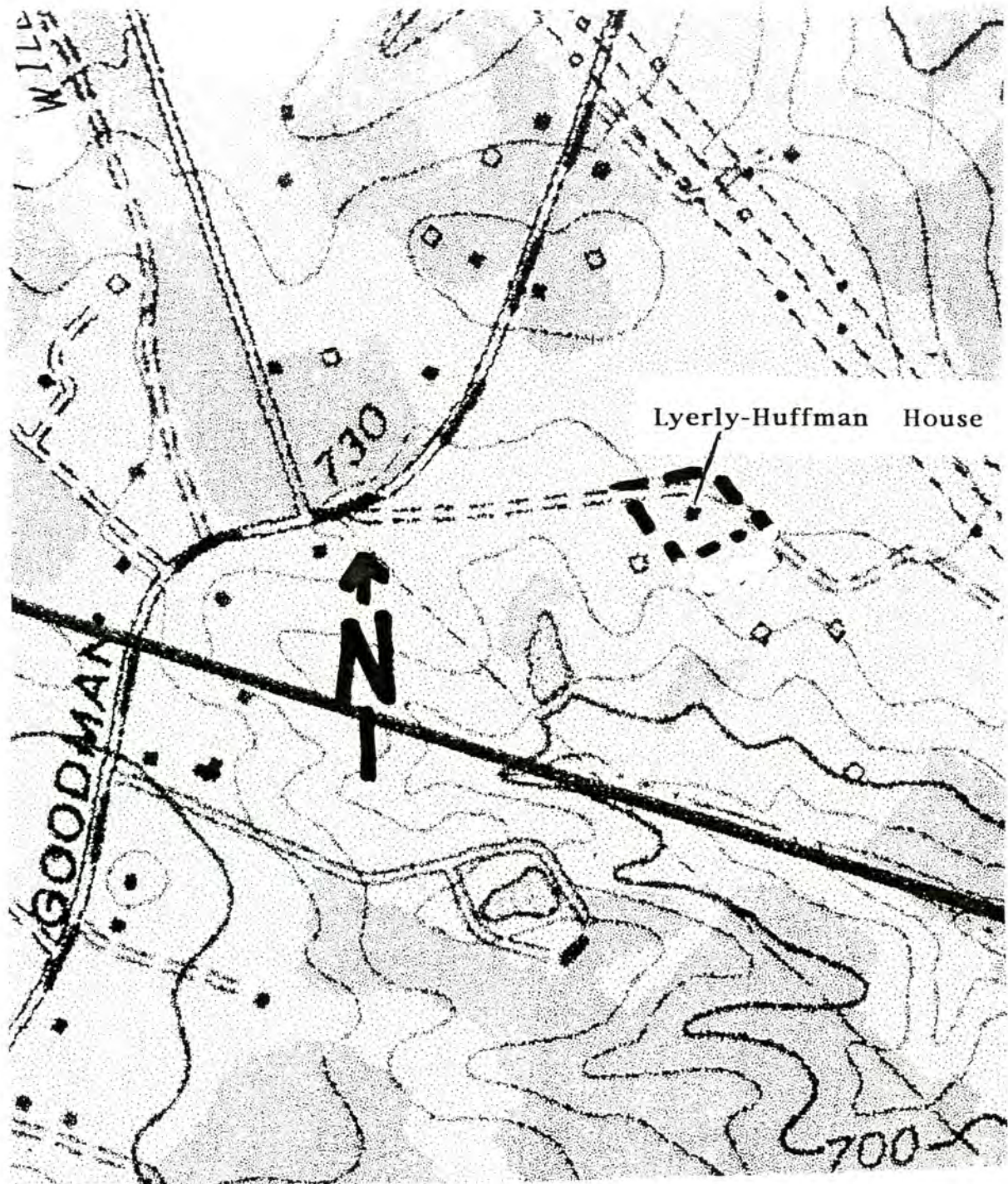


Figure 28

Lyerly-Huffman House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale--1" = 500'
(Source: USGS Map)

Proposed Boundaries 



C. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered
Not Eligible for the National Register

Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House (No. 52) (Study List 1983)
West Side, SR 2370 (St. Peter's Church Road), roughly 0.5 mile north of the
junction with US 52, Rockwell vicinity, Rowan County

Date of Construction

1860

Associated Outbuildings

Frame barn (ca. 1945); concrete block well house (ca. 1945); hollow tile spring
house (ca. 1935); frame shed (ca. 1935); modern metal barn; (2) modern hay
sheds; mobile home

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 29)

The Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House is the centerpiece of a large farm with
rolling fields, pastures, and woodland. The approximately 166 acre farm lies in
a rural part of Rowan County surrounded by both historic and modern farms
as well as some suburban residential properties. The tree-shaded house is set
back from the road down an unpaved lane flanked by pastures. Farm
outbuildings lie on either side of the house, and rolling pastures slope down
from the rear of the house. The property is bounded by woodland.

The Rothrock property encompasses a number of early twentieth century
outbuildings as well as several modern, metal farm buildings. A ca. 1935 well
house with gable roof, concrete block walls, and small windows stands on the
north side of the house rear ell. A large, frame barn (ca. 1945), with a side
shed, stands next to a modern, metal barn, both of which lie north of the
house. Two long, open hay sheds (ca. 1985) are located in a front pasture.
South of the house are a spring house (ca. 1935), with hollow tile walls, next to
which is a frame shed. In addition to farm buildings, a mobile home is situated
south of the house, and behind the house is a swimming pool.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 94-104)

The 1860 Rothrock house is a two-story, single pile, Greek Revival dwelling
with a low hip roof, a hipped roof porch, and two one-story rear ells. The
house has stuccoed, exterior end chimneys, and the porch is supported by
battered box piers. The double leaf entrance is framed by full side lights and
transom. However, the house has been extensively altered with aluminum
siding, a rebuilt concrete block foundation, replacement one-over-one
windows, replacement double leaf doors, and a modern rear ell.

The house has a center hall interior plan with both original Greek Revival
detailing and modern modifications. The front hall retains its flushboard
walls, broken staircase, with battered newel and square balusters, and flat door
surrounds, but the ceiling is covered in ca. 1950 asbestos tiles. The two front
rooms both retain fine, vernacular Greek Revival mantels, with battered
pilasters and flat entablatures, and four panel doors; the floors are all
carpeted. An octagonal paneled door leads from the front hall to the rear hall
which has a modern bathroom and a closet, with louvered, folding doors.
Behind the back hall is the original rear ell which since 1981 has been
remodeled. The rear ell porch was enclosed, and the wall between the porch
and ell was removed to create an open, combination kitchen/den with wall-to-

wall carpeting and modern kitchen fixtures. Behind the rear ell, a modern sun room has been added. The upstairs was inaccessible. The Rothrock house has undergone significant exterior and some interior alteration and no longer retains its architectural integrity.

Historical Background

The Rothrock House was built in 1860 by prominent Lutheran minister, Samuel L. Rothrock (1809-1894). Born near Salem in Forsyth County, Rothrock attended Gettysburg College and Gettysburg Seminary and was ordained in 1834. He began his ministry in Rowan County, becoming one of the early and influential Lutheran ministers in the county. With short appointments in nearby counties as well as in Alabama, Rothrock served as the minister of Organ Lutheran Church, near Rockwell, for thirty-three years. Active in the North Carolina synod, Rothrock also helped establish one of three Lutheran colleges found in this county heavily settled by German Lutherans (Hood 1983: 252-253).

In 1841, Rothrock bought a house and 107 acres from Daniel Peeler. Rothrock lived in this house until June 1859 when he purchased a smaller, adjacent tract of roughly fifty-nine acres from Rev. Joseph Linn, and soon after his purchase, Rothrock began constructing this two-story, Greek Revival farmhouse. Rothrock lived at this farm until his death in 1894, when his son, Lewis (1839-1924) inherited the property. Lewis Rothrock sold the farm of 134 acres in 1908 to W.F. and Bessie Smith, and in 1925, W.A. Carpenter purchased the property. Carpenter descendants owned the former Rothrock farm until 1981 when the property was acquired by the current owners, the Crosses. The farm is now zoned as part of Rowan County Farmland Preservation District No. 5 (Hood 1983: 252-253; Cross interview 11 June 1998).

The property was examined by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources as part of a county-wide survey in 1977. At that time, the house was well-preserved, and the farm encompassed several nineteenth century outbuildings, including a log smokehouse, two log sheds, and an antebellum granary. However, since 1981, the house has been extensively altered and the antebellum outbuildings have all been demolished.

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 30)

Although the Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock house was listed on the National Register Study List, the property is not recommended as eligible for the National Register. The farm no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion. Now known as Cross Creek Cattle Farm, the house has been remodeled, and the farm now includes primarily modern outbuildings.

The house has been heavily altered, particularly on the exterior, and no longer has significance under Criterion C for architecture. With its aluminum siding, replacement one-over-one windows, replacement front door, and modern rear ell, the house does not serve as a fine and rare example of Greek Revival domestic architecture. Although some of the original interior detailing remains, other aspects of the interior, particularly in the rear, have been remodeled.

The farm property also lacks significance under Criterion A for agriculture. Now used to raise beef cattle, the farm has lost the farm outbuildings and field patterns to illustrate the diversified agricultural practices of nineteenth and

early twentieth century Rowan County. The log smokehouse, two log sheds, and the antebellum frame granary have all been demolished since the Phase I architectural survey was conducted in 1994 for this highway project. A frame barn, a hollow tile spring house, and a frame shed all appear to date to the early to mid-twentieth century, and the property also includes several other modern outbuildings. The property does not have sufficient integrity to possess significance under Criterion B for its associations with prominent Lutheran minister and original owner, Rev. Samuel Rothrock. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component of the property lacks the integrity to yield information important in the history of building technology.



Plate 94. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, House, Outbuildings, and Farm Setting, Looking West.



Plate 95. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 96. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, North Elevation of House and Rear Ell, Well House, Looking South.

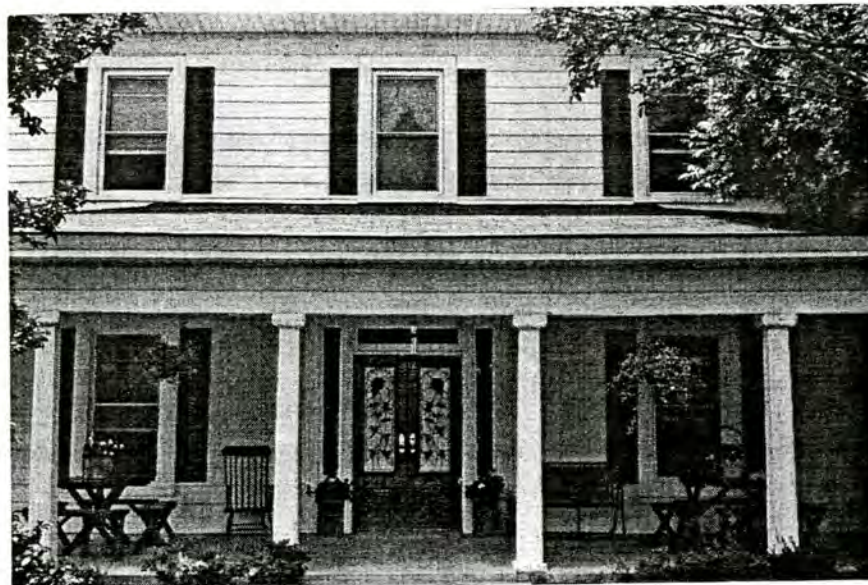


Plate 97. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Facade, Looking West.



Plate 98. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Interior, Parlor Mantel.



Plate 99. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Interior, Hall Door.

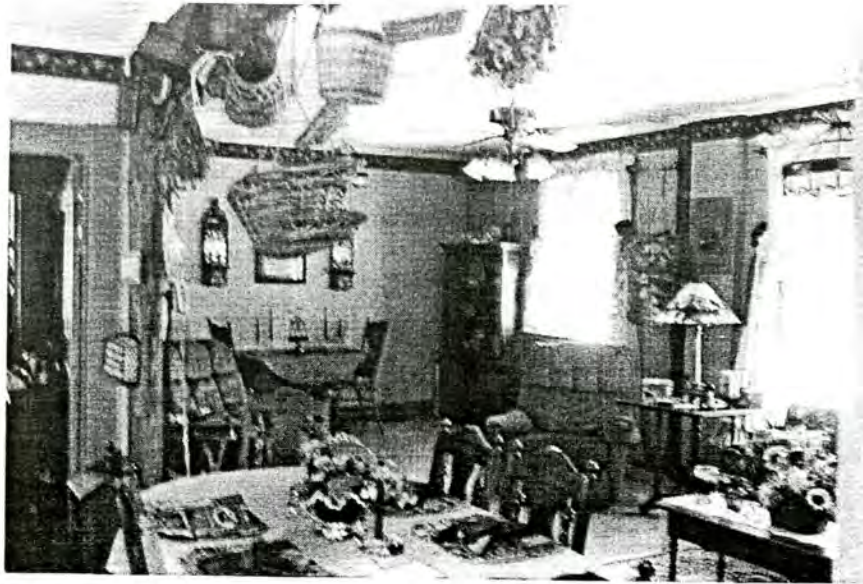


Plate 100. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Interior, Rear Ell and Enclosed Rear Ell Porch.

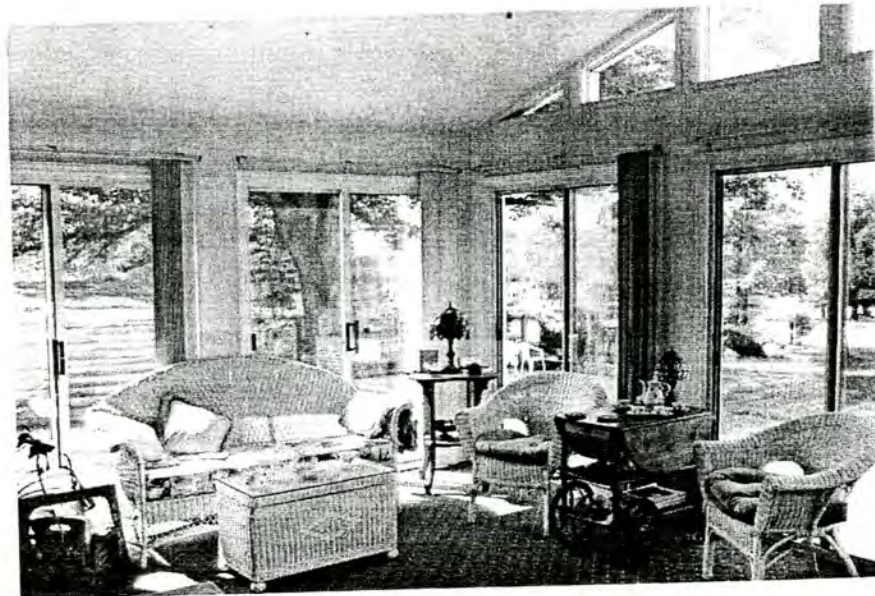


Plate 101. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Interior, Sun Room Addition.



Plate 102. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Barns, Looking Northwest.

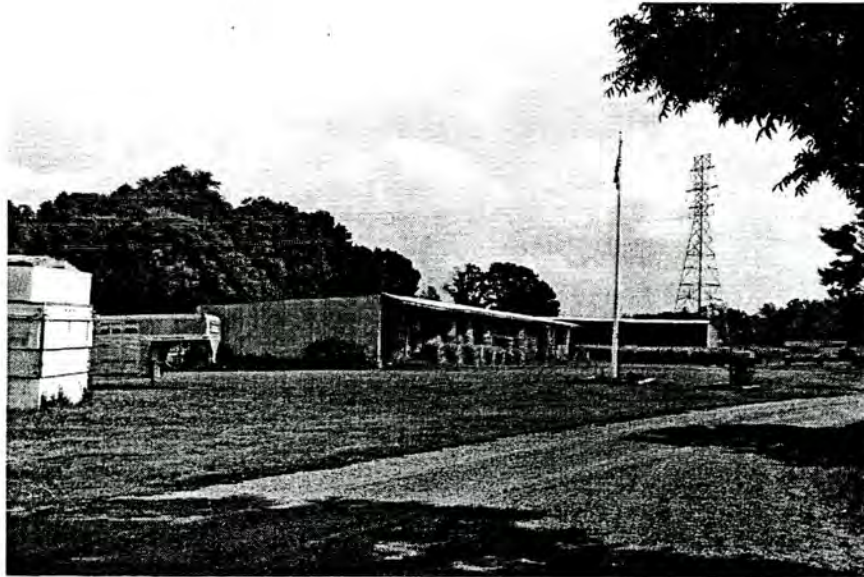


Plate 103. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Modern Hay Sheds, Looking Northeast.

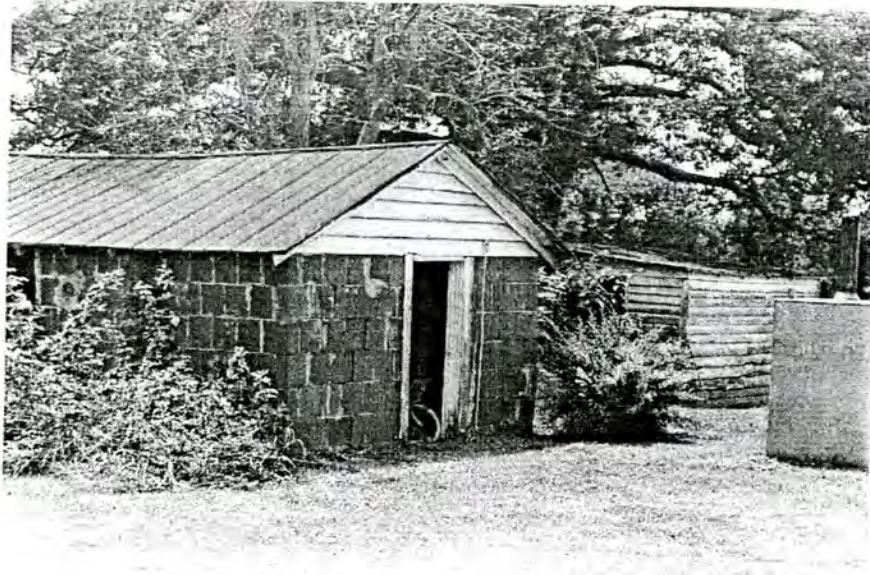
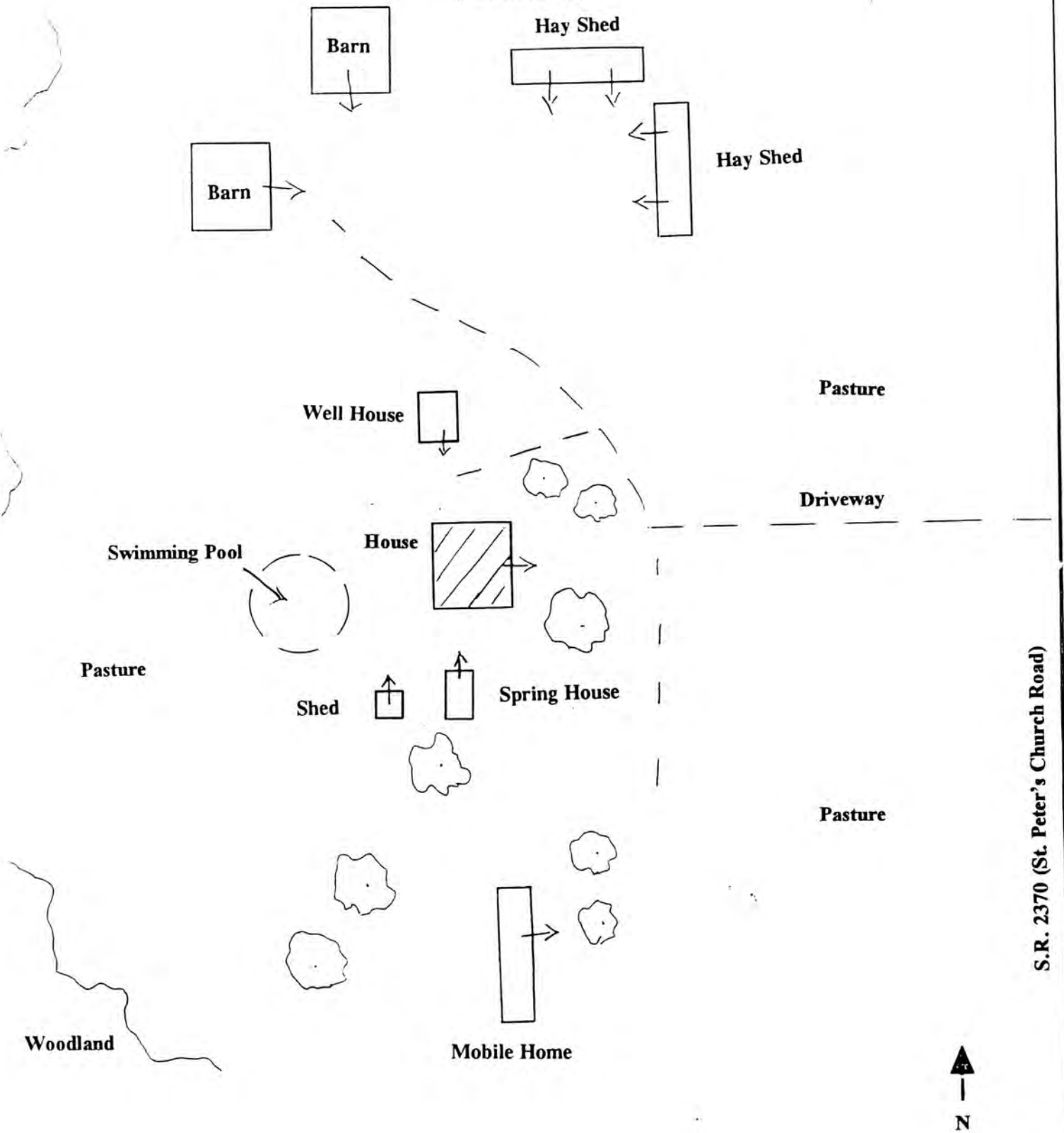


Plate 104. Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House, Spring House and Shed,
Looking West.

Figure 29

Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House
Site Plan

(not to scale)



S.R. 2370 (St. Peter's Church Road)

Frank King Farm (No. 59)

East and west sides, SR 2371 (King Road), 0.1 mile north of intersection with SR 2370 (St. Peter's Church Road), Rockwell vicinity, Rowan County

Date of Construction

1949

Associated Outbuildings

Frame Sheds

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 30)

The Frank King house occupies a clearing within a wooded site on the west side of SR 2371. A gravel driveway leads to the house and continues past to exit onto SR 2370. On the east side of 2371 are the rolling pastures, fields, and woodland associated with this roughly 140 acre farm. Several frame sheds, hay racks, and troughs, all of which appear to date to the postwar era, are situated within one of the pastures on the east side of SR 2371. The King property is zoned for agricultural use and lies within a Rowan County Farmland Preservation District;

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 105-106)

The Frank King Farm includes a 1949 ranch house with Colonial Revival detailing. The one-story dwelling has a low-pitched, side gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, slate accent walls, and six-over-six windows. A front gable entry porch, supported by box piers, is found on the east elevation, and along the south elevation is an attached, two car garage. The house is well-preserved and retains its architectural integrity. *The property owner denied all photographs, interior access to the house, and access to the farm.*

Historical Background

Little is known about this farm property, which is owned by the Frank King family. Mrs. King states that the house was completed in 1949 and that the family owns roughly 200 acres, most of which lies on the east side of King Road.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Frank King Farm is not recommended for National Register eligibility. Although well-preserved, the 1949 ranch house represents a common domestic type of the postwar period, and lacks the architectural significance needed to merit National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture.

The property is not recommended for eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture. Although the farm retains its pasture, woodland, and field patterns, only a few farm structures were visible, and these do not appear to meet the fifty year cut-off date for National Register eligibility. The farm lacks the historical significance needed to warrant eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture.

The farm is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The Frank King Farm is not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

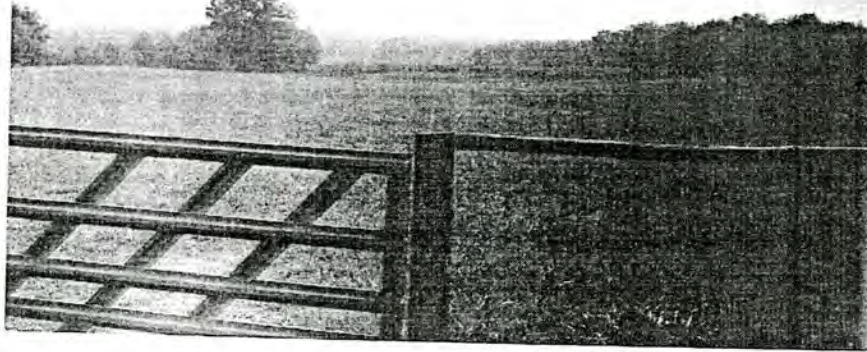


Plate 105. Frank King Farm, Pasture, Looking East From King Road.

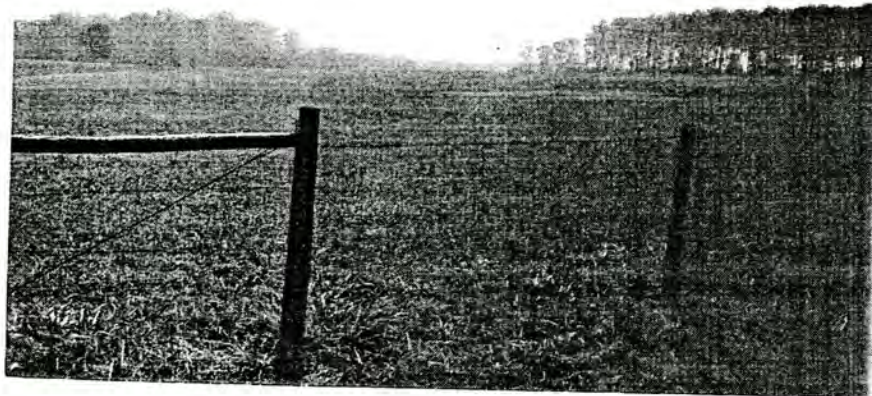
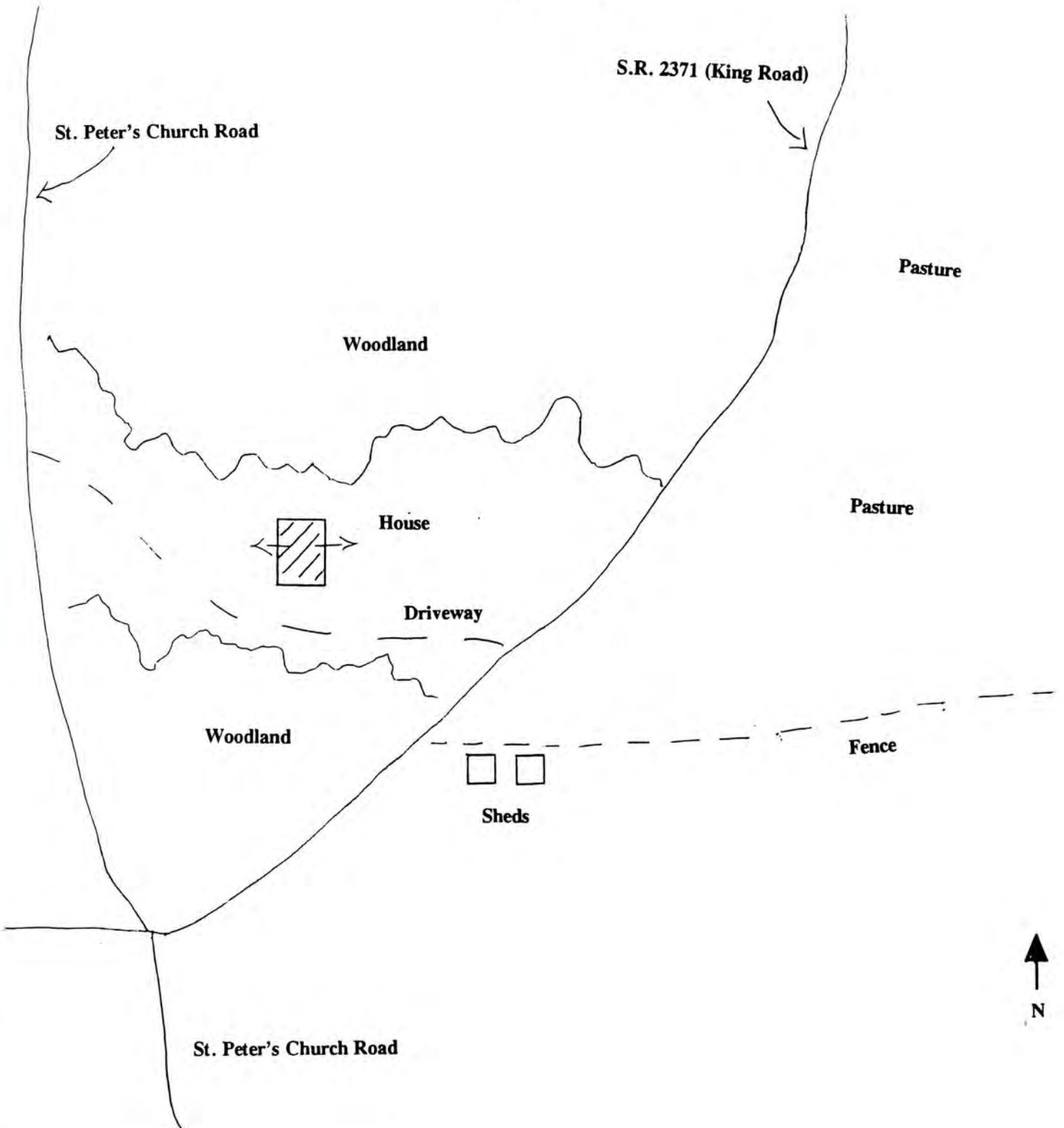


Plate 106. Frank King Farm, Pasture, Looking East From King Road.

Figure 30
Frank King Farm
Site Plan
(not to scale)



Rufus Eller Farm (No. 75)

West side, SR 2134 (Providence Church Road), at intersection with SR 2135 (Poole Road), East Spencer vicinity, Rowan County

Date of Construction

ca. 1890

Associated Outbuildings

Concrete block Delco House (1946), frame tool shed (1946), frame smokehouse (ca. 1930), frame garage (ca. 1930), frame barn (1958); frame granary (ca. 1890); hay shed (ca. 1990)

Setting and Landscape Design (Figure 31)

The Rufus Eller Farm is situated on SR 2134 at the intersection of SR 2134 (Providence Church Road) and SR 2135 (Poole Road). The 148 acre farm occupies a rolling site between two important routes, Bringles Ferry Road and Stokes Ferry Road, both of which connected the Yadkin River with the county seat of Salisbury. The tree-shaded house is set close to the road, facing Poole Road, with most of the outbuildings stretching south of the house. Rolling pastures and woodland lie to the west and to the south, and a cultivated field lies across Providence Church Road from the house. A granary sits on the edge of this field and is the only outbuilding on the east side of Providence Church Road. The surrounding area is still agrarian although some suburban sprawl is found along Stokes Ferry Road.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 107-119)

The Rufus Eller house is a two-story, single pile dwelling with side gable roof, decorative center gable, rear ell, and wraparound porch. The house and porch posts have been vinyl sided, and there are replacement one-over-one windows and a replacement (ca. 1958) door. Built on rock pier foundations, the house was underpinned with a solid brick foundation in 1958. Other alterations include the addition of a picture window to the rear elevation of the main block and the enclosure of the rear ell porch.

The interior has also undergone extensive alteration, beginning in the late 1950s. Originally built with a center hall plan, beaded board walls, and hardwood floors, one wall in the hall was removed to create a large living room, the walls were pine paneled, and the floors, said to be intact, were covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. The interior doors are ca. 1958 hollow core replacements. The staircase is original with a turned post newel, but the turned post balusters have been reworked. The bracketed Eastlake mantel in the living room is original.

The other front parlor is now used as a bedroom, and has a dropped acoustic tile ceiling, sheetrock walls, and a new brick fireplace mantel. Within the rear ell are the dining room and kitchen, both of which have sheetrock walls and evidence of ca. 1958 remodeling. The dining room has a modern brick fireplace mantel as well as an original built-in cupboard, and the kitchen has ca. 1958 fixtures.

The upstairs was not accessible, but the owners report that there are two bedrooms of unequal size. The beaded board ceilings remain intact, but the walls have been covered in sheetrock.

The property includes seven outbuildings. Behind the house is a small Delco power house that was built in 1946. The building is constructed of concrete block with a flat roof and steel sash windows. South of the Delco house is a frame smokehouse (ca. 1930) with a front gable roof, weatherboard siding, and a concrete block rear extension, next to which is an open, two car garage, which was also built ca. 1930. Beyond the garage is a long tool shed (1946) with both German and board and batten siding and two large, sliding doors. Next to the tool shed is a frame, gable roofed barn (1958) with board and batten siding and sliding metal doors. Behind the barn is a modern, open hay shed. Across Providence Church Road is a frame, gable roofed granary with weatherboard siding. The (ca. 1890) granary is the only outbuilding which appears to date to the original house construction. The Eller house has undergone extensive alteration and no longer retains its architectural integrity.

Historical Background

This farmhouse was originally built by Rufus Eller (born 1860) and his wife, Elizabeth Pool (born 1859), after their ca. 1890 purchase of the Tobias Kesler farm. Both Elizabeth Pool, daughter of a local physician, and Rufus Eller had grown up in the nearby Craven community where they had lived before moving to this 300 acre property. For a short period after their move, while their house was being completed, the Ellers lived in a log house which stood roughly where the garage now stands. A historic photograph, now in possession of the current owner, the Ellers' grandson, shows a Triple A I-house with decorative diamond-shaped vent under the center gable, wraparound porch with turned posts, and five-panel front door. By 1900, the Ellers had five children, one of whom (Arthur) built the Eller Store in 1906, which is still extant on Bringles Ferry Road in Craven. A second son, Lomie (born 1891), inherited the farm from his parents, and Lomie's son, Lawrence is the current owner (Eller interview; 1900 Census; Hood 1983: 275-276).

According to the current owner, the Eller farm typified the diversified agricultural practices of Rowan County. The Ellers operated a "general" farm of 300 acres on which they raised livestock and cultivated wheat (to be bartered for flour), corn, oats, and barley to feed the livestock, and a small portion of cotton as a cash crop. By the 1920s, the Ellers, like other Piedmont farmers, had begun some truck farming, committing roughly four acres for watermelons and cantaloupes (Eller interview). The Eller farm now encompasses 148 acres of pastureland primarily, on which the current owners raise beef cattle.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Rufus Eller Farm is not recommended as eligible for the National Register because of a loss of integrity. The farmhouse has been extensively altered, on both the exterior and interior, and no longer retains sufficient integrity to warrant eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. Furthermore, the property lacks significance under Criterion A for agriculture. The farm acreage has been reduced almost by half since the historic period, and only one outbuilding, the granary, appears to date with the house. The other outbuildings are either modern or date only to the 1930s and 1940s.

The farm is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The Rufus Eller Farm is not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered

eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.



Plate 107. Rufus Eller Farm, House Facade, Looking West.



Plate 108. Rufus Eller Farm, North Elevation of House, Looking South.



Plate 109. Rufus Eller Farm, South Elevation of House, Looking North.



Plate 110. Rufus Eller Farm, House Interior, Living Room and Staircase.



Plate 111. Rufus Eller Farm, House Interior, Living Room Mantel.



Plate 112. Rufus Eller Farm, House Interior, Dining Room.

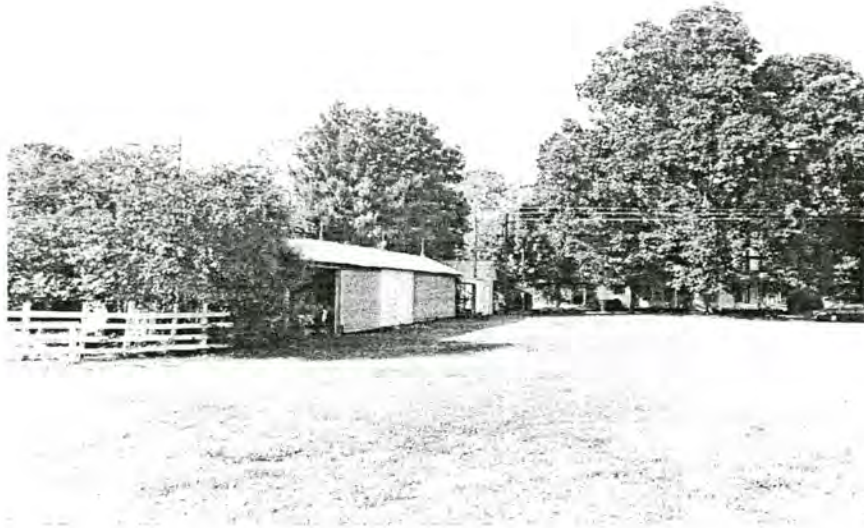


Plate 113. Rufus Eller Farm, View of Farm Yard, Looking North Towards House.

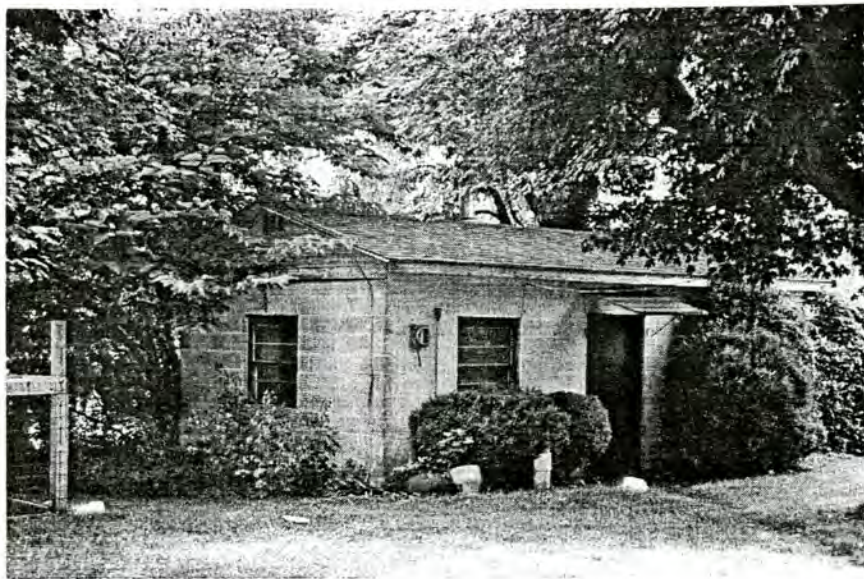


Plate 114 Rufus Eller Farm, Delco House, Looking Northwest.

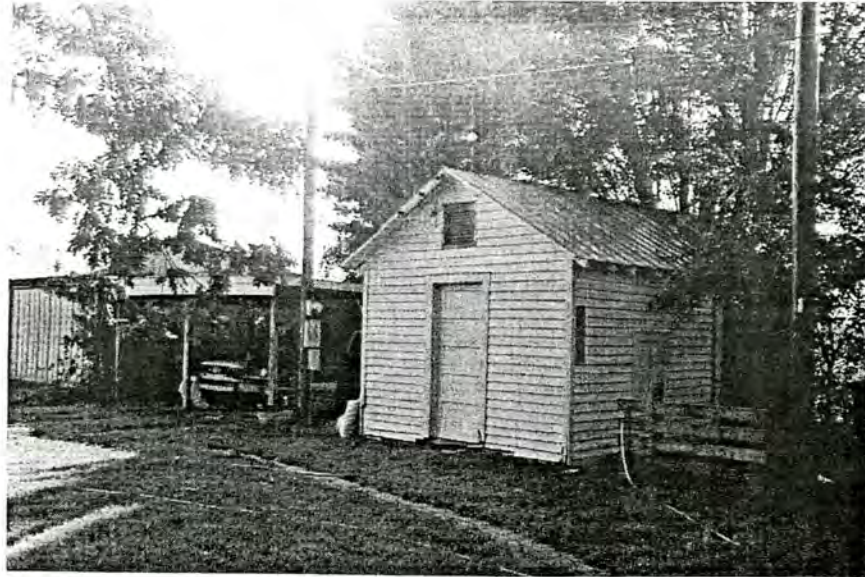


Plate 115. Rufus Eller Farm, Smokehouse and Garage, Looking Southwest.



Plate 116. Rufus Eller Farm, Tool Shed, Looking Southwest.



Plate 117. Rufus Eller Farm, Barn, Looking Northwest.

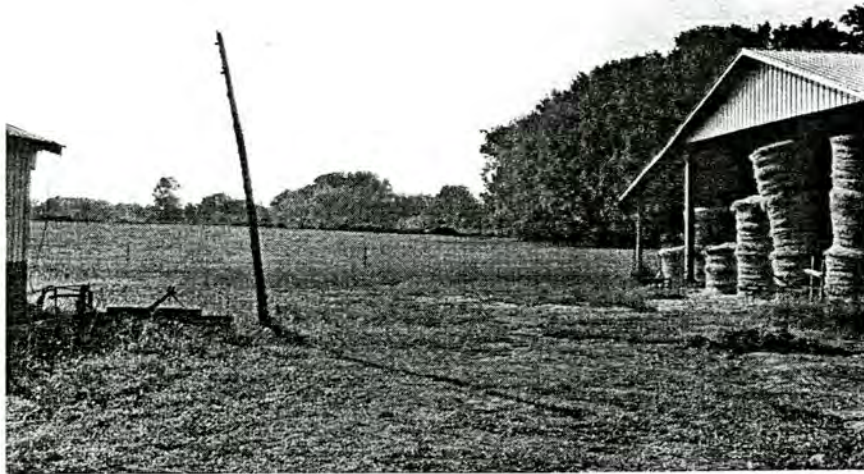


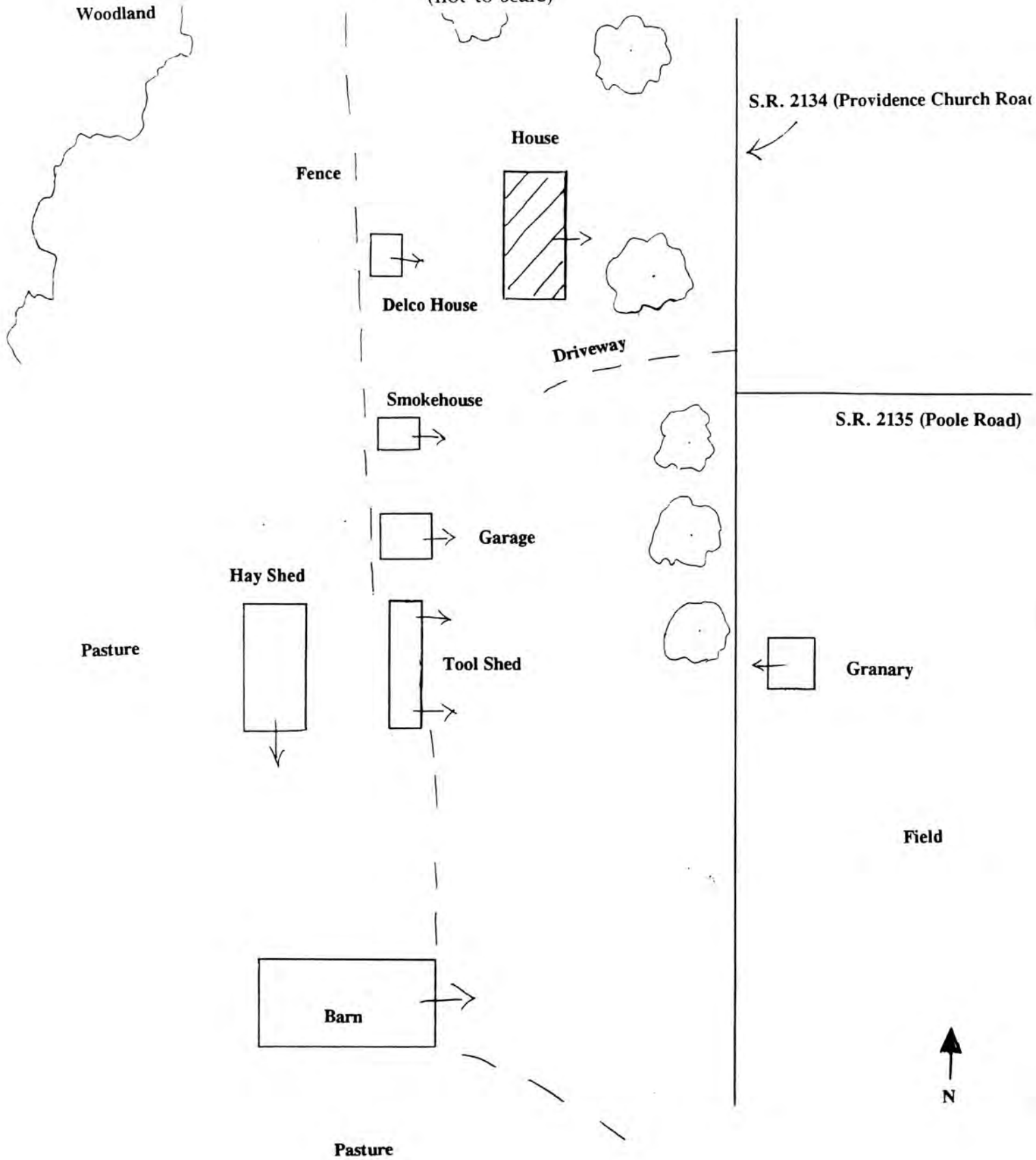
Plate 118. Rufus Eller Farm, Modern Hay Shed and Pasture, Looking West.



Plate 119. Rufus Eller Farm, Granary, Looking East Across SR 2134.

Figure 31
Rufus Eller Farm
Site Plan

(not to scale)



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allen, Ridsen T., Thornton, E. W., and Hill, Hubert. *Soil Survey of Cabarrus County, North Carolina*. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1911.
- Bishir, Catherine W. *North Carolina Architecture*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.
- Bishir, Catherine W., et al. *Architects and Builders in North Carolina, A History of the Practice of Building*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1992.
- Branson, Levi, ed. *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Levi Branson, 1872, 1890, 1896, 1912.
- Brawley, James S. *The Rowan Story, 1753-1953*. Salisbury, North Carolina: Rowan Printing Company, 1953.
- . *Rowan County: A Brief History*. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1974.
- Branson, Levi. *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1872*. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1872, 1884, 1896.
- Brown, David E. *North Carolina: New Directions for an Old Land*. Northridge, California: Windsor Books, 1985.
- Clayton, Thomas. *Close to the Land, The Way We Lived in North Carolina*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1983.
- Crosses, Interview with Frances Alexander. The Crosses own the Samuel Rothrock House. 23 September 1998.
- Davis, Edward T. *Historic Context: Rural Commercial Buildings, 1875-1940, Jones County, North Carolina*. Prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, n.d.
- Dodenhoff, Donna. 1992. *Stanly County, The Architectural Legacy of a Rural North Carolina County*. Albemarle, North Carolina: Albemarle-Stanly County Historic Preservation Commission, 1992.
- Earnhardt, Grady Ray. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 25 June 1998.
- Eller, Lawrence and Evelyn Eller. Interview with Frances Alexander. The Ellers are the owners of the Rufus Eller House. 11 June 1998 and 12 September 1998.
- Fayetteville (N.C.) Observer*, August 17, 1857.
- Freeze, Gary Richard. "Master Mill Man: John Milton Odell and Industrial Development in Concord, North Carolina, 1877-1907." Masters Thesis, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1980.

- Glass, Brent. "Southern Mill Hills: Design in a Public Place." In *Carolina Dwelling*, ed. Doug Swaim, 138-149. Student Publication of the School of Design, vol. 26. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina State University, 1978.
- Glassie, Henry. *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968.
- Goins, Frances Summey, and Walker, Sarah Elizabeth. "Historical Sketch of St. John's Lutheran Church." Unpublished manuscript available at the St. John's Lutheran Church, Cabarrus County, 1976.
- Hall, Jacquelyn Dowd, et al. *Like A Family: The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1987.
- Helderman, Charles. Interview with Frances Alexander. Helderman is the owner of J.W. Honeycutt Store and the Helderman Gas Station. 23 September 1998.
- Historic Sites Map, Cabarrus County, North Carolina. Concord, North Carolina: City of Concord Planning Department, 1981.
- Hood, Davyd Foard. *The Architecture of Rowan County*. Salisbury, North Carolina: Rowan County Historic Properties Commission, 1983.
- , and Jerry Cross. "National Register Nomination for Mt. Pleasant Collegiate Institute Historic District." Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1978.
- Huffman, Charles. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 21 September 1998.
- Johnson, Charles S. *Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1941.
- Jordan-Bychkov, Terry G. "Transverse-Crib Barns, the Upland South and Pennsylvania Extended." *Material Culture*. 30 (1998), 1-28.
- Kaplan, Peter R. *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina*. Concord, North Carolina: Historic Cabarrus, Inc., 1981.
- Kluttz, Dean. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 25 September 1998.
- Kniffen, Fred B. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. 55. (1965), 549-577.
- Koontz, Lucille J. "Early Settlers of Stanly County." *Stanly County Genealogical Society*. 4 (1978), 229-245.
- Laney, Francis Baker. *North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey, Bulletin 21, The Gold Hill Mining District*, Raleigh, North Carolina: Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, 1910.

- Lefler, Hugh Talmadge, and Newsome, Albert Ray. *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1973.
- Linker, A. L. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 22 September 1998. Mr. Linker is the director of the Rockwell Museum, Rockwell, NC
- Lippard, Aaron L. *History and 200th Anniversary of Union Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1774-1974*. Salisbury, North Carolina: Union Print Shop, 1974.
- Lyerly, Robert, Jr. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 25 July 1998.
- Mattson and Associates. "An Architectural Resources Survey and Evaluations for NC 49 Widening, Harrisburg to the Yadkin River, Cabarrus, Stanly, and Davidson Counties. North Carolina Department of Transportation. T.I.P. Number R-2533, B-2612, State Project Number 8.1661001." Prepared for KO and Associates, Consulting Engineers, Raleigh, NC May 30, 1993.
- Merrens, Henry Roy. *Colonial North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century: A Study in Historical Geography*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1964.
- North Carolina Labor Statistics*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Mitchell Printing Company, 1901.
- North Carolina Yearbook*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh News and Observer, 1902, 1910, 1916.
- Norvell, Ed. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 27 August 1998. Mr. Norvell is Director, Rural Communities Preservation Program, The Land Trust for Central North Carolina, Salisbury, NC.
- Petrucelli, Katherine Sanford. *The Heritage of Rowan County*. Salisbury, North Carolina: Genealogical Society of Rowan County, 1991.
- Plyler, Karen. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 17 August 1998. Ms. Plyler owns the George Washington Lyerly House.
- Powell, William. *North Carolina Through Four Centuries*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.
- Ramsey, Robert W. *Carolina Cradle: Settlement of the Northwest Carolina Frontier, 1747-1762*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1964.
- Rehder, John B. "The Scotch-Irish and English in Appalachia." In *To Build a New Land, Ethnic Landscapes in North America*, ed. Allen G. Noble, 95-118. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.
- Robson, Kerry. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 1 September 1998. Ms. Robson owns the Log House and Barn property.
- Rowan County maps, 1903, 1930. Local History Room, Rowan County Public Library, Salisbury.

- Rudisill, Mary Honeycutt. Interview with Frances Alexander. 23 September 1998.
- Southern, Michael. "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the North Carolina Piedmont." In *Carolina Dwelling*, ed. Doug Swaim, 70-83. Student Publication of the School of Design, vol. 26. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina State University, 1987.
- Swaim, Doug. "North Carolina Folk Housing." In *Carolina Dwelling*, ed. Doug Swaim, 28-45. Student Publication of the School of Design, vol. 26. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina State University, 1978.
- Transportation Map of North Carolina*. 1939. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Division of Highways. On file at the Charlotte Public Library, Charlotte, North Carolina.
- US Department of Agriculture. Aerial Photographic Maps of Rowan County. 1941, 1988. Washington, D.C. : US Department of Agriculture.
- Waynick, Capus. *North Carolina Roads and Their Builders*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Superior Stone Company, 1970.
- Woollett, Joy. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 18 September 1998. Ms. Woollett and her husband, John, own the Klutz House.

Appendix A
Area of Potential Effects Map

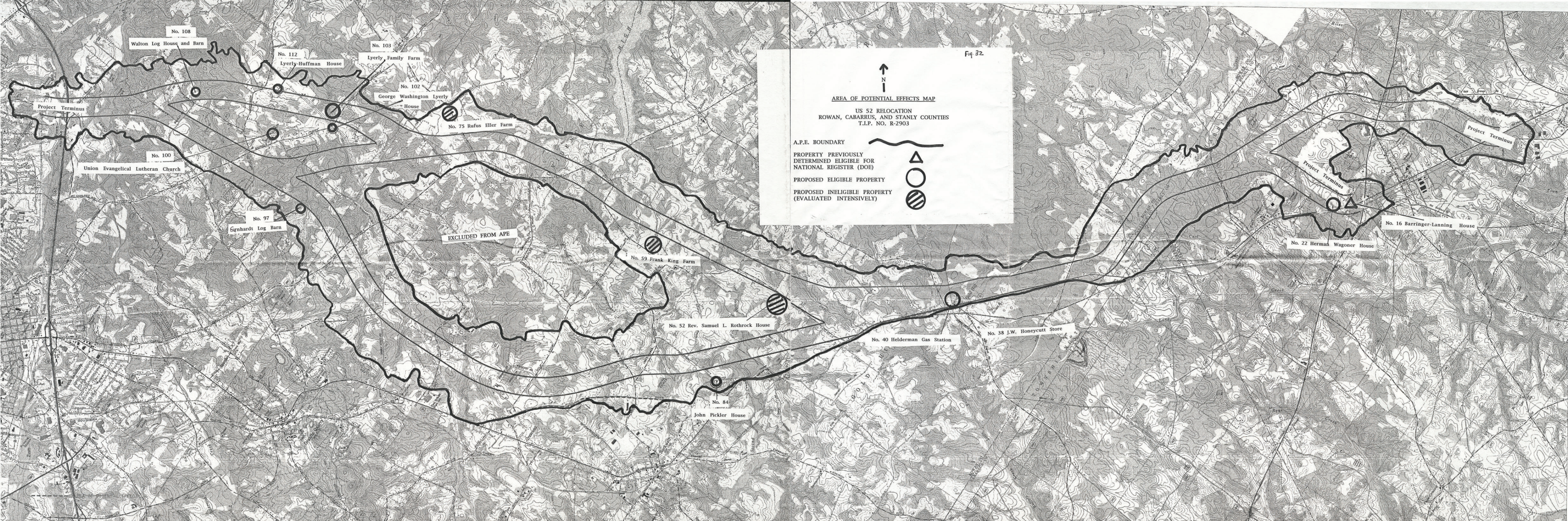


Fig 32.



AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP
 US 52 RELOCATION
 ROWAN, CABARRUS, AND STANLY COUNTIES
 T.I.P. NO. R-2903

- A.P.E. BOUNDARY
- PROPERTY PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER (DOE)
- PROPOSED ELIGIBLE PROPERTY
- PROPOSED INELIGIBLE PROPERTY (EVALUATED INTENSIVELY)

No. 108
Walton Log House and Barn

No. 112
Lyerly-Huffman House

No. 103
Lyerly Family Farm

No. 102
George Washington Lyerly House

No. 75 Rufus Eller Farm

Project Terminus

No. 100
Union Evangelical Lutheran Church

No. 97
Sighardt Log Barn

EXCLUDED FROM APE

No. 59 Frank King Farm

No. 52 Rev. Samuel L. Rothrock House

No. 40 Helderman Gas Station

No. 38 J.W. Honeycutt Store

No. 84
John Pickler House

No. 22 Herman Wagoner House

No. 16 Barringer-Lanning House

Project Terminus

Project Terminus

Project Terminus

Appendix B
Photographic Inventory/Evaluations

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

Project Description: Improvements to U.S. 52



On August 13, 1998, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
Other

reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
Other

All parties present agreed

- there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
there are properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as (List Attached) is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary.
there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.

Signed:

[Signature]
Representative, NCDOT

8/13/98
Date

[Signature]
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

8/13/98
Date

[Signature]
Representative, SHPO

8/13/98
Date

[Signature]
State Historic Preservation Officer

8/17/98
Date

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

Mattson/Alexander copy

**U.S. 52 RELOCATION
ROWAN, CABARRUS, AND STANLY COUNTIES**

**PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
AND THEREFORE NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
(Keyed to Survey Map)**

Number	Name	Reason Not Eligible
1.	Parker's Grove Church	Front gable church with modern brick veneer, replacement windows, new porch, and a large, rear addition; church now sits directly on a new four lane section of U.S. 52 that extends from S.R. 1444 to Albemarle; church has lost its integrity because of alterations to the building and setting.
2.	House	Frame, front gable bungalow with asbestos siding, six-over-six windows, and a screened front porch; property includes two frame outbuildings (ca. 1930); property has only marginal integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
3.	House	One story, frame dwelling (ca. 1945) with German siding, side gable roof, and one-over-one windows; property includes a mid-twentieth century, gambrel roofed barn (now in poor condition) and a frame shed; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
4.	House	Side gable, frame bungalow occupying a hilltop setting; house has shed roofed dormer, vinyl siding, three-over-one windows, and shed roofed porch supported by box piers resting on brick pedestals; property was determined ineligible for the National Register during the 1993 N.C. 49 Widening project (T.I.P. No. R-2533); the house has marginal integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
5.	House	Two story, frame dwelling (ca. 1880) with German siding and vernacular picturesque detailing including turned post porch, decorative gable, and single leaf door with round arched, glass panels; alterations include some replacement six-over-six windows and a one story sun room addition to the rear. The

- house was determined ineligible for the National Register during the 1993 N.C. 49 Widening project (T.I.P. No. R-2533) because of both exterior and interior alterations.
6. House Altered, frame, side gable bungalow with asbestos shingle siding and ca. 1955 two-over-two replacement windows; house has a front gable porch with box piers and brick pedestals; property includes a frame garage, with side sheds, and a frame shed; house was determined ineligible for the National Register during the 1993 N.C. 49 Widening project (T.I.P. No. R-2533); house has lost much of its architectural integrity, and the property lacks architectural or historical significance.
7. Parker House Simple, side gable bungalow with front gable dormer and engaged porch supported by box piers on brick pedestals; house has aluminum siding and four-over-one windows; the 37.5 acre property includes several early to mid-twentieth century outbuildings including a frame garage, a concrete block milk house, a frame smokehouse, a frame granary, and a frame barn; the house has undergone some alteration, and many of the outbuildings retain only marginal integrity; furthermore, the property lacks architectural or historical significance.
8. House Located on N.C. 49, this one story, Triple A cottage has asbestos siding, two-over-two windows, a decorative gable, and chamfered porch posts; the property includes several outbuildings: concrete block well, frame hay barn, frame smokehouse, and a garage; evaluated as not eligible during the N.C. 49 Widening (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993; property has only marginal integrity and lacks either architectural or historical significance.
9. House Two story, single pile, frame dwelling with center gable, vinyl siding, and front gable, porch supported by turned posts; house was evaluated as not eligible during the N.C. 49 Widening (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993; the dwelling sits directly on a new, four lane segment of U.S. 52; property retains only

- marginal architectural integrity and lost its integrity of setting.
10. House Frame, front gable bungalow with front gable porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals; house has replacement siding and windows and now sits directly on a new, four lane segment of U.S. 52; house was evaluated as ineligible for the N.C. 49 Widening (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993; property has lost architectural integrity and integrity of setting, and lacks architectural or historical significance.
11. House One story, brick bungalow with cross gable roof, exposed rafters, decorative brickwork, replacement one-over-one windows, and round arched entrance; house is now in poor condition and sits directly on a new, four lane segment of U.S. 52; property was evaluated as ineligible for the National Register during the N.C. 49 Widening (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993; property lacks architectural integrity and integrity of setting.
12. House Mid-twentieth century, brick cottage with cross gable roof, front exterior chimney, and side porch supported by heavy brick piers; house has single and grouped six-over-six windows; house now sits directly on a new, four lane segment of U.S. 52 and has been converted to commercial use; house was evaluated as not eligible for the N.C. 49 Widening (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993; property has only marginal integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
13. House Altered one story, side gable dwelling; house has replacement siding, six-over-six windows, and a hip roofed porch supported by replacement posts; property was determined ineligible for the National Register during the N.C. 49 Widening project (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993.
14. House Highly altered, one story, side gable dwelling; house has replacement siding and windows, and an added two car garage and side porch; property was determined ineligible for the

- National Register during the N.C. 49 Widening project (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993 and has undergone a complete alteration since the determination of eligibility.
15. House Altered, one story, triple A cottage with several additions, replacement one-over-one windows, vinyl siding, and an enclosed porch; property includes one modern farm outbuilding; property no longer retains its architectural integrity, and the house lacks historical or architectural significance.
17. House Frame, front gable bungalow with vinyl siding, four-over-one windows, replacement door, added sliding glass door to a side elevation, and rebuilt brick porch pedestals; evaluated as not eligible during the N.C. 49 Widening (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
18. House Two story, three bay, single pile dwelling with side gable roof, house has added side wing, front gable entry porch, vinyl siding, and replacement windows; this property has undergone extensive alteration and was determined ineligible for the National Register during the N.C. 49 Widening project (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993.
19. House Side gable bungalow with vinyl siding, shed roofed dormer, and engaged, screened porch; this altered bungalow has only marginal integrity and was determined ineligible for the National Register during the N.C. 49 Widening project (T.I.P. No. R-2533) in 1993.
20. House ca. 1935, frame, Colonial Revival cottage with hip roof, vinyl siding, six-over-six windows and some replacement one-over-one windows; house has fieldstone, front exterior chimney and an engaged porch supported by fieldstone piers; although the stonework may have been the work of the Wagoner family, locally prominent stone masons; there are better examples of their work within the vicinity; furthermore, the house has undergone

- some alteration and now has only marginal integrity.
21. House ca. 1935, brick, Tudor Revival style cottage with irregular, cross gable roof, side porch, and six-over-six windows; house retains its integrity, but lacks architectural or historical significance.
23. House ca. 1935, brick, front gable bungalow with front gable porch, metal side porch, and both eight-over-one and four-over-one windows; property includes a frame garage and a frame barn; house retains its integrity, but lacks architectural or historical significance.
24. House ca. 1935, frame bungalow with front gable roof, bracketed entry porch, and six-over-six windows; house retains its integrity, but lacks architectural or historical significance.
25. Wagoner House and Outbuildings Asbestos sided, side gable bungalow with garage addition, some original four-over-one windows and other replacement windows; house is now in poor condition; across Wagoner Road are several outbuildings including a frame smokehouse and shed, and a log barn with half-dovetailed notching; once part of a large Wagoner property that extended south across U.S. 52, this subdivided property is now comprised of an altered bungalow and a few outbuildings; the property has lost its integrity.
26. House ca. 1940 side gable cottage with weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows, a fieldstone chimney, and a front gable porch; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
27. House Asbestos sided, side gable bungalow with front gable dormer, engaged porch, and ca. 1955 two-over-two windows; interior has modern wood paneling; house is in poor condition and lacks architectural or historical significance.
28. Hill Farm No. 1 Vinyl sided, side gable bungalow which incorporates an earlier log house; house has four-over-one windows, front gable dormer,

and an engaged porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals; originally the 200 acre Hill Farm, the house was moved to this site in 1904 and apparently underwent remodeling in the 1920s; the property has been subdivided in recent years, and this 5 acre house tract is now owned by the Kluttzes; property includes a frame barn (remodeled in 1924), a metal Butler building; a frame granary with side storage sheds, a modern garage; an early twentieth century frame smokehouse with milk cooler, a frame well house with a water tank for the cattle, and a covered well; the overall property lacks integrity with subdivided farmland, a remodeled farmhouse, and two substantial modern outbuildings.

29. Hill Farm No. 2 Front gable bungalow with modern brick veneer, asbestos shingled gable, four-over-one windows, and hip roofed porch and porte cochere; several early to mid-twentieth century, frame outbuildings including a garage, a smokehouse, two sheds, and a ruinous frame barn; house retains marginal integrity, and most of the outbuilding are in poor to deteriorating condition; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
30. House ca. 1948, frame dwelling with cross gable roof, asbestos siding, paired four-over-one windows, and a side ell with an enclosed porch; the roughly seven acre site includes seven outbuildings: a front gable, German sided garage, German sided smokehouse, concrete block well house, a center passage barn, a frame granary, and two frame sheds; this mid-twentieth century property lacks architectural or historical significance.
31. House ca. 1945, asbestos sided bungalow with side gable roof, inset porch, fieldstone exterior chimney, and three-over-one windows; property includes several mid-twentieth century, frame outbuildings including a garage, German sided smokehouse, shed, granary, and barn; this mid-twentieth century property lacks architectural or historical significance.

32. House Ca. 1940, frame, side gable dwelling with German siding, a central entrance sheltered by a bracketed hood, and paired, three-over-one windows; this intact house lacks architectural or historical significance.
33. House Highly deteriorated, one story, frame dwelling with side gable roof, boarded over windows, and a five paneled door; property has lost its architectural integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
34. House Ca. 1940, frame, side gable dwelling with weatherboard siding, a central entrance sheltered by a bracketed hood, a side ell, and six-over-six windows; this intact house lacks architectural or historical significance.
35. House Altered side gable bungalow with front gable dormer and shed roofed porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals; house has been vinyl sided, and the dormer has a prominent, tripartite replacement window; house lacks integrity and either architectural or historical significance.
36. House Altered side gable bungalow with asbestos siding, remodeled porch, and six-over-six windows; house has only marginal integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
37. House Mid-twentieth century, one story, frame cottage with aluminum and permastone siding, and both three-over-one and four-over-one windows; house has only marginal integrity and lacks either architectural or historical significance.
39. Store Located along U.S. 52 in Gold Hill, this one story, brick store has a hip roof, stepped parapet; entrance and facade windows have been altered, and a garage door has been added to the facade; store has lost its architectural integrity through alterations.
41. House Heavily altered front gable bungalow with vinyl siding, added sliding glass door, remodeled porch with new turned posts;

- house lacks integrity and architectural significance.
42. Huneycutt House Substantial brick bungalow with front gable roof, clipped side gable bays, six-over-six windows, and a front porch with heavy brick piers and a brick skirt; built in 1942, the property includes a brick guest house/garage, new swimming pool, a small outbuilding built of hollow tile, a frame barn, and a frame shed; current owner is granddaughter of the owner of Huneycutt Store; house lacks architectural or historical significance.
43. Log House Altered log dwelling with V-notching, new chinking, and altered windows; both the porch and the second story have been removed; house has lost integrity.
44. House Brick clipped gable bungalow with six-over-six windows, an arched porch, and a metal carport; house has marginal integrity and lacks either architectural or historical significance.
45. House Completely remodeled side gable bungalow with new brick veneer, replacement one-over-one windows, and an added breezeway connecting the bungalow with a gable roofed log house; now used as a side wing, the log house, with full dovetailing, is heavily restored; property includes several modern outbuildings; property has lost its architectural integrity through alterations and additions.
46. House Completely altered, one and one-half story, single pile dwelling with low pitched, side gable roof, new brick veneer, replacement six-over-six windows, replacement door, altered one story rear ell, and altered porch; property includes a concrete block garage; property has lost its architectural integrity.
47. Alex. Trexler House Side gable bungalow that may incorporate an earlier house; house has asbestos siding, peaked dormers, six-over-six windows, an engaged porch, and a side wing; property includes a concrete block wash house, concrete block well house, a frame shed, frame smokehouse, and the ruins of a garage; the

- property has been subdivided to 2 acres and now has marginal integrity and lacks either architectural or historical significance.
48. House Altered brick bungalow with clipped side gable roof, inset side porch with heavy brick piers and decorative brick arches; vinyl sided gables, and replacement one-over-one windows; house has marginal integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
49. House Frame, one story, L-plan house with four-over-one windows, rear ell, rebuilt chimney, and engaged L-plan porch supported by replacement piers; house is in poor condition and lacks architectural or historical significance.
50. House Substantial, front gable bungalow with brick veneer, replacement one-over-one windows, and vinyl sided gables and dormers; house lacks architectural or historical significance.
51. House ca. 1945, frame cottage with four-over-one windows, beaded weatherboard siding, and a decorative, off-center gable; house lacks architectural or historical significance.
53. House Abandoned and deteriorated, aluminum sided, side gable bungalow with four-over-one windows, a porch which is in disrepair, and a front gable dormer; property includes a few ruinous outbuildings; property no longer retains its architectural integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
54. House Clipped side gable bungalow with vinyl siding, a metal shed porch, four-over-one windows, an added picture window, and a clipped front gable dormer; house has marginal integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
55. Log House One story, log building with gable roof, dovetailed notching, one replacement window, and two replacement doors; chimney has been removed; reputedly built as part of the nearby Rev. Samuel Rothrock property, but the house is now associated with a modern house which has replaced the Linn-Hill House; this building

- has marginal integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
56. House ca. 1940, clipped front gable bungalow with aluminum siding, inset porch, and some replacement six-over-six windows; property includes a brick spring house; house lacks integrity as well as either architectural or historical significance.
57. House Deteriorated, hip roofed cottage with German siding, added picture window, four-over-four windows, rear carport addition, and deteriorated porch with replacement metal canopy; now used for storage, the house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
58. St. Peter's Lutheran Church Rectory Well-preserved, brick cottage (ca. 1945) with cross gable roof, front exterior chimney, arched entry porch, six-over-six windows, and an inset side porch; the rectory for the modern church, this house lacks architectural or historical significance.
60. House Deteriorated one story, single pile dwelling with side gable roof, box eaves, rear ell, brick pier foundation, and weatherboard siding; windows are boarded over, and the porch has been removed; house has lost its architectural integrity.
61. House Front gable bungalow with vinyl siding, four-over-one windows, and deteriorated porch; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
62. House Heavily altered, two story, single pile house with a one story side wing and hip roofed porch; the house has German siding and both original four-over-four and replacement one-over-one windows; interior has been remodeled with modern paneling, dropped ceilings, altered hall and parlor floor plan, and enlarged doorways; owner states that house was built 140 years ago, but the property no longer retains its architectural integrity.

63. House Substantial, two story, L-plan dwelling with a replacement front gable porch; the house has been asbestos sided, and some of the four-over-four windows have been replaced by ca. 1955 two-over-two windows; the front hall retains fine, original detailing including beaded board walls and ceiling, seven panel doors, bull's eye modillions, and Eastlake staircase; the house was reputedly built for the foreman at a nearby gold mine; house has lost architectural integrity through alterations.
64. House Hip roofed, double pile cottage with vinyl siding, a decorative gable, a wraparound porch with vinyl covered piers, and original Queen Anne one-over-one windows; the house has undergone some alteration and now has only marginal integrity; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
65. House Simple, front gable bungalow with German siding, a metal shed porch, six-over-one windows, and two entrances; property includes a frame smokehouse, granary, and shed; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
66. House Front gable bungalow with aluminum siding, four-over-one windows, and a front gable porch supported by lattice piers; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
67. House Frame, front gable bungalow with German siding, four-over-one windows, and a hip roofed porch supported by battered piers resting on brick pedestals; property includes a mid-twentieth century frame shed; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
68. House Frame, side gable bungalow with hip roofed side addition, replacement metal porch posts, aluminum siding, and four-over-one windows; property includes a metal carport; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
69. House Completely remodeled, clipped front gable bungalow with vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, a replacement door, an

- inset porch supported by battered piers resting on stone pedestals; property includes a large, gambrel roofed barn, a smaller, frame granary, and a frame shed; all appear to date to the mid-twentieth century; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
70. House Abandoned, clipped front gable bungalow with German siding, inset porch, and six-over-six windows; property includes a small shed; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
71. Cline House Completely remodeled side gable bungalow with inset center porch, vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows and a replacement door; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance..
72. Waller House Front gable bungalow with four-over-four windows, a ca. 1955 side wing, German siding, and an engaged porch supported by box piers resting on brick pedestals; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
73. House Front gable bungalow with vinyl siding, a front gable porch supported by metals posts, and three-over-one windows; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
74. Troy Kesler Farm Altered, clipped front gable, brick bungalow with an enclosed, hip roofed front porch; porch has modern one-over-one windows, house has eight-over-one windows; a staircase has been added to the rear of the house, leading to the upper story; farm includes a mid-twentieth century, gambrel roofed barn, a large, modern outbuilding, and several frame sheds; with an altered bungalow farmhouse, modern outbuildings, and several other mid-twentieth century outbuildings, the Kesler Farm has only marginal integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.
76. Peeler Farm Front gable bungalow with weatherboard siding, eight-over-one windows, and a front gable porch; house is the centerpiece of a

- small, 23 acre farm with a frame chicken house, barn, granary, and shed; the Peeler Farm lacks architectural or historical significance.
77. Manners Dairy Farm Altered, two story, side gable dwelling dating to the early twentieth century; house has a modern brick veneer, ca. 1950 metal sash, awning windows, and rebuilt chimney; hip roofed porch has replacement posts; property includes a mid-twentieth century frame dairy barn and several other frame outbuildings and modern trailers; the farmland is intact; the property has lost its integrity through alterations and modern additions.
78. Zimmerman Farm The centerpiece of this farm is a frame, front gable bungalow with a hip roofed porch and porte cochere, and four-over-one windows; house has replacement composition siding; property includes a mid-twentieth century, frame garage, smokehouse, wash house, barn, and shed appear to date with the house; property lacks historical or architectural significance.
79. Zimmerman House Clipped front gable bungalow with vinyl siding, replacement piers on the porte cochere; property includes a modern concrete block garage and a modern metal garage; property has only marginal integrity and lacks historical or architectural significance.
80. House Front gable, frame bungalow with vinyl siding and some replacement windows; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
81. House Twin gable, frame cottage with German siding, two-over-two windows, and a hip roofed porch with replacement porch posts; house lacks historical or architectural significance.
82. House Front gable, frame bungalow with front gable porch; house has been vinyl sided; property includes a frame barn, frame smokehouse, and two sheds which appear to date with the house; property lacks historical or architectural significance.

83. House Highly altered, nineteenth century, hall and parlor dwelling; house has vinyl siding, replacement porch posts, and several additions; property includes several frame sheds; property has lost its integrity.
85. Lyerly House Turn of the century, side gable house with replacement asphalt siding, replacement chimney, replacement windows on facade and six-over-six windows on sides and rear, and hip roofed porch supported by turned posts; interior wood walls have been replaced; house has lost its architectural integrity.
86. Miller House Probably a tenant house, this one story, side gable dwelling is in near ruinous condition; property lacks architectural integrity.
87. House Front gable bungalow with screened front porch and aluminum siding; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
88. House Front gable bungalow with vinyl siding, replacement turned porch posts; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
89. House Brick, side gable bungalow with front gable dormer, shed roofed porch supported by replacement metal porch posts, and four-over-one windows; gables and dormer have been vinyl sided; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
90. House ca. 1900, Triple A house which has been converted to a barn; house is in deteriorated condition and has lost its architectural integrity.
91. House ca. 1900, one story, side gable dwelling with rear ell and shed roofed porch; house has replacement wood shingled siding, replacement windows, new chimney, and replacement porch posts; property lacks architectural integrity.
92. House Extensively altered, two story, L-plan house with aluminum siding, replacement porch with

- balustrade, and replacement one-over-one windows; property has lost its integrity.
93. House Altered Queen Anne cottage with high hip roof, front gable dormers, and decorative gables; house has wraparound porch supported by later battered piers resting on stone pedestals; house has been vinyl sided, and the porch represents a ca. 1925 remodeling; the house now has only marginal integrity, and the house lacks architectural or historical significance;
94. Klutz House Built in 1937, this stone bungalow is constructed of rock-faced ashlar with six-over-one windows and a front gable porch supported by stone piers; property includes a frame garage and a stone smokehouse; this stone cottage is a common house type and material in this county where rock quarrying is a major economic activity.
95. House One story, frame, side gable dwelling with asbestos siding, a replacement concrete block chimney, a shed roofed porch with replacement porch posts; house lacks integrity.
96. Cauble House Ruinous, post-Civil War two story, single pile house; property has lost integrity through deterioration.
98. Lyerly House One story, vernacular picturesque house with irregular massing, weatherboard siding, wraparound porch supported by turned posts, and some original two-over-two windows; house has been altered with a replacement concrete block chimney, and modern windows on the east elevation; property includes only one frame barn, now flanked by two trailers; property lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance.
99. House Substantial brick bungalow with front gable dormer, shed roofed porch supported by heavy brick piers, and four-over-one windows; dormer and gables have been vinyl sided, and there is a brick rear addition; house lacks architectural or historical significance.

101.	House	Brick, front gable bungalow with front gable porch supported by metal posts; property includes no outbuildings; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
104.	House	Frame, side gable bungalow, inset porch supported by battered brick piers, and six-over-six windows; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
105.	House	Front gable bungalow with shingled gables, hip roofed porch and porte cochere, and four-over-one windows; house has a later side wing; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
106.	House	Frame, side gable bungalow with front gable dormer, shed roofed porch supported by battered stone piers, and six-over-one windows; house has been aluminum sided, and the property includes a frame smokehouse, shed, and barn; house lacks architectural or historical significance.
107.	House	Front gable bungalow with asbestos siding, and hip roofed porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals; property lacks architectural or historical significance.
109.	House	Frame, side gable bungalow with clipped front gable dormer, engaged porch supported by battered piers resting on brick pedestals, and four-over-one windows; house has been vinyl sided; house lacks architectural or historical significance.
110.	House	Frame, side gable bungalow with shed roofed dormer, engaged porch supported by replacement metal posts resting on brick pedestals; house has been aluminum sided; house lacks architectural or historical significance.
111.	Nunn House	Completely altered, two story, single pile dwelling with side gable roof and shed roofed porch; alterations include vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, replacement porch posts, and modern, two story, rear addition.

- | | | |
|------|-------|---|
| 113. | House | Front gable bungalow with shed roofed porch supported by box piers, weatherboard siding, and six-over-one windows; house lacks architectural or historical significance. |
| 114. | House | Side gable bungalow with front gable dormer and shed roofed porch; house has been vinyl sided, and the windows on the facade are now covered over; house lacks integrity as well as architectural or historical significance. |
| 115. | House | ca. 1945, Tudor Revival cottage with brick veneer, inset porch, cross gable roof, and six-over-one windows; house has a modern side wing; property lacks architectural or historical significance. |
| 116. | House | Mid-twentieth century, frame cottage with vinyl siding, side gable roof, front exterior chimney and side wings; property includes a hip roofed garage; property lacks architectural or historical significance. |



1



2



3



4



5



5



6



6



7



7



8



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



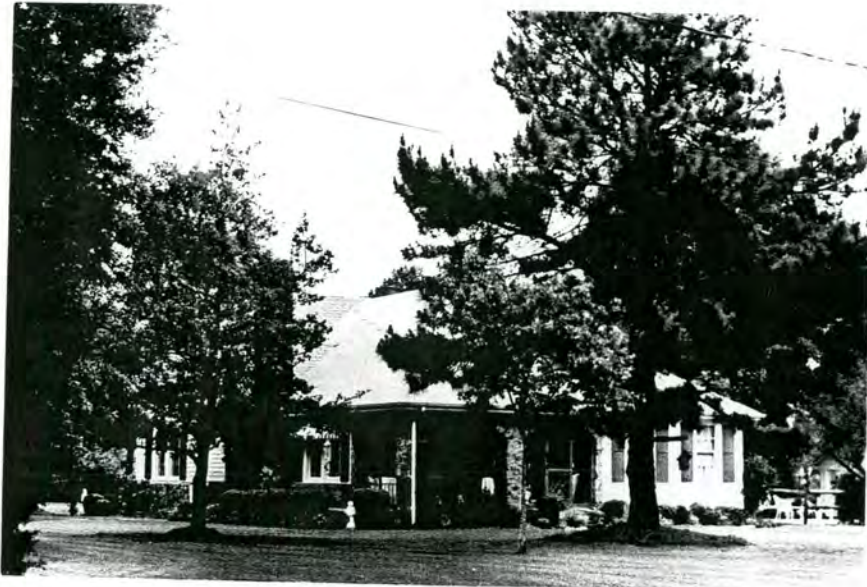
17



18



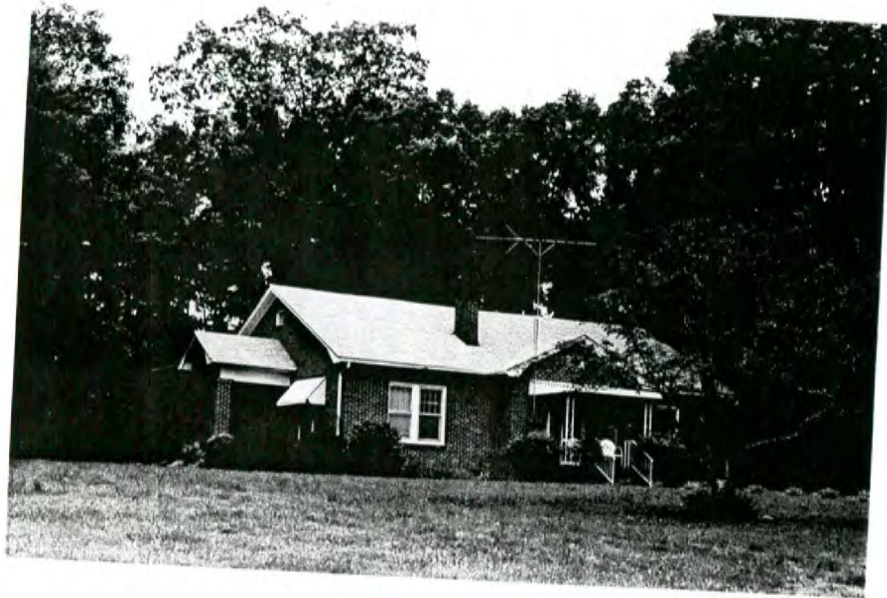
19



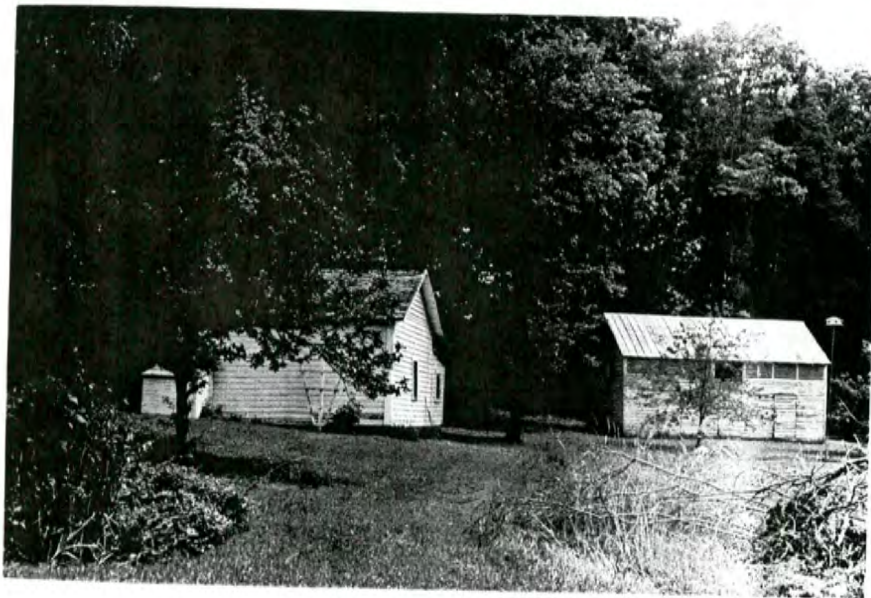
20



21



23



23



24



25



26



27



28



28



28



28



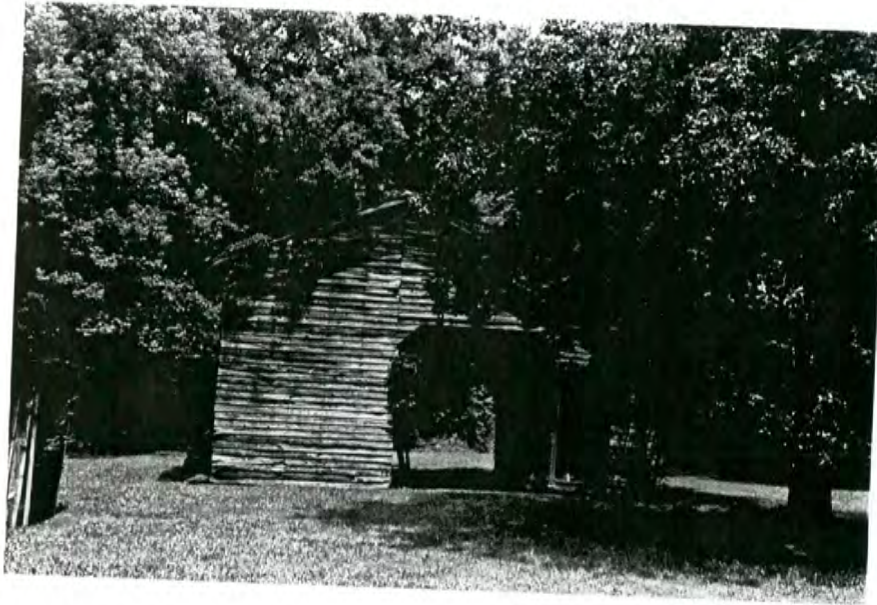
29



29



30



30



31



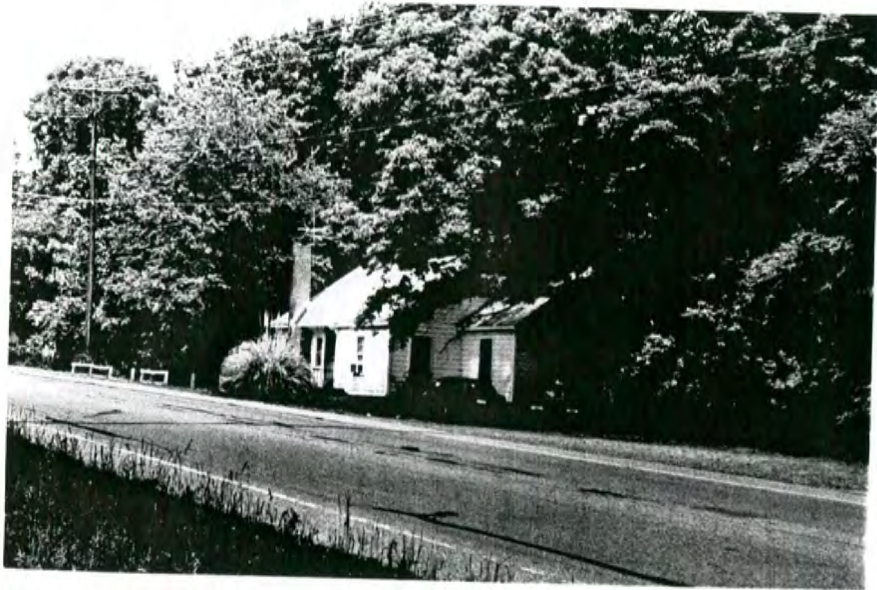
31



32



33



34



35



36



37



39



41



42



43



44



45



46



47



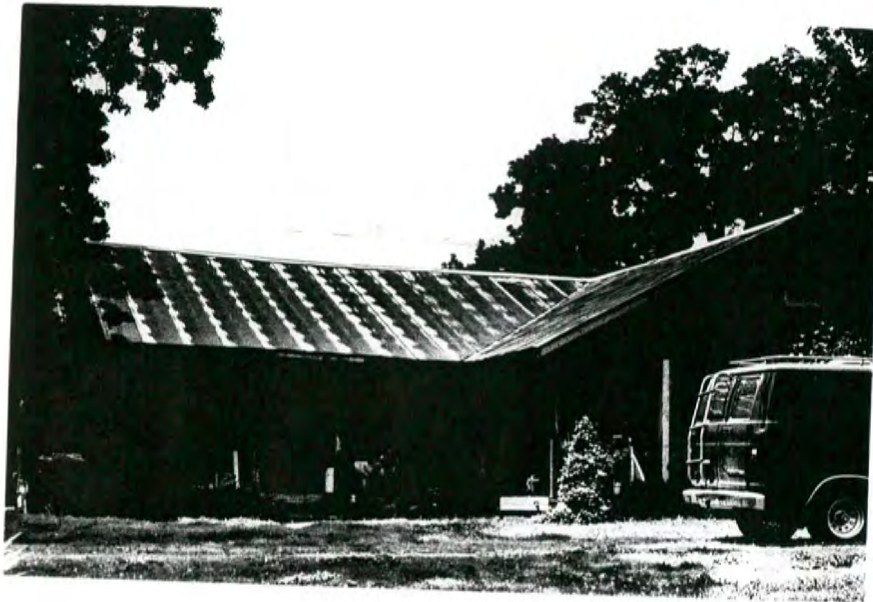
47



47



48



49



50



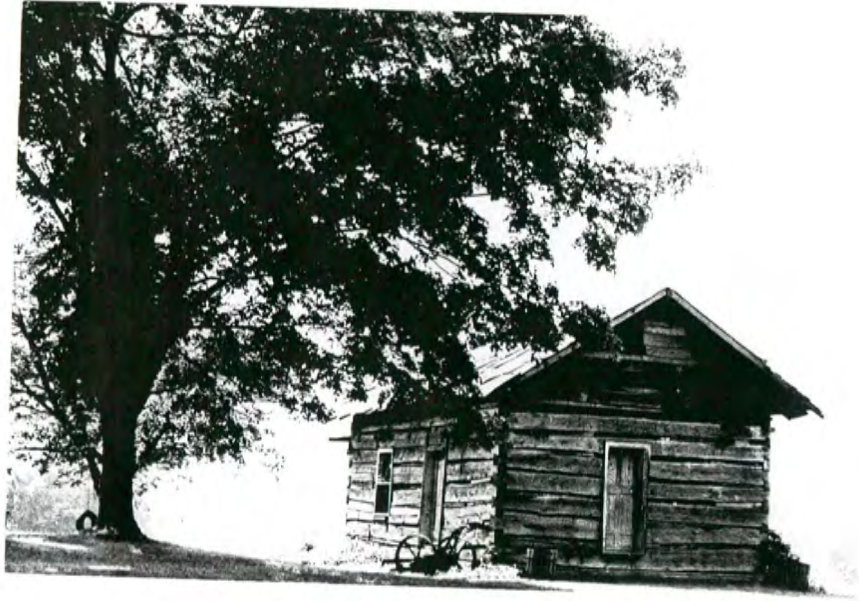
51



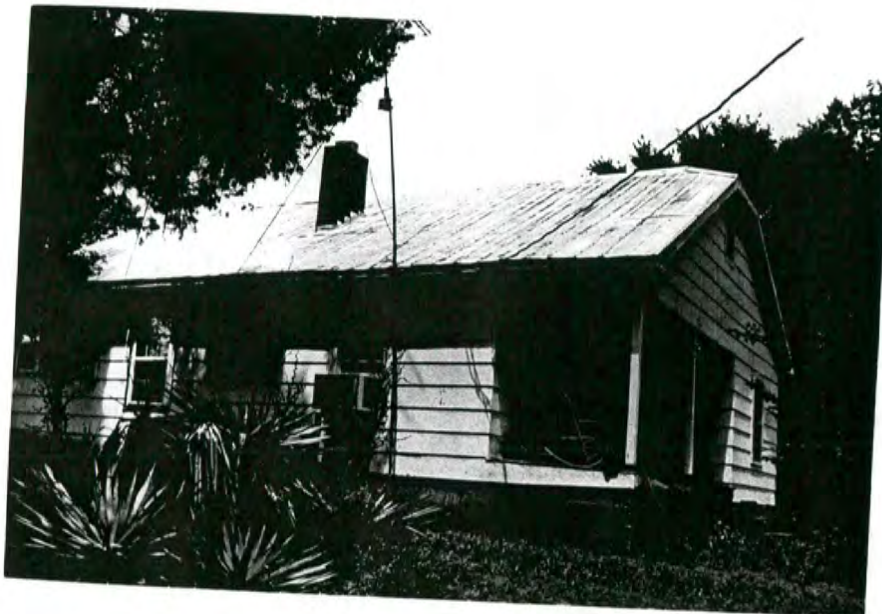
53



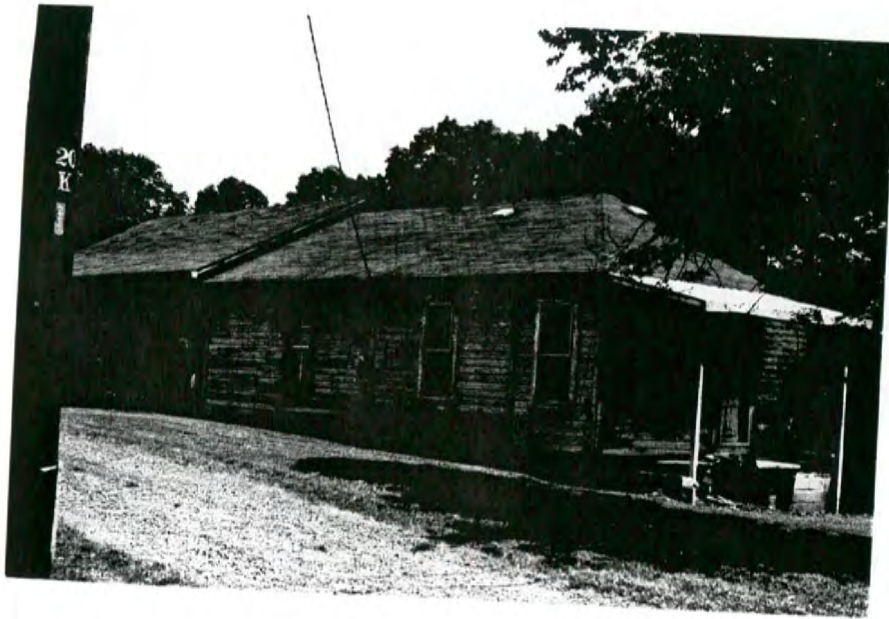
54



55



56



57



58



60



61



62



63



64



65



66



67



68



69



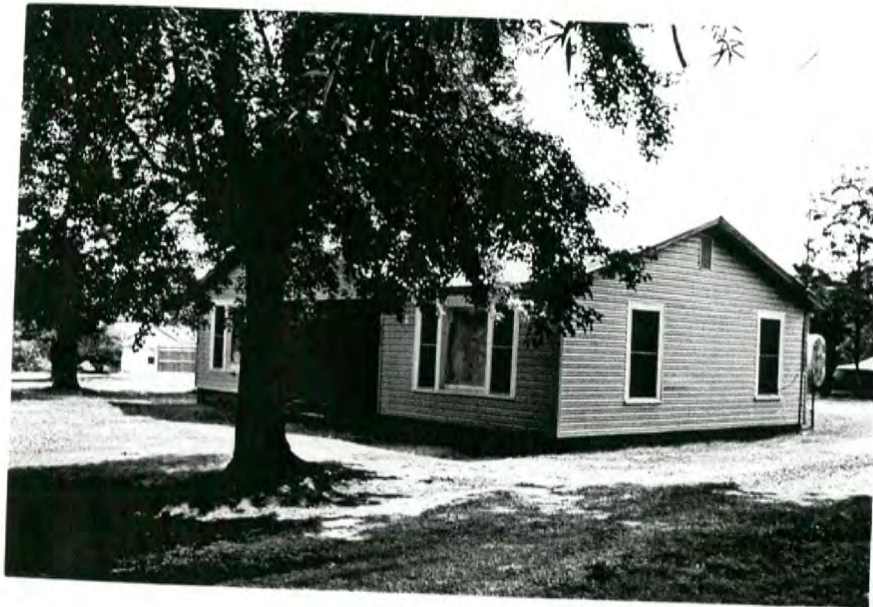
69



69



70



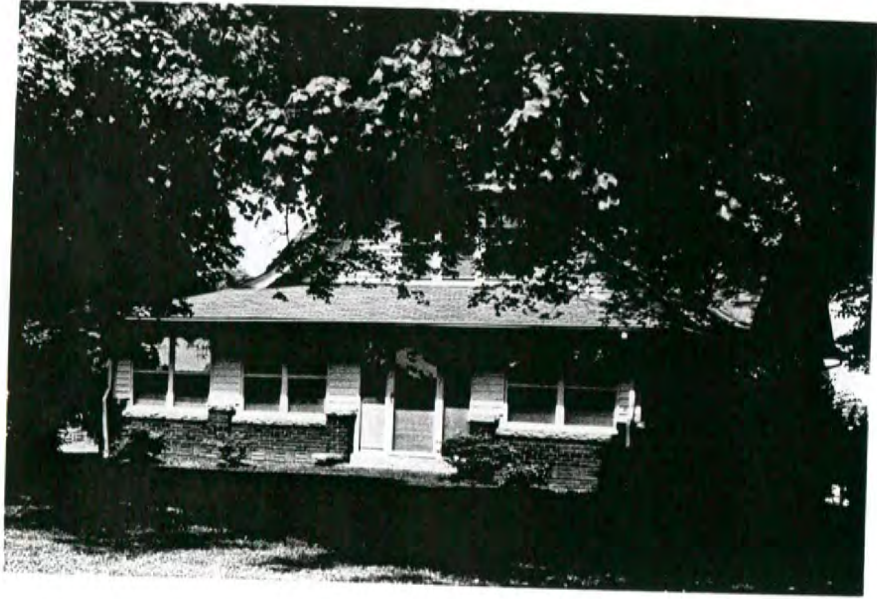
71



72



73



74



74



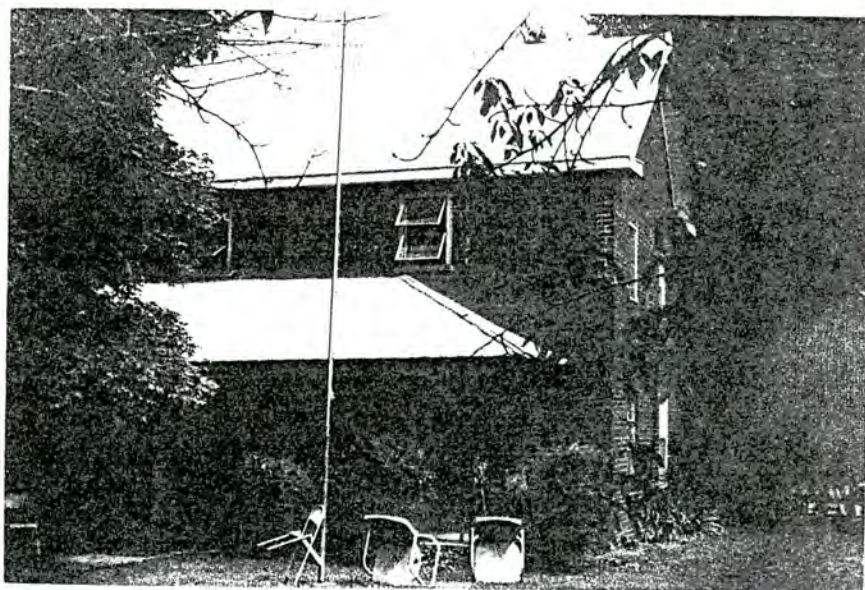
76



76



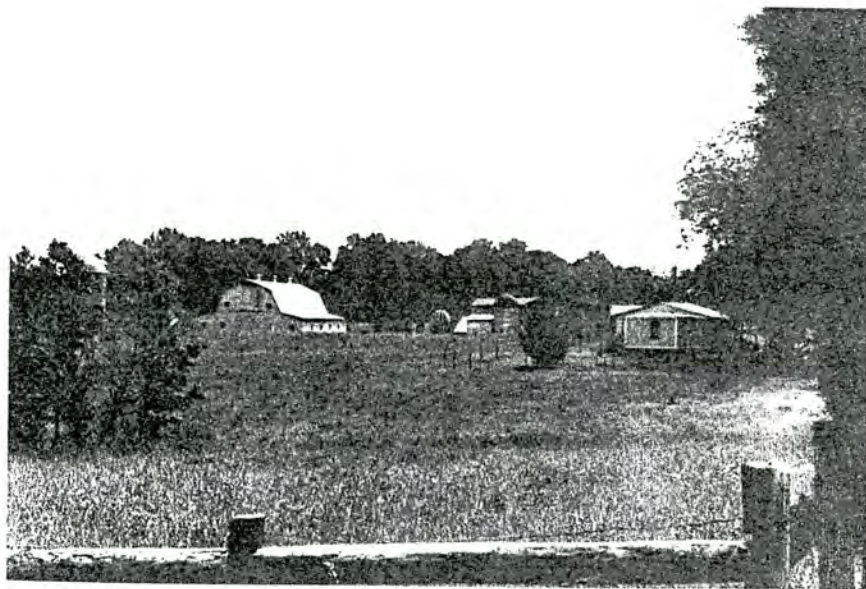
84



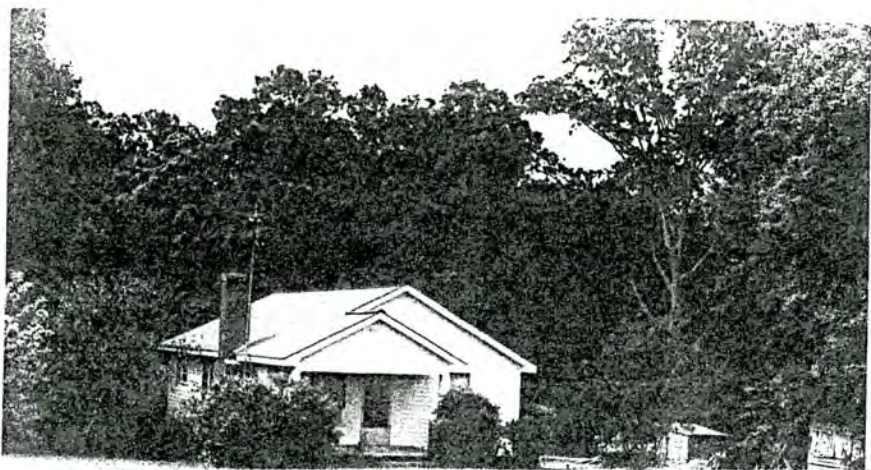
77



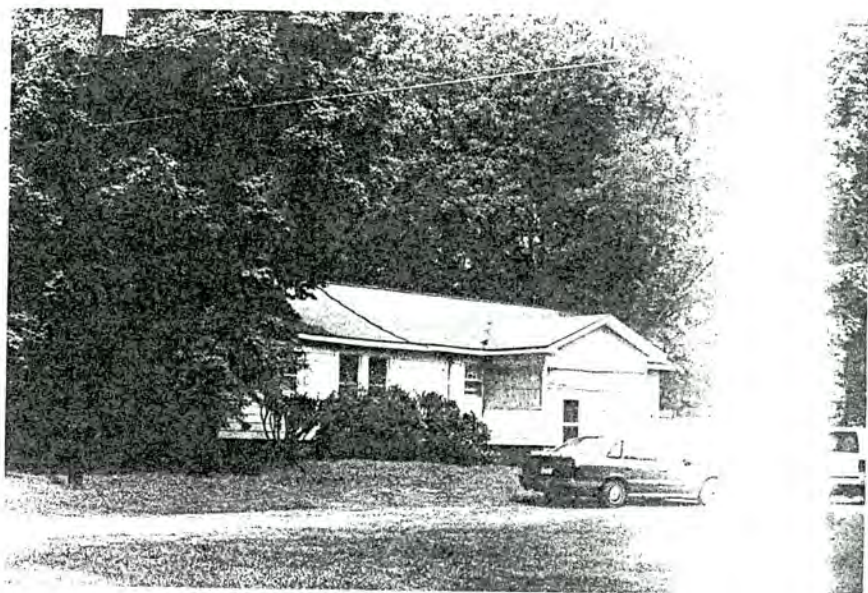
64



74



82



80



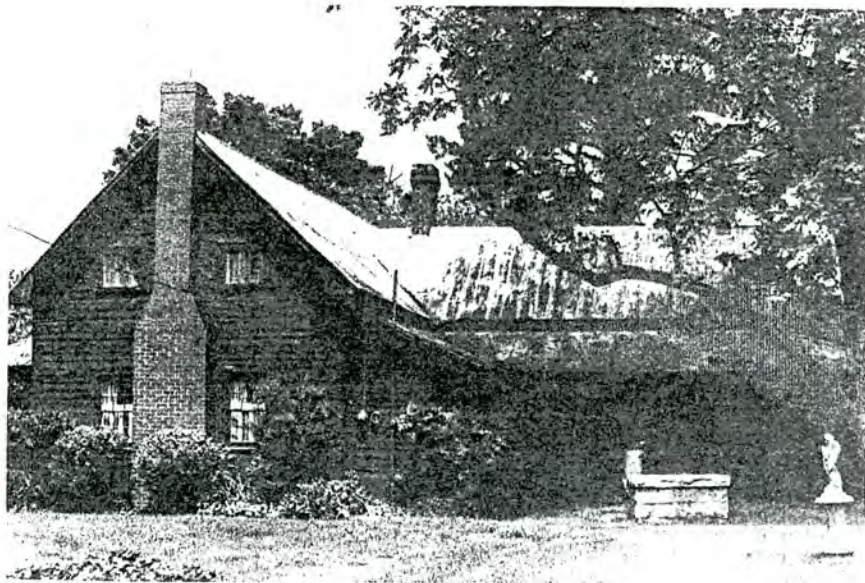
83



81



87



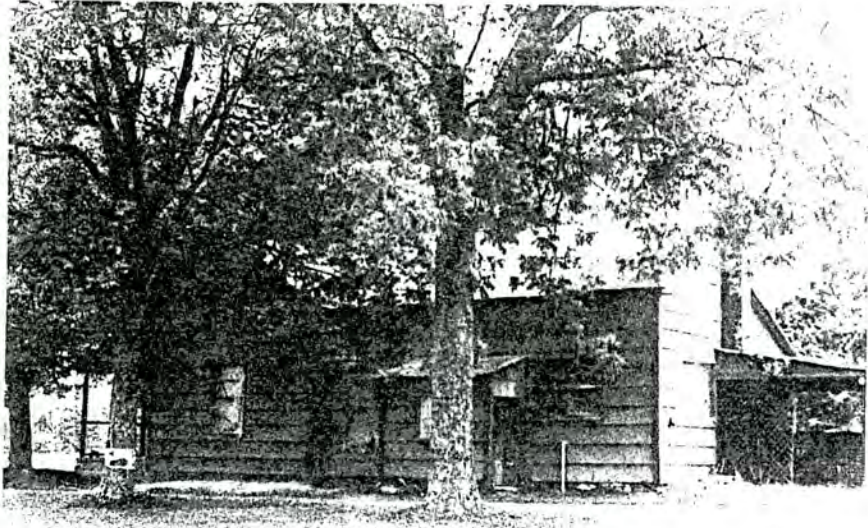
85



88



86



91

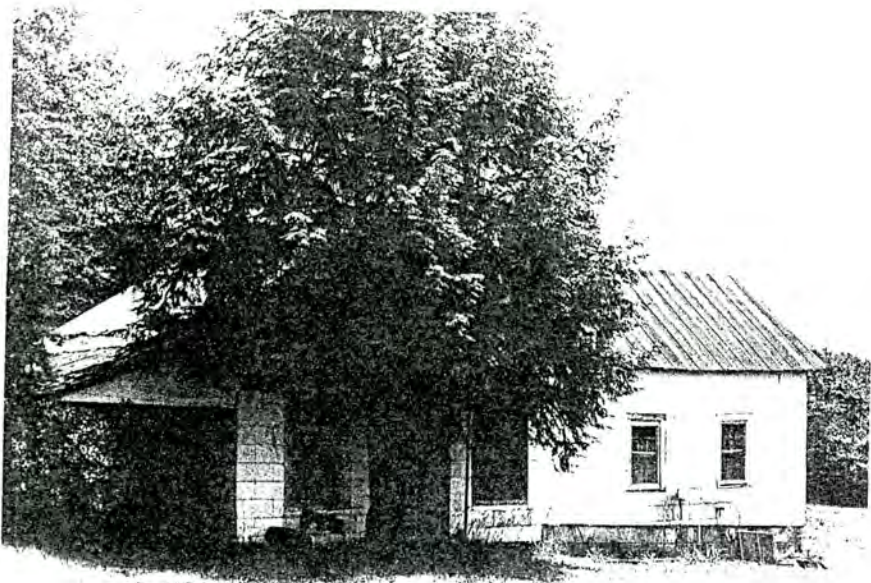
89



92

90

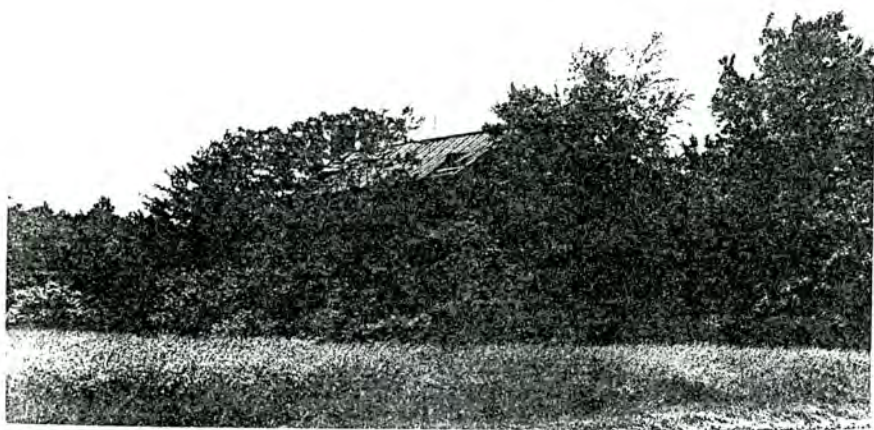




95



93



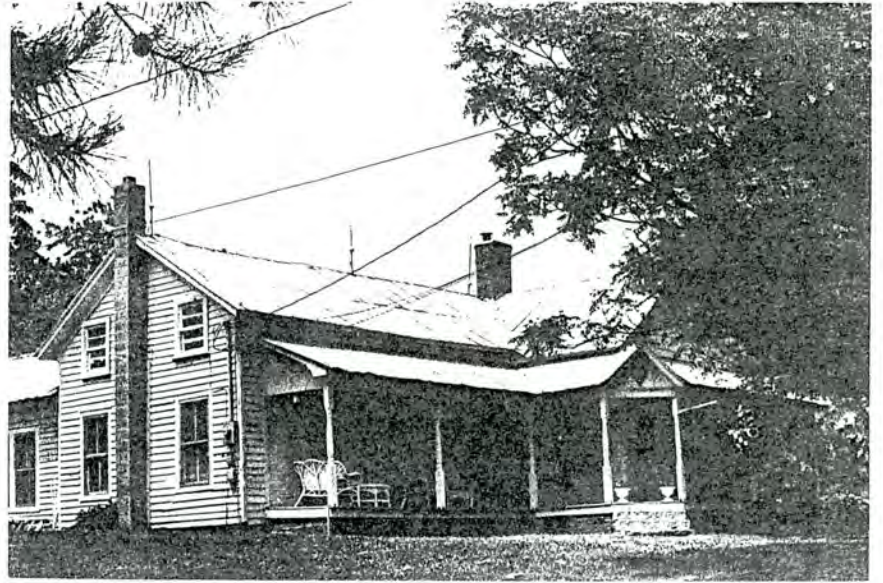
92



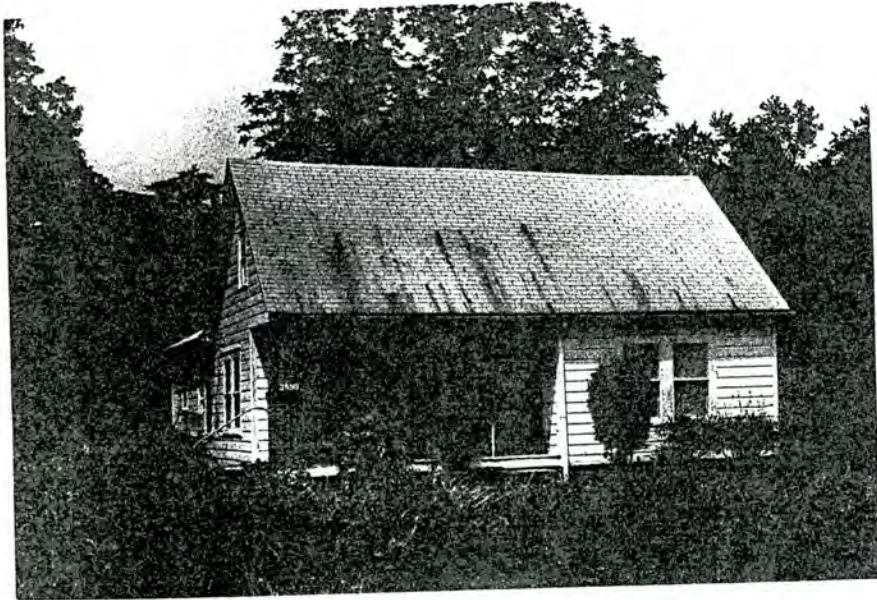
94



101



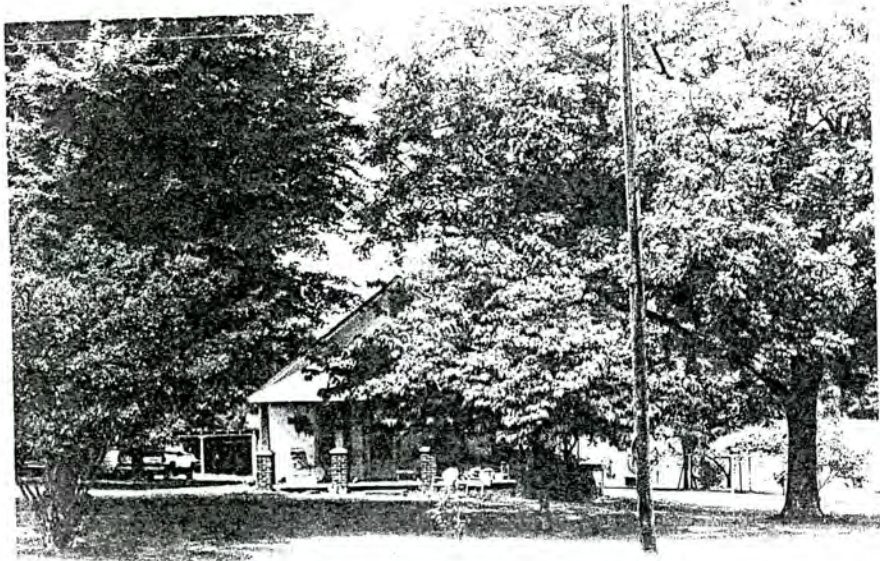
86



104



89



107



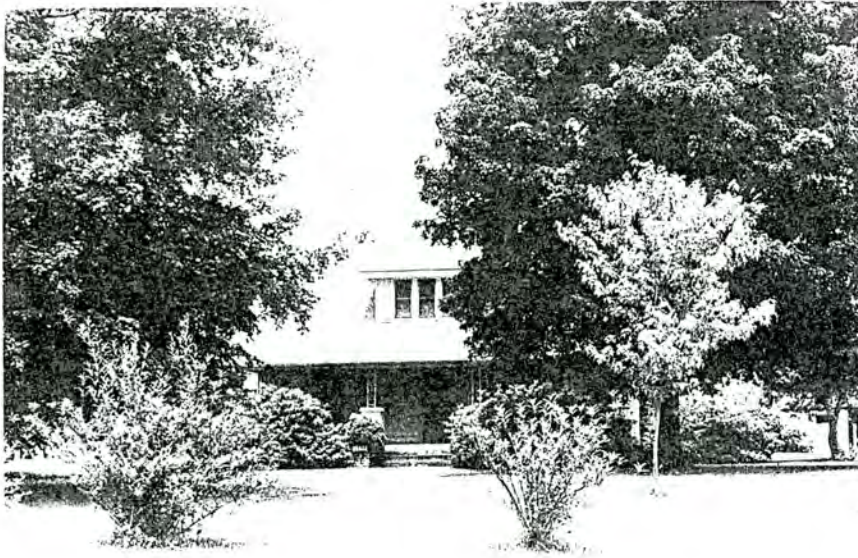
105



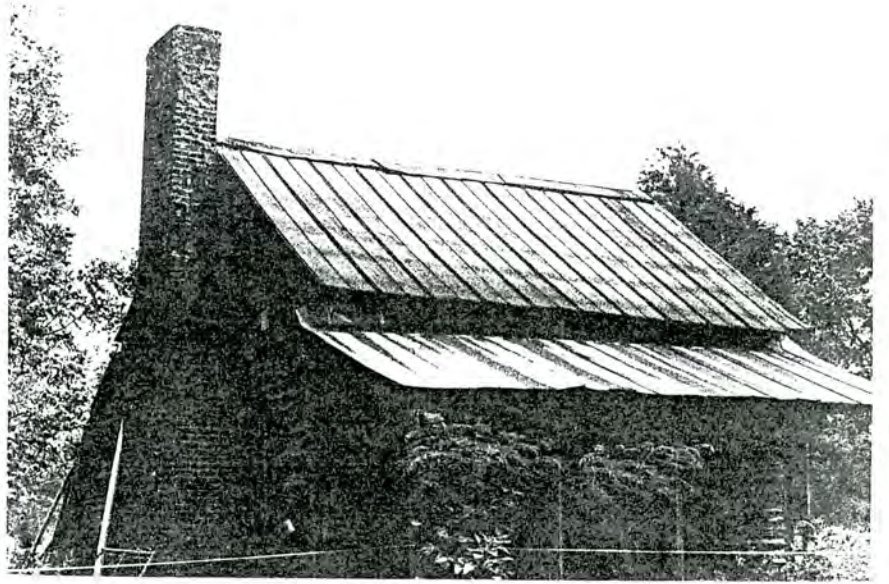
108



106



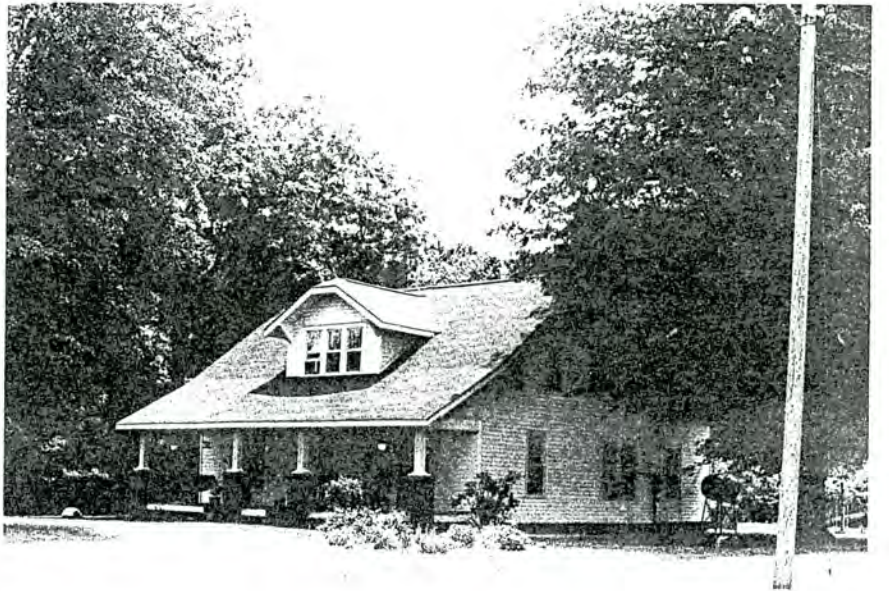
112



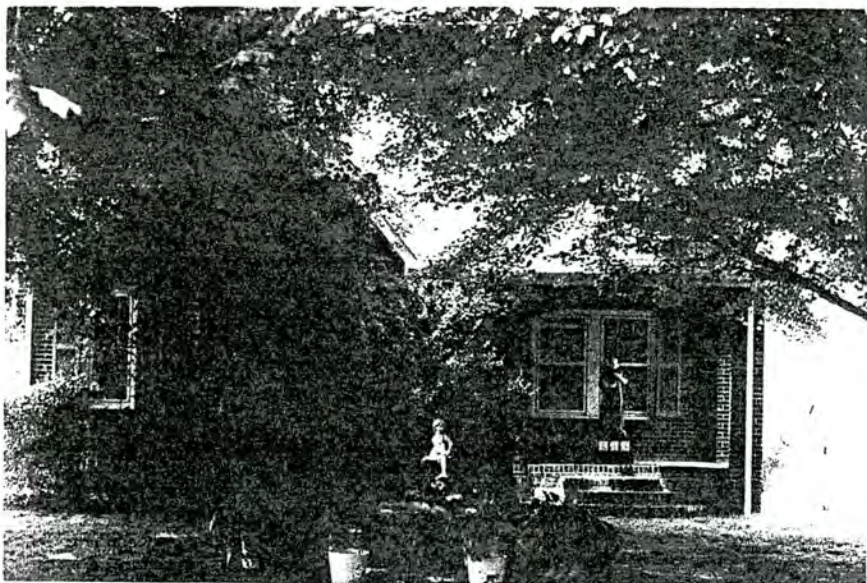
108



111



109



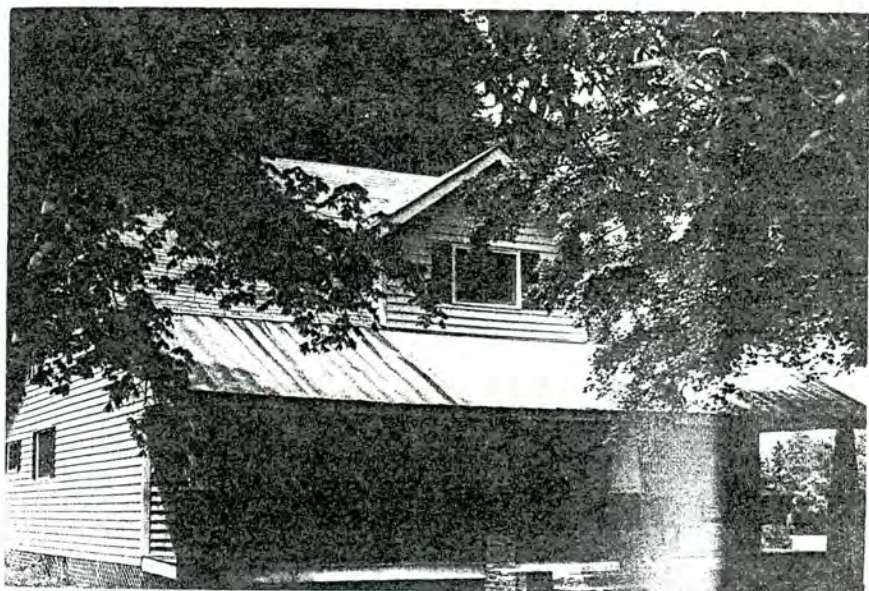
115



113



116



114

ADDENDUM

PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
AND THEREFORE NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
(Keyed to Survey Map)

Number	Name	Reason Not Eligible
117.	Mulhaley House	Deteriorated and abandoned two-story, weatherboard, L-plan farmhouse with altered front porch, some replacement siding on the front facade; intact picturesque mantels are the most notable surviving features; tract includes ruinous dairy barn and overgrown fields; lacks sufficient architectural or historical significance.



117



117



117



117



117



117



117



117

Sheet 1 of 2

FIELD SURVEY MAP
PHASE II ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
U.S. 52 RELOCATION
ROWAN, CABARRUS, AND STANLY COUNTIES

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NUMBER R-2003

FB543 map
File 1518/12L

JUNE 1998





Sheet 242

FIELD SURVEY MAP
PHASE II ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
U.S. 52 RELOCATION
ROWAN, CABARRUS, AND STANLY COUNTIES
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NUMBER R-2903
JUNE 1958

16-41 map
66 05/11/58



Appendix C
Professional Qualifications

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.
Historical Geographer

Education

- 1988 Ph.D. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1980 M.A. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1976 B.A. History, Phi Beta Kappa
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Historical Geographer, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1991 Visiting Professor, History Department, Queens College, Charlotte,
North Carolina
- Developed and taught course on the architectural history of the North
Carolina Piedmont, focusing on African-American architecture, textile-
mill housing, and other types of vernacular landscapes.
- 1989-1991 Mattson and Associates, Historic Preservation Consulting
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988 Visiting Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- Taught historic preservation planning workshop, developed and taught
course on the history of African-American neighborhoods. The latter
course was cross-listed in African-American Studies.
- 1984-1989 Private Historic Preservation Consultant,
Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1981-1984 Academic Advisor, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of
Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1981 Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana,
Illinois
- 1978-1980 Private Historic Preservation Consultant, Champaign, Illinois

Frances P. Alexander
Architectural Historian

Education

- 1991 M.A. American Civilization-Architectural History
George Washington University
Washington, D.C.
- 1981 B.A. History with High Honors
Guilford College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Architectural Historian, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988-1991 Department Head, Architectural History Department
Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Directed all architectural history projects for the Cultural Resource Division. Supervised a staff of three architectural historians, one photographer, and graphics staff. Responsibilities included project management, technical direction, research design and implementation, scheduling, budget management, client and subcontractor liaison, and regulatory compliance with both state and federal agencies. Responsibilities also included marketing, proposal writing, and public presentations.

Types of projects included: Section 106 compliance, surveys, evaluations of eligibility, evaluations of effect, design review, and mitigation; environmental impact statements; Section 4(f) compliance; H.A.B.S./H.A.E.R. documentation; state survey grants; National Register nominations; oral history; and environmental, historical, and land use research for Superfund sites.

- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Planned and conducted architectural, engineering, and landscape documentation projects. Responsibilities included research designs and methodologies; development of computerized data bases for recording survey data; preparation of overview histories; editing project data; preparation of documentation for publication; and assisting in hiring and supervising personnel.

1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Acted as liaison with public and federal agencies to provide preservation information, publications, and National Register nominations.

1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Chicago, Illinois

Conducted inventory of historic industrial and engineering resources along the Illinois and Michigan Canal in Chicago, Illinois. Responsibilities included identifying potential historic sites; preparing architectural, engineering, and technological descriptions; conducting historical research; and preparing an overview history tracing industrial and transportation development patterns.