



## North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

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

Division of Archives and History  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

May 23, 2000

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

Re: Historic Architectural Resources Report, US 52 from existing US 52 to NC 73/NC 24-27, TIP  
No. R-2320G, Stanly County, CH 98-E-4220-0598

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of April 17, 2000, transmitting the survey report by Mattson Alexander and Associates concerning the above project.

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

**ST0648** Rocky Creek Park is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as it illustrates the new recreational parks built by the WPA and CCC under the aegis of the New Deal. It is also eligible under Criterion C as it exemplifies the rustic architecture designs and naturalistic landscape plans codified by the National Park Service in the 1930s. We concur with the boundaries as noted on page 26 of the report.

**ST0689** Hatley Farm is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as it clearly represents the diversified farms that characterized Stanly County during the early twentieth century.

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

**ST0692** Moose Dairy Farm

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.

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

page 2

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,

*Renee Gledhill-Earley*

*tv* David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:scb

cc: W. Gilmore  
B. Church

Bc: Brown/Montgomery —  
County  
RF



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION  
Region Four  
310 New Bern Avenue, Suite 410  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601  
April 17, 2000

IN REPLY REFER TO  
HO-NC

Mr. David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Department of Cultural Resources  
109 East Jones Street  
Raleigh, NC 27601

RECEIVED  
APR 24 2000

5/8

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Ref

98-E-4220-0598

Subject: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, US 52 from existing US 52 to NC 73/NC 24-27, Stanly County, TIP R-2320G, State Project 8.1680401, Federal Aid Project STP-52(10)

Dear Mr. Brook:

Enclosed for your review are three copies of the subject report prepared by the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). The report documents the historic architectural resources that are located within the area of potential effect (APE). Based on the information contained in the report, we have concluded that there are two sites that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places: Rock Creek Park and Hatley Farm. Your concurrence in our determination of eligibility and the findings within the report is requested. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Chris Gatchell at 856-4350 extension 104.

Sincerely yours,

For Nicholas L. Graf, P.E.  
Division Administrator

Enclosures

cc: Mr. William D. Gilmore, PE

---

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**U.S. 52 EXTENSION FROM EXISTING U.S. 52 TO THE  
INTERSECTION WITH N.C. 73 AND N.C. 24/27  
STANLY COUNTY**

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
T.I.P. NO. R-2320G  
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1680401, ER 97-8350  
FEDERAL AID NO. STP-52(10)**

**Prepared for:**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Raleigh, North Carolina**

**Prepared by:**

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
2228 Winter Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205  
(704) 569-8130  
(704) 376-0985**

**27 March 2000**

---

---

---

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**U.S. 52 EXTENSION FROM EXISTING U.S. 52 TO THE  
INTERSECTION WITH N.C. 73 AND N.C. 24/27  
STANLY COUNTY**

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
T.I.P. NO. R-2320G  
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1680401, ER 97-8350  
FEDERAL AID NO. STP-52(10)**

**Prepared by:**

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
2228 Winter Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205  
(704) 569-8130  
(704) 376-0985**

**Prepared for:**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Raleigh, North Carolina**

**27 March 2000**

**MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**

*Frances P. Alexander*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Frances P. Alexander, M.A.

*27 March 2000*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

*Barbara Chum*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
N.C.D.O.T. Historic Architectural Resources Section

*3/30/2000*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

---

---

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This North Carolina Department of Transportation project is entitled, *U.S. 52 Extension From Existing U.S. 52 to the Intersection with N.C. 73 and N.C. 24/27*, and the project area is located in Stanly County, North Carolina. The T.I.P. Number is R-2320G, and the State Project Number is 8.1680401. An environmental assessment (E.A.) was prepared for this proposed highway improvement, which entails the construction of a 3.7 mile extension of U.S. 52 along a new alignment from existing U.S. 52 to the intersection with N.C. 73 and N.C. 24/27 in Albemarle, the seat of Stanly County. This transportation improvement is the northern segment for another project (T.I.P. No. R-2320) in which U.S. 52 will be widened to four lanes from Wadesboro in Anson County to Albemarle. This highway project includes several alternatives all of which lie along or east of N.C. 138 and along or west of existing N.C. 52. This environmental assessment was prepared from an architectural survey conducted in January 2000. The project location is shown in **Figure 1-A**.

The project encompasses the construction of a four-lane extension of U.S. 52 along a new location. The northern terminus of the undertaking begins at the intersection of N.C. 73 with N.C. 24/27 within the City of Albemarle. The longest and most westerly alternative is Alternative 5 which begins at the northern terminus, following N.C. 138 south for roughly 0.60 mile. Just north of Bethesda Church, the alternative turns southeast to cross S.R. 1906 and S.R. 1907 before merging with existing N.C. 52 approximately 0.5 mile south of the junction with S.R. 1720. The alternative then follows U.S. 52 south to the southern project terminus at the junction with S.R. 1785. Alternative 2 also extends south along N.C. 138, turning southeast to skirt the east side of Bethesda Church, crossing S.R. 1906 on the east side of S.R. 1907, before merging with U.S. 52 roughly 0.5 mile south of the junction with S.R. 1720. Alternative 3 turns southeast from the northern terminus just north of Eben Street to follow a course parallel with the railroad corridor before merging with Alternative 2 on the north side of S.R. 1906. Alternative 4 is a small segment that begins southeast of Bethesda Church and provides an easterly link between Alternative 2 and existing U.S. 52, north of its junction with S.R. 1906. The most easterly route is Alternative 1, which is also a short segment that diverges from Alternative 3 to follow a southeasterly curve before connecting with Alternative 4 on the west side of the railroad corridor. The proposed alternatives are shown in **Figure 1-B**. The area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the project parallels the proposed alternatives and is defined by modern construction, view sheds, and the rolling Piedmont topography.

This architectural survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) as part of the environmental studies conducted by N.C.D.O.T. and documented by an environmental assessment (E.A.). This report and addendum are prepared as a technical addendum to the E.A. 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 A.P.E. for the project; (2) to locate and identify all resources 50 years of age or older within the A.P.E.; 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 A.P.E. The field survey was conducted by automobile as well as on foot to delineate the A.P.E. of the proposed highway construction and to identify all properties within this area which were built prior to 1951. Every property at least 50 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 eligible for the National Register, site plans were drawn and National Register boundaries determined.

The boundaries of the A.P.E. are shown on a U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographical map (see **Figure 7** in **Appendix A**). The A.P.E. includes areas which may face increased development pressures because of the extension as well as those areas which may be directly affected. The A.P.E. is defined by modern construction, topographical features, and sight lines. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed.

A total of 47 resources, which appeared to have been built prior to 1951, were identified and evaluated. There are no properties within the A.P.E. that had been listed previously in the National Register. Four properties, Rock Creek Park (No. 1), a former Roman Catholic Church, the Moose Dairy Farm (No. 24) and the Hatley Farm (No. 35), were all inventoried during a county-wide architectural survey conducted in 1989 and 1990. Entries for these surveyed properties appear in *Stanly County: The Architectural Legacy of a Rural North Carolina County*, the publication that resulted from that survey (Dodenhoff, 1992). However, the Catholic Church, which was moved to its current site, was determined ineligible for the National Register in July 1995 during the environmental planning for a N.C.D.O.T. project, the widening of N.C. 24/27 (T.I.P. No. R-2530A). The evaluated properties for this project include two early twentieth century farms and a city park built in the 1930s under the aegis of the Works Progress Administration. Two of the evaluated properties were considered eligible for the National Register, while one was not recommended for National Register eligibility.

<u>Properties Listed in the National Register</u>	<u>Pages</u>
None	
<u>Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register</u>	
None	
<u>Properties Listed in the National Register Study List</u>	
None	
<u>Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register</u>	
No. 1            Rock Creek Park	24
No. 35          Hatley Farm	33
<u>Properties Evaluated Intensively But Considered Not Eligible for the National Register</u>	
No. 24          Moose Dairy Farm	45

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

No. 2	House
No. 3	House
No. 4	House
No. 5	House
No. 6	House
No. 7	House
No. 8	Harwood Nursery
No. 9	House
No. 10	House
No. 11	House
No. 12	House
No. 13	Store
No. 14	House
No. 15	House
No. 16	House
No. 17	House
No. 18	House
No. 19	House
No. 20	House
No. 21	House
No. 22	House
No. 23	House
No. 25	House
No. 26	House
No. 27	Bethesda Cemetery
No. 28	House
No. 29	House
No. 30	House
No. 31	House and Outbuildings
No. 32	House
No. 33	House
No. 34	House
No. 36	House
No. 37	House
No. 38	House
No. 39	Dairy Barn
No. 40	House
No. 41	Mabry House
No. 42	Mabry Store
No. 43	House
No. 44	House
No. 45	House
No. 46	House
No. 47	House



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<u><b>Page No.</b></u>
I. List of Figures and Plates	5
II. Introduction	8
III. Physical Environment	11
IV. Methodology	12
V. Background Historical Essay and Historic Contexts	14
VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations	23
A. List of Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register	24
B. List of Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register	45
VII. Bibliography	56
VIII. Appendix A: Area of Potential Effects Map	
IX. Appendix B: Photographic Inventory/Evaluations	
X. Appendix C: Professional Qualifications	

**LIST OF FIGURES AND PLATES**

<b><u>Figures</u></b>	<b><u>Page No.</u></b>
1A. Project Location Map	9-A
1B. Map of Proposed Alternatives	9-B
2. Rock Creek Park - Site Plan	31
3. Rock Creek Park - Proposed National Register Boundaries	32
4. Hatley Farm - Site Plan	43
5. Hatley Farm - Proposed National Register Boundaries	44
6. Moose Farm - Site Plan	55
7. Area of Potential Effects Map	
8. Field Survey Map	

<u>Plates</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1. Rock Creek Park, Looking Southwest	27
2. Rock Creek Park, Creek, Tennis Courts, and Pool House	27
3. Rock Creek Park, Pool House	28
4. Rock Creek Park, Softball Field	28
5. Rock Creek Park, Park Administration Building	29
6. Rock Creek Park, Rappelling Tower	29
7. Rock Creek Park, Maintenance Complex	30
8. Rock Creek Park, Jogging Trail	30
9. Hatley Farm, Farmhouse	35
10. Hatley Farm, Farmhouse	35
11. Hatley Farm, Farm Complex	36
12. Hatley Farm, ca. 1910 Barn	36
13. Hatley Farm, ca. 1930 Barn	37
14. Hatley Farm, Farm Complex	37
15. Hatley Farm, Smokehouse/Wash House	38
16. Hatley Farm, Farm Complex	38
17. Hatley Farm, Smokehouse/Wash House, Corncrib, Granary	39
18. Hatley Farm, ca. 1910 Barn and Granary	39
19. Hatley Farm, Chicken House	40
20. Hatley Farm, Granary	40
21. Hatley Farm, Tenant House	41
22. Hatley Farm, Looking East Towards Tenant House	41
23. Hatley Farm, Fields and Farm Pond	42
24. Hatley Farm, Fields	42
25. Moose Dairy Farm, Overall View	47

26.	Moose Dairy Farm, Looking North	47
27.	Moose Dairy Farm, Moose Farmhouse	48
28.	Moose Dairy Farm, Farmhouse	48
29.	Moose Dairy Farm, Dairy Barn	49
30.	Moose Dairy Farm, Dairy Barn	49
31.	Moose Dairy Farm, Dairy Barn	50
32.	Moose Dairy Farm, Milk Houses	50
33.	Moose Dairy Farm, Milk Houses	51
34.	Moose Dairy Farm, Granary	51
35.	Moose Dairy Farm, Looking East Towards Pond and Modern Dwelling	52
36.	Moose Dairy Farm, 1970s Equipment Shed	52
37.	Moose Dairy Farm, ca. 1959 Equipment Shed	53
38.	Moose Dairy Farm, Silo	53
39.	Moose Dairy Farm, Lounging Barn	54

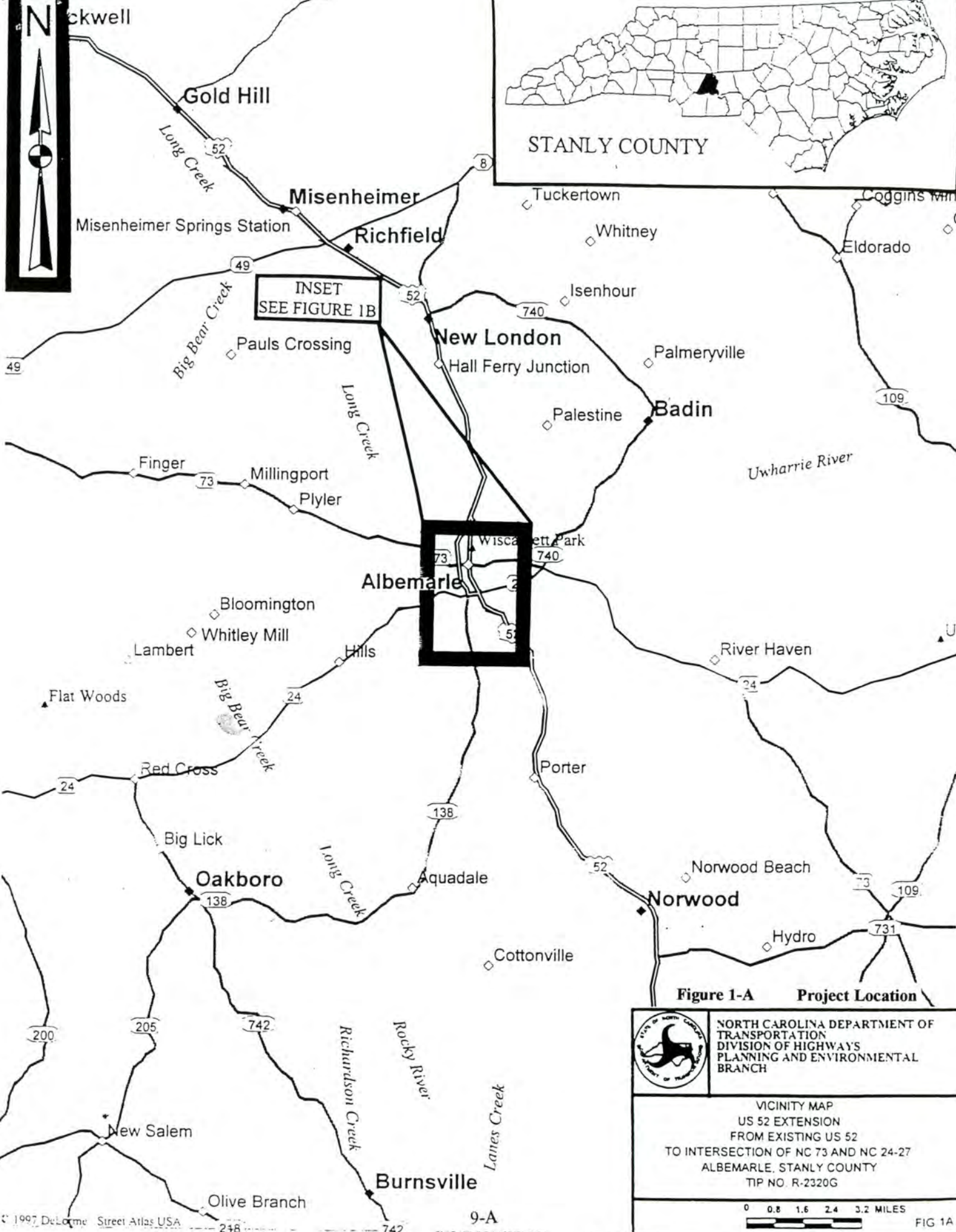
## II. INTRODUCTION

This Phase II intensive level architectural survey was undertaken in conjunction with the extension of U.S. 52 along a new alignment from existing U.S. 52 to the intersection with N.C. 73 and N.C. 24/27 in Albemarle, Stanly County. The T.I.P. Number for this highway widening is R-2320-G. The project was conducted for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, 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 in January 2000.

The proposed federal undertaking is the northern segment for another highway improvement (T.I.P. No. R-2320) in which U.S. 52 will be widened to four lanes from Wadesboro in Anson County to Albemarle, the seat of Stanly County. Located in the Piedmont region of central North Carolina, Stanly County is bounded by the Yadkin River to the east, Union and Anson counties to the south, Cabarrus County to the west, and Rowan to the north. Specifically, this transportation project includes the construction of a 3.7 mile long highway that runs north along existing U.S. 52, from its junction with S.R. 1785, before turning northwest along a new alignment to N.C. 138, south of its junction with N.C. 73 and N.C. 24/27 in Albemarle. The proposed project includes five alternatives all of which lie along or east of N.C. 138 and along or west of existing N.C. 52.

The northern terminus of the undertaking begins at the intersection of N.C. 73 with N.C. 24/27 within the City of Albemarle. The longest and most westerly alternative is Alternative 5 which begins at the northern terminus, following N.C. 138 south for roughly 0.60 mile. Just north of Bethesda Church, the alternative turns southeast to cross S.R. 1906 and S.R. 1907 before merging with existing N.C. 52 approximately 0.5 mile south of the junction with S.R. 1720. The alternative then follows U.S. 52 south to the southern project terminus at the junction with S.R. 1785. Alternative 2 also extends south along N.C. 138, turning southeast to skirt the east side of Bethesda Church, crossing S.R. 1906 on the east side of S.R. 1907, before merging with U.S. 52 roughly 0.5 mile south of the junction with S.R. 1720. Alternative 3 turns southeast from the northern terminus just north of Eben Street to follow a course parallel with the railroad corridor before merging with Alternative 2 on the north side of S.R. 1906. Alternative 4 is a small segment that begins southeast of Bethesda Church and provides an easterly link between Alternative 2 and existing U.S. 52, north of its junction with S.R. 1906. The most easterly route is Alternative 1, which is also a short segment that diverges from Alternative 3 to follow a southeasterly curve before connecting with Alternative 4 on the west side of the railroad corridor. The area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the project parallels the proposed alternatives and is defined by modern construction, view sheds, and the rolling Piedmont topography. The project location is depicted in **Figure 1-A**, and the proposed alternatives are shown in **Figure 1-B**.

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 (N.C.D.O.T., 15 June 1994) and expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by N.C.D.O.T. and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (February 1996).



**Figure 1-A Project Location**



**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
BRANCH**

VICINITY MAP  
US 52 EXTENSION  
FROM EXISTING US 52  
TO INTERSECTION OF NC 73 AND NC 24-27  
ALBEMARLE, STANLY COUNTY  
TIP NO. R-2320G

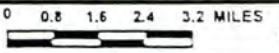
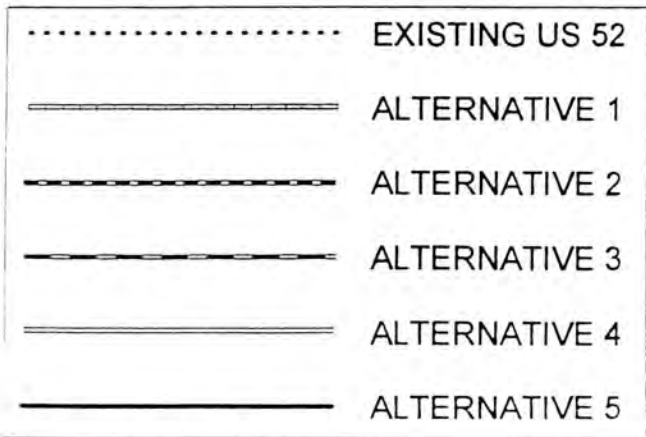
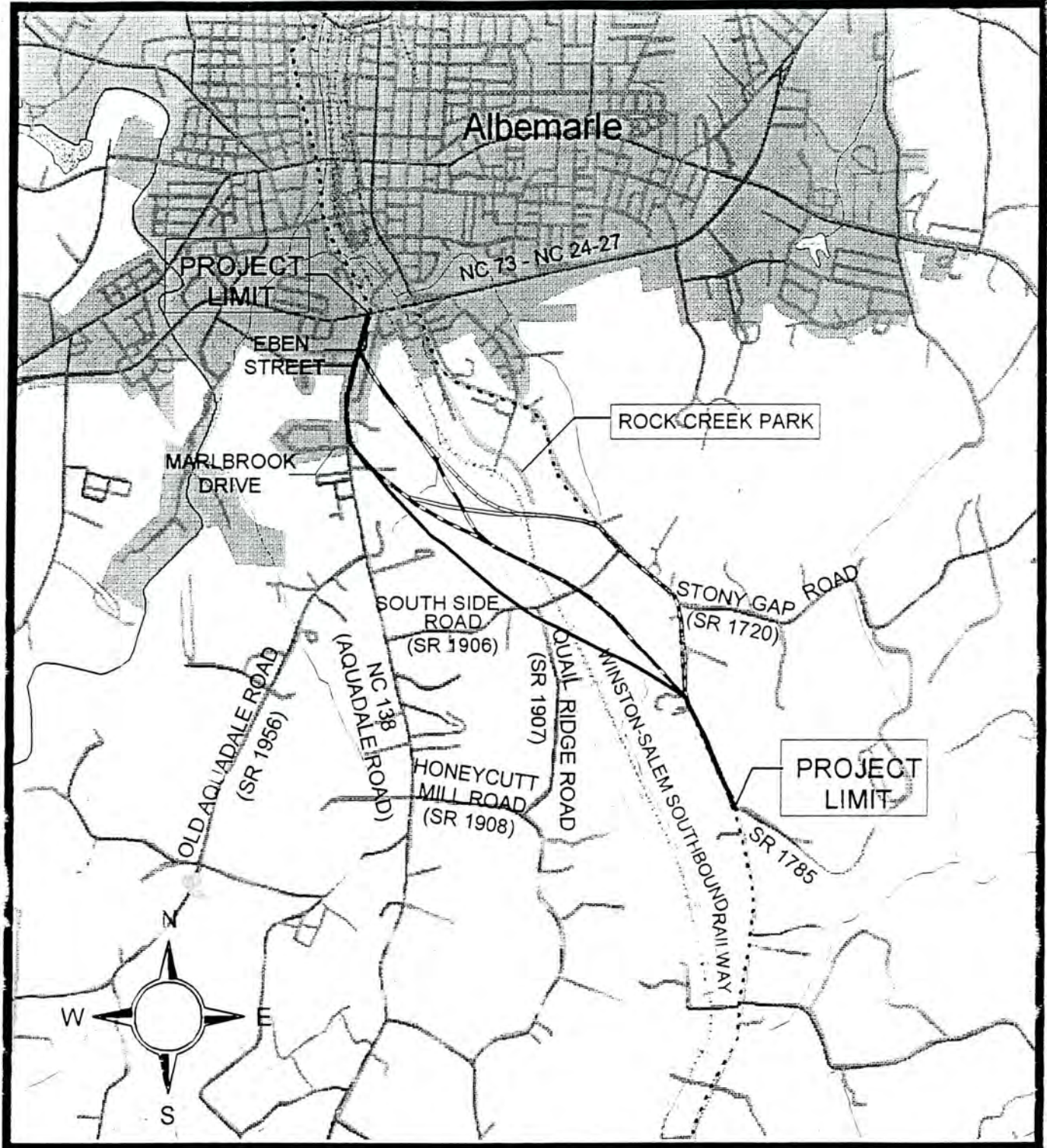
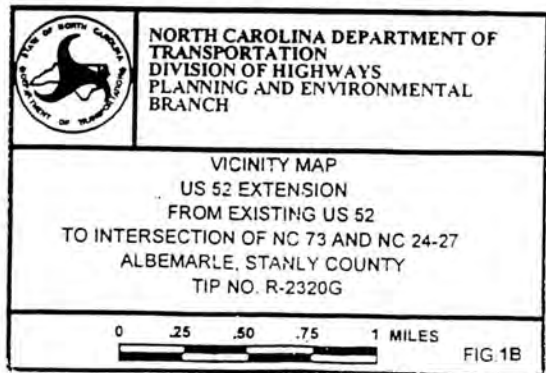


FIG 1A



**Figure 1-B Proposed Alternatives**



Federal regulations require that the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the undertaking must be determined. The A.P.E. 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 A.P.E. is depicted on a U.S. Geological Survey topographical map found in **Appendix A**.

The A.P.E. was based upon the location of the proposed construction in relationship to natural and physical boundaries. The area of potential effects parallels the project alternatives, but extends east and west to incorporate all view sheds from the project corridors. The A.P.E. also includes any secondary road or highway which may face increased development pressures because of the U.S. 52 extension. The boundaries of the A.P.E. are defined by modern construction, the rolling Piedmont topography, woodland, and secondary roadways which buffer both the neighborhoods found on the south side of Albemarle and the farms and residential development found south of the city.



### **III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

The project will occur within and south of Albemarle, the seat of Stanly County, which is located in the southern Piedmont region of central North Carolina. Situated approximately thirty-five miles northeast of Charlotte, Stanly County is bounded to the east by the Yadkin River, Union and Anson counties to the south, Cabarrus County to the west, and Rowan to the north. Stanly County has the high elevations, rolling topography, mixed hardwood forests, and steep streams characteristic of the Piedmont. Albemarle and the project area lie within the foothills of the ancient Uwharrie Mountain range that flanks both sides of the Yadkin River, and seven miles east of Albemarle is Morrow Mountain (and the surrounding state park). Numerous tributaries of the Yadkin, a major northwest-southeast waterway, cross the region. Rock Creek and Jacob's Creek are the two principal streams within the project area.

Historically, the project area outside the city of Albemarle has been largely agricultural in land use. The well-watered and well-drained land was good for crop cultivation and livestock pastures, while the dense hardwood forests were exploited for timber. The swiftly flowing Yadkin River and its tributaries provided the power for saw and grist mills, and later for cotton mills. In the twentieth century, with the formation of power lakes along the Yadkin and the creation of Morrow Mountain State Park (1935), recreational facilities and areas of vacation houses were built east of the project area.

The current alignment of U.S. 52 was part of a national highway system laid out in the early twentieth century to connect county seats and to facilitate interstate commerce and transportation. U.S. 52 linked Albemarle with the Rowan county seat of Salisbury, located to the northwest, and with Wadesboro, the seat of Anson County to the southeast. The highway was constructed to parallel a branch of the Southern Railway system that extended from Salisbury to Norwood, southeast of Albemarle. Because the highway provided these strategic connections, the route is lined with early twentieth century farms, churches, and roadside stores. Furthermore, because the project area encompasses a portion of Albemarle, residential properties and small suburban neighborhoods dating from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries, as well as a large city park, are found within the A.P.E. Finally, the project area is undergoing further suburban development as Albemarle and Stanly County are increasingly absorbed into the metropolitan region of Charlotte. Today, residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional construction spread farther into the countryside beyond the city limits of Albemarle. Much of the study area is still agrarian, but both pre-World War II and postwar commercial, industrial, and residential properties now compete with farmland and pastures for highway frontage.

In conclusion, the environmental setting is a mix of historically agrarian (farmland, pastures, and woodland), small town, and post-World War II suburban land uses. Although recent suburban construction has been extensive, much of the A.P.E., particularly those areas farther removed from Albemarle, remains rural in character.

#### IV. METHODOLOGY

This Phase II architectural survey was conducted as part of the planning for the U.S. 52 Extension project in Stanly County, 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* (N.C.D.O.T., 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 A.P.E. 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 N.C.D.O.T. Phase II survey guidelines set forth the following procedures: 1) identify and map the area of potential effects; 2) photograph and indicate on a U.S.G.S. map all properties older than 50 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 A.P.E. All properties 50 years of age or older were photographed and indicated on a U.S.G.S. 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 potentially eligible properties were identified, the boundary of the A.P.E. 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 North Carolina Division of Archives and History (N.C.S.H.P.O.) were examined to identify those properties listed in the National Register and the National Register Study List. This review identified no properties within the A.P.E. that were listed in either the National Register or the Study List. Three properties, Rock Creek Park (No. 1), the Moose Dairy Farm (No. 24), and the Hatley Farm (No. 35), had been identified in 1989 and 1990 during a county-wide architectural survey conducted by Donna Dodenhoff. A fourth property, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, had also been examined during the 1989 survey, but was subsequently determined ineligible for the National Register during an environmental assessment (N.C.D.O.T. T.I.P. No. R-2530A, July 1995).

Historical research, of both primary and secondary sources, was conducted at local and regional repositories. This research included a review of previous surveys and environmental impact statements. The 1989-1990 architectural survey of Stanly County, conducted by Donna Dodenhoff for the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, became the basis for a publication, *Stanly County: The Architectural Legacy of a Rural North Carolina County* (1992), and this source was invaluable for understanding the development of the county and identifying properties within the study area. A second county history, *Stanly County: The Story of an Area and an Era (1841-1991)*, by Ivey Lawrence Sharpe and Edgar Fletcher Pepper, III, was also helpful. Local residents were of great assistance. Gene Moose not only provided useful information about his farm but also about dairy farming in Stanly County. Novillian Hatley similarly was generous with information about her farm and about the history of agriculture in this area.

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 that warranted further evaluation.

After consultation with N.C.D.O.T., 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 field work was conducted between 15 January and 21 January 2000. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was examined. Properties considered potentially 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 AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

### Frontier Period to the Civil War

European settlers began migrating into present-day Stanly County during the middle decades of the eighteenth century. Located in the south-central Piedmont, along the west side of the Uwharrie Mountain Range, this area grew steadily throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. English settlers migrated from the Cape Fear and other eastern North Carolina areas to populate the southern section of the county, while German and Scotch-Irish families came down the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia to establish farming communities in the northern and western reaches. A small number of French, mostly from the New Bern vicinity, also migrated here, taking up residence along the Yadkin and Pee Dee rivers. In 1841, the North Carolina General Assembly created Stanly County out of western Montgomery County to serve the needs of the growing population, and established the town of Albemarle as the political seat (Lefler and Newsome 1954: 32, 130, 290, 599; Merrens 1964: 53-57; Dodenhoff 1992: 1-3, 10-11; Sharpe 1972: 4, 7, 9).

Stanly County was more fortunate than many of its Piedmont neighbors in that the Yadkin, Pee Dee, and Rocky rivers accommodated some commercial river traffic, giving rise to small river communities. Perhaps the earliest settlement in Stanly County was associated with John Colson's Ordinary, or inn, which took shape before 1770 at the confluence of the Pee Dee and Rocky rivers in the southeastern corner of the county. The early hamlet of Allenton, located on the peninsula formed by the Pee Dee and Rocky rivers, began about 1800 when three Allen brothers built homes, an inn, and a large mercantile business on the riverside site. Allenton served the north-south stage route between Charlotte and Raleigh as well as river traffic. Tindalesville, sited on the Yadkin River near the mouth of the Uwharrie River, was named for James Tindal of Montgomery County. Like Allenton, this settlement included an inn, a general merchandise store, and a cluster of dwellings. For a time, Tindalesville served as the county seat of Montgomery County as well as being a bustling ferry landing that carried heavy traffic along the main market road from the Yadkin Valley to Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River. Dr. Francis Joseph Kron, a German émigré and physician who resided near Tindalesville, observed the settlement's vibrant commercial pulse. He wrote,

Four horsedrawn wagons, loaded with cotton and other farm produce were on the way to Fayetteville, on the return trip, these same wagons would be loaded with sugar, coffee, salt, farm implements, and other needed things for the homes and farms along the valley. The Kirk Tavern, located here was a favorite stopping place for these traders and travelers over many years (Quoted in Dodenhoff 1989: 2).

However, Tindalesville was also plagued with typhoid fever epidemics and after the second outbreak in 1817, the community relocated to higher ground east of the Yadkin River in the Uwharrie Mountains. The new town was named Lawrenceville and remained the seat of Montgomery County until the formation of Stanly County (Balfrey 1970: 5-6; Sharpe 1972: 218).

Later communities arose along the crude roads that crossed the county. Places such as Kindall's Ordinary on the Salisbury Turnpike (present-day U.S. 52) and Smith's Store at the junction of the pike road and Charlotte Road (roughly N.C. 24/27), contained post offices and general stores. In 1841, the immediate area around Smith's Store was designated the county seat of Albemarle. Approximately fifty acres of land were divided into lots and advertised for sale, with the proceeds

earmarked for the construction of public buildings. The first county courthouse arose in 1842, and by 1848, Albemarle included two hotels, one general store, a tailor, a shoemaker, a blacksmith, and three taverns. The *Carolina Watchman* described the young town as a "neat village laid out in regular squares with the courthouse occupying an ample yard in the center." Albemarle was officially incorporated in 1857 (Sharpe 1972: 5, 9-11; Dodenhoff 1992: 3-4; Lefler and Newsome 1954: 599).

Despite the county's access to multiple river crossings and some commercial river transport, poor overland routes and unreliable river travel constrained trade and cultural exchange. In 1856, in an effort to spur economic development, a group of prominent landholders formed the Yadkin Navigation Company to improve the river's navigation by dredging and widening the waterway. However, state funding for the project fell through, effectively ending any promise of Stanly County becoming a major river transportation center. Without reliable access to markets, local farmers typically strived for a comfortable subsistence, cultivating small tracts and possessing few or no slaves. The 1860 census recorded only twenty-acres within the entire county devoted to the cultivation of cotton, a major cash crop in the region, and of the 962 farms listed, only sixty-eight contained more than 150 acres of improved land. On the eve of the Civil War, slaves constituted only 15.6 percent of the county's 7,801 residents. Those farmers who did own slaves were concentrated in the eastern section of the county where the fertility of the soil lent itself to more intensive cultivation. Industrial activities were confined to rural artisan pursuits, particularly blacksmithing and the milling of grain and timber for local use (Clayton 1983: 32-44; Dodenhoff 1992: 3-4, 11-15; Lefler and Newsome 1954: 298-299; Sharpe 1972: 232-235).

The county saw no action during the Civil War. However, as throughout the region, the loss of manpower to military service virtually paralyzed farming and manufacturing. According to one primary account of this difficult period, without surplus crops and home-manufactured goods with which to barter, "all clothes were homespun". Flax was used for linens and towels. Molasses took the place of sugar. Parched wheat was used for coffee and salt was nearly nonexistent" (Quoted in Foglia 1957: 22).

### **Post-Civil War Period to the Present**

Agriculture was slow to recover in the postwar years. Local 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 remained diversified, raising corn, wheat, oats, hay, and some livestock, they also devoted more and more acreage to cotton for sale. While in 1869 farmers in Stanly County raised fifty acres of grain to one acre of cotton, by 1880 farmers were producing only six acres of grain for every acre of cotton. As farm tenancy increased after the war, the number of farms increased while their average size decreased. By 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. By the early twentieth century, tenants operated thirty-eight percent of the county's farms (Ninth and Tenth Censuses, Agricultural Schedules 1870 and 1880; *North Carolina Labor Statistics* 1901: 130-13; Dodenhoff 1992: 38-29).

Civic institutions multiplied during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Small private academies, such as the Gladstone Academy in Misenheimer (at the north end of the county), 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. 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 railroad tracks, and a dairy operation on farmland to the east (Dodenhoff 1992: 324-326).

Between 1891 and 1913, three railroads extended into the county providing unprecedented access to regional and national markets. The arrival of the east-west Norfolk and Southern Railroad, the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad, and the Yadkin Railroad (later part of the Southern Railway) boosted manufacturing and cash-crop agriculture while spurring population growth and the rise of small towns along the lines. The north-south Yadkin Railroad, which bisects the project area, was constructed through the heart of the county to link Albemarle and its environs with the main line of the Southern Railway at Salisbury in Rowan County. Between the 1890s and 1930, rail-oriented textile mills arose in Albemarle and the neighboring towns of Norwood and Oakboro, while in the countryside cotton production increased to fifty percent of the county's agricultural output (Sharpe 1972: 9-16; Dodenhoff 1992: 5-6, 41-42, 211-213, 232, 238, 254, 329-334).

Manufacturing in the county soared to new heights during World War I, when the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) established a plant along the Yadkin River to manufacture aluminum for the war effort. In 1917, ALCOA constructed the Narrows Dam to harness the river's hydroelectric potential, and a year later built the company towns of Badin and West Badin on Badin Lake near the dam. At the time of completion, the Narrows Dam was the tallest overflow type in the world. The dam not only powered the ALCOA operation but also, by 1930, supplied North Carolina with one-third of its electrical power. In 1928, the Tillery Hydroelectric plant complex was completed on the Pee Dee River south of the Narrows Dam (Sharpe 1972: 16-21; Dodenhoff 1992: 5-15)

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. Responding to growing motor car 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). In 1923, Route 27 (now N.C. 24/27) was paved between Albemarle and Charlotte, and in 1927, Route 80 (now U.S. 52) was paved between Albemarle and Salisbury. By the eve of World War II, four state highways crisscrossed Stanly County (*Transportation Map of North Carolina* 1930; Brawley 1974: 129-130; Dodenhoff 1992: 43).

Improved roadways made Stanly County, with its water resources and picturesque mountains along the eastern border, a popular tourist destination. In 1935, the Works Progress Administration provided federal funds for the creation of Morrow Mountain State Park. The park's state-of-the-art swimming pool, handsome lodge, and scenic woodland trails and campsites attracted visitors from throughout the region. Summer homes also arose near the park in the Uwharrie Mountains as well as along Badin and Tillery lakes (Dodenhoff 1992: 6-7, 61-62).

## **Conclusion**

Today, the general study area contains a balance of residential and agricultural land uses. Despite some modern commercial and residential expansion near N.C. 24/27 and U.S. 52 at the southern outskirts of Albemarle, major portions of the A.P.E. remain rural. 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 after World War II. Nevertheless, dairy farming

and especially the raising of small grains and livestock sustained the agricultural economy during the middle and latter decades of the twentieth century. Reflecting the shift from row crops to livestock and pasturage that has occurred throughout the Piedmont, the number of farms in the county has declined while average farm acreage has increased. In 1987, Stanly County contained 572 farms, compared to 717 a decade earlier. Now only slightly more than one-half of the county's residents live on farms, and the total number of part-time farmers now exceeds full-time farmers. Within the A.P.E., rural, agrarian land uses continue to characterize the rolling, well-drained landscape, though abandoned farmhouses and outbuildings, and the emergence of suburban residences along the major roadways, signal modern economic and social changes in this region (Dodenhoff 1992: 62).

## ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

### Agriculture Context: Agriculture in Stanly County, Late Nineteenth to Mid-Twentieth Centuries

Since its settlement in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Stanly County has remained predominantly rural, with agriculture playing a major role in the local economy. In common with the region as a whole, the county lies beyond the fall lines of major waterways, and despite some river traffic, transportation to coastal markets during the pre-railroad era was cumbersome and unreliable. While a small planter class took shape at the southeastern tip of the county, near the confluence of the Pee Dee and Rocky rivers and along the rich, alluvial bottom lands of the Yadkin River to the north, subsistence farms and few slaves characterized the agricultural economy. By 1850, only forty-one farmers in Stanly County owned more than 750 acres, and only eighteen owned more than 1,000 acres. Of the 962 farms recorded in the 1860 U. S. Census, just sixty-eight contained 150 acres or more of improved land. Less than one-half of the county's landowners possessed slaves, and only forty landowners owned five to ten slaves. Most farmers raised corn, wheat, and an assortment of other small grains and livestock principally for domestic use. They shipped their surplus grains and livestock eastward to Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River or southward to ports along the South Carolina coast. Cotton, the region's major cash staple, played only a minor role in the economy, and local farmers cultivated just twenty acres of the crop on the eve of the Civil War (Garner 1991; Dodenhoff 1992: 11-17).

As Stanly County rebounded from the Civil War, farmers gradually shifted from subsistence to cash-crop agriculture, and cotton emerged as the premier money crop. By 1880, farmers were producing one acre of cotton to six acres of grain, compared to just one acre of cotton for every fifty acres of grain a decade earlier. Nevertheless, local farms remained diversified, as farmers continued to produce the traditional array of food crops and livestock while increasing the amount of acreage devoted to cotton. By the mid-1880s, county farmers were producing 22,400 acres of corn, 16,400 acres of wheat, 11,000 acres of oats, and 5,900 acres of cotton (*Branson's Business Directory* 1884).

The arrival of railroad transportation in the 1890s spurred commercial agriculture. In particular, the construction of the north-south Yadkin Railroad (the Southern Railway System after 1894) from Salisbury into the heart of the county gave rise to a string of readily accessible, rail-oriented shipping centers and market towns. By the early twentieth century, the flourishing county seat of Albemarle boasted several steam-powered cotton gins as well as flour and feed mills, including the prominent Southern Flour Mills, which later evolved into a multimillion dollar enterprise with markets reaching into Pennsylvania and as far away as Canada (Dodenhoff 1992: 42, 44-45).

With unprecedented access to markets and rising crop prices, the agricultural economy prospered. The growth of cotton mills in the county and in many nearby Piedmont towns and cities created a market not only for local cotton but also for dairy products and other foodstuffs to feed the expanding industrial labor force. Typical of the entire region, farmsteads remained small and diversified. The 1910 U. S. Census recorded 2,445 farms in Stanly County, with an average farm size of 123 acres. Nearly one-half of the farms ranged between 50 and 174 acres, and only eight were greater than 500 acres. Farmers in 1910 devoted 13,000 acres to cotton cultivation, but they also raised 23,000 acres of corn, and 17,000 acres of wheat, ranking Stanly County among the state's top fifteen counties in wheat production. The value of local dairy products in that year amounted to \$51,770, which placed Stanly County in the upper third of North Carolina counties in that category (U.S. Department of Commerce 1916; Dodenhoff 1992: 44-45).



The introduction of automotive travel and truck shipments by World War I expanded the markets for farm produce and allowed for more frequent and flexible shipping. While the majority of landowners continued to practice diversified agriculture, producing wheat and other small grains, clover, poultry, livestock, and dairy products, cotton remained the major cash staple into the mid-twentieth century. In 1930, cotton accounted for more than one-half of the county's agricultural wealth, and it remained the principal money crop into the 1940s, when over one-quarter of the county's cultivated land was still devoted to cotton (Johnson 1941: 191; Dodenhoff 1992: 42, 44-45).

However, by the 1950s, after decades of boll weevil infestation and plummeting cotton prices that began in the 1920s, cotton production virtually disappeared in the county. Farmers continued to raise grains and livestock as well as more dairy products. The county counted approximately fifty dairy farmers by the end of the 1950s, while grains, clover, and livestock remained agricultural mainstays (Moose Interview 2000; Hatley Interview 2000).

Reflecting a regional trend, livestock production has emerged in recent years as the county's principal agricultural endeavor. With the shift to livestock and the conversion of fields to pastureland, farm size has increased, and the number of farms has declined, in a reversal of the post-Civil War pattern (Dodenhoff 1992: 62). Although much of the county still maintains its agrarian character, changes in farm size and production have resulted in a loss of farmhouses and traditional outbuildings. Even though numerous farmsteads survive, often remaining in the same families for generations, their integrity has often been compromised by the demolition of obsolete buildings, the addition of new houses and equipment sheds, modern alterations, and the subdivision of farmland into residential and commercial uses.

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

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register, farms of this period in Stanly County must contain an array of building types representing major themes in the county's agricultural development. Although these architectural resources may have modern alterations, they should retain sufficient integrity of design and setting to illustrate clearly the agricultural significance of the property. The resources should include the principal farmhouse in addition to a variety of other contributing elements, i.e., all-purpose barns, dairy barns and milking parlors, corncribs, granaries, chicken houses, storage sheds, smokehouses, and well houses. Eligible farms should also retain sufficient field patterns to illustrate clearly the key agricultural activities during the period of significance.

### **Historic Context: W.P.A. Parks in Stanly County, North Carolina**

Numerous national, state, and local parks were created throughout the U.S. during the Great Depression of the 1930s as part of the broad relief efforts of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program. These emergency economic measures were ambitious in their goals, combining work for the unemployed with much needed public works and land conservation projects. The numerous recreational parks built as part of these federal relief efforts are among the most tangible legacies of the New Deal era. Roosevelt's New Deal created a vast new federal bureaucracy, which became known popularly as the "alphabet agencies". Most of the public works and parks built during the 1930s were the cooperative product of two of these new agencies, the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) (*Crabtree Creek R.D.A.* 1995: 8-1; Abrams 1992: xiii-xv).

The Works Progress Administration was created in 1934, and until its reorganization and eventual decline with defense spending in the early 1940s, completed 3,984 projects in North Carolina, employing approximately 125,000 workers. Two-thirds of the agency's operations were focussed on public works projects, and the W.P.A. built schools, teacherages, armories, stadiums, pools, gyms, bridges, roads, hospitals, and sewers, as well as parks (Abrams 1992: 141-142). The C.C.C. was formed under the congressional Emergency Conservation Work Act of 1933, and mandated with the restoration of natural resources and a program of public works. Often working in conjunction with the W.P.A., the C.C.C., which was organized and run along military lines, performed conservation work on an array of federal, state, and local projects across the country. Between 1933 and 1942, more than 75,800 North Carolinians were enrolled in the C.C.C. (*Crabtree Creek R.D.A.* 1995: 8:3).

The parks created by the W.P.A. and the C.C.C. were an outgrowth of the mid-nineteenth century public parks movement that was epitomized by Frederick Law Olmsted's Central Park. At the turn of the century, the idea of public parks as enriching counterpoints to urban life was resurrected as part of the reform efforts of the Progressive Era. On a national level, the parks movement reached fruition with the creation of the National Park Service in 1916, and that same year, North Carolina established its first state park at Mount Mitchell. California had been in the vanguard of the state park movement with the formation of Yosemite State Park in 1865, but other states had been slow to follow. However, the movement began to achieve broad appeal by the 1920s as increasing leisure time, among even the working population, and the automobile age spurred the need for camping and recreational facilities (Biggs and Parnell 1993: xiv; Dodenhoff 1992: 356).

Roosevelt saw an opportunity for creating the much needed parks and camp sites by coordinating efforts among relief programs to reclaim exhausted farmland and other unproductive land for recreational use. Working in conjunction with the National Park Service or the National Forest Service, the C.C.C., through its numerous units, constructed 239 state parks by 1934. The National Park Service played an important role in the formation of these parks by surveying recreational needs, selecting locations, securing options, and planning development (Dodenhoff 1992: 355-357; *Crabtree Creek R.D.A.* 1995: 8: 3).

The National Park Service also began to codify design guidelines for construction, and in 1935, published *Park Structures and Facilities* as a training manual for those involved in building park architecture. In this collection of plans, photographs, and descriptions of architectural and landscape features, the rustic architectural designs favored by the National Park Service were widely disseminated. Albert H. Good, architect and editor of the publication, gave a synopsis of the park service's position:

Successfully handled, [rustic] is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surrounds, and with the past (Good, 1938: 62; quoted in *Crabtree Creek R.D.A.* 1995).

The preference for a rustic styling was influenced by both Frank Lloyd Wright's theories on organic architecture, which sought to create a sympathetic balance between the natural and man-made environments, and a romanticized sense of the past. Furthermore, these simple, rustic designs expressed well the ideals of the public park movement, which saw nature and outdoor recreation as a healthy counterpoint to the strains and strictures of city living.

Stanly County, like most of North Carolina, was hit hard by the Depression, in both its industrial and farming sectors. However, the county benefited from a strong federal presence after the Works Progress Administration established a district office in Albemarle to administer public works projects in ten Piedmont counties. Camp Doughton was constructed by the C.C.C. on East Main Street in Albemarle to house the workers needed for these regional works. Federal appropriations in Stanly County totaled roughly two million dollars between 1932 and 1938, which enabled the county to continue municipal services and road improvement projects begun in the 1920s. State and secondary routes were graded, sewage and water treatment plants were built in Albemarle, Norwood, and Oakboro, and a National Guard armory was built in Albemarle in 1937. In other towns of the county, W.P.A. funds were used to install new sewer mains, sidewalks, curbs, and gutters. The county courthouse was remodeled, and several public schools were expanded (Dodenhoff 1992: 61).

The most notable W.P.A. public works project in Stanly County was Morrow Mountain State Park. When this 4,300 acre recreational facility in the Uwharrie Mountains was dedicated in 1940, Morrow Mountain was the largest state park in North Carolina (Sharpe and Pepper 1990: 248). Using federal and state funds, the densely wooded mountain was cleared to create camping and recreational areas, as well as hiking and bridle trails. Thomas W. Morse, landscape architect for the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, designed the park, and C.C.C. workers from Camp Doughton graded park roads, built retaining walls, cleared fifteen miles of park trails, and built a water reservoir. W.P.A. workers constructed the principal buildings and swimming pool. The overall scheme included simple, rustic designs and the use of native stone as well as frame construction. The architectural features of the park, which encompassed a lodge, bathhouse and pool, concession stands, picnic shelters, park ranger's house, and other service facilities, all conform to the designs of the National Park Service, and most were executed in a distinctive local slate stone, rough cut and hand-chiseled. Although the delineated recreational areas were connected by a paved road, the route was designed so as not to detract from the naturalistic landscape design. Little was done to alter the rolling, and gently mountainous, topography, and picnic shelters, water fountains, and grills were banked into hillsides. Areas had to be cleared for different types of recreational areas and undergrowth had to be cut, but the park remains a wooded, rolling landscape. Several additions have been made to Morrow since World War II, including a boathouse, parking lots, additional camping areas, a natural history museum, and vacation cabins. A family of skilled, local stone masons, the Wagoners, were responsible for much of this work, executing the museum, retaining walls, and several terraces in a beautiful Mt. Gilead blue slate (Dodenhoff 1992: 356-358)

Although much smaller than Morrow Mountain, Rock Creek Park in Albemarle owes its 1939-1940 creation to the local presence of federal public works agencies and the nearby model for federally-sponsored park construction at Morrow Mountain. The first municipal park in Albemarle, Rock Creek was also built by C.C.C. and W.P.A. workers, using many of the features at the recently completed Morrow Mountain. The same rustic architectural designs, native slate stone, and naturalistic landscape plans found at Morrow Mountain and other W.P.A. parks were used to create this city park. Selecting an otherwise unproductive site, the approximately thirty-three acre park was laid out along low-lying Rock Creek, between two rail corridors on the south side of Albemarle. The newly created highway, U.S. 52, provided easy access to the park from both Albemarle and surrounding farm communities.

Rock Creek Park is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for recreation/entertainment and politics/government and under Criterion C for architecture and landscape architecture. The park, which has undergone little alteration, contains clearly defined, but informally planned, recreational areas that respect the topography of the low-lying site which is bounded on the east and west sides by rocky ridges. The heavily wooded park contains an impressive slate pool house banked into the western ridge, picnic areas scattered along the meandering creek, simple, frame park administration buildings, and tennis courts. Although some recreational areas have been added to the park since World War II, these features do not detract from the original design intent. The unpaved jogging trail follows the former Yadkin Railroad route through a densely wooded wetlands along the south side of the park, and the obstacle course and rappelling tower sit within wooded parkland and are unintrusive. A paved drive skirts the north and west sides of the park, and the postwar softball field sits at the north end of the park opposite the tennis courts.

**Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of W.P.A. Parks in Stanly County (Criterion A and Criterion C)**

There are only two W.P.A. parks in Stanly County, Morrow Mountain State Park and Rock Creek Park, the oldest municipal park in Albemarle. To be eligible under Criterion A under politics/government and entertainment/recreation, these parks must illustrate recreational facilities planned in the 1930s and include such features as swimming pools, playground areas, picnic areas, and walking or hiking trails. Under Criterion C for landscape architecture, the parks must embody the naturalistic landscape designs that retained and made use of existing topography and landscape features. To have architectural significance, the parks should have buildings designed in the simple, rustic architecture advanced by the New Deal agencies of the 1930s, and executed in wood frame and native stone construction.

## VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

### Summary

Of the 47 resources surveyed, no property has been previously listed in, or determined eligible for, the National Register. Furthermore, there are no properties within the A.P.E. that have been listed in the National Register Study List. Four properties were surveyed by Donna Dodenhoff during a county-wide architectural survey conducted in 1989-1990 for the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. These four properties are: Rock Creek Park (No. 1); St. Joseph's Catholic Church; Moose Dairy Farm (No. 24); and the Hatley Farm (No. 35). Since the county-wide survey, the Catholic church has been determined not eligible for the National Register during an environmental assessment for a North Carolina Department of Transportation highway project (T.I.P. No. R-2530A, June 1995). The other three properties are intensively surveyed and evaluated for National Register eligibility.

### Property List

### Pages

#### Properties Listed in the National Register or National Register Study List

None

#### Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

No. 1	Rock Creek Park	24
No. 36	Hatley Farm	33

#### Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

No. 24	Moose Dairy Farm	45
--------	------------------	----

A. **Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register**

**Rock Creek Park (No. 1) 57 0648**

West side of U.S. 52, 0.3 mile south of junction with N.C. 24/27, Albemarle

Date of Construction

1939-1940

Setting and Landscape Design

Rock Creek Park occupies a wooded, picturesque site along the stream which gives the park its name. A rocky, upsloping ridge, along which a former rail line ran, defines the western border of the park, and existing U.S. 52, which also follows a ridge, forms the eastern boundary. A portion of an abandoned rail bed has been adapted as a jogging trail on the east side. The low-lying topography and dense woodland create a naturalistic landscape secluded from nearby U.S. 52 and the residential neighborhoods that flank this city park.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Figure 2) (Plates 1-8)

Rock Creek is a recreational park that stretches along the meandering creek. The main entrance is located at the northeast side of the park, leading from existing U.S. 52, on the south side of Albemarle. From the entrance the drive splits with one segment heading west to form a U-shaped drive that encircles the softball field. A second portion of the drive turns south along the abandoned Yadkin Railroad, parallel to U.S. 52. Just south of the softball field are tennis courts, west of which is a large pool and pool house, constructed of native slate stone. Picnic tables and playground facilities are scattered along the stream and are sheltered by the mature oak and elm trees. Small, wood bridges provide access at various points across the creek. South of the pool and the adjoining open parkland is a modern rappelling tower and the city park administration building. Beyond the administration building is an obstacle course, and a maintenance complex is found at the end of the main north-south driveway. The maintenance complex consists of a long, concrete block garage, with overhead doors, and several frame sheds. A narrow, unpaved jogging trail continues south of the complex along the former rail bed. This portion of the park is heavily overgrown and swampy.

The most imposing architectural feature of the park is the pool complex. The pool and the attached pool house were constructed on an elevated foundation and built into the embankment along the west side of the park with a beautiful slate retaining wall supporting the pool. The west and south sides of the pool are flanked by the long, L-shaped pool house, also built of a native, gray slate with a gable-on-hip roof. The main entrance to the pool house is found on the east elevation, and at the north end is a small, stone concession stand.

The park administration building is a one story, frame, side gable building constructed with the park in 1939 and 1940. The building has asphalt shingle siding, three-over-one windows, and a frame rear ell.

The park has been altered since its construction in 1939-1940 with the addition of the jogging trail, several maintenance buildings, the rappelling tower, the softball field, and an obstacle course. Nonetheless, the park retains its naturalistic setting along the creek, its rustic stone and frame buildings, and its informally arranged yet distinctive recreational areas.

Historical Background

Rock Creek Park was created at the end of the Depression as the first recreational park in Albemarle. The park was built under the aegis of the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.)

and the Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.), two of the depression-era relief programs which were responsible for an array of public works projects across the U.S. In conjunction with state and local programs, the W.P.A., in particular, brought to fruition the public parks movement that had been revitalized as part of Progressive Era reforms at the turn of the century.

Construction on Rock Creek Park began in the summer of 1939, following the construction of nearby Morrow Mountain State Park by W.P.A. and C.C.C. workers. The designs for Rock Creek were greatly influenced by the more ambitious work at Morrow Mountain. Capitalizing on the rustic architectural designs mandated by the National Park Service, the city park mimicked the state park in its use of native building materials and its respect for existing topography to create a picturesque and naturalistic landscape design. Notably, the pool house and pool retaining wall use the same local slate found at Morrow Mountain, and the technique of banking buildings into hillsides was used extensively at Morrow Mountain as well as at Rock Creek. In the Albemarle park, the stone pool house was built into the western embankment which provided a dramatic backdrop for this man-made feature. In addition, the picnic areas were scattered along meandering Rock Creek within an informal, tree-shaded setting. The park has had several additions since its opening in 1940, but these features do not detract from the original design intention. The softball field sits at the north end of the park, across the drive from the tennis courts and pool house, and the rappelling tower and obstacle course are unintrusive elements within the tree-shaded park setting. Furthermore, the unpaved jogging trail lies along a former rail bed through a densely shaded wetlands along the south side of the park (Dodenhoff 1989-1990).

#### **Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 3)**

Rock Creek Park is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for entertainment/recreation and politics/government and under Criterion C for architecture and landscape architecture. Under Criterion A, the park, which was built by the W.P.A. and C.C.C., illustrates the new recreational parks built across the U.S. under the aegis of New Deal public works programs. Following the creation of the National Park Service in 1916, the public parks movement gained momentum as growing leisure time and the automobile age spurred the demand for recreational parks and campgrounds. With the Depression creating high unemployment, Roosevelt capitalized on the new demand for recreational facilities by channeling many federal relief efforts into the construction of national, state, and local parks, as well as other public works projects.

Under Criterion C, Rock Creek Park exemplifies the rustic architectural designs and naturalistic landscape plans codified by the National Park Service for parks constructed by the W.P.A. and C.C.C. in the 1930s. The park, which has undergone little alteration, contains clearly defined, but informally planned, recreational areas that conform to the topography of the low-lying site which is bisected by a meandering creek and bounded on the east and west sides by rocky ridges. The heavily wooded park contains an imposing, slate pool house banked into the western ridge, picnic areas scattered along the creek, and simple, frame park administration buildings, all of which were designed to form a harmonious blend of natural and man-made elements.

Rock Creek Park is not recommended as 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, Rock Creek Park 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.

The proposed National Register boundaries for Rock Creek Park conform to the irregularly shaped, 32.85 acre tax parcel. These boundaries conform to the original park boundaries along the creek and bounded by the two rail corridors. Within these boundaries are the softball field, tennis courts, pool house, open parkland and picnic areas, parking lot, park administration office, maintenance complex, rappelling tower, obstacle course, jogging trail, and natural areas.





Plate 1. Rock Creek Park, Looking Southwest across Rock Creek.



Plate 2. Rock Creek Park, Creek, Tennis Courts, and Pool House, Looking Southwest.



Plate 3. Rock Creek Park, Pool House, Looking West.



Plate 4. Rock Creek Park, Softball Field, Looking Northwest.



Plate 5. Rock Creek Park, Park Administration Building, Looking Northwest.



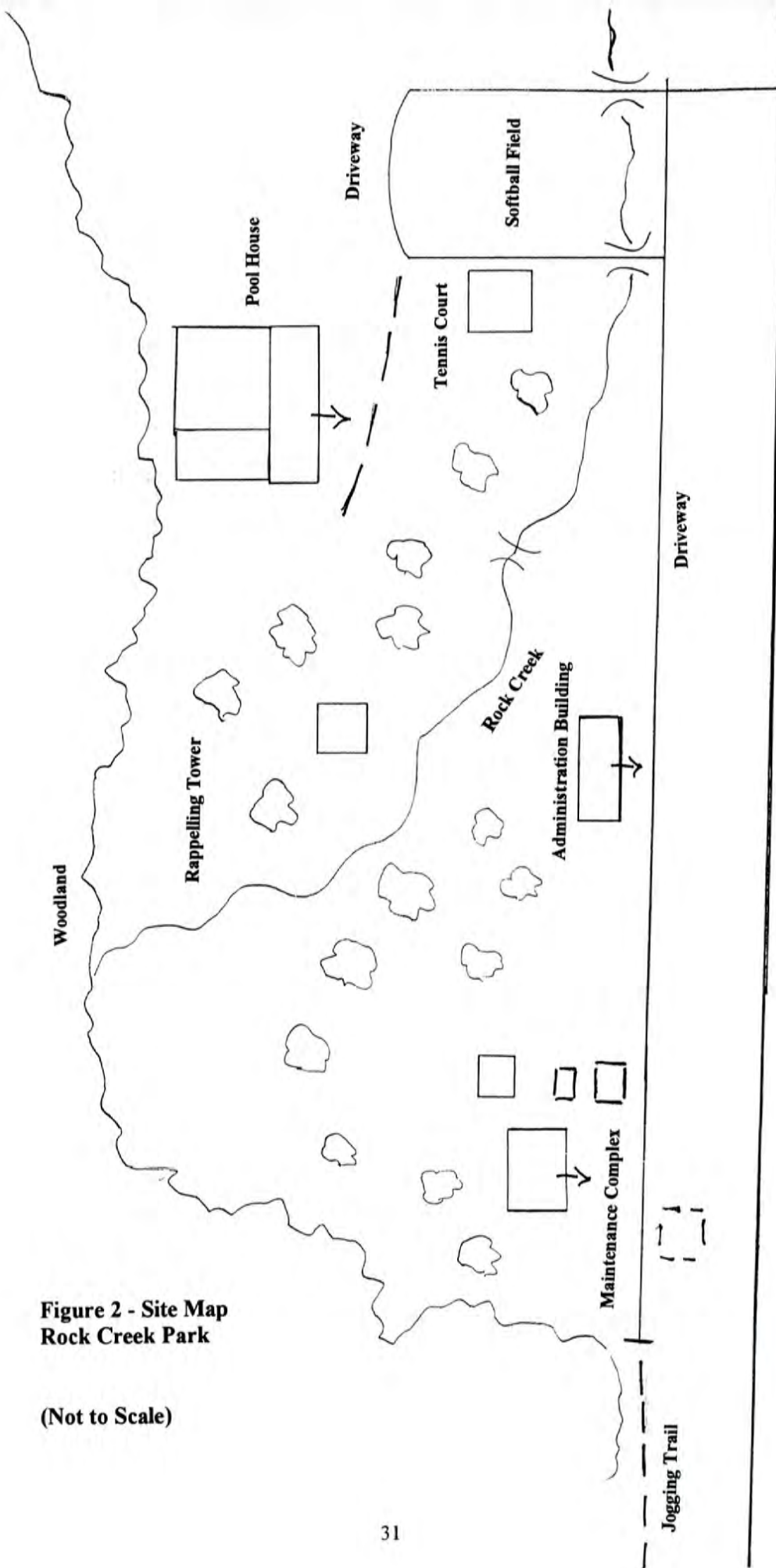
Plate 6. Rock Creek Park, Rappelling Tower, Looking South.



Plate 7. Rock Creek Park, Maintenance Complex, Looking Northwest.



Plate 8. Rock Creek Park, Jogging Trail (Former Yadkin Railroad Bed), Looking South.

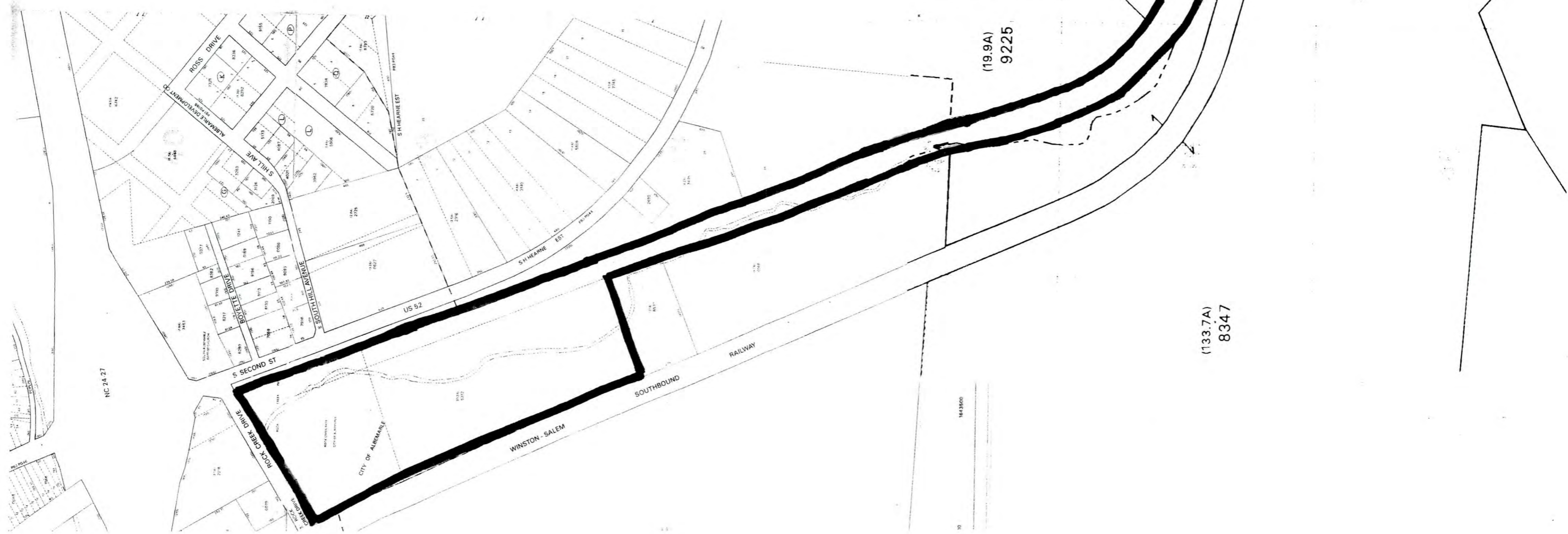


**Figure 2 - Site Map  
Rock Creek Park**

(Not to Scale)

Figure 3 - Proposed National Register Boundaries  
Rock Creek Park

Source: Stanly County Tax Map  
Scale: 1" = 400'



**Hatley Farm (No. 35) ST 0689**

East side U.S. 52, 0.2 mile south of junction with S.R. 1720, Finger Vicinity, Stanly County

Date of Construction

House (ca. 1930)

Associated Outbuildings

Barn (ca. 1910); Tenant house (ca. 1910), Barn (ca. 1930), two Granaries (ca. 1930); Chicken House (ca. 1930); Smokehouse/Wash House (ca. 1930), Corncrib (ca. 1930)

Setting and Landscape Design

The Hatley Farm occupies roughly ninety-five acres of rolling fields along the east side of U.S. 52, near the western base of Morrow Mountain. The tree-shaded farm complex is sited approximately 0.1 mile east of the highway. Farm outbuildings form a loosely arranged courtyard behind the main farmhouse, which is oriented to the road. A ca. 1930 barn is located just east of this courtyard, and an abandoned, relocated tenant house occupies a rise of land in the fields to the east. Agricultural fields extend to the east and south of the farm complex, while a modern brick dwelling is sited on a subdivided tract a short distance to the north.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 9-24) (Figure 4)

The well-preserved Hatley Farm consists of a farmhouse, an adjacent collection of outbuildings, and adjoining agricultural fields. The farmhouse is a ca. 1930, brick veneered, side gable bungalow, with an engaged front porch and porte cochere, clipped gable dormer, and Craftsman-style front door and four-over-one windows. The interior retains original hardwood floors and ceilings, plaster walls, and paneled wood doors. The main door opens directly into the large living room, with French doors leading to the rear dining room.

A fine complex of frame, weatherboard outbuildings survive intact behind the house. The oldest building is the ca. 1910 barn, which follows a traditional gable-front form with a center passage flanked by stalls. A later, ca. 1930, frame barn stands to the east, and conforms to the same basic plan. The other outbuildings in the complex include a gable-front cornercrib and two gable-front granaries (used for wheat and milo storage), a smokehouse and attached wash house, and a shed roofed chicken house. A ca. 1910, side gable, one-room, board and batten tenant house stands in the field to the east of the main farm complex. This abandoned and relocated dwelling has replacement one-over-one windows, and the front chimney is gone. The original interior finish has been stripped away, and the mantel is gone.

The Hatley Farm retains broad, rolling agricultural fields that extend to the east and south of the complex. These fields are currently used for grazing livestock. A small pond, created ca. 1930, is located just southeast of the house and outbuildings.

Historical Background

R. Jonah Hatley purchased this farm, which originally extended north to S.R. 1720 (Stoney Gap Road), in the early twentieth century. The original farmhouse (now gone) was a one story, frame dwelling that stood south of the present house, and may have existed on the property at the time of the purchase. Hatley's son, Graham Howard Hatley, inherited the farm in the late 1920s, and about 1930 erected the majority of the buildings on the tract, including the bungalow farmhouse (Hatley Interview 2000).

Graham, his wife, Novillian, and farm laborers operated a diversified farm into the latter twentieth century, raising cotton (until the 1950s), wheat, oats, corn, milo, Lespedeza (clover),

and some livestock for market. They also raised poultry and hogs for household consumption, and constructed a small chicken house and a smokehouse/wash house in the farmyard behind the residence. Graham Hatley, like many middling landowners in the county during this period, farmed on a part-time basis. He also worked at the ALCOA plant in nearby Badin for forty years. The farm remains in the Hatley family, and Novillian Hatley still lives in the farmhouse. The fields are now leased to a neighbor who raises beef cattle, and several sections of the original tract have been subdivided for new dwellings in recent years. A Hatley daughter and her family reside on a small, subdivided parcel just north of the farm complex (Hatley Interview 2000).

**Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 5)**

The Hatley Farm is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture. With its substantially intact farmhouse, a variety of outbuildings, and pristine agricultural fields, this property clearly represents the diversified farms that characterized Stanly County during the early twentieth century. The house, barns, smokehouse/wash house, granaries, corncrib, chicken house, and agricultural fields are all contributing resources. The tenant house, heavily altered during its relocation to its present site, no longer retains significant elements of design, and is thus non-contributing.

The Hatley Farm does not have the special architectural significance for eligibility under Criterion C. 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 Hatley Farm 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.

The proposed National Register boundaries are defined by the current 94.83 acre tax parcel. This tract contains all the surviving architectural resources associated with the farm and most of the original farmland. It excludes subdivided parcels, which now hold modern dwellings.





Plate 9. Hatley Farm, Farmhouse, Looking East.



Plate 10. Hatley Farm, Farmhouse, Looking East.



Plate 11. Hatley Farm, Farm Complex, Looking West From ca. 1910 Barn.



Plate 12. Hatley Farm, ca. 1910 Barn, Looking North.



Plate 13. Hatley Farm, ca. 1930 Barn, Looking Northwest.



Plate 14. Hatley Farm, Farm Complex, Looking East Towards ca. 1910 Barn.

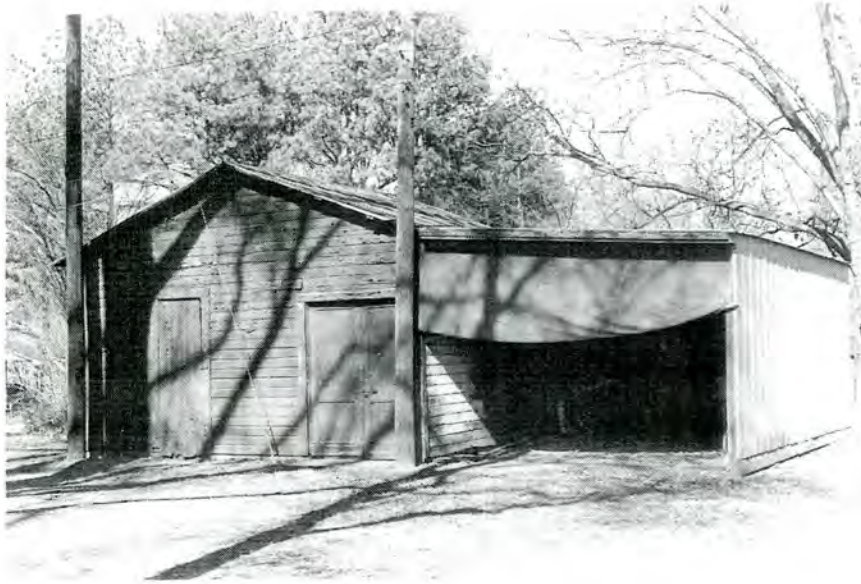


Plate 15. Hatley Farm, Smokehouse/Wash House, Looking North.



Plate 16. Hatley Farm, Farm Complex, Looking West.



Plate 17. Hatley Farm, Smokehouse/Wash House, Corncrib, Granary, Looking Northwest.

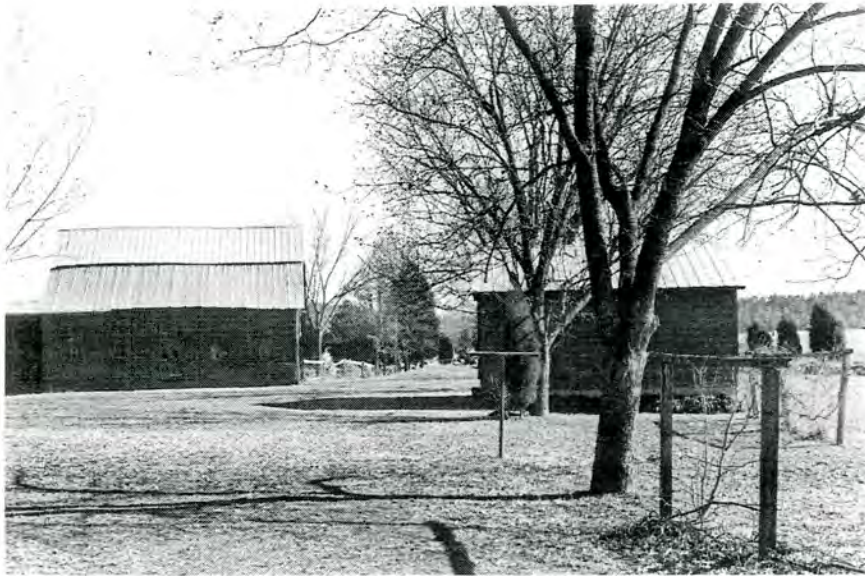


Plate 18. Hatley Farm, ca. 1910 Barn and Granary, Looking West.

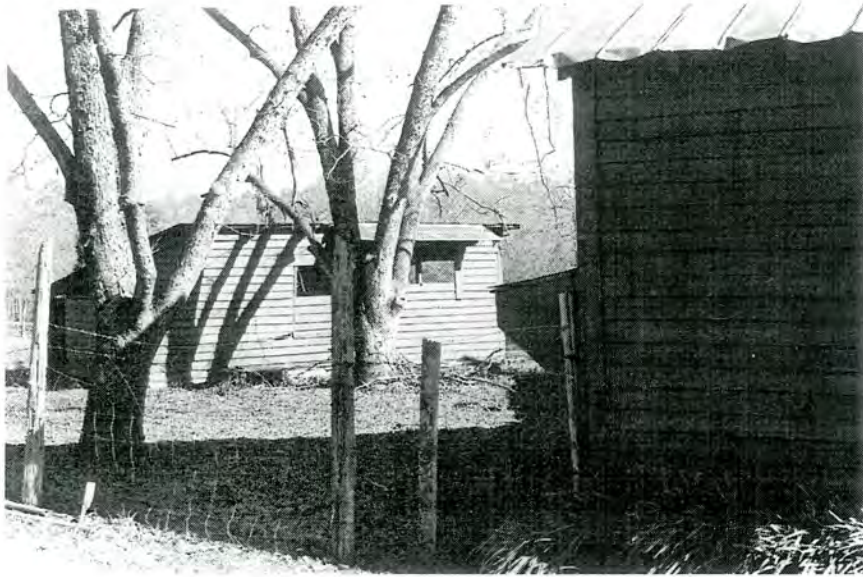


Plate 19. Hatley Farm, Chicken House, Looking North.



Plate 20. Hatley Farm, Granary, Looking West Towards Farmhouse.



Plate 21. Hatley Farm, Tenant House, Looking East.



Plate 22. Hatley Farm, Looking East Towards Tenant House.

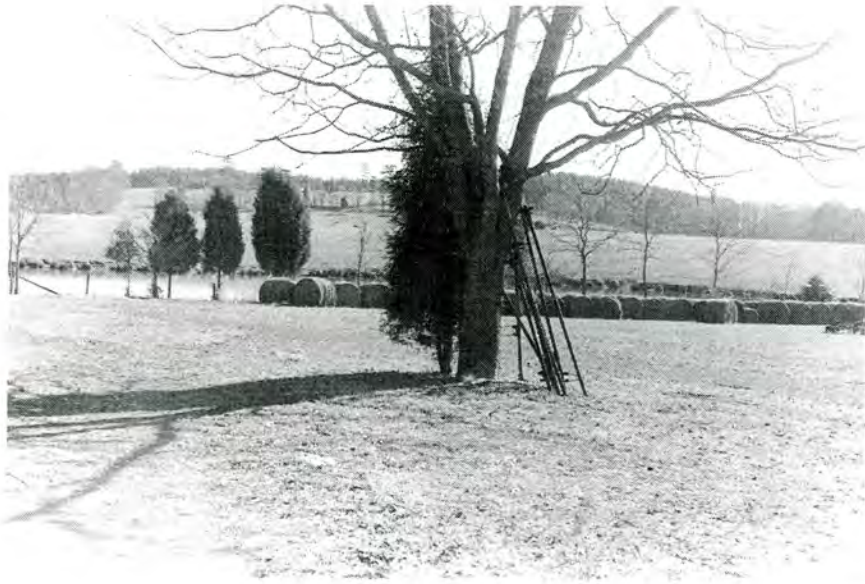


Plate 23. Hatley Farm, Fields and Farm Pond, Looking East From Farm Complex.

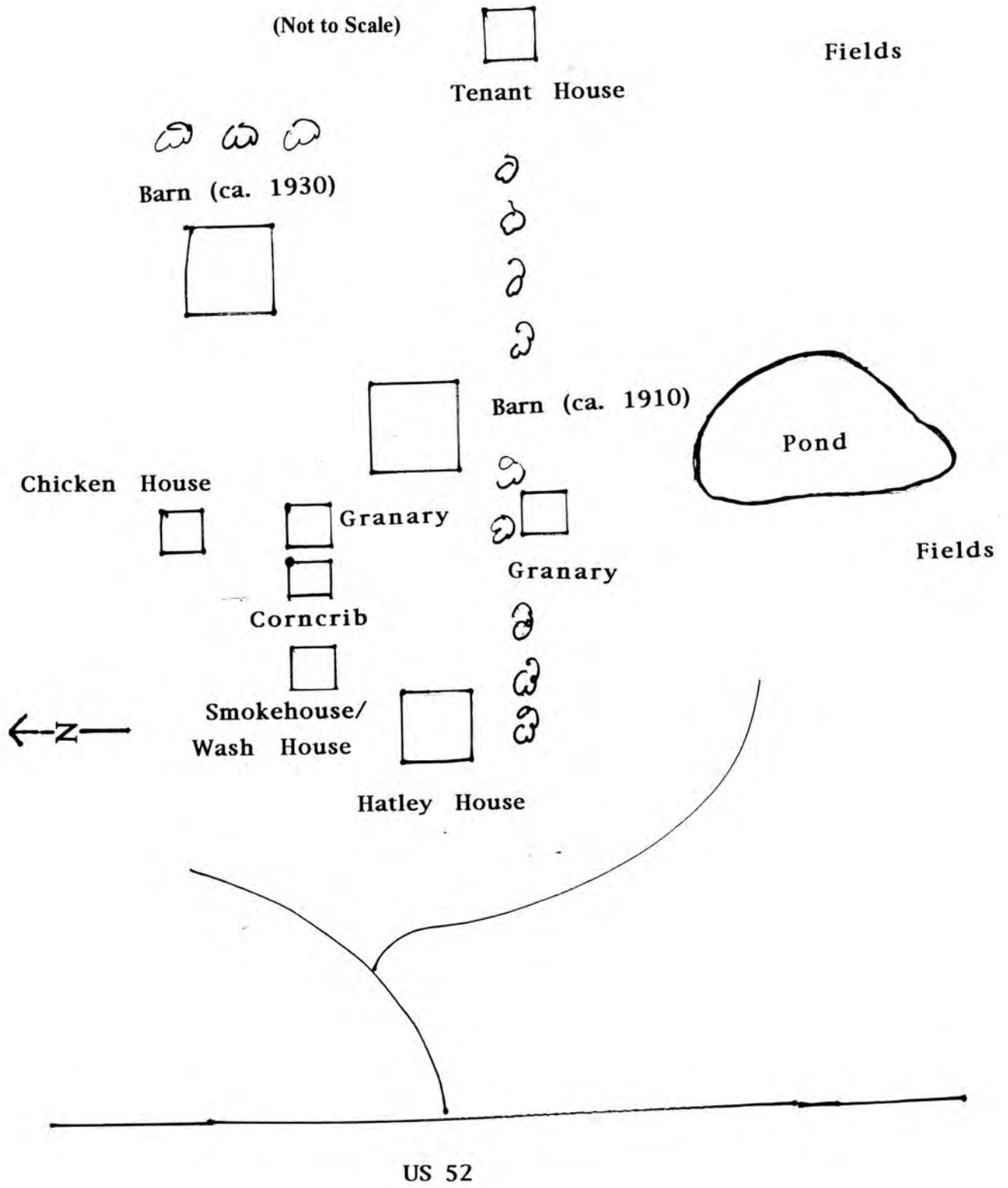


Plate 24. Hatley Farm, Fields, Looking East.



Figure 4

Hatley Farm  
Site Plan



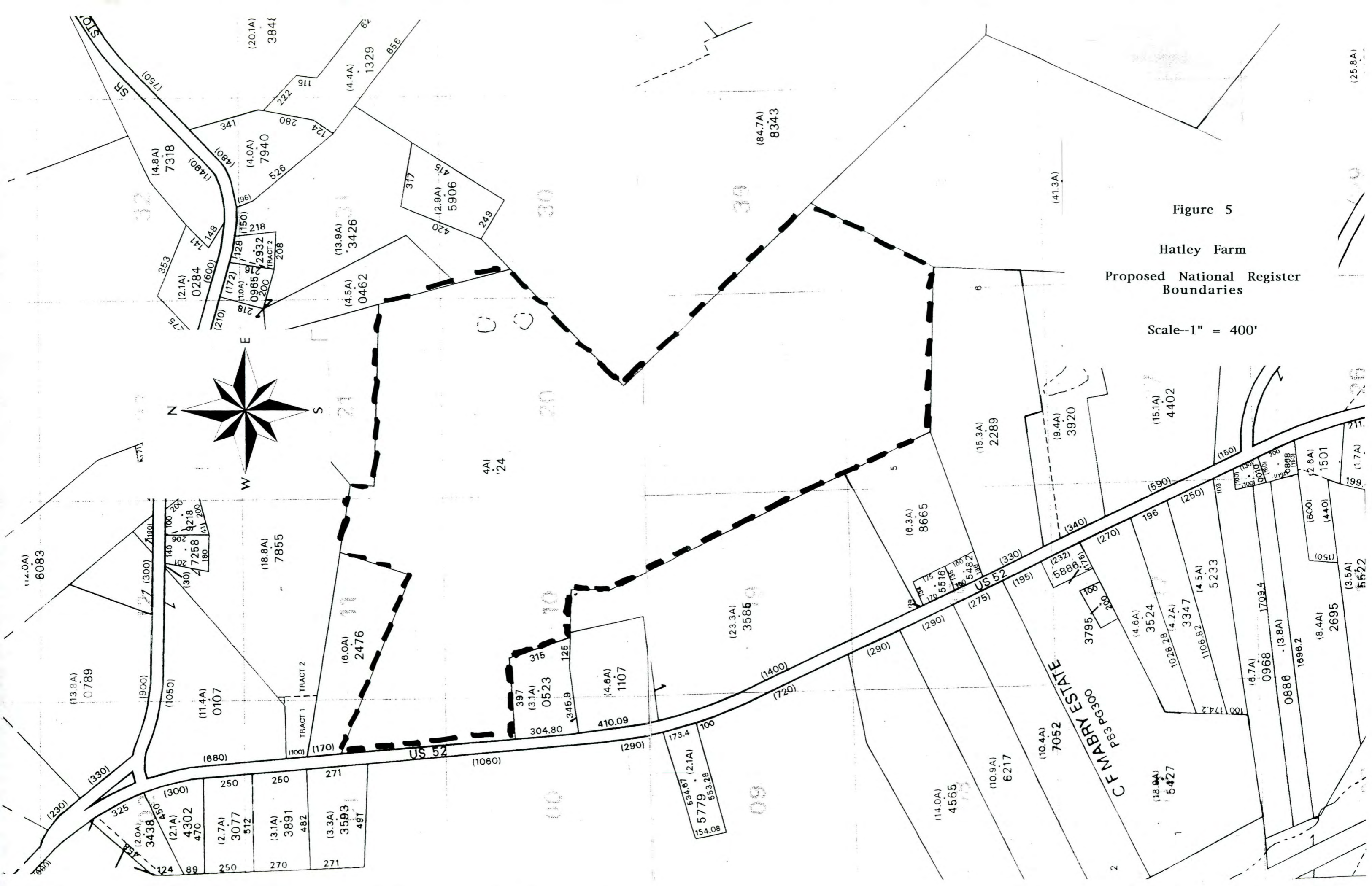


Figure 5

Hatley Farm

Proposed National Register Boundaries

Scale-1" = 400'

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

**Moose Dairy Farm (No. 24) ST 0692**

West side, U.S. 52, 0.1 mile north of the junction with S.R. 1906, Albemarle vicinity, Stanly County

Date of Construction

House (1920s/remodeled 1948)

Associated Outbuildings

Dairy Barn (1948); Silo (ca. 1948), Granary (ca. 1930); Milk House (ca. 1930); Milk House (ca. 1959); Equipment Sheds (ca. 1959; 1970s); Livestock Lounging Barn (ca. 1959)

Setting and Landscape Design

The Moose Dairy Farm occupies roughly eighty acres of rolling fields on both sides of U.S. 52 south of Albemarle. The principal farm complex is sited on a rise of land on the west side of the highway. Farm outbuildings are located to the south and southwest of the Moose farmhouse, with pastureland extending to the west. A sizable farm pond is located southeast of the house, near the intersection of U.S. 52 and S.R. 1906. A modern brick ranch house associated with the farm stands on the east side of the highway facing the farm complex.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 25-39) (Figure 6)

The Moose farmhouse has been extensively altered. The original 1920s one story, four room dwelling was enlarged and remodeled into its present two story form in 1948. The frame house has modern vinyl siding, one-over-one windows, and a 1948 rear ell with an attached, modern carport (Moose Interview 2000).

The centerpiece of the farm complex is the spacious, frame, gambrel-roofed dairy barn (1948). Now marginally used for some hay storage on the ground floor, this barn replaced the original 1920s dairy barn (no longer extant). Typical of dairy barns of this period, it features a steeply pitched gambrel roof that accommodated hay storage on the upper level. Cow stalls line each side of the main central passageway. The barn has modern standing seam metal siding that replaced the original metal siding (Moose Interview 2000).

The dairy barn is surrounded by a host of smaller outbuildings erected between the 1930s and late 1950s. Two milk houses, connected by a ca. 1959, concrete block storage room, stand in front of the barn. The gable roofed, asbestos sided milk house (ca. 1930) to the north was erected for processing dairy products, while the later, metal sided milk house (ca. 1959) to the south was built for bulk storage. Both buildings are now abandoned and in deteriorated but stable condition. A 1970s, metal sided equipment shed stands in good condition to the north of the dairy barn, while a ca. 1959 equipment shed is located just behind the barn, beside a ca. 1948 silo. An abandoned, deteriorating, metal sided granary (ca. 1930) occupies a site on the south side of the complex, just north of several modern livestock feeding stalls. A sizable lounging shed (ca. 1959) for sheltering livestock is sited at the southwest edge of the complex, and remains in use and in good condition (Moose Interview 2000).

Historical Background

The Moose Dairy Farm was established in the 1920s when Guy H. Moose organized the Albemarle Sanitary Dairy. This family business processed its own milk and other dairy products, which were marketed to customers in Albemarle and throughout the county. The company was

later reorganized as the Guy and Gene Moose Dairy when son Gene Moose entered the business. Gene Moose oversaw the construction of the 1948 dairy barn and the renovation of the farmhouse. The dairy ceased processing its own products in the 1950s when it began selling bulk milk to an Albemarle dairy which distributed dairy products throughout the region, including coastal South Carolina. Reflecting this shift in production, the family erected an additional milk house for bulk storage as well as several equipment sheds and a livestock lounging shed in the late 1950s. The Moooses' dairy operations closed permanently in 1991. The eighty acre farm now raises beef cattle under the direction of Gene Moose's son, Howard Moose, who resides in the farmhouse (Moose Interview 2000).

#### Evaluation of Eligibility

The Moose Dairy Farm does not possess sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion. Although historical field patterns survive and the 1948 dairy barn remains substantially intact, the farm has undergone numerous alterations. The Moose farmhouse has been enlarged and heavily remodeled, and the farm complex includes many 1950s outbuildings. The great majority of farm buildings, including the 1930s milk house and granary, are also now abandoned and in disrepair. Because of such changes, the property is not recommended as eligible under either Criterion A for agriculture or Criterion C for architecture. 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 of the property lacks the integrity to yield information important in the history of building technology.



Plate 25. Moose Dairy Farm, Overall View, Looking Southwest.



Plate 26. Moose Dairy Farm, Looking North.



Plate 27. Moose Dairy Farm, Moose Farmhouse, Looking West.



Plate 28. Moose Dairy Farm, Farmhouse, Looking North.



Plate 29. Moose Dairy Farm, Dairy Barn, Looking South.

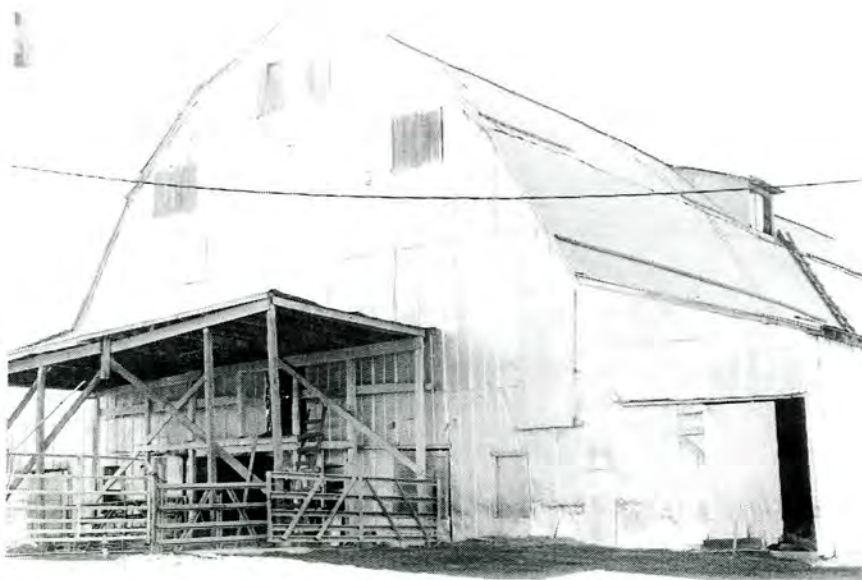


Plate 30. Moose Dairy Farm, Dairy Barn, Looking West.



Plate 31. Moose Dairy Farm, Dairy Barn, Looking East.



Plate 32. Moose Dairy Farm, Milk Houses, Looking East.





Plate 33. Moose Dairy Farm, Milk Houses, Looking West From U.S. 52.



Plate 34. Moose Dairy Farm, Granary, Looking South.

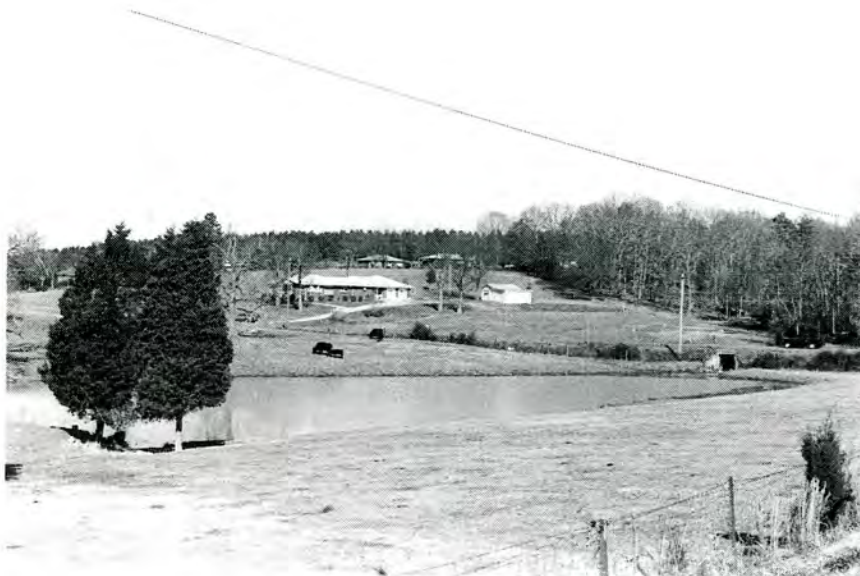


Plate 35. Moose Dairy Farm, Looking East Towards Pond and Modern Dwelling Along U.S. 52.

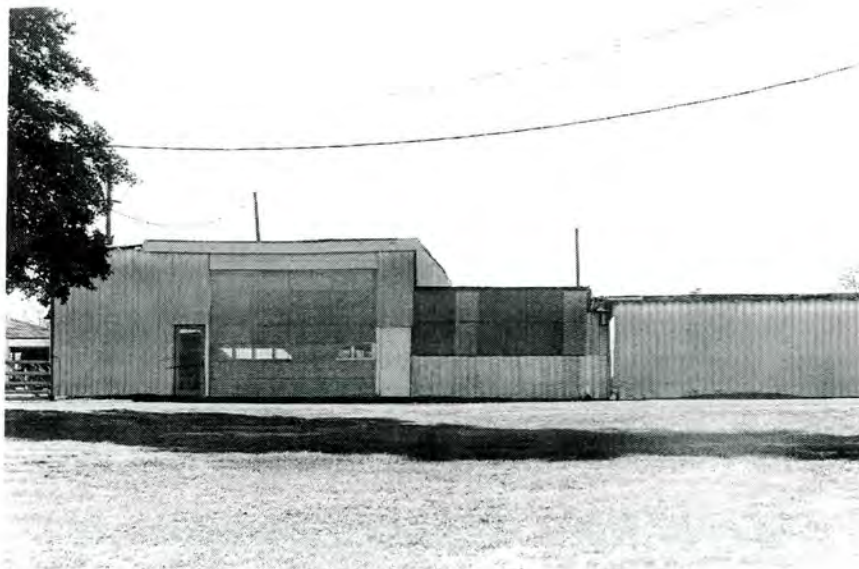


Plate 36. Moose Dairy Farm, 1970s Equipment Shed, Looking West.

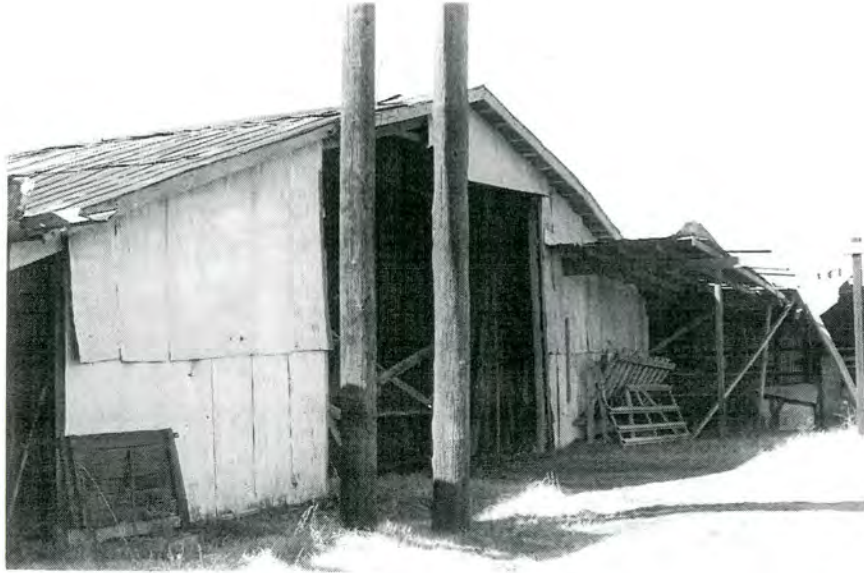


Plate 37. Moose Dairy Farm, ca. 1959 Equipment Shed, Looking Northwest.

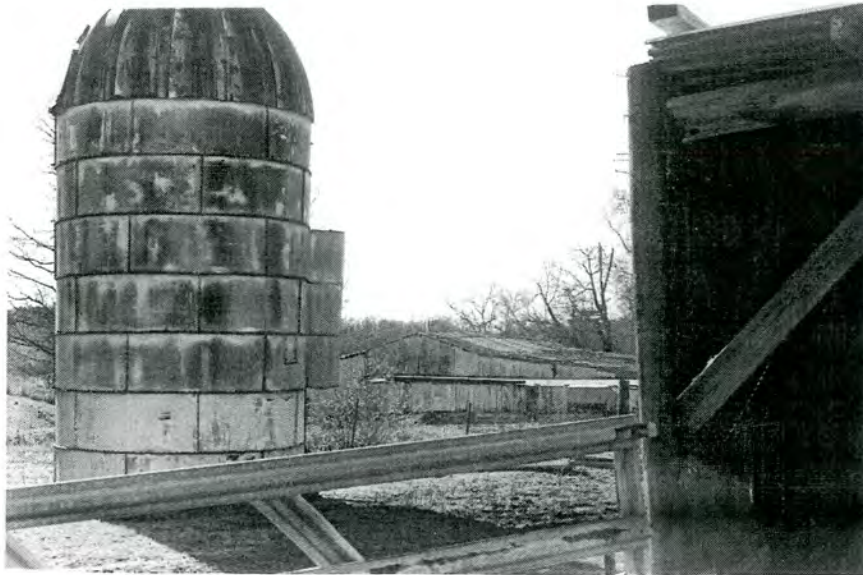


Plate 38. Moose Dairy Farm, Silo, Looking West Towards Lounging Barn.

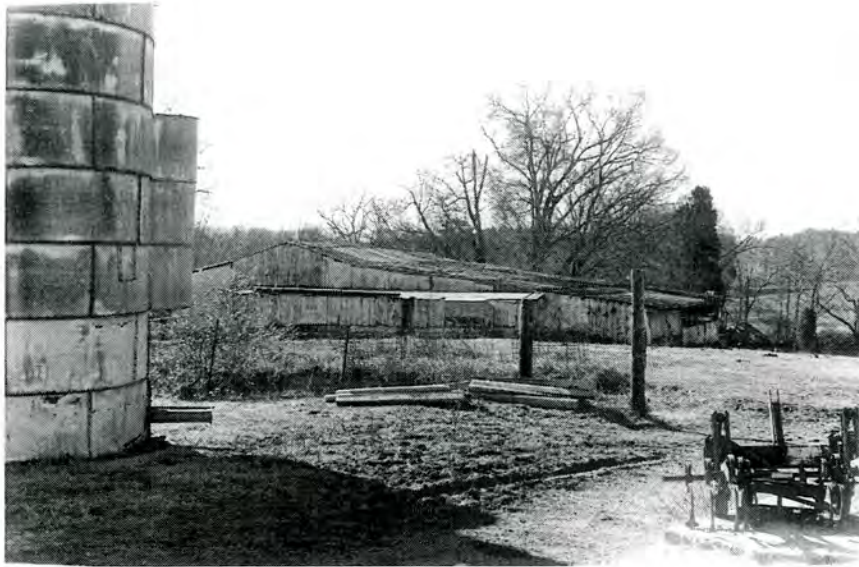


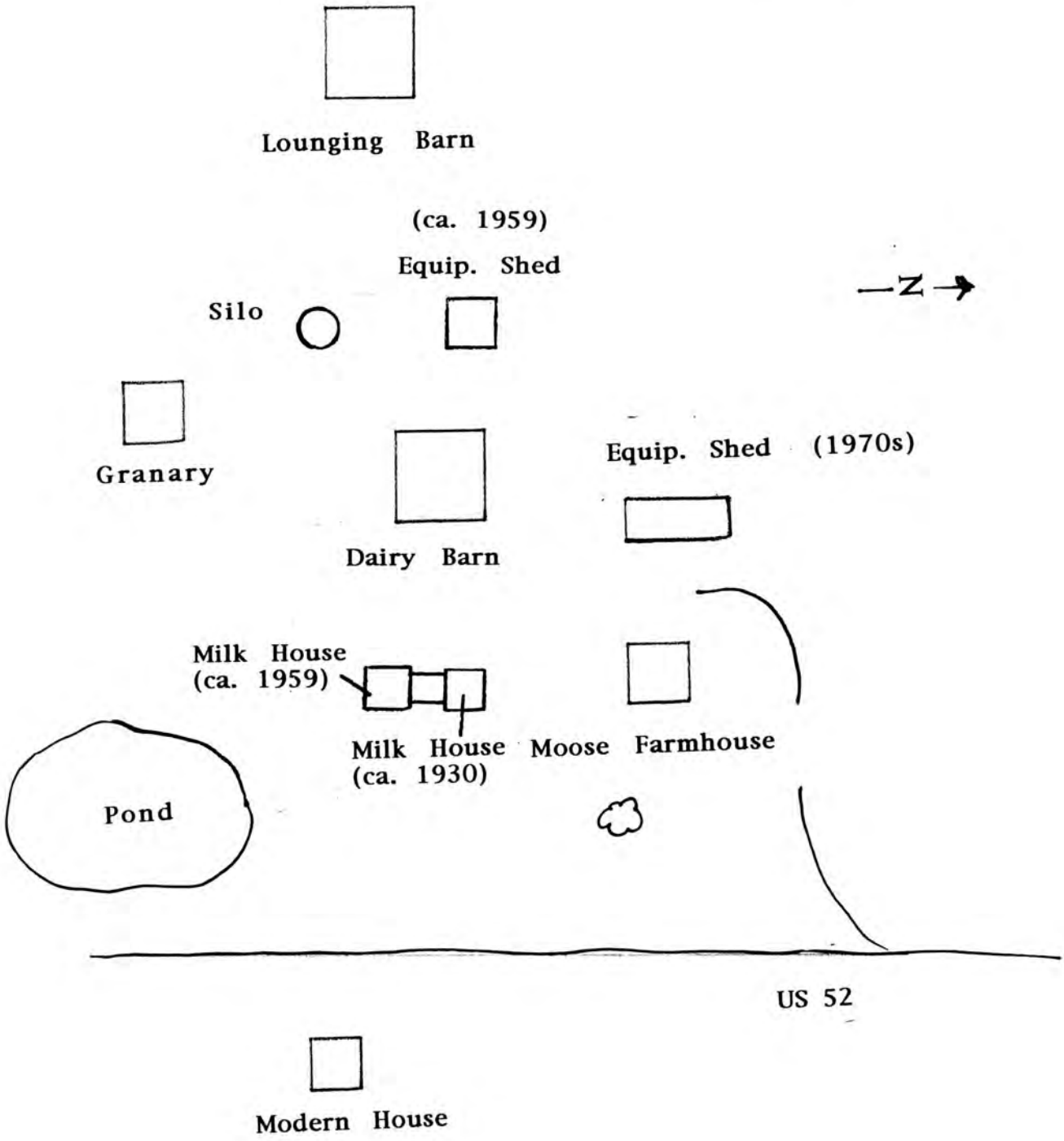
Plate 39. Moose Dairy Farm, Lounging Barn, Looking West.

Figure 6

Moose Dairy Farm  
Site Plan

(Not to Scale)

Fields



## VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

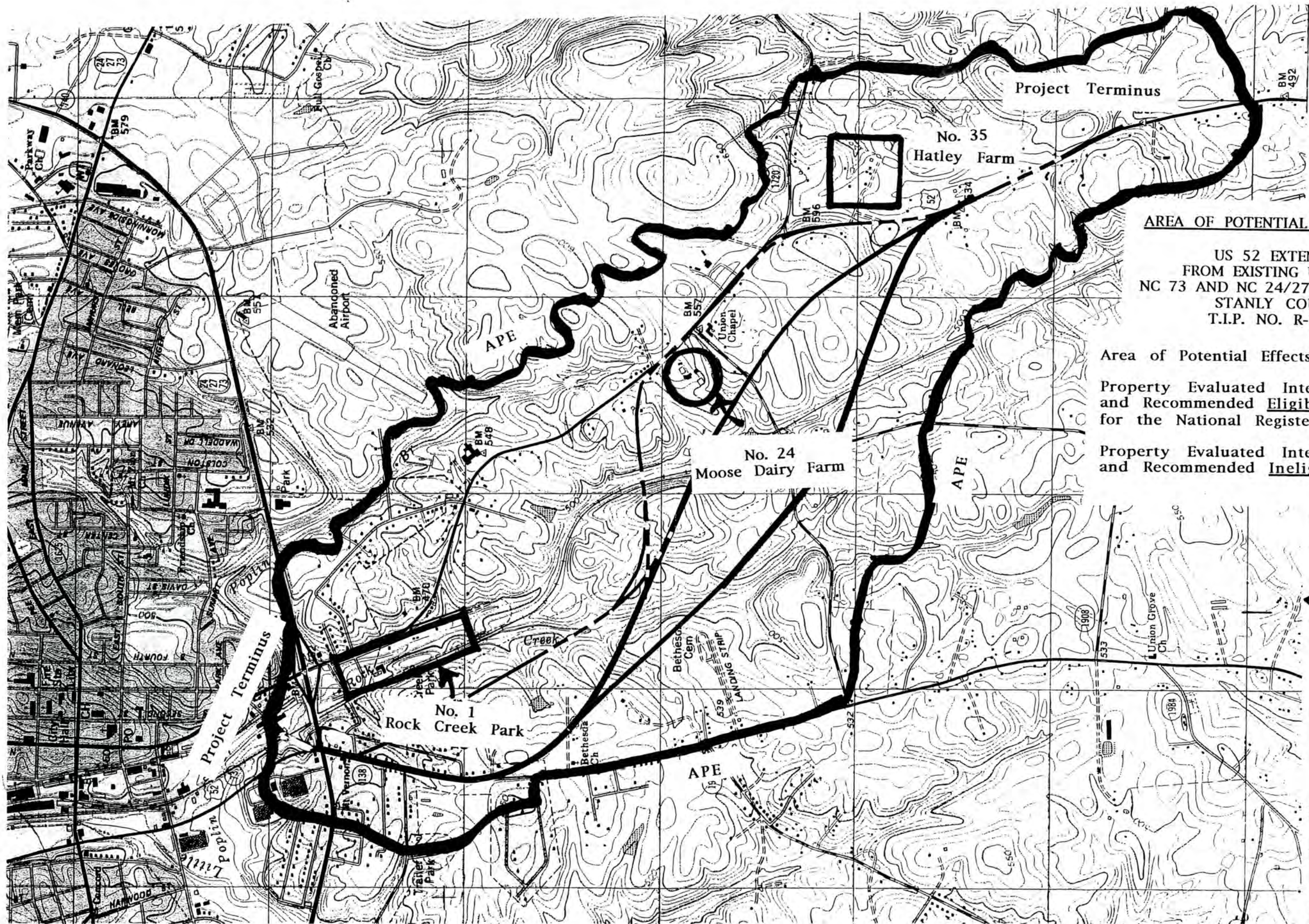
- Abrams, Carl. *Conservative Constraints: North Carolina and the New Deal*. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1992.
- Badger, Anthony J. *North Carolina and the New Deal*. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1981.
- Balfrey, Doris. "Stanly County Architecture, 1785-1910." Unpublished manuscript available at the Stanly County Historical Society, Albemarle, North Carolina, n.d.
- Biggs, Walter C., Jr., and James F. Parnell. *State Parks of North Carolina*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1989.
- Bishir, Catherine W. *North Carolina Architecture*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.
- Branson, Levi, ed. *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Levi Branson, 1872, 1884, 1890, 1896, 1912.
- Clayton, Thomas. *Close to the Land, The Way We Lived in North Carolina*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1983.
- Collett, John A. *A Compleat Map of North Carolina, 1770*.
- Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Area*. Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1995.
- Dodenhoff, Donna. *Stanly County, The Architectural Legacy of a Rural North Carolina County*. Albemarle, North Carolina: Albemarle-Stanly County Historic Preservation Commission, 1992.
- Fayetteville (N.C.) Observer*, August 17, 1857.
- Foglia, Virginia S., ed. *Albemarle, Stanly County Centennial: The Bridges from Yesterday into Tomorrow*. Albemarle, North Carolina: Virginia S. Foglia, 1957.
- Garner, Helen. "Early Settlers to the Stanly County Region." Unpublished research prepared for the Stanly County Sesquicentennial, 1991. On file at the Albemarle-Stanly County Historic Preservation Commission, Albemarle, North Carolina.
- 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.
- Hatley, Novillian. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. Stanly County. 15 January 2000.
- Historic Preservation Services. "An Architectural Resources Survey and Evaluations for Albemarle, N.E. Connector, From U.S. 52 to N.C. 740, Stanly County, North Carolina."

North Carolina Department of Transportation. T.I.P. Number U-2400, State Project Number 8.2680501. Prepared for CRS Serrine, Inc., Greenville, S.C. 1990.

- Johnson, Charles S. *Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1941.
- Koontz, Lucille J. "Early Settlers of Stanly County." *Stanly County Genealogical Society*. 4 (1978), 229-245.
- Lefler, Hugh Talmadge, and Newsome, Albert Ray. *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1954.
- 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.
- Moose, Gene. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. Stanly County. 15 January 2000.
- North Carolina Labor Statistics*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Mitchell Printing Company, 1901.
- North Carolina Yearbook*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh News and Observer, 1902, 1910, 1916.
- Powell, William. *North Carolina Through Four Centuries*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.
- Powell, William, editor. *North Carolina: The W.P.A. Guide to the Old North State*. Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1939, 1988.
- Ramsey, Robert W. *Carolina Cradle: Settlement of the Northwest Carolina Frontier, 1747-1762*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1964.
- Sharpe, Ivey L. and Edgar F. Pepper, III. *Stanly County U.S.A.: The Story of an Era and Area (1841-1972)*. Greensboro, North Carolina: Piedmont Press, 1972.
- Transportation Map of North Carolina*. 1939. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Division of Highways. On file at the Charlotte Public Library, Charlotte, North Carolina.
- U.S. Department of Commerce. *Statistics for North Carolina: Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.
- Waynick, Capus. *North Carolina Roads and Their Builders*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Superior Stone Company, 1970.

**APPENDIX A:**  
**AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP**





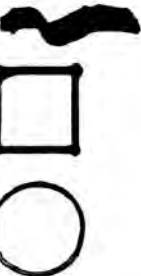
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP

US 52 EXTENSION  
 FROM EXISTING US 52 TO  
 NC 73 AND NC 24/27 INTERSECTION  
 STANLY COUNTY  
 T.I.P. NO. R-2320G

Area of Potential Effects Boundary

Property Evaluated Intensively  
 and Recommended Eligible  
 for the National Register

Property Evaluated Intensively  
 and Recommended Ineligible



**APPENDIX B:**  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS**  
**AND**  
**CONCURRENCE FORM**

TIP # Q-2320G

Federal Aid # \_\_\_\_\_

County STANLY

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

**Brief Project Description**

US 52 EXTENSION - FROM EXISTING US 52 TO NC 73 AND NC 24-27

On FEB. 3, 2000, 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:

- A 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 effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as SEE ATTACHED are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_ 2/3/2000  
Representative, NCDOT Date

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_ 2/3/2000  
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_ 2/2/2000  
Representative, SHPO Date

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_ 2/8/2000  
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

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

Number	Name	Reason Not Eligible
2.	House	Vinyl-sided, side-gable bungalow; no special architectural or historical significance.
3.	House	Vinyl-sided, story-and-a-half, Colonial Revival cottage; no special architectural or historical significance.
4-5.	Houses	Vinyl-sided, side-gable cottages, no special architectural or historical significance.
6.	House	Gable-front, frame bungalow; no special architectural or historical significance.
7.	House	Mid-20th-century, brick-veneered, side-gable cottage; no special architectural or historical significance.
8.	Harwood Nursery	Mid-20th-century nursery complex with remodeled, brick center office section and adjoining greenhouses; no special architectural or historical significance.
9.	House	Aluminum-sided, Colonial Revival cottage; later side additions; no special architectural or historical significance.
10.	House	Brick-veneered Tudor Revival cottage; rear frame garage; no special architectural or historical significance.
11.	House	Brick-veneered, Tudor Revival cottage; no special architectural or historical significance.
12.	House	Aluminum-sided cottage with a simple blend of Colonial Revival and bungalow elements; no special architectural or historical significance.
13.	Store	Altered, stuccoed roadside store; front canopy removed; no special architectural or historical significance.
14.	House	Vinyl-sided, gable-front cottage; replacement window sash and replacement square porch supports; no special architectural or historical significance.
15.	House	Vinyl-sided, side-gable bungalow; no special architectural or historical significance.

- |     |               |  |
|-----|---------------|--|
| 16. | House         | Mid-20th-century, brick-veneered, hip-roofed cottage; no special architectural or historical significance.   |
| 17. | House         | Brick-veneered, Colonial Revival cottage, no special architectural or historical significance.   |
| 18. | House         | Aluminum-sided, gable-front cottage with cutaway front bay; replacement one-over-one windows; no special architectural or historical significance.   |
| 19. | House         | Vinyl-sided, gable-front bungalow with inset front porch, replacement windows; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 20. | House         | Rock-faced, side-gable cottage with gabled entry bay and side wings; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 21. | House         | Vinyl-sided, cross-gable bungalow; replacement windows and porch supports; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 22. | House         | Brick-veneered, cross-gable bungalow with vinyl-sided front porch and replacement one-over-one windows; no special architectural or historical significance.   |
| 23. | House         | German-sided, gable-front bungalow; replacement porch posts; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 25. | House         | German-sided, gable-front bungalow; bracketed eaves; replacement porch posts; no special architectural or historical significance.   |
| 26. | House         | Altered, frame, side-gable bungalow; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 27. | Bethesda Cem. | Small, rural cemetery with markers dating from the 19th to the latter 20th centuries; some unmarked stones as well as early-20th-century obelisks and other nationally popular headstone designs; no special architectural or historical significance. |
| 28. | House         | Asbestos-shingled, gable-front bungalow; replacement porch supports; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 29. | House         | Asbestos-shingled, gable-front frame bungalow; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 30. | House         | Asbestos-sided, gable-front bungalow; no special architectural or historical significance.   |

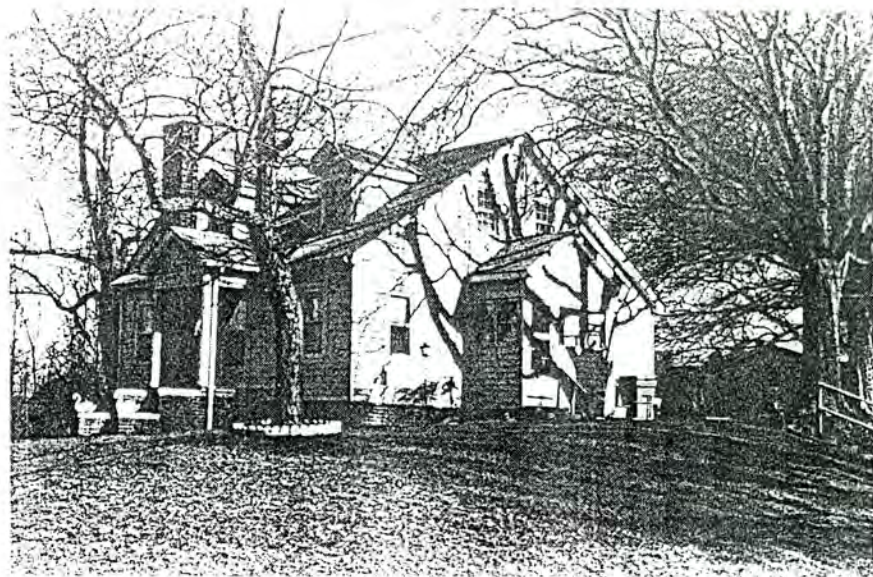
- |     |                        |  |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 31. | House/<br>Outbuildings | Ca. 1950s brick, two-story, Colonial Revival dwelling with adjacent brick garage; several small frame outbuildings stand to the west and a small agricultural field stands to the south, behind the house; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 32. | House                  | Brick-veneered, mid-20th-century cottage with Tudor Revival influence; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 33. | House                  | Mid-20th-century frame cottage with Tudor Revival influence; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 34. | House                  | Aluminum-sided, gable-front, frame bungalow; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 36. | House                  | Abandoned one-story frame house with traditional single-pile, side-gable form and decorative center gable; no associated outbuildings or farmland survive; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 37. | House                  | Frame, one-story cottage with Tudor Revival influence; no associated farmland or outbuildings; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 38. | House                  | Aluminum-sided, gable-front bungalow with attached carport; two outbuildings; no special architectural or historical significance.   |
| 39. | Dairy Barn             | Vinyl-sided, gambrel-roofed dairy barn; the farm complex includes a modern farmhouse and a small number of modern or vinyl-sided outbuildings; modern vinyl fencing; no special architectural or historical significance.  |
| 40. | House                  | Mid-20th-century, brick-veneered cottage with some Tudor Revival influence; no special architectural or historical significance.   |
| 41. | Mabry House            | Vinyl-sided, one-story, frame, L-plan farmhouse with replacement square porch posts and balusters; chimney no longer extant; four-over-four windows survive in original side-gable section; two-over-two windows exist in the later front ell; property includes a cluster of small frame outbuildings, including garage, corncrib, well house, and sheds; however, no associated farmland remains; no special architectural or historical significance. |
| 42. | Mabry Store            | Abandoned, 1920-1940s, one-story, side-gable store building with German siding and six-over-six windows; rear wing accommodates storage area on ground floor; adjacent shed-roofed storage building stands to the north; stone retaining wall; altered   |

interior no longer retains shelving or counters; sagging deteriorating wood ceiling and replacement sheet rock; no special architectural or historical significance.

- |     |       |   |
|-----|-------|---|
| 43. | House | Vinyl-sided, gable-front bungalow; no special architectural or historical significance.   |
| 44. | House | Aluminum-sided, gable-front bungalow; replacement porch posts; no special architectural or historical significance.   |
| 45. | House | Aluminum-sided, gable-front bungalow; replacement porch posts; no special architectural or historical significance.   |
| 46. | House | Vinyl-sided, gable-front bungalow; rear shed; no other historically associated outbuildings; no special architectural or historical significance.                       |
| 47. | House | Vinyl-sided, gable-front bungalow; enclosed front porch; rear shed; no other historically associated outbuildings; no special architectural or historical significance. |



No. 2



No. 3

Nos. 4-5



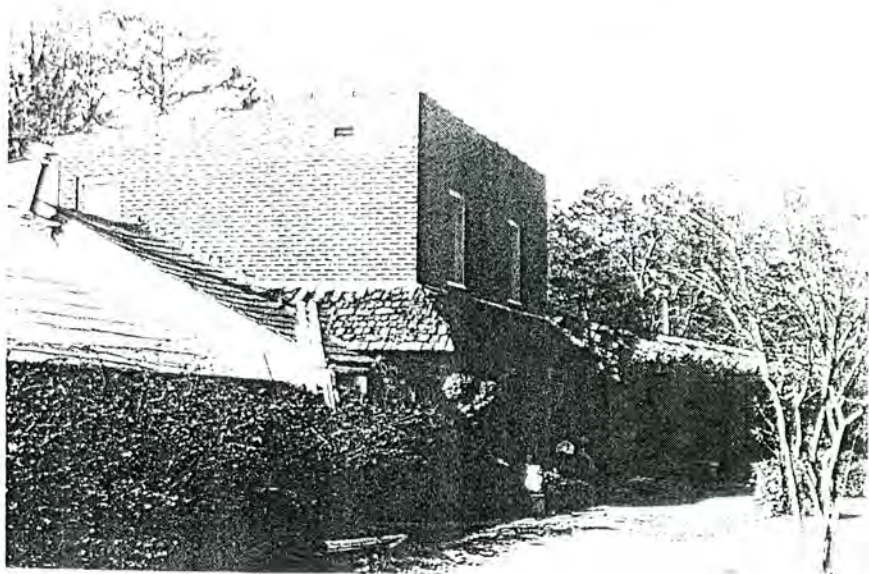
No. 6







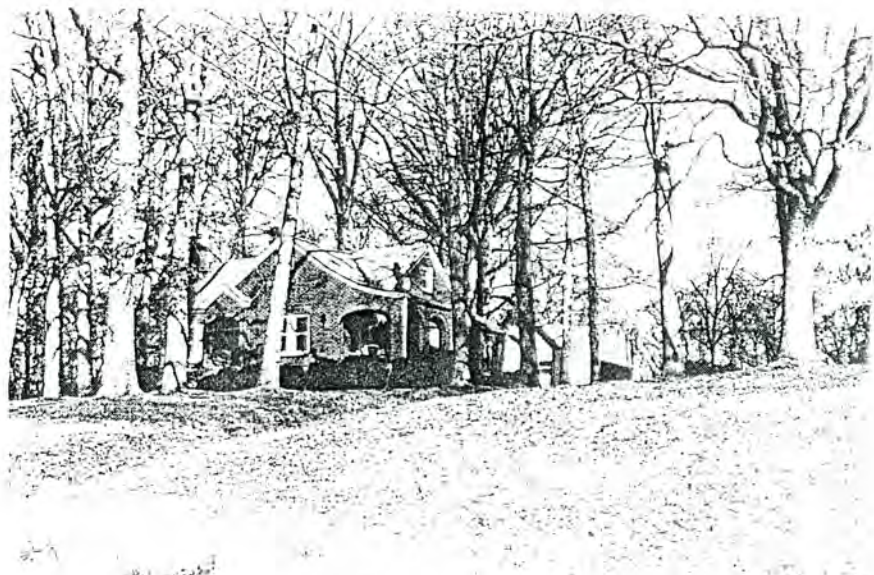
No. 7



No. 8



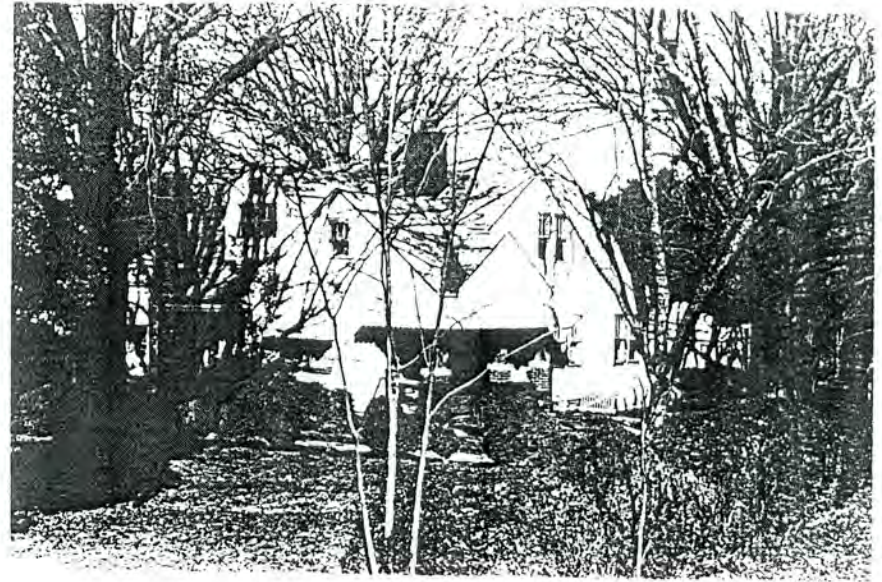
No. 9



No. 10



No. 11



No. 12



No. 13



No. 14



No. 15



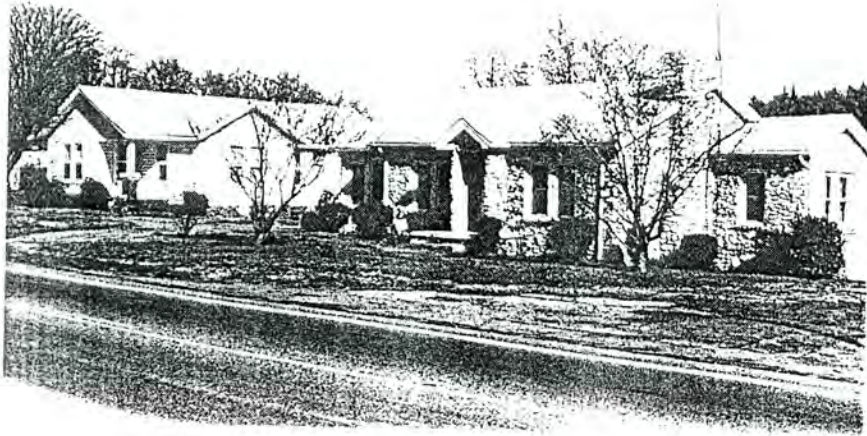
No. 16



No. 17



No. 18



*Nos. 19-20*



*No. 21*



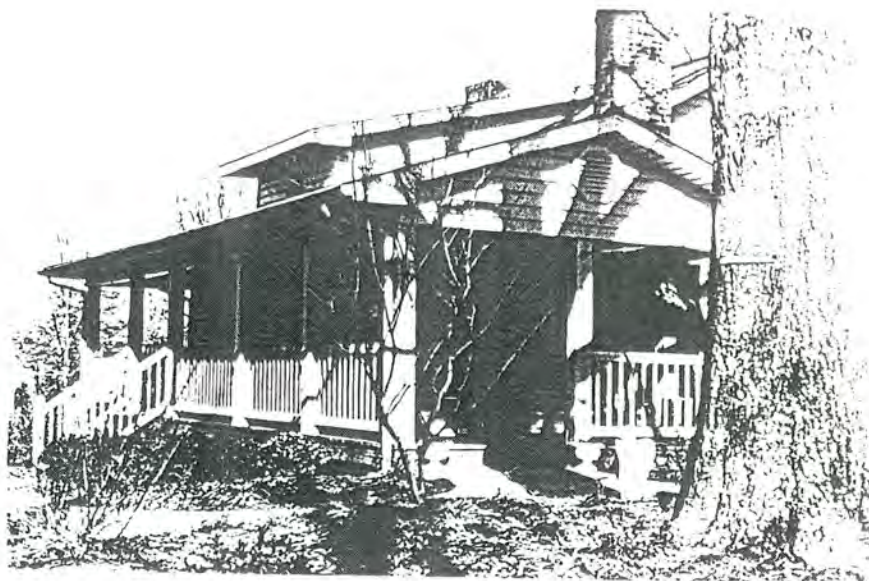
*No. 22*



*No. 23*



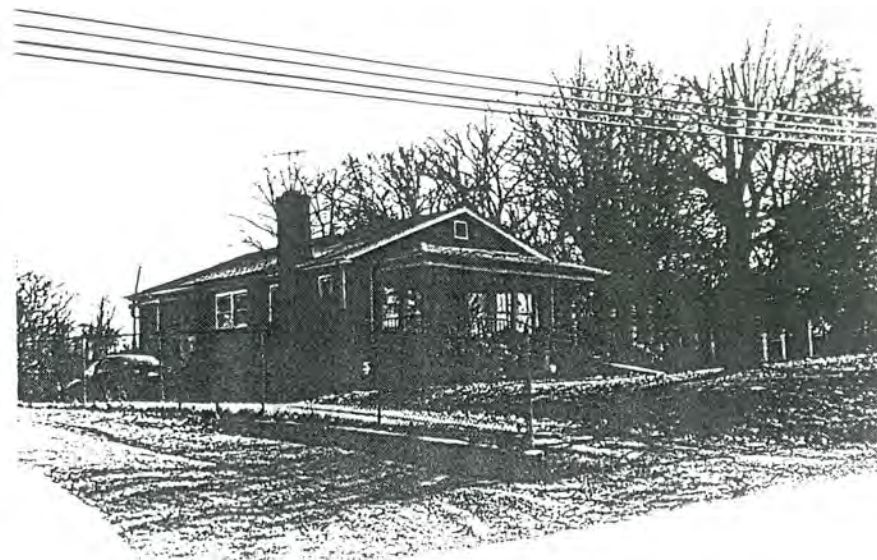
No. 25



No. 26



No. 27



No. 28



No. 29



No. 30



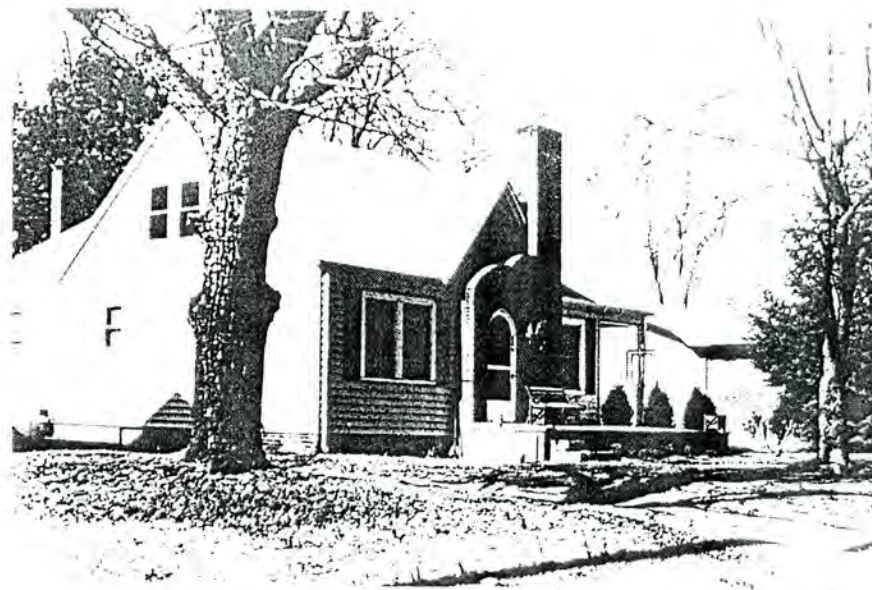
No. 31



No. 31



No. 32



No. 33



No. 34



No. 36



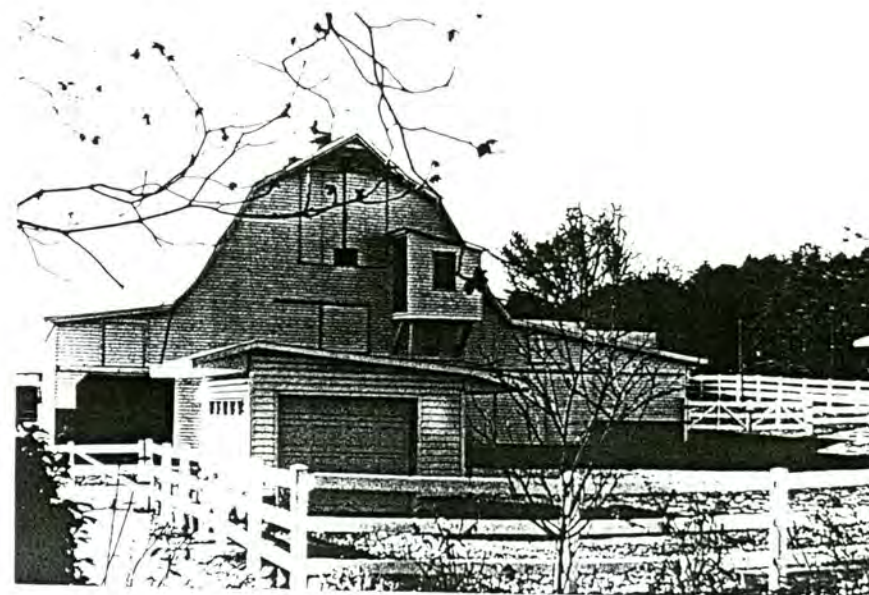
No. 37



No. 38



No. 39

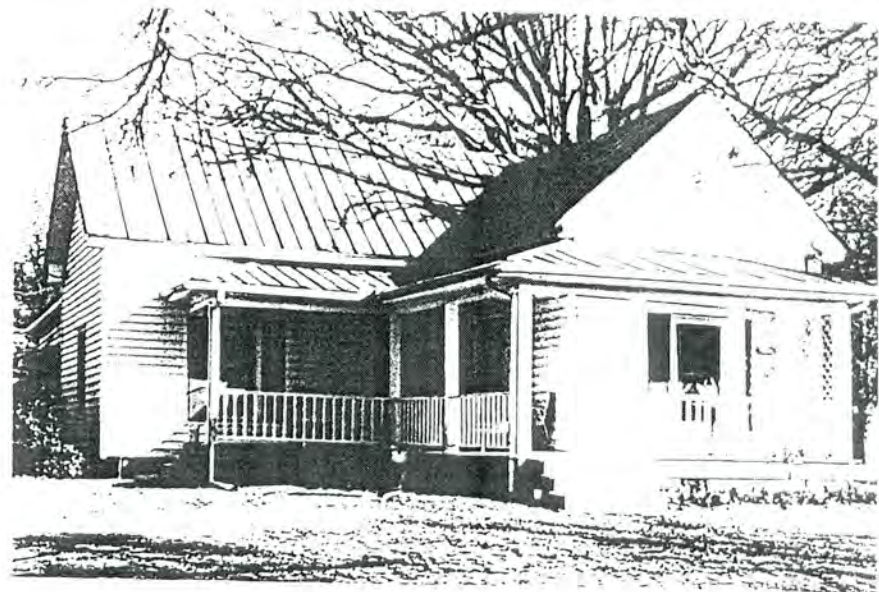


No. 39

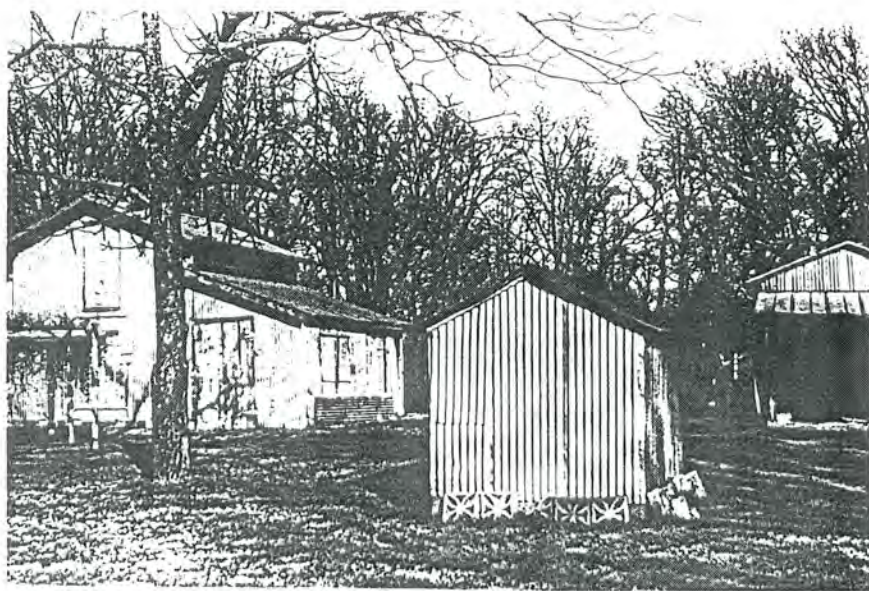




No. 40



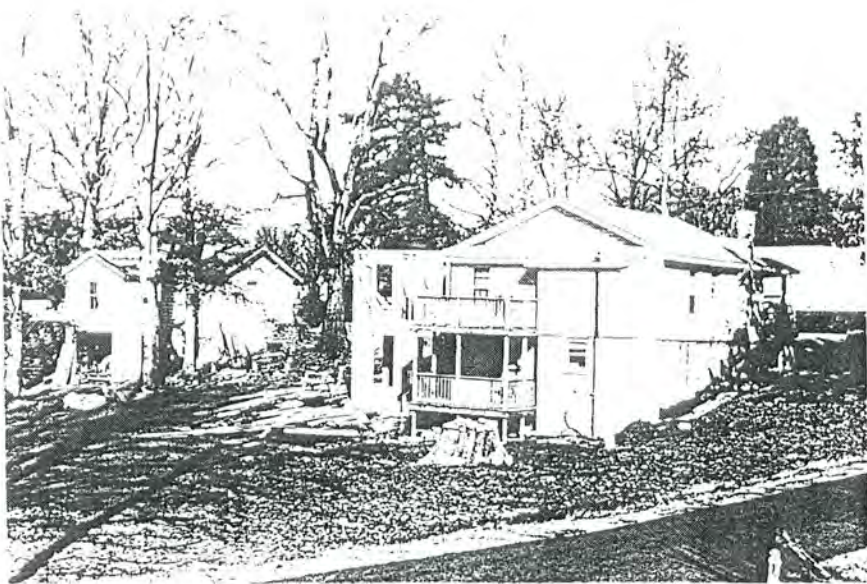
No. 41



No. 41



No. 42



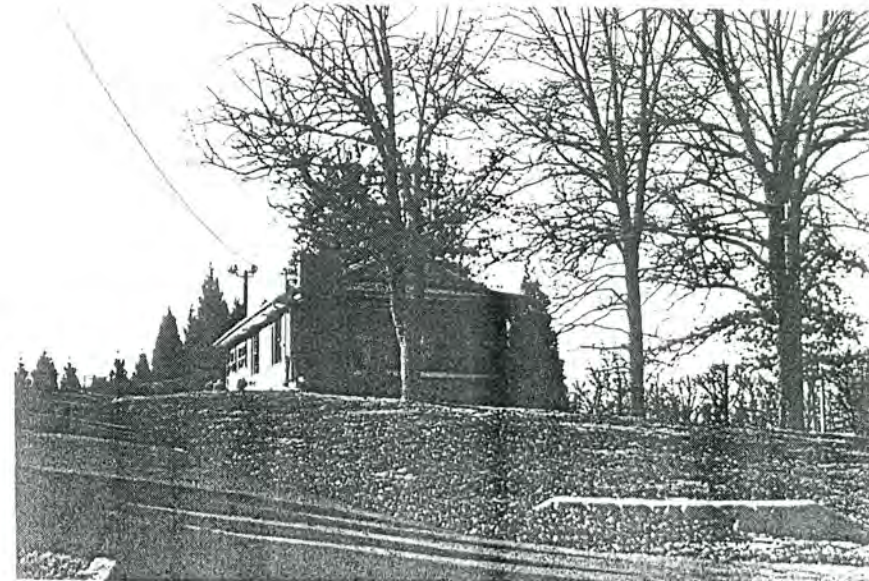
No. 42



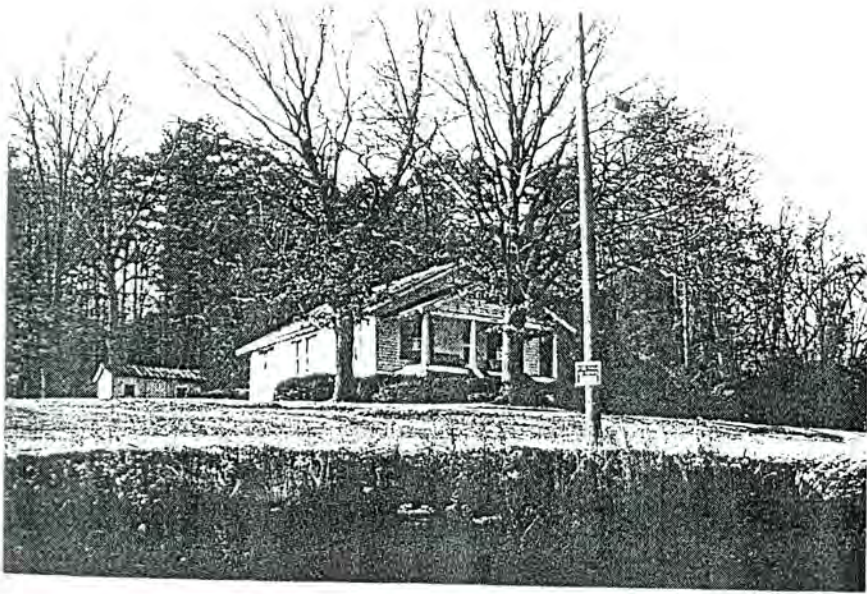
No. 43



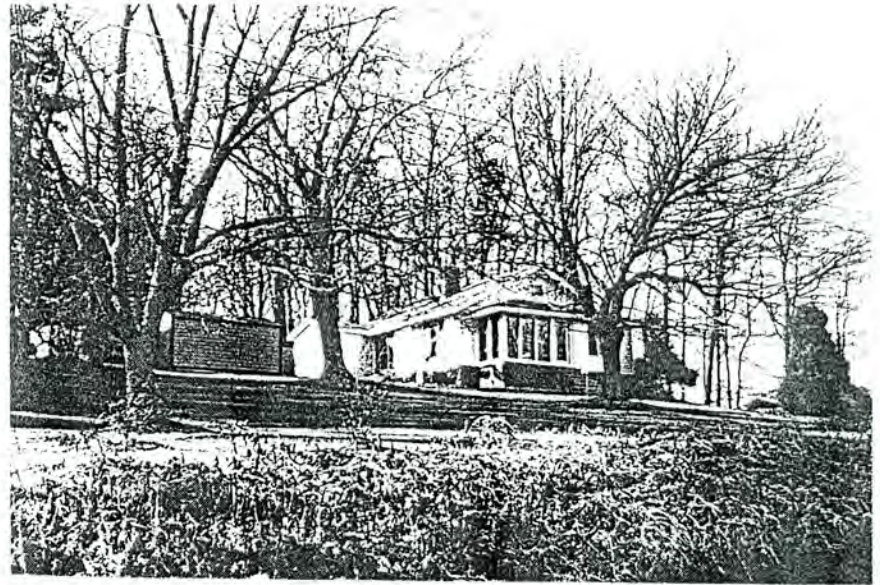
No. 44



No. 45



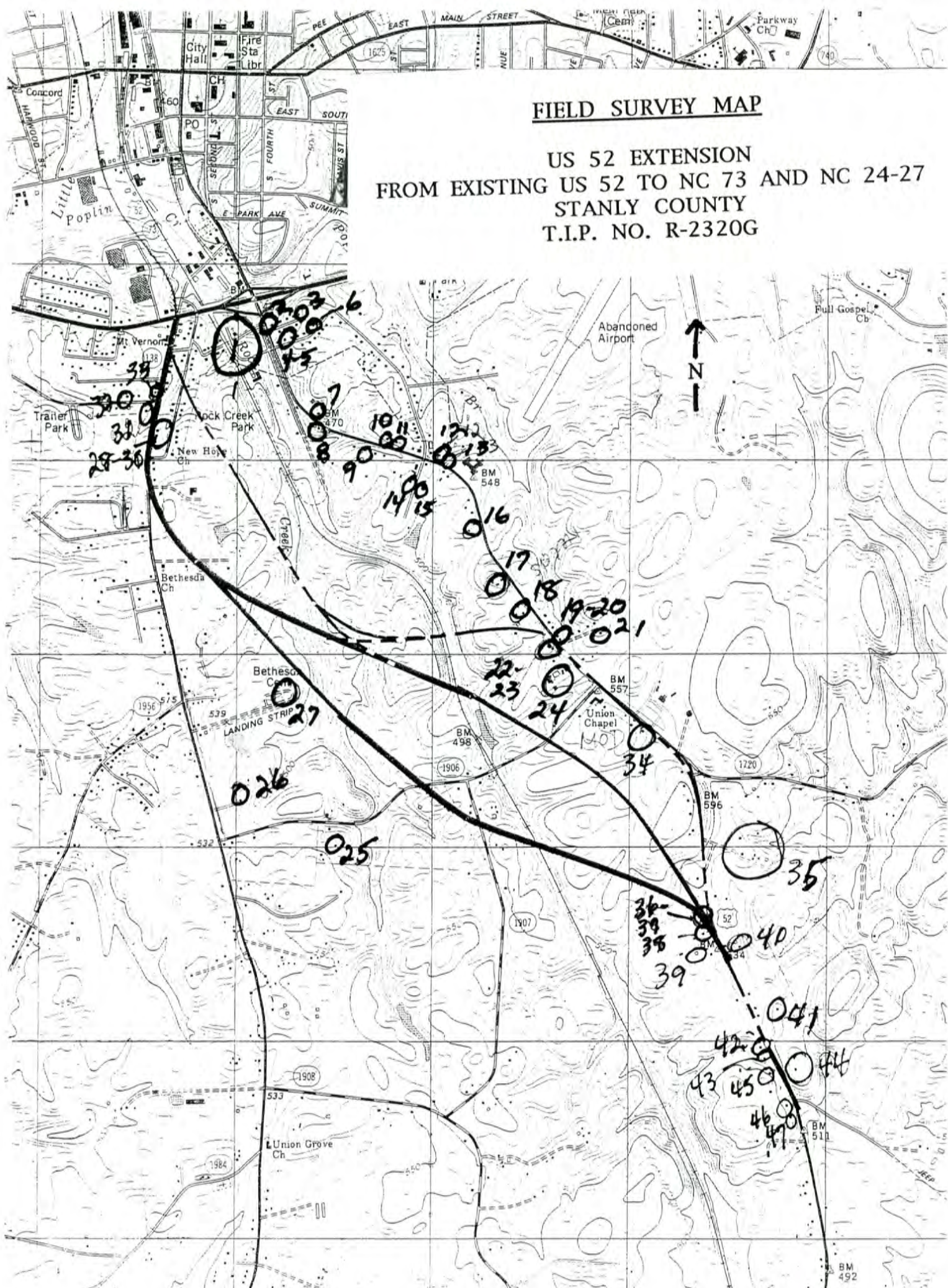
No. 46



No. 47

# FIELD SURVEY MAP

US 52 EXTENSION  
FROM EXISTING US 52 TO NC 73 AND NC 24-27  
STANLY COUNTY  
T.I.P. NO. R-2320G



**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.
- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic  
American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service,  
Washington, D.C.
- 1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service,  
Chicago, Illinois