PHASE II
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
GASTON AND MECKLENBURG COUNTIES

Prepared for:

North Carolina Turnpike Authority
5400 Glenwood Avenue
Suite 400
Raleigh, North Carolina 27612

and

Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan, Inc.
1616 East Millbrook Road
Suite 310
North Carolina 27609

Prepared by:

Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
2228 Winter Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205
(704) 358-9841
(704) 376-0985

14 February 2008

PHASE II
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
GASTON AND MECKLENBURG COUNTIES

Prepared for:

North Carolina Turnpike Authority
5400 Glenwood Avenue
Suite 400
Raleigh, North Carolina 27612

and

Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan, Inc.
1616 East Millbrook Road
Suite 310
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

Prepared by:

Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
2228 Winter Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205
(704) 358-9841
(704) 376-0985

14 February 2008

MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Frances P. Alexander, M.A.	**Date** 2/14/08
Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.	**Date** / /
Jill Shrock - PBSJ Project Manager **North Carolina Turnpike Authority**	2/14/08 **Date**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This North Carolina Turnpike Authority (N.C.T.A.) project is entitled, *Gaston East-West Connector*, and the T.I.P. Number is U-3321. The two agencies are studying ways to improve east to west travel from Interstate 85, west of Gastonia, in Gaston County to Interstate 485/N.C. 160 on the west side of Charlotte, the seat of Mecklenburg County. Depicted in **Figure 1**, the proposed 21.5 mile turnpike would be built on new location as a four-lane, divided highway. As shown on **Figure 1**, sixteen detailed study alternatives are under consideration, and each of the proposed corridor alternatives would be approximately 1,400 feet wide. The highway rights-of-way would be approximately 350 feet wide and would be contained within these corridors. The rights-of-way at interchanges would be wider than 350 feet but would also be located within the proposed corridors.

This Phase II (intensive level) architectural survey was conducted in order to identify all historic resources located within the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the proposed turnpike. This Phase II report was prepared as a technical addendum to the E.I.S. which is on file at the North Carolina Turnpike Authority, Raleigh, North Carolina. The technical addendum is part of the documentation prepared 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 federally funded, licensed, or permitted undertakings on properties included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, the agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

The report meets the guidelines for architectural surveys established by the North Carolina Department of Transportation (N.C.D.O.T.) (October 2003). These guidelines set forth the following goals for architectural surveys: (1) to determine the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the project, which is defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to locate and identify all resources forty-five 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.

The survey consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and a field survey of the A.P.E. (see **Appendix A** for field survey maps). Field work was conducted to delineate the A.P.E. for the proposed alternatives and to identify all properties within this area that were built prior to 1962. The boundaries of the A.P.E. are shown on maps provided by the project engineers, Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan, Inc. (see **Figure 2A-2B**) and on the field survey maps. The A.P.E. encompasses a variety of residential, agricultural, commercial, educational, and religious properties as well as an electrical power plant and a bridge. The geographical context for evaluating the architectural resources was rural Gaston and Mecklenburg counties. The field survey was conducted between April 2006 and October 2007, and one hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed.

A total of 182 resources were identified as being at least forty-five years of age. Three of these resources are currently listed in the National Register, and two properties (a rural historic district and a bridge) have been determined eligible for the National Register. In addition, twenty-five properties warranted intensive evaluation, of which eighteen were recommended for National Register eligibility. These properties are discussed in the Property Inventory and Evaluations section of the report.

Listed in the National Register are Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, a stylish, brick Gothic Revival church and its associated cemetery, the Hayes-Byrum Store and House, an early twentieth century rural store and adjacent dwelling, and the Craig Farmstead, a late nineteenth century farm. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and the Hayes-Byrum Store and House are both located in the Steele Creek community of Mecklenburg County while the Craig Farmstead is found in Gaston County. Also situated within Steele Creek is the Shopton Rural Historic District which was determined eligible for the National Register in 1991. (The Hayes-Byrum Store and House is contained within this historic district.) Sited in Gaston County is a steel, deck truss bridge built in the mid-1950s that has also been determined eligible for the National Register.

The additional resources evaluated at the intensive level include two farms that date to the nineteenth or early twentieth century; two mid-twentieth century dairy farms; eleven nineteenth century houses; four residential properties dating to the early twentieth century; one post-World War II ranch house; one early twentieth century barn and corncrib complex; one mid-twentieth century dairy barn; two brick, Presbyterian churches dating to the twentieth century; and one former Rosenwald school. The remaining properties in the survey lack either sufficient architectural integrity or architectural or historic significance for National Register eligibility.

Properties Listed in the National Register		Page No.
No. 9	Craig Farmstead (William N. Craig Farm)	105
No. 15	Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery	152
	Hayes-Byrum Store and House (see No. 18)	
Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register		
No. 18	Shopton Rural Historic District (encompasses the Hayes-Byrum Store and House)	172
No. 181	Bridge No. 350022	210
Properties Listed in the North Carolina Study List		
No. 2	William C. Wilson House	46
Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register		
No. 1	Jake Long Dairy Barn	37
No. 3	William Alexander Falls House	55
No. 4	Mendenhall-Grissom Farm	62
No. 5	Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House	71
No. 6	Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib	80
No. 7	J.B.F. Riddle House	90
No. 8	Union Presbyterian Church	98
No. 10	Harrison Family Dairy Farm	118
No. 11	Thomas Allison House	126
No. 12	Dillard-Falls House	131
No. 13	Rosa McLean House	136
No. 14	Byrum-Croft House	143
No. 16	Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse	156
No. 17	Griffith-Shoaf House	164
No. 171	Neagle House	177

		Page No.
No. 54	Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church	188
No. 145	James Alexander Hoffman House	200

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

No. 19	Wolfe Family Dairy Farm	214
No. 26	Oates House	231
No. 82	Ferguson-Craig-Falls House	239
No. 91	Bell-Falls-Ferguson House	245
No. 135	J. Condor Armstrong House	249
No. 140	Dixon Dairy Farm	254
No. 182	(Former) South Point School	263

Other Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register
(See Appendix A)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page No.
I.	List of Figures and Plates	5
II.	Introduction	18
III.	Physical Environment	22
IV.	Methodology	23
V.	Historical Background Essay and Contexts	24
VI.	Property Inventory and Evaluations	35
VII.	Bibliography	271

Appendix A: Concurrence Form
Table - Surveyed Properties and Recommendations
Inventory List
Resource Photographs
Field Survey Maps

Appendix B: Professional Qualifications

I. LIST OF FIGURES AND PLATES

Figures		Page No.
1.	Project Location Map	19
2A-2B.	Area of Potential Effects (A.P.E.) Maps	20-21
3.	Jake Long Dairy Barn-Site Plan	40
4.	Jake Long Dairy Barn-Proposed National Register Boundaries	41
5.	William C. Wilson House-Site Plan	48
6.	William C. Wilson House-Proposed National Register Boundaries	49
7.	William Alexander Falls House-Site Plan	57
8.	William Alexander Falls House-Proposed National Register Boundaries	58
9.	Mendenhall-Grissom Farm-Site Plan	64
10.	Mendenhall-Grissom Farm-Proposed National Register Boundaries	65
11.	Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House-Site Plan	73
12.	Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House-Proposed National Register Boundaries	74
13.	Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib-Site Plan	82
14.	Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib-Proposed National Register Boundaries	83
15.	J.B.F. Riddle House-Site Plan	91
16.	J.B.F. Riddle House-Proposed National Register Boundaries	92
17.	Union Presbyterian Church-Site Plan	99
18.	Union Presbyterian Church-Proposed National Register Boundaries	100
19A.	Craig Farmstead-Site Plan	107
19B.	Craig Farmstead-Site Plan	108
20.	Craig Farmstead-Current National Register Boundaries	109
21.	Craig Farmstead-Proposed National Register Boundary Expansion	110
22.	Harrison Family Dairy Farm-Site Plan	120

Figures (continued) Page No.

23. Harrison Family Dairy Farm-Proposed National Register Boundaries 121

24. Thomas Allison House-Site Plan 127

25. Thomas Allison House-Proposed National Register Boundaries 128

26. Dillard-Falls House-Site Plan 132

27. Dillard-Falls House-Proposed National Register Boundaries 133

28. Rosa McLean House-Site Plan 138

29. Rosa McLean House-Proposed National Register Boundaries 139

30. Byrum-Croft House-Site Plan 145

31. Byrum-Croft House-Proposed National Register Boundaries 146

32. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery-Site Plan 153

33. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery-National Register Boundaries 154

34. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse-Site Plan 157

35. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse-Proposed National Register Boundaries 158

36. Griffith-Shoaf House-Site Plan 166

37. Griffith-Shoaf House-Proposed National Register Boundaries 167

38. Shopton Rural Historic District-Site Plan 173

39. Shopton Rural Historic District-National Register Boundaries 174

40. Neagle House-Site Plan 179

41. Neagle House-Proposed National Register Boundaries 180

42. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church-Site Plan 190

43. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church-Proposed National Register Boundaries 191

44. James Alexander Hoffman House-Site Plan 202

45. James Alexander Hoffman House-Proposed National Register Boundaries 203

Figures (continued) Page No.

46. Bridge No. 350022-National Register Boundaries 212

47A. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm-Site Plan 218

47B. Wolf Family Dairy Farm-Site Plan 219

48. Oates House-Site Plan 233

49. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House-Site Plan 241

50. Bell-Falls-Ferguson House-Site Plan 246

51. J. Condor Armstrong House-Site Plan 250

52A. Dixon Dairy Farm-Site Plan 256

52B. Dixon Dairy Farm-Site Plan 257

53. (Former) South Point School-Site Plan 265

54. Rosenwald School Plan 266

Field Survey Maps Appendix A

Plates		Page No.
1.	Jake Long Dairy Barn, Dairy Barn and Setting	42
2.	Jake Long Dairy Barn, Dairy Barn and Silo	42
3.	Jake Long Dairy Barn, West Elevation	43
4.	Jake Long Dairy Barn, South Elevation	43
5.	Jake Long Dairy Barn, South Elevation	44
6.	Jake Long Dairy Barn, North Elevation and Milk Room	44
7.	Jake Long Dairy Barn, Interior, Center Passage	45
8.	Jake Long Dairy Barn, Tack Room and Storage Buildings	45
9.	William C. Wilson House, House and Setting	50
10.	William C. Wilson House, Façade and Porch	50
11.	William C. Wilson House, Side (South) Elevation	51
12.	William C. Wilson House, Rear Elevation and Rear Ell	51
13.	William C. Wilson House, Side (North) Elevation	52
14.	William C. Wilson House, Porch Detail	52
15.	William C. Wilson House, South Elevation, Window Detail	53
16.	William C. Wilson House, Kitchen	53
17.	William C. Wilson House, Smokehouse	54
18.	William C. Wilson House, Ruinous Log Barn	54
19.	William Alexander Falls House, House and Setting	59
20.	William Alexander Falls House, House and Pump House	59
21.	William Alexander Falls House, House and Setting	60
22.	William Alexander Falls House, Side (South) Elevation	60
23.	William Alexander Falls House, Rear (East) Elevation	61
24.	William Alexander Falls House, Side (North) Elevation	61

Plates (continued) Page No.

25. Mendenhall-Grissom, House and Setting 66

26. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Antebellum Section and ca. 1915 Addition 66

27. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, House, Side (East Elevation) 67

28. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, House, Rear Elevation and Rear Ell 67

29. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, House, Entrance Detail 68

30. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Log Kitchen 68

31. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Log Kitchen, Notching Detail 69

32. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Log Crib 69

33. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Log Barn 70

34. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Cotton House 70

35. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, House and Setting 75

36. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, House and Setting 75

37. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, House and Setting 76

38. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Façade and Side (East) Elevation 76

39. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Rear Elevation and Rear Ell 77

40. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Entrance Detail 77

41. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Detail of Rear Entrance 78

42. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Chimney Detail 78

43. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Barn 79

44. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House 84

45. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House, Side (North) Elevation 84

46. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House, Rear (East) Elevation 85

47. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House, Side (South) Elevation 85

48. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House, Interior, Hall and Staircase 86

Plates (continued) Page No.

49. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House, Interior, Parlor Mantel 86

50. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, Buildings and Setting 87

51. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, Barn 87

52. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, Barn, North Elevation 88

53. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, Barn, South Elevation 88

54. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, Corncrib, North Elevation 89

55. J.B.F. Riddle House, House and Setting 93

56. J.B.F. Riddle House, House and Setting 93

57. J.B.F. Riddle House, Façade 94

58. J.B.F. Riddle House, Porch and Entrance Detail 94

59. J.B.F. Riddle House, Side (North) Elevation 95

60. J.B.F. Riddle House, Rear (West) Elevation and Rear Ell 95

61. J.B.F. Riddle House, Well House 96

62. J.B.F. Riddle House, Smokehouse 96

63. J.B.F. Riddle House, Ruinous Barn 97

64. J.B.F. Riddle House, Ruinous Crib 97

65. Union Presbyterian Church, Church and Setting 101

66. Union Presbyterian Church, Church and Setting 101

67. Union Presbyterian Church, Church and Cemetery 102

68. Union Presbyterian Church, South Elevation 102

69. Union Presbyterian Church, 1949 Education Building 103

70. Union Presbyterian Church, Modern Education Building 103

71. Union Presbyterian Church, Church Manse 104

72. Craig Farmstead, Farm Lane Leading to House 111

Plates (continued) Page No.

73. Craig Farmstead, House and Setting 111

74. Craig Farmstead, House, Side (North) Elevation and Rear Ell 112

75. Craig Farmstead, House, Rear Ell 112

76. Craig Farmstead, House, Rear Ell 113

77. Craig Farmstead, House, Entrance and Porch Detail 113

78. Craig Farmstead, House, Porch Detail 114

79. Craig Farmstead, Farm Outbuildings and Setting 115

80. Craig Farmstead, Crib 115

81. Craig Farmstead, Log Barn 116

82. Craig Farmstead, Pastures 116

83. Craig Farmstead, Looking North Along Farm Lane 117

84. Craig Farmstead, Pastures on North Side of Union-New Hope Road 117

85. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, House and Setting 122

86. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, House, Side (North) Elevation 122

87. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, Milk Barn and Silos 123

88. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, Milk Barn and Silos 123

89. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, Creamery 124

90. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, Barn 124

91. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, House, Outbuildings, and Fields 125

92. Thomas Allison House, House and Setting 129

93. Thomas Allison House, Rear Elevation and Rear Ell 129

94. Thomas Allison House, Gable Detail 130

95. Dillard-Falls House, House and Setting 134

96. Dillard-Falls House, House and Setting 134

Plates (continued) Page No.

97. Dillard-Falls House, Rear Ells 135

98. Dillard-Falls House, Entrance Detail 135

99. Rosa McLean House, House and Setting 140

100. Rosa McLean House, Façade and Porch Detail 140

101. Rosa McLean House, Side (South) and Rear (West) Elevations 141

102. Rosa McLean House, Rear Ell and Well House 141

103. Rosa McLean House, Frame Crib 142

104. Byrum-Croft House, Setting 147

105. Byrum-Croft House, House and Setting 147

106. Byrum-Croft House, Façade 148

107. Byrum-Croft House, Façade and Porch 148

108. Byrum-Croft House, Side (North) Elevation and Porch 149

109. Byrum-Croft House, Side (North) Elevation 149

110. Byrum-Croft House, Side (South) Elevation 150

111. Byrum-Croft House, Garage/Apartment 150

112. Byrum-Croft House, Front Yard 151

113. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, Church and Setting 155

114. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, Cemetery 155

115. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, House and Setting 159

116. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, House and Setting 159

117. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Façade 160

118. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Side (North) Elevation 160

119. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Rear (West) Elevation 161

120. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Façade and Side (South) Elevation 161

Plates (continued) Page No.

121. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Window Detail 162

122. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Garage 163

123. Griffith-Shoaf House, House and Setting 168

124. Griffith-Shoaf House, Façade and Side (South) Elevation 168

125. Griffith-Shoaf House, Façade 169

126. Griffith-Shoaf House, Façade and Porch 169

127. Griffith-Shoaf House, Side (North) Elevation 170

128. Griffith-Shoaf House, Rear Ells 170

129. Griffith-Shoaf House, Smokehouse 171

130. Griffith-Shoaf House, Barn 171

131. Shopton Rural Historic District, Hayes-Byrum Store and Byrum House 175

132. Shopton Rural Historic District, William Wallis Robinson House 175

133. Shopton Rural Historic District, William Grier House 176

134. Neagle House, House and Setting 181

135. Neagle House, House and Setting 181

136. Neagle House, Façade and Entrance Detail 182

137. Neagle House, Detail of Windows 182

138. Neagle House, Driveway and Back Yard 183

139. Neagle House, Rear Elevation and Garage Entrance 183

140. Neagle House, Rear Elevation and Rear Patio 184

141. Neagle House, Rear Patio and Detail of Rear Entrance 184

142. Neagle House, Interior, Living Room Mantel 185

143. Neagle House, Interior, Dining Room Showing Built-in Cupboard 185

144. Neagle House, Interior, Den 186

Plates (continued) Page No.

145. Neagle House, Interior, Kitchen 187

146. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Church and Setting 192

147. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Front (South) Elevation 192

148. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Educational Wing 193

149. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Tower 194

150. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Side (East) Elevation, Window Detail 195

151. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Interior, Sanctuary 196

152. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Interior Sanctuary 196

153. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Interior, Sunday School Classroom 197

154. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Educational Wing and Administration Building 197

155. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Family Outreach Building 198

156. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Manse 198

157. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Manse 199

158. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Cemetery 199

159. James Alexander Hoffman House, House and Setting 204

160. James Alexander Hoffman House, Façade 204

161. James Alexander Hoffman House, Porch and Entrance 205

162. James Alexander Hoffman House, Side (South) Elevation 205

163. James Alexander Hoffman House, Side (North) Elevation 206

164. James Alexander Hoffman House, Rear (East) Elevation 206

165. James Alexander Hoffman House, Interior, Living Room, Mantel Detail 207

166. James Alexander Hoffman House, Interior, Living Room 208

Plates (continued) Page No.

167. James Alexander Hoffman House, Interior, Kitchen 209

168. Bridge No. 350022, Looking Southwest 213

169. Bridge No. 350022, Looking South Along N.C. 273 213

170. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, 1890s Farmhouse 220

171. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, 1890s Farmhouse, Façade and Ruinous Porch 220

172. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, 1950s House and Setting 221

173. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, 1950s House, Façade and Side (West) Elevation 221

174. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, 1950s House, Rear (North) and Side (West) Elevations 222

175. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Garage 222

176. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Chicken House 223

177. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Lumber Shed 223

178. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Pump House and Shed 224

179. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Equipment Shed 224

180. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Milk Shed and Silo 225

181. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Milk Shed 225

182. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Bull Barn 226

183. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Livestock Barn 226

184. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Hay Shed 227

185. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Calf Barn 227

186. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Hay Shed, Silo, and Calf Barn 228

187. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Granary 228

188. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Equipment Storage Building 229

189. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Livestock Barn 229

Plates (continued) Page No.

190. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Granary 230

191. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Meat House 230

192. Oates House, House and Setting 234

193. Oates House, Façade and Side (North) Elevation 234

194. Oates House, Side (South) Elevation 235

195. Oates House, Side (South) Elevation, Rear Ell, and Rear Addition 235

196. Oates House, Rear Ell, Rear Addition, and Added Garage 236

197. Oates House, Storage Building and Cotton House/Granary 236

198. Oates House, Chicken House 237

199. Oates House, Smokehouse 237

200. Oates House, Dairy Barn 238

201. Oates House, Modern Pool 238

202. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House, House and Setting 242

203. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House, West Elevation 242

204. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House, Modern Rear Ell 243

205. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House, House and Setting 243

206. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House, Dairy Barn 244

207. Bell-Falls-Ferguson House, Façade 247

208. Bell-Falls-Ferguson House, Side (East) Elevation 247

209. Bell-Falls-Ferguson House, Rear (South) Elevation and Rear Ell 248

210. Bell-Falls-Ferguson House, Side (West) Elevation and Added Porch 248

211. J. Condor Armstrong House, House and Setting 251

212. J. Condor Armstrong House, Side (South) and Rear (West) Elevations 251

213. J. Condor Armstrong House, Side (North) Elevation and Rear Ell 252

Plates (continued) Page No.

214. J. Condor Armstrong House, Rear Ell and Modern Garage 252

215. J. Condor Armstrong House, Front Door Detail 253

216. Dixon Dairy Farm, House and Setting 258

217. Dixon Dairy Farm, House Façade 258

218. Dixon Dairy Farm, Milk House 259

219. Dixon Dairy Farm, Garage and Chicken House 259

220. Dixon Dairy Farm, Corncrib, Stable, and Barn 260

221. Dixon Dairy Farm, Stable, Corncrib, and Barn 260

222. Dixon Dairy Farm, Livestock/Equipment Sheds and Corncrib 261

223. Dixon Dairy Farm, Pastures West of House 261

224. Dixon Dairy Farm, Modern Gazebo 262

225. (Former) South Point School, School and Setting 267

226. (Former) South Point School, Front (East) and South Elevations 267

227. (Former) South Point School, Side (South) and Rear (West) Elevations 268

228. (Former) South Point School, Side (North) and Front (East) Elevations 268

229. (Former) South Point School, Front (East) Elevation, Remodeled Windows 269

230. (Former) South Point School, Interior, Living Room 269

231. (Former) South Point School, Interior, Attic Showing Original Window Opening and Beaded Board Walls and Ceiling 270

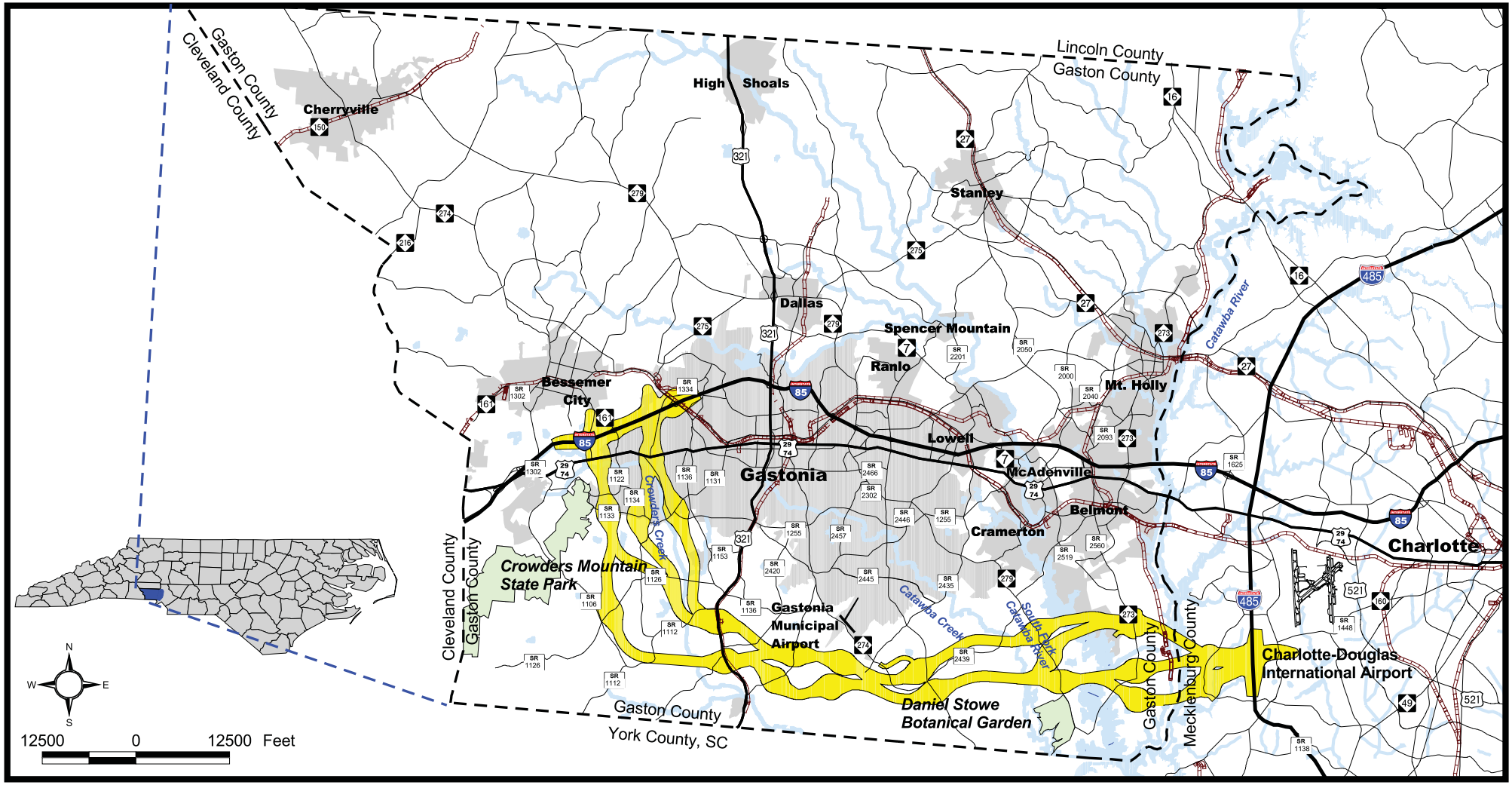
II. INTRODUCTION

This Phase II (intensive level) architectural survey was undertaken in conjunction with the proposed Gaston East-West Connector project in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties (**Figure 1**). The T.I.P. Number for this North Carolina Turnpike Authority project is U-3321. The proposed connector would be a four-lane, divided highway that would traverse Gaston County to connect Interstate 85 on the west side of Gastonia with Interstate 485 near Charlotte Douglas International Airport on the west side of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County. The six proposed alternatives are depicted in **Figure 1.** Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. of Charlotte, North Carolina, conducted this study for the engineering firm of Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan, Inc. and the North Carolina Turnpike Authority, Raleigh, North Carolina. Richard L. Mattson and Frances P. Alexander served as the principal investigators, and the work was undertaken between April 2006 and December 2007.

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 for, 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 *Section 106 Procedures and Guidelines* (N.C.D.O.T., October 2003).

Federal regulations also require that the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the undertaking be determined. The A.P.E. is defined as the geographical area, or areas, within which a federal undertaking may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. The A.P.E. for this project is depicted on maps provided by Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan, Inc. (see **Figures 2A-2B**) and on the field survey maps found in **Appendix A.**

The A.P.E. is based primarily on the relationship of the proposed alternatives to both natural and manmade features. The A.P.E. encompasses areas of both direct and indirect effects that may result from the proposed project, including possible takings, alterations to historic view sheds, and the introduction of noise elements. In western Gaston County where modern development is less prevalent, the A.P.E. is defined primarily by sight lines in this area of hilly and often heavily wooded terrain. In southern and eastern Gaston County, the boundaries of the A.P.E. are determined by modern suburban development on the outskirts of Gastonia, modern construction near U.S. 321, U.S. 74, and Interstate 85 as well as by the rolling, wooded topography and the numerous creeks and water courses draining the South Fork and Catawba rivers. In rapidly urbanizing Mecklenburg County, the A.P.E. is defined principally by modern development and new road construction associated with Interstate 485 and Charlotte-Douglas International Airport.



NORTH CAROLINA Turnpike Authority

LEGEND

- Interstate
- US Route
- NC Route
- Railroad
- County Boundary
- Hydrology
- Municipal Boundary
- Park
- Study Area

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

TIP PROJECT NO. U-3321
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
GASTON AND MECKLENBURG COUNTIES

FIGURE 1

HISTORIC_prjlocat2.apr 1/22/07

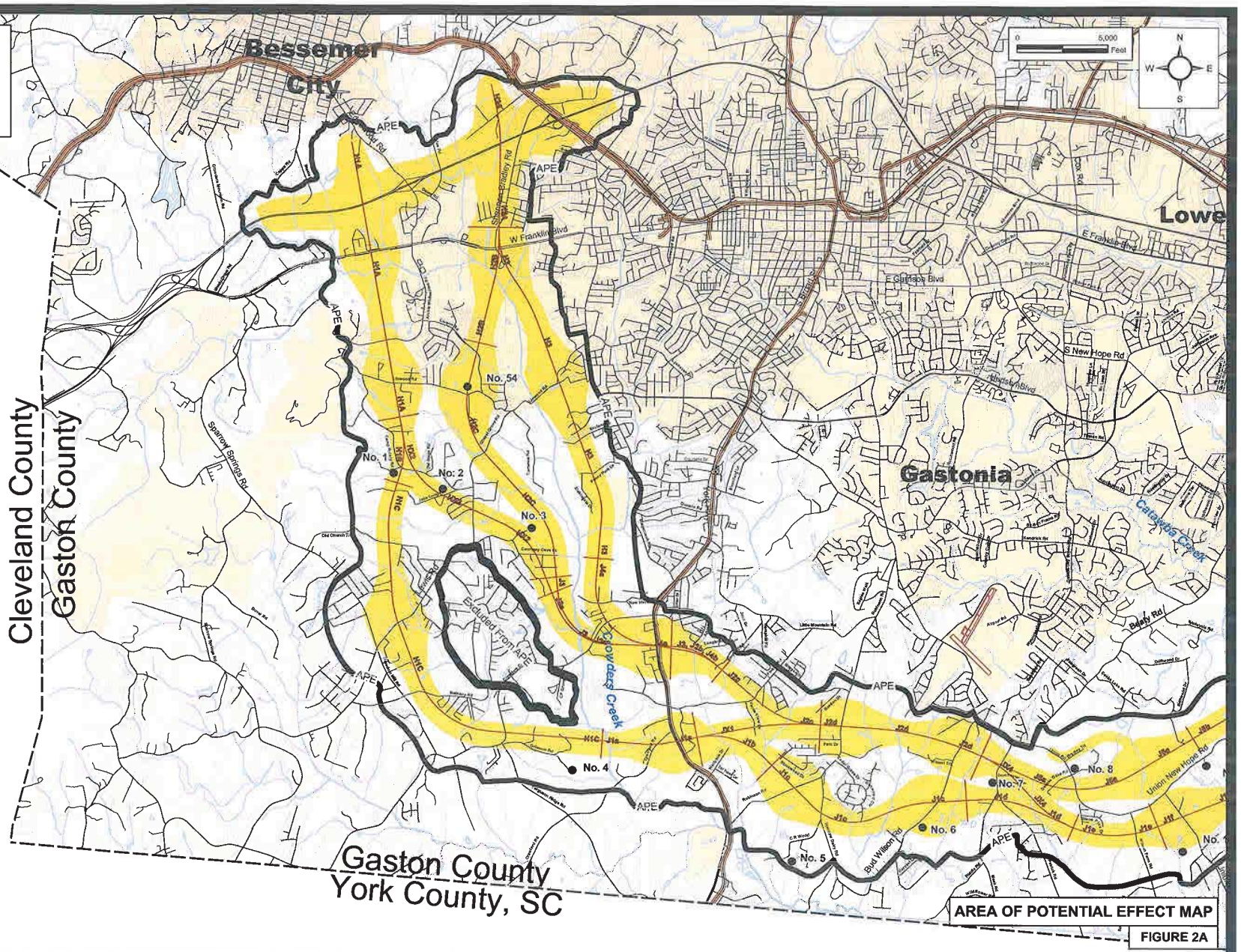
NORTH CAROLINA Turnpike Authority

GASTON EAST - WEST CONNECTOR
STIP PROJECT NO. U-3321
GASTON and MECKLENBURG COUNTIES

Properties Recommended Eligible for the National Register

- No. 1 Jake Long Dairy Barn
- No. 2 William C. Wilson House
- No. 3 Willaim Alexander Falls House
- No. 4 Mendenhall-Grissom Farm
- No. 5 Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House
- No. 6 Clarence Wilson Barn/Corncrib
- No. 7 J. B. F. Riddle House
- No. 8 Union Presbyterian Church
- No. 9 Craig Farmstead (NR)
- No. 10 HArrison Family Dairy Farm
- No. 11 Thomas Allison House
- No. 12 Dillard-Falls House
- No. 13 Rosa McLean House
- No. 14 Byrum-Croft House
- No. 15 Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (NR; DOE 1990)
- No. 16 Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse
- No. 17 Griffith-Shoaf House
- No. 18 Shopton Rural Historic District (DOE 1990)
- No. 54 Pisgah ARP Church
- No. 145 James Alexander Hoffman House
- No. 171 Neagle House
- No. 181 Bridge 350022 (DOE 1995)

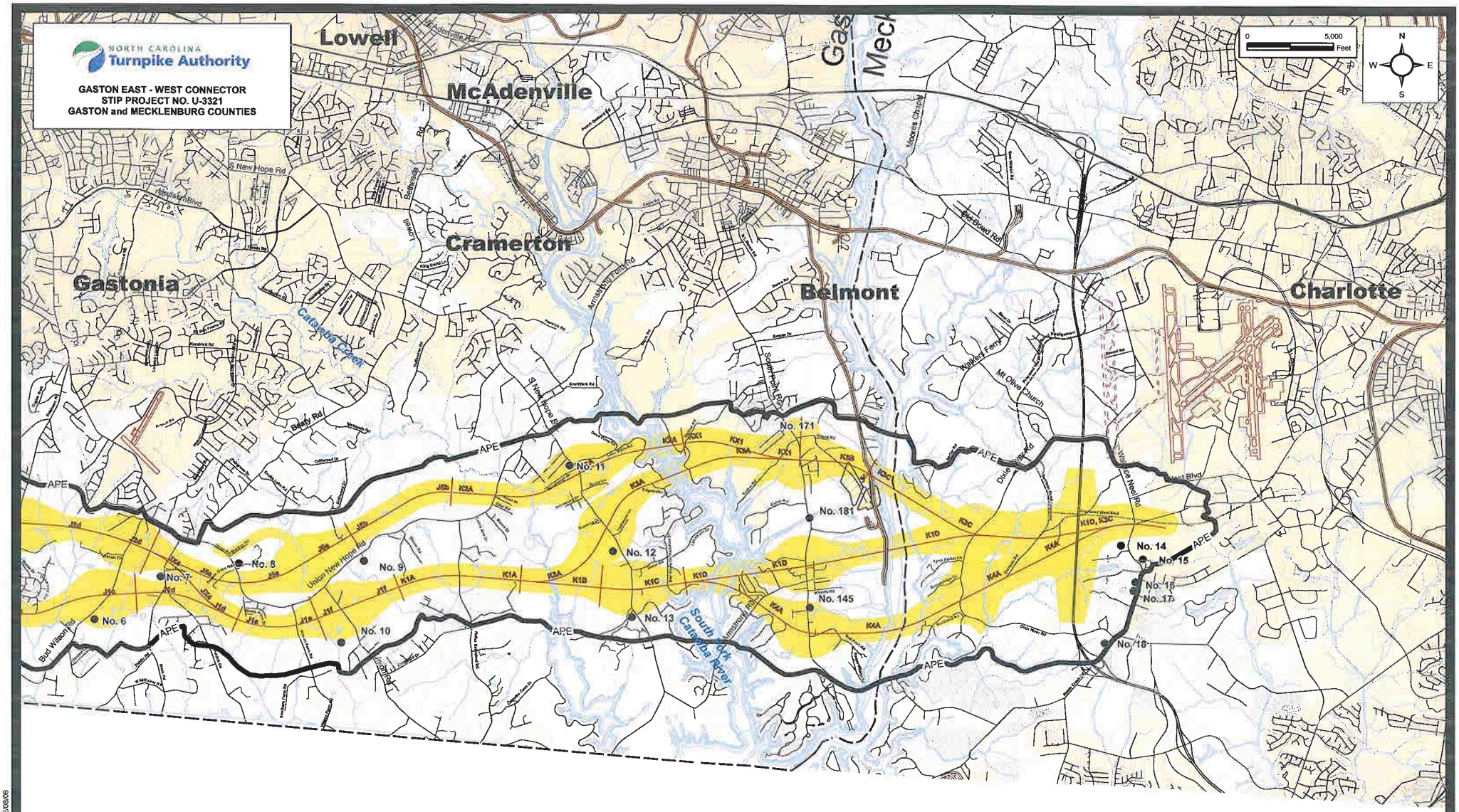
NR-National Register
DOE-Previously Determined Eligible



AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT MAP

FIGURE 2A

DSA_Base3_Historic_APE.mxd 2/08/08



AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT MAP

FIGURE 2B

DSA_Base3_Historic_APE.mxd 2/08/08

III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area is located in the western Piedmont of North Carolina, a region of rolling terrain, frequent rivers and streams, and red clay soil. The project area extends westward from western Mecklenburg County through southern Gaston County, south of Gastonia and the densely developed U.S. 74 and Interstate 85 corridors. Sections of the project area remain rural and agricultural. Drained by the Catawba and South Fork rivers and their tributaries, this area continues to sustain farms established by families who settled here during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. While Charlotte, Gastonia, and a string of cotton mill towns developed along the railroads and highways that cut east to west through the center of the two counties, the project area remained primarily agrarian into the middle decades of the twentieth century. However, the tremendous growth of the Charlotte-Gastonia metropolitan area, fueled early on by the booming textile industry and in recent decades by a variety of new industries, has generated suburban residential and commercial development in and around the A.P.E. Virtually all of the secondary roads through the A.P.E. now contain modern subdivisions as the countryside becomes increasingly citified. Historic farms and crossroads communities now commingle with late twentieth century suburbia.

The east side of the project area, east of the Catawba River in Mecklenburg County, includes the historic Steele Creek community. This once rural community contains two properties listed in the National Register--Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery and the Hayes-Byrum House/Store--as well as notable farmhouses erected in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, Steele Creek is located just south of Charlotte-Douglas International Airport at the southwestern outskirts of Charlotte, and newly widened roadways, modern subdivisions, and modern industrial and commercial land uses now predominate. West of the Catawba River in Gaston County, South Point Township retains a collection of significant farms and farmhouses. The 450-acre Daniel Stowe Botanical Gardens, established south of the A.P.E. in the 1990s, helps to maintain the rural ambience of this area. South Point is also the focus of rapid residential growth. Farms and woodlands have been transformed into cul-de-sacs, and new streets extending from older secondary roads now lead to subdivisions near the Catawba and South Fork rivers.

U.S. 321 runs north to south through the A.P.E., southwest of downtown Gastonia. The highway runs parallel to the Southern Railway (begun in 1875 as the Chester and Lenoir Railroad), and this corridor is lined with a variety of residential, industrial, and commercial strip land uses. West of U.S. 321, the project area encompasses mostly modern residential subdivisions that have replaced earlier farms oriented to Crowders Creek. The project then follows Crowders Creek northward to its western terminus around Interstate 85 west of Gastonia. Crowders Mountain State Park is located just west of the A.P.E. Opened in 1974, the state park now encompasses approximately 2,000 acres and features the grand, 1,625-foot tall Crowders Mountain, a registered Natural Heritage Area.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This Phase II (intensive level) architectural survey was conducted as part of the planning for the proposed Gaston East-West Connector project in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties. 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 *Section 106 Procedures and Guidelines* (N.C.D.O.T., October 2003).

The survey was conducted with the following goals: 1) to determine the area of potential effects (A.P.E.), which is defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all resources at least forty-five years of age within the A.P.E.; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to National Register of Historic Places criteria. The geographical context for evaluating the architectural resources identified during this project was Gaston and Mecklenburg counties. The field survey was conducted between April 2006 and October 2007 to delineate the A.P.E. and to identify all resources within the A.P.E. that appear to have been built before 1962. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed.

As part of the background research, an assortment of primary and secondary sources was examined. The architectural survey files at the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission (Charlotte), the Gaston County Historic Preservation Commission (Gastonia), and the Historic Preservation Office (Raleigh) were searched to identify previously recorded properties. Especially useful was Kim Withers Brengle's 1979-1981 historic architectural inventory of Gaston County that culminated in the book, *The Historic Architecture of Gaston County, North Carolina* (1981). The principal investigators also relied on Mary Beth Gatza's 1990 historic resources survey report for the western section of the Charlotte Outer Loop project (T.I.P. R-2248A). The publication, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Bishir and Southern 2003), offered an historical and architectural overview of Gaston and Mecklenburg counties. Local historians, property owners, planners, governmental agencies, and historic preservation specialists were also contacted to gain an understanding of specific resources.

Following the historical research phase and a preliminary field survey of the A.P.E. that identified all resources at least forty-five years of age, a preliminary presentation of findings was submitted to the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office for review. Subsequently, the principal investigators conducted an intensive level field survey of those resources that were determined to merit such evaluation. For each of these resources the following information and supporting materials were provided: physical description and evaluation of integrity; photographs of the exterior and interior (where permitted); site plan; and historical background information. In addition, for those resources considered eligible for the National Register, proposed boundaries were depicted on local tax maps.

V. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ESSAY

Early Settlement to the Civil War

Drained by the Catawba and South Fork rivers and sited near historic trading paths that crossed the region, the project area first attracted European settlement during the middle decades of the eighteenth century. The two main waterways and their tributaries, including Crowders, Long, Buffalo, and Dutchman's creeks, provided fertile bottomlands for raising crops and became the sites of prosperous farms. Despite these advantageous conditions, Gaston and Mecklenburg counties lay inland, well beyond river fall lines and easy navigation to trading seaports. The frequent waterfalls and fast rivers made the Catawba and South Fork rivers unsuitable for reliable, long-distance transport. Instead, settlers followed the example of the Catawba Indians before them and traded overland. Many hauled surplus grains and later cotton southward along the Trading Path, a native trail (roughly following present Interstate 77), to the port of Charleston, South Carolina. Others sent their crops northward along the Great Wagon Road (today Interstate 81), the principal migration route into the Carolinas from Pennsylvania and western Virginia, to northern markets and ports (Merrens 1964: 162; Brengle 1982: 3-4; Hanchett 1998: 14-18).

The white settlement of Mecklenburg and Gaston counties was part of a broader pattern of migration into the western Piedmont of the Carolinas. During the middle eighteenth century, primarily Scots newcomers but also Germans and Englishmen populated the region. Mecklenburg County was created in 1762 with Charlotte, positioned on a high ridge midway between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers, designated as the county seat. The influx of Scots in Mecklenburg was well represented by the early establishment of Presbyterian churches at Hopewell, Sugaw Creek, Rocky River, Providence, Poplar Tent, and Steele Creek. Located near the Catawba River at the east end of the A.P.E., Steele Creek Presbyterian Church was formed ca. 1760. By the early nineteenth century, Scots families near the Catawba River had also established churches at Blackstock (or Lower Steele Creek) and Pleasant Hill (Blackwelder 1984: 12).

While Scots farmers concentrated along the Catawba River, which defines the boundary between Mecklenburg and Gaston counties, a sizable German settlement appeared to the west near the South Fork River. By the early nineteenth century, a collection of Lutheran churches was located near the South Fork as well as around the Mount Holly community to the north, reflecting growing sections of German settlement. In 1846, steady population growth led to the formation of Gaston County from a division of Lincoln County and the creation of the town of Dallas as the new administrative seat. However, in 1909, the seat of government was relocated several miles south to the booming textile city of Gastonia (Merrens 1964: 55-60; Blythe and Brockman 1961: 195; Brengle 1982: 3-4, 7; Bishir and Southern 2003: 477; 502).

Although wheat and corn were key crops in the decades after the American Revolution, the discovery of gold sparked the regional economy and attracted miners from as far away as Europe during the antebellum period. Charlotte became the site of a United States Mint between 1837 and the Civil War. Mining for gold in Gaston County drew small groups of Italian and Irish Catholics, and subsequently Roman Catholic institutions were formed. St. Joseph's Catholic Church was established near Mount Holly in 1847, and St. Mary's College, Church, and Monastery (later Belmont Abbey) arose near Belmont between the 1870s and 1890s (Brengle 1982: 6-7; Bishir and Southern 2003: 477, 483, 485).

While gold mining offered a short-lived economic fillip, the arrival of cotton promised long term commercial growth. Mecklenburg County led the state in the number of cotton gins in the early

1800s, and by 1810 contained over 100 gins that processed more than 875,000 pounds of cotton. Farmers hauled the cash crop to the South Carolina river ports of Columbia, Camden, or Cheraw at the fall line where it was then shipped by boat to Charleston. In the Steele Creek community, a stage route (today N.C. 160) was constructed linking Salisbury, North Carolina, to the north with the river port of Camden. However, the journey was difficult and costly, and the isolation of the backcountry meant that farmers engaged in mixed agriculture and primarily strove for a comfortable subsistence. They raised cotton but also an assortment of grains and livestock for the market as well as for household consumption. Reflecting a regional pattern, farmers typically worked small tracts (usually less than 100 acres of improved land) and owned few or no slaves (Merrens 1964: 119, 166; Hanchett 1998: 16-17; Tompkins 1903: 90).

The coming of railroads to Charlotte in the 1850s began to free the backcountry from its isolation, spurring both urban growth and changes in the agrarian economic structure. In 1852, Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad connected Charlotte to Charleston and drastically reduced shipping costs. By the early 1860s, three additional rail lines reached Charlotte, linking the city to North Carolina ports as well as to northern markets. A section of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad (later part of the extensive Seaboard Air Line Railway) was completed in 1862 to join northwestern Gaston County with Charlotte (Brengle 1982: 10; Bishir and Southern 2003: 23).

Expanding rail transportation encouraged cash crop production and helped turn Charlotte into an important cotton brokerage center by the Civil War. As cotton production rose so did the demand for slave labor. By 1860, over 800 farmers (seventy percent of total landowners) in Mecklenburg County owned slaves, putting the county near the top in that category statewide. However, the vast majority of these slaveholders owned only a few slaves, and just sixty-three landowners were in the planter class, possessing at least twenty slaves. Around Steele Creek, for example, in 1860 John McDowell owned nine slaves, William Grier eleven, James and Samuel Knox each possessed twelve slaves, and J.B. Watt eighteen. These landowners were the largest in the community, operating cotton farms with total holdings as large as 1,400 acres (U.S. Census 1860).

In Gaston County, forty percent of all farmers, a total of 360, were slaveholders in 1860. Most slave owners possessed fewer than five slaves, and only thirteen were planters. The average farm size in Gaston as well as in Mecklenburg remained at roughly 100 acres. Thus agriculture on the eve of the Civil War continued to be dominated by small and middling landowners who raised increasing amounts of cotton for market but who also maintained self-sufficient, diversified farms (U.S. Census 1860; Tompkins 1903: 87, 97-100; Blythe and Brockman 1961: 260; Hanchett 1998: 17-18).

In and around the A.P.E. in Gaston County, families established both large and mid-sized farms on productive lands drained by the major water courses. Near Crowders Mountain, Thomas Porter McGill amassed substantial holdings around the tributaries of the South Fork River. Nearby, Meek Ormand, James White, and William Wilson operated successful farms exceeding one hundred acres of cultivated land. To the southeast, in the South Point area, the Craigs, Ewings, Linebergers, McLeans, Rhynes, Stowes, and Titmans were among the successful farming families in the antebellum decades. Just to the north, in Gaston Township, the Fallses, Fergusons, Mendenhalls, Wilsons, and Stowes established prosperous cotton farms before the Civil War (Brengle 1982: 80, 137-143; 238-248).

Built Environment: Early Settlement to the Civil War

The early building patterns in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties expressed the region's geographic isolation and attendant self-sufficiency. Farmers held onto traditional ways and incorporated new ideas conservatively. Buildings in this society often had a strong regional flavor as local or itinerant builders perpetuated familiar vernacular forms, modes of construction, and elements of style (Bishir 1990: 101-114; Swaim 1978: 28-45).

Log construction, historically rooted in European building traditions, became familiar to all the cultural groups that settled the western Piedmont. Builders constructed log houses along customary lines, and the basic unit of design varied little. A single, four-walled room, or "pen", could be easily multiplied or partitioned into several smaller rooms according to circumstances. Although few examples of antebellum log houses now survive in Gaston or Mecklenburg counties, builders erected well-crafted log houses in both counties into the mid-nineteenth century. Within the A.P.E., the **Bells-Falls-Ferguson House (No. 91)** in the Crowder's Creek community includes a ca. 1850 log section. About 1910, this two-story, two-bay, log house was expanded with a sizable frame addition to create its present appearance. In Mecklenburg County, the Cooper Log House (Local Landmark) stands north of the A.P.E. along Dixie River Road. Built ca. 1780 and expanded with additional log pens ca. 1840, this two-story, log dwelling has half-dovetailed notching and a traditional, hall and parlor plan (Brengle 1982: 7-8, 137, 139, 239, 241-243; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmark Commission Files).

The development of Gaston and Mecklenburg counties brought substantial houses of frame and even brick construction. Wealthier residents and middling folk alike favored a small repertoire of traditional, regional house types. Some houses were double pile, or two rooms deep, but the most enduring house type, by far, was the two-story, single pile dwelling with a side gable roof. Known to students of vernacular architecture as the "I-house", versions of this tall, narrow design appeared regularly throughout North Carolina from the late eighteenth century into the early twentieth century as a symbol of rural economic attainment. In Gaston and Mecklenburg counties, a number of frame examples were built for successful farmers throughout the antebellum period, attesting to a growing prosperity based on the production of cotton as a cash crop and on improved transportation (Southern 1978: 70-83; Brengle 1982: 8-12; Bishir 1990: 101).

In the early nineteenth century, prosperous farmers in both counties asserted their status by erecting traditional, two-story, frame residences adorned with stylish Federal trim. Gaston County's most accomplished Federal house is the ca. 1824 William Joseph Wilson House, sited south of the A.P.E. in South Point Township. The imposing, two-story dwelling has a brick exterior laid in Flemish bond and restrained Federal motifs including a finely molded, brick cornice. The porch dates from the late nineteenth century. Near the west end of the A.P.E. in Gaston County, farmer Eli Mendenhall erected his antebellum farmhouse with a formal, classical center hall plan and adorned the parlor with a finely detailed, Federal-style mantel with a raised central panel. The house was expanded and remodeled in 1915. Within the A.P.E. in Mecklenburg's Steele Creek community, the William Grier House (located within the **Shopton Rural Historic District, D.O.E., No. 18**) stands out as an especially intact example. Built ca. 1828 and expanded in the 1840s, the Grier House has a hall and parlor plan, nine-over-nine and nine-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows, and delicate, classical trim (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmark Commission Files; Brengle 1982: 140, 143; Bishir and Southern 2003: 488).

The regional popularity of the I-house increased in the mid-nineteenth century along with a growing enthusiasm for the Greek Revival style. The Grecian style gained enormous favor on a national scale after 1820, providing a symbolic link between the world's oldest and newest democracies while appealing to America's established taste for neoclassical design. Like no other preceding style, the Greek Revival was promoted by a flood of widely circulating builders' guides. Works such as Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter* (first edition 1830) and Minard Lafever's *The Modern Builders' Guide* (1833) offered a broad array of Greek-inspired motifs that local builders could execute in board lumber and readily apply to traditional frame house types.

In the backcountry, many well-to-do landowners opted for fashionable Greek Revival I-houses during the railroad-inspired prosperity preceding the Civil War. Elements of the style lingered on into the postwar years. Within the A.P.E., the ca. 1850 **William C. Wilson House (No. 2)** (National Register Study List) near Crowders Creek neatly illustrates the builders' Greek Revival. The house retains the familiar two-story, rectangular form capped by a low pitched hip roof with a simple board entablature. In common with finest, rural expressions of the style, the house has flush board siding across the first floor of the façade which is sheltered by a hip roofed porch. Outside the A.P.E. in the South Point community, the Robert M. Wilson House ranks among the county's best-preserved versions of the Greek Revival. The broad, engaged front porch is supported by Doric columns and shelters flush board sheathing. Flanked by sidelights and a transom, the main entry leads into a formal center hall (Brengle 1982: 83, 249).

Reconstruction through the Mid-Twentieth Century

Mecklenburg and Gaston counties avoided direct military conflict during the Civil War, but as throughout the South, the postwar years brought profound social, economic, and cultural upheaval. The rise of tenant farming, the rapid expansion of the railroads, and the subsequent growth of commercial agriculture and industrial production shaped postwar recovery. With the abolition of slavery and the shortage of manpower, landowners subdivided their holdings, and farm tenancy multiplied. At the same time, a growing rural population led to the proliferation of crossroads settlements characterized by general stores, cotton gins, schools, churches, and assorted small manufactories.

In 1903, one writer had these observations about farming in Mecklenburg County:

> It is noticeable that as Mecklenburg has grown richer and more populous, the farms have increased in number and decreased in size. The average number of acres in a farm in the county is seventy-five. There is only one which contains more than a thousand acres. There are 227,995 acres of land and the 4,190 farms are occupied by 1,226 owners, 631 cash paying tenants and 1,966 share tenants. Sixty percent of the farms are occupied by white people, and 40 percent by colored people (Tompkins 1903: 160).

Reflecting the rise of farm tenancy throughout the region, during the early twentieth century farms in both counties steadily decreased in size and increased in number. For example, the number of farms in Gaston County jumped from roughly 1,800 in 1880, when average farm size was 130 acres, to over 2,800 in 1910. In that year the size of the typical Gaston farmstead was only sixty acres, and half were operated by tenants. Cotton production rose to reflect the preeminence of commercial agriculture. While farms remained diversified, raising grains, fruit orchards, and livestock, during the early twentieth century, cotton crops consumed over forty

percent of cultivated land in Gaston County and nearly fifty percent in Mecklenburg (U.S. Census 1880, 1910, 1920; U.S. Department of Commerce 1910: 650-651; Thompson 1926: 174-175).

Of paramount importance to the economic growth of both counties during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was railroad construction. Railroads spread rapidly across North Carolina and the South in the postwar decades so that in 1890, nine out of every ten Southerners lived in a county served by rail. By 1875, six railroads were routed through Charlotte, giving the Queen City more rail connections than any other city between Washington, D.C. and Atlanta. Charlotte benefited from continued rail expansion and consolidation throughout the late nineteenth century. By the 1890s Charlotte was part of the vast Southern Railway network that tied the city and region to the ports cities of New Orleans and Baltimore (Lefler and Newsome 1954: 474-489).

Just as expanding rail transport encouraged farmers to engage in commercial agriculture, townspeople poised themselves for industrialization. Civic leaders throughout the region envisioned a "New South", a new order based primarily on urban growth and textile manufacturing to replace the agrarian society of the past. Proponents of the New South doctrine campaigned vigorously for the construction of cotton mills which by World War I numbered over 300 within a 100-mile radius of Charlotte. By the 1920s, the Piedmont of the Carolinas had surpassed New England as the leading textile producer in the world. With industrialization, the population of Charlotte soared from just 7,000 in 1880 to over 82,000 in 1929, becoming the largest city in the two Carolinas (Sixteenth Census 1940; Woodward 1951: 31; Lefler and Newsome 1954: 474-489).

As with Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, trains and textiles brought the New South to Gaston County. Although the county contained a handful of water-powered cotton mills before the Civil War, good railroad connections in the postwar decades made Gaston a national textile center. The Atlanta and Charlotte Railroad cut east-west through the heart of Gaston in 1873. Two years later, the north-south Chester and Lenoir Railroad was completed through the county. Both lines (later incorporated into the powerful Southern Railway system) intersected at Gastonia which became the county seat and soon emerged as a textile manufacturing center. By 1920, Gastonia contained over 17,000 residents, a quarter of whom were mill workers. Concurrently, rail-oriented mill towns emerged and expanded around Gastonia (north of the A.P.E.). These included McAdenville, Cramerton, Belmont, Lowell, Bessemer City, Ranlo, Spencer Mountain, and Mount Holly. By 1916, the Piedmont and Northern (P. & N.) Railway, an interurban line, linked Charlotte to Gastonia as well as to the scores of mills in between. At its height of operation in the 1920s, the P. & N. generated so much traffic that its motto, “A Mill to the Mile”, was accurate for much of its length (Fetters and Swanson 1974: 12; Hanchett 1998: 72-74; Glass 1992: 57-58; Bishir and Southern 2003: 477, 480, 483-484, 486-488).

In addition to new rail lines, improved highways and rural roads promised social and economic progress. Significant public money for road construction statewide began in the 1920s with the passing of the state’s 1921 Highway Act. By the end of the decade, new roads tied Charlotte and Gastonia to an emerging statewide system of hard-surfaced highways. In 1926, state funds were used to build Wilkinson Boulevard between Charlotte and Gastonia. Twenty miles long, the boulevard was the first four-lane highway in North Carolina. By 1929, north-south N.C. 16 was incorporated into the national highway system as part of U.S. 321. This national highway linked Gastonia to markets in South Carolina and extended northward through the Blue Ridge and into Tennessee. Several other newly paved two-lane roads connected the mill towns of Kings Mountain, McAdenville, Lowell, Stanley, and Bessemer City to Gastonia and the major towns in

adjoining counties. In Mecklenburg County, roadways extended from Charlotte like spokes on a wheel. Spanning the county and reaching across the region, the new roads gave this once isolated region an unprecedented mobility (N.C. State Highways and Public Works 1930; Bishir and Southern 2003: 516).

Despite the region's improvements in transportation and burgeoning industrialization, both counties remained largely rural and agrarian into the early twentieth century. The major textile manufacturing belt took shape north of the A.P.E. where the principal rail lines and roads were concentrated. Within the A.P.E. (i.e., southern Gaston and southwestern Mecklenburg), and in other areas away from the tracks and bustling mill towns, farming persisted and enjoyed periods of prosperity. Some of that prosperity was driven by nearby urban and industrial growth which provided expanding markets for agricultural products, especially cotton for the mills (Thompson 1926: 175; Johnson 1941: 183, 187).

By 1900, rural growth was expressed not only in agricultural production but also in the development of crossroads settlements. Farming hamlets included clusters of dwellings, general stores, small manufactories, churches, and schools. Around the east end of the A.P.E., the hamlets of Potts Store, Kendrick, Dixie, and Shopton took shape, each containing a general store, cotton gin, church, and nearby school. Near Potts Store, Central Steele Creek Presbyterian Church opened in 1884 (the existing church was built in 1949). West of the Catawba River in Gaston County, the communities of South Point, Crowders Creek, Begonia, Philipsburg, and All Healing Springs appeared within and around the A.P.E. Located at the foot of Crowders Mountain, All Healing Springs, as the name suggests, was a small health resort beside a mineral springs. Opened in the 1870s, the community included Healing Springs Hotel as well as the Lincoln Academy, an African American school. Both the resort and academy were gone by the early twentieth century, and only the foundations of these buildings remain (Branson 1896; Cope and Wellman 1961).

As the twentieth century progressed, the steady improvement of roads promoted ever greater mobility which subsequently affected settlement patterns. The effects of urbanization and easy access to markets were perhaps most visible in the hamlets. Many small rural schoolhouses closed during the school consolidation movement, and general stores were eclipsed by larger, centralized enterprises that served broader market areas. Those crossroads stores that remained no longer held sway over the farmer's credit or trade. Moreover, the number of farmers declined. Reliable wage labor in the mills ("public work" as it was called), falling crop prices in the 1920s, and the devastation of the boll weevil in the 1930s all conspired to drain the farm population. In 1955, cotton acreage dropped to 5,000 acres in Gaston County, compared to 26,000 acres in 1910. With the decline of cotton farming and the pull of public work, the number of farm tenants fell to only twenty percent of all farmers in Gaston County and thirty percent in Mecklenburg by the 1950s. By the 1960s, tenancy virtually disappeared, speeded along by tractors and other labor-saving farm machinery (*North Carolina Almanac* 1955: 190, 540-541; Clay and Orr, Jr. 1972: 36, 50, 57; Parramore 1983: 39-41).

Improved roadways and the proximity to Gastonia, Charlotte, and surrounding mill towns encouraged farmers to diversify into truck farming, beef cattle production, and especially commercial dairy production. Both Gaston and Mecklenburg counties became leading dairy-producing areas during this period. By 1920 only nine counties in the state had more milk cows per 1,000 acres than Gaston. In 1940, Gaston's 5,263 milk cows placed the county fifteenth in that category among the counties in North Carolina. That same year, dairy products comprised seventeen percent of Gaston County's agricultural income, sixth highest in North Carolina.

Mecklenburg County ranked second with twenty-four percent. In 1940, Gaston ranked eleventh among the state's counties in milk produced (over 2,500,000 million gallons) while Mecklenburg ranked fifth (3,600,000 gallons). Guilford County surpassed all other counties with 6,600,000 gallons of milk produced on the eve of World War II (U.S. Census, Agriculture, 1920, 1940; Hobbs 1920: 48-50).

Built Environment: Reconstruction through the Mid-Twentieth Century

In Gaston and Mecklenburg counties and throughout North Carolina, the rural houses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reflected both the enduring appeal of traditional forms and the conservative application of new, nationally popular themes. The late nineteenth century witnessed growing opportunities for new types of domestic design fostered by innovative framing methods, the mass production of bricks, nails, and milled lumber, and the emergence of rail transportation. Frame and brick houses became easier, faster, and cheaper to construct. At the same time, architectural catalogs offered an unprecedented array of stylish and affordable sawn ornaments, moldings, and mantelpieces, fashioned at steam-powered factories and delivered to customers by rail. The widespread use of the light, balloon frame construction, which consisted entirely of small framing members nailed in place, coincided with the rise of the national picturesque movement. Picturesque architecture, including such styles as the Gothic Revival and the Italianate and culminating in the Queen Anne, promoted a freedom of design not permitted by the strictures of neoclassicism. But even as the appeal of the picturesque produced ornamentation along porches and roof lines, the conservative rural culture held on to time-tested building practices and house types. Throughout the A.P.E. and the region, simply adorned, three-bay I-houses, with hip roofed porches and brick end chimneys, symbolized middling farmsteads well into the 1900s (Brengle 1982: 22-24; Bishir 1990: 281-295).

In the decades following the Civil War, some of the area's wealthiest farmers chose fashionably picturesque versions of this common two-story house type. Between the 1880s and 1900, farmers in South Point Township commissioned Gaston builder, Lawson Henderson Stowe, to construct a collection of well-crafted I-houses with Italianate detailing. Outside the A.P.E., the John D.B. McLean House and the Rufus Ratchford House clearly illustrate Stowe's work in their matching low gable roofs with bracketed cornices and returns, sawnwork porch ornamentation, brick end chimneys, symmetrical, three-bay façades, and center hall plans. Within the A.P.E., the **Rosa McLean House (No. 13)** and the William N. Craig House, centerpiece of the **Craig Farmstead (No. 9)** (National Register), are also well-preserved examples of Stowe's craftsmanship (Brengle 1982: 23, 239, 244-245, 249; Bishir and Southern 2003: 488).

By the early twentieth century, a common modification to the familiar I-house featured a third gable centered prominently over the front elevation. The basic design was rooted in the Gothic style and introduced to the American public through Andrew Jackson Downing's enormously successful *Cottage Residences*. First published in 1842, Downing's pattern book went through thirteen printings until 1887, with each reprinting showing plates of cottages sporting pointed front gables. In Gaston and Mecklenburg counties, and in towns and rural areas across the state, large and small variations of this house proliferated during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Inspired by the Queen Anne, the most decorative examples often displayed prominent porches that were two tiered over the center bay. The 1890s **J.B.F. Riddle House (No. 7)** in South Point Township is exemplary. The dwelling's stylistic focus is the front porch which features turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindlework frieze. An especially large interpretation of the I-house, the Riddle House also includes a pair of two-story rear ells (Brengle 1982: 24, 247).

Testifying to the deeply rooted conservatism of the rural western Piedmont, the picturesque movement introduced very few new house forms to southern Gaston and Mecklenburg counties. The most common were L-shaped and T-shaped designs, consisting of wings projecting to the front and back of one end of the main block. The effect was a stylish asymmetrical façade although one not radically different from the ordinary rectangular plan. In Mecklenburg County, the ca. 1886 James Morrow Coffey House (Local Landmark) located east of the A.P.E. near Shopton epitomizes the two-story, L-plan farmhouses of this period with its picturesque design expressed in the self-conscious asymmetry and wraparound front porch (Brengle 1982: 24, 138; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Landmarks Commission Files).

By the early 1900s, the favorite new style among local farmers was the Colonial Revival. Its comfortable patriotic associations and familiar classical themes appealed to middle-class farmers who were enjoying prosperity but who were also encountering social change caused by unprecedented industrialization and urban growth. These landowners not only applied Colonial Revival motifs to traditional house types but also often selected the nationally popular, two-story, Foursquare design. The eastern end of the A.P.E. contains a handsome house that was built as the **Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse (No. 16)**. Erected in 1910, this two and one-half story house has the boxy, hip roofed massing of the American Foursquare with Colonial Revival detailing expressed in the classical pediment of the front porch (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Landmarks Commission Files).

Outbuildings and Farmsteads

Although now rapidly disappearing, individual agricultural outbuildings as well as some farm complexes remain from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties. These auxiliary buildings are remnants of yeoman farmyards that were once dense with sheds, stables, and other structures that supported a self-sufficient way of life. They also illustrate the rise of cash crop agriculture which often required specialized outbuildings and changes in farm organization. Among the most notable survivors within the A.P.E. are a collection of farm outbuildings on the Mendenhall-Grissom Farm. They include a log corncrib and log barn, each erected with half-dovetailed notching, and a board and batten cotton house. In traditional fashion, they have simple, rectangular forms with gable roofs. The large barn is composed of two cribs separated by a central passageway and capped by a side gable roof.

Also within the A.P.E., the **Craig Farmstead (No. 9)** contains an unusually complete assemblage of outbuildings. Located down a narrow, tree-lined lane from Union-New Hope Road, the farmhouse faces west towards a pasture while a variety of log and frame outbuildings line a path directly behind the house. The farm complex includes a well house, a frame hog pen, two frame corncribs, a frame shed, and a single pen, log barn with half-dovetailed notching.

The growth of commercial dairy farming after World War I produced new types of specialized outbuildings. Gambrel roofed dairy barns, hay barns and sheds, tall, concrete or glazed tile feed silos, and one-story milk cooling sheds (or parlors) took their places beside traditional farm structures. Reflecting modern farming practices as well as new state hygiene regulations, these dairy facilities tended to follow standardized designs, and many were probably built according to plans and specifications provided by the Agricultural Extension Service or the Agricultural Experiment Station at North Carolina State University.

The **Harrison Family Dairy Farm (No. 10)** is representative of early to mid-twentieth century dairy operations in Gaston County. Positioned around the tree-shaded farmyard are outbuildings and structures that appear to date primarily from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. The collection is comprised of a concrete block creamery, a frame milk barn, two metal paneled silos, a concrete block well house and smokehouse, a grape arbor, and a frame, front gable garage. Situated near the pasture west of the farmyard are metal sheathed outbuildings that include a livestock barn and equipment sheds. A farm pond is located in the pasture south of the house.

Modern, multiple story dairy barns, capped by gambrel roofs and equipped with milking machinery and cattle stanchions, arose as landmarks to progressive dairy farming. Although varying in capacity according to the scale of the operation, these barns became the largest and most valuable pieces of property on the farmyard. The gambrel roof maximized loft capacity for hay storage while rows of small windows along the sides of the barn admitted light and aided ventilation. The interior typically included a main central passage that ran the length of the building, two rows of cattle stanchions, and rear stalls for mules and horses.

The **Jake Long Dairy Barn (No. 1)** at the west side of the A.P.E. is a sizable dairy barn that is a well-preserved example of the mid-twentieth century dairy barns erected throughout the North Carolina Piedmont. This barn and the smaller, neatly arranged milk sheds and creamery may have been constructed using standardized plans provided by the state's Agricultural Extension Service. The complex also includes a farm manager's house, reflecting the growing role commercial dairy farms in Gaston County in this period.

One of the notable livestock barns remaining in Gaston County was constructed for farmer Clarence Wilson in the early twentieth century. This large, gambrel roofed barn (**Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, No. 6)** ranks among the finest surviving examples of its type in Gaston County. Constructed with sawn lumber trusses, the capacious gambrel roof was well suited for hay storage while the attached hay hood allowed for the loading of hay directly from the exterior. The weatherboarded barn includes original shed extensions for equipment storage and eight stalls in the main section for livestock and storage. These cribs are accessible from openings and doorways along the exterior walls as well as from an open passageway on the north side. The barn remains well preserved and includes early twentieth century farm equipment. North of the barn stands an intact, frame corncrib that represents a traditional corncrib type. Capped by a front gable roof, the structure consists of two cribs on either side of a center aisle. Stone piers elevate the two cribs off the ground.

Churches

As the population increased, churches were built across the two counties in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Black as well as white congregations, newly formed churches as well as long-established ones, all constructed new buildings that were the cornerstones of rural neighborhoods. Most were unpretentious, frame buildings that conformed to standard front gable forms and displayed simple elements of design. However, the largest churches were stylish, Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival edifices executed in frame or brick that stood as hallmarks of community and agrarian prosperity during this period (Brengle 1983: 10; 24-26)**.**

Built in the 1889, **Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (No. 15)** (National Register; Local Landmark) is a particularly accomplished rural example of the Gothic Revival style. Located at the east end of the A.P.E., the red brick building replaced an 1858 wooden church that burned. Steele Creek Church features pointed arched openings flanked by pilasters,

decorative corbelling, and crenellated entrance towers at the front gable. The significant church cemetery is enclosed by a fieldstone wall and contains gravestones from the 1760s, the earliest period of settlement in the county. Many stones were designed by the Bighams, a well-known, local family of proficient headstone carvers (Bishir and Southern 2003: 530; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Landmarks Commission Files).

Within the A.P.E. in Gaston County, **Union Presbyterian Church (No. 8)** (1908) is another handsome and sophisticated, rural expression of the red brick, Gothic Revival mode. Among the Gothic elements are the pointed arched, stained glass windows, castellated entry tower, stringcourses executed in rusticated stone, and stylized buttresses. The nearby cemetery holds stones dating to the beginning of the church in 1850. Union Presbyterian is the most picturesque of a small number of remaining Gothic Revival churches built in rural Gaston County between the 1890s and 1920s including the red brick Bethel Lutheran Church near Cherryville and the frame High Shoals Methodist Church near High Shoals (Brengle 1982: 13, 24-26, 140, 249).

Stores

Country stores were focal points of rural community life into the twentieth century, extending credit, selling and trading merchandise, and serving as casual meeting places. However, with the coming of the automobile and greater access to urban centers, their eminence faded, and many stores were abandoned and later disappeared. But some remained open for business, filling a more modest commercial niche as local grocery stores and gas stations. Within the A.P.E. in the Steele Creek community, the Hayes-Byrum Store (National Register) is one of the best examples of these survivors. Sited in the hamlet of Shopton along N.C. 160, this ca. 1890, one-story, brick building has a front gable form with segmental arched doorway and windows, and a façade capped by a flat parapet. Next door stands the two-story, L-plan residence of the store's principal owners, Joe Hayes and later Lester Byrum. The store, the residence, and a cluster of nearby dwellings constitute the **Shopton Rural Historic District (No. 18)** (D.O.E. 1991), a remnant of the rural communities that once flourished in this area but that are now virtually gone (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Landmarks Commission Files; Gatza 1990: 72-83).

Conclusion: World War II to the Present

After World War II, farmsteads in the two counties grew in size, reflecting the expansion of pastures, orchards, and greenhouse nurseries. By the mid-1960s, the average farm size had increased to more than 100 acres while the total number of farms in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties declined to less than 1,000. Landowners also subdivided former tracts of farmland to create ribbons of residential developments along the new roads into Charlotte, Gastonia, and area mill towns (*North Carolina Almanac* 1955: 190, 540-541; Clay and Orr, Jr. 1972: 36, 50, 57; Parramore 1983: 39-41).

Dairy farming remained a prosperous enterprise in the postwar years, but over time agriculture in and around the A.P.E. gave way to suburban development. By 1990, Gaston County contained only 293 farms (with an average size of 118 acres) that compared starkly to the more than 2,207 farms in 1940 (average size seventy-three acres). The total number of milk cows (2,000) had declined by more than one-half since World War II. In 1990, only twenty-three Gaston farms contained milk cows, and by 1997, the number had dropped to eleven (*North Carolina Almanac* 1955: 190, 540-541; Clay and Orr, Jr. 1972: 36, 50, 57; Parramore 1983: 39-41; U.S. Census, Agriculture, 1990, 1997).

Despite the drastic decline in textile manufacturing during the late twentieth century, the pace of growth has accelerated in the region. Indeed, a major part of the current economic success lies in the legacy of the cotton mills. Textile wealth bred financial institutions that fostered Charlotte's rise as a banking city. Mechanized mills demanded sophisticated mechanized equipment, creating a tradition of metalworkers that fostered the modern machine manufacturing industry. The transportation network that emerged during the decades of textile prosperity to include railroads, interstate highways, and Charlotte-Douglas International Airport (northeast of the A.P.E.) continues to support the region's long-established position as a premier distribution center.

The modern wave of prosperity and commerce has also featured new technology, advanced companies, automotive plants, health care firms, and a variety of retail and service industries. Between 1960 and 2000, the population of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill (South Carolina.) metropolitan area has more than doubled from 700,000 to 1,500,000 residents (U.S. Census 2000). Such growth is taking its toll on the countryside. As the price of rural land increases, more and more farmers are selling their property to developers or are themselves subdividing tracts into residential and commercial lots. The A.P.E. retains a collection of fine, nineteenth and early twentieth century farmhouses, a smaller number of well-preserved farmsteads, and several notable rural churches and stores. But beginning in the mid-twentieth century and gathering force in recent decades, the survival of historic buildings and landscapes is threatened by explosive residential and commercial development that is sprawling into the countryside.

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Summary
A total of 182 resources were identified as being at least forty-five years of age. Three of these resources are currently listed in the National Register. One rural historic district and one bridge have been determined eligible for the National Register, and twenty-five additional properties warranted intensive evaluation. Listed in the National Register are Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery, a stylish, Gothic Revival church and its associated cemetery, the Hayes-Byrum Store and House, an early twentieth century rural store and adjacent dwelling, and the Craig Farmstead, a late nineteenth century farm. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and the Hayes-Byrum Store and House are both located in the Steele Creek community of Mecklenburg County while the Craig Farmstead is found in Gaston County. Also situated within Steele Creek is the Shopton Rural Historic District which was determined eligible for the National Register in 1991. (The Hayes-Byrum Store and House is contained within this historic district.) Sited in Gaston County is a steel, deck truss bridge built in the mid-1950s that has also been determined eligible for the National Register.

The additional resources evaluated at the intensive level are two farms that date to the nineteenth or early twentieth century; two mid-twentieth century dairy farms; eleven nineteenth century houses; four residential properties dating to the early twentieth century; one post-World War II ranch house; one early twentieth century barn and corncrib complex; one mid-twentieth century dairy barn; two brick, Presbyterian churches dating to the twentieth century; and one former Rosenwald school. The remaining properties in the survey lack either sufficient architectural integrity or architectural or historic significance for National Register eligibility.

Properties Listed in the National Register		Page No.
No. 9	Craig Farmstead (William N. Craig Farm)	105
No. 15	Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery	152
	Hayes-Byrum Store and House (see No. 18)	
Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register		
No. 18	Shopton Rural Historic District (encompasses the Hayes-Byrum Store and House)	172
No. 181	Bridge No. 350022	210
Properties Listed in the North Carolina Study List		
No. 2	William C. Wilson House	46
Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register		
No. 1	Jake Long Dairy Barn	37
No. 3	William Alexander Falls House	55
No. 4	Mendenhall-Grissom Farm	62
No. 5	Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House	71
No. 6	Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib	80
No. 7	J.B.F. Riddle House	90
No. 8	Union Presbyterian Church	98
No. 10	Harrison Family Dairy Farm	118
No. 11	Thomas Allison House	126

		Page No.
No. 12	Dillard-Falls House	131
No. 13	Rosa McLean House	136
No. 14	Byrum-Croft House	143
No. 16	Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse	156
No. 17	Griffith-Shoaf House	164
No. 171	Neagle House	177
No. 54	Pisgah Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church	188
No. 145	James Alexander Hoffman House	200

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

No. 19	Wolfe Family Dairy Farm	214
No. 26	Oates House	231
No. 82	Ferguson-Craig-Falls House	239
No. 91	Bell-Falls-Ferguson House	245
No. 135	J. Condor Armstrong House	249
No. 140	Dixon Dairy Farm	254
No. 182	(Former) South Point School	263

Other Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register
(See Appendix A)

Properties Evaluated at the Intensive Level and Recommended as Eligible for the National Register

No. 1 **Jake Long Dairy Barn**
West side of Camp Rotary Road, approximately 0.5 mile west of junction with S.R. 1131
Gastonia vicinity, Gaston County

The Jake Long Dairy Barn is sited in a clearing on the west side of Camp Rotary Road (**Figure 3; Plates 1-8)**. This clearing includes a field and a cluster of small farm buildings to the east of the barn. Capped by a gambrel roof covered in standing-seam metal with two metal ventilators, the sizable, two-story, frame Jake Long Dairy Barn has a center passageway flanked by intact stalls. Small, square windows line the south elevation which also includes a shed extension supported by wooden poles. This area was used for equipment storage. Original windows for ventilation survive throughout the barn as do original wooden doors on both the main and upper levels. A long, standing-seam metal, pent roof extends across the west (rear) elevation which was also used to shelter farming equipment. The side gable wing at the rear of the north elevation appears to have been used for grain storage and includes an attached, metal paneled silo with a concrete foundation. The construction date is etched into the concrete. The date is not entirely legible, but may be "1947". The silo also adjoins a shed roofed milking room on the north side that retains milking equipment.

The Jake Long Dairy Barn may have been modeled from a design published in the state Agricultural Extension Service journals which promoted up-to-date farming practices and featured a variety of modern, specialized plans for barns and other agricultural outbuildings. The barn's large gambrel roof which accommodated hay storage, the abundance of windows for light and ventilation, attached milking parlor, and metal silo constituted elements of the efficient, modern dairy barns built around World War II. The gambrel roof also reflects the widespread availability of standardized, dimensional lumber that allowed for lighter, lumber truss framing systems. In contrast to the heavier timber frame, the lumber truss eliminated the need for supporting cross members in barn construction. Thus, not only was less wood required for the construction of spacious livestock barns, but the open interior, free of numerous cross braces, permitted hay forks running on tracks mounted just under the roof ridge. Lumber truss construction encouraged the broken pitch, gambrel roof design that increased loft capacity and improved efficiency for hay storage (Noble 1984: 43).

A small complex of frame outbuildings stands east of the barn. On the south side are a small, side gable tack house with a cupola and an adjacent front gable storage building. Both have been remodeled with altered porches and interiors and have concrete block foundation piers. These auxiliary buildings were constructed when the property was used as a recreational horse farm and may have been moved to their present sites. The north side of the complex contains three small equipment storage facilities. The simple, open structures with shed roofs are typical of those built between the 1940s and the present day for the sheltering farming equipment. It is uncertain if the storage structures are contemporary with Long's dairy operation or were built later.

A frame, side gable dwelling located just south of the complex was built by Jake Long as a tenant house and has been vacant or used as rental property for many years. This residence is partially sided in vinyl but retains its original windows and front porch. Views of the interior from the front porch reveal original, horizontal panel doors, wood floors, and wood ceilings. Later acoustic tiles cover sections of the ceilings.

The farm also retains portions of its original pasture and cropland drained by a creek to the south and east of the main complex (west of Camp Rotary Road). However, some of the original fields are now woodland.

The large, frame, Jake Long Dairy Barn is one of the most intact and impressive, early twentieth century dairy barns in Gaston County. Little is known about the history of the barn or associated farm. The current owner, J.K. Long, Jr., a real estate developer, respectfully declined to answer any questions about the history of the property. Based on its approximate age, the barn appears to have been built for his father, John Kelly (Jake) Long, Sr., a successful Gastonia businessman. According to deeds, Long acquired approximately 400 acres during the 1940s and 1950s, primarily from the Anthony, Foy, and Falls families around present-day Camp Rotary Road.

Jake Long, Sr. initially established a dairy operation on the tract, but by the 1950s, the farm was primarily a horse farm. While the barn was constructed for dairying, other outbuildings just to the east appear to have been erected at a later date when Long operated his horse farm. The Long family resided briefly in the **Dr. Anthony House (No. 79)** as well as in another dwelling on the property that was used primarily as a tenant house. (Now in deteriorated condition northeast of the barn, the Anthony House was determined not eligible for the National Register as part of the planning studies for this project). However, the Longs resided primarily in Gastonia where Jake Long, Sr. was actively involved in the city's prospering textile industry. During the 1940s, he established the Broad Street Bonded Warehouse and the Carolina Cotton Classing Company (Overcamp Interview 2007; Gaston County Deeds: Book 1132, p. 122; Book 506, p. 331; Book 198, p. 121; Book 754, p. 28).

The Jake Long Dairy Barn was constructed as dairy operations were proliferating in Gaston County, reaching an all-time high of some fifty farms by the late 1940s. These dairy farms were typically small operations that included twenty to thirty milk cows. However, by the 1950s and 1960s, growing competition from larger dairies with up-to-date facilities and increasing state hygiene regulations drove up costs, and many of the smaller farms ceased operations. At present, Gaston County contains just five active dairy farms, all located outside the A.P.E. (Worden Interview 2007).

The 400-acre Jake Long property was incorporated as Linwood Farms, Inc. in 1973 with J.K. Long, Jr. as the agent. The articles of incorporation declared that Linwood Farm was formed, "In general, to conduct the business of farmers, fruit growers, dairymen, nurserymen, [and] stock raisers." At present, portions of the land are being leased out for hay cultivation, and the Jake Long Barn is used for hay storage. The surrounding land consists of pastures and woodlands along a branch of Crowder's Creek (Gaston County Corporation Book 25: 890; Gaston County Deed: Book 1132, p. 122).

The Jake Long Dairy Barn is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture and under Criterion C for architecture. The well-preserved barn illustrates the rise of dairy farming in Gaston County, and the dairy barn retains all seven aspects of historic integrity including its location, design, rural setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. During the early twentieth century, small dairy farms arose throughout the county to play an important role in the local agricultural economy. The barn represents a popular national type promoted by agricultural extension services and farming journals. Consisting of a spacious gambrel roof for efficient hay storage and appendages for sheltering equipment, storing grain, and milking cows, this barn design was well suited for small-scale dairy farming in the early twentieth

century. Few such intact, gambrel roofed dairy barns remain in Gaston County. A windshield survey of the county conducted by the principal investigators revealed intact examples on the Eli Hoyle Farm in northern Gaston County, the Sparrow Farm southwest of the A.P.E., and the McLean Farm south of the A.P.E. near the South Carolina state line. Within the A.P.E., the gambrel roofed Clarence Douglas Barn, while notable, was not used for dairying.

The property is not recommended for eligibility under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion B because the house tract 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 components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries are shown in **Figure 4**. The boundaries encompass the barn and a small clearing to the west that defines the setting. The boundaries exclude the outbuildings to the east which appear to be related primarily to Jake Long's later, recreational horse farm.

Figure 3

Jake Long Dairy Barn
Site Plan

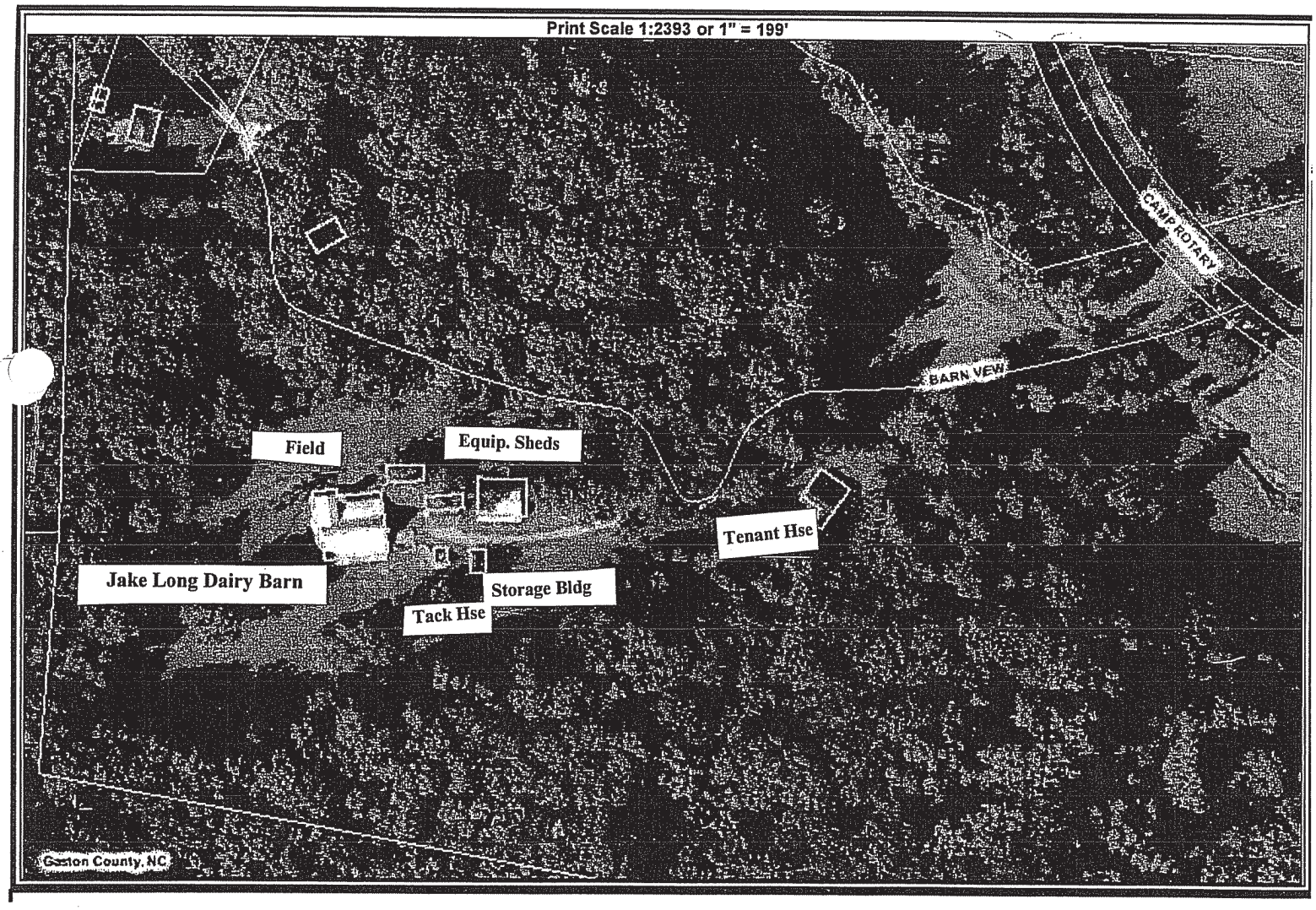


Figure 4

Jake Long Dairy Barn
Proposed National Register Boundaries

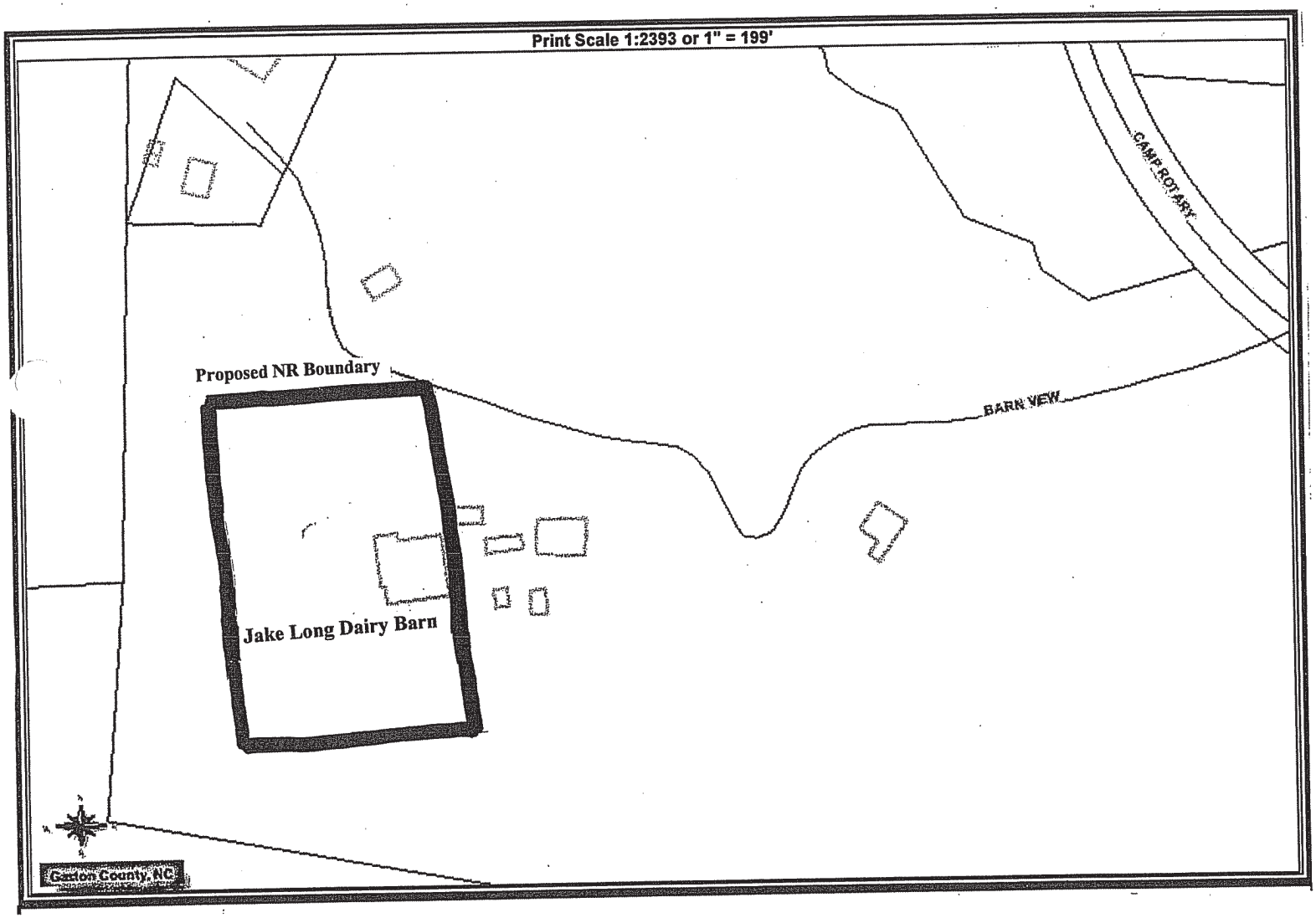


Plate 1. Jake Long Dairy Barn, Dairy Barn and Setting, Looking West.

Plate 2. Jake Long Dairy Barn, Dairy Barn and Silo, Looking West.

Plate 3. Jake Long Dairy Barn, West Elevation, Looking East.

Plate 4. Jake Long Dairy Barn, South Elevation, Looking North.

Plate 5. Jake Long Dairy Barn, South Elevation, Looking Northwest.

Plate 6. Jake Long Dairy Barn, North Elevation and Milk Room, Looking West.

Plate 7. Jake Long Dairy Barn, Interior, Center Passage.

Plate 8. Jake Long Dairy Barn, Tack Room and Storage Buildings (Not Eligible), Looking Northeast.

No. 2 **William C. Wilson House (Study List)**
South side of S.R. 1131, 0.1 mile west of junction with S.R. 1128
Chapel Grove Church vicinity, Gaston County

Built in the mid-nineteenth century, the William C. Wilson House is among the finest expressions of the builders' Greek Revival style in rural Gaston County (**Plates 9-18)**. The house was constructed by William C. Wilson, who between 1851 and 1857 acquired some 650 acres along Little Catawba Creek. A small portion of the land was inherited from his father, Thomas Wilson, but Wilson also made purchases from adjacent landowners, Jasper Holland, William Massey, and Samuel Thomas. Wilson continued to expand his holdings after the Civil War, most notably the acquisition of 103 acres in 1876 and 280 acres as late as 1901. The Wilson farm was subsequently subdivided among heirs and sold. The house tract was purchased by neighboring farmer, Paul Anthony, and the Anthony family still owns the property. The house is now rental property, and no farmland associated with the dwelling remains substantially intact (Gaston County Deeds: Book 1, p. 442; Book 2, p. 372; Book 447, p. 453; Book 7, p. 151; Book 44, p. 319; U.S. Census 1850; Brengle 1982: 83).

Although not well maintained, the William C. Wilson House remains in stable condition and retains key original elements of design. The elegantly proportioned house has a low hip roof, box cornices, and a symmetrical, four-bay façade with two entrances capped by transoms. The hip roofed porch shields flushboard siding and retains sections of the original latticework frieze and piers. The windows are nine-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash on the first floor and six-over-six on the second story. A long, one-story ell extends from the rear elevation. The ell has nine-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows and appears to be contemporary with the main body of the house or at least to share its antebellum date of construction. The principal investigators were not granted interior access, but the current resident states that the interior is substantially intact (Brengle 1982: 83).

In addition to the house, the property includes intact, gable roofed, frame smokehouse and kitchen, both of which are contemporary with the residence (**Figure 5)**. A log barn is now in ruinous condition, and no associated farmland survives.

The William C. Wilson House retains all seven aspects of historic integrity including its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Similarly, the frame kitchen and smokehouse retain all these aspects of integrity.

A rare and intact survivor from the antebellum period, the Wilson House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as one of the finest Greek Revival dwellings remaining in rural Gaston County. Dating with the house to the period before the Civil War, both the frame smokehouse and frame kitchen are considered contributing resources. Now scarce in Gaston County, both clearly illustrate the traditional forms and construction techniques used for auxiliary buildings during the period.

The William C. Wilson House is not recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture. Although two outbuildings survive from the antebellum period, this former farm no longer retains the full assortment of outbuildings, cultivated fields, pastures, or woodland to illustrate the historic operations and patterns of the farm.

The property is not recommended for eligibility under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion B because the house tract 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 components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries encompass a portion of the existing tax parcel (approximately three acres) to include the house, kitchen, and smokehouse, all of which are contributing resources. The boundaries are drawn to exclude the ruinous barn. Along the S.R. 1131, the proposed boundary follows the existing right-of-way. The proposed National Register boundaries are shown in **Figure 6**.

Figure 5

William C. Wilson House
Site Plan

Print Scale 1:2700 or 1" = 225'

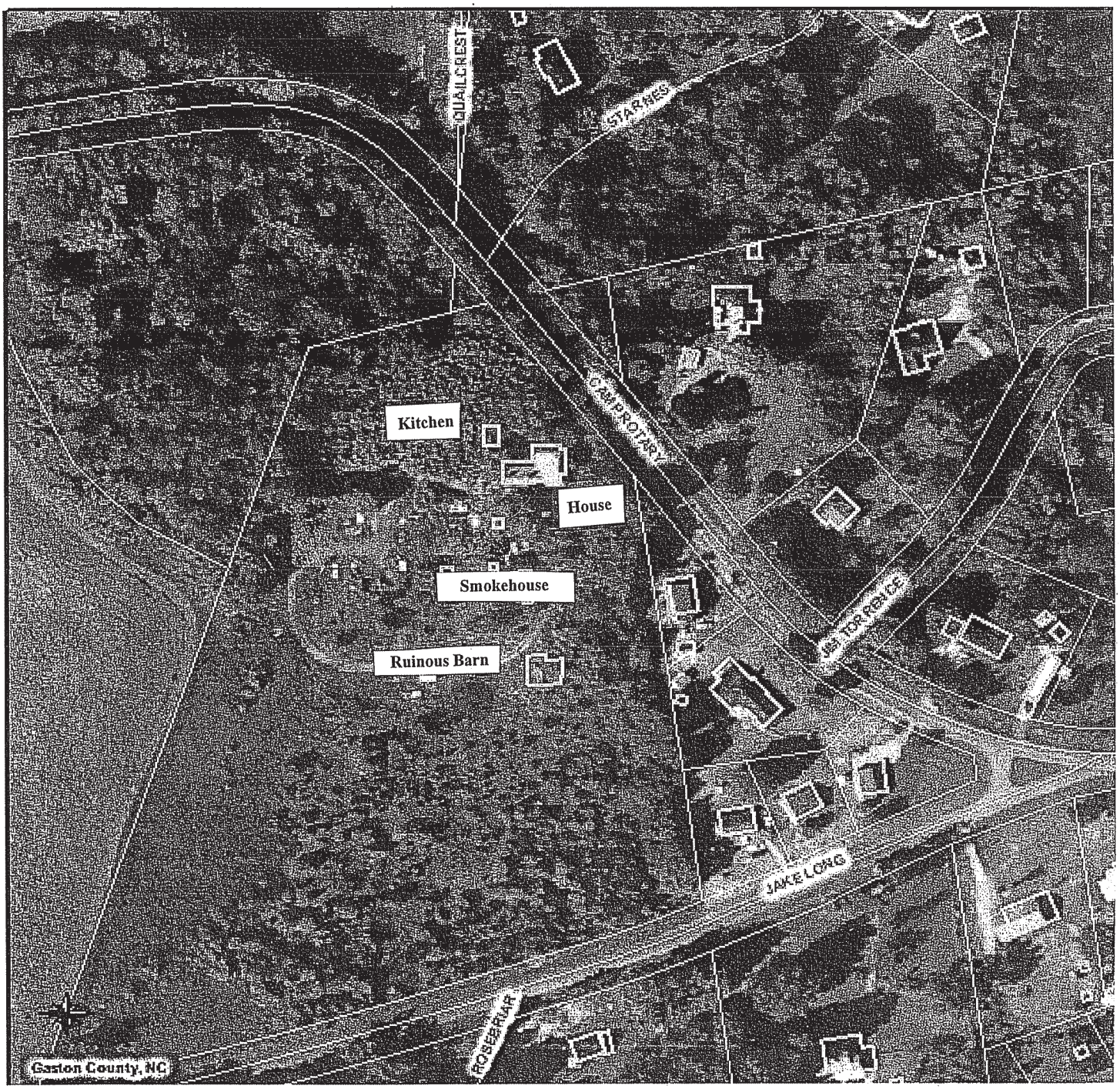


Figure 6

William C. Wilson House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

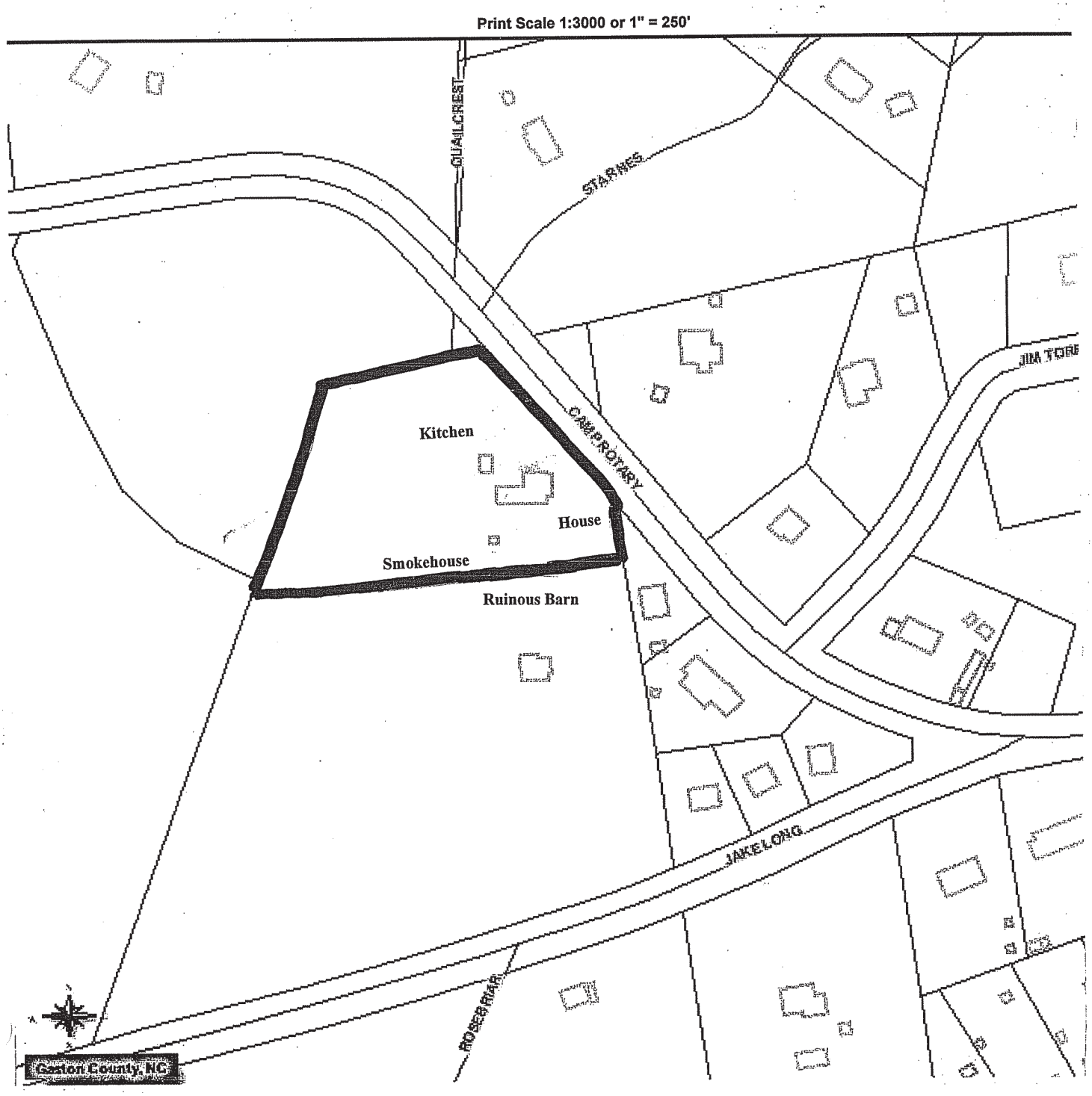


Plate 9. William C. Wilson House, House and Setting, Looking North.

Plate 10. William C. Wilson House, Façade and Porch, Looking Northwest.

Plate 11. William C. Wilson House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.

Plate 12. William C. Wilson House, Rear Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking East.

Plate 13. William C. Wilson House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.

Plate 14. William C. Wilson House, Porch Detail.

Plate 15. William C. Wilson House, South Elevation, Window Detail.

Plate 16. William C. Wilson House, Kitchen, Looking Northwest.

Plate 17. William C. Wilson House, Smokehouse, Looking East.

Plate 18. William C. Wilson House, Ruinous Log Barn, Looking South.

No. 3 **William Alexander Falls House**
East side of S.R. 1128, 0.5 mile down unpaved road
Crowders Creek vicinity, Gaston County

A well-preserved version of the traditional, two-story, single pile, three-bay farmhouse, the William Alexander Falls House was probably built in the 1880s (**Figure 7; Plates 19-24**). Little is known about the history of the house, but it is said to have been constructed by farmer William Alexander Falls (1858-1936) whose family established farms throughout Gastonia and Crowders Mountain townships in the nineteenth century. Now vacant and surrounded primarily by woodland, the house remains in the Falls family (Brengle 1982: 138; Gaston County Deed: Book 574, p. 169).

The substantially intact, weatherboarded, side gable dwelling has lingering Greek Revival traits including gable returns, a wide, plain frieze, six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows, and flush sheathing around the center entrance. Now screened, the front porch has a high hip roof and appears to date from the early twentieth century. The house has an original, brick, exterior end chimney on the east elevation, a stone pier foundation, and a rear shed that also appears original. The rear ell, with its flush eaves on the gable end, may predate the construction of the main house. The rear porch on this kitchen wing has been enclosed. The principal investigators were denied access to the interior. However, views from the outside reveal that the house is well preserved with a hall and parlor plan, hardwood floors, flushboard walls and ceilings, five-panel doors, and an open-string staircase with slender, turned balusters and a chamfered newel. The mantel in the hall was not visible but is presumably intact.

No original farmland or outbuildings remain, and the six-acre parcel on which the house now sits has been subdivided from the larger, historic farm. The Falls House occupies a clearing surrounded by woodland, and a small, concrete block pump house stands just east of the house.

An intact expression of a traditional, post-Civil War I-house in Gaston County, the William Alexander Falls House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house is a well-preserved and late example of a hall and parlor I-house and stands in contrast to the popular center hall, Italianate I-houses erected in the 1880s by South Point Township carpenter, Lawson Henderson Stowe. While sharing the basic I-house form of these residences, the Falls dwelling has a more conservative plan and restrained Greek Revival features reflecting the persistence of antebellum architectural traits after the Civil War. In its deep eaves and gable returns, the Falls House resembles the Kiser-Bigerstaff House near Cherryville which was built in the late 1860s. However, the Kiser-Bigerstaff House displays the more formal center hall plan (Brengle 1982: 54). The William Alexander Falls House retains all seven aspects of historic integrity including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The property is not recommended for eligibility under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with broad patterns of events significant in the history of Gaston County. The house is also not eligible under Criterion B because the house is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the Falls House is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries encompass the current tax parcel (six acres) and includes the house and the later, noncontributing pump house (**Figure 8**).

Figure 7

William Alexander Falls House
Site Plan

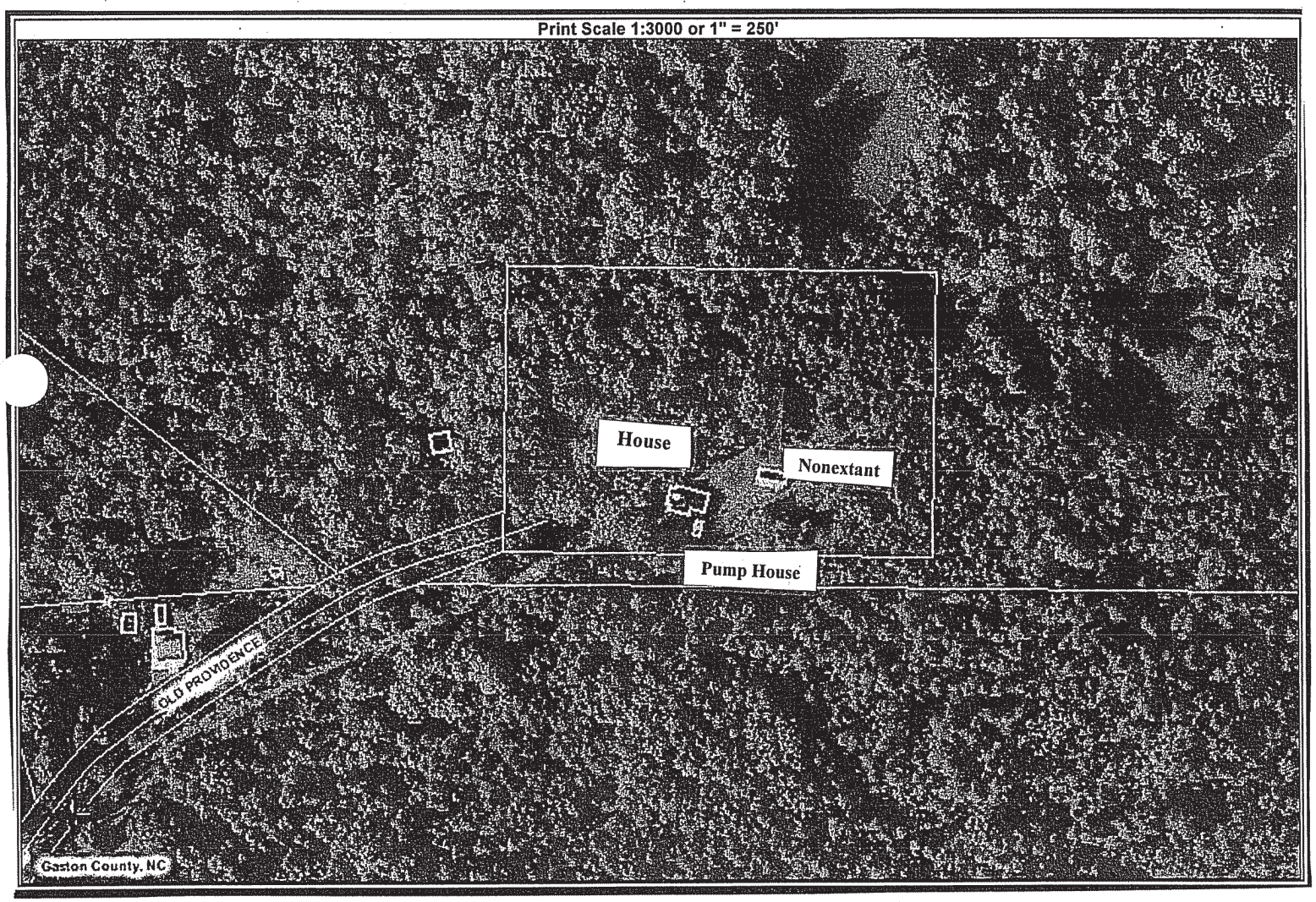


Figure 8

William Alexander Falls House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

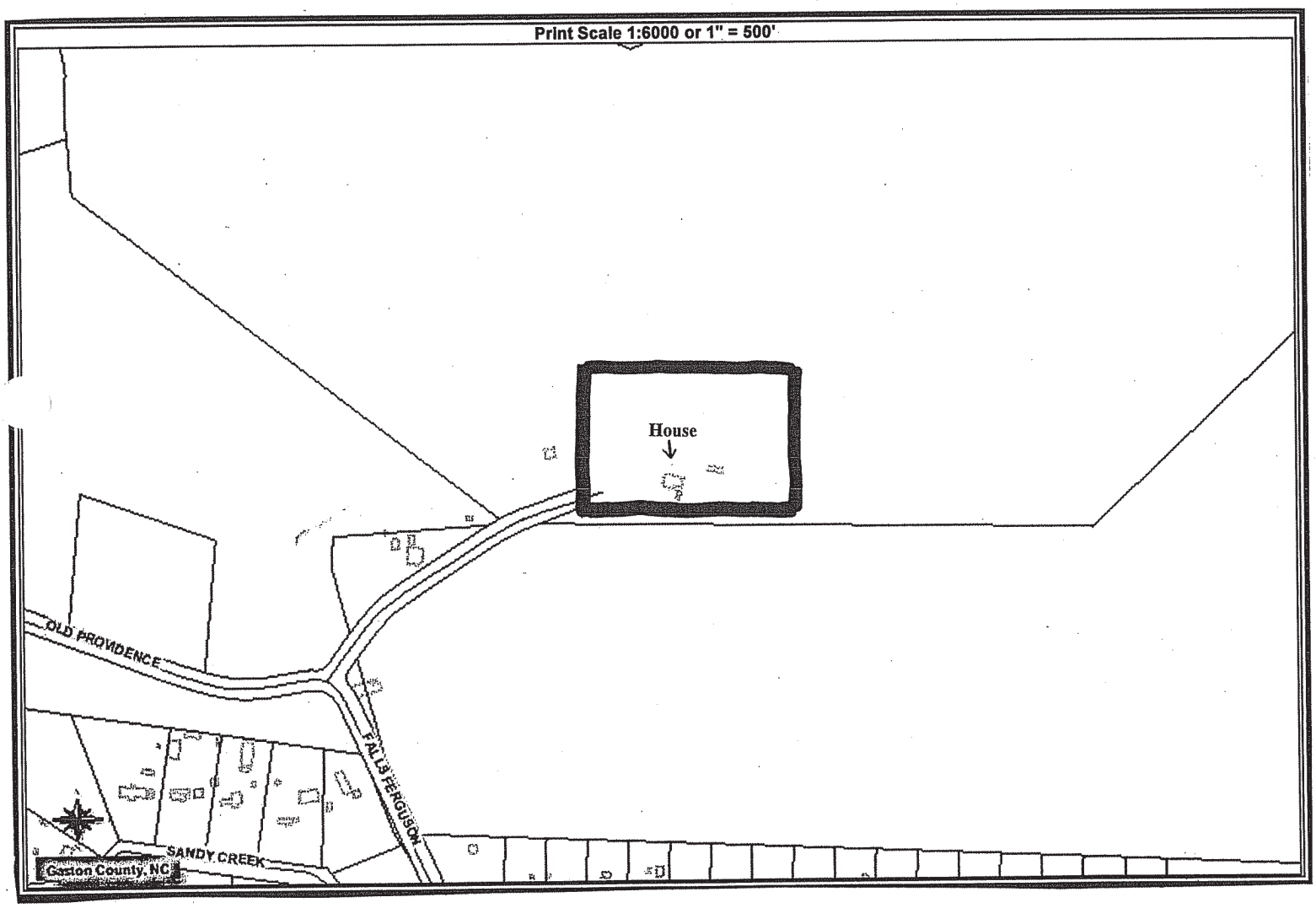


Plate 19. William Alexander Falls House, House and Setting, Looking Northeast (Photograph Taken in 2003 During Phase I Architectural Survey).

Plate 20. William Alexander Falls House, House and Modern Pump House, Looking Northeast.

Plate 21. William Alexander Falls House, House and Setting, Looking Northeast.

Plate 22. William Alexander Falls House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.

Plate 23. William Alexander Falls House, Rear (East) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking West.

Plate 24. William Alexander Falls House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.

No. 4 **Mendenhall-Grissom Farm**
East side of S.R. 1109 at junction with S.R. 1103, 1.0 mile down unpaved road
Crowders Creek vicinity, Gaston County

The Mendenhall-Grissom Farm ranks among Gaston County's finest surviving farm complexes of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Born in 1816, Eli Mendenhall operated a middling farm that consisted of 136 acres of fields and woodland in 1860. In that year, the farmstead included forty acres of cleared farmland devoted to corn, livestock, and cotton. Eli's daughter, Amanda Lucinda Mendenhall, married Leroy Benton Ferguson in 1867, and she acquired the property from her father. By 1880, the family farm had increased to 345 acres of which 100 acres were cultivated fields and pasture. The Fergusons grew cotton (nine acres) for the market as well as corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, and some livestock. The Fergusons left the farm to their daughter, Sarah Jane (1867-1915), who had married a Rosel Stroupe in 1885. The Stroupes, in turn, transferred the property to their daughter, Lillian, who married S. Pearl Grissom in 1908. The Grissoms undertook a sizeable addition to the house ca. 1915. The farm later underwent a series of subdivisions, and today the house tract consists of thirteen acres that remains in the Grissom family. No farmland survives (U.S. Census, Population and Agricultural Schedules, 1860, 1880; Brengle 1982: 140; Lillian Grissom 2006).

The existing thirteen-acre tract includes the antebellum farmhouse (ca. 1840) that was expanded ca. 1915, an antebellum log kitchen, a log barn and a log corncrib, both built in the late nineteenth century, and a 1920s frame cotton house. All the log buildings have half-dovetailed notching. The house, kitchen, barn, and corncrib occupy a clearing near the center of the tract while the cotton house stands in woodland at the northern periphery of the clearing (**Figure 9)**.

The centerpiece of the Mendenhall-Grissom Farm is the ca. 1840 farmhouse that was enlarged in the early twentieth century (**Plates 25-34)**. Now covered with asbestos shingles, the original two-story, three-bay, single pile dwelling retains its entrance, nine-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows on the first story, and six-over-six windows on the second story. The original chimney on the east elevation is stuccoed and scored to imitate stone, an unusual technique in Gaston County. The chimney's brick stack has been rebuilt in recent years. The principal investigators did not gain access to the inside of the house, but the interior of the antebellum block is said to have flushboard walls, the original center hall plan, and a three part, Federal mantel. A later, two-story addition on the west side expanded the width of the house to create an asymmetrical façade with four bays and a second entrance. The addition has six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows. A hip roofed porch with modern, slender, wooden posts extends the length of the façade. The porch and a one-story, rear kitchen wing are probably contemporary with the ca. 1915 addition (Brengle 1982: 140).

A well-preserved complex of nineteenth and early twentieth century outbuildings surrounds the house. The one-room, log kitchen behind the farmhouse has a fieldstone chimney with a brick stack on the east elevation. Capped by a later, standing-seam metal roof, the kitchen has a six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash window punctuating the façade and a central entrance with a simple batten door. The log corncrib north of the house has a standing-seam metal, front gable roof and two cribs separated by a center passageway. The log, side gable barn at the northwest side of the complex contains two stables separated by a center drive-through. Later frame extensions for sheltering equipment and livestock surround the original log units. The frame addition across the front is deteriorated, but the log portions of the barn and other frame appendages are in stable condition. A one-story, frame cotton house with vertical board siding is located at the northern edge of the clearing. Capped by a standing-seam metal, side gable roof,

the building was constructed in the 1920s for cotton storage. Fields that once surrounded this complex have given way to woodland in recent decades, and no farmland remains on the thirteen-acre tax parcel. Adjoining land once associated with the farm is now primarily residential.

The Mendenhall-Grissom Farm retains the seven aspects of historic integrity necessary for eligibility including its location, design, rural setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The barn, corncrib, kitchen, and cotton house also retain all seven qualities of integrity.

The Mendenhall-Grissom Farm is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture and under Criterion C for architecture. Although no agricultural land remains on this tract, the farm complex has agricultural significance, illustrating the middling, diversified farms that predominated in Gaston County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries but that are now unusual. Under Criterion C, the house and outbuildings clearly illustrate traditional regional forms and construction techniques that are also now scarce in Gaston County. The barn, corncrib, and kitchen are especially fine surviving examples of workaday log buildings in the county. The early twentieth century, frame cotton house is an intact example of another locally rare building type.

The property is not recommended for eligibility under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion B because the farm 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 components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries encompass the existing thirteen-acre tax parcel. This parcel includes the house, the surrounding outbuildings, and adjoining woodland (**Figure 10**).

Figure 9

Mendenhall-Grissom Farm
Site Plan

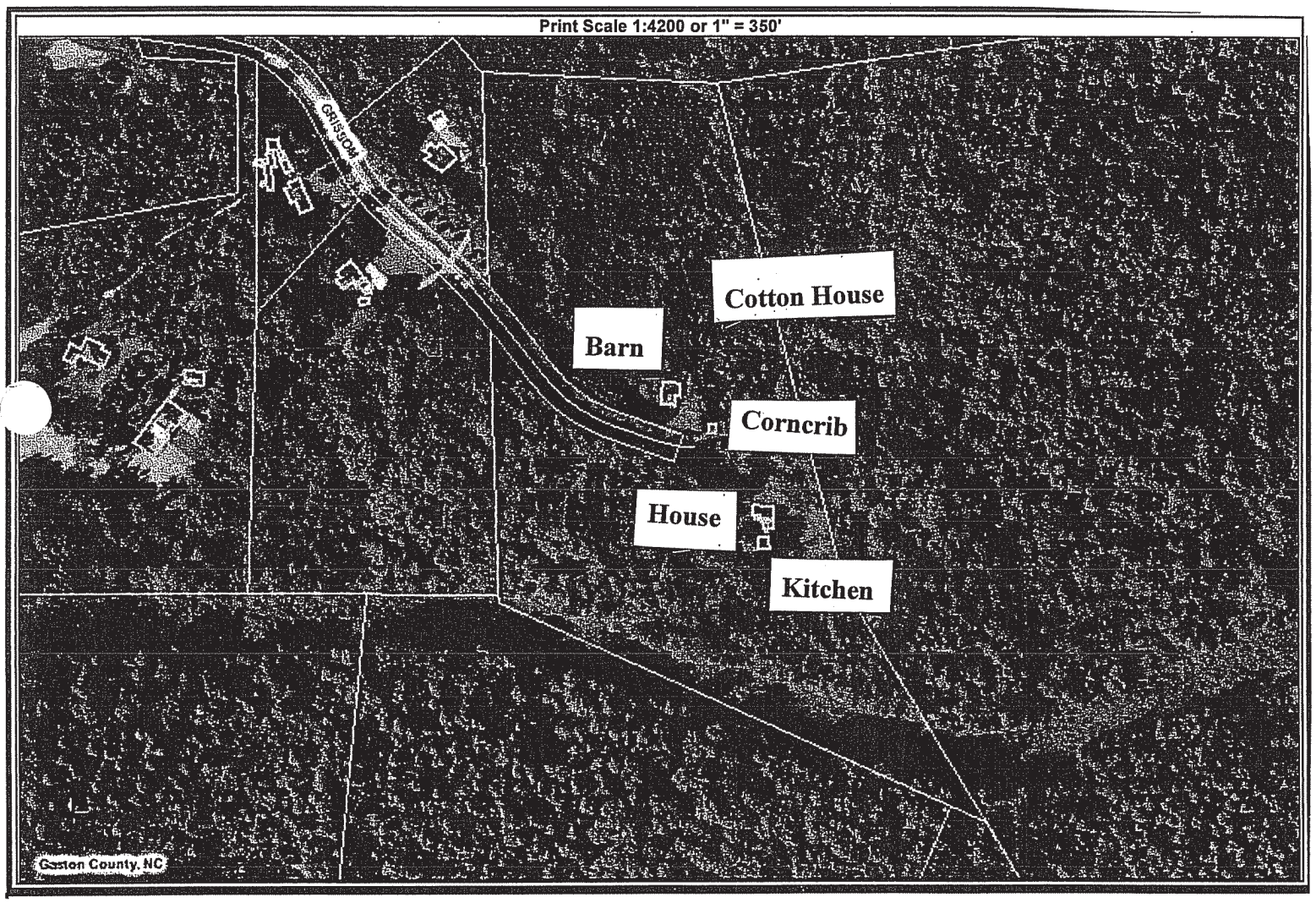
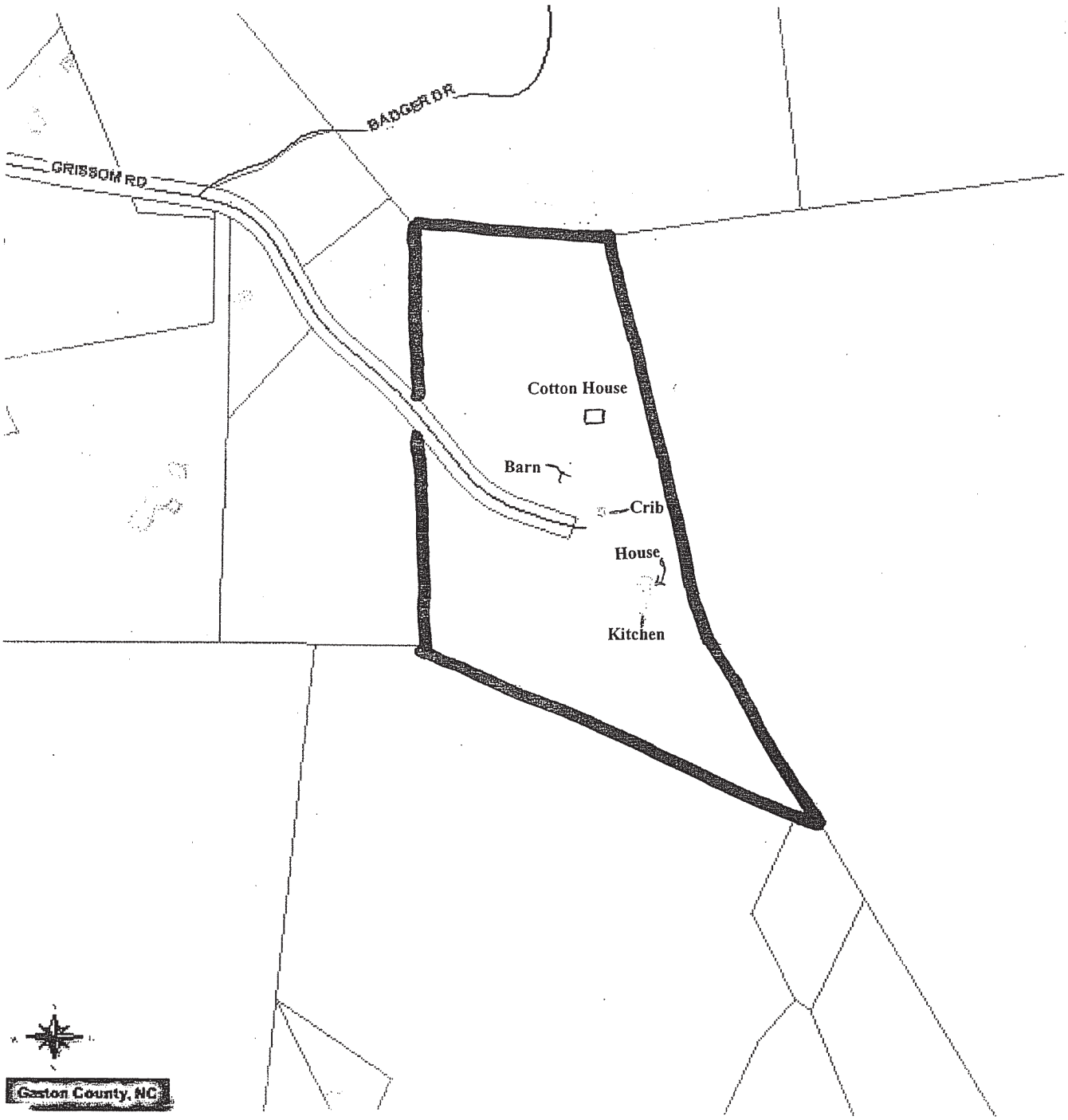


Figure 10

Mendenhall-Grissom Farm
Proposed National Register Boundaries



Scale: 1"-327'

Plate 25. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.

Plate 26. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, House and Setting, Antebellum Section (Left) and ca. 1915 Addition (Right), Looking Southwest.

Plate 27. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, House, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.

Plate 28. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, House, Rear Elevation and Rear Ell (Log Kitchen in Right Foreground), Looking North.

Plate 29. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, House, Entrance Detail.

Plate 30. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Log Kitchen, Looking Southeast.

Plate 31. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Log Kitchen, Notching Detail.

Plate 32. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Log Crib, Looking North.

Plate 33. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Log Barn, Looking North.

Plate 34. Mendenhall-Grissom Farm, Cotton House, Looking North.

No. 5 **Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House**
East side of C.R. Wood Road
Crowders Creek vicinity, Gaston County

Although remodeled in the early and mid-twentieth century, this imposing, two-story, single pile dwelling dates to the early nineteenth century and features locally rare Federal and Georgian elements (**Plates 35-43)**. Capped by a side gable roof, the house has mortise and tenon construction with heavy, brick, exterior end chimneys with double shoulders and glazed headers displaying a stylish florette pattern. The exterior also includes original six-panel doors and nine-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows on the first story and six-over-six light, double hung windows on the second. The windows have heavily molded surrounds. While the one-story rear ell appears to be contemporary with the two-story main block, the two-story, rear wing may have been added during a remodeling around the turn of the twentieth century. At that time, the wraparound porch with the upper story gable was also constructed. This later porch has been subsequently altered. Weatherboard siding survives beneath later asphalt shingle siding. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior, but views from the porch reveal a center hall plan with an original staircase rising from the rear of the hall and many original finishes including Georgian mantels with raised panels in the two main rooms, flushboard walls, and six-panel doors (Brengle 1982: 142).

Abram Stowe (1797-1866) probably built the house in 1831 at the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Hoyle. Stowe purchased the land from his wife's brother, Eli Hoyle. Although simpler than the ca. 1830 Eli Hoyle House in Dallas Township, the Stowe-Caldwell-Lowry House, with its traditional, single pile form, tall proportions, and double shoulder chimneys, resembles the Hoyle residence. In 1873, Robert Allison Caldwell purchased the house. During Caldwell's occupation, the existing wraparound porch with chamfered posts was added, and the roof was replaced. Caldwell's heirs owned the house into the middle twentieth century when C.R. Wood purchased the house and over 200 acres of associated farmland. The house underwent additional changes during these decades including the modification of some windows, the construction of a rear addition, and the installation of asphalt siding. Wood erected the frame livestock barn that now stands on the four-acre tax parcel and subdivided portions of the tract (**Figure 11**). The house is now rental property (Brengle 1982: 142; Gaston County Deeds: Book 120, p. 536; Book 502, p. 336).

The Stowe-Caldwell-Lowry House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house ranks among the county's more notable and exceptionally rare farmhouses from the early nineteenth century. Only the ca. 1830 Hoyle House in Dallas Township, the ca. 1830 Andrew Carpenter House in Riverbend Township, and the 1799 Rhyne House, also in Riverbend Township, remain as better preserved examples of the county's Georgian/Federal plantation seats (Brengle 1982: 142, 205).

The Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House exhibits the seven aspects of historic integrity including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Despite later modifications that occurred primarily on the exterior, the house retains its original I-house form, its handsome, double shouldered, brick chimneys, and other original Georgian and Federal elements.

The house is not recommended as eligible under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion A because the house is not associated with broad patterns of events significant in the history of Gaston County. The house is 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 Stowe-Caldwell-Lowry House is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Depicted in **Figure 12**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass only that portion of the existing 4.25- acre tax parcel that contains the house and the immediate, tree-shaded yard that defines the setting. The later barn has been excluded from the proposed boundaries. Along C.R. Wood Road, the proposed boundary follows the existing right-of-way.

Figure 11

Stowe-Caldwell-Lowry House
Site Plan

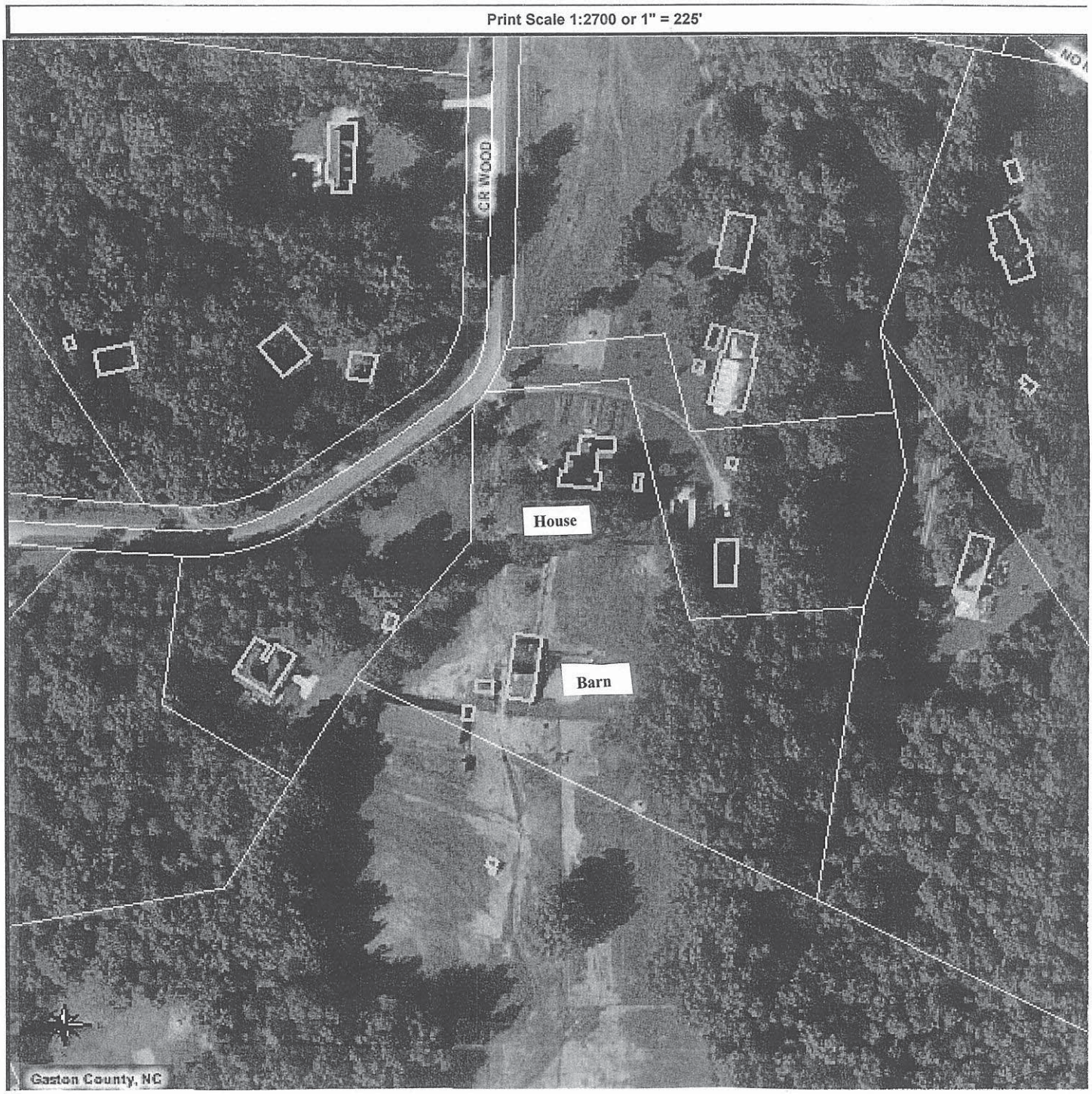


Figure 12

Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Plate 35. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, House and Setting, Looking East.

Plate 36. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.

Plate 37. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, House and Setting, Looking North.

Plate 38. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Façade and Side (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest.

Plate 39. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Rear Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking Southeast.

Plate 40. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Entrance Detail.

Plate 41. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Detail of Rear Entrance.

Plate 42. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Chimney Detail.

Plate 43. Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House, Barn (Excluded From National Register Boundaries), Looking South.

No. 6 **Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib**
East side of S.R. 2423, 1 mile south of junction with N.C. 274
Gastonia vicinity, Gaston County

The large barn and nearby corncrib on the Wilson family farm were built by landowner, Clarence Wilson, in the early twentieth century. In 1886, Clarence Wilson had inherited the existing 250-acre tract from his father, Colonel Robert Newton Wilson, who had served in the Confederate army. About 1887, Clarence Wilson constructed the two-story farmhouse that still stands on the property and in the ensuing decades established a sizable cotton farm that included an array of frame barns, corncribs, and other storage buildings sited behind the house. The barn and corncrib are the only outbuildings to remain (**Figure 13; Plates 44-54**). Wilson's son, Lyndon Grier Wilson, inherited the farm, and with his wife, Ella Dixon Wilson, raised one child, Linda, on the farm. During the middle decades of the twentieth century, the farm was a typically diversified operation that included cotton and grain cultivation, livestock, and the marketing of some dairy products. In 1953, Linda Wilson married John Hancock, and the Hancocks resided on a separate family tract in the county. Between 1975 and 2003, the Hancocks rented out the Wilson house, which had been vacant since the early 1970s following the deaths of Lyndon and Ella Wilson. In common with other large agricultural holdings in this area, the 250-acre Wilson property was converted to a cattle farm. In 2003, the Hancocks moved into the ca. 1887 Wilson home place which they remodeled extensively. Linda and John Hancock continue to own and occupy the property (Brengle 1982: 248; Hancock Interview 2007).

Built by farmer, Clarence Wilson, in the early twentieth century, the gambrel roofed livestock barn ranks among the finest surviving large barns in Gaston County (**Plates 37-42)**. Constructed with sawn lumber trusses, the gambrel roof increased loft capacity for hay storage while the intact hay hood allowed for the loading of hay from the exterior. The weatherboarded barn includes original shed extensions for equipment storage and eight stalls in the main section for livestock and storage. These cribs are accessible from openings and doorways along the exterior walls as well as from an open passageway on the north side. The barn remains well preserved and includes early twentieth century farm equipment.

North of the barn stands an intact, frame corncrib. The corncrib represents a common type with a front gable roof sheltering two cribs on either side of a center aisle. Stone piers elevate the two cribs off the ground. The form was one of numerous variations on the single crib barn found throughout the region. Farmers often expanded the traditional single crib form with multiple cribs (or pens) for storing grain and farm equipment or for sheltering livestock (Noble 1984: 2-6, 8-10).

The property also includes the ca. 1887 Clarence Wilson House, a two-story, single pile, frame dwelling that was heavily remodeled in 2003. Although the original I-house form and two-tiered porch configuration survive, the house has modern composite siding, replacement nine-over-nine light, double hung, wooden sash windows, and a large rear addition**.** The original, chamfered porch posts and sawnwork balustrade, shown in a documentary photograph, have been replaced with modern classical columns on the first floor and square posts on the upper level. On the north side of the house, a section of the original wraparound porch was removed during the construction of the rear addition. Original German siding remains intact on the first floor of the front elevation, and the heavily paneled front door with picturesque sawnwork is also original. The interior of the main block includes mantels with chamfered pilasters and simple, picturesque trim in the principal rooms, five-panel doors, and a staircase with turned balusters and heavy, decorative newels on the first and second stories. However, the walls and ceilings have been

sheetrocked, and cornice moldings have been added. The large rear ell is modern. A 2003 garage separates the house from the barn and corncrib. Fields and woodland complete the farm (Hancock Interview 2007).

The Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib are recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The barn stands as one of the county's notable early twentieth century agricultural buildings and an early local example of the gambrel roofed barn. The associated corncrib illustrates a once common rural building type that is rapidly disappearing from Gaston County. The barn and corncrib retain the seven aspects of historic integrity including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The property is not considered eligible under Criterion A because the outbuildings are not associated with broad patterns of events significant in the history of Gaston County. The property is 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 farm outbuildings are not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries encompass a roughly one-acre square that contains the barn and corncrib and their immediate setting (**Figure 14**). The farmhouse, which has been extensively remodeled in recent years, does not meet the threshold for historic integrity and thus, along with the modern garage to the north, is excluded from the proposed National Register boundaries**.**

Figure 13

Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib
Site Plan

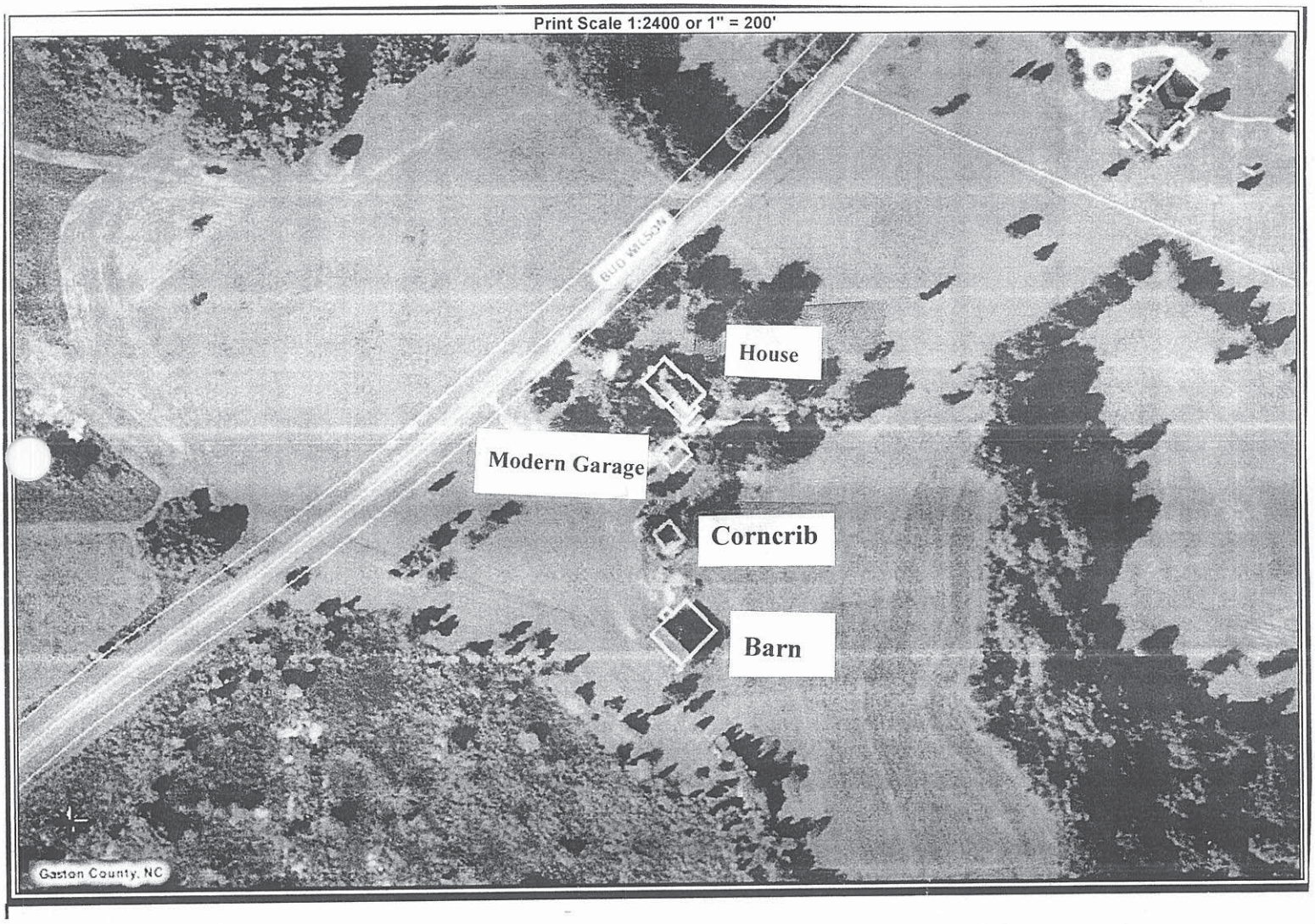


Figure 14

Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib
Proposed National Register Boundaries

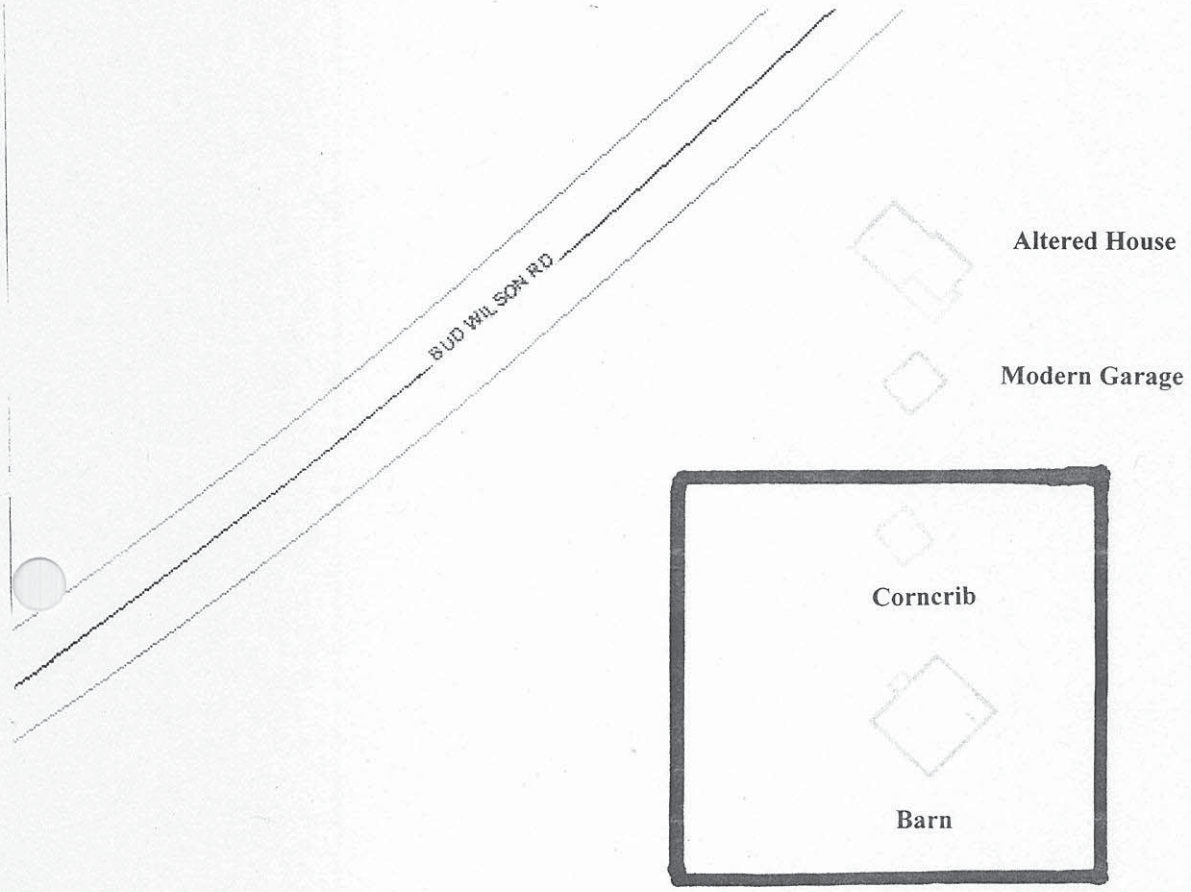


Plate 44. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House (Not Eligible), Looking Southeast.

Plate 45. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House (Not Eligible), Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.

Plate 46. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House (Not Eligible), Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West.

Plate 47. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House (Not Eligible), Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.

Plate 48. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House (Not Eligible), Interior, Hall and Staircase.

Plate 49. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, House (Not Eligible), Interior, Parlor Mantel.

Plate 50. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, Buildings and Setting, Looking South.

Plate 51. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, Barn, Looking South.

Plate 52. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, Barn, North Elevation, Looking Southeast.

Plate 53. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, Barn, South Elevation, Looking Northwest.

Plate 54. Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib, Corncrib, North Elevation, Looking Southwest.

No. 7 **J.B.F. Riddle House**
West side of S.R. 2425, 0.2 mile south of junction with N.C. 274
Bogertown vicinity, Gaston County

Between the late 1870s and 1880s, cotton farmer, J.B.F. Riddle, accumulated sizable holdings in the rural Bogertown community in southern Gaston County. He built this house around 1890 on a 245-acre tract purchased in 1882 from W.I. Stowe. The well-preserved dwelling clearly illustrates the influence of the picturesque movement on traditional farmhouse design in Gaston County (**Plates 55-64)**. The familiar, rectangular I-house form is embellished with a decorative center gable and a front porch supported by turned posts with ornamental sawnwork. The porch includes an upper story across the center bay that is accessible through a door on the second floor. The Riddle House also retains original weatherboard siding, tall, two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows, and two interior chimneys with corbelled caps. Two full-height wings extend from the rear which also contains a one-story kitchen wing. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. However, Brengle's 1982 architectural survey found a well-preserved interior with a center hall plan, a staircase with bracketed tread ends, and original mantels and door surrounds. Although no agricultural fields survive, the Riddle House tract includes a frame well house, a frame smokehouse, a modern playhouse, and a ruinous crib (**Figure 15**). Separated from the house and yard by a fence, the south side of the tax parcel is now overgrown and contains a ruinous barn and a dilapidated corncrib (Brengle 1982: 24, 247; Gaston County Deeds: Book 4, p. 398; Book 8, pp. 334-335; Book 12, p. 177).

The J.B.F. Riddle House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. This substantial and well-preserved farmhouse is among the finest regional interpretations of the nationally popular picturesque styles. The Riddle house, and the contributing well house and smokehouse, exhibit all seven aspects of historic integrity including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The property is not eligible under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion A because the house does not represent broad patterns of events significant in the history of Gaston County. The house is 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 Riddle House is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries are shown in **Figure 16**. The boundaries encompass the north side of the current tax parcel to include the house and contributing outbuildings (well house and smokehouse). The overgrown south side of the tract, which contains the ruinous barn and corncrib, is excluded from the proposed National Register boundaries. The east side of the proposed boundary along S.R. 2425 is defined by the existing right-of-way.

Figure 15

J.B.F. Riddle House
Site Plan

Print Scale 1:2700 or 1" = 225'

Figure 16

J.B.F. Riddle House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Source: **Gaston County Tax Map** **Scale: 1"-100'**

Plate 55. J.B.F. Riddle House, House and Setting, Looking Northwest.

Plate 56. J.B.F. Riddle House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.

Plate 57. J.B.F. Riddle House, Façade, Looking West.

Plate 58. J.B.F. Riddle House, Porch and Entrance Detail.

Plate 59. J.B.F. Riddle House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.

Plate 60. J.B.F. Riddle House, Rear (West) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking Northeast.

Plate 61. J.B.F. Riddle House, Well House, Looking Southwest.

Plate 62. J.B.F. Riddle House, Smokehouse, Looking Southeast.

Plate 63. J.B.F. Riddle House, Ruinous Barn (Outside Proposed National Register Boundaries), Looking West.

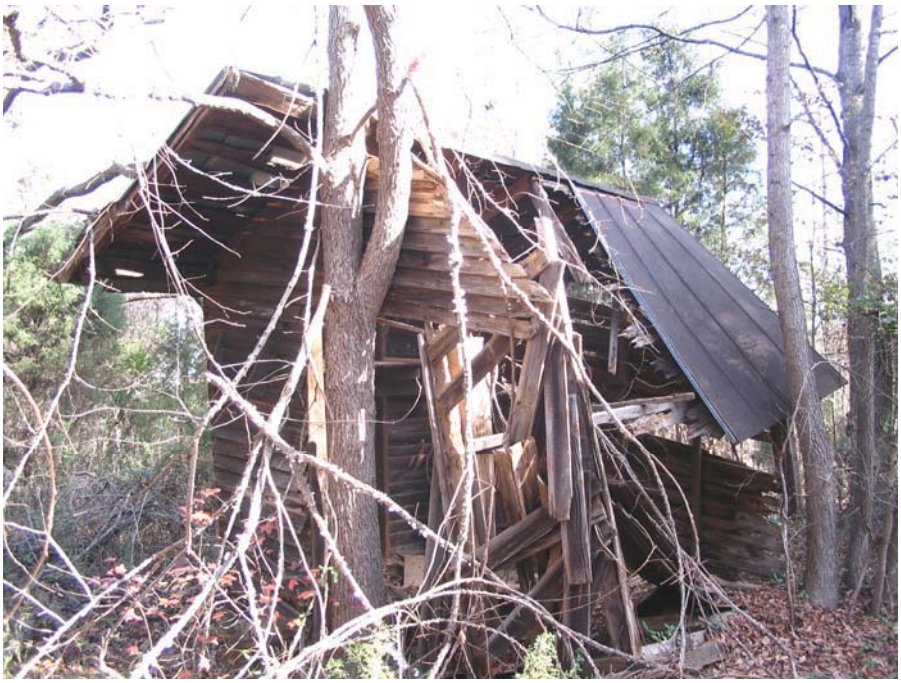


Plate 64. J.B.F. Riddle House, Ruinous Crib (Outside Proposed National Register Boundaries), Looking West.

No. 8 **Union Presbyterian Church**
North side of N.C. 274, 0.5 mile south of junction with S.R. 2439
Gastonia vicinity, Gaston County

Gaston County architectural historian, Kim Whithers Brengle, ranks Union Presbyterian Church as "one of the county's handsomest churches" (Brengle 1982: 25). Constructed in 1908 for a congregation formed in 1850, Union Presbyterian expresses the affluence of the South Point community around the turn of the twentieth century. The substantial, red brick edifice has handsome, Gothic Revival detailing and pointed arch, stained glass windows capped by brick hoods (**Plates 65-71)**. The church is notable for its imposing, fully articulated entrance tower with a pyramidal roof, corbelled panels, and round arched windows. The church has stylized buttresses at the corners and a base and stringcourse executed in stone. The major change to the exterior is the attached 1949 educational wing on the north elevation. The principal investigators did not gain entry to the interior of the church (Brengle 1982: 25, 248).

The associated cemetery is located south of the church and contains gravestones dating to the establishment of the congregation before the Civil War (**Figure 17**). Many of south Gaston County's early families are buried here including the Riddles, the Craigs, the Ragans, and the Brysons. The markers are fine examples of both nationally popular and traditional headstone designs. The north side of the grounds includes an educational building and a ranch house that serves as the manse. Both were built in the 1960s. A large parking lot is located in front of the church.

Union Presbyterian Church is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture and under Criteria Consideration A as a religious property. Notable as one of the most sophisticated church designs in Gaston County, Union Presbyterian Church is a testament to the enduring national popularity of the Gothic Revival style for ecclesiastical architecture. The church and cemetery retain all seven aspects of historic integrity including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The proposed National Register boundaries are shown in **Figure 18**. The boundaries encompass the southern half of the current tract (roughly six acres) to include the church and cemetery which are both contributing resources. The boundaries exclude the later educational building and manse. The south side of the proposed boundary along N.C. 274 is defined by the existing right-of-way.

Figure 17

Union Presbyterian Church
Site Plan

Print Scale 1:2716 or 1" = 226'

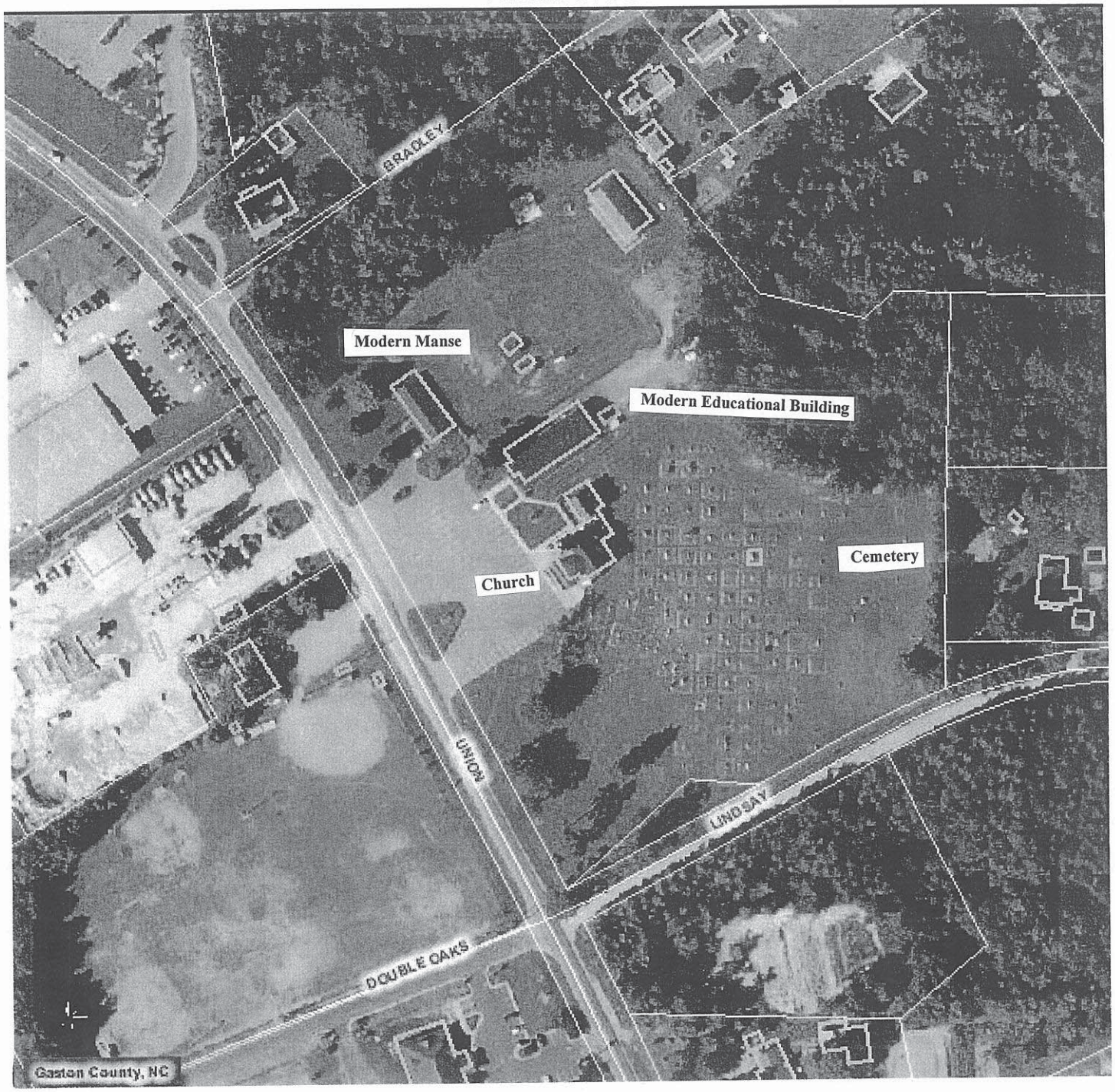


Figure 18

Union Presbyterian Church
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Source: **Gaston County Tax Map** **Scale: 1"-175'**

Plate 65. Union Presbyterian Church, Church and Setting, Looking East.

Plate 66. Union Presbyterian Church, Church and Setting, Looking Northeast.

Plate 67. Union Presbyterian Church, Church and Cemetery, Looking Northwest.

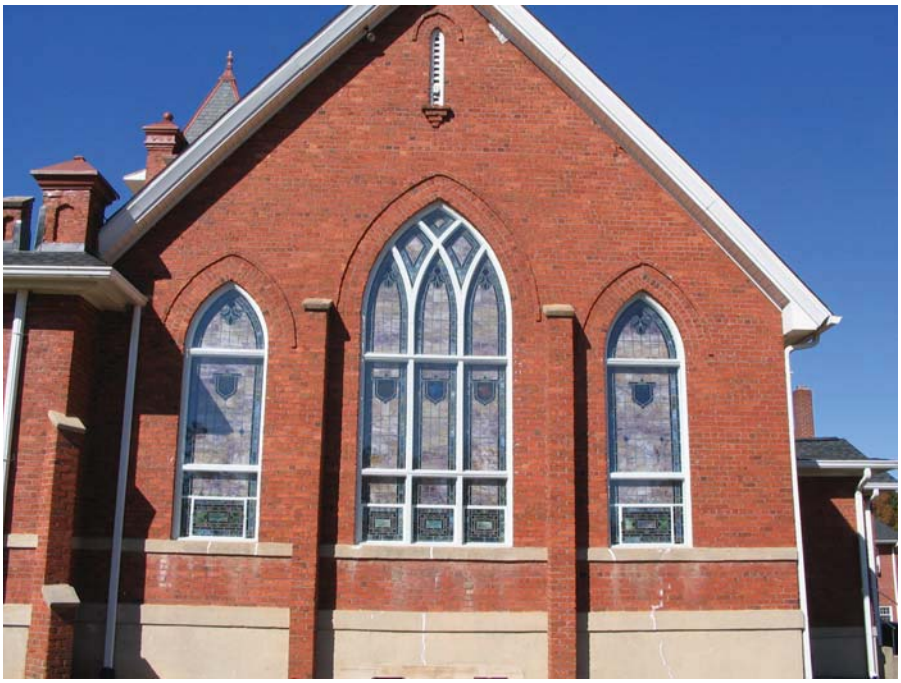


Plate 68. Union Presbyterian Church, South Elevation, Looking Northwest.

Plate 69. Union Presbyterian Church, 1949 Education Building, Looking Northeast.

Plate 70. Union Presbyterian Church, Modern Education Building, Looking North.

Plate 71. Union Presbyterian Church, Church Manse, Looking North.

No. 9 **Craig Farmstead (National Register 2006)**
South side of Union-New Hope Road, 0.5 mile east of junction with Union Road
Gastonia vicinity, Gaston County

The Craig Farmstead is listed in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The National Register farm complex and surrounding pasture and woodland encompass approximately nineteen acres on the south side of Union-New Hope Road (S.R. 2435). The property occupies a rural, agrarian setting and contains a notable 1880s farmhouse, fields, and an assortment of farm buildings (**Figure 19; Plates 72-84)**. The house is exemplary of the Italianate I-houses erected for South Point Township farmers after the Civil War and is a fine example of the work of local builder, Lawson Henderson Stowe. The outbuildings, and especially the log barn, clearly illustrate traditional agrarian building types and methods of construction (Hood 2006).

The farm was established by William Moore Craig, who purchased 222 acres between the Catawba River and Mill Creek in 1852. His son, William Newton Craig, inherited the property and purchased additional land on which he operated a cotton farm that contained approximately 450 acres by the late nineteenth century. William's son, Ralph Ray Craig, acquired the farm in the early twentieth century, and he continued the production of cotton using tenant labor until mechanization reduced labor needs around World War II. In addition to cotton, the diversified Craig farm included beef cattle, milk cows, fruit trees, and poultry (Brengle 1982: 239; Ellison and Woody 1980: 96; U.S. Census 1880, Population and Agricultural Schedules; Hood 2006).

The William Newton Craig house faces west towards a pasture. A variety of buildings stand directly behind the house including the one-story William Moore Craig house (ca. 1852), a meat/well house, a frame hog pen, two frame corncribs, a frame shed, a single pen, log barn with half-dovetailed notching, and several poultry houses. A pasture is located generally northwest of the farm complex, and woodland surrounds the complex to the south, east, and north.

The nineteen-acre National Register tract remains surrounded by farmland that has been part of the historic Craig farm. The National Register nomination states that the Craig Farmstead's setting "has been effectively protected by family-held lands on the northwest, northeast, and southeast sides". South of S.R. 2435, outside the National Register tract, the once agricultural Craig land is now primarily woodland. However, north of S.R. 2435 (north of the National Register boundary), portions of the historic Craig farm remain fields and pastures and are little changed since the creation of the farm complex during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Hood 2006; Craig Interview 2007; U.S. Department of Agriculture Aerial Maps 1936, 1968).

As a result of this survey, the principal investigators recommend that the 2006 Craig Farmstead National Register nomination be amended to include eligibility under Criterion A for agriculture in addition to Criterion C for architecture and to expand the National Register boundaries from nineteen acres to approximately sixty-seven acres. The expanded boundaries would encompass five adjacent agrarian tax parcels on the north side of S.R. 2435 and would include the segment of Union-New Hope Road flanked by these eligible parcels. Under Criterion A, the property illustrates the middling, diversified farmsteads that characterized southern Gaston County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The 2006 National Register nomination included only approximately nineteen acres on the south side of S.R. 2435. The additional northern parcels, amounting to approximately forty-eight acres, are historically associated with the Craig Farmstead and are currently owned by Craig heirs. They remain characterized by fenced

pastureland and are little changed since at least the early twentieth century. The major modification to these northern tracts is the modest, 1960s, brick veneered, ranch house owned and occupied by William Neely Craig and his wife, Wilma Ratchford Craig. The Craig Farmstead, both as nominated and with the recommended expansion, exhibit the seven aspects of historic integrity including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The current National Register boundaries, and the proposed boundary expansion are illustrated in **Figures 20** and **21** (Craig Interview 2007; U.S. Department of Agriculture Aerial Maps 1936, 1968).

Figure 19A

Craig Farmstead
Site Plan

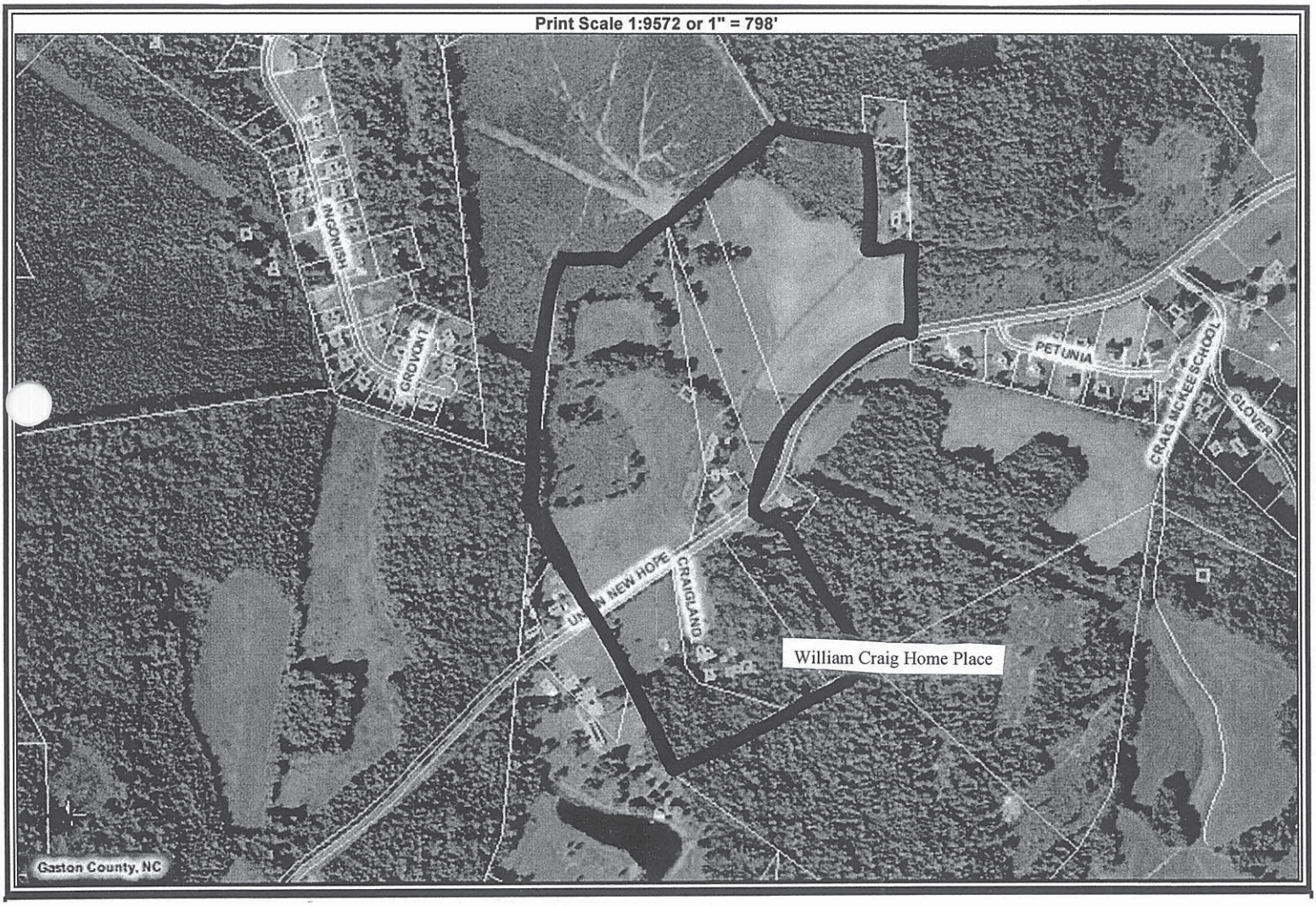


Figure 19B

Craig Farmstead
Site Plan

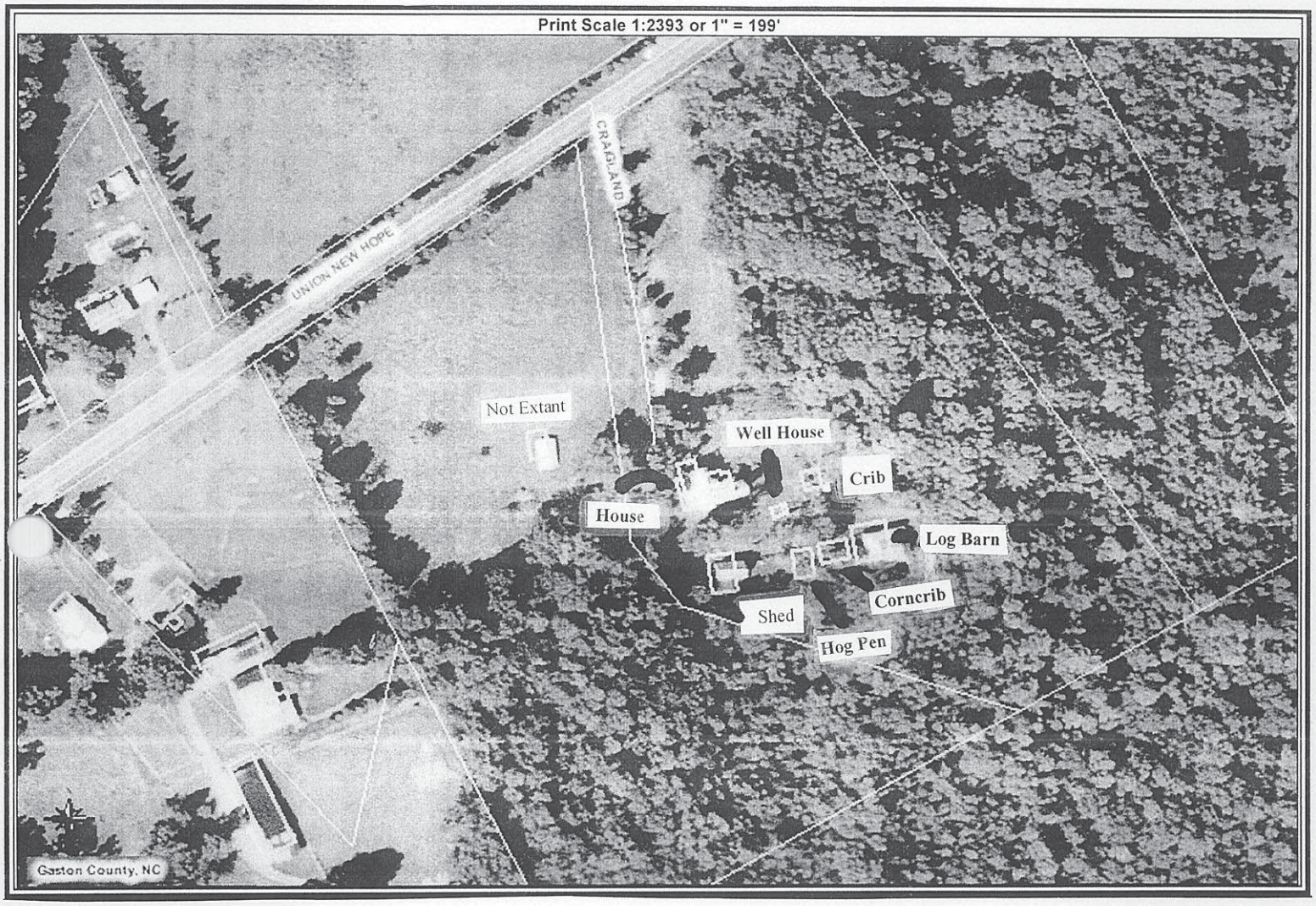


Figure 20

Craig Farmstead
Current National Register Boundaries (2006)

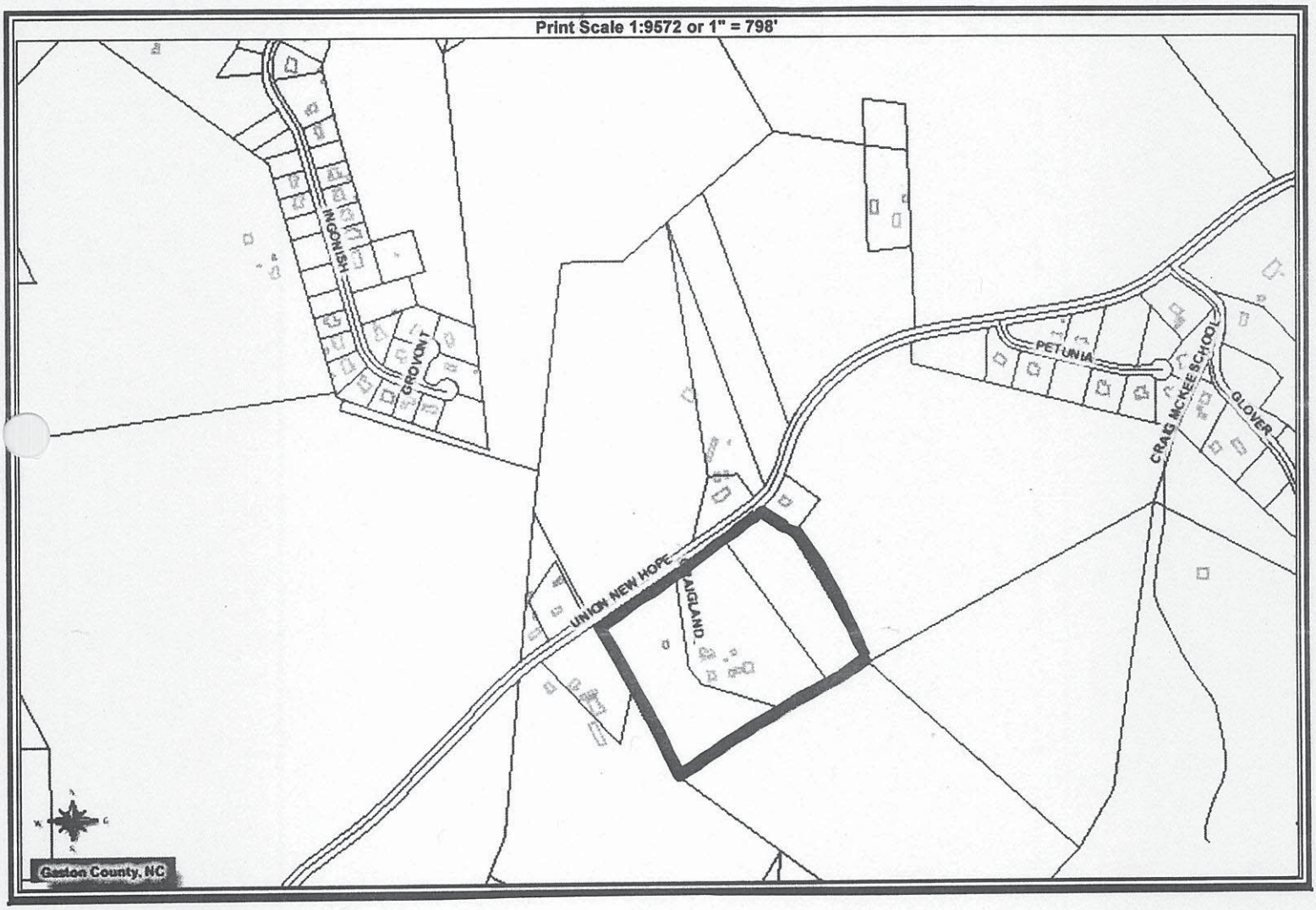


Figure 21

Craig Farmstead
Proposed National Register Boundary Expansion

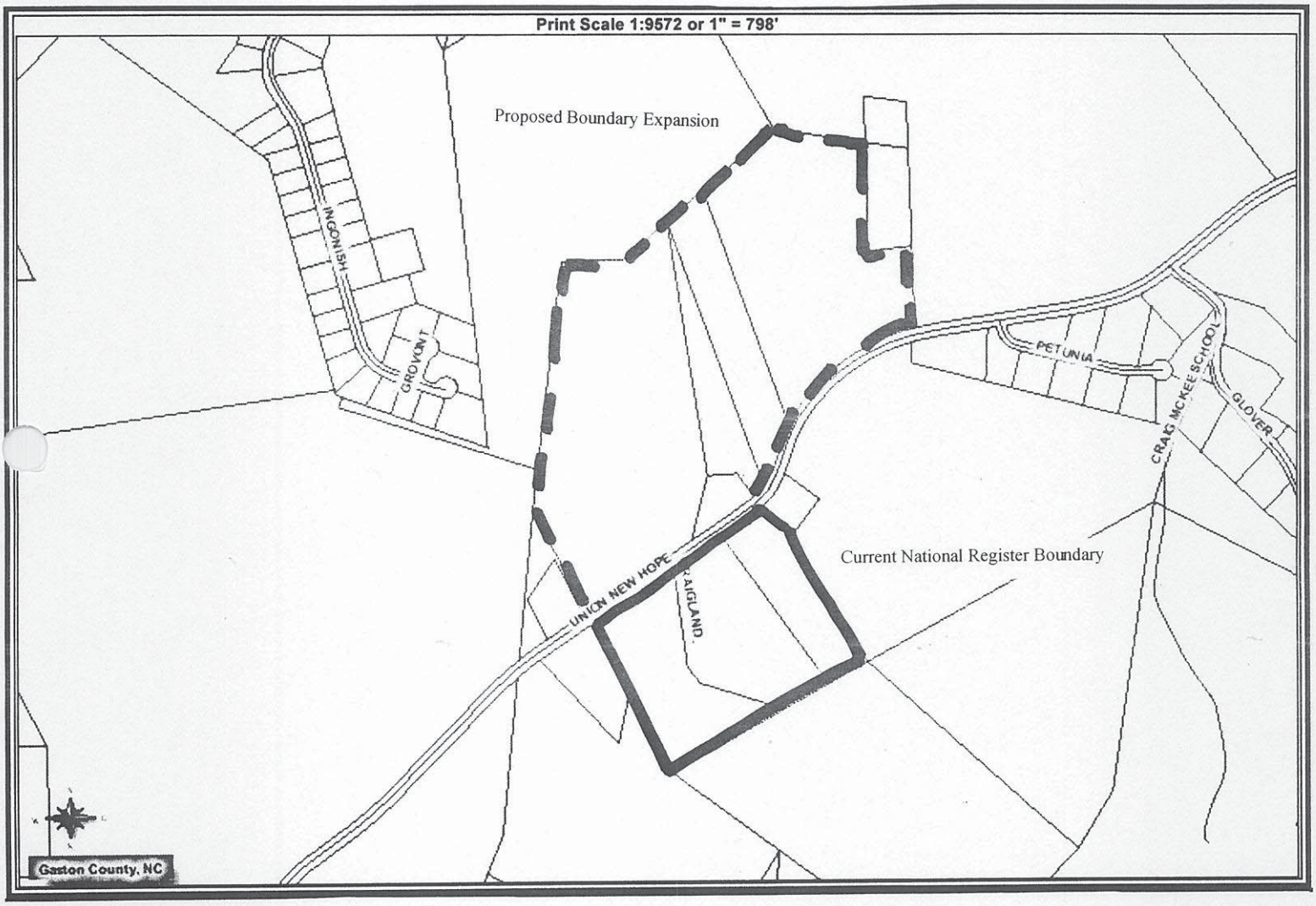


Plate 72. Craig Farmstead, Farm Lane Leading to House, Looking South.

Plate 73. Craig Farmstead, House and Setting, Looking East.

Plate 74. Craig Farmstead, House, Side (North) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking South.

Plate 75. Craig Farmstead, House, Rear Ell, Looking North.

Plate 76. Craig Farmstead, House, Rear Ell, Looking Southeast.

Plate 77. Craig Farmstead, House, Entrance and Porch Detail.

Plate 78. Craig Farmstead, House, Porch Detail.

Plate 79. Craig Farmstead, Farm Outbuildings and Setting, Looking Southeast.

Plate 80. Craig Farmstead, Crib, Looking North.

Plate 81. Craig Farmstead, Log Barn.

Plate 82. Craig Farmstead, Pasture, Looking Northwest.

Plate 83. Craig Farmstead, Looking North Along Farm Lane Towards Union-New Hope Road.

No. 10 **Harrison Family Dairy Farm**
West side of Union Road, 0.5 mile south of junction with Union-New Hope Road
Gastonia vicinity, Gaston County

The Harrison Family Dairy Farm is one of the county's most intact dairy farms of the early twentieth century (**Plates 85-91)**. The property includes a ca. 1910 farmhouse, a collection of outbuildings mainly devoted to the family's mid-twentieth century commercial dairy operation, and adjoining fields and pastures (**Figure 22**). The historically associated farmland is now arranged on three adjacent tax parcels (encompassing a total of roughly eighty acres) along the west side of Union Road. The farm originally contained some 280 acres. The Harrison farmhouse is a traditional, two-story, single pile, frame dwelling with a hip roofed porch, a two-story rear ell, and a one-story rear extension. Although now vinyl sided, the house remains substantially intact. The house retains its original brick chimneys, six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows, and classically-inspired porch columns. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior, but it is reputedly well preserved with original mantels and other woodwork and a center hall plan.

The outbuildings and structures on the farm appear to date primarily from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. Located around the tree-shaded farmyard are a concrete block creamery, a frame milking barn, two metal paneled silos, a concrete block well house and smokehouse, a grape arbor, and a frame, front gable garage. Sited near the pasture west of the farmyard are a collection of metal-sheathed outbuildings that include a livestock barn and equipment sheds. A farm pond is located in the pasture southwest of the house.

Small dairy farms appeared across Gaston County between the 1920s and 1940s, reaching an all-time high of approximately fifty farms by World War II. As with the Harrison farm, these dairy farms were typically modest operations that included twenty to thirty milk cows as well as other forms of diversified farming. Dairy products replaced cotton as an important source of income as the devastation of the boll weevil and federal crop reduction programs sharply curtailed cotton farming. However, by the 1950s, smaller dairy farms began to face stiff competition from larger dairies with up-to-date facilities as well as more stringent state hygiene regulations that drove up operating costs. As a result, many of the small, family dairy farms went out of business in the postwar period. At present, Gaston County contains just five active dairy farms, all located outside the A.P.E. (Worden Interview 2007; Dixon Interview 2007; Wolfe Interview 2007).

The Harrison Family Dairy Farm is no longer active, but the farm retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The farm occupies its original location and with approximately eighty acres of adjoining fields to illustrate the operation of this historic dairy farm, the property retains its integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The farmhouse and complex of outbuildings remain largely intact and retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

The property is recommended as eligible under Criterion A for agriculture as a rare surviving, twentieth century dairy farm in Gaston County. The farm is not recommended as eligible under any other criterion. The house and outbuildings do not possess the significance needed for eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. Also, the property is 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 Harrison Family Dairy Farm is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Depicted in **Figure 23**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass three adjacent tax parcels historically associated with the farm (a total of approximately eighty acres). The northern parcel holds the house, farm outbuildings, and a portion of the farm pond while fields comprise the two southern tracts. The east side of the boundary along Union Road is defined by the highway right-of-way.

Figure 22

Harrison Family Dairy Farm
Site Plan

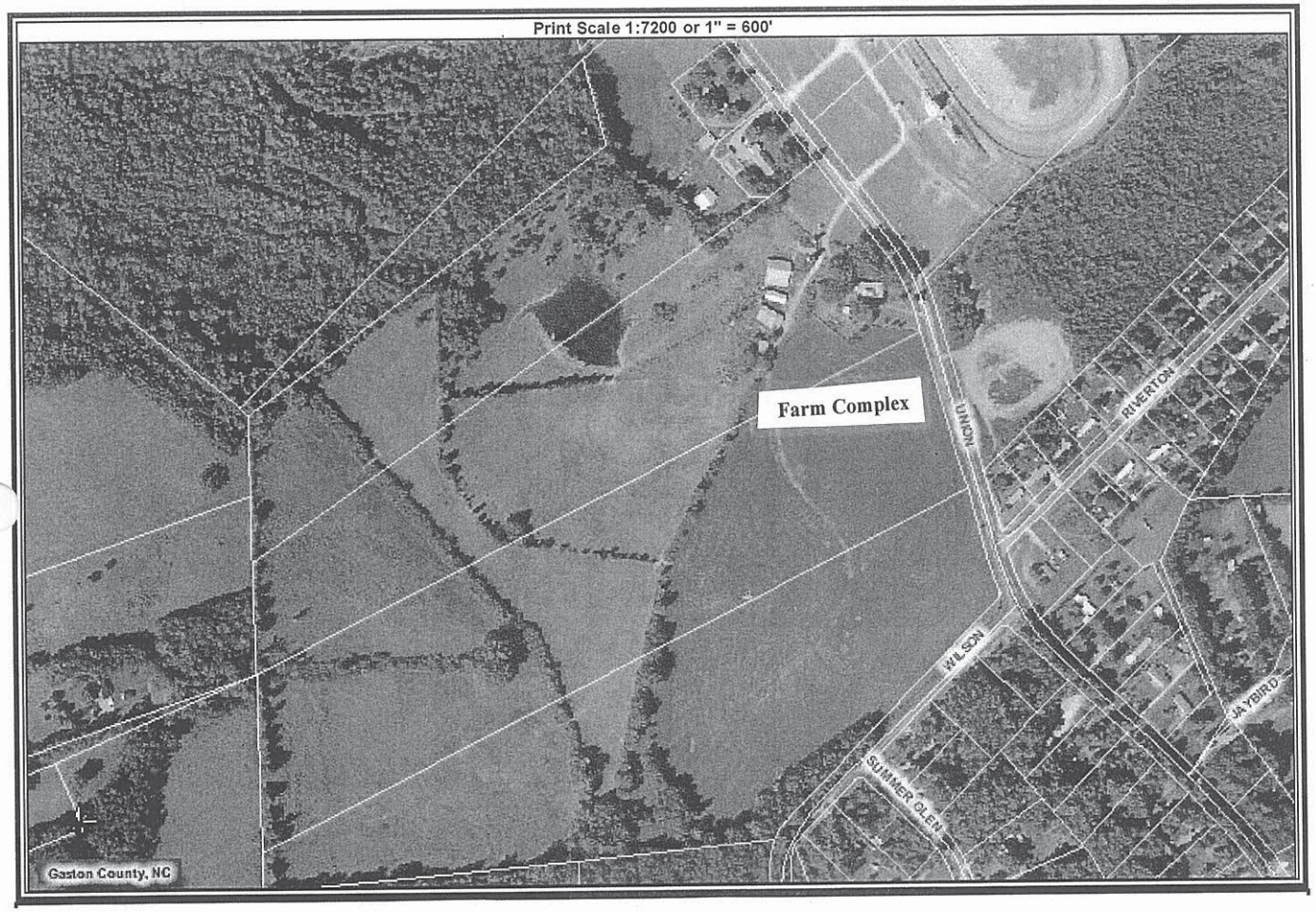
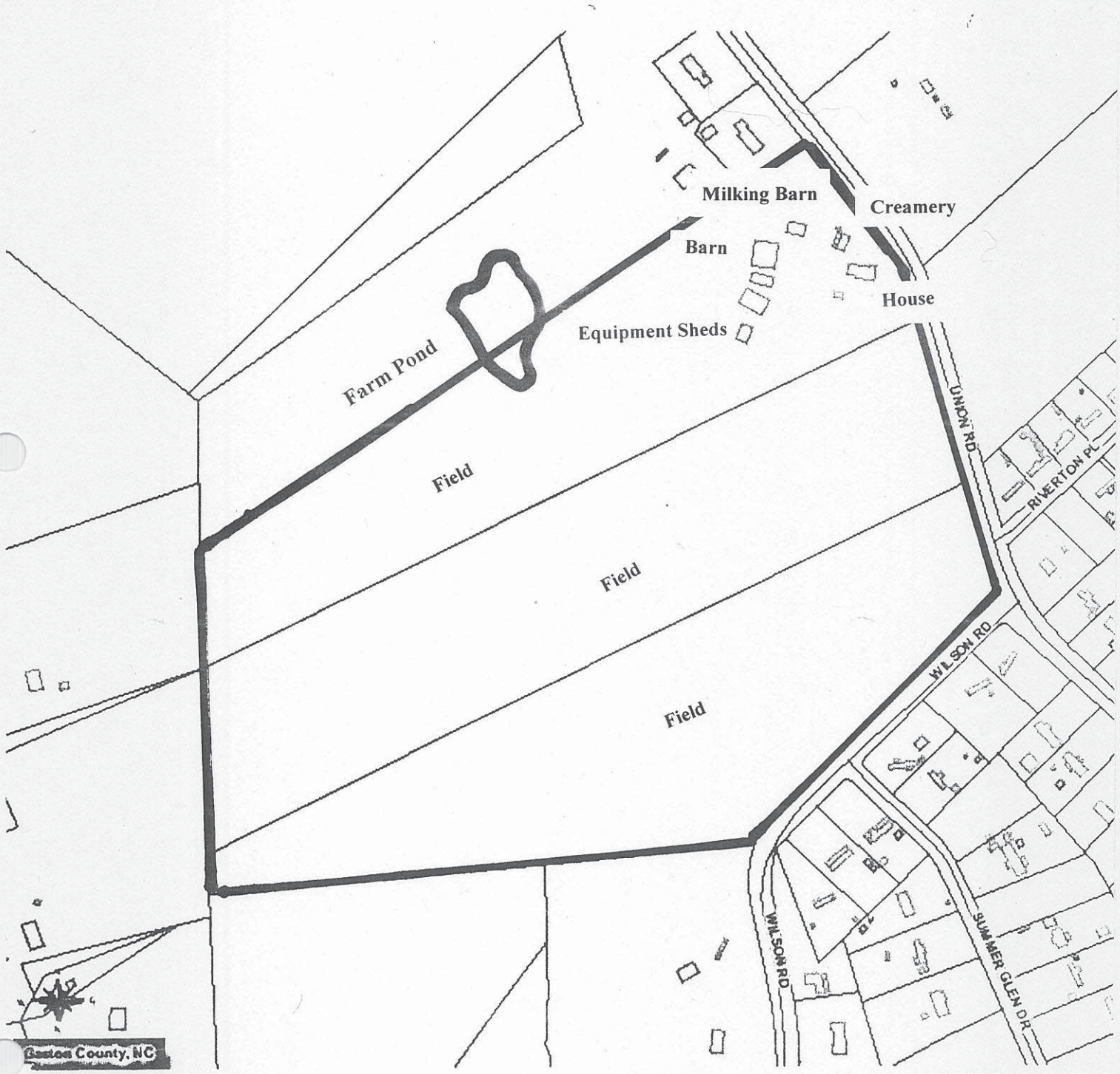


Figure 23

Harrison Family Dairy Farm
Proposed National Register Boundaries



Scale: 1"-395'

Plate 85. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, House and Setting, Looking West.

Plate 86. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, House, Side (North) Elevation Looking South.

Plate 87. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, Milk Barn and Silos, Looking Northwest.

Plate 88. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, Milk Barn and Silos, Looking South.

Plate 89. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, Creamery, Looking Northeast.

Plate 90. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, Barn, Looking West.

Plate 91. Harrison Family Dairy Farm, House, Outbuildings, and Fields, Looking Northwest.

No. 11 **Thomas Allison House**
West side of S.R. 2302, 0.5 mile south of junction with S.R. 2435
South Point vicinity, Gaston County

The Thomas Allison House is an especially well-preserved, rural example of a Queen Anne cottage in Gaston County that was probably erected in the 1890s for farmer, Thomas Allison (**Figure 24**; **Plates 92-94)**. Born in 1854, Allison appears in the 1880 Agricultural Census as a middling farmer with 164 acres of farmland, forty acres of which were cleared primarily for corn (fifteen acres), cotton (four acres), and pasture for livestock. By 1900, Allison resided in the house with his wife, Ruth. A servant, Amzi Braman, also lived on the property. In the early twentieth century, the Allisons moved to Gastonia, and the property was purchased by farmer, Mareen Phillips. The property remains in the Phillips family although in recent decades the farmland has been subdivided for residential development, and no farm outbuildings remain (U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule 1880; U.S. Census, Population Schedule 1900; Brengle 1982: 23-24, 237).

The Allison House stands among the finer and most intact Queen Anne cottages in rural Gaston County. The house has multiple, shingled gables and a wraparound porch supported by turned posts with a turned post balustrade. The house retains elaborate, sawnwork ornamentation, German siding, two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows, and a paneled front door. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior, but the current owner states that interior finishes remain intact. Brengle's 1982 architectural survey of Gaston County recorded only one other Queen Anne cottage in rural Gaston with comparable architectural elements. Situated in the McAdenville vicinity, that house (its original or early owners were not identified) has a similar complex design with multiple gables, patterned shingles, and a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and sawnwork brackets (Brengle 1982: 241).

The Thomas Allison House is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture as a rare and well-preserved example of Queen Anne domestic architecture in rural Gaston County. The house retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for eligibility including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The house is not recommended for eligibility under any other criterion. The property is not associated with broad patterns of events significant in the history of Gaston County and thus is not eligible under Criterion A. The house is 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 Thomas Allison House is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries encompass the current tax parcel of 3.64 acres (**Figure 25)**. This parcel includes the tree-shaded house as well as vegetable gardens and minor garden sheds to the rear. The east side of the proposed boundary along S.R. 2302 is defined by the highway right-of-way.

Figure 24

Thomas Allison House
Site Plan

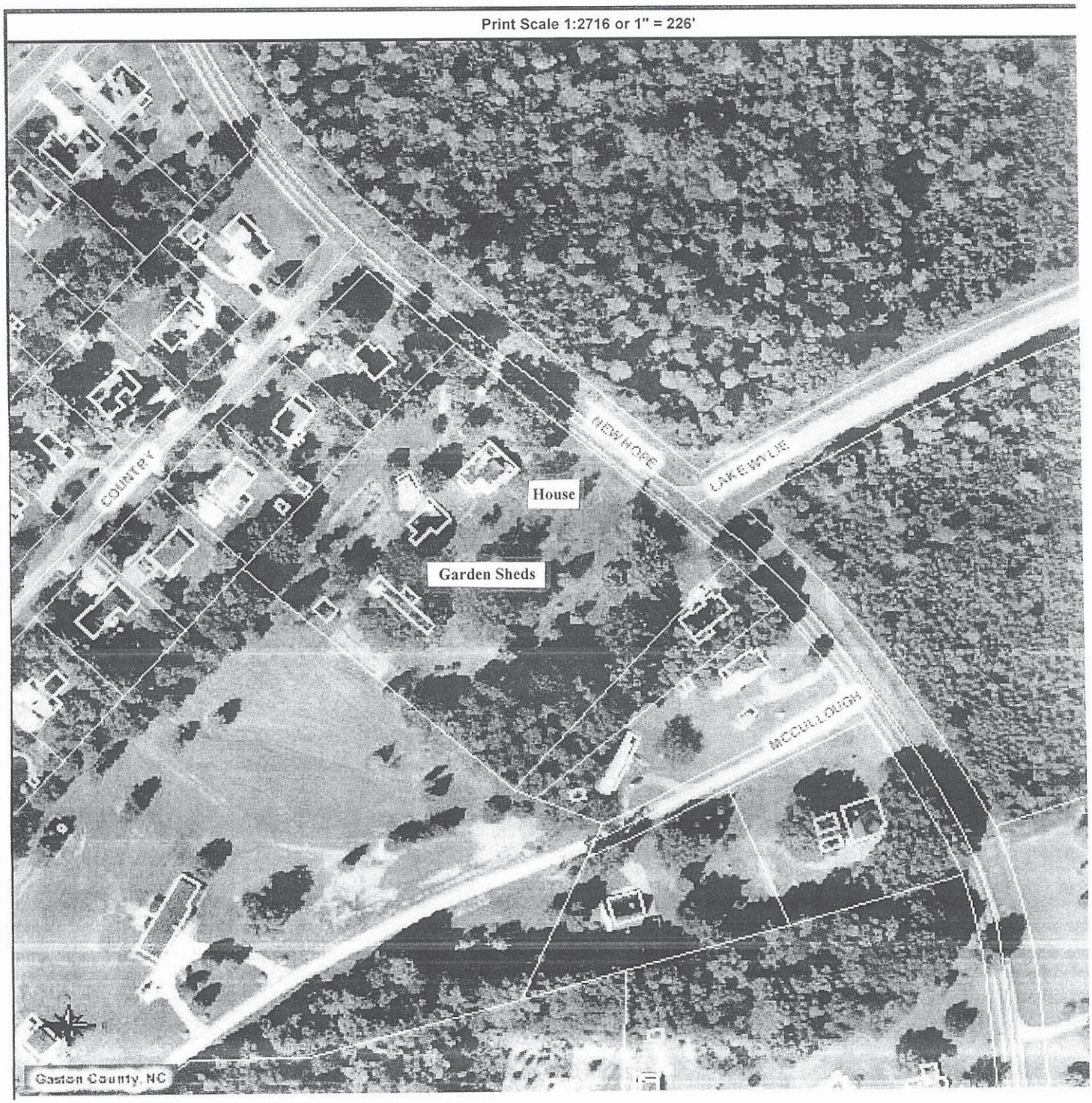
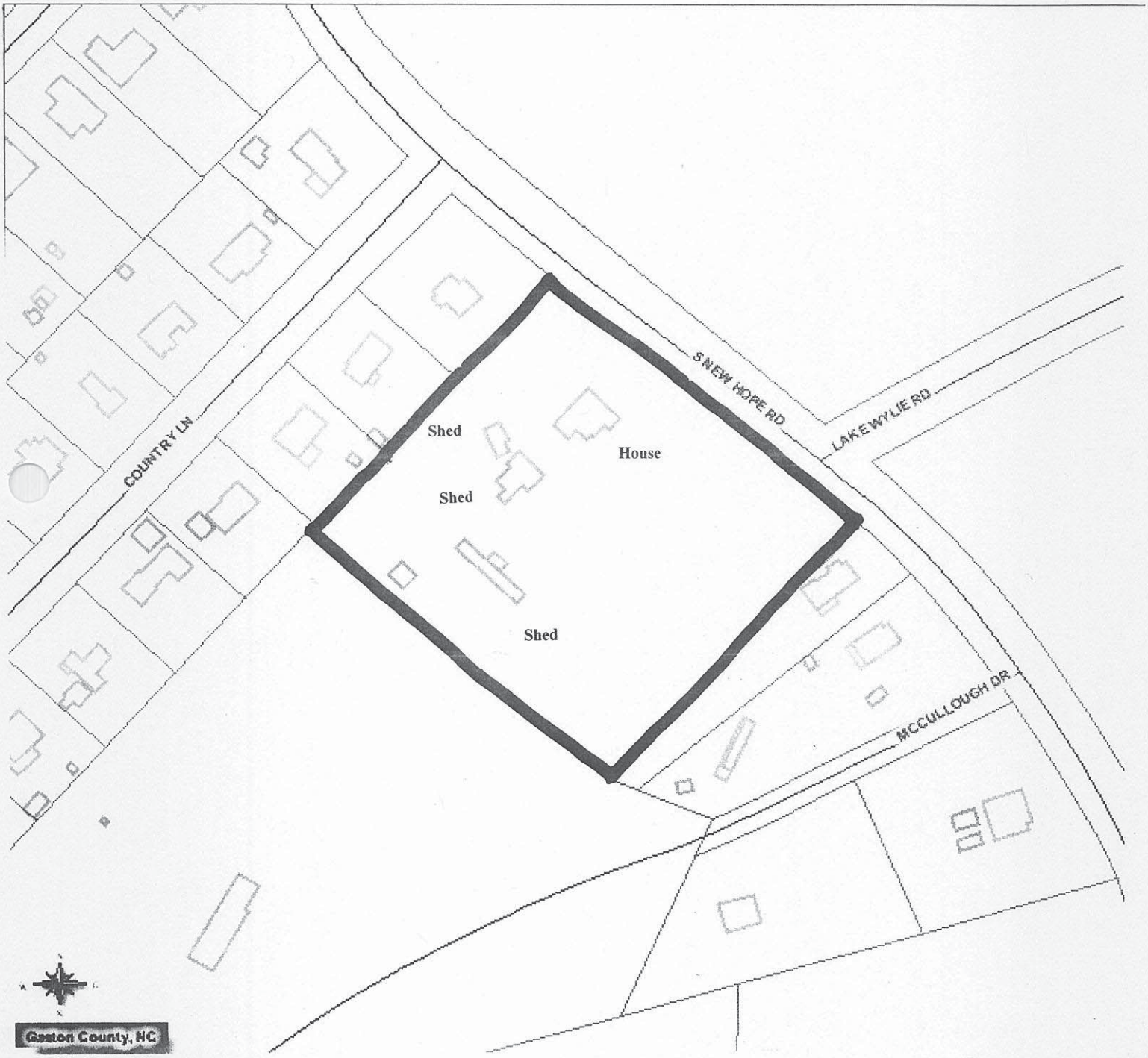


Figure 25

Thomas Allison House
Proposed National Register Boundaries



Source: **Gaston County Tax Map** **Scale: 1"-150'**

Plate 92. Thomas Allison House, House and Setting, Looking South.

Plate 93. Thomas Allison House, Rear Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking North.

Plate 94. Thomas Allison House, Gable Detail.

No. 12 **Dillard-Falls House**
West side of S.R. 2302, 1.5 miles north of junction with N.C. 2524
South Point vicinity, Gaston County

Dating to the 1880s, this traditional, two-story, single pile dwelling remains substantially intact (**Plates 95-98)**. The house retains its narrow, four-over-four light, double hung, wooden sash windows, weatherboard siding, simple frieze and corner pilasters, and a crossetted entrance with a two-panel door. The front porch retains its original hip roofed configuration, but the box piers are replacements. A one-story kitchen ell is attached to the rear elevation. The principal investigators did not gain entry to the interior, but the current owner states that it is well preserved. Although once the seat of a middling farm, there are no surviving outbuildings on the tract, and no farmland remains (**Figure 26)**. The original occupant of the house is not known, but J.W. Dillard and his wife, Mollie M. Dillard, owned the property prior to 1952 when they sold it to Kenneth L. and Grace C. Falls. In 1974, the Fallses transferred the property to their son, Richard E. Falls (Gaston County Deeds: Book 610, p. 333; Book 1142, p. 90).

A fine example of the traditional I-house form in Gaston County, the Dillard-Falls House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for eligibility including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The house is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any other criterion. The Dillard-Falls House is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and thus is not eligible under Criterion A. The property is 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 house is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries encompass the existing tax parcel (3.03 acres) (**Figure 27)**. The tract includes the Dillard-Falls House and the large yard that defines the setting. The east side of the proposed boundary along S.R. 2302 follows the highway right-of-way.

Figure 26

Dillard-Falls House
Site Plan

Figure 27

Dillard-Falls House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

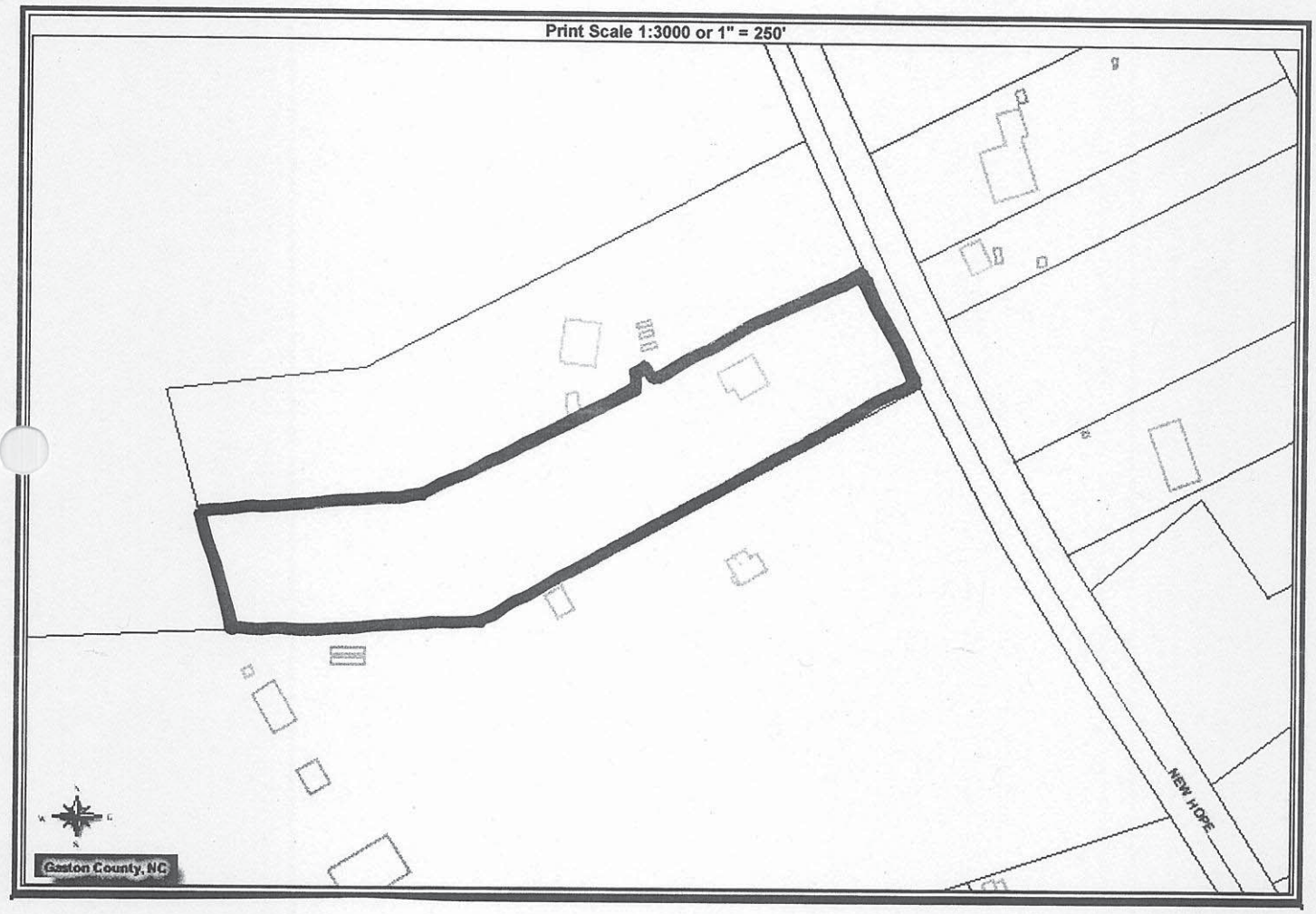


Plate 95. Dillard-Falls House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.

Plate 96. Dillard-Falls House, House and Setting, Looking North.

Plate 97. Dillard-Falls House, Rear Ells, Looking East.

Plate 98. Dillard-Falls House, Entrance Detail.

No. 13 **Rosa McLean House**
West side of S.R. 2302, 1.1 mile north of junction with S.R. 2524
South Point vicinity, Gaston County

Locally known as the Rosa McLean House, this dwelling was erected ca. 1885 for William S. McLean (1859-1889) and his wife, Rosa Sims McLean. William McLean died a relatively young man, several years after the house was completed. William S. McLean was the son of Dr. John D. McLean and brother of John D.B. McLean, both of whom erected substantial dwellings that survive nearby (south of the A.P.E.). In 1880, the young William S. McLean owned 340 acres of farmland that were part of the large McLean family holdings in South Point Township extending west from present-day N.C. 279 to Catawba Creek. In the subsequent decade until his death in 1889, McLean acquired additional acreage in this section of the South Point community. He probably erected the house shortly after his marriage to Rosa Sims in the 1880s. The property remained in the McLean family until the 1930s when it was purchased by a Mr. Williams and soon afterward by Gaston County textile manufacturer, Daniel Stowe. (Stowe began acquiring large amounts of farmland in this area during the Depression.) The subdivided house tract was then sold to E.M. Williams, a druggist, about 1946, and the property remained in the E.M. Williams family until the 1990s when the house and lot were sold to the Daniel Stowe Botanical Gardens. Now vacant, the house is situated on a four-acre tract adjacent to the vast Daniel Stowe Botanical Gardens (U.S. Census, Population and Agricultural Schedules 1880; Brengle 1982: 12, 243-244; Gaston County Deeds: Book 11, p. 341; Book 16, p. 358; Lundquist Interview 2007).

One of several McLean family houses in the South Point community, the ca. 1885 Rosa McLean House clearly illustrates the work of local builder, Lawson Henderson Stowe (1849-1922) (**Figure 28; Plates 99-103)**. As rural Gaston County recovered from the Civil War, prosperous South Point cotton farmers commissioned Stowe to build fashionable Italianate I-houses. Both William S. McLean and his brother, John D.B. McLean, hired Stowe, and their two residences are nearly identical in form and Italianate-inspired motifs. Typical of his work, the Rosa McLean House is a traditional two-story, single pile dwelling with a shallow gable roof, bracketed eaves and gable returns, molded window and door surrounds, and a hip roofed porch with chamfered posts and decorative brackets. The house features paired, four-over-four light, double hung, wooden sash windows with arched hoods that echo the arched surround of the main entrance. A pair of brick chimneys frame the two-story main block, and a one-story kitchen wing extends from the rear. Although the principal investigators did not gain access to the interior, it is said to be substantially intact with a center hall plan and original woodwork including a curved staircase with a large, turned newel. The major modification to the house is the asbestos shingle siding that was probably installed when Daniel Stowe purchased the property in the 1930s and made some minor renovations (Brengle 1982: 244; Lindquist Interview 2007).

The Rosa McLean House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The dwelling is a handsome example of the Italianate I-house in rural Gaston County and a fine expression of the work of local builder, Lawson Henderson Stowe. Other surviving farmhouses constructed by Stowe include the Rufus A. Ratchford House, the Laban Wilson House, the John D.B. McLean House, and the William N. Craig House, centerpiece of the Craig Farmstead (No. 9). Listed in the National Register, the Craig Farmstead is located within the A.P.E. and is evaluated in this report (Brengle 1982: 22-23, 239, 244-245).

The house retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for eligibility including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although now

covered with asbestos shingles, the original weatherboard siding remains intact, and other key elements of design are well preserved.

The house is not recommended as eligible under any other criterion. The McLean house is not recommended for eligibility under Criterion A because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The house is 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 components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Shown on **Figure 29**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass the existing tax parcel of 2.67 acres. This parcel includes the house, an intact well house (situated next to the rear ell) and a frame crib that appear to be contemporary with the residence. Both outbuildings are contributing resources. The east side of the proposed boundary along S.R. 2302 is defined by the highway right-of-way.

Figure 28

Rosa McLean House
Site Plan

Print Scale 1:2165 or 1" = 180'

Figure 29

Rosa McLean House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Source: **Gaston County Tax Map** **Scale: 1"-198'**

Plate 99. Rosa McLean House, House and Setting, Looking South.

Plate 100. Rosa McLean House, Façade and Porch Detail.

Plate 101. Rosa McLean House, Side (South) and Rear (West) Elevations, Looking Northeast.

Plate 102. Rosa McLean House, Rear Ell and Well House, Looking Northwest.

Plate 103. Rosa McLean House, Frame Crib, Looking Southwest.

No. 14 **Byrum-Croft House**
West side of N.C. 160, 0.1 mile south of junction with S.R. 1255
Shopton vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This substantial, frame bungalow occupies a large, tree-shaded lot on the west side of Steele Creek Road in the Steele Creek Community of Mecklenburg County (**Figure 29; Plates 104-112**). Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (No.15) (National Register) is located nearby, on the east side of the roadway. (Located within the A.P.E., Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery is evaluated within this report.) The Byrum-Croft House was built about 1931 by Joe Byrum, who owned a general store at Dixie, a crossroads hamlet several miles north of the house at the north end of the Steele Creek community. The Byrums owned a great deal of property in the area including the principal feed-and-seed stores. Joe Byrum's cousin, William Lester Byrum, ran the Hayes-Byrum Store (National Register) at Shopton, a rural hamlet that anchors the south end of Steele Creek (Byrum Interview 2007). The Shopton Rural Historic District (No. 18), which encompasses the Hayes-Byrum Store and House, has been determined eligible for the National Register and is evaluated within this report.

In 1931, Joe Byrum purchased nine lots along Steele Creek Road from his neighbor, L.W. Query, and probably erected this house soon thereafter. In 1953, he sold the property to Sampson Croft and moved into Charlotte where he had invested in real estate during the 1930s. Croft was also a dry goods merchant in Steele Creek. The Croft family continued to reside in the house until 2002 when the property was transferred from the estate of Sam Ashley Croft to current owners, John and Jessie Long (Byrum Interview 2007; Mecklenburg County Deeds: Book 809, p. 418; Book 1597, p. 528; and Book 13793, p. 457).

The well-preserved Byrum-Croft House ranks among the finer early twentieth century houses in the Steele Creek community and one of the best examples of the bungalow style in rural Mecklenburg County. The substantial, one and one-half story, frame dwelling displays such key bungalow elements as broad eaves, knee brackets, and a low-pitched gable roof that terminates in the engaged front porch (**Plates 104-112)**. This deep porch extends to shelter a porte cochere on one side and a screened porch on the other and is notable for the heavy, stuccoed piers that support the porch and porte cochere. The house retains its weatherboard siding and eight-over-eight light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior.

The house has an evocative setting on a rise of land overlooking the roadway and shaded by large trees. The spacious, landscaped front yard features mature trees, shrubs, and ornamental grasses along the driveway. The property includes one primary outbuilding—a concrete block garage with an upper story apartment. This two-story, front gable building appears to date to ca. 1970. Although the principal investigators were denied access to the rear of the house tract, aerial views depict a few subsidiary sheds, including one that straddles the property line. The tract was never a farm, and no agricultural buildings ever existed here.

Recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, the ca. 1931 Byrum-Croft House is one of the few bungalows remaining in rural Mecklenburg County and is among the more stylish dwellings in Steele Creek. Still in well-preserved condition, the house is a testament to the prosperity and relative urbanity of the Steele Creek community, the center of which is the imposing Steele Creek Presbyterian Church. With Steele Creek now largely lost to highway and airport construction as well as suburban sprawl, this house, and a few

other properties, are rare survivors. The Byrum-Croft House retains the seven aspects of integrity needed for eligibility including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The ca. 1970 garage is considered a noncontributing resource.

The property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it does not represent broad patterns of events significant in the history of Mecklenburg County. Furthermore, the property is 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 house is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Shown in **Figure 31**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass the present tax parcel to include the house, the landscaped, tree-shaded grounds, and the noncontributing garage/apartment. The proposed boundary along N.C. 160 (Steele Creek Road) follows the existing right-of-way.

Figure 30

Byrum-Croft House
Site Plan

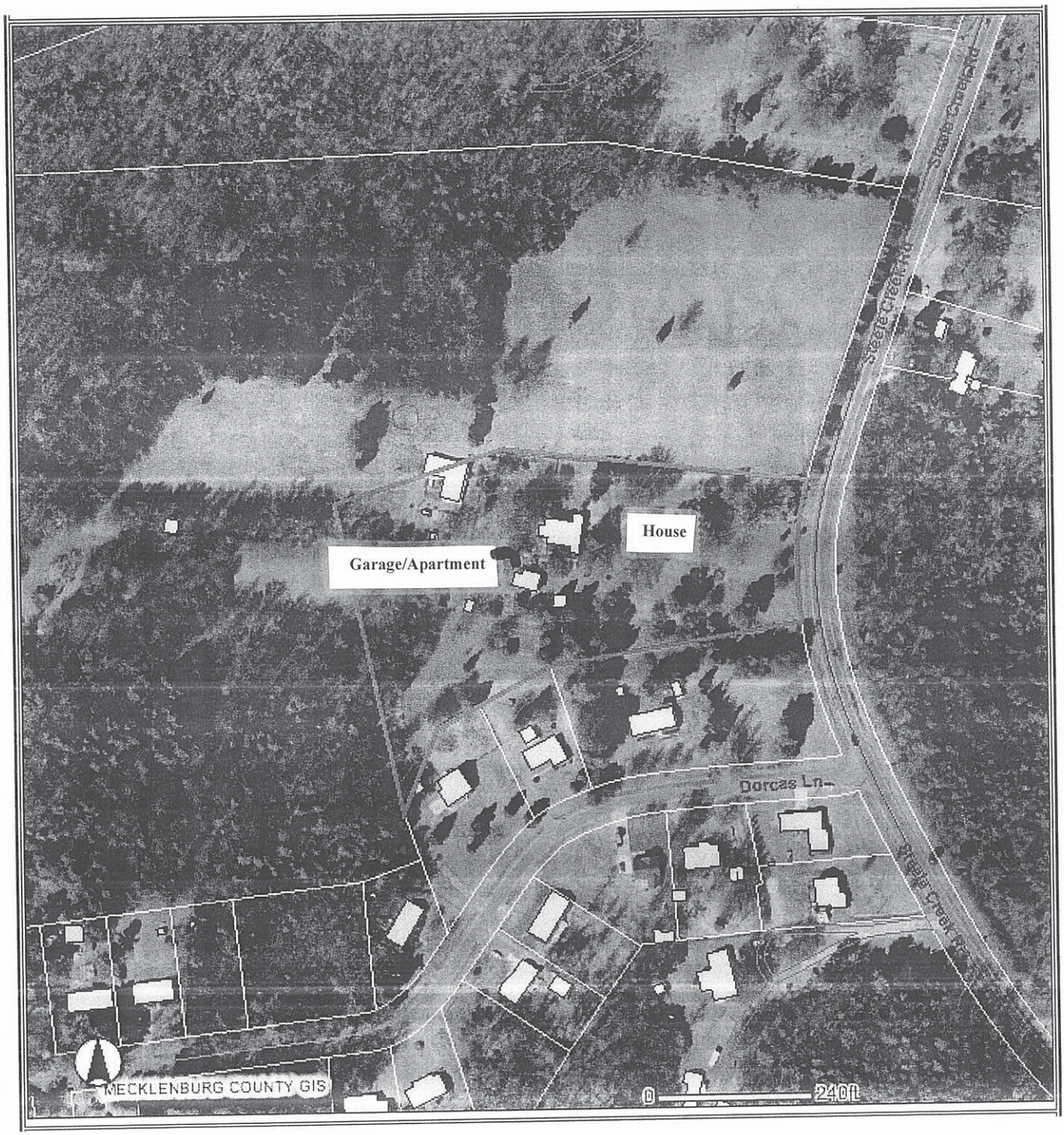


Figure 31

Byrum-Croft House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Source: Mecklenburg County Tax Map

Scale: 1"-347'

Plate 104. Byrum-Croft House, Setting, Looking West.

Plate 105. Byrum-Croft House, House and Setting, Looking Northwest.

Plate 106. Byrum-Croft House, Façade, Looking West.

Plate 107. Byrum-Croft House, Façade and Porch, Looking Northwest.

Plate 108. Byrum-Croft House, Side (North) Elevation and Porch, Looking Southwest.

Plate 109. Byrum-Croft House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.

Plate110. Byrum-Croft House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.

Plate 111. Byrum-Croft House, Garage/Apartment, Looking West.

Plate 112. Byrum-Croft House, Front Yard, Looking East Towards Steele Creek Road.

No. 15 **Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (National Register 1990, Local Landmark)**
7404 Steele Creek Road
Shopton vicinity, Mecklenburg County

Scots settlers founded Steele Creek Presbyterian Church in the 1760s, and the church remains the focus of this rural community. The imposing, red brick, Gothic Revival church (1889) is one of the finer examples of late nineteenth century church architecture in rural Mecklenburg County (**Figure 32; Plates 113-114)**. The church is also significant for its rock-walled cemetery which contains notable headstones that date to the eighteenth century. The Bigham family, locally prominent stone carvers, designed many of the earliest grave markers. The property has not changed significantly since its National Register listing in 1990, and the church and cemetery remain eligible under Criterion A for exploration and settlement, under Criterion C for art and architecture, and under Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. The National Register boundaries are shown on **Figure 33.** The National Register boundary along Steele Creek Road follows the existing road right-of-way.

Figure 32

Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
Site Plan

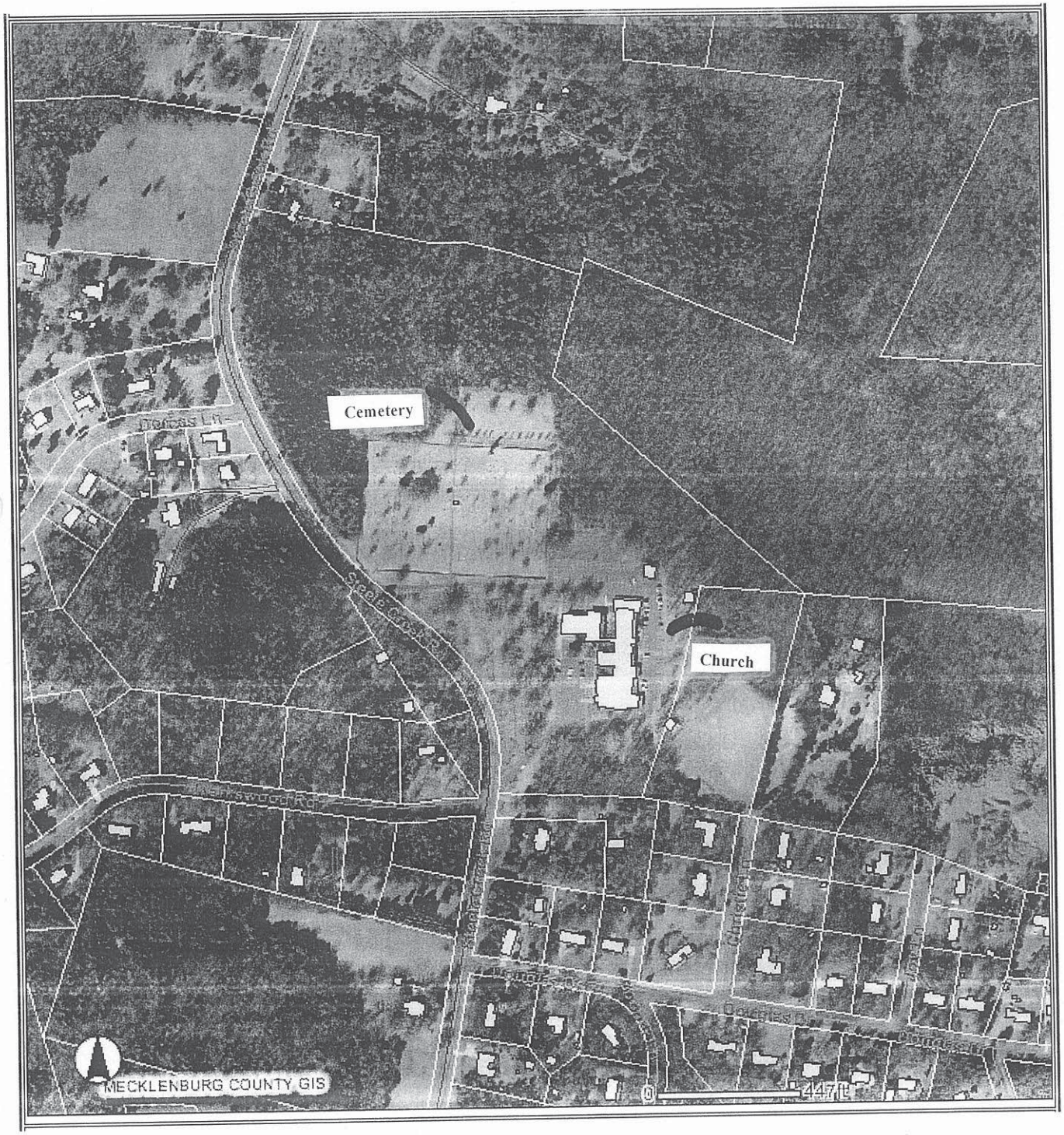
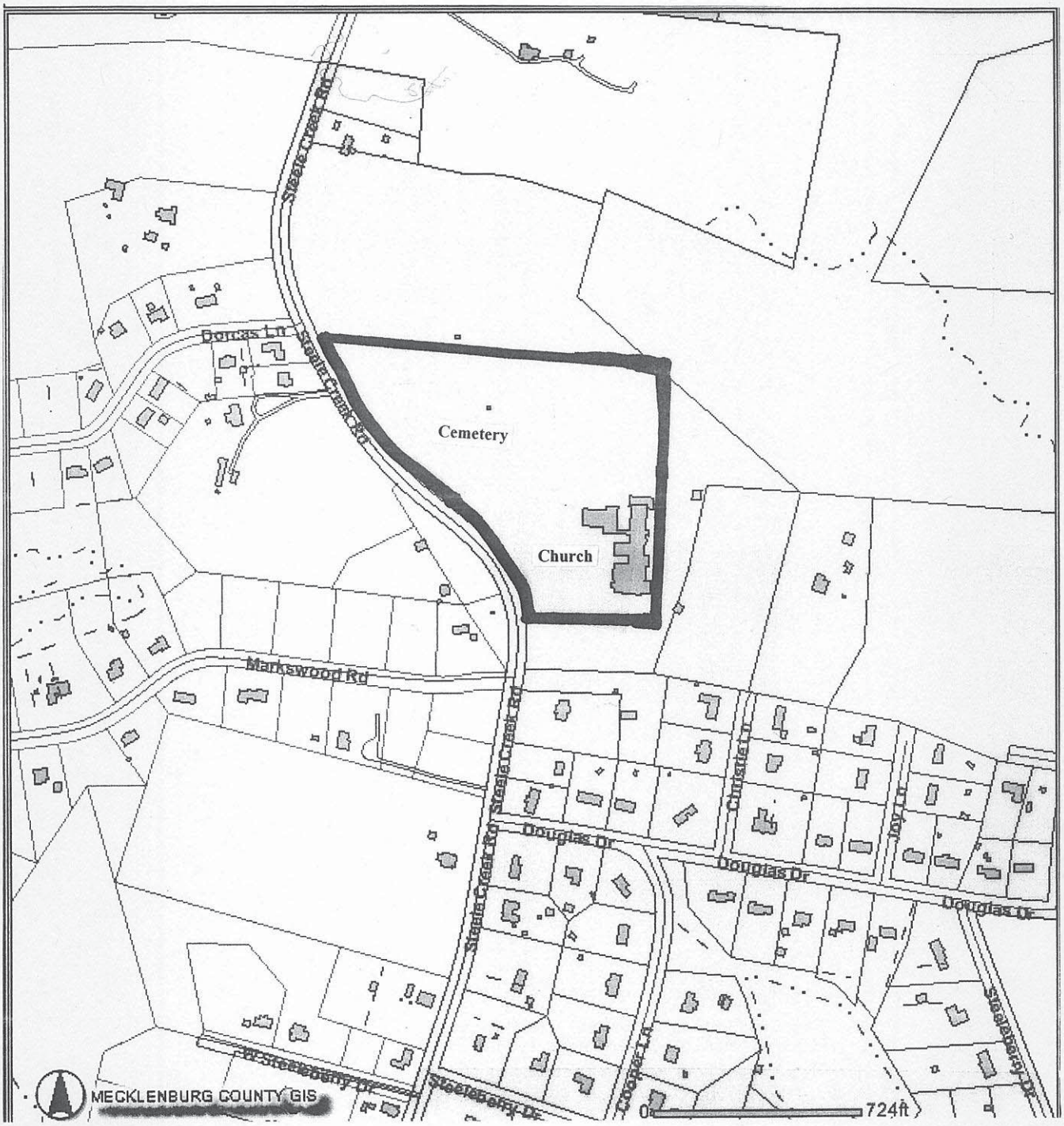


Figure 33

Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
National Register Boundaries



Source: **Mecklenburg County Tax Map** **Scale: 1"-724'**

Plate 113. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church, Church and Setting, Looking Northeast.

Plate 114. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church, Cemetery, Looking Northwest.

No. 16 **Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse**
West side of N.C. 160, 0.6 mile north of junction with S.R. 1155
Shopton vicinity, Mecklenburg County

Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse stands as one of the more important surviving architectural resources in the rural Steele Creek community and the finest example of the Colonial Revival style. One of the oldest settlements in the county, Steele Creek took shape around Steele Creek Presbyterian Church, one of Mecklenburg County's original seven Presbyterian churches organized by Scots settlers in the mid-eighteenth century. While threatened by intense development pressure, the community retains a collection of important buildings including the Hayes-Byrum Store (see No. 18) at Shopton, Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (No. 15), and a small number of dwellings oriented to the store, the church, and N.C. 160 (Steele Creek Road). Dr. Dan L. Morrill, historian and director of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, observes that during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the prominent church and Steele Creek's fertile soil attracted a community of farmers, tradesmen, and professionals, who built an ensemble of unusually stylish houses for rural Mecklenburg. Commissioned by the congregation of Steele Creek Presbyterian Church for their pastor, the handsome, Colonial Revival manse neatly reflected the community's adoption of the latest architectural trend. By the 1910s, Steele Creek boasted three imposing, two-story, frame, Colonial Revival residences, all built by local contractor, Paul Brown. Of the three, the Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse (1910) is the oldest and the only one to survive. Neither the Ike Freeman House (1914) nor the Dr. Richard Z. Query House (No. 180) (1919), which had been determined eligible for the National Register in 1990, is extant (Gatza 1990: 39-44; Morrill 2007).

The well-preserved Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse combines the boxy, two-story, cubic form of the popular American Foursquare style with Colonial Revival detailing (**Figure 34; Plates 115-122)**. The house has a hip roof with overhanging eaves, Craftsman style windows, and a pedimented front porch supported by classical columns. The house also retains its original weatherboard siding. The property includes a front gable, weatherboarded garage that appears to be contemporary with the house.

The manse is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture and meets Criteria Consideration A because of its architectural significance. The manse retains the seven qualities of integrity including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The garage is considered a contributing resource.

The property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The property is 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 house is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries encompass the house, an original garage, and tree-shaded yard of roughly seven acres that provides a setting for these two contributing resources. The remainder of the more than sixteen-acre tract is heavily wooded and excluded from the National Register boundaries. The east side of the proposed boundary along N.C. 160 is defined by the highway right-of-way. The proposed boundaries are shown in **Figure 35**.

Figure 34

Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse
Site Plan

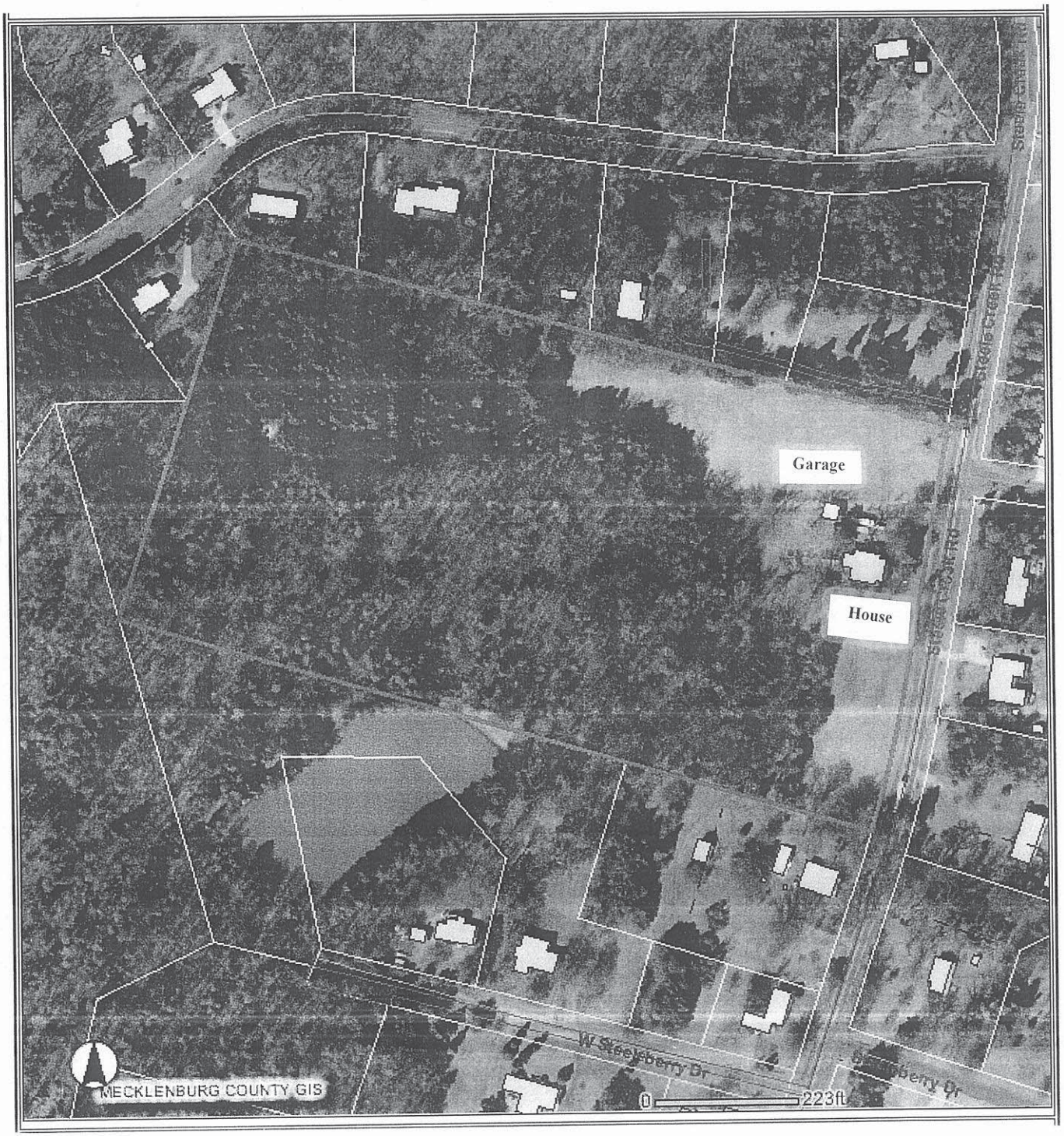
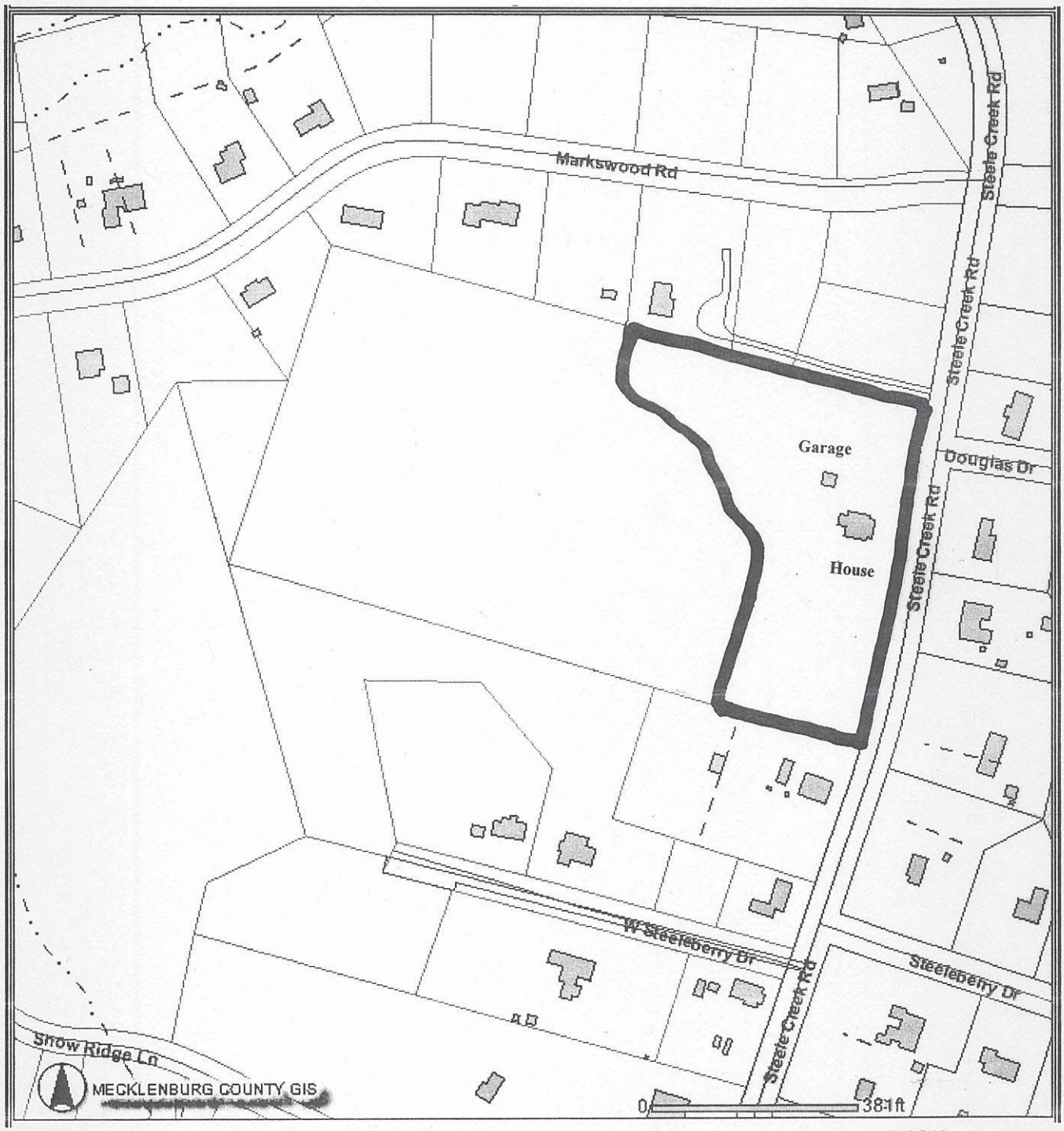


Figure 35

Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse
Proposed National Register Boundaries



Source: **Mecklenburg County Tax Map** **Scale: 1"-381'**

Plate 115. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, House and Setting, Looking North.

Plate 116. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, House and Setting, Looking Northwest.

Plate 117. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Facade, Looking West.

Plate 118. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.

Plate 119. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Rear (West) Elevation, Looking Southeast.

Plate 120. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Façade and Side (South) Elevation, Looking Northwest.

Plate 121. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Window Detail.

Plate 122. Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse, Garage, Looking West.

No. 17 **Griffith-Shoaf House**
West side of N.C. 160, 0.5 mile north of junction with S.R. 1155
Shopton vicinity, Mecklenburg County

Listed as a Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Study List property, the Griffith-Shoaf House remains one of the key architectural resources in the rural Steele Creek community. Steele Creek took shape around Steele Creek Presbyterian Church (No. 15), one of Mecklenburg County's seven original Presbyterian churches organized by Scots settlers in the mid-eighteenth century. Today, amidst intense development pressure, the community retains a collection of important buildings including the Hayes-Byrum Store (see No. 18) at Shopton, Steele Creek Presbyterian Church, and a small number of dwellings organized around the store, the church, and N.C. 160 (Steele Creek Road). Dr. Dan L. Morrill, historian and director of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, observes that during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the prominent church and Steele Creek's fertile soil attracted a community of farmers, tradesmen, and professionals, who built an ensemble of unusually stylish houses for rural Mecklenburg County. Some of these dwellings have been lost in recent years, notably the Ike Freeman and the Dr. Query houses, which were substantial, two-story, frame, Colonial Revival residences. With its original picturesque design and its subsequent, handsome and well-crafted renovation, the Griffith-Shoaf House clearly expresses the architectural development of the Steele Creek community. The intact outbuildings and rural setting enhance the significance of this Study List property (Morrill 2007).

Dating to the 1890s, the Griffith-Shoaf House is a rare surviving, Mecklenburg County farmhouse that was renovated ca. 1944 (**Plates 123-130**). The house began as the seat of a middling farm operated by S.E. Griffith in the Steele Creek community. In 1896, Griffith had purchased a tract of land "adjoining Steele Creek Church" from J.W. Garrison for $300.00. In 1942, the Griffith family sold the tract to E.L. Oliver who then sold a subdivided tract containing the house to W.E. Franks. In 1944, John Adams Shoaf and his wife, Gladys Blackwelder Shoaf, purchased the house and fifteen acres from Franks. Shoaf was a professional carpenter with numerous commissions in the wealthy Myers Park neighborhood of Charlotte. At his Steele Creek residence, he raised some livestock for household consumption and grew five acres of strawberries for market. The Shoafs reared two children here, and son Fred Shoaf, a retired post office employee, continues to own and occupy the dwelling. Much of the original fifteen-acre farm has been subdivided, and the house now stands on a tree-shaded, 2.5-acre parcel that retains its rural setting in the rapidly developing Steele Creek area (**Figure 36)** (Shoaf Interview 2007; Mecklenburg County Deeds: Book 112, p.483; Book 1060, p.105; Book 1136, p.24).

This one-story, frame dwelling displays a blend of ca. 1890 and ca. 1944 design elements. The house retains the original asymmetrical, L-shaped form, cross gables with louvered vents, and cornice returns. Upon Shoaf's purchase of the house, he updated the exterior, replacing the original weatherboards with German siding, installing six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows (which replaced similar six-over-six windows), and remodeling the porch. The hip roofed porch originally extended across the entire façade, but Shoaf eliminated the porch's north bay, kept the remainder of the porch intact, and added a secondary entry porch on the south gable end. The box porch piers were added during the remodeling. The rear kitchen ell was also modified with paired, six-over-six light, double hung windows on the south side and smaller, single hung windows on the north side.

The principal investigators gained access to the interior, but interior photographs were not permitted. The interior has original five-panel doors and a blend of original hardwood floors and

ca. 1944 pine flooring. Shoaf installed the handsome, classical mantel with fluted pilasters in the living room. He also remodeled the kitchen with wooden cabinetry that survives intact.

The tree-shaded, rural tract also includes two frame outbuildings: a board and batten smokehouse and a weatherboarded, two-crib barn. These well-preserved buildings date with the original ca. 1890 construction of the house. The front gable smokehouse includes an upper story for storage and later shed extensions on the side elevation. The barn is a side gable structure with a central passageway flanked by two stables.

Recommended for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture, the Griffith-Shoaf House retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Few late nineteenth century farmhouses remain in Mecklenburg County which is now characterized by modern, suburban construction. In its basic L-shaped plan, with cornice returns, cross gables, and rear kitchen wing, the house clearly illustrates the conservative expressions of picturesque architecture that marked the county's farmhouses in this period. Although remodeled ca. 1944, these changes occurred during the historical period. They do not disguise the original design but rather reflect mid-twentieth century tastes. Undertaken by owner, John Adams Shoaf, a trained carpenter, the ca. 1944 remodeling is well-crafted. The house continues to occupy a rural setting, and the property encompasses a smokehouse and barn that are contributing resources. Bounded by Interstate 485 to the south and Charlotte-Douglas International Airport to the north, Steele Creek faces heavy development pressure, and the Griffith-Shoaf house and outbuildings are among a small cluster of significant buildings that are rare survivors in the Steele Creek community.

The Griffith-Shoaf House is not recommended for eligibility under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion A because it does not represent broad patterns of events significant in the history of Gaston County. The property is 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 Griffith-Shoaf House is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

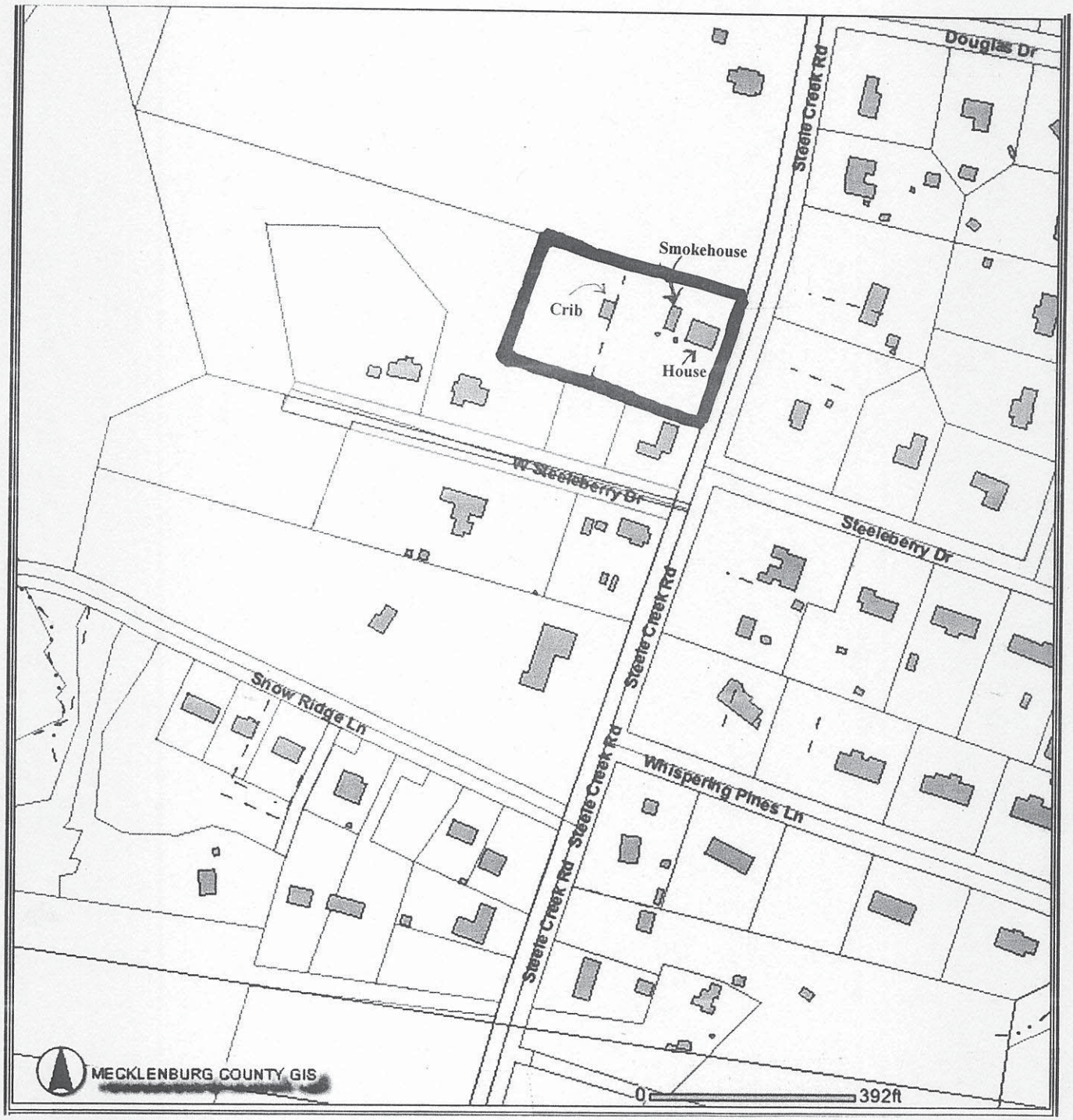
The proposed National Register boundaries are shown in **Figure 37.** Encompassing the current tax parcel, the boundaries include the house and two outbuildings all of which are contributing resources. The east side of the proposed boundary along N.C. 160 is defined by the highway right-of-way.

Figure 36

Griffith-Shoaf House
Site Plan

Figure 37

Griffith-Shoaf House
Proposed National Register Boundaries



Source: **Mecklenburg County Tax Map** **Scale: 1"-392'**

Plate 123. Griffith-Shoaf House, House and Setting, Looking North.

Plate 124. Griffith-Shoaf House, Façade and Side (South) Elevation, Looking Northeast.

Plate 125. Griffith-Shoaf House, Facade, Looking West.

Plate 126. Griffith-Shoaf House, Façade and Porch.

Plate 127. Griffith-Shoaf House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest.

Plate 128. Griffith-Shoaf House, Rear Ells, Looking Northeast.

Plate 129. Griffith-Shoaf House, Smokehouse, Looking North.

No. 18 **Shopton Rural Historic District (D.O.E. 1990)**
West side of N.C. 160 at intersection with S.R. 1155
Shopton, Mecklenburg County

The Shopton Historic District comprises a cluster of historic buildings that took shape around the rural hamlet of Shopton during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (**Figure 38; Plates 131-133)**. The community developed along Steele Creek Road, a nineteenth century stage route that linked Salisbury, North Carolina, with Camden, South Carolina. The oldest building at Shopton is the ca. 1828 William Grier House (Local Landmark), a traditional, two-story, single pile, frame dwelling with Federal and Greek Revival elements. Facing Steele Creek Road just north of Dixie River Road, the Grier House remains one of the county's more intact farmhouses from the Federal era. At the south end of the district, the William Wallis Robinson House (Local Landmark) is a mid-nineteenth century, one-story, double pile farmhouse with two interior chimneys and simple Greek Revival elements, notably fluted door surrounds. The centerpiece of the district is the Hayes-Byrum Store and House (National Register; Local Landmark). The one-story, brick store is a rare surviving example of ca. 1890 rural commercial architecture in Mecklenburg County. The associated Queen Anne-inspired house was built ca. 1900 by the store owner, Joe Hayes. The house and store were later owned by Hayes's nephew, William Lester Byrum. The store remains in operation. Finally, a frame bungalow (ca, 1930) capped by a hip roof stands just north of the Byrum House at the intersection of Steele Creek and Dixie River roads (Gatza 1990: 72-83).

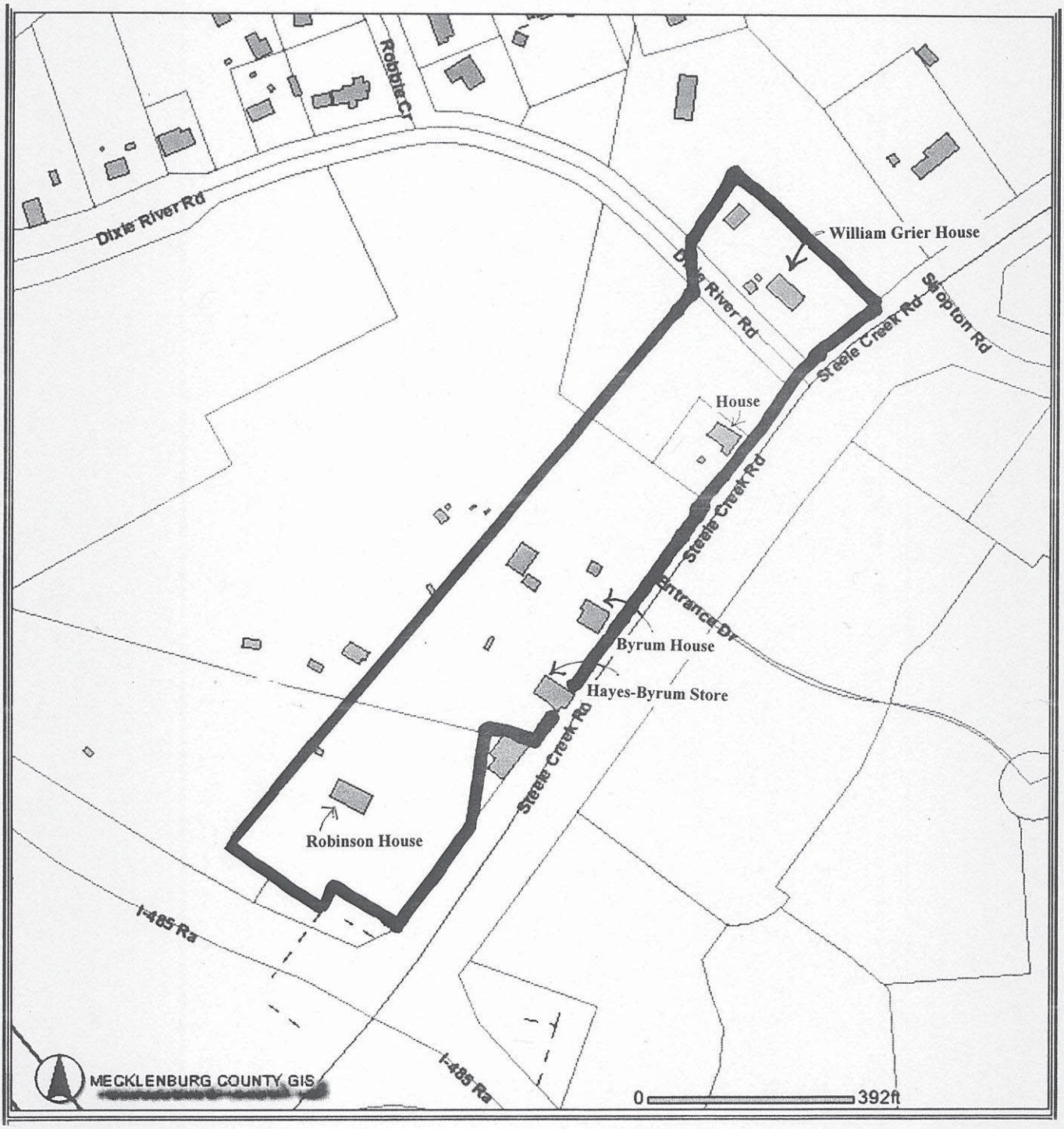
The Shopton Historic District remains substantially unchanged since its 1990 determination of eligibility and thus retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The major changes have been the widening of Steele Creek Road at the Dixie River Road intersection. All the principal buildings survive. Therefore, the Shopton Historic District remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for commerce and under Criterion C for architecture. The D.O.E. boundaries are depicted in **Figure 39.** Along the east side of the historic district, the boundaries follow the existing highway (N.C. 160) right-of-way.

Figure 38

Shopton Rural Historic District
Site Plan

Figure 39

Shopton Rural Historic District
Proposed National Register Boundaries



Source: **Mecklenburg County Tax Map** **Scale: 1"-392'**

Plate 131. Shopton Rural Historic District, Hayes-Byrum Store and Byrum House, Looking North.

Plate 132. Shopton Rural Historic District, William Wallis Robinson House, Looking Northwest.

Plate 133. Shopton Rural Historic District, William Grier House, Looking North.

No. 171 **Neagle House**
1806 South Point Road
Belmont, Gaston County

Sited at the crest of a ridge overlooking South Point Road, the Neagle House is a low-slung, brick ranch house framed by mature American holly, magnolia, and dogwood trees that define the edges of the spacious, terraced lawn (**Figure 40**; **Plates 134-145)**. At the rear, a broad driveway and parking pad allow access to the attached garage beyond which is a flat, landscaped lawn and covered terrace opening from the rear elevation. Behind the house site is an enclosed paddock for horses.

Constructed in 1955, the Neagle House is remarkably unchanged and in good condition, retaining all the elements that made the ranch house such a universal and defining domestic design of the 1950s and 1960s. In its sprawling placement on a spacious lot, the house epitomizes the large residential lots associated with the postwar pattern of automobile-oriented suburban development that contrasted with the compact parcels of early twentieth century streetcar suburbs. The house has the low, rambling massing, broad, asymmetrical façade, attached garage, picture windows, and rear patio commonly associated with the popular style. Although ranch houses often displayed restrained Colonial Revival or modernist motifs, the Neagle House displays both with its steel sash, International Style windows, a cupola and weathervane atop the garage, and a projecting, front gable entrance bay that loosely suggests a classical treatment even though supported by chunky, brick walls. The Neagle House also has a rear terrace, an essential ranch house feature with its reference to the form's antecedents in the Spanish Colonial enclosed courtyards. With its decorative heron motif, even the rear screen door that leads from the living room to the terrace is original.

The interior of the Neagle House features the efficient, well-organized plan of the ranch house with few hallways and bedrooms sequestered away from both the living and services areas. The Neagle house also has such hallmarks of the ranch house as the open living/dining room plan with picture windows front and rear, a knotty pine-paneled den, built-in cupboards in the dining area, and original cabinets and Formica countertops in the kitchen. The interior has limited detailing except for the fully classical treatment given the living room mantel.

The property was built for rural mail carrier, Emmett Neagle, and his wife, Nettie, on land Mr. Neagle inherited from his family. The Neagles hired contractor, Charles Bowen, to erect the house from plans purchased from a Gastonia family whose house they had admired. The house remains in the Neagle family (Neagle interview 2007).

The Neagle House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as an exceptionally well-preserved example of the postwar ranch house. The house exhibits all seven aspects of integrity including integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house retains all the essential features of the style and an unusually high degree of integrity with its original landscaping, exterior elements of form and style, and interior features such as original doors, windows, kitchen cabinets, kitchen counters, and bathroom fixtures, all elements that are now commonly replaced or remodeled.

The proposed National Register boundaries encompass the house and yards (roughly two acres) and an original, brick veneered pump house that is a contributing resource but exclude the roughly seven-acre, wooded paddock behind the house. The eastern boundary along South Point

Road follows the existing road right-of-way. The proposed boundaries are depicted on **Figure 41.**

Figure 40

Neagle House
Site Plan

Print Scale 1:2165 or 1" = 180'

Figure 41

Neagle House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Source: **Gaston County Tax Map** **Scale: 1"-349'**

Plate 134. Neagle House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.

Plate 135. Neagle House, House and Setting, Looking West.

Plate 136. Neagle House, Façade and Entrance Detail.

Plate 137. Neagle House, Detail of Windows.

Plate 138. Neagle House, Driveway and Back Yard, Looking Southeast.

Plate 139. Neagle House, Rear Elevation and Garage Entrance.

Plate 140. Neagle House, Rear Elevation and Rear Patio, Looking East.

Plate 141. Neagle House, Rear Patio and Detail of Rear Entrance.

Plate 142. Neagle House, Interior, Living Room Mantel.

Plate 143. Neagle House, Interior, Dining Room Showing Built-in Cupboard, Looking into Kitchen.

Plate 144. Neagle House, Interior, Den.

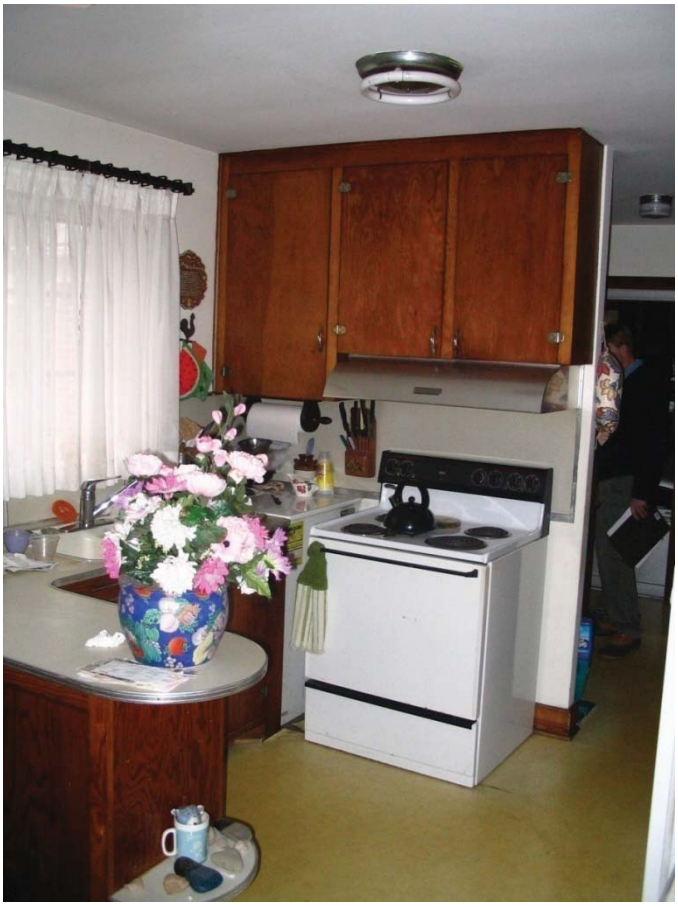


Plate 145. Neagle House, Interior, Kitchen.

No. 54 **Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church**
3600 South Linwood Road
Crowders Mountain vicinity, Gaston County

The Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church consists of the church building, manse, educational building, family outreach center, and Boy Scout Hut situated on an expansive, tree-shaded property on the north side of Linwood Road (**Figure 42; Plates 146-158**). The church cemetery is located on the south side of the road. The well-preserved, brick, post-World War II, Gothic Revival church consists of a traditional, front gable sanctuary with an original educational wing extending across the rear elevation to create a cross gable form. An entrance tower is located at the junction of the two sections.

In its restrained, stylized architectural elements, the church reflects the influence of modernism on Gothic Revival designs of the postwar era. The front elevation of the church features a steeply pitched, front gable entry bay with a pointed arched entrance framed by cast concrete reveals. The recessed entry consists of double leaf, paneled doors. The bay and roofline are lined with cast concrete coping. Above the entrance is a circular, stained glass window. Simple, cast concrete trim, stylized buttresses, paneled doors, and pointed arched, stained glass windows are found on the side elevations. The educational wing has steel sash, casement windows.

The interior of the sanctuary has a high, tongue and groove ceiling with exposed wood framing and original light fixtures. The wooden pews and segmental arched chancel are also original. The pulpit and the paneled choir and altar rails have been remodeled in recent years. Behind the sanctuary are Sunday School classrooms, a kitchen, and fellowship hall, all of which have original fixtures and finishes.

Behind the church, across a one-lane driveway, is a brick education building (1978). The one-story building is connected to the sanctuary by a metal canopy. East of the administrative building is a large, utilitarian, brick building (1990s) that houses the family outreach center. West of the administrative building is a frame Boy Scout hut. The church manse (1962) faces Linwood Road across the parking lot from the church. The red brick, one and one-half story dwelling has been modified in recent years with the addition of a front-facing wing and a vinyl sided dormer. The sizeable church cemetery stands to the southeast across Linwood Road from the church. Although the cemetery contains headstones from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the majority of gravestones date to the middle and latter decades of the twentieth century (Robinson 1994: 11-12).

In 1796, Scots settlers first established Pisgah Church on a ten-acre tract near Kings Mountain (west of the A.P.E.). A log building served the expanding membership until 1855. In that year, the congregation divided into western and eastern divisions. To the west, Nebo Church was formed north of Kings Mountain while to the east, Pisgah Church was relocated from Kings Mountain to its present Crowders Mountain site. The new house of worship for Pisgah Church was a simple, weatherboarded, front gable structure situated across the road from the present edifice, adjacent to the present cemetery. This building served the congregation for fifty-two years and was the first of three church buildings to stand on the property. In 1908, a substantial, red brick, Gothic Revival church was completed on the north side of the road across from the 1855 structure. An engraving of this church depicts a stylish design with banks of arched windows, brick corbelling, and a tall, steepled, corner entry tower (Elliot 1971: 1-17, 38-39, 88-89).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church continued to exert its influence across the county. Its pastors and members helped organize a host of Presbyterian churches including the prominent First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Gastonia and churches in Kings Mountain, Crowders Creek, and Bessemer City (Elliot 1971: 15-16).

Pisgah's congregation also continued to grow, and the cornerstone of the present church building was laid in December of 1951. The new facility, a Gothic Revival edifice, was designed by architect, Frank B. Griffin, about whom little is known. Griffin was a member of the South Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects, but in 1946 he moved his membership to the North Carolina chapter. Griffin is known to have designed a Gothic Revival church for an Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation in nearby Clover, South Carolina during this same period. The construction costs and furnishings for Pisgah Church amounted to $145,000, and the spacious sanctuary has the capacity to hold 450 people. In 1962, the existing brick manse was constructed west of this church. Several other physical expansions occurred on church property in the 1970s. In 1978, the one-story educational building was constructed behind the church, and the frame Boy Scout Hut was also erected at the rear of the property in the 1970s. In the 1990s, the one-story, masonry Family Life Outreach Center was constructed adjacent to the educational building (Robinson 1994: 11-12; Elliot Interview 2007; Chandler and Elswick Interviews 2007).

Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian remains active in the Crowders Mountain community with a membership that encompasses Gastonia and spans the southwestern part of Gaston County. Its congregation includes some of the area's oldest families such as the Oateses, Anthonys, Fallses, Fergusons, Ratchfords, and Wilsons (Elliot 1971: 28-34; Elliot Interview 2007).

Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture and under Criteria Consideration A as a religious property. The church retains the seven aspects of historic integrity needed for eligibility including integrity of location, design, materials, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The property is an especially handsome and well-preserved example of post-World War II Gothic Revival church architecture in rural Gaston County. Befitting Pisgah's prominence in western Gaston, the church building is the largest and most architecturally sophisticated of the mid-century churches outside the city of Gastonia. The property retains its expansive, tree-shaded setting, and the modern structures are located to the rear of the church and do not detract from the physical context of the church or its architectural significance.

Depicted in **Figure 43**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass roughly two acres at the junction of Linwood and Carson roads. These boundaries include the 1951 Gothic Revival church and the adjacent, tree-shaded lawn that defines the setting. The boundaries exclude the altered, 1962 manse and the modern Boy Scout Hut (both of which are sited on a separate tax parcel) as well as the modern educational building, and the modern family center. The proposed boundaries also exclude the cemetery which is located across the road from the church. Although the cemetery contains gravestones associated with the establishment of Pisgah Church at this site in 1855, the majority post-date World War II. Clearly separated from the existing church, the cemetery does not possess individual importance for its headstone designs nor does it contribute to the architectural significance of the church building. The southern boundary follows the right-of-way along Linwood Road.

Figure 42

Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
Site Plan

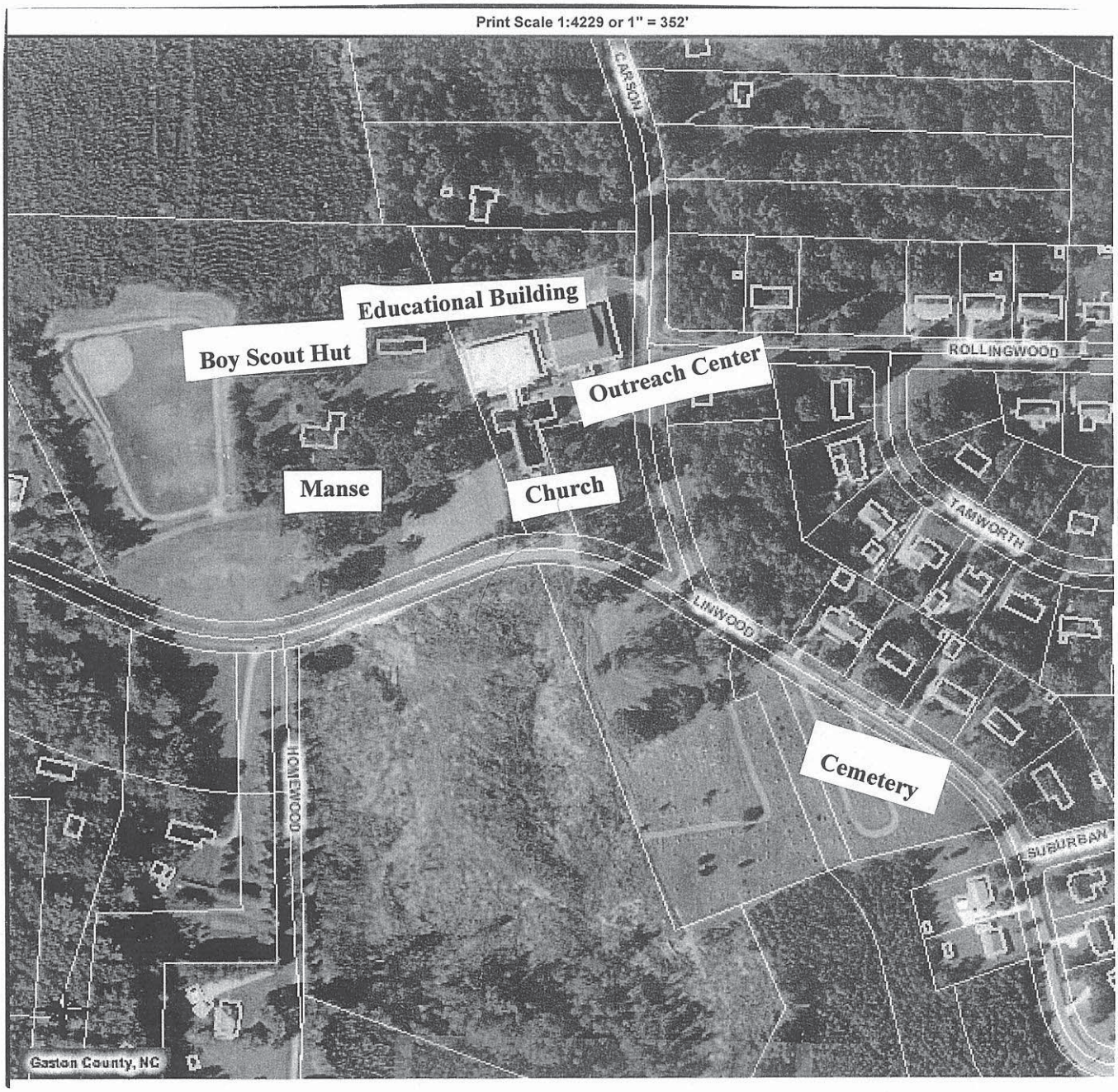


Figure 43

Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
Proposed National Register Boundaries

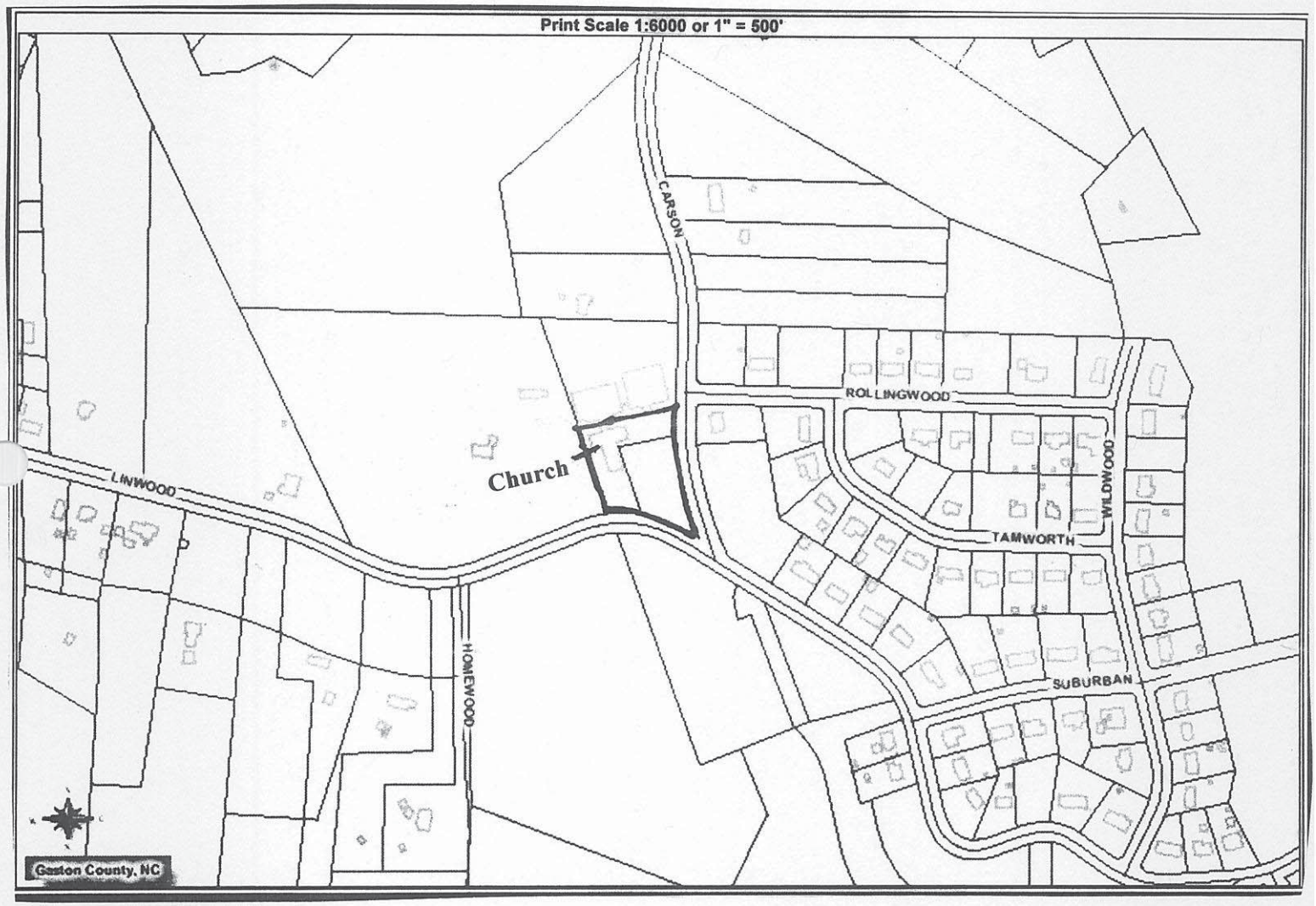


Plate 146. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Church and Setting, Looking Northeast Across Parking Lot.

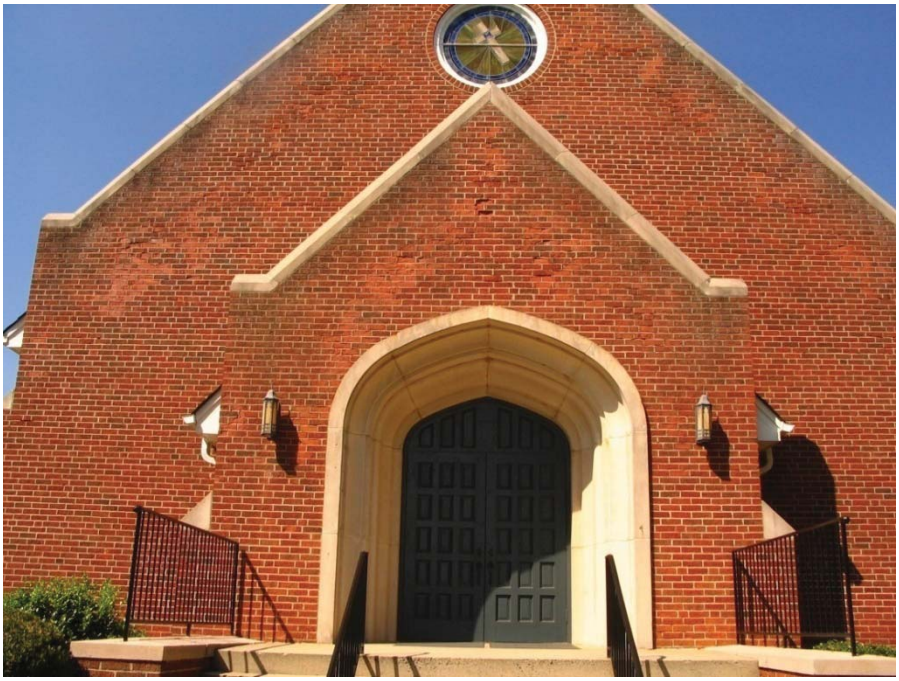


Plate 147. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Front (South) Elevation, Looking North.

Plate 148. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Educational Wing, Looking Northwest.

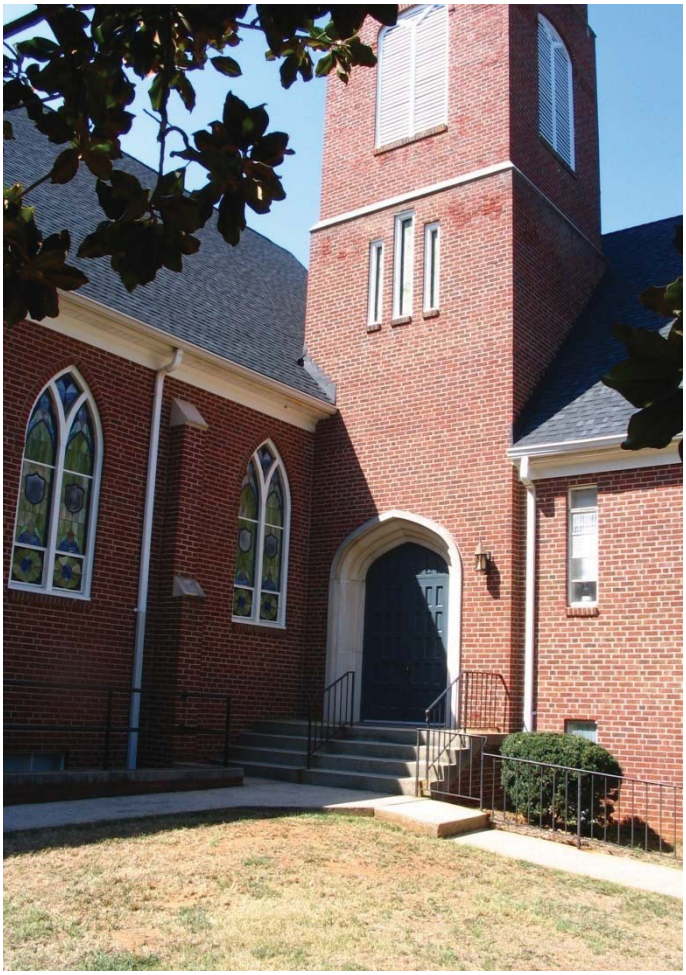


Plate 149. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Tower, Looking North.

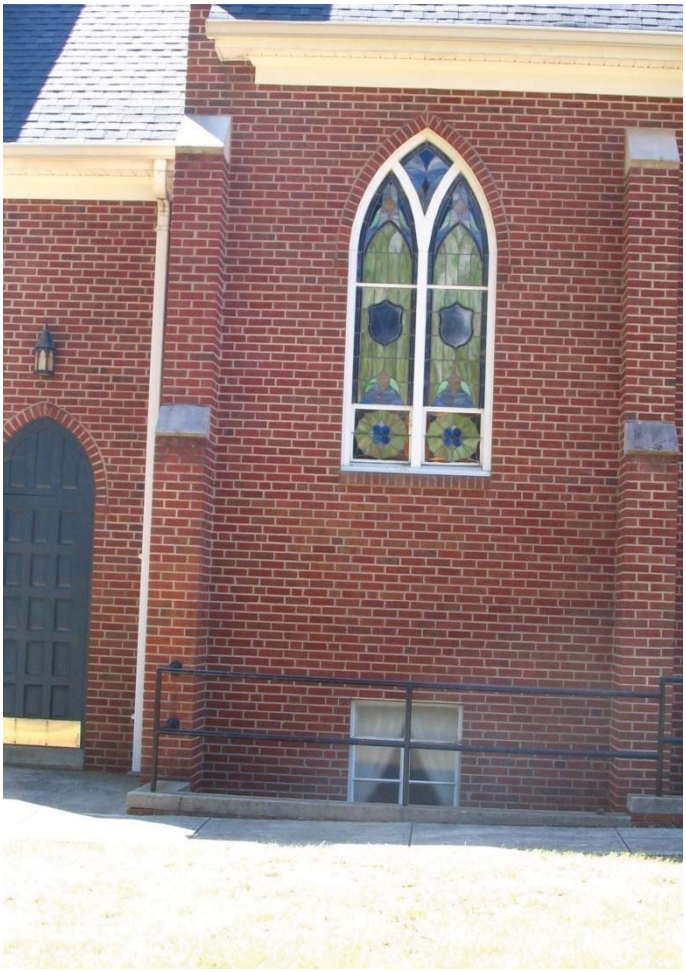


Plate 150. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Side (East) Elevation, Window Detail.

Plate 151. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Interior, Sanctuary.

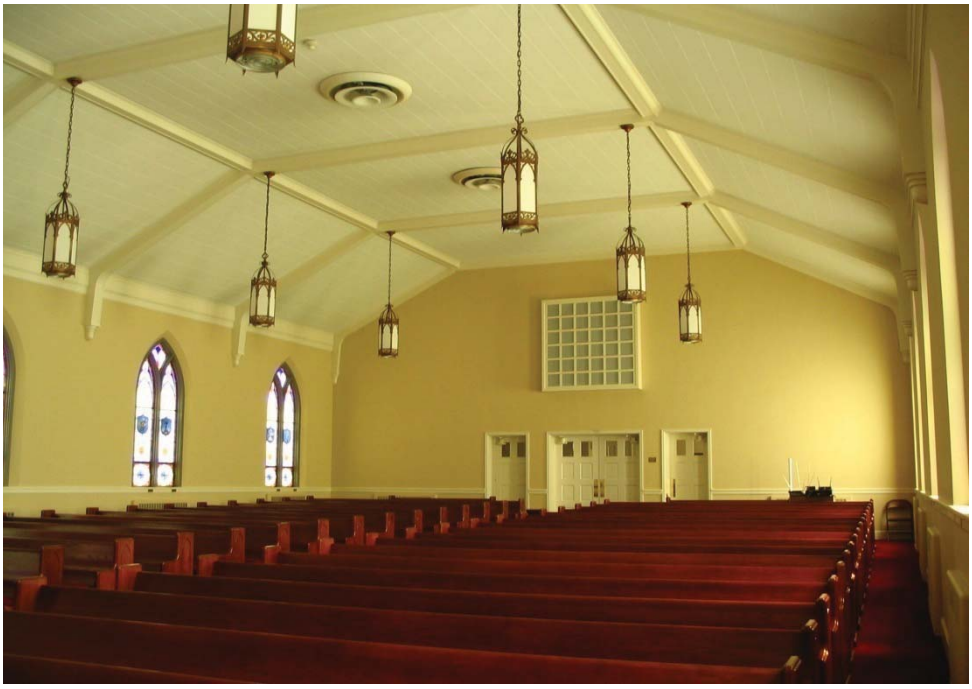


Plate 152. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Interior, Sanctuary.

Plate 153. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Interior, Sunday School Classroom.

Plate 154. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Educational Wing and Administration Building, Looking Northwest.

Plate 155. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Family Outreach Building, Looking North.

Plate 156. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Manse, Looking Northwest Across Parking Lot.

Plate 157. Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Manse, Looking North.

No. 145 **James Alexander Hoffman House**
2639 South Point Road
Belmont vicinity, Gaston County

Facing west onto South Point Road, the James Alexander Hoffman House is a well-preserved, one-story, frame, cross gable bungalow (**Figure 44; Plates 159-167)**. The tree-shaded front yard is informally landscaped with mature trees and shrubs popular during the early to mid-twentieth century. The rear yard slopes down towards the Catawba River, and a vegetable garden is situated on the north side of the lot. An assortment of fruits, vegetables, and canned items are arranged in the front yard for sale to passing motorists.

Constructed in 1939 by a local contractor (name unknown), the Hoffman house is a well-maintained and unaltered bungalow built for James Alexander Hoffman and his wife, Artie Mae, both of whom worked in a hosiery mill in Belmont several miles to the north. The Hoffmans raised seven children in the house, and Artie Mae Hoffman and her son, Donald, continue to reside here. According to Donald Hoffman, the original plans for the house labeled the design as the "California Bungalow". The lumber for its construction was purchased from the Belmont Lumber Company, and James Alexander Hoffman sold timber on the property to pay for the house and lot (a cost of $5,000.00) (Hoffman Interview 2007).

By the 1930s, increasing numbers of textile mill employees in Gaston County and elsewhere began acquiring property beyond the established mill villages, often building houses along the principal roads leading into the towns. One such route was South Point Road, where the Hoffmans built their house. Linking Belmont with the peninsula formed by the Catawba and South Fork rivers, South Point Road is lined with bungalows, Colonial Revival cottages, and ranch houses erected in the early to mid-twentieth century for workers who commuted into Belmont.

The Hoffman House clearly illustrates the bungalow in its roof of multiple, low-pitched gables with deep eaves and exposed, Craftsman-style brackets. The large, wraparound porch is supported by battered piers on brick pedestals that are connected by a simple balustrade of flat, wooden balusters. The house has original weatherboard siding and windows. The façade features twelve-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash windows while six-over-one windows are found on the other elevations. All the windows have simple, molded surrounds. The rear sloping lot accommodates a raised brick foundation and a basement at the rear of the house.

An original French door opens directly into the living room. The well-preserved interior contains three bedrooms, a dining room, living room, kitchen, and rear hall. There are plaster walls and ceilings, hardwood floors, and two-panel doors throughout the interior. Doors and windows have simple, molded surrounds that echo those found on the exterior. The original mantel in the living room is classically inspired with a molded shelf, paneled frieze, and pilasters. French doors open into the dining room from the living room, and the kitchen has its original wood and glass cabinets. The rear hall, called the heating room, originally contained a coal burning stove, but the stove has been replaced by an oil burning heater.

The Hoffman House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as a particularly well-preserved example of the bungalow. A late example of a domestic design that flourished in North Carolina during the 1920s, the Hoffman house illustrates the conservative architectural choices made by rural and small-town Gaston County residents--including textile mill workers--into the middle decades of the twentieth century. The Hoffman house retains a high degree of integrity, exhibiting all seven aspects of historic integrity including integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house is largely unchanged since its construction and retains its original form, decorative motifs, and interior features such as doors, windows,

kitchen cabinets, mantel, wood flooring, and plaster walls and ceilings. Although nearby Belmont (notably the Belmont National Register Historic District), Gastonia, and the other principal towns in the county have numerous bungalows, few retain the architectural integrity of the Hoffman House. The house's distinctive, cross gable, "California Bungalow" design also set it apart from the variations of side gable and front gable bungalows that typified this residential form (Brengle 1982: 157).

The property is not eligible under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion A because the house does not represent broad patterns of events significant in the history of Gaston County. The house is 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 Hoffman House is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Shown on **Figure 45**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass the house and shady lot (0.93 acre)**.** The western boundary extends to the road right-of-way along South Point Road.

Figure 44

James Alexander Hoffman House
Site Plan

Figure 45

James Alexander Hoffman House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

Plate 159. James Alexander Hoffman House, House and Setting, Looking East.

Plate 160. James Alexander Hoffman House, Façade, Looking East.

Plate 161. James Alexander Hoffman House, Porch and Entrance, Looking Northeast.

Plate 162. James Alexander Hoffman House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking Northeast.

Plate 163. James Alexander Hoffman House, Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.

Plate 164. James Alexander Hoffman House, Rear (East) Elevation, Looking Southwest.

Plate 165. James Alexander Hoffman House, Interior, Living Room, Mantel Detail.

Plate 166. James Alexander Hoffman House, Interior, Living Room, Looking into Dining Room.

Plate 167. James Alexander Hoffman House, Interior, Kitchen.

No. 181. **Bridge No. 350022**
N.C. 273 over Duke Power Feeder Canal
Belmont vicinity, Gaston County

Built in 1956, this steel, deck truss bridge (448 feet long) carries N.C. 273 over the Duke Power Company, Allen Steam Plant discharge canal south of Belmont (**Plates 168-169**). The main span consists of a cantilevered, Warren, deck truss, and there are two steel stringer approach spans. The bridge was determined eligible for the National Register as the only example of a cantilevered truss bridge identified during a truss bridge survey conducted in 1995. The span is unchanged since its determination of eligibility, and the National Register boundaries are limited to the footprint of the bridge superstructure and substructure (**Figure 46).**

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY REPORT LICHTENSTEIN CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.

Bridge ID No: 350022 **County:** GASTON **Div:** 12 **City:**

Location: 0.5 MI. N. JCT. SR2600 **UTM:** 17 498076 389403 **Owner:** STATE

Bridge Name:

Facility Carried: NC 273

Carried/Feature Intersected: NC 273 OVER DUKE POWER FEEDER CANAL

Type: DECK TRUSS **Design:** CANTILEVER

Material: STEEL **# Spans:** 5 **Length:** 448 **Width:** 29.5 **# Lanes:** 2

Railing Type: CONCRETE 1 BAR CANTILEVERED OFF BRUSH CURB RAILINGS

Date of Construction: 1956 **Alteration:** **Source:** PLANS

Designer/Builder: DUKE POWER/AMERICAN BRIDGE CO

Current National Register Status of Bridge: Eligible. SHPO Finding. 1995.

Local, Determined Eligible, or NR Historic District/Status:

Name/Date:

Located in Potential Historic District/Historic Context? No

Adjacent to Identified or Potential Historic Properties?

No National Register, Study List, D.O.E., previously surveyed, or locally designated properties were identified adjacent to or near the bridge.

Inventory NR Recommendation: **Eligible**

Setting/Context:

The bridge carries a 2 lane road over the discharge canal of the Duke Power Co.'s Allen Steam Plant (not previously surveyed). The adjacent quadrants are wooded. The canal, which is carried in a deep earth cut, discharges water from the massive steam plant located about one mile to the east on the Catawba River. The coal-fired plant was built between 1955 and 1957 with a total generating capacity of 350,000 kw. Duke Power was established in 1905 with most of its original focus on developing the hydropower potential of the Catawba River. After WW II, the company expanded into other forms of power generation including coal-fired and nuclear plants. The Allen Plant has since been expanded to five units producing over a million kw. The plant is named after G. G. Allen, chairman of Duke Power from 1925 to 1949.

Physical Description:

The 5 span, 448' long and 29.5'-wide bridge consists of a 3 span, cantilever Warren deck truss and 2 steel stringer approach spans. The main truss span is 200' long flanked by 100' long side spans. The center span has a suspended section with pin-and-hanger connections. There are 22'-long steel stringer approach spans at either end. The bridge has a concrete deck and state-standard concrete 1 bar cantilevered off brush curb railings. The bridge is supported on reinforced concrete abutments and post and beam piers.

The Warren with verticals deck truss is composed of all rolled-section members with the exception of the lateral crossbracing which are angles or T-shaped sections. There are gusset plates at the connections with riveted shop connections, but all of the field connections are high-strength bolts.

Summary of Significance:

The bridge has been determined eligible as a result of the 1995 truss bridge survey. According to plans, the bridge was built by the Duke Power Co. and designed and fabricated by the American Bridge Co. of Ambridge, PA. American Bridge was established in 1901 as a subsidiary of U.S. Steel and was the nation's largest bridge fabricator. The bridge was designed in accordance with the standards of the NC State Highway Commission. It was built as part of the development of the Allen Steam Plant and was necessary to maintaining local highway connections on either side of the canal.

The bridge is the only example in the inventory of a cantilever truss. However, it is not innovative from the perspective of

Bridge ID No: 350022 **County:** GASTON **Div:** 12 **City:**

the history of bridge technology. Before 1900, the very longest truss spans had come to be built in combinations of two cantilevers and a suspended span. The Duke Power Canal bridge is a much later and modest-length application of the design. In this case, the ability to build an economical bridge high over the canal without resorting to tall piers and without extensive amounts of falsework was probably the primary advantage to the cantilever approach. The center span would have been lifted into place. The NC 273 over Duke Power Canal bridge quite successfully, but conservatively, applies the well-established cantilever design principles.

Bibliography:

NCDOT Bridge Maintenance Unit File and Plans.
NC Dept. of Cultural Resources. Survey & Planning Branch Records.
Duke Energy Time Line. www.duke-energy.com.
Clay Griffith and Debra Kraybill Bevin. North Carolina's Metal Truss Highway Bridges. FHWA, NCDOT, and NC SHPO,1995.
Condit, Carl W. American Building. Chicago, 1968. pp. 144-48.

Boundary Description and Justification for Eligible Bridges:

The bridge has been evaluated individually significant. The boundary is limited to the superstructure and substructure of the bridge.

Reviewed By/ Date: JPH (6/03)

Notes:

Figure 46

Bridge No. 350022
National Register Boundaries

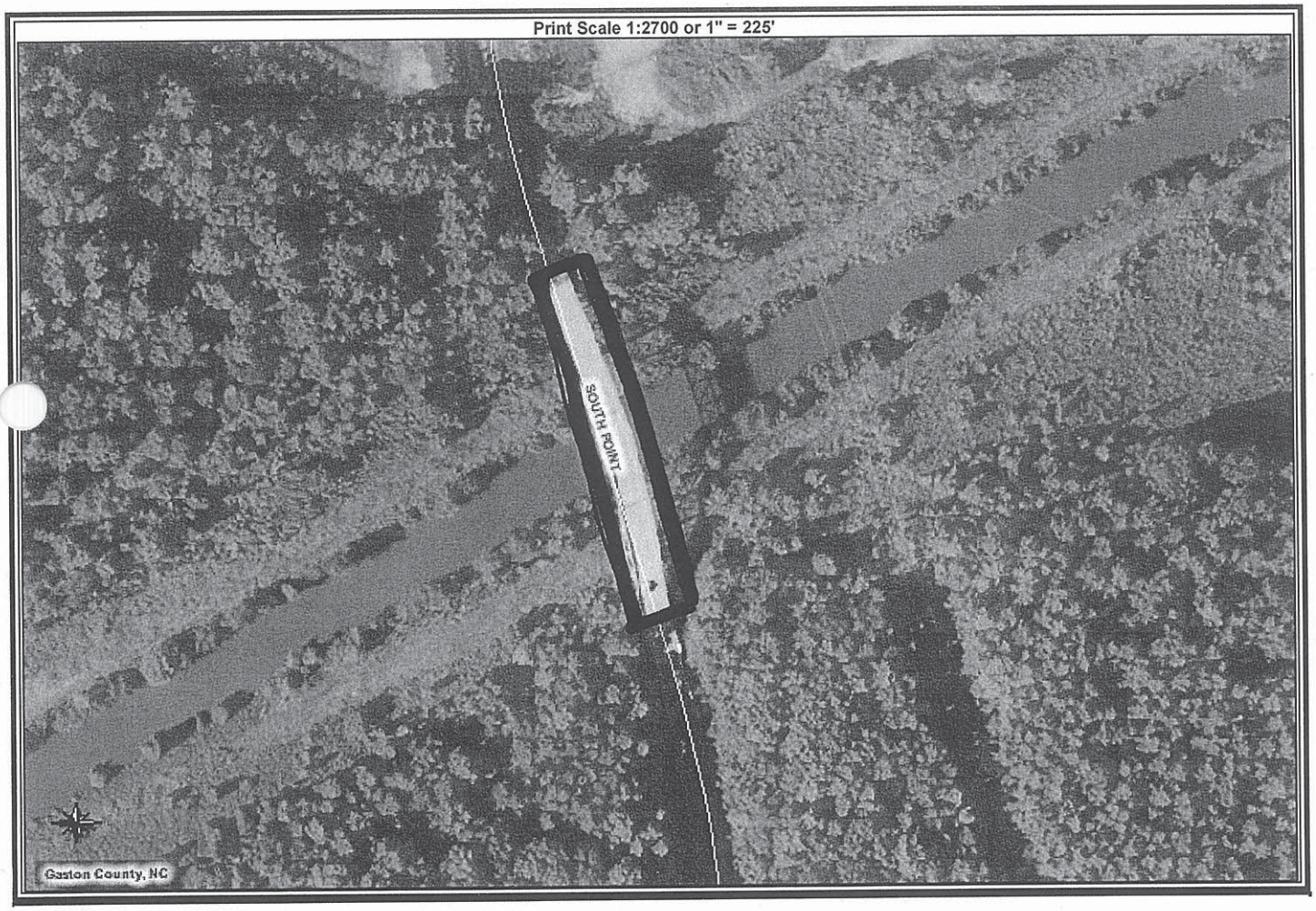


Plate 168. Bridge No. 350022, Looking Southwest.

Plate 169. Bridge No. 350022, Looking South Along N.C. 273.

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Not Recommended for National Register Eligibility

No. 19 **Wolfe Family Dairy Farm**
152 Wolfe Lane
Bessemer City, Gaston County

Now vacant and in disrepair, the Wolfe Family Dairy Farm began in the 1890s and was expanded in the twentieth century. Beauregard Jefferson (B.J.) Wolfe acquired the original tract before 1900, and with acquisitions, the farm grew to 239 acres by World War II. The property currently encompasses 257 acres of fields, woodland, and a complex of farm buildings, most of which have been vacant since the 1960s. The complex reflects the farm's role as a middling dairy farm that started around World War II and continued into the middle 1960s. B.J. Wolfe's son, Lawrence Abernathy Wolfe (1900-1986), established the commercial dairy, Sunrise Dairy, which bought milk from neighboring farms and was headquartered on West Franklin Street in downtown Gastonia. Wolfe operated the business with his two sons, Michael and Lawrence, Jr. At the height of activity in the 1950s, the Wolfe farm contained thirty dairy cows, an assortment of barns and milk sheds, two dwellings, and surrounding acreage for pasture and grain cultivation. The property remains in the Wolfe family, and Michael Wolfe resided here until 2002. Today, the land is leased for beef cattle. The mid-twentieth century field patterns remain, but all the buildings are vacant, and most are deteriorating (Wolfe Interview 2007).

Small dairy farms appeared across Gaston County between 1920s and 1940s, reaching an all-time high of approximately fifty farms by World War II. As with the Dixon Dairy Farm, these farms were typically modest operations that included twenty to thirty milk cows as well as other forms of diversified farming. Dairy products replaced cotton as an important source of income as the devastation of the boll weevil and federal crop reduction programs sharply curtailed cotton farming. However, by the 1950s, smaller farms began to face stiff competition from larger dairies with up-to-date facilities as well as more stringent state hygiene regulations that drove up operating costs. As a result, many of the small, family dairy farms went out of business in the postwar period. At present, Gaston County contains just five active dairy farms, all located outside the A.P.E. (Worden Interview 2007; Dixon Interview 2007; Wolfe Interview 2007).

Shaded by mature oak trees and now largely overgrown, the Wolfe farm complex contains two houses and an array of outbuildings constructed in the 1940s and 1950s during the height of the Wolfe family's commercial dairy operation (**Figure 47; Plates 170-191**). A ruinous, 1890s dwelling was the original Wolfe family home place, but a 1950s dwelling became the centerpiece of the farm. The outbuildings are loosely arranged along several curvilinear farm lanes to the rear (north of) these two houses. These resources are described below and keyed the site plan.

1. Original House

Abandoned since the 1960s, the original home place is a one-story, picturesque house (1890s) with irregular massing, weatherboard siding, a cross gable roof, and a wraparound porch with heavy turned posts. Some of the original four-over-four light, double hung windows survive. Because of the ruinous condition of the house and the heavily overgrown site, the principal investigators were not able to gain access to the interior.

2. 1950s House

The 1950s residence, vacant since 2002, remains in good condition. The sprawling, one and one-half story ranch house has a large, one-story, side gable wing and smaller appendages with either shed or gable roofs. The house is constructed of frame and concrete block with the exterior covered in random ashlar stone, stucco, and modern vinyl siding. Influenced by the Colonial Revival, the house has a front gable dormer, an engaged porch with box piers and arched openings, and a large, brick chimney at the

junction of the main block and the one-story wing. The house has a variety of windows including steel sash, casement windows. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior.

3. Garage/Equipment Shelter
This 1950s, front gable, frame building has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The garage is in good condition.

4. Chicken House
Now in deteriorated condition, the chicken house is a 1940s, shed roofed, frame building with weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof.

5. Lumber Shed
Now deteriorated, this shed roofed, one-bay, frame shed (1940s) has vertical board siding and a standing-seam metal roof.

6. Corncrib
The corncrib is a 1940s, side gable, frame building with weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The corncrib is in ruinous condition.

7. Pump House
This 1940s, front gable, one-bay, frame building has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The pump house is in good condition.

8. Equipment Shed
The shed roofed, frame equipment shed also dates to the 1940s and has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The outbuilding is in ruinous condition.

9. Milk Shed
Dating to the 1940s, the long (five-bay), front gable, frame milk shed has weatherboard siding, a concrete block appendage to the rear, concrete flooring, and a standing-seam metal roof. The nearby concrete silo, windows, and main, gable end entranceway are in deteriorated condition, and some weatherboards are missing.

10. Livestock Barn
Dating to the 1940s, the gambrel roofed, frame barn has weatherboard siding, shed extensions, concrete flooring, and a standing-seam metal roof. The barn is in deteriorated but stable condition with sections of weatherboards missing along most elevations.

11. Hay Shed
The 1940s, front gable, frame building has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The metal paneled silo has torn panels in the roof. The hay shed is in deteriorated condition.

12. Calf Barn
Dating to the 1940s, the front gable, frame and concrete block building has weatherboarded gable ends, vestiges of steel sash windows on the side elevations, and a standing-seam metal roof. The calf barn is in deteriorated condition.

13. Bull Barn
The bull barn was built in the 1940s as a side gable, frame building with weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The barn is now ruinous.

14. Granary
The 1940s, gambrel roofed, frame building has weatherboard siding, concrete foundation piers, and a standing-seam metal roof. The granary is in good condition.

15. Equipment Storage Building
The storage building is a prefabricated, corrugated metal, Quonset hut building (1950s) that remains in good condition.

16. Livestock Barn
This 1940s, gambrel roofed, frame barn has weatherboard siding, shed extensions, concrete flooring, and a standing-seam metal roof. The barn is now in deteriorated condition with sections of missing weatherboards.

17. Meat House
This 1940s, front gable, one bay building has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. Erected behind the 1890s Wolfe residence, the meat house remains in good condition.

The Wolfe Family Dairy Farm no longer retains sufficient historic integrity to qualify for National Register eligibility under any criterion. Although the farm retains its original location and its rural, agrarian setting and feeling, heavy deterioration of the farmhouses and the outbuildings has compromised its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association. The dairy farm ceased operation in the 1960s, and the farm complex is now in disrepair and overgrown. While a small number of buildings are intact, notably the ca. 1950 house and ca. 1940 granary, they are not sufficient to illustrate dairy farming in the county during the mid-twentieth century (Criterion A). Moreover, none of the buildings possesses individual architectural significance to merit eligibility under Criterion C. The original, ca. 1890 Wolfe family house is in ruinous condition, and the long abandoned barns and milk sheds are deteriorating.

Although Gaston County has few remaining active dairy farms, and historical farm complexes are increasingly rare, the county still retains more intact examples of small and middling dairy farms from the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. Outside the A.P.E., the Eaker Dairy Farm in northwest Gaston contains an intact bungalow, outbuildings that include a milk house, and an evocative setting of rolling cropland and pastures. The Dameron Dairy Farm, west of Bessemer City, includes a notable collection of barns and other outbuildings, adjoining fields and pastures, and a mid-twentieth century farmhouse. The Proctor Dairy Farm, north of Bessemer City, boasts a large, gambrel roofed dairy barn, as well as other related farm outbuildings, an intact, 1937 bungalow farmhouse, and adjacent fields. The seventy-seven-acre Stowe Dairy Farm in southwest Gaston is one of the county's better-preserved, early twentieth century dairy farms. Surrounded by rolling fields, the farmhouse is a frame, hip roofed, double pile cottage. The nearby outbuildings include a milk barn, milk house, hay barn, loafing barn, chicken house, smokehouse, and granary. Also in southwest Gaston County, the Sparrow Dairy Farm features a sizable, gambrel roofed barn and an especially large and intact, concrete block milk house. Although the original farmhouse is now gone, the farm complex is surrounded by extensive farmland. Finally, the 1880s McLean Farm at the South Carolina line (south of the Daniel Stowe Botanical Garden) features prominent, gambrel roofed barns that reflect the conversion of this farm to dairy production in the twentieth century (Worden Interview 2007).

Within the A.P.E., the Harrison Dairy Farm (No. 10) is a more illustrative example of middling dairy farms in Gaston County. The Harrison farm retains a notable group of outbuildings, including milk houses and barns, intact farmland, and associated farmhouses. The Harrison farm is recommended as eligible for the National Register as part of the present study.

Figure 47A

Wolfe Family Dairy Farm
Site Plan

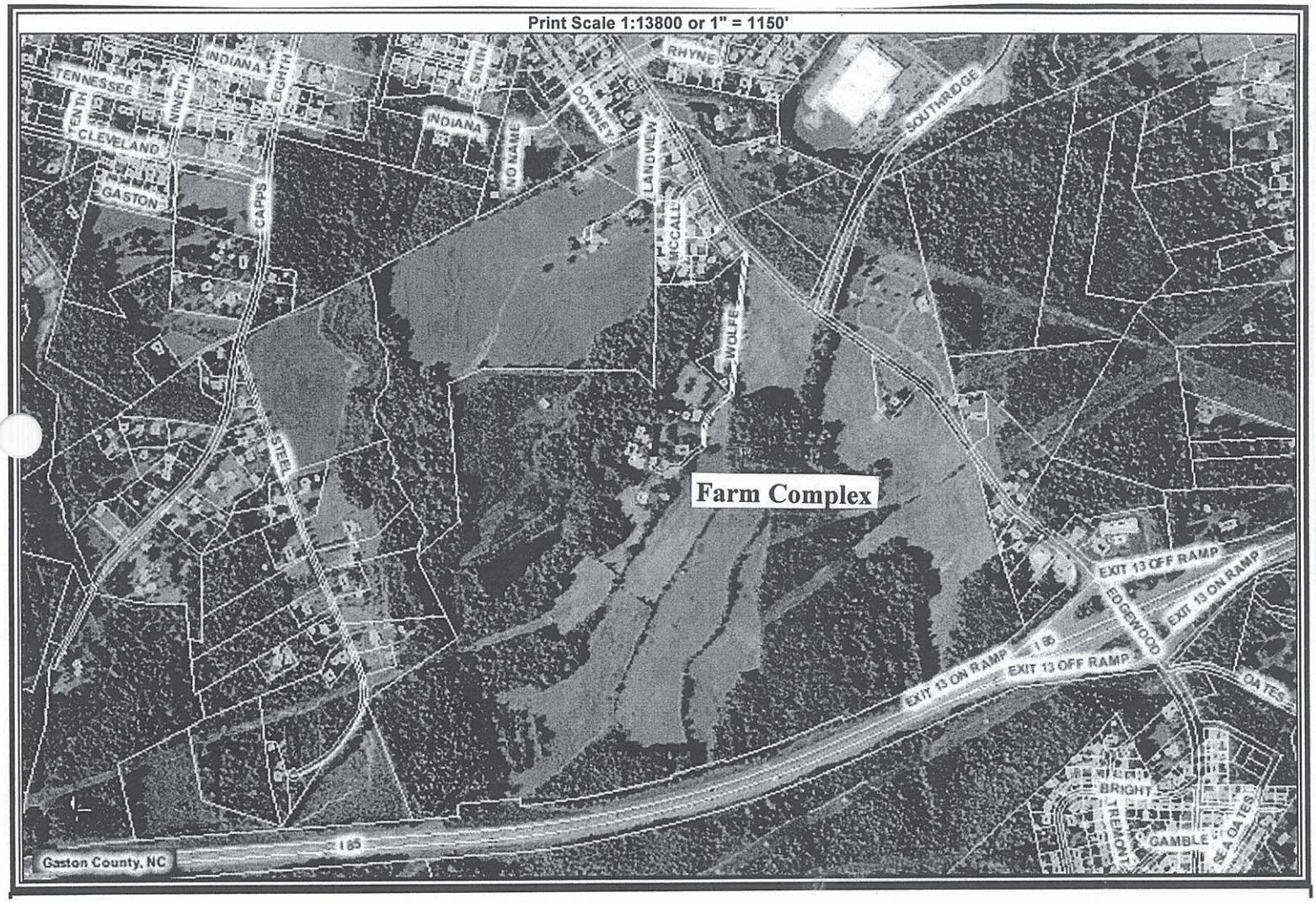


Figure 47B

Wolfe Family Dairy Farm
Site Plan

Key

1. House (1890s)
2. House (1950s)
3. Garage/Equipment Shelter
4. Chicken House
5. Lumber Shed
6. Corncrib
7. Pump House
8. Equipment Shed
9. Milking Shed
10. Livestock Barn
11. Hay Shed
12. Calf Barn
13. Bull Barn
14. Granary
15. Equipment Storage Building
16. Livestock Barn
17. Meat House

Plate 170. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, 1890s Farmhouse, Looking West.

Plate 171. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, 1890s Farmhouse, Façade and Ruinous Porch.

Plate 172. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, 1950s House and Setting, Looking North.

Plate 173. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, 1950s House, Façade and Side (West) Elevation, Looking North.

Plate 174. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, 1950s House, Rear (North) and Side (West) Elevations, Looking Southeast.

Plate 175. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Garage, Looking Northeast.

Plate 176. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Chicken House, Looking Northeast.

Plate 177. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Lumber Shed, Looking East.

Plate 178. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Pump House and Shed, Looking Northwest.

Plate 179. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Equipment Shed, Looking West.

Plate 180. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Milk Shed and Silo, Looking East.

Plate 181. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Milk Shed (South Elevation), Looking Northeast.

Plate 182. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Bull Barn, Looking East.

Plate 183. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Livestock Barn, Looking East.

Plate 184. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Hay Shed, Looking Southwest.

Plate 185. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Calf Barn, Looking Southwest.

Plate 186. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Hay Shed (Right), Silo (Center), and Calf Barn (Left), Looking Southwest.

Plate 187. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Granary, Looking North.

Plate 188. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Equipment Storage Building, Looking Southwest.

Plate 189. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Livestock Barn, Looking South.

Plate 190. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Granary (in Background) and Shed, Looking Northwest.

Plate 191. Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, Meat House, Looking Northwest.

No. 26 **Oates House**
1035 Oates Road
Bessemer City vicinity, Gaston County

The Oates House occupies a rolling, rural setting just north of Interstate 85 near Bessemer City (**Figure 48**). The Oates family had settled in the vicinity of Crowders Mountain by the end of the eighteenth century, and the traditional, two-story, single pile, frame dwelling was built on family land in 1879 by John Thomas Oates probably at the time of his marriage to Mary J. Falls. Born in 1860, Oates was the son of Thomas Oates who owned a 115-acre farm in the Crowders Mountain community. John T. and Mary Oates had thirteen children, and their son, Walter (b. 1905) inherited the house and farm of roughly 100 acres which he operated as a diversified operation that included cotton production, dairy cows, poultry, and small grains. In 1955, Walter Oates took a job off the farm, but he and his family continued to live in the house. The farmland has been subdivided in recent years, but Walter's son, John Oates, is the current owner of the house and the 6.93-acre tract (Oates Interview 2007; U.S. Census 1910).

The side gable house was originally constructed of log and sheathed in weatherboard with a wraparound porch, dormers, a rear ell, and a rear porch (**Plates 192-201**). However, the house was altered extensively in the 1970s and 1980s with the addition of a side wing and a rear garage, an extension of the rear ell, and the enclosure of the rear porch. The wraparound front porch was also removed, and the existing hip roofed porch constructed. Dormers were removed, and aluminum siding was added. The three-over-one light, double hung, wooden sash windows and brick, Craftsman style fireplace mantel also indicate that the house had undergone an earlier remodeling in the 1920s.

The interior has also been heavily modified. The house originally had a hall and parlor plan, but the door connecting the two front rooms has been infilled, and the wall between the living room in the main block and the dining room in the rear ell has been removed. New chair rails and cornice moldings have also been added. As noted above, the living room has a 1920s mantel, and a modern mantel is found in a rear room. At least one four-panel door remains, but many are modern replacements. The kitchen has been completely remodeled.

A number of early twentieth century, frame outbuildings associated with the farm's operations during the early to mid-twentieth century remain, including a cotton house/granary, a storage shed, a chicken house, a smokehouse, a well house, and a front gable, center passage dairy barn. This former farm no longer includes cultivated fields or pastures.

The Oates House is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of a loss of integrity. The house occupies its original location and retains some of its agrarian setting, but because of extensive exterior and interior alterations no longer retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The house, the centerpiece of the property, has been so heavily remodeled that it no longer merits National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. In addition to modern side and rear wings, the original porch and dormers have been removed, and aluminum siding now sheaths the house. The interior plan and finishes have also been altered with the removal of walls, the addition of modern doors and moldings, and a remodeled kitchen.

The Oates House is not considered eligible under Criterion A because the property no longer illustrates the middling, diversified farmsteads that characterized Gaston County agriculture from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. Although a small assortment of agricultural buildings survive from the early to middle decades of the twentieth century, the farm ceased operation in the mid-1950s, and many of these outbuildings are now in deteriorated condition. Better preserved and more illustrative examples of both dairy and diversified farm operations survive throughout Gaston County. Within the A.P.E., the Craig

Farmstead (No. 9) and the Harrison Dairy Farm (No. 10) both survive as more intact farms from the period. Moreover, none of the outbuildings possesses individual architectural significance to merit eligibility under Criterion C.

The property is 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 Oates House is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Figure 48

Oates House
Site Plan

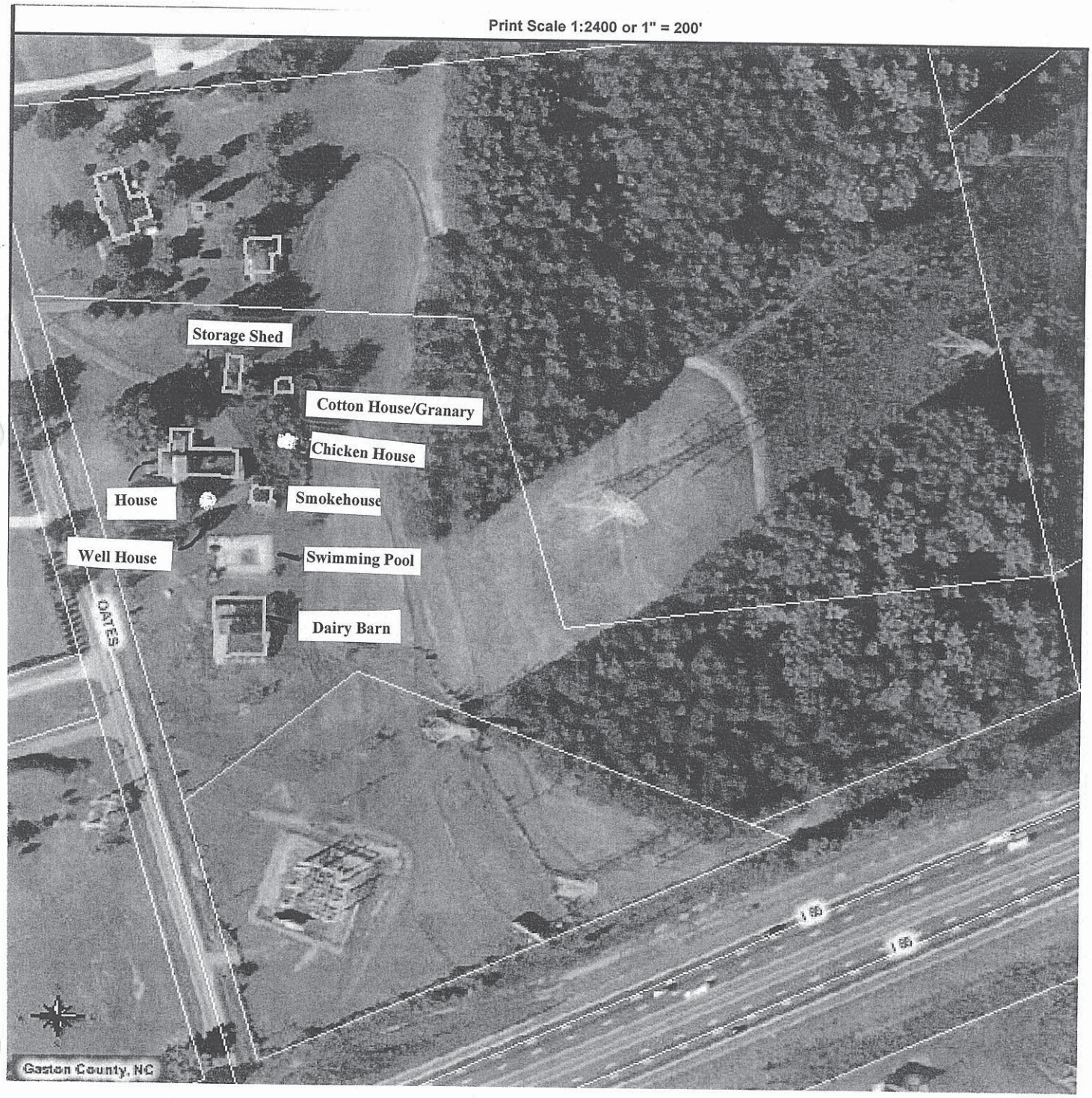


Plate 192. Oates House, House and Setting, Looking East.

Plate 193. Oates House, Façade, and Side (North) Elevation, Looking South.

Plate 194. Oates House, Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.

Plate 195. Oates House, Side (South) Elevation, Rear Ell, and Rear Addition, Looking North.

Plate 196. Oates House, Rear Ell, Rear Addition, and Added Garage, Looking West.

Plate 197. Oates House, Storage Building and Cotton House/Granary, Looking North.

Plate 198. Oates House, Chicken House, Looking East.

Plate 199. Oates House, Smokehouse, Looking East.

Plate 200. Oates House, Dairy Barn, Looking South.

Plate 201. Oates House, Modern Pool, Looking South.

No. 82 **Ferguson-Craig-Falls House**
West side of S.R. 2560 (South Point Road)
Belmont vicinity, Gaston County

Now vacant and heavily altered, this house has undergone a series of expansions and renovations. The original two-story, three-bay main block is constructed of log and is said to have been moved to this site in 1847 by William Ferguson. Ferguson reputedly left the county for California during the Gold Rush of 1849. John H. Craig then acquired the property and owned it until 1874. The house in this period was a weatherboarded, log dwelling with flushboard sheathing under the front porch and a four-light transom above the center entry. Craig relocated to Gastonia where he would later gain prominence as one of the organizers of the city's first two textile mills, the Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company and the Trenton Cotton Mills. With his brother-in-law, Laban L. Jenkins, he also organized Gastonia's first bank, Craig & Jenkins Banking Company, in 1887. William Adams Falls (1844-1923) purchased the property from Craig in 1874 and made major changes to the house in the early 1890s. Falls constructed the two-story wing on the east and north sides giving the house its present L-shaped configuration. He unified this form with a large front porch, deep eaves with cornice returns, and ornamental sawnwork. Descendants of William Adams Falls continue to own the house and have made significant changes in recent decades (Brengle 1982: 7-8, 241).

As it stands today, the Ferguson-Craig-Falls House is a rambling residence with a two-story, cross-wing form and a long, one-story rear ell that terminates in a carport (**Plates 202-206)**. Exterior signs of the original log portion of the house and the 1890s expansion and remodeling have been effectively erased by modern changes. The original brick chimney on the log house had the 1847 construction date etched into the brick, but this chimney was replaced ca. 1980 when the rear ell was added. At the same time, the front porch and rear roofline were altered, one-over-one light, double hung windows were installed, and new chimneys and foundation were constructed. More recently, the original weatherboarding and flushboard sheathing were covered in vinyl siding. None of the 1890s ornamental sawnwork survives. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior (Brengle 1982: 7-8, 241).

No farmland associated with the house remains intact, and only one agricultural outbuilding survives (**Figure 49**). Now abandoned and in deteriorated but stable condition, this outbuilding is a sizable, gambrel roofed barn (ca. 1940). The frame barn retains its weatherboard siding, shed extensions for equipment storage, and center aisle plan.

The Ferguson-Craig-Falls House is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of a loss of integrity. Although the house retains its original location and rural setting, extensive additions and alterations have compromised its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, association, and feeling.

The property is not eligible under Criterion A because it does not represent broad patterns of events significant in the history of Gaston County. The farmland associated with the house is now overgrown, and only one farm outbuilding, an abandoned, mid-twentieth century barn, remains. The house is also not eligible under Criterion B. Although early owner, John H. Craig, achieved social and economic prominence in Gaston County, his significance as a mill owner and banker occurred after he sold the house in 1874 and moved to Gastonia. The house has also been heavily modified since Craig's tenure. Because of major changes in recent decades, the house is also not eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Although the original section of the house is constructed of log, Gaston County retains other, more intact log dwellings such as the Mauney-Rudisill House near Cherryville, the Milton-Smith

House in Riverbend Township, and the Johnson-Meek House in South Point Township (south of the A.P.E.) (Brengle 1982: 7-8, 241).

Now in deteriorated condition, the barn is not considered individually eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Gaston County retains a number of better preserved, gambrel roofed barns, one of which, the Jake Long Dairy Barn (No. 1), is located within the A.P.E. for this project. Finally, the Ferguson-Craig-Falls House is not considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion D. The architectural components of the house are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Figure 49

Ferguson-Craig-Falls House
Site Plan

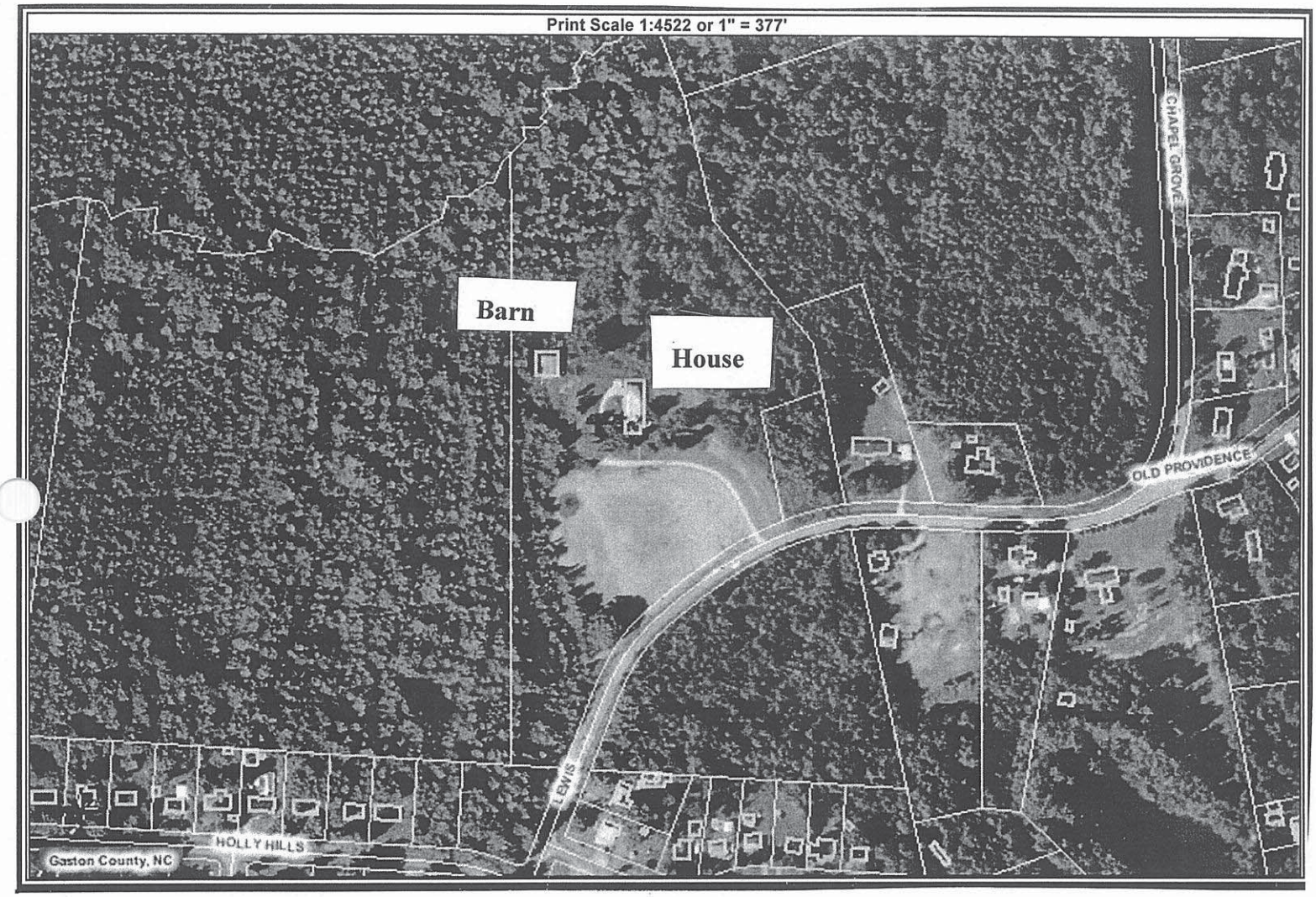


Plate 202. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House, House and Setting, Looking West.

Plate 203. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House, West Elevation, Looking East.

Plate 204. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House, Modern Rear Ell, Looking Northeast.

Plate 205. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.

Plate 206. Ferguson-Craig-Falls House, Dairy Barn, Looking Northwest.

No. 91 **Bell-Falls-Ferguson House**
720 Falls Ferguson Road
Gastonia, Gaston County

The heavily altered Bell-Falls-Ferguson House consists of a two-story, two-bay, log section (ca. 1850) and a later, two-story, one-bay, frame addition (ca. 1910) (**Plates 207-210)**. The log section retains its original brick, gable end chimney with a cut stone base. As it stands today, the house is a two-story, three-bay I-house with a center gable and a hip roofed porch. However, the house has undergone extensive alterations in recent years including the addition of vinyl siding, replacement porch posts and brackets, and replacement windows. The rear ell has been altered with new windows and a porch. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. No associated fields or outbuildings remain (**Figure 50)** (Brengle 1982: 137).

The original log section of the house was probably built about 1850 by the Bell family and was later acquired by William Falls (1813-1887), a farmer who also served on the Gaston County Board of Commissioners. By the turn of the twentieth century, the house was owned by William Falls's granddaughter, Lona, and her husband, Thomas Ferguson. The Fergusons enlarged and remodeled the house, constructing the two-story, single bay, frame addition, the decorative center roof gable, the two-story rear ell, and the tall, two-over-two light, double hung, wooden sash windows. The rear shed extension probably predates the Fergusons' renovation.

The Bell-Falls-Ferguson House is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of a loss of integrity. Although the house retains its original location and rural setting, extensive additions and alterations have compromised its integrity of materials, workmanship, design, association, and feeling.

The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it does not represent broad patterns of events significant in the history of Gaston County. No owners of the house during the historic period possessed the special individual significance for eligibility under Criterion B. Furthermore, because of major alterations in recent decades, the house is also not eligible under Criterion C for architecture. Rural Gaston County contains many more intact examples of I-houses from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including a number located within the A.P.E. and evaluated in this report. Among others, the William C. Wilson House (No. 2), the William Alexander Falls House (No. 3), the Rosa McLean House (No. 13), and the Dillard-Falls House (No. 12) are examples of I-houses found within the A.P.E. Although a portion of the house is constructed of log, Gaston County retains a collection of substantially intact log dwellings such as the Mauney-Rudisill House near Cherryville, the Milton-Smith House in Riverbend Township, and the Johnson-Meek House south of the A.P.E. in South Point Township. Finally, the Bell-Falls-Ferguson House is not considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion D. The architectural components of the house are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology (Brengle 1982: 7-8, 241).

Figure 50

Bell-Falls-Ferguson House
Site Plan

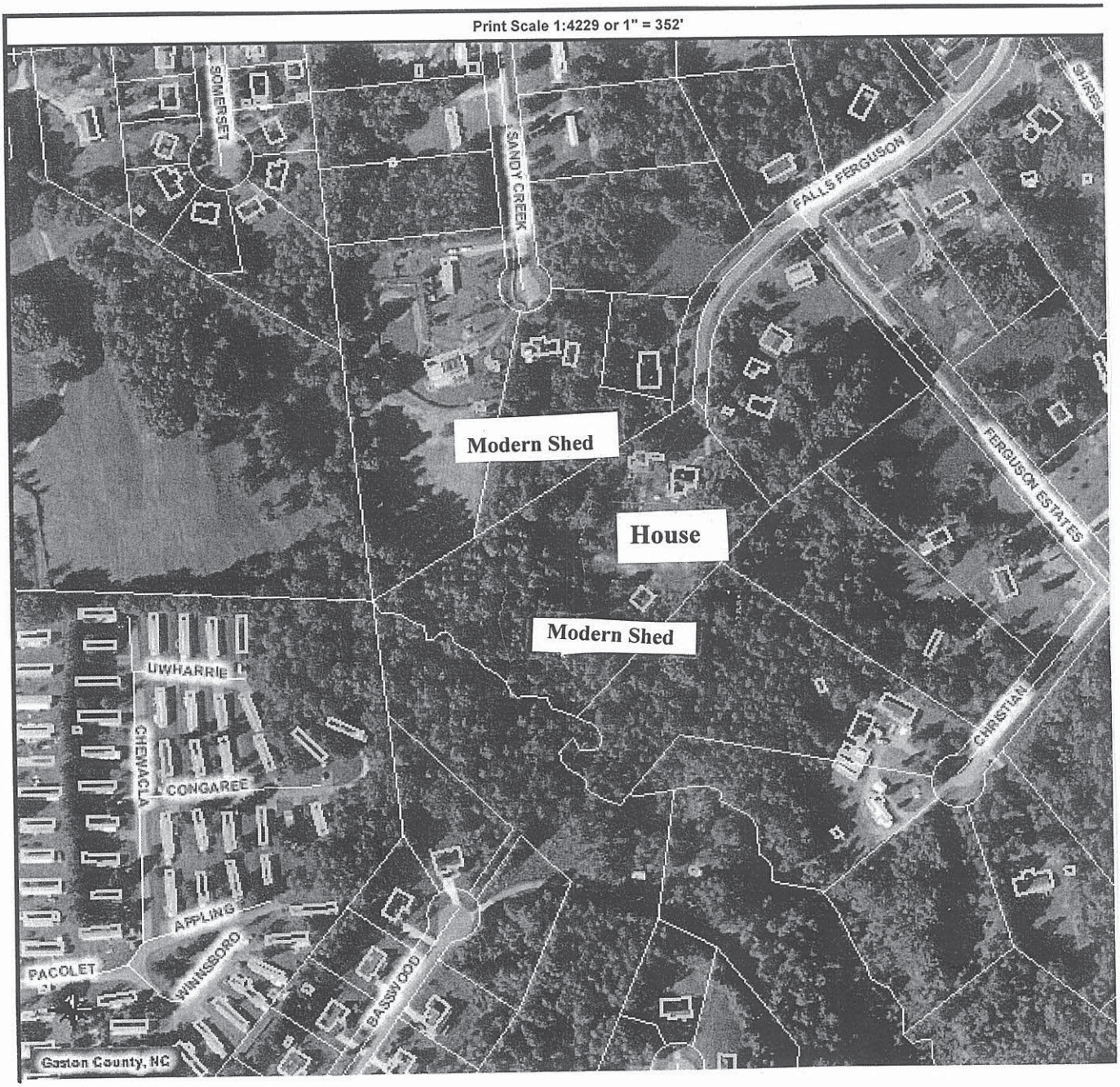


Plate 207. Bell-Falls-Ferguson House, Façade, Looking Southwest.

Plate 208. Bell-Falls-Ferguson House, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.

Plate 209. Bell-Falls-Ferguson House, Rear (South) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking North.

Plate 210. Bell-Falls-Ferguson House, Side (West) Elevation Showing Added Screened Porch, Looking East.

No. 135 **J. Condor Armstrong House**
5408 South New Hope Road
Belmont vicinity, Gaston County

The J. Condor Armstrong house is a large, two-story, frame dwelling that occupies a tree-shaded lot (2.234 acres) in the South Point area near Belmont (**Figure 51; Plates 211-215**). Now highly altered, this traditional I-house was the home of John Condor Armstrong (1894-1976) and his wife, Mattie Lane Armstrong (1901-1982). The Armstrong family had settled in the area before the American Revolution, and this house was probably built ca. 1890 by J. Condor Armstrong's parents, Jasper L. and Alice Abernathy Armstrong. In 1966, J.C. and Mattie Armstrong subdivided their property into tracts for their children, and this parcel, referred to as the "J.C. Armstrong Home Tract", was conveyed to their daughter, Sarah Alice Armstrong. In 1990, Sarah Armstrong sold the site to the current owners, Carol and Keith Stowe (Gaston County Deed: Book 916, p. 80).

The Armstrong house was built as a traditional, frame, two-story, single pile dwelling with a side gable roof, exterior end chimneys, and a one-story rear ell. The house has been heavily modified in recent years but vestiges remain of the house's original Italianate styling. The exterior has been covered in vinyl siding, but the plain frieze under the cornice is still evident, and the front door, with its round arched upper lights and lower panels, is an original Italianate feature. In addition, the tall, narrow, single and paired window openings reflect the influence of the Italianate, but the windows themselves are modern, one-over-one light, double hung replacements. Further changes include the reconstruction of the brick chimneys, the addition of a modern entry porch, and the enclosure of the rear ell porch. The principal investigators were not able to gain access to the interior. The property includes a modern, two-car garage and a swimming pool, but no farm outbuildings.

The J. Condor Armstrong House is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of a loss of integrity. Although this former farmhouse retains its original location, the property has lost its rural, agrarian setting, feeling, and association. In recent decades, the farm has been subdivided and is now surrounding by suburban development. Furthermore, no farm outbuildings, pastures, or fields remain extant, and the property includes a modern garage and a swimming pool. In addition, extensive additions and alterations to the house have compromised its integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. Thus, the house, once the centerpiece of a larger Armstrong farm, no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. The house has been vinyl sided, the original porch has been removed, and the windows are recent replacements.

The J. Condor Armstrong House is not considered eligible under Criterion A because the property no longer illustrates the middling, diversified farmsteads that characterized Gaston County agriculture from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The subdivided property no longer encompasses the agricultural outbuildings, cultivated fields, and pastures that would have been integral to the operations of this farm during the historic period.

The property is 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 Armstrong house is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Figure 51

J. Condor Armstrong House
Site Plan

Print Scale 1:2100 or 1" = 175'

Plate 211. J. Condor Armstrong House, House and Setting, Looking West.

Plate 212. J. Condor Armstrong House, Side (South) and Rear (West) Elevations, Looking Northeast.

Plate 213. J. Condor Armstrong House, Side (North) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking South.

Plate 214. J. Condor Armstrong House, Rear Ell and Modern Garage (Right), Looking East.

Plate 215. J. Condor Armstrong House, Front Door Detail.

No. 140 Dixon Dairy Farm

6216 South New Hope Road
Belmont vicinity, Gaston County

In 1928, Palmer Mott Dixon inherited a sixty-acre farm tract from his mother, Mary Julia Ratchford. Between 1928 and the 1947, Dixon acquired approximately 200 additional acres extending westward from the original sixty-acre tract to the South Fork River (**Figure 52A and 52B; Plates 216-224**). The Dixons operated a diversified farm and small dairy with approximately twenty-five milk cows and sold milk primarily to residents in nearby Belmont, a booming textile town during this period. The dairy operation closed in 1947. Although the Dixon family subsequently raised beef cattle for the market, the farm gradually ceased operation, and the land was subdivided among heirs. A twenty-one-acre parcel that contains the house, farm buildings, and a section of original pasture was inherited by Dixon's daughter, Annie Franklin Dixon, who still resides in the house. The outbuildings are now vacant or used for general storage, and the adjacent pasture is no longer in use. Although a portion of original pasture remains immediately west of this tract, most of the adjoining Dixon property has reverted to woodland (Dixon Interview 2007; U.S. Department of Agriculture Aerial Maps 1956, 1968).

Between the 1920s and 1940s, dairy farms proliferated in Gaston County, reaching an all-time high of roughly fifty farms by the late 1940s. As with the Wolfe Family Dairy Farm, they were typically small operations that included twenty to thirty milk cows as well as other forms of mixed farming. Dairy products replaced cotton as an important source of income as the devastation of the boll weevil and federal crop reduction programs sharply curtailed cotton farming. However, by the 1950s and 1960s, growing competition from larger dairies with up-to-date facilities and increasing state hygiene regulations drove up costs, and many smaller farms stopped their dairy operations. At present, Gaston County contains just five active dairy farms, all located outside the A.P.E. (Worden Interview 2007; Dixon Interview 2007; Wolfe Interview 2007).

The Dixon Dairy Farm is sited on the west side of New Hope Road. A twenty-one-acre tax parcel contains the farmhouse, a small grouping of outbuildings located behind the dwelling, and an adjoining field. At its peak of operation before 1947, the farm included some 200 acres west from New Hope Road to the South Fork River. The farm contained cultivated fields for grain in the bottom lands along the South Fork and upland pasture. Since 1947, most of the fields have reverted to woodland. Two small fields survive west of the main farm complex as remnants of once larger pastures (U.S. Department of Agriculture Aerial Maps 1956, 1968; Dixon Interview 2007; Davis Interview 2007).

The farm complex is located on a rise of land, and the house faces the road. The house and outbuildings are described below and keyed to the site plan.

1. House

The farmhouse is a modest, ca. 1928, frame, one and one-half story bungalow with a side gable roof and engaged porch; aluminum siding, replacement metal porch posts, and a large, brick addition to the rear. The principal investigators did not have access to the interior.

2. Garage

The garage is a ca. 1960, front gable building covered in vinyl siding.

3. Chicken House

The chicken house was built ca. 1928 with a shed roof and weatherboard siding.

4. Milk House
The milk bottling house was built ca. 1928 and a side gable roof, replacement vinyl siding, some original windows, and replacement siding

5. Barn
The ca. 1940, front gable, weatherboarded milk barn has a center aisle and shed extension.

6. Corncrib
The ca. 1928, front gable, one-bay corncrib retains its original weatherboard siding.

7. Stable
The small stable was erected ca. 1928 with a shed roof and weatherboard siding.

8. Barn
The weatherboarded, front gable livestock barn was built ca. 1940 with a center aisle and shed extension.

9. Equipment Shelter
The weatherboarded, front gable barn was built ca. 1928 but remodeled in the 1960s with large entry bays for use as equipment storage.

10. Gazebo
This modern gazebo was built ca. 1990 with a shingled conical roof and brick walls.

The Dixon Dairy Farm is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of a loss of integrity. Although the farm retains a collection of farm outbuildings and some adjoining farmland, the farmhouse has been heavily remodeled, and original field patterns have changed significantly. The milk house has undergone some alterations including the addition of vinyl siding. Although Gaston County has few remaining active dairy farms, and historical farm complexes are increasingly rare, the county still retains more intact examples of small and middling dairy farms from the early and middle decades of the twentieth century.

Outside the A.P.E., the Eaker Dairy Farm in northwest Gaston contains an intact bungalow, outbuildings that include a milk house, and an evocative setting of rolling cropland and pastures. The Dameron Dairy Farm, west of Bessemer City, includes a notable collection of barns and other outbuildings, adjoining fields and pastures, and a mid-twentieth century farmhouse. The Proctor Dairy Farm, north of Bessemer City, boasts a large, gambrel roofed dairy barn, other related farm outbuildings, an intact, 1937 bungalow farmhouse, and adjacent fields. The seventy-seven-acre Stowe Dairy Farm in southwest Gaston is one of the county's better preserved, early twentieth century dairy farms. Surrounded by rolling fields, the farmhouse is a frame, hip roofed, double pile cottage. The nearby outbuildings include a milk barn, milk house, hay barn, loafing barn, chicken house, smokehouse, and granary. Also in southwest Gaston County, the Sparrow Dairy Farm features a sizable, gambrel roofed barn and an especially large and intact, concrete block milk house. Although the original farmhouse is now gone, the farm complex is surrounded by extensive farmland. Finally, the 1880s McLean Farm at the South Carolina line (south of the Daniel Stowe Botanical Garden) features prominent, gambrel roofed barns that reflect the conversion of this farm to dairy production in the twentieth century (Worden Interview 2007).

Within the A.P.E., the Harrison Dairy Farm (No. 10) is a more illustrative example of middling dairy farms in Gaston County. The Harrison farm retains a notable group of outbuildings, including milk houses and barns, intact farmland, and associated farmhouses. The Harrison farm is recommended as eligible for the National Register as part of the present study.

Figure 52A

Dixon Dairy Farm
Site Plan

Figure 52B

Dixon Dairy Farm
Site Plan

Key

1. House
2. Garage
3. Chicken House
4. Milk House
5. Barn
6. Corncrib
7. Stable
8. Barn
9. Equipment Storage Shelter
10. Gazebo

Plate 216. Dixon Dairy Farm, House and Setting, Looking West.

Plate 217. Dixon Dairy Farm, House Façade, Looking Southwest.

Plate 218. Dixon Dairy Farm, Milk House, Looking West.

Plate 219. Dixon Dairy Farm, Garage and Chicken House, Looking Northwest.

Plate 220. Dixon Dairy Farm, Corncrib (Left), Stable (Center), and Barn (Right), Looking Southwest.

Plate 221. Dixon Dairy Farm, Stable (Left), Corncrib (Center), and Barn (Right), Looking Northwest.

Plate 222. Dixon Dairy Farm, Livestock/Equipment Sheds and Corncrib, Looking South.

Plate 223. Dixon Dairy Farm, Pastures West of House, Looking Northwest.

Plate 224. Dixon Dairy Farm, Modern Gazebo, Looking East.

No. 182 **(Former) South Point School**
2024 South Point Road
Belmont, Gaston County

The (Former) South Point School building is sited on the west side of South Point Road, partially hidden from the highway by modern construction and mature trees (**Figure 53; Plates 225-231**). The neighborhood that now surrounds the former schoolhouse largely took shape in recent decades, and little is known about the role this school played in the community. Local tradition states that this dwelling was originally an African American school constructed in the South Point community during the early twentieth century. Though now altered on both the interior and exterior, the basic design and construction suggest that this dwelling was probably the South Point School which was built through the Rosenwald School program in 1923-1924. The current resident recounts how elderly African Americans have occasionally stopped by to say that they attended school here during the 1920s and 1930s (Imboden Interview 2007; Hanchett 1987: Appendix).

Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, launched the Rosenwald Foundation in 1917 to improve the quality of African American education in the rural South. Active until the Great Depression of the 1930s, the Rosenwald Foundation took a "bricks and mortar" approach to educational advocacy, focusing its efforts on school design and construction. The new facilities for black students were financed using a combination of both Rosenwald grants and local funds, and all schools had to conform to a specific set of design guidelines (Hanchett 1987: 1-5).

One of the nation's leading philanthropists, Julius Rosenwald was influenced by Booker T. Washington, and their collaboration spurred the school building program. The program began at Tuskegee Institute, Washington's educational institution in Alabama, and soon spread to Tennessee and North Carolina. Between 1927 and 1932, the Rosenwald Foundation constructed 5,300 schools for rural African American students in the South. The foundation provided not only the funding and architectural designs for the schools, but in an unusual scheme to encourage racial cooperation required funding from both black and white contributors. The local public school system also had to contribute to the construction and agree to maintain the facility as part of the school system (Hanchett 1987: 2-5).

By World War I, many states had begun including offices of Negro education, as they were then known, as part of the public school administration. In 1921, North Carolina established a Division of Negro Education within the State Department of Public Instruction. The Rosenwald program was managed by this division which also had jurisdiction over state-funded colleges, high schools, and elementary schools for African Americans. North Carolina, which had one of the largest Negro education staffs, consequently had the largest Rosenwald program. By 1932, 813 schools had been built in rural communities across the state. With its 633 schools, Mississippi had the second largest campaign, and Texas, with 527 schools, had the third largest Rosenwald program (Hanchett 1987: 11).

In North Carolina, all but seven of the 100 counties constructed Rosenwald schools. Most were built in the tobacco counties of the northern Coastal Plain or in the cotton belt of the southern Piedmont, including Mecklenburg County (which built twenty-six schools) and Anson County (twenty-seven schools), where the African American populations were the highest. Seventeen Rosenwald schools were built in Gaston County, all between 1923 and 1929 (Hanchett 1987: 15).

Most Rosenwald schools were frame, weatherboarded buildings with one to four classrooms, although in some communities, local supporters provided the financing for larger facilities or brick exteriors. Paint color and window placement, size, and number reflected Progressive Era concerns with ample light and ventilation. Each school was to include an industrial room for instruction in the practical arts, a

curriculum drawn directly from the writings of Booker T. Washington. In rural communities, two areas were to be set aside for gardens. Even though most Rosenwald schools were middle-sized facilities, schools were to include an auditorium or meeting room which could also serve as a community center. Often movable partitions were used to convert classrooms into auditoriums (Hanchett 1987: 9).

Concurrent with the Rosenwald School program in North Carolina, the state began an ambitious school consolidation campaign to systematize and administer the emerging network of public schools. The consolidation process was slow, and full school consolidation was not achieved until the 1950s. Many of the rural schools that were built under with Rosenwald funds were by mid-century either closed or subsumed within expanding public school systems. Later, the school integration movement of the 1960s and 1970s resulted in the closing of many formerly black schools. Consequently, surviving Rosenwald schools in the state are now rare. South Point School appears to have been converted to residential use during the 1940s. The current owners are Robert and Clara Imboden, who have lived here for more than twenty years (Imboden Interview 2007).

South Point School was completed as a one-teacher (Type One) facility in 1924. The original design included banks of windows on the long, east and west elevations, and a main entrance on the north gable end. The school probably resembled the "One-Teacher Community School, Plan No. 1-A," depicted in the 1924 Rosenwald publication, *Community School Plans* **(Figure 54)**. The building retains its original rectangular, gable roofed form, a few six-over-six light, double hung, wooden sash windows, including the two windows on the south gable end, and much of its original weatherboarding. The solid brick foundation may also date to the construction of the school. However, the exterior has been extensively altered. The original banks of long sash windows on the east and west sides have been covered with weatherboarding or replaced with smaller, modern windows. A modern porch, deck, entrance, and paired windows have been added to the east elevation. The entry on the north gable end remains, but the door is modern, and replacement windows are located east of the doorway. The chimney stack is concrete block.

Inside, the original schoolhouse plan was transformed during the conversion to a residence. The interior now consists of a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and bathroom. The original, high, beaded-board ceiling is visible is in the attic, which was created when lower ceilings were installed throughout the house in the 1940s. Modern flooring covers the original wooden floors.

Probably constructed as South Point School in 1923-1924, a Rosenwald school for African Americans, this building is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of its loss of integrity. As a surviving Rosenwald facility, the property has special historical significance. Such schools played a pivotal role in the history of African American education in the South, and surviving examples are now rare in Gaston County and across the state. Although a residence since the 1940s, South Point School continues to stand as a tangible reminder of the Rosenwald school program in Gaston County. However, because of major changes to both the exterior and interior of this building, South Point School no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility. The school occupies its original location and retains its historic setting and feeling, but its design, materials, workmanship, and association have been heavily compromised by its conversion to residential use. There has been no comprehensive inventory of Rosenwald schools in Gaston County, but the county is known to contain at least several more intact Rosenwald buildings, including the Reid Rosenwald Teacherage in Belmont (Study List 2001), the two-teacher Beaver Dam School near Cherryville, and the eight-teacher Bessemer City School (now Stewart Elementary) (North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Inventory Files, 2002-2007).

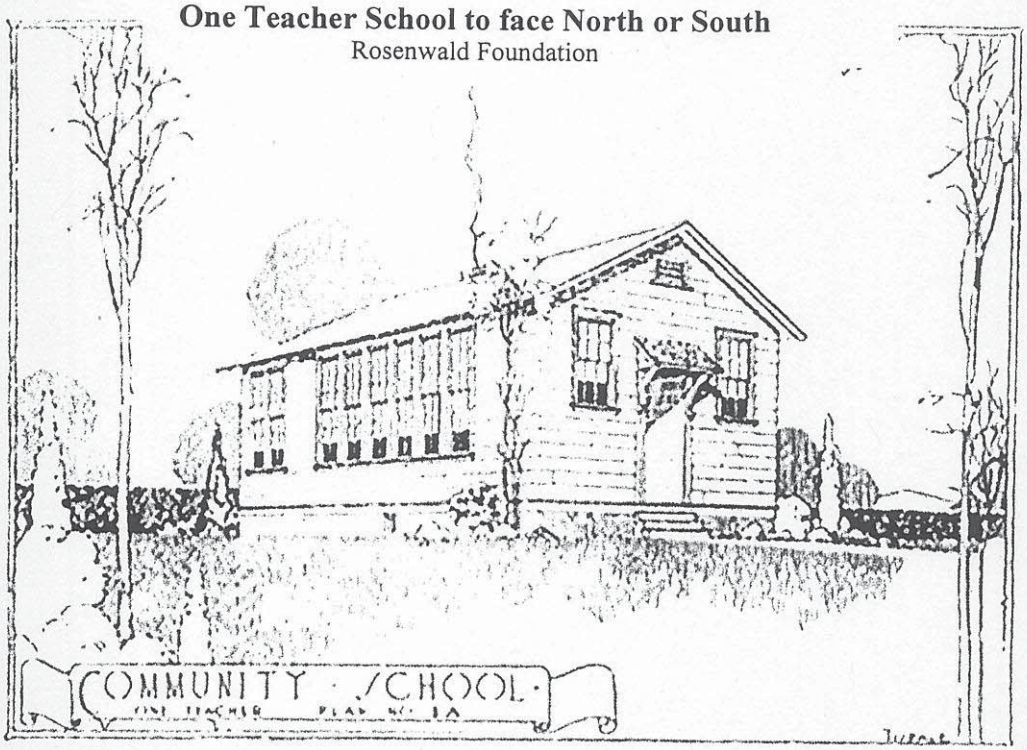
Figure 53

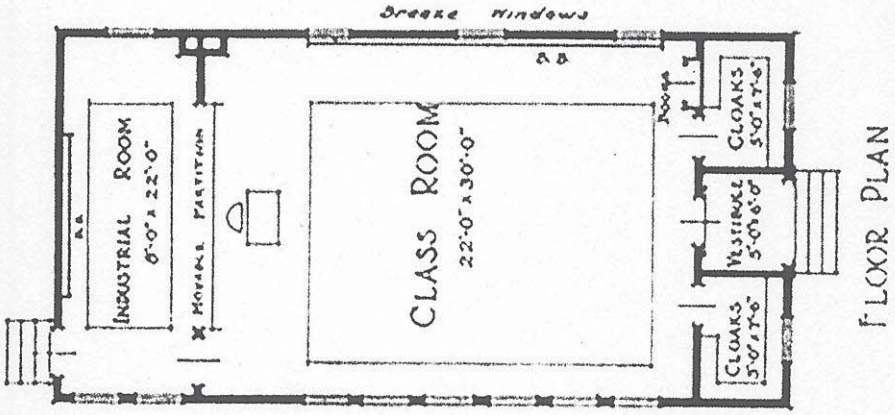
(Former) South Point School
Site Plan

Print Scale 1:2100 or 1" = 175'

Figure 54

One Teacher School to face North or South
Rosenwald Foundation





ONE-TEACHER
COMMUNITY SCHOOL PLAN NO I-A
TO FACE NORTH OR SOUTH ONLY

Source: "Rosenwald School Buildings in North Carolina, from the Beginning until July 1, 1930." Special Subject File, Division of Negro Education, N.C. Department of Public Instruction Records, State Archives, Raleigh, N.C.

Plate 225. (Former) South Point School, School and Setting, Looking West.

Plate 226. (Former) South Point School, Front (East) and South Elevations, Looking Northwest.

Plate 227. (Former) South Point School, Side (South) and Rear (West) Elevations, Looking Northeast.

Plate 228. (Former) South Point School, Side (North) and Front (East) Elevations, Looking Southwest.

Plate 229. (Former) South Point School, Front (East) Elevation, Remodeled Windows.

Plate 230. (Former) South Point School, Interior, Living Room.

Plate 231. (Former) South Point School, Interior, Attic, Showing Original Window Opening and Beaded Board Walls and Ceiling.

VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Armstrong Genealogy. "Descendants of Lieutenant Colonial John Armstrong," A compilation of public records available on the internet.

Bishir, Catherine W. *North Carolina Architecture*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.

----- and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina.* Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 2003.

Blythe, LaGette, and Charles Brockmann. *Hornets' Nest: The Story of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.* Charlotte, North Carolina: McNally of Charlotte, 1961.

Branson, Levi, ed. *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory.* Raleigh, North Carolina: Levi Branson, 1872, 1884, 1890, 1896.

Brengle, Kim Withers. *The Historic Architecture of Gaston County.* Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1982.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission. Files. Charlotte, North Carolina.

Clay, James W., and Douglas M. Orr, Jr. *Metrolina Atlas*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1983.

Clayton, Thomas. *Close to the Land, The Way We Lived in North Carolina.* Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1983.

Cope, Robert F., and Manley Wade Wellman. *The County of Gaston: Two Centuries of a North Carolina Region.* Gastonia, North Carolina: Gaston County Historical Society, 1961.

Ellison, Deborah, and J. Earlean Woody. Eds. *North Carolina Century Farms*. Raleigh, North Carolina: N.C. Department of Agriculture, 1989.

Fetters, Thomas T. and Peter W. Swanson, Jr. *Piedmont and Northern: The Great Electric System of the South.* San Marino, California: Golden West Books, 1974.

Gaston County Register of Deeds. Gaston County Courthouse, Gastonia, North Carolina.

Gatza, Mary Beth. *Historic Structures Survey and Evaluation Report, Charlotte Outer Loop (West Section), T.I.P. R-2248A.* Prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration. Raleigh, North Carolina. 31 January 1990.

Glass, Brent D. *The Textile Industry in North Carolina, A History.* Raleigh, North Carolina: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1992.

Hanchett, Thomas W. "The Rosenwald Schools and Black Education in North Carolina." *North Carolina Historical Review* 65 (October 1988): 387-444.

-----. *Sorting Out the New South City, Race, Class, and Urban Development in Charlotte, 1875-1975.* Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1998.

Hobbs, S. H., Jr. *Gaston County: Economic and Social.* Raleigh, North Carolina: Edwards and Broughton, 1920.

Imboden, Clara. Interview with principal investigators. 12 September 2007.

Johnson, Charles S. *Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1941.

Jordan, Terry G., and Matti Kaups, *The American Backwoods Frontier.* Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989.

Kniffen, Fred B. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 55 (1965). 549-577.

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.

Lundquist, Gary. Interview with principal investigators. 2 August 2007. Mr. Lundquist owns the Rosa McLean House.

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.

Morrill, Dr. Dan L. Interview with principal investigators. 8 November 2007. Dr. Morrill is consulting director to the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission.

Neagle, Nettie. Interview with principal investigators. 15 January 2007.

North Carolina Agriculture. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Association of Agricultural Agents, 1988.

North Carolina Almanac. Raleigh, North Carolina: Almanac Publishing Company, 1955.

North Carolina Basic County Data. Vol. 2. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina State Planning Board, 1946.

North Carolina Yearbook. Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh News and Observer, 1915.

Oates, John. Interview with principal investigators. 26 September 2007.

Parramore, Thomas C. *Express Lanes and Country Roads: The Way We Lived in North Carolina, 1920-1970.* Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1983.

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. List of Documented Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina. Complied by Kate Phillips in 2002 and updated for Gaston County by Gale Brewer. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Powell, William. *North Carolina Through Four Centuries.* Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.

Ramsey, Robert W. *Carolina Cradle: Settlement of the Northwest Carolina Frontier, 1747-1762*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1964.

Smith, S.L. *Community School Plans*, *Rosenwald Bulletin No. 3*. Nashville, Tennessee: Julius Rosenwald Foundation, 1924.

Southern, Michael. "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont." In Douglas Swaim, ed. *Carolina Dwelling*. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina State University, The Student Publication of the School of Design, Vol. 26, 1978.

Thompson, Edgar T. *Agricultural Mecklenburg and Industrial Charlotte*. Charlotte, North Carolina: Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 1926.

Tompkins, D.A. *History of Mecklenburg County and the City of Charlotte, from 1740 to 1903*. Charlotte, North Carolina: Observer Printing House, 1903.

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.

Wolfe, Michael. Interview with principal investigators. 7 September 2007.

APPENDIX A

Concurrence Form
Table: Surveyed Properties and Recommendations
Inventory List
Resource Photographs
Field Survey Maps

Federal Aid # **STP-1213(6)** *TIP =* **U-3321** *County:* **Mecklenburg/Gaston**

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

Project Description: Gaston E-W Connector

On June 12, 2007 representatives of the

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

Reviewed the subject project at

☐ Scoping meeting
X Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
☐ Other

All parties present agreed

☐ There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.

☒ There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.

☒ There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as **(List Attached)** is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary.

☐ There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.

☐ All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.

☐ There are no historic properties affected by this project *(Attach any notes or documents as needed)*

Signed:

Mary Pope Furr — June 12, 2007
Representative, NCDOT — Date

[illegible] — 6.12.07
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency — Date

Renee R. McGee — 6/12/07
Representative, HPO — Date

Renee Gledhill-Earley — 6-12-07
State Historic Preservation Officer — Date

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

Report required 1 18 21 26, 54, 82, 91, 135, 140, 145, 148, 171

SECTION 106 ELIGIBILITY MEETING

U-3321 // Gaston East-West Connector
Properties Not Worthy of Further Evaluation
June 12, 2007

The following properties are considered not eligible and not worthy of further evaluation:

19 & 20
22-25
27-53
55-81
83-90
92-134
136-139
141-144
146 & 147
149-170
172-180

A survey report will be prepared that will include intensive evaluations for the following properties:

1-18
21
26
54
82
91
135
140
145
148
171

TABLE

SURVEYED PROPERTIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Property Number/Name		Status	Recommendation
1.	Jake Long Dairy Barn	No Status	Eligible
2.	William C. Wilson House	Study List	Eligible
3.	William Alexander Falls House	No Status	Eligible
4.	Mendenhall-Grissom Farm	No Status	Eligible
5.	Stowe-Caldwell-Lowery House	No Status	Eligible
6.	Clarence Wilson Barn and Corncrib	No Status	Eligible
7.	J.B.F. Riddle House	No Status	Eligible
8.	Union Presbyterian Church	No Status	Eligible
9.	Craig Farmstead	National Register	Remains Eligible / Boundary Expansion
10.	Harrison Family Dairy Farm	No Status	Eligible
11.	Thomas Allison House	No Status	Eligible
12.	Dillard-Falls House	No Status	Eligible
13.	Rosa McLean House	No Status	Eligible
14.	Byrum-Croft House	No Status	Eligible
15.	Steele Creek Presbyterian Church and Cemetery	National Register	Remains Eligible
16.	Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Manse	No Status	Eligible
17.	Griffith-Shoaf House	No Status	Eligible
18.	Shopton Rural Historic District	Determined Eligible	Remains Eligible
19.	Wolfe Family Dairy Farm	No Status	Not Eligible
20.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
21.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
22.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
23.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
24.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
25.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
26.	Oates House	No Status	Not Eligible
27.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
28.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
29.	M and M Auto Shop	No Status	Not Eligible
30.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
31.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
32.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
33.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
34	House	No Status	Not Eligible
35.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
36.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
37.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
38.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
39.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
40.	House	No Status	Not Eligible

TABLE (continued)

SURVEYED PROPERTIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Property Number/Name		Status	Recommendation
41.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
42.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
43.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
44.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
45.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
46.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
47.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
48.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
49.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
50.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
51.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
52.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
53.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
54.	Pisgah Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church	No Status	Eligible
55.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
56.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
57.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
58.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
59.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
60.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
61.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
62.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
63.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
64.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
65.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
66.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
67.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
68.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
69.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
70.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
71.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
72.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
73.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
74.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
75.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
76.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
77.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
78.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
79.	Dr. Anthony House	No Status	Not Eligible
80.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
81.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
82.	Ferguson-Craig-Falls House	No Status	Not Eligible
83.	Lewis House	No Status	Not Eligible

TABLE (continued)

SURVEYED PROPERTIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Property Number/Name		Status	Recommendation
84.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
85.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
86.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
87.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
88.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
89.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
90.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
91.	Bell-Falls-Ferguson House	No Status	Not Eligible
92.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
93.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
94.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
95.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
96.	Lighthouse Ministries Church	No Status	Not Eligible
97.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
98.	Mount Pleasant A.M.E. Zion Church	No Status	Not Eligible
99.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
100.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
101.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
102.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
103.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
104.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
105.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
106.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
107.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
108.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
109.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
110.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
111.	Tenant House	No Status	Not Eligible
112.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
113.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
114.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
115.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
116.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
117.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
118.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
119.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
120.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
121.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
122.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
123.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
124.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
125.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
126.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
127.	House	No Status	Not Eligible

TABLE (continued)

SURVEYED PROPERTIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Property Number/Name		Status	Recommendation
128.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
129.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
130.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
131.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
132.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
133.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
134.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
135.	J. Condor Armstrong House	No Status	Not Eligible
136.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
137.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
138.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
139.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
140.	Dixon Dairy Farm	No Status	Not Eligible
141.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
142.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
143.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
144.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
145.	James Alexander Hoffman House	No Status	Eligible
146.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
147.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
148.	Allen Steam Station & Discharge Canal	No Status	Not Eligible
149.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
150.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
151.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
152.	Commercial Building	No Status	Not Eligible
153.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
154.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
155.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
156.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
157.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
158.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
159.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
160.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
161.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
162.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
163.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
164.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
165.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
166.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
167.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
168.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
169.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
170.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
171.	Neagle House	No Status	Eligible

TABLE (continued)

SURVEYED PROPERTIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Property Number/Name		Status	Recommendation
172.	Dr. Robinson House	No Status	Not Eligible
173.	South Point Methodist Church and Cemetery	No Status	Not Eligible
174.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
175.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
176.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
177.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
178.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
179.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
180.	Dr. Richard Z. Query House	Determined Eligible	Not Eligible/ Demolished
181.	Bridge No. 350022	Determined Eligible	Remains Eligible
182.	(Former) South Point School	No Status	Not Eligible

INVENTORY LIST

Properties Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register and Therefore Not Worthy of Intensive Level Evaluation

20. House
Gaston County

This ca. 1960, brick ranch house has two-over-two, horizontal sash windows and a vinyl-sided, front gable entry porch that is supported by columns. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

21. House
Gaston County

This ca. 1910, hip roofed, double pile, weatherboarded cottage has replacement one-over-one windows and concrete porch floor; the square porch piers also appear to be replacements. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

22. House
Gaston County

Now covered with vinyl siding, this ca. 1950 cottage has original two-over-two, horizontal sash windows and a front gable, entry porch supported by metal posts. Nearby are two ruinous outbuildings. The property lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

23. House
Gaston County

This deteriorated, frame, front gable bungalow has replacement porch posts. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

24. House
Gaston County

Dating to the postwar era, this brick, Colonial Revival cottage has an attached garage covered in vinyl siding. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

25. House
Gaston County

This ca. 1960, hip roofed, brick and weatherboard ranch house has original steel sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

27. House
Gaston County

Built in the 1950s, this one-story cottage has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

28. House
Gaston County

This ca. 1960, brick, L-plan ranch house has replacement porch posts. The house lacks the significance or integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

29. M and M Auto Shop
Gaston County

Steel sash windows, a brick and concrete block exterior, and a flat-roofed parapet mark the utilitarian design of this 1950s auto repair shop. The building lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

30. House
Gaston County

This typical, ca. 1960, brick ranch house has an inset front porch, picture window, attached garage, and two-over-two, horizontal sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

31. House
Gaston County

This altered I-house has replacement metal porch posts and a modern garage. The four-over-four windows are original. The house no longer retains the architectural integrity needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

32. House
Gaston County

This deteriorated, hip roofed cottage (ca. 1900) has a screened front porch and a mix of original four-over-four windows and later replacements. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

33. House
Gaston County

This 1950s, brick veneered ranch house retains original elements including the front entry porch, picture window, and horizontal sash windows. However, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

34. House
Gaston County

Replacement vinyl siding, a replacement porch, and a later picture window have altered this early twentieth century, frame dwelling. The property lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

35. House
Gaston County

This ca. 1960, brick ranch house has a carport and steel sash, awning windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

36. House
Gaston County

This brick, Colonial Revival cottage has an altered side porch and a mix of six-over-six and later horizontal sash windows. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

37. House
Gaston County

Erected ca. 1960, this frame ranch house has a replacement front door and vinyl siding. The horizontal sash windows and front porch are original. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

38. House
Gaston County

This 1920s, frame, side gable cottage was probably erected as a mill worker's house. Several streets of hip roofed, mill workers' cottages stand to the south (outside the A.P.E.). The heavily altered textile mill is also outside the A.P.E. This outlying cottage has replacement asbestos siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

39. House
Gaston County

As with House No. 37, this side gable, weatherboarded cottage was probably erected as a mill worker's house. Several streets of hip roofed, mill workers' cottages stand to the south (outside the A.P.E.). The heavily altered textile mill is also outside the A.P.E. This outlying cottage has replacement porch posts and a later deck. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

40. House
Gaston County

Asbestos shingle siding and replacement windows have altered this mid-twentieth century, hip roofed cottage. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

41. House
Gaston County

Now in deteriorated condition, this German sided, frame cottage has a front gable porch over the entry and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

42. House
Gaston County

This representative, ca. 1960 ranch house has a red brick veneer, steel sash, awning windows, and an attached garage. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

43. House
Gaston County

Constructed ca. 1960, this ranch house typifies the style with its picture window and horizontal sash windows, inset garage, and red brick exterior. The porch posts are replacements. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

44. House
Gaston County

Now altered with replacement windows, additions to the rear and side elevations, and a later porch, this early twentieth century I-house retains its original German siding. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

45. House
Gaston County

Modified with later aluminum siding and metal porch posts, this frame, Colonial Revival cottage has original eight-over-eight windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

46. House
Gaston County

Probably built in the 1940s, this red brick cottage has an enclosed porch with steel sash, louvered windows as well as a later picture window. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

47. House
Gaston County

Inspired by the nationally popular Cape Cod style, this one and one-half story, double pile dwelling from the 1940s has a center chimney, six-over-six windows, and a shed roofed porch. The house is covered in asbestos shingles. A deteriorated log barn stands to the rear. The loosely constructed barn is a mix of square and dove-tailed notching as well as logs nailed in place, suggesting that the building was reconstructed using various logs from other buildings. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

48. House
Gaston County

This postwar, double pile cottage has German siding, six-over-six windows, and an inset porch with replacement metal posts. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

49. House
Gaston County

This post-World War II, brick veneered, hip roofed dwelling displays original horizontal sash windows and an engaged porch with brick piers. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

50. House
Gaston County

Altered with replacement asbestos shingles and metal porch posts, this early twentieth century, hip roofed cottage lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

51. House
Gaston County

This ca. 1940, brick veneered cottage has a bracketed canopy over the entry and an inset porch. The house has been altered with a large, two-story addition as well as a number of replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

52. House
Gaston County

Probably built ca. 1950, this altered cottage displays a mix of asbestos shingles and aluminum siding. The dwelling retains its original six-over-six windows, front exterior chimney, and a front gable foyer with an original door. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

53. House
Gaston County

Replacement one-over-one windows and aluminum siding have altered this simple, frame Colonial Revival cottage. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

55. House
Gaston County

This altered, frame, hip roofed bungalow has replacement six-over-six windows and vinyl siding. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

56. House
Gaston County

German siding covers this modest, side gable cottage which has a shed roofed, screened porch and original four-over-four windows. The house is not considered eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

57. House
Gaston County

This early 1960s ranch house was one of the first houses erected in the 1960s subdivision of Suburban Heights. The house has a Roman brick exterior and attached planters on the main façade. The windows are replacements. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion. No other houses in the subdivision pre-date the early 1960s, and none has the special significance that resources less than fifty years of age require for eligibility.

58. House
Gaston County

This simple, brick veneered, ca. 1950 cottage has original six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

59. House
Gaston County

This early twentieth century, Colonial Revival cottage has a side gable roof, paired, six-over-one windows, and a porte cochere. The metal porch posts are replacements. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

60. House
Gaston County

This frame, side gable bungalow retains its shed roofed porch and front gable dormer, but now has vinyl siding and replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

61. House
Gaston County

Dating to the early twentieth century, this simple, stuccoed cottage has a replacement front door but original three-over-one windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

62. House
Gaston County

This ca. 1950, brick veneered, Colonial Revival cottage has an enclosed side porch. The house occupies a large, tree-covered lot overlooking Franklin Boulevard. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

63. House
Gaston County

This typical ranch house, which dates to the 1950s, has a brick veneer, large picture window, and other wooden sash, awning windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

64. House
Gaston County

This modest, postwar cottage (ca. 1955) has a front wing, a shed roofed entry porch, and a side porch. The house retains its weatherboard siding above a brick skirt and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

65. House
Gaston County

Horizontal sash windows and a carport mark this typical, brick veneered, 1950s cottage. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

66. House
Gaston County

Similar to House No. 65, this brick, postwar cottage has an inset porch and an attached carport. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

67. House
Gaston County

A hip roof caps this small, brick veneered ranch house. The house has a screened porch with box piers and horizontal sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

68. House
Gaston County

Vinyl siding now covers this 1950s ranch house which has awning windows and modernist detailing. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

69. House
Gaston County

Dating to the 1950s, this typical, side gable ranch house has a red brick veneer, picture window, horizontal sash windows, and an attached carport. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

70. House
Gaston County

Roman brick and vertical board siding cover this 1950s, hip roofed ranch house. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

71. House
Gaston County

This representative 1950s ranch house has an L-shaped plan, brick veneer, and metal porch posts. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

72. House
Gaston County

This common 1950s ranch house has a side gable roof and red brick veneer. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion

73. House
Gaston County

Stock Colonial Revival features decorate this large, ca. 1960 ranch house which has replacement windows. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion

74. House
Gaston County

This typical, Colonial Revival cottage has a red brick veneer, three-over-one windows, and a side porch. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion

75. House
Gaston County

A red brick veneer, picture window, and horizontal sash windows characterize this typical, 1950s ranch house. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion

76. House
Gaston County

Original German siding covers this ca. 1950 side gable cottage, which has eight-over-eight windows, metal porch posts, and an attached carport. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion

77. House
Gaston County

Asbestos shingles cover this modest, ca. 1950, side gable, double pile cottage which also has horizontal sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion

78. House
Gaston County

This heavily altered, hip roofed, double pile cottage has replacement windows, replacement porch, and vinyl siding. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion

79. Dr. Anthony House
Gaston County

According to the present owner, this dwelling was built in the 1940s for a Dr. Anthony of nearby Gastonia. Anthony used the place as a weekend and summer retreat. While many original elements are intact, the prominent front porch is ruinous, and the house is in poor condition. The rustic dwelling retains its original fieldstone chimney on the rear elevation, six-over-six windows, and board and batten siding. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior, but it is said to have pine paneling and a fieldstone fireplace (now bricked in). Because of the dwelling's ruinous porch and overall disrepair, the property is not considered to have the integrity necessary for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

80. House
Gaston County

This modest, double pile, brick bungalow has original three-over-one windows and an engaged porch with an attached porte cochere. The dormer has been vinyl sided. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion

81. House
Gaston County

A double pile plan, six-over-six windows, shed roofed porch, and asbestos shingles characterize this simple 1950s cottage. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion

83. Lewis House
Gaston County

Now in poor condition and heavily altered, the Lewis House is a late nineteenth century I-house with vinyl siding, a rebuilt brick chimney, and deteriorated 1950s portico. The six-over-six windows and round arched door are original. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. Gaston County retains a number of substantially intact I-houses contemporary with the Lewis House. The Lewis House lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

84. House
Gaston County

Now in poor condition, this front gable, German sided bungalow has a hip roofed porch and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

85. House
Gaston County

Asphalt shingles cover this simple, front gable cottage. Now in poor condition, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

86. House
Gaston County

Extensively altered, this single pile, side gable cottage has a replacement porch, windows, and siding. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

87. House
Gaston County

This altered, side gable cottage has replacement windows, porch piers, and asbestos shingles. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

88. House
Gaston County

Constructed ca. 1950, this typical, front gable cottage has German siding and horizontal sash windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

89. House
Gaston County

Replacement asbestos shingles cover this simple, double pile, hip roofed cottage. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

90. House
Gaston County

This Colonial Revival cottage (ca. 1950) has eight-over-eight windows, weatherboard siding, and an engaged porch with replacement turned porch posts. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

92. House
Gaston County

Vinyl siding, later one-over-one windows, and a replacement front porch characterize this side gable bungalow. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

93. House
Gaston County

The principal investigators were not allowed to photograph this house from the property. An extensively altered, late nineteenth century I-house with replacement siding, front porch, and windows, the house is not recommended for eligibility under any criterion. There are no associated fields or outbuildings, and Gaston County retains a number of more intact I-houses from the period.

94. House
Gaston County

This typical, brick veneered, 1950s cottage has side porches, six-over-six windows, and an inset front entry. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

95. House
Gaston County

Asbestos shingles cover this typical, 1950s, side gable cottage. The house has a front gable entry porch, a side porch, and a mix of original windows and replacement one-over-one windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

96. Lighthouse Ministries Church
Gaston County

Erected ca. 1955, this simple, front gable church has a red brick veneer. The church lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

97. House
Gaston County

Extensively altered by a later chimney, replacement shed roofed porch, and asbestos siding, this ca. 1900 I-house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

98. Mount Pleasant A.M.E. Zion Church
Gaston County

Constructed in 1946, this A.M.E. Zion church follows a common design for small-scale, African American churches of this period. The brick veneered building features twin towers that flank the front gable main block. The church has both pointed arched and jack arched, painted glass windows. The front door is a replacement. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. The associated cemetery holds both early twentieth century and modern headstones. The church was established in the early 1900s as Shiloh A.M.E. Zion Church. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

99. House
Gaston County

This modest, ca. 1950 cottage has a double pile plan, horizontal sash windows, shed roofed porch, and German siding. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

100. House
Gaston County

Now ruinous, this side gable, one-story dwelling has asphalt siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

101. House
Gaston County

Asbestos shingles cover this 1950s Colonial Revival cottage. The dwelling has replacement one-over-one windows and an attached carport. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

102. House
Gaston County

Asphalt shingles cover this typical, front gable cottage from the 1920s. Now abandoned and in disrepair, the house has its original front gable porch and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

103. House
Gaston County

Constructed in the 1950s, this typical ranch house has a red brick veneer, hip roof, and steel sash, awning windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

104. House
Gaston County

This traditional frame, two-room dwelling has a rear ell and appears to have been constructed in the middle decades of the nineteenth century. The house has evidently undergone some repairs in recent decades with a rebuilt fieldstone and brick chimney and later wood roof shingles. The windows are six-over-six light, wooden sash. No porches survive. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. The house occupies an overgrown site and is surrounded by modern residences. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

105. House
Gaston County

Heavily altered, this hip roofed, double pile cottage has vinyl siding, replacement windows, and later porch posts. The chimneys have been removed. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

106. House
Gaston County

An altered, inset porch now characterizes this hip roofed, double pile cottage which has original weatherboard siding and a mix of four-over-four and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

107. House
Gaston County

Now extensively altered, this substantial, two-story, hip roofed, Colonial Revival residence was built in 1914. The construction date is denoted in the front gable dormer. The house has vinyl German siding, vinyl porch posts, and replacement one-over-one windows. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. There are no surviving associated outbuildings or farmland. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

108. House
Gaston County

In poor condition, this early twentieth century, hip roofed, double pile cottage has original German siding and a center gable. The one-over-one windows and porch posts are replacements. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

109. House
Gaston County

This typical, Colonial Revival (ca. 1950) cottage has vinyl siding and later metal porch posts. The L-shaped plan, inset porch, and six-over-six windows are original. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

110. House
Gaston County

This typical 1920s bungalow design has a side gable roof, German siding, three-over-one windows, and a gable roofed porch. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

111. Tenant House
Gaston County

In ruinous condition, this abandoned, early twentieth century, weatherboarded dwelling has elements of the traditional saddlebag house type with a two-room plan, an interior chimney, and two separate entries. The brick chimney is a replacement, and no porch survives. The setting is overgrown. The house may be a converted farm outbuilding. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion**.**

112. House
Gaston County

A typical post-World War II cottage, this front gable dwelling has German siding, six-over-six windows, and box porch piers. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

113. House
Gaston County

This frame, front gable bungalow has been altered with replacement windows and vinyl siding. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

114. House
Gaston County

Now altered with modern, horizontal sash windows and metal porch posts, this mid-nineteenth century, side gable cottage retains its original crossetted entrance. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

115. House
Gaston County

Constructed ca. 1900, this L-plan cottage retains four-over-four windows and chamfered porch posts, but a modern picture window fills the front elevation. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

116. House
Gaston County

Asbestos shingle siding now covers this L-plan cottage which retains four-over-four windows and some original chamfered porch posts. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

117. House
Gaston County

This sizable, side gable bungalow has original weatherboard siding and four-over-one windows. However, the classical porch columns that support the engaged wraparound porch are modern replacements. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

118. House
Gaston County

In near ruinous condition, this abandoned, hall and parlor dwelling is partially covered in sheet metal and has modern stucco on the brick, exterior end chimney. The deteriorated interior no longer retains the original mantel and doors. The setting is overgrown. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

119. House
Gaston County

In deteriorated condition, this mid-twentieth century, side gable cottage has German siding and a small, bracketed entry porch. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

120. House
Gaston County

In deteriorated condition, this simple, front gable cottage has German siding and six-over-six windows. Located adjacent to No. 119 and evidently constructed at the same time, the house was perhaps a tenant house. The setting is overgrown. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

121. House
Gaston County

Notable for its fieldstone veneer, massive concrete porch posts, and fieldstone retaining wall, this clipped gable cottage has replacement one-over-one windows. Although unique, the house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

122. House
Gaston County

In deteriorated condition, this side gable cottage has replacement vinyl siding and metal porch posts. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

123. House
Gaston County

Vinyl siding now covers portions of this mid-twentieth century, brick, Colonial Revival cottage. A large picture window fills the front elevation. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

124. House
Gaston County

This mid-twentieth century, hip roofed ranch house has original steel sash, awning windows and an inset porch. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

125. House
Gaston County

This front gable bungalow has asbestos shingle siding and metal porch posts. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

126. House
Gaston County

This altered, hip roofed cottage has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

127. House
Gaston County

This modest, mid-twentieth century house has a fieldstone veneer, horizontal sash windows, and a picture window. The entry is sheltered by a shed roofed porch. While a unique design, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

128. House
Gaston County

Altered by vinyl siding, replacement windows, and later metal porch posts, this hip roofed cottage lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

129. House
Gaston County

Altered by vinyl siding and replacement windows, this front gable bungalow lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

130. House
Gaston County

Vinyl siding covers this front gable bungalow which has an engaged porch and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

131. House
Gaston County

This side gable bungalow retains its six-over-six windows but now has vinyl siding and metal porch posts. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

132. House
Gaston County

Built after World War II, this Colonial Revival cottage has a front exterior chimney, replacement aluminum siding, and a side addition. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

133. House
Gaston County

Modern, horizontal sash windows and replacement porch posts have altered this traditional, two-room, side gable cottage. The house, which has a modern foundation and no chimneys, may have been moved to this site. The dwelling lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

134. House
Gaston County

This modest, deteriorated, side gable cottage now has aluminum siding, a concrete block foundation, and a modern porch. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

136. House
Gaston County

Dating to the 1920s, this typical, front gable bungalow has weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows, and a front gable porch supported by box piers. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

137. House
Gaston County

Similar to House No. 136, this front gable bungalow also has weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows, and a front gable porch with box piers. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

138. House
Gaston County

Now altered by horizontal sash windows, this front gable bungalow has weatherboard siding and a front gable porch supported by original box piers. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

139. House
Gaston County

This side gable bungalow has a mix of original weatherboarding and later vinyl siding, a front gable dormer, four-over-one windows, and a wraparound porch. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

141. House
Gaston County

Constructed in the early twentieth century, this altered, two-story, L-plan farmhouse retains its two-over-two windows, weatherboard siding, and a wraparound porch. The porch is a 1920s bungalow-inspired replacement with its battered piers resting on brick pedestals and a brick apron. The original two-story rear ell includes a later addition. The house is abandoned, and the mantels are now gone. The property includes a few deteriorated to ruinous outbuildings, and the immediate setting and surrounding fields are now overgrown. The house does not retain sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

142. House
Gaston County

Vinyl siding now covers this simple, L-plan bungalow. The house has a screened front porch and three-over-one windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

143. House
Gaston County

This modest, hip roofed cottage retains its six-over-six windows but now has replacement vinyl siding. The wraparound porch is supported by box piers that are spanned by new balustrades. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

144. House
Gaston County

Dating to the 1940s, the brick, Tudor Revival-inspired cottage has replacement one-over-one windows. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

146. House
Gaston County

Replacement vinyl siding now covers this frame, L-plan, Colonial Revival cottage (ca. 1950). The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

147. House
Gaston County

Replacement asbestos shingles and later metal porch supports have altered this simple, L-plan bungalow. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

148. Allen Steam Station and Discharge Canal
Gaston County

Constructed and operated by Duke Energy, the oldest section of the Allen Steam Station was completed in 1957. One of seven coal-fired power plants owned by Duke Energy in North Carolina, the multiple story, brick and reinforced concrete complex began with two units and was subsequently expanded to five units in 1960 and 1961. Named for George Garland Allen, Duke Power's first chairman of the board, the plant is the third largest coal facility in the Carolinas. Among the earlier coal-fired plants are the 1926 Buck Steam Station in Rowan County and the 1929 Riverbend Steam Station, which is also located in Gaston County. The Allen Station has an associated water channel that links the Catawba and South Fork rivers and is used as a discharge canal for the plant's steam heated water.

The Allen Steam Station and Discharge Canal is not recommended for eligibility under any criterion. The facility is among a group of coal-fired power plants that Duke erected during the 1950s and 1960s to generate electricity in North Carolina. Significantly expanded in 1960 and 1961, the facility does not have the extraordinary importance required for historic resources less than fifty years of age. The nearby Riverbend (1929) and Buck (1926) steam stations (both outside the A.P.E.) survive to illustrate Duke's earlier large-scale, coal-fired plants in the region.

149. House
Gaston County

This modest, ca. 1950, side gable cottage has later aluminum siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

150. House
Gaston County

Extensively altered with vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and a later front porch, this one and one-half-story bungalow retains its original form and shed dormer. Otherwise, the house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

151. House
Gaston County

Although the lattice porch piers are original, this L-plan bungalow has vinyl siding and replacement six-over-six windows. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

152. Commercial Building
Gaston County

Constructed ca. 1950, this modest, concrete block commercial building has a hip roof and steel sash windows. Although intact, the small shop lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

153. House
Gaston County

Asbestos shingles cover this typical, front gable bungalow cottage which retains its lattice porch piers and six-over-six windows. Although intact, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

154. House
Gaston County

This modest, side gable cottage has vinyl siding and a screened porch. The eight-over-eight windows are original. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

155. House
Gaston County

This hip roofed, brick veneered bungalow now has replacement one-over-one windows. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

156. House
Gaston County

Vinyl siding and later one-over-one windows have altered this Colonial Revival cottage from the postwar period. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

157. House
Gaston County

Constructed after World War II, this side gable, double pile cottage has a front exterior chimney, later one-over-one windows, and a mix of brick and vinyl siding. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

158. House
Gaston County

Vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows have altered this simple, side gable bungalow. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

159. House
Gaston County

Constructed after World War II, this typical, side gable, double pile cottage now has vinyl siding. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

160. House
Gaston County

Aluminum siding now covers this modest ca. 1950, L-plan cottage. The six-over-six windows are original. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

161. House
Gaston County

This front gable, frame bungalow has a hip roofed porch, original four-over-one windows, and a rear wing addition. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

162. House
Gaston County

Reflecting a common bungalow design, this brick, side gable bungalow has a screened, shed roofed porch and shed roofed dormers. Now in poor condition, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

163. House
Gaston County

This modest, ca. 1950 cottage has asbestos shingle siding, an inset porch, and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

164. House
Gaston County

Vinyl siding and later one-over-one windows have altered this modest, ca. 1950 cottage. The house retains its original inset porch. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

165. House
Gaston County

Similar to House No. 164, this postwar cottage has vinyl siding but original six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

166. House
Gaston County

Erected after World War II, this simple, side gable cottage has vinyl siding, later one-over-one windows, and an attached carport. The house lacks the integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

167. House
Gaston County

Altered with vinyl siding, this ca. 1950 cottage has an inset porch and attached garage. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

168. House
Gaston County

This simple, ca. 1950 cottage has a side gable, double pile form, asbestos shingle siding, and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

169. House
Gaston County

This modest, front gable bungalow has German siding and a hip roofed porch supported by box piers. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

170. House
Gaston County

A modern side addition, vinyl siding, and later one-over-one windows have altered this modest ca. 1950 cottage. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

172. Dr. Robinson House
Gaston County

Built by a Belmont pharmacist in the late 1940s, the Robinson House is a one and one-half story, Colonial Revival cottage with asbestos shingle siding, eight-over-eight windows, and a pedimented porch supported by box piers. The entrance features a six-panel door framed by pilasters and capped by a classical entablature. Stock Colonial Revival architectural elements also survive on the interior, including the mantel and a built-in corner cupboard in the living room. However, the interior has undergone alterations, most notably the expansion of the den through the partial enclosure of the rear porch.

The Dr. Robinson House is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion. Although largely intact, the house is a late example of a common domestic design, and numerous better preserved examples of Colonial Revival designs survive in Gaston County.

173. South Point Methodist Church and Cemetery
Gaston County

Built in the mid-1950s, South Point Methodist Church is a substantial, brick, Colonial Revival church with a rectangular main block and an administrative wing at the rear that gives the edifice a T-shaped plan. The church features typical Colonial Revival architectural elements of the period including a classically-inspired steeple, double-hung, multiple light windows with keystones and flanking pilasters, a rusticated basement capped by a concrete belt course, and a temple form apse with pilasters, entablature, and pediment. The church is unusual in that its entrances are located on either side of the rear wing. The church has been altered with the addition of a large, modern education building to the south elevation of the rear wing. A cemetery with headstones dating primarily to the twentieth century is located behind the church.

South Point Methodist Church is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion. The church is a late example of a common design for churches, and numerous better examples of Colonial Revival church architecture survive in Gaston County. Furthermore, the large modern wing addition compromises the integrity of the building.

174. House
Gaston County

Constructed after World War II, this simple, brick veneered ranch house has steel sash windows and a later side addition. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

175. House
Gaston County

Vinyl siding and a substantial rear addition have altered this hip roofed bungalow. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

176. House
Gaston County

This heavily altered, 1940s, front gable cottage has vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one-windows, metal porch posts, and a modern deck. The house lacks the integrity and significance needed for National Register listing under any criterion.

177. House
Mecklenburg County

Built ca. 1945, this simple, frame dwelling has a side gable roof, rectangular plan, a front gable entry porch, and a side porch. The house retains its German siding and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

178. House
Mecklenburg County

Dating to the turn of the twentieth century, this frame cottage is now in ruinous condition and is not recommended for National Register under any criterion.

179. House
Mecklenburg County

This simple, hip roofed bungalow has an engaged porch, replacement door, and replacement one-over-one windows as well as a few original six-over-six windows. The overgrown site includes a few ruinous outbuildings. The house lacks the significance and integrity needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

180. Dr. Richard Z. Query House (D.O.E. 1990)
Mecklenburg County

Constructed in 1919, the Dr. Richard Z. Query House was a two-story, cubic dwelling with a prominent hip roof. Probably during the 1970s, the front porch was remodeled and the weatherboard exterior covered with vinyl siding. Dr. Query was a physician in the Steele Creek community for more than thirty years. His office was located on the south side of the residence where patients entered through a separate doorway sheltered by the porte-cochere. Query commissioned local contractor, Paul Brown, to construct the house (Gatza 1990: 39-44). In recent years, possibly in anticipation of the house's demolition, all of the significant interior woodwork, including the stairway balusters and newel, the mantels, and most of the doors, were removed. At the time of the field survey for this project, the abandoned house was in ruinous condition, but it has been subsequently razed. The Dr. Query House was determined eligible for the National Register in 1990, but the house has been recently lost.

House No. 20

House No. 21

House No. 22

House No. 23

House No. 24

House No. 25

House No. 27

House No. 28

M and M Auto Shop (No. 29)

House No. 30

House No. 31

House No. 32

House No. 33

House No. 34

House No. 35

House No. 36

House No. 37

House No. 38

House No. 39

House No. 40

House No. 41

House No. 42

House No. 43

House No. 44

House No. 45

House No. 46

House No. 47

House No. 47, Log Outbuilding

House No. 48

House No. 49

House No. 50

House No. 51

House No. 52

House No. 53

House No. 55

House No. 56

House No. 57

House No. 58

House No. 59

House No. 60

House No. 61

House No. 62

House No. 63

House No. 64

House No. 65

House No. 66

House No. 67

House No. 68

House No. 69

House No. 70

House No. 71

House No. 72

House No. 73

House No. 74

House No. 75

House No. 76

House No. 77

House No. 78

Dr. Anthony House (No. 79)

Dr. Anthony House (No. 79)

Dr. Anthony House (No. 79), Ruinous Porch.

Dr. Anthony House (No. 79)

House No. 80

House No. 81

Lewis House (No. 83).

Lewis House (No. 83), Front Door Detail.

House No. 84

House No. 85

House No. 86

House No. 87

House No. 88

House No. 89

House No. 90

House No. 92

House (No. 93)

House No. 94

House No. 95

Lighthouse Ministries Church (No. 96)

House No. 97

Mount Pleasant A.M.E. Zion Church (No. 98)

Mount Pleasant A.M.E. Zion Church (No. 98)

Mount Pleasant A.M.E. Zion Church Cemetery (No. 98)

House No. 99

House No. 100

House No. 101

House No. 102

House No. 103

House No. 104

House No. 104

House No. 105

House No. 106

House No. 107

House No. 107

House No. 108

House No. 109

House No. 110

Tenant House (No. 111)

House No. 112

House No. 113

House No. 114

House No. 115

House No. 116

House No. 117

House No. 118

House No. 119

House No. 120

House No. 121

House No. 122

House No. 123

House No. 124

House No. 125

House No. 126

House No. 127

House No. 128

House No. 129

House No. 130

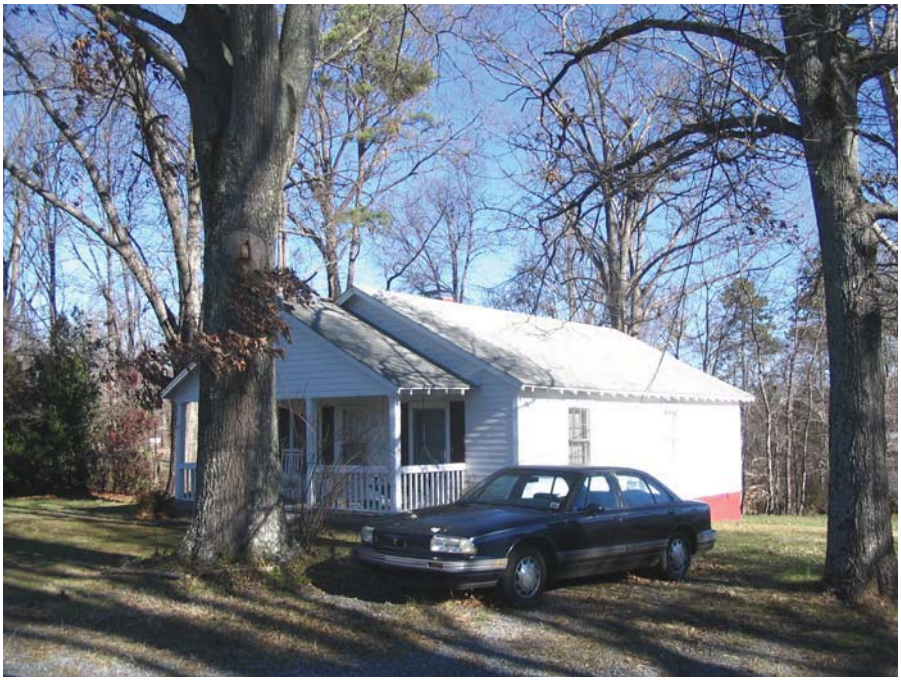
House No. 131

House No. 132

House No. 133

House No. 134

House No. 136



House No. 137

House No. 138

House No. 139

House (No. 141)

House (No. 141)

House (No. 141)

House No. 142

House No. 143

House No. 144

House No. 146

House No. 147

Allen Steam Plant, Discharge Canal (No. 148)

Allen Steam Plant (No. 148)

House No. 149

House No. 150

House No. 151

Commercial Building (No. 152)

House No. 153

House No. 154

House No. 155

House No. 156

House No. 157

House No. 158

House No. 159

House No. 160

House No. 161

House No. 162

House No. 163

House No. 164

House No. 165

House No. 166

House No. 167

House No. 168

House No. 169

House No. 170

Dr. Robinson House (No. 172)

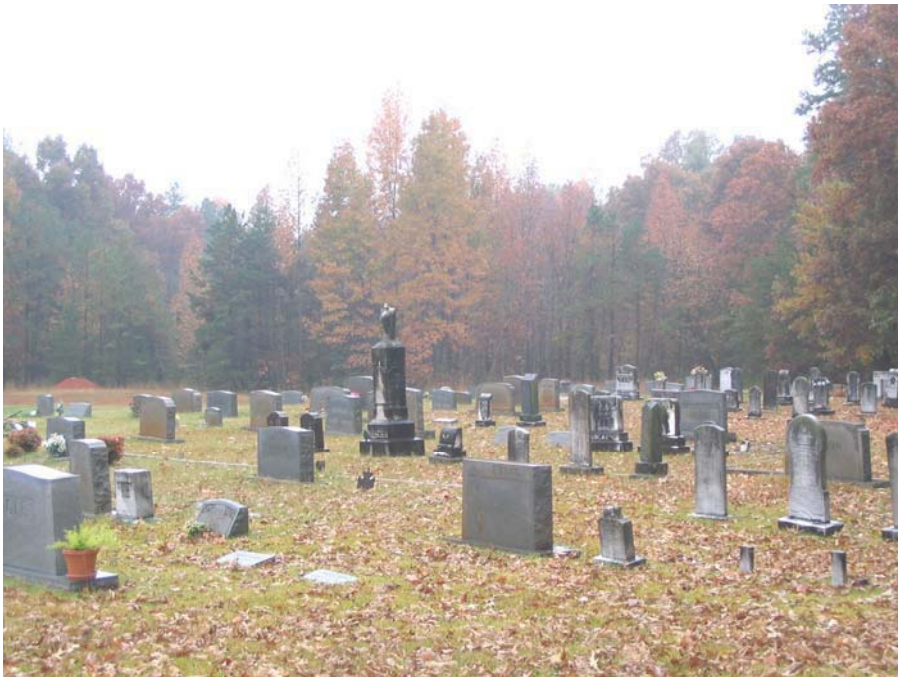
Dr. Robinson House (No. 172).

Dr. Robinson House (No. 172), Rear Elevation.

Dr. Robinson House (No. 172), Interior, Living Room Mantel

South Point Methodist Church (No. 173), Church and Setting.

South Point Methodist Church (No. 173), Educational Building.



South Point Methodist Church (No. 173), Cemetery.

House No. 174

House No. 175

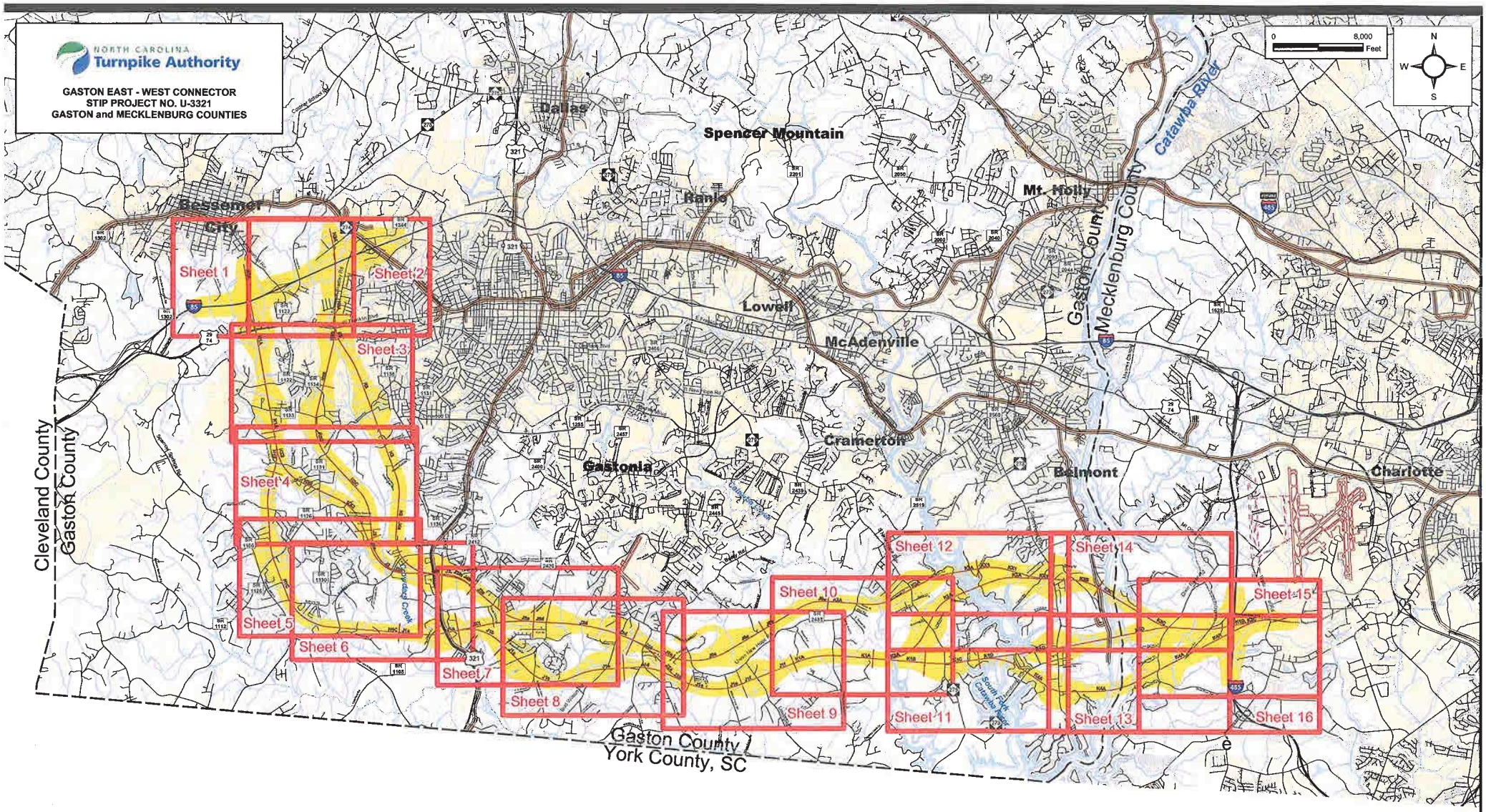
House No. 176

House (No. 177)

House No. 178

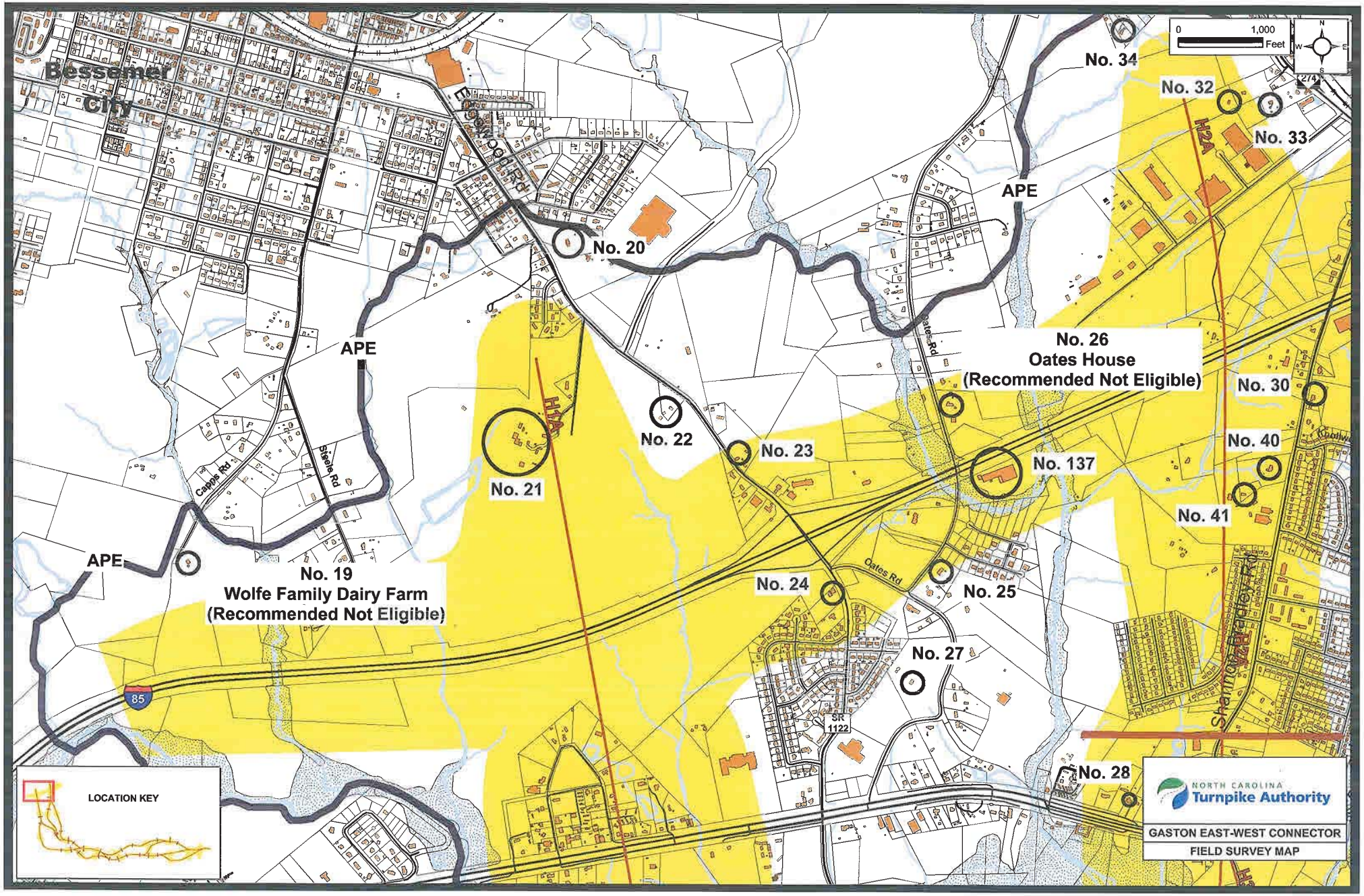
House No. 179

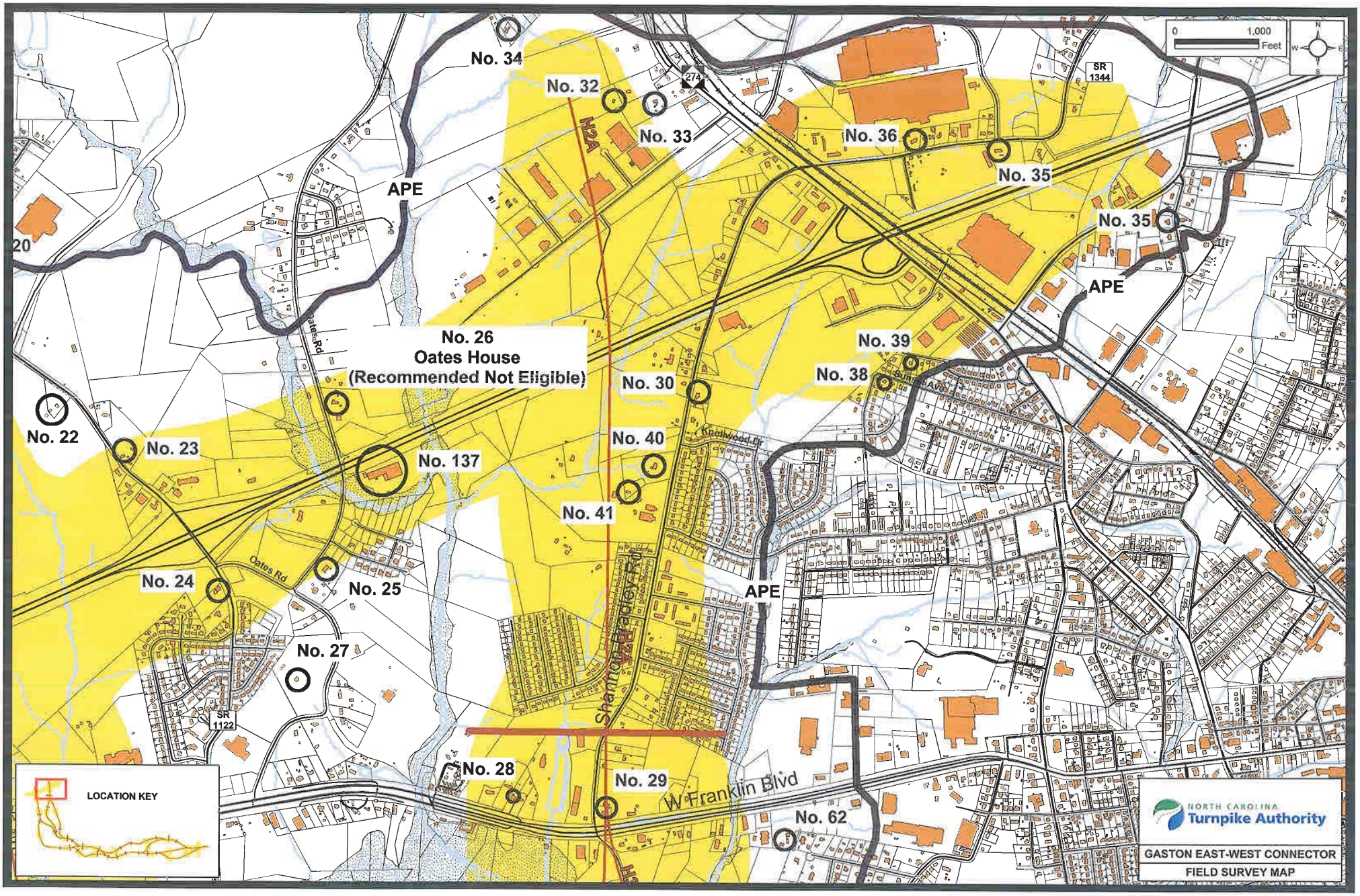
Dr. Richard Z. Query House (No. 180)

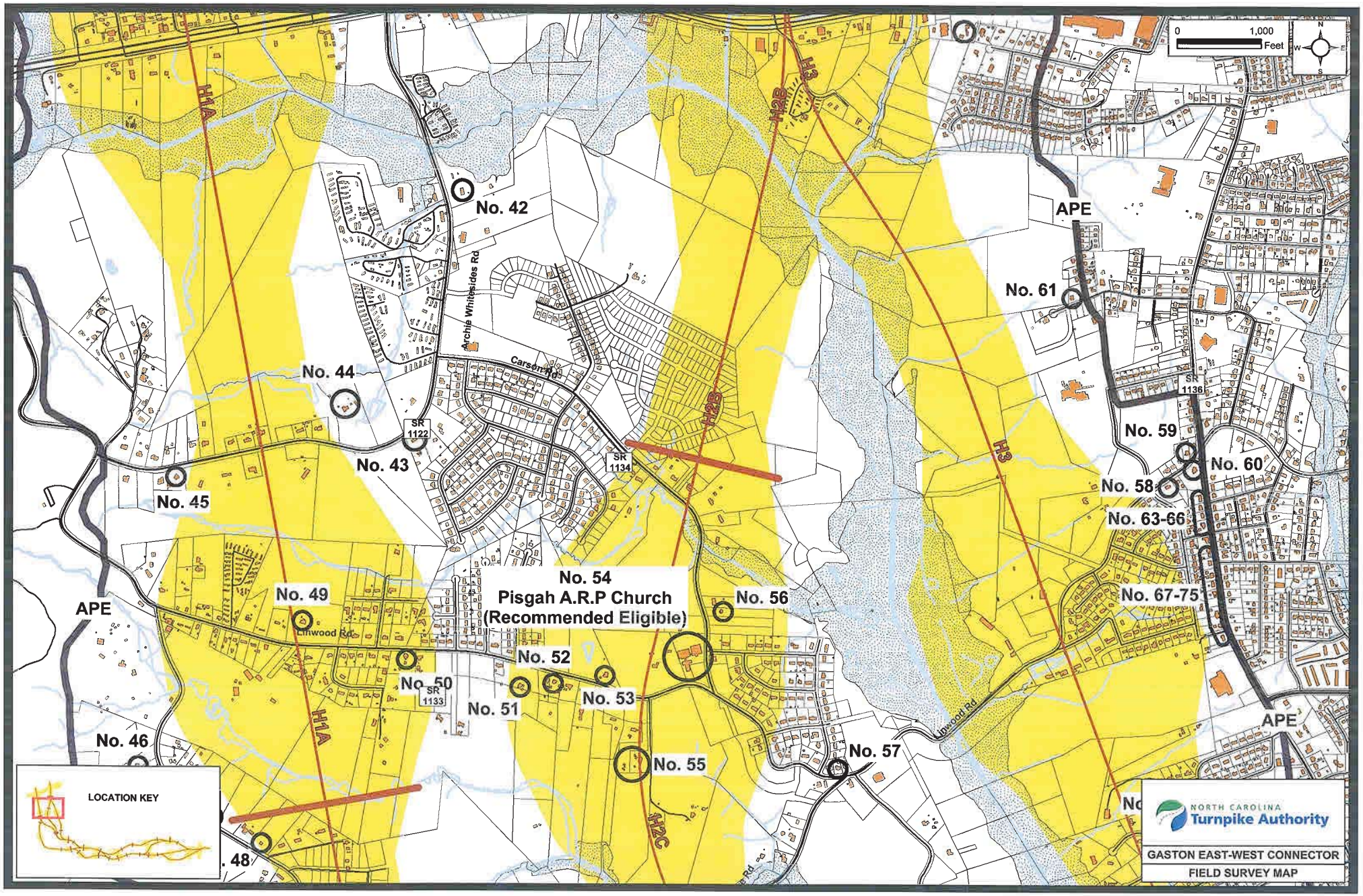


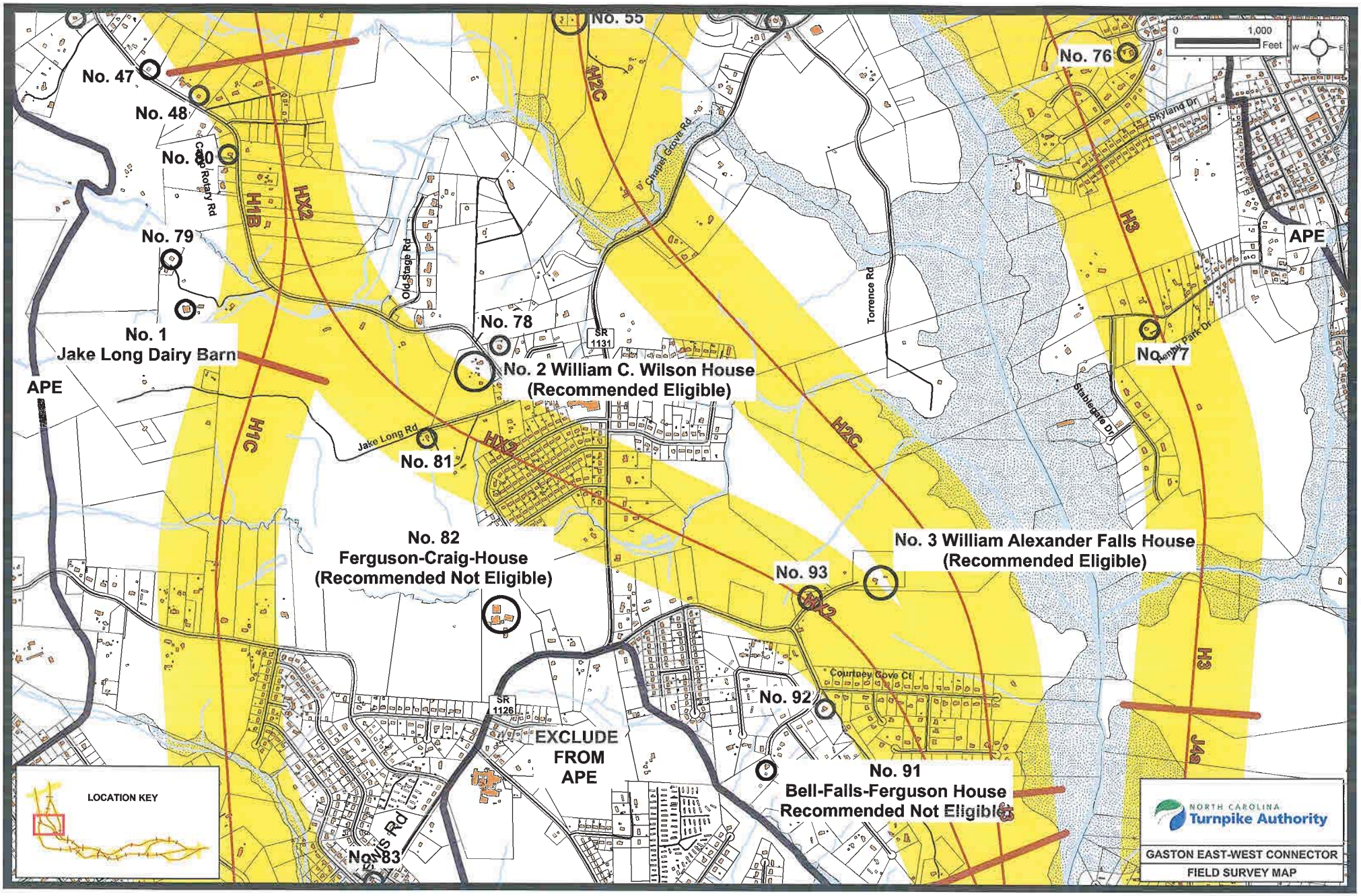
FIELD SURVEY MAP

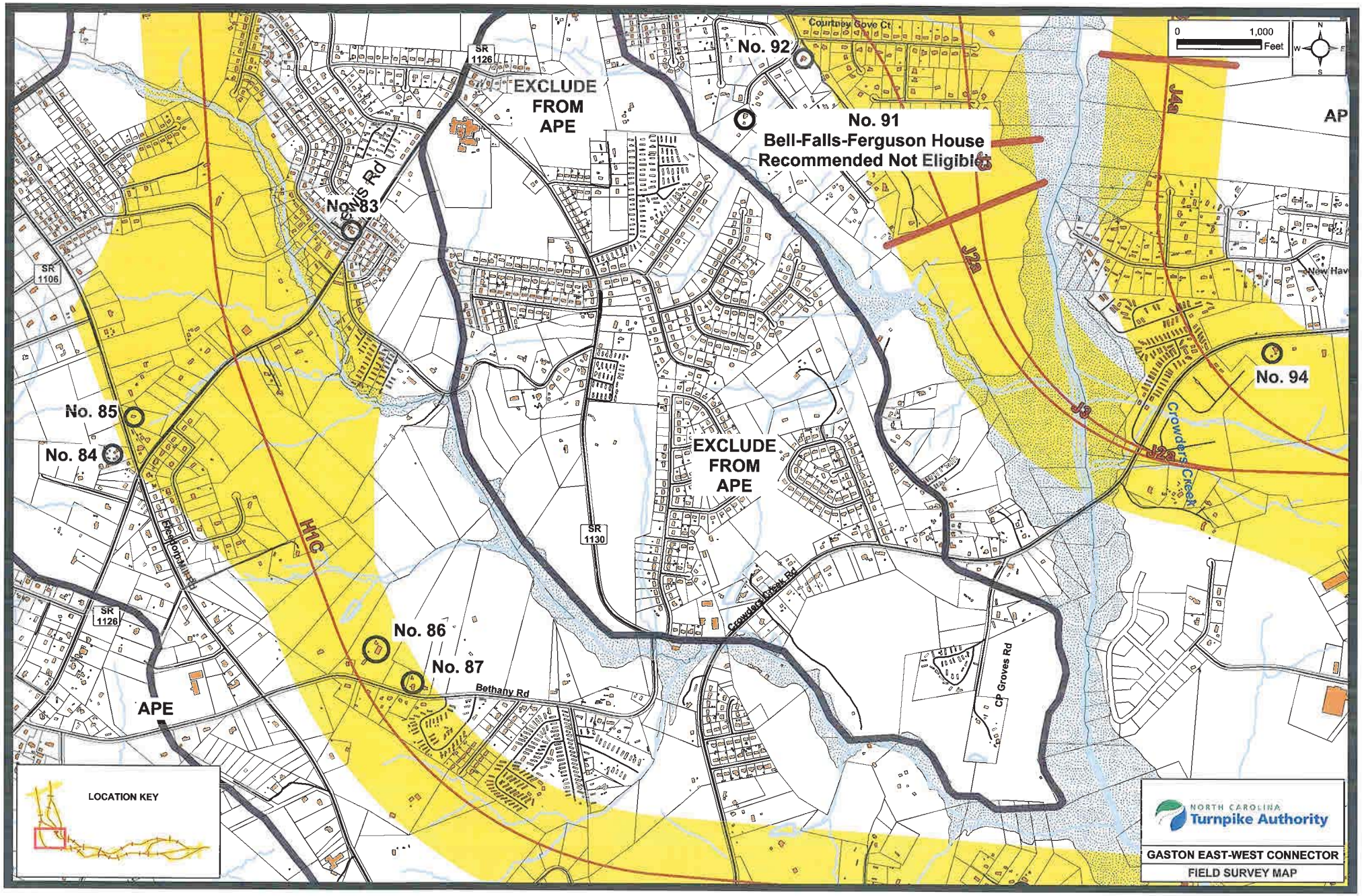
SHEET INDEX

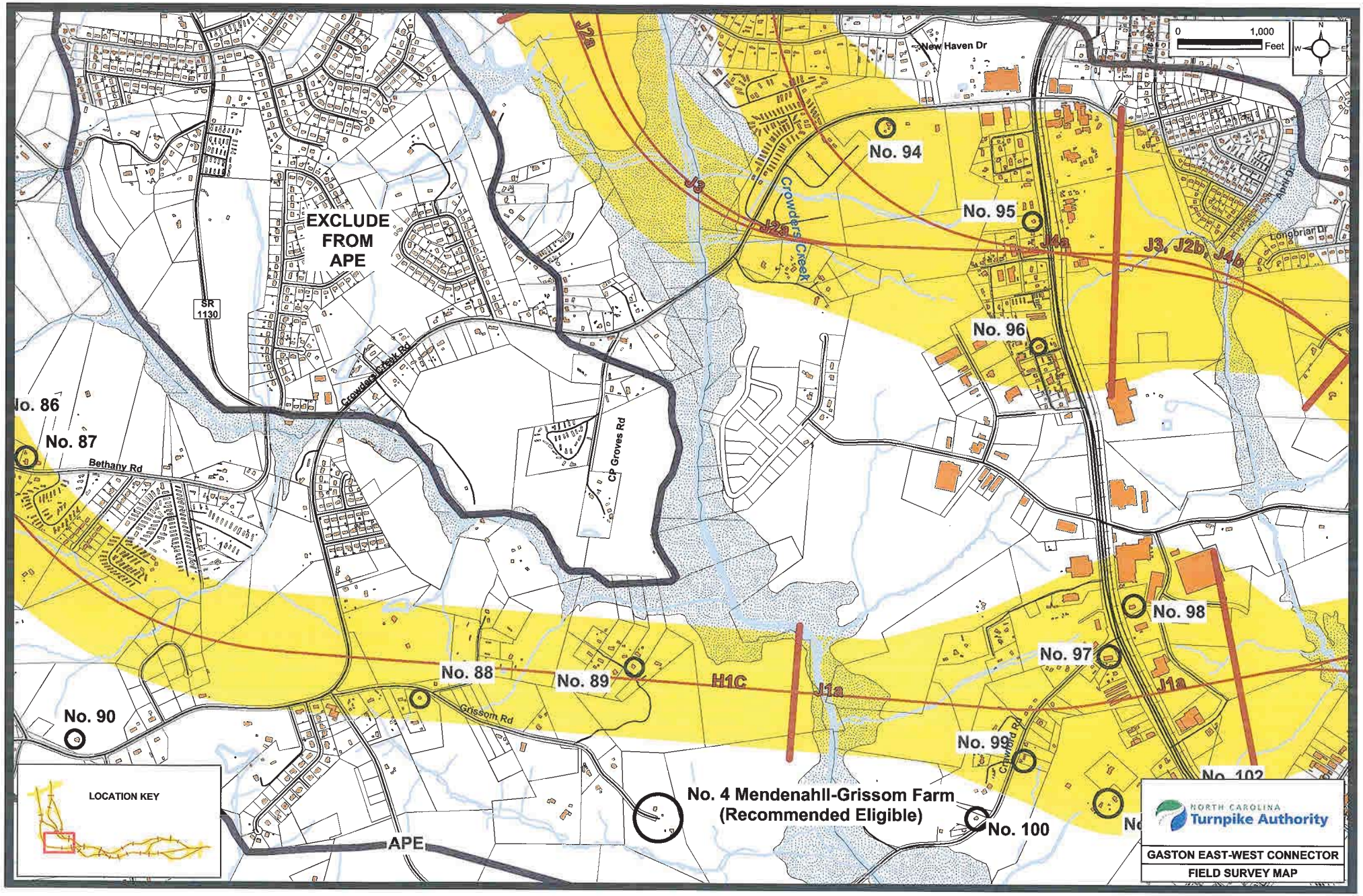

Bessemer City
Eaton Rd
Capps Rd
Steele Rd
Oates Rd
Shannon Bradley Rd
H2A
H1A
85
SR 1122
APE
APE
APE
No. 19
Wolfe Family Dairy Farm
(Recommended Not Eligible)
No. 20
No. 21
No. 22
No. 23
No. 24
No. 25
No. 26
Oates House
(Recommended Not Eligible)
No. 27
No. 28
No. 30
No. 32
No. 33
No. 34
No. 40
No. 41
No. 137
0
1,000
Feet
N
S
W
E
2/4
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP

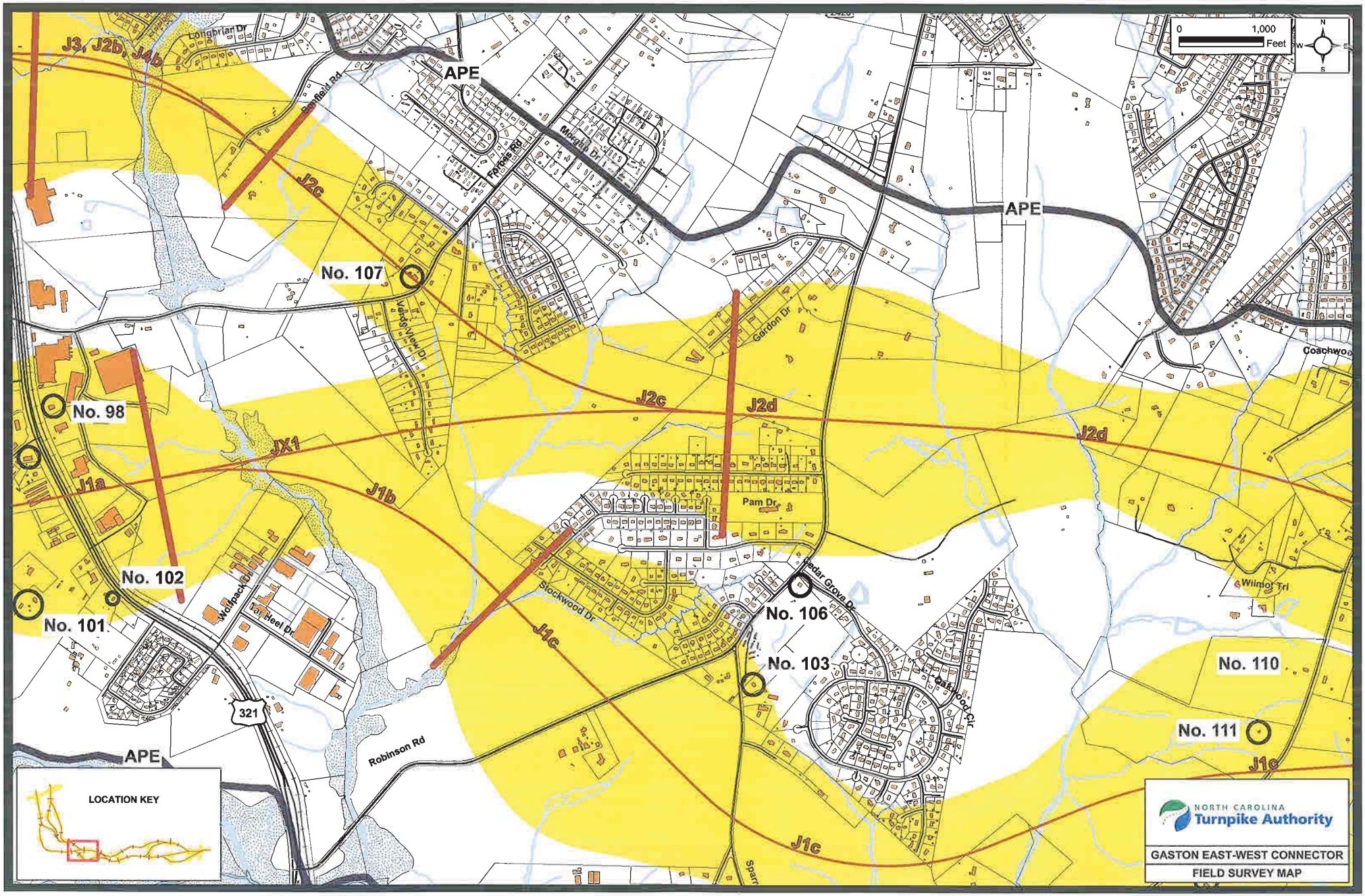

0
1,000
Feet
N
S
W
E
No. 34
No. 32
No. 33
No. 36
No. 35
No. 35
APE
APE
APE
No. 26
Oates House
(Recommended Not Eligible)
No. 39
No. 38
No. 30
No. 40
No. 41
No. 22
No. 23
No. 137
No. 24
No. 25
No. 27
No. 28
No. 29
No. 62
H2A
Shannon Bradley Rd
Oates Rd
Knollwood Dr
W Franklin Blvd
SR 1344
SR 1122
274
20
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP

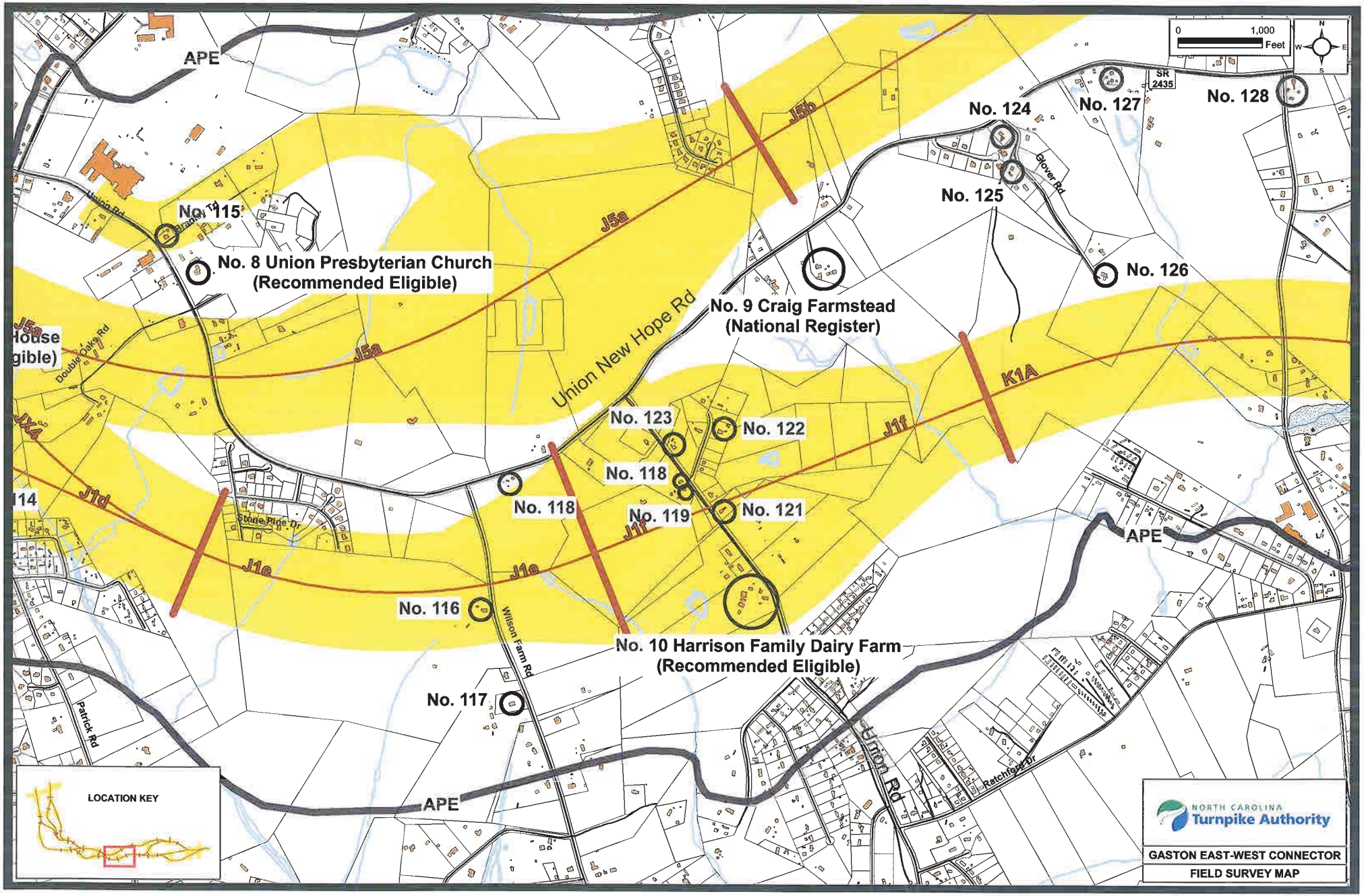

0
1,000
Feet
N
S
E
W
H1A
H2B
H3
H2C
No. 42
APE
No. 61
Archie Whitesides Rd
Carson Rd
No. 44
SR 1122
SR 1134
SR 1136
No. 43
No. 45
No. 59
No. 60
No. 58
No. 63-66
No. 54
Pisgah A.R.P Church
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 56
No. 67-75
No. 49
APE
Linwood Rd
No. 52
No. 50
SR 1133
No. 51
No. 53
No. 46
No. 55
No. 57
APE
No. 48
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP

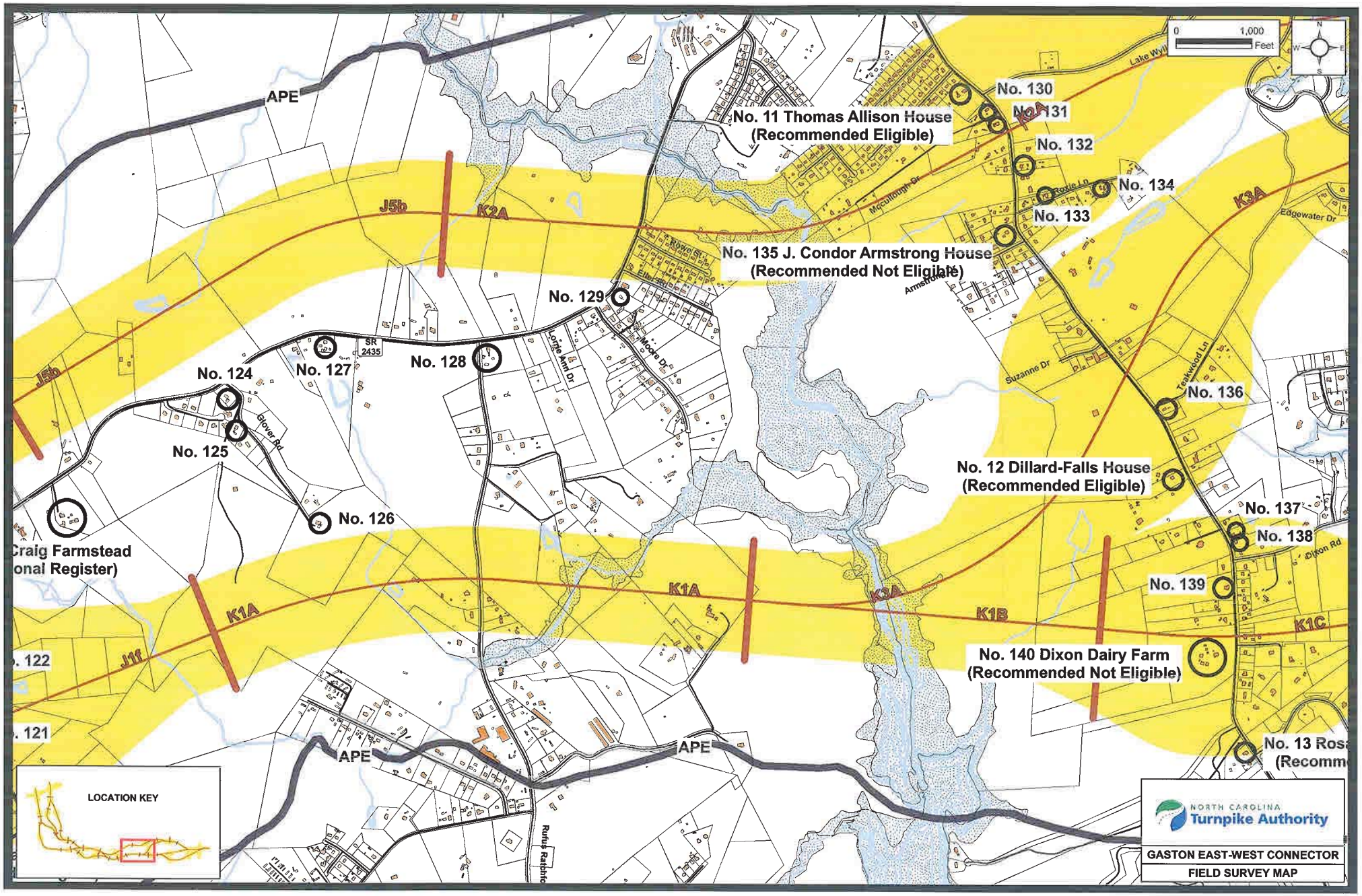

No. 55
No. 76
No. 47
No. 48
No. 80
No. 79
No. 1
Jake Long Dairy Barn
APE
No. 78
No. 2 William C. Wilson House
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 81
No. 82
Ferguson-Craig-House
(Recommended Not Eligible)
No. 3 William Alexander Falls House
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 93
No. 92
No. 91
Bell-Falls-Ferguson House
Recommended Not Eligible
No. 83
EXCLUDE
FROM
APE
No. 77
APE
H1B
HX2
H1C
H2C
HX3
H3
J46
Camp Rotary Rd
Old Stage Rd
Chapel Grove Rd
Torrence Rd
Jake Long Rd
SR 1131
SR 1126
Skyland Dr
Henry Park Dr
Stablegate Dr
Courtney Cove Ct
0
1,000
Feet
N
W
E
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP

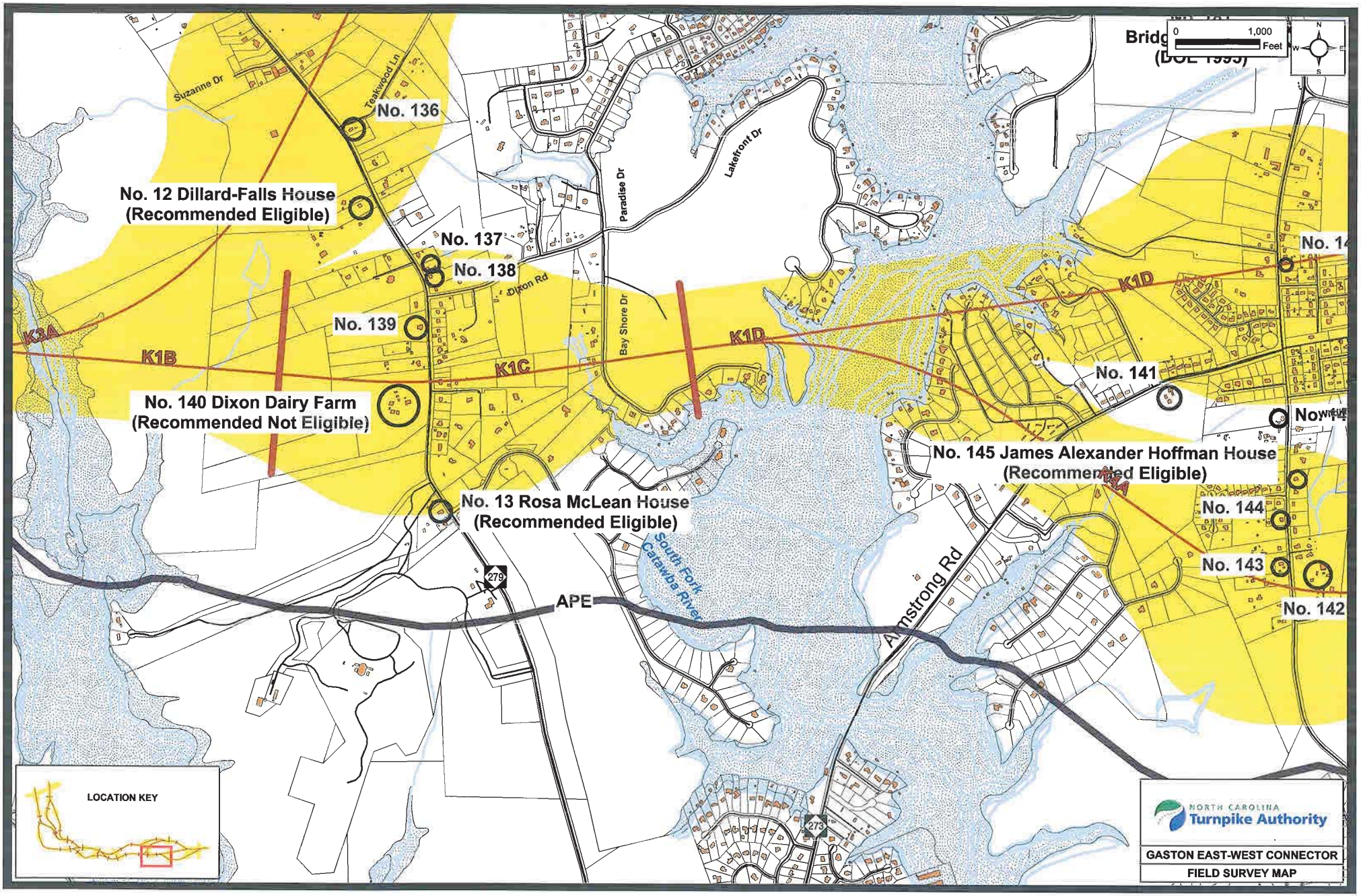

0
1,000
Feet
N
S
W
E
SR 1126
EXCLUDE FROM APE
No. 92
Courtney Gove Ct
No. 91
Bell-Falls-Ferguson House
Recommended Not Eligible
Lewis Rd
No. 83
SR 1106
No. 85
No. 84
EXCLUDE FROM APE
SR 1130
H1C
J49
J28
J9
AP
New Hav
No. 94
Crowders Creek
Crowders Creek Rd
CP Groves Rd
SR 1126
No. 86
No. 87
Bethany Rd
APE
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP

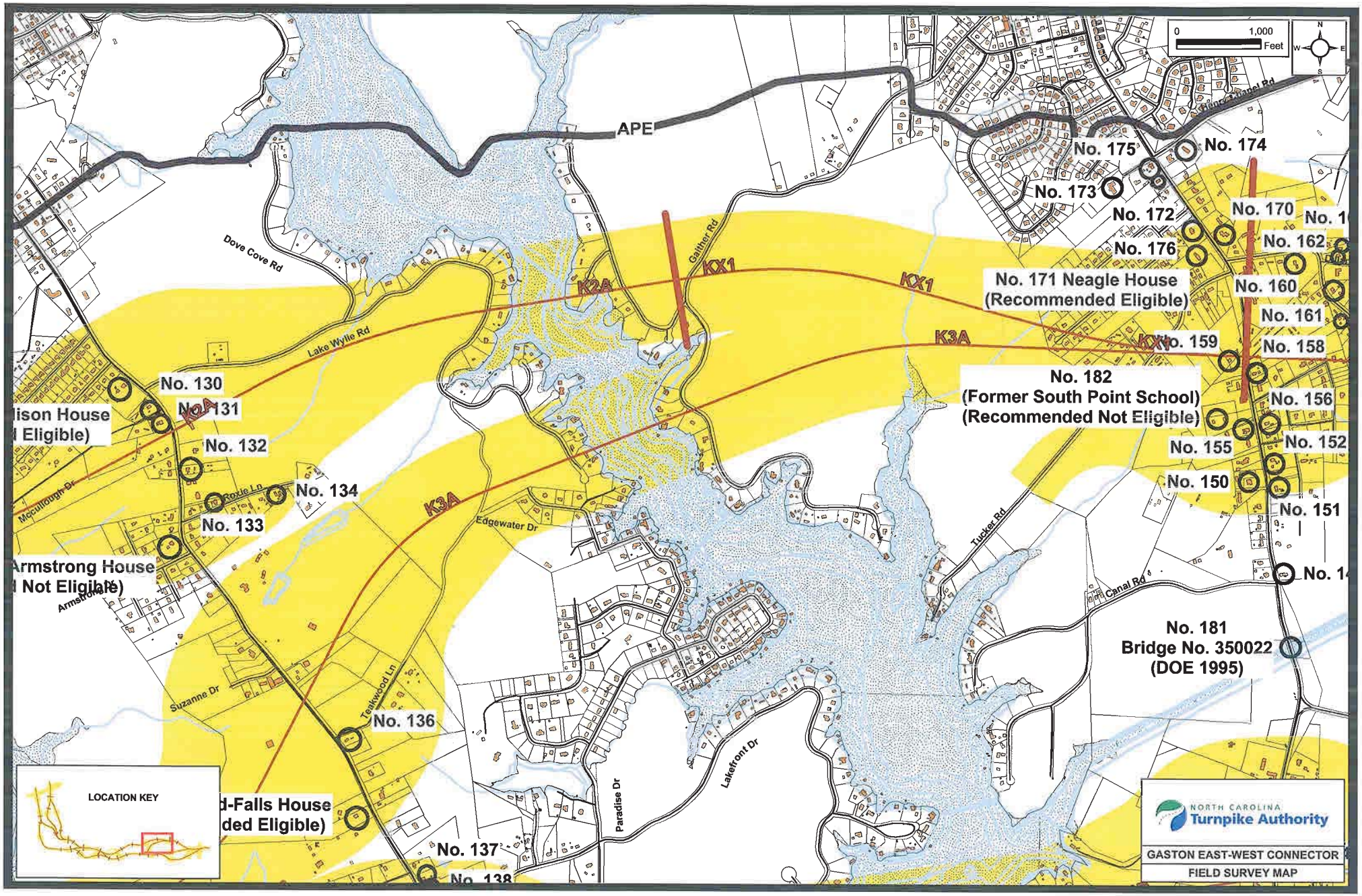

0
1,000
Feet
N
S
W
E
New Haven Dr
J2a
J3
J2b
Crowders Creek
No. 94
No. 95
J4a
J3, J2b, J4b
Longbrian Dr
Abel Dr
No. 96
EXCLUDE
FROM
APE
SR
1130
Crowders Creek Rd
CP Groves Rd
No. 86
No. 87
Bethany Rd
No. 98
No. 97
J1a
No. 88
No. 89
H1C
Grissom Rd
No. 90
No. 99
Crawford Rd
No. 102
No. 4 Mendenahll-Grissom Farm
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 100
APE
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP

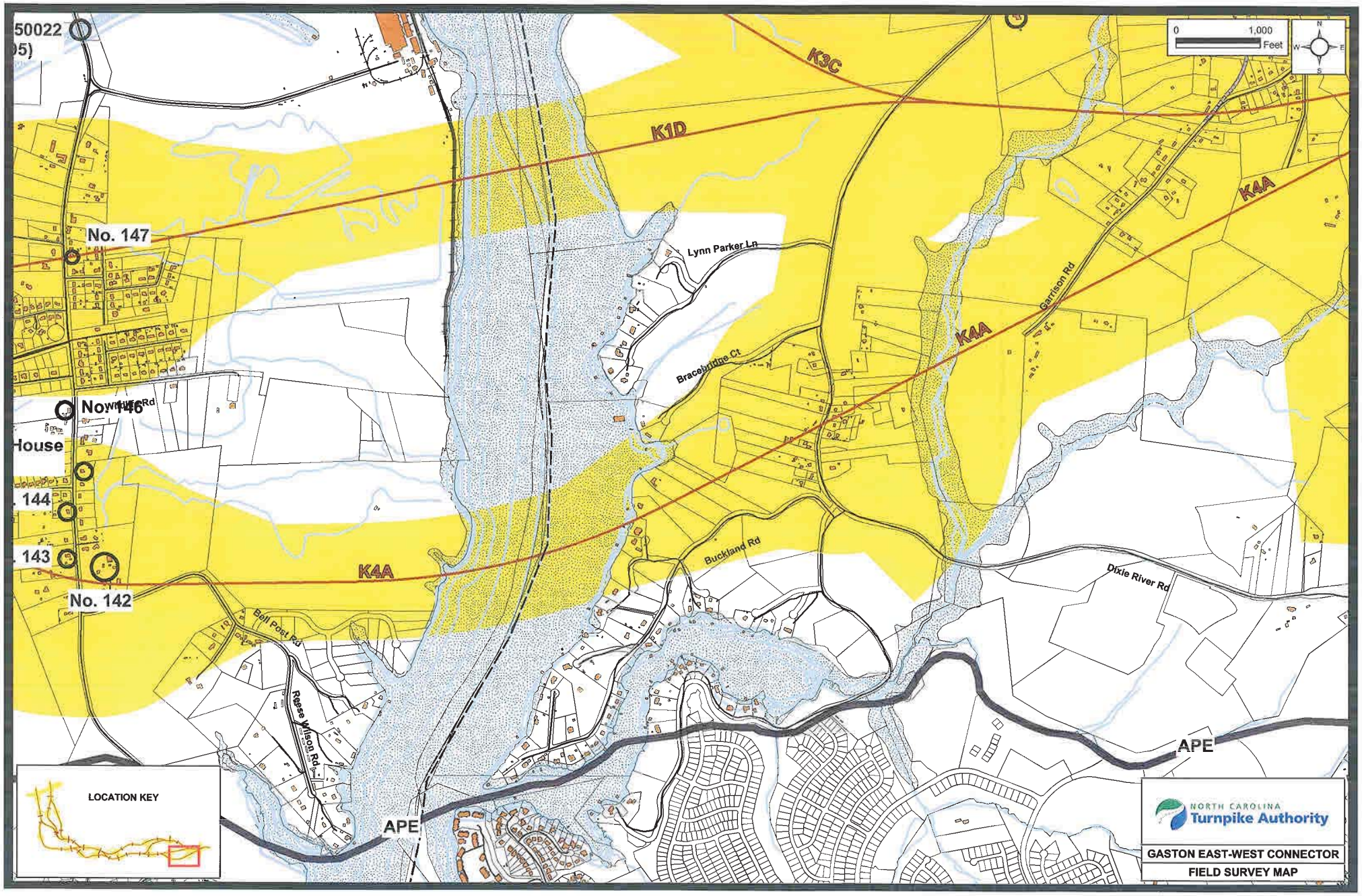

0
1,000
Feet
N
S
W
E
APE
APE
APE
J3, J2b, J4b
J2c
J2c
J2d
J2d
JX1
J1a
J1b
J1c
J1c
J1c
No. 98
No. 101
No. 102
No. 103
No. 106
No. 107
No. 110
No. 111
Longbrian Dr
Forfield Rd
Forbes Rd
Mikeal Dr
Valley View Dr
Gordon Dr
Pam Dr
Cedar Grove Dr
Stockwood Dr
Wolfpack Dr
Tar Heel Dr
Robinson Rd
Sparrow Cir
Coachwood
Wilmot Trl
321
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP

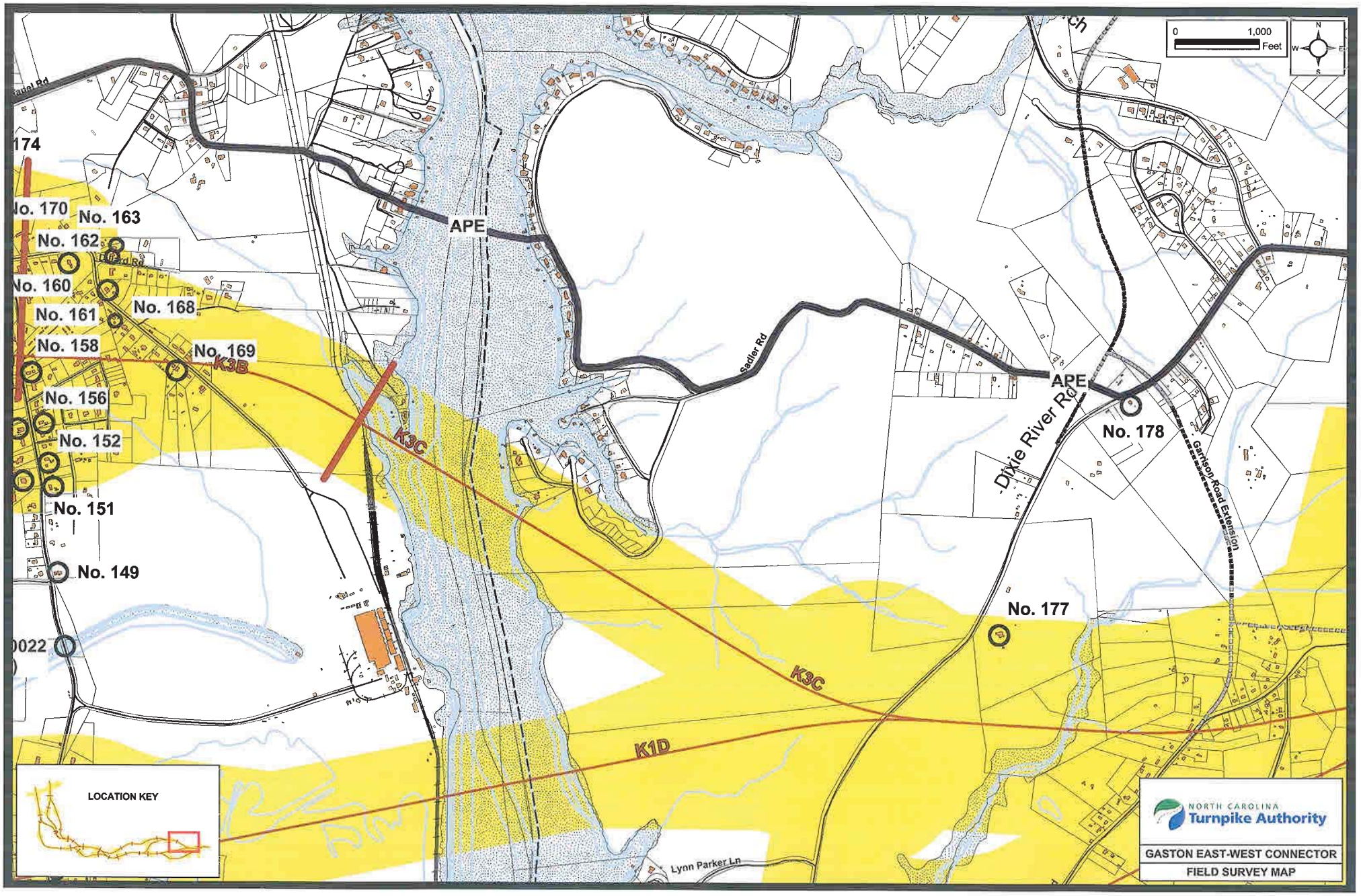

APE
No. 115
No. 8 Union Presbyterian Church
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 9 Craig Farmstead
(National Register)
No. 124
No. 125
No. 126
No. 127
No. 128
SR 2435
Glover Rd
Union New Hope Rd
Double Oaks Rd
Union Rd
J5a
J5b
J1d
J1e
J1f
K1A
No. 123
No. 122
No. 118
No. 119
No. 121
No. 116
No. 117
No. 10 Harrison Family Dairy Farm
(Recommended Eligible)
Wilson Farm Rd
Stone Pine Dr
Patrick Rd
Ratchford Dr
0
1,000
Feet
N
S
E
W
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP

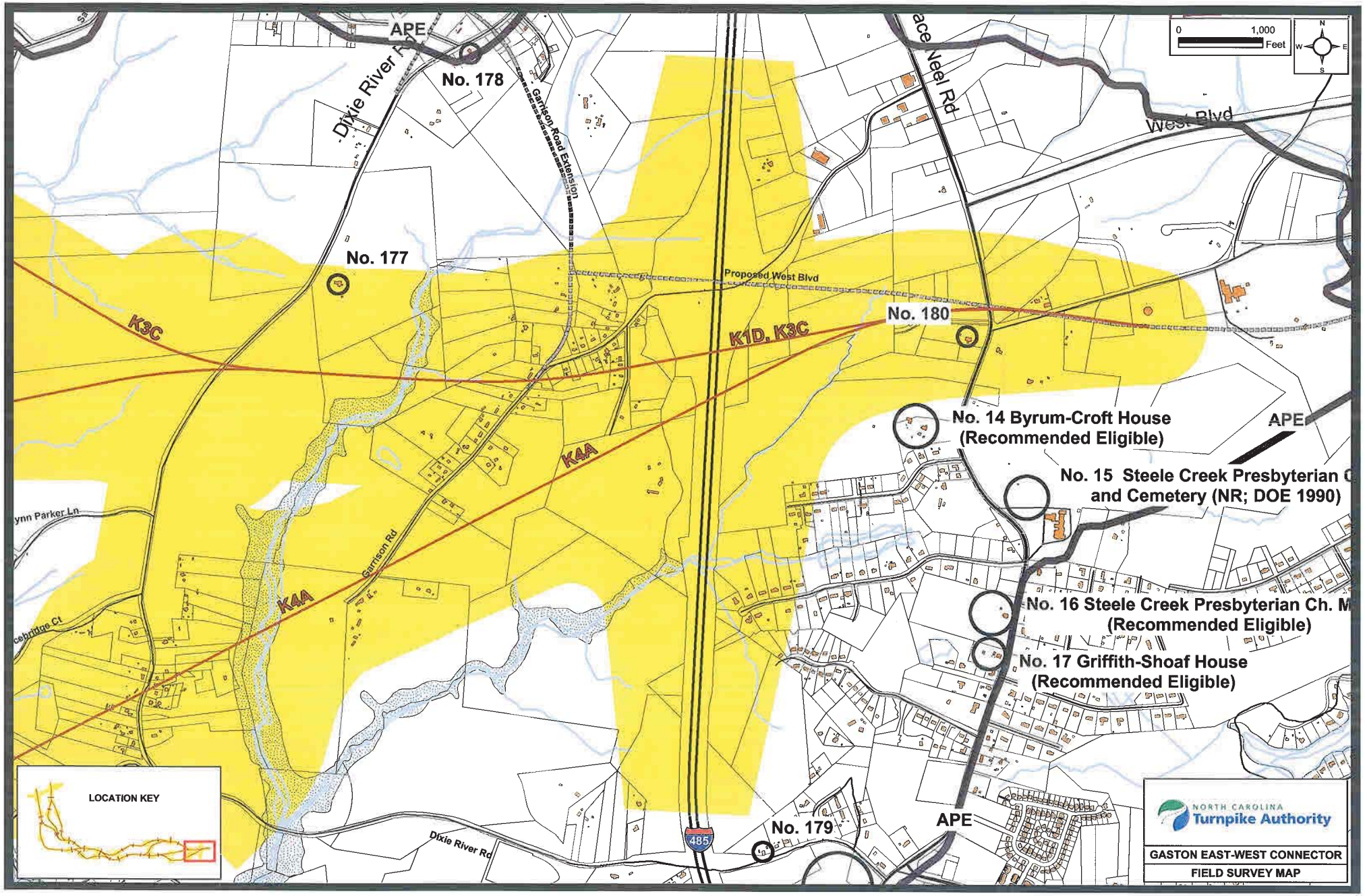

APE
No. 11 Thomas Allison House
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 130
No. 131
No. 132
No. 133
No. 134
No. 135 J. Condor Armstrong House
(Recommended Not Eligible)
No. 129
No. 128
No. 127
No. 124
No. 125
No. 126
No. 136
No. 12 Dillard-Falls House
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 137
No. 138
No. 139
No. 140 Dixon Dairy Farm
(Recommended Not Eligible)
No. 13 Rosa
(Recomm
Craig Farmstead
onal Register)
J5b
K2A
K3A
K1A
K1B
K1C
J1f
SR 2435
Glover Rd
Moore Dr
Lottie Ann Dr
Mccullough Dr
Edgewater Dr
Suzanne Dr
Teakwood Ln
Dixon Rd
Rufus Ratchfo
0
1,000
Feet
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP

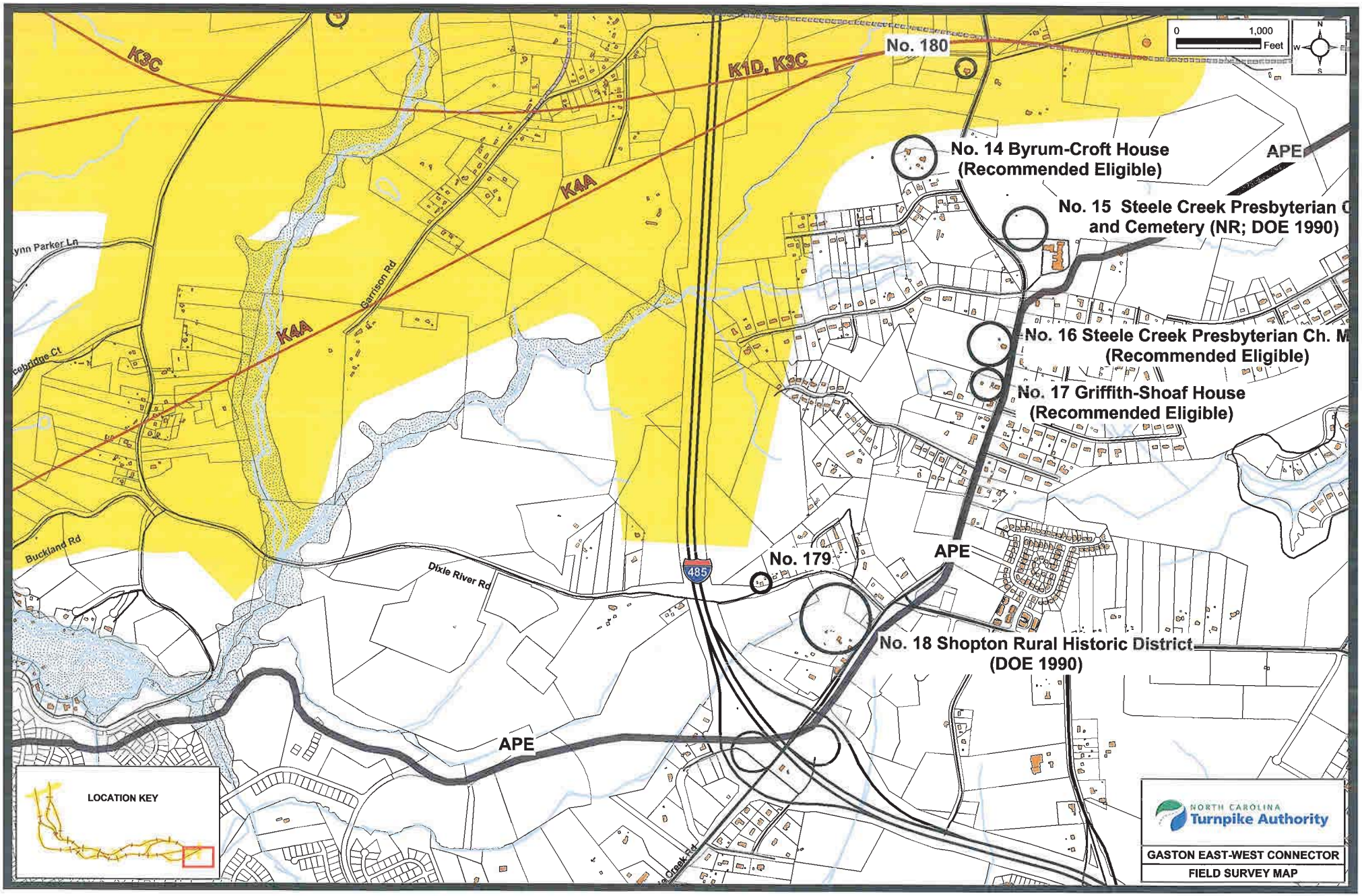

Suzanne Dr
Teakwood Ln
No. 136
No. 12 Dillard-Falls House
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 137
No. 138
Dixon Rd
No. 139
K3A
K1B
K1C
K1D
No. 140 Dixon Dairy Farm
(Recommended Not Eligible)
Paradise Dr
Bay Shore Dr
Lakefront Dr
No. 13 Rosa McLean House
(Recommended Eligible)
South Fork Catawba River
279
APE
Armstrong Rd
273
No. 141
No. 145 James Alexander Hoffman House
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 144
No. 143
No. 142
0
1,000
Feet
N
S
W
E
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP

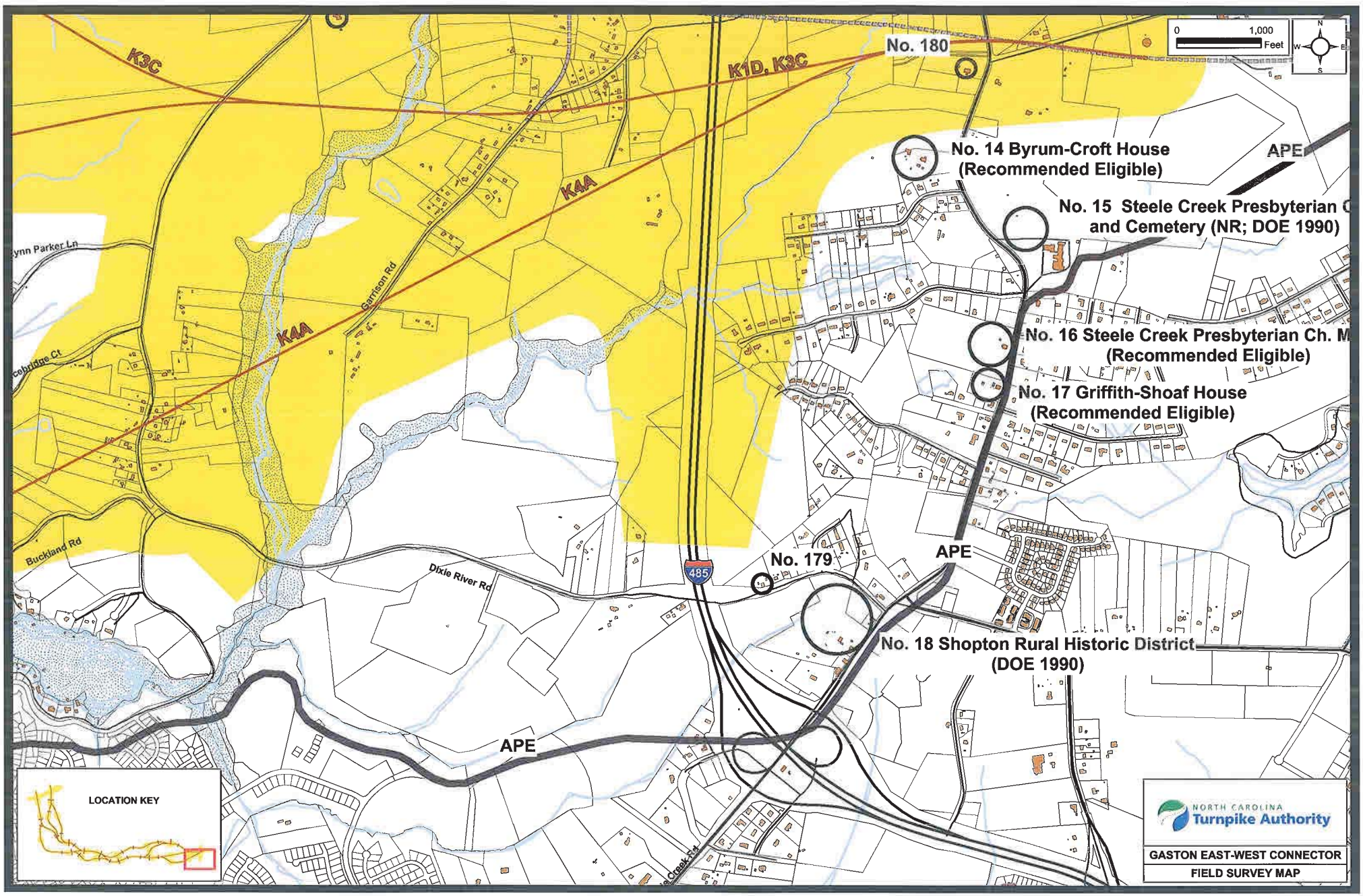

0
1,000
Feet
N
W
E
S
APE
Dove Cove Rd
Lake Wylie Rd
Gaither Rd
Prince Street Rd
Mccullough Dr
Roxie Ln
Armstrong Dr
Suzanne Dr
Teakwood Ln
Edgewater Dr
Paradise Dr
Lakefront Dr
Tucker Rd
Canal Rd
K2A
KX1
K3A
No. 130
No. 131
No. 132
No. 133
No. 134
No. 136
No. 137
No. 138
No. 150
No. 151
No. 152
No. 155
No. 156
No. 158
No. 159
No. 160
No. 161
No. 162
No. 170
No. 172
No. 173
No. 174
No. 175
No. 176
No. 171 Neagle House
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 182
(Former South Point School)
(Recommended Not Eligible)
No. 181
Bridge No. 350022
(DOE 1995)
ison House
l Eligible)
Armstrong House
l Not Eligible)
d-Falls House
ded Eligible)
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP


50022
95)
No. 147
No. 146
House
. 144
. 143
No. 142
K1D
K3C
K4A
K4A
K4A
Lynn Parker Ln
Bracebridge Ct
Garrison Rd
Buckland Rd
Dixie River Rd
Bell Post Rd
Reese Wilson Rd
APE
APE
0
1,000
Feet
N
W
E
S
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP


0
1,000
Feet
N
W
E
S
174
No. 170
No. 163
No. 162
No. 160
No. 161
No. 168
No. 158
No. 169
No. 156
No. 152
No. 151
No. 149
0022
APE
Sadler Rd
K3B
K3C
K1D
APE
Dixie River Rd
No. 178
Garrison Road Extension
No. 177
Lynn Parker Ln
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP


APE
Dixie River Rd
No. 178
Garrison Road Extension
No. 177
K3C
Proposed West Blvd
No. 180
K1D, K3C
K4A
K4A
Garrison Rd
ynn Parker Ln
cebridge Ct
Dixie River Rd
No. 179
485
APE
ace Neel Rd
West Blvd
0
1,000
Feet
N
W
E
S
No. 14 Byrum-Croft House
(Recommended Eligible)
APE
No. 15 Steele Creek Presbyterian C
and Cemetery (NR; DOE 1990)
No. 16 Steele Creek Presbyterian Ch. M
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 17 Griffith-Shoaf House
(Recommended Eligible)
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP


K3C
K1D, K3C
No. 180
0
1,000
Feet
N
W
E
S
No. 14 Byrum-Croft House
(Recommended Eligible)
APE
No. 15 Steele Creek Presbyterian C
and Cemetery (NR; DOE 1990)
K4A
Garrison Rd
ynn Parker Ln
K4A
No. 16 Steele Creek Presbyterian Ch. M
(Recommended Eligible)
No. 17 Griffith-Shoaf House
(Recommended Eligible)
Buckland Rd
Dixie River Rd
485
No. 179
APE
No. 18 Shopton Rural Historic District
(DOE 1990)
APE
LOCATION KEY
NORTH CAROLINA
Turnpike Authority
GASTON EAST-WEST CONNECTOR
FIELD SURVEY MAP



DSA_Base3_Historic_1000_scale.mxd 11/20/08

APPENDIX B

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