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North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

January 17, 2006

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Survey Report, Highway 24-27 Improvements, Troy Bypass, R-0623,
Montgomery County, ER01-8063

Thank you for your letter of November 10, 2005, transmitting the survey report by Richard Mattson of Mattson, Alexander, and Associates, Inc. for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is listed and remains eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

MG1 Montgomery County Courthouse

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

MG71 No. 2, Capel Family House, 205 East Main Street, Troy, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion B, for its association with the prominent Capel family in Troy. The Capels were important industrialists and civic leaders in the Piedmont and have lived continuously in the residence since 1883. The family founded the nationally known Capel braided rug manufacturing company.

We would like to request more information concerning Capel Rugs showroom building located northwest of the Capel House. The property appears to be historically associated with the Capel Family. Please evaluate the building in relation to the Capel House. If the showroom building has lost integrity or is outside the APE, this should be noted in the report. We will be able to concur on a proposed National Register boundary after we review the additional information.

ADMINISTRATION
RESTORATION
SURVEY & PLANNING

Location
507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC
515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC
515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC

Mailing Address
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Telephone/Fax
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M673 No. 3, Robert Terrell Poole House, south side of East Main Street (NC 24-27), roughly 0.25 mile east of Courthouse Square, Troy, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house stands as Troy's finest remaining Queen Anne dwelling and epitomizes the style in Montgomery County. We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described and delineated in the survey report.

M675 No. 4, Paul Russell House (Dogwood), south side, NC 24-27 (East Main Street), approximately one mile east of Courthouse Square, is eligible for the National Register under C for architecture. The house is a fine transitional Colonial Revival displaying Modernist strains, emphasizing form and geometry and general elimination of ornamentation. We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described and delineated in the survey report.

M674 No. 19, Wooley-Saunders House, west side SR 1005 at junction with SR 1519, 0.2 mile unpaved lane, Troy vicinity, is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Although abandoned and in need of repair, the house retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a remarkably stylish example of the Queen Anne in rural Montgomery County. We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described and delineated in the survey report.

M672 No. 21, the Neal Clark House, east side SR 1005, 0.2 mile north of junction with SR 1919, Troy vicinity, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The small Queen Anne house is a notable for its retention of original exterior and interior decorative millwork and finishes. Although the house has been artificially sided and has replacement window sash, the small Queen Anne stands out among other local examples for the abundance of original decorative sawn work. The house and setting retain enough integrity to convey its architectural significance. The property includes three outbuildings, two of which contribute to the historic property. We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described and delineated in the survey report.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because they lack architectural or historical significance and (or) they no longer retain enough integrity to convey their significance:

Nos. 5 – 7; No. 20, and properties discussed in Appendices A and B.

Please note the Wade House, 214 North Main Street, Troy, was Study-listed in 2004, and appears to be within the Area of Potentials Effects for this project. Please include this property in your inventory.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr
Richard Mattson, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

bc: Southern/McBride
County

**PHASE II (INTENSIVE LEVEL) HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
AND EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY**

FOR

**N.C. HIGHWAY 24-27 IMPROVEMENTS, TROY BYPASS
MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.I.P. No. R-623**

Prepared by:

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

Prepared for:

**Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
801 Jones Franklin Road
Suite 300
Raleigh, North Carolina 27606**

1 November 2005

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT

**N.C. HIGHWAY 24-27 IMPROVEMENTS, TROY BYPASS
MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.I.P. NO. R-623**

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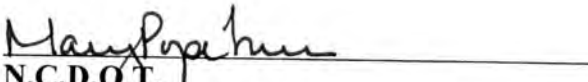
Prepared for:


**Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
Raleigh, North Carolina**

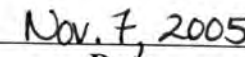
1 November 2005

MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.


Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.


N.C.D.O.T.


Date


Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This North Carolina Department of Transportation (N.C.D.O.T.) project is entitled, *N.C. Highway 24-27 Improvements, Troy Bypass*, and is located in Montgomery County (**Figure 1**). The T.I.P. Number is R-623, and the State Project Number is 8.T551001. The historic architectural survey report for this project was completed in 2002. However, the 2002 report was never submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Thus in October 2005, the principal investigators revisited the project area and inspected all the resources previously surveyed. These resources remain essentially unchanged since 2002 and do not require reevaluation.

The initial architectural resources survey was conducted in 2001, and covered one alternative (Alternative A) encompassing the proposed widening of existing N.C. 24-27 from two to four lanes. The east-west route would be widened along an approximately five mile segment, extending from the Little River at its eastern terminus to just west of S.R. 1138 (Dairy Road). Intersection improvements may also be included as part of this alternative. The highway runs through the Town of Troy, where it becomes East and West Main streets (**Figure 2**).

Four bypass alternatives were added for consideration in 2002. These proposed routes, Alternatives A, B, C, D, and E, follow new alignments south of Troy (see **Figure 2**). Alternative B would follow existing N.C. 24/27 from near the intersection with S.R. 1138 (Dairy Road) before diverging from the highway near Alexander and Oakhills drives and passing south of Dogwood Avenue. The proposed route would turn east to cross S.R. 1005 (Pekin Road) south of Springdale Heights, and would then turn northeast to cross S.R. 1551 (Troy-Candor Road). From this point, Alternative B would follow an easterly course to reconnect with N.C. 24/27 just west of S.R. 1324 (Glen Road/Holly Hills Drive). Alternative B would then follow existing N.C. 24/27 to its eastern terminus on the east side of the Little River. Alternative C would follow the same alignment as Alternative B except for a segment between S.R. 1553 (Roslyn Road) and the junction with N.C. 24/27. In this area, the alternative would turn northeast near S.R. 1553, crossing S.R. 1554 (Troy-Candor Road) just south of the power line right-of-way. The corridor would continue in this direction, passing north of the Holly Hills neighborhood and merging with N.C. 24/27 just west of S.R. 1324 (Glen Road)/Holly Hills Drive. Alternative D would follow the same corridor alignment as Alternative C except for a section between S.R. 1005 (Pekin Road) and the junction with N.C. 24/27. In this segment, the alternative would turn southeast near S.R. 1005 and would pass south of the S.R. 1553 (Roslyn Road) terminus, at which point the proposed route would turn northeast to cross S.R. 1554 (Troy-Candor Road) and the Progress Energy right-of-way. Alternative D would then turn east to reconnect with the Alternative C alignment east of the Holly Hills neighborhood. The proposed corridor for Alternative E would follow the same alignment as Alternative D except for a section just beyond the split from N.C. 24/27 at the western terminus of the project to the alignment south of S.R. 1553 (Roslyn Road). In this area, Alternative E diverges from existing N.C. 24/27 in a southeasterly direction near Alexander and Oakhills Drive. The corridor would then pass south of Dogwood Avenue, continuing in a southeasterly direction before turning east near S.R. 1005 (Pekin Road). The alignment would cross S.R. 1005 at a point just north of S.R. 1519 (Capelsie Road) and would continue eastward. The alignment would then take a sharp northeasterly turn and rejoin the Alternative D corridor before crossing S.R. 1554 (Troy-Candor Road).

These two architectural surveys were conducted in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the areas of potential effects (A.P.E.) as part of the environmental studies conducted by N.C.D.O.T. and documented by an environmental assessment (E.A.). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the E.A., which is on file at the North Carolina

Department of Transportation, Raleigh, North Carolina. The technical addendum is part of the documentation undertaken to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (N.E.P.A.) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Federal regulations require federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

The report meets the guidelines for architectural surveys established by N.C.D.O.T. (October 2003). These guidelines set forth the following goals for architectural surveys: (1) to determine the A.P.E. for the project; (2) to locate and identify all resources fifty 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 methodology for the surveys consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and field surveys of the two areas of potential effects. The field surveys were conducted by automobile as well as on foot to delineate the areas of potential effects for the proposed highway construction and to identify all properties within the areas that were built prior to 1954. Each property fifty years of age or greater was photographed, mapped, and evaluated, and those considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated for National Register eligibility.

The boundaries of the A.P.E. for Alternative A are shown on U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographical maps and Town of Troy tax maps (**Figures 3A-3B, 3D**). Flanking existing N.C. 24-27, this A.P.E. includes a variety of residential, commercial, civic, and light-industrial properties. The boundaries of the A.P.E. for Alternatives B, C, D, and E are also shown on U.S.G.S. topographical maps (**Figures 3A-3B, 3C**). The A.P.E. for the bypass alternatives encompasses late nineteenth and twentieth century farms with rolling crop and pasture land as well as modern residential subdivisions. One hundred percent of each A.P.E. was surveyed.

For Alternative A, a total of eighteen resources were identified as being at least fifty years of age, and seven resources were evaluated in Chapter VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations Section for Alternative A. The evaluated properties include the 1921 Montgomery County Courthouse (National Register 1979), the 1929 First Presbyterian Church, and five residences built between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Four of these properties were considered eligible for the National Register.

For the four bypass alternatives, a total of thirteen resources were identified as being at least fifty years of age, and three resources were evaluated in Chapter VII. Property Inventory and Evaluations Section for Alternatives B, C, D, and E. The evaluated properties include the ca. 1900 Wooley-Saunders House, the Laughlin-Saunders House (1910s), and the Neal Clark House, which dates to ca. 1901. Two of these properties, the Wooley-Saunders House and the Neal Clark House, are considered eligible for the National Register.

<u>Properties Listed in the National Register</u>		<u>Pages</u>
No. 1	Montgomery County Courthouse (1979)	26

Properties Listed in the North Carolina Study List
None

<u>Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register</u>		
No. 2	Capel Family House	32
No. 3	Robert Terrell Poole House	40
No. 4	Paul Russell House (Dogwood)	49
No. 19	Wooley-Saunders House	73
No. 21	Neal Clark House	85

<u>Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register</u>		
No. 5	Daniel Hurley House	57
No. 6	First Presbyterian Church	63
No. 7	Holt House	67
No. 20	Laughlin-Saunders House	94

Other Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register (see Appendices A and B)

No. 8	Bungalow
No. 9	House
No. 10	Commercial Building
No. 11	Factory
No. 12	House
No. 13	House
No. 14	Machine Shop/Store
No. 15	Bungalow
No. 16	House
No. 17	House
No. 18	House
No. 22	House
No. 23	House
No. 24	House
No. 25	Hannah House
No. 26	Blankenship-Haywood Farm
No. 27	House
No. 28	House
No. 29	House
Nos. 30-31	Houses

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
I. List of Figures and Plates	5
II. Introduction	9
III. Physical Environment	17
IV. Methodology	18
V. Background Historical Essay and Historic Contexts	19
VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations for Alternative A	25
A. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register	26
B. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register	57
VII. Property Inventory and Evaluations for Alternatives B, C, D, and E	72
A. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register	73
B. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register	94
VIII. Bibliography	100
IX. Appendix A: Photographic Inventory/Evaluations for Alternative A Field Survey Map Figures A, B, and C	
X. Appendix B: Photographic Inventory/Evaluations for Alternatives B, C, D, and E Field Survey Map	
XI. Appendix C: Professional Qualifications	

I. LIST OF FIGURES AND PLATES

<u>Figures</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1. Project Location Map	10
2. Project Design Alternatives	11
3A. Area of Potential Effects Map	13
3B. Area of Potential Effects Map	14
3C. Area of Potential Effects Map - Detail	15
3D. Area of Potential Effects Map - Detail	16
4. Montgomery County Courthouse - Site Plan	28
5. Montgomery County Courthouse - Proposed National Register Boundaries	29
6. Capel Family House - Site Plan	35
7. Capel Family House - Proposed National Register Boundaries	36
8. Robert Terrell Poole House - Site Plan	42
9. Robert Terrell Poole House - Proposed National Register Boundaries	43
10. Paul Russell House - Site Plan	51
11. Paul Russell House - Proposed National Register Boundaries	52
12. Daniel Hurley House - Site Plan	59
13. First Presbyterian Church - Site Plan	64
14. Holt House - Site Plan	69
15. Wooley-Saunders House - Site Plan	75
16. Wooley-Saunders House - Proposed National Register Boundaries	76
17. Neal Clark House - Site Plan	87
18. Neal Clark House - Proposed National Register Boundaries	88
19. Laughlin-Saunders House - Site Plan	96

<u>Plates</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1. Montgomery County Courthouse-Facade and Portico	30
2. Montgomery County Courthouse-West Elevation	30
3. Montgomery County Courthouse-Rear Addition	31
4. Montgomery County Courthouse-Entrance Detail	31
5. Capel Family House-House and Setting	37
6. Capel Family House-House and Carriage House	37
7. Capel Family House-Looking Northeast towards Capel Rugs Showroom	38
8. Capel Family House-Rear Elevation	38
9. Capel Family House-Entrance Detail	39
10. Capel Family House-Outbuildings	39
11. Robert Terrell Poole House-House and Garage	44
12. Robert Terrell Poole House-Facade	44
13. Robert Terrell Poole House-East Elevation	45
14. Robert Terrell Poole House-Rear Elevation	45
15. Robert Terrell Poole House-Porch Details	46
16. Robert Terrell Poole House-Porch Details	46
17. Robert Terrell Poole House-Parlor Mantel	47
18. Robert Terrell Poole House-Stair Hall	47
19. Robert Terrell Poole House-Sawnwork Screen	48
20. Paul Russell House-House and Setting	53
21. Paul Russell House-House and Setting	53
22. Paul Russell House-Facade and West Dependency	54
23. Paul Russell House-Rear Elevation	54
24. Paul Russell House-Entrance Detail	55
25. Paul Russell House-Interior Hall and Staircase	55

26.	Paul Russell House-Living Room Mantel	56
27.	Paul Russell House-Looking into Hall and Dining Room From Living Room	56
28.	Daniel Hurley House-House and Setting	60
29.	Daniel Hurley House-Front Porch	60
30.	Daniel Hurley House-West Elevation	61
31.	Daniel Hurley House-Rear and East Elevations	61
32.	Daniel Hurley House-Garage	62
33.	First Presbyterian Church-Building and Setting	65
34.	First Presbyterian Church-Rear and West Elevations	65
35.	First Presbyterian Church-East Elevation	66
36.	First Presbyterian Church-Facade	66
37.	Holt House-Facade and West Elevations	70
38.	Holt House-East Elevation and Porch	70
39.	Holt House-Entrance Detail	71
40.	Wooley-Saunders House-Main Elevation	77
41.	Wooley-Saunders House-Main Doorway	77
42.	Wooley-Saunders House-Dormer, Main Elevation	78
43.	Wooley-Saunders House-Rear Elevation	78
44.	Wooley-Saunders House-East Gable End	79
45.	Wooley-Saunders House-West Elevation	80
46.	Wooley-Saunders House-Interior, Staircase	80
47.	Wooley-Saunders House-Interior, Staircase	81
48.	Wooley-Saunders House-Interior, First Floor Rear Room	82
49.	Wooley-Saunders House-Smokehouse/Potato Cellar/Storage Shed	83
50.	Wooley-Saunders House-Twentieth Century Barn	83
51.	Wooley-Saunders House-Field North of House	84

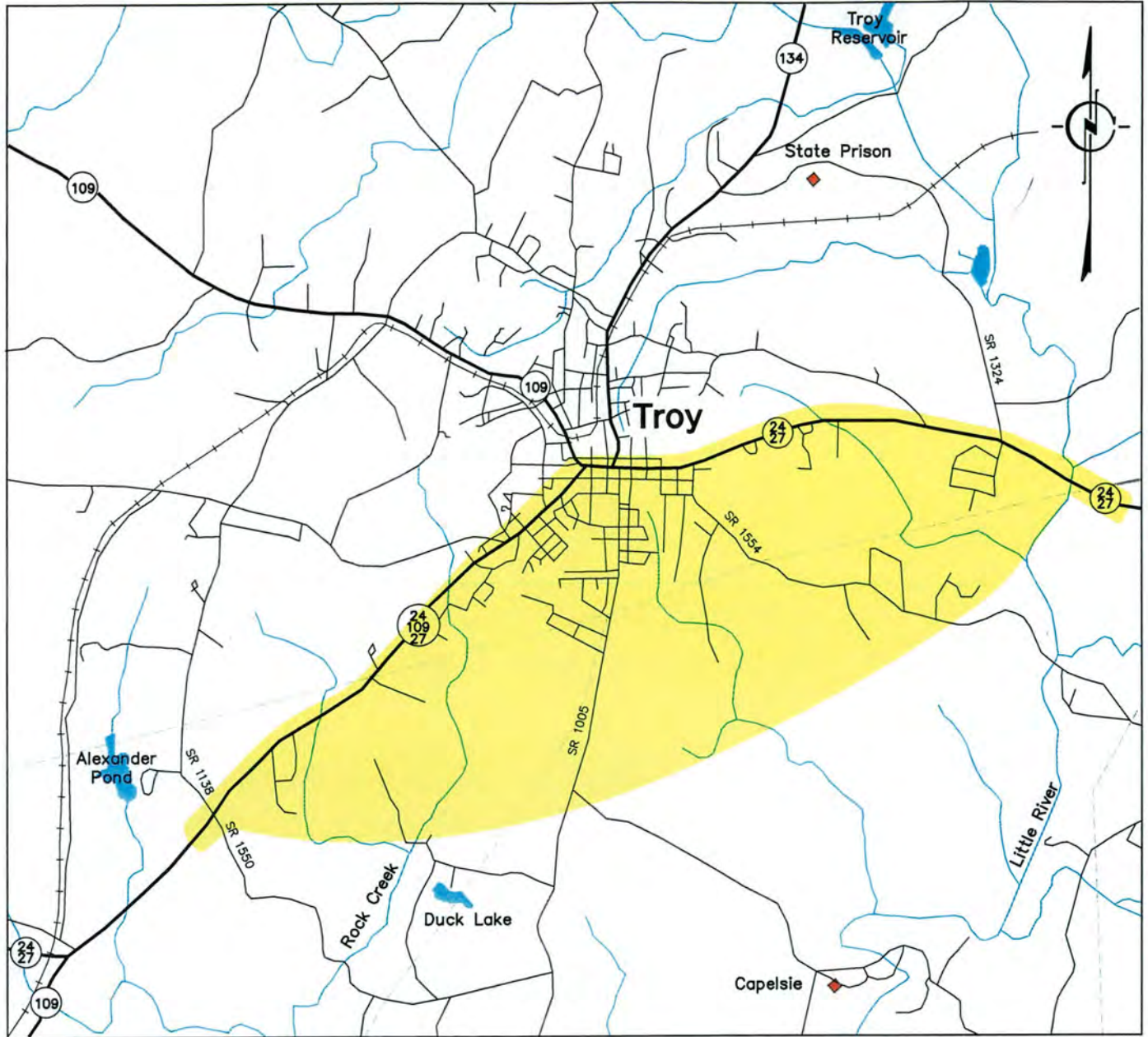
52.	Neal Clark House-Front Elevation	89
53.	Neal Clark House-Porch	89
54.	Neal Clark House-Rear Elevation	90
55.	Neal Clark House-Interior, North Front Room	90
56.	Neal Clark House-Interior, Dining Room Mantel	91
57.	Neal Clark House-Interior, Hall Screen	91
58.	Neal Clark House-Granary	92
59.	Neal Clark House-Smokehouse/Potato Cellar/Flower House	92
60.	Neal Clark House-Studio	93
61.	Laughlin-Saunders House-House and Setting	97
62.	Laughlin-Saunders House-West Elevation	97
63.	Laughlin-Saunders House-Rear Elevation	98
64.	Laughlin-Saunders House-Interior, Living/Dining Room	98
65.	Laughlin-Saunders House-Outbuildings	99
66.	Laughlin-Saunders House-Outbuildings	99

II. INTRODUCTION

These Phase II intensive-level architectural surveys were undertaken in conjunction with the proposed N.C. 24-27 improvements in Montgomery County (**Figure 1**). The T.I.P. Number for this highway project is R-623, and the State Project Number is 8.T551001. Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. of Charlotte, North Carolina, conducted the project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, North Carolina. Richard L. Mattson and Frances P. Alexander served as the principal investigators. The survey for Alternative A was originally undertaken between March and April 2001, and the architectural investigations for Alternatives B, C, D, and E took place in November 2002. The historic architectural survey report for this project was completed in 2002. However, the 2002 report was never submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Thus in October 2005, the principal investigators revisited the project area and inspected all the resources previously surveyed. These resources remain essentially unchanged since 2002 and do not require reevaluation.

Conducted in 2001, the initial historic architectural resources survey and evaluations report focused on one alternative, Alternative A: the proposed widening of existing two-lane N.C. 24-27 to four lanes. The east-west route would be widened along an approximately five mile segment, extending from the Little River at its eastern terminus to just west of S.R. 1138 (Dairy Road). Intersection improvements may also be included as part of this alternative. The highway runs through the Town of Troy, where it becomes East and West Main streets (**Figure 2**).

Four bypass alternatives were added for consideration in 2002 (see **Figure 2**). These proposed routes, Alternatives A, B, C, D, and E, follow new alignments south of Troy. Alternative B would follow existing N.C. 24/27 from near the intersection with S.R. 1138 (Dairy Road) before diverging from the highway near Alexander and Oakhills drives and passing south of Dogwood Avenue. The proposed route would turn east to cross S.R. 1005 (Pekin Road) south of Springdale Heights, and would then turn northeast to cross S.R. 1551 (Troy-Candor Road). From this point, Alternative B would follow an easterly course to reconnect with N.C. 24/27 just west of S.R. 1324 (Glen Road/Holly Hills Drive). Alternative B would then follow existing N.C. 24/27 to its eastern terminus on the east side of the Little River. Alternative C would follow the same alignment as Alternative B except for a segment between S.R. 1553 (Roslyn Road) and the junction with N.C. 24/27. In this area, the alternative would turn northeast near S.R. 1553, crossing S.R. 1554 (Troy-Candor Road) just south of the power line right-of-way. The corridor would continue in this direction, passing north of the Holly Hills neighborhood and merging with N.C. 24/27 just west of S.R. 1324 (Glen Road)/Holly Hills Drive. Alternative D would follow the same corridor alignment as Alternative C except for a section between S.R. 1005 (Pekin Road) and the junction with N.C. 24/27. In this segment, the alternative would turn southeast near S.R. 1005 and would pass south of the S.R. 1553 (Roslyn Road) terminus, at which point the proposed route would turn northeast to cross S.R. 1554 (Troy-Candor Road) and the Progress Energy right-of-way. Alternative D would then turn east to reconnect with the Alternative C alignment east of the Holly Hills neighborhood. The proposed corridor for Alternative E would follow the same alignment as Alternative D except for a section just beyond the split from N.C. 24/27 at the western terminus of the project to the alignment south of S.R. 1553 (Roslyn Road). In this area, Alternative E diverges from existing N.C. 24/27 in a southeasterly direction near Alexander and Oakhills Drive. The corridor would then pass south of Dogwood Avenue, continuing in a southeasterly direction before turning east near S.R. 1005 (Pekin Road). The alignment would cross S.R. 1005 at a point just north of S.R. 1519 (Capelsie Road) and would continue eastward. The alignment would then take a sharp northeasterly turn and rejoin the Alternative D corridor before crossing S.R. 1554 (Troy-Candor Road).



North Carolina
Department of Transportation

**NC 24/27
Improvements**

SR 1138 to East of Little River

TIP No. R-623

Montgomery County, North Carolina

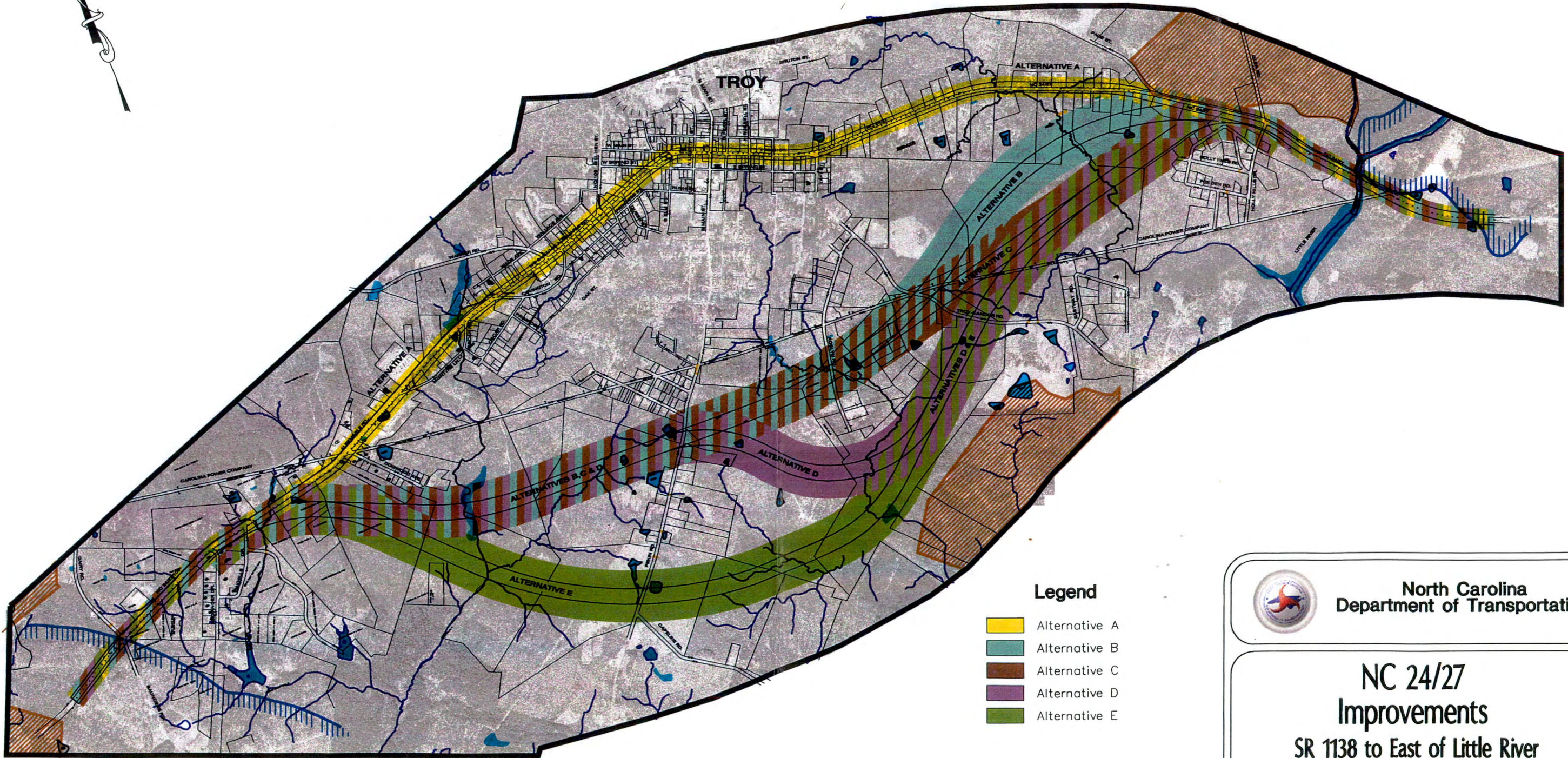
Project Study Area

Not to Scale






Figure 1



Montgomery County



Legend

-  Alternative A
-  Alternative B
-  Alternative C
-  Alternative D
-  Alternative E



North Carolina
Department of Transportation

**NC 24/27
Improvements**
SR 1138 to East of Little River
TIP No. R-623
Montgomery County, North Carolina
Project Alternatives

Scale: 1" = 2000'

Figure 2

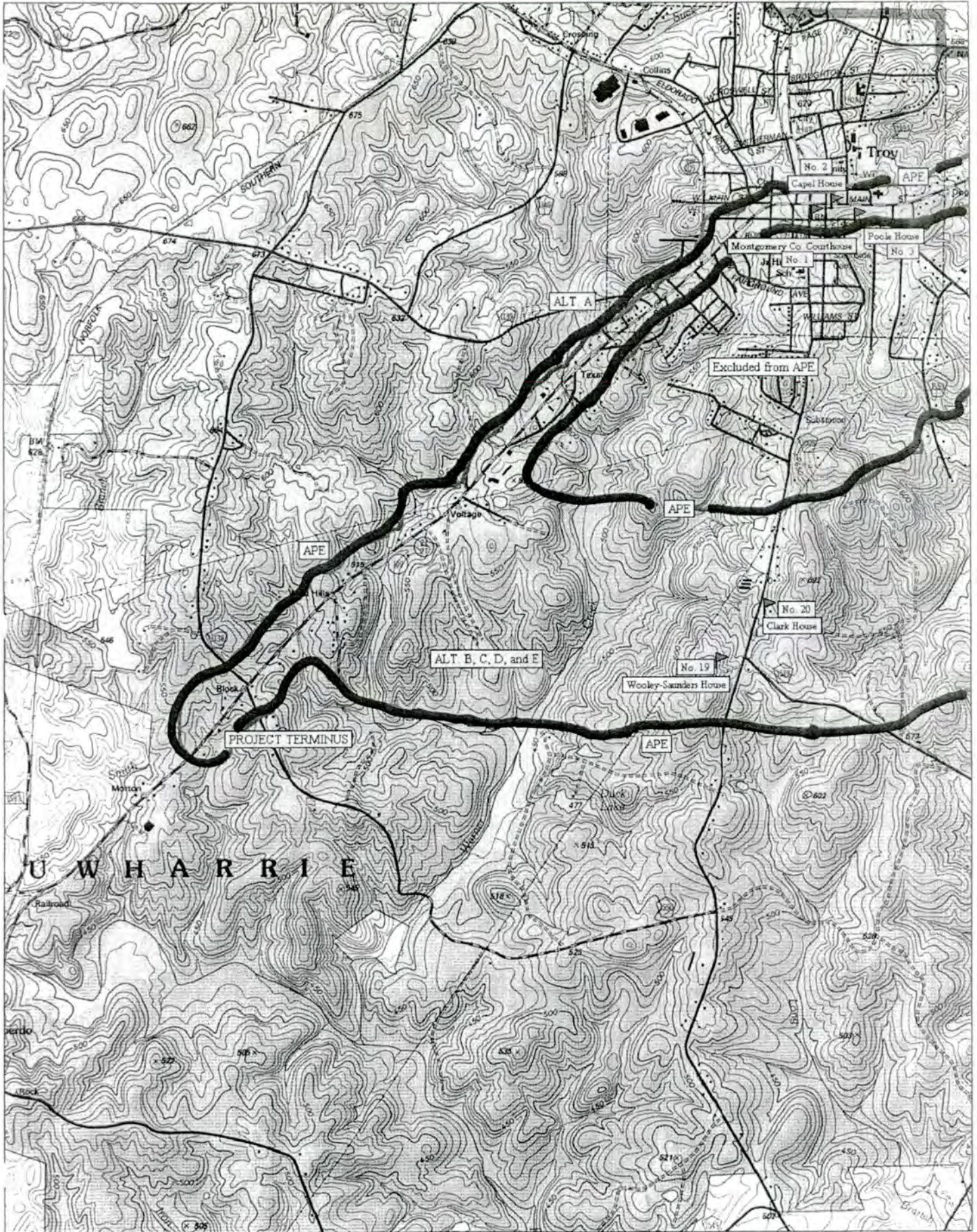
Existing N.C. 24-27 through Montgomery County is a two-lane, rural highway characterized by high traffic volumes, a large number of trucks, and a high proportion of through traffic. The projected traffic for the design period ending in the year 2025 is expected to result in increased congestion and decreased safety through the Troy area. The proposed action will provide a four-lane, divided roadway that will increase the efficiency of traffic flow and improve safety. The proposed improvements are consistent with a number of long-range plans including the 2000-2006 North Carolina State Plan, the North Carolina Intrastate System, and the 1990 Troy Thoroughfare Plan.

These architectural surveys were undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). Section 106 requires the identification of all properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to criteria defined in 36 C.F.R. 60.

In order to comply with these federal regulations, the survey meets the guidelines for architectural surveys established by N.C.D.O.T. (October 2003). These guidelines set forth the following goals for architectural surveys: (1) to determine the A.P.E. for the project; (2) to locate and identify all resources fifty 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 A.P.E. is defined as the geographical area, or areas, within which an undertaking may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if such potentially eligible properties exist. The A.P.E. for each of these investigations is depicted on U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps and Troy tax maps (**Figures 3A-3D and Figures A, B, and C in Appendix A**).

The A.P.E. for Alternative A follows east-west N.C. 24-27 through the project area. In general, the A.P.E. encompasses all properties adjacent to the highway, as well as other nearby resources that would be potentially taken as a result of the proposed widening. Through Troy, the A.P.E. typically follows the rear property lines of buildings facing the highway (East Main Street and West Main Street). The bypass alternatives pass through areas south of Troy that are still largely agrarian although there are areas of modern residential subdivisions. In this region, the A.P.E. is defined by sight lines through this rolling, and often wooded, farmland and by modern development.

FIGURE 3A: AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS, TIP R-623

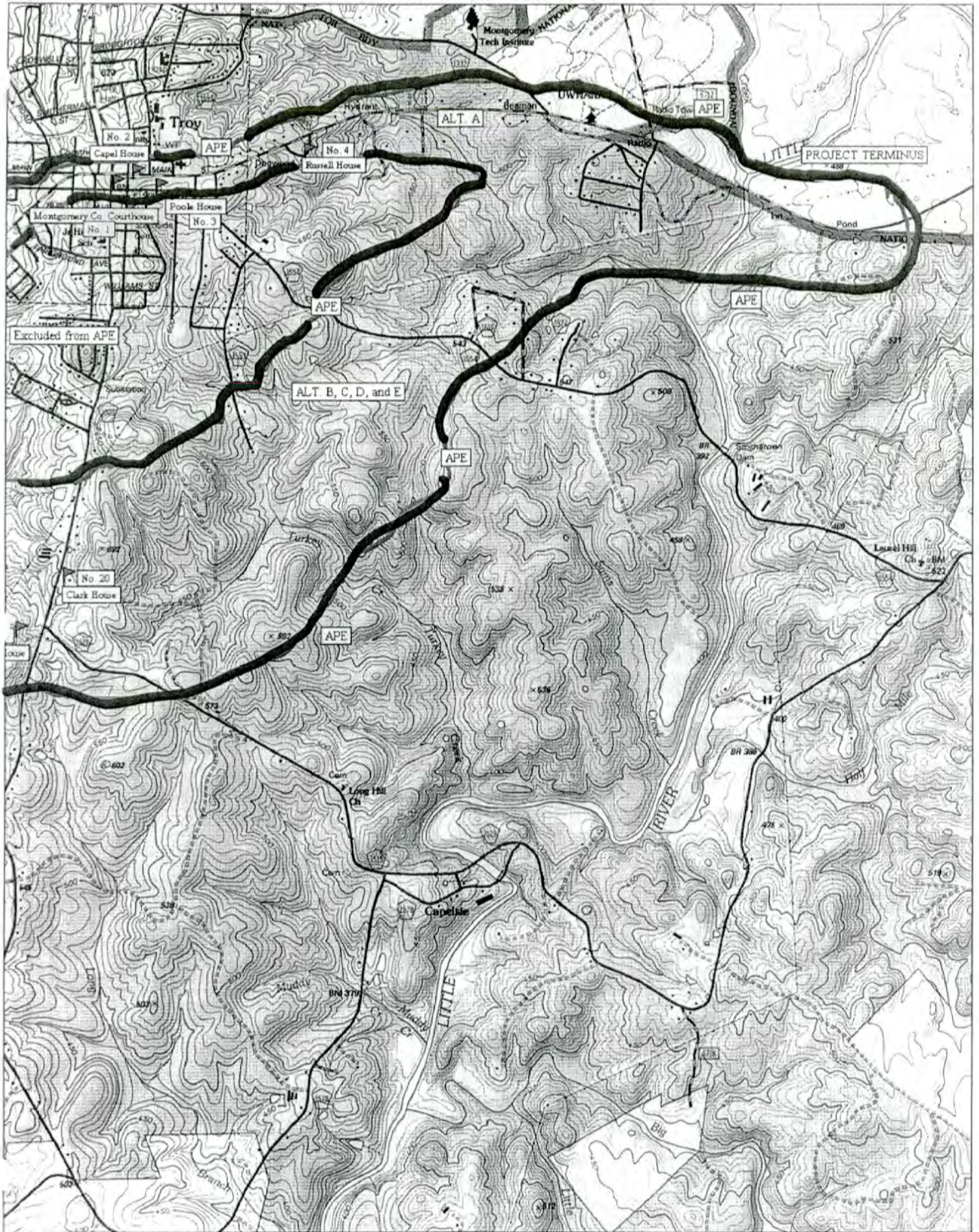


MN TN
79°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS 1 MILE

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FIGURE 3B: AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS, TIP R-623

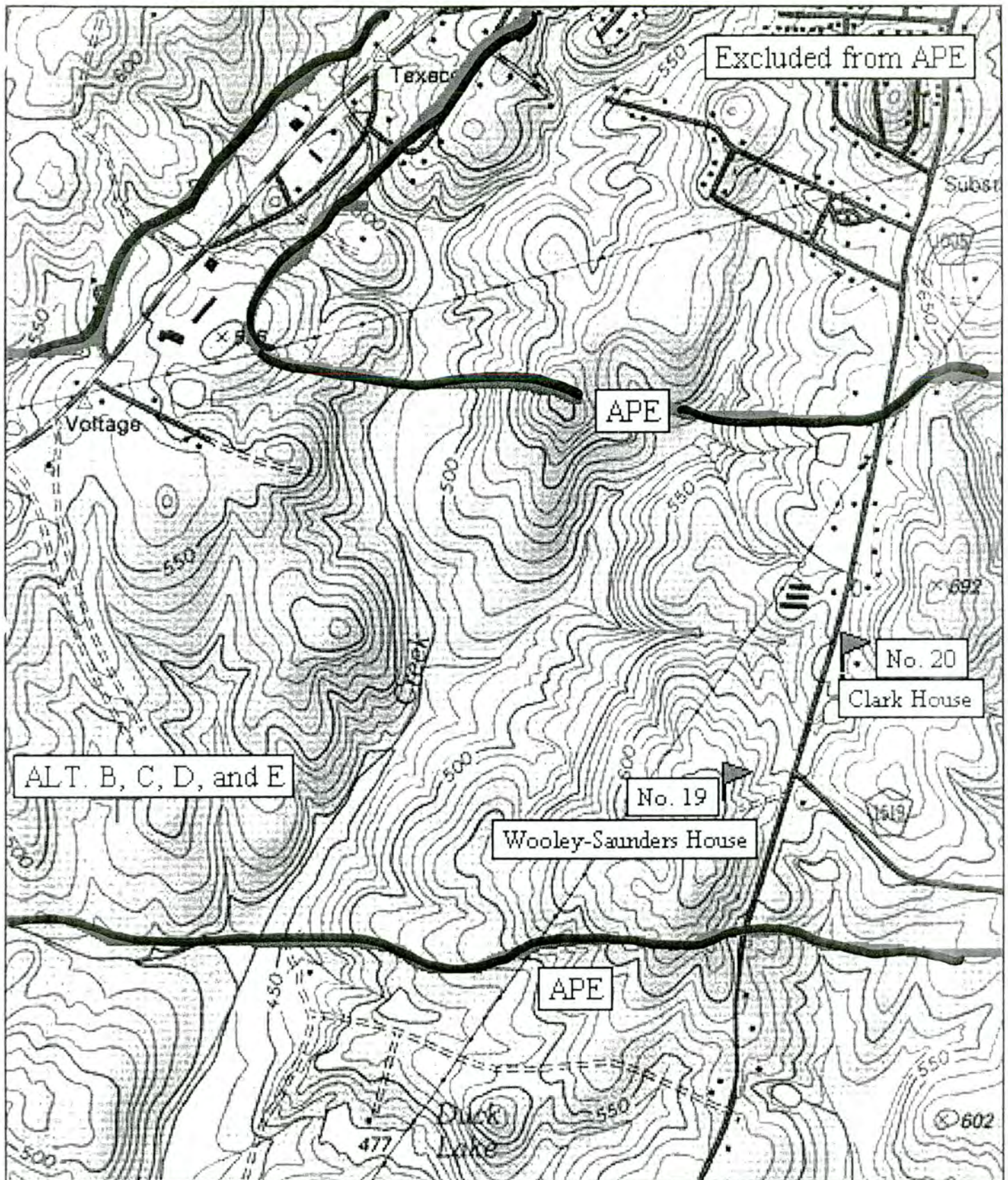


MN TN
79°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS

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FIGURE 3C: DETAIL, APE MAP, TIP R-623



MN * TN
7½°

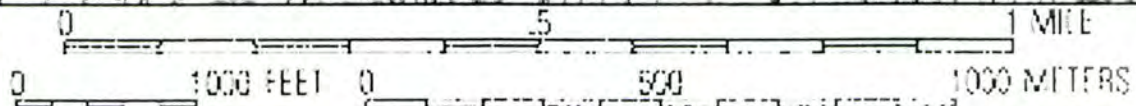
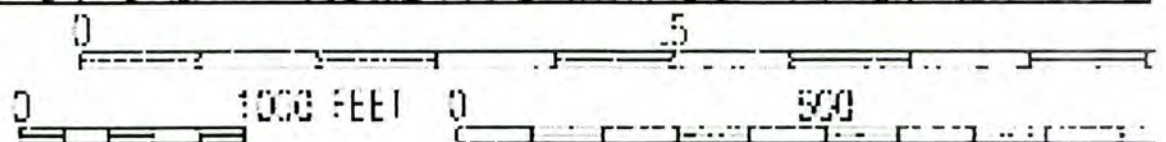


FIGURE 3D: DETAIL, APE MAP, TIP R-623



MN TN
7 1/2°



III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project study area encompasses N.C. 24-27 from the Little River, through the Town of Troy, to S.R. 1138 and a broad swath on the south side of Troy. Troy is located near the center of Montgomery County, approximately seventy miles east of Charlotte and fifty-five miles south of Greensboro. N.C. 24-27 is the main east-west route across this portion of the state, and becomes East and West Main streets through downtown Troy. The administrative seat of Montgomery County, Troy prospered with the arrival of the Asheboro and Aberdeen Railroad in the 1890s. The town's commercial core and principal industrial and residential districts emerged several blocks north of the A.P.E. near the railroad tracks and North Main Street (N.C. 134). Within the A.P.E., the imposing Montgomery County Courthouse (National Register 1979) was constructed in 1921 on the south side of N.C. 24-27 (West Main Street), at the intersection with North Main Street. As part of a major regional highway, N.C. 24-27 in Troy attracted a wide range of land uses, and by the late twentieth century became the town's major commercial strip. In addition to the courthouse, the street includes residences, two churches, stores, light industries, gas stations, and small shopping centers. The highway east of N.C. 134 remains primarily residential, while commercial activities dominate to the west. Substantial residences on large lots erected after World War II mark the east side of the A.P.E., on the eastern outskirts of Troy. Near the Little River, the A.P.E. extends into the Uwharrie National Forest, which provides recreational activities for the area.

The area immediately south of Troy includes streets of early to mid-twentieth century residences as well as neighborhood stores and churches. Farther to the south, two-lane country roads are lined with late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farmhouses surrounded by well-watered, rolling farm and pastureland. The entire area is contained within the Uwharrie National Forest, and much former pasture or cropland has been converted to commercial tree farms in recent years.

IV. METHODOLOGY

These Phase II architectural surveys were conducted as part of the planning for N.C. 24-27 Improvements project in Montgomery County, North Carolina. The architectural surveys for the 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 surveys followed guidelines set forth in *Phase II Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources* (N.C.D.O.T., 15 June 1994).

Undertaken in 2001, the initial Phase II architectural survey focused on one alternative, Alternative A: the widening of existing N.C. 24-27 from the Little River, through downtown Troy, to S.R. 1138. In 2002, four bypass alternatives (Alternatives B, C, D, and E) were also proposed for consideration. These studies each had three objectives: 1) to determine the area of potential effects; 2) to identify all resources within the A.P.E. which may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and 3) to evaluate these potential resources according to National Register criteria. The N.C.D.O.T. Phase II survey guidelines set forth the following procedures: 1) identify and map the area of potential effects; 2) conduct historical research; 3) undertake a preliminary field survey in which all properties at least fifty years of age within the A.P.E. are photographed and mapped; 4) prepare a preliminary presentation of findings; 5) conduct an intensive field survey; and 6) prepare a final presentation of findings.

The surveys consisted of field investigations and background research. The field work began with a windshield survey of the general project area in order to determine the A.P.E. Subsequently, all properties fifty years of age or older within the A.P.E. were photographed and mapped. Resources were evaluated for National Register eligibility using similar properties within the county as points of comparison. Properties were also evaluated as either individually eligible for the National Register or as contributing elements to a National Register historic district.

Background research, using both primary and secondary sources, was conducted at local and regional repositories. During the Phase I study, the survey files of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History (N.C.S.H.P.O.) were examined to identify those properties listed in the National Register and the National Register Study List. This review identified the Montgomery County Courthouse as currently listed in the National Register (1979). There has been no comprehensive architectural survey of the county, and aside from the courthouse no previously surveyed historical resources exist within the A.P.E.

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

After consultation with N.C.D.O.T., an intensive-level field survey was undertaken for those resources considered worthy of further evaluation. The exterior and interior (where permitted) of each resource was examined. The field work for Alternative A was conducted between 15 March and 15 April 2001, and the field work for the four bypass alternatives was undertaken in November 2002. One hundred percent of each A.P.E. was examined. Properties considered potentially eligible for the National Register were evaluated and the following information provided for each resource: physical description; photographs; site plan; historical data; and potential National Register boundaries, which were depicted on county tax maps.

V. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ESSAY

The project area is located in Troy, the seat of Montgomery County, and its environs in south-central North Carolina. Heavily forested, Montgomery County encompasses both the Uwharrie Mountain range in the western part of the county and portions of the Sandhills region in the east. One of the most important waterways in the North Carolina Piedmont, the Yadkin-Pee Dee River, forms the western border of Montgomery County. Known as the Yadkin north of its confluence with the Uwharrie River, the water course is called the Pee Dee south of this confluence, at a point due west of Troy. The other major waterway in the county is the Little River, a tributary of the Yadkin that follows a north-south course east of Troy. Troy, sited in the middle of the county, is largely surrounded by the Uwharrie National Forest, one of four national forests in North Carolina (Lefler and Newsome 1973: 680).

Its territory taken from Anson County, Montgomery County was founded in 1779 and named for Revolutionary War hero, General Richard Montgomery. The earliest settlers established their farms along the rivers of the county and cultivated corn, wheat, flax, and tobacco. Although tobacco was produced mainly for domestic use, surpluses were shipped east to the market town of Fayetteville, situated at the headwaters of the Cape Fear River. By the early nineteenth century, cotton plantations had been established in western Montgomery County, taking advantage of the well-watered, rolling farmland and clay soil. As throughout sections of the Piedmont, Montgomery County also had gold deposits, and in the first half of the nineteenth century, more than forty mines operated in the county, a development that was reflected in such community names as Eldorado (Branson 1867-1868: 76; *Heritage of Montgomery County* 1981: 40). However, the principal product of the county came from the plentiful pine forests, and Montgomery County participated in the lucrative naval stores industry of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. (Even today, forests cover approximately seventy-five per cent of the land area of Montgomery County.) Unlike counties farther to the west, which were located beyond navigable river access, Montgomery County could participate in the commercial production of naval stores because of its central location and relative proximity to the important city of Fayetteville, which facilitated the transportation of naval stores, turpentine, and surplus crops to market. In the early nineteenth century, the county also benefited as the state began building plank roads to improve the poor state of east-west transportation in North Carolina. By 1834 the Fayetteville Pike to Salisbury had been completed through Mount Gilead (southwest of Troy outside the A.P.E.), and on the eve of the Civil War, a second route, the Fayetteville and Western Road, traversed the county en route to the Moravian towns of Salem and Bethania. A third route, which roughly followed present-day U.S. 52, ran from Salisbury to Cheraw, South Carolina, skirting the western edge of Montgomery County (Lassiter 1975: 68).

At the time of its formation, Montgomery County had spanned both sides of the Yadkin-Pee Dee River, and the first county seat had been established at Tindalsville on the west site of the Yadkin. However, the difficulty in crossing the river for court sessions led to many disputes and complaints, and the county seat was moved several times before 1842 when the county was finally divided, with the Yadkin-Pee Dee River forming the boundary between Montgomery and newly formed Stanly County. In 1843, the courthouse at Lawrenceville burned, and a centrally located, crossroads community known as Simmons Tan Yard, was selected as the new county seat. Fifty acres of land were donated by local resident Angus McCaskill for the new town, which was renamed Troy, and a courthouse and jail were soon built on a central courthouse square (*Heritage of Montgomery County, N.C.* 1992: 1-2; Lassiter 1976: 286).

Despite its natural resources and central location, Montgomery County remained sparsely developed in the nineteenth century. In the late 1860s, the county supported only four merchants outside the county seat of Troy, which had two, and its population stood at only 7,649. By

contrast, neighboring Moore County had 11,427 citizens and seventeen merchants besides the six found in the county seat of Carthage (Branson 1867-1868: 76-77). In 1870, Montgomery County farmers continued to cultivate corn, cotton, wheat, oats, and orchard fruits as well as raise livestock, and the majority of farms were less than 100 acres in size (U.S. Census, Agriculture Schedule). By the 1880s, the population of Montgomery County had risen to 9,375, with eight merchants operating in Troy, and twenty-five general stores and numerous corn and flour mills scattered throughout the countryside. At the end of the nineteenth century, the 11,223 citizens of Montgomery County continued to be dispersed and primarily rural. The principal town of Troy had 500 residents, Mount Gilead had 250, Candor had 150, and Milledgeville, Star, and Eldorado each had 100 (Branson 1884: 461; Branson 1896: 425).

In the late nineteenth century, forest products remained the predominant sector of the economy. Of the 241,000 acres within the county, only 48,117 acres were used for cropland, with roughly 192,000 acres given over to woodland. Turpentine and naval stores production began to decline after the Civil War, but with the wave of railroad construction in the late nineteenth century, timbering emerged as the most important industry in Montgomery County with wooden rail tramways crossing the county. Even with the decrease in naval stores manufacturing, in 1893 Montgomery County had 6,000 acres of longleaf pine which supplied twelve turpentine distilleries that produced 22,000 barrels per year (Lassiter 1976: 164-165).

At the same time, Montgomery County also began participated in the textile boom then sweeping the Piedmont, and several cotton mills were built, using the falling water available in this hilly county for power (*Heritage of Montgomery County, N.C.* 1992: 8-9; Sharpe 1961: 1465-1467). Soon after the turn of the century, H.R. Clark, a fruit grower in adjacent Moore County, began the first commercially viable peach orchard in North Carolina when he planted 30,000 trees near Candor in the sandhills of eastern Montgomery County. His success inspired others, and by the 1920s, Montgomery County had become one of the largest peach producers in the state (Sharpe 1961: 1466).

Incorporated in 1852, Troy remained a small hamlet throughout the nineteenth century. By the end of the Civil War, Troy supported two hotels, a cotton gin, a tan yard, and several stores, but twenty years later, in 1886, its population was still only 130. With the construction of the Asheboro and Aberdeen Railroad in 1895, the fortunes of Troy began to change. In particular, timber, and lumber-related, companies and textile mills quickly followed the establishment of rail service, and the rail line helped to direct the location of local industrial and commercial activity. Despite the creation of a formal courthouse square, bisected by the principal roads to nearby Mount Gilead and Biscoe (portions of which correspond to modern N.C. 24-27), the railroad line, which followed a loop route on the north side of town, pulled development away from Courthouse Square to what is locally known as North Troy. By the turn of the twentieth century, a small commercial district of hotels, stores, banks, and the post office lined North Main Street (outside the A.P.E.) with houses of both traditional and nationally popular designs lining the side streets. The large Smitherman Cotton Mills (1895), the adjacent Smitherman Shingle Factory, and a flour mill occupied rail frontage on the northwest side of Troy. Capitalizing on the abundant local timber, merchant, John Calvin Bruton, started a small factory to produce wooden cross arms for telegraph poles, locating his operation along the Asheboro and Aberdeen on the north side of town. A second cotton mill, the Capelsie Cotton Mills, was established on the Little River, six miles east of Troy, by A.W.E. Capel of Troy and a partner from Biscoe. With this nascent industrial activity and links to major markets, the population of Troy rose to 878 by the turn of the twentieth century (*Heritage of Montgomery County, N.C.* 1992: 21).

Growth continued during the first decades of the twentieth century, and by 1920, a sash and blind factory and perhaps Troy's most famous company, the Capel Rug Mill, had been built on the

north side of town. Touted as the world's oldest and largest manufacturer of area rugs, the company had been organized in 1917 by A. Leon Capel, son of an owner of Capelsie Cotton Mills. In 1915, Capel had been manufacturing cotton plow lines used by farmers on mule-drawn plows, but with the introduction of tractors and mechanized equipment, such plows quickly became obsolete. Rather than closing his business, Capel began forming the cotton plow ropes into small braided rugs. The braided rug business was a success, and through the years, the Capel Rug Mill has expanded its operations and markets, and Troy has become widely known through its identification with Capel's (Lassiter 1976: 358-359; Sanborn Map Company 1908, 1925).

By the 1920s, the population of Troy had risen to 1,200, and with growth and prosperity, the town began infrastructure improvements. Most notable among these public works projects was the demolition of the 1886 frame courthouse and the construction in 1921 of a new masonry governmental building. The imposing Neoclassical Revival building sits on the tree-shaded courthouse square at the junction of East Main (N.C. 24-27) and South Main streets. During these years, municipal water and sewer systems were also built, and by 1923, the roads had been paved (Huntley 1992: 21). Another impetus to development came with the passage of the state highway act of 1921, authorizing the construction of highways linking the county seats of the state. N.C. 24-27 was built to connect Troy with Albemarle to the west in neighboring Stanly County and to the east with Carthage in Moore County, and from there to the city of Fayetteville in Cumberland County. The route quickly became one of the more important highways through central North Carolina, and in Troy, new houses, small businesses, and churches sprang up along the road, joining the few nineteenth century residences that had been built near the courthouse. Other dwellings executed in popular styles of the period continued to be built along side streets (Lassiter 1976: 296-297).

The depression of the 1930s and World War II limited town growth, but by 1950, the population of Troy had grown to 2,223, and its small industrial base continued to reflect the availability of nearby timber and the regional textile industry. In addition to Capel's rug company, the town supported two lumber mills, a textile plant, a millwork manufacturer, a furniture plant, and a mobile home manufacturer. Although much of the earlier commercial district in North Troy remained intact, east and west Main streets (N.C. 24-27) continued to draw both commercial and residential development in the postwar era. On the east side of town, extending to the Little River, prominent citizens, like textile industrialist, Paul Russell, began building substantial houses on large lots along N.C. 24-27 while on the west side, businesses, strip malls, and professional offices lined the highway (Russell interview).

In the postwar period, population growth and industrial development were more muted in Troy than in those other Piedmont towns that maintained momentum from the industrialization of the early to mid-twentieth century and that had, as a consequence, seen their populations rise rapidly. In part because of its dense forests, Montgomery County remained a largely rural and sparsely populated county throughout the twentieth century. Only five towns in the county were incorporated. In 1950, Troy was the largest with a population of 2,223, and the smallest was Candor with only 617 residents. Although over forty percent of its citizens were employed in manufacturing through the 1950s, most of these firms were related to the timber industry, with operations scattered throughout the county. Agricultural production (livestock, peaches, tobacco, and forest products) employed almost twenty percent of the 17,260 citizens living in Montgomery County in 1950, with peach cultivation second only to livestock and poultry (Sharpe 1961: 1466-1468).

The presence of the 13,000 acre Uwharrie National Forest (which lies in both Stanly and Montgomery counties), Town Creek Indian Mound, an Native American burial ground recognized as a state historic site in 1955, and the recreational lakes along the dammed Yadkin-

Pee Dee River have encouraged recreational tourism but have also stymied growth and industrial development. (Carolina Power and Light Company, which built a number of hydroelectric dams along the river and a generating plant on the Montgomery side in the 1920s, was the largest tax payer in the county in 1960.) Although in 1960 the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) built a \$40,000,000 dam and power plant along the Yadkin in northwest Montgomery County, the facility was used to supply the extensive aluminum operations at Badin in Rowan County. In recent decades, Troy and Montgomery County have suffered as the textile and timber industries have declined, and by the 1990s, Montgomery County was the only county outside those in eastern North Carolina to lose population (Sharpe 1961: 1466, 1470; Orr and Stuart 2000: 91, 163).

Architectural Context

Domestic Architecture in Montgomery County: Late Nineteenth to Mid-Twentieth Centuries

In Montgomery County and throughout the region, the domestic architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reflected both the persistence of traditional forms and the influence of nationally popular styles. While conservative building patterns held sway in the countryside, in and around the towns, the arrival of railroads, mass-produced milled lumber, and innovative, light framing techniques encouraged new forms and styles. In contrast to traditional, rectangular house types, these new designs often included more complex massing, cross gables, and projecting bays inspired by Queen Anne themes. In Troy, Montgomery County's seat of government and commercial center, as well as in the nearby railroad towns of Biscoe and Mount Gilead, businessmen and professionals began selecting Queen Anne house designs in the late nineteenth century. By the early 1900s, local elites were also selecting up-to-date Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Revival styles featuring an array of classical motifs, boxy shapes, and prominent hip roofs. In Troy, fine examples remain along West Chestnut and North Main streets. As the decades ensued, versions of the Colonial Revival style as well as the Tudor Revival and the bungalow arose in and around the county's small towns (Southern 1978: 78-81; Bishir 1990: 287-295).

In the rural areas, most landowners favored conservative, symmetrical forms into the early twentieth century. In rural Montgomery County and across the region, the traditional, rectangular house type, typically one room deep with a side-gable roof, front porch, rear ell, and end chimneys prevailed. The more prosperous landowners favored the two-story version, trimmed with stylish sawnwork along the front porch and gables. Scholars of vernacular architecture widely acknowledge the two-story, single pile farmhouse to be one of the region's major symbols of rural economic attainment. Builders perpetuated this common form over generations of settlement, adapting it to suit the changing architectural fashions. After the Civil War and continuing into the twentieth century, landowners opted for versions of this form that blended classical and picturesque elements. They combined, for example, gable returns, sidelights and transoms, and center-hall plans, with bracketed cornices, and wraparound porches embellished with turned and jig-sawn trim. In the early twentieth century, the popularity of Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical styles was given expression in rectangular houses that featured pedimented center gables and entry bays, and simple, square or turned porch columns resting on brick piers (Kniffen 1965; Southern 1978: 78-81; Bishir 1990: 287-294).

While builders conservatively adapted the traditional, rectangular house type to suit changing tastes, shifting architectural trends also introduced new house forms. By the turn of the twentieth century, the county's most prominent small town residents and successful farmers preferred picturesque Queen Anne architecture. In Biscoe and Mount Gilead, the prosperous Auman, Haywood, and DeBerry families occupied substantial Queen Anne residences replete with large wraparound porches and decorative sawnwork. The DeBerry House in Mount Gilead featured a two tiered, wraparound porch and cross gables laced with fancy turned and jigsawn motifs. In Troy, leading professionals, merchants, and industrialists, including C.R. Blake, S.J. Smitherman, J. Reece Blair, Dr. A.F. Thompson, and Barna Allen, also favored the flamboyant Queen Anne. In the early 1900s, the prominent Arscott family in Troy remodeled their spacious 1870s residence with Queen Anne inspired turrets and a wraparound veranda. Of these houses, only the Arscott House survives substantially intact. Within the A.P.E. in Troy, the ca. 1904 Robert Terrell Poole House on East Main Street exemplifies the exuberance of the Queen Anne style in its jutting bays and lavish sawnwork. Erected for a Troy attorney and public official, the Poole House ranks as the finest and best-preserved Queen Anne residence in Troy (*Heritage of Montgomery County, N.C.* 1981: 40, 58, 60-64, 231; Huntley 2001).

Within the A.P.E. just south of Troy, landowners with close ties to the county seat also selected Queen Anne-inspired designs for their new dwellings. Around 1900, brothers Neal and W. D. Clark, who operated a general store in Troy, and neighbor William Frank Wooley, who owned the Troy Milling Company, built picturesque Queen Anne farmhouses along the Pekin Road below Troy. The W. D. Clark residence is now gone, but the Neal Clark and the Wooley houses remain. Each displays such hallmarks of the Queen Anne style as fanciful sawnwork in the gables and large, wraparound porches supported by turned posts.

Spurred on by the nationwide popularity of revival styles in the early twentieth century, a collection of the county's leading residents built imposing Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Revival dwellings. About 1910, Troy entrepreneur, J.G. Tomlinson, commissioned a large, brick Neo-Classical Revival house dominated by a porticoed entry with paired colossal columns. The Tomlinson House no longer survives. Also in the early twentieth century, the Blair family extensively remodeled their Queen Anne house with Neo-Classical features, including a colossal pedimented portico. Located on North Main Street north of the A.P.E., the Neo-Classical Revival Blair House remains well preserved (Huntley 2001).

Along with variations of the Tudor Revival and the bungalow, versions of the Colonial Revival style remained a favorite choice through the mid-twentieth century. Within the A.P.E., in 1947 textile mill owner Paul Russell constructed a handsome Colonial Revival residence (known as Dogwood) along N.C. 24-27 at the eastern outskirts of town. It was the first residence to appear along the highway east of Troy. In the ensuing decades, a host of spacious houses were built on large wooded tracts facing N.C. 24-27 in the vicinity of the Russell estate. Along East Main Street within the A.P.E., a small group of bungalows and Tudor and Colonial Revival cottages appeared between 1920s and early 1940s, some replacing earlier Queen Anne houses that had fallen into disrepair. On West Main Street in the A.P.E., Daniel Hurley in the 1920s built a substantial two-story, brick residence that combined nationally popular Italian Renaissance Revival and Prairie Style elements. This eclectic design blends the horizontality of the Prairie Style with the arched openings of the Italian Renaissance Revival, and is unique for Troy and Montgomery County (*Heritage of Montgomery County*, N.C. 1981: 64; Poole 2001).

Specific Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of Domestic Architecture in Montgomery County: Late Nineteenth to Mid-Twentieth Centuries

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register, houses built between the late nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries in Montgomery County must either be well-preserved examples of traditional domestic types common to the region or exemplify nationally popular styles. If alterations have occurred, they should be primarily greater than fifty years of age and represent significant architectural or historical themes. Eligible houses must have sufficient integrity to illustrate clearly their forms, key decorative elements, materials, and interior plans. Front porches, windows, chimneys, siding materials, and interior woodwork—including principal doors, staircases, and mantels—should be either largely original or represent historical alterations.

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS-ALTERNATIVE A

Summary

A total of eighteen resources were identified as being at least fifty years of age, and seven resources are evaluated in the Property Inventory and Evaluations Section of the report. Four properties, including the Montgomery County Courthouse (National Register 1979), are considered eligible for the National Register.

Properties Listed in the National Register

No. 1 Montgomery County Courthouse (1979)

Pages

26

Properties Listed in the North Carolina Study List

None

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register

No. 2	Capel Family House	32
No. 3	Robert Terrell Poole House	40
No. 4	Paul Russell House (Dogwood)	49

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

No. 5	Daniel Hurley House	57
No. 6	First Presbyterian Church	63
No. 7	Holt House	67

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

No. 8	Bungalow
No. 9	House
No. 10	Commercial Building
No. 11	Factory
No. 12	House
No. 13	House
No. 14	Machine Shop/Store
No. 15	Bungalow
No. 16	House
No. 17	House
No. 18	House

A. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register

Montgomery County Courthouse (No. 1) (N.R., 1976)

Courthouse Square, bounded by East Main, Pearl, Spring, and South Main streets, Troy, Montgomery County

Date of Construction

1921/addition 1975-1976

Associated Outbuildings

None

Site Description (Figure 4)

The Montgomery County Courthouse occupies the one block courthouse square on East Main Street (N.C. 24-27) in the center of a small, linear business district that lines the highway. The tree-shaded square occupies a high point in the town of Troy, and Capel's Rug Mill, the 1930 First Presbyterian Church, a county office building, and a 1920s brick commercial building surround the square. The principal commercial district of Troy lies to the north, and residential properties and churches dating from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries lie to the east and west. A parking lot occupies the south side of the square, and on the opposite site of Spring Street is a modern courthouse office building.

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

Built in 1921 in the Neoclassical Revival style, the imposing Montgomery County Courthouse is a three story, blond brick edifice with a pedimented portico supported by granite Doric columns. The portico has the inscription, "Montgomery County Courthouse", carved into its frieze. Within its pediment is a clock with classically inspired, bas relief sculptural decoration. This substantial building has a raised, plinth course of cast stone and a cast stone cornice above which is a flat parapet broken by an arcaded balustrade. The paired, metal sash windows have flat arches, and the masonry spandrels are embellished with sculptural panels featuring motifs of American eagles. The main entrance is capped by a bracketed pediment and flanked by flat pilasters. The double leaf doors are metal sash, glass replacements. Side entrances on the east and west elevations are found within slightly projecting bays. In 1975, a rear wing was added to the building. The rear addition repeats the blond brick exterior of the main block, with stylized classical detailing. With the rear wing addition, the windows found on the rear elevation of the original courthouse had to be brick-infilled, but otherwise, the exterior is largely unchanged since its construction.

The interior of the building has a cross-hall plan with staircases on either end of the east and west halls. On the first floor, offices flank the hallways, and the courtroom is located on the second floor. The interior has been remodeled with the addition of dropped acoustical tile ceilings, vinyl flooring, and new furnishings in the courtroom. However, the interior retains its plaster walls, window surrounds, and decorative pilasters. The Montgomery County Courthouse retains its architectural integrity.

Historical Background

The Montgomery County Courthouse is the sixth courthouse to serve Montgomery County and the third in Troy since its designation as the county seat in 1843. The first courthouse located in Troy was constructed in 1855, but was demolished in 1886 and replaced with a larger, wooden frame building. In 1904, a brick addition was made to the 1886 courthouse with vaults for record storage. The extant courthouse was built in 1921 from designs by the architectural firm of Benton and Benton of Wilson, North Carolina. The Neoclassical building of brick, concrete, and

stone was constructed at a cost of \$150,000 (Burns 1978: 394). In 1975, a rear wing was added. The following year, the courthouse was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Burns 1978: 393-394).

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 5)

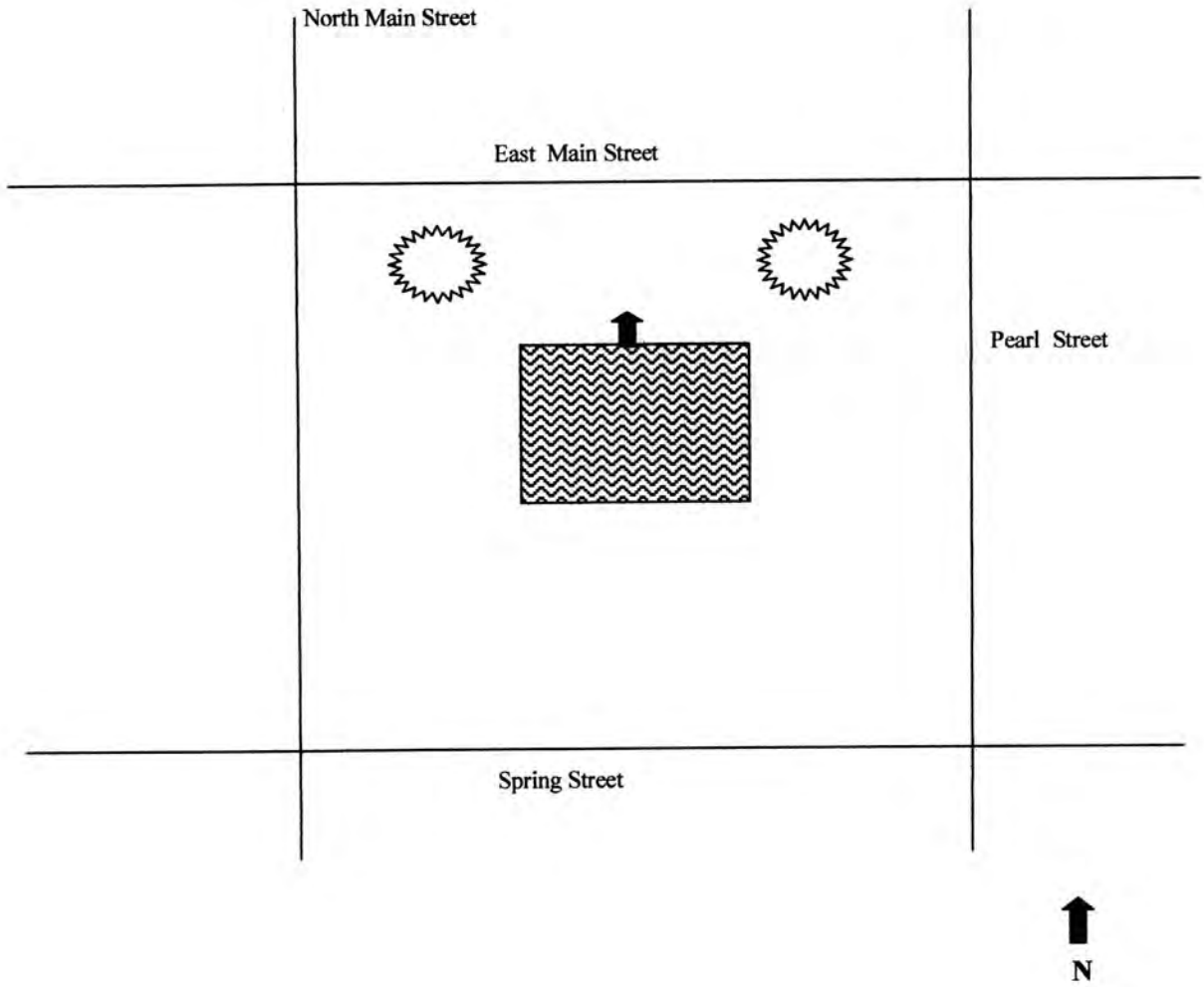
The Montgomery County Courthouse has been listed in the National Register under Criterion A for politics/government and under Criterion C for architecture. The imposing courthouse, with its fully expressed Doric portico, is a fine example of the neoclassical designs used for public buildings during the early twentieth century, and illustrates the renewed popularity of the style for governmental construction of the period.

The proposed National Register boundaries include only the 1.6 acre courthouse square on which the courthouse sits. The recommended National Register boundaries include only the courthouse and its tree-shaded setting.

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

Figure 4
Montgomery County Courthouse
Site Plan

(not to scale)



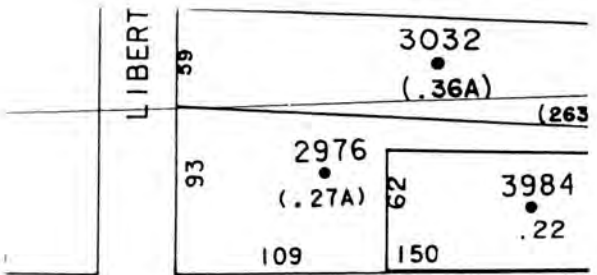
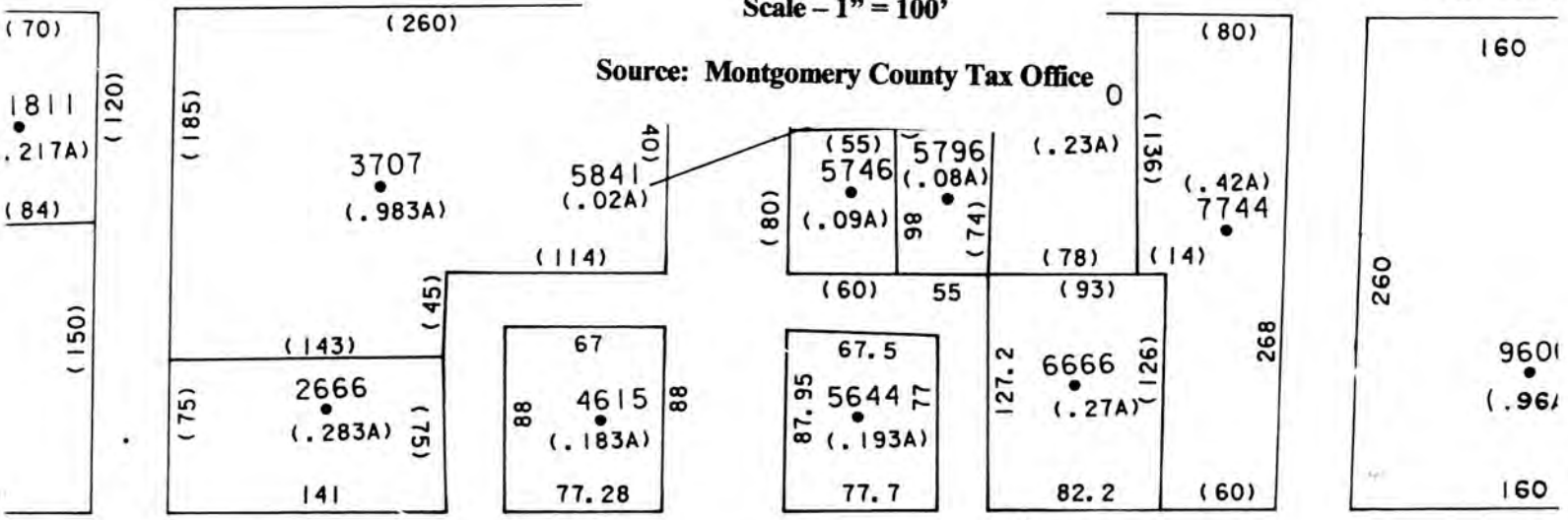
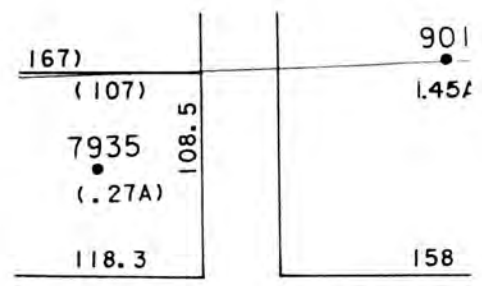
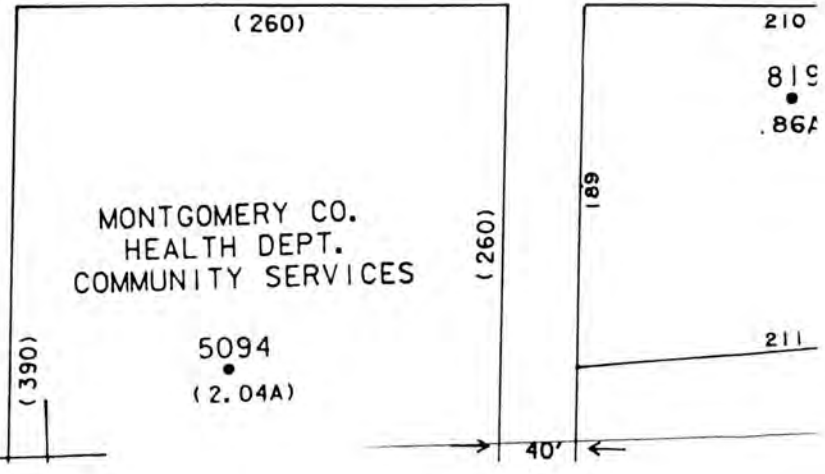
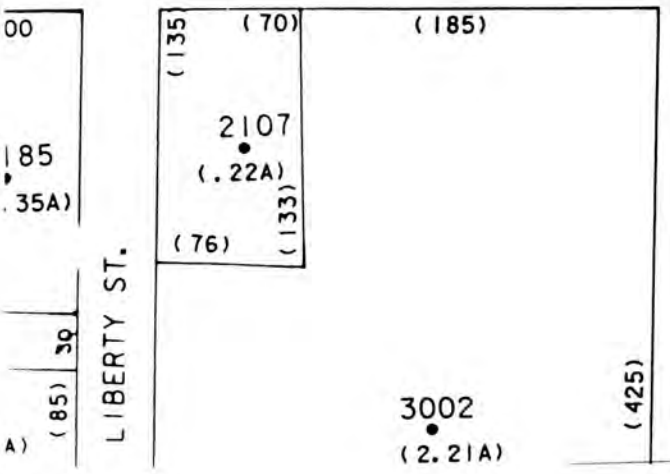
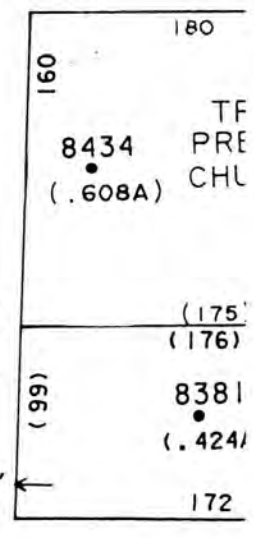
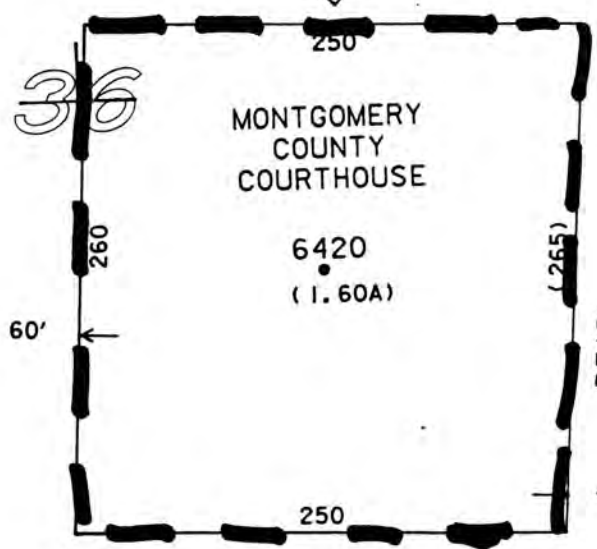
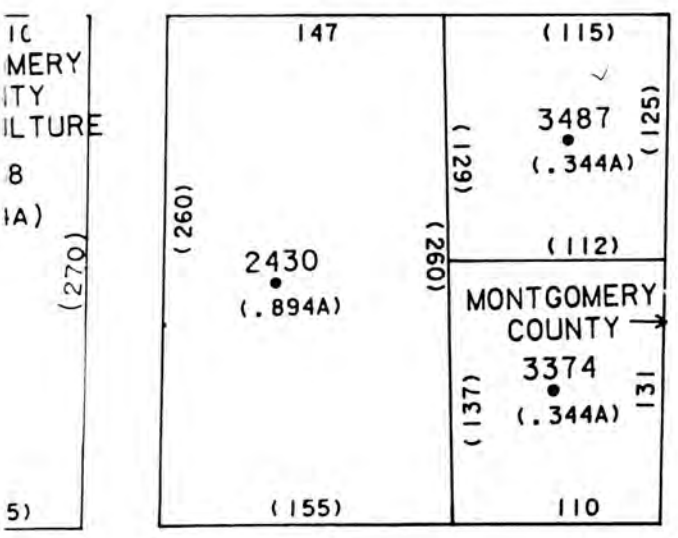


Figure 5

Montgomery County Courthouse
National Register Boundaries



EAST MAIN



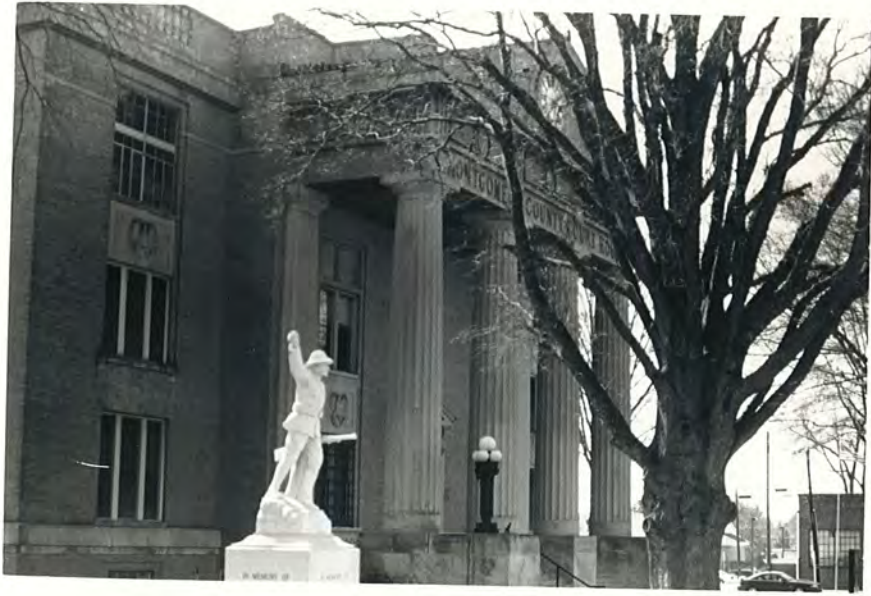


Plate 1. Montgomery County Courthouse, Facade and Portico, Looking Southwest



Plate 2. Montgomery County Courthouse, West Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 3. Montgomery County Courthouse, Rear Addition, Looking Northwest.



Plate 4. Montgomery County Courthouse, Entrance Detail, North Elevation.

Capel Family House (No. 2)

205 East Main Street
Troy, Montgomery County

Date of Construction

1877

Associated Outbuildings

Smokehouse (ca. 1877); Well House (ca. 1900); Wash House (ca. 1900); Carriage House (ca. 1900)

Site Description (Figure 6)

The Capel Family House is located on a large corner lot on East Main Street in Troy. The tree-shaded parcel includes a brick carriage house just west of the residence and a small collection of frame outbuildings to the north, directly behind the house. A 1960s brick building that contains the Capel company offices and showroom is located west of the house.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 5-10)

The Capel Family House is a two-story, frame dwelling with a side gable roof embellished with original scalloped bargeboards. The double-pile form retains original weatherboarding, six-over-six windows with molded surrounds, and double leaf doors on both the first and second floors. The main entrance features sidelights and a classical fanlight that are original to the house. The full-height classical portico was added during a 1950s renovation of the house. This colonnaded portico replaced the original two-tiered porch with picturesque trim that spanned the three center bays of the five bay façade. The attached carport on the west elevation and the one-story bedroom and kitchen wings to the rear were also added in the mid-twentieth century (Arron William Elijah Capel II Interview 2001).

The interior of the main block retains the original double-pile, center-hall plan. The original mantel with simple surrounds remains in the east front room although none of the other mantels survives. The interior also has some original two-panel doors and the original back stairway located at the rear of the center hall. The main stairway, with metal rails, is a 1950s replacement. The house is well-preserved and remains owned and occupied by the Capel family (Arron William Elijah Capel II Interview 2001).

The property includes four outbuildings. The frame, gable front smokehouse appears to date with the construction of the house. The frame wash house, brick well house, and brick, hip roofed carriage house are said to have been built by the Capel family around the turn of the twentieth century. These outbuildings are well-preserved.

Historical Background

In 1877, Colonel Benjamin F. Simmons, a lawyer, purchased the present lot at 205 East Main Street in Troy and constructed the two-story house. Colonel Simmons briefly used the spacious dwelling for his residence as well as a hotel, the National Hotel. In 1881, Jesse Smitherman, a wealthy Troy businessman, acquired the property for his residence. Smitherman died in 1883, and the house was inherited by his daughter, Nancy Smitherman, who lived here with her husband, Arron W. Capel. The house has remained in the Capel family ever since. Upon the death of Arron W. Capel in 1932, son Arron Leon Capel inherited the property. Probably in the 1950s Arron Leon Capel made the renovations that are most evident today, including the additions of the classical portico, the carport, and the rear ells. Arron's wife, Clara Smith Capel, inherited the property in 1972, and after her death in 1983, son Arron William Elijah Capel II assumed ownership of the residence. His son, Richard T. Capel, who represents the fifth

generation of Capel ownership, now occupies the house (Arron William Elijah Capel II Interview 2001; Capel Family Papers).

The Capel family, Piedmont industrialists and owners of the nationally known Capel braided rug manufacturing company, is historically one of Troy's most influential families. Montgomery County historian, Mable S. Lassiter, declared, "Few industrial pioneers in Montgomery County ranked as high as A. W. E. Capel" (Lassiter 1976: 237). He was a University of North Carolina graduate in the first class after the Civil War and figured prominently in the establishment of cotton mills in the region. Capel was Secretary-Treasurer of Smitherman Cotton Mill in Troy, and founded the Capelsie Cotton Mill and the Francis Cotton Mill (now Springs Mills) in Biscoe, North Carolina (Capel Family Papers; Lassiter 1976: 237-238).

His son, Arron Leon Capel, a graduate of North Carolina State University, began his distinguished career manufacturing Gee Haw plow lines at the Capelsie Cotton Mill. In 1917, with the beginnings of farm mechanization in the region, the innovative Capel began making braided rugs with the thousands of feet of surplus plow rope in stock. Capel launched the rug manufacturing business with the assistance of ten workers in a two-room building that survives in Troy on Chestnut Street north of the A.P.E. The Capel rug company, which became A. Leon Capel and Sons, Inc., and later Capel Inc., is considered to be the first automated braided rug manufacturer in the United States. The company grew steadily, and by the 1940s employed some 200 workers in a plant at the north end of Troy. By this period, Capel rugs were sold to retailers throughout the United States, and the company became recognized as the largest braided rug maker in the country (*Heritage of Montgomery County, N.C.* 1981: 40, 58, 60-64, 231; Capel Family Papers; Lassiter 1976 238; *Directory of North Carolina Manufacturing Firms 1948*).

Arron Leon Capel also served as chairman of the board for Capelsie Cotton Mill and Capel Real Estate and Development Company, was president of Montgomery Bank, and began one of the first commercial peach orchards in the region. Civic minded, he was one of the founders of Montgomery Memorial Hospital and served on the executive board of that institution. Capel also served as a Troy town commissioner between 1934 and 1935 (Lassiter 1976 238-239).

Since the death of Arron Leon Capel in 1972, the family's manufacturing operation has continued to expand. Under the leadership of A. W. E. Capel II, the company has developed an overseas market, and the business has grown to some 500 workers in a manufacturing facility encompassing 500,000 square feet (*Directory of North Carolina Manufacturing Firms 2000*; Zillman 1985).

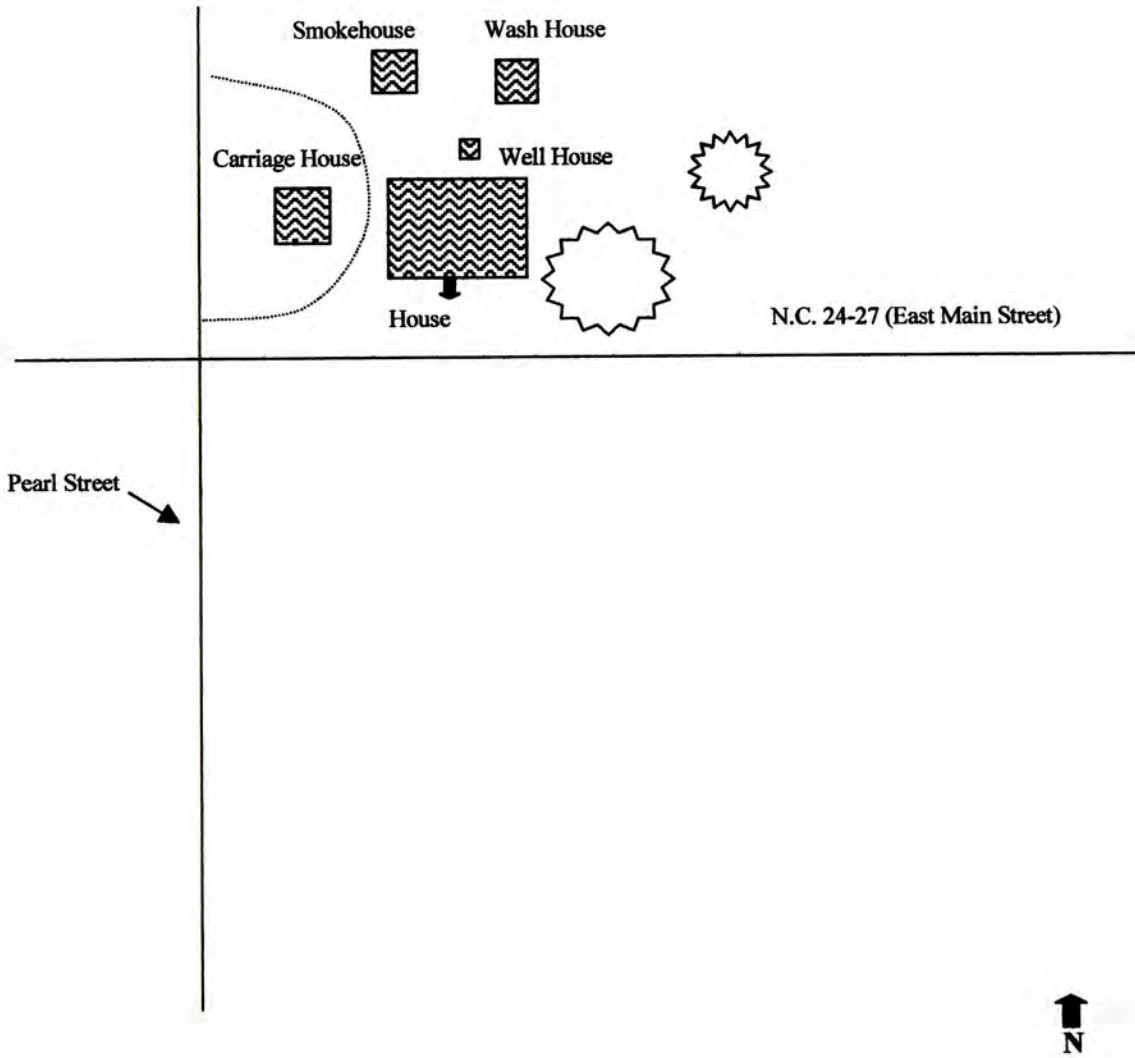
Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 7)

The 1877 Capel Family House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for its association with the prominent Capel family in Troy. Important Piedmont industrialists and civic leaders, the Capels have occupied this residence continuously since 1883. The property is not considered eligible under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not directly associated with broad patterns of events that have shaped the development of Troy or the region. Because of alterations to the house that occurred primarily in the 1950s, the property also does not possess sufficient architectural significance for eligibility under Criterion C. An imposing, full-height portico, rear wings, and an attached carport have all been added within the past fifty years. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries are defined by the current 0.96 acre tax parcel that encompasses the Capel Family House and the outbuildings. The house and four outbuildings are considered contributing resources.

Figure 6
Capel Family House
Site Plan

(not to scale)



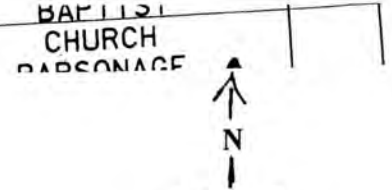
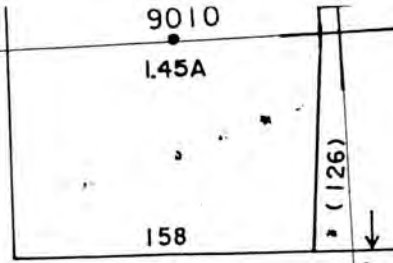
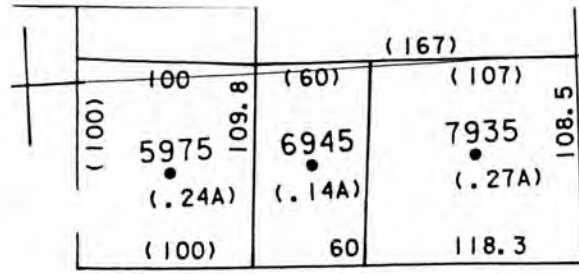
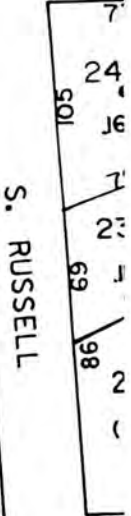
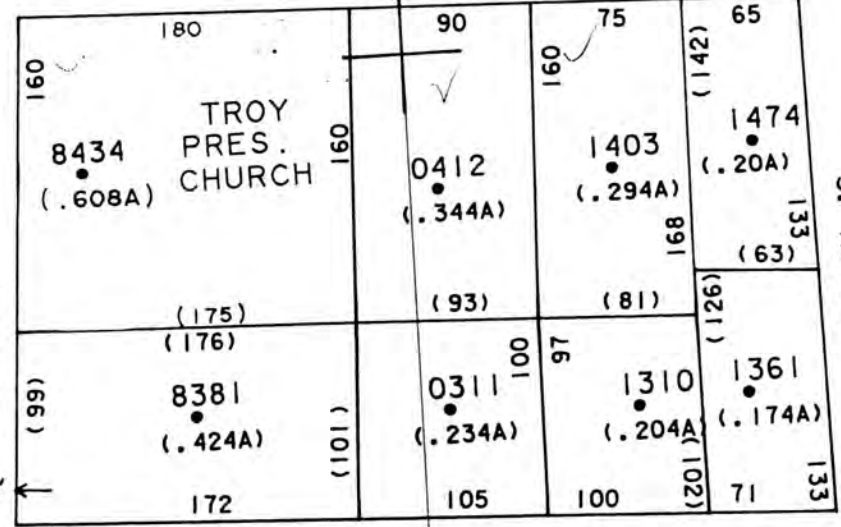
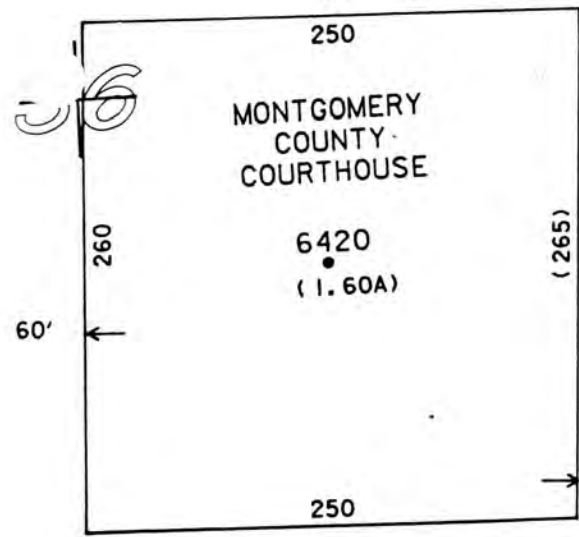
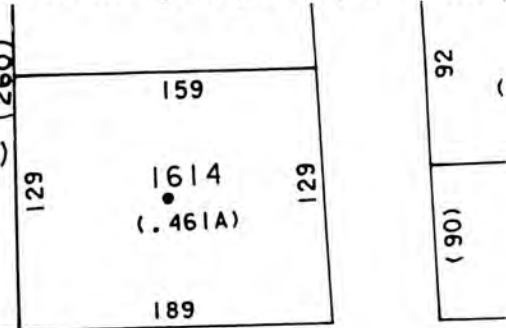
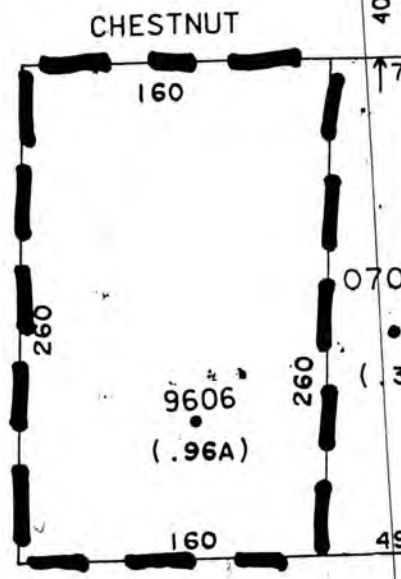
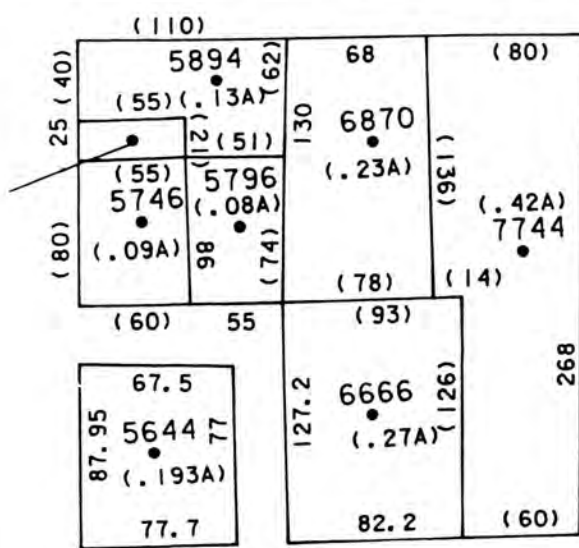


Figure 7

Capel Family House
National Register Boundaries

Scale - 1" = 100'

Source: Montgomery County Tax Office



E. SPRING :

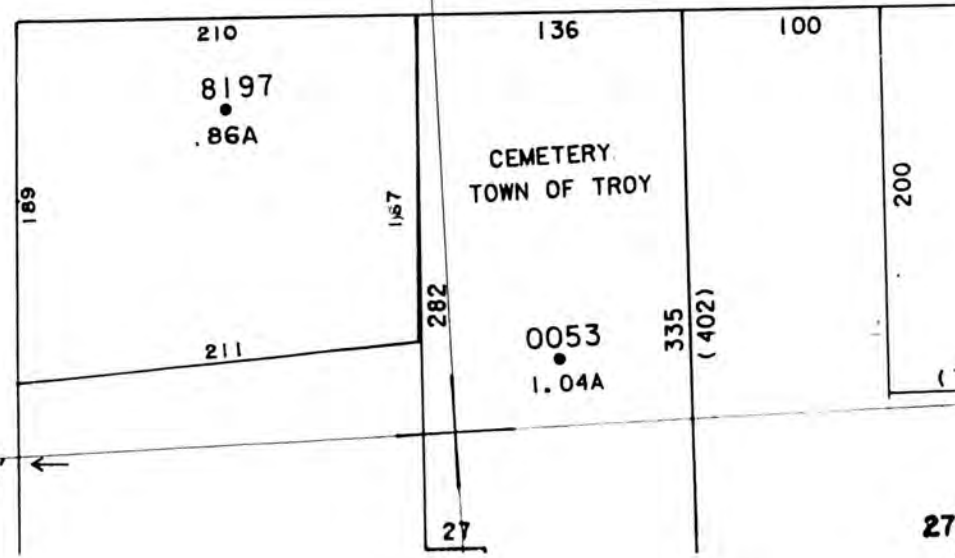
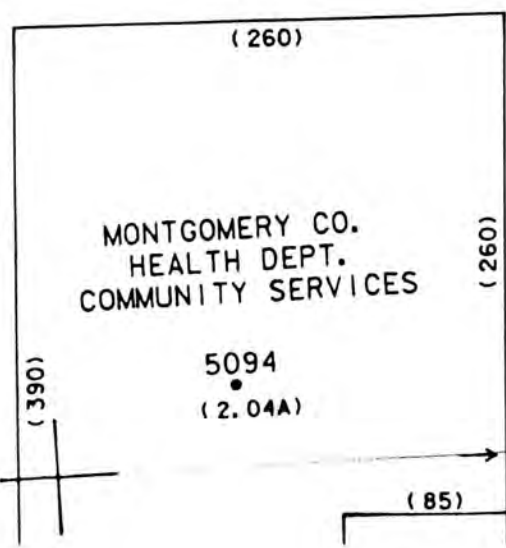




Plate 5. Capel Family House and Setting, Looking Northeast From Courthouse Square.



Plate 6. Capel Family House and Carriage House, Looking Northeast.



Plate 7. Capel Family House, Looking Northwest Towards Capel Rugs Showroom.



Plate 8. Capel Family House, Rear Elevation.



Plate 9. Capel Family House, Entrance Detail.



Plate 10. Capel Family House, Outbuildings, Looking Southeast.

Robert Terrell Poole House (No. 3)

South side of East Main Street (N.C. 24-27), roughly 0.25 mile east of Courthouse Square
Troy, Montgomery County

Date of Construction

Ca. 1904

Outbuildings

Garage (1920s)

Site Description (Figure 8)

The Robert Terrell Poole House occupies a roughly one acre parcel along East Main Street in Troy. The tree-shaded lot is surrounded by dwellings constructed primarily between the 1920s and 1960s. The modern First Baptist Church of Troy stands on a roughly two-acre tract to the northeast of the Poole House. A 1920s, brick veneered garage with a clipped gable roof is located behind the house.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 11-19)

The Robert Terrell Poole House is a well-preserved, two-story, frame, Queen Anne dwelling with asymmetrical massing and a striking, wraparound veranda topped by a center-bay porch on the upper story. Weatherboard siding and decorative wood shingles cover the exterior. The house retains its original two-over-two windows and ornate sawnwork concentrated along the porch. Fanlights embellish the gables. One-story kitchen and bedroom wings extend to the rear and are supported by a raised brick foundation. The original rear porch has been enclosed.

The well-preserved interior retains most of its original finish. The center stairhall features a sawnwork screen and a closed-string staircase with turned balusters and decorative moldings. The doorways and windows have fluted surrounds with corner blocks, and original mantels remain in the principal rooms. The most elaborate mantel is located in the parlor (east front room), and has carved, roaring lions' heads at the corners of the overmantels.

Historical Background

Robert Terrell Poole was born in Montgomery County in 1872. He graduated with the class of 1898 at Trinity College (now Duke University) and attended summer school sessions at the University of North Carolina, where he studied law. In 1899, Poole began his law practice in Troy. He married Bertha May Pulliam in 1904, and probably erected the house at that time. After Bertha May's death in 1906, Poole married her sister, Bessie Pulliam, in 1908. The Pooles reared four children in the house, including Mary Elizabeth Poole, who still owns and resides in the family residence. The house originally stood on a two-block tract that included a barn and a small cow pasture. The parcel was later subdivided, and the pasture and the barn no longer remain (Mary Elizabeth Poole Interview 2001).

Robert Terrell Poole enjoyed a varied professional career in Troy. He was briefly Superintendent of Montgomery County Public Schools (1904 to 1905), a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives (1909, 1919 to 1920), and Mayor of Troy (1917 to 1918) (*Heritage of Montgomery County, North Carolina* 1981: 352-352; Mary Elizabeth Poole Interview 2001).

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 9)

The Robert Terrell House is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house stands as Troy's finest remaining Queen Anne dwelling and epitomizes the style in Montgomery County with its complex massing and rich panoply of decorative sawnwork on both the interior and the exterior.

The property is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not directly associated with broad patterns of events that have shaped the development of Troy or the region. The house is not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries are defined by the current 0.94 acre tax parcel that encompasses the Poole House and its immediate setting. The 1920s garage is considered a non-contributing resource.

Figure 8

**Robert Terrell Poole House
Site Plan**

(not to scale)

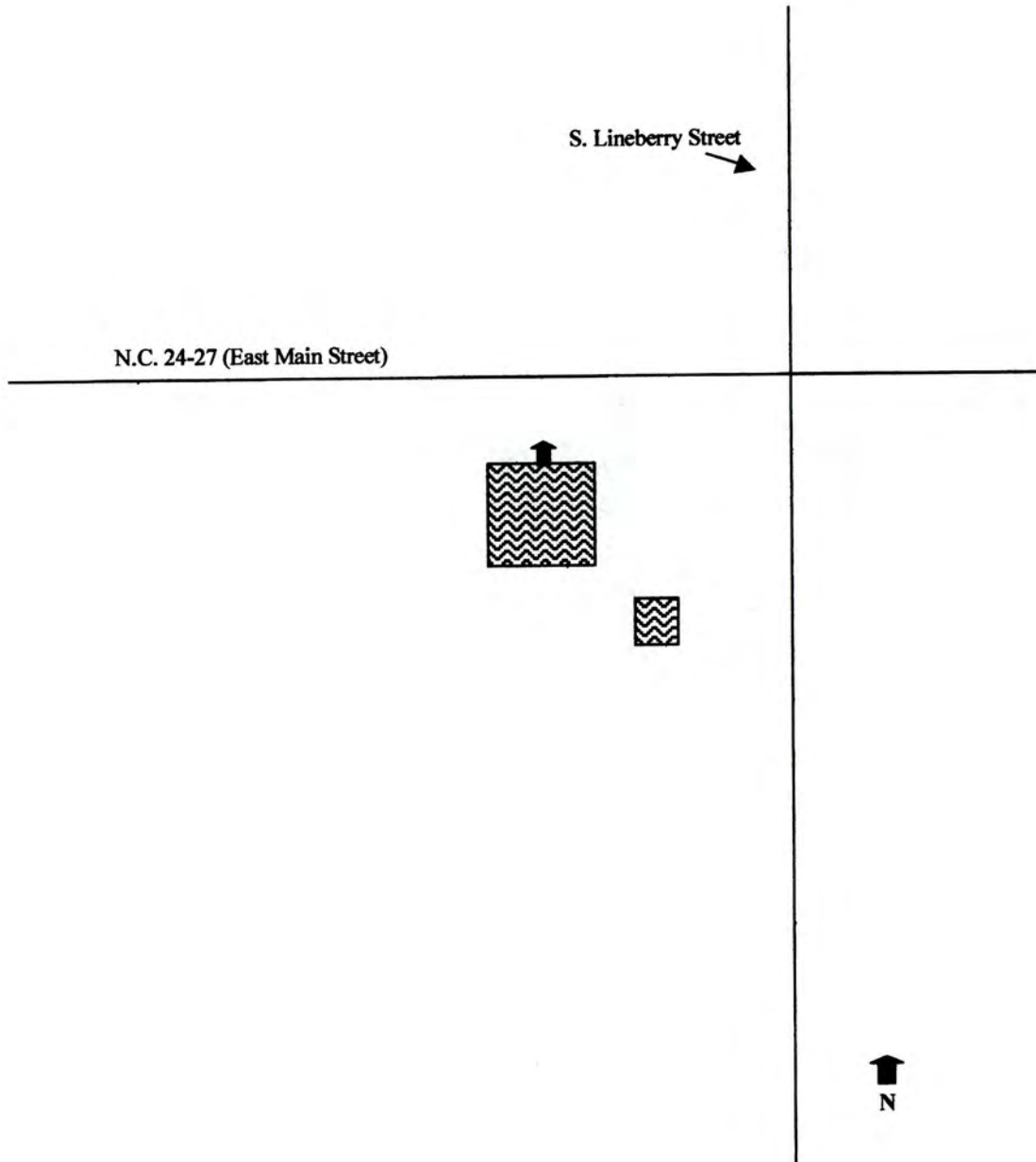




Plate 11. Robert Terrell Poole House and Garage, Looking Southwest.



Plate 12. Robert Terrell Poole House, Looking South.



Plate 13. Robert Terrell Poole House, East Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 14. Robert Terrell Poole House, Rear Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 15. Robert Terrell Poole House, Porch Details, Looking South.



Plate 16. Robert Terrell Poole House, Porch Details Looking North.



Plate 17. Robert Terrell Poole House, Parlor Mantel.



Plate 18. Robert Terrell Poole House, Stairhall.



Plate 19. Robert Terrell Poole House, Sawnwork Screen.

Paul Russell House (Dogwood) (No. 4)

South side, N.C. 24-27 (East Main Street), approximately one mile east of Courthouse Square, Troy, Montgomery County

Date of Construction

1947-1948

Associated Outbuildings

None

Site Description (Figure 10)

The Russell estate, Dogwood, occupies a large, rolling site on the east side of Troy. The site falls away to the east along a wooded slope bordering the Little River. The expansive property has a landscaped front lawn with mature trees and shrubs, and a circular driveway leading to the house. Woodland borders the rear of the house and the back yard. Along N.C. 24-27 are other substantial, postwar houses sited on large lots.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 20-27)

Built in 1947 and 1948, the house has a two-story, brick main block flanked by one and one-half story dependencies connected by one story hyphens. The main block has a slate, side gable roof, exterior end chimneys, and a full-height porch supported by grouped box piers. The end dependencies have front gable orientations, and flat roofed dormers are found on the hyphens. The main block has a symmetrical, three bay facade with a central entrance. The entrance is comprised of a three panel door with molded surrounds, recessed within flat reveals. Decorative geometric brickwork flanks the doorway. The tripartite windows have horizontal sash and fluted surrounds. The first story windows are capped by molded cornices. A one story wing with banks of single light windows extends from the rear elevation.

The interior of Dogwood features a central hall flanked by a formal living room and dining room. The staircase, with turned balusters, rises to a cross landing, beneath which is the doorway leading to the rear den. French doors with side lights open from the hall into the dining room. The living room, hall, and dining room all retain their molded surrounds and baseboards and plaster walls. The living room has molded chair railing and wainscoting and a simple, molded fireplace mantel. Dogwood retains both its exterior and interior architectural integrity.

Historical Background

Built for the locally prominent Paul Russell family in 1947-1948, Dogwood was designed by an architect by the name of Edwards, who was a professor at the School of Design at North Carolina State University. The house was erected by local contractor, Everett Saunders. The house was the first to be built on the eastern outskirts of Troy, but was soon joined by a number of postwar houses set on large lots (Russell interview 2001).

Paul Russell had been born in Troy on February 27, 1914 to Charles and Alice Russell. He spent his childhood in Candor, southeast of Troy, and after graduating from Candor High School in 1930, went to work at Slane Hosiery Mill. In 1935, Russell married Blanche Chappell of Candor, and in 1941, they started their own knitting mill, the Russell Hosiery Mills, in Candor. The company quickly needed to expand, and in 1941, the operation was moved to nearby Star. By 1947, the mill was selling ten million pairs of hose per year, and further expansion was undertaken. With the success of their company, the Russells decided to build a new house, and in 1947, they bought 150 acres and began construction of Dogwood along the Biscoe Highway (N.C. 24-27). In 1970, the company was turned over to their son, Charles J. Russell, and Paul began land development at Lake Tillery. His other business interests included a part ownership in

Montgomery Motors in Troy and a cattle ranch and orange groves in Florida. Russell was also involved in local civic affairs. He was instrumental in having an airport built at Star, served as chairman of the finance committee for the Montgomery Memorial Hospital in Troy, and served on the board of directors of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers (*Heritage of Montgomery County, N.C.* 1992: 390; Russell interview 2001).

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 11)

The Paul Russell house, Dogwood, is recommended for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house is a fine example of postwar Colonial Revival architecture. Unlike examples from the early twentieth century, with their often academic and rigorous interpretations of the style, Colonial Revival designs of the postwar era were often looser interpretations that reflected the influence of the International Style, and other modernist strains, with its emphasis on form and geometry and an elimination of ornamentation and references to historic trends. Despite this trend, in North Carolina, conservative, academic versions of the revival styles persisted as mainstays of postwar residential design. However, modernism often found quite sophisticated expression in the resort houses and institutional buildings of western North Carolina, as well as through the work of the School of Design at North Carolina State University, whose faculty included a number of modernist architects who promoted the new trend. In the postwar period, these two divergent trends coexisted with buildings designed in a starkly modernist idiom competing with the academically correct revival styles that continued to enjoy a wide popularity (Bishir 1990: 448-455). Many examples of the period, like the Paul Russell House, combined the two design philosophies by melding the massing and symmetry of common Colonial Revival designs with the sleek and stylized detailing associated with modernism..

The Paul Russell House, Dogwood, is not considered eligible under Criterion A because the property is not directly associated with broad patterns of events that have shaped the development of Troy or the region. The house is not eligible under Criterion B because the property is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Dogwood is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The proposed National Register boundaries include only the 12.17 acre site on which the house was built. The recommended National Register boundaries encompass the house and its landscaped setting.

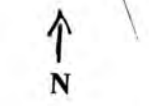
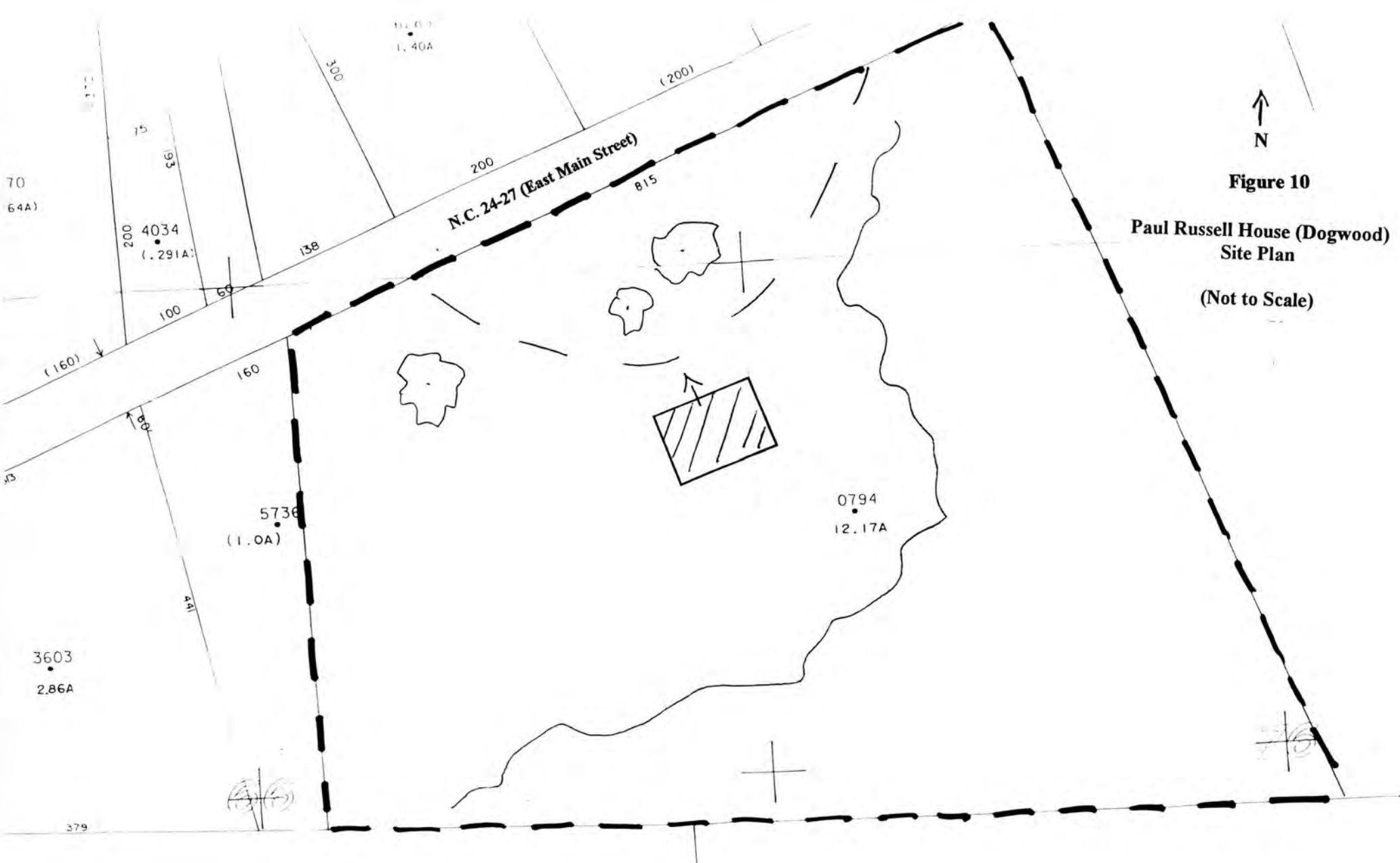


Figure 10

**Paul Russell House (Dogwood)
Site Plan**

(Not to Scale)

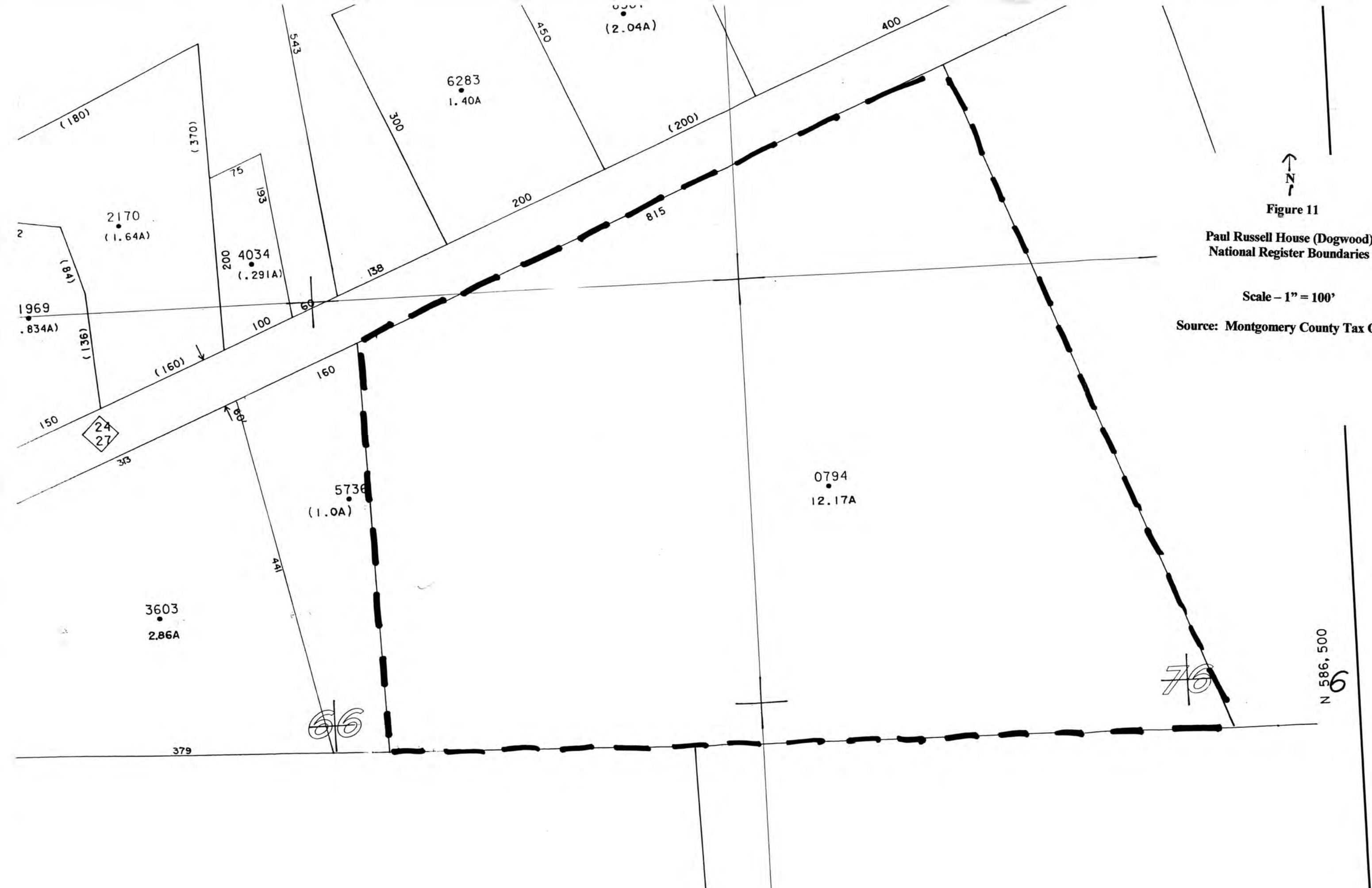


Figure 11

Paul Russell House (Dogwood)
National Register Boundaries

Scale - 1" = 100'

Source: Montgomery County Tax Office

N 586, 500
6



Plate 20. Paul Russell House, House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 21. Paul Russell House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.



Plate 22. Paul Russell House, Facade and West Dependency, Looking Southeast.



Plate 23. Paul Russell House, Rear Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 24. Paul Russell House, Entrance Detail.



Plate 25. Paul Russell House, Interior, Hall and Staircase.



Plate 26. Paul Russell House, Interior, Living Room Mantel.



Plate 27. Paul Russell House, Interior, Looking into Hall and Dining Room From Living Room.

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

Daniel Hurley House (No. 5)

Northwest corner of West Main Street and Liberty Street
Troy, Montgomery County

Date of Construction

ca. 1925

Associated Outbuildings

Garage

Site Description (Figure 12)

The Daniel Hurley House occupies a corner site along West Main Street (N.C. 24-27) in the center of Troy. The tree-shaded house lot is surrounded by other dwellings of the period, as well as modern commercial and residential properties that now line the highway. The courthouse square lies one block west of the Hurley house. The house site lacks any significant landscape features, and a detached garage is situated behind the dwelling with access from Liberty Street.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 28-32)

The 1920s Daniel Hurley House is a substantial two-story, brick dwelling that blends Italian Renaissance Revival and Prairie Style elements. The house has a cubic main block with projecting two-story bays at the rear of the side elevations. Pierced by brick chimney stacks, the low hip roof has deep eaves and simple brackets. A hip roofed dormer is centered over the three-bay façade. The partially enclosed, brick wraparound front porch has a flat roof with a brick balustrade and a series of large arched openings. Other exterior features include original single and grouped four-over-one windows, and two large casement windows on the façade with decorative leaded glass in the upper sections. A two-light transom caps the simple, central entrance. Two original one-story, hip-roofed bays extend from the rear elevation.

Although the principal investigators did not gain entry to the interior, portions of the inside were visible from the front porch. The interior retains two sets of pocket doors leading from the two front rooms to the rear of the house. The mantel in the east rear room has simple pilasters and recessed panels in the frieze, but the living room mantel (west front room) is a stock Colonial Revival design that was installed in recent decades. Furthermore, some interior walls to the rear appear to have been removed when the residence was converted to a funeral home in recent years. The original hip roofed, two-car, brick garage stands to the rear of the house.

Historical Background

Little is currently known about the history of the Hurley House. The residence was built in the 1920s for the Daniel Hurley family, and was later owned and occupied by the Daniel Stewart family. Stewart operated an automobile dealership in Troy. In recent years, the dwelling has been converted to a funeral home (Huntley Interview 2001).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Daniel Hurley House is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Although the substantial residence is an unusual hybrid of the Renaissance Revival and the Prairie Style, the house does not exemplify national trends or local design traditions (see Architectural Context, page 15). During the 1920s, Troy's wealthier residents were primarily erecting versions of the Colonial Revival and the Tudor Revival styles, which still distinguish portions of North Main and Chestnut streets. This dwelling thus does not

illustrate design trends of the period in Montgomery County. Furthermore, the house has undergone significant interior modification in recent decades with its conversion to a funeral home.

The Hurley House is not considered eligible 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 the town or the region. 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 component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Figure 12

**Daniel Hurley House
Site Plan**

(not to scale)

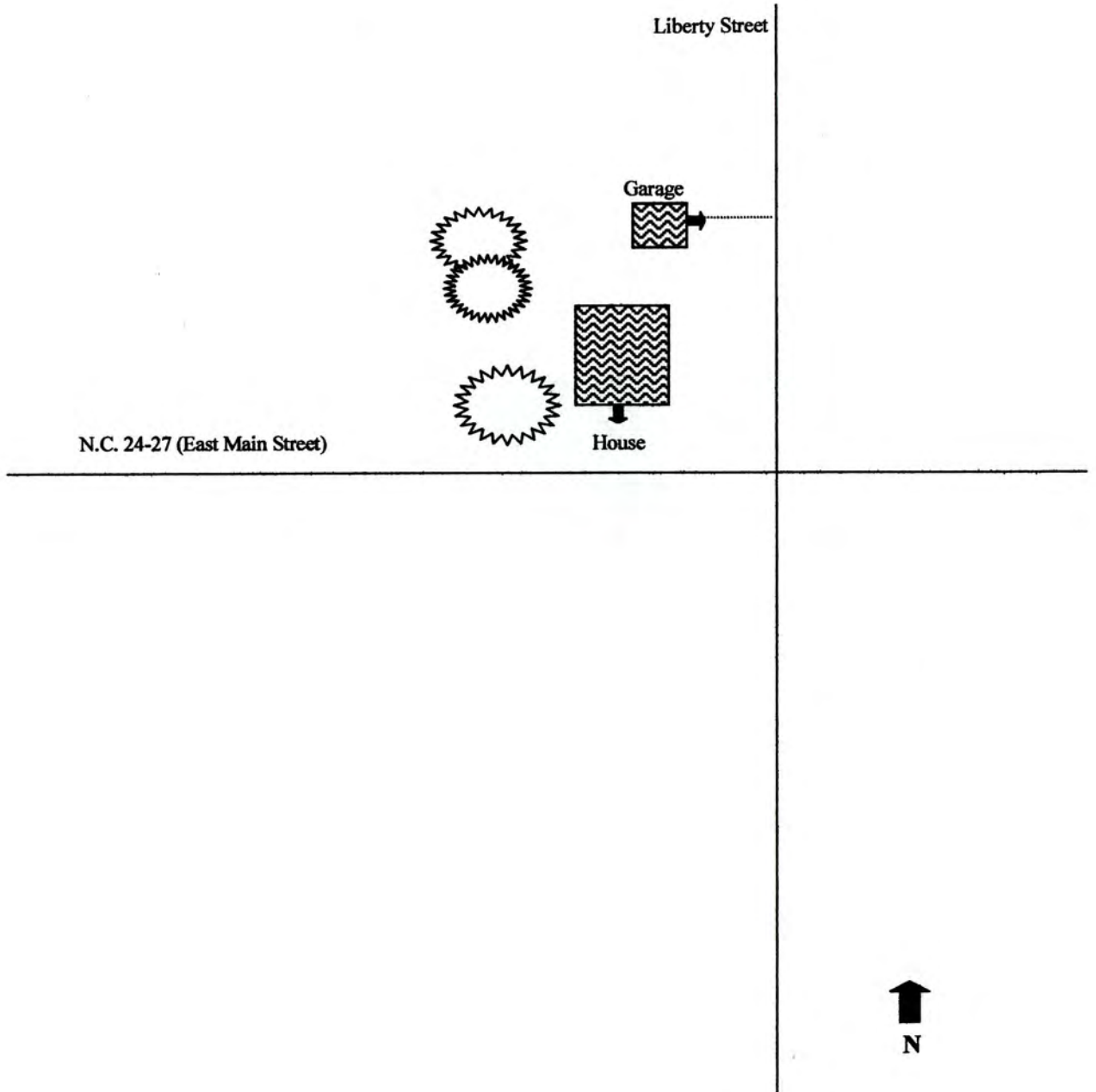




Plate 28. Hurley House, Looking North.



Plate 29. Hurley House, Front Porch.



Plate 30. Hurley House, West Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 31. Hurley House, Rear and East Elevations.



Plate 32. Hurley House, Garage, Looking West.

First Presbyterian Church (No. 6)

Southeast corner East Main Street (N.C. 24-27) and Pearl Street
Troy, Montgomery County

Date of Construction

1929/remodeled 1950s and ca. 1990

Associated Outbuildings

None

Site Description (Figure 13)

The First Presbyterian Church is situated at the corner of East Main and Pearl streets, opposite the Montgomery County Courthouse. The church sits directly on the street with a playground to the rear and a lawn to the east. Across East Main is the imposing Capel House, and to the east are houses dating to the early to mid-twentieth century.

Physical Description and Historical Background (Plates 33-36)

Founded in Troy in 1897, the First Presbyterian Church of Troy erected the present red brick edifice in 1929. The Colonial Revival building has a traditional gable-front form with a corner entry tower and colored-glass windows in the sanctuary. The design clearly reflects the Colonial Revival in its wide wooden frieze and gable returns, wooden belfry with multiple-paned, arched windows, arched balustrade, fanlights, and eight-over-eight windows. The church was remodeled in the 1950s, when the front entry porch, double-doors, and brick stairs and deck were installed. The principal investigators did not gain access into the interior (*Heritage of Montgomery County*, N.C. 1981: 98-99; Rosemary Huntley Interview 2001).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The First Presbyterian Church is not recommended eligible for the National Register under any criterion. The building is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with broad patterns of events significant in the history of the town. The church 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. The church does not possess sufficient architectural significance necessary for eligibility under Criterion C. The church building has lost much of its integrity through alterations, most notably the addition of an entrance porch and new doors within the past fifty years. Furthermore, a finer expression of Colonial Revival church architecture exists in Troy. The 1925 Trinity Methodist Church at the corner of Russell and Blair streets is exemplary, featuring a Doric portico across the façade, and arched, stained-glass windows. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural component is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Figure 13

**Troy Presbyterian Church
Site Plan**

(not to scale)

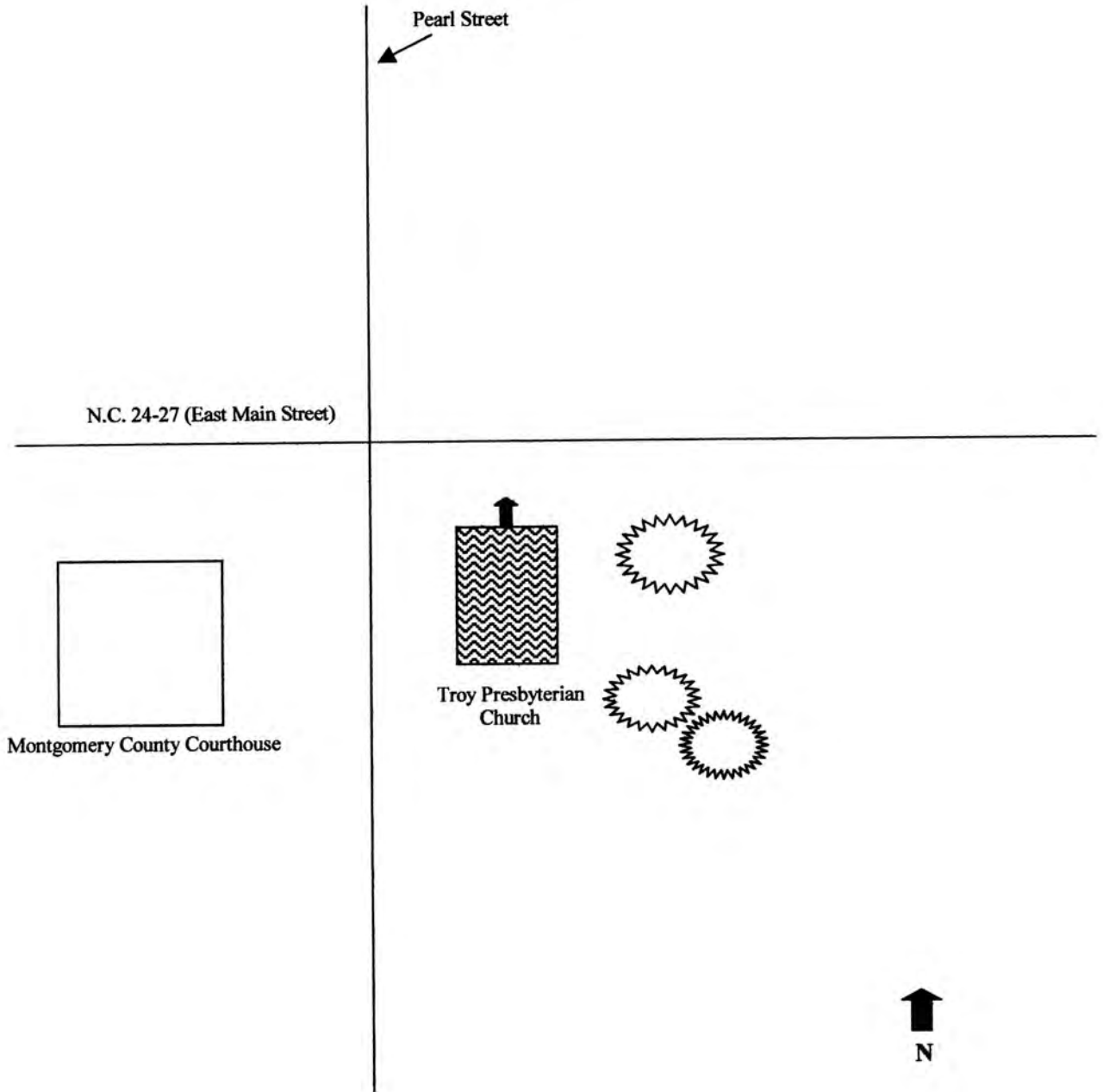




Plate 33. First Presbyterian Church, Looking South.



Plate 34. First Presbyterian Church, Rear and West Elevations, Looking North.



Plate 35. First Presbyterian Church, East Elevation, Looking Southwest.



Plate 36. First Presbyterian Church, Façade, Looking West.

Holt House (No. 7)

South side of N.C. 24-27 (East Main Street), approximately 0.1 mile east of Courthouse Square, Troy, Montgomery County

Date of Construction

ca. 1940

Associated Outbuildings

None

Site Description (Figure 14)

The Holt House occupies a typical, quarter acre residential lot on the south side of East Main Street in Troy. The house has a landscaped front yard and a back yard that slopes steeply to the rear. Surrounding the Holt dwelling are other early to mid-twentieth century houses for the middle class as well as a few nineteenth century survivors such as the Capel House across the street and the Poole House to the east.

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 37-39)

Built ca. 1940, the Holt House is a one-story, brick cottage designed in the popular Tudor Revival style. The house has a side gable roof, with projecting front gables, an arcaded porch, a front exterior chimney with irregular stone embellishment, and an arched gateway extending from the west end of the facade. The house has paired, six-over-six windows, and the off-center, recessed entrance has a round-arched, batten door. There is a small, diamond paned window under the gable. Because the lot slopes to the rear, a garage could be housed in the ground level basement. The garage has its original sliding, wooden doors. A small utility porch projects from the back elevation. The interior was inaccessible. The Holt House retains its exterior architectural integrity.

Historical Background

Little is known about this mid-twentieth century, Tudor Revival cottage. According to local residents, the house was built ca. 1940 for D. Holt, who served as a mayor of Troy. A local contractor, Everett Saunders, constructed the house (Huntley interview 2001).

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Holt House is not recommended for National Register eligibility. Although intact, the Holt House does not fully exemplify the nationally popular Tudor Revival style (see Architectural Context, page 15). The house is one of a number of representative example of this common, mid-twentieth century, residential design, and these Tudor Revival cottages survive in great number both in Montgomery County and throughout North Carolina. Other more illustrative Tudor Revival houses remain in Troy, including a fine, two-story example at 206 Russell Street. The Russell Street house has many hallmark features of the style including irregular massing, a flared gable roof punctuated by dormers, a round-arched, batten door with strap hinges, casement windows, an arcaded porch, and chimneys embellished with chimney pots. Other middling examples of the style also survive on East Main Street, on Bruton Street, and on Cox Street in Troy. Thus, the Holt House is not considered significant under Criterion C for architecture.

The house is also not recommended under Criterion A because it is not associated with broad patterns of events significant in the history of the town. The church 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 component is not likely to yield information

important in the history of building technology. The archaeological component of the property is evaluated for National Register eligibility in a separate archaeology report.

Figure 14

**Holt House
Site Plan**

(not to scale)

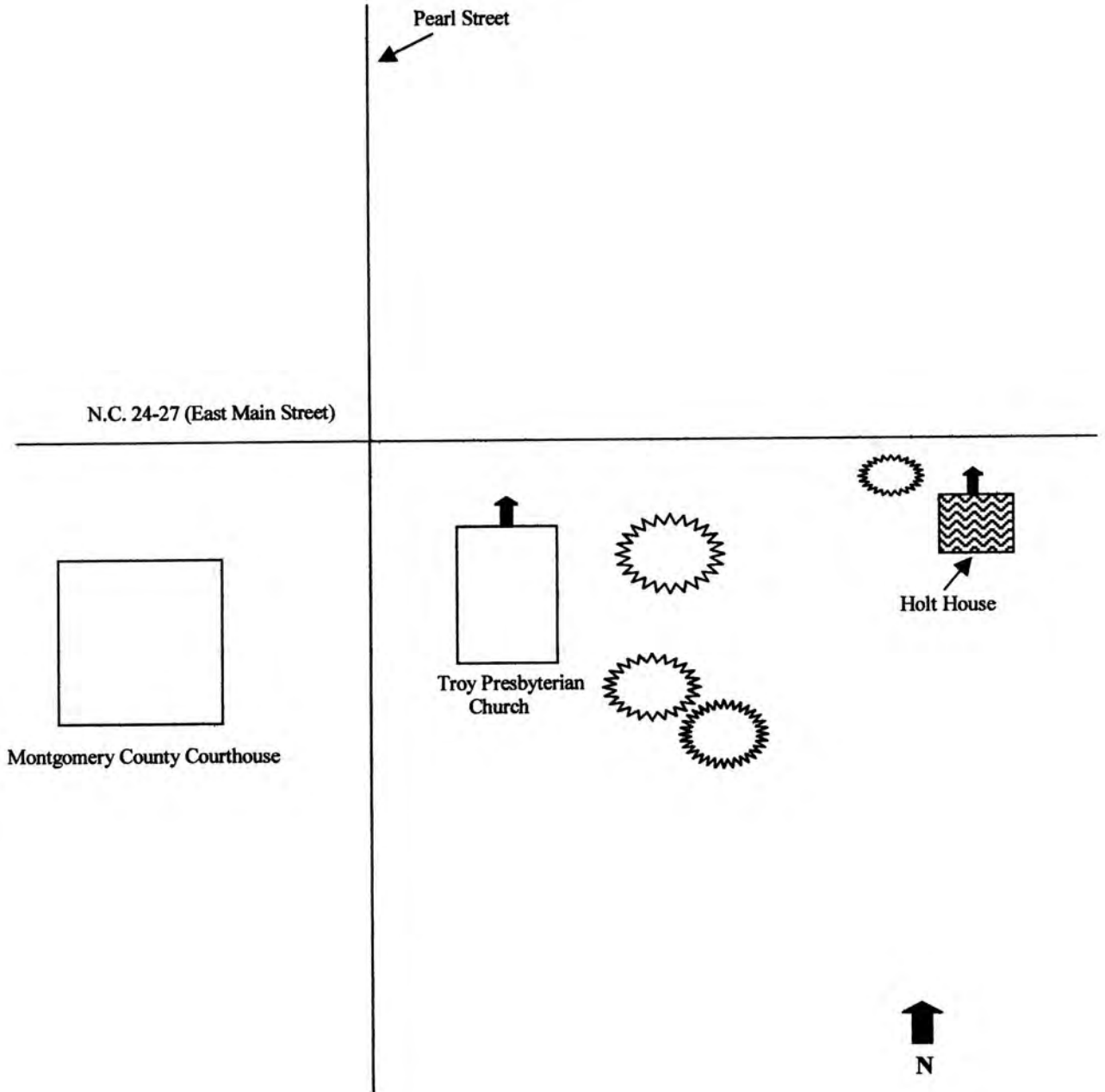




Plate 37. Holt House, Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 38. Holt House, East Elevation and Porch, Looking Southwest.



Plate 39. Holt House, Entrance Detail, Looking South.

**VII. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS-
ALTERNATIVES B, C, D, AND E**

Summary

For the bypass alternatives, a total of fourteen resources were identified as being at least fifty years of age, and three resources are evaluated in the Property Inventory and Evaluations Section- Alternatives B, C, D, and E of the report. Two of these properties, the Wooley-Saunders House and the Neal Clark House, are considered eligible for the National Register. The Laughlin-Saunders House is not recommended for listing in the National Register.

Properties Listed in the National Register

Pages

None

Properties Listed in the North Carolina Study List

None

**Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the
National Register**

No. 19	Wooley-Saunders House	73
No. 21	Neal Clark House	85

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

No. 20	Laughlin-Saunders House	94
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**Other Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the
National Register (see Appendix B)**

No. 22	House
No. 23	House
No. 24	House
No. 25	Hannah House
No. 26	Blankenship-Haywood Farm
No. 27	House
No. 28	House
No. 29	House
Nos. 30-31	Houses

A. Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register

Wooley-Saunders House (No. 19)

West side S.R. 1005 at junction with S.R. 1519, 0.2 mile unpaved lane, Troy Vicinity, Montgomery County

Date of Construction

ca. 1900

Associated Outbuildings

Combined smokehouse, potato cellar, and storage building (ca. 1900); Barn (ca. 1940)

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Figure 15; Plates 40-51)

Although now abandoned and in disrepair, this ca. 1900 farmhouse survives substantially intact. The residence is a remarkably stylish dwelling for rural Montgomery County at the turn of the twentieth century, suggesting the influence of nearby Troy. Inspired by the Queen Anne style, the house has a consciously asymmetrical form with a side gable main block flanked by gable roofed wings and surrounded by a wraparound veranda. The one and one-half story, weatherboard dwelling has hip roofed dormers, turned porch posts, decorative sawnwork in the gables, and four-over-four windows with denticulated lintels. Sidelights and a transom frame the main door. The interior of the house contains the original plan, plaster walls, beaded board ceilings and wainscoting, wooden flooring, and five panel doors. The handsome, closed string stairway has decorative panels, reeded newel, and arched balusters. The two mantels on the first floor no longer remain, removed by thieves in recent years. The simply finished upstairs never contained fireplaces. It consists of three small rooms with beaded board ceilings and walls.

The house occupies a rise of land overlooking agricultural fields. However, the only surviving agricultural building is an abandoned twentieth century barn that stands north of the house. A three room outbuilding that originally included the smokehouse, potato cellar, and storage shed is sited in the farmyard just west of the dwelling. This traditional side gable, frame building is similar in form and functions to the three room outbuilding behind the Neal Clark House (No. 21).

Historical Background

William Frank Wooley built this house around the turn of the twentieth century. Wooley (born 1845) married Martha Jane Poole in 1866 and constructed a log farmhouse (now gone) along Rocky Creek below the existing house. The Wooley farm produced cotton as the key cash crop, as well as small grains and livestock. Around 1900, the Wooleys built the present hilltop residence. Martha Wooley had asthma, and on the advice of her physician, the Wooleys moved to a higher terrain away from the creek (Richter 2002: 100).

Around 1919, the house and farm were acquired by neighbor, Thomas Brantley Saunders. Saunders farmed the land as well as operated the Troy Milling Company in nearby Troy and served as a rural mail carrier. The house and some sixty acres of the original farm remain in the Saunders family. The house is abandoned, and the adjacent farmland is now primarily pasturage.

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 16)

The Wooley-Saunders House is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Although abandoned and in disrepair, the house remains a notable example of the Queen Anne style in sparsely populated, rural Montgomery County. The original form, plan, and key Queen Anne elements remain. The exterior retains its original picturesque elements,

while the interior features a handsome, paneled staircase and other original features. The major change is the loss of the two mantels on the first floor.

There has been no comprehensive architectural inventory of Montgomery County. However, the principal investigators conducted a windshield survey of the general study area and western portions of the county and discovered that only the nearby Neal Cark House (No. 21) retains this high degree of Queen Anne-inspired treatment.

The property is not eligible under any other criterion. The house is not eligible under Criterion A because it does not represent significant patterns of events that shaped the history of the county. The property retains some associated agricultural land, but the only surviving agricultural building is an abandoned, twentieth century barn. The house is also not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

The house is sited within a larger tract of approximately sixty acres. However, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass only the house, the smokehouse/potato cellar/storage shed, and the immediate setting around these two historic resources. The recommended National Register boundaries are depicted in **Figure 16**.

Figure 15

**Wooley-Saunders House
Site Plan**

(not to scale)

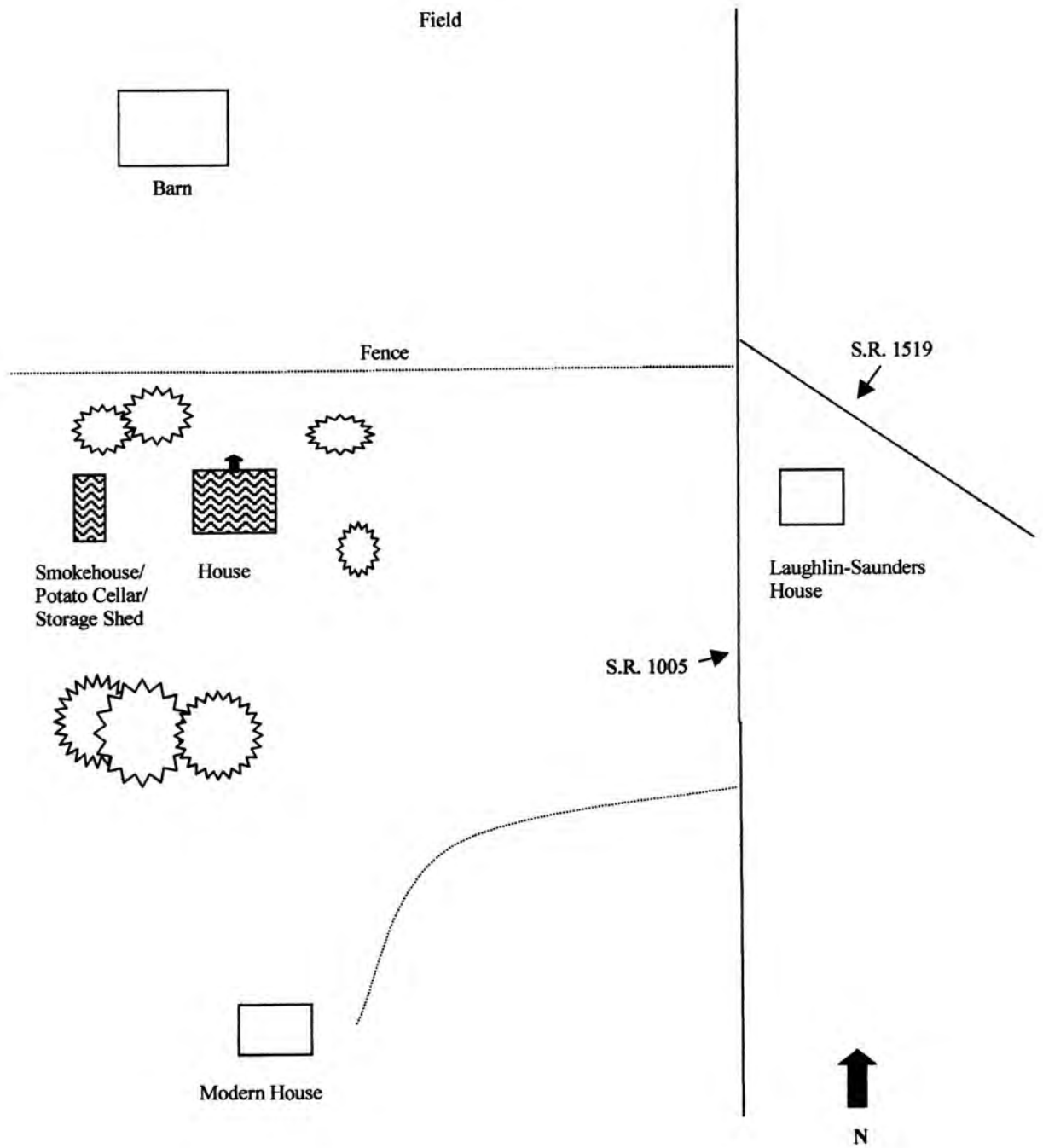


Figure 16

Wooley-Saunders House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

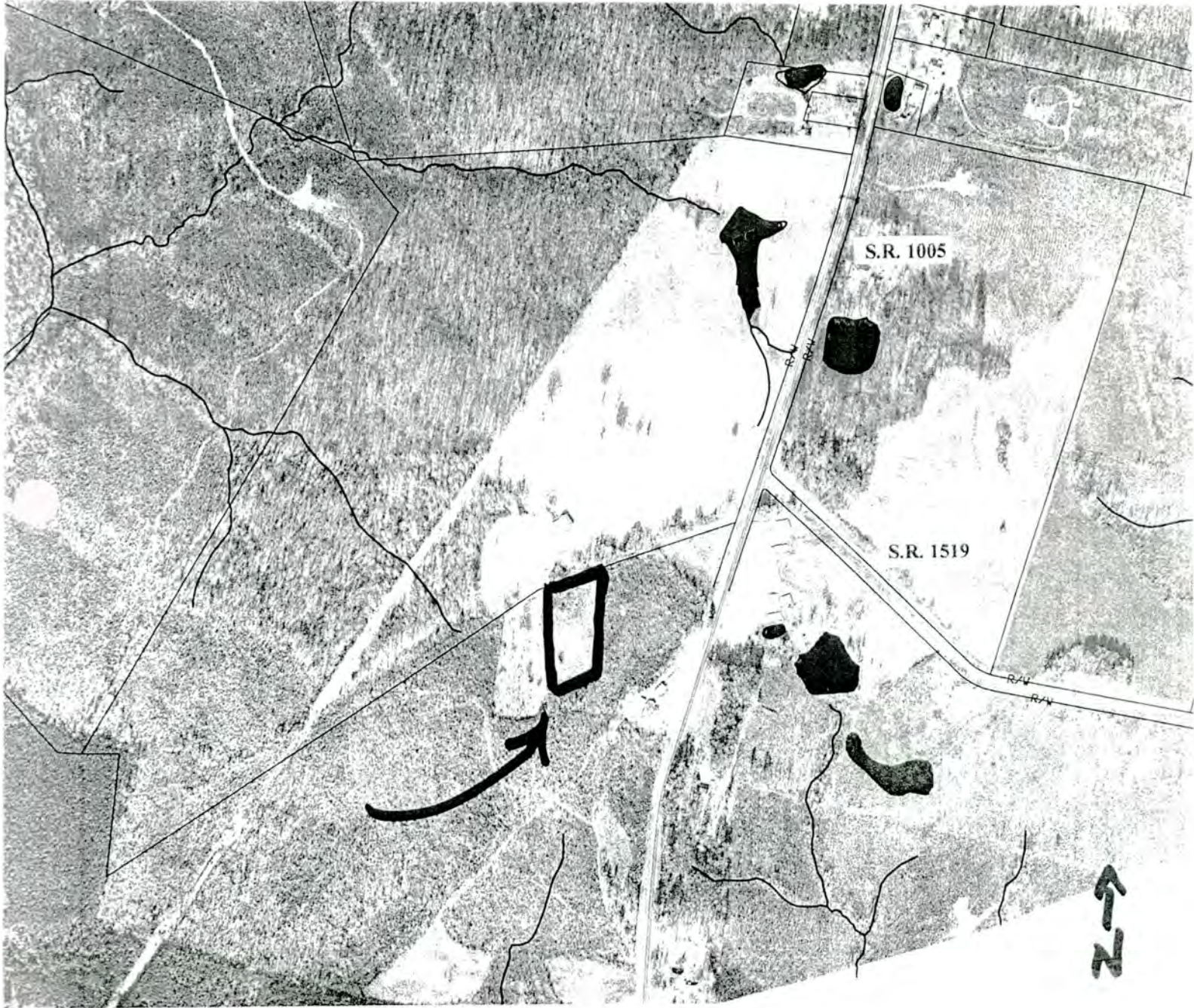




Plate 40. Wooley-Saunders House, Main Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 41. Wooley-Saunders House, Main Doorway, Looking South.



Plate 42. Wooley-Saunders House, Dormer, Main Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 43. Wooley-Saunders House, Rear Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 44. Wooley-Saunders House, East Gable End, Looking West.



Plate 45. Wooley-Saunders House, West Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Plate 46. Wooley-Saunders House, Interior, Staircase.



Plate 47. Wooley-Saunders House, Interior, Staircase.



Plate 48. Wooley-Saunders House, Interior, First Floor Rear Room (Mantel Removed).



Plate 49. Wooley-Saunders House, Smokehouse/Potato Cellar/Storage Shed, Looking West.



Plate 50. Wooley-Saunders House, Twentieth Century Barn (North of Proposed National Register Boundaries).



Plate 51. Wooley-Saunders House, Field North of House, Looking North.

Neal Clark House (No. 21)

East side S.R. 1005, 0.2 mile north of junction with S.R. 1919, Troy Vicinity, Montgomery County

Date of Construction

ca. 1901

Associated Outbuildings

Granary (ca. 1901); combined potato cellar, flower house, and smokehouse (ca. 1901); wood house/power house (ca. 1901)

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Figure 17; Plates 52-60)

Built ca. 1901, the Neal Clark House is a fine example of the Queen Anne style in rural Montgomery County. Capped by a high hip roof, the one and one-half story, frame dwelling has a large, wraparound porch embellished with decorative sawnwork. The prominent gables in the front and side elevations also retain original sawnwork. The tall chimneys have notable decorative brickwork including corbelling and paneling. There has been some exterior remodeling in the latter twentieth century. In the 1960s, the owners installed aluminum siding, enclosed the rear porch, and added a small bay window to the rear kitchen wing. In the 1990s, the original six-over-six windows were replaced.

The interior of the house is well preserved. The original center hall plan and much of the original finish in the main, double pile block and rear dining room wing remain intact. Beaded board ceilings, plaster walls, and pine flooring are also original. Divided into front and rear sections by a spindlework screen, the center stairhall has a closed string stairway with decorative horizontal panels and turned balusters and newel. There are exceptional Queen Anne mantels in the north front room and the rear dining room that display mirrored overmantels and a panoply of spindles and sawnwork. Mantels with simpler sawnwork and bracketed mantel shelves remain in other first floor rooms. The upstairs consists of two bedrooms arranged around the center stairhall. The upstairs rooms were originally heated by wood-burning stoves, which no longer remain. Five panel doors with simple surrounds remain throughout the interior. While the rear kitchen adjoining the dining room has been modernized, the original post and lintel mantel survives intact.

The Clark property includes three outbuildings, all of which date with the construction of the house. The frame, weatherboard granary with attached equipment shelters remains substantially intact. A three room outbuilding just behind the house originally contained the smokehouse, the potato cellar, and the flower house. This one story, side gable building has replacement shingle siding on the gable ends, but is largely intact. The two room wood house/powerhouse that stands just to the east has been heavily altered. During its 1960s conversion to a studio, a bay window was added and a mantel installed. The bay window and the mantel reputedly came from a Clark family house in Troy. In recent years, the owner applied the shingles to the exterior. No other outbuildings remain (Wood 2002).

Historical Background

Farmer and merchant, Neal Clark, built this house south of Troy about 1901. The house was sited along the north-south highway that linked Troy to markets in South Carolina via Rockingham, the county seat of neighboring Richmond County. Neal Clark and his brother, WD Clark, operated a general store in Troy. The Clarks also owned an extensive amount of land south of town, and WD Clark built a house on his own property north of the Neal Clark farm. It is said that the W. D. Clark residence followed a similar Queen Anne-inspired design although it stood a full two stories high. Typical of larger farmers in the county, the Clarks produced naval stores as well as

small grains, tobacco, and livestock, making turpentine, tar, pitch, and shingles from the stands of long leaf pines on their tracts (Wood 2002).

Neal Clark and his wife, Minnie Wooley, raised two sons and one daughter in this house. The daughter, Monta, married Lloyd Wood, a schoolteacher, and they moved to Sampson County. In the 1940s, they returned to her homeplace which she later inherited. The Woods raised two children here, and son Byron Wood and daughter Carolyn Wood Plowman now own and occupy the house. Approximately 166 acres of land historically associated with the Neal Clark farm remain, but has been divided into three adjoining tracts. The house stands on a fifty-acre parcel, much of which has been committed to commercial tree farming (Wood 2002).

Evaluation of Eligibility (Figure 18)

The Neal Clark House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Although the house has replacement window sash and aluminum siding, it stands as a notable example of the Queen Anne style in rural Montgomery County. The original form, plan, and key Queen Anne elements remain. The exterior retains the original wraparound porch and an abundance of decorative sawnwork, while the well-preserved interior features striking Queen Anne mantels.

There has been no comprehensive architectural inventory of Montgomery County. However, the principal investigators conducted a windshield survey of the general study area and western portions of the county and discovered that only the nearby Wooley-Saunders House (No. 19) retains this level of Queen Anne-inspired treatment.

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

The Neal Clark house sits within a larger tract of approximately forty-five acres, but the proposed National Register boundaries encompass only the house, the surviving outbuildings, the adjoining field, and the tree-shaded front yard that define the setting. The recommended National Register boundaries are depicted in **Figure 18**.

Figure 17

**Neal Clark House
Site Plan**

(not to scale)

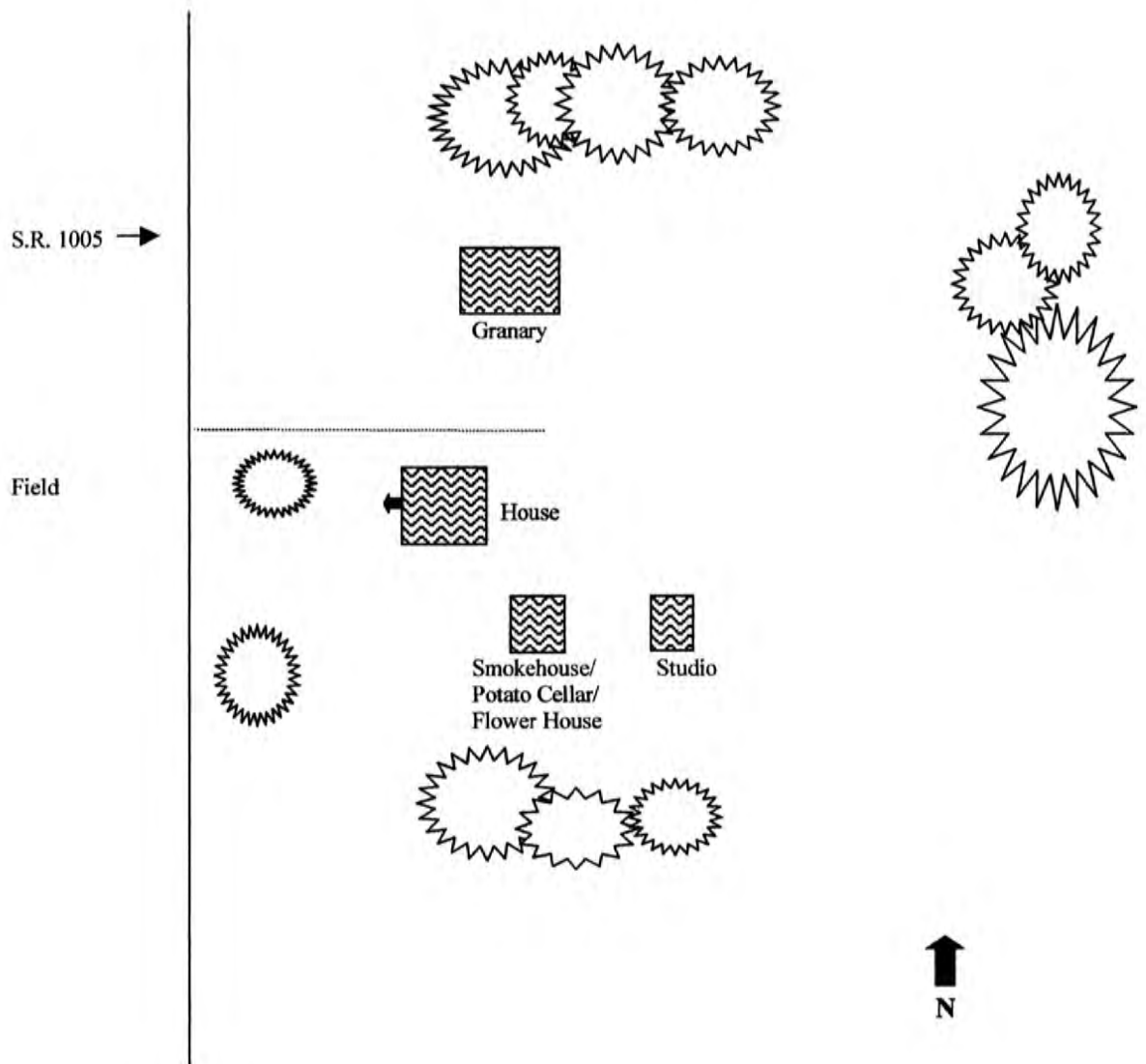


Figure 18

Neal Clark House
Proposed National Register Boundaries

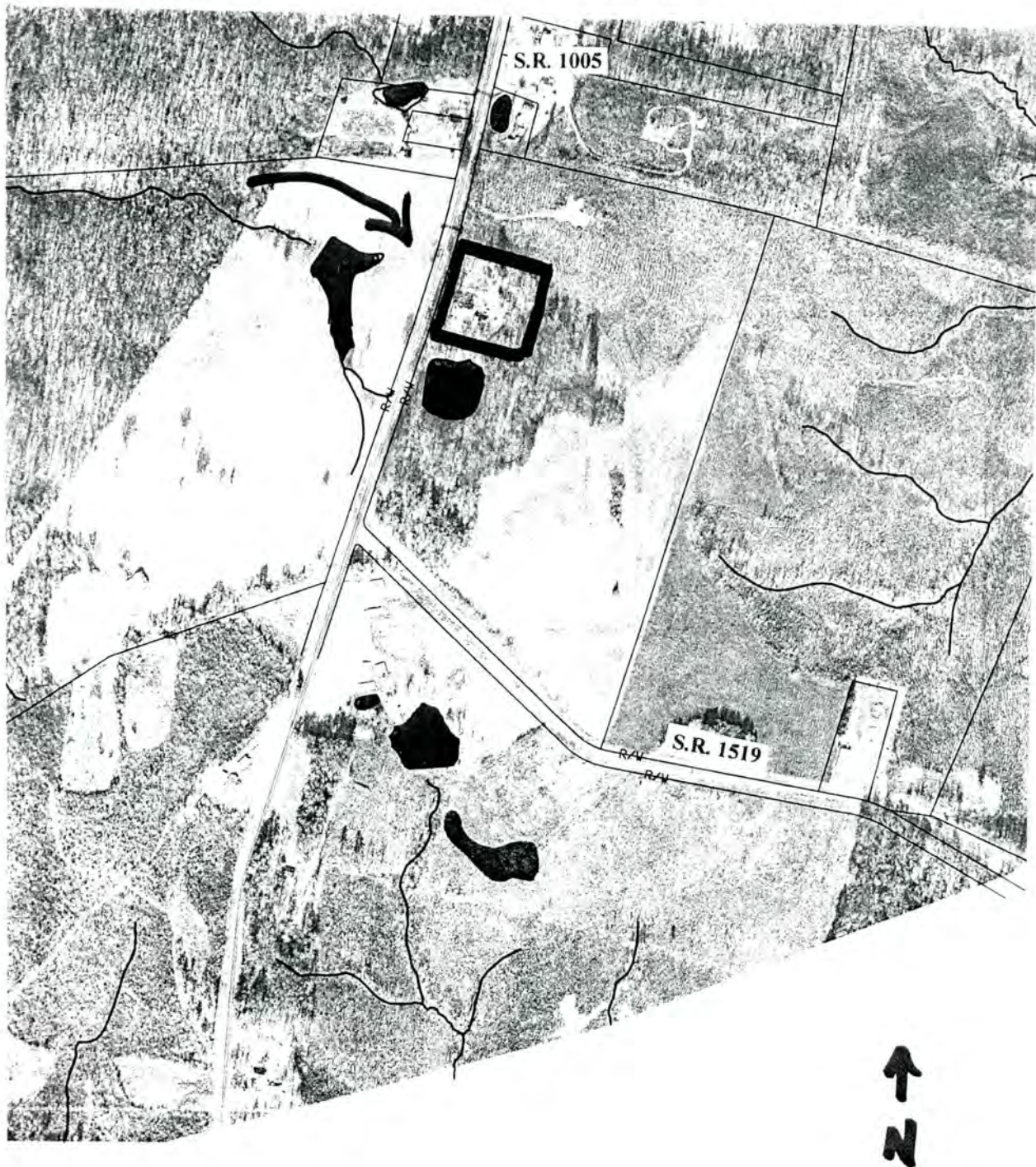




Plate 52. Neal Clark House, Front Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 53. Neal Clark House, Porch, Looking Southeast.



Plate 54. Neal Clark House, Rear Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 55. Neal Clark House, Interior, North Front Room Mantel.



Plate 56. Neal Clark House, Interior, Dining Room Mantel.



Plate 57. Neal Clark House, Interior, Hall Screen.



Plate 58. Neal Clark House, Granary.



Plate 59. Neal Clark House, Smokehouse/Potato Cellar/Flower House.



Plate 60. Neal Clark House, Studio (Former Woodshed/Powerhouse).

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

Laughlin-Saunders House (No. 20)

East side S.R. 1005 at junction with S.R. 1919, Troy Vicinity, Montgomery County

Date of Construction

ca. 1910

Associated Outbuildings

(3) Hog-related outbuildings (1960s)

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Figure 19; Plates 61-66)

This Craftsman-style farmhouse consists of a one story, double pile form capped by a low hip roof with exposed rafters and unusual tin pantiles. A deep porch with tapered posts on fieldstone pedestals wraps around the three bay façade to form a porte cochere. The house rests on a fieldstone foundation. Other original exterior elements include three-over-one windows and weatherboard siding. However, the front door is modern and the two original brick chimney stacks no longer survive. The one chimney stack that now pierces the roof is a modern replacement. The modern, brick chimney stack on the west elevation serves the rear kitchen. The interior of the house has been extensively remodeled. The wall that originally separated the living room and dining room has been removed to create one large front room. The flushboard walls and ceilings are now covered with sheetrock, and the fireplaces and mantels no longer remain. The kitchen has also been modernized. However, some of the original five-panel doors remain intact (Saunders 2002).

The pastures are now used for commercial tree farming, and no historical outbuildings survive. The outbuildings to the rear of the farmyard were built in the 1960s when the Saunders family began raising hogs and cattle for the market (Saunders 2002).

Historical Background

According to the current owner, farmer June Laughlin built this house in the 1910s. Laughlin resided here for a short while before apparently leaving the county and selling the property to Thomas Brantley Saunders (born 1875). A Montgomery County native, Saunders married Pallie Cranford of the Flint Hill community in 1902, and they reared seven children. Brantley owned the Troy Milling Company and also served as a rural mail carrier (Richter 1981: 182; Saunders 2002).

Around 1919, the Saunders family acquired the William Frank Wooley residence (No. 19) across the roadway to the west and relocated to this larger house. The Laughlin-Saunders House evidently remained in the Saunders family, and ca. 1940 it was owned and occupied by the Saunderses' son, Harris Luke Saunders. Sometime between the 1920s and World War II, the Saunders family had evidently remodeled the original Laughlin dwelling with the present Craftsman-style elements including the tin, pantile roof. By the 1960s, Harris Luke Saunders and his son, Luke Saunders, had established a commercial hog and cattle farm on the property, erecting the current outbuildings. The house remains in the Saunders family, and the former pasturage is now devoted to pine trees raised for market.

Evaluation of Eligibility

The Laughlin-Saunders House is not considered eligible for the National Register under any criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion A because it does not represent significant patterns of events that shaped the history of the county. The tract contains no outbuildings

erected before the 1960s, and the former farm and pasture land are now used predominantly as a commercial tree farm. The house is also not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The house is not eligible under Criterion C for architecture because of significant modern alterations. Although the house features a striking tin, pantile roof and Craftsman style elements, the interior has been extensively altered. The original plan has been changed, and the mantels and fireplaces have been removed. 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.

Figure 19
Laughlin-Saunders House
Site Plan

(not to scale)

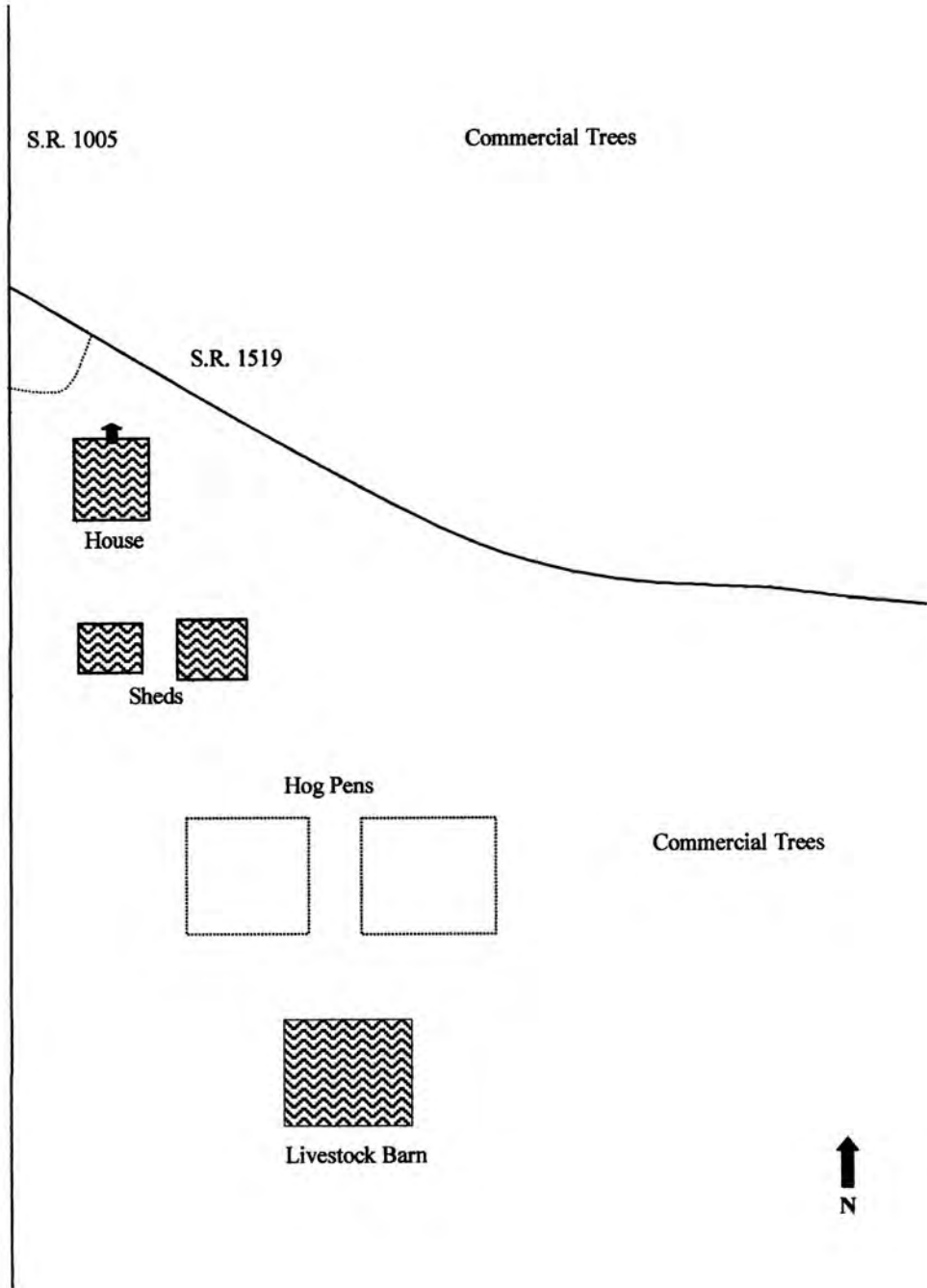




Plate 61. Laughlin-Saunders House, House and Setting, Looking Southeast.



Plate 62. Laughlin-Saunders House, West Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 63. Laughlin-Saunders House, Rear Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 64. Laughlin-Saunders House, Interior, Living/Dining Room.



Plate 65. Laughlin-Saunders House, Outbuildings, Looking South.



Plate 66. Laughlin-Saunders House, Outbuildings, Looking South.

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APPENDIX A

**EVALUATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY
FIELD SURVEY MAPS
CONCURRENCE FORM**

ALTERNATIVE A

Concurrence Form

**N.C. 24-27 IMPROVEMENTS, TROY BYPASS
MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

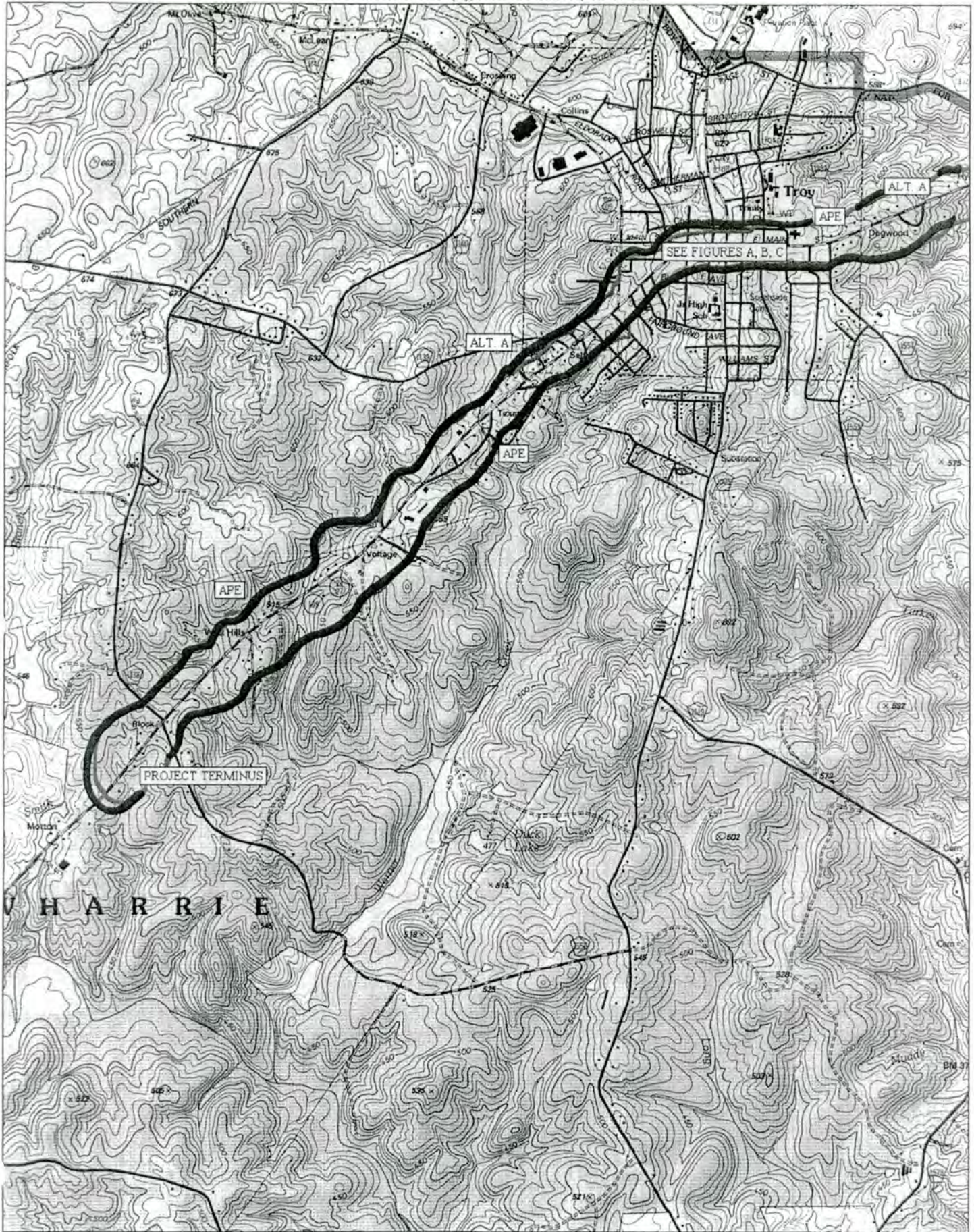
**PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND
THEREFORE NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
(Keyed to Survey Map)**

Number	Name	Reason Not Eligible
8.	Bungalow	This brick, side gable bungalow has been highly altered in recent years with its conversion to commercial use. The house has a low slung, side gable roof with a vinyl sided gable, a front gable dormer, and six-over-six windows. The engaged porch has been enclosed, and much of the yard has been paved for parking. To the rear the ice plant for which this house is now an office. The house no longer retains its architectural integrity.
9.	House	This two-story, double pile, frame dwelling appears to date to the early to mid-twentieth century. The house has a side gable roof, two-story porch, two-story, side wing, and a rear ell. The house retains its German siding and six-over-six windows. The house is in fair condition, and its design is typical of Colonial Revival residential designs of the period. Numerous better examples of the style survive in the county and throughout the state.
10.	Commercial Building	This two-story, brick commercial building has been highly altered with infilled windows and a large Butler building addition to the west side. To the east are two attached storefront units. The building has decorative quoins and a flat parapet, but the entrance and storefront windows have been replaced. The building no longer retains its architectural integrity.
11.	Factory	This one-story, brick factory building appears to date to ca. 1950. The building has a flat roof, decorative brick stringcourses, and a projecting glassfront reception area. The factory has utilitarian side elevations and steel sash factory windows. This small, postwar factory lacks any special historical or architectural significance.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|
| 12. | House | The frame, side gable bungalow has asbestos siding, six-over-six windows, and an engaged porch supported by replacement iron posts. The simple bungalow has been altered and lacks any special historical or architectural significance. |
| 13. | House | This two-story, frame, Colonial Revival dwelling has a hip roof with projecting gables, irregular massing, a one-bay, two-tier porch, and a wraparound porch. The house retains its weatherboard siding and one-over-one windows. The porch is supported by columns resting on brick pedestals, and the horizontal paneled door has half side lights. A side wing has been added to the east elevation. The house has been converted into apartment units, and the interior is now highly altered. The house is in poor condition, and lacks any special architectural or historical significance. |
| 14. | Machine Shop/Store | This simple, brick commercial building/machine shop dates to the 1920s. The one-story building has a flat roof and parapet, large storefront windows with frosted glass transoms, modern metal sash doors, and a recessed brick cornice. The rear and side elevations have steel sash windows and a modern loading door. The interior has been remodeled. The store is typical of numerous, small town commercial buildings of the period. This building lacks any special architectural or historical significance, and better examples survive. |
| 15. | Bungalow | This intact, brick bungalow has a side gable, L-plan porch supported by squat, battered piers resting on brick pedestals. The roof has multiple, low-pitched gables with decorative gable vents and broad eaves. The house has tripartite, Craftsman style windows. Although intact, the house lacks any special architectural or historical significance. |
| 16. | House | The one-story, brick, Colonial Revival cottage has a side gable roof, with a decorative center gable, and single and grouped six-over-six windows. There is a front porch deck marked by square, brick piers and an enclosed side porch. Although an intact example of this common house type, this ca. 1940 property lacks any special historical or architectural significance. |

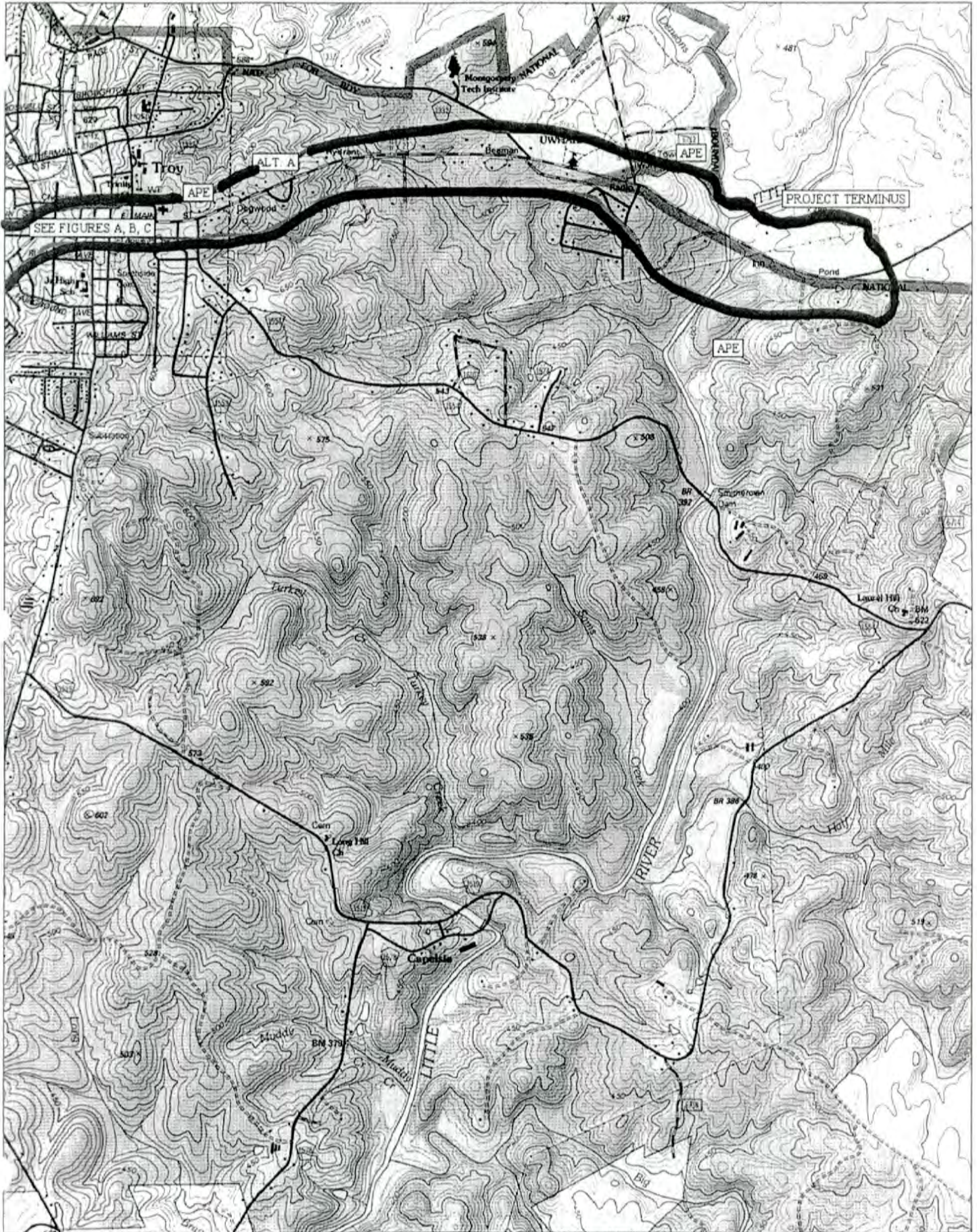
17. House This ca. 1940, one and one-half story, brick, Tudor Revival dwelling has a cross gable roof, front exterior chimney with decorative stonework, paired six-over-six windows, and a round arched entrance. Although an intact example of this common house type, the property lacks any special historical or architectural significance.
18. House This brick, Colonial Revival cottage (ca. 1940) has a steeply pitched, cross gable roof, a front gable dormer, and replacement six-over-six windows. A common house type, the house lacks any special architectural or historical significance.

FIELD SURVEY MAP (A), ALTERNATIVE A, TIP R-623



MN TN
74°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS
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MN TN
74°

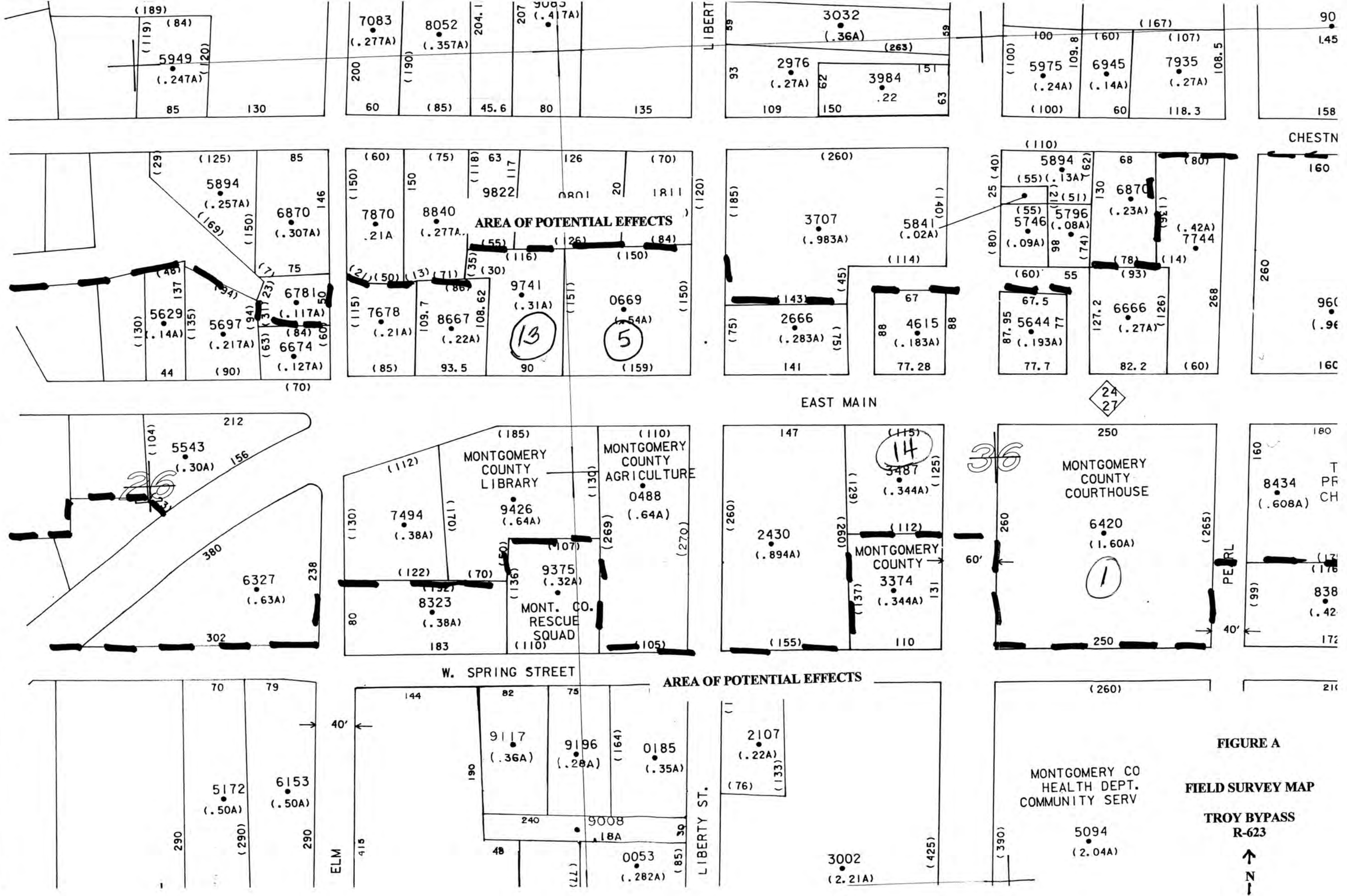
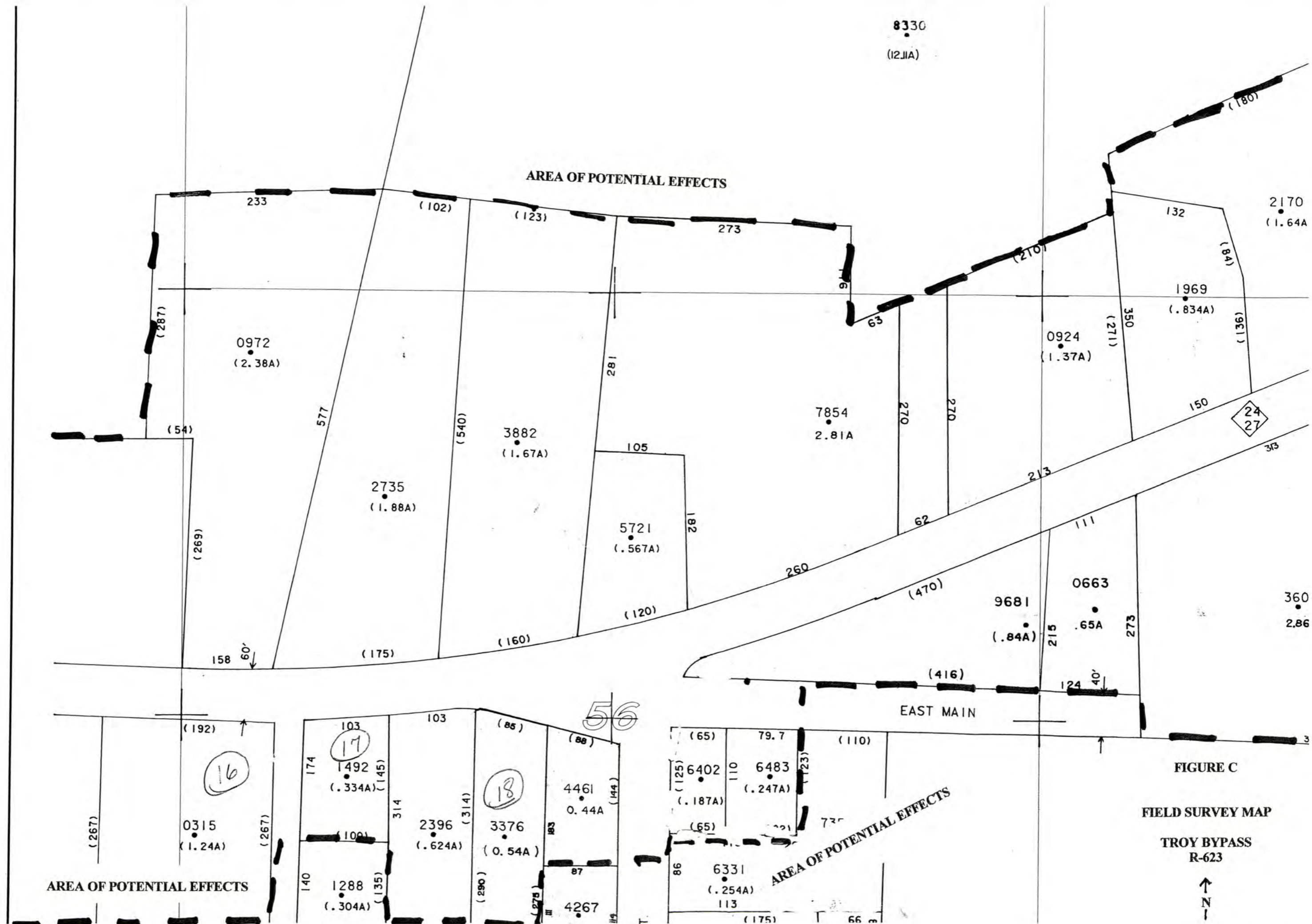


FIGURE A
 FIELD SURVEY MAP
 TROY BYPASS
 R-623
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 N





House

003

8

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA $\frac{11}{01}$

31285

House

002

9

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA $\frac{11}{01}$

31284

Commercial Bldg.

10

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA $\frac{11}{01}$



Factory

11

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA 11/01

House

12

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA 11/01

House

13

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA 11/01



Machine Shop/Store

14

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA 11/01

Bungalow

15

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA 11/01

House

16

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA 11/01



House

502

17

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA $\frac{11}{01}$

31293

House

501

18

Troy Bypass

R-623

MAA $\frac{11}{01}$

32215

APPENDIX B

**EVALUATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY
FIELD SURVEY MAPS
CONCURRENCE FORM**

ALTERNATIVES B, C, D, AND E

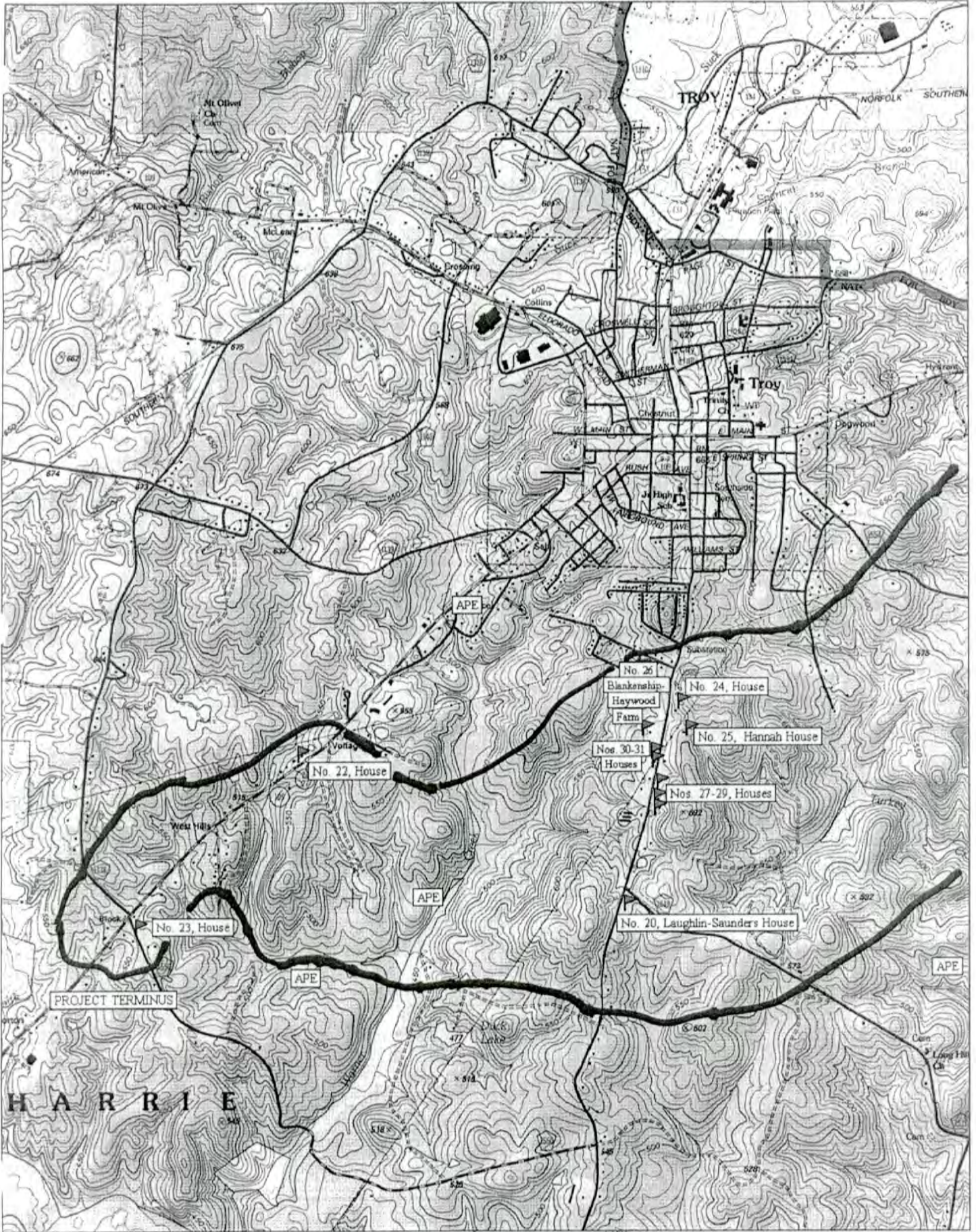
Concurrence Form

**N.C. 24-27 IMPROVEMENTS, TROY BYPASS
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
(Keyed to Survey Map)**

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

Number	Name	Reason Not Eligible
22.	House	This brick veneered, mid-twentieth century Colonial Revival cottage has no special architectural or historical significance.
23.	House	The brick veneered, gable front cottage has no special architectural or historical significance.
24.	House	The gable front bungalow has a screened porch and later shed dormers on the side elevations. The house has no special architectural or historical significance.
25.	Hannah House	This heavily altered, abandoned nineteenth century farmhouse has asbestos shingled siding, a replacement front porch, replacement windows on the gable ends, and a partially rebuilt brick chimney on the gable end. The property has no associated outbuildings or farmland. The Hannah House has no special architectural or historical significance.
26.	Blankenship-Haywood Farm	The farm consists of remodeled 1920s, farmhouse with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a modern upper story. The property includes a gable front, tenant cottage that has vinyl siding and a mid-twentieth century, gambrel roofed barn with some replacement weatherboard siding. An early twentieth century shed and a mid-twentieth century shed stand adjacent to the barn. The farm is now used primarily for pasture land, which survives west of the house. The farm has no special architectural or historical significance.
27.	House	This gable front cottage has no special architectural or historical significance.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|---|
| 28. | House | The gable front cottage has a manufactured stone veneer and replacement porch posts. The property lacks any architectural or historical significance. |
| 29. | House | This gable front cottage lacks architectural or historical significance. |
| 30-31. | Houses | These side gable, double-pile, mid-twentieth century cottages have vinyl siding. The two properties lack architectural or historical significance. |



MN TN
75°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS



22



23



24



25



25



25



25



26





APPENDIX C

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.
Historical Geographer

Education

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

Relevant Work Experience

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

Frances P. Alexander
Architectural Historian

Education

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

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Architectural Historian, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988-1991 Department Head, Architectural History Department
Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic
American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service,
Washington, D.C.
- 1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service,
Chicago, Illinois