

# Alamance County Architectural Inventory



*Alamance County  
Historic Properties Commission*

April 2014

This inventory is an update on the *Alamance County Architectural Heritage*, published by the Alamance County Historic Properties Commission in 1980, which included over 500 historic sites. Since that time, an architectural survey update was conducted in 2002, and other properties have been added to the historic properties inventory through Local Landmark designations and National Register Study List applications. This inventory includes over 700 sites across twelve of the thirteen townships. Burlington Township is not included in this inventory, as properties within that township have been surveyed separately through the Burlington Historic Properties Commission. Many of the photos in this document are from the original survey and may not reflect the current condition of the site.

This inventory was created and published in-house by Alamance County Planning Department staff through the oversight of the Alamance County Historic Properties Commission with the goal of making the architectural heritage of the county more accessible to all and to aid in continued preservation efforts. With that goal in mind, this inventory document will be updated on a bi-annual basis to keep it current. Since the first inventory in 1980, over 180 sites have been demolished, some through neglect, others to make way for new development. As Alamance County continues to grow, it is important to continue efforts to preserve pieces of the history that have shaped Alamance County and its residents.

Acknowledgements are due to all of the individuals who worked to bring this publication to fruition, including but not limited to:

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# ***A Little History***

*Carole W. Troxler*

## ***Why Alamance County? Why Townships?***

The area that became Alamance County in 1849 had been part of a series of counties, stretching back to the Carolina colony's northern, or "Albemarle," settlements in the 1660s. The colonial legislature created counties as the interior drew new residents. Piedmont counties were large and underwent further divisions, usually on their western sides. Original Orange County included areas that formed eleven more counties, including Alamance. The Haw River was approximately the east-west center of "old Orange" when it was formed in 1752. A year later, the legislature created Rowan County, and it began near the eastern border of today's Guilford County, leaving the area that would become Alamance County on the western edge of Orange County. More parts of Orange were detached to form new counties in the 1770s.

In the 1830s and '40s, people working to create a new county here referred to the proposed area as "Western Orange." There were severe disagreements. People living east of the Haw River generally opposed dividing Orange County and were led by members of the Mebane family. Orange County included present-day Alamance, Orange, and Durham Counties, and the working assumption was that "Western Orange" would be the western half of that area. Dividing at roughly the east-west center would leave Hillsborough barely inside Orange County, a circumstance that could call into question its suitability as county seat. Further, it would cut the Mebane network off from their Hillsborough business and professional connections. A compromise surfaced in the 1840s: "move" the theoretical boundary between the new county and the old county westward, diminishing the new county and leaving the grand old county seat with a security zone on its west -- all the way to the "Mebane" area. Giles Mebane, who had been first to sign an 1836 petition opposing the earliest effort to create a new county, in 1849 shepherded the law creating Alamance County through the legislature.

The first statewide public schools in North Carolina came into being in the 1840s and 1850s, financed by district school taxes within each county and a matching state fund. By the mid-1850s, forty of these new schools were operating in Alamance County, some at churches and some in new buildings. Their funding ceased during the Civil War, and a new public county system struggled to its feet starting in the 1870s.

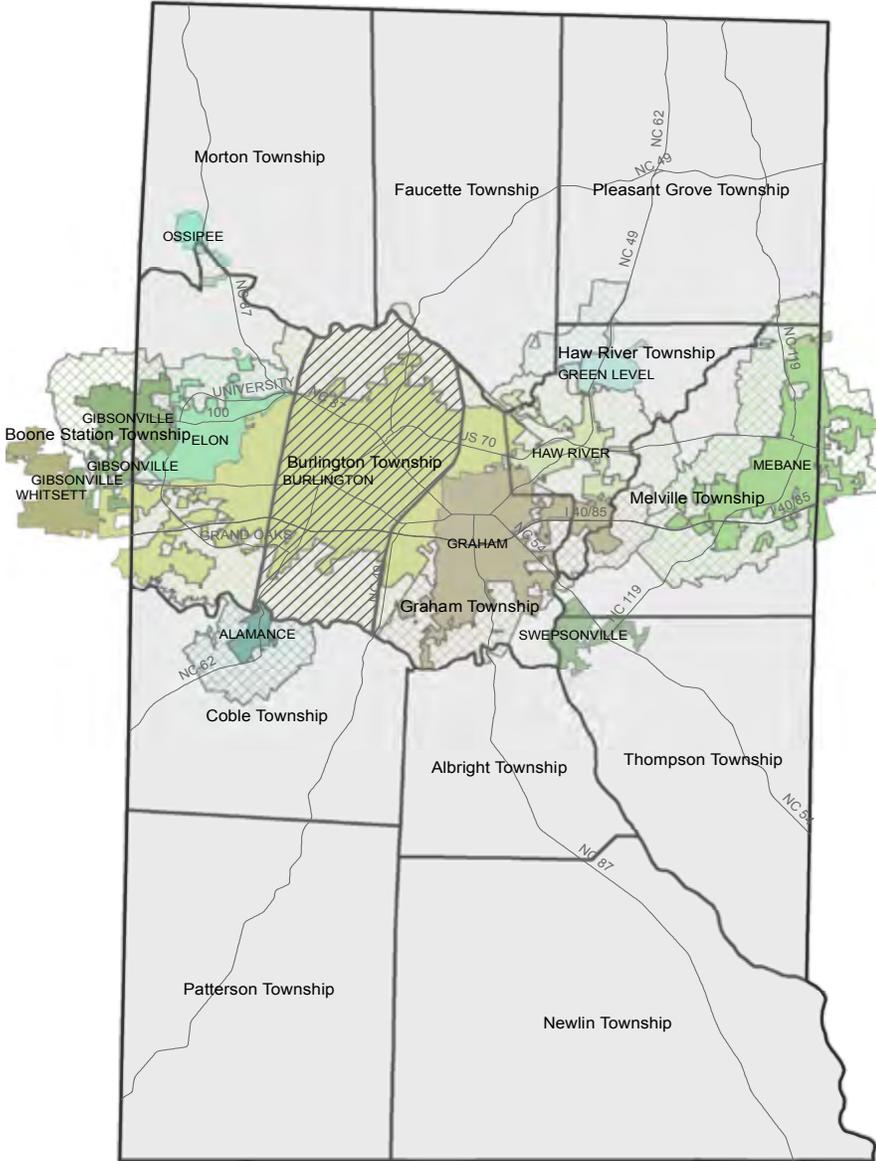
Before the Civil War, the state constitution had no provision for townships as units of county government. The legislature appointed justices of the peace on the advice of sitting representatives of a county, and the "JPs," assisted by constables, provided official services at places that suited them and their neighbors. Groups of JPs met regularly at the court house to conduct a county court that was part of the state judicial system. They appointed a number of sites for voting and listing taxes throughout the county, but except for the ten-square-mile school districts, there were no internal boundaries in the county.

In 1867, however, Congress required southern states to elect constitutional conventions that would write new constitutions. North Carolina's new document, ratified by popular vote in 1868, provided for county commissioners and townships. Eighteen of the 103 members of the constitutional convention had moved to North Carolina, largely from the Midwest and New England, where townships were in use. Among the new southern constitutions, only North Carolina's provided for townships.

In Alamance County, the 1868 townships were organized around polling places that had been used at least since the 1840s: Albright's, Boon's Station, Coble's, Faucett's, Graham, Melville, Morton's, Newlin's, Patterson's, Pleasant Grove, and Thompson's. Most of these sites were stores or gristmills. This list (and their spellings) varied slightly from one year to the next, but clearly the county's later administrative organization was in place even before the county was created. Similarly, it is evident that the Reconstruction mandate to create townships did not break up the pre-war organization of politics in Alamance County. The township lines still are used, modified by the creation of Burlington and Haw River Townships. A constitution issued in 1971 retained the basic features of the 1868 document and consolidated its amendments.

# Table of Contents

The properties in this Architectural Inventory are organized by township and listed in alphanumeric order according to their historic ID number. Burlington Township is not included in this Architectural Inventory because historic properties in that township fall under the Burlington Historic Properties Commission’s jurisdiction and have been inventoried separately. Use the indexes at the back of the inventory to look up specific properties by name, historic ID number, or the name of the road they are located on or near.

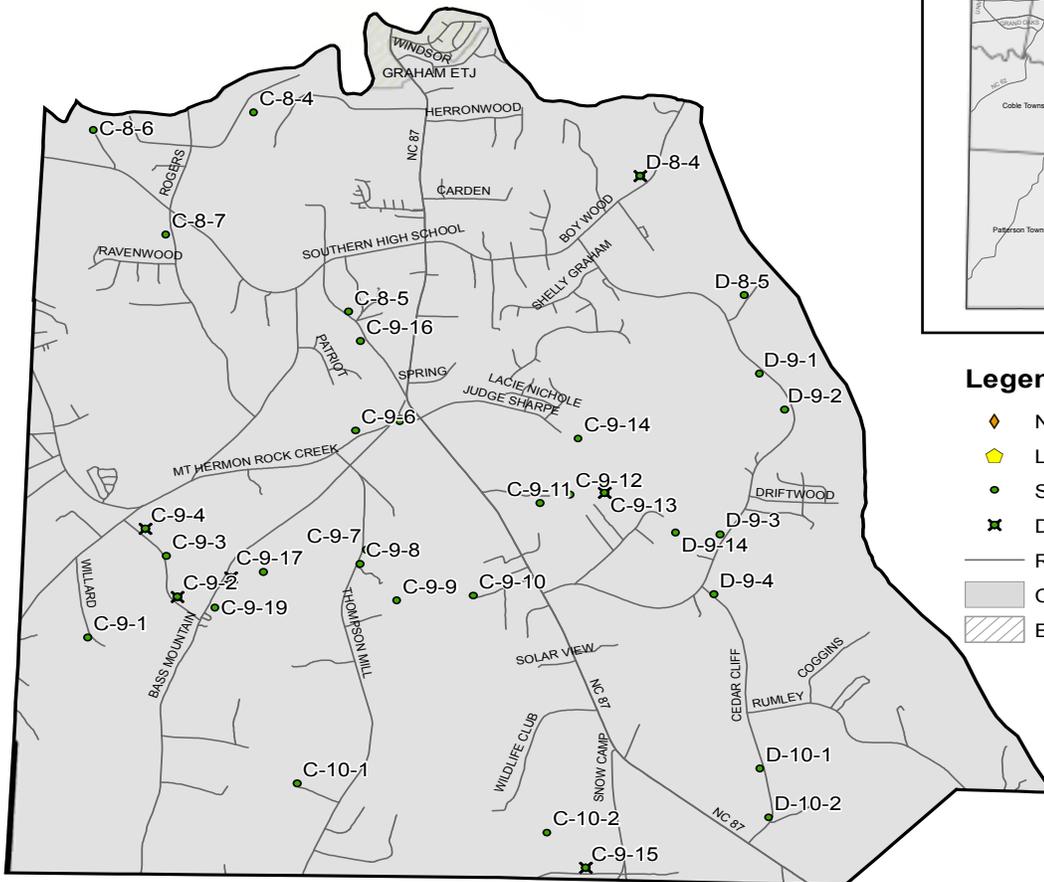
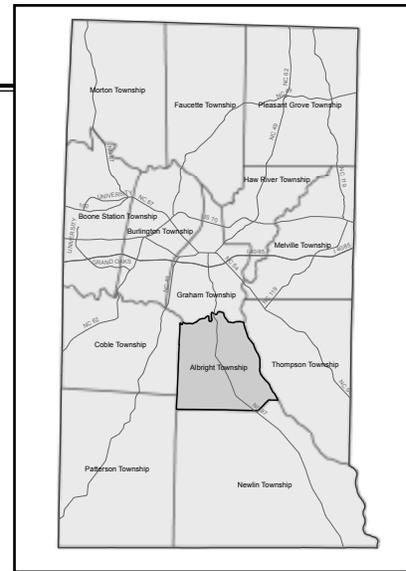


<i>Albright Township</i> .....	5
<i>Boone Station Township</i> .....	17
<i>Coble Township</i> .....	37
<i>Faucette Township</i> .....	63
<i>Graham Township</i> .....	85
<i>Haw River Township</i> .....	103
<i>Melville Township</i> .....	127
<i>Morton Township</i> .....	149
<i>Newlin Township</i> .....	173
<i>Patterson Township</i> .....	205
<i>Pleasant Grove Township</i> .....	221
<i>Thompson Township</i> .....	251
<i>Indexes</i> .....	273
Property Name Index.....	273
Historic ID Index.....	281
Road Name Index.....	289
Historic Marker Map & Index...	292

## Navigation Tips:

- If you know the general location of a property but are not sure what its name or historic ID number is, use the online Alamance County GIS mapping tool available on the Alamance County website. Turn on the “Historic Sites” layer and zoom to the location. If the property is in the inventory, the historic name and ID number will display.
- This is an interactive PDF, allowing you to jump to a page by clicking on the page number in the Table of Contents or in the Index. Alternatively, use the Ctrl+F function to search for a specific name or term.

# Albright Township



### Legend

- ◆ National Register Landmarks
- ◆ Local Landmarks
- Surveyed Historic Sites
- ✕ Demolished Sites
- Roads
- ▭ City Limits
- ▨ ETJ



Albright Township is located to the south of the central part of Alameda County and includes a portion of the City of Graham’s Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ). There are 34 surveyed historic sites in Albright. None of them are listed on the National Register or designated as Local Landmarks. Two properties have been placed on the National Register Study List: the Judge W. Sharpe House in 1992, and the Thompson Mill in 2002. Of the 34 surveyed properties, six have been demolished as of the writing of this publication.

### At A Glance : Albright Township

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	34	6 (0)	0	0	0	2

### **Historical Highlights**

Albright Township includes well-watered lands much prized by settlers in the 1700s. Newcomers and travelers spoke of heavy forest “gloom” west of the Haw River, relieved only by clearances, but the next generation left no comments about it. Land near the confluence of Great Alamance Creek and the Haw River was especially valued; its present status as a boundary between Graham and Albright Townships obscures its role as prime real estate in the 18th and 19th centuries. Isaac Holt and then Michael Holt II owned it in the 1770s, and Archibald Debow Murphey later expanded his beloved “Hermitage” estate there, only to lose it by debt to Thomas Ruffin, who called it simply “Haw River” when he lived there in the mid-19th century as the largest slaveholder in the county.

Early travel through largely German Albright and Coble Townships preserved much of the lower Trading Path on or near which early farms, churches, and cemeteries were established. The name of the 1850s public school district for the northern half of what would become Albright Township was “Macedonia,” a label that seems not to have been preserved there but which reappeared later for a Burlington Lutheran church.     *-Carole W. Troxler*



#### ***Lacy Holt Brick House***

686 Stillrun Lane

c. 1910

C-8-4

Originally a two-story brick house with front and rear dormers and brick chimneys on the gables sides. This house has been extensively remodeled.



#### ***Crowson Log House***

3142 Woods Chapel Road

C-8-5

A one story house with a center gable and “triple-A” roof form clad in weatherboard with a stone base and brick-stack end chimney.

***Loy-Holt House***

2903 Milton Holt Road  
c. 1878  
C-8-6

This two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile I-house was constructed for Milton Loy by a builder named Sharpe c.1878. Milton Loy farmed the 131-acre property and operated a whiskey still on Mocassin Branch. Originally the house had four 16'x18' rooms and wide center halls both upstairs and down. Early in the twentieth century, Carl Holt, built the two-room rear ell. The interior of the original house is framed with white oak boards and floored with heart pine. The house retains the original poplar clapboards, six-over-six windows, a hip roof porch carried by slender lattice-work posts and paneled main entrance flanked by side lights.

***C.M. Neese House***

3159 Rogers Road  
c. 1911  
C-8-7

This two-story, traditional/vernacular style house features an unusual hipped roof, punctuated by rear brick chimneys. Charlie Milton Neese built the house c.1911 and the original rear portion of the house was located several hundred yards west of its present location. It was moved c.1920 and the large I-House front was added at the time. A broad porch wraps around the south side of the house and is supported by wrought iron porch posts.

***B. Holt Log House***

4254 Willard Road  
C-9-1

One and one-half story, two-room log house with a gable roof a full width shed roof front porch. Constructed with V-notched logs covered by siding. Single stone chimney base with a brick stack.





*C. Robertson House*

Keystone Road  
DEMOLISHED  
C-9-2

Single story, two-room log house with a free standing stone chimney from the turn of the century. Constructed with V-notched logs.



*G.M. Holt House*

4050 Keystone Road  
c. 1890  
C-9-3

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile I-house with a "Triple-A" form roof line, with gables and brick chimneys on each end. The house has a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch, and a two-story rear ell was added in 1928 with a central brick chimney.



*Climax School*

Keystone Road  
c. 1890-1900, DEMOLISHED  
C-9-4

A single story school house with a gable end entrance and side entrance. Roof had return eaves built in the early Classical revival architectural style.

***Cicero Thompson House***

Mt. Hermon Rock Creek Road  
C-9-6

One and one-half story log house constructed with half-dovetail notching. The house has a stone foundation and a single free standing stone chimney and stack. It has a rear frame addition and a side frame addition with a free standing stone chimney that served as a kitchen. The house has a gable roof with a full width shed roof front porch.

***George F. Thompson House***

3872 Thompson Mill Road  
c. 1912  
C-9-7

The two-story house was built by George Thompson in 1912, who also constructed the Thompson Mill. It is built in a front-facing cross floor plan with a central chimney and hipped roofs. The house has a rear addition and front porch, both with shed roofs.

***Thompson Mill***

Thompson Mill Road  
c. 1890  
C-9-8

The mill was constructed by George Thompson in 1890. It is a three-story frame structure with a gable roof. The mill sits on a stone foundation and is constructed with sawn boards and nails. It has been partially restored.





***Claude Moser House***

4124 Deer View Trail

C-9-9

The house is single story, with a rear ell. The front has a three-quarter width shed roof front porch, gable roof with an offset rear chimney. Rear ell has a gable roof with a side shed roof porch. Site had a log tobacco barn roofed in wooden shingles.



***George Graves House***

261 Graves Road

c. 1870

C-9-10

Two-story log house that was constructed with V-notched logs and rests on a stone foundation. The two-story portion has a gable roof and a single freestanding stone chimney and stack. A rear ell was added for the kitchen. The ell is frame construction with a rear free standing stone chimney and stack. Site had a blacksmith shop and tobacco barn that are now gone.



***George Thompson House***

1398 Celia Drive

C-9-11

A single-story house with two interior chimneys based on a central-hall floor plan with two rooms on either side. The house has a pyramidal roof form with front and side hipped roof porches.



***Old Pittsboro Road Bridge Abutment***

S NC 87 Hwy

C-9-12

Stone bridge over Varnals Creek now gone but abutment remains.

***Alfred Sharpe Ruins***

Ellington Road  
 DEMOLISHED  
 C-9-13

Originally a log house with a stone chimney on one end. A one-story, one room frame addition with a stone chimney was added later.

***Judge W. Sharpe House***

Judge Sharpe Road  
 c. 1850  
 C-9-14

Originally a log home built by Boston Sharpe and bought by Judge W. Sharpe in 1925. The house sits a couple of yards off of the Old Indian Trading Path which became the Old Pittsboro Road. The house is a two-story log structure, with a gable roof form, and a single stone chimney. It was built in a hall-and-parlor floor plan and has a side kitchen with a stone chimney and a brick stack. In 1938 Judge Sharpe cut poplar siding to cover the house.

***Amick Foust House***

Stone Road  
 c. 1850, DEMOLISHED  
 C-9-15

Originally a one room log structure located on Cane Mountain overlooking Snow Camp Road that had multiple additions added over time. At one point a new house was built around this house. The current house in its place does not retain any of the exterior features of the original structure, therefore the Amick Foust House is considered demolished.





*Woods Chapel School*

3245 Woods Chapel Road  
c. 1925  
C-9-16

Woods Chapel Elementary school house was a single room schoolhouse. It originally had a basement but the structure was moved across the road. The school has an offset small gabled front porch entrance and a gable roof over the main structure.



*Willis Coble House*

Bass Mountain Road (original location)  
c. 1850, Relocated out of County  
C-9-17

Originally a single room, one-story log structure. Constructed with V-notched logs. The house had a gable roof and a stone chimney base with a brick stack. A three-quarter width hip roof front porch was added at a later time.



*Charlie Coble House*

Bass Mountain Road  
c. 1870, DEMOLISHED  
C-9-18

Originally a two-story, two room log house. Constructed with V-notched logs. The house had a stone foundation and a single stone chimney with a brick stack. The main structure had a gable roof. Frame additions were added at later points in time.

***Arch Crabtree House***

4434 Bass Mountain Road  
c. 1850  
C-9-19

Built by Arch Crabtree for his bride, this house was originally a single room, one-story log structure constructed with V-notched logs and a stone foundation. The house had a single stone chimney with a brick stack and a gable roof. Multiple frame additions have been added on to the side and rear.

***George Holmes House***

3560 Mt. Hermon Rock Creek Road  
c. 1890-1920  
C-9-21

A traditional Victorian/Craftsman style house built c. 1890-1920. The original house is a two-story I-house with a Triple-A roof form that faces south. It has a central hall plan with a three bay façade, a gable roof and brick chimneys on each gable end. In 1925 a Craftsman style rear addition created a new front façade to the road. This addition has a Triple-A roof form and a hipped roof front porch supported by post on pier supports.

***M.B. Allen House***

4673 Thompson Mill Road  
c. 1880  
C-10-1

Originally a one-story, hall and parlor log home built in the late 19th century. The house has a stone foundation and a freestanding stone chimney on the end gable. A rear ell was added with a shed roof side porch and stone chimney. Additionally, there is a log outbuilding with V-notched logs.

***C.A. Reay Log House***

Stone Road  
C-10-2

Originally a two-story, one room log house constructed with V-notched logs and a stone chimney with a brick stack. The gable roof log house had been clad with weatherboard and had an attached porch on the rear facade.





***Major J.N. Wood House***

Boywood Road  
c. 1840, DEMOLISHED  
D-8-4

Originally a two-story, side gabled log house. The house was built on a stone/brick foundation and had a full basement with stone walls. The original house featured one chimney on the right side made of brick. A one story frame addition was added c. 1870 to the rear of the original house and a front porch was added later. The rear addition had a central stone base chimney and a side porch.



***Seymour Puryear/Isacc Holt Sr. House***

3636 Preacher Holmes Road  
c. 1835  
D-8-5

Originally constructed c. 1835, and made of wide long-leaf pine lumber from Fayetteville, the original structure was two-stories with a gable roof and brick chimneys on each end. The chimneys were constructed with bricks made on site in a Flemish bond. One chimney served two adjoining rooms and is the only known corner fireplace in the County. The main house has a full width front porch with a shed roof. A rear ell was added c. 1920 with an interior brick chimney. It is rumored that soldiers returning from the Civil War stopped here for food.



***George S. Coble House***

3825 Preacher Holmes Road  
D-9-1

Originally a two-story, hall-and-parlor log structure. The house is constructed with V-notched logs. The interior has beaded ceiling joists and the exterior has a newer end chimney and a shed roof front porch.

***William Holmes House***

3943 Preacher Holmes Road

c. 1840, c. 1910

D-9-2

The original house, built by William Holmes c. 1840, was a story and a half, with two large rooms and an L shape of two smaller rooms, on a stone foundation. The two large rooms contained beautiful, hand carved mantels by the Lashley brothers. His son, George W. Holmes, Sr., remodeled the house c. 1910, adding a full second story. George W. Holmes, Sr. (1856-1937) graduated from Trinity College (now Duke University), served as the President of Yadkin College 1890-1899, and later became the President of The Methodist Conference for the Western District of North Carolina. The house remains in the Holmes family today, and was renovated in 1989 in keeping with the features, look, and feel of the c. 1910 house.

***William Cooper House***

Preacher Holmes Road

D-9-3

The original house was a two-story log house with a side-gable roof. It featured a partial shed front porch. There is an exterior chimney on the right side of the house with a rock foundation and brick stack. A front addition was added at a later time

***G.B. Cooper House***

4330 Cedar Cliff Road

D-9-4

The original house appears to be a two-story, side-gabled frame structure. There is a full-width shed front porch with evenly spaced porch posts. An exterior chimney with a stone foundation and brick stack flanks the left side of the house. A side addition was added at some point.





*Monroe Williams House*

Ellington Road

c. 1870

D-9-14

This one-story V-notch clapboard-covered log house has a tin roof, stone foundation, exterior end chimney with stone base and brick stack, four (horizontal) panel main entrance and late twentieth century frame side addition with stone exterior end chimney. The house was constructed c. 1870 by Moroe Williams, a farmer and blacksmith, whose shop (destroyed) originally stood in front of the house beside a small stream and the old Graham and Pittsboro road.

*G.W. Thompson House*

Cedar Cliff Road

c. 1840

D-10-1



Originally a two-story log house constructed with V-notched logs and circular sawn floorboards. An exterior chimney flanks the side of the house and has a stone foundation with a brick stack. Two single-story frame additions were added later and the exterior was clad in weatherboard. The house sits on a rise above Whitehead or Whitted Creek in the Cedar Cliff community and the property was used as a camping ground as the “half-way place” from Pittsboro.

*Alston Thompson House*

5023 Cedar Cliff Road

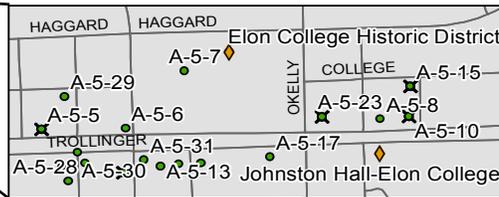
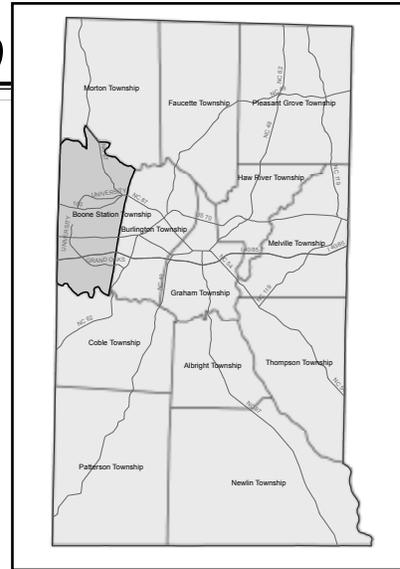
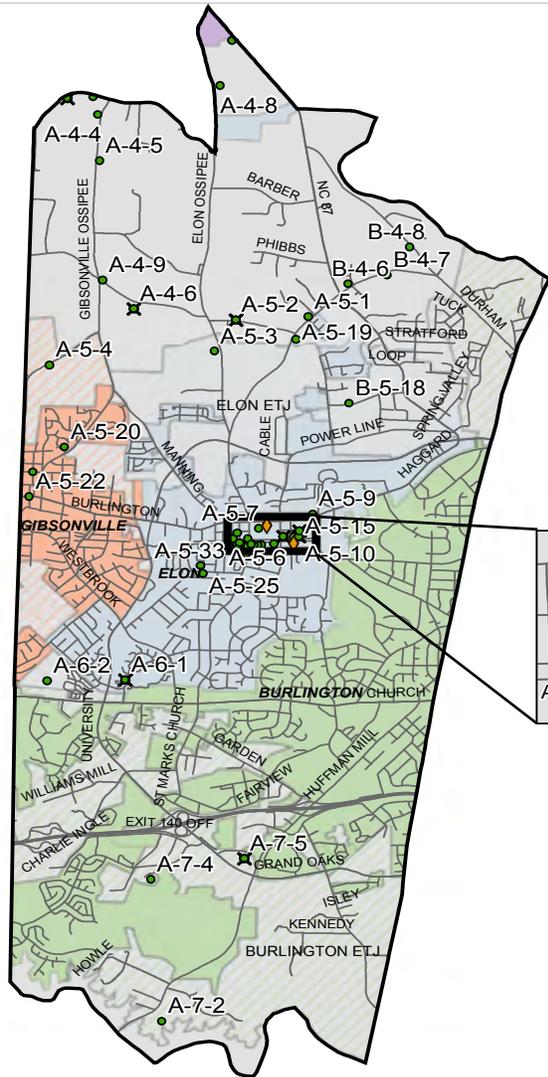
c. 1890

D-10-2



Originally a two-story house with numerous additions. The wide chimney of fieldstone and brick is still in use and the exterior of the house is little changed except for minor repairs. As of the 2002 update, the house is mostly unaltered since the previous survey, with the only changes being a newly painted red roof and new false shutters.

# Boone Station Township



## Legend

- ◆ National Register Landmarks
- ◆ Local Landmarks
- Surveyed Historic Sites
- ✕ Demolished Sites
- Roads
- ▭ City Limits
- ▨ ETJ



Boone Station Township is located on the western side of Alamance County, bordering Guilford County. This township encompasses the Town of Elon, portions of the City of Burlington and the Town of Gibsonville, as well as portions of their Extraterritorial Jurisdictions (ETJ). There are 50 surveyed historic sites in Boone Station. Two of them are listed on the National Register, the Elon College Historic District and Johnston Hall on Elon Campus. There are no Local Landmarks in this township. Three properties have been placed on the National Register Study List: the Hatter John Clapp House in 1992, Elon First Baptist Church in 2002, and Travis Creek School in 2010. Of the 50 surveyed properties, twelve have been demolished as of the writing of this publication.

### At A Glance : Boone Station Township

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	50	12 (0)	0	2	0	3

### **Historical Highlights**

Local magistrates served western Orange County at Boone's Store, and this site, along with "Mrs. Hutcherson's," remained a polling place in Alamance County. Boone's was a stagecoach stop on the "road to Buffalo," (a community in Guilford County), as a portion of the Trading Path came to be called.

The railroad, built in the 1850s, roughly paralleled the Buffalo Road. An African American community lived south of the railroad following Emancipation and formed a Lutheran church there in the 1870s. The men were well-placed for loading and unloading factory wagons at the railroad when cotton mills at Altamahaw and Ossipee went into production in the early 1880s. The railway stop became known as "Mill Point," and Elon College (49)\* was built there in 1889-90. The Altamahaw and Ossipee Mills employed at least 500 people by 1896. Approximately 2,600 people worked in the county's nineteen cotton factories in that year, about one-fourth of the white population. The usual wage was \$10.00 a month.

Three public schools in the 1850s, (Reedy Fork, Travis Creek, and Boone's Station), served more than 200 students in the future township, and in the early 20th century William Thornton Whitsett's academy drew students from several states and Cuba. -Carole W. Troxler



#### ***W.P. Ireland House***

2212 N NC 87 Hwy

c. 1910-11

A-3-12

A two-story asymmetrical house built in the Queen Anne style. The house has a hipped roof with full height cross gables on each of the side elevations and two interior chimneys. A wrap around front porch with a porch roof turret highlights the front facade. The gable ends have pent roofs and other simple styling.



#### ***A. Summers House***

Guilford County Farm Road

DEMOLISHED

A-4-3

This was a one room, one-story, V-notched log house. It had a single fieldstone chimney with a brick stack.

\*A number in parentheses is the ID number for a historic marker that has been erected in recognition of the referenced event or site. See the Historic Marker Map & Index at the back of the inventory for the location of the marker.

***Robert Summers House***

2226 Gibsonville Ossipee Road

c. 1890

A-4-4

Laid out in a “L” floor plan the house is two-story, single pile with a front projecting gable in the end bay. The house has an interior chimney and an exterior rear chimney in the end bay. The house has a gable roof with a centered front cross gable and a shed roof front porch supported by turned posts and a spindlework frieze.

***Yancey Low House***

2023 Gibsonville Ossipee Road

A-4-5

A two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile I-house with a frame front addition and a one-story log building to the rear, connected by a cross gable wing. The two-story section has a side gable with an end stone chimney with a brick stack.

***Milton Huffines House***

Amick Road

DEMOLISHED

A-4-6

This house was a two-story, two-bay wide, single pile I-house. It had a side gable with two end stone base and brick stack chimneys. The house was built on a stone foundation.

***Summers House***

Guilford County Farm Road

c. 1850-1880

A-4-7

Originally a one story log house constructed with square logs and half-dovetail joints. A second frame room was added sometime c. 1880. The house has two front doors with twin arched lights and heavily molded panels. There is a full-width shed porch and four-over-four sash windows. It is clad in board and batten sheathing and has an exterior stone base chimney with brick stack. The house was used by sharecroppers who worked on the Summers farm.





***Ireland Log House***

Elon Ossipee Road

c. 1870

A-4-8

A one-story, one-room log building with half-dovetail notches, tin-clad gable roof and horizontal clapboards in the gable ends. The exterior end chimney has a skillfully laid stone base and replacement brick stack with a corbel cap. According to local tradition this was originally a neighborhood school when the building was located nearby on NC 87 Hwy. It was moved to its present location in the early 1900s and used as a residence by tenant farmers on the Ireland Farm. Its present location is on what was once the eastwest “Old Shallow Ford” road.

***C.L. Huffines House***

3139 Amick Road

c. 1910

A-4-9



This two-story Traditional/Vernacular style house was once the residence of C.L. Huffines. The house has a Triple-A roofline, a three-quarter width front porch supported by turned posts, and one-over-one sash windows and corbelled chimneys. The house is notable for its construction material, as it was built with concrete blocks imprinted with a five-point star. It is possible that this house was built using a concrete block machine, first patented in 1900. The imprint would have been popular between 1900 and 1930.



***J.B. Gerringer House***

1366 Shallowford Road

c. 1890s

A-5-1

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a side gable and gable end chimneys. It has been heavily altered, with brick veneer, new chimneys, porch, windows and roof. The fenestration pattern and the basic form remain intact.

***J.B. Summers House***

Pitt Road  
 DEMOLISHED  
 A-5-2

This was a one-and-one-half story house, three-bay wide, single pile house with an offset center bay hall. The house was side gabled with two exterior brick end chimneys.

***Martin Cook House***

1148 Elon Ossipee Road  
 c. 1840  
 A-5-3

A two room, two-story log house with V-notched logs. The house is side gabled with one exterior stone chimney with a brick stack. The ceiling joists are morticed into the log walls and the floor joists are not dressed except at the top to meet the floor boards.

***Major A. Summers House***

820 Piedmont Avenue  
 A-5-4

This is a two-story, three bay wide, single pile house with a side gable and exterior end chimneys. In the 1920s a porch was added with a notable river rock foundation that wraps around to a rear wing addition.

***Peter Cable House***

W. Lebanon Avenue  
 c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
 A-5-5

This house was built c. 1890 by Peter Cable who operated a blacksmith shop behind the house. Sometime later, the house was occupied by the W. T. Noah family who allowed male Elon College students to get room and board. The house was two stories, three-bays wide, single pile with a side gable and "Triple-A" roofform. The gable ends had pent roofs and decorative trusses. It has since been replaced with an apartment building.





***Elon Commercial Buildings***

100-104 N Williamson Avenue

c. 1890s

A-5-6

Located across from the University these first three buildings originally housed the Town Hall, town post office and general store. Two of the structures are two stories and a one story building separates the two. All three are brick construction and a few features of the buildings are cast iron columns, arched windows and brick detailing at the parapet walls.

***West Building-Elon College***

E. Haggard Avenue

c. 1907

Elon College Historic District

A-5-7



West Dormitory was the third building constructed on Elon's campus and was named for its position relative to the Main Building. Main and East Dormitory both burned down, leaving West the oldest structure on campus. It is a three-story rectangular brick structure built in the Classical Revival style. The front elevation has a five part division, thirteen bays wide, each defined by shallow brick pilasters. The front three bay wide entrance features a three-story pedimented porch. Few exterior alterations have been made, with the exception of a rear connection to Virginia Hall, which was built in 1956.

***M.L. Hurley House***

402 Lebanon Avenue

c. 1889-1890

A-5-8



The house was built for Reverend M. L. Hurley c. 1889-1890 during the time that numerous new homes were built in the Elon College community. The house has a hipped roof with lower cross gables. The house has a wrap around front porch supported by classical columns and a second story porch centered over the front door. The gable ends have spindlework ornamentation and detailing. There are stained glass windows in the dormer of the front facing gable.

***W.S. Tate House***

E. Haggard Avenue  
 c. 1890-1891, DEMOLISHED  
 A-5-9

Constructed between 1890 and 1891, this house had simple spindlework details. Around 1955, it was moved slightly east to accommodate an elementary school. The house had an enclosed stairway leading from the parent's first floor bedroom to that of their daughter immediately above. Open stairs gave access from the downstairs front hall to the rest of the second floor.

***Staley-Clendenin House***

E. Lebanon Avenue  
 c. 1891, DEMOLISHED  
 A-5-10

Dr. W.W. Staley, second president of Elon College, bought the land for this house in 1891. The house was likely built soon after for his mother, Mrs. M.J. Cook. Dr. Staley reserved a room in the house for his own use while he served as college president from 1894-1905. He maintained a home in Suffolk, Virginia where he also served as pastor of the Christian Church. After his mother's death in 1898, Dr. Staley deeded the house to his sister, Mrs. Lydia Staley Clendenin.

***Jacob A. Long House***

201 E. Trollinger Avenue  
 c. 1892  
 A-5-11/A-5-30

This large two-story frame house features a three-bay façade topped by dormer windows and tall corbelled chimneys. The house has a wrap-around porch which is supported by Tuscan columns and features a graceful handrail. According to an 1892 newspaper article, Mr. Jacob A. Long, the brother of the first president of Elon College, built this residence in the summer of 1892 and had taken up residence by the fall of the same year. Mr. Long was an attorney in Graham, and he made the papers again in 1895 with the construction of an ice house on the property, the only one in the village at the time.





*J.N. Williamson House*

111 E. Trollinger Avenue  
c. 1889  
A-5-12/A-5-30

The Williamson House is one of the finer examples of Queen Anne architecture in Elon. The house was built for Captain James N. Williamson who established a textile mill at Ossipee possibly as early as 1878. The house features Queen Anne design elements such as a hipped, standing seam roof, boxed eaves, tall one-over-one windows, and a wrap-around porch.



*Dr. John Truitt House*

105 E. Trollinger Avenue  
c. 1900  
A-5-13/A-5-30

This notable two-story house is a good example of early Colonial Revival design. The house features a high, hipped roof, tall corbelled chimneys, boxed eaves, and multiple gables extending from its roofline. The house now covered in siding, but the central arched window of the main façade and other one-over-one windows remain. A wide porch extends around the front and sides of the house and is supported by Tuscan columns.



*W.L. Smith House*

113 Trollinger Avenue  
c. 1890-1891  
A-5-14

This was the home of W. L. Smith, the first agent for the freight depot of N.C.R.R. at Mill Point, later named Elon College. The rear one-story portion of this residence is possibly the earliest dwelling still in use in the town of Elon. The first tract of land was purchased in October of 1888 and an additional 0.36 acres was purchased in December of 1889. Smith's son stated that his father built the two-story, eight-room addition to the original three-room house within a year or two of purchasing the additional land.

*Samuel Adams House*

E. College Avenue  
c. 1895, DEMOLISHED  
A-5-15

Constructed for Samuel Adams c. 1895, this one-story, three-bay wide, double-pile frame cottage had a rear ell and triple-A roof form. A well located on the property was reportedly one of several used to supply water to the nearby school and students were regularly sent to draw buckets of water for classroom use. At present time the property is a parking lot for Elon University.



*Johnston Hall*

103 S. Antioch Street  
c. 1925  
National Register  
A-5-16

Constructed in 1925, Johnston Hall is a substantial two-story red brick Classical Revival style building. It is the only building remaining from the Christian Orphanage, established in 1907, which used it for administrative offices, a library, and a kitchen/dining area. Children’s bedrooms were located on the second floor. The building is laid out in an H-shape with a major hip roof block with a with a gable roof wing that attaches at the second story of the other hipped roof block which was used as a “sleeping porch.” Currently it houses Elon University offices.



*Jesse Winborne House*

219 E. Trollinger Avenue  
c. 1897  
A-5-17/A-5-30

This house stands on the site of Dr. W. S. Long, Jr’s c. 1890 home that burned down. In 1897 Dr. Long sold the land to Jesse Winborne who built this one-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a “Triple-A” roof form. The hipped roof front porch is carried by turned posts and decorative sawn brackets. The house has a Queen Anne style main entrance with stained glass panes.





***John Tickle House***

S. Williamson Avenue  
c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
A-5-18

This house was a plain two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile frame I-house with a one-story rear ell. It was constructed in 1890 by John W. Tickle, who bought the land from Joseph and Eliza James in 1889. The dwelling featured six-over-six sash windows, an embossed tin shingle roof, exposed rafter ends, and a full-width shed roof porch.

***Shallowford United Church of Christ***

1263 Shallowford Church Road  
c. 1945  
A-5-19



The sanctuary of the church was probably constructed just after WWII, in the then popular Georgian Revival architectural style. Details include concrete lintels formed into the shape of jack-arches, wire-cut brick laid in common bond, and simple colored glass windows. Other features specific to the style include a forward facing gable roof over the main sanctuary, punctuated by a tall frame steeple, a front portico with Tuscan columns, brick quoins at the corners of the building and a front entry topped by a broken segmental arch.

***H. Huffines House***

613 Brownstone Drive  
c. 1940  
A-5-20



This one-and-one-half-story house is remarkable in that it has been built with Mount Airy granite which is rare in rural Alamance County. The cut stone façade is topped by a complex roofline incorporating steep pitched rooflines. This house blends outgoing English Tudor features, such as multiple window sizes, side porch, forward facing chimney stack and gables with incoming Ranch austerity, with its unbroken ridgeline, side gables and front terrace.

*300-400 Blocks of Wood Street*

c. 1900-1970

A-5-21

This neighborhood in eastern Gibsonville is a well preserved example of a traditional mill village dating from the early- and mid- twentieth century. The homes are built in a variety of styles popular in the county; Traditional/Vernacular, Neoclassical, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles. All of the houses are one story or one-and-one-half story with the exception of a single two-story “Triple-A” form house.



*300-400 Blocks of Burlington Avenue*

c. 1910-1970

A-5-22

This Gibsonville neighborhood is clustered along both sides of Burlington Avenue. It is a mixed-use neighborhood featuring an impressive brick mill building in its center with residences across the street. The mill is typical of structures built after electricity became available to textile mills around the time of World War I. Features include one-story construction, large windows and large floor plates. The front of the mill has been altered at some point. Three houses remain, two one-story frame houses with a “Triple-A” roof form and a single two-story frame side-gable house.





*W.S. Long House*

E. Lebanon Avenue  
c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
A-5-23

Built around 1890, this was the home of Dr. W. S. Long who was the first president of Elon College. The house was two-stories, with a hipped roof and lower cross gables. The house had detailed spindlework on the front porch supports, railings and in the second story porch. The gable ends and cut away bay windows had spindlework detailing. Reportedly the original kitchen was in the basement and “food was brought to the dining room above by a narrow, built-in stair.” A spiral staircase connected the first and second floors.

*500-700 Blocks of Ball Park Avenue*

c. 1910-1970  
A-5-24



This neighborhood chronicles a significant African-American community in the town of Elon from the early days of Jim Crow segregation well into the mid-twentieth century. The Ball Park Avenue neighborhood probably did not develop as a neighborhood until North Carolina voters moved to disenfranchise blacks through state constitutional amendment in 1898. This referendum marked the commencement of the Jim Crow Laws, which created a racial caste system throughout the American South by 1914. It created the “separate but equal” facilities for whites and blacks. As a result, blacks were forced to essentially create a “separate but equal” community outside the Elon community. The Ball Park Avenue neighborhood is located several blocks west of central Elon just south of the North Carolina Railroad track. The neighborhood contains several residences surrounding a notable church known as the Elon First Baptist Church. The church was founded sometime around 1905-1910. The small stock of housing that remains is representative of early and mid-twentieth century housing for African-Americans in the Elon community.



*House, 301 Ball Park Avenue*

c. 1900, DEMOLISHED

A-5-25

This one-story, frame building was likely built for another use, possibly a school, but was later adapted as a residence. The side gable house featured a handsome five-bay façade including four windows with an entry in the left-most bay. The house featured boxed eaves with returns on the gables, clapboard siding and a brick foundation. A rear ell in the back replicated the details on the main structure.



*House, 201 W. Trollinger Avenue*

c. 1935

A-5-26

This building stands as an example of adaptive reuse in Elon and as a rare demonstration of a conversion of a religious structure in the state. This structure appears to be a reuse of an earlier church for residential purposes. The two-story, brick veneer structure display basic elements of the church design, including a forward gable form, an entry porch with attenuated columns and topped by a balustrade, round arched windows gracing the main block of the structure, and a rear addition that was likely church offices. Original construction materials such as wire-cut brick have been retained.



*House, 202 S. Williamson Avenue*

c. 1900

A-5-27

This impressive two-story frame house is a combination of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles with a pyramidal roof, with front and side gable and one forward hipped dormer window. Period features and of the Colonial Revival style include: brick foundation, clapboard siding, one-over-one windows, corbelled chimneys, and a dormer window. Notable details include turned balusters and Ionic columns that support the first floor wrap-around porch as well as the second story porch.





*House, 110 S. Holt Avenue*

c. 1915

A-5-28

A well-preserved example of simple rustic Craftsman style, this one-story frame house features details typical of this style. The house has a low pitch hipped roof, an oversize dormer with band windows centered in the front facing roof plane, exposed rafter tails, and a wide full-width front porch. The house is covered in wood shingles, and features battered-post-on-brick-pier porch supports, also common identifiers of the Craftsman style.



*House, 111 N. Holt Avenue*

c. 1910, DEMOLISHED

A-5-29

This two-story frame house was typical of the Neoclassical style, including the complex and high hipped roofline, a prominent dormer window and a wrap-around porch. The chimneys were corbelled and constructed of brick, as was the foundation. The clapboard house featured some elements that were unusual in the county, such as a pressed metal roof and original windows. The porch supports had been removed and replaced with simple four-by-four posts. A rear ell extended in the rear with its own chimney flue.

*100-200 Blocks of E. Trollinger Avenue*

c. 1880-2000

A-5-30

These two blocks are comprised of residences in the Queen Anne, Vernacular, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Ranch style homes. This streetscape is perhaps the most representative of the growth of the city of Elon since the institution, Elon College, located here in 1889. Trollinger Avenue parallels the railroad tracks that bisect the city, with the campus just north of the tracks and these residences face the campus.

East Trollinger Avenue held an important place in the civic development of Elon. The railroad tracks were the main tracks thorough the state, with these homes fronting the railroad it emphasized the prosperity of the city and college. After the mid-twentieth century, passenger trains decreased resulting in the size and quality of the houses built on Trollinger Avenue.

The earliest houses within the 100 and 200 blocks of Trollinger were built at the time of the Elon College's establishment in 1889. Additional structures were built as the college and town grew, each representing the architectural style popular at construction.



*United States Post Office at Elon*

105 S. Williamson Avenue

c. 1965

A-5-31

This one-story post office is built in the modern design that is unique in Elon and rare throughout the county. Strong horizontal lines characterize the modern style and the Elon Post Office uses the natural horizontal stratigraphy of stone-like walls to emphasize that as well as horizontal frame structural features. The simple building is a play of solid walls versus glass curtain walls, leading the eye towards the entrance.





*Elon College Historic District*

E. Haggard Avenue  
c. 1907-1931  
National Register  
A-5-32

The Elon College Historic District is a group of six brick Georgian Revival buildings built in the early 20th century which have considerable architectural and educational significance. Elon College, founded in 1889, was for a time the only four-year college operated by the Christian Church in the South. The c. 1907 West Building is the oldest surviving building. The other five buildings, built between 1924 and 1927, are arranged in an H-shaped plan. This district is a well-preserved and visible manifestation of the educational commitment of the Christian Church in the South during the late 19th to early 20th centuries.

*Travis Creek School*

N. Williamson Avenue  
c. 1850s  
A-5-34



One of the first-generation publicly funded schools in North Carolina, Travis Creek School has the distinction of remaining on its original site. Local school commissioners Israel Cable and Lewis Huffines constructed the vernacular building in the 1850s from wood on the original one-acre site. The new public school system was funded by a county-wide tax and matching state funds, and the system collapsed during the Civil War. A new system organized beginning in the 1870s, with “Cable School” continuing in use until about 1900. In 2009 the Cable landowner donated the building to Elon University, which is restoring it. The L-shaped single-story building has overall outside dimensions of 30’ x 30’. Portions of a room divider, painted blackboard, and brick chimney with fireplaces in adjacent rooms survive, as does most of the tongue-and-groove flooring. The board and batten siding on exterior walls were cut with a circular saw. Transportation to and from a sawmill was available on the North Carolina Railroad about a mile south.

*Wagoner Homeplace*

University Drive  
c. 1850, DEMOLISHED  
A-6-1

A small (18' x 24') one-story, one-room with a loft log house. It was probably constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and located on the old stagecoach road to Fayetteville. The dwelling originally served both as a traveler's rest stop/inn and was the centerpiece of the Wagoner family's large farm. The log house had been extensively remodeled and altered several times.

*Alamance Memorial Park Mausoleum*

4039 S. Church Street  
c. 1965  
A-6-2

The Alamance Memorial Park Mausoleum is one of the best examples of New Formalist architecture in the county. The style strives to capture the proportions and balance achieved in classical architecture, within a context of the Modern period. The features representative of the New Formalist style include the symmetrical façade, level roofline, a projecting roof slab, columnar supports near the entry and the use of patterned or textured concrete.

*Hatter John Clapp House*

2286 Huffman Mill Road  
c. 1775  
A-7-2

The house was built sometime around 1775 by Captain Jacob Clapp and was reportedly once the home of Peter Hoffman (for whom Huffman Mill Road is named), and one of the Holts. A Revolutionary War battle was fought in the area on a creek on Ludwig Clapp's farm, although the skirmishes in the area fall under a single distinction of the "Battle of Alamance." It is a two-story clapboard covered log house with an early one-story frame addition at the front of the house. It has a tin roof and an end chimney with five-to-one brick bond with an offset stack. The house rests on stone piers infilled with brick at the rear of the house. Recent additions include a side screened porch.





***Ray Rickard House***

1842 E. Buckhill Lane

c. 1937

A-7-4

This one-and-one-half-story frame cottage with a Triple-A roofline belies its 1937 construction date. In addition to the prominent tall center gable lit by a four-over-four sash window, the three-bay wide, double-pile house features a pediment entrance porch carried by Doric columns, paired with six-over-six sash windows, a French door main entrance and a small one-story rear ell. Mr. Ray Rickard designed the house “in an old style” and hired P. L. Kivett, a local contractor to build it. The house was designed with six rooms downstairs and two bedrooms and a bath upstairs. The major rooms were paneled with narrow knotty pine boards. The house was originally located on U.S. HWY 70 near the intersection with SR 1301; in 1977 it was moved approximately one mile west to its present location.

***J.H. Patterson Farm***

University Drive

c. 1900, DEMOLISHED

A-7-5



A platform framed foursquare house with circular sawn framing members, brick foundation and beadboard finish on the interior. The three-bay façade features a full-width porch supported by Tuscan columns. The house was topped by a pyramidal roof covered in pressed metal shingles, with a small forward facing gable centered over the middle bay. Around the house was a notable collection of outbuildings, including numerous sheds, and an impressive gambrel roof barn, a diamond notched shed and a tobacco curing barn.

***W.R. Routh House***

2041 Routh Road  
c. 1925  
B-4-6

This unusual Craftsman style residence is constructed of concrete blocks that resembles rough cut stone. The block is used for the chimneys, porch supports, walls and foundations. Craftsman details include a low pitched roof, large dormer window centered in the roof, wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails and eave braces. The concrete block is laid in a manner to resemble post-on-pier porch supports along the front porch. A porte-cochere is connected to the house on the left with similar details.

***C.J. Truitt Farm***

1880 Routh Road  
c. 1890  
B-4-7

The Truitt farmhouse was likely built around 1890-1900, and was constructed in traditional Triple-A form style with some simple Queen Anne details. It is frame construction, with a three-bay façade and three-quarter width front porch supported by simple square posts. The clapboard house is topped by a 5-V metal roof, which is pierced by two interior chimneys. The attic is vented with unusually decorative vents.

***Charley Truitt***

2938 Durham Street  
c. 1875  
B-4-8

Likely constructed after the Civil War, the frame of this house features circular saw marks, clean boxed eaves and six-over-six sash windows. A rear ell features a gable roofline with exposed rafter tails. The exterior trim was stained green at an earlier time. The Triple-A form sits low on the house, allowing only a half-story beneath the roof. A full width porch extends across the front and is supported by Craftsman inspired post on masonry pier supports. The exterior materials have been significantly altered, but the form of the structure remains the same.





*Jacob Crissmon House*

2013 Gerringer Road

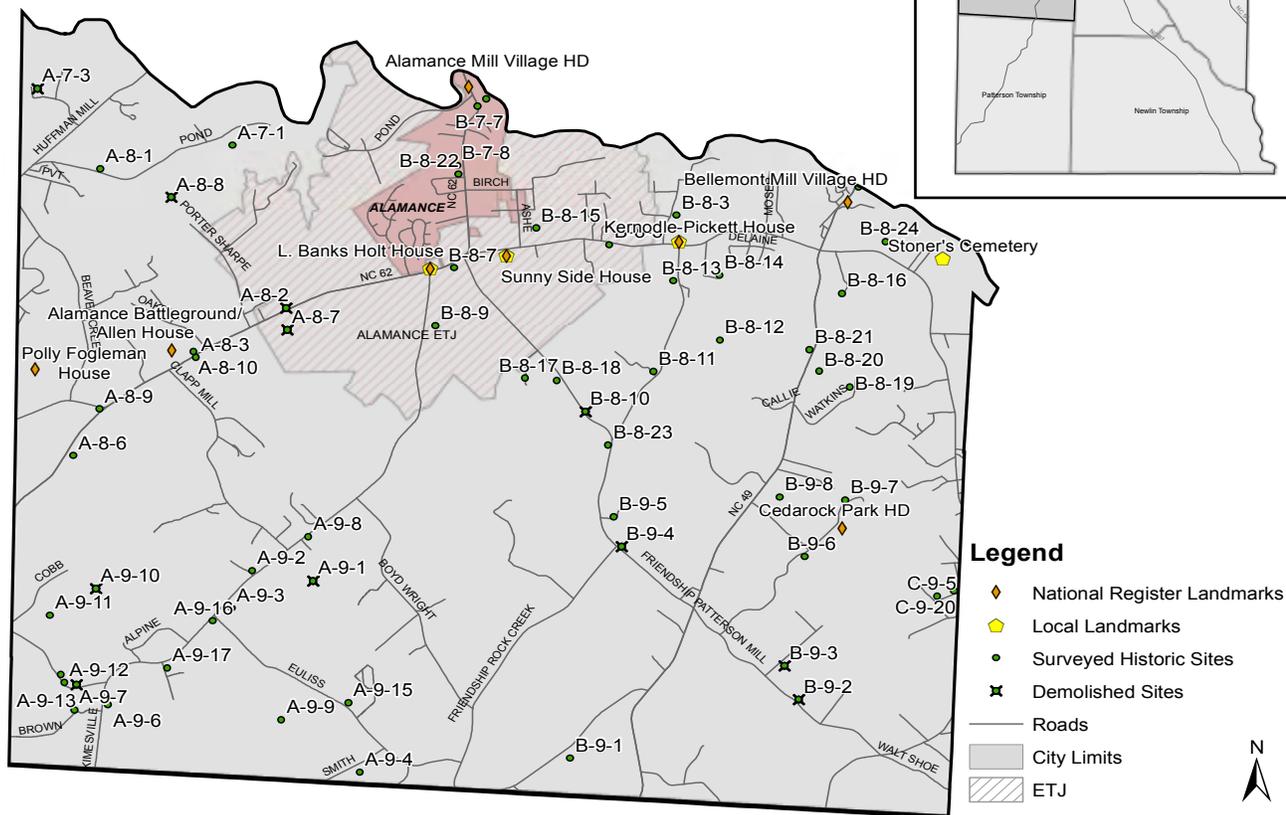
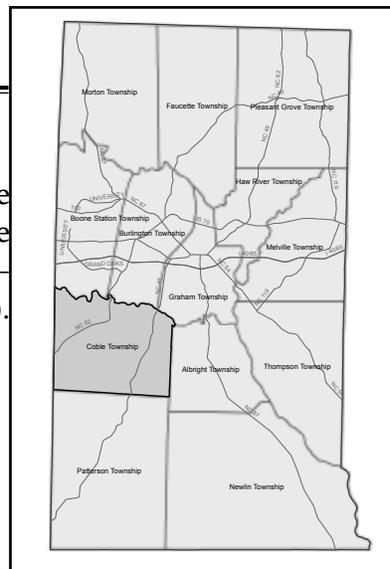
c.1840, c. 1948

B-5-18

A much altered one-and-one-half story log house. Constructed by Jacob and Mag Tickle Crissmon c. 1840, the house had two rooms downstairs and two loft bedrooms. During a remodel in 1948 the front entrance was moved to the gable end which faces the road, one-story side wings were added and the rock chimney was replaced with a brick chimney.

# Coble Township

Coble Township is located on the western side of Alamance County, bordering Guilford County, just south of Boone Station Township. This township encompasses the Village of Alamance and its Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ).



There are 69 surveyed historic sites in Coble. Nine of them are listed on the National Register, including the Alamance Battleground, Alamance Mill Village Historic District, Allen House, Belmont Mill Village Historic District, Cedarock Park Historic District, Kernodle-Pickett House, L. Banks Holt House, Polly Fogleman House, and Sunny Side House. Four are designated as Local Landmarks, including the Kernodle-Pickett House, L. Banks Holt House, Stoner's Cemetery, and Sunny Side House. Three properties have been placed on the National Register Study List: the David Clapp House in 1976, E.M. Holt House in 1975, and Michael Shoffner House in 1992. Of the 69 surveyed properties, eleven have been demolished as of the writing of this publication.

## At A Glance : Coble Township

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	69	11 (0)	4	9	0	3

### **Historical Highlights**

Coble Township typified settlement by German-speakers on the western tributaries of the Haw River, from Varnell's Creek northward through the Reedy Fork of the Haw River. Germans called their area, in English, "the Haw River settlement," and it reached into today's Guilford County on the headwaters of Great Alamance Creek and its largest tributary, Stinking Quarter Creek. The German word "Alemannisch" ("Alamannic" in English) refers to a group of dialects of the Upper German language group that was spoken by the settlers, and their usage in effect named their major watercourse for themselves. English hearers wrote the name as Alemanze, then Allamance or Alamance. The new county in 1849 adopted the name of the 1771 battle (44, 47, 48)\* in which a group of Regulators had resisted the North Carolina militia near Great Alamance Creek.

Also on Great Alamance Creek, workers at Edwin Michael Holt's "Alamance Factory" (39) integrated the cloth-manufacturing processes and on-site dyeing and created the famous "Alamance Plaid" before the Civil War. The factory served Confederate wartime needs, but Holt promptly reconnected with his northern equipment suppliers after the war. He and members of his family built one of the earliest textile empires in the South in the final decades of the 19th century.  
*-Carole W. Troxler*

#### **David (Davy) Clapp House**

3866 Pond Road

c. 1830

A-7-1



This house was originally two-stories with four rooms and a separate log kitchen. Reportedly, the framing of the house was pre-fabricated at Clapp's Mill located about one mile from the home site. All framing was cut to fit at the mill, marked with Roman Numerals, and brought to the home site where they were erected and fitted together with wooden pegs. The original interior contained a hand carved marbled fireplace. The wainscoting in the living room below the chair rail was painted to resemble false wood, and there were marbled baseboards as well. The interior walls of the entire house were covered in yellow poplar. One of the end chimneys has been removed and the creek behind the house was dammed to create Lake Mackintosh.

\*A number in parentheses is the ID number for a historic marker that has been erected in recognition of the referenced event or site. See the Historic Marker Map & Index at the back of the inventory for the location of the marker.

***Riley Shepherd House***

Riley's Trail

c. 1860, DEMOLISHED

A-7-3

A two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile frame house built by Riley Shepherd c. 1860. The house is side gabled with an end brick chimney and a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch. Simple turned posts support the porch. A rear wing and side gable addition have been added onto the rear of the house.

***Clapp-Stewart House***

4331 Pond Road

c. 1870-1880

A-8-1

This house was reportedly moved from its original location near the Clapp Mill on Beaver Creek to this site c. 1880. It is a two-story, three-bay wide, single pile frame house. It is side gabled with a "Triple-A" roof form and a wrap-around front porch with a front projecting gable. The house has a single gable end brick chimney, and a brick chimney on the rear elevation. A rear addition was added later.

***Isley-Clapp House***

S NC 62 Hwy

c. 1890, DEMOLISHED

A-8-2

A two-story, two-bay wide, single pile I-house. This brick house was side gabled with brick end chimneys and had a full-width front porch supported by Doric columns. The bricks from this house were used to build the new kitchen at the L. Banks Holt house.

***Daniel Keck House***

5744 S NC 62 Hwy

c. 1878

A-8-3

This two-story, two-bay wide, single pile log house is covered in weatherboard. It is side gabled with two brick end chimneys and a wrap-around front porch. A one-and-one-half story rear shed roofed addition was added at a later time.





*Alamance Battleground & John Allen House*  
5803 S NC 62 Hwy  
National Register  
A-8-4

Alamance Battleground covers a 41.53-acre area of open fields and woods where, for two hours on May 16, 1771, the Regulators fought the militia under the command of William Tryon, royal governor of North Carolina. The John Allen House, a typical late-eighteenth century dwelling once owned by the brother-in-law of a Regulator leader, Herman Husband, was restored and moved to the battleground in 1966.



*Polly Fogleman House*  
4331 Brick Church Road  
c. 1820  
National Register  
A-8-5

The house was constructed c. 1825 by Ludwick Fogleman and his wife Polly. A tall one-and-one-half story, single-pen, one-room-plan log house, constructed with white oak logs and later sheathed with grey asphalt shingles. It had a gable side roof covered with standing seam metal, and rests on a fieldstone foundation. A notable and unusually large chimney with mortared fieldstone base about six feet tall and an offset brick stack is located on the east gable end.



*Austin Coble House*  
S NC 62 Hwy  
A-8-6

The oldest part of the house is the rear one room log structure with a six foot stone chimney base with a brick stack. A two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile I-house was added to the front of the log house. It is side gabled with two brick end chimneys and has a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch, and six-over-six sash windows.

***Isaac Holt House***

S NC 62 Hwy  
 c. 1800, DEMOLISHED  
 A-8-7

This was a two story, two-bay wide, single pile I-frame house. It had a side gable with two brick end chimneys and a newer three-quarter width hipped roof front porch with exposed rafters.

***Clapp's Mill Site & Stone Dam***

Porter Sharpe Road  
 c. 1760, DEMOLISHED  
 A-8-8

The Mill and dam sites were submerged under Lake Mackintosh when Beaver Creek was dammed in 1993. Clapp's Mill was the site of a little known Revolutionary War battle that occurred on March 2, 1781 between American and British forces. Reportedly, it was a running battle that moved from Clapp's Mill to Wetzell's Mill, a distance of about thirteen miles, between the American light troops of Greene under the command of Lee and Williams attacking the British light troops of Cornwallis under Tarleton.

***Jack's Grocery & Service***

6219 S NC 62 Hwy  
 c. 1948  
 A-8-9

A community service center that sold various items such as gasoline, seed, fertilizer, produce as well as auto repairs and inspections. Originally, the building was a gas station opened by a WWII veteran, and was one story in height and of masonry construction. The building has a modest Moderne appearance with three distinctive bands of raised brickwork that wraps the building a foot below the terra cotta parapet.





***Wayne Butler House***

5733 S NC 62 Hwy

c. 1965

A-8-10

This 1965 Ranch style house features a low-pitched, side-gable roofline, with wide overhanging eaves, extended side gables and horizontal or grouped windows. The walls are sheathed in pink Roman brick, and the garage is screened from view using a masonry screen reminiscent of Edward Durrell Stone's work. It also has a right side carport, skylights and substantial cast iron porch supports. The roof of the porch is low pitched, and features exposed purlins reminiscent of the Craftsman style.



***W.C. Coble House***

Kimesville Road

DEMOLISHED

A-9-1

A log house with two frame additions. The log structure was one-and-one-half stories with a three-quarter width front porch and end chimney with a stone base and a brick stack. A rear shed addition and a side ell with a full width porch had been added to the log structure.



***R.E. Green House***

Kimesville Road

A-9-2

This two-story, single pile house sits on a stone foundation. The house is side gabled with two brick end chimneys and a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch. A rear gable roofed wing was added at a later time.

***Michael Shoffner House***

4922 Kimesville Road

c. 1828/1925

A-9-3

The Michael Shoffner house (1828-1862) was also the Will Spoon home (1862-c. 1940). Michael Shoffner owned roughly two hundred slaves, and their quarters were lined along a path that ran from the house to the southeast. Originally, the house was four rooms with two on each floor, and had two end chimneys, and a separate log kitchen with a stone chimney. Will Spoon was educated at UNC and he ran a dairy at this farm in Alamance, and he owned Pilot Mountain in Surry County. Will Spoon added considerably to the original house; it went from four rooms to an eleven room house in the early twentieth century.

***Jordan Isley House***

3874 Smith Road

c. 1875

A-9-4

The house is a two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile log house with V-notched corner timbers covered with weatherboard. There is one gable-end chimney with a stone foundation and a brick stack. The house has a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch.

***C.B. Bowman House***

5672 Kimesville Road

c. 1909

A-9-6

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile frame house. The house is side gabled with brick end chimneys and has a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch supported by turned posts.





***Brown-Patterson House***

4679 Brown Road  
c. 1832  
A-9-7

The house was originally a one-and-one-half-story log house, it was raised to two-stories after a tornado on March 6, 1876. The house is two-bays wide, single pile with a side gabled roof. The gable ends have end brick chimneys. The front elevation has a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch with notable supports. A rear wing was added at a later time.



***Coble Log House***

Kimesville Road  
c. 1830  
A-9-8

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile log house with half-dovetail notching sided with weatherboard. A rear two-story shed roof addition was added c. 1900. Interior logs in the loft had been whitewashed.



***Michael Spoon House***

Euliss Road  
c. 1820, DEMOLISHED  
A-9-9

A two-story, two bay wide, single-pile house with a single brick end chimney. A rear kitchen addition was added later; it has the same woodwork but appears to have been a constructed by a different carpenter. A shed roof porch spanned the length of the south side.



***Summers-Blanchard House***

4400 Cobb Road  
c. 1895  
A-9-10

A small, one-story single-pile frame house with metal-clad gable roof, large center interior brick chimney with modest corbelling, six-over-six sash windows, asphalt "brick" sheathing, and an offset main entrance. Andy Summers built the house circa 1895, and a two-room rear ell was added sometime in the 1900s.

***Shoffner-Lloyd House***

4738 Cobb Road

c. 1920

A-9-11

Built by Jack Shoffner, this was originally a one-story three-bay wide, single-pile frame house with a habitable attic. The house originally faced east, but a hip roof wing alteration moved the entrance to the west side.

***Stafford Mill***

4757 Stafford Mill Road

c. 1901

A-9-12

The original mill and dam was built by J. E. Stafford to manufacture axe handles and grind grain for local farmers. After it burned in 1947 the mill was rebuilt using timbers from the E. M. Holt Cotton Mill, and was operated by Stafford's son until it closed in 1976. The rectangular two-story building has a shallow-pitched gable roof, and a one-story loading dock.

***J.E. Stafford House I***

Stafford Mill Road

c. 1890/1900, DEMOLISHED

A-9-13

A small one-story, three-bay wide house with German siding and a standing seam metal roof with exposed rafters. J. E. Stafford lived here until he built the nearby I-house in 1907.

***J.E. Stafford House II***

4757 Stafford Mill Road

c. 1907

A-9-14

This two-story three-bay wide single-pile I-house has a metal-clad gable roof, exposed rafter ends, a hip roof porch carried by turned posts with thin board balusters, and projecting hip roof bays. A large off-set two-story rear ell was constructed at an undetermined date. Reportedly the house was built with indoor plumbing and the wooden water tower standing atop a ridge just northwest of the house supplied gravity fed water for washing and flushing the toilet; a well supplied drinking/cooking water.





*Pike House*  
3955 Euliss Road  
c. 1900  
A-9-15

A symmetrical one-story T-shaped frame cottage with stocky, brick stepped-shoulder exterior end chimneys bracketing the crossbar of the T. The elevation of the T's stem are two, five-panel doors with the original screen doors ornamented with spindles and curved brackets; there are also two similar entrances on both sides of the crossbar of the "T". Hip roof L-shaped porches carried by turned posts run the length and width of both main elevations.



*W.N. Mansfield House (New Hope School)*  
5014 Kimesville Road  
c. 1900  
A-9-16

A modest early twentieth century one-story frame cottage with long rear ell, standing seam metal gable roof, stuccoed stone foundation, brick exterior end chimney, and a (replacement) broad pediment front porch with turned post set on brick plinths, plain handrail and turned balusters.



*House, 4710 Barnhardt Lane*  
c. 1940  
A-9-17

A small, L-shaped one-story, two-bay wide house with fieldstone elevations. It was moved to this location c. 1980 by Coble Construction Co. The house has a shallow pitched gable roof, engaged porch, a front facing ell with four-over-four sash windows, and six-over-six sash windows elsewhere. Originally part of the Barnhardt tobacco farm.

### *Alamance Mill Village Historic District*

NC 62 Hwy

National Register

B-7-3

In 1837 Edwin M. Holt (1807-1884) built a small cotton mill on the banks of Great Alamance Creek. It was the first mill in what became an extraordinary family empire of textile mills during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Alamance Cotton Mill produced the first colored cotton goods manufactured in the South--the "Alamance Plaids." The Alamance Cotton Mill operated until 1926. After the mill closed, it and the entire village were purchased by John Shoffner and his Standard Hosiery Mills. The hosiery mill shut down in 1947.

As was necessary in rural North Carolina in the nineteenth century, a mill village was built for the workers of the Alamance Cotton Mill. Covering approximately ten acres the small district is contained within a horseshoe bend in Great Alamance Creek. There are three types of mill houses dating from three different periods.

Five houses c. 1860-1880, are two-story, single-pile, frame dwellings with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and a side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter and purlin ends. A brick chimney with a stepped single shoulder rises at the south gable end of the house.

Four houses c. 1900, are one-story, single-pile, frame dwellings with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and a triple-A gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves. All gable ends feature a diamond-shaped vent with a cut-out decoration in either a snowflake or a pinwheel design.

Three houses c. 1927, are one-story, double-pile, frame bungalows. The most distinctive feature of this house type is its broad, front-facing gable roof that extends well beyond the front wall of the house to shelter an engaged front porch.



*John Shoffner Memorial Playground*

4038 S NC 62 Hwy

c. 1948

B-7-6

John Shoffner was a pioneering hosiery executive who started what became Kayser-Roth Hosiery in the Village of Alamance. In 1927 he bought the Village of Alamance, and by 1929 he had founded the Standard Hosiery Mills. In 1948 the playground and ballfields were dedicated to the community of Alamance in memory of John Shoffner 1892-1942.



*4000 Block of Main Street, West Side*

c. 1915-1940

4035-4101 S NC 62 Hwy

B-7-7

The 4000 block of Main Street represents the core of the Village of Alamance and includes six commercial, industrial, single family and multi-family structures within a short distance of each other.

Two c. 1915 Prairie-style boarding houses, rare examples of dense housing in the county, served single men and women who worked in the nearby textile mill. The two-story brick veneer buildings are topped by hipped roofs and connected by a breezeway on the second floor. To the south the Betty Brothers' House, a single-story, Craftsman-style brick house c.1925, was the residence of Ms. Brothers, who owned the boarding houses and cooked for the residents. It has a Jerkin Head roof, a three-quarter width front porch supported by brick posts, a stucco covered gable and a French door entryway. Another multi-family structure is a one-story brick duplex c. 1940 with a symmetrical façade and twin porch stoops over both front doors, separated by a pair of double windows.



The block includes two commercial structures. A two-story building c. 1935 has two distinctive storefronts on the ground level and apartments upstairs. The CT Nassau Building, c. 1920, is a notable industrial building identified by its saw tooth roofline, 5:1 bond and a central front door with an aluminum awning.



***John Shoffner House***

4309 S NC 62 Hwy

c. 1920

B-7-8

John Shoffner was a pioneering hosiery executive who founded the Standard Hosiery Mill in 1929 which later became Kayser-Roth Hosiery. He worked in the old Alamance Mill as a doffer boy. In 1927 he bought the mill and the mill village. This two-story, three-bay house is one of the few Neoclassical houses that feature a colossal portico in the county. Green terracotta tiles cover the side-gabled roofline. A centered gable projects forward from the main façade to create a portico supported by two full height fluted Tuscan columns. A small circular window is located in the tympanum, which is textured with pebbledash. The stone façade contains six-over-six windows topped with awnings. An elliptical fanlight and sidelights surround the central entry.

***Bellemont Mill***

S NC 49 Hwy

c. 1879

B-8-1

The Holt brothers, L. Banks and Lawrence S., built the Bellemont Cotton Mill in 1879 on the Great Alamance Creek. The Holt family had lived near the creek since c.1750 and was a powerful family dominating the county's textile industry. The Bellemont Mill was one of the last water-powered textile mills built in the county, but one of the first in the county to be built with circular sawn timber. The Holts built mill houses for the workers in the Bellemont Mill Village. In 1909 L. Banks Holt established the "L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Co." and transferred ownership of the properties to the Holt family-run corporation and by 1919 the Holt family operated twenty-three of the twenty-seven mills in the county. The Bellemont Mill is severely deteriorated after several fires and the construction of a new bridge across the Great Alamance Creek.





***Bellemont Mill Village Historic District***

S NC 49 Hwy  
c. 1879-1880  
National Register  
B-8-2

The Holt brothers, L. Banks and Lawrence S., constructed the Bellemont Mill and surrounding village, which included houses, a school and a company store, the last two of which are gone. Most of the mill houses are two stories with a hall-and-parlor plan and were constructed with circular sawn lumber. A majority of Bellemont's residents and workers were women; sometimes three or four lived together with a housekeeper. The mill village was owned by the Holt family until 1937 when it was subdivided and sold to private individuals. At this time, many of the houses are in poor condition.



***Calvin Moser House***

3168 Rock Hill Road  
c. 1890  
B-8-3

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile "Triple-A" form house. It has two exterior chimneys on the rear elevation and a rear shed addition. A three-quarter width shed roof front porch is supported by turned posts and sawn brackets.



***Kernodle-Pickett House***

2199 Bellemont Alamance Road  
c. 1896  
Local Landmark, National Register  
B-8-4

This house is associated with two prominent physicians, Dr. Lofton Kernodle (1869-1933) and Dr. John A. Pickett (1863-1947). Designed to include a small medical office, the house was constructed and owned briefly by Dr. Kernodle. The house is more commonly associated with its long-time owner, Dr. Pickett, a popular Alamance County physician, politician and civic leader who lived and practiced medicine at the house from 1900 to 1947. The house is a richly detailed, little-altered two-and-one-half-story L-shaped balloon frame Queen Anne style house.

*J.J. Sharpe House*

2424 Bellemont Alamance Road

c. 1890

B-8-5

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile “Triple-A” roof form house. It has a single gable end brick chimney and a three-quarter width hipped front porch. A rear ell was added with a central chimney.

*Sunny Side House*

2834 Bellemont Alamance Road

c. 1871

Local Landmark, National Register

B-8-6

A richly detailed, largely intact, two-story T-shaped Italianate style with some Gothic Revival features. Constructed in 1871 for Lawrence S. Holt, a prominent textile mill owner and philanthropist, the house is a one of the finest examples of the Italianate style in the county. The house displays a wealth of decorative exterior and interior woodwork including console cornice brackets with dropped pendants, heavily molded window and door surrounds, a bay window with bracketed eaves and a paneled apron, handsome flat panel doors with applied trim, sawn balustrade and foliate spandrels at the porch, and a graceful staircase with turned balusters and robust octagonal newel post. The Gothic Revival style influence is seen in the massive stucco brick interior chimneys with corbelled bases, shaft ornaments with blind lancet arch panels, and corbelled and crenellated tops; pointed arch window transoms; and lancet arches decorating the pilasters of some of the fine mantelpieces, including one with an Eastlake-inspired overmantel.





***E.M. Holt House***

4742 S NC 62 Hwy  
c. 1828/1849  
B-8-7

E. M. Holt built the first mill in the county, the Alamance Cotton Mill in 1837. The E. M. Holt house was first built c.1828 in a hall and parlor floor plan. A front addition was added in 1849. It was designed by the architect Alexander Jackson and the house was featured in the January 1849 issue of "The Architecturist." The addition is two stories, with a cross floor plan and two offset interior chimneys.

***L. Banks Holt House***

4777 S NC 62 Hwy  
c. 1875  
Local Landmark, National Register  
B-8-8



One of the finer nineteenth-century houses in Alamance County, it reflects the transition of an energetic family from agrarian life to prominence in the industrial age. The present house is predominantly a vernacular Italianate Revival structure erected c.1875. Some traces remain of the original house c.1800 built by Michael Holt, III, which was a two-room frame house with a central chimney. This was the birthplace of textile pioneer Edwin M. Holt. The house is named for Edwin's son L. Banks, who gave the house its present form.

***Daniel Albright House***

3504 Kimesville Road  
c. 1842  
B-8-9



The "Flat Rock" Daniel Albright house was built by Daniel Albright in 1842, the son of Ludwig Albright. It is purported to be the first brick home built in the area and remained in the Albright family until 1949. The house is solid brick, constructed with bricks made on the farm. The two-story house has side gables, brick end chimneys, and a two-story height portico.

***Patterson Mill***

Friendship Patterson Mill Road  
c. 1860, DEMOLISHED  
B-8-10

The mill was built prior to the Civil War by Sharp and Moser who borrowed money from E. M. Holt. The mill and dam were built and operated during the war. The mill manufactured furniture and coffins. Mr. W. A. Patterson bought the mill c.1870 from E. M. Holt, and he and his sons operated the mill until 1920 when it shut down. The mill was destroyed by flood waters in 1996.

***Page-Sharpe House***

3815 Doctor Pickett Road  
c. 1880  
B-8-11

This two-story, side gabled house has brick end chimneys and a full width shed roof front porch. The house was built by Joel Sharpe and was the residence of Dr. Page. The house has a side one-story wing with a full width porch and a rear addition.

***Eli Sharpe House***

Doctor Pickett Road  
c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
B-8-12

A one-and-one-half story V-notched log house with a two-story I-house addition. The log house sat behind the I-house addition and had a single brick end chimney and a stone foundation. The I-house was single-pile, two-bays wide with two exterior brick end chimneys on the gabled ends.

***A.M. Isley House***

3429 Doctor Pickett Road  
c. 1890  
B-8-13

A two-story, single-pile "Triple-A" roof form side gabled house. It has two center chimneys and a three-quarter width shed roofed front porch. The house was built by A. M. Isley c.1890 and features a fireplace in the hall.





*Sharpe-Nicholson House*

3415 Picketts Trail

B-8-14

There are two structures on the site, one is a one-story log structure that is V-notched resting on a stone foundation and partially covered with weatherboard. The newer frame house is a single story side gable Queen Anne with two brick end chimneys and a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch.



*St. Paul's Lutheran Church*

2719 Bellemont Alamance Road

c. 1770

B-8-15

Saint Paul's Lutheran Church is the oldest Lutheran church in the county. The earliest documented date for the organization was in 1770, and at that time it was located on the Colonial Trading Path. It was a preaching point as early as 1759 and was originally called "Graves Church" in honor of Jacob Graves' family who donated sixty acres of land for the church. The first church seems to have been a union church with the German Reformed up to c.1800 when the Reformed members moved to Steiners (Stoners) Church and to Der Klapp Kirche (Brick Church) in Guilford County, while the Lutherans remained. The earliest structure, a log structure built in c.1789, was located approximately several hundred yards from the present church. The cemetery contains graves from the 1790s and was enclosed with a rock wall c.1845. The present brick church was constructed in 1960.



### *Sharpe-Brooks House*

4343 Robert L. Brooks Lane

c. 1850

B-8-16

This story-and-a-jump frame house with a shallow pitched gable roof and one-story side wing was constructed c.1850. The house retains a hall-and-parlor plan with two rooms downstairs and a loft bedroom above; a narrow, enclosed corner staircase; walls sheathed with wide pine boards; six-panel pegged doors with original lift latches; and hewn oak mortise-and-tenon beams in the attic. The brick end chimney is laid in a random bond with some glazed headers. Located near the house are two substantial barns; one is a c. 1850 double-pen log barn with V-notches sheathed with vertical planks, and the other, adjacent, barn is a tall gambrel roof frame barn with hand hewn beams. A recent side wing has been added and the original side wing has been expanded.



### *A.L. Coble House*

2309 Coble Farm Trail

c. 1880

B-8-17

Constructed c. 1880 by Augustus L. Coble, a tobacco farmer, this house is an attractive frame I-house with "Triple-A" roofline. It boasts brick exterior end chimneys with corbeled caps, a hip roof porch carried by turned posts and decorative sawn brackets, four-over-four sash windows and a Queen Anne style window with multiple stained glass panes in the center gable.





### *Graves House*

3867 Friendship Patterson Mill Road

c. 1803

B-8-18

The present appearance of this tall two-story L-shaped house with a monumental portico is the result of a major 1904 remodel in the Colonial Revival style. The original house was built by David Graves, c.1803, and contained four rooms. Previous owners were E. M. Holt, Henry Bryan and C. L. Homewood who remodeled the house to its present appearance, by adding the projecting gable-front side wing and the massive two-story porch columns. A few clues to the building's age survive, including pegged basement timbers, remnants of a wood shingle roof and the original wainscot in the foyer. One of the upstairs bedrooms survives nearly intact due to a local legend. Reportedly, during the Civil War somebody fell mortally ill while in the yard and was carried into this bedroom, where he subsequently died. The owners were superstitious and chose not to alter that room. Apparently, later owners honored the superstition and did not remodel the room. It retains the original raised panel door with HL hinges and 17" wide board sheathing.

### *Steele-Watkins-Isley House*

1437 Watkins Road

c. 1856

B-8-19



A two-story frame house built in the vernacular Greek Revival. Reportedly built by Mr. Steele, c.1856, the house features characteristics typical of the Greek Revival style including a low-pitched gable roof, brick exterior end chimneys, four-over-four sash windows, and a shed roof porch. A one-story front wing with recessed porch was appended to the northern half of the main elevation early in this century. In a departure from the more commonly found center hall plan, the interior displays a hall-and-parlor plan with the stairs to the two upstairs rooms located in the rear corner of the hall.

*Fogelman Homeplace*

S NC 49 Hwy  
c. 1880-1890  
B-8-20

This small, one-story, two-room, log house covered with clapboards was the original Fogelman homeplace, built c.1880-1890. The house has a gable roof, rock and brick exterior end chimney, a shed roof porch and a rambling one-story rear addition added c.1920. The Fogelmans farmed the thirty-two acre property raising corn, grain and hogs. The Fogelmans still own the property to this day.

*Grady Fogleman House*

4577 S NC 49 Hwy  
c. 1935  
B-8-21

Constructed by Grady Fogleman in 1935 this modest one-and-one-half story asbestos shingle-clad frame cottage has a hip-on-gable roof, two tall interior chimneys and one exterior brick chimney and a hipped roof front porch. The cottage has three extraordinary carved granite mantels, each with a different robust design.

*Fogelman House*

4337 S NC 62 Hwy  
c. 1925  
B-8-22

This two-story, brick veneer house designed to reflect Federal details popularized for Colonial Revival architecture was built c.1925. The hipped roof house features a three-bay façade, with a small entry porch centered over the front door. A small, centered eyebrow window serves as an attic vent. Colonial Revival features include an elliptical fanlight and sidelights flanking the front door, paired window units, a simple molded cornice, and an elliptical plan porch supported by fluted Tuscan columns. Two small porches extend to each side of the house, each featuring a wooden balustrade and brick piers.





### *Graves-Patterson House*

4219 Friendship Patterson Mill Road

c. 1900

B-8-23

This two-story farmhouse sits on a rise overlooking the intersection of Friendship-Patterson Mill Road and Doctor Pickett Road. The house features a “Triple-A” roof form, gable truss work, stained glass attic and main entry windows, scalloped shingles in the gable, and turned porch posts, fretwork and brackets. A wraparound porch includes a rear ell that features a gable roofline. Attached to the rear ell is a two-story wing added c. 2002.



### *Sharpe House*

3202 Bellemont-Mt. Hermon Road

c. 1850

B-8-24

This traditional/vernacular style house with a side gable roof and a central forward projecting engaged porch was built by Mr. Sharpe, c. 1850, who lived here until moving to the Sharpe-Brooks House (B-8-16). The one-story structure is simple with clapboard siding but the broad porch features unusually elaborate fretwork and trim.



### *Stoner's Cemetery*

Bellemont-Mt. Hermon Road

c. 1773-1908

Local Landmark

B-8-25

The Stoner's (Steiner's) Cemetery, located east of the Bellemont community, is a historical cemetery with grave markers dating from 1789 to 1908. The cemetery is associated with an abandoned, eighteenth century German Reformed Church thought to have been located in the southwestern portion of the burial ground between 1773 and 1856. The cemetery contains the grave sites of many of the earliest European-American settlers in the county. The surnames found on the gravestones include Albright, Efland, Faust, Foust, Garrett, Graves, Harden, Long, Neese, Rich and Sharp. The cemetery contains approximately 71 gravestones.

***Martin Moser House***

3034 Spanish Oak Hill Road

c. 1855

B-9-1

An unusual two-bay, single-pile, two-story house with a one-story side addition, and a three-quarter width hip roof front porch. The two-story section has one brick end chimney, one interior chimney and the one-story addition has a brick chimney located next to the front porch. A collection of outbuildings remain including an impressive gambrel roof barn.

***A.J. Albright House***

Friendship Patterson Mill Road

c. 1880, DEMOLISHED

B-9-2

Originally a one-and-one-half-story, two room house built before the Civil War. A two-story, center hall plan "Triple-A" roof form was added c. 1880 to create a new front. The two-story addition had a three-quarter width front porch with unique turned posts, brick end chimneys, and heavily applied moldings.

***Albright-Garrett House***

Springbrook Road

c. 1839, DEMOLISHED

B-9-3

James Albright was a member of the Old Steiner's German Reformed Church. His daughter Barbara married Henry Garrett, and it remained in the Garrett Family until Fleet Isley purchased the property. The original house was built c. 1840 and was two-stories; when James Garrett moved into the house c. 1893 he added a second house to the first house. This created a T-shaped house with the newer house built in the Triple-A roof form and a three-quarter width front porch and the older house was an I-house form with a three-quarter width front porch. The house has since been demolished and a c. 2004 house built in its place.





***Friendship Methodist Church***

4612 Friendship Patterson Mill Road  
c. 1911, DEMOLISHED

B-9-4

The church was built in the Gothic Revival style with shaped windows. The church had steep cross gables with enclosed rafters and return eaves. The entrance to the church was located in a tower located within the front projecting gables.



***G.W. Patterson House***

4468 Friendship Patterson Mill Road  
c. 1882

B-9-5

The house has been heavily altered with modern materials and additions. The original one room, one-story house was built c. 1882 and new additions added on c. 1900 and c. 1920. The first addition was a rear two-story section and the last addition is the two-story section on the front that is the new front elevation. It has remained in the Patterson family to this day.



***G.W. Garrett House***

4242 R Dean Coleman Road  
c. 1835

B-9-6

This house is one of the farmsteads that became part of Cedarock Park. Built c. 1835, the house is sited on a rise in the center of a large meadow. It is a two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, mortise-and-tenon, frame house characteristic of the Greek Revival architectural style. The house was built by Polly Albright and John F. Garrett, who had originally constructed a small log cabin in 1830 which later served as the kitchen for the new house.

***Curtis House***

4242 R Dean Coleman Road  
 c. 1820  
 B-9-7

This house is the second farmstead that became part of Cedarrock Park. The house was built c. 1820, by brothers Clint and Chris Curtis. It is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile, frame, weatherboard-clad vernacular Greek Revival style house. The brothers operated an antebellum cotton mill on Rock creek until 1850, when David Huffman began operating a grist mill at the site.

***William B. Sharpe House***

5170 S NC 49 Hwy  
 c. 1870  
 B-9-8

William Boston Sharpe built the original house c. 1870. It was a two-room, one-story house with a stone foundation and a brick end chimney. A two-story center hall plan house was added c. 1900 to create a new front elevation.

***Cedarrock Park Historic District***

4242 R Dean Coleman Road  
 c. 1820-1930  
 National Register  
 B-9-9

The Cedarrock Park Historic District is composed of 414 acres of undeveloped wooded hills and green meadows, two relatively intact antebellum farm seats, and an early nineteenth century rock dam and grist mill foundation. Today the land remains much as it was throughout the nineteenth century and well into the second half of the twentieth century, when it was primarily used to grow small grain crops and to pasture livestock. Similarly, the c. 1835 Garrett House with its substantial complement of outbuildings and the c. 1820 Curtis House, both two-story frame vernacular Greek Revival style dwellings, survive basically intact and are representative of nineteenth century farm seats located throughout piedmont North Carolina.





A post office was located at both the Garrett and Curtis farmsteads at various times in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, making them something of a community center in the rural area. The location of a large natural rock outcropping a short distance northwest of the Curtis House, and the constant flow of Rock Creek which winds throughout the hilly terrain, made it a good site for the construction of the mill dam which reportedly first powered a small, brick antebellum cotton mill and later, from c. 1850 until the early 1930s, the Huffman grist mill which served the local farmers. The Garrett and Curtis families owned the land until the early 1930s. In 1972, Alamance County purchased the 414 acres, which included these two farmsteads, and created Cedarrock Park.



*Antioch Baptist Church*

1359 Antioch Church Road  
c. 1890 - 1900  
C-9-5

This is a one story church with a front facing gable and a single chimney in rear. The church has a one-quarter width gable roofed front porch on the gable end, where the entrance is located. The roof has return eaves in the early Classical Revival architectural style. It has two over two sash windows with glazed pediment above windows and front doors.



*Reverend Cude House*

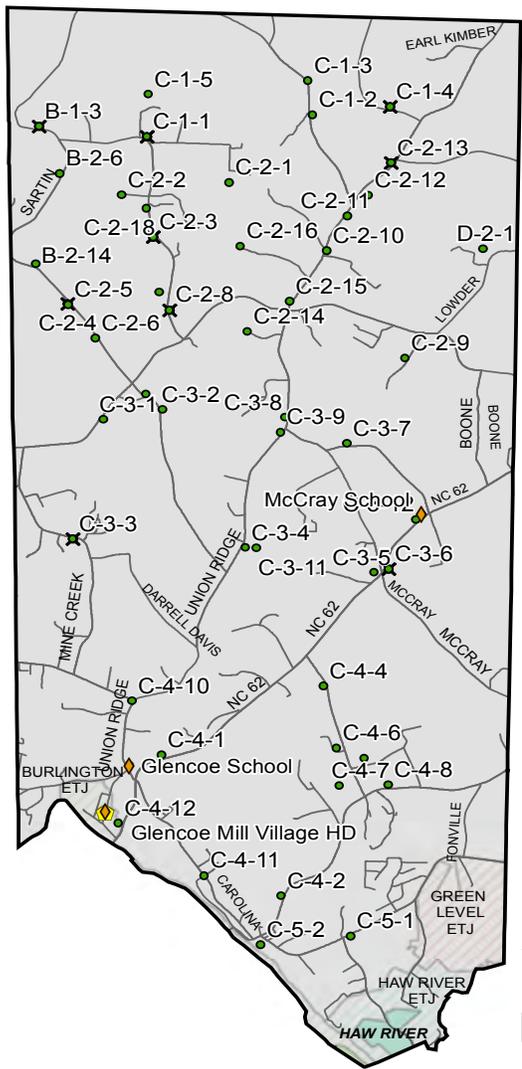
1333 Antioch Church Road  
c. 1930  
C-9-20

A Craftsman style house typical of the period in Alamance County, it is a two-story, frame house with a Milk Quartz fieldstone foundation. Side gabled with an oversized dormer window centered above the front entrance and mirrored on the rear. A three-bay façade includes a central front entry, clapboard siding, and full width engaged porch supported by square post-on-pier supports.

# Faucette Township

Faucette Township is located in the northern part of Alamance County, bordering Caswell County. This township encompasses the northwestern part of the Town of Haw River and its Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ), as well as portions of the Green Level ETJ and Burlington ETJ.

There are 54 surveyed historic sites in Faucette. Two of them are listed on the National Register, including the McCray School and the Glencoe Mill Village Historic District. The Glencoe Mill Village Historic District is also designated as a Local Landmark, and is the only Local Landmark in Faucette. Because it is within the Burlington ETJ, it falls in the Burlington Historic Preservation Commission's authority.



**Legend**

- ◆ National Register Landmarks
- ◆ Local Landmarks
- Surveyed Historic Sites
- ✕ Demolished Sites
- Roads
- ▭ City Limits
- ▨ ETJ

N  
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Three properties have been placed on the National Register Study List: the Carolina Mill in 2010, Deep Creek Primitive Baptist Church in 2002, and J.T. Smith Grocery and Merchant in 2002. Of the 54 surveyed properties, nine have been demolished as of the writing of this publication.

At A Glance : Faucette Township						
	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	54	9 (0)	1	2	0	3

### **Historical Highlights**

Stony Creek with its tributaries was an attraction for settlers, and the first meeting of Orange County's road commissioners in 1753 specified that a road from the courthouse to the Reedy Fork include the Stony Creek settlement near the present borders of Faucette and Morton Townships. Like other Scotch-Irish communities east of the Haw River, it included a Presbyterian church and schoolmaster.

The large brick house of Justice of the Peace Chesley F. Faucett near lower Stony Creek served official needs in the area before Alamance County existed, and his store continued as the polling and tax-listing site. When the first public schools for African Americans were created in the 1870s, two of the county's eight were in Faucette Township: Arches Grove and Union Chapel.

A cotton factory was operating at the Stony-Haw confluence by 1838, and in 1842 a convention there debated the formation of a county for "Western Orange." During the 1860s and 1870s, George Swepson and the Holt family competed for long-established mill sites throughout Alamance County, including the ones near the Stony-Haw River confluence. The Holts quickly obtained the site for Carolina Mill, but their ownership of the High Falls/Big Falls/Hopedale site was not secure until 1904. In 1890 the Big Falls, Carolina, and Glencoe (55, 56)\* Mills employed about 335 people. *-Carole W. Troxler*



#### ***M.R. Sartin House***

Sartin Road  
c. 1865, DEMOLISHED  
B-1-3

M.R. Sartin purchased the house from his father-in-law Zenith Page c. 1870. The original house might have been a log house with later frame additions to create a two-story hipped roof house, with two brick end chimneys and a wrap around front porch. The house has a center hall floor plan. A rear addition was added c. 1890.



#### ***John Wilkins House***

4676 Sartin Road  
c. 1825  
B-2-6

The original two-story log structure at the rear of the present house dates to c.1825. The two-story "Triple-A" roofline house was built c.1890 and fronts the road. The house has end stone chimneys with brick stacks, a three-quarter width, hipped roof front porch and six-over-six windows.

\*A number in parentheses is the ID number for a historic marker that has been erected in recognition of the referenced event or site. See the Historic Marker Map & Index at the back of the inventory for the location of the marker.

***A.J. Hughes/ G.R. Garrison House***

1807 Stoney Creek Church Road

c. 1915

B-2-14

This two-story, frame house built in the Queen Anne/Craftsman styles is a good example of typical urban house types most associated with neighborhoods of the 1900-1915 periods. This is an unusual rural example of this type which includes irregular massing and a side hall plan. Craftsman details include the post on pier porch supports and large one-over-one sash windows. The foundation is cast concrete blocks made to resemble ashlar.

***Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church***

Mount Vernon Church Road

c. 1910, DEMOLISHED

C-1-1

The church was demolished in 1979, but the cemetery remains. The cemetery is contained within an iron/metal fence with gravestones dating from 1910 to 1933. The church's foundation of native fieldstone with grapevine mortar joints remains.

***J.M. Hurdle House***

6109 Stoney Mountain Road

C-1-2

A two-story I-house built in a hall and parlor floor plan with a corner staircase in each room. The house has end stone chimneys with brick stacks, and a nearly full-width shed roof front porch. The house remains in good condition with minor alterations.





*J.A. Boswell House*  
6243 Stoney Mountain Road  
c. 1890  
C-1-3

A two-story house with Victorian/Queen Anne details and a one-story rear ell. The main massing of the house has a hipped roof with lower cross gables. One cross gable faces the front and the other faces the side; both are asymmetricaly placed. A second story porch is located above the wraparound front porch.



*J.J. Hurdle House*  
Rascoe Road  
c. 1810, DEMOLISHED  
C-1-4

A two-story I-house built in a hall-and-parlor floor plan with enclosed corner staircases in each room. The house had end stone chimneys and a full width shed roof front porch. A rear ell had a double sloped shoulder stone chimney. Interior details included batten doors with strap hinges and tongue & groove plank boards for the walls and ceilings.



*Cantrell House*  
5594 New Oak Trail  
c. 1820  
C-1-5

According to tradition this two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile I-house with large one-story and two-story rear ell was built by Alexander Cantrell, whose large farm encompassed most of Stoney Creek Mountain. The Mt. Vernon Episcopal Church and a log school house were also located on the property, since destroyed. A remodel may have occurred c.1870-1890 with changes to the corbel capped chimney and the addition of a robust turned newel post at the center hall stairs. Later alterations include the removal of the front porch and one of the brick exterior end chimneys, replacement of the main entrance and the application of vinyl siding. The house retains its six-over-six sash windows, sidelights flanking the new front door and rock foundation. A detached log kitchen is now destroyed.

***John Ector House***

Mountainside Lane

C-2-1

A deteriorated two-story, three-bay wide, single pile I-house. The house had a single end chimney.

***Winfield Wilkins House***

1029 Hutchins Road

c. 1880

C-2-2

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile house with a two-story height front porch. A rear ell dining room was added. Updated with false siding and replacement windows.

***James Gilliam House***

4972 Mt. Vernon Church Road

c. 1890, DEMOLISHED

C-2-3

This house was a two-story, three-bay wide, with a rear two-story ell. The house was asymmetrical and had "Triple-A" roof form on the front facade with a three-quarter hip roof front porch. The main massing had a single stone with brick stack end chimney. The two-story ell had center chimney and a full width shed roof porch. The house had balloon framing construction with exterior clapboards.

***D. Garrison House***

Stoney Creek Church Road

c. 1860, DEMOLISHED

C-2-4

The Adolphus Garrison House was located near the Watsonville Female Seminary, one of the very select boarding schools operated by Dr. Ailey Watson c. 1860. The house was a two-story, three-bay, single pile house with a "Triple-A" roof form. A rear two-story ell had a wrap around back porch. The house had brick end chimneys and a three quarter-width shed roof front porch with a second story front porch in the middle bay.





***Watson Female Seminary***

Stoney Creek Church Road

c. 1860

C-2-5

Located near the site of the D. Garrison House, the Watson Female Seminary was operated by Dr. Ailey Watson. An 1860 newspaper advertisement stated that “young ladies would be conveyed free of charge from Graham Station or Company Shops.” This was one of the very select boarding schools.



***John Isley House***

Stoney Creek Church Road

C-2-6

A two-story, two-bay wide, single pile, I-house. The house had a side gable with end stone chimneys with brick stacks. The front facade has a three-quarter width shed roof front porch. A large rear addition was added at a later time.



***Mac Garrison House***

Stoney Creek Church Road

C-2-7

A two-story side side gable house with a centered cross gable on the front facade. The house has brick end chimneys and a wrap around front porch. Two two-story rear ells are located at the end of the house.



***Gilliam Log House***

4549 Mt. Vernon Church Road

c. 1890, DEMOLISHED

C-2-8

A one-and-one-half story, one room log house with half-dovetail notching and a double slope stone shoulder and stack chimney. A rear frame shed addition was added at a later time.

***Bennett Hazell House***

4548 Hassell Corbett Road

c. 1837

C-2-9

On November 30, 1837 Bennett Hazell and Nancy Shutt Hazell bought the land from John Harvey next to Owen's Creek. The couple had six children and Mr. Bennett Hazell built the large home with hand-hewn beams and sills, grooved and fitted and put together with pegs. The main massing of the house is two-story. A front facing gable, single bay, double-pile section serves as the front entrance to the home. It has a two-story porch roof. A two-story side gable wing and single story side gable wing extend out from the front gabled entrance.

***Levi McCauley House***

5381 Union Ridge Road

c. 1890

C-2-10

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile house with two central chimneys and a wrap around front porch and side covered drive. The house has a centered rear two-story ell.

***William McCauley House***

5551 Union Ridge Road

c. 1870

C-2-11

This house was built c. 1870 by William McCauley on land acquired from Johnston and Florence McCauley. The two-story is accented by unique Victorian scroll trim around the roof. The house has a shed roof front porch with brick end chimneys. Originally the house had hard pine floors with wooden pegs and was finished with varying widths of hand-planed boards. The lumber and handmade nails used to build the house were manufactured at the McCauley saw mill nearby. The McCauley's were a prominent and conservative family in the early days of the Union Ridge community. The farm had a working grist mill and combined school house and Farmers Alliance Store.





***Dr. Watson House***

5751 Union Ridge Road

c. 1890

C-2-12

Originally a two-story, asymmetrical house with a front facing gable and a side two-story gable wing. The house had two stone chimneys and a central chimney in the front facing gable portion. The house has been heavily altered with a side wing added onto the other side of the front facing gable.



***R.W. Fitch House***

Union Ridge Road

DEMOLISHED

C-2-13

A two-story, two-bay wide, single pile I-house with a full width shed roof front porch and brick end chimneys. The side gables extended past the end chimneys. The house had a log outbuilding with dovetail notching.



***William H. Aldridge House***

255 Bill Aldridge Road

c. 1871

C-2-14

The house was built c. 1871 by William Aldridge who was deeded 65 acres of land in consideration that he would provide for and maintain, support and care for his mother-in-law. The house is a two-story, side gabled house with a "Triple-A" roof form. The house has a front portico and brick end chimneys. The house has been updated with vinyl siding.

***Union Ridge Church Cemetery***

119 Altamahaw Union Ridge Road

c. 1809

C-2-15

In Dr. C. E. Newman's History of Union Church he states that "religious worship was held at this site in a log school house before 1776." A deed recorded in 1815, James Watson deed one-half acre of land to the people in the neighborhood of the Union Meeting House- "it being to set a meeting house on, and for the benefit of said house to be free for every preacher of the Gospel, preaching Christ and him crucified-also believing in the Trinity." A deed from David Bradford to the people of the Union Meeting House, dated January 23, 1816, deeds one quarter of an acre "for the purpose of burying ground to be free for every Christian person", is one of Union Ridge's oldest written records. The oldest date found on a gravestone is April 27, 1809, but there are more than one-hundred unmarked stones as well as many that are no longer legible.

***Graham-Scott House***

314 Dr. Floyd Scott Lane

c. 1820

C-2-16

This early nineteenth century one-and-one-half story log house has a steeply pitched salt-box roofline, flush eaves, and an exterior end fieldstone chimney. The logs are covered with board-and-batten siding on the front and clapboards on the remaining sides. Dr. Floyd Scott purchased this farm c. 1950 from the Will Graham family. Dr. Scott (d. 1972) was an honored area physician and scientific "gentleman" farmer.





***Aldridge-Shaw House***

4656 Mt. Vernon Church Road  
c. 1890  
C-2-17

This one-and-one-half story Queen Anne style house was constructed by W. H. Aldridge, c.1809, and was located by the old Hillsborough-Reidsville Road. John Shaw bought the property c.1910 and farmed the land and operated a general store (now destroyed). The Reverend and Ms. J. W. Settlemyre bought the property in 1978 and with the help of a Burlington architect, Vernon Lewis, they remodeled the house. The asymmetrical, rambling frame house displays twin gable ornamented with scalloped shingles, an expansive hip roof front porch supported by replica turned posts, and decorative sawn brackets. Two interior brick chimneys with decorative corbeled caps rise above the gable roof. A three-sided projecting gable roof bay is found on the south side elevation and a long ell with twin gables extends to the rear.



***Rudy Lee Gilliam Sr. Farm***

5114 Mt. Vernon Church Road  
c. 1924  
C-2-18

This one-and-one-half story house, originally the center of a 200 acre farm, is an excellent example of a Craftsman bungalow. Details include wide overhanging eaves supported by diagonal braces, low-pitched roof and battered post on pier porch supports. A central gabled dormer dominates the façade of the side gable house.



***Nathan Garrison Log House***

1020 Altamahaw Union Ridge Road  
C-3-1

The house is in a much deteriorated state, but was once a V-notched log house with a free standing double shoulder stone stack chimney. The house has frame additions on the front and rear.

***J.H. Walker House***

955 Stoney Creek Church Road  
c. 1843  
C-3-2

The house was built c. 1843 with a separate log kitchen in the rear. It is a three bay wide, single pile, two-story house. The front porch and "Triple-A" roof form was added at a later time. The house has two brick end chimneys and a unique scroll vent in the front gable. The house has a two-story rear ell.

***Sam Story House***

Mine Creek Road  
DEMOLISHED  
C-3-3

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile house with a "Triple-A" roof form and side gabled. The front gable "A" boasted a unique scroll vent. Interior rooms had horizontal bead board for the walls and ceilings. The property also had a substantial gambrel barn and various out-buildings, some of which are still standing.

***Chesley Faucette/Sherriff Murray House***

3915 Union Ridge Road  
c. 1835  
C-3-4

The house was built by Chesley F. Faucette, a justice of the peace whom the township was named after. The house is solid brick with a 1:3 bond with a brick on the north side of the house near the cellar that is dated 1835. The front porch was originally a two-story porch with doors from upstairs rooms opening onto the upper porch. There were ten rooms and eleven fireplaces; one fireplace in the basement. Two rooms originally could be entered only from the outside; these were used as school rooms for Chesley F. Faucette's thirteen children. A schoolmaster from Vermont was hired to teach them. At least one of these rooms was used as a courtroom and if found guilty the accused was held in a window-barred room until they could be transported to Hillsborough. Sheriff Murray later lived in the house. The house is severely deteriorated today.





***Y.B. Warren House***

4064 N NC 62 Hwy  
C-3-5

This two-story, three-bay wide, single pile house has two interior chimneys and a front gable that creates a second story porch. The house resembles a Folk Victorian building style with distinctive scroll and saw work.



***E. Long House***

N NC 62 Hwy  
DEMOLISHED  
C-3-6

This was a two-story, three-bay wide, single pile house with a side gable and built on a stone foundation. The house had two brick end chimneys and a three-quarter width shed roof front porch.



***Eli Graham House***

384 Louis Graham Road  
c. 1870  
C-3-7

John Graham bought the original 113 acre property from the state of North Carolina on August 13, 1798, for 50 shillings. The property was passed down in the Graham family and then in the mid-eighteenth century Eli S. Graham and his wife Martha began constructing a home on the property. Originally built out of huge hand hewn logs with the corners grooved and fitted, a rear framed weatherboard ell was added later. In 1915 Eli Wilson Graham added a hall and a two-story room on the west side.

***James Graham House***

4722 Union Ridge Road

c. 1818

C-3-8

James Graham married Martha Douglas on January 11, 1816 and on February 1, 1816 he requested a land grant for land on the waters of Jordan Creek. The grant was issued in February 1818. Supposedly, he began constructing his house soon after with the help of his brother. The house took four years to construct and was built with eighteen-inch sills and beams. A few of the uprights are hand hewn and joined with pegs and hand forged nails. In 1916, W. J. Graham began remodeling the house in a colonial style with a large neo-classical front porch with large ionic columns. Recently, the house has undergone a major renovation and updating.

***Johnny Graham House***

4453 Union Ridge Road

c. 1798

C-3-9

Johnny Graham received a land grant from the state of North Carolina for 466 ½ acres of land on November 13, 1798. He was fifty-seven years old and married to his second wife, and began building his house sometime after. One tradition says that the first house was in an oak grove between the present house and Jordan Creek, while a separate tradition says that he moved an old Fonville home across the creek and built the middle part of the present house with additional rooms added later. Investigation proves the second story to be logical. It is possible that John A. Graham added the additional rooms after he acquired the property since he was a furniture builder and a finish carpenter. John A. and Lucinda Graham's daughter, Martha, and her husband, R. T. Kernodle, were bequeathed the home for taking care of Lucinda until her death. Robert Thomas Kernodle was the sheriff of Alamance County from 1894 to 1898 and a General Assembly Representative from Alamance County in 1916. The home has been remodeled and distinctive decorative elements have been removed.



*McCray School*

4460 N NC 62 Hwy

c. 1915

National Register

C-3-10



The McCray School is one of two remaining early twentieth century one-room schools built for black students in rural Alamance County. The property was donated to the black community in 1915 by Albert Graham (1830-1916), a prosperous Alamance County landowner. Andrew Nash, a local carpenter, and community volunteers built the McCray School between 1915 and 1916. In 1919, the Alamance County Board of Education purchased the school and a rear addition was erected in 1925. The school continued in operation until the consolidation of four rural Alamance County schoolhouses in 1951. The McCray School is a one-story, two-bay, frame structure with a tin gable-front roof. The school is sheathed in plain weatherboard. Ornamentation is limited to the corner boards and the simple molding beneath the eaves on the main elevation. A log sill supported by granite boulders serves as the school's foundation. According to documentary photographs, various other rural Alamance county schoolhouses built during the 1910s shared similar architectural features, but the majority of these schools have been demolished.

*C. W. Faucette House*

3949 C Union Ridge Road

c. 1841

C-3-11



This one-and-one-half-story, frame house, originally was the centerpiece of a typical nineteenth and twentieth century working farm. The house is a notable antebellum survivor in the county. The side-gabled roofline is sheathed in 5-V galvanized roofing. Wide brick chimneys with stepped shoulders flank the house and one of the chimneys has a date of 1841 written on a brick. The house has an almost full width front porch with a shed roof and a rear ell.

***A.G. Porterfield House***

4432 N NC 62 Hwy

c. 1930

C-3-12

This one-and-one-half-story Craftsman style house sits prominently in the McCray community. The house is an excellent example of a Craftsman house in a rural setting. The house exhibits details such as exposed rafter tails, wide overhanging eaves supported by diagonal braces and post-on-pier porch supports for the engaged porch roof. A forward facing gable on the central dormer echoes the porch roofline. Behind the house are four well maintained out-buildings including an unusually large barn with a monitor roof.



***Chesley Dickey House***

2741 N NC 62 Hwy

c. 1870

C-4-1

Built by Chesley Dickey c. 1870, the original house is located at the back of the existing house. The newer house is two-story, three-bay wide with a central hall. The house's second story was visible and had a two story front gabled porch, one-bay wide. The Rascoe family purchased the property in 1924 and altered the front of the house to include the three-quarter width front porch on the first floor. The house has three interior chimneys, a pair in the main section and one in the rear ell.



***S. Gant House***

1080 Deep Creek Church Road

C-4-2

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile hipped roof house with a central hallway. The house has a brick foundation and brick end chimneys on the side gables. The house has a second story exterior door in the center bay.





*Chesley Roney House*

1746 Jim Barnwell Road

c. 1890

C-4-3

This two-story, three bay wide, single pile house has an interior chimney and an exterior chimney on the side gable. The house has a full width two-story portico. There have been numerous additions in the rear since its conversion to a church.



*Benjamin Roney House*

364 Faucette Lane

c. 1860

C-4-4

The Benjamin F. Roney house was built on land that was owned by Benjamin and his wife Cornelia M. Roney. They had been married twelve years when they bought the land on Deep Creek from the Jacob Hurdle estate. The house is a two-story brick house that became the center of the area's social activities. According to tradition Ben Duke was a frequent visitor. For years the house was the Stage Coach Tavern, and iron stakes where the stage coach horses were tied still stands near the spring. Hard times came and on August 3, 1868, Sheriff W. J. Murray sold the land (known as the Jacob Hurdle tract) at auction in execution of an order from the February term of the Superior Court of Alamance County to Bennett Hazell for \$1,000. On February 13, 1869 Bennett and his wife Nancy E. Hazell gave the home tract of one hundred and five acres to their daughter Cornelia Roney and her children. The property stayed in the family until 1929.

### *Glencoe Mill Village Historic District*

Glencoe Street, Hodges Road, River Road  
c. 1880

Local Landmark (Burlington), National Register  
C-4-5

The original Glencoe Mill, consisting of a cotton mill and associated worker tenement housing, was built on a 105-acre site along the Haw River between 1880 and 1882. The mill was established by James H. and William E. Holt. The mill produced napped cotton cloth, flannels and woven plaids. Glencoe Mill began operation with 186 looms and 3,120 spindles. Between 1890 and 1930s the mill employed between 110 and 150 workers. In 1889 the average mill hand worked six 11-hour days and earned between one to two dollars a day. Women earned 50 cents a day and children earned 40 cents a day.

The original mill village community consisted of approximately 45 houses, some with detached kitchens. There was a lodge, a church, a schoolhouse, the mill store and office and a barber shop. The mill houses are built primarily along the village's two streets and an unpaved street. The mill village includes three basic house configurations, all with brick noggin, hand sawed timbers, brick pier foundations, tin roofs, and simple, functional design. Houses varied in size from three to six rooms. One building style was a four room, two-story side gable structure with detached kitchens. A second building style was a one-story, two room side gable house with a central chimney. The last house style was a one-and-one-half story side gable house with an exterior chimney. Many of these homes had converted to attached kitchens by 1910.

The mill and mill village have been restored with significant efforts by Preservation North Carolina and the City of Burlington.



Faucette



*S.L. Faucette Log House*

2462 Faucette Lane

c. 1921

C-4-6

A one-and-one-half-story log house with one brick end chimney, and one interior brick chimney, a full width shed roof front porch, and a small shed roof rear porch. The house is constructed with half dovetail notching and covered in clapboards.



*William Blanchard*

2372 Faucette Lane

c. 1819

C-4-7

Originally a log house with frame additions added on the front and side. A front two-story frame addition was added c. 1826 with a brick end chimney on the side gable and a side addition with a shed roof was added c. 1830.



*Deep Creek Primitive Baptist Church*

Deep Creek Church Road

c. 1890

C-4-8

The church is a well preserved example of religious buildings constructed in Alamance County at the turn of the nineteenth century. This simple one-story, frame structure with a high gable faces the street. The roof is a 5-V galvanized metal sheathing. The church is sheathed in clapboard siding and rests on a stone and cinder block foundation. The interior of the church is also well preserved with a center aisle with wooden pews to each side and is heated by a cast iron stove. The grounds include a cemetery which dates to at least 1844 with some more recent graves. The congregation has nearly died out.

*Glencoe School*

2649 Union Ridge Road

c. 1936

C-4-9

The school, erected in 1936 with Public Works Administration funds, with Craftsman and Colonial Revival-influenced details illustrates a national style and architectural movement in the context of a rural community. The school served the nearby Glencoe Mill community and other area residents. The school opened in the fall of 1936 with 137 students in grades one through seven. The number of students began to decline with the closing of Glencoe Mill in 1954 and in 1963 the school closed and students were sent elsewhere. The one-story brick building is arranged in an “L” form, and originally had two entrances, six classrooms and offices. The Glencoe School is a significant rare example of a rural brick schoolhouse; of the three schools built with PWA funds in the county it is the only school that remains.

*J. T. Smith Grocery and Merchant*

Union Ridge Road

c. 1900

C-4-10

A one-story frame building situated at the intersection of Boone Road and Union Ridge Road. The store features six-over-six windows, doors, false brick siding, 5-V galvanized roof, and a forward facing gable that is hidden by a false front, typical of commercial structures built during this time.





### *Carolina Mill Village*

Carolina Mill Road & Carolina Road

c. 1870

C-4-11

Edwin Michael Holt (1807-1884) started the Holt and Carrigan Cotton Mill in 1837. By 1860 the mill was called Alamance Cotton Mill and was famous for its "Alamance Plaids." In 1869 his sons, James Henry Holt and William Erwin Holt, established the Carolina Cotton Mills. The three-story brick mill building is the centerpiece of the Carolina Mill community. Located on a small bluff on the north side of the Haw River, the mill was built in several stages. A three-story portion stands closest to the river, featuring Italianate features such as segmental arched windows and a heavy cornice.

Above the mill is the residential and commercial portion of Carolina. The residences fall into one of four types. One is a one-story, three-bay, frame, I-House form with a three-quarter width front hipped-roof porch supported by simple posts. This house features a side chimney, brick foundation and a rear ell with chimney. A second type is a one-story, three-bay, frame, Triple-A form structure, with a three-quarter width front porch, topped by a hipped roof and supported with simple posts. These houses feature a central chimney, brick foundation and a rear ell with chimney and simple details. The third type of houses are larger than the other two, with a square plan, a three-bay symmetrical façade and end chimneys. Front porches feature shed rooflines, which are engaged to the main structure. A small room may be located on the second floor. The last house type, possibly the oldest in the village, are characterized as being two-story frame structures with a symmetrical façade of two windows for the second floor and three openings on the first, including a central front door and a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch. Chimneys are located to the side.

In addition to the mill and residences is the presence of the mill's water tank that is located in the middle of Carolina Mills Road.

***Robert Holt House***

2402 N NC 62 Hwy

c. 1897

C-4-12

A typical example of early Alamance County farmhouses, this house was built by Robert Holt (1866-1923). Robert Holt was the son of James Holt who owned the nearby Glencoe Mills. The main section of the house was erected with a "Triple-A" form roof. This section features a projecting central bay topped by a forward gable roof, and rear corbelled chimneys. An expansive wrap around porch features Tuscan columns upon brick piers. Additional details are common Queen Anne style including the bracketed eaves, rounded "fish-scale" shingles and elaborate pierced attic vent.

***D.W. Huffman House***

1225 Sandy Cross Road

C-5-1

This house has a pyramidal roof form with projecting front and side forward facing gable roofs. The house has a large wrap around porch and two central chimneys.





*Hopedale Cotton Mill*

1714 Carolina Mill Road

c. 1832

C-5-2

John Trolinger started construction on the first cotton mill on the Haw River in January 1832 near the place where Stony Creek runs into the river. He turned the river waters to run into the creek waters—a feat many told him could not be accomplished. At completion of the building others joined him and formed a stock company named “The High Falls Manufacturing Company.” In 1900 the factory was owned by Rosenthal & Company and called “Juanita.” The mill is now known as Copland Fabric, Inc., at Hopedale.



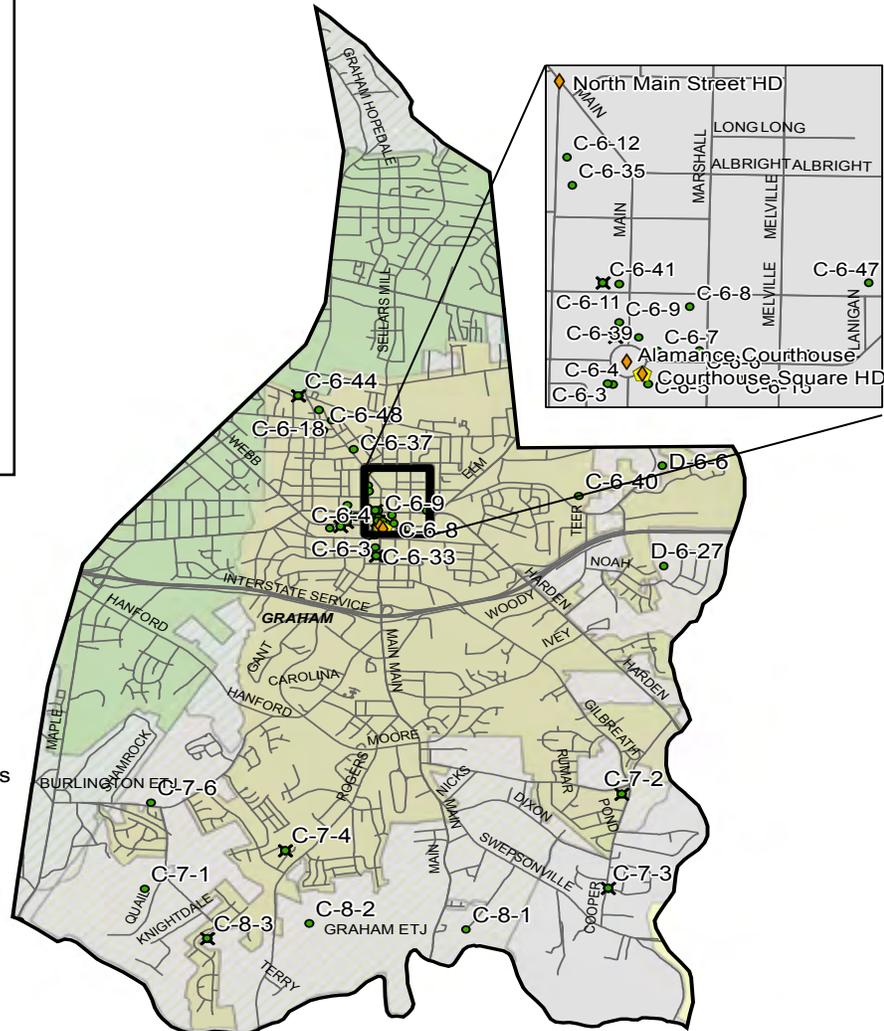
*G.R. Maynard House*

5170 Lowder Road

D-2-1

This two-story, three bay wide, single pile home is of the Folk Victorian style with a rear ell extension. The house features a side gabled roof with two exterior brick chimneys that flank the sides. The house has a front porch with a width hipped roof that is supported by posts with lace-like spandrels reminiscent of the Queen Anne and Italianate-type houses.

# Graham Township



## Legend

- ◆ National Register Landmarks
- ⬠ Local Landmarks
- Surveyed Historic Sites
- ✕ Demolished Sites
- Roads
- ▨ City Limits
- ▨ ETJ

Graham Township is located in the center of Alamance County, and includes portions of the cities of Graham and Burlington and their Extraterritorial Jurisdictions (ETJ). There are 43 surveyed historic sites in Graham. The Graham Courthouse Square Historic District is the only designated Local Landmark, and it is also a National Register listing. Two additional properties are listed on the National Register, including the North Main Street Historic District and the Alamance County Courthouse. Five properties have been placed on the National Register Study List: the Captain J.N. Williamson House in 1975; Children’s Chapel United Church of Christ, the J. Clarence Walker House, and the Sidney Cotton Mill in 1990; and the Oneida Cotton Mills in 2013. Of the 44 surveyed properties, ten have been demolished as of the writing of this publication.

### At A Glance : Graham Township

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	44	10 (0)	1	3	2	5

### **Historical Highlights**

Graham Township was formed around the county seat. When the state legislature created Alamance County, it appointed justices of the peace, who then selected a site near the center of the county for the court house. The town was named for the current governor, William A. Graham. A Hillsborough lawyer and long-time public official, Graham was a national figure and the Whig Party candidate for vice president in 1852. Whigs were especially strong in the North Carolina Piedmont. The county town was a commercial center from its inception, benefitting from the railroad, along with Gibson Station and Company Shops to its west and Haw River and Mebane Station to the east. Prior to the town's creation, Providence Christian Church (60)\* had sponsored schools, and in the 1850s Providence and Graham Schools were among the new public schools. A series of higher-level schools, variously owned and operated by Christian Church bodies and Graham educators, culminated in Graham College (42), the forerunner of Elon College. One of the state's most infamous post-Emancipation tragedies, the murder of African American political leader Wyatt Outlaw, an elected Graham town commissioner, occurred near the court house in 1870 and led to the Kirk-Holden War (23). *-Carole W. Troxler*



***Alamance County Courthouse***

1 SE Court Square

c. 1923

C-6-1

The existing courthouse is in the exact location of the original 1849 courthouse. The existing courthouse was designed by Harry Barton of Greensboro. It is a three-story stone building located on a hexagonal plot in the center of the city of Graham's commercial district and NC 87 Highway. It was built in the Neo-Classical Revival building style. The front (North) facade is dominated by a hexastyle portico and stone columns with acanthus and palmette capitals. The other three entrances echo the front facades design. The courthouse was built with granite and matching terra cotta.



\*A number in parentheses is the ID number for a historic marker that has been erected in recognition of the referenced event or site. See the Historic Marker Map & Index at the back of the inventory for the location of the marker.

***Captain J.N. Williamson House***

141 S. Main Street  
c. 1878  
C-6-2

One of the finest examples of Second Empire architecture in the county, Captain J.N. Williamson was constructed in 1878 by textile industrialist E.M. Holt for his daughter Mary Elizabeth and her husband, former Confederate Army Captain James N. Williamson. The home was termed “Elmhurst” for the elm trees which once surrounded the house and its gardens. The house is irregularly massed with a central tower with mansard roof, decorative eaves, brackets, corbelled chimney stacks and bay windows which all set the style for the upper-class for several decades. The house has been renovated.

***Scott General Store***

36 SW Court Square  
c. 1860  
C-6-3

On the southwest corner of Courthouse Square stands a two-story commercial structure laid in irregular bond. The structure was built as two separate but connecting sections with a single entrance on the corner highlighted with a brick corner feature. The plain second-story contains double sash windows with multi-paned upper halves which are flanked by louvered shutters. According to local tradition this is the oldest commercial structure in Graham.

***National Bank of Alamance***

32 SW Court Square  
c. 1900  
C-6-4

The National Bank of Alamance was formed in 1899 and the two-story brick building was constructed c. 1900. The building has a Second Renaissance/Neo-Classical Revival style store front, and the granite first story façade was added c. 1920 which serves to unify the Courthouse Square as it ties to the Alamance County Courthouse’s Neo-Classical style. The former bank was one of the few that did not close during the Depression.





***W.J. Nicks Store***

7 SE Court Square

c. 1850

C-6-5

The W.J. Nicks Store was built by the Hannah & McLean Trading Company. The building is one of few pre-Civil War commercial buildings remaining. Built with a brick exterior and brick sheathing, this Greek Revival style building once had cast iron columns with details of capitals above each column. Originally three-stories, the building operated as a grocery and feed store by W.J. Nicks and his son-in-law Durwood Stokes. The living quarters were in the rear and the front was the public area. The third story was damaged by Hurricane Hazel in 1956.



***Trollinger Hotel***

140 E. Elm Street

c. 1850

C-6-6

This one-story stucco brick building is the only remaining section of the Trollinger Hotel. Built soon after Graham's establishment in 1849, it extended the length of Elm Street to the Courthouse. It was replaced by the Vestal Hotel c. 1912. It is now an attorney's office.



***Vestal Hotel***

22 NE Court Square

c. 1912

C-6-7

The Vestal Hotel was built in 1912 in the Romanesque Revival style. It is a two-story brick building built by Sherman Vestal to shelter drummers and judges, solicitors and out-of-town layers during court sessions. It is one of the few original hotel buildings of this era still standing in the state.

*Harden House*

141 E. Harden Street  
c. 1859  
C-6-8

This unadorned, bi-laterally symmetrical, two-story rectangular frame Greek Revival house residence represents a style which gained popularity in the 1850s. The main features of the simple façade consist of long and narrow paired windows and an entrance porch one bay wide which is supported by tapered fluted columns with a plain panel door with glass in the upper half and flanked by long and narrow sidelights. The house was once the center of Reconstruction activities where the “knights of the grip” and solemn judges lodged. Local residents believe this was the residence of Albion Tourgee (1835-1905), infamous Ohio carpetbag judge, while Tourgee served as a member of state constitution conventions of 1868 and 1875.

*Wrike Drug Store*

114 N. Main Street  
c. 1902  
C-6-9

The Wrike Drug Store building was built in 1902 by J. C. Simmons, a druggist, who formerly had a drugstore (with living quarters upstairs). Dr. W. S. Long was the town's first dentist and his practice occupied the upstairs office in the building. The building is a two-story, brick building with a cast-iron cornice which decorates the otherwise drab façade.

*Graham Presbyterian Church*

216 W. Harden Street  
c. 1856  
C-6-10

The Graham Presbyterian Church was organized by Orange Presbytery on December 8, 1850. In 1853 the church members resolved to build a suitable house of worship which was completed in 1856. The church was remodeled from 1897-1909. Architect Charles L. Reade of Richmond, VA designed the Gothic inspired remodel. The church has a cruciform sanctuary and gable roofs ending in parapet walls and a castellated tower.





***Mont-White Theatre***

200 N. Main Street

c. 1907

C-6-11

This building was the former Mont-White Theatre. Named for owners Tom Montgomery and Ed White, the opera house was a social and cultural center where James O'Neill played in "The Count of Monte Cristo" and Maude Adams appeared in "Under the Greenwood Tree." The building has yellow brick on the façade facing Main Street and less expensive utilitarian red brick on Harden Street. Prior to the theatre, the first telephone exchange building (c. 1880) in North Carolina was located here but the building was destroyed by fire.



***John D. Kernodle House***

315 N. Main Street

c. 1813

C-6-12

This two-story, three-bay wide, single pile house has a "Triple-A" roof line and side gable roof. The front gable front porch has scalloped trim work. The gable ends have brick end chimneys. A rear addition was added at a later time. The house was moved from Main Street to its present location on Maple Avenue c. 1890.



***Dr. Mel Thompson House***

W. Elm Street

c. 1896, DEMOLISHED

C-6-13

The house was a two-story, three-bay wide, single pile traditional piedmont style house. The house had side gables with brick end chimneys and a "Triple-A" roof line on the front facade. The house was first owned by L. Banks Holt, a local textile leader.

*R.L. Hill House*

W. Elm Street  
 c. 1894, DEMOLISHED  
 C-6-14

This two-story, frame, Queen Anne style house was erected by Graham merchant and developer A.B. Tate. It was a double-pile, asymmetrical house with decorative shingles on the gable roof and gable-roofed dormers on the front and west elevations. The ground floor of the western facade had cut-away corners adorned with sawn brackets with pendant drops. The front porch was an early 1900 replacement and the original was most likely similar to the porch on the west elevation which had turned posts and a spindle frieze.

*Captain James White House*

213 S. Main Street  
 c. 1871  
 C-6-15

E.M. Holt built each of his daughters, Emma, Mary Elizabeth, and Fannie Ann Holt, a large Victorian house on a large lot on the west side of S. Main Street. The first house, nearest to the courthouse, was for Mary and is the Elmhurst-Captain J.N. Williamson house. The house across the street was for Fannie Ann (since destroyed), and this two-story house was built for Emma and her husband Captain James White. The original house was two-stories with side gables and a slate roof; a later single-story addition had a copper roof. The house originally had nine rooms, each with a fireplace. The dominant feature of the front facade is a projecting entrance bay and a one-story facade porch. Oversized curvilinear brackets appear under the wide eaves of the gable roof and accent the side, paneled frieze. A triangular arch surmounts the second story central window. The house had many out buildings including two barns, a greenhouse, servants' quarters, a schoolhouse, a wood and coal house, a brick gas house, and two tenant houses. The grounds consisted of gardens and a peach orchard. The Captain James White House has since been restored and is now the home of the Alamance County Arts Council.





***Jones House***

207 E. Elm Street  
C-6-16

Originally a two-story, three-bay wide, single pile house. The house has side gables and a hipped roof front porch with a second story centered deck with a front facing gable. The house has since been covered in brick veneer and is currently part of the Rich & Thompson Funeral Home buildings.

***Providence Church & Cemetery***

819 N. Main Street  
c. 1870  
C-6-17

Providence Church dates to pre-Revolutionary days, and had its beginnings in 1763 when a structure was erected that served as a school, public meeting house, court and church. The school grew into what was Graham College, and in 1890 Graham College was supplanted by Elon College. The Church held the first court session of Alamance County in 1849. The present building was built c.1870 and is the fourth structure since the church formed. In 1927 the building was moved 280 feet south to make room for the cemetery and a brick veneer was added.



***Sidney Mill***

909 Washington Street  
c. 1887  
C-6-18

The Sidney Cotton Mill was built by Sidney Scott and Calvin Donnell c. 1887. The Graham location was their second cotton mill. Their first mill was built in 1881 and was located on W. Harden Street. L. Banks Holt bought their first mill in 1887 and renamed it the Oneida Cotton Mill. The Sidney Cotton Mill was located near the railroad depot. It closed during WWII.

*J.N.H. Clendenin House*

S. Main Street  
c. 1880, DEMOLISHED  
C-6-33

The house was a two-story, frame, three-bay wide, single pile dwelling with a center gable. The house was located behind Graham College and was connected to the college by a covered walkway. The house provided room and board to young female students. Graham College was the predecessor to Elon College.

*McBride-Holt House*

312 W. Elm Street  
c. 1885  
C-6-34

A large, two-story, frame Italianate residence erected by McBride Holt, a relative of L. Banks Holt. McBride Holt served as an official at the Holt's Oneida Cotton Mill. The three bay wide facade with projecting gable front eastern bay embellished by a one-story slanted bay window. The house has a cross gable on the east elevation and a one-story rear ell. The house has pendant drop brackets along the cornice lines.

*Holt-Clapp House*

309 N. Maple Street  
c. 1860  
C-6-35

This two-story, three-bay vernacular Italianate house is one of the oldest houses in Graham. It has a hip roof with overhanging eaves, a gable end chimney, and a hipped roof front porch with chamfered posts, sawnwork brackets, and a sawnwork balustrade. This house was either built by Joseph J. Holt or his son Rev. John H. Holt, and several owners later was purchased by William and Ella Clapp in 1905; William was a foreman at Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Company. Their daughter, Ida Clapp married Odie Thornton, and the Thornton family retains ownership of the house today.





### *Graham Fire Department*

112 S. Maple Street

c. 1911

C-6-36

This two-story stone and brick building served as the headquarters for Graham's first permanent fire department. The organization was founded c. 1902 by Dr. Simmons and Dr. Long, who witnessed the largest and most disastrous fire in the city's history in 1900. The fire department operated a horse drawn wagon which replaced the bucket brigade.

### *Parker-Long House*

609 N. Main Street

c. 1879, 1900

C-6-37



This Colonial Revival style two-story frame house has a two-story side wing with a one-story enclosed porch set between the two main blocks. The house was built in 1879 on a lot to the south for attorney Captain E.S. Parker, who moved it to its present location circa 1910 and sold it to attorney J. Dolph Long, who remodeled it. Retired merchant Cecil Moser purchased it in 1948 and retains ownership to this day. The house had eclectic features, including a green-tiled hipped roof and some windows with Union Jack-design muntins, but the roof has since been replaced with asphalt shingles and it is unknown if those windows remain.

### *Patterson Building*

2 NW Court Square

c. 1900, DEMOLISHED

C-6-38



This building stood in the northwest corner of the Courthouse square. It was a three-story rectangular building laid in one-to-five common bond. The building had monumental brick pilasters separating bays and a clipped corner at the street corner that served as the entrance. The first story was wrapped in stone work. The building was demolished due to structural issues.

***Scott Building***

101 N. Main Street  
c. 1900  
C-6-39

This two-story commercial building was built by James Sidney Scott and W.C. Donald. The modern first story renovation contains glass doors and windows while the second floor elevation consists of six semi-circular arched single-sash windows flanking a center double window. Yellow brick is used in the semi-circular arches and in the monumental pilasters at the building's corners and side elevation.

***Murray Farm Log House***

Town Branch Road  
C-6-40

This one-story log house, said to be antebellum, is purported to be the oldest log building in the area. It has half-dovetail notching and hand-hewn ceiling joists, a three-quarter width shed roof front porch, a stone end chimney and it rests on a stone foundation. The house is currently located in Bill Cooke Park.

***W.T. Ward House***

W. Harden Street  
c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
C-6-41

Built by L. Banks Holt for his daughter Cora who lived there until her death in 1905. The house was a two-story frame house with a high cross gable roof surmounted by an unusual deck on hip center section which may have originally had cresting. Dominant features included the front and side gables, which were adorned with bold, pierced, curvilinear barge-boards, king-posts, and small stained glass attic windows set in fishscale shingles. The house had its own water tank in the attic, gas lights, and servant call bells on every door, and a servant's house and barn. Between 1905 and 1913 L. Banks Holt rented the property to personnel. In 1913, William Ira Ward, Sr. bought the house for \$4,000.00, renovated it, and lived there until his death in 1973. His wife sold the property to the City of Graham in 1975 and it was demolished in 1989.





***Oneida Cotton Mills***

219 W. Harden Street

c. 1880

C-6-42

The Oneida Mill building is an 1881 industrial castle built by Scott-Donnell and Company, and is considered to be one of Graham's main contributions to North Carolina history. L. Banks Holt purchased the mill in 1885 and named it Oneida Cotton Mill. Mill #1 was a two-story brick structure, Mill #2 was built in 1887 and was an example of Victorian Italianate architecture applied to an industrial building. The Oneida Mills had towers and all but one on Mill #2 was removed during the 1959 renovations. The original roof was red tile and had stair tower cisterns used to catch water. It was the first mill to be electrified in 1885 and did not have any other source of power.

***Scott-Mebane Mill***

220 W. Harden Street

c. 1898

C-6-43



This small two-story brick building was built in 1898 by H.W. Scott and J. K. Mebane. They were son-in-laws of L. Banks Holt who provided financing for the Mill. The company merged in 1900 with Oneida Mills and Sidney Mills to form the Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Company. The mill operations were moved to Burlington and the mill building became Holt Hosiery Company and later served as the offices and cutting rooms for Kayser-Roth Company.



***Graham Depot***

Longest Street

c. 1920, DEMOLISHED

C-6-44

This one-story square building with a pyramidal roof served as the Graham Depot until it was demolished in 1985.

***Graham Courthouse Square Historic District***  
Courthouse Sq., Harden, Elm, Main, & Pine Streets  
c. 1880-1940  
C-6-45

Centered on the courthouse square, this district represents the most intact remaining area of historically and architecturally significant structures associated with Graham's character as a government seat, modest trading center in early years, and small industrial center in later years. Several surviving mid-nineteenth century houses and commercial buildings are specimens of simple vernacular designs, while many late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses, stores, and public buildings reflect the adoption of the nationally popular Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Neoclassical, Art Deco, and Art Moderne styles during the 1880-1940 period.



***North Main Street Historic District***  
N. Main, N. Maple, Albright, Long & Hill Streets  
c. 1850-1949  
C-6-46

This well-preserved residential district contains 118 resources, 101 of which are considered contributing. Many of the residences in this district were built for mill owners, superintendents, lawyers, doctors, educators, merchants, and others from the 1890s to the 1940s. Three homes, built between 1860 and 1879, were the seats of rural estates, signifying Graham's rural past. The 1903 brick Gothic Revival style Graham Graded School, since demolished, and the 1914 Graham Methodist Episcopal Church are also landmarks of local historical significance in this district.





*Children's Chapel United Church of Christ*

334 E. Harden Street

c. 1911

C-6-47

This Gothic Revival style red brick church features finely crafted stained glass windows. It has a central one-and-one-half story gabled bay flanked by one flat-roofed two-story tower, and one two-and-one-half story tower topped by a cross-gable roof covered with patterned tin shingles and a pyramidal spire. One-story side and rear wings were added c. 1945. The congregation was originally composed of former slaves who had worshipped with their former masters at New Providence Christian Church on N. Main Street. The first Children's Chapel Christian Church was a simple frame building constructed c. 1876; the name referred to some slave owners' practice of referring to slaves as "children."



*J. Clarence Walker House*

808 Sideview Street

c. 1905

C-6-48

This two-and-one-half story frame Queen Anne style house with Colonial Revival details was constructed for J. Clarence Walker, co-owner of Walker Brothers Lumber Co. in Graham. The house has an asymmetrical composition and a wraparound porch supported by slender Doric columns on brick piers. Walker family members occupied the house until 1988 when Walker's daughter, Eleanor Walker, sold the house.

*Capps School*

Quail Drive  
c. 1850s  
C-7-1

Originally “Graham District School,” this one-room, frame school house with mortise and tenon joints was one of the original publicly funded schools in North Carolina. It was built in the southwestern portion of the Graham school district, near the confluence of Alamance and Little Alamance creeks, and was likely used as a school between 1850 and 1890. The building was moved to the Capps property to be used as a kitchen and then it was moved again to its present location to be used as a farm building. Ceiling supports are fastened with pegs, and floor hinges suggest underground storage at the original site. The chimney has been removed.

*Henry Albright House*

Cheeks Lane  
c. 1844, DEMOLISHED  
C-7-2

This was a two-story, two-bay house with a side one-story room. Built for Henry Albright, the house and land was passed down to his two children, James and Geneva, and his wife. James was a well-respected physician and became the Secretary of the Tennessee State Board of health. Geneva was a school teacher at Hanks Chapel near Pittsboro. The house was sold to S. B. Martin by Henry’s widow and had been in the Martin family until it was destroyed.

*Cooper-Griffin House*

Cooper Road  
c. 1870, DEMOLISHED  
C-7-3

This was a two-story, two-bay wide, single pile I-house. The house had a three-quarter width shed roof front porch, brick end chimneys, and almost a full width basement. The house had a separate kitchen built c. 1870. The kitchen was at the front of the house and had two-rooms and a brick end chimney.





***Curtis and Rogers Mill***

Woodland Drive  
c. 1870, DEMOLISHED  
C-7-4

Located on the Little Alamance creek the mill had a brick foundation and was framed with mortised and pegged joints.

***Monroe Holt Farm***

Monroe Holt Road  
c. 1890  
C-7-6

The Holt farm was constructed in traditional "Triple-A" form style with simple Queen Anne details. The house is frame construction with a three-bay wide façade and three-quarter width front porch supported by simple turned posts. The clapboard house is roofed with 5-V metal roof and has a single end chimney and unusually decorative attic vents.



***George Curtis / Judge Ruffin House***

c. 1867  
2272 Redwood Trail  
C-8-1

This two-story house built in 1867 is constructed with wooden pegs and contains a handmade winding stairway. The house has two interior chimneys and a three-quarter width front porch. A chimney that was once part of the first post office in the area still stands on the property. The house and other buildings were a part of Judge Thomas Ruffin's place, which pre-dates the Curtis house.



***G.S. Rogers House***

Rogers Road  
c. 1830  
C-8-2

This one-story, center hall, double-pile house boasts four exterior end chimneys, one for each interior room. The house has half-sidelites around the windows and edge-to-edge sheathing under the porch. The shed roof front porch is supported by heart of pine columns. There are seven log V-notched outbuildings on the property.



***Lacy Holt Frame House***

Lacy Holt Road  
 DEMOLISHED  
 C-8-3

A one-story, two room house with a central chimney.

***Adam Trollinger House***

Town Branch Road  
 c. 1810  
 D-6-6

Adam Trollinger built his house c. 1808 on land granted to him in 1745 by King George II. It was the home of the progressive Trollinger family until recent times, who was responsible for a great deal of the growth in the area, including the first grist mill on the Haw River, the first railroad bridge, the first hotel, and brickyards. The original c. 1808 one-story house with an interior end chimney is located at the rear of the existing structure. The two-story main structure is three-bays wide, single pile with two interior chimneys and an entry-way front porch with a central gable roof. Stone steps leading up to the front porch are flanked by brick supports.

***Jacob Long House***

1244 Noah Road  
 c. 1761  
 D-6-27

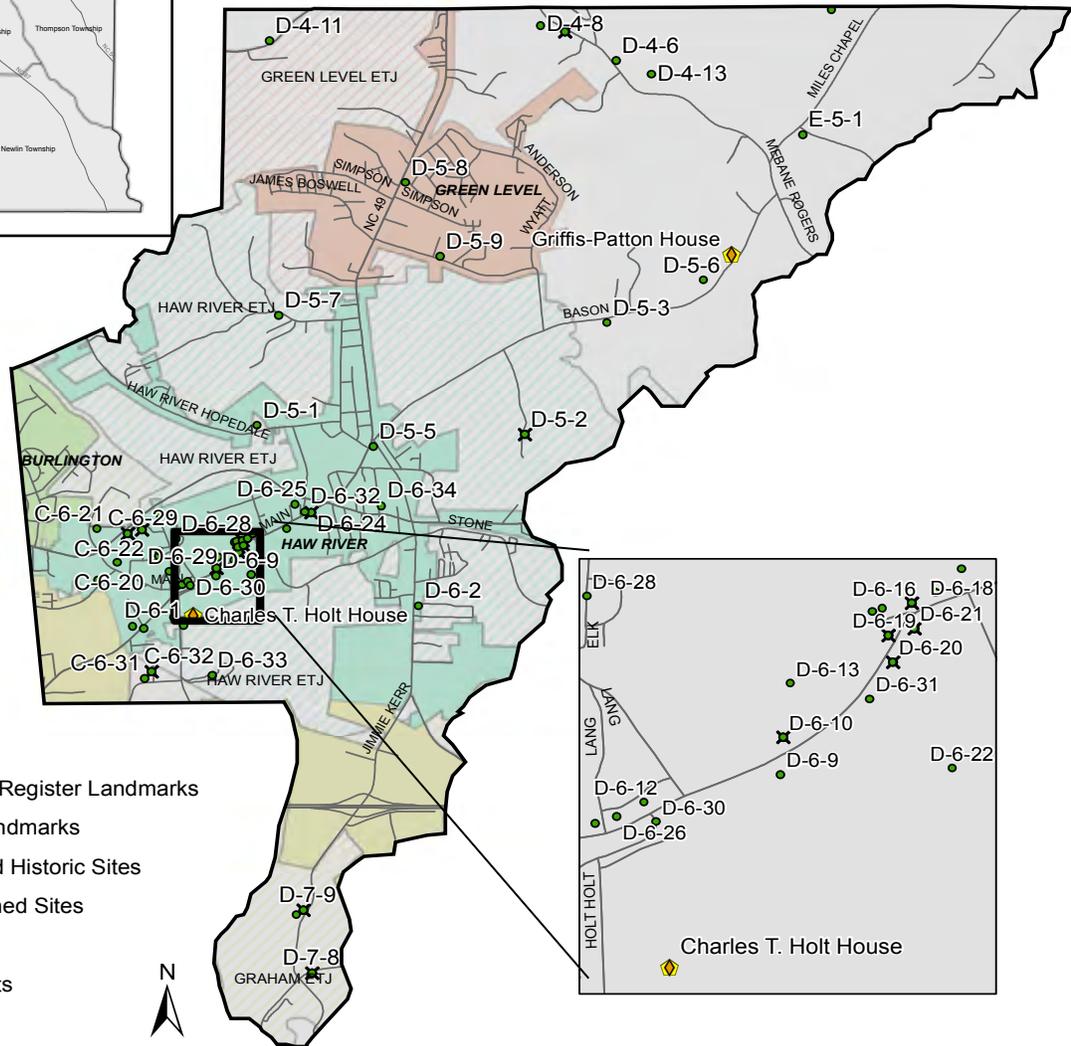
Conrad Long (Lange) came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. In 1760 he came to this area and built a one room, one-and-one-half story log house c. 1761 with an interior chimney on 630 acres of land. The rafters were half-lapped and the rafter's feet were pegged into plates. This original log cabin is at the end of the present layout of the Jacob Long House. The house has seen many additions and renovations. A rear cross gable connects the two-story section of the house with the log home and a one story kitchen addition flanking the left side. The kitchen has a shed roof porch while the log section has a hipped roof porch. Both porches have classical one-story columns and a fence-like railing. There is one interior brick chimney extending from the center of the two-story house.



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# Haw River Township

Haw River Township includes the Town of Green Level, most of the Town of Haw River, and portions of Burlington and Graham, as well as part of the Extraterritorial Jurisdictions (ETJ) for those municipalities. There are 61 surveyed historic sites in Haw River. Two of them are both listed on the National Register and designated as a



## Legend

- ◆ National Register Landmarks
- ◆ Local Landmarks
- Surveyed Historic Sites
- ✕ Demolished Sites
- Roads
- ▭ City Limits
- ▨ ETJ

Local Landmark: the Charles T. Holt House and the Griffis-Patton House. The Granite Cotton Mill was placed on the National Register Study List in 1981. One property, the Amos Kendall Roney House, was determined eligible for National Register listing in 1994. Of the 61 surveyed properties, fourteen have been demolished as of the writing of this publication.

### At A Glance : Haw River Township

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	61	14 (0)	2	2	1	1

## Historical Highlights

Haw River Township includes the site of the first courthouse for Orange County, (used during 1752-54), near or beneath present-day Quaker Lake. The site was chosen so that people west of the Haw River could use the Trading Path's easy crossing at Pine Ford. The crossing soon became known as Trollinger's Ford or Trollinger's, and its subsequent ferries and bridges served regional travel and westward migration in the 1800s.

At Trollinger's, the evolution from grist mill to textile factory typified transformations elsewhere on the county's waterways in the 1830s and 1840s. Built on the east side of the Haw River in 1844, the oldest portion of Granite Mill is a surviving remnant of the six pre-Civil War cotton factories in Alamance County. In the late 1850s, Edwin Michael Holt and his son Thomas Holt bought shares in the mill, and Thomas Holt owned it by 1861.

Cotton manufacturing prospered after the Civil War, and Thomas Holt (34)\* built a showplace house and landscape gardens on the west side of the river. He was governor in 1891-93. As elsewhere in the South, textile manufacturing was profitable for most of the 20th century. The Town of Haw River incorporated in 1973, as did Green Level in 1990. -Carole W. Troxler



### *Dan Montgomery House*

1248 E. Hanover Road

c. 1800

C-6-19

The southern wing of the house, one-story with a central chimney, may have been built in the early 1800s. The main form of this house is two-story, three-bay wide, single pile with a central hall and a "Triple-A" roof line. The house has two central brick chimneys and a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch.

### *James Montgomery House*

901 W. Main Street

c. 1900

C-6-20

Mr. Montgomery, known as "Mr. Jim", helped build the Charles T. Holt home in Haw River and he handmade the brick in his Mebane brickyard for Elon College. He apprenticed with General Ben Trollinger who built many of the bricks mills and bridges in the area. He built this one-story, single-pile house, with a "Triple-A" form roof with two central chimneys and a shed roof front porch in the center bay. Significant alterations include a large rear ell addition with a three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by wood posts on brick piers, which now serves as the front entrance.



\*A number in parentheses is the ID number for a historic marker that has been erected in recognition of the referenced event or site. See the Historic Marker Map & Index at the back of the inventory for the location of the marker.

***Pearl Smith House***

101 Ruby Lane  
c. 1883  
C-6-21

This house is a two-story, three-bay wide, single pile I-house. It has two central chimneys and a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch. The house has been significantly altered with several additions to the rear and the removal of one chimney.

***Collier House***

Cemetery Street  
c. 1862, DEMOLISHED  
C-6-22

This single story house may have originally been built as a one room home with a brick stack end chimney. This older section rested on a stone foundation. A second room with a brick end chimney was added later and c.1945 a kitchen was added in the rear and a side room was added adjoining the main structure length-wise.

***Whittemore-Murray House***

513 Lang Street  
c. 1890  
C-6-23

This two-story house has multiple additions and renovations. The house has an interior chimney and an exterior chimney on the back elevation. The house has a "Triple-A" roof line on the front and rear elevations with double windows in each and double windows in the end gables.

***Thomas Bullard House***

520 Short Street  
c. 1892  
C-6-24

The house is one-story, single pile, with a "L" forward projecting wing. The house has a "Triple A" roof line and a hipped roof wrap around front porch. The house had an interior brick chimney in line with the front gable, and decorative attic venting that has been removed and replaced with modern vents.





*Lawson Perry House*

Hill Street  
c. 1900, DEMOLISHED  
C-6-25

This house had two distinct sections; originally it was a one-story, two bay wide, single pile house with an interior chimney. The front section of the house, added c. 1924, was three-bay wide, double pile, with two interior chimneys.



*McCracken School*

137 Hill Street  
c. 1890  
C-6-26

Used as a school in the late 1800's, it was later converted into a residence. The house is one-story, with two interior chimneys. The gable end served as the entrance with a wrap-around front porch; it had exposed rafters at the eaves and rested on a brick pier foundation. The porch has since been removed.



*Thompson-Hannah House*

402 Graham Road  
c. 1887  
C-6-27

This house was built by Alfred Thompson for \$750. It is a two-story, three-bay wide, single pile house with a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch and a second story projecting gable roof porch. The house has a center hall, two interior chimneys and two rear additions.



*Edward C. Laird House*

407 Graham Road  
c. 1885  
C-6-28

Dr. Edward C. Laird was a physician who married Cora May Holt, the oldest daughter of Governor Thomas M. Holt. The Dr. Edward Chambers Laird house is an example of Victorian architecture. The house is two-stories capped by pyramidal roof with a deck. The house is asymmetrical with a shed roof front porch and bay windows in gable roofed bays. The house was used as a hospital along with the Governor Holt house during the 1918 flu epidemic.

*Herbert C. Smith House*

US 70 Hwy  
 c. 1900, DEMOLISHED  
 C-6-29

A one-story, two-bay house with a single central chimney and almost a full width hipped roof front porch supported by square columns with brick piers. The house had a single central chimney.



*Woodsdale School*

Trollinger Road  
 c. 1880  
 C-6-31

The Woodsdale School was the first school in the Haw River area. Reports from the Board of Public Education dating to 1849 when Alamance County was formed out of Orange County mention this school house. When the white school children were relocated c. 1880 the school building became a church. Mrs. Ida Hunter who had taught a school for negro girls in her home obtained permission to use the building as the first negro school in the area. The school is now used as church and renovations and additions have been made.



*Holt-Tate House*

Kestrel Trail  
 c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
 C-6-32

Governor Thomas Holt had this house built for his valet John Tate. A simple one-story side-gabled, hall-and-parlor house with a “Triple-A” roof line, central chimney, and a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch. A rear wing was added with a central chimney.





***Jacob Holt House***

3039 Mebane Rogers Road

c. 1861-1865

D-4-6

Jacob Holt started building this house before the Civil War but it was not completed until he returned from service. Most of the pine lumber was hauled in from Virginia by his slaves with a team of horses and wagons. The two-story, three-bay wide house has a low pitched side gable roof with two exterior brick chimneys on the gable ends. There is a three-quarter width front porch with a hipped roof. The house was rolled 5/10th of a mile to its present location because the road was re-routed.



***Bedford Patton House***

Mebane Rogers Road

Demolished

D-4-7

Originally this was a one room log structure. At the time of its demolition, the house was a two-story, two-bay wide, single pile structure. The house had a side-gable roof, brick end chimneys, and a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch. A rear ell was added to the original log structure.



***Walter Hill House***

2711 Mebane Rogers Road

c. 1893

D-4-8

Originally a one-story house with a rear ell extension. There is an interior central chimney in the middle of the roof. The house has a side-gable roof and had a hipped roof three quarter width front porch. The porch had square columns resting on a brick piers. The house has since been heavily altered. It is clad in brick veneer and the front porch has been converted to a shed roof front porch.

***John Roney House***

Sandy Cross Road  
 c. 1850  
 D-4-11

The home of John and Mary Trollinger Roney who raised ten children one of which was Arteria. She married Washington Duke on December 9th 1852 at this home. Their sons James Buchanan and Benjamin Newton Duke endowed Duke University and built Duke Hospital. Originally a two-story, side gabled house, with a central chimney. The house has a small shed roofed front porch and sits on a dry stone foundation. The house features hewn rafters, joists, sills, and floor joists. The massive joists of the first floor are crudely chamfered.



***Anderson House***

Mebane Rogers Road  
 c. 1866-1900  
 D-4-13

Originally a small one-story log house with a stone and brick chimney. James and Nannie Anderson are the earliest known owners of this farm. Their daughter, Mamie, and son-in-law, Walter David Aldridge, lived in the house after their marriage in 1913. The Aldridges are likely responsible for adding a one-room side addition and stuccoing the exterior. The property remains in the Aldridge family to this day.



***James Anderson House***

2422 Haw River Hopedale Road  
 D-5-1

Originally built in a simple two-story, side-gabled, massed-plan. The house had a single exterior stone end chimney with a brick stack and has a stone foundation. A rear gable roofed addition was added with an exterior brick end chimney. Recent alterations include aluminum siding, replacement windows, and a new front porch.





*Joseph Bason House*

Chapel Trail  
DEMOLISHED  
D-5-2

Originally a two-story, two-room wide, one room deep frame I-house. This house was side-gabled with gable end stone base brick stack chimneys. The interior rafters were half-lapped and pegged. A three-quarter width hipped roof front porch was supported with tapered columns on brick piers. A rear wing featured a cross gable with an interior brick chimney. As of the 2002 update, the home is destroyed.



*Henry Bason House*

3131 Bason Road  
c. 1835  
D-5-3

Originally a brick house with a side-gabled roof, and single brick end chimney built with plantation labor. The bricks for this home, as well as the Griffis-Patton house and Nick's store on Court Square in Graham, were made on the Bason Plantation. The inside walls are brick with board ceilings. During the Civil War the site was used as an iron foundry. The house has been heavily modified, including a new porch with Corinthian columns and a new addition to the left (south) of the house. Some windows and moldings were retained.

### *Griffis-Patton House*

3542 Bason Road  
Local Landmark, National Register  
c. 1835-1850  
D-5-4

The house is a two-story brick Greek Revival structure that is historically associated with the William Griffis family. The brick was supposedly made by slave labor on the nearby Bason Plantation. There are three exterior chimneys, all double-shouldered and one to three common bond brick. The original brick foundation is still in excellent condition. The low pitch roof was originally slate or wooden shingles, and has now been replaced by asphalt shingles. The interior displays many features typical of this type of Greek Revival architecture. Some features include spacious rooms, wide baseboards and wide moldings around doorways. The original front porch has been replaced with a conventional gable front roofline.



### *Amos Kendall Roney House*

335 Roxboro Street  
c. 1902  
D-5-5

Originally a two-story white frame house likely built by J. A. Trollinger. It has a side gable with a rear two-story gabled wing. There are two interior brick chimneys. The gable ends have patterned shingles. There is a three-quarter width shed roof front porch with two doors leading into separate rooms. A one-story side addition has an end chimney. The side and rear elevation share a wrap around porch and a second story patio is on the side gable end.





***Bason House***

3424 Bason Road

c. 1830-1840

D-5-6

A modest one-story frame cottage. It is three-bays wide, single pile with a rear ell, and exterior end chimneys with fieldstone bases and offset brick stacks with simple corbeled caps. The roof is sheathed with patterned tin shingles, and there is an attached hip roof porch with plain posts and balusters. The house has been remodeled and is clad with aluminum siding and the windows were replaced with three-over-one windows.



***Hal Isley House***

665 Isley Road

c. 1900-21

D-5-7

This one-story, "Triple-A" form house is a well preserved Folk Victorian example in Alamance County. The frame house is topped by a 5-V roof with rear brick chimneys. A shed roof covers a three-quarter width front porch. The house is covered in clapboard siding and rests on a brick foundation. Original two-over-two windows, open eaves, sawn ornament, turned porch supports, and screen door remain. Changes include a concrete porch floor, a rear ell extension, false shutters and interior alterations.

***Green Level Commercial Center***

N NC 49 Hwy & Greenway Street  
 c. 1931-70  
 D-5-8

Green Level is a mid-twentieth century village. The community has several commercial structures, a church, and some industry local outside the city limits. It is primarily a residential community, and it has a strong sense of self in having the distinction of being 73 percent African American. The central core of Green Level is suburban in appearance, but acts as a civic center for the town. There is a small c. 1960 shopping plaza, featuring an angled roof line, gas pumps and a post office.



***Green Level Christian Church***

2614 Green Level Church Road  
 c. 1940  
 D-5-9

This aisled nave church was built c. 1940 in the Neo-Gothic style. It was designed to reflect Gothic or Romanesque styles. Gothic features such as pointed arched windows filled with stained glass are blended with a Romanesque forward gable, which contains a circular rose window above the entry. A brick, square tower with circular windows and pointed arch windows is situated to the left rear of the building, topped by a low pyramidal roof. Other elements of the building are simple, including pressed brick and some recently installed vinyl siding. The brick veneer may be set in place over an earlier wood sheathing. The entry is simple, and is sheltered beneath a simple gabled porch roof. It is an important landmark within the community.





*Spoon House*

314 Holt Road

D-6-1

Spoon Dairies is one of the earliest in the area. The house was originally a one-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house that sits on a brick foundation. It has a side gable with exterior brick end chimneys. The entry-way is covered with a hipped roof front porch. Rear wings have been added. A brick milk house is located on the property.



*Pleasant Dixon House*

360 Trollingwood Road

c. 1850

D-6-2

Originally a one-and-one-half story, center gable house. The roof has lace like decorations on the fascia of the main structure and the pyramidal roof front porch. The porch has decorative porch supports and a stone staircase leading to the front door. Two exterior brick chimneys flank the sides of the house. Mr. Dixon operated a gold mine on the property but never produced enough gold to be lucrative.



*Governor Holt Site*

Graham Road

c. 1850, DEMOLISHED

D-6-7

The house is believed to have been built for Benjamin Trollinger, and was likely purchased by E.M. Holt when he purchased Granite Mills. Governor Thomas Michael Holt was the first of three governors who came from Haw River. He served in the State Legislature three successive times: 1883, 1885 and 1887. He was a fifth generation descendant of Michael Holt who came to the area in 1740. He cultivated a garden devoted to growing a specimen of every native tree, shrub, and flower of North Carolina. The house had wide verandas with three different kinds of windows in the front, fancy wrought iron grill work on the ridgecomb. There were many outbuildings on the property. The house was torn down in 1940.



***Charles T. Holt House***

228 Holt Road

c. 1897

D-6-8

This house is an exceptionally well-preserved, elaborate Queen Anne dwelling. The house was designed by George F. Derber and built by James Montgomery in 1897. The exterior is composed of a variety of materials: wood, slate, brick, and stone. The symmetry of earlier architectural styles is replaced by a random arrangement of bay windows, doors, porches, and decorative chimneys. Additionally, some Queen Anne characteristics include several very high gable roofs, second-story porches, sash windows, and intricately carved wooden corbels, panels, and columns. The house rests on a brick foundation. The exterior clapboard has wooden shingles on the lower portion of the porches and slate shingles on the sections of the siding above the second story. The chimneys are interior, highly decorative, and protrude asymmetrically through multi-leveled gable roofs. These roofs, originally covered in slate, are presently covered with asphalt shingles.

***Haw River Railroad Bridge***

Haw River &amp; E. Main Street

c. 1851

D-6-9

The bridge was built by General Benjamin N. Trollinger and his brother-in-law-partner, Dr. D.A. Montgomery, in 1851. The two were contractors and had brick made and bridges built over Haw River, Back Creek, and both river crossings on the Eno at Hillsborough. They ran steam saw-mills at Cary and Asbury in Wake County for the purpose of cutting cross ties for the railroad. A new railroad bridge replaced the old, but the stone piers remain in place.





### *Trollering Grist Mill Site*

E. Main Street  
c. 1840, DEMOLISHED  
D-6-10

The first grist mill, built by Jacob Henry Trollering, was the place in 1781 that General Cornwallis made an enemy of Mr. Trollering. Mr. Trollering sent his oldest son, John, to manufacture gunpowder in secret and sent his second son, Henry, and young negro, Thomas Husk, to General George Washington to fight. Both Henry and Thomas returned from the war. The second grist mill was a four story brick building located near the northeast end of the Haw River bridge.



### *Holt Chapel Methodist Church*

401 W Main Street  
c. 1896  
D-6-11

The church is one story with a front gable and built on a brick foundation. The gable front entrance has a pent roof enclosing the front gable. The church's main elevations are clad in weatherboard siding and originally the roof had pressed metal shingles which have been replaced.



### *"Over the River" Holt Mill Houses*

W. Main Street  
c. 1899  
D-6-12

The mill houses in the neighborhood range from one-story to two-story houses. The two-story homes are typically a two-bay wide, single-pile I-House with a side gable. The one-story homes are more varied. One style is a front gable house with a central chimney and gable roof front porch, another is a duplex style with a side gable, and another is a side gable with a central chimney and hipped roof front porch. The mill houses are associated with Holt Mills across the river.

***Granite Cotton Mill***

122 E. Main Street

c. 1844

D-6-13

The Granite Cotton Mill was located on the east bank of the Haw River and built on land covered by granite boulders, thus the name. The mill contains sections of the only surviving mill in Alamance County prior to the Civil War. The oldest section, built in 1844 by Benjamin Trolinger, was a three-story brick structure, 170 feet by 56 feet, a fourth story was added c.1881. The “finishing plant”, built in 1886 to the south of the original building, is laid in two-to-five common bond out of Trolinger brick. The large dam and floodgates complete by 1892 and old dye house dated 1881 make up the two other structures of the mill. Benjamin Trolinger mortgaged the mill to finance another business venture and when it failed he lost his mill. E. M. Holt purchased the mill and willed it to Tomas M Holt. The mill was owned by the Holt family until 1926 when Cone Mills of Greensboro bought the mill in 1927. Cone Mills converted the mills to manufacturing corduroy, making Granite Mills, in 1927, one of five manufacturers in North America.

***McClure House***

105 Gravel Street

c. 1897

D-6-14

Built by James McClure in 1897 this two-story house features a full-façade front porch. The house is three-bays wide, single-pile, side gable “Triple-A” roof form with two interior chimneys. The porch is styled in the Greek Revival style with square columns and entry door with a decorative crown. The house has a rear one-story wing.





*Holt Mill House / Johnston House*

103 Gravel Street

D-6-15

A one story, two-bay, single pile hall-and-parlor house. A simple side-gabled house with a "Triple-A" roof form. There is an attached, full-width hipped roof front porch supported by turned spindles with craved brackets. A single interior brick chimney extends from the roof. A rear addition was added at some time.



*Gem Theatre*

E. Main Street

DEMOLISHED

D-6-16

This building served as a movie theater. It was a one-story commercial building with a clapboard parapet wall and a rectangular layout. It had a flat roof and 3" beaded boards on the interior.



*Captain Sam Vest House*

308 E. Main Street

D-6-17

A two-story house built in the Queen Anne style with a hipped roof with lower cross gables. The secondary cross gables are asymmetrical. Two cross gables are two-story; one is front facing with a small second story porch while the other is side-facing. A third gable is one-and-one-half story and steeply pitched. There are two interior chimneys. The front porch has turned porch supports and a hipped roof. The front projection gable has a bay window. There are one-story rear additions. On the interior there are pendants at the turn of the stairs.

**Robertson House**

402 E. Main Street  
D-6-18

A two-story house with a cross gable roof. The front elevation has a forward projecting gable with a cut-away bay window and a front porch and second story porch. The front porch has a projecting gable roof seating area. The porches have spindle railings and posts with solid brackets on the second story porch and a spindlework frieze on the first story porch. There are two interior chimneys. A rear two-story addition was added later.



**Holt Mill House**

E. Main Street  
DEMOLISHED  
D-6-19

One of three original mill houses, another being the Johnston House, this house was a one story, two-bay, single pile, hall-and-parlor floor plan. It was a simple side gabled house with a “Triple-A” roof form and three-quarter width shed roof front porch. Spindle turned posts with lace-like brackets supported the porch roof. A single interior brick chimney extended from the roof.



**Squire Blackmon House**

E. Main Street  
c. 1885, DEMOLISHED  
D-6-20

Squire John Henry Blackmon served as a magistrate and built this house c. 1885. Originally a two-story, three-bay wide, double pile house. It was side gabled with a “Triple-A” roof form and two interior brick chimneys. A small front entry porch was supported by simple square columns.





*Haw River Christian Church*

E. Main Street

DEMOLISHED

D-6-21

This center gabled church was built with Gothic Revival characteristics. The central forward projecting gable had open rakes, a large pointed-arch lancet window, and decorative small-scale flying buttresses on the front corners. A square tower highlighted the side entrance.

*T.M. Holt Manufacturing Company (Mill)*

205 Stone Street

c. 1895

D-6-22

This was the third and last mill constructed by Thomas M Holt. Steam power drove the mill until it was converted to electricity. The mill was built in two parts: one was a small one-story brick section of standard mill construction, while the other, an experiment of sorts, was a two-story brick building with “zig-zag” wall construction designed to simulate a zig-zag rail fence. It was thought that this design would allow greater lighting surface, but this idea was not popular and was not adopted by other mills. Only a small portion of the zig-zag construction can be seen adjacent to the Romanesque Revival stair-tower.



*Haywood Simpson House*

515 E. Main Street

c. 1895

D-6-23

This house was built for Mr. Haywood Simpson, one of the first merchants in Haw River who ran the mill commissary with William Anderson. He contributed part of the land for the First Christian Church. Originally a two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a side gable and a “Triple-A” roof form. The house has a hipped roof wraparound front porch supported by piers with slanted sides on brick stacks. A second story porch is centered over the front entry. Two interior brick chimneys are located at the rear of the house in the end bays. A rear addition was added sometime later.



***Ray House***

E. Main Street  
c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
D-6-24

Originally a one-and-one-half story, simple side gabled house with a “Triple-A” roof form. The front porch features one-story classical columns with lacelike brackets, a fence-like railing and a hipped roof. There was one interior central chimney that extended from the roof. There was a rear one-story wing added at a later time.



***Pearson House***

610 E. Main Street  
c. 1890  
D-6-25

A one-story frame house built in the Traditional/Vernacular style of the 19th and 20th Century. Its significance is that it is a typical mill house in Haw River. The house is side gabled with a center gable and two interior chimneys. A three quarter width front porch is supported by turned spindle posts.



***Morris House***

307 W. Main Street  
c. 1900  
D-6-26

A two-story front gabled frame house. A massed floor plan with a central interior chimney. The house features a full-width enclosed front porch with a shed roof. A side addition was added at a later time.





*Red Slide*  
Short Street  
c. 1900  
D-6-28

The “Red Slide” mill house neighborhood was named for the red clay of Short Street, a steep road that nearly everyone on the hill had to climb to reach their houses. The clay, when wet, would be nearly impossible to climb in an auto; thus it grew to be identified as “Red Slide.” The most common house type is a two-story, frame, side-gable house with a central chimney, one or two bays, and a single pile depth. Details on these houses, now private residences, have changed over time, often including the addition of vinyl siding or brick veneer and the enclosure of porches and additions. Details that remain largely unchanged are front porches, and low-pitched roofs with exposed rafter rails.



*Haw River United Methodist Church*  
127 Church Circle  
c. 1890  
D-6-29

Originally built c. 1890 in the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival styles, the United Methodist Church remains near the original site adjacent to the Trollinger cemetery. The present building features elements common to religious structures of the time, including paired towers that flank a central forward gable. The tallest tower rises from a square brick base to a second framed level and culminates in a third tier that contains a now-enclosed belfry topped by a low pyramidal roof and cross. Features include Gothic arched windows, shingle siding, and pent roofs. Between the two towers is a projecting front gable extension that contains an arched window and side entry. The sanctuary roof consists of a basic front to back ridgeline, off of which extends a side gable projection to the west and a large hipped roofline to the east. Gothic arched windows containing stained glass pierce the brick sanctuary walls. A two-story, brick structure topped by a flat roof was added to the rear of the church likely around 1950.



*Haw River RR Underpass*

Graham Road & W. Main Street

c. 1916-30

D-6-30

This bridge is an example of an early twentieth century bridge. It is made of steel and concrete and is currently in good condition. It is used for railroad transportation.



*Haw River Central Business District*

201-304 E. Main Street

c. 1886-1930

D-6-31

This commercial area of Haw River's business district reflects the growth of the village and the Granite Mill across the street. The commercial storefronts on the south side of Main Street compose the last structures of the business district. Many structures have been demolished but the few that remain hint at what the district once looked like. All the buildings were constructed of brick, some are now covered with stucco or have been painted. The storefront at #223, now demolished, was a good example and was likely erected around 1900. Though the building had been remodeled to have a shed roof, the façade remained largely intact, featuring large, square topped windows of plate glass, and a decorative band of soldier bricks atop the cornice. The left side of the building contained a two-bay unit, with window and doorway. The right side unit was three-bays wide, with a central front door. Both front doors appeared to have originally had transom windows. The overall streetscape of East Main Street is simple and utilitarian.





*Corner Gas Station*

704 E. Main Street

c. 1935

D-6-32

A simple one-story, brick service station it once served the busy US 70 corridor between Greensboro and Durham before I-85 was constructed in the 1960s. Despite additions, the building remains in good condition. The service station is typical of many built before World War II in North Carolina. A hipped roof overhangs the exterior walls with wide eaves, and the roofline extends over a “drive-through” area where gasoline pumps were once located. The foundation of the building is composed of brick and concrete block. Windows and a doorway are located on the façade of the building, but relatively little ornament graces the side elevations. A modern wing of simple design has been added to the right side of the building.



*Hideaway Farm*

1635 Hideaway Lane

c. 1928

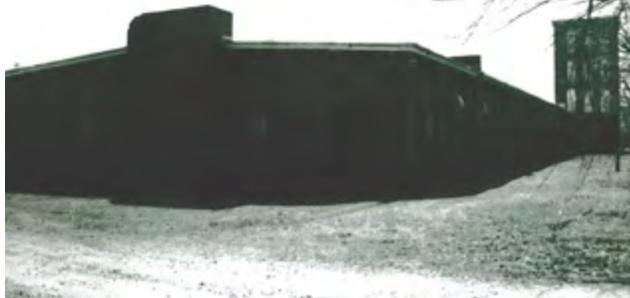
D-6-33

The house was likely built by Dr. W. N. Stafford c. 1928. The house is an excellent example of Colonial Revival design, featuring a side-gable roof, a three-bay façade, and a Ogee front stoop roof. Other Colonial Revival details include brick veneer, six over six windows, shutters with crescent moon cut outs, and a six panel front doorway. Side porches flank the central block of the house, both topped by flat roofs and metal railings. This house remains one of the largest and most highly designed mid-twentieth century houses in Haw River.

***Sue-Lynn Textiles Inc. Warehouse***

107 N. State Street  
c. 1910  
D-6-34

This large, brick mill is typical of such electricity-powered structures, which typically had one-story construction, large windows, and large floor-plates. This was a departure from the prior multi-level mills with small floor plates that were constructed adjacent to sources of waterpower. A four-story tower indicates there were either plans to build additional floors, or there was a loss of additional floors due to fire. Features of the building include heavy “slow-burn” timber frame construction evident as exposed rafter tails under the eaves, segmental arched windows that have been bricked over for climate control, and a low gabled roofline. The front portion of the building appears to have been remodeled around 1950.

***Dixon-Thompson House***

Cherry Lane  
DEMOLISHED  
D-7-8

This house, built prior to the Civil War, was the home of the man who reportedly shot General Stonewall Jackson. Stewart Dixon was a Confederate soldier serving under General Jackson's command. He was on sentry duty the night that General Jackson was shot by a sentry after he failed to identify himself. The General later died from his injury. The house was a one-and-one-half story side gabled house with two exterior brick chimneys that flanked the left side of the house. A rear addition was added and the roof was extended.

***J.P. Kerr House***

Jimmie Kerr Road  
DEMOLISHED  
D-7-9

A two-story, two-bay wide, single pile I-house. The house was side gabled with a single central chimney. The front porch had been enclosed but was a full width shed roof porch. The gable ends had pent roofs enclosing the gable.





***Kerr Place***

1523 Jimmie Kerr Road

c. 1915

D-7-13

This Foursquare architectural style house is two-stories with a pyramidal roof, and is accentuated by a forward facing oversized dormer window. The dormer window contains three diamond paned windows and is topped by a hipped roof. Other features of the frame house include high corbelled chimneys, large one-over-one windows (paired in the right side bay), and a full width front porch supported by Tuscan columns, a boxed cornice, and simple front door. A bay window extends to the left, and a rear ell extends the house to the rear. Little of the original design has been altered aside from the addition of vinyl siding, false shutters, and storm windows.



***John Ray House***

1750 Miles Chapel Road

E-4-8

A two-story, two-bay wide, single pile house with a rear single story kitchen wing. The house is side gabled house with a three-quarter width front porch and wood siding. Two stone exterior chimneys flank the sides of the house. One of the chimneys is partially gone and false shutters have been added



***Foster-Walker House***

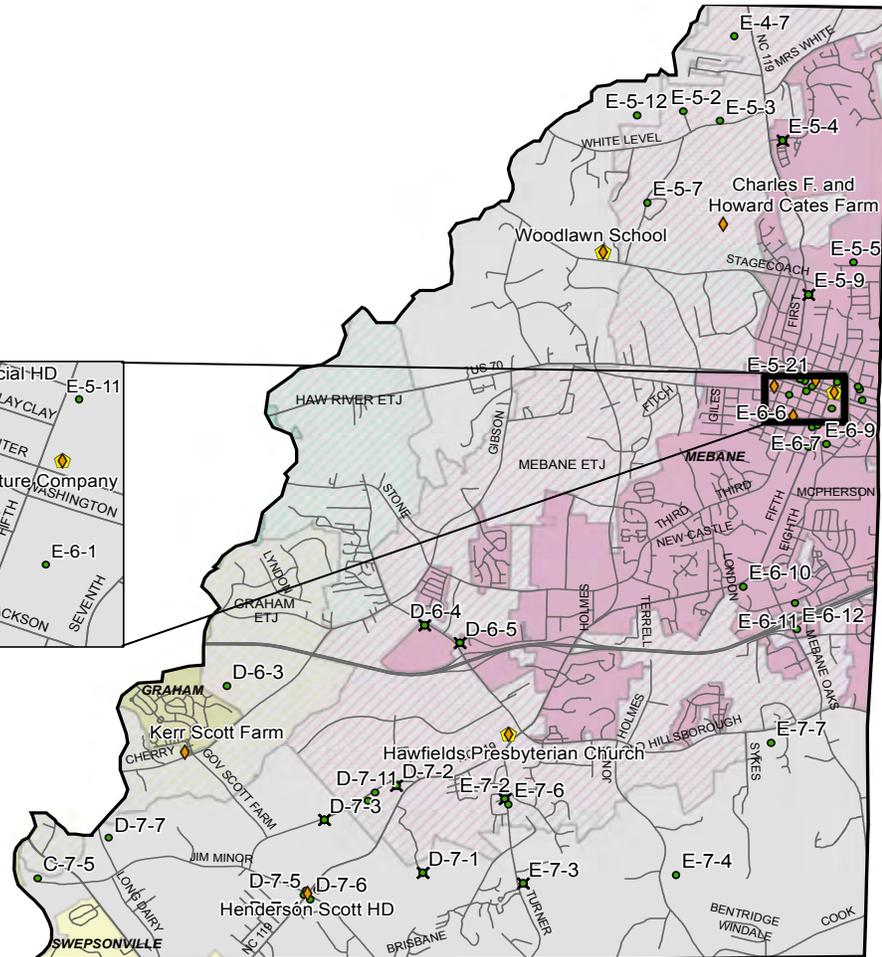
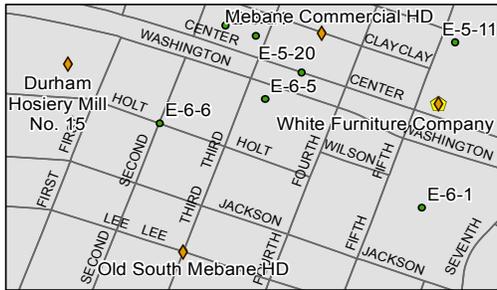
1349 Miles Chapel Road

E-5-1

Originally a two-story, two-bay wide, single pile house. It was side gabled house with a single exterior chimney. The house had a front porch with a shed roof and simple porch posts. The house had half lapped and pegged rafters with poplar tongue and groove boards. The house was moved in 1941 and converted into a barn.

# Melville Township

Melville Township is located on the eastern side of Alamance County, bordering Orange County. This township includes portions of the City of Mebane, Town of Graham, and Town of Swepsonville, as well as part of the Extraterritorial Jurisdictions (ETJ) for those mu-



## Legend

- National Register Landmarks
- Local Landmarks
- Surveyed Historic Sites
- Demolished Sites
- Roads
- City Limits
- ETJ

unicipalities. There are 55 surveyed historic sites in Melville. Three are designated as Local Landmarks as well as listed on the National Register: the Hawfields Presbyterian Church, the White Furniture Company, and the Woodlawn School. Six additional properties are National Register listings, including the Charles F. and Howard Cates Farm, Durham Hosiery Mill No. 15, Henderson Scott Farm Historic District, Kerr Scott Farm, Mebane Commercial Historic District, and Old South Mebane Historic District. Two properties have been placed on the National Register Study List: the Benjamin Frank Mebane House in 1985 and Cook's Mill in 2013. Two properties, Cook's Mill and the Dr. W.N. Tate House were determined eligible for National Register listing in 1996. Of the 54 surveyed properties, ten have been demolished as of the writing of this publication.

### At A Glance : Melville Township

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	54	10 (0)	3	9	2	2

### **Historical Highlights**

Melville Township, like adjacent southern Pleasant Grove and Thompson Townships, was settled largely by Scotch-Irish in the 1700s. Hawfields Presbyterian Church (27)\* was their cultural focal point. After the American Revolution simplified land tenure in the fertile Hawfields, the convenience of obtaining and cultivating land quickened the pace of slave-holding and agricultural profits there, which in turn fed numerous academies.

By the early 1800s, a crossroads (named for a “Burnt Shop”) in the vicinity of Hawfields Presbyterian Church served as a place for meetings, trade, and manufacturing. When local merchant Henderson Scott arranged for a Presbyterian minister from Ireland, Alexander Wilson (32), to establish a classical school there in 1851, Wilson changed the name of the crossroads to honor a Scottish Presbyterian theologian of the 1500s, Andrew Melville. The Melville area of the Hawfields provided father-and-son governors of North Carolina, William Kerr Scott, (1949-1953) (38), and Robert Walter Scott, (1969-1973). The City of Mebane, originating in commercial connections that relocated slightly to be near Mebane Station after the coming of the railroad, is located in Melville Township and adjacent Orange County. One of the original eleven townships, Melville Township was divided to reflect the population growth in its northwest, creating Haw River Township.

*-Carole W. Troxler*

### **Quackenbush House**

1100 Reatkin Lane (current location)

c. 1880

C-7-5



This house is a two-story, Italianate I-house with a “Triple-A” roof line. Relatively unaltered, the house is three-bay wide, single-pile with a one-story rear-ell. The house has a full-height projecting center front gable bay, paired by drop pendant brackets at the eaves, returns in the gable ends, large six-over-six windows with unusual curved surrounds and a hip roof porch carried by pairs and trios of chamfered posts on brick plinths. The long rear ell may have been an earlier, c. 1850 dwelling, remodeled and joined to the later Italiante house. The house was owned by the Quackenbush family from before the Civil War up until the 1990’s. Originally located on W. Moore Street in Graham, the house was relocated to its current location in October 1996.

\*A number in parentheses is the ID number for a historic marker that has been erected in recognition of the referenced event or site. See the Historic Marker Map & Index at the back of the inventory for the location of the marker.

***Hughes Dixon House***

Cherry Lane  
c. 1890  
D-6-3

A one story, side gabled log house. There is a centrally located interior brick chimney that extends from the roof. Attached is a full width front porch with traditional porch supports. The porch has a hipped roof. There is a one-story rear extension that has an enclosed porch with a shed roof. An interior brick chimney extends from the rear extension.

***William McAdams House***

Trollingwood Hawfields Road  
DEMOLISHED  
D-6-4

Originally a one-and-one-story log building with V-notched logs. The house had a full width front porch with a shed roof supported by a traditional porch supports. Two chimneys flank the sides of the house that has brick stuccoed over them.

***Tucker Graves House***

Gregory Poole Lane  
c. 1880-90, DEMOLISHED  
D-6-5

Originally a two-story centered gable log home with a metal roof. The house rested on a stone foundation. The front porch had a shed roof supported by traditional porch supports. Two exterior brick chimneys flanked the sides of the house. There was a rear one-story extension with an interior brick chimney extending from it.

***J. Rogers Log House***

Nereus Drive  
DEMOLISHED  
D-7-1

The log house was a one-story side gabled home with an attached addition to the left. The addition had a front porch with a hipped roof. It featured one exterior chimney on the left side of the house with a stone foundation and a brick stack.





*Hawfields School (White)*

Kimrey Road  
c. 1902, DEMOLISHED  
D-7-2

Historically, this school is associated with Hawfields Church and Scotch-Irish settlers. The school was built in two sections c. 1902 on a tract of land purchased from Alexander Patton. In 1907 the Hawfields school became a high school to accommodate the older children. The school was a two room balloon-frame building and featured a triple door in the front.



*Hawfields School (Black)*

Kimrey Road  
DEMOLISHED  
D-7-3

This was a one-room school house providing education for Black children. It was side gabled with a single chimney.



*Scott Store*

3176 S NC 119 Hwy  
c. 1855  
Henderson Scott Farm Historic District (NR)  
D-7-4

This store is a well-constructed simple vernacular Greek Revival style building. Facing east, it is a two-story frame gable-roofed building with a glass-in full façade sun porch (1980) and a rear enclosed shed porch (1925). The store is covered with weatherboard and a sheet tin roof and rests on a brick foundation. The store was converted into a house in 1925. Originally a single space, the first floor now has a center hall with a living room on one side and a dining room and kitchen on the other.

***Old Henderson Scott House***

3209 S NC 119 Hwy

c. 1836

Henderson Scott Farm Historic District (NR)

D-7-5

Originally a one-and-one-half story Federal style house that is three-bays wide and one-bay deep. It is a frame gable-roofed main block with a full façade engaged porch and rear (north) shed and a gable-roofed (south) side wing. A breezeway on the west rear connects the main block and a rear wing. As originally constructed, the house consisted of the present main block with a hall-and-parlor plan and a detached kitchen that once connected it to the main block by the breezeway.



***Henderson Scott House***

3210 S NC 119 Hwy

c. 1849

Henderson Scott Farm Historic District (NR)

D-7-6

This Greek Revival style house is two-story, double-pile, gable-roofed with stucco covered brick exterior end chimneys (north and south elevations). The house rests on a foundation of common bond brick. Originally the house had a full façade one-story hip roofed porch.



***Charles Albright House***

2056 Jimmie Kerr Road

D-7-7

Originally a two-story side gabled house with a one-story addition to its right side. A single interior brick chimney extends from the roof. On the left side of the house is an ell shaped front porch with a hipped roof featuring simple columns. A makeshift garage with a shed roof extends from the porch.





***Kerr Scott Farm***

1890 Homeplace Drive

c. 1860

National Register

D-7-10

This site is significant both architecturally and historically. The house itself is a typical farmhouse c. 1860 and has architectural characteristics typical of a rural antebellum dwelling. Historically, the house has associations with two of North Carolina's governors. The house is a vernacular farm house with a one-and-one half story frame, central hall plan, and a hip-roofed main block built in 1919. The 1860 frame was one-story with a gable-roofed ell. This portion of the house was constructed partially with hand-hewn logs, which are still visible in the cellar. The remaining part of the house is wood frame.



***Hawfields School (One Room)***

Kimrey Road (original location)

c. 1885

D-7-11/E-7-1

This one room schoolhouse was used by the Hawfields community from 1885 until 1902 when the Hawfields Schoolhouse was built (D-7-2). The school had a free four month term, and teachers included: William York, J. E. Crutchfield, J. I. White, Paisley White, Fannie Foust and Ardelia Jones. The schoolhouse was later used as a granary on the Patton farm and has since been moved to Hawfields Presbyterian Church (E-7-1) on S NC 119 Hwy.

***J.D. Kimrey Farm***

2417 Kimrey Road

c. 1940

D-7-12

Although a mid-century residence has replaced the early farmhouse, this farm contains a notable collection of dairy buildings that is rivaled by few farms in the county. The centerpiece is a large dairy barn. Gambrel-roofed, ground stable barn designs were promoted by agricultural college experiment stations. Characteristics of this new barn include washable brick floors and steel pip stanchions at ground level. Corrugated metal sheeting covered the exterior of the structure. The unusual roofline of this barn is an outgrowth of the gambrel roofline. Known as the “Gothic” roof, it further expanded the loft space with a series of built-up rafters cut to precise curves. The site also features a notable collection of cast concrete tower silos with metal caps.

***Ralph Scott House***

3148 S NC 119 Hwy

c. 1950

Henderson Scott Farm Historic District (NR)

D-7-14

This impressive Neoclassical style, two-story, five-bay frame house is one of the few Neoclassical houses that feature a colossal portico in the county. Two corbelled chimneys flank the side-gabled roofline. Six square post columns support a two-story high shed roof that projects forward from the main façade to create a portico. The clapboard façade contains 6-over-6 windows, flanked by shutters. A left wing connects to a garage and a rear one-story wing is topped with a metal railing.





***Henderson Scott Farm Historic District***  
Intersection of NC 119 Hwy and Jim Minor Road  
c. 1836-1936  
National Register  
D-7-15

This district, consisting of seventeen buildings set on 198 acres of gently rolling farmland in the Hawfields community, has been the seat of the Scott family dynasty for five generations. The earliest buildings were erected by Henderson Scott (1814-1870). His first dwelling, the Old Henderson Scott House (D-7-5) c. 1849, is one of the earliest two-story double-pile plan houses in the county. The Scott Store c. 1855, was the commercial center of the community in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. A number of farm outbuildings in the district, including an 1849 smokehouse, an 1850 sheep barn, and dairy barns built in the 1930s, are representative of the farm's function as both a self-sustaining nineteenth century complex and a prosperous agri-business in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.



***Creecy-Faucette House***  
N NC 119 Hwy  
c. 1810-20  
E-4-7

A one-story side gabled house with a rear ell. The house has a three-quarter width screened porch with a shed roof. Two exterior stone chimneys each with a brick stack flank the sides of the house. The rear ell has German siding and an exterior end chimney with a stone foundation and brick stack. The house is built with pegs and boards in the walls and the ceiling was made of hand hewed logs.

***Tate-Lambert House***

1257 Tula Lambert Road  
c. 1844  
E-5-2

Constructed by Joseph Tate c.1844, the house has since been heavily modified but two of the original three rooms are incorporated into this present structure. The house has a full-width, full-height two-story front porch supported by classical columns. This is the location of Tate's Shop, which operated continually for over 70 years. The Tate family were experts in repairing farm machinery.

***Dr. W.N. Tate House***

4530 White Level Road  
c. 1885  
E-5-3

Constructed in 1885 by Dr. W. N. Tate, who was a general practitioner in the area for fifty years. There were four rooms and two halls on the ground floor and two basement rooms were used for cooking and eating. Rooms have been added to the rear of the house, but the front of the bungalow type structure remains mostly untouched. The house is a one-story side gabled house with a bay window and porch on the west elevation which adds a special note of interest.

***Alexander Mebane House***

St. Andrews Drive  
c. 1870, DEMOLISHED  
E-5-4

This two-story, single-pile, central passage, frame house sat on the remnants of a stone wall foundation. It was constructed c.1870 on the site of Alexander Mebane's (1744-1795) homestead. Mebane was an active politician and served as a member of the State House of Commons, an Auditor of the Hillsborough District, and a member of the Hillsborough Convention of 1788 (which addressed the ratification of the Constitution of the United States). He was an original trustee of the newly established University of North Carolina, and was on the site selection committee who choose New Hope Chapel Hill.





*Charles Harris House*

Unknown  
c. 1859  
E-5-5

Originally a brick house of Greek-type architecture constructed c. 1859. The house itself was one-story with a shallow hipped roof. The house originally had a basement. The house was moved in 1936 to Laramie Lane and was moved again c. 1985 to an unknown location.

*Charles F. and Howard Cates Farm*

4870 Mebane Rogers Road  
c. 1801, 1851  
National Register  
E-5-6



The Cates House began as a one-and-one-half-story, hall-parlor dwelling constructed with a timber frame with brick noggin. In the early 1850s, the house was updated and enlarged in a modified Greek Revival-Italianate style with a frame second-story addition surmounted by a hipped roof. It is surmised that two interior chimneys serving eight fireplaces replaced the original exterior-end chimneys. The significance of the house can be attributed to its association with Charles Fletcher Cates who was one of the most influential farmers in Alamance County until his death in 1947.

*Cook's Mill*

Cook's Mill Road  
c. 1757  
E-5-7



Historic Cook's Mill was built in 1757 by Alexander Mebane, who was too old to serve in the Revolutionary War but helped supply the needs of the army from his mills. The mill passed through five generations of the Mebane family before being sold to the Cook brothers, Erastus and Thomas. The dam was broken by a flood in 1975 but still retains original filaments of granite.

*Woodlawn School*

4408 Mebane Rogers Road

c. 1901

Local Landmark, National Register

E-5-8

The first school buiding was built in 1901 on land donated by Mrs. Will Aulbert. Mrs. Banks Holt donated logs, Bud Wilkerson sawed the logs, and it was built by J. A. Holt, Lindsey Small, Bob Tate, Joe Tom McAdams, Bill Aulbert, and Peter Long. In 1911 the county started the first public school and in 1913 another room was added and the school became a two-teacher school. Woodlawn School was closed in 1934. The building has since been renovated and is now used as a community center.

*Giles Mebane House*

N. First Street

c. 1841, DEMOLISHED

E-5-9

Originally constructed prior to 1840s but was destroyed by fire and reconstructed in 1841. It was originally built by Giles Mebane, grandson of Alexander Mebane. It was a single-pile, central hall plan two-story house. It sat on a brick foundation and had two exterior brick chimneys flanking the house. A side addition boasted a shed porch with turned posts. The house was destroyed by a tornado in 1936 and was rebuilt.

*Tommy Thompson House*

202 N. Seventh Street

c. 1916-30

E-5-10/E-5-15

This two-story, double-pile, central hall house has a sloped roof with an engaged front porch. Simple one-story square posts support the porch. The house sits on a brick foundation and has two interior brick chimneys.





*Influential Hosiery*

204 N. Fifth Street

c. 1900

E-5-11

A one-story brick industrial structure in a unique shape. It may be the original building of White Furniture Company, which is known as the “oldest furniture company in the South.” It is part of the White Furniture Company complex.



*Dickey House*

4272 White Level Road

c. 1850

E-5-12

An altered two-story I-house with a shallow pitched gable roof, brick exterior end chimneys, hip roof one-story rear ell, and small one-story screen porch on the west elevation. The house retains its original Greek Revival style double leaf main entrance surrounded by sidelights, robust applied trim, and corner blocks. The front porch does not survive; it was replaced by a shallow flat roof stoop supported by wrought iron posts.



*200-300 Block of Seventh Street*

c. 1886-1915

E-5-15

A traditional late 19th century/early 20th century community. This street is indicative of the growth of the mill towns. This is a well preserved community in Mebane just west of the Orange County line. Seventh street shows the typical houses that were being built during this time period with a few noted in-fill structures. Typical houses include one-and-one-half story Craftsman bungalows with various vernacular forms and elements, Victorian I-house/Craftsman Vernacular hybrids that are seen throughout the county and piedmont communities of NC, in addition to contemporary ranch houses. The varying forms and decorative elements of this street illustrate the types of houses that were mixed together during this time period.



***Mebane Commercial Historic District***

N. Third Street, E. Center Street, N. Fourth Street,  
W. Clay Street  
c. 1905-1960  
National Register  
E-5-16

This historic district encompasses a five-acre area within two city blocks, and includes 31 buildings. During this time period, downtown Mebane was the life-blood of the community leading to various commercial businesses to locate and thrive in this environment. The district was a regional rail stop, and was home to a variety of commercial enterprises, one department store, and two banks. Even through the age of the automobile, downtown Mebane continued to hold on its many business centers. This district has a dense concentration of intact commercial architecture representing the Colonial, Neo-Classical, and Romanesque Revival styles, and a few buildings that are representative of area building traditions.

***100-200 Block Center Street***

c. 1886-1915, 1931-45  
E-5-17

Center Street (Highway 70/SR 119) was originally one of the major east/west passages through Alamance County both by road and rail. Today, it is still heavily traveled as an alternative route to Interstate 40 corridor. Like most small towns, Mebane's downtown was a thriving area in which automobile, pedestrian, and locomotive traffic was vital for survival. Today, downtown Mebane has come back to life from past years of vacancy and neglect.





*Masonic Lodge*  
201 W. Clay Street  
c. 1915-30  
E-5-19

This two story brick building was constructed c. 1915 in a Standard Commercial/Industrial architectural style. The building is typical of commercial types due to its 5:1 American bond brick construction, flat roof with terra cotta roof caps, and close proximity to the sidewalk and street. The building offers granite keystone and decorative brickwork in the segmentally arched windows on both the front (east) and north sides. Granite windowsills also exist and appear to be in good shape.



*101 N. Third Street*  
c. 1920  
E-5-20

This symmetrically proportioned commercial building has been altered from its original appearance through the recent stuccoing of the front façade but this two-story brick building still exhibits the 6:1 American bond that was typical of the time period c. 1920. The rear of the building is reduced to just a single story. The front façade displays pilasters at both corners of the building and at slight insets, which rise past the top of the second-story stepped parapet roof. Two large multi-paned windows on the first story flank the centrally located front door.



*Central Carolina Bank*  
204 W. Center Street  
c. 1960  
E-5-21

This one-story commercial structure was constructed c. 1960 in the Modern architectural style. The building represents a progressive style of architecture not often associated with small towns in North Carolina. The main lobby is topped by a cantilevered truss roof that is dramatic and extends beyond the exterior wall of the building to cover drive through lanes. An interesting circular skylight sits atop the roof not covered by the cantilevered roofline.

***Benjamin Frank Mebane House***

115 S. Fifth Street

c. 1855

E-6-1

This was the second house to be built in Mebanesville (now Mebane). The house was constructed in 1855 by Dr. Benjamin Frank Mebane, and was in the Mebane family until 1940. The house sits on a brick foundation and is a two-story house with a hipped roof. The house boasts a  $\frac{3}{4}$  width front porch with a shed roof that is now enclosed. Two interior brick chimneys extend from the main block's roof. A one-story extension with a center gable is located at the rear of the house.

***Mebane Presbyterian Church***

402 S. Fifth Street

c. 1868-1917

E-6-2

Originally built c.1868 in a Gothic Revival style of architecture. The church boasts pointed windows with stained glass and a unique roofline due to additions. The church is made out of brick in a 1:5 bond. A standing ridge metal roof replaced the old roof, and gray/green/black stained glass windows were added to the main building.

***White Furniture Company***

201 E. Center Street

c.1905-1967

Local Landmark, National Register

E-6-3

The White Furniture Company was established in 1881. The existing structures date from 1905 to 1967. All of the buildings are of common bond brick built in the typical twentieth century industrial style. Each building is designed according to the activities that were performed in them. The complex occupies nearly one-half of a city block.





*Wilkerson House*  
305 E. Center Street  
c. 1920  
E-6-4

This two-story, stone veneered house may be older than its Dutch Colonial exterior suggests. The core of the house may have been a two-story, side gabled I-House, which was a traditional and popular form for Alamance County during the period 1850-1900. However, if this is the case, the most significant period for the house would date to the heavy alterations that took place in 1920, in which a Mr. Airy granite stone veneer, gambrel roofline, and significant porches were added to the front of the building.



*Commercial Building*  
126 Holt Street  
c. 1915  
E-6-5

This commercial building stands two-stories high within the central business district of Mebane and was constructed c.1915. The main façade of the building is four bays wide and features segmental arched windows, with recessed panels above the windows and a decorative brick parapet. The brick commercial building overlooks the North Carolina Railroad tracks and beyond to the central core of downtown Mebane.



*200-300 Block West Holt Street*  
c. 1900-1920  
E-6-6

The West Holt Street neighborhood in Mebane contains several well preserved examples of turn-of-the-twentieth century residences, including Queen Anne and vernacular styles. The street is a continuation of the grid street pattern of Mebane, aligned with the North Carolina Railroad. Holt Street led to a mill complex west of the village and adjacent to the neighborhood. The narrow street remains a thoroughfare, extending west from the village center. The neighborhood is situated between First Street to the west and Third Street to the east.

**400 Block South Fifth Street**

c. 1900-1930

E-6-7

South Fifth Street is one of the main roads into Mebane from the south. As was characteristic of main thoroughfares South Fifth Street was lined with some of the most impressive houses in the town of Mebane. Popular styles were built here, since the earliest houses in the 400 block were built around 1900, these residences feature the Colonial Revival style that was popular at that time. Subsequent styles are represented, including Craftsman and Period Revival.

**500 Block South Fifth Street**

c. 1900-1930

E-6-8

South Fifth Street is one of the main roads into Mebane from the south. In coordination with 400 block, popular styles were built here, the earliest houses in the 500 block were built around 1900, these residences feature the Colonial Revival style that was popular at that time. Subsequent styles are represented, including Craftsman and Period Revival.

**302 E. McKinley Street**

c. 1890

E-6-9

This modified two-story frame house was constructed c. 1890 in the Vernacular/Queen Anne architectural style with Gothic Revival influences. The house features a two-story, forward extending gable wing that features a bay, or octagonal façade. To the left side of this wing is a one-and-one half story wing with a side gable that features wall dormers, typical of the Gothic Revival period. The roof features notable carved purlins, which reflect the Gothic period. The original portion of the house is possibly the one-and-one half story wing to the left center, as the two-story Queen Anne wing and porch was added c. 1890s.





*J.H. Patillo House*

937 S. Fifth Street

c. 1910

E-6-10

This two-story Neoclassically inspired house features a complex multiple gable and hipped roofline, clapboard siding and a wrap around porch. A kitchen ell extends to the rear of the house. Details include a brick foundation, high corbelled chimneys, beadboard ceiling on the front porch and boxed eaves, and Palladian gable windows. This house is now used for retail, and is a high profile example of adaptive reuse.

*Arrowhead Inn*

3941 Arrowhead Boulevard

c. 1964-65

E-6-11



A notable example of mid-century highway/travel oriented design. The Arrowhead Inn complex can be divided into three portions: office, accommodations, and a restaurant. Features of the office include a covered porte-cochere, brick walls, diamond glass doors, and wide overhangs. The accommodation portion of the complex is two-stories high, and is finished with wood and brick panel siding. The third portion of the complex is a restaurant, which features a neo-angle gable, plate glass windows, and brick siding that matches the rest of the complex.

*Esso Station*

1237 Mebane Oaks Road

c. 1965, DEMOLISHED

E-6-12



This small, one-story service station was among the first businesses developed to accommodate travelers on the newly built Interstate 85 through Alamance County. The plan of the building was simple, featuring a small office, with restrooms to the rear and a two-bay garage to the side. The roofline had a dramatic angle, designed to catch the eye of travelers. The station has since been demolished and replaced with a contemporary gas station.

***Durham Hosiery Mill No. 15***

301 W. Washington Street

c. 1922

National Register

E-6-13

For eighty years, the mill was associated with the processing of cotton yarn. Although many textile mills were located in Alamance County, only two textile mills were located in Mebane. Constructed in 1922, with several later additions that reflect periods of expansion and modernization, this mill closed in 2001. Mill No. 15 was built across the street from Mill No. 8, which happened to be constructed first in 1916. The two mills were closely linked in the production of yarn with Mill No. 8 providing finishing and packing for the yarn produced in Mill No. 15.

***Old South Mebane Historic District***

Generally bounded by Holt, S. First, S. Fifth, Austin, E. Wilson, and Roosevelt Streets

c. 1900 - 1961

National Register

E-6-14

This is a dense, primarily residential district that encompasses 103 acres with 349 resources, 255 of which are contributing. The architecture includes Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, Period Cottage, and Ranch styles, as well as houses that do not represent a formal architectural style but are representative of the building traditions of this community.





*Hawfields Presbyterian Church*

2115 S NC 119 Hwy

c. 1852-1855

E-7-1

The Hawfields Church, erected in 1852-1855, is typical of substantial mid-nineteenth century churches of the region in its brick construction, simple temple form, and unpretentious Greek Revival detail. The brick is locally made and is laid in Flemish bond. The building is three bays wide and six deep beneath a shallow gable roof. The main façade is pedimented, and the tympanum is outlined with a cornice featuring simple elongated rafter brackets.



*James Gibson House*

Turner Road

c.1893, DEMOLISHED

E-7-2

A two-story, side gabled house with a full width front porch and a one-story rear extension. The front porch had a hipped roof and half-story simple posts that rested on stone stacks. The house itself also rests on a stone foundation. Two exterior brick chimneys flank the sides of the house. The rear extension had a shed roof.



*Graham Albright House*

Turner Road

c. 1843, DEMOLISHED

E-7-3

A two-story, two-bay, single-pile brick house built c. 1843. The house had a side gable with two exterior end brick chimneys. A one-and-one half story wing with an engaged porch extended from the rear of the house. The house had arched windows in a 4/4 style.

***Kirkpatrick-Covington House***

2119 Jones Drive  
c.1800  
E-7-4

A one-story log and timber house with many additions. The house sits on a handmade brick foundation. Originally a one room log house with a single exterior chimney was expanded with a front porch and a one room frame section with an exterior end chimney. The last addition was a frame addition in the rear, also with a rear porch. Two exterior chimneys flank the sides of the house and have a stone foundation with a brick stack. The last remodeling was in 1916.

***Albright Post Office***

Turner Road  
c.1893  
E-7-6/ E-7-1

A small post office that was original standing on Richard Turner's property. It served as the Albright Post office c.1900s. It was moved to Hawfields Presbyterian Church (E-7-1) on S NC 119 Hwy and restored.

***J.E. Lloyd House***

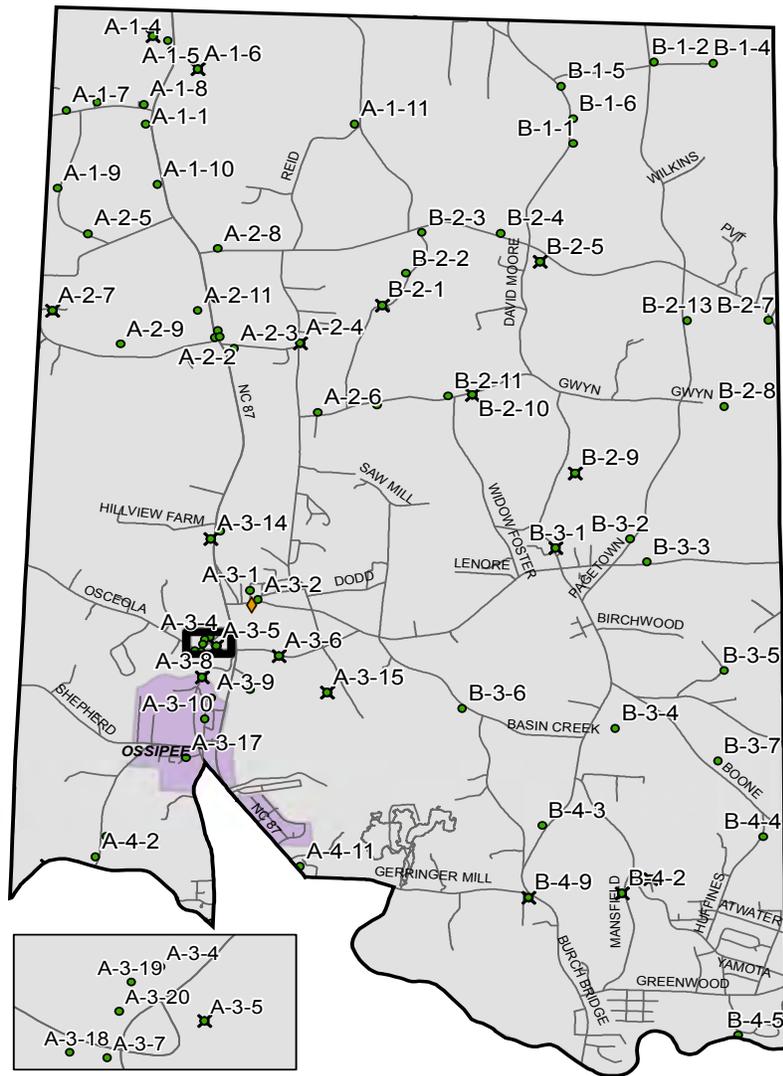
3907 Old Hillsborough Road  
c.1850  
E-7-7

This one and one half story hall and parlor plan house was likely built some time before the Civil War, probably c. 1850. Deeply set windows indicate the structure may be constructed of logs. Details that can be seen at this time include a 5-V metal roof covering a side gabled roof, 4 over 4 windows, a stone chimney with a brick flue, and a full width porch supported by decorative wrought iron porch posts with a stone foundation. The house itself sits on a fieldstone foundation, although the porch sits on a brick foundation.



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# Morton Township



## Legend

- ◆ National Register Landmarks
- ◆ Local Landmarks
- Surveyed Historic Sites
- ✕ Demolished Sites
- Roads
- ▒ City Limits
- ▨ ETJ



Morton Township is located in the northwest corner of Alamance County, bordering Caswell, Guilford, and Rockingham counties. It includes most of the Town of Ossipee. There are 76 surveyed historic sites in Morton, none of which are designated as Local Landmarks. One, the Altamahaw Mill Office, is listed on the National Register. Two properties have been placed on the National Register Study List: the Log House - Ossipee in 2002, and the Primitive Baptist Library in 2002. Of the 76 surveyed properties, twenty-two have been demolished as of the writing of this publication.

### At A Glance : Morton Township

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	76	22 (0)	0	1	0	2

### ***Historical Highlights***

German settlement along the west banks of the upper Haw River and the Reedy Fork in the mid-1700s linked present-day Morton and Boon Station Townships with northeastern Guilford County. The church at Friedens drew Reformed and Lutheran congregations from the wide area.

Gristmills were on the Reedy Fork prior to 1752, and travelers crossed there when high water made Haw River fords downstream more dangerous. Also, a post office, physician, businesses, and African American and white churches clustered near Shallow Ford on the Haw. When cotton factories developed upstream, the mill villages of Altamahaw and Ossipee eclipsed Shallow Ford. Early local voting places included mills belonging to Gerringers and Somerses. In the 1840s, Morton's Store served that function, located at one of the county's many crossroads centers for trade, services, schools, and churches.

During the 1850s, methods of producing flue-cured, or "bright leaf," tobacco spread from Caswell County into northern Alamance, with its well-suited soil. Alamance tobacco production multiplied thirty-five times during 1850-1860, and present-day Morton, Faucette, and Pleasant Grove Townships led the increase. Farmers with and without enslaved workers rushed to the new cash crop, and in the 1850s slave ownership in northern Alamance County reached higher numbers than in the south for the first time.     -*Carole W. Troxler*



***Alexander Walker House***

N NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1866-1885  
A-1-1

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center hall floor plan, I-house. Frame construction with a side gable roof, brick end chimneys and simple details. The site includes a large collection of outbuildings primarily northwest of the homesite.

***Sam Phibbs House***

4531 Troxler Mill Road

c. 1855-1860

A-1-2

The original log house built c.1855 was the home of Sam Phibbs, a confederate soldier. It was a one room, one-and-one-half story log structure with a single exterior stone base chimney. A side wing was added c. 1900 and a rear addition was added later.

A craftsman style house built c. 1920 sits in front of the Sam Phibbs house. This two-story bungalow has a side gabled roof with a central oversized dormer window. A full width front porch is supported by wrought iron supports.

***John Faucette House***

N NC 87 Hwy

c. 1919, DEMOLISHED

A-1-3

This tall two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile frame house had a high hip roof. The front porch had been replaced by an enclosed vestibule. The house, built c. 1919 by John Faucette, a farmer, was originally one room up and one room down with a rear kitchen ell. The Faucette's farm encompassed roughly 1,000 acres stretching into Caswell County. About 1940, W. T. Chandler added a room to each floor to create the house's present size.

***Faucette-Chandler Farm***

5258 N NC 87 Hwy

c. 1931

A-1-4

A large farmstead composed of a brick bungalow built in 1931 with outbuildings dating from c. 1880-1930. The original farmstead was purchased by W. T. Chandler in 1922 from Fred and Vera Faucette. It contained approximately 125 acres. In 1930 W.T. Chandler commissioned the bungalow style house which is a one-and-one-half story, double-pile house with a broad clipped gable roof pierced by two interior brick chimneys.





***Santa Fe-Matkins House***

N NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1886-1915, DEMOLISHED  
A-1-5

This rectangular (16'x 32'), short two-story log house with half-dovetail notches, sheathed with board-and-batten siding was originally a dwelling, but was later converted into a tobacco packhouse. A portion of the dry-laid stone exterior end chimney and the original plank main entrance survived the conversion. Nothing is known about the early history of this building, but locally it was known as the Santa Fe-Matkins House.



***Robert Brannock House***

N NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1870-1890, DEMOLISHED  
A-1-6

The Brannock family immigrated to the United States from England in 1666 and settled in Maryland. In 1801 the family received a land grant in North Carolina for 390 acres just south of the Caswell County line. The original dwelling burned and was replaced with a one-story log dwelling built c.1870-1890. The log house, approximately 18' x 18', was constructed of hewn square logs joined with square notches, set on a rock foundation and topped by a standing seam metal-clad gable roof. A one-room frame side addition c.1910-1930 was built and a shed-roofed round log addition was appended at the rear. Robert Brannock, a farmer and rural route mail carrier lived there in the 1920s and 30s.



***J.M. Jordan House***

4649 Troxler Mill Road  
c. 1886-1915  
A-1-7

This two-story, "Triple-A" form house combines traditional vernacular forms with then popular Victorian details, such as decorative shingles and a diamond attic vent in the front gable. It is side gabled with a single exterior end stone chimney. The house is in poor condition.

***Buckner Mobile Home Park***

4325 Troxler Mill Road

c. 1946-1970

A-1-8

This well maintained mobile home park contains a notable collection of early mobile home styles. Many feature metallic sheeting, with original metallic windows, and often comprised of “neo-angle” rooflines and angular profiles. Some of the more recent mobile homes represent recent trends in mobile home design, including wood siding and gabled roof lines.

***G.L. Lewis Farmstead***

4860 Lee Lewis Road

c. 1900

A-1-9

This notable, one-and-one-half story, three-bay, frame house features a “Triple-A” roof form, and stands in the midst of a remarkable collection of outbuildings. The house is of simple design with exposed rafter tails and 6 over 6 windows. The outbuildings are constructed using frame and log techniques.

***Shiloh United Methodist Church***

4718 N NC 87 Hwy

c. 1950

A-1-10

The church was originally a frame structure but alterations have changed its original appearance, including brick veneer and stained glass windows. Although the main sanctuary has been heavily altered, the cemetery contains many graves dating from the 1700s to the present.





***R.L. Somers House***

5033 Whitesell Brothers Road  
c. 1900  
A-1-11

This two-story, frame house represents one of the last examples in the county of the complex Victorian house forms as tastes trended toward more simpler themes. Although this house features a “Triple-A” roofline and typical three-bay façade, the corners of the façade are built on a 45 degree angle, giving the house the appearance of being octagonal. The clipped corners are articulated in the hipped roof as well. A nearly full width front porch is supported by classically inspired Tuscan columns.



***Gilliam Academy***

4031 N NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1900  
A-2-1

This residence is purported to have been the auditorium for the Gilliam Academy est. 1875 before being moved c. 1940 and converted into a house. Supposedly the auditorium sat roughly 100 feet north from its present location.



***Gilliam Primitive Baptist Church***

N NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1824, DEMOLISHED  
A-2-2

This church featured double front doors in the gable end. It rested on a stone foundation, nine-over-nine windows, and featured 1890 cornice styling. This church was demolished in 1980/81 and replaced with a brick structure.



***J.H. Gilliam House***

3432 Gilliam Church Road  
A-2-3

A two-story, single-pile, center hall style floor plan house. The house is side gabled with a center gable centered in the middle bay. A shed roof front porch is supported by stone and post piers. A two-story rear wing was added at a later time. This was the residence of Joe Gilliam of the Gilliam Academy which started c. 1875; the original academy structure was destroyed.

***Jim Kernodle House***

Altamahaw Racetrack Road

c. 1826-1865, DEMOLISHED

A-2-4

A two-story, single pile, log house with notable stone chimneys on the gable ends. A full width front porch is supported by simple posts. It had a rear one-story wing with a full width porch.

***Lee Lewis House***

Lee Lewis Road

c. 1928, DEMOLISHED

A-2-5

A one-and-one-half story, double-bay, single-pile, frame house. It was side gabled and had a three-quarter width shed roofed front porch.

***William Simpson House***

3117 Gwyn Road

A-2-6

This house was originally a two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a central gable and double interior chimneys. Alterations included a porch, vinyl siding and shutters, and replacement windows.

***Watlington Log House***

Ellas Drive

DEMOLISHED

A-2-7

A one-and-one-half story V-notched log house covered with clapboards. The house was side gabled with a single stone end chimney and rested on a stone foundation. A one-story side wing was added with an end chimney.





***Claude Gerringer House***

4145 Stoney Creek Church Road

c. 1900

A-2-8

A two-story, frame, “Triple-A” form house featuring traditional vernacular forms including a porch supported by simple Tuscan columns, two-over-two windows and boxed eaves. The house is a center-hall layout with few changes, a rolled stone patterned paper has been applied over the wood siding, but original sash and rear ell remain intact.

***J.S. Gilliam/Mrs. M.J. Gilliam House***

3861 Gilliam Church Road

c. 1900

A-2-9



A two-story, side-gable, frame house that could date to the time of the Civil War. The three-quarter height second floor, the rear ell and the southern orientation of the house are common characteristics of houses built around the time of the Civil War. The door and window placement suggest that the interior may follow a Hall and Parlor plan. A nearly full width front porch has likely been modified at some point in time. The house sits prominently on a rise, surrounded by mature red maple and oak trees.

***Primitive Baptist Library***

4023 N NC 87 Hwy

c. 1950

A-2-10



Standing as the most prominent building in the crossroads community of Gilliam Church, the Primitive Baptist Library is a one-story, modern brick building. It is a rare example of a well designed civic building for the crossroads community. Details suggest influence from the popular Streamline Moderne style including; molded cement trim, simple industrial metal windows, and stylized fluted pilaster door surrounds. An entablature over the front door inscribed “PRIMITIVE BAPTIST LIBRARY ERECTED 1950” was a popular Moderne technique.

*J.D. Kernodle House*

N NC 87 Hwy

c. 1900

Destroyed

A-2-11

A two-story, frame house once prominently sited on the west side of NC 87. The house had an unusual double pile form, topped by a pyramidal roof pierced by two interior chimneys. It boasted a generous front porch that filled the first floor façade and rose to the second floor in the centermost bay. The porch featured turned posts and Victorian brackets; otherwise the house was relatively plain.

*J.A. Gilliam House*

4219 N NC 87 Hwy

c. 1915

A-2-12

A two-story, frame Neoclassical house was built with close resemblance to the Kernodle House across NC 87, the two once looked very similar. Built by members of the same family, the Kernodle house was older. A repeated double pile form and topped with a pyramidal roof with a full width front porch that rose to two stories in the center once graced the front of the Gilliam house. But the feature was removed and replaced with a two story portico.

*Altamahaw Mill Houses*

Cherokee Drive

A-3-1

These mill houses are associated with Altamahaw Mill. They range in size from one-story, one-and-one-half story, and two-story houses. Most are built in the simple vernacular style. Most have been modified and expanded over time.





***Altamahaw Mill Company Store***

3788 Altamahaw Church Street

c. 1890

A-3-2

The Altamahaw Company store is a brick building built with iron from the George L. Maker & Co Iron Works from Evansville Indiana. The building has been improved but not at the expense of the historic fabric of the structure.

***Altamahaw Mill Office***

3726 Altamahaw Union Ridge Road

c.1890

National Register

A-3-3



The late-nineteenth century office is a handsome, well-preserved Queen Anne building which was erected as the office for Altamahaw, later Glen Raven, textile mill. When the office was constructed it was one of the most modern structures in Alamance County. The irregularly shaped two-and-a-half-story brick structure rests on a high stuccoed brick base below a molded water table. It is covered by an intersecting bell-cast roof pieced at the rear by a decorative chimney. The most pronounced feature of the Queen Anne style, a rich combination of materials, appears in the decorative use of bricks, particularly in a wide band of brown and cream-colored bricks acting as a string course encircling the office separating the first and second stories.



***Berea Christian Church***

2848 Old NC 87 Hwy

c. 1903

A-3-4

Sometime in 1900 this congregation broke away from the Bethlehem Christian Church and created the Berea Christian Church. The church is built in the Gothic Revival style. Elements include the steeply pitched gable roof, the pointed arch windows and decorative vergboards above the entrances.

***Altamahaw-Ossipee School***

Old NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1922, DEMOLISHED  
A-3-5

This two-story brick school was dedicated on July 4, 1922. The architects were Mitchel & Hunter. It was a consolidated school. It was a two-story, brick building with a hipped roof.

***Hub Mill***

Hub Mill Road  
c. 1860, DEMOLISHED  
A-3-6

Hub Mill was a gristmill situated on the Haw River that ground wheat and corn. It was owned at one time by the Suttons, and had raised five panel doors, and large six-over-six windows. Original equipment was still in the mill until it was demolished.

***Dr. Talbert Kernodle House***

3208 Osceola Road  
c. 1900  
A-3-7

Located in what is known as Hub Town, area between Ossipee and Altamahaw, the house was built in 1900 by Dr. Talbert Kernodle. In 1911, Dr. Charlie Kernodle purchased the house. The house is two-stories, side gabled with a center gable portico. There are seven marble fireplaces with three unusual chimneys.

***Ossipee Bridge***

Old NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1925, DEMOLISHED  
A-3-8

Finished in 1925, this was a steel truss bridge that spanned Reedy Fork Creek connecting the two mill villages of Ossipee and Altamahaw. It was dismantled in 1986.





***Ossipee Mill***  
2564 N NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1890  
A-3-9

Located on Reedy Fork Creek about one mile above the junction with the Haw River, the mill is a two-story brick structure. A three-story tower located at the front of the building served as a stairwell and office. Built by Captain James N. Williamson in 1882, the mill had automatic sprinklers, fire hydrants and running water. The mill manufactured cotton plaids, with subsequent ownership by Consolidated Textile Corporation and then Burlington Mills. It closed around 1970.



***Ossipee Mill Houses***  
Ossipee Front Street  
c. 1900  
A-3-10

Typical of mill villages, these houses are mostly uniform in appearance and construction. Built in the local vernacular style most are one-story or two-story houses. Most are hall-and-parlor floor plans with front porches. Many remain in good condition.



***Hughes Store***  
Old NC 87 Hwy  
A-3-11

First known as the Ireland Store, this store has a parapet store front with a full width hipped roof front porch. This store served the Ossipee community. Mr. John T. Kernodle was likely the builder of the store.

*C. Pritchett House*

3243 N NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1890  
A-3-13

Built c. 1890 by Coley Prichett this is a two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a center hall floor plan. A "Triple-A" roof form with two exterior end chimneys and a hipped roof front porch supported by simple post. A rear wing was added at a later time.

*Samuel Ireland House*

N NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1893  
A-3-14

This was a two-story, three-bay wide, single pile house with a two-story height portico. The house was side gable with exterior brick end chimneys. A rear shed addition was added at a later time.

*Jimmy Ross House*

Leath Road  
c. 1820, DEMOLISHED  
A-3-15

Originally a one room log house with a large stone chimney. A two-story frame house was added at an undetermined time and demolished by c. 1930. The stone chimney from that addition remained attached to the original log structure by a porch roof. A separate one room house was added c. 1930.

*Troxler House*

3667 Troxler Lane  
c. 1850  
A-3-16

Originally three or four rooms, this house has been heavily altered. Built c. 1850 in the Greek Revival style this was a two-story house with an encircling porch, since that time it has been remodeled and is brick veneered in the colonial revival style.





***Wagoner-Breeze House***

3248 Ossipee Holiness Church Road

c. 1895

A-3-17

This is a two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile frame I-house with a standing seam metal clad gable roof. The house has a large two-story rear ell, and a one-story side wing with a shallow gable roof. The main block of the house features two-over-two sash windows and red brick exterior end chimney and an enclosed screened porch.



***H.D. Keck House***

3224 Osceola Road

c. 1910

A-3-18

This vernacular two-story, frame house features twin forward facing gables versus the traditional one "Triple-A" roof form. The house has corbelled chimneys and French style iron balconies at each second floor window.



***2826 Old NC 87 Highway***

c. 1950

A-3-19

This is an unusual example of academic Colonial reproduction in the county. The house is two-story, five-bay, brick veneer house that resembles Federal style homes. It features side gables, end chimneys and a small stoop that is supported by classical Tuscan columns. Two side wings, practically identical flank the symmetrical façade.



***2818 Old NC 87 Highway***

c. 1920

A-3-20

This one-and-one-half story Craftsman house is an example of local traditions and materials. The side gable roof is distinguished by clipped gables and hipped dormer windows containing large sash windows. The traditional front porch is supported by stone columns made of local "Milk Quartz." The house features exposed rafter tails, triple windows and wide, overhanging eaves supported by diagonal braces.

***Riley Summers House***

2429 Gibsonville Ossipee Road  
c. 1893, DEMOLISHED  
A-4-1

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, frame house with a center hall floor plan and a rear ell. The house was side gabled with a central gable roof with exterior brick end chimneys.

***Jacob Gerring House***

2950 Gibsonville Ossipee Road  
c. 1910  
A-4-2

The original house was built in 1893 but was destroyed and was rebuilt by Jacob Gerring c. 1910. This c. 1910 frame house is two-stories, three-bays wide with a central brick chimney. The house has a tin roof with decorative shingles in the center gable. A hipped roof front porch is supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. The house is in poor condition.

***Midway Church Road Store***

2719 Midway Church Road  
c. 1920  
A-4-10

This one-story, frame store is utilitarian and simple. The store features a forward facing gable roof topped with 5-V galvanized metal and a front porch with small upbracing and is sheathed in German siding. Later alterations include the addition of a garage/service area and room in the rear. This store is in poor condition.

***Log House - Ossipee***

1832 Kernodle Circle  
c. 1930  
A-4-11

This notable twentieth century log house is a product of the cottage revival period. It is a two-story house with side gables embellished with smaller offset side gable rooflines. A forward facing gable over the central entry is topped with a "bent ridge" roofline. The walls are exposed rounded logs, unfilled with "mud" mortar and saddle notched corners which is not a common style in the county.





***J. T. Moore House***

6607 David Moore Road  
c. 1885  
B-1-1

This one-and-one-half-story, one room log house has a side gable with a single exterior stone chimney. A larger rear frame wing was added with a single exterior stone chimney.

***John King House***

2614 Carl Madren Road  
B-1-2

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a Triple-A roof form. The house is side gabled with two exterior brick end chimneys and an almost full-width front porch.



***Carl Madren House***

c. 1800s  
2474 Carl Madren Road  
B-1-4

The symmetrical, three-bay I-house has a central chimney, which is an unusual arrangement for the county. Centered side-gable windows indicate the chimney placement may be original. Central chimneys sometimes indicate early structures built by individuals from the mid-Atlantic culture hearth, in the manner of the regions around Philadelphia. Migration to North Carolina from the Philadelphia area occurred very early in this region's history, perhaps indicating a very early house.



***R. Loy House***

6855 David Moore Road  
c. 1890  
B-1-5

The two-story, three-bay wide, frame house is has a Triple-A roof form and is topped by a forward facing gable with diamond attic vent. Details include a nearly full width front porch with extraordinary sawn fretwork along the header, decorative brackets in the eaves of the roof and porch alike, pressed metal shingle roof, and exterior end stone chimneys. A rear ell extends north from the house, with simple details.



***W.M. Lewis House***

6709 David Moore Road

B-1-6

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house has a "Triple-A" roof form. It is side gabled with two exterior end chimneys. The house is a center hall floor plan with a rear ell.

***Widow Gilliam House***

Jimmy Bowles Road

DEMOLISHED

B-2-1

This was a heavily altered two-story, two-bay wide, single pile house. It was side gabled with exterior end stone chimneys. The house had a 1920's front porch and centered forward facing gable with double windows.

***Thomas Bowles House***

4264 Jimmy Bowles Road

B-2-2

A two-story, two bay wide I-house with two exterior end stone base chimneys with brick stacks. The house is side gable with a three-quarter width shed roof front porch supported by turned posts.

***Widow Moore House***

3352 Stoney Creek Church Road

B-2-3

This two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house is side gable with a "Triple-A" roof form. The house has two exterior end chimneys and a large two-story rear ell. A large wrap around front porch is supported by simple posts.





***E.A. McKenney House***

3073 Stoney Creek Church Road

B-2-4

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a “Triple-A” roof form. The house has a single exterior chimney located on the back facade. A three-quarter width hipped roof front porch is supported by simple turned posts.

***Col. James Moore House***

David Moore Road

c. 1830, DEMOLISHED

B-2-5



Col. James Moore’s grandparents, James and Eleanor Wilson Moore, came from County Darry, Ireland and settled in the Stoney Creek area of what was Orange County. Col. James Moore was the son of John Moore, born October 12, 1775. The house was built in 1830, sited on a bend of the main road between Yanceyville and Hillsborough. The two-and-one-half-story frame house had a full basement and tall chimneys at each end. The dentil molding underneath the eaves of the house was a rare exterior trim in this area, but reminiscent of old Virginia houses along the James River.

***Jeff Wilkins House***

1964 Stoney Creek Church Road

c. 1890

B-2-7



This two-story hipped roof house may have been constructed by Absolom Marvey c. 1890. It has been heavily altered with modern materials and additions. The house has a three-quarter width front porch with brick chimneys covered with stucco. There is a two-story rear addition with side porches on both levels with a rear chimney.

***Thomas Ross House***

5445 Pagetown Road  
 c. 1860  
 B-2-8

This one-and-one-half-story, two-room, hall and parlor log structure is side gabled with exterior end stone chimneys. The house has a full-width, hipped roof front porch supported by c.1900 turned posts. One chimney has been replaced with a brick chimney and the house has been covered with siding.

***J. David Barber House***

Baker Bell Farm Road  
 DEMOLISHED  
 B-2-9

This was a two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house, with two interior central chimneys. A front two-story side wing was added c. 1915 and a one-story rear-ell was added with a kitchen and a central chimney. The house had a hipped roof front porch supported by paired columns and six-over-six sash windows.

***H. Simpson House***

Gwyn Road  
 c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
 B-2-10

A one-story side gabled house with a single exterior end chimney. The house had a three-quarter width front porch supported by simple posts.

***J. Barnette House***

2622 Gwyn Road  
 B-2-11

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile, side gabled house. Originally the house had two interior central chimneys, but only one remains. A three-quarter width hipped roof front porch was added c. 1920 with posts resting on brick piers.





*Thomas Gwyn House*

Gwyn Road

c. 1903, DEMOLISHED

B-2-12

Thomas Gwyn built the house in 1904-1904. It was two stories with an irregular form. The main massing was side gabled with a forward facing gable. The house had a full width front porch that followed the stepped proportions of the house.



*G.W. Barker Farm*

5805 Pagetown Road

c. 1910

B-2-13

This is a significant turn-of-the-century farmstead, the house is built in the Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival styles. It is a two-story frame house of irregular form, topped by a handsome pressed metal shingle roof. The Queen Anne style is reflected in the complex massing and form of the house but more restrained Colonial Revival details complete the style of the structure, including a classically inspired cornice. A rear ell has been added to the house. A notable gambrel roofed barn still stands to the south of the house.



*V.S. Turner House*

Baker Bell Farm Road

DEMOLISHED

B-3-1

A one room V-notched log house with a one room square-notched log addition. The house had six-over-six sash window and a batten front door.

***J.M. Story House***

4944 Pagetown Road

c. 1840-1860

B-3-2

A one-and-one-half-story, two bay wide, log structure covered in weatherboard. It is side gabled with exterior end stone chimneys with brick stacks. The house features a three-quarter width hipped roof front porch supported by simple square posts. One-story rear additions were added at a later time.

***John H. Ross House***

2018 Altamahaw Union Ridge Road

c. 1885

B-3-3

Built by J. H. Ross c. 1885 with lumber brought from Orange County the house was originally a two-story, two bay wide, single pile, side gabled house. It has two exterior gable end stone chimneys with brick stacks. The house has been heavily modified and has a small front gable porch and a rear addition.

***Alfred Iseley House***

Burch Bridge Road

c. 1852

B-3-4

Built by Alfred Iseley c.1852, a preacher for Bethlehem Church, this house is a log dog-trot structure with half dovetail corner timbering. It has a breezeway connecting the separate bays. Each bay is one-and-one-half story, one-room with a stone chimney with a brick stack. The front door opens into the breezeway from a three-quarter width, hipped roof front porch.





*Johnson Homeplace*

2720 Johnson Lane

c. 1840

B-3-5

Dolph Johnson bought the sixty-two acre property in 1920 and farmed tobacco, wheat and corn. A long, low two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center hall plan, frame I-house. The house is side gabled with exterior end chimneys with stone bases and brick stacks, and hip roof front porch and six-over-six sash windows.



*J.D. Simpson House*

Basin Creek Road

c. 1900

B-3-6

This is a two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, "Triple-A" roof form house. The house was remodeled c. 1920 with details such as exposed rafter tails, six-over-six sash windows, and 5-V galvanized roofing material. Inside, the house contains walls of bead board and wire nails, pointing to a turn of the twentieth century construction period. The chimney has been removed and a rear kitchen ell could be older than the main house section.



*William Boone House*

921 Boone Road

c. 1826-1865

B-3-7

A two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile, side gabled, frame house. The house features a single central chimney and a full width shed roof front porch supported by simple posts. A portion of the front porch has been enclosed and wraps around the main massing of the house.

***Ben Sutton House***

Isley School Road  
c. 1865, DEMOLISHED  
B-4-1

Originally a log structure with a stone chimney. A room was added in c. 1880 and a rear addition was added c. 1900s. The original one-and-one-half-story, log section had pole rafters and the 1880 room addition added bead work on the walls and ceiling and the "Triple-A" roof form. The c. 1900 addition in the rear enlarged the house and had side porches on each elevation.

***John Faucette House***

Mansfield Road  
c. 1850, DEMOLISHED  
B-4-2

The main house was a two-story log structure with V-notched corners resting on a stone foundation. A separate kitchen structure was located behind the house. At one time a two-story frame addition was added to the side of the log structure.

***Christian Iseley House***

3562 Burch Bridge Road  
c. 1812  
B-4-3

The house was constructed by Christian Iseley in 1812. Originally it was two-and-a-half stories tall, with V-notched logs but only enough logs were salvagable to build this one-story structure when it was moved in 1963. Christian Iseley's son Alfred, born in 1813, served as the pastor of numerous churches of the Christian denomination in the area. Originally the log structure was covered with hand-rived shingles and had a stone chimney.





***John Huffines House***

Huffines Drive

c. 1860

B-4-4

This one-and-one-half story, one room, log house has half-dovetail notches and was built by a man who did not return from the Civil War. The house has been moved twice to its present location.



***Dam and Hydroelectric Plant Site***

930 Indian Valley Drive

c. 1890

B-4-5

Historically this is the site of the former “Ireland Old Mill” and was later used to power a hydroelectric pump station. Reportedly the first commercial hydroelectric plant in the county. Only low stone and the concrete dam and remnants of a stone pump station remain.



***Ernest Beckon House***

Burch Bridge Road

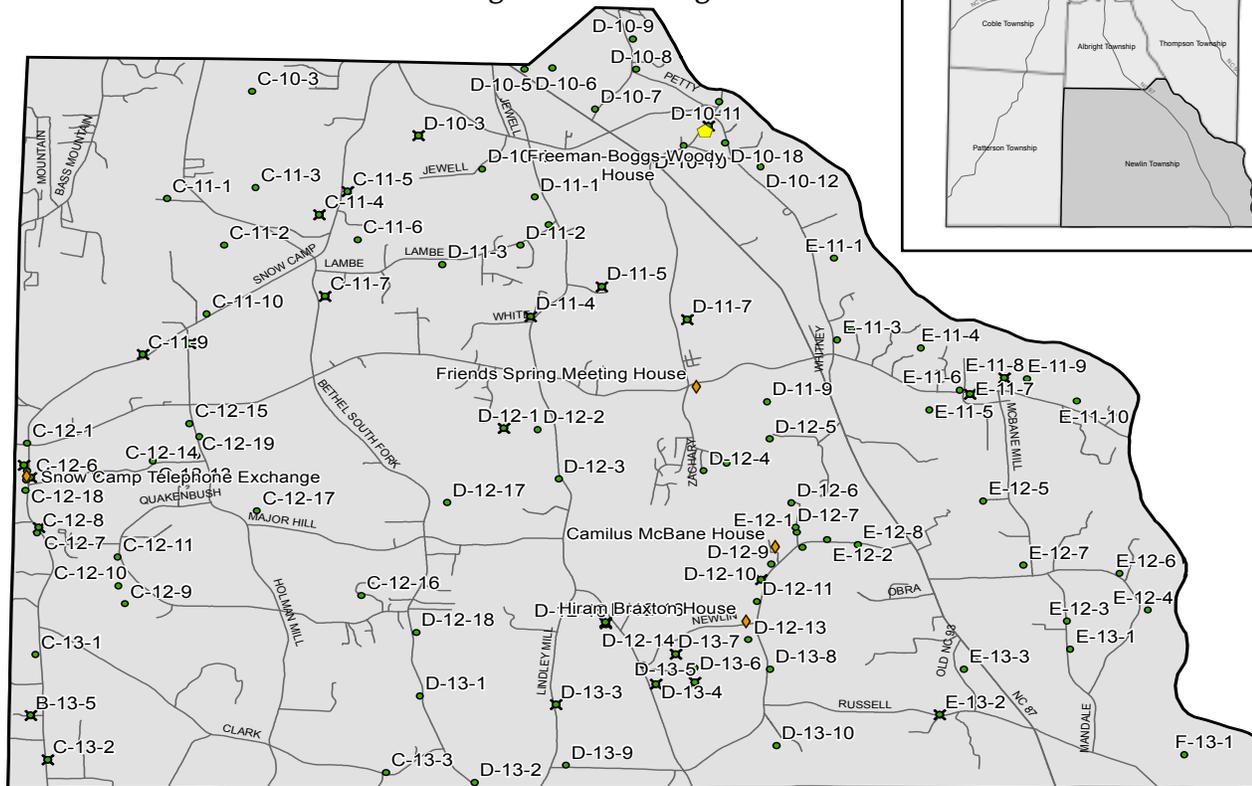
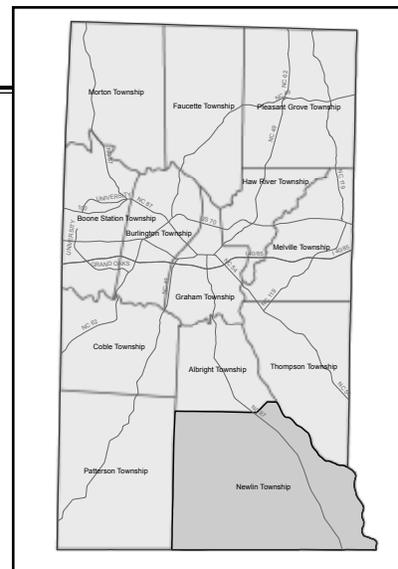
c. 1850, DEMOLISHED

B-4-9

This house was two-stories, frame construction with a full width shed porch supported by squared posts. The house appeared to have been built in two sections, joined together at the central chimney. Each portion was one-bay in size, and a rear ell extended to the rear.

# Newlin Township

Newlin Township is located in the southeast corner of Alamance County, bordering Chatham and Orange counties. There are 109 surveyed historic sites in Newlin. The Freeman-Boggs-Woody House is the only one designated as a Local Landmark. Four properties are listed on the National Register, including the Camilus



McBane House, the Friends Spring Meeting House, the Hiram Braxton House, and the Snow Camp Telephone Exchange. Four properties have been placed on the National Register Study List: the Dixon Log House and the George Morgan House in 1992, and the Jason Moore House and West Grove Friends Meeting House in 2002. Of the 109 surveyed properties, thirty have been demolished as of the writing of this publication.

### Legend

- ◆ National Register Landmarks
- ◆ Local Landmarks
- Surveyed Historic Sites
- ✕ Demolished Sites
- Roads
- ▭ City Limits
- ▨ ETJ



### At A Glance : Newlin Township

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	109	30 (0)	1	4	0	4

### **Historical Highlights**

Newlin Township was shaped by its 1750s Quaker settlers, who were of English and Irish backgrounds. Two conspicuous abolitionists there were manufacturers John Stafford and John Newlin. With a large foundry and an early (1838) cotton factory, Snow Camp (37)\* was Alamance County's largest manufacturing center before the transportation pattern shifted to the railroad's east-west route near the county's center. The iron horse undercut the plank road that ran from Graham through Snow Camp and on to Fayetteville. In the 1850s, the number of Snow Camp's school-age children was second only to Graham's.

Living near Spring Friends Meeting House (19), John Newlin emancipated 42 people and took them to Ohio in 1850, following eleven years of his litigation to free them. Their labor had helped him build a spinning mill in 1844-48, and by 1859 it included weaving and dying operations and employed 159 women and 16 men, the largest work force in the county. Newlin's factory site was a ford on the Haw River for which a Spanish traveler had spelled out the sound as "Sauxpa" in 1567. Newlin's family sold the Saxapahaw factory to E.M. Holt in 1873, and Jordan-Sellers Manufacturing Company replaced the facilities in the early 20th century.

A four-hour Revolutionary battle occurred near Lindley's Mill (26) on Cane Creek in September 1781. -*Carole W. Troxler*



#### ***John Stewart Log House***

Snow Camp Road  
DEMOLISHED  
B-13-5

This was a V-notched log, one-story, one-room house. It featured a single exterior gable end dry stone stack chimney.



#### ***Cane Creek Mountains***

Thompson Mill Road  
C-10-3

The Cane Creek mountains are a natural feature that defines the southern portion of the county. The ridges of the highest mountains can be seen from high spots south of Interstates 40/85. The highest ridges rise to 975 feet above sea level.

\*A number in parentheses is the ID number for a historic marker that has been erected in recognition of the referenced event or site. See the Historic Marker Map & Index at the back of the inventory for the location of the marker.

***Harlan Shoe House***

5781 Thompson Mill Road

C-11-1

A one-story, one-room log house. The house is side gabled with an exterior end stone base chimney. A shed roof front porch is supported by simple posts. The house has been altered with vinyl siding and new porch supports.

***Gray McPherson Log House***

Thompson Mill Road

c. 1870

C-11-2

A one story, two room V-notched log house with a side gabled roof. The house had a single exterior end stone chimney. The house has an extended front porch roof.

***Mary Jane Foust House (Foust Mill)***

Thompson Mill Road

c. 1890, DEMOLISHED

C-11-3

The house was a two-story, three-bay wide, single pile, with a center hall floor plan. The house had an exterior rear chimney with a rear wing, and a hipped roof front porch. This is believed to be the site of the Foust Mill, a grist mill which operated from c. 1890-1930.

***Lon McPherson House***

Snow Camp Road

c. 1890, DEMOLISHED

C-11-4

A two-story, two bay wide, single-pile, hall and parlor house. It had a side gable roof with a central gable. The house had an exterior brick end chimney and a shed roof front porch supported by lattice supports. Numerous side and rear additions were made.





**J.A. Foust House**  
Snow Camp Road  
DEMOLISHED  
C-11-5

This was a two-story, cross-gable house with a central-hall floor plan. The house had a forward projecting wing with a front gable and a full width, wraparound porch and brick chimneys, one which is centrally located and the other on the exterior.



**Robert Shaw Farm Outbuilding**  
Snow Camp Road  
c. 1885  
C-11-6

Three outbuildings are clustered around a c. 1940 farm house. A smoke house has V-notched logs and a shed roof. A blacksmiths shop has V-notched logs with a gable roof. And a corn crib c. 1885 has circular sawn narrow boards and a gable roof. Today these buildings are severely deteriorated.



**A.L. Foust House**  
Bethel South Fork Road  
c. 1894, DEMOLISHED  
C-11-7

Two houses were located on the property, one was remodeled in the Queen Anne style and one was a log home. Built by Albert Foust, c.1894, the house was one-and-one-half stories but it was remodeled in the Queen Anne style c.1910. It became two-stories, three bays wide, single-pile with a centered gable and a wrap around porch. The house had a rear ell and had three exterior chimneys.



The second house on the property was a one-and-one-half-story log house with a gable roof. There was an exterior dry stone chimney with a brick stack on the side of the house.

***David Bivins House***

Holman Mill Road  
 DEMOLISHED  
 C-11-8

This house was two-stories, single-pile, side gabled with a center-hall floor plan, and an offset center gable. It had a hip roof wrap-around front porch with a rear two-story wing. There was a single exterior end chimney with a stone foundation and a brick stack.

***Eli McPherson House***

7255 Snow Camp Road  
 DEMOLISHED  
 C-11-9

A one-story, one room, log home built c. 1893. It had V-notched logs, a side gable roof with a single exterior end stone base chimney with a brick stack.

***Oliver McPherson House***

Snow Camp Road  
 c. 1900  
 C-11-10

The farmhouse sits on a rise overlooking Snow camp Road north of Snow Camp. It is two-stories, three-bays wide, single-pile, with a Triple-A roofform. The house has a three-quarter width hip roof front porch supported by turned supports with brackets. A rear ell features a gable roofline.

***John (Floyd) Allen House***

107 Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
 c. 1852  
 C-12-1

Originally built in 1852 by Berry Davidson, the house is two-stories, two-bays wide, and one room deep. It has side gable roof with an exterior brick end chimney, a hip roof front porch supported by simple posts. A rear single story shed roof addition has an exterior end chimney.





*Snow Camp Post Office and Store*

Snow Camp Road

DEMOLISHED

C-12-2

Originally a two-story wooden building with a front porch. It had a raised five panel front door with narrow beaded boards that were once part of an entry porch. The interior framework of the store had circular saw plates, sills, posts, and studs.



*Snow Camp Dam*

Snow Camp Road

c. 1770-1790

C-12-3

The Snow Camp Dam was built by Jesse Dixon in the late 18th century. The dam is located on Cane Creek and is built with fieldstones and has a spillway.



*Snow Camp Telephone Exchange*

8123 Snow Camp Road

c. 1915

National Register

C-12-4

Originally the building was used for commerce/trade. The main block is two-stories, one room over one room; the telephone operator worked at the switchboard on the second floor and equipment was stored on the first. An enclosed stair rises in one flight along the south wall. Converted to a residence in 1927, two wings were added each also one room. A kitchen was added in 1986. Today, this structure is the only one of its kind in the state because it was built expressly to serve a rural telephone cooperative, and survives as the state's most vivid reminder of the era of rural self-help in the formative years of telephone communications.

***Randolph Coble House***

8139 Snow Camp Road  
c. early 19th century  
C-12-5

A two-story, V-notched log home was originally located on Solomon Dixon land but was moved to the current location by Randolph Coble. The house rests on a stone foundation and is side gabled with an exterior end chimney with a stone base and a brick stack. A rear one-story wing was added with an enclosed porch.

***Lindon Stuart House***

Snow Camp Road  
DEMOLISHED  
C-12-6

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile, "Triple-A" form house. The house had a single exterior end brick chimney and a hipped roof front porch on the main block. A rear one-story wing with a basement had an exterior brick chimney. The house had narrowbead board walls with wainscoting.

***Good Templars Lodge Hall***

Snow Camp Road  
DEMOLISHED  
C-12-7

A one-story, one-room, V-notched log structure. It was used as a lodge and as a school known as the Lancaster School, named for the city in PA where many settlers in the area came from. It had cross-cut rafters that were half-lapped and pegged, and wood riven shingles. There was one exterior chimney that was gone at the time of the survey.

***James Thomas House***

Snow Camp Road  
C-12-8

A one story log house covered with board and batten siding. The house is side gabled and has a single exterior gable end chimney. A small covered shed entryway roof covers the front door. The house is two-bays wide with a three-room layout. A separate one-room structure serves as the kitchen.





***Charles Stuart Log House***

Quakenbush Road  
c. 1850  
C-12-9

A one-and-one-half-story, one room, V-notched, side gabled log house. The upstairs area features chamfered ceiling joists and is accessed by a ladder. The house has a cellar and a single exterior stone chimney.



***Gravel Hill School***

1549 Quakenbush Road  
c. 1902  
C-12-10

Built by John Griffin and John Ward on land donated by J. Griffin for as long as it remained a school. Originally a one room school house that featured a side gable roof and a shed roof front porch supported by posts on brick piers, it was consolidated with Sylvan in 1913. The school has been a converted into a residence.



***Dr. Neese House***

1503 Quakenbush Road  
c. 1852  
C-12-11

This house is two log houses that were originally connected by a breezeway, which was later enclosed. The larger structure is one-and-one-half-stories and the smaller structure is a one-story kitchen. Both have exterior end chimneys; the kitchen chimney is stone while the other one is brick.



***Nathan Allen House***

381 Griffin Road  
c. 1830  
C-12-12

This was the birthplace of Jane Allen Hammer who, with her husband Isaac, donated 640 acres of land in Kansas to Sylvan School. Built on the original Allen grant, the log kitchen stood just south of the house and at one time was located in Chatham County while the house remained in Orange/Alamance County. The house is one-story, two-bays wide with three rooms. A one-story wing extends from the rear.

*John Griffin House*

652 Griffin Road

c. 1909

C-12-13

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile, center-hall floor plan house. The house has a side gable with a forward projecting centered gable in the middle bay. A second story porch is contained in the center gable. The house has an exterior gable end brick chimney and an interior chimney at the rear of the house. A one-story wing from the rear. The front porch has been enclosed.

*Cane Creek Cotton Mill, Store, and House*

Holman Mill Road

c. 1834

C-12-14

The original Cane Creek Cotton Mill was a three-story brick building constructed c. 1834. A stone building built c. 1885 by John Long at the plant's northern end served as a lapper room. A couple of brick and stone walls are all that remains of the two mill buildings.

The mill store was a small one-story structure with a parapet wall, which has since been demolished. A small wooden side-gabled house, located to the southeast of the mill remains, was still standing at the time of the last survey in 2002 but was deteriorated.





### *Cane Creek Dam*

Holman Mill Road

c. 1770

C-12-15

Originally, John and Rachel Wright obtained the land grant, c. 1755, for the track of land where the Cane Creek Cotton Mill located later. The couple deeded it to Peter Stout, who built the first of three dams and a grist mill. The dam was made out of rocks. The dam was enlarged for the Cane Creek Cotton Co. (1834), and was used as a crossing for wagons. To double the height of the dam, rocks were quarried upstream, and floated downstream on wooden “rafts.”



### *Preacher Burnett House*

Pegg Neave Road

c. 1840

C-12-16

A one-story, one room log home with a loft was built by Preacher Burnett, pastor of the Burnett Chapel. Tradition is that Burnett sharecropped the land for the Whitehead family and later purchased thirty acres from them and raised 17 children. The logs were tightly fitted V-notched hewn logs with mud chinking (since replaced with Portland Cement). The original exterior end chimney features a stone base and a partially rebuilt brick stack.



### *Shore House*

7634 Holman Mill Road

c. 1840

C-12-17

A one-story log house constructed of square hewn logs with exceptionally well fitting V-notches. The rock base of the exterior end chimney survives; the chimney was replaced with a cinder block stack. The main entrance is a plank door and a few of the plain clapboards that sheathed the logs remain.

***C.F. Coble House***

8219 Snow Camp Road  
c. 1900  
C-12-18

A one-story Queen Anne style house that may have been the residence of Charles Franklin. This house is one of the few in the county with a tower and has an irregular roof form with complex dormers, hips and ridges. It has decorative stained glass windows, brackets and sawn ornaments.

***Holman House***

6951 Holman Mill Road  
c. 1880  
C-12-19

A two-story, three bay wide, single-pile, Triple-A style house that sits overlooking the floodplain of Cane Creek east of Snow Camp. A wrap around porch is supported by rounded post on brick piers. A rear two-story wing has matching details.

***Thomas McPherson House***

Snow Camp Road  
c. 1852  
C-13-1

Built by B. Davidson, c. 1852, for Thomas McPherson it is a two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile, I-House. The house has a single exterior gable end chimney and a full width shed roof front porch. Purportedly, Thomas McPherson's father, Micajah McPherson was hung, but not killed, on the property.

***Tom Boggs House***

Snow Camp Road  
c. 1851, DEMOLISHED  
C-13-2

A one-story, one room, V-notched log home built in 1851. The house has a single exterior gable end stone chimney. The house was associated with Tom Boggs, a potter, who produced items after the Civil War.





***W.T. Clark Farm***

2010 Clark Road  
c. 1850, 1900  
C-13-3

This house was built in two parts. The original house, now the rear portion, is a one-story, one room log house. It has a single exterior gable end stone chimney and a full width shed roof porch. This portion of the building is probably pre-Civil War. In front of this is a Triple-A form frame structure dating from c.1900.



***Thomas Stafford House***

Moore's Chapel Cemetery Road  
c. 1860, DEMOLISHED  
D-10-3

Built c.1860 this was the home of Thomas Stafford, a surveyor, and was known as the Clover Orchard Post Office. The house had two sections connected by a porch. A one-story, one room kitchen had a stone exterior end chimney and a two-story, two room main section had an exterior staircase accessing the second floor.



***Lacy Star House***

5840 Jewell Road  
c. 1870  
D-10-4

A two-story, Triple-A roofform house with a decorative star built into the ventilator under the front eave. Built by Gurney Wright, c. 1870, and deeded to Elias Quakenbush in 1880. Elias and Bettie Quakenbush raised their niece Bettie Holt who married Lacy Star. The house has been relocated a short distance from its original site.



***Braxton Bivins House***

S NC 87 Hwy  
D-10-5

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a Triple-A roofform. The house rests on a stone foundation. The front porch has a hipped roof and evenly spaced one-story classical porch supports with lace-like brackets on the balusters. Two exterior end chimneys with stone foundations and brick stacks flank the house.

***Bivins Log House***

S NC 87 Hwy  
c. 1830s-1840s  
D-10-6

A one-and-one-half-story, two room, log house with V-notched logs. The house features an engaged front porch supported by simple posts. The house had a single exterior end sloped shoulder stone chimney.

***Green Moore House***

Rumley Road  
DEMOLISHED  
D-10-7

A one-and-one-half-story log house with a mix of half dovetail and V-notch logging. The house has a side gabled roof with an exterior end chimney with a stone foundation and brick stack. A frame addition was added to the side of the house.

***Dixon Log House***

Rumley Road  
c. 1800s, DEMOLISHED  
D-10-8

A two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile log house with half dovetail notches. At a later time the house was covered with boards and a log kitchen was added. The single exterior end stone chimney on the main house was stuccoed.

Believed to be associated with the Morgan Family.

***George (John) Morgan House***

Rumley Road  
c. 1820-30  
D-10-9

This house is two one-story structures connected by a porch. The house on the left is a log structure and the right house is a frame structure. The log house has half-dovetail notched logs and sits on a stone foundation. The stone chimney was struck by lightning and has a zig-zag gash.





*Dr. Edward Mann House*

5917 Church Road  
c. 1870  
D-10-10

A two-story, three-bay wide, single pile house with a center gable and two exterior end flues. The center gable has a decorative star built into the ventilator in the front gable. A kitchen wing extends in the back with a single stone chimney. Dr. Mann came from Chatham County to practice medicine.



*Moore's Chapel Baptist Church*

Church Road  
c. 1926, DEMOLISHED  
D-10-11

The congregation organized in the late 1870s and the original church structure was used until 1925. The church relocated in 1926 to the village of Saxapahaw. The cemetery remains in the original location on land that was donated by Green and Chesley Moore in 1878.



*Natty Wood House*

Whitney Road  
c. 1850  
D-10-12

This house is an unusual combination of styles. One section is an early timber/balloon frame, hall and parlor house with an enclosed stone end chimney, a second section is a one-story frame kitchen, and a third section is a two-story, frame I-House located between the kitchen and early hall-and-parlor section.



*Log House*

5621 Church Road  
D-10-17

This one-and-one-half-story, one room, V-notch log house, sits on a bluff overlooking the Haw River. It has been remodeled and expanded several times. The original mud chinking was replaced with cement and the brick exterior end chimney was rebuilt, probably when the side wing was added.

***Saxapahaw House***

5863 Whitney Road  
c. 1890  
D-10-18

Constructed c.1890 in the Traditional/Queen Anne style, this two-story, Triple-A form house is frame, built upon stone piers that are filled with brick. A two-story front porch is topped by a 1/3 width shed roof featuring sawn ornament and turned posts. At the first floor the porch extends to nearly full width, supported by posts on concrete piers.

***Freeman-Boggs-Woody House***

c. 1860, 1930  
Local Landmark  
D-10-20

This frame house was originally a two-story I-house with flush gable ends and brick chimneys with freestanding stacks on each gable. In the late 1930s and 40s the house was renovated and expanded. The original full width hipped roof front porch was replaced by a smaller gable pitched front porch, and a side porch was added to the north elevation. In 2008 the house was saved from demolition and restored. This house served as a residence and practice for Dr. Franklin R. Freeman, the first doctor in Saxapahaw, and Dr. G.K. Foust, during the 1860s. Charlie Boggs, a later resident, operated a general store, C. F. Boggs Grocery and General Merchandise Store, across from the nearby school from 1908 to the 1940s, which provided produce and merchandise to the Saxapahaw mill workers and surrounding neighborhood.

***Albright-Wood Log House***

Lindley Mill Road  
c. 1850  
D-11-1

The house is two separate log structures that share a central chimney. It is unusual for an early log house in this area. The kitchen was set apart from the rest of the house on the west side. The "living house" was on the east side, and had north and south entrances.





***William Thompson House***

Lambe Road  
D-11-2

A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay wide, double pile, side gabled house has a larger centered dormer. Two interior chimneys extend from the roof. The full entry porch roof extends from the house and is supported by classical posts on stone piers.



***Uriah Lambe House***

815 Lambe Road  
D-11-3

A two story, two-bay wide, single-pile, side-gabled house. The house features a  $\frac{3}{4}$  width front shed roofed porch. There is a rear, one-story extension with an enclosed entry way porch. Originally the house had two exterior end chimneys but alterations have been made and only one stone base chimney remains.



***Foust-Guthrie Log House***

Lindley Mill Road at White Drive  
DEMOLISHED  
D-11-4

A two story, single-pile, center-hall floor plan log house. The house was constructed with V-notched logs and had a single stepped shoulder chimney. The house was relocated to the survey site in 1957 and has since been destroyed.



***Long Branch Post Office***

Dixon Lamb Lane  
DEMOLISHED  
D-11-5

A two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile, balloon frame structure. The structure rested on a stone foundation and had a brick single stepped shoulder chimney.

***John Stockard House***

6660 Stockard Road  
c. 1750-60, DEMOLISHED  
D-11-7

Built by James and/or John M. Stockard, the house was a two-story, side gabled structure. It had a stone cellar with trap door entrances inside the house. Hand hewn timbers were used for basic construction and whole trees were used for sills. The house featured two chimneys: one an exterior Flemish bond brick chimney, the other an interior brick chimney.

***Friends Spring Meeting House***

3323 Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1907  
National Register  
D-11-8

This meeting house is significant for both its architectural style as a typical simple early twentieth century frame Quaker meeting house, and its historic association with the Revolutionary War Battle of Lindley's Mill. The meeting house is sparsely ornamented with typical early twentieth century Gothic Revival style elements. Other decorative elements include a short, plain rectangular cupola with pyramidal roof and louvered ventilators set at the gable peak of the main elevation; simply scalloped exposed rafter ends; and low, random coursed stone steps laid with raised joints at the main and rear elevations.

***George McBane House***

Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1850  
D-11-9

Constructed c. 1850-60 this house was made out of 16" diameter oak logs with V-notched corners. There was a chimney on the side of the house that probably had a stone base but no longer remains. The house was moved out of the county into Buncombe County near Asheville in 1982.





***Jason Moore House***

1358 Lambe Road  
c. 1840, 1860, 1910  
D-11-10

This house displays three distinct building periods. Period A: A one-story portion of the house, likely a hall-and-parlor plan has a side-gable chimney and a full width front and back porch. Period B: A two-story, frame section was possibly a Quaker Plan form, sporting a three-bay façade with a central front door, a stone chimney with a stone stack, and exposed rafter tails. Period C: Another two-story wing was built perpendicular to the previous section. Features include sawn brackets and sculpted balusters.



***John T. Braxton House***

Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1850s  
D-12-1/D-12-2

A one-and-one-half-story V-notched log house with a single exterior end stone chimney. A breezeway connected this house with a one room frame structure. The house was moved to the Oscar Braxton House site (D-12-2) in the 1980s and restored.



***Oscar Braxton House***

7519 C Lindley Mill Road  
c. 1915  
D-12-2

Originally a c. 1858 log structure, a two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house was added to the front c. 1915. The two-story, side-gabled house features a center gable with a second story porch centered above the front porch. The porch has one-story classical columns with lace-like decorations atop them. The log portion was destroyed in the 1940s.

***Lindley Mill***

7763 Lindley Mill Road

c. 1751

D-12-3

This site includes a historic mill, miller's house, and a Revolutionary War Battlefield. The mill was first built c. 1751 by Thomas Lindley, a Quaker from Pennsylvania. A permanent mill building was constructed c. 1920. Many alterations have taken place but the mill continues to grind grain today and is still in the Lindley family. The miller's house is located across the road and is a two-story frame Triple-A House. It has a three-bay façade with a full width front porch that wraps around the left side of the house. The Battle of Lindley's Mill, c. 1781, was one of the hardest fought battles of the American Revolution in North Carolina.

***Alfred Zachary House***

7516 Zachary Lane

c. 1901

D-12-4

Originally built as a tobacco barn, in 1901 Abraham "Abe" Bowden dismantled the barn and moved it log-by-log to this site for his home. It was one-story with a loft, the house had only two doors and no windows. A.F. Zachary bought the cabin c. 1917 and a second story was added c. 1924.

***William Perry House***

2388 Spring Water Drive

c. 1886, 1903

D-12-5

Built as a log house c. 1886. A two-story addition was added in 1903. The house is a Triple-A form house that is three-bays wide, single pile, with two exterior end chimneys. A three-quarter width hip roof front porch is supported by turned posts.





*Guthrie-McBane Mill*

7955 Mac Lane  
c. 1830  
D-12-6

Built along the banks of Cane Creek this grist mill was powered by two turbines. Due to the frequent flooding the building was dismantled and was re-erected on higher ground at its present site. The mill ceased operation about 1930 and the building was converted into a residence c. 2000. The mill pond and dam remain.



*T.E. McBane House*

8005 Mac Lane  
D-12-7

This house was built in the 1800s as the miller's house, most likely for the Guthrie Mill on Cane Creek. It is a one-and-one-half story, two-bay wide, single-pile, log house. The house had pegged wall boards and floors. There was an exterior chimney on one side of the house that had a stone foundation and bricks stack.



*Camilus McBane House*

Greenhill Road  
c. 1850  
National Register  
D-12-8

This L-shaped compound has a freestanding one-room log kitchen and adjacent hall-and-parlor plan log house which was expanded in 1892 by a frame addition. Both units are joined with well-fitted V-notched logs and feature dry-laid fieldstone chimneys with sloped shoulders and brick stacks.



*Anderson McBane House*

Greenhill Road  
c. 1900  
D-12-9

This two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, house features a center gable. The house is a center hall floor plan with a rear ell extension. The front porch is supported by newer short-ened chamfered posts on stone piers. There is an interior brick chimney that extends from the house and the rear ell extension.

***Ira Guthrie House***

Greenhill Road

DEMOLISHED

D-12-10

This was a two-story, center hall floor plan house with a center gable. The house had a  $\frac{3}{4}$  width shed roof front porch with a central gable. The porch had shortened square posts that sit on brick piers. The house had two rear chimneys.

***West Grove Friends Meeting House***

4106 Greenhill Road

D-12-11

A two-room, one-story side-gabled structure. It was established by the Jim Newlin family as a quaker meeting house. The interior features diagonally-set narrow beaded boards, "facing benches" and blinds that were brought down to separate men's and women's monthly business meetings. The meeting house is well-preserved and is open to the public.

***Hiram Braxton House***

Newlin Road

c. 1865

National Register

D-12-12

This V-notched log house is a rare, relatively intact, example of a log house with evidence of its original three-room, or Quaker plan. There is a c. 1884 side frame addition and a full width shed roof front porch. Exterior end stone chimneys are located at opposite ends of each structure.

***William Braxton Log House***

Greenhill Road

c. 1860

D-12-13

This V-notched log house was two buildings connected by a front porch. A frame kitchen addition was added c. 1888. The house was one-and-one-half stories and had an exterior free-standing end stone chimney with a brick stack and a stone chimney on the frame kitchen.





*Thomas Lindley House*

Old Switchboard Road

c. 1820

D-12-14

Originally constructed elsewhere and moved in the 1800's. It was built by Thomas Lindley in the Federal Style. T. Lindley also built the Lindley Mill. The house is two-stories, side gabled laid out in a Quaker floor plan. Two exterior chimneys flank the sides of the house.



*Daniel Clapp Holt House*

Old Switchboard Road

c. 1816, DEMOLISHED

D-12-15

Built in 1816, the Federal style house with a central hallway was known as the Stagecoach Inn on the path between Goldsboro and Salisbury. It was two stories, side gabled with two exterior end chimneys. In 1975 it was disassembled and moved.



*Reverend Enoch Crutchfield House*

Old Switchboard Road

c. 1829, DEMOLISHED

D-12-16

A two-story, Federal style house that was two-bays wide, and single-pile. It had two exterior end chimneys and two front doors and two rear doors for each of the downstairs rooms.



*William Perry Log House*

7666 Bethel South Fork Road

c. 1850

D-12-17

Originally a V-notched, one-and-one-half story log house. The house sat on a stone foundation and had one exterior stone chimney. The house has been remodeled and much altered by an enclosed front porch, new windows and rear additions but is in good condition.

***Simon Hadley House***

Bethel South Fork Road

c. 1850

D-12-18

This c. 1850 two-story, Greek Revival style, I-house displays a three-bay wide, single-pile with rear ell form. The house features field-stone and brick exterior end chimneys with offset stacks, large windows with corseted surrounds, chamfered corner boards with applied trim which suggests capitals, and a hip roof front porch.

***Grant McBane Farm***

7542 Stockard Road

c. 1850, 1875

D-12-19

Built in two distinct phases. Phase A was likely a two- or three-bay, two-story, Hall and Parlor plan house, with side chimneys of stone with brick flues, and a small front porch. Heavily remodeled in the late nineteenth century, Phase B reoriented the house from facing east to facing south, and provided a new entry. This wing is an I-House, with a central hallway, and a side brick chimney.

***J. W. Hadley House***

Bethel South Fork Road

c. 1880/1900

D-13-1

A two-story, side-gabled house with a central gable. It features a hip roof front porch with turned posts with lacelike decorations atop each post supported the porch. The house has two exterior end stone chimneys. The front portion of the house was built c. 1903, while the rear portion of the house is much older.





***Alex Hadley House***

9348 Bethel South Fork Road  
D-13-2

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center hall floor plan house with a Triple-A roof form. The house has a metal roof, wood siding, and two exterior end brick chimneys. A rear one-story ell has a small interior brick chimney and an exterior end brick chimney. There is a 3/4 width front porch with a hipped roof and turned posts.



***W.M. Lindley House***

9074 Lindley Mill Road  
c. 1860, DEMOLISHED  
D-13-3

A one-and-one-half-story, two-room, V-notched log house. It had a single exterior end stone chimney with a brick stack.



***Duff Braxton House***

Old Switchboard Road  
c. 1889, DEMOLISHED  
D-13-4

A one-and-one-half-story, frame structure built by Duff Braxton. It had a 3/4 width hip roof front porch with simple porch supports. Timbers were hauled from Randolph County to build the house. The Braxton's served as the undertakers in the community up until the early 1900s.



***Ira Braxton House***

Braxton Lane  
DEMOLISHED  
D-13-5

A V-notched log house with a single exterior end stone chimney with a brick stack.

***Isom Braxton House***

Braxton Lane  
c. 1890  
D-13-6

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center hall floor plan house with a two-story rear wing. The house has a Triple-A roofform and a shed roof front porch with evenly spaced half-story porch supports on a brick piers. Two brick chimneys protrude from the rear of the house.

***James McBane House***

Newlin Road  
c. 1840, DEMOLISHED  
D-13-7

This was a one-story, V-notched log house. It had a single exterior end stone chimney.

***E.A. Braxton House***

Greenhill Road  
c. 1897  
D-13-8

This two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center hall floor plan house has a Triple-A roofform. A full width, shed roof, Craftsman style front porch has half-story simple posts on stone piers. The house has clapboard siding and a rear one-story wing.

***Owen Lindley House***

2558 Greenhill Road  
c. 1826-40  
D-13-9

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a full width shed roof front porch with mill-quartz fieldstone porch supports. Two exterior brick end chimneys flank the sides of the house. Brick for the house was shaped on the farm, and timber was shipped in from the eastern part of NC.





***Arlando Curl House***

9033 Braxton Curl Trail

D-13-10

A rambling one-story, frame cottage that has been extensively remodeled. It had clipped gables and exposed rafter ends on the main block. Extensive and haphazard renovations with a complete interior remodeling disguise the original appearance of the house.



***J.N. Newlin House/Switchboard House***

8560 Old Switchboard Road

c. 1900

D-13-11

Built c.1900 in the Queen Anne style and remodeled c.1930 in the Craftsman style, this house is known as the Cane Creek telephone switchboard and as the Newlin House. The Queen Anne details were removed in 1930, except for the back porch brackets. The two-story, frame house is topped by a complex cruciform roof form. The irregular floor plan is reflected in the exterior appearance.



***J.M. Cheek House***

6734 Whitney Road

c. 1880

E-11-1

A two-story, Quaker Plan house, with weatherboard siding sawed from one poplar tree. A one-story kitchen addition was added c.1920. The house had two exterior end chimneys. Numerous additions have been made; including a two-story addition and replacement materials.



***Newton Bradshaw House***

Bradshaw Trail

c. 1874

E-11-2

A one-story, Hall-and-Parlor log house. The house has an extended roof front porch and a rear extension. A single exterior gable end chimney has been replaced with a concrete block flue.

***J. Webb Cates House***

7108 Whitney Road  
c. 1900  
E-11-3

Built c.1900 in the Eli Whitney Community, the house is one-and-one-half-story, single-pile house with a  $\frac{3}{4}$  width hip roof front porch. The house has weatherboard siding and three prominent wall dormer windows. It has a single exterior gable end chimney with a stone foundation and a brick stack.

***Zeno Woody House***

E. Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1770-1800  
E-11-4

Zeno Woody built this house, as legend has it, he never married and he buried his money there. It is a one-story, Hall-and-Parlor log house. The house has a dropped shed roof front porch with simple porch posts. It has a single exterior gable end chimney with a stone foundation and a brick stack with a corbelled top.

***Robert Cheek House***

E. Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1770-1800  
E-11-5

Built in the late 1700s by Robert Cheek. The log house was constructed in the Hall-and-Parlor style. The house is two-stories, with a single exterior gable end stone chimney. The front porch has been enclosed and renovations have completely masked the original structure.

***J.A. Riddle House***

4630 E. Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1900  
E-11-6

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house. The house is clad in German siding and has exterior stone gable end chimneys. Behind the two-story house is a rear one-and-one-half-story, V-notched log wing.





*M. W. Curl House*

E. Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
DEMOLISHED

E-11-7

This house was two-stories, three-bays wide, single pile with a Triple-A roof form. The front porch had a hip roof supported by turned posts and lacelike spindled brackets. The house had weatherboard siding and a rear ell extension.



*McDaniel-Robertson House*

E. Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1878, DEMOLISHED

E-11-8

Built c. 1878, this house was a two-story, frame house. Originally a one-room structure, a second room was added on to create the three bay width. The house had a Triple-A roof form with exterior gable end stone chimneys with brick stacks.



*William P. McDaniel House*

E. Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
DEMOLISHED

E-11-9

Originally a one-story log house, this house was heavily remodeled c. 1920. New additions included the front porch and right section of the house. A new exterior brick chimney was added to one side of the house.



*Daniel Foust House*

5156 E. Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1890, DEMOLISHED

E-11-10

This two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house has a single interior chimney. It has a Triple-A roofform and a full width shed roof front porch supported by large square posts.

***Chatham Friends Meeting House***

Mac Lane (original location)

c. 1824

E-12-1/B-12-11

Historically, Quaker families attended meetings at Cane Creek and Spring Friends Meeting. In 1824, a request was granted by Spring Friends Meeting and the newly formed congregation was called Chatham. The first meeting house was built of logs. A new meeting house consisting of a small one-room building was erected in 1888 and used until 1900.

***D.E. McBane House***

4630 Greenhill Road

c. 1800

E-12-2

Built in the early 1800s, this structure started out as a two-story, V-notched log home. Constructed with 16-18" logs and mud "dobbin." There was a small un-paned window opening termed an "indian window." A rear frame addition with half lopped and pegged rafter poles, and an exterior chimney made of stuccoed stone.

***Artis Perry House***

Mandale Road

E-12-3

A one-story, two-room, V-notched log home. The house has a single exterior gable end chimney. An extended roof rear porch is supported by simple posts.

***Dr. Robertson House***

9316 Perry Road

c. 1750

E-12-4

A two-story, two bay wide, single-pile house with an engaged front porch and single central chimney. The front porch sits on a brick foundation and the roof is supported with simple porch posts. The interior brick chimney extends from the center of the house.





*Stafford-Henley-McBane Mill & Miller's House*  
4714 McBane Mill Lane  
c. 1885-90  
E-12-5

The gristmill, located on Cane Creek, was powered by a water turbine. It has undergone a major renovation to become a residence. The mill was three-story and built on a stone foundation. The miller's house is located a short distance from the mill. Built around the same time, the frame house is one-story.



*Thomas Braxton House*  
9116 Perry Road  
c. 1890  
E-12-6

Originally a small frame cottage constructed c. 1890, in 1925 two front rooms were added. This one-and-one-half-story house is topped with a high hipped roof with a tall center gabled dormer. A tall interior brick chimney rises above the multiplicity of rooflines.



*R.L. Perry House*  
8687 Perry Road  
c. 1910  
E-12-7

A one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow with gabled dormers centered in the main and rear elevations. The roof has triangular brackets and exposed rafter ends in the overhanging eaves. There is an interior brick chimney and exterior end chimney.



*W.T. Newlin Farm*  
Greenhill Road  
c. 1850-75  
E-12-8

This traditional farmhouse was constructed in two phases in a process that is common to Alamance County. The first house was a one-and-one-half-story log building with an end chimney and side gables. A two-story, three-bay frame wing was added c. 1880-1900. It is a side gable "I-house" roof form with end chimneys and a center hall floor plan.

***E.C. Guthrie House***

4515 Greenhill Road

c. 1915

E-12-10

Originally constructed in the Craftsman style. The two-story house features a broad hipped roof from which it projects oversized dormer windows and high corbelled chimneys. The house features post-on-pier supports, wide overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails.

***Madison Buckner House***

8710 Mandale Road

E-13-1

Originally a one-story, one room, log house that has been severely altered. The house had a full width front porch with wrought iron porch posts. The house had two exterior free standing stone chimneys and four over four windows with clapboard siding.

***C.N. Cheek Log House***

Russell Road

c. 1900, DEMOLISHED

E-13-2

A one-story, two-room V-notched log home. The house sat on a stone foundation, had an attached front porch, and a frame addition in the rear. There was a single exterior gable end chimney with a stone foundation and brick stack.





*Sam Lewis Log House*

8760 Old NC 93 Hwy (current location)

c. 1840-60

E-13-3

A log structure constructed c. 1840 with a log addition c. 1860 and two frame additions to the rear. The house has an engaged front porch and sits on a stone foundation. It had two stone exterior gable end chimneys, but only one remains. The right side of the house appears to be slightly older than the left side. The 2002 survey update found that the house has been relocated from the west side of Old NC 93 Hwy to its present location. The wood siding has been removed to reveal 1/2 dovetail logs, and the foundation and chimney have been replaced by face-cut stone veneer.

*Samuel M. Jones Farm*

Mt. Olive Church Road

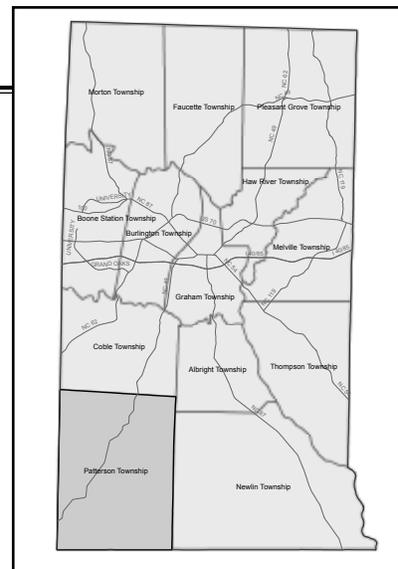
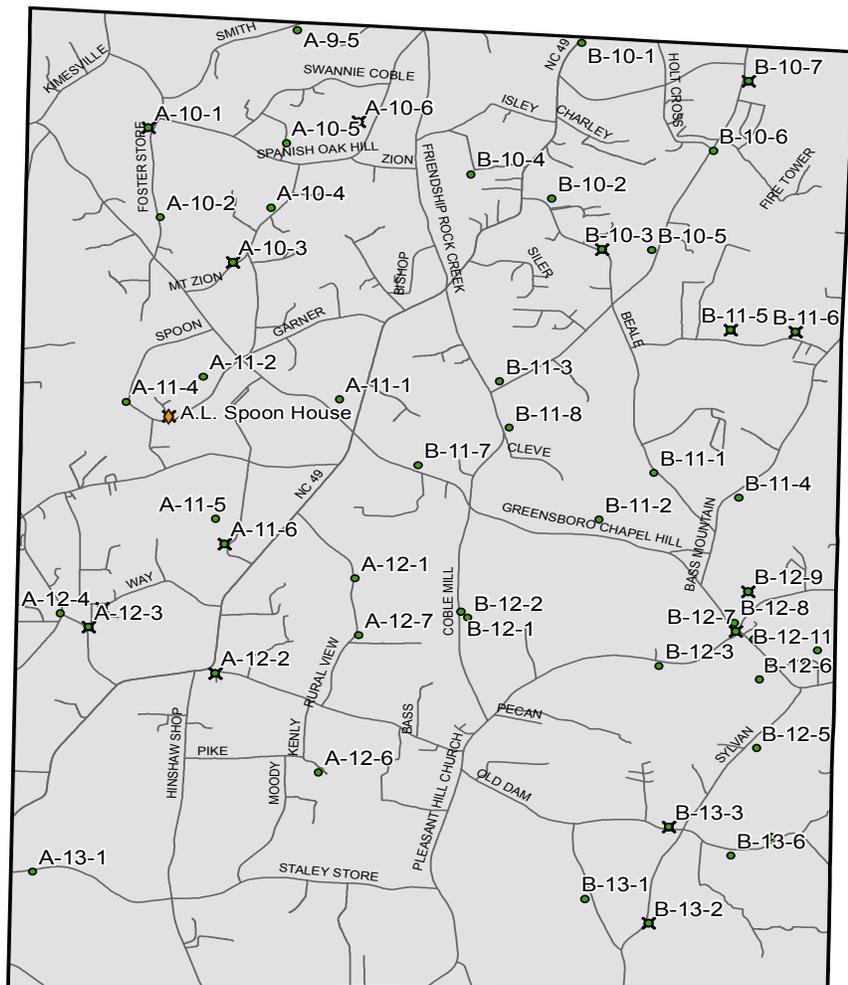
c. 1925

F-13-1



The Jones family was originally from Chatham County. Samuel Jones bought this farm in 1894 and grew tobacco and cotton as cash crops. The Craftsman styled farmhouse was built in 1925 by Alvis Minter Jones. The farm contains an impressive complex of outbuildings, including chicken houses, a wood show/welders shop, a chicken feed mill, a hay barn, a corncrib, a garage, and a series of milk barns dating from 1963 to 2001.

# Patterson Township



### Legend

- ◆ National Register Landmarks
- ◆ Local Landmarks
- Surveyed Historic Sites
- ✕ Demolished Sites
- Roads
- ▭ City Limits
- ▨ ETJ



Patterson Township is located in the southwest corner of Alamance County, bordering Chatham, Guilford, and Randolph counties. There are 54 surveyed historic sites in Newlin. The A.L. Spoon House is the only one listed on the National Register, and there are no properties designated as a Local Landmark. One property, the Sheriff William Patterson House, was placed on the National Register Study List in 2002. Two properties, Ward Mill and the Ward Mill House, were determined eligible for National Register listing in 2013. Of the 54 surveyed properties, fifteen have been demolished as of the writing of this publication, including the A.L. Spoon House.

### At A Glance : Patterson Township

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	54	15 (1)	0	1	2	1

### **Historical Highlights**

Patterson's Store at a major crossroads was a pre-township site for listing taxes and voting. Farming in this township, as in Coble Township on its north, benefited from the many tributaries of Stinking Quarter Creek. Scenic isolated mountains in Patterson and Newlin Townships are remnants of a mountain chain and are part of the Carolina Slate Belt, from which gold and copper have been mined.

Patterson Township's cultural history was influenced by Quakers who settled its southern section. Along with much of Newlin Township, the Cane Creek community in Patterson Township produced abolitionist and Underground Railway activity. In the 1840s, Cane Creek Friends (36, 61)\* helped Methodists in the Rock Creek community establish a Wesleyan Methodist church, a new denomination that was uncompromisingly anti-slavery. Division over such issues marked this and other parts of the county before, during, and after the Civil War. Mount Zion Baptist Church, active from the 1700s, was the origin of several other churches in Alamance and adjacent counties. Pleasant Hill Temperance Society originated in local churches in 1833 and flourished widely in Randolph, Guilford, Chatham, and Orange Counties. Pre-Civil War public schools in future Patterson Township included Mount Zion, Hartshorn, Mount Pleasant, and Rock Creek Schools.

*-Carole W. Troxler*



#### ***Widow Murray House***

4050 Smith Road

c. 1890

A-9-5

A one-story house with a forward projecting gable wing. The house has an interior chimney and an exterior front gable end chimney. It has a hip roofed front porch with sawn brackets and simple turned posts.



#### ***Edwin Alexander House***

Foster Store Road

DEMOLISHED

A-10-1

A one-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, Triple-A roofform house. The house had a single exterior chimney on the rear elevation. A three-quarter width hip roof front porch was supported by simple turned posts.

\*A number in parentheses is the ID number for a historic marker that has been erected in recognition of the referenced event or site. See the Historic Marker Map & Index at the back of the inventory for the location of the marker.

***Dr. G.A. Foster House***

Foster Store Road

c. 1880

A-10-2

A two-story, single-pile house with a forward projecting gable wing. The house has a steep Triple-A roof-form and a wraparound hip roof front porch supported by sawn brackets and simple turned posts.

***James Rufus Foster House***

Mt. Zion Road

c. 1880, DEMOLISHED

A-10-3

A two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile, I-house built c. 1880. A two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile house was added c. 1900 to create a new front facade. The I-house had a front porch with exterior gable end stone base chimneys with brick stacks. An end chimney was converted into a double fireplace with the c. 1900 addition.

***Otto Crouse House and Barn***

5921 Mt. Zion Road

c. 1929

A-10-4

The farm consists of a spacious bungalow, a large gambrel roof barn, and various outbuildings all constructed in 1929 by Otto Crouse using lumber sawn on site from the property. According to family lore, Otto Crouse, who was sixteen at the time, erected the 96' x 34' dairy barn with the help of five neighborhood men. The interior of the barn has movable panels to alter the configuration of stalls. The large one-and-one-half story bungalow was built in late 1929 with a steep pitched gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, a shed roof center dormer lit by a quartet of four-light windows, and a deep engaged screened





porch that wraps around the side elevations.  
***Marty Shoffner House***  
5612 Sankey Road  
c. 1900  
A-10-5

This one-story frame cottage is variation of the commonly seen three-bay, triple-A house form. It has a projecting gable-front ell on the main elevation. The front-facing gable and the side end gable have returns; the gables on the main elevation are further ornamented by diamond-shaped ventilators with pierced pinwheels. The hip roof attached porch has turned posts, decorative sawn brackets and square balusters.



***Spoon-Shatterly Log House***  
Spanish Oak Hill Road  
c. 1826, DEMOLISHED  
A-10-6

Built c. 1826 by Daniel Spoon about the time of his marriage to Catherine Euliss. A two-story, Hall-and-Parlor, V-notched log house. The steeply pitched salt-box roof displays flush eaves along the sides and a slight, boxed overhanging eave on the main elevation. The house had two exterior stone end chimneys.



***Ed Kennedy House***  
8531 S NC 49 Hwy  
c. 1870  
A-11-1

This two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile I-house was constructed c. 1870. The house has a single exterior gable end stone base chimney and a simple hip roof front porch with exposed rafters and turned posts.



***Florintine Spoon House***  
4073 Spoon Loop Road  
c. 1885  
A-11-2

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center-hall floor plan house. It had a three-quarter width hip roof front porch and one brick gable end chimney. The house had two additions; the first was a rear one-story wing,

and the second was a one story rear addition.

***A.L. Spoon House***

Spoon Loop Road  
c. 1834, DEMOLISHED  
National Register  
A-11-3

Originally the centerpiece of a 300 acre farm, this house was an example of a two-story, hall-and-parlor log house with an adjoining c.1850 timber-frame side wing. The main elevations were covered with flush sheathing denoting the “formal,” public porch area.



***S.L. Spoon House***

c. 1860  
A-11-4

Originally built as a one-story log house c. 1860, a second story was added c. 1880 and a side two-story wing was built in the Triple-A roof form style. Another c. 1900 addition included the original kitchen wing. The side wings have front porches.



***B.F. Way House***

7495 Oakdale Road  
c. 1850  
A-11-5

This house is heavily altered and originally might have been a double-pen log structure with a center dog trot. The clues that point to this style are its long, rectangular shape, handsome stone and brick exterior end chimneys with offset stacks, and a full-width, deep, engaged front porch.



***Log House and Tobacco Barn***

7557 Oakdale Road  
c. 1850  
A-11-6

The log house has been destroyed but the log tobacco barn remains. The log house was one-story with a loft, V-notched hewn logs with mud chinking, a massive stone exterior end chimney and a low min entrance. The tall, 18' x 16' V-notched log tobacco





barn was added on for more storage area.  
***Stanley Coble House***  
7634 Rural View Road  
c. 1880  
A-12-1

Originally known as the David Coble home, it burned and was bought by Stanley Coble. Stanley Coble moved it to this site and John Coble repaired it. The house is a two-story, L-shaped house with a rear ell and shed addition. The front forward projecting gable wing was added c. 1907. The house has a wraparound shed roof front porch.



***Pleasant Union Wesleyan Church***  
Pleasant Hill Liberty Road  
DEMOLISHED  
A-12-2

A front-gabled structure with a forward facing gabled entry wing. The entry was topped by a gabled cupola, and the windows featured gothic arches. The church was replaced in 1996 by a new structure.



***Overman House***  
Oak Grove Church Road  
DEMOLISHED  
A-12-3

A two-room, one-and-one-half-story, log house with a rear one-story wing. The house had one large gable end stone base chimney with brick stack and a small stone base chimney with a brick stack on the rear wing.



***Bunton House***  
7871 County Line Road  
A-12-4

A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay wide hall and parlor house. It has a single exterior gable end stone base chimney and three-quarter width shed roof front porch that is supported by simple posts. A rear shed roofed addition was added on at some point.

**Former School Bldg. Near Snow Camp**

Way Road  
c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
A-12-5

A one-story frame schoolhouse with a central interior chimney, rock foundation, paneled main entrance with a hipped roof porch. The interior had one large room and a narrow rear room which ran the full width of the building.

**Pleasant Hill School**

Kenly Drive  
c. 1880  
A-12-6

A rectangular (26' x 18') one-story frame gable-front schoolhouse. The main entrance, a single leaf door with five horizontal raised panels, is sheltered by a small gabled hood supported by triangular brackets. The adjacent bungalow is an unusual rectangular form topped by a Triple-A roofline.

**W.H. Hornaday Farm**

7932 Rural View Road  
c. 1850  
A-12-7

This house was initially constructed sometime during the Civil War. The first phase was likely a two-story, frame portion consisting of a side gable roof, end chimney, and sculpted rafter tails. A hipped roof connects this section of the house to the second section, which is one-and-one-half stories tall, with a side gable roof and boxed eaves.

**Ida Bell and Robert Cheek House**

3520 Staley Store Road  
c. 1935  
A-13-1

This two-story, brick veneer house features Craftsman details including wide overhanging eaves, low-pitched roof and battered post-on-pier porch supports. A forward gable dominates the façade of the house, with smaller gables extending to the sides. A porch extends



Patterson



to the left to cover a porte-cochere.

*William Tinin House*

6544 S NC 49 Hwy

c. 1890

B-10-1

A two-story, single-pile, center hall plan, Triple-A roof form house. The house has a three-quarter width hip roof front porch and exterior gable end brick chimneys.



*Sheriff William Patterson House*

6284 Beale Road

c. 1830

B-10-2

A two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile, I-house. It has a three-quarter width hip roof front porch supported by turned posts, and exterior gable end brick chimneys. The house has two front doors with transoms and two matching marble mantels in the downstairs rooms. William Patterson was the Sheriff from 1858-1860.



*S.A. Clapp House*

Beale Road

c. 1850, DEMOLISHED

B-10-3

Similar in style to the Sherriff Patterson house, this house was two-stories, two-bay wide, single-pile, with a three-quarter width front porch and exterior end brick chimneys. Elaborate posts supported the hip roofed front porch.



*Log Barn*

Country Lane

c. 1890

B-10-4

The log barn is a double-pen, saddle-notch log barn with an open center passage. It has an overhanging gable roof and side and rear shed roof additions.

***Emanuel Sharpe Farm***

Mt. Hermon Rock Creek Road  
c. 1900  
B-10-5

This two-story, Triple-A roof form house displays exposed rafter tails, two-over-two sash windows, diamond-shaped attic vents, and 5-V galvanized roofing material. The rear ell, the kitchen, is likely older and might have been a hall and parlor plan house. A stone chimney with brick flue stands at the end of the rear ell.

***Haywood Moser Farm***

6006 Mt. Hermon Rock Creek Road  
c. 1900  
B-10-6

A one-and-one-half-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, frame house. The house is of simple design with broad, overhanging eaves, a 5-V galvanized roof and four-over-four sash windows. Simple square posts support a three-quarter width front shed porch roof.

***E.H. Fields House***

Mt. Hermon Rock Creek Road  
c. 1890s, DEMOLISHED  
B-10-7

This house combined traditional vernacular forms with popular Victorian details, such as decorative shingles and a diamond attic vent in the front gable. It was a two-story, Triple-A form house with a three-quarter width shed roof front porch.

***A. McPherson House***

Beale Road  
c. 1890  
B-11-1

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house. It features a second story porch topped by a forward projecting front gable and a wraparound front porch that is supported by substantial posts. The gable ends feature return eaves.





and the front gable has a decorative fan vent

***Isley-Pike House***

1361 W. Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1770  
B-11-2

The original house was occupied by John Pike Jr. when the British troops came through in 1781. The house is two-story, two-bay wide, double-pile, with a wraparound front porch and a one-story rear section. The house has undergone recent remodels with modern materials.



***Rock Creek Methodist Church***

7325 Mt. Hermon Rock Creek Road  
c. 1845  
B-11-3

Organized c. 1836 as the Rock Creek Methodist Protestant Church, the first church was built in 1845. Balaam Hornaday donated the three acres that the original church still stands on. The bell tower and porch were added c. 1950, and modern additions of electricity and HVAC systems have since been added as well.



***Roxanna Hobson House***

Bass Mountain Road  
c. 1870  
B-11-4

The house has a one-story section c. 1870 and a two-story addition added sometime later. The one-story section has a single exterior gable end stone base chimney with a brick stack and the two-story frame section has a flue and a front porch with a shed roof.



***Oakwood School***

Carl Noah Road  
c. 1870, DEMOLISHED  
B-11-5

A one-and-one-half story, frame building, constructed c. 1870. Originally located on Mt. Hermon Church Road, the school was called the "Mitchell School House" c. 1893. The one-room school closed in 1927 and the students were sent to Sylvan or E.M. Holt schools. In 1935

it was moved and converted to a residence.

### *Owens House*

Carl Noah Road  
c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
B-11-6

A frame I-house with a rear ell, Triple-A roof form, and exterior gable end chimneys with fieldstone bases, offset brick stacks and simple corbelled caps. The house had a shed roof front porch with plain posts.



### *Hornaday House*

2307 W Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1850-1920  
B-11-7

Constructed around the Civil War. The first phase was likely a two-story, frame portion built in the Hall-and-Parlor or Quaker plan. The second phase was an I-House, c. 1890, with a projecting central bay topped by a forward gable roof, central corbelled chimney and bay windows. Craftsman features were added c. 1920.



### *Oliver Newton Hornaday House*

7162 Coble Mill Road  
c. 1900  
B-11-8

This impressive Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style house is a two-story frame house with a pyramidal roof, with front and side gables and one forward hipped dormer window. Notable details include a hipped porch roof and Tuscan columns that wrap around the front and side of the house.



### *Ward Mill*

Coble Mill Road  
c. 1885  
B-12-1

Hugh and Tom Dixon commissioned Will Hornaday and Frank Thompson to build the mill c.1885. John Griffin was the first mill operator. It was sold c. 1890 to J. M. Coble and J. S. Patterson and renamed Coble Mill. The mill has a square tower on the mill-



pond end which is unique in the county.



***Ward Mill House***

Coble Mill Road

c. 1890

B-12-2

This one-story, Hall-and Parlor style house is located adjacent to the Little Ward Mill/Coble Mill. It has a single exterior gable end stone base chimney with a brick stack. The front entry is covered by a forward projecting front gable that is supported by simple posts.



***Dr. David Hatch Albright House***

8040 Pleasant Hill Church Road

c. 1880

B-12-3

A one-and-one-half-story, center hall floor plan house has a steeply pitched center gable and dormer windows. Two interior stone chimneys are located between the main section and the rear shed roof additions. The house has a full width hip roof front porch that is supported by posts on piers.



***Dr. David Hatch Albright Office***

Pleasant Hill Church Road (original location)

c. 1870

B-12-4/B-12-11

Dr. Hatch Albright built his office behind his house c. 1870. It was a one-story, single room building with an exterior gable end brick chimney. In 1980, the office was moved to the Sword of Peace site (B-12-11) on Drama Road.

***Freedom's Hill Church***

Sylvan Road (original location)

c. 1848

B-12-5

Freedom's Hill Wesleyan Methodist Church was built in 1848 with logs and wooden pegs. The church, the first Wesleyan abolitionist church in the south, was organized by Reverend Adam Cook who was anti-slavery and declared so in the pulpit from the first day. The church was located near the trail that Cornwallis' retreating army followed after the defeat at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. The last service was held in 1940. In 1973 the church was moved to Colfax, and in 2000 it was relocated again to the campus of Southern Wesleyan University, where it now stands.

***Hugh Dixon House***

422 Sylvan School Road

c. 1850

B-12-6

Built by Hugh Dixon, the house has unique details such as a skylight in the central room, and "step-downs" to added-on rooms. Hugh Dixon was the father of Governor Joseph Dixon, a former Senator and Governor of Montana and campaign manager for President Theodore Roosevelt on the "Bull Moose Ticket."

***Thomas C. Dixon House***

W. Greensboro Chapel Hill Road

c. 1853, DEMOLISHED

B-12-7

Thomas C. Dixon built the house c. 1853. A set-apart "kitchen house" was constructed for two Negro women who accompanied Eleanor Albright, his wife, when she came there as a bride. The house was two-stories, with a wraparound front porch and exterior end brick chimneys.





***Cane Creek Meeting House***

719 W. Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
c. 1942  
B-12-8

The Cane Creek Monthly Meeting was established in 1751 and is the oldest Quaker meeting in the Piedmont region. By 1751, thirty Quaker families from Pennsylvania had settled near Cane Creek and in that year Rachel Wright and Abigail Pike sought permission from the Perquimans County Meeting to hold Monthly Meetings at Cane Creek. The existing meeting house was built in 1942, and is the fourth meeting house built on this location.



***Caleb Dixon House***

W Greensboro Chapel Hill Road  
DEMOLISHED  
B-12-9

A two-story, two-bay wide house, with an exterior gable end brick chimney. A one-story rear wing had an exterior gable end chimney and a side porch.



***Moses Pike House***

607 Sylvan School Road  
c. 1855  
B-12-10

Built by Berry Davidson c. 1855, originally the house was a two-story, Quaker style floor plan with a single exterior gable end chimney. Additions have been made which includes a two-story front portico, side wing and rear additions.



***Sword of Peace Buildings***

301 Drama Road  
B-12-11

The Sword of Peace outdoor drama portrays the struggle of conscience endured by the Alamance County Quaker settlers during the war of Regulation and the Revolutionary War. The Sword of Peace is presented during July and August at an outdoor theater along with old meeting houses and homes of the county that

have been moved to the site and preserved.

### *Dixon's Mill Ruins*

Sylvan School Road

c. 1751

B-12-12

Simon Dixon immigrated from Pennsylvania to lands he bought from the Lords Proprietors of N.C. in 1751. He built the mill in 1753. When Cornwallis' troops were fleeing from Greene's armies they camped at Dixon's Mill. About twenty of his sick and wounded soldiers died at this encampment and are buried in the Cane Creek Burial Ground. Little remains of the mill beyond archaeological remains.



### *Rock Wall*

Sylvan School Road

c. 1800

B-12-13

This fieldstone wall stretches for several hundred yards along Sylvan School road between Cane Creek Friends Meeting House and Dixon's Mill. The dry-laid fieldstone wall stands roughly five to six feet tall and up to three or four feet thick.



### *A. Wicker House*

Cocoa Road

B-13-1

A one-story with a loft, one room, V-notched log house has a free standing stone chimney. A log kitchen wing is attached to the main section of the house and has an exterior gable end stone chimney with a brick stack.



### *H. Terry House*

Sylvan Road

DEMOLISHED

B-13-2

A one-story, single room, V-notched log house with an offset single exterior gable end stone chimney. A frame addition had been added at the back of the house at some time.





*William Wright House*

Old Dam Road

DEMOLISHED

B-13-3

A V-notched log I-house that was two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile, and a single exterior gable end stone chimney. A one story frame addition was added on to the side that had a large stone chimney.



*Loy Log House*

Old Dam Road

c. 1800

B-13-4

This V-notched, one room, log house is one story with a loft and a single exterior gable end stone chimney. Solomon Loy and his son, John, had two pottery kilns, c. 1820, one was an uncommon round kiln. The men made utilitarian pottery, such as butter churns, jars, milk pans, chamber pots, pitchers, mugs and bowls. Both earthenware and stoneware pottery was made at the site.



*E.M. Moon Farm*

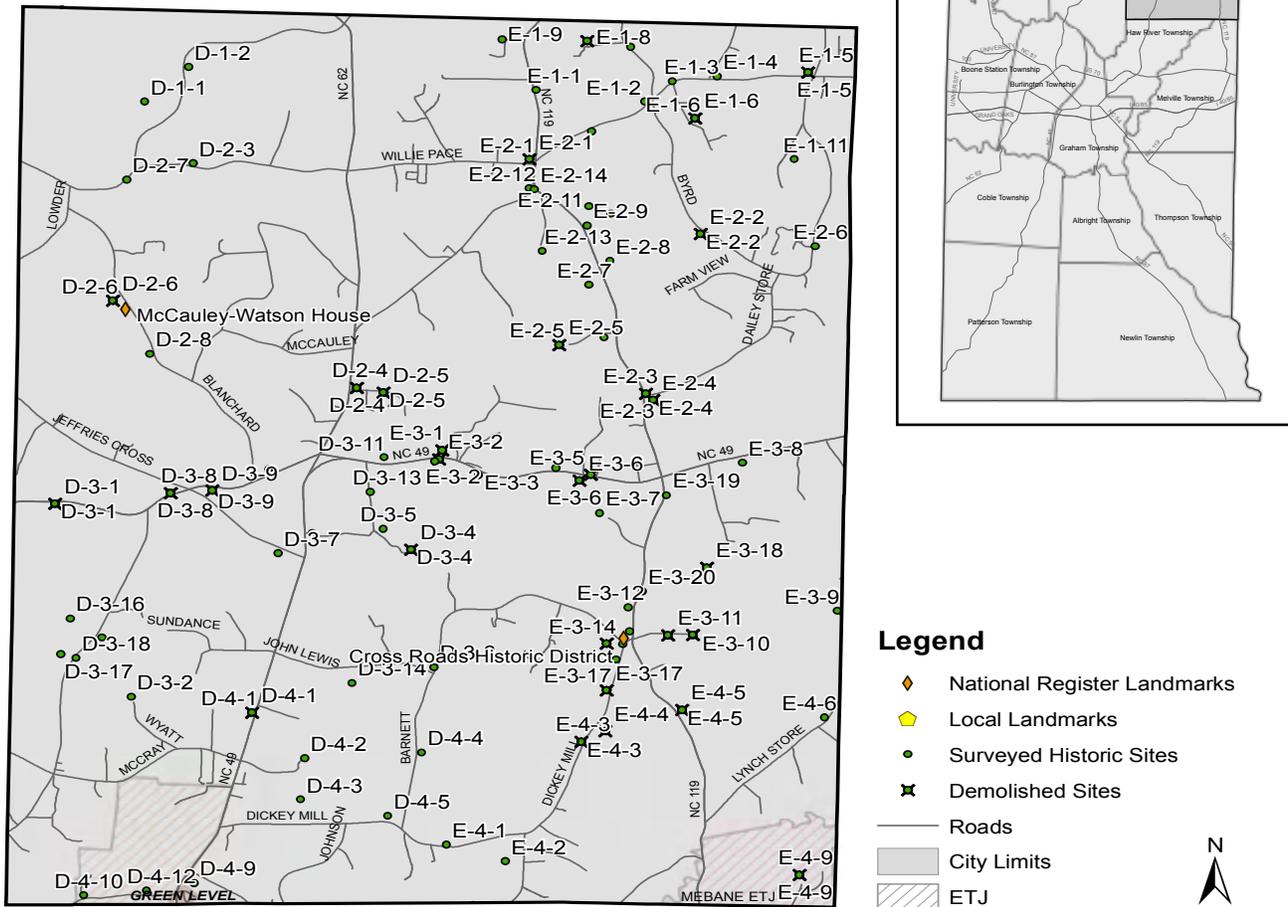
Old Dam Road

c. 1900

B-13-6

This two-story, frame, Triple-A roof form house sits on a ridge overlooking Old Dam road. The house includes details typical of the period but with some unique features such as stained glass in the attic windows and square butt shingles in the front gable.

# Pleasant Grove Township



Pleasant Grove Township is located in the northeast corner of Alamance County, bordering Orange and Person counties. There are 89 surveyed historic sites in Pleasant Grove, none of which are designated as a Local Landmark. Two places, the McCauley-Watson House and the Crossroads Historic District are listed on the National Register. Five properties have been placed on the National Register Study List: the Andrew Murray House in 1978, the Ward-Baker House in 1992, and the Dickey Mill, Sam Anderson Farm, and Wilson-Jones Farm all in 2002. Dickey Mill was also determined eligible for National Register listing in 2012, as was the W.J. Anderson house in 1994. Of the 89 surveyed properties, thirty-one have been demolished as of the writing of this publication.

**At A Glance : Pleasant Grove Township**

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	89	31 (0)	0	2	2	5

### **Historical Highlights**

Pleasant Grove Township features a northern high plateau that continues into Orange County and has been the home of a Native American-based cultural group since at least the 1700s. Embracing also a similar community in southern Alamance County, the Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation was recognized as a North Carolina Indian tribe in 2002. The plateau's relative isolation contrasts with the creek-fed lands to the south, which were settled largely by Scotch-Irish in the 1700s. Here as elsewhere, stores and other services in the 18th and 19th centuries located where main roads crossed. An early one was known simply as "Crossroads" and was the location of Crossroads Presbyterian Church and a sequence of complexes in the 19th century that combined milling, manufacturing, wagon-making, and general trade. Similar clusters at Tate's, McCauley's, and Murray's Crossroads served as places for voting and listing taxes prior to the creation of townships. In the 1840s and 1850s, the first publicly supported schools in the area were at Pleasant Grove (5)\*, Mount Holly, Mount Pisgah, and Crossroads. Alex Haley's *Roots* brought 1970s national attention to the Crossroads area, where his relatives Kizzy, Chicken George, and Tom Murray had lived after the family was brought from Virginia. -Carole W. Troxler



#### ***Riley Madrey House***

1348 Hughes Mill Road

c. 1900

D-1-1

A two-story, frame, Italianate style house features a Triple-A roof form with interior chimneys, rare for the county. Alterations to the house are a new front porch with Tuscan columns and a concrete floor; it presently sits on a brick foundation and has false shutters. The interior form of the house is a center-hall plan.



#### ***Hughes Mill Site***

Hughes Mill Road

DEMOLISHED

D-1-2

Stone foundations remain of this early mill site, now destroyed. Some evidence remains to try and reconstruct the millrace, dam, and mill. The mill location is noted on maps from 1896 and 1923.

\*A number in parentheses is the ID number for a historic marker that has been erected in recognition of the referenced event or site. See the Historic Marker Map & Index at the back of the inventory for the location of the marker.

**McCauley-Watson House**

Blanchard Road  
 c. 1850  
 D-2-2

An antebellum vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse. It is a two-story brick structure with a single-story rear kitchen ell. The main block features a low-pitched, gabled tin roof and a single-story porch over a central entry. The front (east) façade is three bays wide. The interior of the house is arranged in a center-hall plan. The farm features three brick chimneys, two in the interior and one on the rear exterior.



**Willie Pace House**

1408 Willie Pace Road  
 D-2-3

This house had the millionth rural telephone installed since the end of WWII on December 16, 1948. The phone was installed by the Bell Telephone System and had considerable media coverage. The first telephone call was made to President Harry S. Truman at the White House. The house is one-and-one half story built in the 'National' style.



**Bowland House**

N NC 62 Hwy  
 c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
 D-2-4

A one-story, frame house built in the Traditional style. It had a long rear ell, stone foundation, standing seam metal-covered gable roof, brick exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders and deteriorated corbeled caps. The full width shed roof front porch covered two entrances.



**Mitchell-Ray House**

Holly Brook Drive  
 c. 1830, DEMOLISHED  
 D-2-5

Constructed in two periods, a c. 1830 one-and-one-half-story log house and a c. 1850 Greek Revival style wing that was originally joined to the log house with a dog trot/breezeway. At some point the breezeway was crudely enclosed with 2x4 boards and horizontal planks.





*Log House*

Blanchard Road  
c. 1886-1910, DEMOLISHED  
D-2-6

A double-pen log house constructed of hewn logs with flat notches and sheathed with plain clapboards. It had an interior brick chimney and a dry-laid rock pier foundation.



*Ed Trollinger Service Station*

Willie Pace Road  
c. 1930  
D-2-7

This one-story concrete block building is representative of early service stations, especially those in rural settings. The hipped roof is sheathed in 5-V galvanized roofing materials that feature exposed rafter ends extending to the front post-on-pier supports that shelter the service area.



*Almond Madren Farm*

4264 Blanchard Road  
c. 1875  
D-2-8

This Traditional/Italianate, center-hall home is a two-story, frame house featuring a 3-bay façade and a typical “triple-A” roof form. Its low-pitched roof and bracketed eaves show the influence of the Italianate style. Other period details include quatrefoil roof vents in the low gable ends of the roof.



*John Turner House*

N NC 62 Hwy  
c. 1889, DEMOLISHED  
D-3-1

Built by John Henry and Mary Pettigrew Turner. The home was a two-story, four-room, center-hall style floor plan, with a projecting center gable. The full width hip roof front porch had Victorian gingerbread trim. The house featured two interior centrally located chimneys.

***J.M.E. Wyatt House***

Wyatt Lane  
D-3-2

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center-hall home. It features a full width hip roofed front porch with Craftsman style post-on-pier supports. Two exterior gable end stone chimneys with brick stacks flank the house and there is a one-story rear kitchen ell .



***W.J. Teer House***

c. 1895  
D-3-3

Built by John Manuel Teer, this two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house has a "Triple-A" roof form and a single interior rear chimney. It has a full width shed roof front porch with turned post supports. The house rests on a stone foundation. A rear ell has a single center interior brick chimney.



***James Murray House***

Private Drive off of Cates Loop  
DEMOLISHED  
D-3-4

A one-and-one half story, hall-and-parlor, saltbox house. It featured two exterior gable end stone base brick stack chimneys and a three-quarter width front shed roof front porch. A side wing served as the kitchen.



***Robert Cates House***

3941 Cates Loop  
D-3-5

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center-hall house. Two exterior gable end stone base with brick stack chimneys flank the house. A full width hip roofed front porch is supported by simple posts. This house originally could have been a one room log structure.





***W.J. Anderson House***

N NC 49 Hwy  
c. 1850  
D-3-6

This front gable, two story house features one interior chimney and two exterior chimneys. The house rests on a stone foundation and has simple architectural details. A front porch protects the entry within the space of the side wing.



***Malone-King House***

2417 Jeffries Cross Road  
D-3-7

A two-story house built with an irregular roof lines including a hipped roof and lower cross gables. Multiple frame additions, and a rear ell addition, added to the irregular roof lines. There are two central interior brick chimneys and a central dormer. The house has a full width front porch with simple square posts.



***Levi Jeffries House***

N NC 62 Hwy  
c. 1886, DEMOLISHED  
D-3-8

This two-story house featured an ornate central gable with scrollwork on the verge boards and patterned wooden shingles on the facade. The roof also featured detailed Italianate bracketed eaves. Two exterior gable end brick chimneys flanked the house. The house had a three-quarter width shed roof front porch.



***King-Sartin House***

N NC 62 Hwy  
DEMOLISHED  
D-3-9

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, Triple-A, I-house featured a hip roofed full-width front porch supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. The house boasted two central interior brick chimneys. The gable ends featured pent roofs.

***Mahan House***

5854 N NC 62 Hwy  
D-3-10

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, Triple-A, I-house features two central interior brick chimneys. A full width hip roof front porch is supported by turned balusters. The gable ends feature pent roof details. A rear single story addition features an interior chimney and an enclosed porch.



***Misses Mitchell House***

4358 N NC 49 Hwy  
c.1880  
D-3-11

Built by Bill Smith, the house was commissioned by three spinister sisters whose father gave them 100 acres of land. Originally a two-story frame house with a porch halfway across the front. The porch has been expanded but still retains most of the original features. Two exterior brick gable end chimneys flank the house.



***William Browning House***

4547 N NC 49 Hwy  
D-3-12

Built by William Browning this house remains relatively unaltered. A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house features Victorian details. A center projecting gable features patterned wooden shingles and ornate brackets in the eaves. There is a full-width front porch with delicate spindle work supports with lace-like brackets and porch railings. There are two central interior brick chimneys and a bay window.



***Ruffin Mitchell House***

Cates Loop  
c. 1865  
D-3-13

Built by Ruffin Mitchell, this home is a one-and-one-half story log house. The downstairs was two rooms, a large room and a kitchen, and the upstairs was a single large room. The house features two large exterior gable end chimneys built of flint rock.





***Rudy Warren House***

John Lewis Road  
c. 1920  
D-3-14

Rudy Warren expanded an existing one-story log house to create this two-story frame I-house c.1920. The house has a Triple-A roofline with a square ventilator in the broad center gable, exterior brick end chimneys, two main entrances, German siding, and a shed roof front porch.



***John Parker House***

3267 Fleming Graham Road  
c. 1870  
D-3-15

The house was built in two parts, the first c.1870 and the second c.1910. John Parker built the two-story house with pediment end gables and shed roof dormer centered in the facade. The Queen Anne style, one-and-one-half story cottage was appended to the front facade and features a three-sided projecting end bay.



***Willie Wilson House***

3340 Fleming Graham Road  
c. 1910  
D-3-16

This L-shaped frame house is composed of two main blocks set at a right angle. The original house was constructed c.1910 by Rudy Parker and was one-and-one-half stories. A one-story frame, saltbox wing adjoins the 1910 house. At the time of the 2002 survey, major alterations had occurred to the house.



***Joe Martin/Will Liggon House***

3148 Fleming Graham Road  
c. 1875  
D-3-17

Part of the "Little Texas Community," this house was built in three phases. The westernmost portion of the house features a large stone base chimney and is perhaps the earliest phase. To the east is a larger section constructed of logs, with a loft on the second level. To the east of this section is the newest portion, added in the twentieth century.

***Exodus Martin House***

3149 Fleming Graham Road  
c. 1925  
D-3-18

Part of the “Little Texas Community,” this one-story frame house features Craftsman details, including exposed rafter tails and a large wrap around porch. A four-room plan, it featured a front room with a separate entrance that would be used by rent paying boarders.



***John Wyatt Ruins***

N NC 49 Hwy  
DEMOLISHED  
D-4-1

Ruins of a brick house, now completely demolished.



***Allen-Hester House***

Hester Road  
D-4-2

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a center-hall floor plan. Two exterior gable end stone chimneys flank the house. A small entry porch is supported by simple square posts.



***Aldridge-Blanchard House***

Dickey Mill Road  
c. 1870  
D-4-3

One of the first brick homes built in Orange County, now Alamance County. The bricks were entirely handmade by plantation labor, and the house was partially erected by plantation labor. The porch was added c. 1920 and has a hipped roof with two roof pitches. The porch supports rest on a brick foundation.





***Cheek-Patton House***

c. 1870, DEMOLISHED  
D-4-4

This one-story, hall and parlor style, log house had a full width shed roof front porch. There were two chimneys, one located on the gable end of the main block and another on the rear kitchen ell.



***William Lineberry House***

3266 Dickey Mill Road  
c. 1887  
D-4-5

Originally this one-and-one-half-story log structure was built c.1887 for Bill Lineberry. It was a one-room house with a single exterior gable end stone chimney. The house has been converted into an outbuilding.



***Frank Rogers House***

Mebane Rogers Road  
c. 1890  
D-4-9

This two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center gable, house was moved from its original location in 1982. The house features a small hip roof entry porch supported by spindle work posts and decorative gingerbread detailing, and two central interior brick chimneys.



***King-Crawford House***

2424 Sandy Cross Road  
c. 1813  
D-4-10

Originally a log home, this hall-and-parlor style house features a hipped-roof front porch. Two exterior gable end stone base chimneys flank the sides of the house. Built in phases, it features characteristics of different architectural types.

*P.V. King House*  
2664 Sandy Cross Road  
D-4-12

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house has a center gable and a three-quarter width hip roof front porch. Two interior brick chimneys flank the sides of the center gable. The house has decorative brackets and gable end returns.



*E.C. Murray House*  
N NC 119 Hwy  
c.1893  
E-1-1

This two-story, three-bay wide, double-pile house has an enclosed three-quarter width shed roof front porch and a rear wing. Two exterior gable end stone base chimneys flank the house. The rear wing has a two-story inset porch and a gable end stone chimney.



*Jacob Horne House*  
3246 Corbett Road  
c. 1893  
E-1-2

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile house with a center gable. A rear single-story ell contains the kitchen. The three-quarter width front porch has a hip roof with simple posts and decorative brackets. Two central interior brick chimneys extend from the roof.



*L. Jones Log Buildings*  
Corbett Road  
c. 1922  
E-1-3

Originally there were three log buildings in this area. The log buildings have V-notched logs. Two log structures remain and one has been destroyed.



Pleasant Grove



***J.M. Florance House***  
3522 Oscar Gammon Road  
c. 1893  
E-1-4

A two-story, two-bay wide, single-pile house has a single interior central chimney. A full width hip roof front porch has simple post supports. A rear one-story wing is comprised of the kitchen and dining rooms.



***Elizabeth Cass House***  
6216 Preacher Hayes Road  
c. 1900, DEMOLISHED  
E-1-5

A one-story, hall-and-parlor house with a rear kitchen wing. A center gable had wooden shingles with a three-quarter width hip roof front porch supported by turned posts and lacelike brackets. A single, interior, central brick chimney extended from the house.



***Burnett House***  
Neighbors Road  
c. 1840, DEMOLISHED  
E-1-6

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, hip roof house. The front porch was added c. 1880. One first floor room was built with V-notched logs. Two exterior chimneys flanked the sides of the house. One chimney was brick while the other had a stone base and brick stack.



***Wilson-Jones Farm***  
2939 Corbett Road  
c. 1890  
E-1-7

The one-story, frame farmhouse built in the "dogtrot" floor plan; the dogtrot was enclosed c.1930-40 to create a company room. A log kitchen has dovetail timbering. The farm was started by Jim Wilson, who was killed by his son, Nassau, around 1919.

**Tom Anderson House**

Tom Anderson Road  
c. 1900, DEMOLISHED  
E-1-8

This one-and-one-half-story log house with square notches was an important example of the “Little Texas” community. The single cell, side gabled house had simple details, including a stone side chimney. A kitchen ell, was built at a later time with circular sawn timber.



**W.S. Walker House**

Buckhorn Trail  
c. 1850, 1900  
E-1-9

This two-story house has two distinct phases. The first is the rear log section. The second phase is a single-pile house. The width of the central passage suggests it may have been a dogtrot. Unusual features include second story windows that slide open horizontally, and a carved newel post reminiscent of the work of Thomas Day.



**William Ander Jeffries House**

6458 Byrd Road  
c. 1900  
E-1-10

This one-and-one-half-story Triple-A form house was the home of a prominent citizen of the “Little” Texas community. The frame house features two interior brick chimneys and unusual details include square sawn trim in the front gable with a diamond shaped attic vent.



**Sam Anderson Farm**

Preacher Hayes Road  
c. 1895  
E-1-11

Part of the “Little” Texas community and built by the influential Anderson family this prominent and notable two-story I-house represents one of the grandest farms of the community. The frame, triple-A form house features a three-bay façade, a  $\frac{3}{4}$  width front porch supported by turned porch posts embellished with sawn ornament.





***Murray's Store***

N NC 119 Hwy  
DEMOLISHED  
E-2-1

A one-story front gabled structure with a shed roof front porch. A side addition had a sloped roof. The store had weatherboard siding. It was converted to a barn at one point.



***M.A. Hesse House***

Byrd Road  
DEMOLISHED  
E-2-2

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center-hall plan, frame house. It had two exterior gable end stone base chimneys and a three-quarter width hip roof front porch. A rear ell contained two rooms with a single interior chimney.



***Dailey's Store***

N NC 119 Hwy and Dailey Store Road  
c. 1890, DEMOLISHED  
E-2-3

This was a two-story, front gabled structure with a full width front porch. It had wood siding and beaded boards on the interior walls and ceiling. It was destroyed by lightning in 1989.



***J.G. Dailey House***

Dailey Store Road  
c. 1900-1910, DEMOLISHED  
E-2-4

A two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center-hall plan house. The house had a two-story front gable roof porch. Two exterior gable end brick chimneys flanked the house and a one-story kitchen ell extended from the rear.

***Sol Martin House***

Mrs. Barnwell Road  
DEMOLISHED  
E-2-5

This two-story, three-bay wide, single-pile, center-hall plan house featured a three-quarter width shed roof front porch and a one-story rear ell. It rested on a stone foundation and had two exterior gable end stone base chimneys.



***Ward-Baker House***

Preacher Hayes Road  
c.1800-1850  
E-2-6

A one-story, one-room log house with steeply pitched saltbox roof, flush eave on the east (side) elevation and overhanging gable end on the west elevation. It features a massive granite exterior gable end chimney. The original homestead was comprised of roughly 200 acres.



***Robert Barnwell House***

N NC 119 Hwy  
E-2-7

This two-story I-house is built with mortise-and-tenon framing and has a tin-clad gable roof, and a one-story rear ell with engaged side porch. Two exterior gable end stone base chimneys flank the house and a three-quarter width shed roof front porch shade the front entry door.



***Lollie Jeffries Haith House***

5007 N NC 119 Hwy  
c. 1942  
E-2-8

The one-and-one-half-story bungalow has a gable roof with a gabled center dormer, brick exterior end chimney with a single stepped shoulder, paired six-over-sash windows, and a bay window on the west elevation, a shady engaged porch supported by tapered box posts on brick plinths, and German siding.



*Pleasant Grove*

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*John W. Jeffries House*

5163 N NC 119 Hwy  
c. 1919  
E-2-9

This largely intact Dutch Colonial Revival style bungalow was constructed by John W. Jeffries. The house is crowned by a broad gambrel roof broken by a continuous shed-roof dormer. The broad engaged porch is supported by tapered box posts set on brick plinths. John W. Jeffries was the state's first black county agricultural extension agent.



*Jeffries Homeplace*

N NC 119 Hwy  
c. 1886-1915  
E-2-10

This one-story, two-bay cottage was originally a one-room log house with a habitable loft. A frame room was added c. 1915. The expanded house has an exterior gable end chimney with fieldstone base and brick stack, a shed roof front porch carried by turned posts, and a small rear ell with side porch.



*Jeffries-Mitchell House*

5241 N NC 119 Hwy  
c. 1924  
E-2-11

A one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow built by Charles Jeffries. It displays typical bungalow features such as a broad gable roof with triangular brackets at the overhanging eaves, shed roof dormers on the main and rear elevations, and an engaged porch carried by tapered box posts on brick plinths.



*William O. Jeffries House and Store*

3166 N NC 119 Hwy  
c. 1923, 1915-1927  
E-2-12

This collection of notable buildings were built by an influential and notable family of the "Little" Texas community. The William O. Jeffries House, c. 1923, is a one-story frame house with Craftsman details. The frame Jeffries Store was constructed c. 1915-20.

***Martin's Chapel Missionary Baptist Church***

5043 Martins Chapel Road

E-2-13

The original church burned in 1918. The site now remains the spiritual heart of the Little Texas community. The present church was constructed between 1918 and 1919, and a brick veneer was added c. 1940. veneered with brick around 1940. The cemetery has notable markers ranging from Milk Quartz, stone, and even brick.



***Little Texas Community***

N NC 119 Hwy and Pleasant Grove Union School Road

c. Late-eighteenth century

E-2-14

Beginning just prior to the Revolutionary War, and accelerating rapidly thereafter, individuals and families began migrating to Orange County, North Carolina. The community that formed was known as “Little Texas” and is now recognized as the Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation. The Revolutionary War was a key event among the Occaneechi community. Veterans of the war and their families were among the community’s founders.



***A.H. Barnwell Farm***

4666 N NC 119 Hwy

c. 1930

E-2-15

This one-story, gable-front, brick residence is an excellent example of a rural Craftsman house and displays features typical of the style, including a low-pitch roof, exposed rafter tails, post-on-pier porch columns, and paired windows. The front porch features a decorative brick balustrade, which extends to the right to include a porte-cochere.





***T.W. Vincent House***

N NC 49 Hwy  
DEMOLISHED  
E-3-1

A two-story, side gabled house with a center gable. The center gable features a decorative attic vent and decorative brackets under the roof's edge. The house has a wraparound front porch with a hipped roof and chamfered porch supports resting on brick piers. Two interior central chimneys that are evenly spaced extend from the middle of the house's roof. As of the 2002 update, the house has been destroyed.



***Vincent Log House***

N NC 49 Hwy  
DEMOLISHED  
E-3-2

A one-and-one-half story side-gabled log house with V-notched logs. It had a three-quarter width shed roof front porch and an exterior gable end stone chimney. In the interior of the house, there were circular sawn floor joists and batten doors.



***W.P. Browning House***

4733 N NC 49 Hwy  
E-3-3

A two-story, side gabled house with a center gable that features a diamond shaped attic vent. The house has a full width shed roof front porch with turned porch supports that features lace-like brackets. Two exterior brick chimneys flank the sides of the house. The house rests on a brick pier foundation.



***Thomas Mitchell House***

4945 N NC 49 Hwy  
E-3-4

This two-story, side gabled house has a rear ell and a center gable that features a diamond-shaped attic vent. The house has a full width front porch with a hip roof and evenly spaced turned porch supports with lace-like brackets. The house rests on a stone foundation. Two exterior brick chimneys flank the sides of the house and one interior chimney extends from the rear ell.

*John Long House*

N NC 49 Hwy

c. 1887, DEMOLISHED

E-3-5

Constructed in 1887 by Mr. Bill Smith, a carpenter who built several houses in this area, this house was a two-story side gabled frame home with a rear ell. The house had a three-quarter width front porch with a hip roof and simple porch supports. Two exterior gable end chimneys had stone foundations and brick stacks. The rear ell featured a side, full-width porch. As of the 2002 update, the house had been destroyed.



*James Mason Roney House*

N NC 49 Hwy

c. 1887, DEMOLISHED

E-3-6

Originally constructed in 1887 by Bill Smith. The house was a two-story side gabled frame house with a central gable and rear ell. The house featured a three-quarter width front porch with a hipped roof and simple porch supports with lace-like brackets. The house had a tin roof and two exterior painted white brick chimneys that flanked the sides. One of the chimneys featured a chimney cap. As of the 2002 update, the house had been destroyed in June of 1983.





***Murray-Sellars House***

3470 Sellars Road

c. 1800

E-3-7

Originally constructed c. 1800, this home still stands on the original foundation of large rocks for cornerstones and debarked trees and hand-hewn lumber for sills. Originally, the house was a four-room, two-story dwelling with fireplaces at either end of the house. Later bedrooms were added in the back of the house and a two-room basement under these served as dining rooms for the occupants. The kitchen, which as located outside of the house, burned down. Bedrooms were torn down in the main house and a kitchen and dining were added later. In the early 1900s, bedrooms were added over the kitchen and dining room, and later, the kitchen and dining room was enlarged and another bedroom was added to the first floor. The house has seen many changes, which makes the roof a unique shape. The house has a center gable with a diamond shaped window and two exterior brick chimneys that flank the sides of the house. The front porch has a hipped roof with brick porch supports on brick piers. The side of the house has a full width enclosed side porch with a shed roof. As of the 2002 update, the house is in good condition and has seen the addition of vinyl siding with few other changes.

***S.J. Crawford House***

5803 N NC 49 Hwy

c. 1893

E-3-8



Originally constructed c. 1893 as a two story side gabled wood house with a center gable. The house features a one-story rear ell with a porch that wraps around to the rear ell. The center gable features a diamond shaped attic vent and two exterior chimneys that has a stone foundation and brick stack. The porch has a hipped roof and simple porch supports that are evenly spaced. As of the 2002 update, the house remains in good condition and has seen little change.

**Levi Whitted House**

9123 Harmony Church Road

c. 1877

E-3-9

Originally a two-story side gabled weatherboard house with an entry way front porch. The entry way porch has a central gable as its roof and has porch railings on both sides. The house has two exterior brick chimneys that flank the sides of the house. In the house's interior, the walls are made of plaster. As of the 2002 update, the house is still lived in and remains in fair condition.



**D. Rudd House**

Thomas Road

c. 1828, DEMOLISHED

E-3-10

This house was constructed c. 1828 and has a unique shape. Two frame log houses are connected via a porch. The porch is a  $\frac{3}{4}$  width porch with simple post supports and a shed roof. There were also two interior brick chimneys that extended from each frame addition. As of the 2002 update, the house was destroyed.



**Byrd School**

Thomas Road

DEMOLISHED

E-3-11

Originally a one-story frame weather board-ed school house with asymmetrical side gables. Two large rooms took up the majority of the square footage. The school was first set up to teach newly freed slaves after the Civil War. It was also used in some of the filming for a documentary called *Roots: One Year Later*. The school house burnt down in 1989.



*P.C. Vincent House*

3424 N NC 119 Hwy  
c. pre-1912, DEMOLISHED  
E-3-12



Originally a two story side gabled house with a central gable and a one-story rear ell. The house has a small attic window in the central gable and a three-quarter width shed roof front porch with turned porch posts with lace-like brackets. The first part of the house included a kitchen, a front room, one room on the second floor, and an attic. In 1912, a hall and a second room on both the first floor and second floor were added. An additional staircase was also added. In 1948, a second kitchen and basement were added. As of the 2002 update, the house was in good condition, but it was demolished sometime after 2007.

*Cross Roads Presbyterian Church*

3302 N NC 119 Hwy  
c. 1876  
Cross Roads Historic District (NR)  
E-3-13



Cross Roads Presbyterian Church is important for its association with the area's earliest settlers and for its association with the congregation that took part in the first Great Revival meeting in North Carolina. The congregation can trace its roots to the Scotch-Irish who settled in the Haw River Area around 1770 and began meeting together at a missionary station. The congregation's earliest structure was probably a frame structure built soon after the Revolutionary War, but the first definite structure was a frame structure built c. 1790. In 1876, the present brick church was erected, while the old church continued to serve as a session house until it was sold c. 1888. The single-story rectangular brick church is handsome, yet simple, in a characteristically vernacular style. The church is a well-preserved, basically unaltered, although expanded, example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular church.

***Cross Roads Historic District***

Intersection of NC 119 and Dickey Mill Road  
c. 1876  
National Register  
E-3-13A

This district includes the Cross Roads Presbyterian Church and Cemetery and the Stainback Store. It represents important aspects of life in the Cross Roads community, which was settled by Scotch-Irish farmers in the late eighteenth century. The cemetery contains the graves of these settlers and their descendants. The church is a symbol of the “Great Revival” spirit of the early nineteenth century. The Stainback Store reflects the importance of the general store in the life of rural communities and is significant as a rare survival of nineteenth century frame commercial construction.



***John Stainback Log House***

Dickey Mill Road  
c. 1883, DEMOLISHED  
E-3-14

Originally a one-and-one story log house with one room. All logs were hand hewn and the house had one exterior stone chimney. As of the 2002 update, the house had been destroyed.



***Stainback Store***

4730 Dickey Mill Road  
c. 1888  
Cross Roads Historic District  
E-3-15

The store is owner built of wood, which came from the frame building that served as the Cross Roads Church and session house from c. 1792 to c. 1888. The store is a simple two-story gable front frame structure with a central entrance that is flanked by windows on the first story. A pair of windows occurs at the second story level with a lowered ventilator in the gable above.





*John Stainback House*

4668 Dickey Mill Road

c. 1887

E-3-16

The homeplace of J.W. Stainback, the house contains six main rooms with a central hall. Some of the unique features of the house are its front four rooms that were plastered when the house was built, the dining room and kitchen have tongue and groove boards, and each room has its own fireplace. External features include lap siding, eaves with scallop work, and a tin roof. It is a side gabled house with two floors and a three-quarter width front porch. The front porch has a hip roof and turned porch posts with lace-like brackets. The house also has two interior brick chimneys that extend from the center of the roof of the house. The house has many outbuildings, including a greenhouse. Although plumbing and central heating have been installed, the house's integrity remains intact and it is in very good condition.

*C.G. Maynard House*

Dickey Mill Road

DEMOLISHED

E-3-17



Originally a two-story, side gabled house with a central gable and a one-story rear extension. The house sits on a brick foundation and has a three-quarter width front porch with a hip roof and simple porch posts. There are decorative attic vents on the central and side gables and decorative brackets at the eaves. The house has one central interior brick chimney which extends from its roof. In the rear, the house has two chimneys, one brick interior chimney, and one exterior chimney with a stone foundation and a brick stack.

***Amick Farm House***

N NC 119 Hwy  
 c.1886-1915, DEMOLISHED  
 E-3-18

Early twentieth century one-story plain frame cottage with a gable roof, exposed rafter ends, one central interior brick chimney, and two main entrances. The house has remnants of large four-over-four sash windows and a shed roof porch carried by turned posts. As of the 2002 update, the farm house has been destroyed.



***Snow Hill Primitive Baptist Church***

3915 N NC 119 Hwy  
 c. 1910  
 E-3-19

This church was originally constructed c. 1910 in the Victorian/Gothic Revival architectural style. The structure is brick veneered and frame, which is a good example of rural religious buildings once common in Alamance County. The exterior was heavily altered when the structure was veneered in brick, however, the general form of the building, the pointed arch windows, and exposed rafter tails remain. The front extension may be more recent, typically such extensions are added to create space for lavatories. The interior is more intact, with beadboard siding and some original furnishings. As of the 2002 update, the church remains in good condition.



***Cross Roads Church Manse***

3507 N NC 119 Hwy  
 c.1900  
 E-3-20

This two-story, frame, Triple-A form house was originally constructed c. 1900 in the Vernacular/Traditional style. Typical of the period, the house has features such as turned porch supports, 1/1 windows, diamond attic vents, and metal roofing. Other features that are typical to structures in the county include a brick foundation, interior chimneys, clapboard siding, and front porch. As of the 2002 update, the house is in excellent condition.





***Dickey Mill***

3464 Dickey Mill Road

c. later 1800s

E-4-1

Dickey Mill was constructed in the late nineteenth century by two brothers. Most of the grain from this area was ground with a wooden gear drive in the mill. At the same location, a general store, cotton gin, and a saw mill were operated by the Dickeyes. Around 1900, the mill dam and saw mill were washed away by a tremendous rain. The dam was rebuilt and stands today. In 1940 the mill ceased to run. As of the 2002 update, the mill remains in very good condition.



***W. Benson House***

2072 Miles Chapel Road

c. 1880s

E-4-2

The Benson place, also known as the Howard Young home, is a two-story side gabled structure with a center gable and a two-story entry way front porch. The center gable boasts a decorative attic vent. The first-story porch has simple porch posts with lace-like brackets atop each post, and the second-story has the same porch posts with a railing. The house has two exterior brick chimneys that flank the sides of the house. The house was remodeled in 1936. As of the 2002 update, the house has seen few alterations except for the addition of vinyl siding. The house is in good condition.

### Andrew Murray House

Dickey Mill Road  
c. 1823, DEMOLISHED  
E-4-3

The Andrew Murray plantation was constructed c. 1823. The house gained prominence in Alamance County for its historical significance. The Murray family escaped to the United States after fleeing Scotland to avoid religious persecution by the Church of England. William Murray migrated to North Carolina in 1740 and settled on Quaker Creek, north of Cross Roads Church, in the Cross Roads community. The plantation came to fruition after a grandson built the plantation. It should be noted that considering the size of the Murray family, there were probably several Murray Plantations, each having its own identity. The plantation itself has been projected into prominence by Alex Haley's book *Roots: The Saga of an American Family*. Haley's ancestral link occurred when Andrew Murray purchased some slaves from Tom Lea of the adjacent Caswell County, including Haley's ancestors. The ancestors lived on the plantation during and after the Civil War. This house was visited by the famed author Alex Haley. Haley's grandmother was reared as a slave on this plantation. Now, Haley has a complete record of seven generations, taking him back to a small village in Africa where his great-great-great-great grandfather was kidnapped, brought to America, and sold as a slave. Sadly, the plantation has been destroyed due to deterioration and partly because of souvenir hunters stripping the house after *Roots* was published and shown on television. The house itself had two rooms upstairs, three downstairs, and a large basement. Each of the five rooms had a fireplace. Wide pine boards were used in building the walls and high ceilings. There was also a beautifully carved winding staircase, with paneled ceiling, which gives evidence of a once elegant home.





***Murray Log House***

Dickey Mill Road

DEMOLISHED

E-4-4

Originally a log house made of hand hewn logs. The house was one-story and side gabled with a rear ell. The house experienced later additions and had narrow beaded boards with cut nails as interior siding. As of the 2002 update, the house had been destroyed.

***Effie M. White House***

Dickey Mill Road

DEMOLISHED

E-4-5

Originally a log house with V-notched logs. The house was probably built by Andrew Murray or his father W.M. Anderson Murray. The house had beaded joists and half-lapped and pegged rafters. The house was a one-and-one-story house with a stone chimney. The house gained prominence in Alamance County due to its associations with the book *Roots: The Saga of an American Family*, which was written by Alex Haley about his enslaved ancestors. The log house was destroyed in 1989 and a new house was constructed on the site. Another house was on the property and was a frame house built by Charles Maynard. The other house has since been abandoned.



***Ella Love House***

3040 Lynch Store Road

c. 1909

E-4-6

The house was built by Bob Lynch in 1909 and is a two-story, side gabled, Triple-A roof form I-house with a center gable. The house has a wraparound front porch with a hip roof, which extends to the back of the house. The porch has a railing and turned porch posts with lace-like brackets atop each post. The house has two interior brick chimneys that extend from the center of the roof. Decorative brackets are present under the roof line. As of the 2002 update, the house is in excellent shape.



*Albright House*

Mrs. White Lane

DEMOLISHED

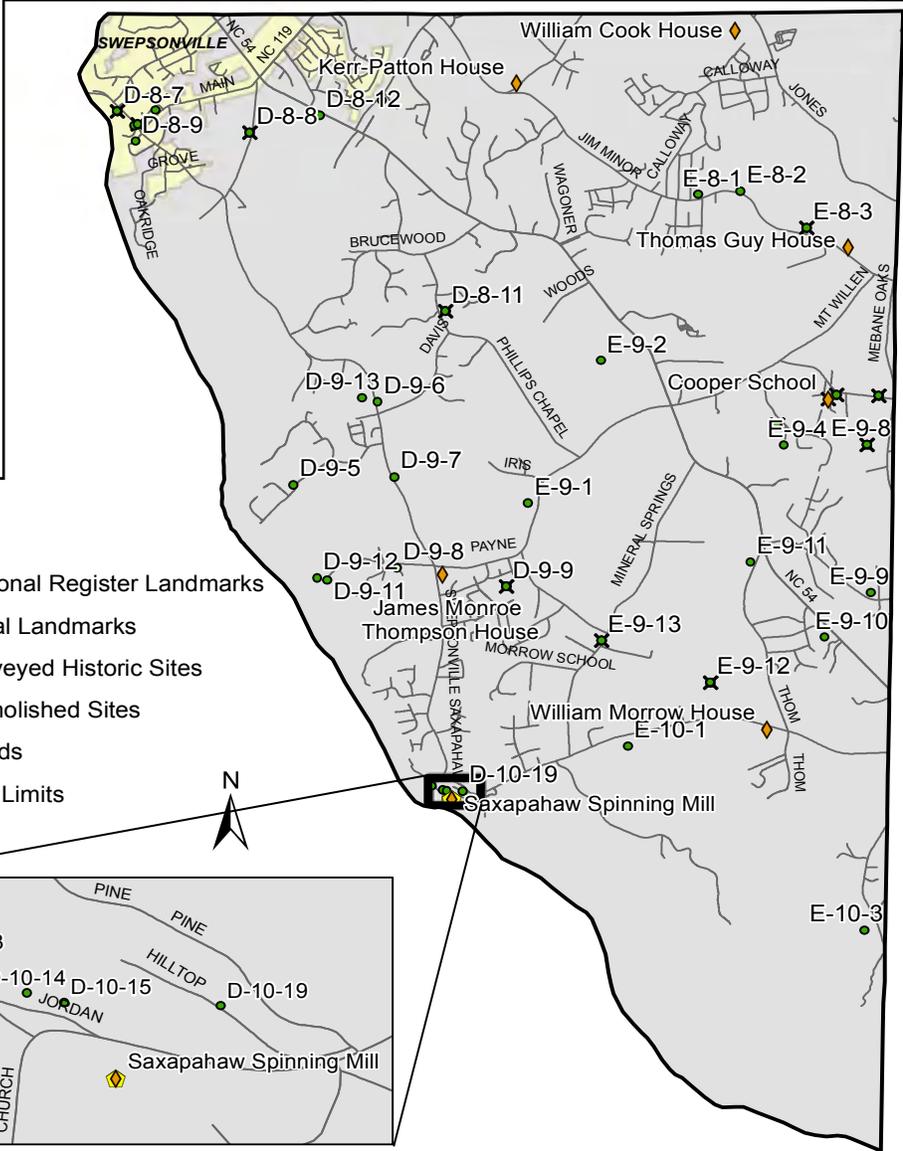
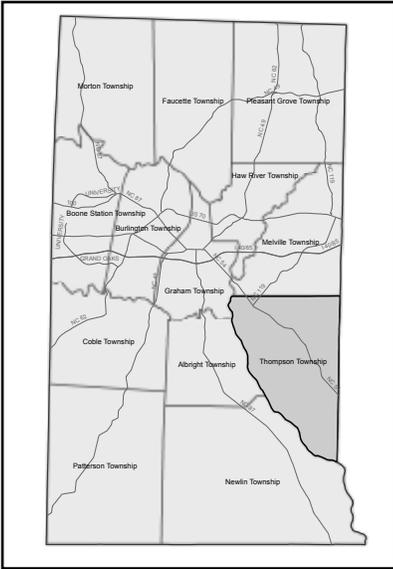
E-4-9

This house was an unusually tall two-story house resting on an elevated rock foundation, topped with a metal roof, and sheathed with obscuring asphalt shingles. The house was in poor condition at the time of the survey. The house had a hipped roof porch, which wrapped around the side and joined the roof of the one-story rear side ell. Both the main block and rear ell had exterior end chimneys with stone bases and brick stacks. No window sash survived on the first story of the main block; a six-over-six sash window was centered on the second story. The original main entrance had six raised panels and an early red and white paint scheme. Portions of the chamfered porch posts remained on the side porch. As of the 2002 update, the house had been destroyed.



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# Thompson Township

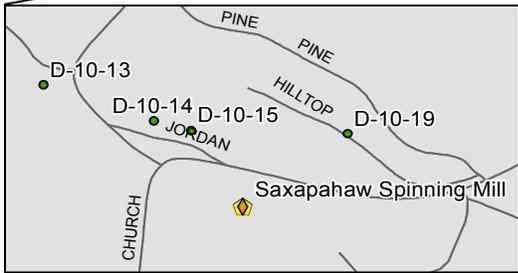


## Legend

- ◆ National Register Landmarks
- ⬠ Local Landmarks
- Surveyed Historic Sites
- ✕ Demolished Sites
- Roads
- ▭ City Limits
- ▨ ETJ

Thompson Township is located in the southeastern part of Alameda County and includes much of the Town of Swepsonville. There are 45 surveyed historic sites in Thompson. Six of them are listed on the National Register, including the Cooper School, James Monroe Thompson House, Kerr-

Patton House, Saxapahaw Spinning Mill, Thomas Guy House, William Cook House, and the William P. Morrow House. The G. Jones House was placed on the National Register Study List in 1992. The Saxapahaw Spinning Mill is the only Local Landmark in this township. Of the 45 surveyed properties, fourteen have been demolished as of the writing of this publication, including one National Register listing, the Cooper School.



### At A Glance : Thompson Township

	Surveyed	Demolished (NR or Local)	Local Landmarks	National Register Listings	NR Determination of Eligibility	NR Study List
Number of Properties	45	14 (1)	1	6	0	1

### Historical Highlights

Thompson, Melville, southern Pleasant Grove, and Faucette Townships are the Alamance County portion of the “Hawfields,” or “Haw Old Fields,” land between the Haw and Eno Rivers that settlers, largely Scotch-Irish, found easy to bring into cultivation because many stretches had not regrown trees after having been farmed by Native Americans. Newcomers found it hard to establish land ownership there in the colonial period, however, because the desirable expanse was owned by a handful of absentees; this contributed to the tensions that surfaced in the Regulator Movement of the 1760s. A Trading Path ford on the Haw River north of Haw Creek was the origin of a trade and manufacturing center associated in the late 1700s with the Thompson family and with Salem Church (2)\*. Salem Academy, founded by Methodist minister William Thompson, attracted students to the community, and later the locale was known as Cedar Cliff. In the township’s northwest corner near the Great Alamance Creek confluence with the Haw River, farmland and mill sites were among the most prized locations in the 18th and 19th centuries. George Swepson’s Reconstruction-era textile venture turned a long-active mill site there into Swepsonville.

-Carole W. Troxler



#### Julian Baker House

2729 Darrel Newton Drive

D-8-1

This two-story, side-gabled house has a central roof-pitch and sits on a brick foundation. Two interior stuccoed chimneys extend out of the roof. The home features a  $\frac{3}{4}$  width front porch with a shed roof and porch railings. The porch features evenly spaced classical one-story porch supports. The home has two one-story rear additions with one exterior brick chimney on the rear. As of the 2002 update, the house remains occupied with additions of vinyl siding and replacement windows.

#### Fred H. Combs House

2754 Swepsonville-Saxapahaw Road

c. 1890, DEMOLISHED

D-8-2



This house was built c. 1890 and exhibited simple but interesting Victorian features. Some of these architectural characteristics include scalloped bargeboards in the gables and dormers, machine-cut brackets, and a handsome bay window. It was a one-and-one half asymmetrical style house with a forward facing bay window and a side facing portion with a hipped roof front porch. The house featured two brick chimneys on the front-facing section of the house. As of the 2002 update, the house was discovered to have burned down in 1986.

\*A number in parentheses is the ID number for a historic marker that has been erected in recognition of the referenced event or site. See the Historic Marker Map & Index at the back of the inventory for the location of the marker.

*Swepsonville Mill Village*

Carolina, E. Main, Thompson Streets

c. 1886-1930

D-8-3

Good example of mill houses built in one area. About 11-25 structures exist in this area. The general style of house built was a frame style house built in the 20th century Vernacular style. Also included in this landmark is the Swepsonville United Methodist Church. It is a good example of a frame style Queen Anne style church with a notable steeple. The church remains in excellent condition.

*Kerr-Patton House*

2851 Turner Road

c. 1810-20

National Register

D-8-6

This house has a simple exterior form that is one of the area's best examples of rural Federal and Greek Revival forms. The house is a two-story frame Federal farmhouse with added wings. The original house is covered with narrow lapped poplar boards concealing heavier timber framing and brick nogging. The shed roof of the open porch abuts the side addition (c. 1850) below the edge of its extended gable roof. That portion's most powerful feature is the pair of random-coursed stone chimneys on the southeast end. The hall-and-parlor plan of the early house was undisturbed by the addition of the one-story wing to the southeast side. As of the 2002 update, the house is in stable and very good cosmetic condition.





### *Virginia Mills*

2703 Swepsonville-Saxapahaw Road

c. 1868, DEMOLISHED

D-8-7

George W. Swepson began textile manufacturing here in 1868. The one-story frame structure was destroyed by a fire in 1880, and its replacement was destroyed by another fire in 1892. In 1893 a one-story brick mill was constructed. A weave room and power plant were added in 1905. The plant operated until 1970. In 1989 the mill was partially burned, and it was demolished in 2007.

The mill race and mill dam remain. Of perhaps greater historical importance are the numerous examples of mill housing close to the mill overlooking the Haw River. These include two boarding houses, a superintendent's house, and two mill owner's houses. These structures antedate the mill. The entire village remains an excellent example of a nineteenth century village along a water-power site.



### *Alfred Newlin House*

Alfred Road

DEMOLISHED

D-8-8

This abandoned two-story frame I-house displayed features of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The house, three-bay wide, single-pile with an unusually long rear ell, included Federal-style elements such as its tall, upright form; original beaded siding, six-over-nine sash windows at the first story and six-over-six windows at the second story, and handsome, brick exterior end chimneys with double stepped shoulders. Greek Revival-style features included the heavy molded window and door surrounds with corner blocks on the exterior door surrounds, and an interior center hall plan and parlor ornamented by a low, robust molded chair rail and wide plank wainscot. The length of the rear ell on this house was doubled in the late nineteenth century.



*1000 Block West Main Street*

c. 1840, 1916-30

D-8-9

This mixed group of houses built in the Traditional/Vernacular style represents a broad spectrum of mill housing found in Swepsonville that were primarily constructed after World War I. Within this neighborhood is an older house that predates the rest of the neighborhood. Multi-family housing is also found on the street, as well as two stores. This mix of housing types was typical of Alamance County mill communities, but this collection stands in good condition and retains an early setting and feel that is unusual.

*Crawford-Covington House*

2620 Freshwater Road

c. 1875

D-8-10

This two-story, frame house is of the Traditional/Italianate style. The house features a 3-bay façade and typical I-house roof form. However its low-pitched roof and use of paired windows is perhaps influenced by the Italianate style. Other period details include wide overhanging eaves, and a shed porch that stretches across  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the front façade. Two brick chimneys flank the sides of the house, and a rear ell extends to the rear, with a now enclosed porch. Several changes have been made to the building, including the addition of asbestos siding, installation of a concrete porch floor, wrought-iron decorative porch supports, and pressed brick foundation. As of the 2002 update, the house remains in fair condition.





*Joe Davis Farm*

3418 Phillips Chapel Road

DEMOLISHED

D-8-11

The one-and-one half story, side gable house indicated an early age of construction in the Traditional/Vernacular style. The house had a  $\frac{3}{4}$  width front porch and an end chimney with double shoulders, a 7:1 bond, and a corbelled top. The house featured two front doors, which is often associated with German settlers. Other details were more common to this period of construction, including 5-V galvanized roof, milk-quartz piers on the porch, a 5-panel front door, and German siding. A rear ell extended to the rear of the house. As of the 2002 update, the house had been demolished.



*Melville Church*

NC 54 Hwy

c. 1881, 1932

D-8-12

This landmark is a one-room church. It was originally established in 1881 as the African Melville Church. This building is likely the second building erected on this site in 1932. Ownership transferred to local non-profit Melville Recreation Project, Inc in 1984 for use as recreation center. The building does not appear to be currently in active use. Land includes old ball field used by local children. It is adjacent to Melville School (now a storage unit building).



*Crawford-Thompson House*

1536 Crawford Road

D-9-5

Originally a two-story, side-gabled frame house. There is a  $\frac{3}{4}$  width shed front porch with evenly spaced porch posts. An exterior brick chimney flanks the left side of the house. The rear features a log two-story extension with Triple A rafters and an enclosed porch. As of the 2002 update, the house is in fair condition.



***Patterson Thompson House***

4340 Swepsonville-Saxapahaw Road  
c. 1893  
D-9-6

Originally a one-story log house with v-notched logs and is of the typical I-house roof form. The house rests on a stone foundation and has a 5-V galvanized roof. The house also features an exterior stone chimney in the front of the house. A unique hipped roof  $\frac{3}{4}$  width front porch features decorative porch supports. As of the 2002 update, the house has remained in the same ownership since 1946.

***Col. Paris Log House***

4644 Swepsonville-Saxapahaw Road  
D-9-7

Originally a one-story log house with a sloped side-gabled roof. The house rests on a brick foundation. One exterior brick chimney flanks the right side of the house. As of the 2002 update, the house has been greatly altered. Alterations include new vinyl siding, a new roof, replacement windows, and new false shutters. The current resident of the house bought the house in 1936.

***George Stafford House***

1635 Payne Road  
D-9-8

The current house was constructed in two parts. The first part is a log structure that is said to be over 200 years old. The kitchen area was built from hewed out logs. "Soft bricks" were used for insulation in walls between the older section and newer additions. The breezeway is now closed in and once served as the old Saxapahaw post office. The fieldstone chimney was replaced by brick. Historically, the astronaut Tom Stafford's father, Sam Stafford, was born here. As of the 2002 update, the house has been modified by the installation of aluminum siding, which covers the diamond attic vents. The roof is now of 5-V galvanized material.





*Salem Academy*

Yale Drive  
DEMOLISHED  
D-9-9

Originally a one-story side gabled house with an entry way front porch. The front porch had a central roof-pitch. The house sat on a stone foundation. There was an exterior brick chimney on the left side of the house. A small, side extension featured a shed roof. As of the 2002 update, the landmark could not be located and was likely destroyed.

*James Monroe Thompson House*

5728 Saxapahaw Road  
c. 1850, 1872  
D-9-10



In 1872, James Monroe Thompson built a two-story log addition beside an existing c. 1850 one-story, single-pen log house; the original log house was then used as a kitchen and formed the left (west) half of the expanded house. When the adjoining two-story wing was constructed, both units were covered with unpainted weatherboards which survive intact. Each log unit stands on a stone foundation, and is topped by a metal-glad gable roof with an exterior end chimney: the chimney on the one-story, older pen is stone with a brick stack and the other chimney is brick. The significance of this landmark is that it is an intact example of a double-pen log dwelling reflecting two stages of construction. As of the 2002 update, the site remains in good condition.

*McBride House*

1341 Payne Road  
 c. 1900  
 D-9-11

A one-story c. 1900 frame cottage with a triple-A roofline. The house has been heavily remodeled with a large new shed roof side wing, which now forms the main entrance. The original main entrance has been removed and has been replaced with a sliding glass door; the original hip roof porch retains its turned posts. The main block has two-over-two windows, plain clapboards, a standing seam metal roof, and pierced pinwheel ventilators in the gable ends. As of the 2002 update, the house remains in good condition despite alterations.

*Ed Payne House*

End of SR 2167  
 1338 Payne Road  
 c. 1860-70  
 D-9-12

This tall two-story frame house (now covered with aluminum siding) was constructed c. 1860-70 and remodeled c. 1910 with new windows and bungalow porch. The house displays a steeply pitched tin-clad gable roof, long one-story rear ell, stepped shoulder exterior end chimney with corbeled stack and brick course decorated with white painted "X"s. It has an interior chimney in the rear ell with a corbeled cap, four-over-one windows on the first story, three-over-three windows at the second story, and hip-roof porch carried by tapered posts on brick plinths. Long-time owner Ed Payne, interviewed in 1976, said this was probably known as the "Big House" of the now overgrown and forgotten Cedar Cliff Village. As of the 2002 update, little has changed since the previous survey. Changes include the application of vinyl siding and false shutters. However, the house is now abandoned and is falling into disrepair.





*Saxapahaw Mill Houses*  
Swepsonville-Saxapahaw Road  
D-10-13

Good examples of mill houses built in one area. Have similar characteristics, such as a frame house with a porch resting on a brick foundation and 6/6 windows. The differences appear to vary from 1 to 2-story house, with different siding, such as wood or vinyl, and different roof shapes.



*B. Everett Jordan House*  
1606 Jordan Drive  
c. 1875  
D-10-14

The Saxapahaw mill house was built c. 1875 on the hill opposite the White-Williamson Mill next to the Company office and store. It is a three-story, side-gabled clapboard house with the first ground level floor being of handmade brick. This floor contained the kitchen from which the food was taken up to the dining room on a dumb waiter. The four rooms on the main second floor were divided by old brick covered walls, as to make the house warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer. The ceilings are ten feet tall, and the hall extends the depth of the house on both upper floors and brick. Senator Jordan's family has lived in the house, making few changes in the original plan. As of the 2002 update, the house remains in excellent condition.



*Saxapahaw Mill Store*

1608-1626 Jordan Drive  
D-10-15

The mill store was built in cast iron design. Changes include the removal of the flaw awning and the addition of a porch shed roof.

### *Saxapahaw Spinning Mill*

1613 & 1647 Saxapahaw-Bethlehem Church Road  
c. 1844  
Local Landmark, National Register  
D-10-16

The mill buildings stand on the site of the former Newlin's mill, which was one of the first in the county and was the first mill at Saxapahaw. The original one-story 200 by 50 foot mill was built in 1844 with locally made bricks by slaves of Parker John Newlin and his sons James and Jonathan; the slaves were allegedly freed after construction was completed. Power was produced by an overshot water wheel supplied with water from a three-foot high dam across the Haw River. The mill began operating in 1848; by 1859, two more stories and looms were added, producing cotton yarn, sheeting, drilling, and rope. In 1873 textile pioneer E.M. Holt bought the mill and owned it with two others until his death in 1884. Some expansion and modernization took place under the ownership of White, Williamson, and Co., but by 1927 the mill was forced into receivership. The Sellers Manufacturing Company, owned by B. Everett Jordan and Charlie Sellers, purchased the mill and began producing fine combed yarns and silk. Between 1933 and 1937 all of the old buildings were torn down and replaced by modern day brick and steel construction. This was followed by the construction of a concrete dam in 1938 that was thirty feet high and seven hundred feet wide with a powerhouse. Sellers operated the mill until 1978, when it sold it to Dixie Yarns. Dixie Yarns was the last owner of the mill when it closed in 1994. The Jordan family bought the mill back and over time renovated it into residential and commercial spaces, in turn catalyzing other development in Saxapahaw and has made the area a destination for food, arts, and music.





### *Saxapahaw Mill Houses*

1600-1700 blocks of Hilltop Avenue, both sides

c. 1920-40

D-10-19

This residential section of the village of Saxapahaw was constructed c. 1920-40 in the Craftsman, Minimal Tradition architectural style. This variety of housing types reflects typical mill village housing of the mid-twentieth century. A notable stone walls stretches between #1637 and 1701, a cinderblock pump house near #1720, and a water tower north of the neighborhood. Three housing styles may be identified along the avenue. Type A is a one-story, frame house influence by the Arts and Crafts designs, which were closely related to English Cottages. This resemblance can be seen in the forward gable roofline, which features “clipped” gables, as well as paired windows, and a side entry sheltered by a small porch. The clapboard house sits upon brick piers, and is simply detailed. Type B houses blend vernacular architecture with the required density needed for mill housing to create a simple, utilitarian house form. This 1-story, frame house features a forward gable roof form, simple trim, six over six windows, and a square attic vent. A  $\frac{3}{4}$  width front porch with simple squared posts supports a hipped roof. The three-bay façade contains a central front entry. Type C is only represented by one Cape Cod cottage. This house, located at #1701 is 1-story in height, constructed of frame, and features a side gable roofline. Typical of Cape cottages, this house has dormer windows that pierce the roof, a side gable and simple Colonial Revival trim. A small covered gable shelters the central front door of the three-bay house. This house has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding. As of the 2002 update, most houses of the houses are well preserved.

*William Cook House*

2607 Jones Drive  
 c. 1903  
 National Register  
 E-7-5

This house is significant in Alamance County's local history because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of log construction in the county as an example of a single-pen, one-room plan log house with a habitable loft. The present house dates from 1903 when an adjacent two-story, three-bay frame I-house was constructed close to, and at a ninety degree angle to, the log house. This created an L-shaped compound, with the two buildings' respective hip roof porches joining to bridge the short gap between them. This working farm has been owned by the Cook family for most of the twentieth century.

*Dr. Walker House*

3864 S Jim Minor Road  
 c. 1856  
 E-8-1

This house was originally constructed c. 1856 in a two-story side gabled style. The house boasts a full width front porch with a shed roof. The porch has evenly spaced, one-story high brick porch posts that support the roof. Both the house and porch rest on a brick foundation. The house itself had weatherboard siding until aluminum siding replaced it. Two exterior brick chimneys flank the sides of the house. The second floor windows are irregularly spaced. As of the 2002 update, the house is in fair condition and the original windows are still intact.

*G. Jones House*



4044 S Jim Minor Road  
c. 1893  
E-8-2

Originally this log house was constructed c. 1893. It is a two-story, side gabled house that now has weatherboard siding. There is a full width front porch with simple porch supports that hold up a shed roof. There is a one-story rear extension. One exterior stone chimney with a brick stack chimney flanks the left side of the house. The house has 4 over 4 windows and an interior vertical partitioned wall. As of the 2002 update, the house is abandoned and is slowly deteriorating.



*Haywood Crutchfield House*

Jim Minor Road  
DEMOLISHED  
E-8-3

Originally a one-story side gabled log house. The logs were half-dove tailed and the ceiling had hewn ceiling joists. There used to be an exterior stone chimney on one side of the house but it has since been destroyed. As of the 2002 update, the house had been destroyed for dairy purposes.



*Thomas Guy House*

4524 S Jim Minor Rd  
c. 1890  
National Register  
E-8-4

The Thomas Guy House is architecturally significant as it is the only known surviving example of a saddlebag-plan log house in Alamance County. The house is composed of two individual log pens, one joined with half-dovetail notches and the other with V-notches, arranged on either side of a shared stone base and brick stack central chimney. According to family tradition, both pens were built within a few years of each other in the 1890s. The house remains in family ownership. As of the 2002 update, the house is in fair condition.

***S.L. Bradshaw House***

4673 Salem Church Road

c. 1910

E-9-1

The S.L. Bradshaw House is a two story side gabled house with a central gable and a pressed metal shingle roof. The house also features a wraparound front porch with a hipped roof and a central gable. One-story simple porch supports are evenly spaced to support the roof. As of the 2002 update, the house remains in good conditions with a few alterations. Alterations include the addition of vinyl siding, storm windows, and a storm door. The house's pressed metal shingle roof remains intact.

***T.L. Bradshaw House***

NC 54 Hwy

E-9-2

Originally a two-story log building. Two additions, one to the front and one in the rear, were added at a later time. The house has been completely remodeled. The house has a tin roof, and at one point, had an exterior stone chimney with a brick stack on one side of the house. As of the 2002 update, the house remains in poor condition and is overgrown in evergreen shrubbery and ivy. A clear view of the house cannot be made at this time. The tin roof remains at this point in time.

***Dodson-Thompson House***

Dodson Lane

c. 1858, DEMOLISHED

E-9-3

Originally a one-and-one-story log house with wide horizontal boards. Two additions were put on the house, one in the front and one in the back. The front of the house had a frame addition and the rear of the house had a modern addition added. There was an exterior side chimney with a stone foundation and a brick stack. As of the 2002 update, the house had been demolished.



*J. Benjamin Thompson House*

Moonlight Trail  
c. 1900, DEMOLISHED  
E-9-4



Originally a one-and-one story log house with v-notched logs. A one-and-one story frame addition was added in the rear. In the log portion of the house there was an exterior stone chimney with a brick corbelled stack. As of the 2002 update, the site has been greatly destroyed by the placement of a large c. 2001 house and lake on the site. A fragment of the house may still be perceived as a small structure located south of the new house.

*Cooper School*

Mary's Grove Church Road  
c. 1900, DEMOLISHED  
National Register  
E-9-5



The Cooper School is one of the two remaining early twentieth century schoolhouses built for African American students in rural Alamance County. It is the only surviving structure of a small educational complex located on the grounds of the first Mary's Grove Congregational Church, established in 1883. Constructed c. 1900, the Cooper School operated until 1907 when a larger educational facility, the Oaks School, was built nearby. The Cooper School was used for the ministers of the church until the early 1930s. Architecturally, the school was a small, one-story, three-bay, weatherboard clad structure with a habitable attic, tin gable-front roof, and a random-coarsed stone foundation. The roof has wide eaves and exposed rafters. As of the 2002 update, the site is unoccupied and could not be located.

***Mary's Grove Congregational Church***

Mary's Grove Church Road  
 c. 1883, DEMOLISHED  
 E-9-6

The church is of historical significance to Alamance County. The church was said to be built by "two white ladies from the North came there and built a school. Under the leadership of Rev. M.N. McRae, they built a church. One of the white ladies from the North, a Mrs. Grace Douglas, influenced the Negroes of the community to get an education. Several did, going onto the Palmer Institute, a boarding school at Sedalia, and at Henderson." As of the 2002 update, the church had been demolished.

***Cornelia Lashley House***

Mary's Grove Church Road  
 DEMOLISHED  
 E-9-7

Originally a one-story log house. The side gabled roof had wooden shingles. The house also featured a freestanding exterior stone chimney. As of the 2002 update, the house had been destroyed.

***Josiah Ray House***

Mebane Oaks Road  
 DEMOLISHED  
 E-9-8

Originally the Josiah Ray House was a one-and-one-story V-notched log house with two additions, with one in the rear and one in the front of the house. The home also had 6 over 6 windows and an exterior stone chimney. As of the 2002 update, the house had been destroyed.





*Murray-Best House*

4729 Thom Road

E-9-9

Originally a one-story side gabled frame house featuring a central gable on the roof and flanking one side of the porch. The house boasts a full width front porch (with the exception of the prominent side gable) with a shed roof and turned porch supports with lacelike decorations. The house has 9 over 9 windows and two exterior brick chimneys flanking the sides. The interior of the house has been totally remodeled with wide horizontal boards and log floor joists. As of the 2002 update, the house is in fair condition with a few alterations. The changes include the loss of corbeled chimney stacks and the addition of false siding, and storm windows and doors.

*Jones-Durham House*

6059 NC 54 Hwy

c. 1856

E-9-10



The Jones-Durham house was built in 1856 by John Jones, and consists of two stories and a cellar. The wall boards are of heart pine, approximately 14 inches wide and put together with pegs. There is a wide chimney, with three original fireplaces. Students and faculty from Bingham Academy were housed here, and the names of some are still in evidence on bedroom walls. Structurally, the house is side gabled with a full width front porch. The front porch has a shed roof held up by evenly spaced one-story porch posts. The house sits on a brick foundation. Two exterior brick chimneys flank the sides of the house. The house also has a one-story rear extension.

### *Thompson-Newlin House*

5249 Thom Road

c. 1850

E-9-11

The Thompson-Newlin House was believed to be built c. 1850 by Preacher Thompson, a Methodist minister. The rear part of the dwelling was the old Academy School house, until it was moved to its present site. The original structure had three sets of solid double front doors, a “dog trot hall,” and a set apart kitchen. There was no passage from the front of the house to the back without going outside of building. The house had a full width front porch with a hipped roof. The house has been remodeled throughout but still retains characteristics of early Alamance County architecture. As of the 2002 update, little has changed since the previous survey, with the only addition being a handicap ramp to the front porch.



### *John Pickard House*

Saxapahaw-Bethlehem Church Road

c. 1883, DEMOLISHED

E-9-12

Originally a one-story log house featuring a central gable in the front with a  $\frac{3}{4}$  width front porch. Additions were later added to the house. Two exterior stone chimneys are on the side of the house and the front extension. As of the 2002 update, the house had been destroyed.





*Sheriff Turrentine House*

Mineral Springs Road  
c. 1800, DEMOLISHED  
E-9-13

Originally a one-and-one story V-notched log house. On the exterior the house boasts an addition and a 5 panel door. There is an exterior stone chimney with irregular brick bond on one side of the house. The house has 4 over 4 windows. On the interior, the hew rafters are half lopped and pegged. Historically, the house was the home of Bill Turrentine, a planter who used slaves to farm. The floors have 18-inch wide boards made out of the hearts of pine trees. The walls are solid, hand hewn oak logs. The house itself had three rooms on the ground floor and two rooms on the second floor. As of the 2002 update, the house has been destroyed.

*John Newlin House*

Saxapahaw-Bethlehem Church Road  
E-10-1



Originally the house was a two-story log house with v-notched logs. The house also had a front ell frame addition. One exterior brick chimney was built on one side of the house. The house has six-over-six sash windows on the main elevation with narrower four-over-four windows on the sides. The house was remodeled c. 1900. As of the 2002 update, the house has not seen any changes. The house is currently unoccupied.

*William Morrow House*

3017 Saxapahaw-Bethlehem Church Road

c. 1855

National Register

E-10-2

The William P. Morrow House is a c. 1855 two-story brick dwelling coated in stucco scored to resemble stone. It is a three-bay-wide, single-pile, rectangular form that has gable-end chimneys and a low hipped roof. The exterior of the Greek Revival style house is austere and simple, in part due to the loss of its front entrance porch prior to 1978. In the mid-1980s a one-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded frame, central rear ell replaced a 1920s frame ell attached by a breezeway, which, itself, had replaced a freestanding log kitchen. The interior of the center-hall-plan house features a chaste and consistent Greek Revival detailing, including wood-grained two-panel doors with corner blocked and paneled surrounds, as well as classical post-and-lintel mantel in each of the four original rooms. The interior is unusual in having not only an open-string stair in the center hall, but also a parallel, enclosed stair leading from the adjacent dining room to the second-floor east bedroom.





### *Morrow House*

7941 Morrow Mill Road

c. 1880

E-10-3

This 400-acre farm has been owned by the Morrow family for at least 100 years. The original dwelling, a two-room log house with a full-width front porch and sleeping loft (destroyed c. 1945) was used as a kitchen when the present two-story I-house was constructed c. 1880 by George T. Morrow. The three-bay wide, double-pile frame house with mortise-and-tenon framing is bracketed by brick exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders, offset stacks, and decorative corbeled caps, has a one-story rear ell, and six-over-six sash windows on the main elevation with narrower four-over-four windows on the sides. The house was remodeled in the mid-1960s, by covering the house with aluminum siding, removing the original main entrance with a twenty-one light French door, and altering the original interior center hall plan. As of the 2002 update, there has been no change since the last survey.

# Indexes

## Property Name Index

100-200 Block Center Street	139	A. McPherson House	213
100-200 Blocks of E. Trollinger Avenue	31	Amick Farm House	245
101 N. Third Street	140	Amick Foust House	11
200-300 Block of Seventh Street	138	A.M. Isley House	53
200-300 Block West Holt Street	142	Amos Kendall Roney House	111
300-400 Blocks of Burlington Avenue	27	Anderson House	109
300-400 Blocks of Wood Street	27	Anderson McBane House	192
302 E. McKinley Street	143	Andrew Murray House	247
400 Block South Fifth Street	143	Antioch Baptist Church	62
500-700 Blocks of Ball Park Avenue	28	Arch Crabtree House	13
500 Block South Fifth Street	143	Arlendo Curl House	198
1000 Block West Main Street	255	Arrowhead Inn	144
2818 Old NC 87 Highway	162	Artis Perry House	201
2826 Old NC 87 Highway	162	A. Summers House	18
4000 Block of Main Street, West Side	48	Austin Coble House	40
Adam Trollinger House	101	A. Wicker House	219
A.G. Porterfield House	77	Bason House	112
A.H. Barnwell Farm	237	Bedford Patton House	108
A.J. Albright House	59	Bellemont Mill	49
A.J. Hughes/ G.R. Garrison House	65	Bellemont Mill Village Historic District	50
Alamance Battleground & John Allen House	40	Benjamin Frank Mebane House	141
Alamance County Courthouse	86	Benjamin Roney House	78
Alamance Memorial Park Mausoleum	33	Bennett Hazell House	69
Alamance Mill Village Historic District	47	Ben Sutton House	171
Albright-Garrett House	59	Berea Christian Church	158
Albright House	249	B. Everett Jordan House	260
Albright Post Office	147	B.F. Way House	209
Albright-Wood Log House	187	B. Holt Log House	7
A.L. Coble House	55	Bivins Log House	185
Aldridge-Blanchard House	229	Bowland House	223
Aldridge-Shaw House	72	Braxton Bivins House	184
Alexander Mebane House	135	Brown-Patterson House	44
Alexander Walker House	150	Buckner Mobile Home Park	153
Alex Hadley House	196	Bunton House	210
A.L. Foust House	176	Burnett House	232
Alfred Iseley House	169	Byrd School	241
Alfred Newlin House	254	Caleb Dixon House	218
Alfred Sharpe Ruins	11	Calvin Moser House	50
Alfred Zachary House	191	Camilus McBane House	192
Allen-Hester House	229	Cane Creek Cotton Mill, Store, and House	181
Almond Madren Farm	224	Cane Creek Dam	182
A.L. Spoon House	209	Cane Creek Meeting House	218
Alston Thompson House	16	Cane Creek Mountains	174
Altamahaw Mill Company Store	158	Cantrell House	66
Altamahaw Mill Houses	157	Capps School	99
Altamahaw Mill Office	158	Captain James White House	91
Altamahaw-Ossipee School	159	Captain J.N. Williamson House	87

Captain Sam Vest House.....	118	Dailey's Store.....	234
C.A. Reay Log House.....	13	Dam and Hydroelectric Plant Site.....	172
Carl Madren House.....	164	Daniel Albright House.....	52
Carolina Mill Village.....	82	Daniel Clapp Holt House.....	194
C.B. Bowman House.....	43	Daniel Foust House.....	200
Cedarock Park Historic District.....	61	Daniel Keck House.....	39
Central Carolina Bank.....	140	Dan Montgomery House.....	104
C.F. Coble House.....	183	David Bivins House.....	177
C.G. Maynard House.....	244	David (Davy) Clapp House.....	38
Charles Albright House.....	131	Deep Creek Primitive Baptist Church.....	80
Charles F. and Howard Cates Farm.....	136	D.E. McBane House.....	201
Charles Harris House.....	136	D. Garrison House.....	67
Charles Stuart Log House.....	180	Dickey House.....	138
Charles T. Holt House.....	115	Dickey Mill.....	246
Charley Truitt.....	35	Dixon Log House.....	185
Charlie Coble House.....	12	Dixon's Mill Ruins.....	219
Chatham Friends Meeting House.....	201	Dixon-Thompson House.....	125
Cheek-Patton House.....	230	Dodson-Thompson House.....	265
Chesley Dickey House.....	77	Dr. David Hatch Albright House.....	216
Chesley Faucette/Sherriff Murray House.....	73	Dr. David Hatch Albright Office.....	216
Chesley Roney House.....	78	Dr. Edward Mann House.....	186
Children's Chapel United Church of Christ.....	98	Dr. G.A. Foster House.....	207
Christian Iseley House.....	171	Dr. John Truitt House.....	24
Cicero Thompson House.....	9	Dr. Mel Thompson House.....	90
C.J. Truitt Farm.....	35	Dr. Neese House.....	180
Clapp's Mill Site & Stone Dam.....	41	Dr. Robertson House.....	201
Clapp-Stewart House.....	39	Dr. Talbert Kernodle House.....	159
Claude Geringer House.....	156	D. Rudd House.....	241
Claude Moser House.....	10	Dr. Walker House.....	263
C.L. Huffines House.....	20	Dr. Watson House.....	70
Climax School.....	8	Dr. W.N. Tate House.....	135
C.M. Neese House.....	7	Duff Braxton House.....	196
C.N. Cheek Log House.....	203	Durham Hosiery Mill No. 15.....	145
Coble Log House.....	44	D.W. Huffman House.....	83
Col. James Moore House.....	166	E.A. Braxton House.....	197
Collier House.....	105	E.A. McKenney House.....	166
Col. Paris Log House.....	257	E.C. Guthrie House.....	203
Commercial Building.....	142	E.C. Murray House.....	231
Cook's Mill.....	136	Ed Kennedy House.....	208
Cooper-Griffin House.....	99	Ed Payne House.....	259
Cooper School.....	266	Ed Trollinger Service Station.....	224
Cornelia Lashley House.....	267	Edward C. Laird House.....	106
Corner Gas Station.....	124	Edwin Alexander House.....	206
C. Pritchett House.....	161	Effie M. White House.....	248
Crawford-Covington House.....	255	E.H. Fields House.....	213
Crawford-Thompson House.....	256	Eli Graham House.....	74
Creecy-Faucette House.....	134	Eli McPherson House.....	177
C. Robertson House.....	8	Eli Sharpe House.....	53
Cross Roads Church Manse.....	245	Elizabeth Cass House.....	232
Cross Roads Historic District.....	243	Ella Love House.....	248
Cross Roads Presbyterian Church.....	242	Elon College Historic District.....	31
Crowson Log House.....	6	Elon Commercial Buildings.....	22
Curtis and Rogers Mill.....	100	E. Long House.....	74
Curtis House.....	61	Emanuel Sharpe Farm.....	213
C.W. Faucette House.....	76	E.M. Holt House.....	52

E.M. Moon Farm	220	Griffis-Patton House	111
Ernest Beckon House	172	G.R. Maynard House	84
Esso Station	144	G.S. Rogers House	100
Exodus Martin House	229	Guthrie-McBane Mill	192
Faucette-Chandler Farm	151	G.W. Barker Farm	168
Florintine Spoon House	208	G.W. Garrett House	60
Fogelman Homeplace	57	G.W. Patterson House	60
Fogelman House	57	G.W. Thompson House	16
Former School Bldg. Near Snow Camp	211	Hal Isley House	112
Foster-Walker House	126	Harden House	89
Foust-Guthrie Log House	188	Harlan Shoe House	175
Frank Rogers House	230	Hatter John Clapp House	33
Fred H. Combs House	252	Hawfields Presbyterian Church	146
Freedom's Hill Church	217	Hawfields School (Black)	130
Freeman-Boggs-Woody House	187	Hawfields School (One Room)	132
Friendship Methodist Church	60	Hawfields School (White)	130
Friends Spring Meeting House	189	Haw River Central Business District	123
G.B. Cooper House	15	Haw River Christian Church	120
Gem Theatre	118	Haw River Railroad Bridge	115
George Curtis / Judge Ruffin House	100	Haw River RR Underpass	123
George F. Thompson House	9	Haw River United Methodist Church	122
George Graves House	10	Haywood Crutchfield House	264
George Holmes House	13	Haywood Moser Farm	213
George (John) Morgan House	185	Haywood Simpson House	120
George McBane House	189	H.D. Keck House	162
George S. Coble House	14	Henderson Scott Farm Historic District	134
George Stafford House	257	Henderson Scott House	131
George Thompson House	10	Henry Albright House	99
Giles Mebane House	137	Henry Bason House	110
Gilliam Academy	154	Herbert C. Smith House	107
Gilliam Log House	68	H. Huffines House	26
Gilliam Primitive Baptist Church	154	Hideaway Farm	124
G. Jones House	264	Hiram Braxton House	193
Glencoe Mill Village Historic District	79	Holman House	183
Glencoe School	81	Holt Chapel Methodist Church	116
G.L. Lewis Farmstead	153	Holt-Clapp House	93
G.M. Holt House	8	Holt Mill House	119
Good Templars Lodge Hall	179	Holt Mill House / Johnston House	118
Governor Holt Site	114	Holt-Tate House	107
Grady Fogleman House	57	Hopedale Cotton Mill	84
Graham Albright House	146	Hornaday House	215
Graham Courthouse Square Historic District	97	House, 110 S. Holt Avenue	30
Graham Depot	96	House, 111 N. Holt Avenue	30
Graham Fire Department	94	House, 201 W. Trollinger Avenue	29
Graham Presbyterian Church	89	House, 202 S. Williamson Avenue	29
Graham-Scott House	71	House, 301 Ball Park Avenue	29
Granite Cotton Mill	117	House, 4710 Barnhardt Lane	46
Grant McBane Farm	195	H. Simpson House	167
Gravel Hill School	180	H. Terry House	219
Graves House	56	Hub Mill	159
Graves-Patterson House	58	Hugh Dixon House	217
Gray McPherson Log House	175	Hughes Dixon House	129
Green Level Christian Church	113	Hughes Mill Site	222
Green Level Commercial Center	113	Hughes Store	160
Green Moore House	185	Ida Bell and Robert Cheek House	211

Influential Hosiery .....	138	J.J. Sharpe House .....	51
Ira Braxton House .....	196	J.M. Cheek House .....	198
Ira Guthrie House .....	193	J.M.E. Wyatt House .....	225
Ireland Log House .....	20	J.M. Florance House .....	232
Isaac Holt House .....	41	J.M. Hurdle House .....	65
Isley-Clapp House .....	39	J.M. Jordan House .....	152
Isley-Pike House .....	214	J.M. Story House .....	169
Isom Braxton House .....	197	J.N.H. Clendenin House .....	93
J.A. Boswell House .....	66	J.N. Newlin House/Switchboard House .....	198
Jack's Grocery & Service .....	41	J.N. Williamson House .....	24
Jacob A. Long House .....	23	Joe Davis Farm .....	256
Jacob Crissmon House .....	36	Joe Martin/Will Ligon House .....	228
Jacob Gerringer House .....	163	John D. Kernodle House .....	90
Jacob Holt House .....	108	John Ector House .....	67
Jacob Horne House .....	231	John Faucette House .....	151
Jacob Long House .....	101	John Faucette House .....	171
J.A. Foust House .....	176	John (Floyd) Allen House .....	177
J.A. Gilliam House .....	157	John Griffin House .....	181
James Anderson House .....	109	John H. Ross House .....	169
James Gibson House .....	146	John Huffines House .....	172
James Gilliam House .....	67	John Isley House .....	68
James Graham House .....	75	John King House .....	164
James Mason Roney House .....	239	John Long House .....	239
James McBane House .....	197	John Newlin House .....	270
James Monroe Thompson House .....	258	Johnny Graham House .....	75
James Montgomery House .....	104	John Parker House .....	228
James Murray House .....	225	John Pickard House .....	269
James Rufus Foster House .....	207	John Ray House .....	126
James Thomas House .....	179	John Roney House .....	109
J.A. Riddle House .....	199	John Shoffner House .....	49
Jason Moore House .....	190	John Shoffner Memorial Playground .....	48
J. Barnette House .....	167	Johnson Homeplace .....	170
J. Benjamin Thompson House .....	266	John Stainback House .....	244
J.B. Gerringer House .....	20	John Stainback Log House .....	243
J.B. Summers House .....	21	John Stewart Log House .....	174
J. Clarence Walker House .....	98	John Stockard House .....	189
J. David Barber House .....	167	Johnston Hall .....	25
J.D. Kernodle House .....	157	John T. Braxton House .....	190
J.D. Kimrey Farm .....	133	John Tickle House .....	26
J.D. Simpson House .....	170	John Turner House .....	224
Jeffries Homeplace .....	236	John Wilkins House .....	64
Jeffries-Mitchell House .....	236	John W. Jeffries House .....	236
Jeff Wilkins House .....	166	John Wyatte Ruins .....	229
J.E. Lloyd House .....	147	Jones-Durham House .....	268
Jesse Winborne House .....	25	Jones House .....	92
J.E. Stafford House I .....	45	Jordan Isley House .....	43
J.E. Stafford House II .....	45	Joseph Bason House .....	110
J.G. Dailey House .....	234	Josiah Ray House .....	267
J.H. Gilliam House .....	154	J.P. Kerr House .....	125
J.H. Patillo House .....	144	J. Rogers Log House .....	129
J.H. Patterson Farm .....	34	J.S. Gilliam/Mrs. M.J. Gilliam House .....	156
J.H. Walker House .....	73	J.T. Moore House .....	164
Jim Kernodle House .....	155	J.T. Smith Grocery and Merchant .....	81
Jimmy Ross House .....	161	Judge W. Sharpe House .....	11
J.J. Hurdle House .....	66	Julian Baker House .....	252

J. Webb Cates House	199	Mebane Presbyterian Church	141
J.W. Hadley House	195	Melville Church	256
Kernodle-Pickett House	50	Michael Shoffner House	43
Kerr-Patton House	253	Michael Spoon House	44
Kerr Place	126	Midway Church Road Store	163
Kerr Scott Farm	132	Milton Huffines House	19
King-Crawford House	230	Misses Mitchell House	227
King-Sartin House	226	Mitchell-Ray House	223
Kirkpatrick-Covington House	147	M.L. Hurley House	22
Lacy Holt Brick House	6	Monroe Holt Farm	100
Lacy Holt Frame House	101	Monroe Williams House	16
Lacy Star House	184	Mont-White Theatre	90
Lawson Perry House	106	Moore's Chapel Baptist Church	186
L. Banks Holt House	52	Morris House	121
Lee Lewis House	155	Morrow House	272
Levi Jeffries House	226	Moses Pike House	218
Levi McCauley House	69	M.R. Sartin House	64
Levi Whitted House	241	Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church	65
Lindley Mill	191	Murray-Best House	268
Lindon Stuart House	179	Murray Farm Log House	95
Little Texas Community	237	Murray Log House	248
L. Jones Log Buildings	231	Murray-Sellars House	240
Log Barn	212	Murray's Store	234
Log House	186	M.W. Curl House	200
Log House	224	Nathan Allen House	180
Log House and Tobacco Barn	209	Nathan Garrison Log House	72
Log House - Ossipee	163	National Bank of Alamance	87
Lollie Jeffries Haith House	235	Natty Wood House	186
Long Branch Post Office	188	Newton Bradshaw House	198
Lon McPherson House	175	North Main Street Historic District	97
Loy-Holt House	7	Oakwood School	214
Loy Log House	220	Old Henderson Scott House	131
Mac Garrison House	68	Old Pittsboro Road Bridge Abutment	10
Madison Buckner House	203	Old South Mebane Historic District	145
Mahan House	227	Oliver McPherson House	177
M.A. Hesse House	234	Oliver Newton Hornaday House	215
Major A. Summers House	21	Oneida Cotton Mills	96
Major J.N. Wood House	14	Oscar Braxton House	190
Malone-King House	226	Ossipee Bridge	159
Martin Cook House	21	Ossipee Mill	160
Martin Moser House	59	Ossipee Mill Houses	160
Martin's Chapel Missionary Baptist Church	237	Otto Crouse House and Barn	207
Marty Shoffner House	208	Overman House	210
Mary Jane Foust House (Foust Mill)	175	"Over the River" Holt Mill Houses	116
Mary's Grove Congregational Church	267	Owen Lindley House	197
Masonic Lodge	140	Owens House	215
M.B. Allen House	13	Page-Sharpe House	53
McBride-Holt House	93	Parker-Long House	94
McBride House	259	Patterson Building	94
McCauley-Watson House	223	Patterson Mill	53
McClure House	117	Patterson Thompson House	257
McCracken School	106	P.C. Vincent House	242
McCray School	76	Pearl Smith House	105
McDaniel-Robertson House	200	Pearson House	121
Mebane Commercial Historic District	139	Peter Cable House	21

Pike House	46	Scott Building	95
Pleasant Dixon House	114	Scott General Store	87
Pleasant Hill School	211	Scott-Mebane Mill	96
Pleasant Union Wesleyan Church	210	Scott Store	130
Polly Fogleman House	40	Seymour Puryear/Isacc Holt Sr. House	14
Preacher Burnett House	182	S. Gant House	77
Primitive Baptist Library	156	Shallowford United Church of Christ	26
Providence Church & Cemetery	92	Sharpe-Brooks House	55
P.V. King House	231	Sharpe House	58
Quackenbush House	128	Sharpe-Nicholson House	54
Ralph Scott House	133	Sheriff Turrentine House	270
Randolph Coble House	179	Sheriff William Patterson House	212
Ray House	121	Shiloh United Methodist Church	153
Ray Rickard House	34	Shoffner-Lloyd House	45
Red Slide	122	Shore House	182
R.E. Green House	42	Sidney Mill	92
Reverend Cude House	62	Simon Hadley House	195
Reverend Enoch Crutchfield House	194	S.J. Crawford House	240
Riley Madrey House	222	S.L. Bradshaw House	265
Riley Shepherd House	39	S.L. Faucette Log House	80
Riley Summers House	163	S.L. Spoon House	209
R.L. Hill House	91	Snow Camp Dam	178
R. Loy House	164	Snow Camp Post Office and Store	178
R.L. Perry House	202	Snow Camp Telephone Exchange	178
R.L. Somers House	154	Snow Hill Primitive Baptist Church	245
Robert Barnwell House	235	Sol Martin House	235
Robert Brannock House	152	Spoon House	114
Robert Cates House	225	Spoon-Shatterly Log House	208
Robert Cheek House	199	Squire Blackmon House	119
Robert Holt House	83	Stafford-Henley-McBane Mill & Miller's House	202
Robert Shaw Farm Outbuilding	176	Stafford Mill	45
Robertson House	119	Staley-Clendenin House	23
Robert Summers House	19	Stanley Coble House	210
Rock Creek Methodist Church	214	Steele-Watkins-Isley House	56
Rock Wall	219	Stoner's Cemetery	58
Roxanna Hobson House	214	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	54
Rudy Lee Gilliam Sr. Farm	72	Sue-Lynn Textiles Inc. Warehouse	125
Rudy Warren House	228	Summers-Blanchard House	44
Ruffin Mitchell House	227	Summers House	19
R.W. Fitch House	70	Sunny Side House	51
S.A. Clapp House	212	Swepsonville Mill Village	253
Salem Academy	258	Sword of Peace Buildings	218
Sam Anderson Farm	233	Tate-Lambert House	135
Sam Lewis Log House	204	T.E. McBane House	192
Sam Phibbs House	151	Thomas Bowles House	165
Sam Story House	73	Thomas Braxton House	202
Samuel Adams House	24	Thomas Bullard House	105
Samuel Ireland House	161	Thomas C. Dixon House	217
Samuel M. Jones Farm	204	Thomas Guy House	264
Santa Fe-Matkins House	152	Thomas Gwyn House	168
Saxapahaw House	187	Thomas Lindley House	194
Saxapahaw Mill Houses	260	Thomas McPherson House	183
Saxapahaw Mill Houses	262	Thomas Mitchell House	238
Saxapahaw Mill Store	261	Thomas Ross House	167
Saxapahaw Spinning Mill	261	Thomas Stafford House	184

Thompson-Hannah House.....	106	William Perry House.....	191
Thompson Mill.....	9	William Perry Log House.....	194
Thompson-Newlin House.....	269	William P. McDaniel House.....	200
T.L. Bradshaw House.....	265	William Simpson House.....	155
T.M. Holt Manufacturing Company (Mill).....	120	William Thompson House.....	188
Tom Anderson House.....	233	William Tinin House.....	212
Tom Boggs House.....	183	William Wright House.....	220
Tommy Thompson House.....	137	Willie Pace House.....	223
Travis Creek School.....	32	Willie Wilson House.....	228
Trollinger Grist Mill Site.....	116	Willis Coble House.....	12
Trollinger Hotel.....	88	Wilson-Jones Farm.....	232
Troxler House.....	161	Winfield Wilkins House.....	67
Tucker Graves House.....	129	W.J. Anderson House.....	226
T.W. Vincent House.....	238	W.J. Nicks Store.....	88
Union Ridge Church Cemetery.....	71	W.J. Teer House.....	225
Uriah Lambe House.....	188	W.L. Smith House.....	24
Vestal Hotel.....	88	W.M. Lewis House.....	165
Vincent Log House.....	238	W.M. Lindley House.....	196
Virginia Mills.....	254	W.N. Mansfield House (New Hope School).....	46
V.S. Turner House.....	168	Woodlawn School.....	137
Wagoner-Breeze House.....	162	Woods Chapel School.....	12
Wagoner Homeplace.....	32	Woodsdale School.....	107
Walter Hill House.....	108	W.P. Browning House.....	238
Ward-Baker House.....	235	W.P. Ireland House.....	18
Ward Mill.....	215	Wrike Drug Store.....	89
Ward Mill House.....	216	W.R. Routh House.....	34
Watlington Log House.....	155	W.S. Long House.....	27
Watson Female Seminary.....	68	W.S. Tate House.....	22
Wayne Butler House.....	42	W.S. Walker House.....	233
W. Benson House.....	246	W.T. Clark Farm.....	184
W.C. Coble House.....	42	W.T. Newlin Farm.....	202
West Building-Elon College.....	22	W.T. Ward House.....	95
West Grove Friends Meeting House.....	193	Yancey Low House.....	19
W.H. Hornaday Farm.....	211	Y.B. Warren House.....	74
White Furniture Company.....	141	Zeno Woody House.....	199
Whittemore-Murray House.....	105		
Widow Gilliam House.....	165		
Widow Moore House.....	165		
Widow Murray House.....	206		
Wilkerson House.....	142		
William Ander Jeffries House.....	233		
William Blanchard.....	80		
William Boone House.....	170		
William Braxton Log House.....	193		
William Browning House.....	227		
William B. Sharpe House.....	61		
William Cook House.....	263		
William Cooper House.....	15		
William H. Aldridge House.....	70		
William Holmes House.....	15		
William Lineberry House.....	230		
William McAdams House.....	129		
William McCauley House.....	69		
William Morrow House.....	271		
William O. Jeffries House and Store.....	236		

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# Historic ID Index

A-1-1	150	A-4-10	163
A-1-2	151	A-4-11	163
A-1-3	151	A-5-1	20
A-1-4	151	A-5-2	21
A-1-5	152	A-5-3	21
A-1-6	152	A-5-4	21
A-1-7	152	A-5-5	21
A-1-8	153	A-5-6	22
A-1-9	153	A-5-7	22
A-1-10	153	A-5-8	22
A-1-11	154	A-5-9	23
A-2-1	154	A-5-10	23
A-2-2	154	A-5-11/A-5-30	23
A-2-3	154	A-5-12/A-5-30	24
A-2-4	155	A-5-13/A-5-30	24
A-2-5	155	A-5-14	24
A-2-6	155	A-5-15	25
A-2-7	155	A-5-16	25
A-2-8	156	A-5-17/A-5-30	25
A-2-9	156	A-5-18	26
A-2-10	156	A-5-19	26
A-2-11	157	A-5-20	26
A-2-12	157	A-5-21	27
A-3-1	157	A-5-22	27
A-3-2	158	A-5-23	28
A-3-3	158	A-5-24	28
A-3-4	158	A-5-25	29
A-3-5	159	A-5-26	29
A-3-6	159	A-5-27	29
A-3-7	159	A-5-28	30
A-3-8	159	A-5-29	30
A-3-9	160	A-5-30	31
A-3-10	160	A-5-31	31
A-3-11	160	A-5-32	32
A-3-12	18	A-5-34	32
A-3-13	161	A-6-1	33
A-3-14	161	A-6-2	33
A-3-15	161	A-7-1	38
A-3-16	161	A-7-2	33
A-3-17	162	A-7-3	39
A-3-18	162	A-7-4	34
A-3-19	162	A-7-5	34
A-3-20	162	A-8-1	39
A-4-1	163	A-8-2	39
A-4-2	163	A-8-3	39
A-4-3	18	A-8-4	40
A-4-4	19	A-8-5	40
A-4-5	19	A-8-6	40
A-4-6	19	A-8-7	41
A-4-7	19	A-8-8	41
A-4-8	20	A-8-9	41
A-4-9	20	A-8-10	42

A-9-1	42	B-2-13	168
A-9-2	42	B-2-14	65
A-9-3	43	B-3-1	168
A-9-4	43	B-3-2	169
A-9-5	206	B-3-3	169
A-9-6	43	B-3-4	169
A-9-7	44	B-3-5	170
A-9-8	44	B-3-6	170
A-9-9	44	B-3-7	170
A-9-10	44	B-4-1	171
A-9-11	45	B-4-2	171
A-9-12	45	B-4-3	171
A-9-13	45	B-4-4	172
A-9-14	45	B-4-5	172
A-9-15	46	B-4-6	35
A-9-16	46	B-4-7	35
A-9-17	46	B-4-8	35
A-10-1	206	B-4-9	172
A-10-2	207	B-5-18	36
A-10-3	207	B-7-3	47
A-10-4	207	B-7-6	48
A-10-5	208	B-7-7	48
A-10-6	208	B-7-8	49
A-11-1	208	B-8-1	49
A-11-2	208	B-8-2	50
A-11-3	209	B-8-3	50
A-11-4	209	B-8-4	50
A-11-5	209	B-8-5	51
A-11-6	209	B-8-6	51
A-12-1	210	B-8-7	52
A-12-2	210	B-8-8	52
A-12-3	210	B-8-9	52
A-12-4	210	B-8-10	53
A-12-5	211	B-8-11	53
A-12-6	211	B-8-12	53
A-12-7	211	B-8-13	53
A-13-1	211	B-8-14	54
B-1-1	164	B-8-15	54
B-1-2	164	B-8-16	55
B-1-3	64	B-8-17	55
B-1-4	164	B-8-18	56
B-1-5	164	B-8-19	56
B-1-6	165	B-8-20	57
B-2-1	165	B-8-21	57
B-2-2	165	B-8-22	57
B-2-3	165	B-8-23	58
B-2-4	166	B-8-24	58
B-2-5	166	B-8-25	58
B-2-6	64	B-9-1	59
B-2-7	166	B-9-2	59
B-2-8	167	B-9-3	59
B-2-9	167	B-9-4	60
B-2-10	167	B-9-5	60
B-2-11	167	B-9-6	60
B-2-12	168	B-9-7	61

B-9-8	61	C-2-15	71
B-9-9	61	C-2-16	71
B-10-1	212	C-2-17	72
B-10-2	212	C-2-18	72
B-10-3	212	C-3-1	72
B-10-4	212	C-3-2	73
B-10-5	213	C-3-3	73
B-10-6	213	C-3-4	73
B-10-7	213	C-3-5	74
B-11-1	213	C-3-6	74
B-11-2	214	C-3-7	74
B-11-3	214	C-3-8	75
B-11-4	214	C-3-9	75
B-11-5	214	C-3-10	76
B-11-6	215	C-3-11	76
B-11-7	215	C-3-12	77
B-11-8	215	C-4-1	77
B-12-1	215	C-4-2	77
B-12-2	216	C-4-3	78
B-12-3	216	C-4-4	78
B-12-4/B-12-11	216	C-4-5	79
B-12-5	217	C-4-6	80
B-12-6	217	C-4-7	80
B-12-7	217	C-4-8	80
B-12-8	218	C-4-9	81
B-12-9	218	C-4-10	81
B-12-10	218	C-4-11	82
B-12-11	218	C-4-12	83
B-12-12	219	C-5-1	83
B-12-13	219	C-5-2	84
B-13-1	219	C-6-1	86
B-13-2	219	C-6-2	87
B-13-3	220	C-6-3	87
B-13-4	220	C-6-4	87
B-13-5	174	C-6-5	88
B-13-6	220	C-6-6	88
C-1-1	65	C-6-7	88
C-1-2	65	C-6-8	89
C-1-3	66	C-6-9	89
C-1-4	66	C-6-10	89
C-1-5	66	C-6-11	90
C-2-1	67	C-6-12	90
C-2-2	67	C-6-13	90
C-2-3	67	C-6-14	91
C-2-4	67	C-6-15	91
C-2-5	68	C-6-16	92
C-2-6	68	C-6-17	92
C-2-7	68	C-6-18	92
C-2-8	68	C-6-19	104
C-2-9	69	C-6-20	104
C-2-10	69	C-6-21	105
C-2-11	69	C-6-22	105
C-2-12	70	C-6-23	105
C-2-13	70	C-6-24	105
C-2-14	70	C-6-25	106

C-6-26	106	C-9-21	13
C-6-27	106	C-10-1	13
C-6-28	106	C-10-2	13
C-6-29	107	C-10-3	174
C-6-31	107	C-11-1	175
C-6-32	107	C-11-2	175
C-6-33	93	C-11-3	175
C-6-34	93	C-11-4	175
C-6-35	93	C-11-5	176
C-6-36	94	C-11-6	176
C-6-37	94	C-11-7	176
C-6-38	94	C-11-8	177
C-6-39	95	C-11-9	177
C-6-40	95	C-11-10	177
C-6-41	95	C-12-1	177
C-6-42	96	C-12-2	178
C-6-43	96	C-12-3	178
C-6-44	96	C-12-4	178
C-6-45	97	C-12-5	179
C-6-46	97	C-12-6	179
C-6-47	98	C-12-7	179
C-6-48	98	C-12-8	179
C-7-1	99	C-12-9	180
C-7-2	99	C-12-10	180
C-7-3	99	C-12-11	180
C-7-4	100	C-12-12	180
C-7-5	128	C-12-13	181
C-7-6	100	C-12-14	181
C-8-1	100	C-12-15	182
C-8-2	100	C-12-16	182
C-8-3	101	C-12-17	182
C-8-4	6	C-12-18	183
C-8-5	6	C-12-19	183
C-8-6	7	C-13-1	183
C-8-7	7	C-13-2	183
C-9-1	7	C-13-3	184
C-9-2	8	D-1-1	222
C-9-3	8	D-1-2	222
C-9-4	8	D-2-1	84
C-9-5	62	D-2-2	223
C-9-6	9	D-2-3	223
C-9-7	9	D-2-4	223
C-9-8	9	D-2-5	223
C-9-9	10	D-2-6	224
C-9-10	10	D-2-7	224
C-9-11	10	D-2-8	224
C-9-12	10	D-3-1	224
C-9-13	11	D-3-2	225
C-9-14	11	D-3-3	225
C-9-15	11	D-3-4	225
C-9-16	12	D-3-5	225
C-9-17	12	D-3-6	226
C-9-18	12	D-3-7	226
C-9-19	13	D-3-8	226
C-9-20	62	D-3-9	226

D-3-10	227	D-6-25	121
D-3-11	227	D-6-26	121
D-3-12	227	D-6-27	101
D-3-13	227	D-6-28	122
D-3-14	228	D-6-29	122
D-3-15	228	D-6-30	123
D-3-16	228	D-6-31	123
D-3-17	228	D-6-32	124
D-3-18	229	D-6-33	124
D-4-1	229	D-6-34	125
D-4-2	229	D-7-1	129
D-4-3	229	D-7-2	130
D-4-4	230	D-7-3	130
D-4-5	230	D-7-4	130
D-4-6	108	D-7-5	131
D-4-7	108	D-7-6	131
D-4-8	108	D-7-7	131
D-4-9	230	D-7-8	125
D-4-10	230	D-7-9	125
D-4-11	109	D-7-10	132
D-4-12	231	D-7-11/E-7-1	132
D-4-13	109	D-7-12	133
D-5-1	109	D-7-13	126
D-5-2	110	D-7-14	133
D-5-3	110	D-7-15	134
D-5-4	111	D-8-1	252
D-5-5	111	D-8-2	252
D-5-6	112	D-8-3	253
D-5-7	112	D-8-4	14
D-5-8	113	D-8-5	14
D-5-9	113	D-8-6	253
D-6-1	114	D-8-7	254
D-6-2	114	D-8-8	254
D-6-3	129	D-8-9	255
D-6-4	129	D-8-10	255
D-6-5	129	D-8-11	256
D-6-6	101	D-8-12	256
D-6-7	114	D-9-1	14
D-6-8	115	D-9-2	15
D-6-9	115	D-9-3	15
D-6-10	116	D-9-4	15
D-6-11	116	D-9-5	256
D-6-12	116	D-9-6	257
D-6-13	117	D-9-7	257
D-6-14	117	D-9-8	257
D-6-15	118	D-9-9	258
D-6-16	118	D-9-10	258
D-6-17	118	D-9-11	259
D-6-18	119	D-9-12	259
D-6-19	119	D-9-14	16
D-6-20	119	D-10-1	16
D-6-21	120	D-10-2	16
D-6-22	120	D-10-3	184
D-6-23	120	D-10-4	184
D-6-24	121	D-10-5	184

D-10-6	185	E-1-2	231
D-10-7	185	E-1-3	231
D-10-8	185	E-1-4	232
D-10-9	185	E-1-5	232
D-10-10	186	E-1-6	232
D-10-11	186	E-1-7	232
D-10-12	186	E-1-8	233
D-10-13	260	E-1-9	233
D-10-14	260	E-1-10	233
D-10-15	261	E-1-11	233
D-10-16	261	E-2-1	234
D-10-17	186	E-2-2	234
D-10-18	187	E-2-3	234
D-10-19	262	E-2-4	234
D-10-20	187	E-2-5	235
D-11-1	187	E-2-6	235
D-11-2	188	E-2-7	235
D-11-3	188	E-2-8	235
D-11-4	188	E-2-9	236
D-11-5	188	E-2-10	236
D-11-7	189	E-2-11	236
D-11-8	189	E-2-12	236
D-11-9	189	E-2-13	237
D-11-10	190	E-2-14	237
D-12-1/D-12-2	190	E-2-15	237
D-12-2	190	E-3-1	238
D-12-3	191	E-3-2	238
D-12-4	191	E-3-3	238
D-12-5	191	E-3-4	238
D-12-6	192	E-3-5	239
D-12-7	192	E-3-6	239
D-12-8	192	E-3-7	240
D-12-9	192	E-3-8	240
D-12-10	193	E-3-9	241
D-12-11	193	E-3-10	241
D-12-12	193	E-3-11	241
D-12-13	193	E-3-12	242
D-12-14	194	E-3-13	242
D-12-15	194	E-3-13A	243
D-12-16	194	E-3-14	243
D-12-17	194	E-3-15	243
D-12-18	195	E-3-16	244
D-12-19	195	E-3-17	244
D-13-1	195	E-3-18	245
D-13-2	196	E-3-19	245
D-13-3	196	E-3-20	245
D-13-4	196	E-4-1	246
D-13-5	196	E-4-2	246
D-13-6	197	E-4-3	247
D-13-7	197	E-4-4	248
D-13-8	197	E-4-5	248
D-13-9	197	E-4-6	248
D-13-10	198	E-4-7	134
D-13-11	198	E-4-8	126
E-1-1	231	E-4-9	249

E-5-1	126	E-9-13	270
E-5-2	135	E-10-1	270
E-5-3	135	E-10-2	271
E-5-4	135	E-10-3	272
E-5-5	136	E-11-1	198
E-5-6	136	E-11-2	198
E-5-7	136	E-11-3	199
E-5-8	137	E-11-4	199
E-5-9	137	E-11-5	199
E-5-10/E-5-15	137	E-11-6	199
E-5-11	138	E-11-7	200
E-5-12	138	E-11-8	200
E-5-15	138	E-11-9	200
E-5-16	139	E-11-10	200
E-5-17	139	E-12-1/B-12-11	201
E-5-19	140	E-12-2	201
E-5-20	140	E-12-3	201
E-5-21	140	E-12-4	201
E-6-1	141	E-12-5	202
E-6-2	141	E-12-6	202
E-6-3	141	E-12-7	202
E-6-4	142	E-12-8	202
E-6-5	142	E-12-10	203
E-6-6	142	E-13-1	203
E-6-7	143	E-13-2	203
E-6-8	143	E-13-3	204
E-6-9	143	F-13-1	204
E-6-10	144		
E-6-11	144		
E-6-12	144		
E-6-13	145		
E-6-14	145		
E-7-1	146		
E-7-2	146		
E-7-3	146		
E-7-4	147		
E-7-5	263		
E-7-6/ E-7-1	147		
E-7-7	147		
E-8-1	263		
E-8-2	264		
E-8-3	264		
E-8-4	264		
E-9-1	265		
E-9-2	265		
E-9-3	265		
E-9-4	266		
E-9-5	266		
E-9-6	267		
E-9-7	267		
E-9-8	267		
E-9-9	268		
E-9-10	268		
E-9-11	269		
E-9-12	269		

This page intentionally left blank

# Road Name Index

Alfred Road 254  
Altamahaw Church Street 158  
Altamahaw Racetrack Road 155  
Altamahaw Union Ridge Road 71, 72, 158, 169  
Amick Road 19, 20  
Antioch Church Road 62  
Antioch Street 25  
Arrowhead Boulevard 144  
Baker Bell Farm Road 167, 168  
Ball Park Avenue 28, 29  
Basin Creek Road 170  
Bason Road 110, 111, 112  
Bass Mountain Road 12, 13, 214  
Beale Road 212, 213  
Bellemont Alamance Road 50, 51, 54  
Bellemont-Mt. Hermon Road 58  
Bethel South Fork Road 176, 194, 195, 196  
Bill Aldridge Road 70  
Blanchard Road 223, 224  
Boone Road 170  
Boywood Road 14  
Bradshaw Trail 198  
Braxton Curl Trail 198  
Braxton Lane 196, 197  
Brick Church Road 40  
Brown Road 44  
Brownstone Drive 26  
Buckhill Lane 34  
Buckhorn Trail 233  
Burch Bridge Road 169, 171, 172  
Burlington Avenue 27  
Byrd Road 233, 234  
Carl Madren Road 164  
Carl Noah Road 214, 215  
Carolina Mill Road 82, 84  
Carolina Road 82  
Cates Loop 225, 227  
Cedar Cliff Road 15, 16  
Celia Drive 10  
Cemetery Street 105  
Center Street 139, 140, 141, 142  
Chapel Trail 110  
Cheeks Lane 99  
Cherokee Drive 157  
Cherry Lane 125, 129  
Church Circle 122  
Church Road 186, 204  
Church Street 33  
Clark Road 184  
Clay Street 139, 140  
Cobb Road 44, 45  
Coble Farm Trail 55  
Coble Mill Road 215, 216  
Cocoa Road 219  
College Avenue 25

Cook's Mill Road 136  
Cooper Road 99  
Corbett Road 231, 232  
Country Lane 212  
County Line Road 210  
Court Square 86, 87, 88, 94  
Crawford Road 256  
Dailey Store Road 234  
Darrel Newton Drive 252  
David Moore Road 164, 165, 166  
Deep Creek Church Road 77, 80  
Deer View Trail 10  
Dickey Mill Road 229, 230, 243, 244, 246, 247, 248  
Dixon Lamb Lane 188  
Doctor Pickett Road 53, 58  
Dodson Lane 265  
Drama Road 216, 218  
Dr. Floyd Scott Lane 71  
Durham Street 35  
Ellas Drive 155  
Ellington Road 11, 16  
Elm Street 88, 90, 91, 92, 93  
Elon Ossipee Road 20, 21  
Euliss Road 44, 46  
Faucette Lane 78, 80  
Fifth Street 138, 141, 143, 144  
First Street 137, 142  
Fleming Graham Road 228, 229  
Foster Store Road 206, 207  
Fourth Street 139  
Freshwater Road 255  
Friendship Patterson Mill Road 53, 56, 58, 59, 60  
Gerringer Road 36  
Gibsonville Ossipee Road 19, 163  
Gilliam Church Road 154, 156  
Glencoe Street 79  
Graham Road 106, 114, 123  
Gravel Street 117, 118  
Graves Road 10  
Greenhill Road 192, 193, 197, 201, 202, 203  
Green Level Church Road 113  
Greensboro Chapel Hill Road 177, 189, 190, 199, 200, 214, 215, 217, 218  
Greenway Street 113  
Gregory Poole Lane 129  
Griffin Road 180, 181  
Guilford County Farm Road 18, 19  
Gwyn Road 155, 167, 168  
Haggard Avenue 22, 23, 32  
Hanover Road 104  
Harden Street 89, 90, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98  
Harmony Church Road 241  
Hassell Corbett Road 69  
Haw River Hopedale Road 109  
Hester Road 229  
Hideaway Lane 124  
Hill Street 106  
Hilltop Avenue 262

Hodges Road 79  
Holly Brook Drive 223  
Holman Mill Road 177, 181, 182, 183  
Holt Avenue 30  
Holt Road 114, 115  
Holt Street 142  
Homeplace Drive 132  
Hub Mill Road 159  
Huffines Drive 172  
Huffman Mill Road 33  
Hughes Mill Road 222  
Hutchins Road 67  
Indian Valley Drive 172  
Isley Road 112  
Isley School Road 171  
Jeffries Cross Road 226  
Jewell Road 184  
Jim Barnwell Road 78  
Jimmie Kerr Road 125, 126, 131  
Jim Minor Road 134, 263, 264  
Jimmy Bowles Road 165  
John Lewis Road 228  
Johnson Lane 170  
Jones Drive 147, 263  
Jordan Drive 260, 261  
Judge Sharpe Road 11  
Kenly Drive 211  
Kernodle Circle 163  
Kestrel Trail 107  
Keystone Road 8  
Kimesville Road 42, 43, 44, 46, 52  
Kimrey Road 130, 132, 133  
Lacy Holt Road 101  
Lambe Road 188, 190  
Lang Street 105  
Leath Road 161  
Lebanon Avenue 21, 22, 23, 28  
Lee Lewis Road 153, 155  
Lindley Mill Road 187, 188, 190, 191, 196  
Longest Street 96  
Louis Graham Road 74  
Lowder Road 84  
Lynch Store Road 248  
Mac Lane 192, 201  
Main Street 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98,  
104, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124  
Mandale Road 201, 203  
Mansfield Road 171  
Maple Street 93, 94  
Martins Chapel Road 237  
Mary's Grove Church Road 266, 267  
McBane Mill Lane 202  
McKinley Street 143  
Mebane Oaks Road 144, 267  
Mebane Rogers Road 108, 109, 136, 137, 230  
Midway Church Road 163  
Miles Chapel Road 126, 246  
Milton Holt Road 7

Mine Creek Road 73  
Mineral Springs Road 270  
Monroe Holt Road 100  
Moonlight Trail 266  
Moore's Chapel Cemetery Road 184  
Morrow Mill Road 272  
Mountainside Lane 67  
Mount Vernon Church Road 65  
Mrs. Barnwell Road 235  
Mrs. White Lane 249  
Mt. Hermon Rock Creek Road 9, 13, 213, 214  
Mt. Olive Church Road 204  
Mt. Vernon Church Road 67, 68, 72  
Mt. Zion Road 207  
NC 49 Hwy 49, 50, 57, 61, 113, 208, 212, 226, 227, 229,  
238, 239, 240  
NC 54 Hwy 256, 265, 268  
NC 62 Hwy 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 52, 57, 74, 76, 77,  
83, 223, 224, 226, 227  
NC 87 Hwy 10, 18, 20, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156,  
157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 184, 185  
NC 119 Hwy 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 146, 147, 231, 234,  
235, 236, 237, 242, 245  
Neighbors Road 232  
Nereus Drive 129  
Newlin Road 193, 197  
New Oak Trail 66  
Noah Road 101  
Oakdale Road 209  
Oak Grove Church Road 210  
Old Dam Road 220  
Old Hillsborough Road 147  
Old NC 93 Hwy 204  
Old Switchboard Road 194, 196, 198  
Oscar Gammon Road 232  
Osceola Road 159, 162  
Ossipee Front Street 160  
Ossipee Holiness Church Road 162  
Pagetown Road 167, 168, 169  
Payne Road 257, 259  
Pegg Neave Road 182  
Perry Road 201, 202  
Phillips Chapel Road 256  
Picketts Trail 54  
Piedmont Avenue 21  
Pitt Road 21  
Pleasant Hill Church Road 216  
Pleasant Hill Liberty Road 210  
Pond Road 38, 39  
Porter Sharpe Road 41  
Preacher Hayes Road 232, 233, 235  
Preacher Holmes Road 14, 15  
Quail Drive 99  
Quakenbush Road 180  
Rascoe Road 66  
R Dean Coleman Road 60, 61  
Reatkin Lane 128  
Redwood Trail 100

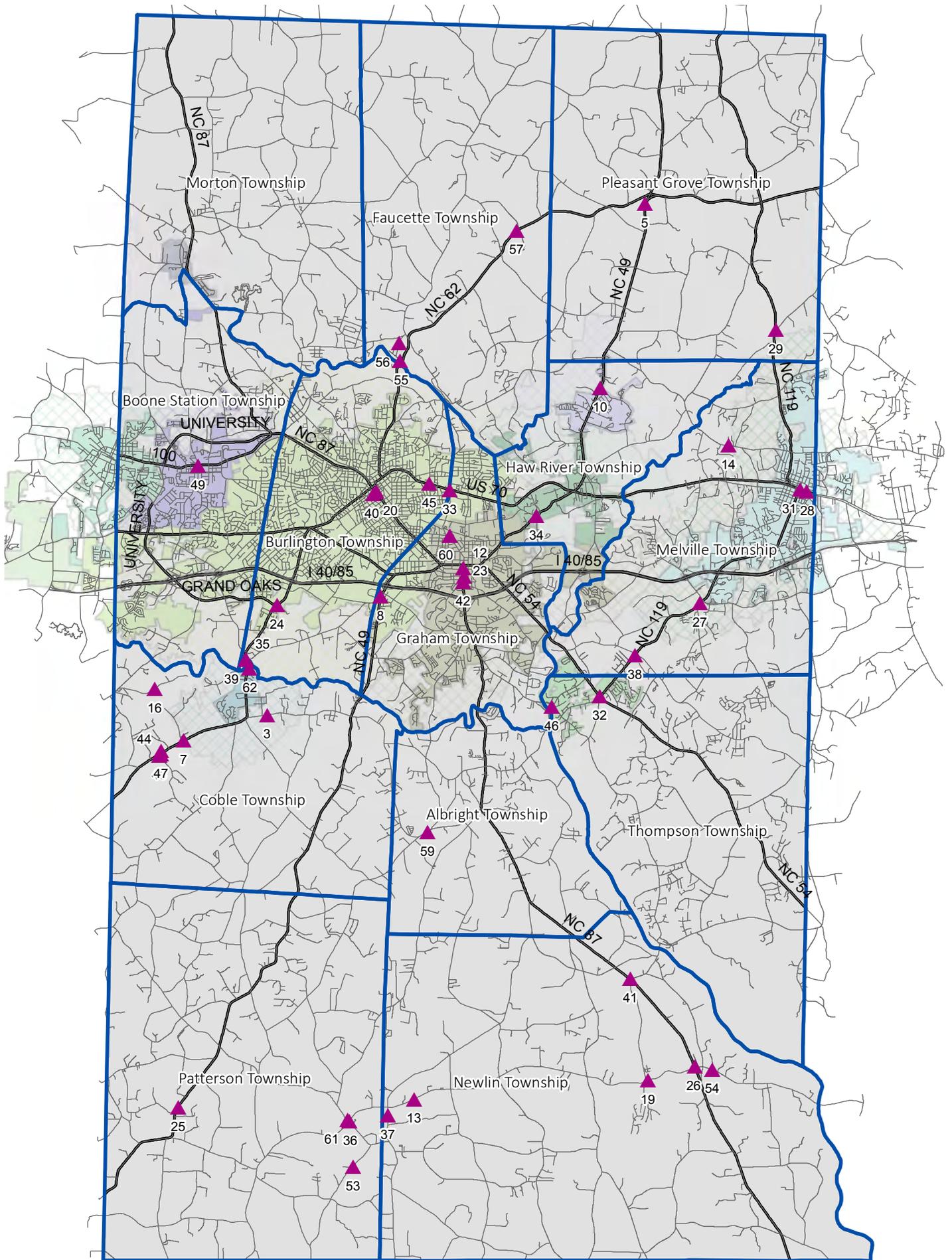
Riley's Trail 39  
River Road 79  
Robert L. Brooks Lane 55  
Rock Hill Road 50  
Rogers Road 7, 100  
Routh Road 35  
Roxboro Street 111  
Ruby Lane 105  
Rumley Road 185  
Rural View Road 210, 211  
Russell Road 203  
Salem Church Road 265  
Sandy Cross Road 83, 109, 230, 231  
Sankey Road 208  
Sartin Road 64  
Saxapahaw-Bethlehem Church Road 261, 269, 270, 271  
Saxapahaw Road 252, 254, 257, 258, 260  
Sellars Road 240  
Seventh Street 137, 138  
Shallowford Church Road 26  
Shallowford Road 20  
Short Street 105, 122  
Sideview Street 98  
Smith Road 43, 206  
Snow Camp Road 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 183  
Spanish Oak Hill Road 59, 208  
Spoon Loop Road 208, 209  
Springbrook Road 59  
Spring Water Drive 191  
Stafford Mill Road 45  
Staley Store Road 211  
St. Andrews Drive 135  
State Street 125  
Stillrun Lane 6  
Stockard Road 189, 195  
Stone Road 11, 13  
Stone Street 120  
Stoney Creek Church Road 65, 67, 68, 73, 156, 165, 166  
Stoney Mountain Road 65, 66  
Swepsonville-Saxapahaw Road 252, 254, 257, 260  
Sylvan Road 217, 219  
Sylvan School Road 217, 218, 219  
Third Street 139, 140, 142  
Thomas Road 241  
Thompson Mill Road 9, 13, 174, 175  
Thom Road 268, 269  
Tom Anderson Road 233  
Town Branch Road 95, 101  
Trollinger Avenue 23, 24, 25, 29, 31  
Trollinger Road 107  
Trollingwood Hawfields Road 129  
Trollingwood Road 114  
Troxler Lane 161  
Troxler Mill Road 151, 152, 153  
Tula Lambert Road 135  
Turner Road 146, 147, 253  
Union Ridge Road 69, 70, 73, 75, 76, 81  
University Drive 32, 33, 34

US 70 Hwy 107  
Washington Street 92, 145  
Watkins Road 56  
Way Road 211  
White Drive 188  
White Level Road 135, 138  
Whitesell Brothers Road 154  
Whitney Road 186, 187, 198, 199  
Willard Road 7  
Williamson Avenue 22, 26, 29, 31  
Willie Pace Road 223, 224  
Woodland Drive 100  
Woods Chapel Road 6, 12  
Wood Street 27  
Wyatt Lane 225  
Yale Drive 258  
Zachary Lane 191

## Historic Marker Map & Index

The Historic Properties Commission's Historic Marker Program and the North Carolina Highway Historical Marker Program recognize sites that are important to the history of the county. Historic Marker sites that are referenced in the Historical Highlights of each township can be found in the index below and the map on the next page.

1	Friendship Academy and High School	33	Henry Jerome Stockard
2	Salem United Methodist Church	34	Thomas M. Holt
3	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	35	Tryon's Camp
4	Sylvan High School	36	Cane Creek Meeting
5	Pleasant Grove High School	37	Snow Camp
6	1763 Providence	38	W. Kerr Scott
7	Battle of Clapp's Mill	39	Alamance Cotton Mill
8	Pyle's Defeat	40	North Carolina Railroad
10	Charles Richard Drew	41	B. Everett Jordan
11	Quilt Lady	42	Graham College
12	Sesquicentennial Park	44	Battle of Alamance
13	Allen House	45	J. Spencer Love
14	Woodlawn School	46	John Butler
16	Clapp's Mill	47	Battle of Alamance
18	Saxapahaw School	48	Battle of Alamance
19	Spring Friends Meeting	49	Elon University
20	Camp Alamance	50	Trading Path
21	Michael Holt	51	Hill Top
22	Stoner's Cemetery	53	Freedom's Hill Church
23	Kirk-Holden War	54	Uncle Eli's Quilting Party
24	Battle of Alamance	55	Glencoe Mill
25	Early Railroads	56	Glencoe Mill Village
26	Lindley's Mill	57	McCray School
27	Hawfields Church	59	Mt. Hermon Meeting House
28	Trading Path	60	Providence Church & Cemetery
29	Bingham School	61	Cane Creek Friends Meeting Since 1751
31	Alexander Mebane	62	Trading Path
32	Alexander Wilson		



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