

"Wondrous and awful are thy silent halls,  
O kingdom of the past!"

There lie the bygone ages in their palls,  
Guarded by shadows vast."

From "TO THE PAST" by James Russell Lowell

PHOTO BY JANE ISELEY

**ALAMANCE COUNTY  
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE**

by

**Carl Lounsbury**

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## A message to our readers:

The Alamance County Historic Properties Commission was created by the County Commissioners in October 1977. Historic Properties Commissions are required by state law to maintain an inventory of historic properties in their county. The completion of this inventory is required before the Commission can recommend to the appropriate governing bodies the designation of historic sites or historic districts.

This volume meets the qualifications set by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. It is primarily an inventory of architecturally significant structures in Alamance County. It is in no sense a "history" of the county or a listing of "historically significant" sites. By its very nature it must be continuously updated. As Mr. Lounsbury has indicated in his Introduction, there are areas where the survey is incomplete. As the years pass we will want to record and preserve examples of more modern architecture. (A future generation will be interested in examples of early McDonalds or Hardees restaurants, for example.) The loose leaf format will allow the inclusion of frequent supplements.

We were fortunate in having the services of an experienced surveyor, Mr. Carl Lounsbury, who is completing a Ph.D. in American Studies and specializing in architectural history. The survey was assisted by a grant from the United States Department of the Interior and administered by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Mr. Lounsbury was aided by many volunteers who gave freely of their time to guide him to the sites and introduce him to local residents. We are indebted to those people mentioned in his preface without whose help the survey would be much less successful.

Permanent files for each of the sites will be maintained in the Alamance County Planning Department and in the Survey and Planning Branch, Archeology and Historic Preservation Section, North Carolina Archives and History. These files are available to the public and will provide a valuable source for future study.

Originally, we estimated that approximately 300 sites would be eligible to be included in the survey. Over 500 are included in the present volume, making it one of the largest and most nearly complete in the state. There are additional sites which Mr. Lounsbury felt worthy of inclusion. Available funding was exhausted before he "completed" his work. The County Commissioners have already appropriated funds to survey additional sites for inclusion in the first supplement.

Alamance County has a rich history. Those who turn the pages of this volume will find that we are fortunate also in having preserved many of the unique houses, and commercial and industrial structures which are identified with our past. All of them cannot be "saved," but with rising building costs, remodeling and "adaptive use" will become an increasingly attractive alternative to property owners. Let us support and commend those in our community who will seek to preserve these links with our rich heritage.

George Troxler, Chairman  
Alamance County Historic Properties Commission

## Acknowledgements

Without the assistance of many people, the architectural survey of Alamance County would not have progressed as rapidly and smoothly as it did. I would like to acknowledge the kindness of all those residents of Alamance County who so readily invited me to study and photograph their homes in detail. The invaluable aid of a number of volunteers who showed me around in their particular areas expedited the survey process. I would like to thank the following citizens for their help:

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The Alamance County Historic Properties Commission has provided much needed support in conducting the survey. I would like to express my appreciation to members of the Commission:

Dr. George Troxler, Chairman  
Mrs. Nancy Barger  
Mrs. Sarah Rhyne  
Mrs. Ella Mae Perl  
Mrs. Anne Morrison  
Mr. John Braxton

Mrs. Richard Bryan  
Mrs. Ruth Wade  
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Mrs. Audry Turner  
Dr. Durward Stokes

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. M. M. Way of the Alamance County Planning Department for the invaluable aid and technical assistance that he has given this survey.



## THE ORIGINS OF VERNACULAR BUILDING IN THE ALAMANCE REGION

Following the "Great Philadelphia Wagon Road" through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, thousands of Scotch-Irish, German, and Anglo-American immigrants poured into the backwoods of Piedmont North Carolina in the thirty years preceding the American Revolution. The allure that caught the imagination of these settlers and brought them to this wilderness was the promise of inexpensive, fertile land. In 1755, that articulate spokesman of the Regulator Movement, Herman Husband, judged that the region was distinguished by:

"a wholesome pleasant air, good water, fertile land, and beyond expectation according to its appearance, (with) a moderate and short winter and for 7 or 8 months in the year dureing my stay there free from all kind of trouble some insects . . .

Those conveniences (which are the most happy circumstances of life) hath induced the inhabitants of the more northern parts of America (especially Pennsylvania, which province by reason of its happy constitution hath induced such a crowd of inhabitants from all parts as has occasioned the price of lands in that province to exceed more then double the price of better lands . . . in its nieghbouring provinces of Maryland and Virginia) to move out and settle those high and back lands of Virginia and Caralina . . . "1

The various nationalities and religious sects that established themselves in the area that was to become Alamance County did not settle in well-nucleated clusters such as the Moravians developed in their Wachovia tract to the west. Instead, settlements emerged in a hodge-podge fashion through the indiscriminate patenting of choice tracts of land and by individual squatters taking up unclaimed and undeveloped sites. Although less defined than Wachovia, some general patterns of settlement in Alamance were easily recognized. These patterns were reflected in the organization and location of the first churches. The mother Presbyterian church was established at Hawfields, indicative of the large number of Scotch-Irish in that area in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The first Quaker settlements in the southern part of the county centered around the Cane Creek Meeting House. In the west-central area of Alamance and in the eastern half of Guilford County, the first German Lutheran and Reformed Churches were organized.

The early agriculture on both sides of the Haw River, for the most part, was at the primary level of subsistence farming. Families consumed locally what they grew. Wheat was the one crop that was grown commercially in this area in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The emergence of wheat as an exporting staple and corn as an all-purpose crop facilitated the development of local grist mills. Two important early milling sites were the Jacob Trolinger grist mill on Haw River and Simon Dixon's mill on Cane Creek at Snow Camp. Wheat and corn as well as other crops such as rye, oats, and barley required little labor outside the family household.<sup>2</sup> Tobacco, a labor-demanding crop, was rarely raised on a large scale in Alamance in the colonial and antebellum period. Cultivation of tobacco on a profitable scale required a large labor force of slaves or servants. Few of the early settlers had the capital necessary for the investment in both land and labor. Some groups such as the Quakers strongly opposed the use of slave labor.

In 1755 Orange County, of which Alamance was then a part, had 724 households. Only 9 percent of these owned slaves. Of the 64 slave-owning households, only four had more than five slaves and none had more than ten.<sup>3</sup> Although slavery was to gain wider acceptance in Alamance with the introduction of cotton in the antebellum years, at no time did a plantation economy and society emerge as the predominant feature of the region's culture. It was always a landscape filled with small farmsteads cultivated by individual families. If we bear this in mind, then it will aid in the understanding of the style and scale of building in the first one hundred years of settlement.

When the Scotch-Irish, German, and Anglo-American immigrants moved into the region in the eighteenth century, they brought with them not only the eager desire to establish and develop their own farms but also the knowledge and the traditional skills, methods, and tools necessary to clear

based upon elements of the two older traditions. From origins in cultural diversity, there arose in the late eighteenth century a homegrown vernacular way of building.

The remnants of this early vernacular tradition have all but vanished. Perhaps here or there a first generation log house or frame dwelling still exists. Some eighteenth century buildings may lie hidden and disguised under subsequent rebuildings and additions. Such may be the case of the Paisley-Cates House near Mebane and the L. Banks Holt House in Coble Township. With but one exception, there are no securely dated and relatively unaltered eighteenth century dwellings surviving in the county. At first this may seem somewhat odd, given the fact that several areas were already thickly populated by the end of the century. If we consider, however, that the basic economic development of the region was mainly at a subsistence level and that the various house types constructed by the early inhabitants were either small or indifferently built, then the absence of many early buildings is readily explainable.

## EARLY DWELLINGS

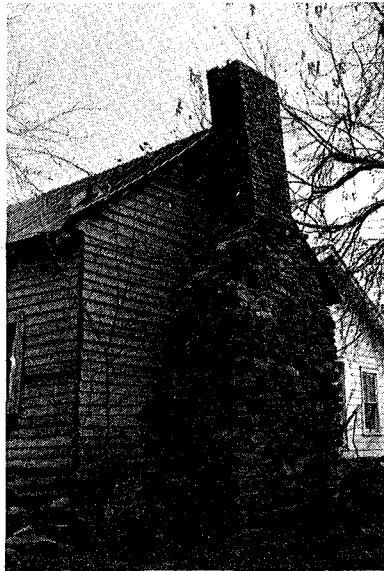
In 1749, Simon Dixon patented a tract of land on the north side of Cane Creek. The first house that he built on his land was a small log house, probably no larger than a single unfloored room with perhaps a ladder leading to the loft. After establishing himself, Dixon left the area to return to his native home in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. With the promise of cheap and abundant land, he convinced several members of his family to travel with him to the Carolina backwoods. In 1753 Dixon started a grist mill on Cane Creek.<sup>10</sup> After a few years the mill was thriving and, perhaps as a result of this new prosperity, he decided to build a larger house out of the local fieldstone. Undoubtedly, the source of inspiration for this new house was the solid and comfortable stone houses that he had known so well in his native Lancaster County.

Sometime after 1730 Quaker John Pike and his young family left their Pasquotank County farm in northeastern North Carolina and moved north to the frontier lands opening in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. In 1748 the Pike family packed their possessions once more and moved back to North Carolina, settling in the growing Quaker community along Cane Creek.<sup>11</sup> What type of house Pike built when he arrived in the Snow Camp area is unknown. He had migrated from the Albemarle region with its strong Tidewater building tradition to the Shenandoah where the influence of the Mid-Atlantic tradition was pronounced. Not unlike a small number of early settlers in Alamance, Pike was intimately familiar with both regional styles.

The John Allen House (c. 1782) is the earliest dated house surviving in Alamance County. In 1967 the house was moved from its original location in Snow Camp to the Alamance Battleground and then heavily restored. John Allen, a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, settled in the Cane Creek area on a 600 acre tract granted by The Earl of Granville's agents to his father in 1756. The young Allen was apparently a wheelwright and carpenter for his account book for the decade of the 1770's is filled with entries regarding matters in these trades. In 1779, for example, he received four shillings from William Cox for a day and a half of "sawing and riving of boards."<sup>12</sup> The next year he charged Jacob Hollingsworth seven shillings for jointing his barn floor. On July 8, 1776, Allen was paid nine shillings from Hollingsworth for laying a floor in his spring house and making a door. Hollingsworth seems to have been satisfied with the quality of his neighbor's work for he had Allen build a variety of things for him from cradles to coffins.<sup>13</sup>

The earliest house Allen built for himself was a small structure constructed with logs. Like Simon Dixon's first dwelling, this log house was not a very substantial building. Near the end of the Revolution, as peace was restored in the area, Allen commenced building a larger, more permanent house: the dwelling now exhibited at the Alamance Battleground. Although early in date, this second Allen House features many prototypal elements of later log construction in Alamance County.

A close examination of the structural features of this one-room log house reveals most of the salient characteristics found in log buildings of the nineteenth century. In laying his walls, Allen used logs that had been hewn only on two sides. Both the top and bottom of each log were left undressed. The interstices were filled with clay, straw, and small branches. At the corners of the house, the logs were cut to fit on top of one another in rough v-notches. There are two doors directly opposite each other on the longer sides. To the right of the front door, an enclosed stairway makes a turn and then rises above the chimney on the gable end to the attic. Downstairs the ceiling joists are exposed and chamfered. Logs were stacked three to four feet above the ceiling joists to make the space upstairs a commodious yet unheated room. The hewn common rafters are half-lapped and pegged at the apex. The feet of the rafters are securely morticed and pegged into the top plates, a feature also found in the Jacob Long House, an early log dwelling near Graham. On the gable ends of the Allen House the studs are morticed into the plates and into the end-rafters. Only in the manner in which the feet of the rafters are secured into the plate does this structural system of the Allen House differ with the constructional practices used in Alamance log houses in the first half of the nineteenth century.



John Stuart House



Charles Stuart House and the John Stuart House, were probably built before 1835. This type chimney was also once evident in the Christian Isley House (c. 1812) in Morton Township before it was moved and remodeled. The only other standing log house with an interior chimney is the Jacob Long House. In this house, the present brick chimney with its small fireplace appears to be a late nineteenth century replacement.

Peculiar to the Allen House is the extension of logs on the side walls to form supports for both the front and back porches. Trees capable of spanning such lengths became rarer in later years and this practice, though never widespread, was given up. The only other surviving house discovered where this cantilever occurs is the Gray McPherson House in Newlin Township. Built perhaps as late as 1870, the McPherson House has two long logs extending from the side walls to about six feet from the front wall. Originally these two logs were the only supports for the shed porch. Posts were added later to lend support.



John Allen Log House



Gray McPherson House

The last detail of construction which makes the Allen House unusual is found in the flooring. The wide boards are not nailed but pegged to the floor joists. Although this practice has not been found in later buildings, it must have been widespread in at least the Snow Camp area in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. From John Allen's account book, there are at least a dozen examples of his laying and "jointing" floors in houses, barns, and springhouses. The floor in his own house is a surviving example of this handiwork. Whether Allen's technique was a result of necessity from an inadequate supply of nails or the inherent method of a carpenter working in the Mid-Atlantic building tradition is debatable and should be studied further.

## DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

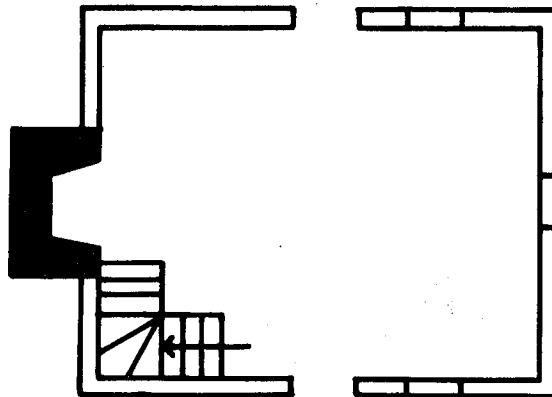
The architecture of antebellum Alamance County was firmly rooted in the local building tradition which had emerged by the end of the eighteenth century. The first half of the nineteenth century was a period of innovative development in new building forms and styles in the eastern part of the state, but in the Piedmont it was an era which saw the persistent continuation of traditional house types. In Alamance County, plan types common to the mid and late eighteenth century held on with tenacity until the Civil War. Eighty years after John Allen had built his log house, log construction remained virtually unchanged. It was only in the last decade before the war that popular outside tastes began to encroach upon this conservative vernacular building tradition.

Scattered all over the county are more than one hundred surviving antebellum farm houses. Nearly all of these were built after 1820, the majority of them dating from the 1840's and 1850's. Although these one hundred or so houses make up only 7 percent of the total number of houses which existed in the county in 1860, they are representative of the complete scale of architectural development in the antebellum period.<sup>15</sup> House types of all local materials and configurations survive in large enough numbers to allow us to make a detailed analysis of the planning and structural character of the antebellum Alamance farmhouse.

### Planning Features

As in the eighteenth century, most antebellum houses were of very modest proportions, seldom larger than two rooms and an attic. The simplest floor plan consisted of one large heated room with a stairway or ladder leading to an unheated loft. None of the early one-room frame houses have managed to survive. There are, however, over twenty antebellum log houses with this simple plan. They are not concentrated in any one area but are found in all parts of the county. Most have been abandoned and are rapidly deteriorating. Six of these one-room houses once had a ladder instead of a stairway connecting the loft with the room below.<sup>16</sup> These early ladders have disappeared although a two-room house in Patterson Township still retains its original ladder. The loft in Stuart House has no window openings at all and was probably used for little more than storage.

Typical Floor Plan  
One Heated Room and Attic Style



The other one-room log houses had an enclosed stairway rising from one of the corners. After an initial run of three or four steps, the stairway turned and then ascended along the gable-end wall. This position was the most convenient in a small house for the stairway could be crowded into the smallest space necessary. The width of the enclosed staircase was dictated by the width of the opening

examples, the stairway of the Bivins Log House was placed along the gable-end wall of the larger room. Although significantly altered in the late nineteenth century, the original one-story wing of the Adam Trolinger House (c. 1808) south of Haw River is probably the earliest surviving example of the hall and parlor plan in the county. No doubt earlier eighteenth century examples once existed. The popularity of this house type underscores the influence of the Tidewater building tradition on the subsequent development of Alamance architecture. E. M. Holt's original dwelling (1828) in Coble Township, the first Henderson Scott House (c. 1836) in the Hawfields area, the Moore House in Newlin Township, and the back part of the A.J. Albright House (c.1840) near Rock Creek are examples of later one-story hall and parlor houses.



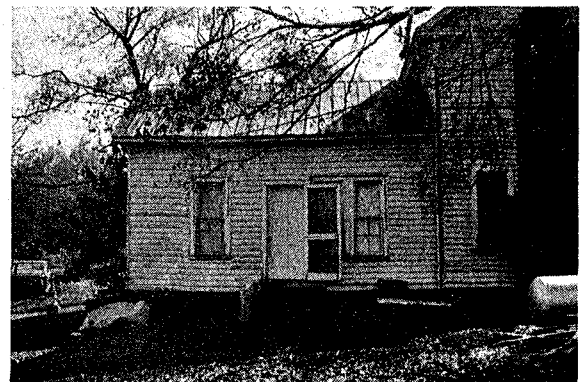
**Bivins Log House**



**Adam Trolinger House**

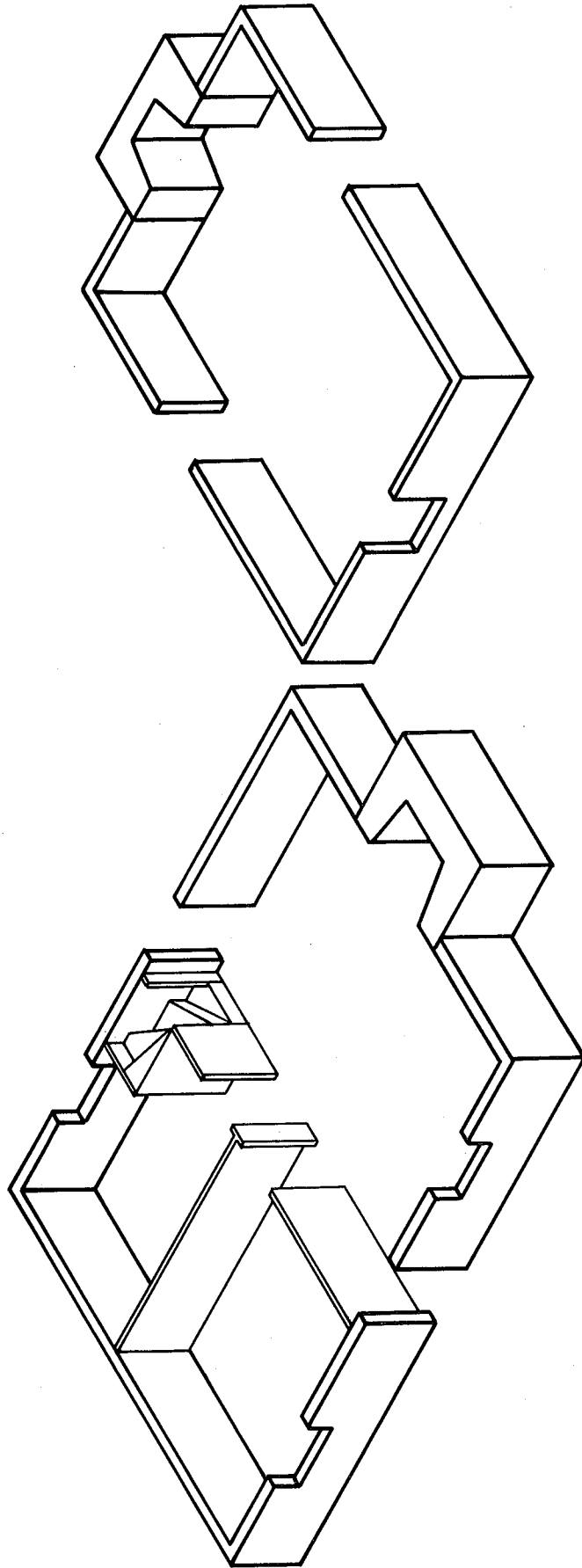


**Green Moore House**



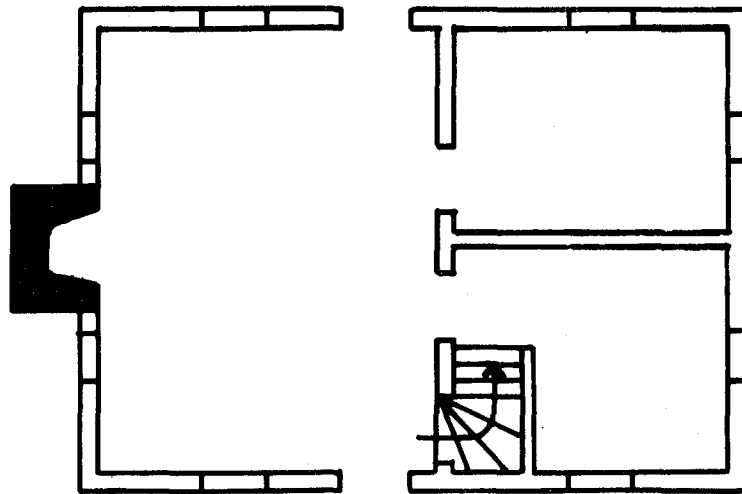
**A. J. Albright House**

The two-story hall and parlor house first appeared in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Improvement over the one-story house was naturally in the upgrading of the status and space of the rooms upstairs. All of these two-story houses of frame and brick construction had at least one of the second floor rooms heated while most had fireplaces in both rooms. In an era when the hearth provided the only source of warmth on a winter's night, what an improvement in living conditions this must have seemed. Where before most houses had only one or two heated rooms, this new house type had four comfortable and heated rooms. An unaltered example of this type is the Colonel James Moore House in Morton Township. When Colonel Moore and his family moved into their new two-story house some time around 1830, they left their old one-room log house for a frame structure which had a substantial fireplace in each of the four rooms. Dozens of houses like the Moore House still survive across the county. In Coble Township, for example, the Isaac Holt, Michael Shoffner, R. E. Green and Albright-Garrett houses are important frame representatives of this new type. These four houses with some interesting similarities in their design and construction were built in the late 1820's and the 1830's. The Daniel Albright (1842), Graham Albright (1844), and Isley-Clapp (c. 1845) houses are three brick homes in the area that were built about a decade later and of the two-story hall and parlor plan.



WILLIAM BRAXTON





Typical Floor Plan  
Three-room Design

A minor house type which appeared in the antebellum period was the three-room plan. Its distribution was limited to the southern part of the county. Half of the dozen surviving examples can be found in the immediate vicinity of Snow Camp. In the three-room plan two small unheated rooms open at one end onto a larger heated room. Architectural historians have attributed the origins of this plan type to a variety of sources from William Penn to German Rhineland houses.<sup>17</sup> Whatever its nascence, the three-room house flourished in southeastern Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century and was brought south to the Piedmont North Carolina with the first settlers. Although the three-room house type became a popular, if not the dominant, plan in western Piedmont counties, it was nothing more than a minor variant of the basic antebellum house types in Alamance County. The few examples found here are almost evenly divided between log and frame construction. In nearly all these houses the stairway was located along the partition wall which divided the larger heated room from the two smaller, unheated ones. This can clearly be seen in the plan illustration of the William Braxton House, a log house built in 1865 in Newlin Township. The location of the stairway is similar to the position of the stair in the two room plan. Said to have been built by the carpenter-mechanic Berry Davidson are the John Allen House (c. 1852) and the Moses Pike House (c. 1856), perhaps the best representatives of the three-room plan in the Snow Camp area. These two frame houses exhibit all the characteristics associated with the plan in southern Alamance.

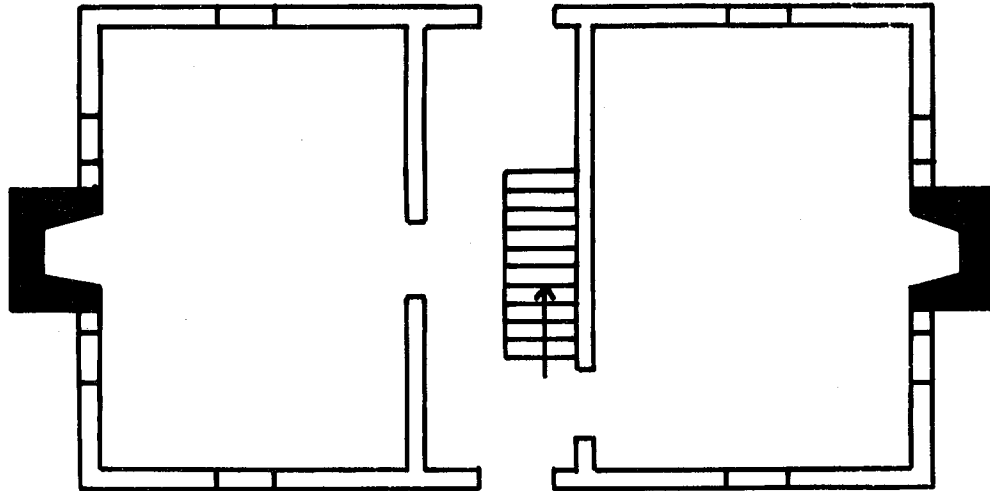


Moses Pike House

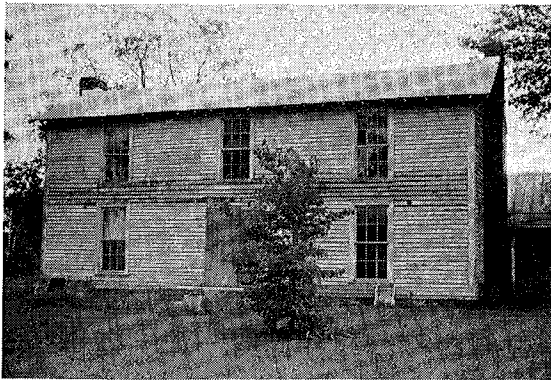


John Allen House

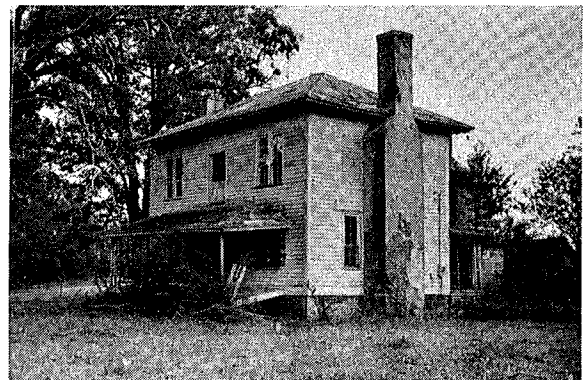
farmhouses incorporated this new development in their design.<sup>18</sup> The plans of the Jeff Wilkins (c.1850), Dr. Walker (1856), and Benjamin Roney (c.1860) houses all show this improvement.



Typical Floor Plan: Central Passageway Design



Giles Mebane House



Jeff Wilkins House



Dr. Walker House

When compared with the eastern part of the state the emergence of the central passageway into the mainstream of Alamance building practices appears quite late. What was finally achieved in the 1850's in the central Piedmont had occurred fifty to seventy-five years earlier in the east. This seems only natural in a society which was influenced by the vernacular building tradition. New styles and planning innovations occurred first at the wealthiest and most cosmopolitan layer of society. Gradually, these developments began to filter to the lower provincial stratas. In a region where the local building tradition was strong and communication with cultural centers slow and difficult, the introduction and adoption of new styles and methods were further delayed. When we look at antebellum architecture in Alamance and counties further west, we should recognize this cultural lag between east and west. The length of time from when a high style appeared in the cultural centers of Raleigh and Wilmington and when elements of that style reached Alamance County was as much as 20 to 30 years. Houses at this level of architecture cannot easily be categorized into particular styles. Yes, we may find Federal and Greek Revival features in the mantelpieces and woodwork of many houses; but as Nicholas Pevsner has reminded us "style is not an aggregate of features, but an integral whole."<sup>19</sup> Style accompanies polite architecture not vernacular building.

## STRUCTURAL DETAILS AND DECORATIVE EMBELLISHMENTS

Planning was but one aspect of building. We should next consider the structural and decorative details as they appeared in the period before 1860.

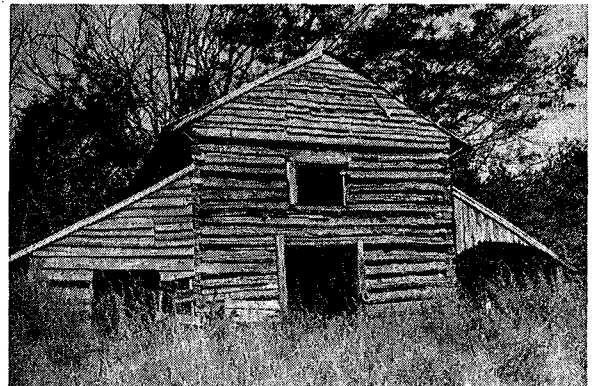
The most popular building material throughout the nineteenth century was wood. It was plentiful, relatively cheap, and easy to work with. Whether for log or frame construction, the most frequently used woods were oak, pine, and poplar. Building technology in the antebellum period had not progressed very far since the Colonial Era. Although water-powered saw mills had appeared in many parts of the county by mid-century, most work was still done by hand. All materials except glass, cut nails, and some hardware came from the immediate area. It was only in the last quarter of the nineteenth century that mill-designed materials replaced the native woodworking tradition.

Log construction followed the patterns established in the late eighteenth century. It remained perhaps the most prevalent building form in the county until the end of the Civil War. Over one hundred and twenty log houses have been surveyed and when we add to this the barns, the outbuildings, and the kitchens of log construction, the number of surviving log buildings is well over two hundred. Because of the difficulty in dating log buildings, the approximate age of most of these can only be surmised. Perhaps more than half of the one hundred and twenty log houses date from the antebellum period.

The remarkable feature of Alamance log construction is the striking uniformity of structural characteristics. The methods of securing ceiling joists into the walls, anchoring the rafters into the top plates, and joining the rafters at the apex were repeated over and over.<sup>20</sup> It seems that once building techniques were established, Alamance carpenters were reluctant to vary their habits. For example, this consistency in structural details can be seen quite clearly in corner notching. Over 90 percent of the log houses are v-notched. The other 10 percent employ half-dovetail notching. Infrequently these two types were used on the same building. On the Green Moore House in Newlin



Tobacco Barn  
L. Jones Log Buildings



Barn, John Long House



Smokehouse, Robert Shaw Outbuildings

continuous roof. Two separate chimneys were located on the two gable-ends. Even rarer than the saddlebag plan, the only surviving manifestation of this type appears in Morton Township. The eight-foot breezeway in the Alfred Iseley House (1842) was enclosed at a later date, thus obscuring the plan. Structural details indicate that both units were of a single construction date.



Andrew Nash House



Alfred Iseley House

Frame construction in the antebellum period required a greater degree of skill and labor than log construction. Sills, posts, and plates had to be hewn, morticed, and tenoned. Skilled hands and patience were required to make joints fit properly, for shoddy work was not only intolerable but dangerous. A poorly made scarf joint in the wall plate, for example, could cause serious structural problems. Fortunately, Alamance County was blessed with a number of carpenters whose skill with saws, chisels, and augers is still evident in a number of well-constructed dwellings across the county.

All the main structural members were secured in a frame house by mortice and tenon joints. The smaller secondary pieces such as studs and angle braces were usually nailed into the larger members. In some houses even these minor elements were jointed together as can be seen in the dilapidated Thomas Stafford House (c. 1851) in Newlin Township. Rafters as in log houses were half-lapped and pegged together.

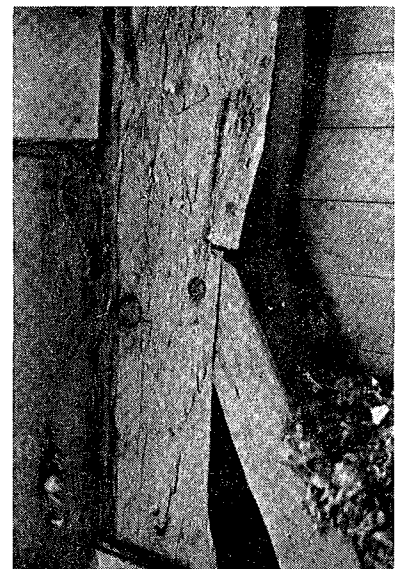
To cover the skeletal frame protective weatherboarding was nailed directly into the studs from the outside while various types of finish were used on the interior walls as we shall see later. Generally, the space between the exterior and interior walls was left open. Occasionally, unfired bricks were used for insulation. Brick nogging has been found in the old Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin Kitchen at



Brick Nogging  
Thomas Stafford House

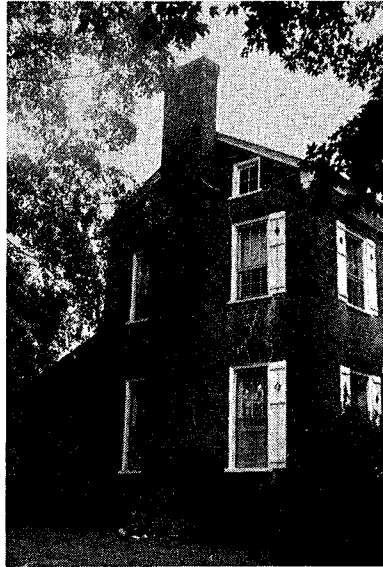
the George Curtis House near Graham and in the Stafford House mentioned above. Since scrutiny of the wall cavity is nearly impossible in most houses, it would not be surprising if examples exist elsewhere in the county.

Brick was not a common building material in the first half of the nineteenth century. Farmhouses built entirely of brick did not appear in the county before the late 1830's. The manufacture of brick during the antebellum period was a laborious process, requiring skilled workmen who could select and prepare the clay, mould the bricks, and

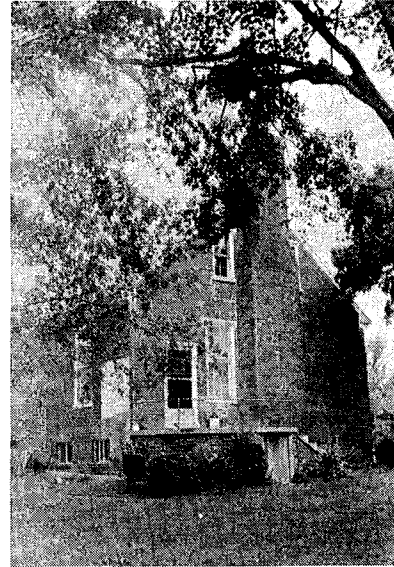


Jointed Angle Brace  
Thomas Stafford House

of Haw River. The advent of these few brick farmhouses coincides with the initial development of industrial and commercial centers. With the establishment of the county seat at Graham in 1849 and the arrival of the North Carolina Railroad Company Shops to the area that is now Burlington a few years later, brick production and building were put more or less on a permanent basis. Henry Bason, a builder who had just finished a one-story brick house on his own farm near the Dr. Griffis House, was awarded the contract along with John Trolinger to build the new brick county jail in 1849.<sup>23</sup> Local tradition holds that it was also Bason who built the W. J. Nicks Store, originally a three-story brick building on the southeast corner of Courthouse Square in Graham.



**Griffis-Patton House**

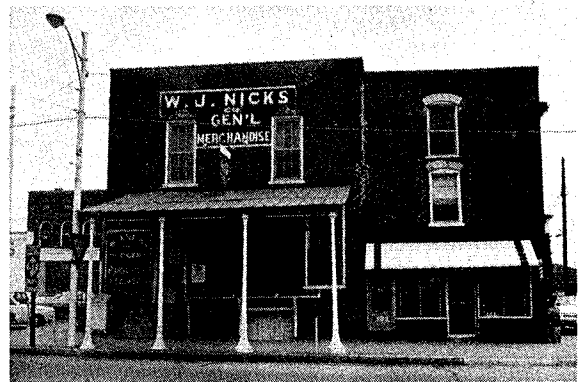


**Henry Bason House**

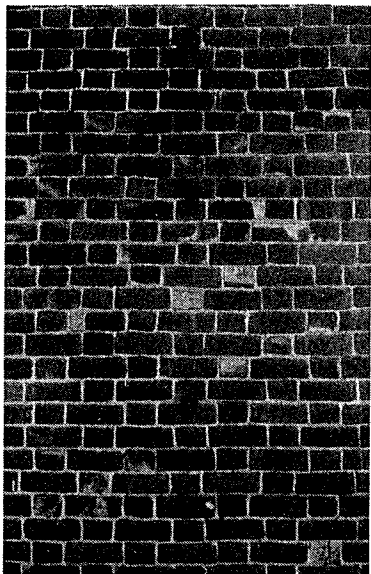


**Pre 1954**

**W. J. Nicks Store**

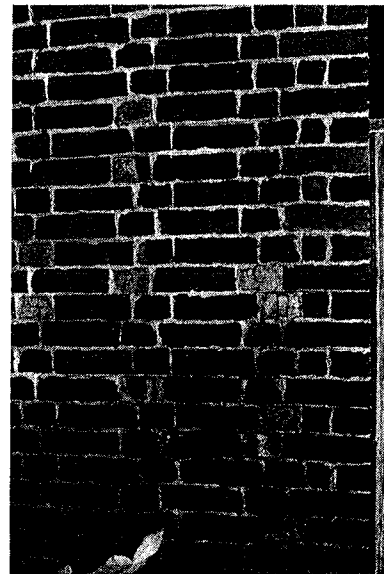


**Post 1954**



**Murray-Sellars House  
Flemish Bond**

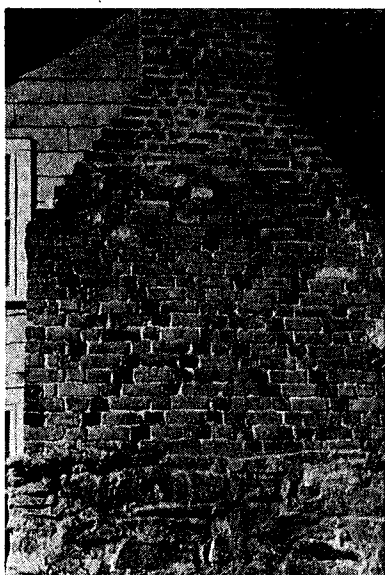
Flemish bond frequently lent itself to fanciful decorative display when glazed headers were used to create certain patterns. Decorative pattern work can be found in many eighteenth and early nineteenth century farmhouses in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and western Maryland and in a different mode in the Tidewater region. The pattern-work tradition was picked up by the first settlers in the county and was carried on here until the end of the first third of the nineteenth century. The chimney of the Fogleman Log House (c.1825) with its diamond patterns of glazed headers is a fine example



**Joseph Bason House  
Flemish Bond**

of late decorative brickwork. Another example, though poorly executed, is the "JB" initials in glazed headers on the right chimney of builder Joseph Bason's house just east of Haw River. The chimney on the Puryear-Holt House dazzles with glazed headers throughout while the chimneys of the John Stockard and Murray-Sellars houses are randomly glazed.

Brick was the dominant building material in chimney construction. It was not, however, preeminently so. Stone, gathered from surrounding fields, was frequently used in the construction of chimney bases. Although in the survey of all nineteenth century farmhouses brick chimneys outnumber stone chimneys by more than a third; in surviving antebellum houses the ratio is nearly equal. The distribution of stone and brick chimneys is spread evenly across the county in rural areas. Nowhere is there the concentration of one material with total exclusion of the other. Although no geographic pattern can be traced, a typological one can. In log houses where the original chimney survives, over 85 percent of the chimneys are constructed with stone.<sup>25</sup> Very few log houses have brick chimneys. The correlation between log and stone is curious and deserves closer study. Can the use of these materials be related to the economic status of the builder-owner or the availability and cost of brick and sawn lumber? Certainly with the decline of the vernacular building tradition in the late nineteenth century these materials disappeared.



**Polly Fogleman Log House**



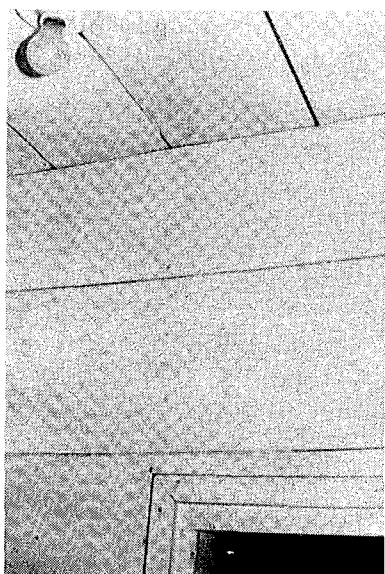
**Joseph Bason House**



**Stone/Brick Base  
Brick Stack  
Polly Fogleman House**

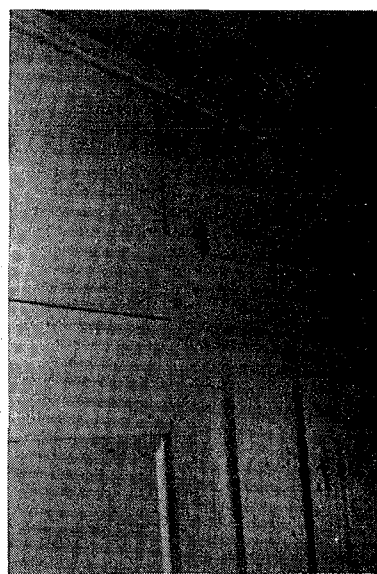


Interior details vary from vernacular interpretations of high styles to the simple and unadorned. As noted earlier, log houses offer little in the way of architectural embellishments so it is in the larger frame and brick farm houses that decorative patterns must be identified and studied.



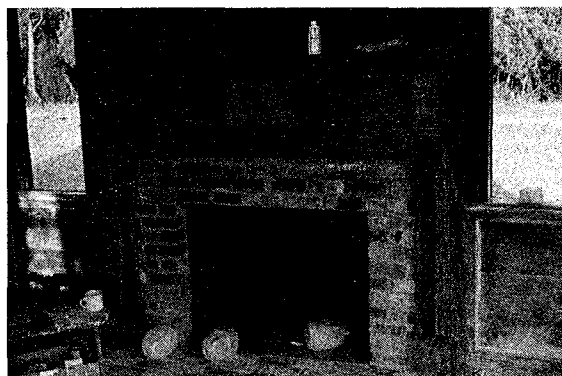
**Bedford Patton House**

The easiest manner in which to sheath the interior frame was to nail long boards into the wall studs, floor joists, and ceiling joists. In a county where architectural refinement is a rare quality, it is not surprising to find that this method was exceedingly popular. Wide pine or poplar boards, varying in width from eight to twenty inches or more, were laid horizontally and flush against the outer walls of a room. Any number of houses display this feature. The Bedford Patton, Thomas Dixon (1853), and Pike-Isley houses are three typical unaltered examples. Parti-

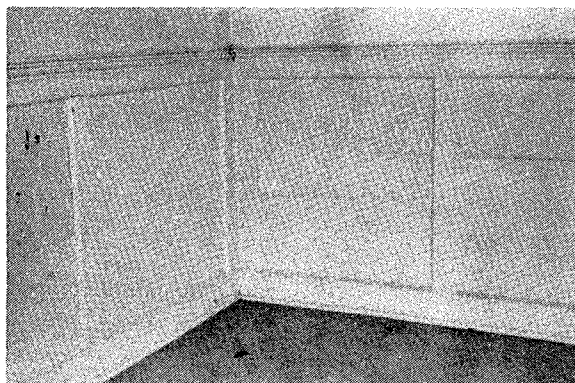


**Thomas McPherson House**

tion walls, which divided room from room, were usually covered with the same wide boards but placed vertically. The vertical partition boards of the Thomas McPherson House (c. 1850) display unusual feathered or tapered edges, a feature common to the eighteenth century.



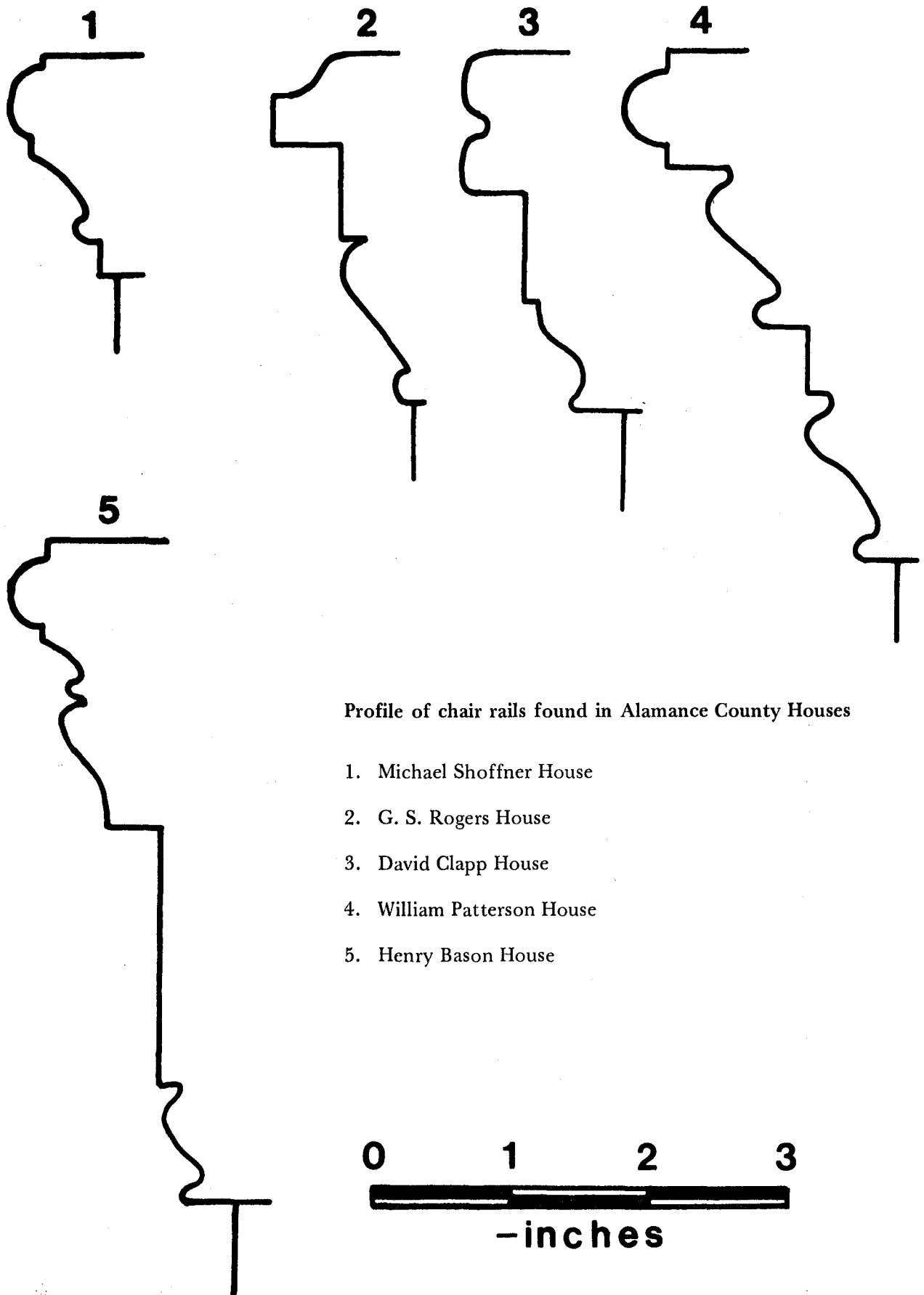
**Thomas Lindley House**



**Isaac Holt House**

A more elaborate wall treatment occurred when the Alamance builder applied a chair rail and wainscoting to the lower portion of the wall. In a number of early frame houses such as the Thomas Lindley, Enoch Crutchfield, Isaac Holt, and Michael Shoffner houses, a flat-paneled wainscoting was installed beneath the chair rail. Above the moulded chair rail the wall was sheathed with the typical wide, horizontal boards. In other





Profile of chair rails found in Alamance County Houses

1. Michael Shoffner House
2. G. S. Rogers House
3. David Clapp House
4. William Patterson House
5. Henry Bason House

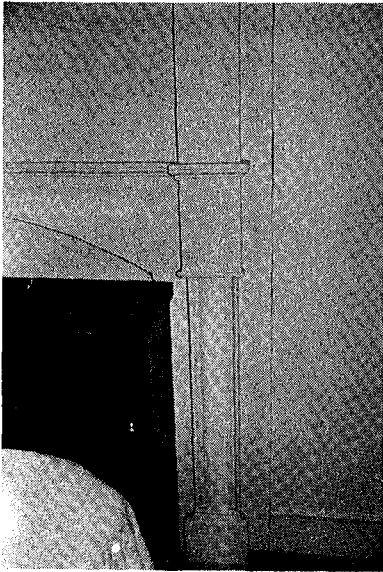
## ARCHITRAVE MOULDINGS OF INTERIOR DOORWAYS

1. Found in the Michael Shoffner, Daniel Holt, and Albright-Garrett Houses, all before 1839.
2. Joseph Bason House, c. 1825-1835.
3. Griffis-Patton House, c. 1840-1850.
4. George Curtis House, 1867.
5. Levi Whitted House, 1877.
6. John W. Stainback House, 1887.
7. Loftin Kernodle House, 1895-96.

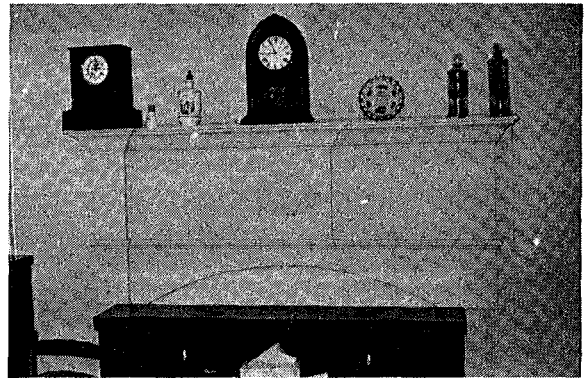
The first moulding shows the typical three-part division associated with the mid-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The quirk ogee mouldings of the second example can be found from the early nineteenth century onward. The symmetrical balance of the third moulding is characteristic of the Greek Revival details popular in the 1840's and 1850's. This kind of moulding is often found combined with corner blocks. The last four examples are typical of mouldings found in houses built after the Civil War. They are products of the saw mill and thus manufactured on a large-scale. The fourth is a robust, applied moulding, characteristically used in many of the larger houses in the towns. Numbers five and six are chamfered after the quirk ogee, a feature commonly found from 1865 until well into this century. The last mould repeats the symmetry of the third mould and is also frequently accompanied by corner blocks. The two should not be confused, though, for the latter mould is machine-worked and appeared in houses dating from the late 1880's until the First World War.

Life of the farm family revolved around the hearth. Few of the important domestic activities were conducted far beyond it. As the center of attraction the mantelpiece frequently received special attention from the vernacular builder. It was a chance for him to express his tastes about design. Perhaps he would try his hand at a design that he had seen in a carpenter's pattern book of popular styles. Then again he may have relied upon his own resourceful inventiveness to create a highly personal style. The possibilities were nearly limitless.

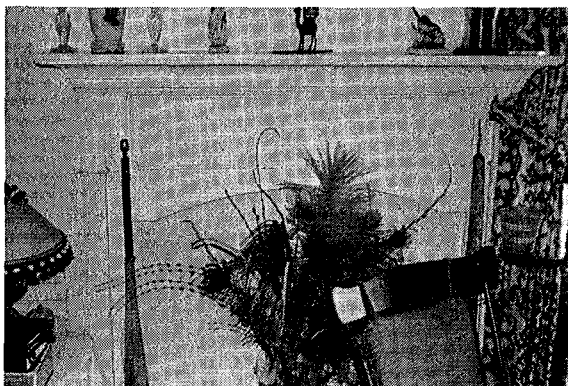
Mantelpiece designs vaguely followed the national stylistic tendencies of the first half of the nineteenth century. The forms and details of the Federal and Greek Revival styles can be found, but the original spirit and proper proportions of these styles were beyond the grasp of the local carpenter. For example, the three-part arrangement of the Federal style appears in nearly all the early mantelpieces. However, where one would expect the characteristic attenuation of proportions and delicacy of details, there is almost a total absence. Only in the mantelpiece in the back room of the Bennett Hazell House (c. 1837) does the execution begin to approach the spirit of the Federal style. The sunburst pattern in the central block is finely carved and the reeded work of the narrow pilasters is subtle and refined.



**Bennett Hazell House**



**Bennett Hazell House**

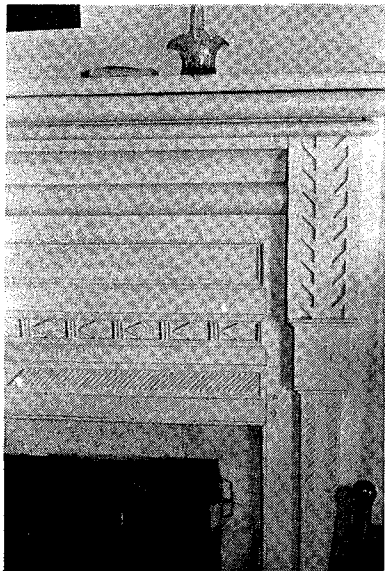


**Henry Bason House**



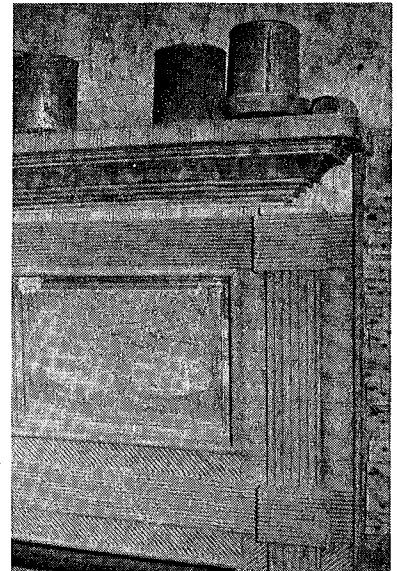
**G. S. Rogers House**

The refinement of detail and proportions in the Bennett Hazell mantelpiece contrasts with most of the work done in the county from the late 1820's to the 1840's. Most mantelpieces in the larger houses retained the three-part arrangement as noted above. That is probably all they had in common with Federal style for ornamental details were robust and their proportions were bulky. The Albright-Garrett, David Clapp, Michael Shoffner, Thomas Lindley, and Isaac Holt house have mantelpieces which are nearly identical in design and execution.



**Thompson-Newlin House**

The gouge work of the 1825-1840 period disappeared as designs highlighted by fanciful reeding appeared in the late 1830's. This new reed work was vigorous, boldly executed with little in common with the earlier, subtle reeding. The robust lines formed by the carpenter's chisel tended to cover every inch of space in a frenzy of display. Milder examples were carried out in the mantels in the Thompson-Newlin, Colonel James Moore, Daniel Albright, and Martin Moser houses.<sup>26</sup> The two extraordinary mantelpieces in the William Holmes House are the best expression of this style in the county with its series of

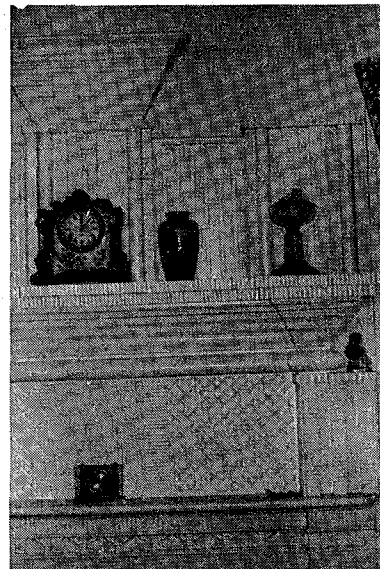


**Col. James Moore House**

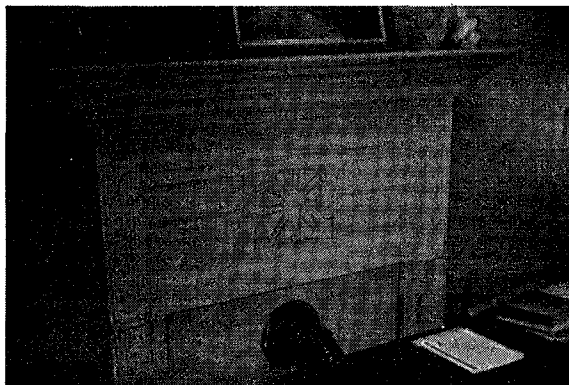
chevron and diamond patterns accentuated by heavy roll moulding. According to local tradition, they were made by two brothers named Lashley.



**R. E. Green House**



**William Holmes House**



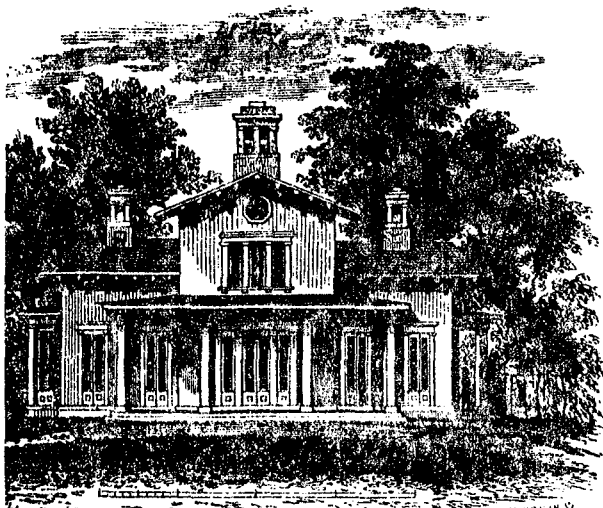
**Martin Moser House**



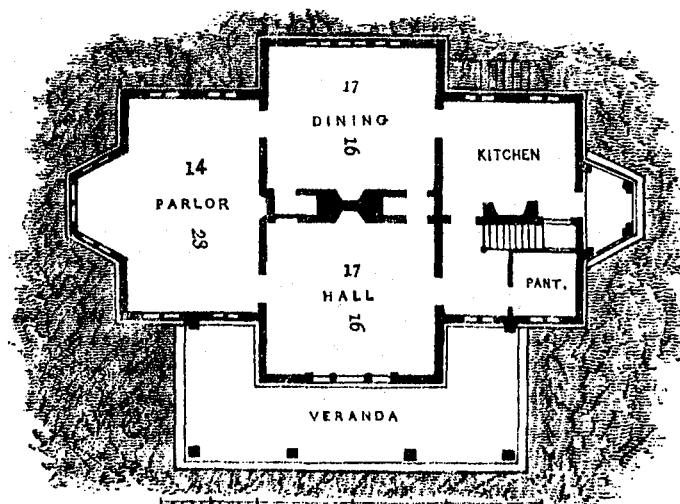
**William Holmes House**

In the dozen years since it was established in 1837, E. M. Holt's cotton factory on Alamance Creek had made its owner a prosperous man. Business success plus a growing family which now included ten children convinced Holt that it was time to move out of his crowded two-room house into more substantial accommodations. By December, 1848 he had already decided to build a new house for early in the new year he began cutting timber for it on Eli Sharpe's neighboring land. While preparations were underway, the question arose as to what kind of house would the richest man in the county build. The answer shortly appeared.<sup>27</sup>

Glancing through the pages of the January, 1849 issue of Alexander Jackson Downing's popular journal *The Horticulturist*, Holt spotted in the frontispiece the plan and elevation of a "small villa" designed by Alexander Jackson Davis for a client in Rahway, New Jersey. Holt read Downing's comments which noted the dwelling to be "an excellent example of economical arrangement; and we scarcely remember an instance where so good an effect; joined to so much comfort and convenience, has been produced at so moderate a cost." The price was \$2,300.<sup>28</sup> The interest of the manufacturer was aroused.



DESIGN FOR A SMALL VILLA.



FIRST FLOOR.

[Hort : January, 1849.]

## THE EMERGENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AND URBAN ARCHITECTURE

In the 1840's antiquarian, Benson Lossing, travelled throughout the eastern United States intent upon locating and describing places associated with the American Revolution. His long odyssey at last brought him to Piedmont North Carolina in January, 1849. Making his way over a wretched road to the site where the Regulators had fought Governor Tryon's militia in 1771, Lossing passed by the cotton factory of Holt and Carrigan on Big Alamance Creek. He paused to investigate this rare example of Southern industry:

"Around this mill quite a village of neat log houses, occupied by the operatives, were collected, and everything had the appearance of thrift. I went in and was pleased to see the hands of intelligent white females employed in a useful occupation. Manual labor by white people is a rare sight in the South, where an abundance of slave labor appears to render such occupation unnecessary . . .

This cotton mill, like the few others which I saw in the Carolinas, is a real blessing, present and prospective, for it gives employment and comfort to many poor girls who might otherwise be wretched; and it is a seed of industry planted in generous soil, which may hereafter germinate and bear abundant fruit of its kind in the midst of cotton plantations, thereby augmenting immensely the true wealth of the nation."<sup>32</sup>

Had Lossing decided to prolong his visit, he would have discovered, no doubt, that the seeds of industry and the course of future development had already been firmly planted along the creeks and rivers of Alamance County. Five cotton mills with thousands of dollars of capital investment were operating in the county in 1850.<sup>33</sup> The largest and most successful was the Holt and Carrigan factory. The other four were the Cane Creek factory, established by stockholders in the Snow Camp community in 1836; the Granite Mill in Haw River, founded by Benjamin Trolinger in 1844; the Saxapahaw factory, started by the Quaker, John Newlin in 1844; and the mill at Big Falls (Hopedale) run by the firm of Murray and brothers.

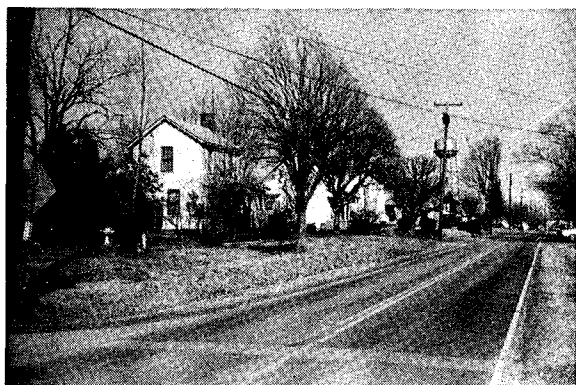
As the cotton factories adapted to new technological innovations, changed methods of production, and expanded with commercial success, the old buildings were constantly being enlarged, altered, or rebuilt. As the pressure for better housing grew, the older mill houses were pulled down and rebuilt. As a consequence of this constant activity, very little remains which dates from the antebellum period. The present-day appearance of the small mill villages up and down the Haw River is largely the product of the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of this century.

Of the five antebellum factories, only Granite Mill in Haw River remains intact and in use. Begun in 1844 by Benjamin Trolinger and D. A. Montgomery, the factory was situated on the east bank of the Haw River on Trolinger's land and near the site of earlier grist milling activities. The original brick building rose three stories and was capped by a gable roof. In the last half of the nineteenth century, Thomas M. Holt, the subsequent owner, added a fourth floor to the original factory as well as a new wing to the south. To insure adequate light, Trolinger installed large windows with 12/12 sash. The brick bonding is 1:3 with randomly glazed headers. The irregularly shaped bricks were probably made on the site as was customary in antebellum building projects.

As Benson Lossing noticed in his tour of the Holt and Carrigan factory and as was common practice in textile mills in the north, young women were employed to operate the machinery. In 1850 E. M. Holt's mill on Big Alamance Creek operated with 53 women and 8 men; the Cane Creek factory employed 50 females and 8 males; at the Trolinger mill there were 18 female operatives and 6 men; the same number were employed at the Murray factory; and the Saxapahaw mill had 16 women and 5 men working. This preponderant reliance upon women in textile operations continued through the 1880's when children and men began to assume some of the jobs previously consigned to females.

In the nascent period of industrial development in the north, the young women were housed in dormitories constructed by the company near the factory. For some reason most Southern textile owners did not follow this example. No dormitories appeared in Alamance County. From the beginning, the young, unmarried women were lodged in individual houses built by the mill. Three or four sisters with perhaps one or two cousins lived together under the supervision of a housekeeper, in most circumstances their widowed mother.<sup>35</sup>

In at least two of the antebellum mill villages the earliest houses were constructed of logs. The Cane Creek Farmers and Mechanics Company built over fifteen log houses for their employees at their factory at Snow Camp in the late 1830's. In plan the small village was laid out in squares with garden plots allotted to each dwelling. Although no apparent evidence of this village plan survives, many of the one-room log houses, scattered throughout the community, survived until recent years.<sup>36</sup>



**Sweptsonville Mill Houses**



**Altamahaw Mill Houses**



**Ossipee Mill Houses**



**Bellefont Mill Houses**



We must search long and hard for the material remains of the early urban environment. In Mebane a few antebellum houses survive, the most notable being the B. Frank Mebane and Thomas B. Thompson houses, both dating from about 1855. Although the Thompson House has been altered over the years, the Mebane House retains its original plan. A large stairway rises from the central passageway of this two-story frame house. There are four main rooms, two on each side of the central passage. The Thompson House probably had the same plan. This double pile plan represents the most sophisticated arrangement found in antebellum houses in the county. Whether these two houses in Mebane illustrate the willingness of merchants to follow the vanguard of architectural developments more closely than their county neighbors is not clear. There are far too few examples of urban domestic architecture of the antebellum period surviving to make a prudent judgement. Certainly by the next generation, the urban center, following the lead of the wealthy textile barons, were setting the standards of architectural decorum.



**B. Frank Mebane House**

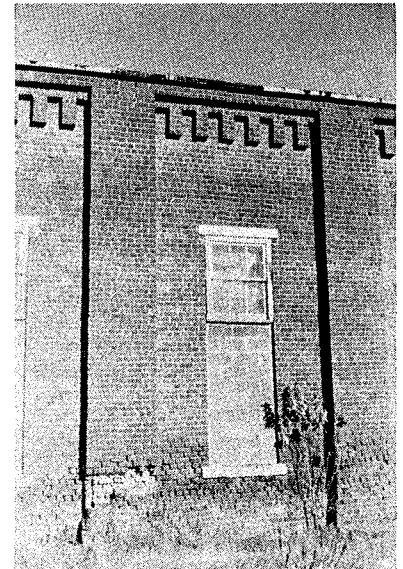


**Thomas B. Thompson House**

Burlington has destroyed most of the architectural heritage of Company Shops. The most significant building of this complex to survive is the long Engine House, stretching beside the railroad tracks and Webb Avenue. Laid in 1:4 bond, this brick building with its buttresses, corbelled cornice, and large windows was constructed to service the rolling stock of the railroad.

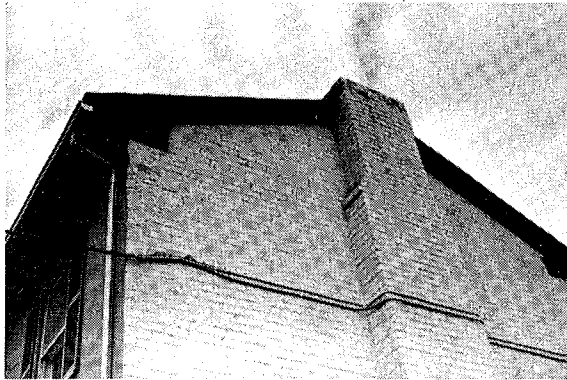


**Engine House**



**Engine House**

Next to Nicks Store on the corner across Main Street is another brick building constructed within the first or second year of the founding of the town. It may have also been originally used as a general store but was subsequently converted into a law office. Little of the original fabric remains except the brick shell.



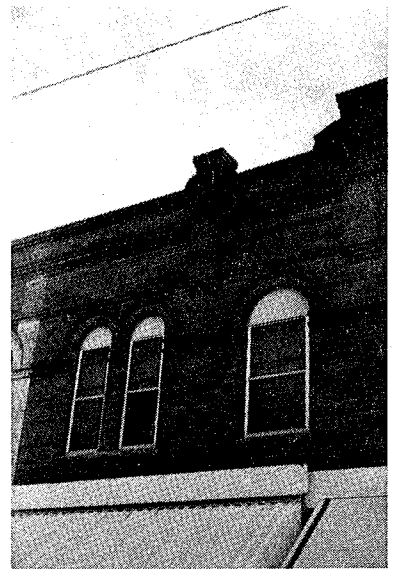
Scott General Store



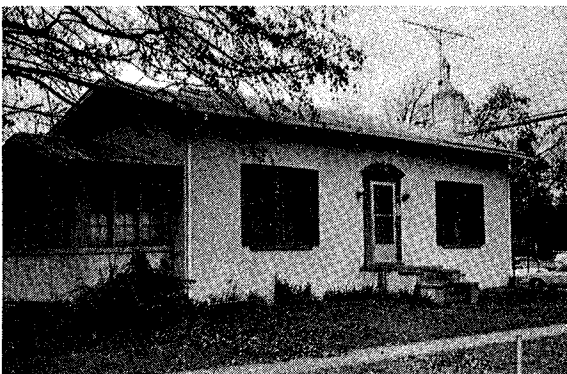
Scott General Store



Vestal Hotel



Vestal Hotel



Trolinger Hotel

One block east of the courthouse on Elm Street, a large brick hotel was built in the decade before the Civil War to take care of the people who came to town for legal business. Only a small wing of the Trolinger Hotel now exists. The interior is said to retain some of its original Greek Revival details. A new hotel on the northeast side of the courthouse square, the Vestal Hotel, opened for business in 1912 replacing the Trolinger Hotel.

## NEW PATTERNS IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Jacob Holt had just prepared to build a new frame house on his farm north of Haw River in the spring of 1861 when civil war ruptured the union. Holt left his house unfinished, enlisted in the army, and fought for the Confederate cause for four years. Returning home in 1865, he resumed the construction of his house and finished the two-story dwelling within a few months.

The four year interruption in the building plans of Jacob Holt is an unusual example of the effects of the Civil War on Alamance County architecture. Generally, the county suffered no physical damages from the war, but the outcome did have some bearing on post-war building patterns.

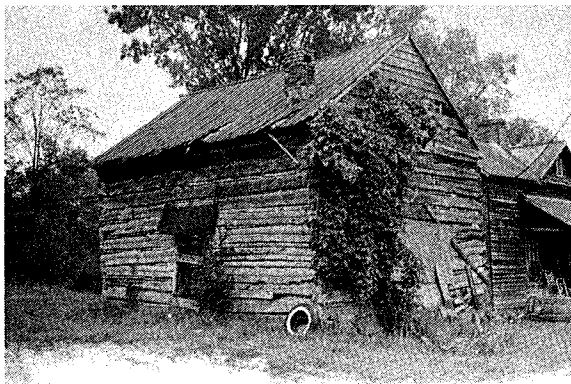
A new figure entered the Alamance landscape in 1865 - the freed slave. The destruction of the plantation system meant that nearly 3,000 former slaves were left virtually homeless. The ex-slaves had to start life anew under new and difficult economic and social circumstances. As Alex Haley has dramatically portrayed in *Roots*, some former slaves decided to leave the county and seek their fortunes elsewhere.



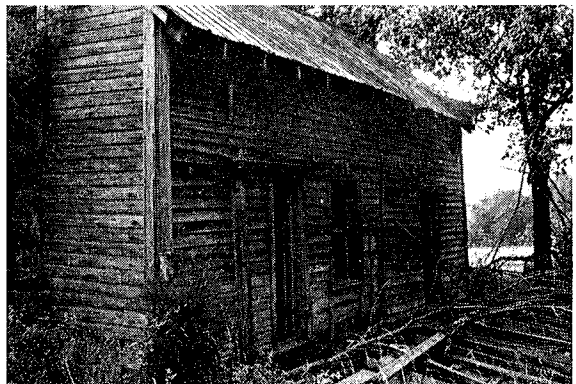
Jacob Holt House

Nearly all freedmen quit their homes of bondage. The old log slave dwellings, once abandoned, eventually fell into decay and ruin. The row of slave buildings at the Trolinger House near Haw River has disappeared over the years. Gone too are the slave houses at the Murray-Sellers tobacco plantation at Cross Roads. So complete has been this deterioration of the visible symbols of the old economy that no known slave quarters survive anywhere in the county.

Most of the former slaves remained in the county and faced the task of building new homes and institutions. Log structures such as the Effie White, Crowson, and Murray houses were built shortly after the war by black tenant farmers. Under the pressures of *de facto* segregation, freedmen built their own churches and schools. One of the oldest of these churches is Mary's Grove Church on the eastern edge of the county in Thompson Township. Built shortly after the congregation was organized in 1883, this frame church retains much of its original woodwork beneath modern covering. A center for black education developed here in the late nineteenth century. The first frame schoolhouse, which was built across the road from the church, has been demolished but a second school building, which was erected in 1904, still stands. The Byrd School at Cross Roads, another black schoolhouse dating from the turn of the century, has managed to survive.



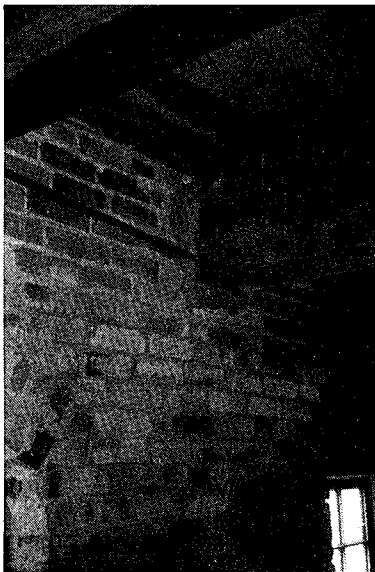
Effie M. White House



Murray Log House

The displacement of the vernacular building tradition, which log construction exemplified, was facilitated by technological changes in the building process. Mechanization of many construction methods relieved builders of considerable hours of sawing, planing, and brick making but caused an increasing standardization of the finished product. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century parts of the house such as doors, mouldings, newel posts, and mantels, which had been formerly constructed by the hand of the carpenter on the building site, or at his shop, were manufactured at a saw mill or factory and transported to the site. The idiosyncratic designs of the local builder were lost to the standardized shapes of the mill.

Saw mills had operated in Alamance County since colonial days, mostly as a side business to a more important grist mill operation. The early mills were powered by the energy generated by overshot waterwheels. In the antebellum period several sash saw mills flourished across the county. In 1850 Berry Davidson built a sash saw mill for Alexander Mebane on Back Creek near Mebane.<sup>41</sup> A sash saw had a straight blade fastened into a rectangular frame which moved in an up and down motion by means of a crankshaft arrangement underneath. These saws operated very slowly and were too small to handle the principal framing members of a building. The Mebane saw mill could cut studs and boards but nothing larger.

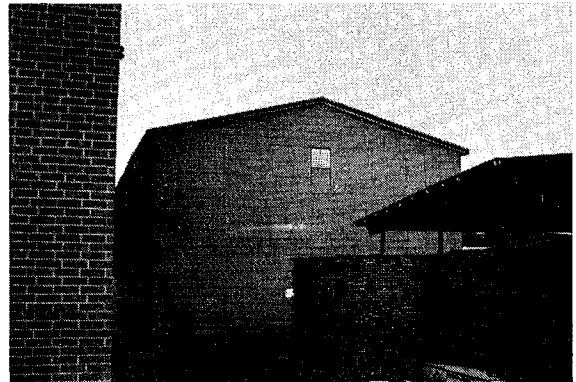


Bellemont Mill

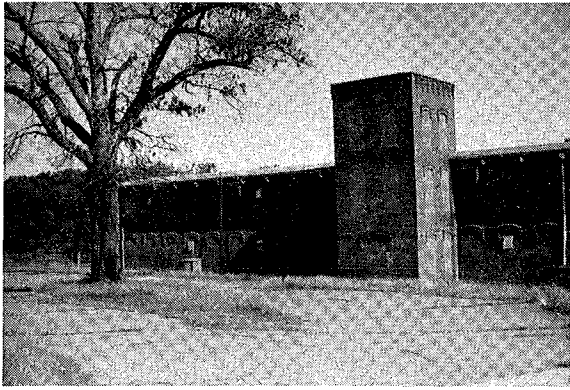
In the 1870's the sash saw was superseded by a vastly superior type of saw, the steam-powered circular saw. Efficient and reliable, it could cut all sizes and types of lumber at high speeds. The massive sills and floor joists of the Bellemont Mill (1879) were cut on a circular saw. Ten years earlier, these framing members would have been hand-hewn. By 1880 there were five saw mills in the county each operating with one or two circular saws. These mills were the Guthrie and Brothers Mill on Mary's Creek, the George S. Coble Mill on Varnals Creek, Alexander Wilson's Mill on Haw Creek, the Holt, White, and Williamson Mill at Saxapahaw, and James Newlin's Mill on the Haw River.<sup>42</sup> In 1881 the White Brothers Company was organized in Mebane. This company turned to the manufacture of mouldings, window sash, and doors.<sup>43</sup> Other lumber companies were formed and by 1912, there were six businesses in the county supplying sawn, planed and moulded lumber to local builders. Some of these firms, notably the White Brothers, contracted for building jobs which pushed further the process of standardization.



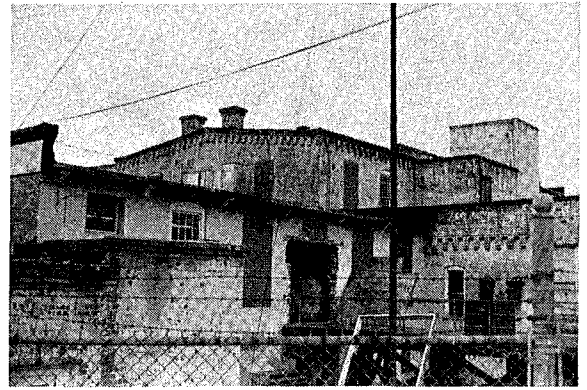
Granite Mill



White Brothers Mill  
(Original Mill Destroyed By Fire)



Ossipee Mill

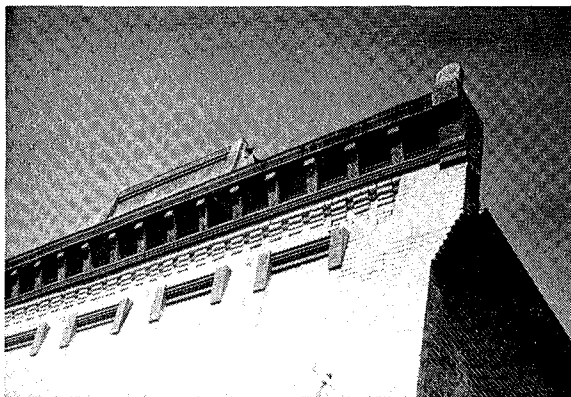


Bellemont Mill

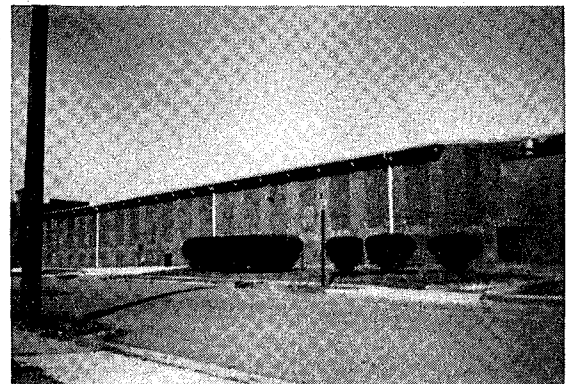


Altamahaw Mill Office

Nowhere is the process of standardization of building forms and materials better illustrated than in the cotton mill villages that were built after 1880. Slow growth in the 1870's was followed by a rapid expansion of the textile industry in the 1880's. No less than nine major cotton factories were established in this decade. Four mills, Bellemont (1879), Altamahaw (1880), Glencoe (1882), and Ossipee (1882) were built on water sites along the Haw River and Alamance Creek. This was also the period when the technological development of new power sources allowed the mill owners the freedom to build their factories anywhere. The dependence on water sites in semi-remote areas vanished, and the owners naturally chose to situate their new mills near convenient lines of rail transportation and close to an adequate supply of labor. It is not surprising then to find several new mills in the Burlington-Graham area under construction in the 1880's. Aurora (1882, 1885), E. M. Holt Plaid (1884), and Elmira (1886) mills were built in Company Shops, which subsequently changed its name to Burlington in 1887. Two other mills were located at the county seat Graham. The Scott family first constructed the Oneida Mill in 1881 and then the Sidney Mill just north of town in 1886.

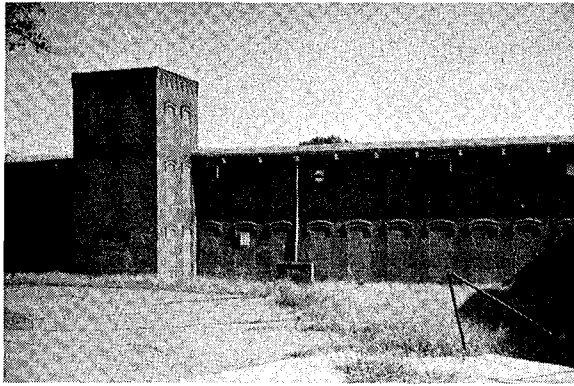


Altamahaw Mill Store

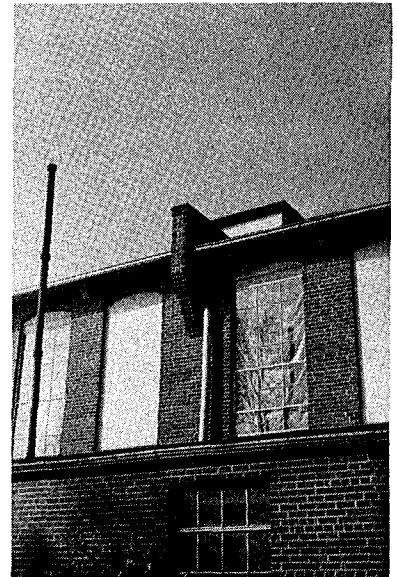


Plaid Mill

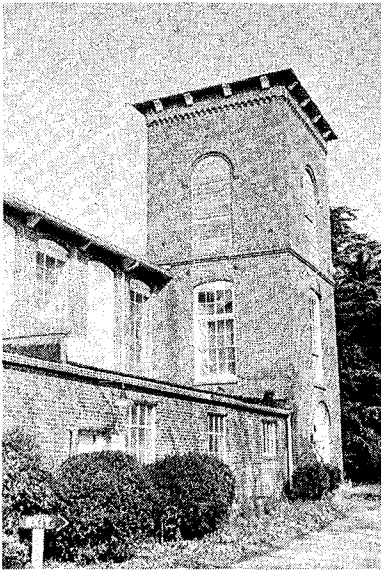




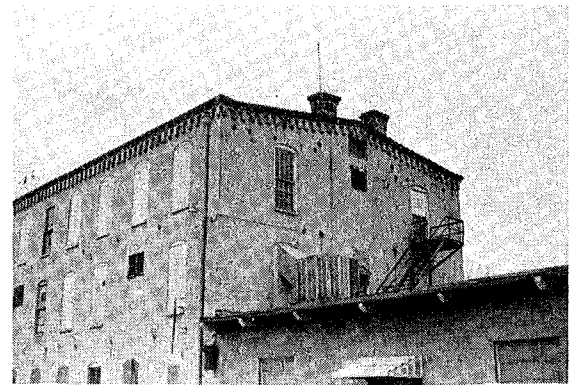
Ossipec Mill



Sidney Mill

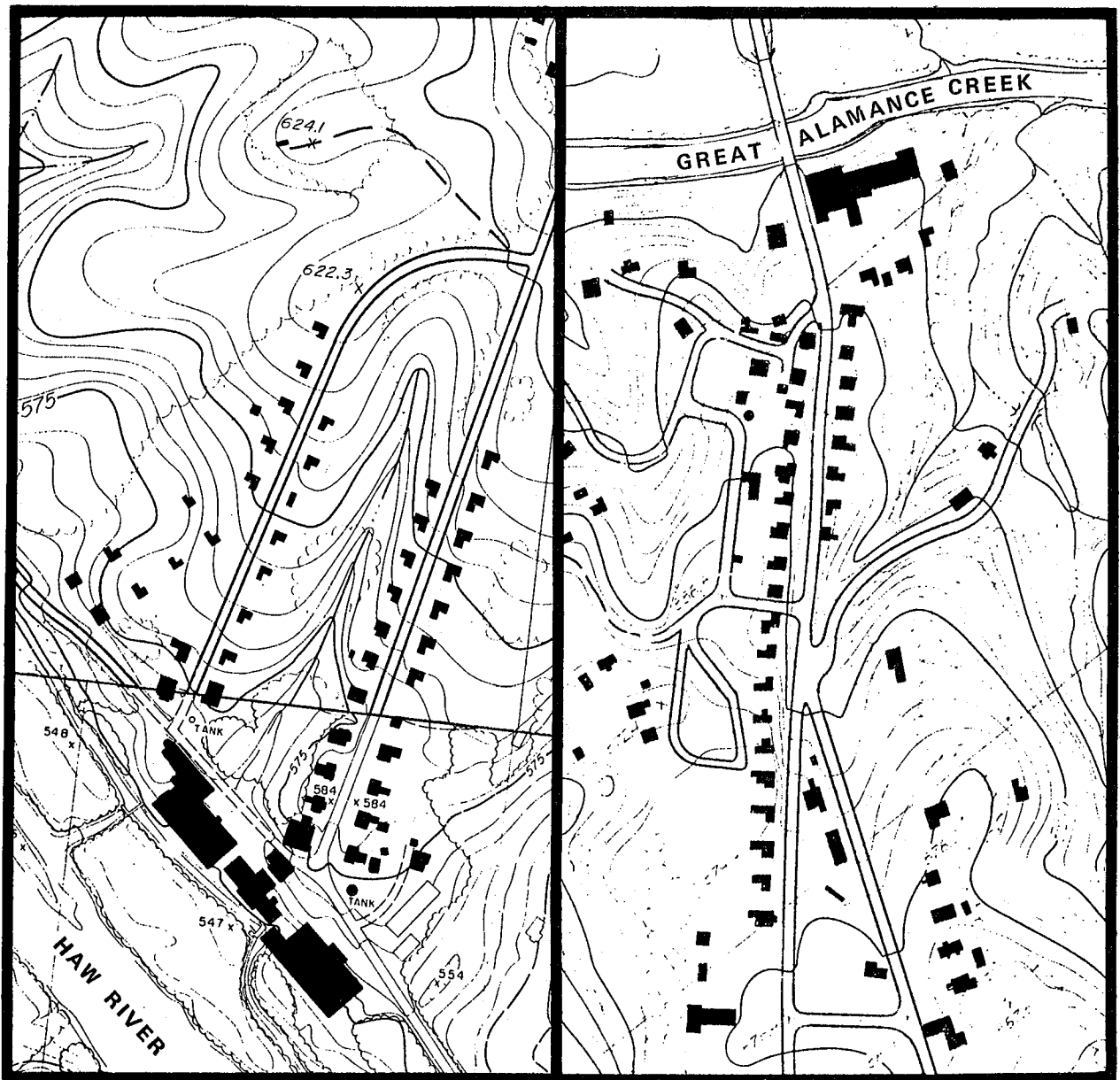


Sidney Mill



Bellemont Mill

On water sites where no previous settlements had existed, mill owners had to provide housing for employees by building dwelling houses. Although the mill labor force was dominated through the 1880's by young unmarried women, the owners were reluctant to build anything except single unit houses. To ensure that building costs were held to a minimum, the mill owners probably employed local building firms to duplicate a standard house type for as many buildings as were needed. To be sure, the occupants of these houses had no influence or connection with the planning and construction, a good indication of post-vernacular architecture. Since each house was a replica of its neighbor, building could move smoothly and swiftly. Because the amount of materials needed for each unit did not vary, quantity was known and could be ordered in exact amounts at bulk prices. Brick for chimneys, foundations, and insulation (for example, the houses at Glencoe have brick nogging) could be ordered from the brickyards or made on the site. The circular sawn lumber was obtained from local saw mills or lumber supply companies, such as White Brothers, which also provided doors, window sash, and mouldings for later mill houses.



Glencoe Village

Bellemont Village

In other villages, mill owners erected a one-story dwelling as the basic house type. Except for the absence of the two bedrooms upstairs, the one-story plan differed little from the two-story house. Ossipee has a number of early one-story houses on Back Street. A few survive near Granite Mill in Haw River but date from the turn of the century. The Johnston House in that town exemplifies mill housing at the turn of the century. It has two front rooms and one room in the rear. The back room served as the kitchen and dining room. The larger front room served as a parlor and the smaller front room a bedroom. The chimney in the Johnston House is located on an interior partition wall and is a characteristic feature like the decorative, but useless central gable on the front of the 1890's style house. By this time, balloon framing utilizing small studs, had replaced the traditional heavy timber framing and thus reduced the cost of construction still further.



A monopoly of a few families controlled the expansion of the textile industry. The Holt family, which had pioneered its development, dominated the industry in the late nineteenth century. Healthy profits permitted the accumulation of large sums of money. Although most of this money was reinvested in the business, the mill owners used some of the profits for private building enterprises. Even though the patriarch of the family, E. M. Holt, had the plans of his house, Locust Grove, designed by one of the leading architects in the nation, it was something less than an ostentatious palace. Modern in design, yet modest in proportions and finish, the house was not intended as a symbol of wealth and power but as residence suitable for the life of a country gentleman.

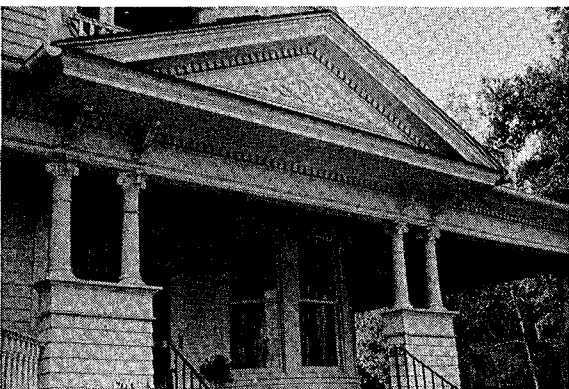
The frugality of E. M. Holt did not appear in his sons and daughters. In the exuberant post-war years the second generation of textile barons sought to display their wealth and preeminent social standing by building expensive, grand manor houses. These were men and women of culture and leisure who could travel and see the latest architectural styles in the major cities. By bringing in outside architects, master craftsmen, and interior decorators to design, build, and finish their mansions, they hastened the importation of national stylistic tastes into the local building idiom which had already become susceptible to change. In the 1880's and 1890's, as never before, domestic architecture became a symbol or badge of social standing. Naturally enough, the growing professional class of doctors, lawyers, and merchants in Graham, Burlington, Haw River, and Mebane sought to emulate the building tastes of the mill owners.

L. Banks Holt was a prodigious builder. As noted earlier, he was responsible for building or expanding several factories. In domestic architecture he rebuilt his ancestral home near Alamance, turning a plain antebellum farmhouse into a comfortable country retreat. He selected Graham to establish his city residence. W. C. Bain designed a palatial estate which featured a large mansion house, numerous outbuildings, stables, gardens, and a racetrack. Most of the buildings have been demolished in recent years. Remnants of the house that were salvaged display a richness of detail. The mantels were handsomely carved as well as the newel post of the large stairway. Some of the bracketed ornaments from the exterior have survived, most of which are skillfully executed jig saw work.

To recall some sense of the lavish grandeur of the L. Banks Holt House, we should look at two other Holt houses in Graham. The Captain James N. Williamson House was built in 1869 for E. M. Holt's daughter, Mary, and her husband. The irregular massing of the house with the central tower was a new feature in Alamance building practices. The design of the house suggests the inspiration of a carpenter's pattern book. The decorative eaves, brackets, corbelled chimney stacks, and bay window are elements that were copied in nearly all moderately sized dwellings of any pretention for the next thirty years. The interior finish features plaster medallions and cornices, heavy applied mouldings, marble mantels, and tooled-leather wainscotting. The quality of craftsmanship is excellent.

Perhaps in attempt to rival her sister in ostentation, Emma Holt White had a two-story frame house built nearby in 1871. Although the outside is unexceptional, the interior displays the same expensive and exquisite materials as the Williamson House. Polychrome stone mantels accentuate the rich finish. The plan of the house recalls the traditional center passage house types. The unwillingness of the builder to experiment with an asymmetrical room arrangement and irregular massing mark the White House as a more conservative design.

In September, 1897, workmen put the finishing touches on the most ornate textile mansion built in Alamance County. Designed by architect George F. Barber of Knoxville, Tennessee for the son of former Governor Thomas M. Holt, the Charles T. Holt House sits atop a hill overlooking the Granite and Tabardrey mills in Haw River. The picturesque massing of peaks, turrets, and decorative chimney stacks in an irregular manner was fashionable with architects and builders in the 1880's and 1890's working in the popular Queen Anne style. So, too, was the combination of several materials such as stone, tile, brick, and wood. In window, door, and gable details it seems apparent that Barber relied upon illustrations he found in pattern books. Many features of the Holt House resemble patterns displayed in William T. Comstock's *Modern Architectural Designs and Details*, 1881.<sup>48</sup>



Charles T. Holt House

The last two decades of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century saw a flowering of Victorian architecture in the towns. Neighborhoods and streets were laid out and developed in Burlington, Graham, and the new college town of Elon. Large commodious residences were built on West Davis and West Front Streets in Burlington, on North Main Street in Graham, and near the campus at Elon. Some of these dwellings such as the M. J. Hunt House (c. 1892) in Burlington displayed a traditional appearance and room arrangement. Most, however, followed the precedents of the mill-owners' houses in terms of irregular massing and planning. The Dr. P. W. Patterson House (1894) on West Front Street in Burlington, for example, is composed of several blocks or wings attached to one another and accentuated by a number of gables. The decorative barge boards on the gables and jig saw work on the porches are typical examples of the virtuosity of mechanical saws at the turn of the century.



**M. J. Hunt House**



**Dr. P. W. Patterson House**

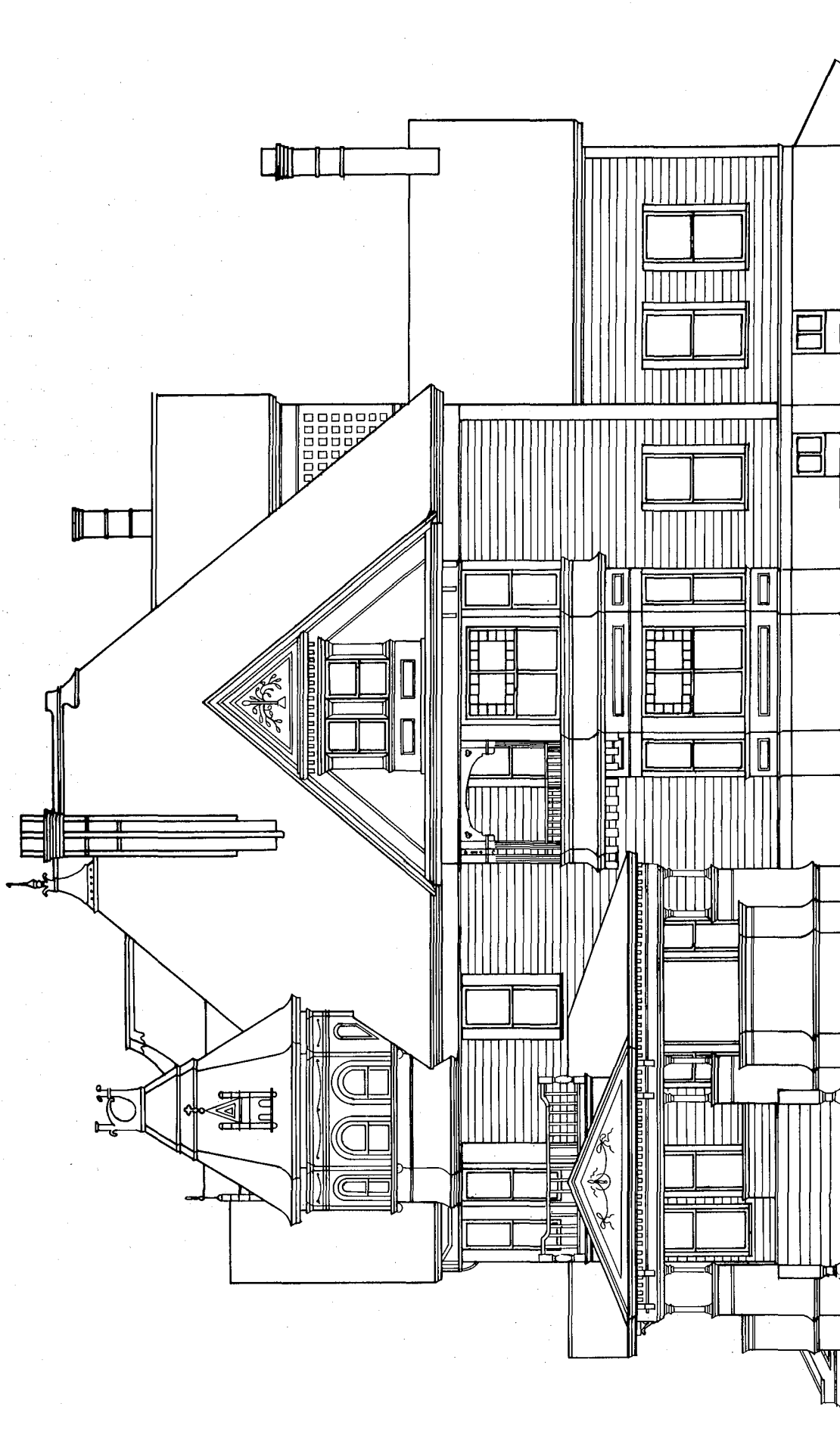
Larger and more elaborate homes followed the Patterson House in this neighborhood. The Edward Holt, J.W. Murray, Lasley House, and Dr. Page houses demonstrates the level of architectural achievement among the professional class in the period before the First World War. Dwellings similar to these, the Samuel Vest, Amos Kendall Roney, and Robertson houses in Haw River and the Jacob Long, J. N. Williamson, M. L. Hurley, and W. L. Smith houses at Elon College for example, were being erected by successful businessmen and professionals in the 1890's.



**J. W. Murray House**



**Jacob Long House**



CHARLES T. HOLT HOUSE

Despite their irregular plans and massing, all these houses were constructed with the same machine-worked materials and featured standardized architectural details. Nothing in the design or construction of these urban dwellings was unique to Alamance building practices. The state and most of the nation was saturated with similarly inspired house types.

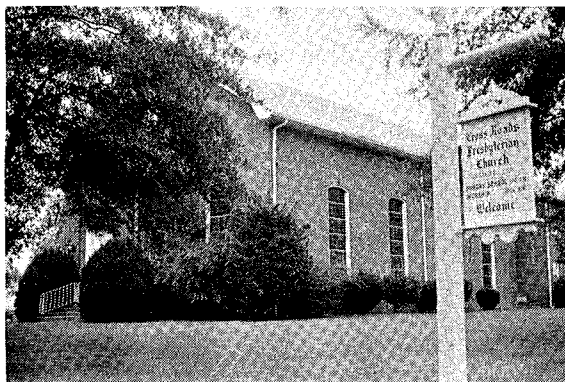
The vernacular building tradition was dead in the towns but lingered slightly longer in the rural areas. Log construction, as we have previously noted, survived in domestic architecture until about 1890. The limited use of brick in house building in the antebellum period was not resumed after the war. Only a few churches like Cross Roads (1876) were built with brick. Few brick houses were constructed in the countryside until after the First World War.



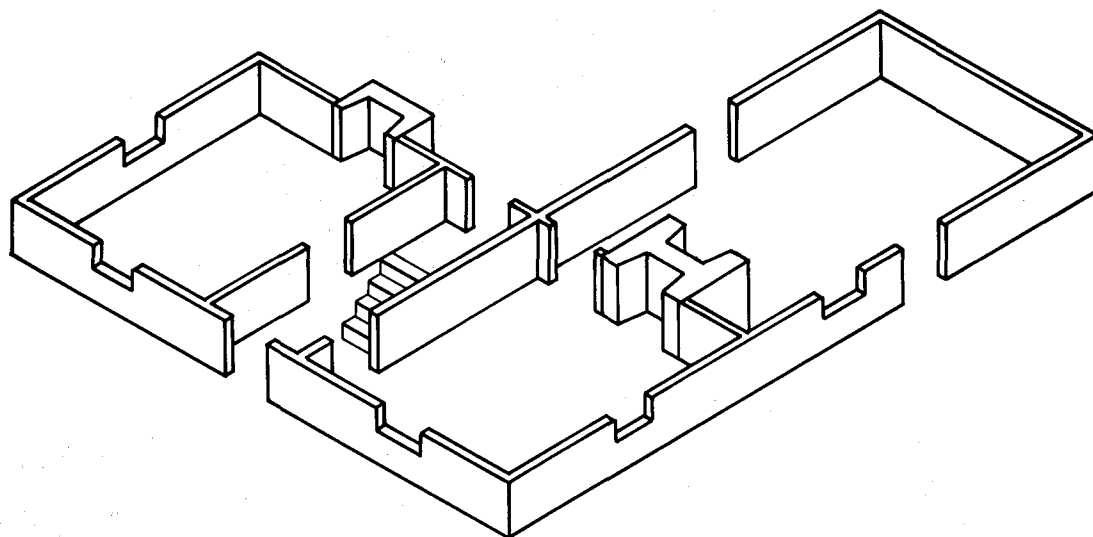
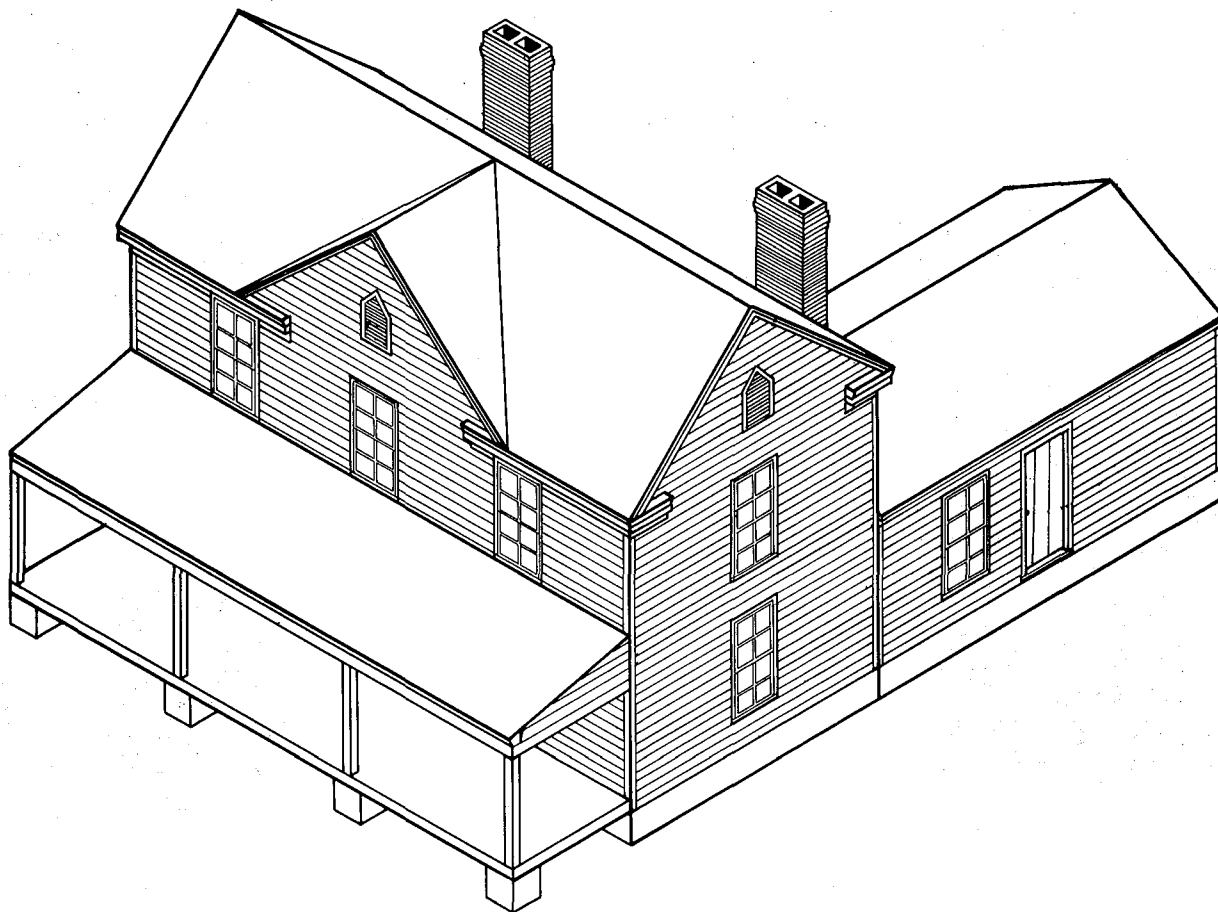
**Cross Roads Presbyterian Church**

Frame construction remained the major building method for nearly all farmhouses, mills, churches, and schools, but undercut significant change. From the 1870's onwards, the construction of these rural structures gradually passed from the vernacular tradition to modern building practices. Standardized building materials shaped at local saw mills began to replace the custom-made parts once made on building sites. As the isolation of the countryside decreased through improvements in roads and communications, it was probably cheaper for the local builder to order his doors or mouldings from George Anthony's lumber company in Burlington, for example, than to make them on the site.

The basic house type that was constructed throughout the county from the 1870's until about 1915 was the two-story central passage house. In plan it was a descendant of the antebellum central passage house. The drawing of the E. J. Braxton House (1897) illustrates the typical appearance and planning arrangement of this type. Two heated front rooms were divided by a central stair passage. Upstairs there were two bedrooms which were usually heated. A one-story wing was appended to the back of the house. In the Braxton House this wing had only one room, but many houses had two rooms. Whether of one or two rooms, these back wings were used for cooking and eating.



**Cross Roads Presbyterian Church**



**E. J. BRAXTON HOUSE**

While most of the late nineteenth century farmhouses followed the plan and appearance of the E. J. Braxton House, a few variations occurred. Some farmhouses such as Dr. Tate's House and the Edwin Alexander House were only one story. In plan the absence of the second story frequently meant that another room was added to the rear wing. The one-story house types were also constructed in mill villages. If the same house could be used in towns and mill villages as well as in the county, then a basic tenet of vernacular architecture has been overturned. No longer were farmers building houses for themselves with traditional methods and materials to meet their most immediate needs. This is particularly true if we look at the larger house built in the countryside during this period.



D. W. Huffman House



Dr. Talbert Kernodle House

The Loftin Kernodle (1895-6), D. W. Huffman (c. 1900), Talbert Kernodle (1900), and W. P. Ireland (1910-11) houses are situated in the country but are not farmhouses. They did not develop like the E. J. Braxton House types from antebellum precedents but are inspired by town residences. These dwellings would not look out of place in the West Davis Street neighborhood of Burlington. The fact that they are located in rural areas is incidental to their planning and arrangement.

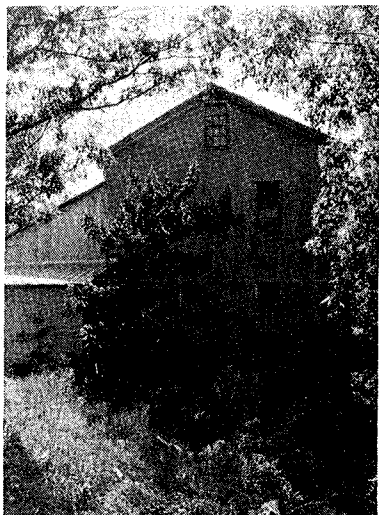


W. P. Ireland House



Dr. Loftin Kernodle House





**Hub Mill**

In 1890 more than 42 grain and saw mills operated in the county. Over half of these had been built in the previous twenty years.<sup>49</sup> Although a few of these continue their original function today such as Hub Mill near Altamahaw, most have long been abandoned. The frame fabric of many of the old mills still survive. The Guthrie-McBane, Cook, Thompson, Dickey, Ward, and Patterson mills probably all date from this twenty-year period. Lindley's Mill on Cane Creek may antedate these structures but has been so altered in recent years that a study of the structure would be difficult.



**Ward Mill**



**Patterson Mill**



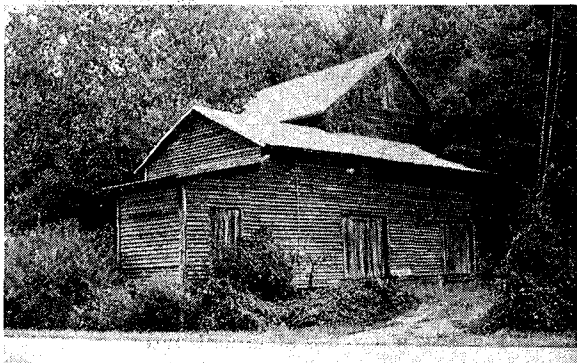
**Dickey Mill**



**Guthrie-McBane Mill**



**Thompson Mill**



**Cooks Mill**

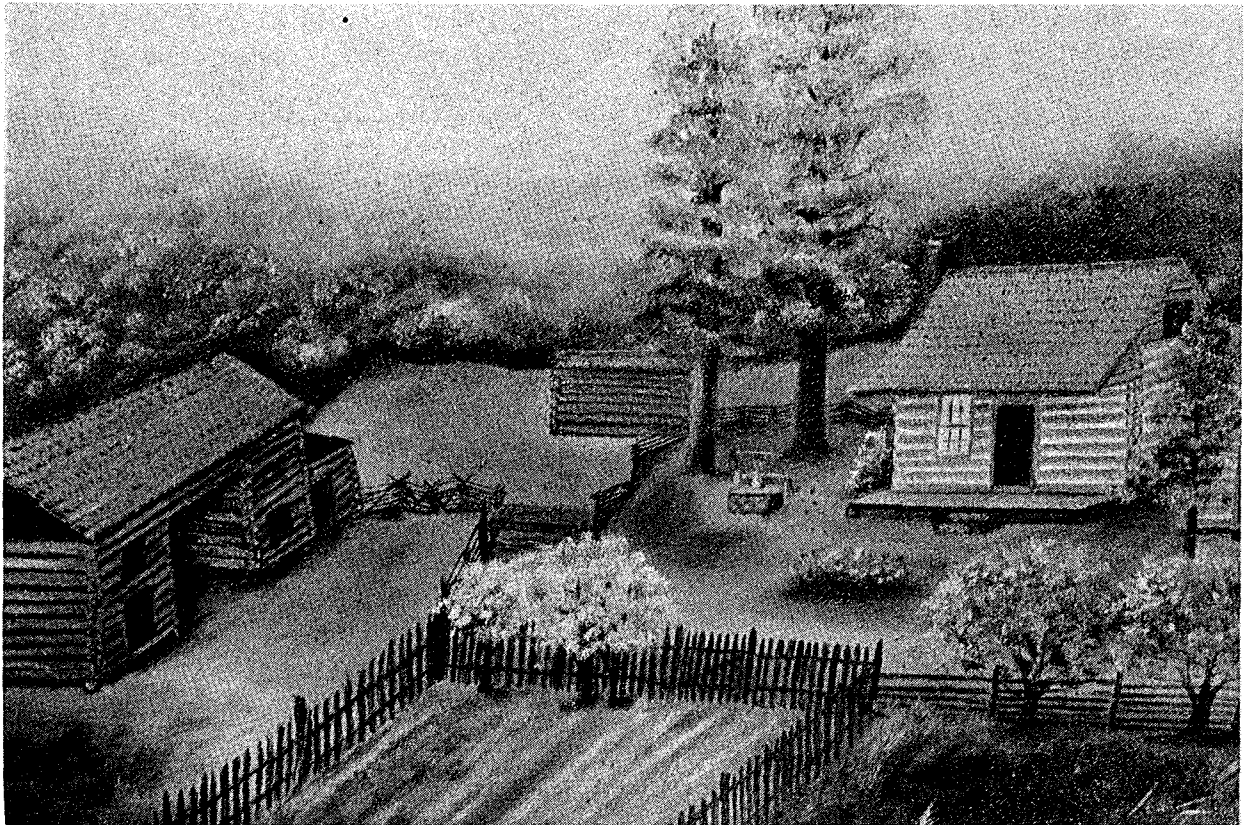


**Lindley's Mill**



## EPILOGUE

The introduction of automobiles into the life of most Americans after World War I destroyed many of the older patterns of the built environment. Suburban developments mushroomed far outside the traditional town centers. Many people no longer lived close to their jobs but commuted to work. New routes of transportation and communication developed. The dichotomy that still existed between rural and urban architecture vanished as the countryside became more accessible to urban influences. The standardization and production of consumer goods reached even greater levels. The threads of the old vernacular tradition were finally unravelled, replaced by the synthetic fabric of mass production.



19th Century Alamance County Farmstead

This painting of the Gray McPherson Farm pictures a typical small family farm of the 19th century. The painting shows the house, barn, well, other out buildings, fenced pasture, fenced garden area and fruit trees.

<sup>17</sup>Thomas T. Waterman has attributed the three-room plan to William Penn. In 1684 Penn instructed the settlers of his colony to "... build thin, a House of thirty foot long and eighteen broad with a partition neer the middle, and an other to divide one end of the House into two small Rooms . . .;" quoted in Frances B. Johnston and Thomas T. Waterman, *The Early Architecture of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC, 1947), p. 173. Bernard Herman has disagreed with Waterman's conclusion and suggests that the origins of the three-room plan may be in a German, hall-kitchen house type. See Bernard Herman, "Continuity and Change in Traditional Architecture: The Continental Plan Farmhouse in Middle North Carolina," in *Carolina Dwelling* (Raleigh, NC, 1978), pp. 160-166.

<sup>18</sup>The appearance of the central passageway did not herald the emergence of a house type which contained a double depth of rooms on either side of a center passage. Only a handful of houses featured this double pile plan. At first the plan was limited to one story houses such as the G. S. Rogers, Charles Harris (1859), Henry Bason, and Thompson-Newlin houses. In the Rogers House all four rooms were heated by four separate, gable-end chimneys. The latter two houses had one unheated downstairs room. Because of the low pitch of the roof, these houses contained no more than two rooms upstairs. The only two-story double pile houses in the county are the Dr. McCauley House in Pleasant Grove Township and the second Henderson Scott House (1849) in the Hawfields area. In these two dwellings there were four heated rooms on both floors.

<sup>19</sup>Nicholas Pevsner, *An Outline of European Architecture* (Baltimore, MD, 1954), p. 60.

<sup>20</sup>Ceiling joists were invariably fitted into the walls by means of mortising the joists into the front and rear walls. They were never tapered at their ends, as the floor joists were done, so as to fit in the space between the wall logs. This latter method was frequently used in other parts of the South but cannot be found in Alamance County. For anchoring the rafters into the top plates, the feet of the rafters were notched to fit on the diagonally set plates. These diagonally set plates, the top logs on the front and rear walls, were common to all but two log houses in the county. In the two exceptions, the George Noah and Charles Stuart houses, the plates were laid flat with the rafters partially morticed into them. The rafters in the antebellum log house were half-lapped and pegged together at the apex. This method gave way around mid-century in many areas to one where the rafters abutted one another and were secured with nails. For a study of structural details in log buildings in other states see Eugene Wilson, *Alabama Folk Houses* (Montgomery, AL, 1975), and Terry G. Jordan, *Texas Log Buildings* (Austin, TX, 1978).

<sup>21</sup>For a discussion of brick-making in America in the nineteenth century see Harley J. McKee, "Brick and Stone: Handicraft to Machine," in *Building Early America* (Radnor, Pa., 1976), pp. 82-89.

<sup>22</sup>"Occasional Diary of Edwin Michael Holt, 1844-1854", August, 1847. A type-written manuscript copy in the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill. Although the Chesley Faucette House is said to date from about 1820 with an addition made in the mid-1830's, this researcher has concluded that the present structure was rebuilt at this latter date with further alterations made at the turn of the century.

<sup>23</sup>"Occasional Diary of E. M. Holt," October 16, 1849.

<sup>24</sup>The six are the Bennett Hazell, Seymour Puryear, Joseph Bason, Murray-Sellers, Fogleman and John Stockard houses. The foundations of a Flemish bond chimney can be seen in the basement of the L. Banks Holt House. The chimney belonged to the house built by Holt's grandfather, Michael Holt, in the late eighteenth century. That house was partially pulled down to make room for the present structure which incorporates part of the old house.

<sup>41</sup>This mill is now known as Cook's Mill. See autobiography of Berry Davidson (mimeographed sheets, n.p., n.d., Alamance County Historic Properties Commission files).

<sup>42</sup>Tenth United States Census, Manufacturer Schedule, Alamance County, North Carolina, 1880. The Guthrie and Brothers Mill was replaced at the beginning of this century by the present mill, now derelict. It was built by a McBane.

<sup>43</sup>Whitaker, p. 119.

<sup>44</sup>Autobiography of Berry Davidson.

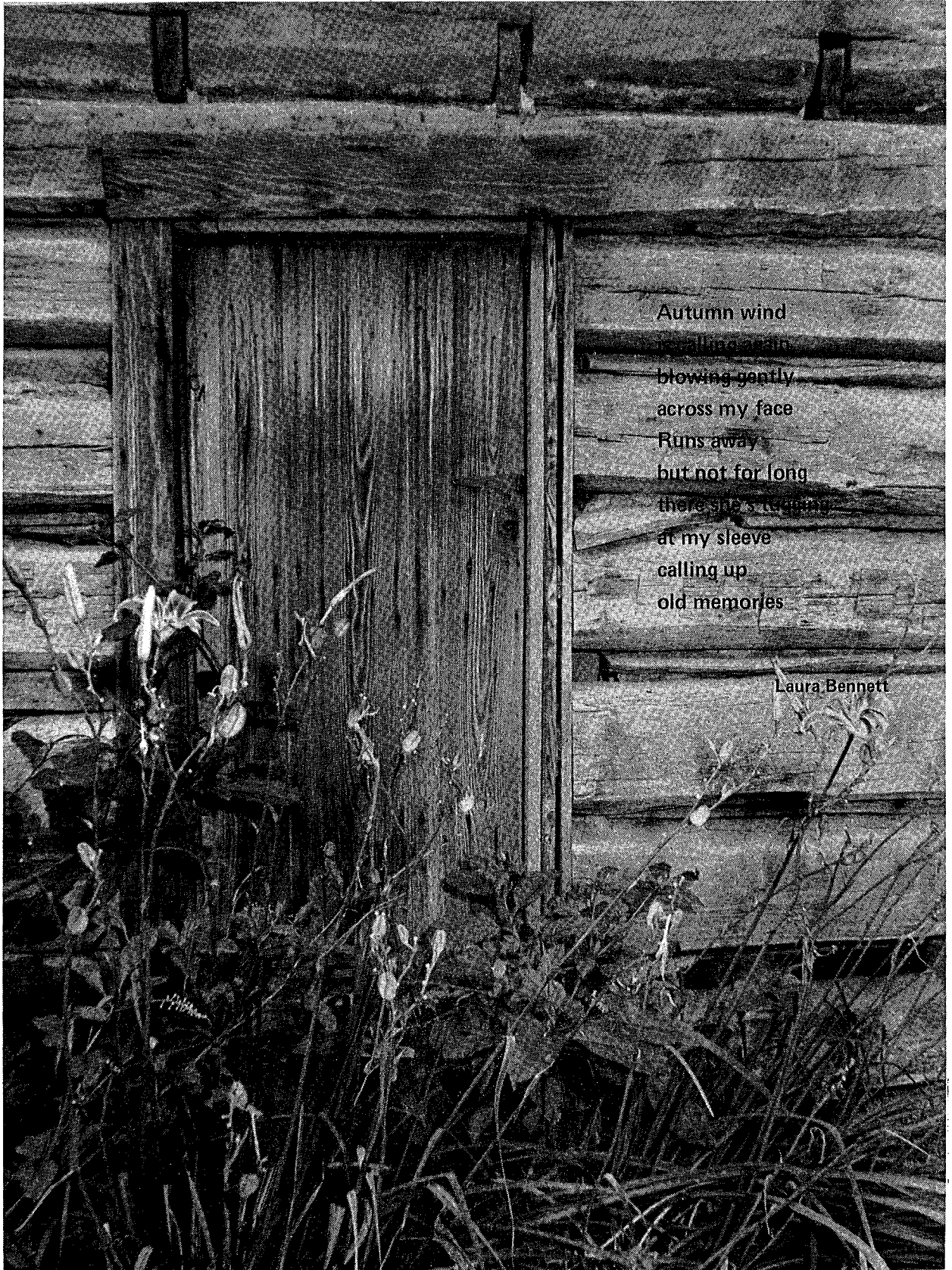
<sup>45</sup>Ibid.

<sup>46</sup>"Young Men's Business Association," *Progressive Greensboro* (Greensboro, NC, 1903), p. 68.

<sup>47</sup>See Brent Glass, "Southern Mill Hills Design in a 'Public' Place." *Carolina Dwelling*, pp. 138-149.

<sup>48</sup>See particularly the design for the bay windows. John Maas, ed., *Victorian Architecture and Two Pattern Books* (Watkins Glen, N.Y., 1977).

<sup>49</sup>Levi Branson, ed., *North Carolina Business Directory, 1870* (Raleigh, NC, 1889).



Autumn wind  
is calling again  
blowing gently  
across my face  
Runs away  
but not for long  
there she's leaning  
at my sleeve  
calling up  
old memories

Laura Bennett

Photo by Pat Bailey

## THE INVENTORY OF SITES

The site list includes those inventoried in the fall and winter of 1978 and sites previously inventoried by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

This inventory is a listing of sites that illustrate the architectural and building development of the County. Some of the sites are historically significant, some are architecturally significant, some are both. Each site, no matter how magnificent or how humble, contributes to the heritage of the County.

Little history of each site has been accumulated through this survey. We request that anyone having knowledge of the history of any site in this inventory please send it, in writing, to:

Alamance County Historic Properties Commission  
124 West Elm Street  
Graham, N.C. 27253

Anyone having knowledge of any similar unlisted structure, the site of an old mine, mill, cemetery, Indian relics and related sites is requested to send the information to the Commission. Please include your name and address. Sites submitted will be investigated as funds permit.

Each site listed in this inventory will have some or all of the following information noted:

Site Name  
Location  
Age  
Floor Plan  
Building Material  
Chimney

The **Site Name** generally is the earliest name so far discovered for the site. In many instances, this name is combined with a better known name associated with the house.

The **Location** refers to the Township Map as shown on the following page.

The **Age** refers to the known date constructed or the surveyor's estimate. A "(?)" reflects uncertainty as to the estimate given.

The **Floor Plan**, when listed, refers to one of the following:

1. One Room
2. Two Rooms, Hall and Parlor
- 2A. Two Rooms, Center Passageway
3. Three Rooms
4. Four Rooms, Double Pile, Center Passageway
5. Irregular Late 19th Century Plan, With Wing
6. Single Pile With Back Addition, Late 19th Century
7. Unique Floor Plan

These floor plans are for the original part of the structure. Many of the structures have had additions.

The **Building Material** refers to the original part of the structure.

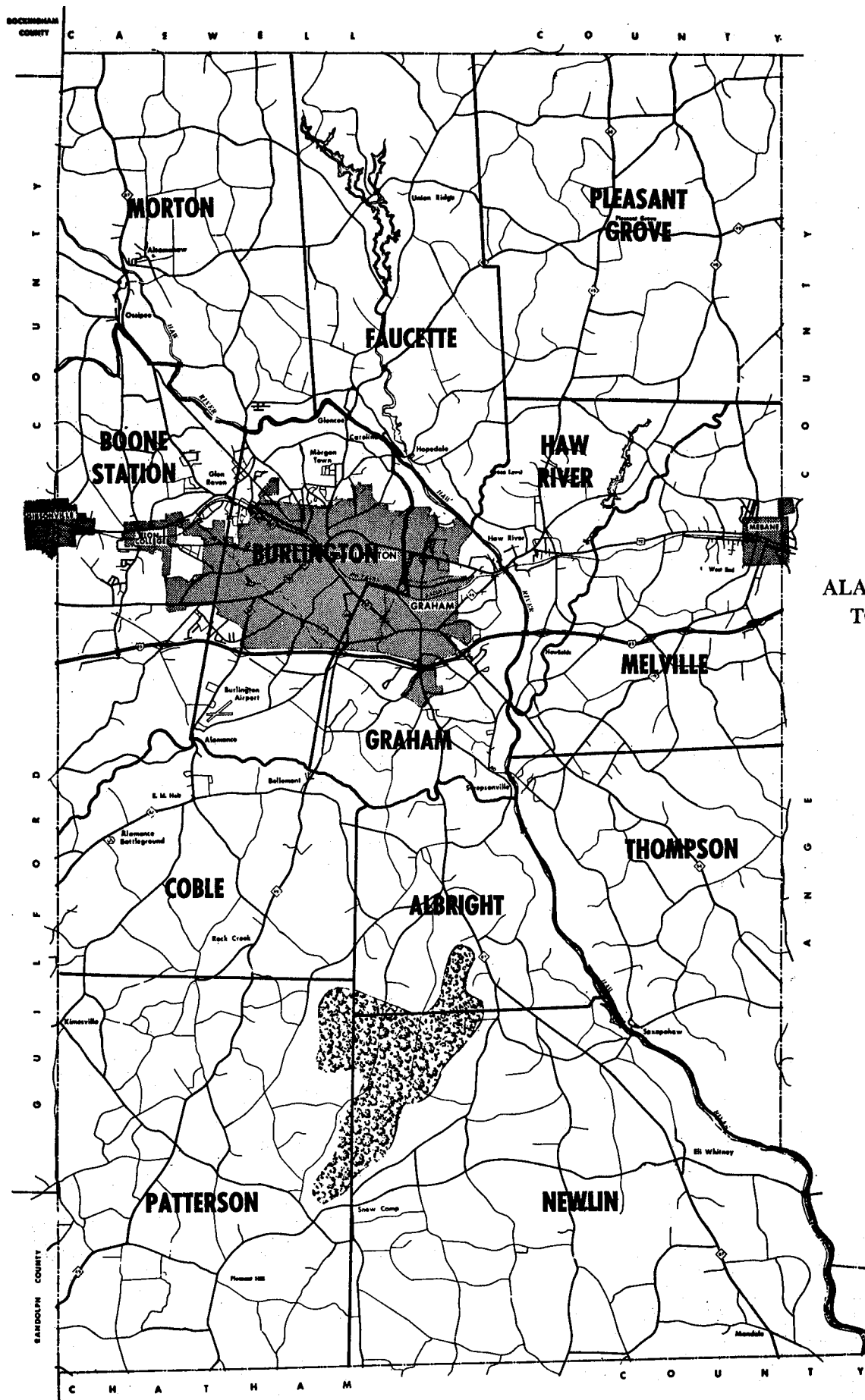
The **Chimney** refers to the original chimney, if known.

Stone = Entire chimney constructed of stone.  
Brick = Entire chimney constructed of brick.  
Stone, Brick = Stone base, brick stack.

For some sites, the "age," "floor plan," "building material" and "chimney" are listed for the original structure and a later addition with the information being separated by ";;".

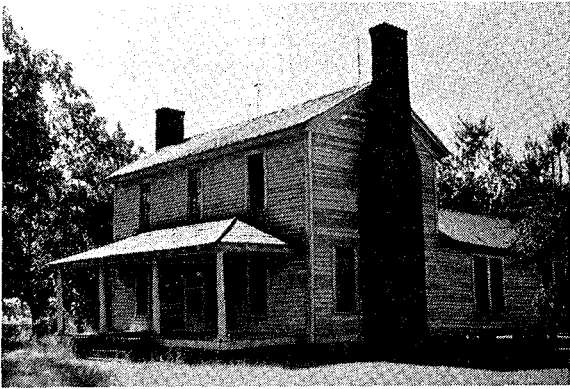
PHOTOGRAPHS USED IN THIS PUBLICATION WERE BASED ON AVAILABILITY AND DO NOT REFLECT THE RELATIVE VALUE NOR IMPORTANCE OF THE STRUCTURES OR SITES LISTED.



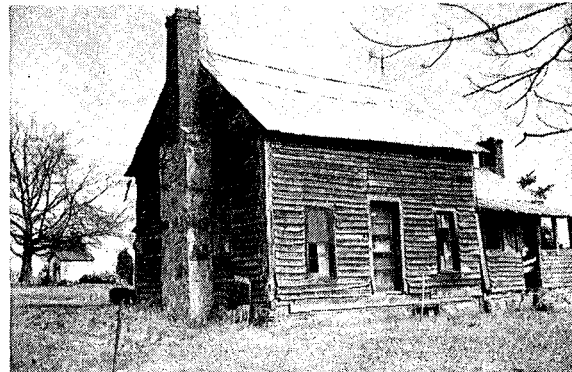


ALAMANCE COUNTY  
TOWNSHIP MAP

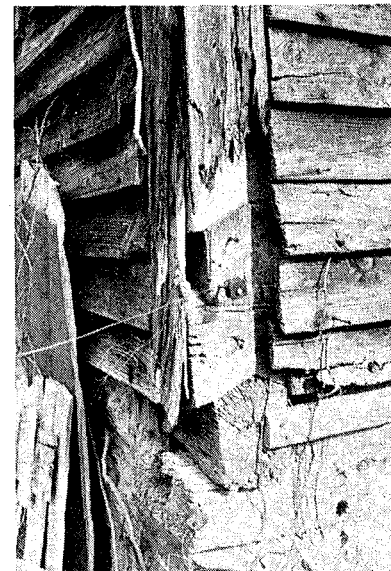


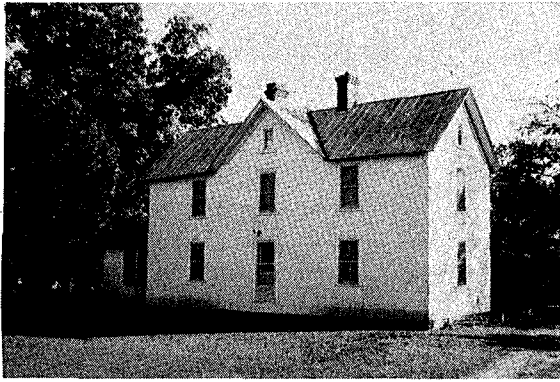


**SITE NAME:** Alexander Walker House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Watlington Log House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

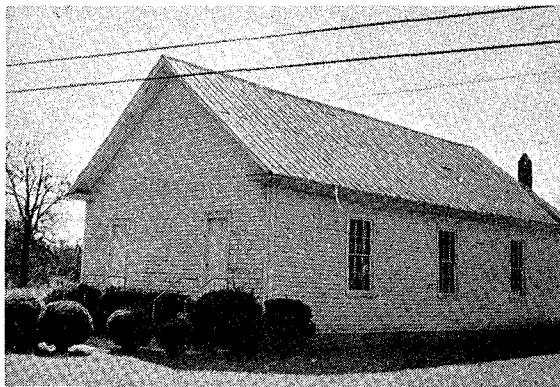




**SITE NAME:** William Simpson House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



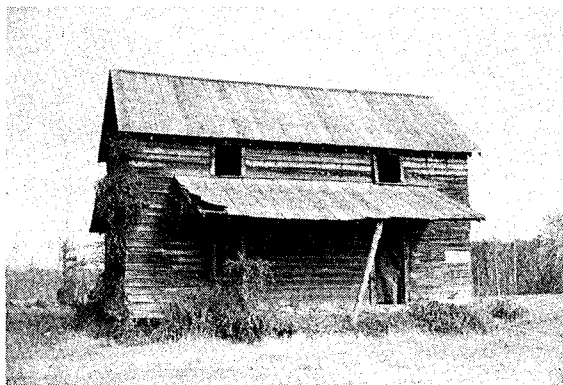
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**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



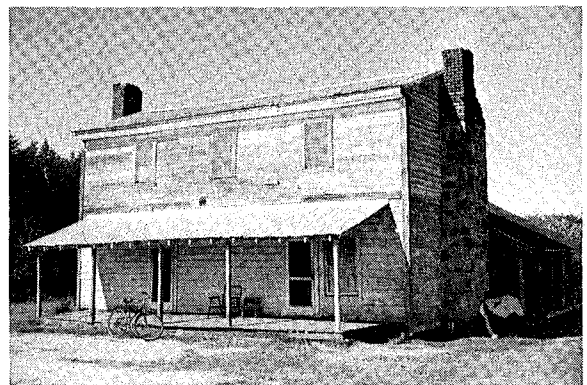
**SITE NAME:** Gilliam Church  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



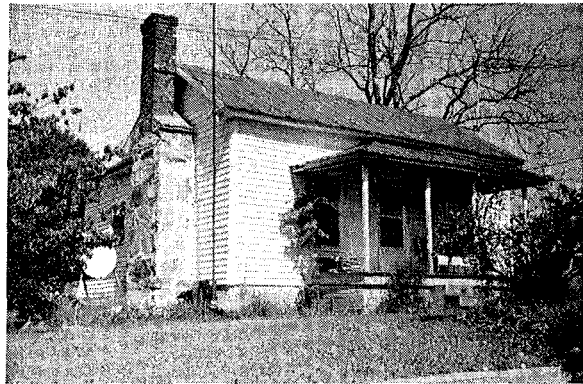
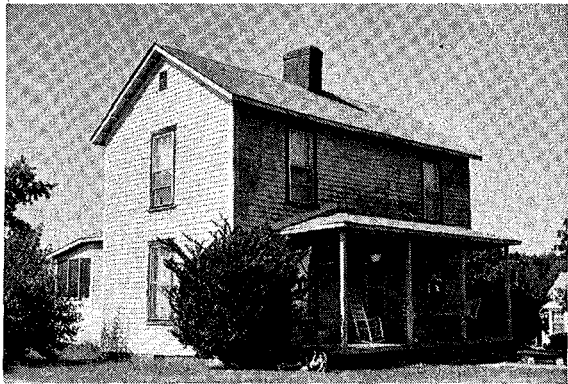
**SITE NAME:** J. H. Gilliam House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1875  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Lee Lewis House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Unknown (gone)



**SITE NAME:** Jim Kernodle House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1875  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



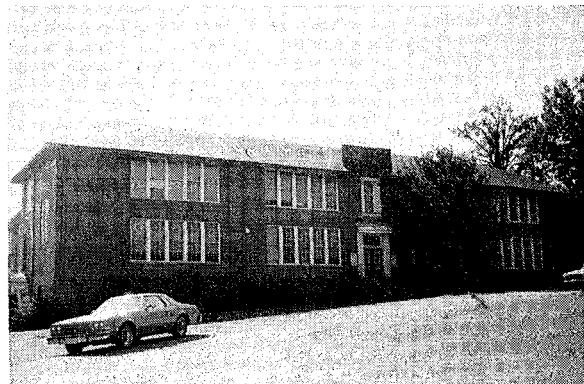
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**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



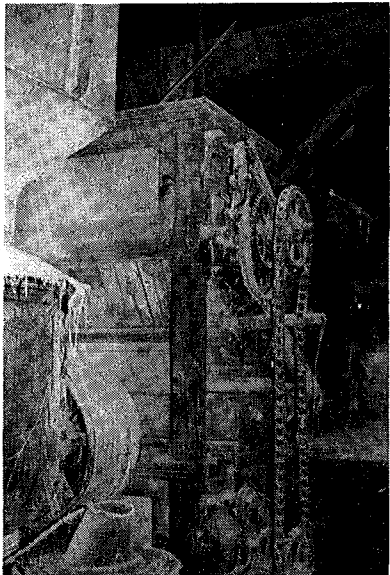
**SITE NAME:** Altamahaw Mill Company Office  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



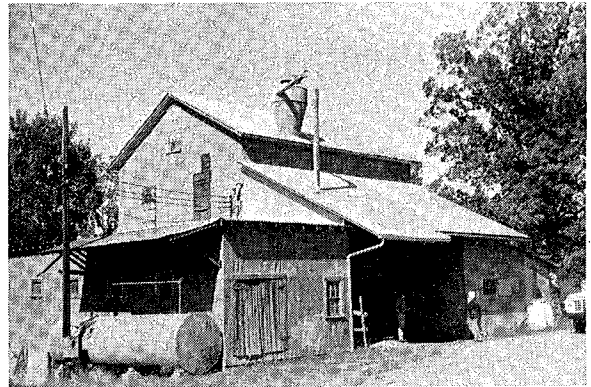
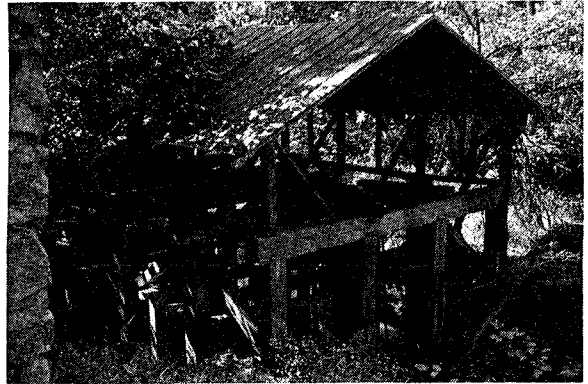
**SITE NAME:** Altamahaw Mill Company Store  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick, Iron Trim  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



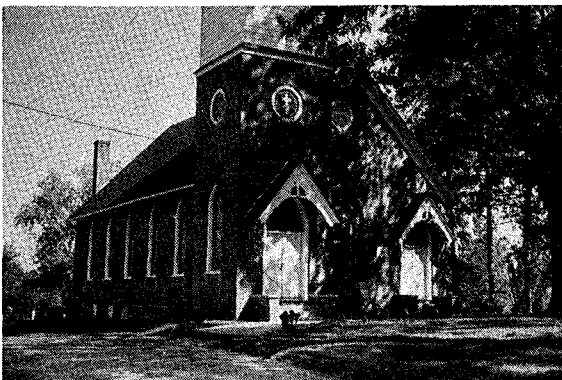
**SITE NAME:** Altamahaw-Ossipee School  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** 1922  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



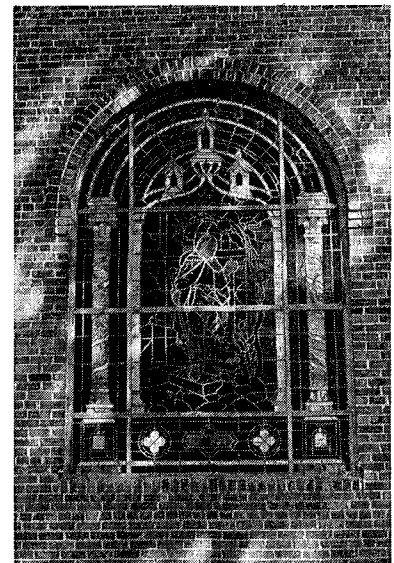
**SITE NAME:** Hub Mill  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1860  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame



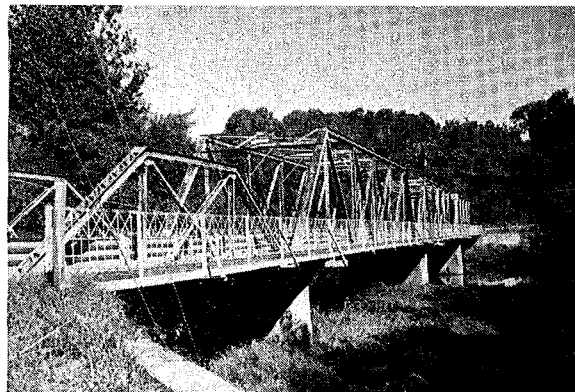
**SITE NAME:** Dr. Talbert Kernodle House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** 1900  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



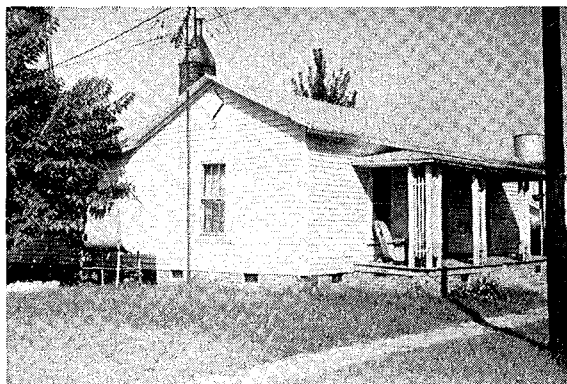
**SITE NAME:** Berea Christian Church  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** 1903  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick



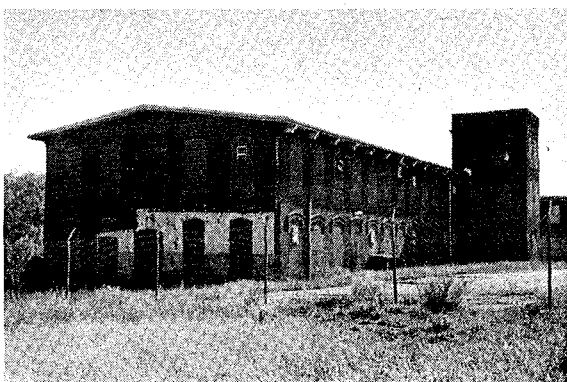




**SITE NAME:** Reedy Fork Creek Bridge at Ossipee  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1923



**SITE NAME:** Ossipee Mill Houses  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



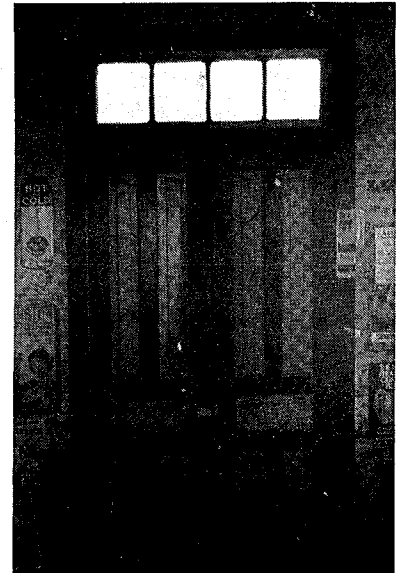
**SITE NAME:** Ossipee Mill  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** 1882  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick



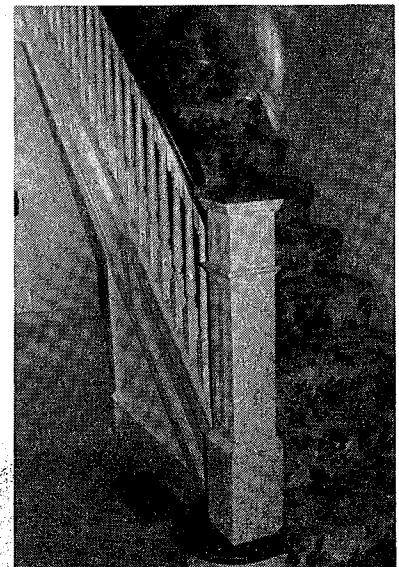
**SITE NAME:** Samuel Ireland House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



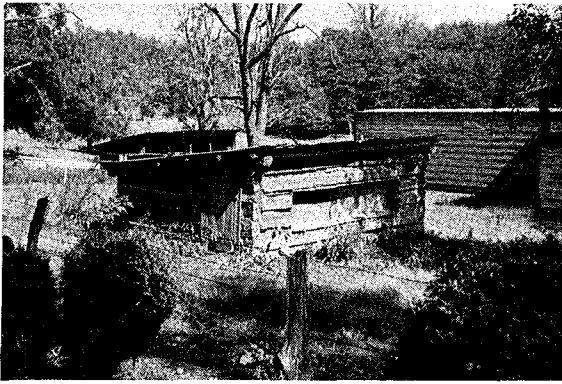
**SITE NAME:** Hughes Store  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** W. P. Ireland House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** 1910  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



THE HOUSE WAS BUILT  
 BY THE IRISH  
 IN 1910  
 AND IS A  
 TWO STORY  
 FRAME HOUSE  
 WITH A  
 BRICK CHIMNEY



**SITE NAME:** C. Pritchett House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

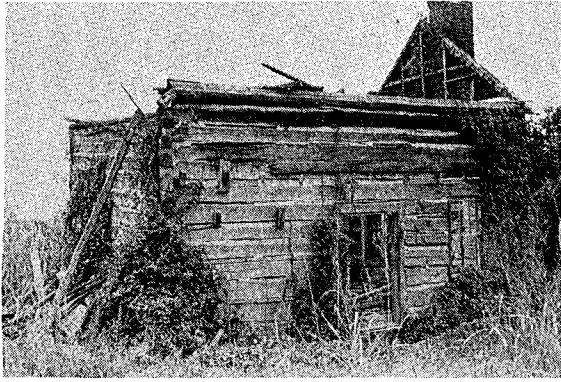


**SITE NAME:** Riley Summers House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

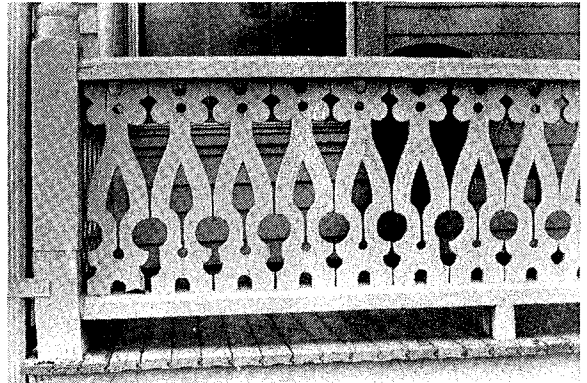


**SITE NAME:** Jacob Gerringer House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** 1910  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





**SITE NAME:** A. Summers House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

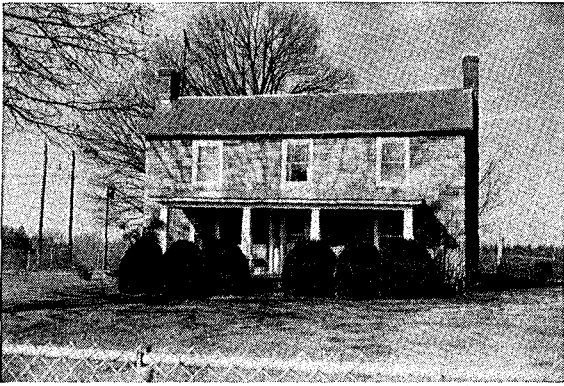


**SITE NAME:** Robert Summers House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

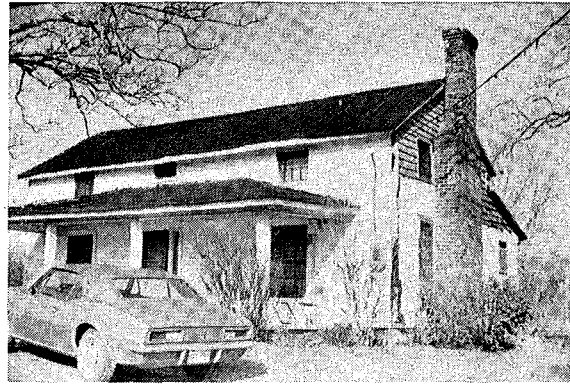


**SITE NAME:** Yancey Low House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** (?); c. 1850  
**FLOORPLAN:** 1 (rear); 2 (front)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick; Stone, Brick

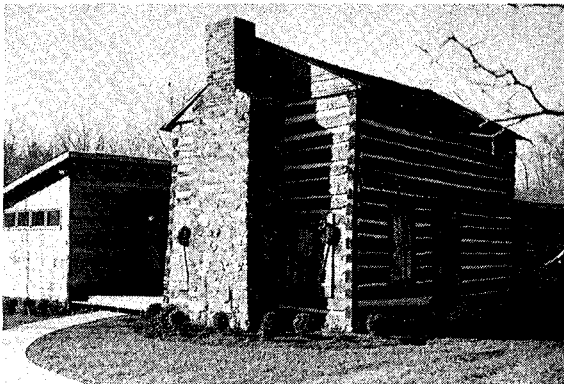
**SITE NAME:** Milton Huffines House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** J. B. Gerringer House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** J. B. Summers House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



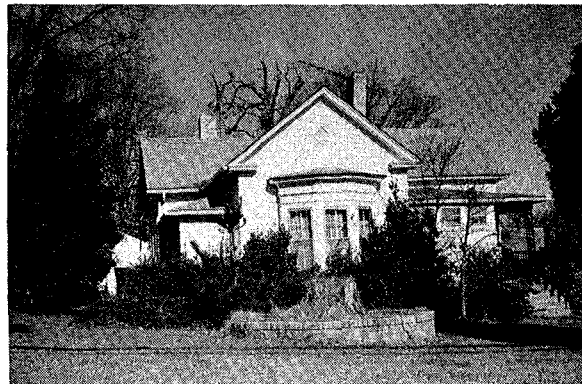
**SITE NAME:** Martin Cook House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Major A. Summers House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



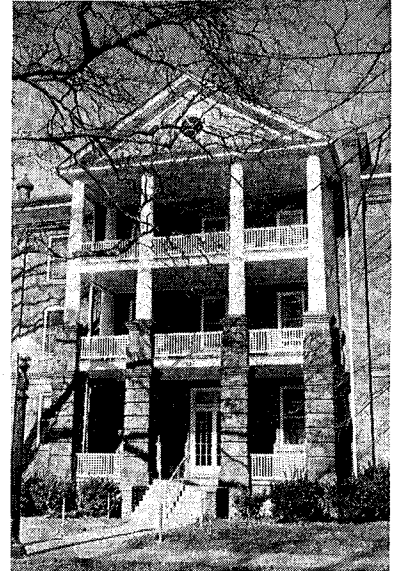
**SITE NAME:** Peter Cable House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



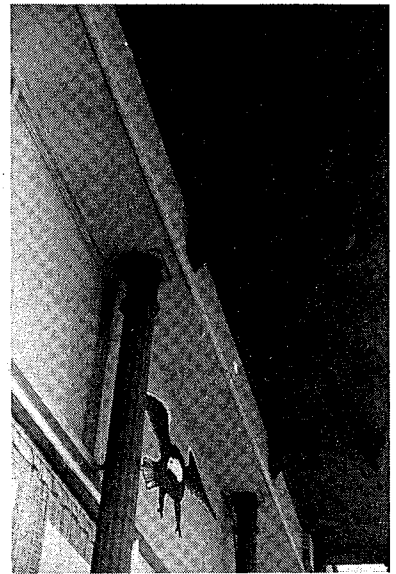
**SITE NAME:** Staley-Clendenin House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** 1892  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** West Building, Elon College  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** 1905  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Commercial Buildings, Elon College  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1891  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



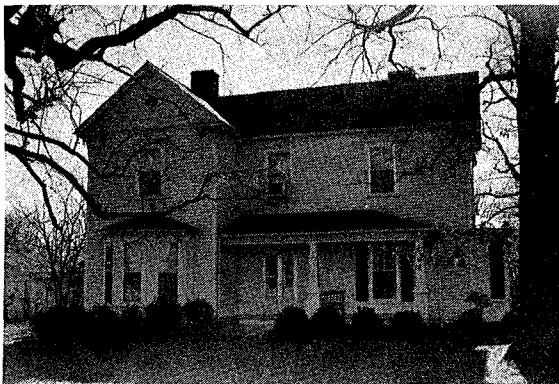
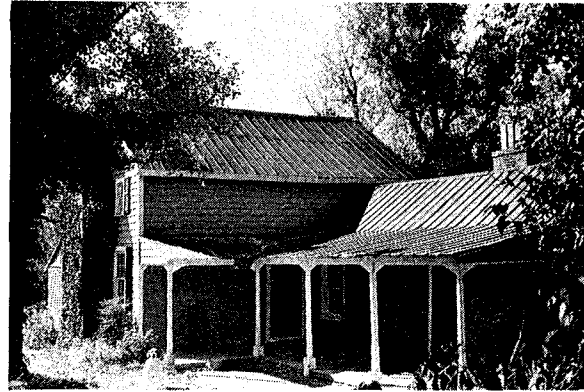
**SITE NAME:** J. N. Williamson House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Jacob Long House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** 1892  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Hatter John Clapp House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** c. 1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** W. L. Smith House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** M. L. Hurley House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

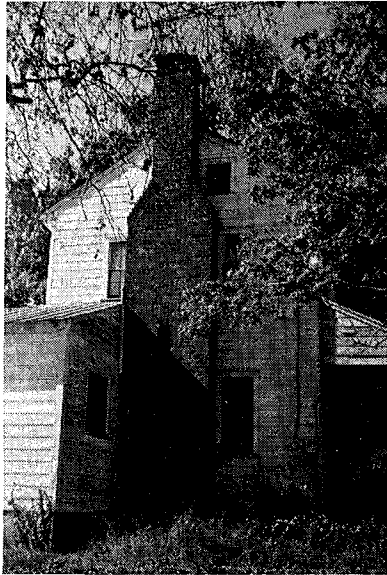


**SITE NAME:** W. S. Tate House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

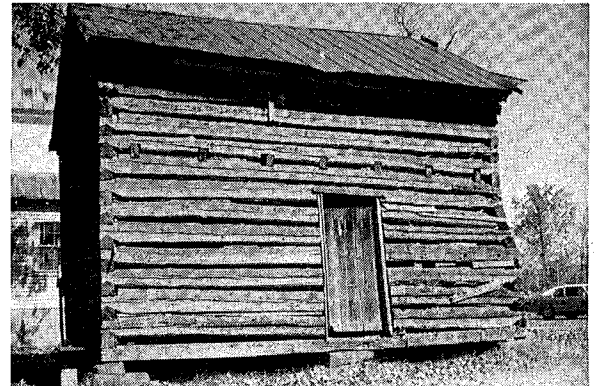
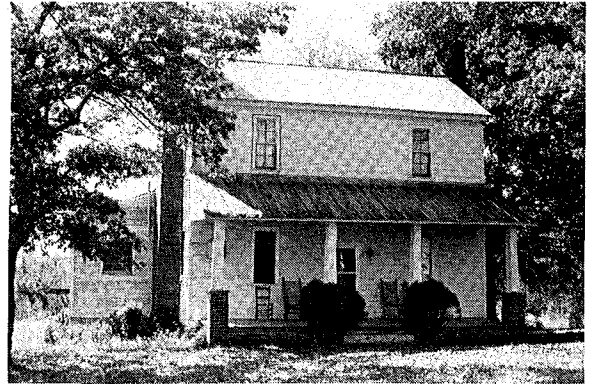


**SITE NAME:** Dr. John Truitt House  
**LOCATION:** Boone Station  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





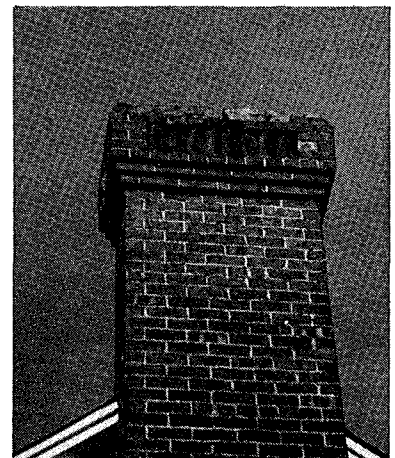
**SITE NAME:** Davy Clapp House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Clapp-Stewart House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

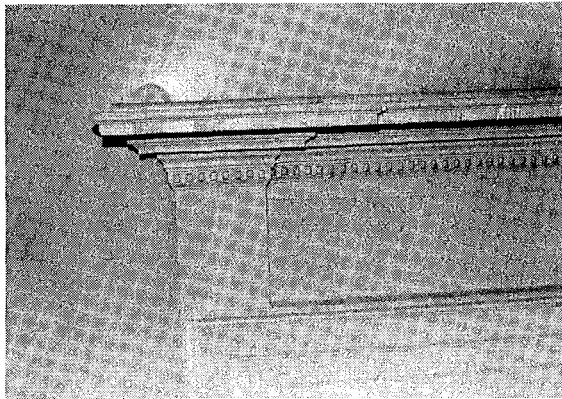
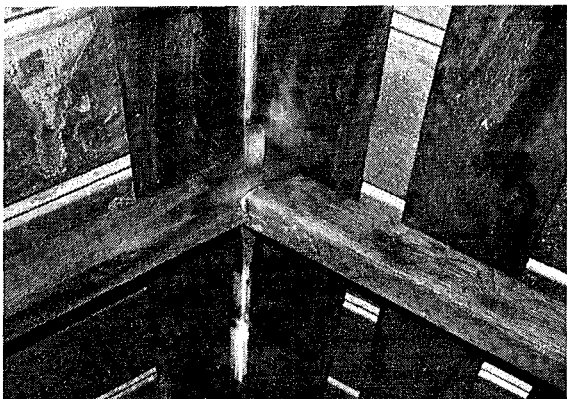
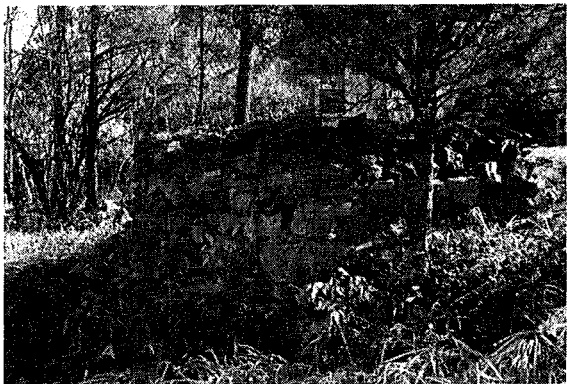


**SITE NAME:** Riley Shepherd House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

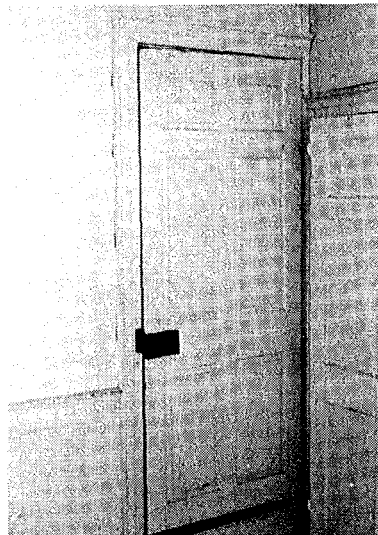




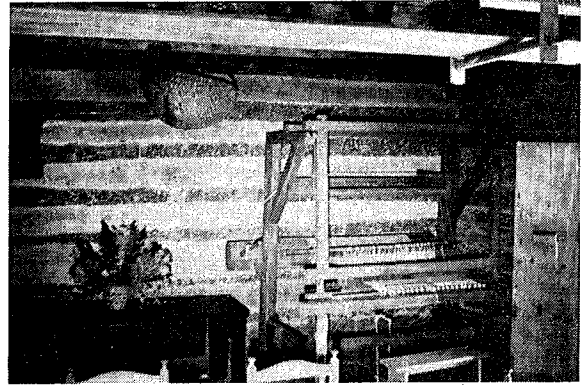
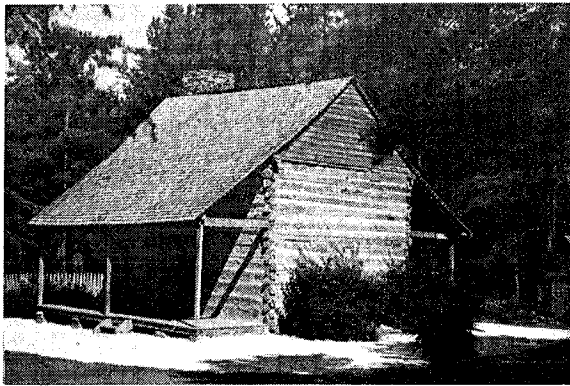
**SITE NAME:** Polly Fogleman House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1825  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



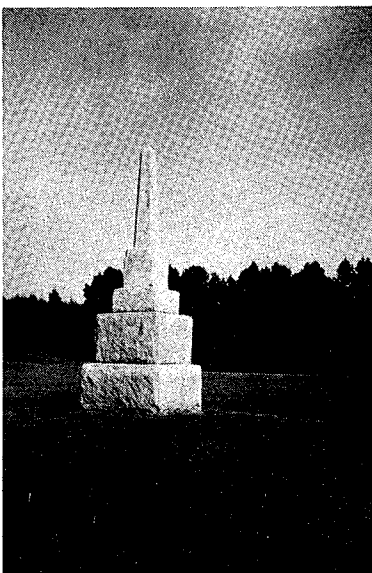
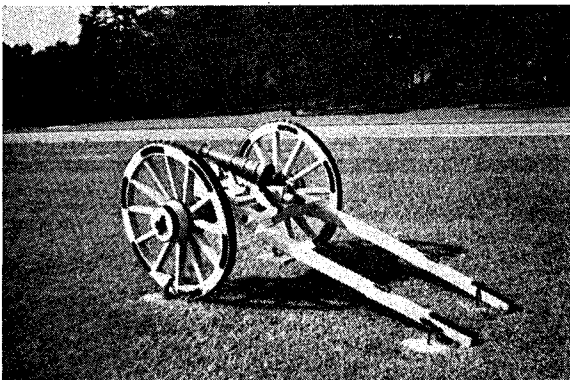
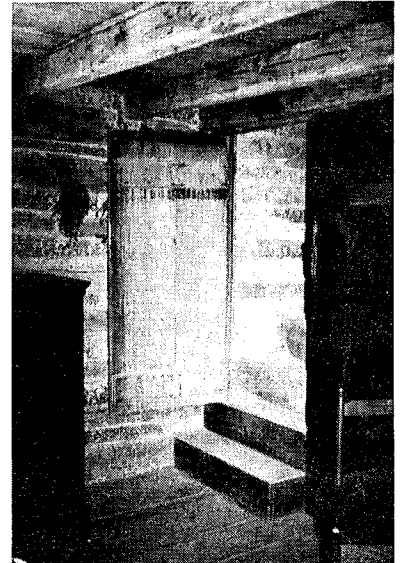
**SITE NAME:** Isaac Holt House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1810  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



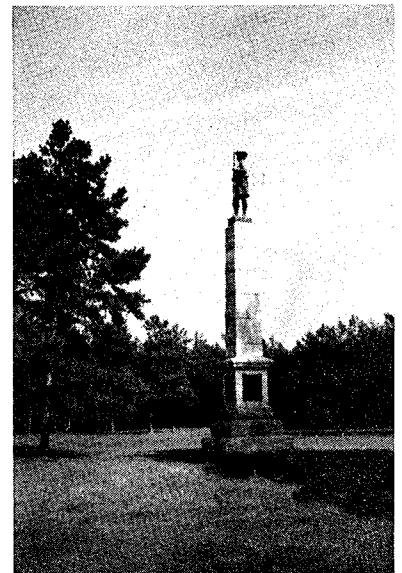




**SITE NAME:** John Allan Log House  
**LOCATION:** Alamance Battleground  
**AGE:** c. 1782  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** Alamance Battleground  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1771





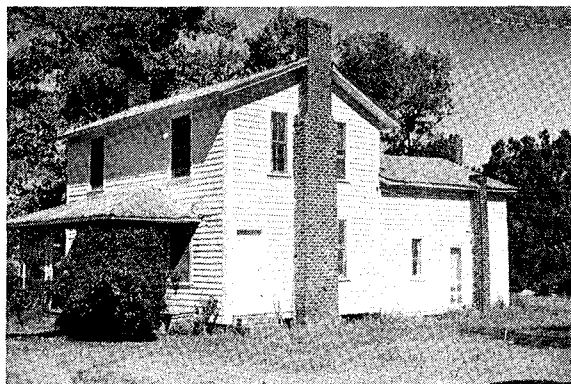
**SITE NAME:** Daniel Keck House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1878  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Isley-Clapp House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1845  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Coble Log House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Austin Coble House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1840, c. 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1;2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick; Brick



**SITE NAME:** Widow Murray House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone



**SITE NAME:** Patterson-Brown House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1832  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Original Gone



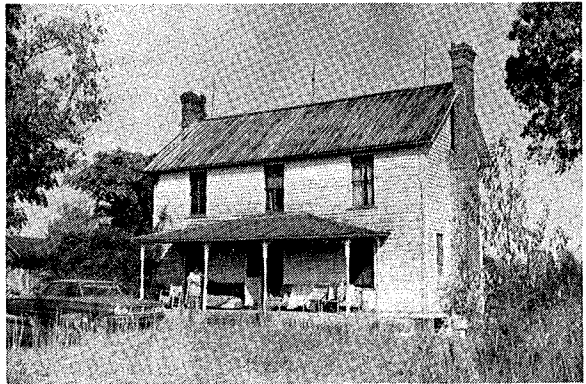
**SITE NAME:** W. C. Coble House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



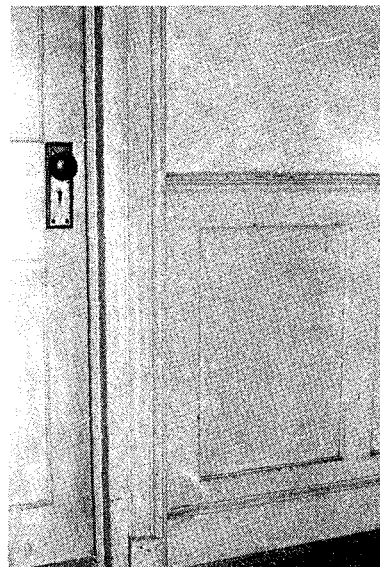
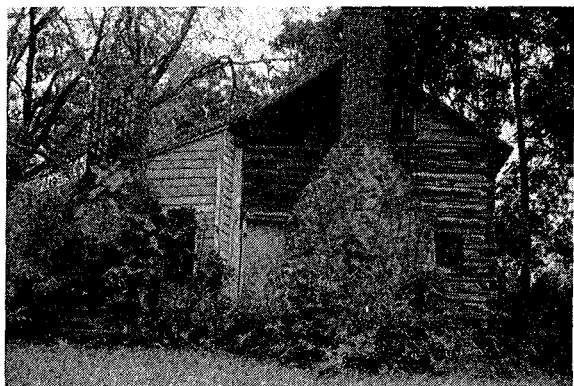
**SITE NAME:** R. E. Green House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



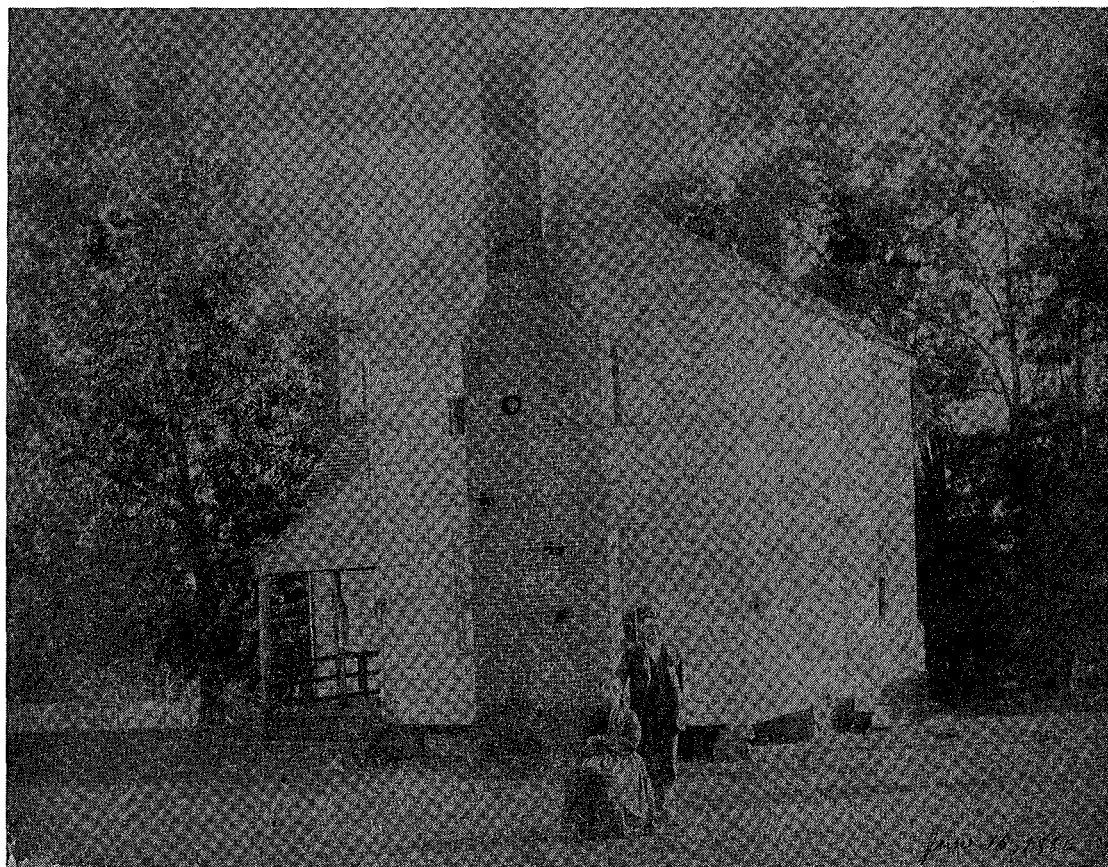
**SITE NAME:** Jordan Isley House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** C. B. Bowman House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1909  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

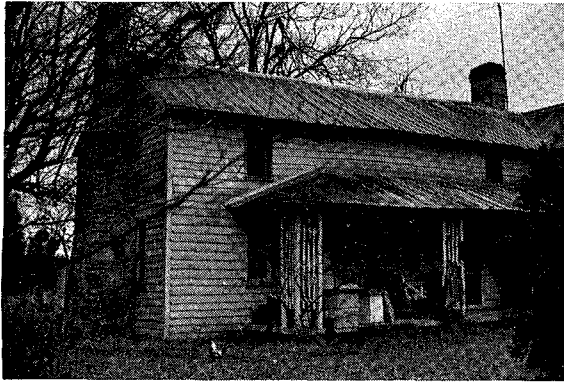


**SITE NAME:** Michael Shoffner - W.L. Spoon House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1827  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



Michael Shoffner House, 15 June, 1886





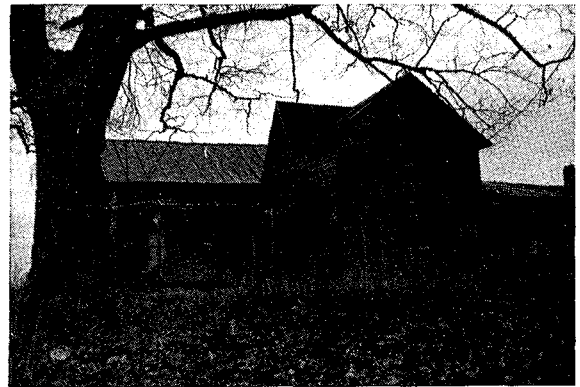
**SITE NAME:** James R. Foster House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Edwin Alexander House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Dr. G. A. Foster House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



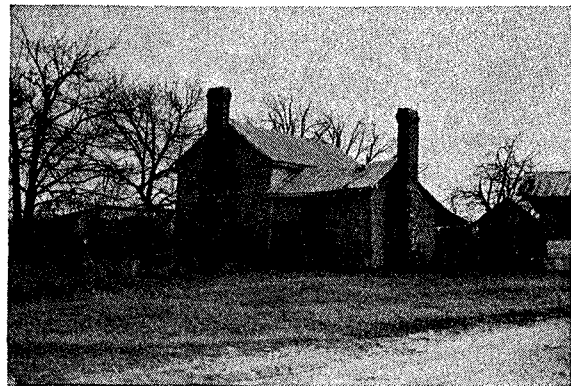
**SITE NAME:** Ed Kenney House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1875  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



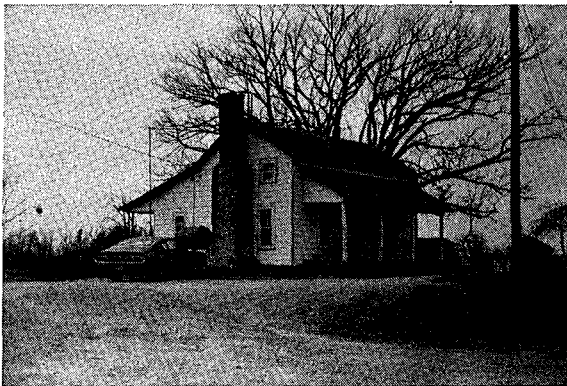
**SITE NAME:** Stanley Coble House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1858 (oldest part)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Pleasant Union Wesleyan Church  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



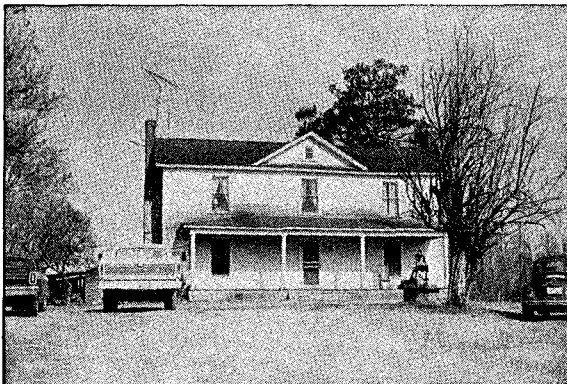
**SITE NAME:** Overman Log House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



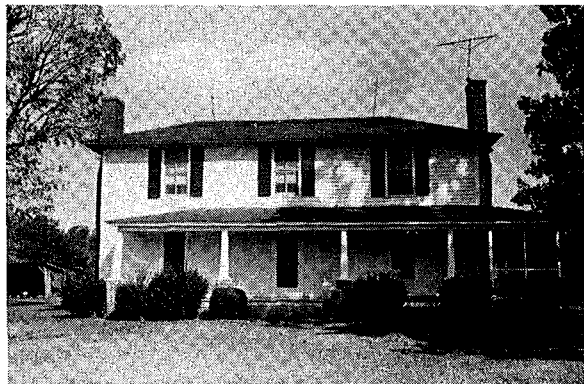
**SITE NAME:** Bunton House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** J. T. Moore House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** John King House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

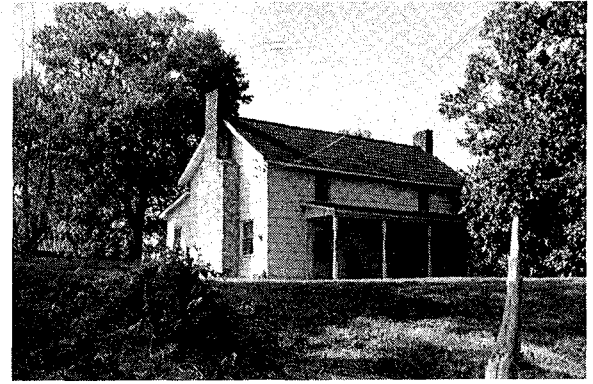


**SITE NAME:** M. R. Sartin House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





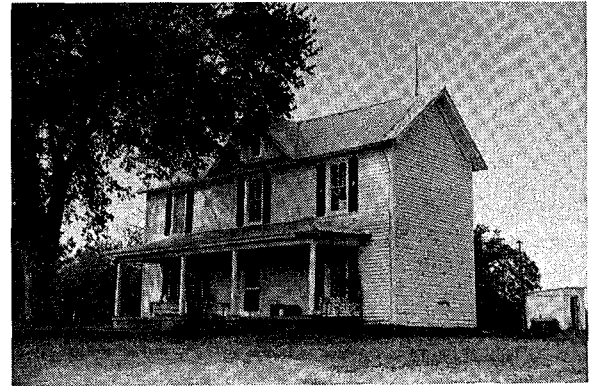
**SITE NAME:** Widow Gilliam House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



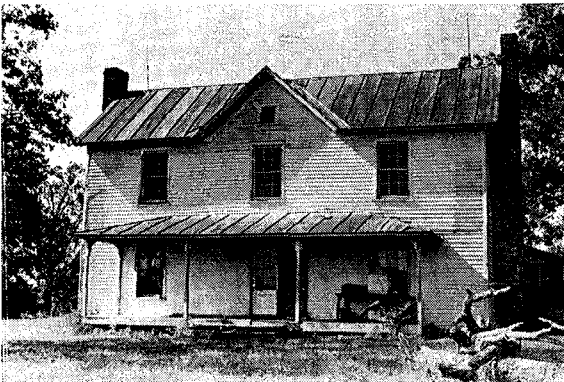
**SITE NAME:** Thomas Bowles House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Widow Moore House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



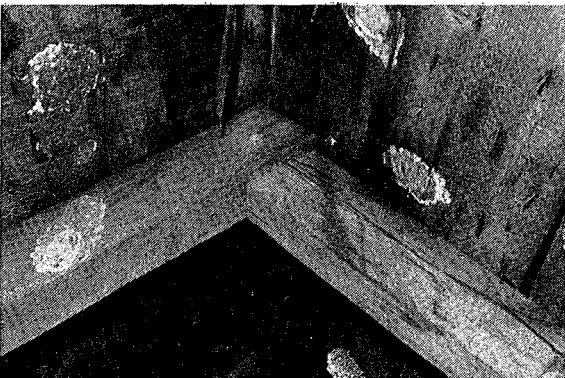
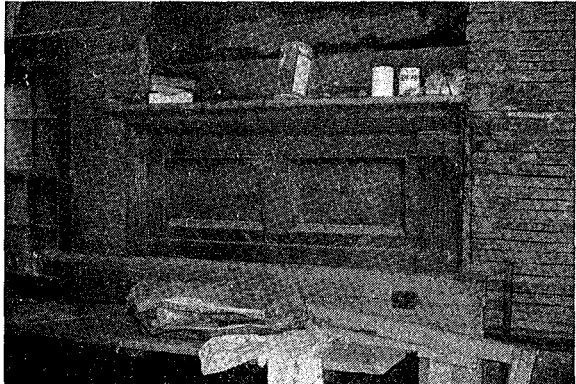
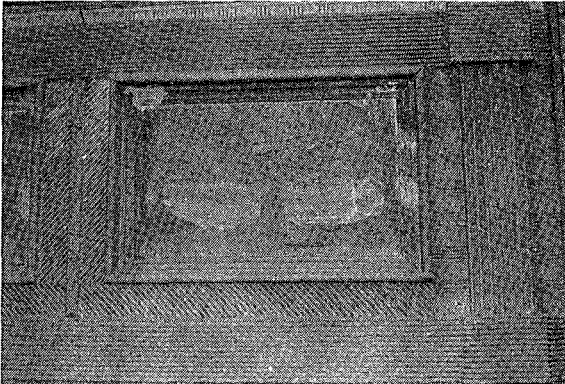
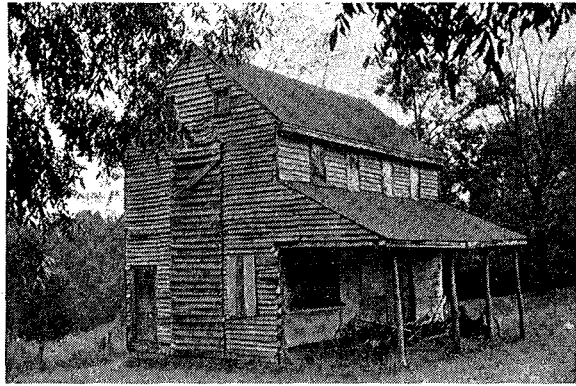
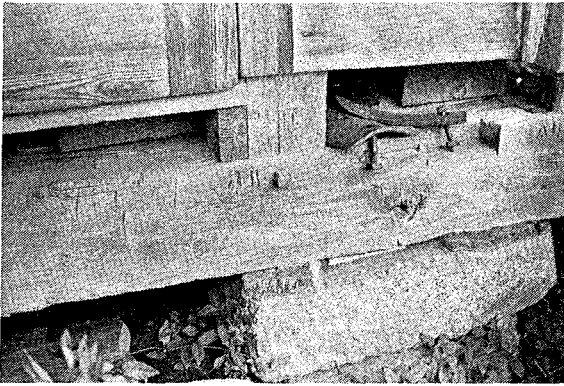
**SITE NAME:** E. A. McKenney House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



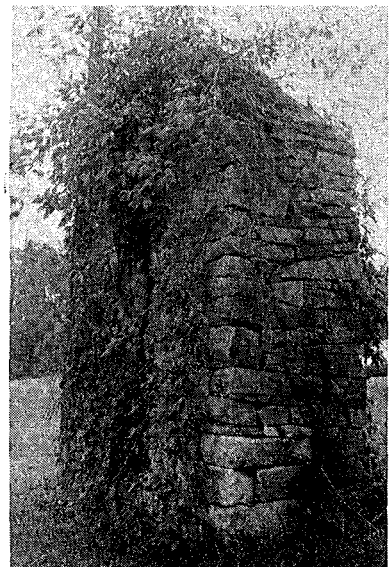
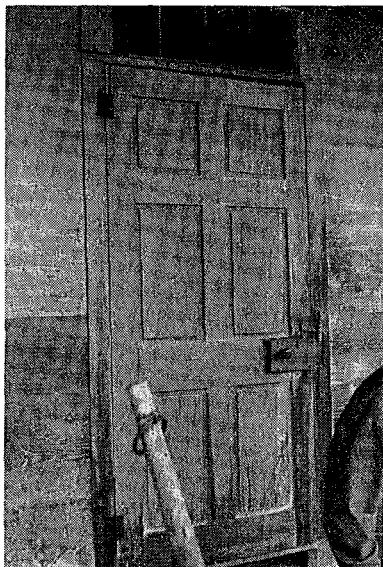
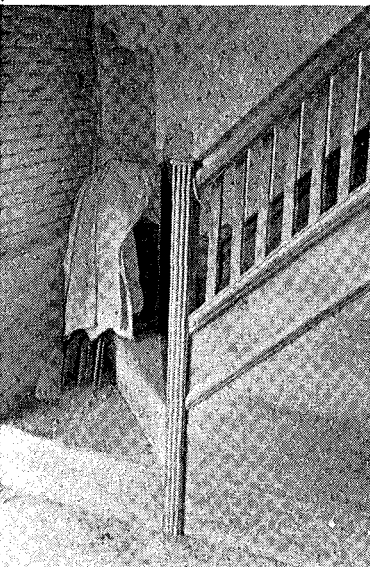
**SITE NAME:** John Wilkins House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

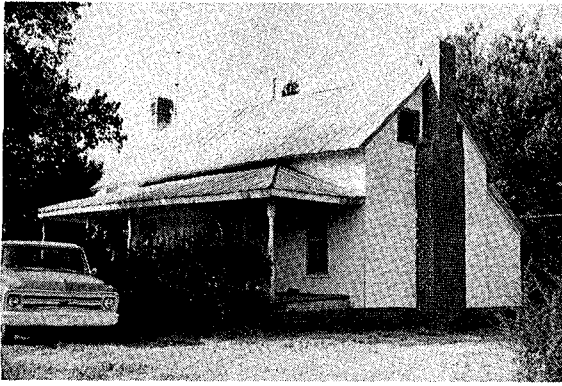


**SITE NAME:** Jeff Wilkins House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

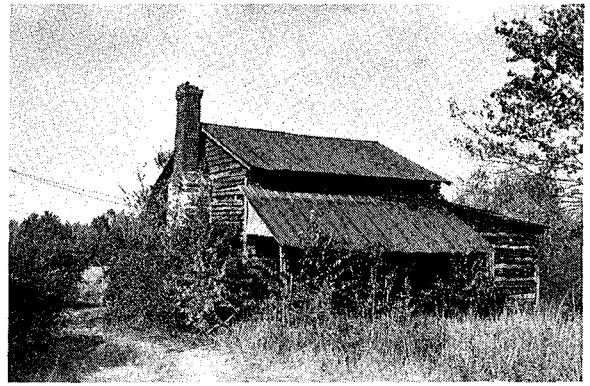


**SITE NAME:** Colonel James Moore House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

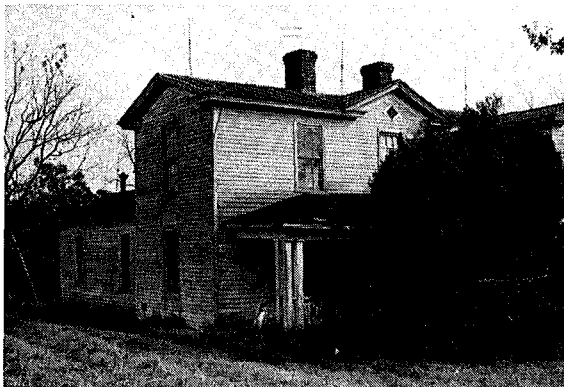




**SITE NAME:** Thomas Ross House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick, (new)



**SITE NAME:** Second House, Thomas Ross Site  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



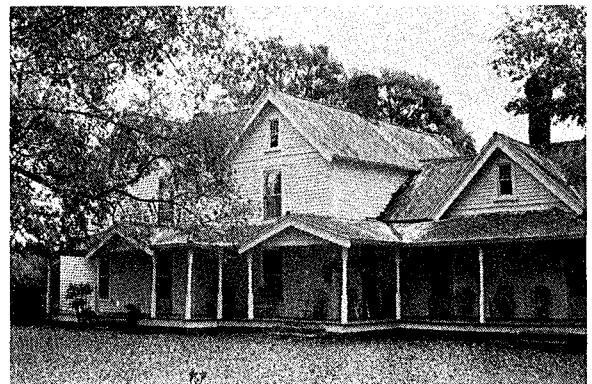
**SITE NAME:** J. David Barber House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** H. Simpson House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

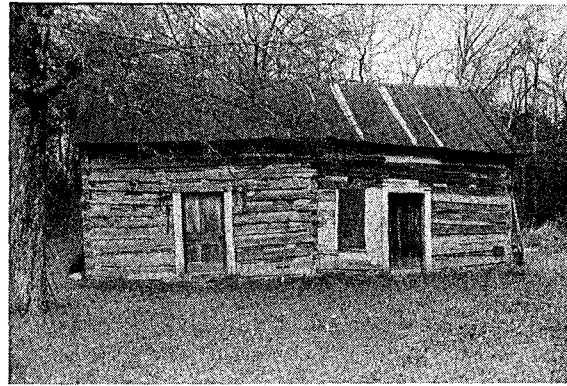
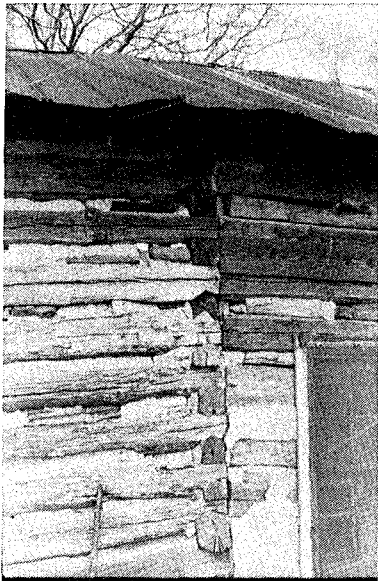


**SITE NAME:** J. Barnette House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIALS:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Thomas Gwyn House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** 1903  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





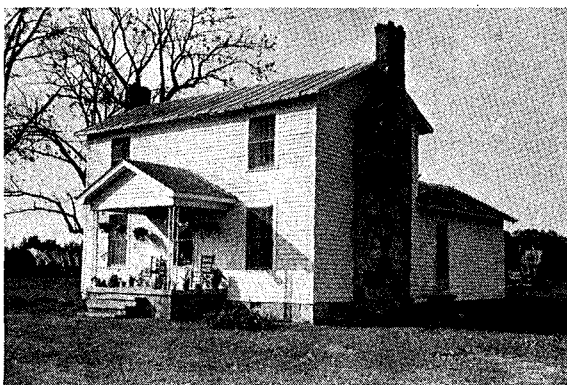
**SITE NAME:** V. S. Turner House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1, with 1 addition  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone



**SITE NAME:** Alfred Iseley House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** 1852  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2, Dogtrot  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



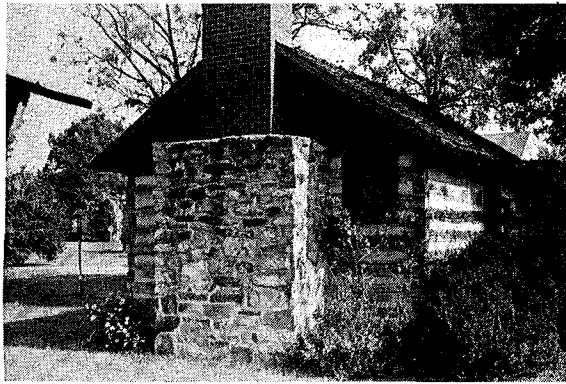
**SITE NAME:** J. M. Story House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



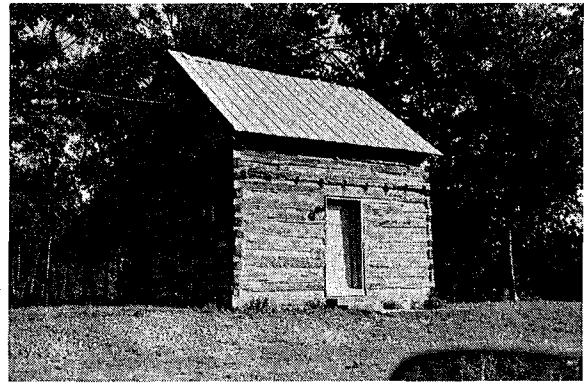
**SITE NAME:** John Ross House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



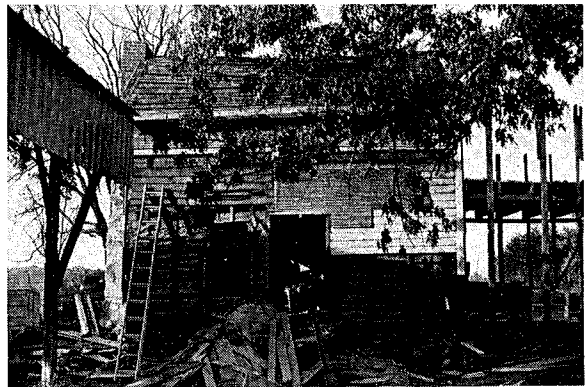
**SITE NAME:** Ben Sutton House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Christian Iseley House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** 1812 (Originally)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone (Originally)



**SITE NAME:** John Huffines House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone



**SITE NAME:** John Faucette House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, (?) Brick



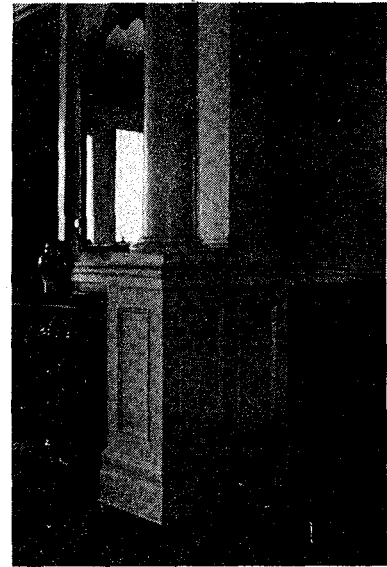
**SITE NAME:** Dr. P. W. Patterson House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1894  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** L. E. Atwater House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame, Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** J. W. Murray House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Edward Holt House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick







**SITE NAME:** Dr. Page House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1915  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** M. J. Hunt House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1892  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



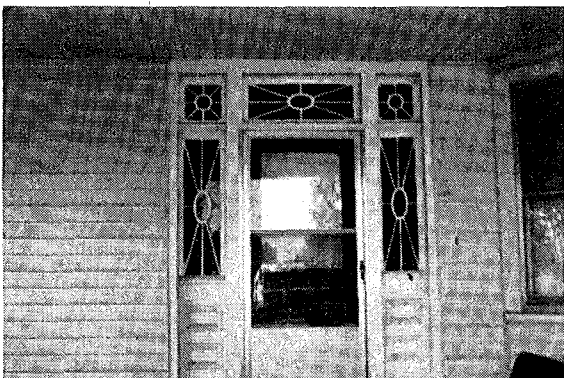
**SITE NAME:** W. W. Lasley House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1895  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

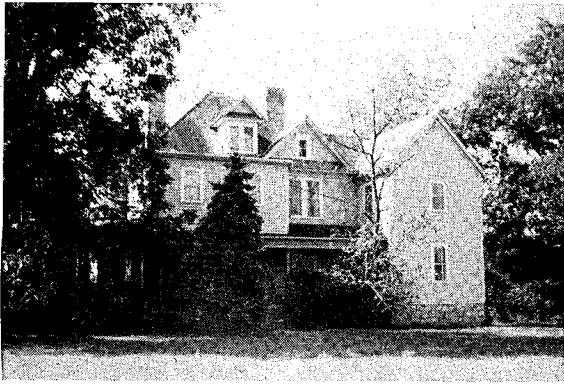


**SITE NAME:** David Boon House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** (?) 1814  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone

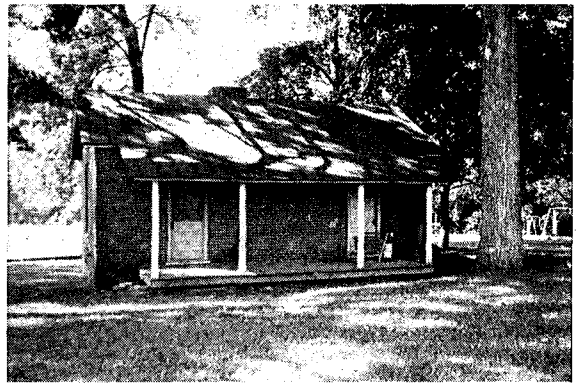


**SITE NAME:** Dr. John Brooks House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





**SITE NAME:** Walter Trollinger House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Green-Holt House Kitchen  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** (?) 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



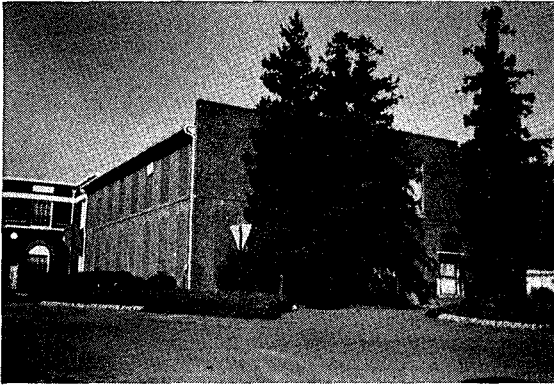
**SITE NAME:** Dr. John S. Frost House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Sheriff C. D. Story House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



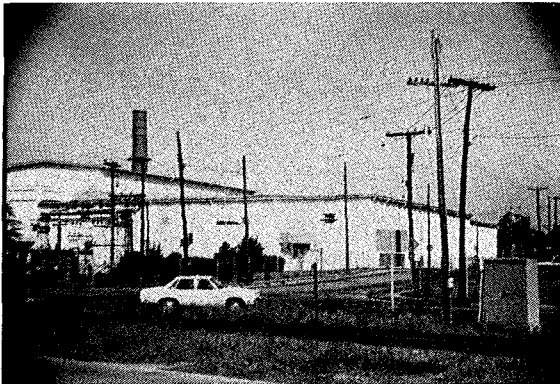
**SITE NAME:** Dr. C. M. Walters House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Plaid Mill  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1883  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Glen Raven Mill  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1903  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Elmira Cotton Mill  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1886  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Glen Raven R. R. Trestle  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Steel



**SITE NAME:** Francis A. Stagg House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



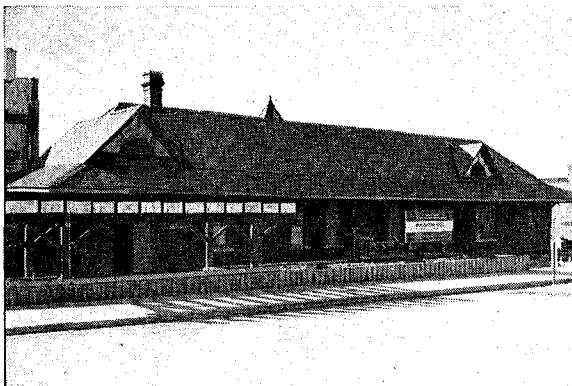
**SITE NAME:** Robert J. Askew House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1892  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



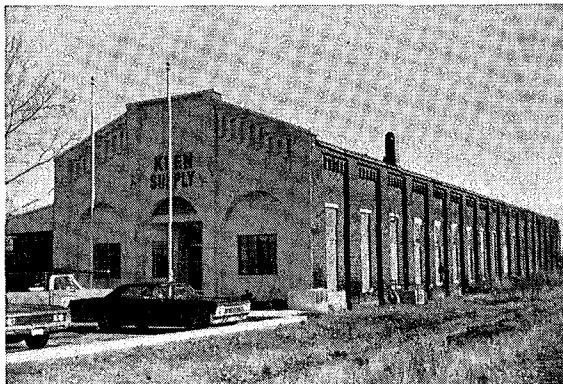
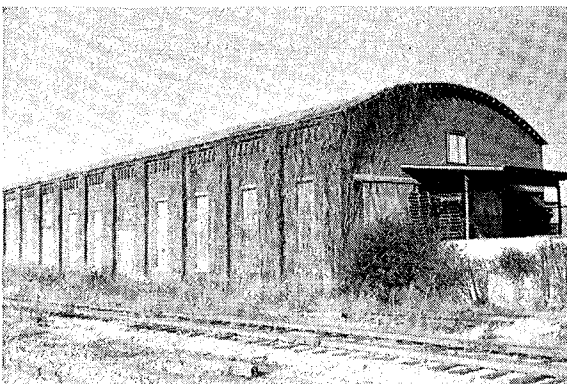
**SITE NAME:** John Albright House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



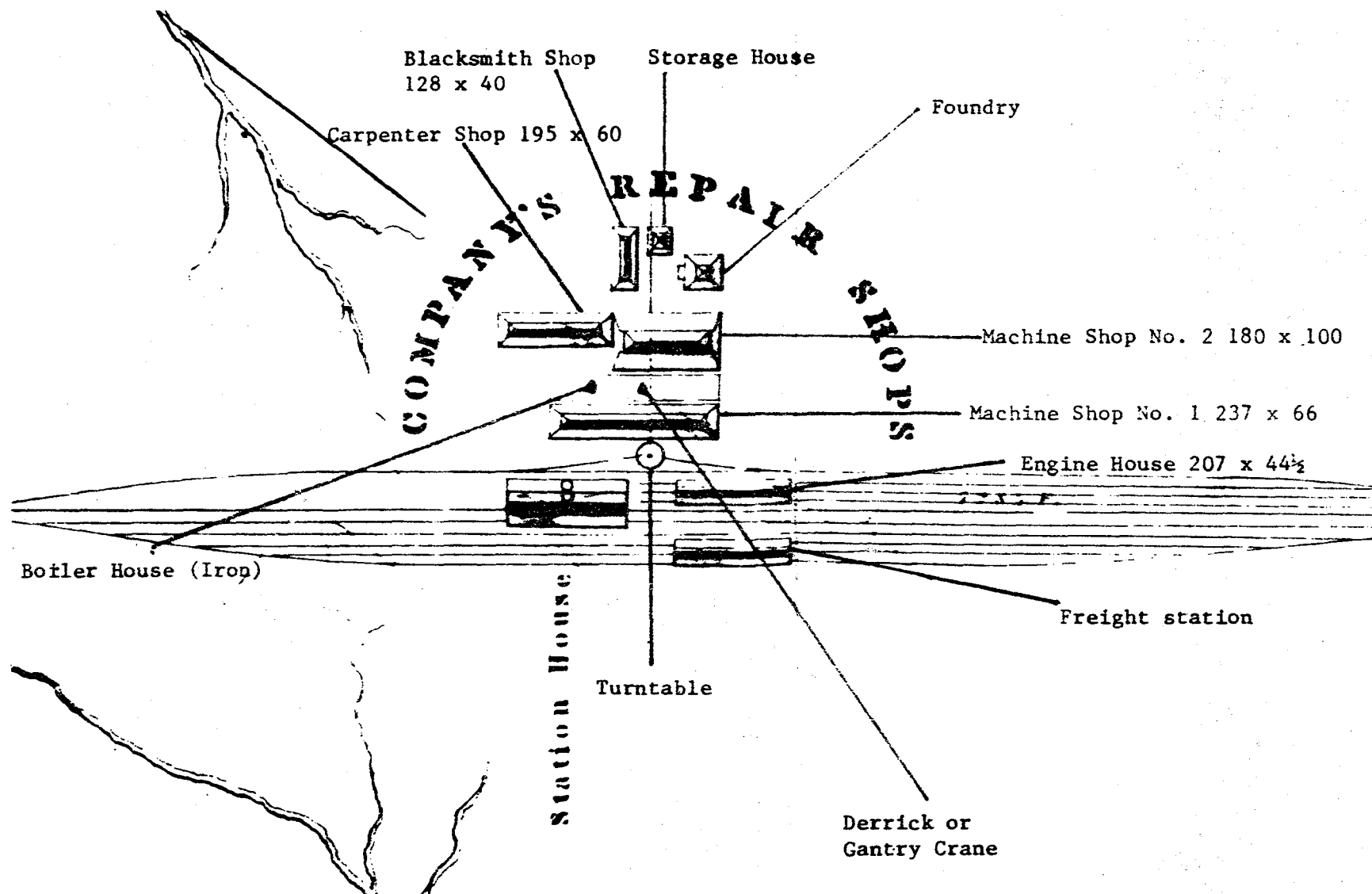
**SITE NAME:** Coble-Bryan Log House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Railroad Depot Burlington  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1907  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

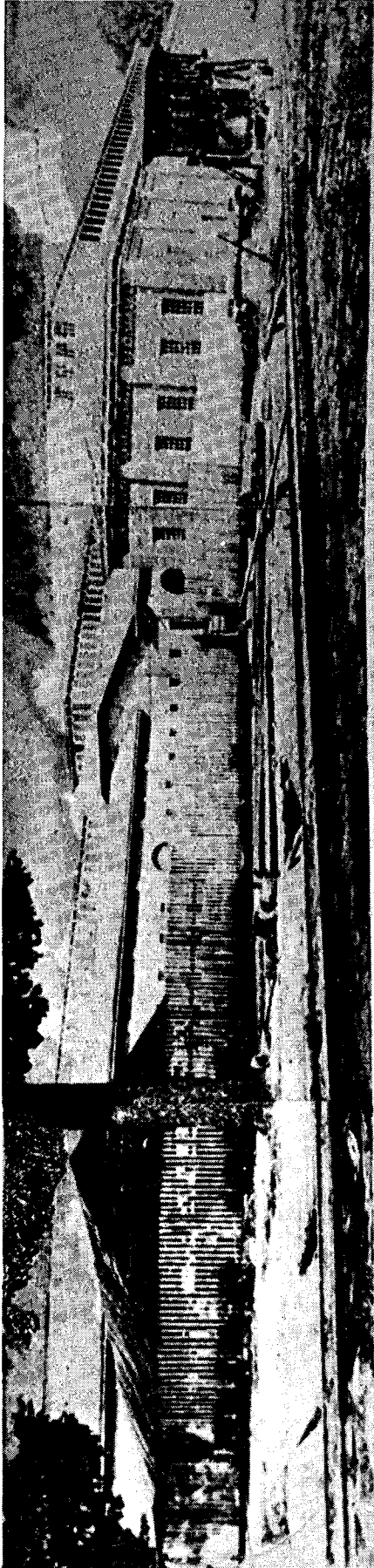


**SITE NAME:** Engine House NCRR Company Shops  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1867  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

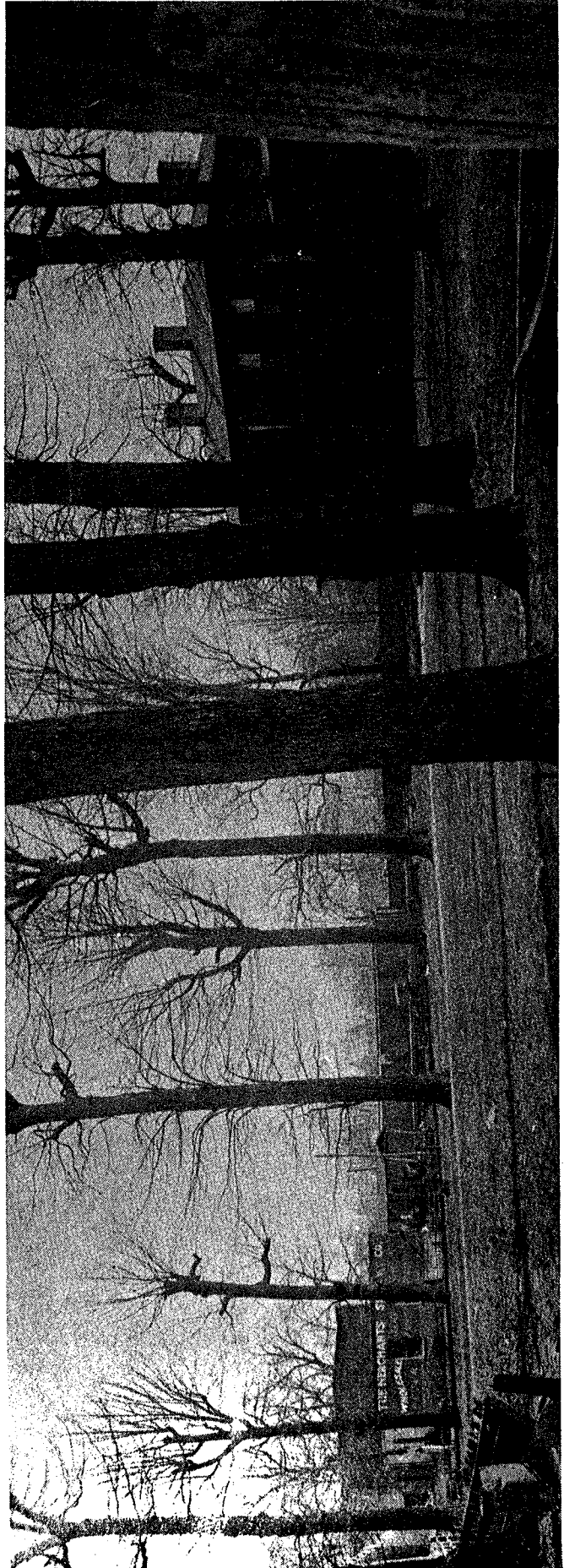


SKETCH OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS  
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD AT COMPANY SHOPS

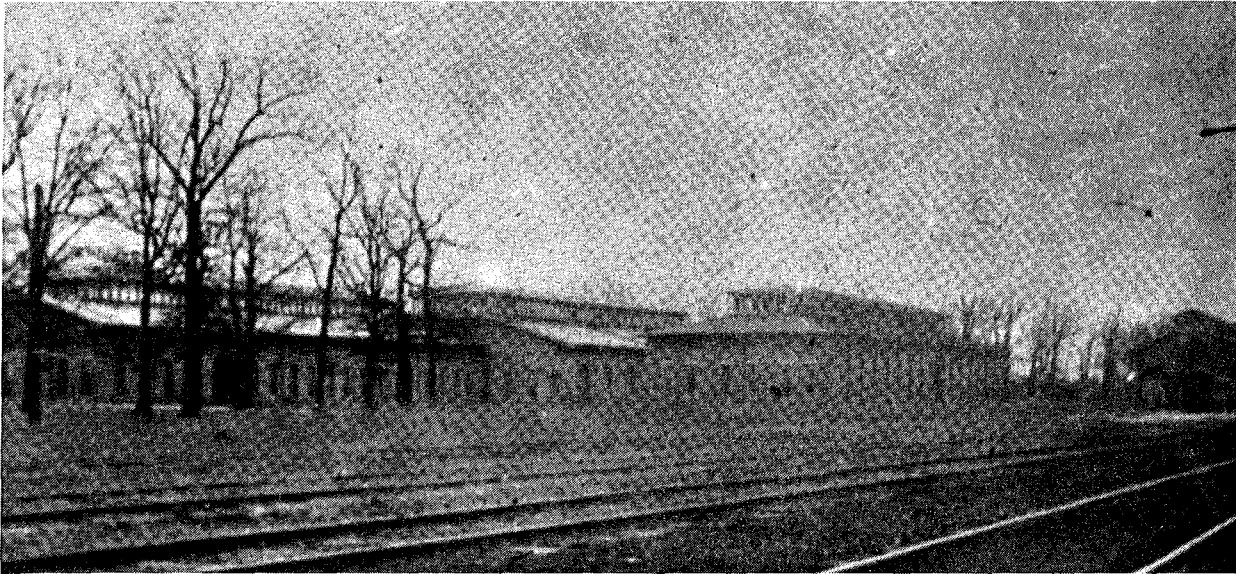




NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD WORK SHOPS, COMPANY SHOPS, N.C., AUGUST 1870



NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD OFFICE

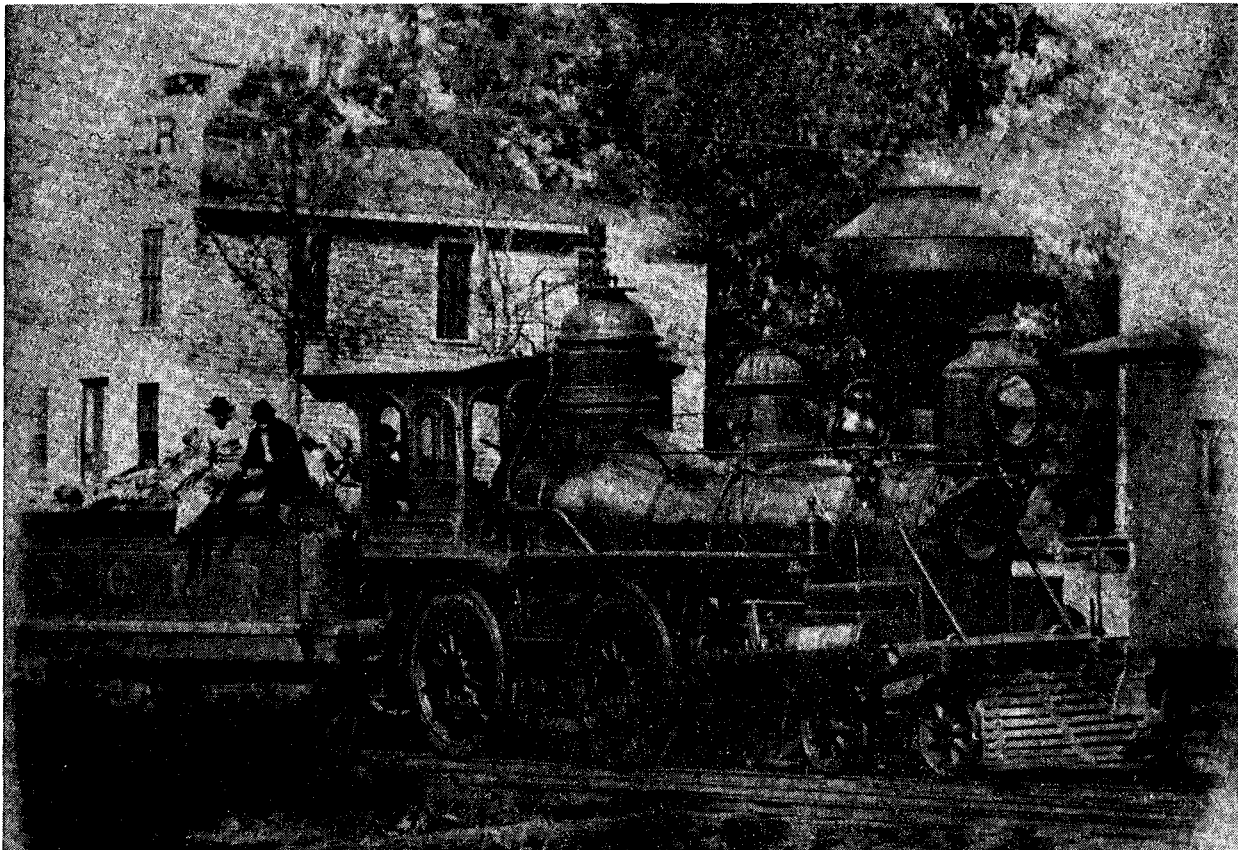


Carpenter Shop

Machine Shop #2

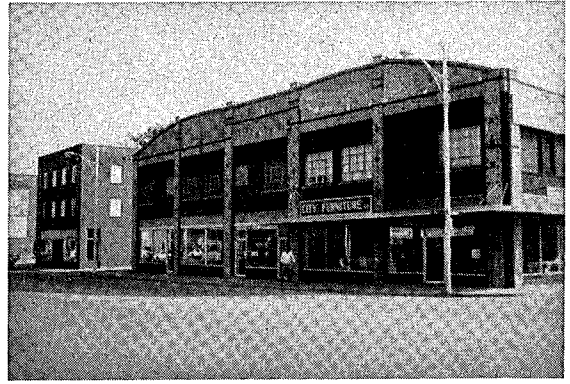
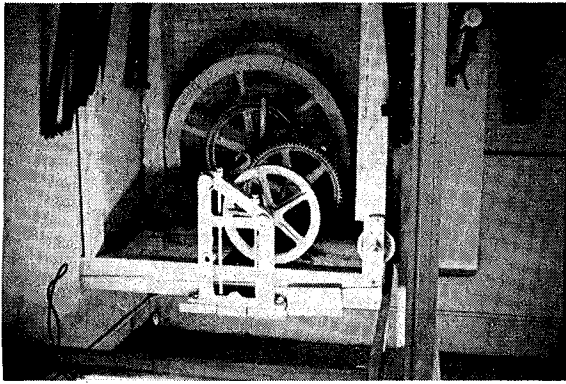
Machine Shop #1

Engine House

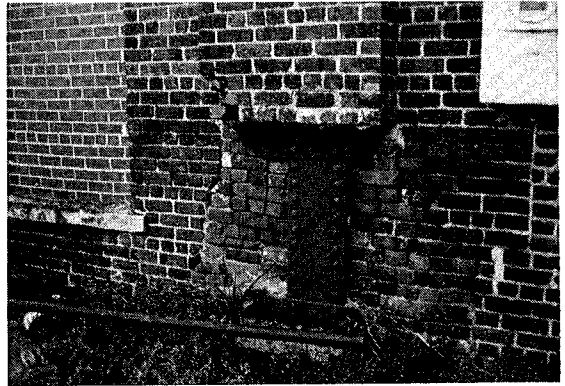


North Carolina Rail Road Engine #101

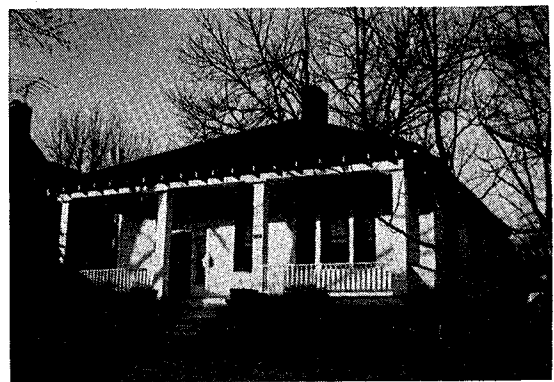
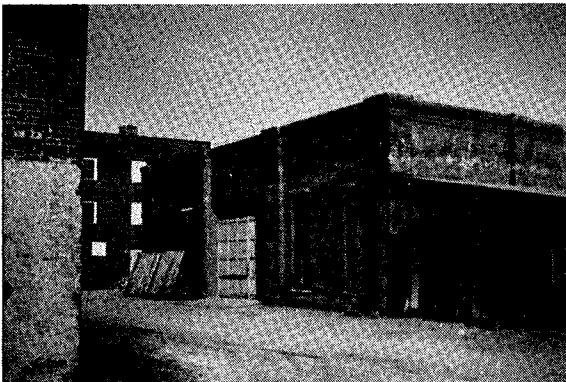
This engine was built by Norris and named "Astron." The North Carolina Rail Road placed this engine in service in July 1855. It was numbered 1 in 1868. The boiler was rebuilt in 1862 or 1863. The engine was renumbered 101 in 1880. In 1882, it was listed in bad order and pronounced worthless in 1884.



**SITE NAME:** Machine Shop #2, NCRR Company Shops  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1855  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Carpenter Shop, NCRR Company Shops  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1855  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



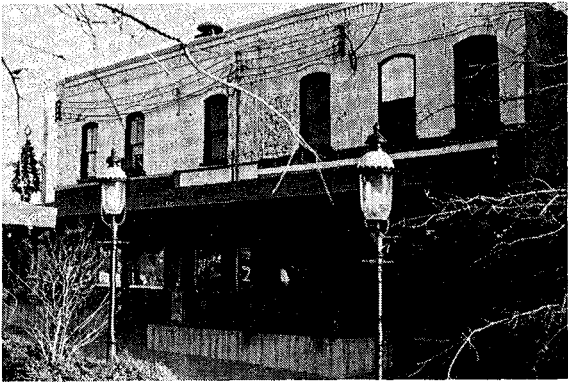
**SITE NAME:** Foundry, NCRR Company Shops  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1855  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

**SITE NAME:** J. W. Teague House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2 (originally)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





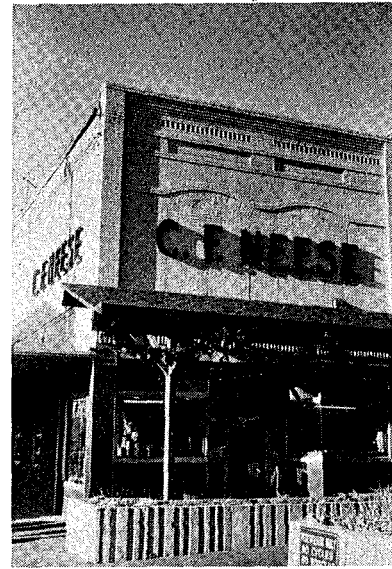
**SITE NAME:** Rauhut Building  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** Pre 1886  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



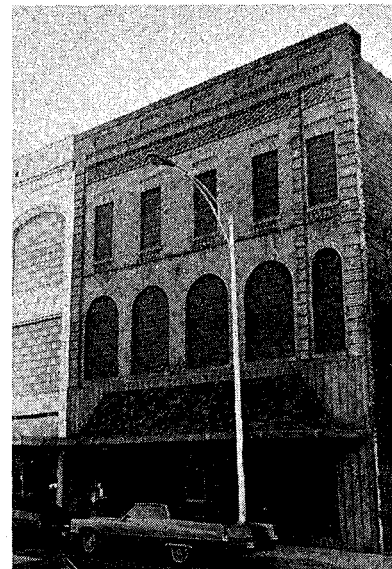
**SITE NAME:** Fonville Building  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1865  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



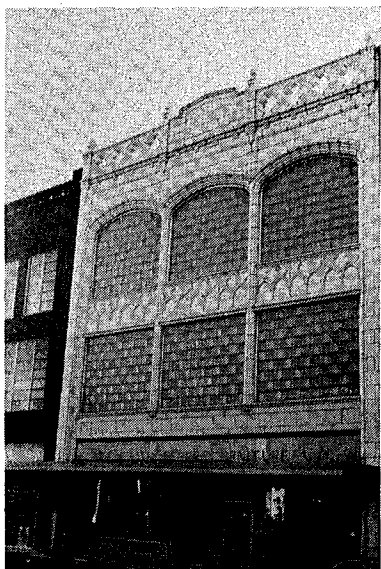
**SITE NAME:** Woolworth Building  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



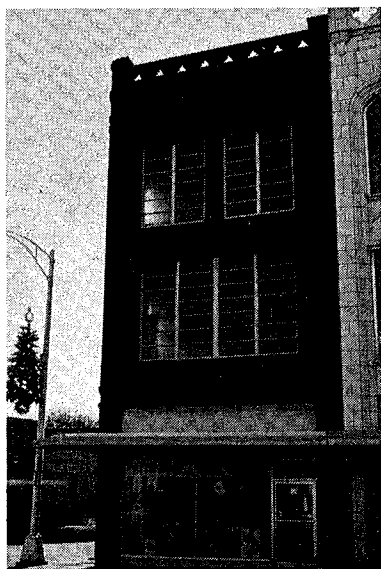
**SITE NAME:** C.F. Neese Building  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1870  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Cammack Building  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1908  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



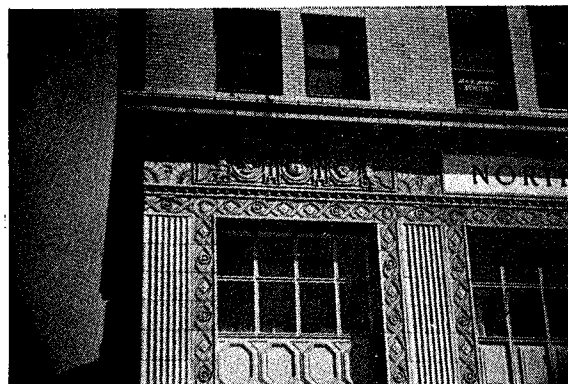
**SITE NAME:** Efrid Building  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1919  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick, Stone  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



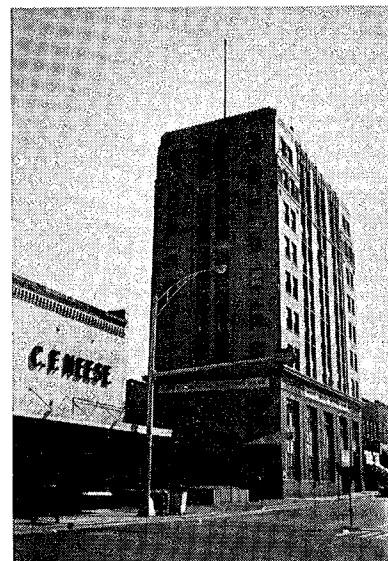
**SITE NAME:** Clark Furniture Building  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1925  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

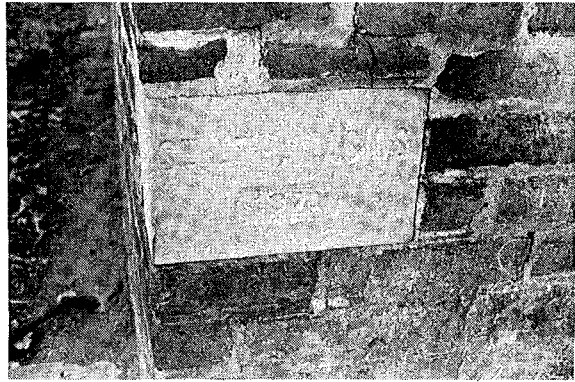
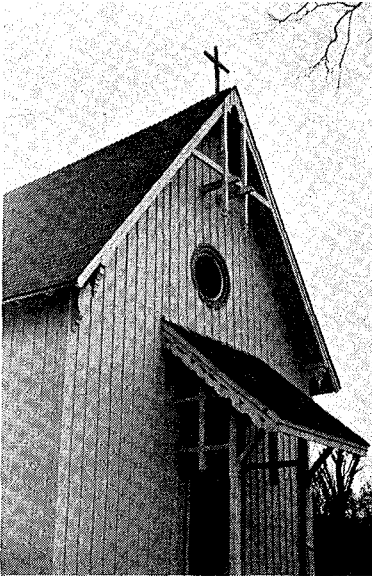


**SITE NAME:** Freeman Building  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

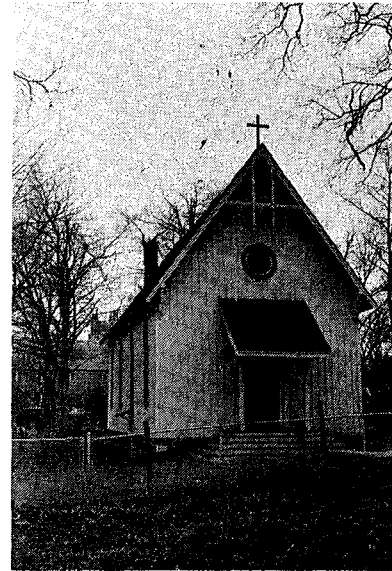


**SITE NAME:** NCNB Building  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1929  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick, Stone  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

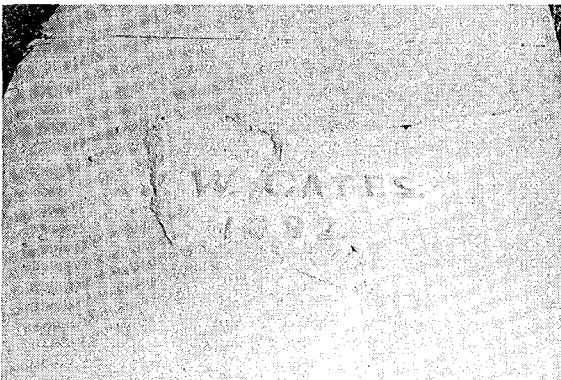




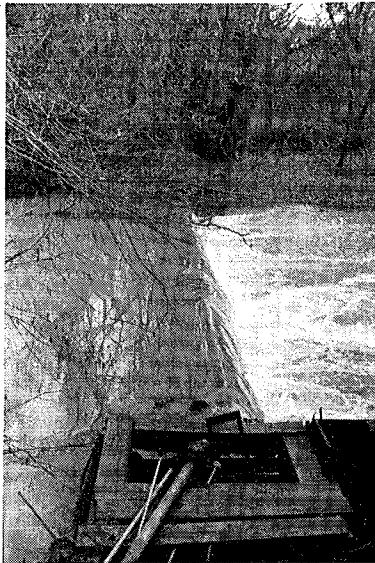
**SITE NAME:** St. Athanasius Church  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1870  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



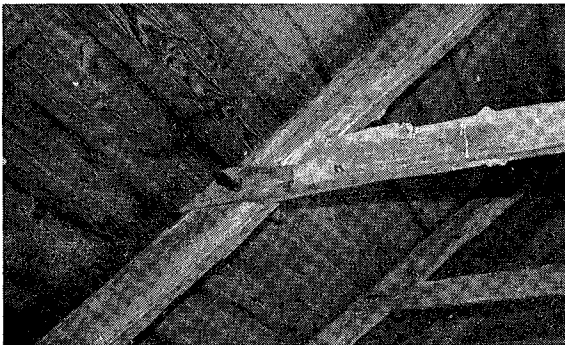
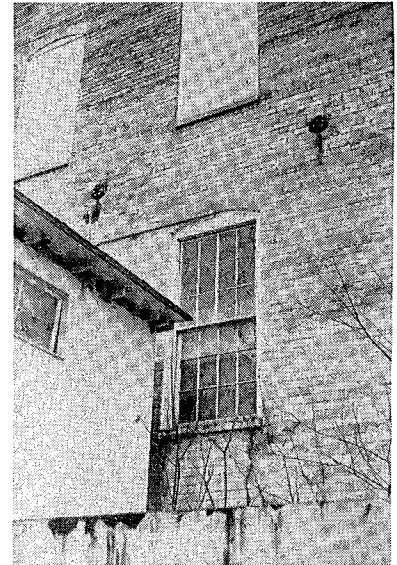
**SITE NAME:** J. W. Cates House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** 1892  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick







**SITE NAME:** Bellemont Mill  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1879  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** George Noah House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1867



**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Bellemont Mill Houses  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1880



**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



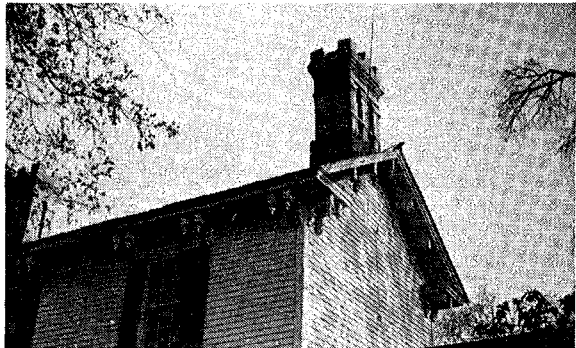
**SITE NAME:** Calvin Moser House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



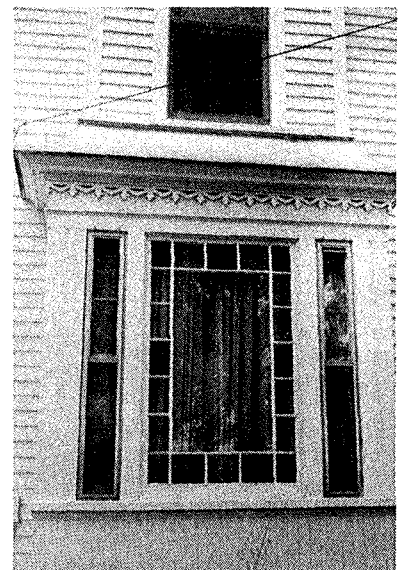
**SITE NAME:** J. J. Sharpe House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

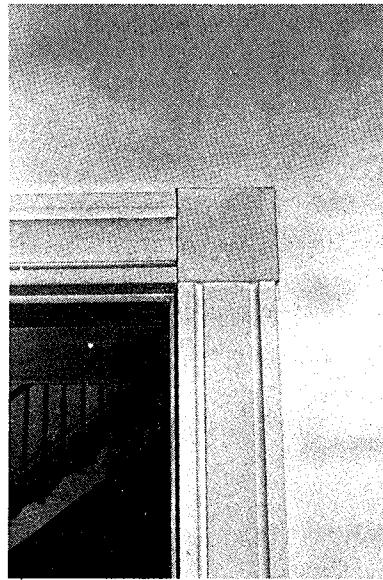
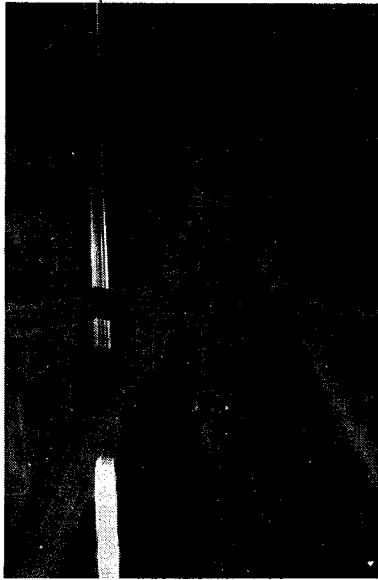
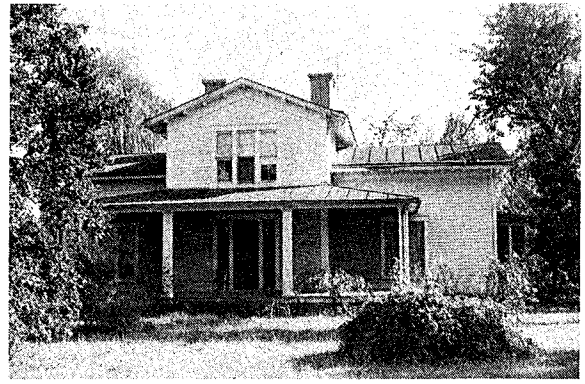


**SITE NAME:** "Sunnyside"  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1871  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Dr. Loftin Kernodle House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1895  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

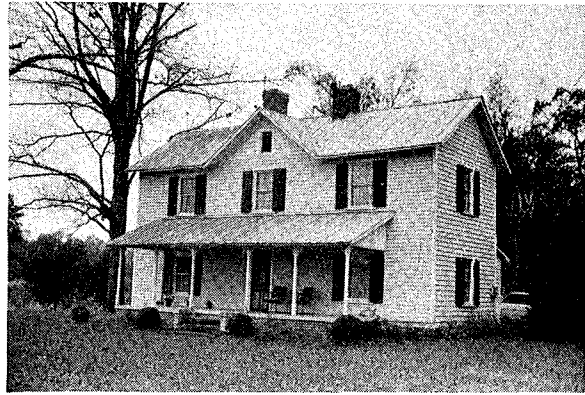
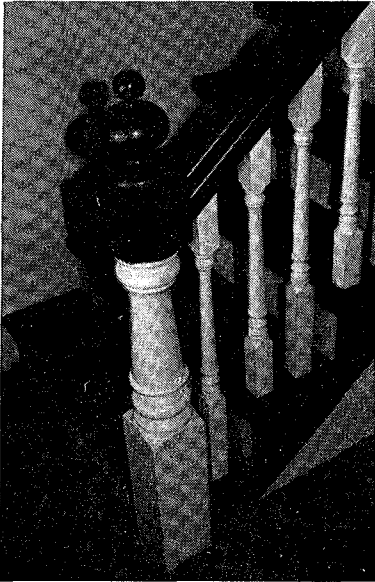




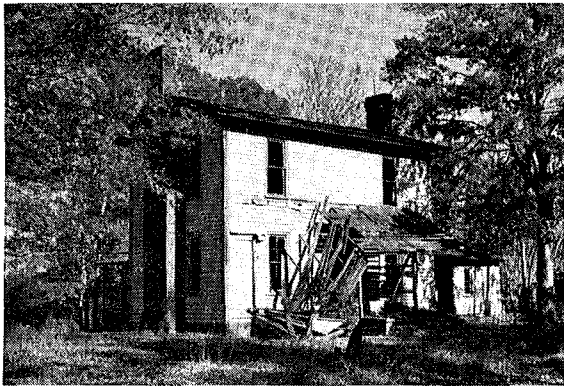
**SITE NAME:** E. M. Holt House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1828, 1849  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 7  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



c. 1900



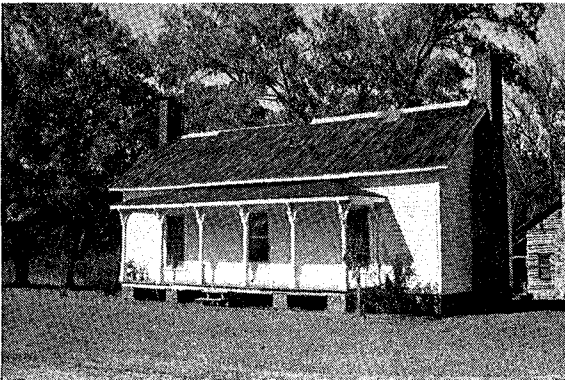
**SITE NAME:** A. M. Isley House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Eli Sharpe House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Eli Sharpe Site  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

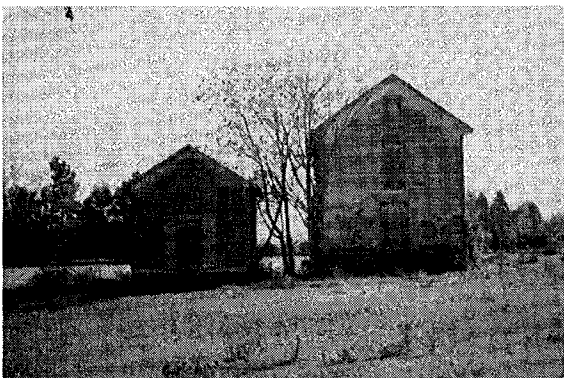


**SITE NAME:** Sharpe-Nicholson House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



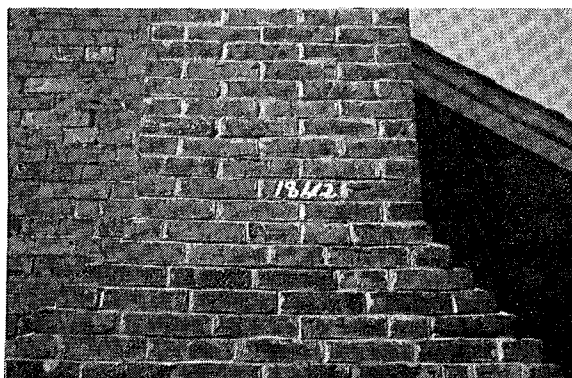
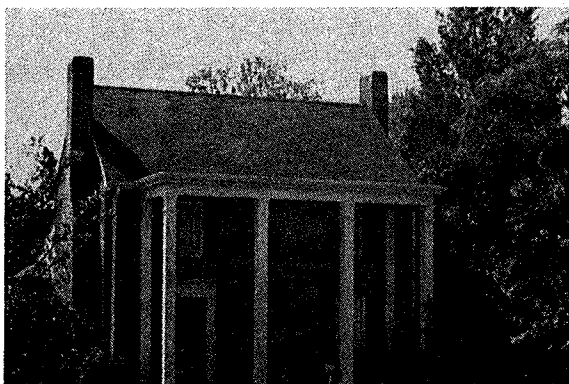
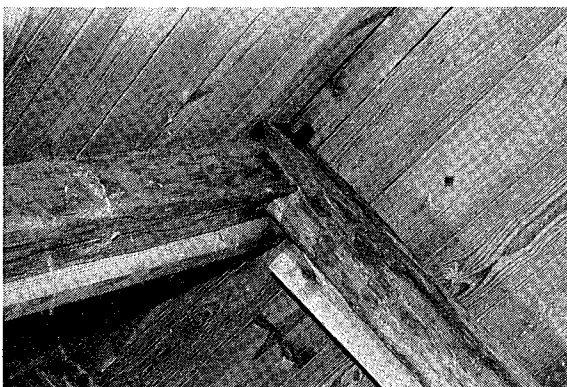
**SITE NAME:** Sharpe Nicholson Site  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



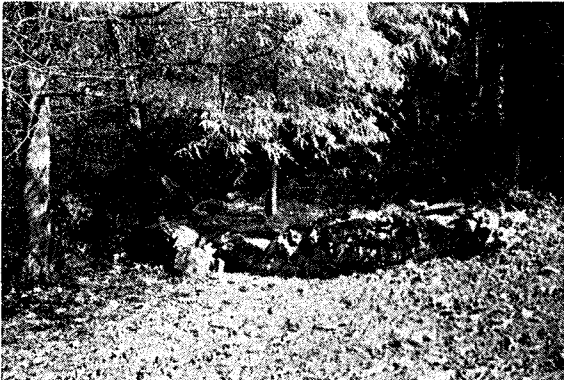
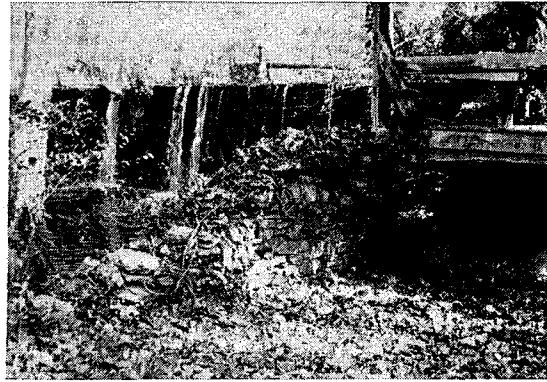


**SITE NAME:** L. Banks Holt House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1790; c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

**SITE NAME:** Daniel Albright House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1842  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





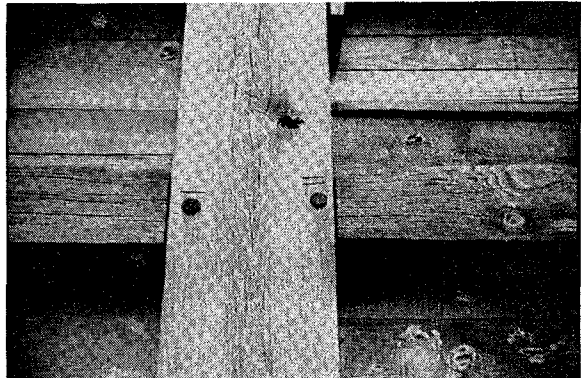
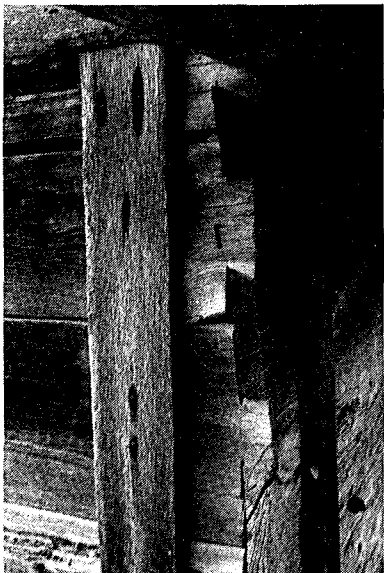
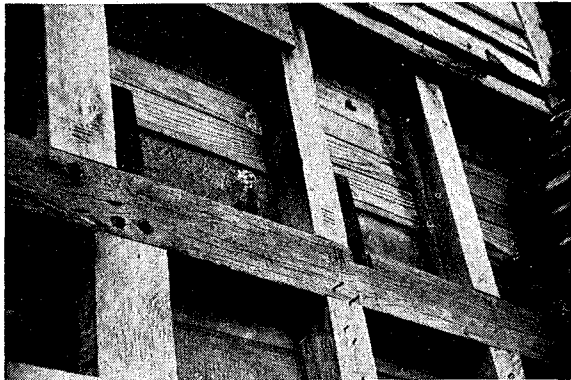


**SITE NAME:** Huffman Mill Site  
**Foundation and Dam**  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1860

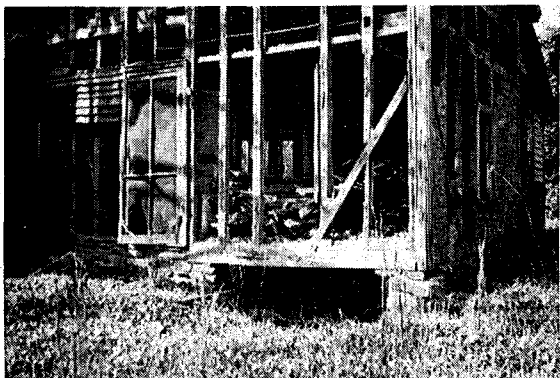
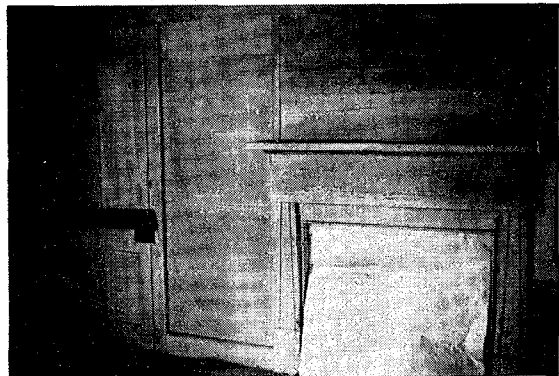


**SITE NAME:** Curtis House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1820  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

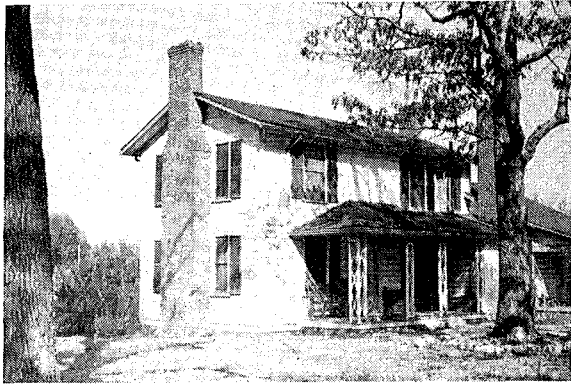




**SITE NAME:** G. W. Garrett House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1869  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



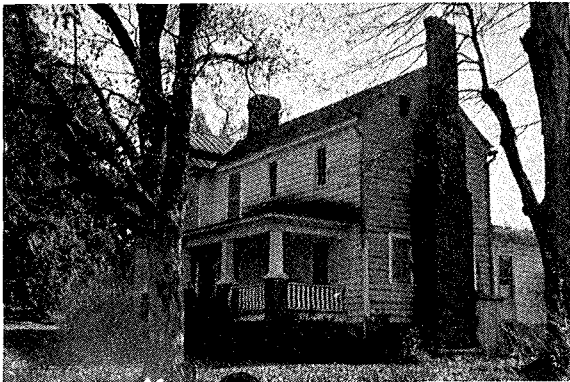
**SITE NAME:** William B. Sharpe House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1870; c. 1900  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2; 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick, Brick



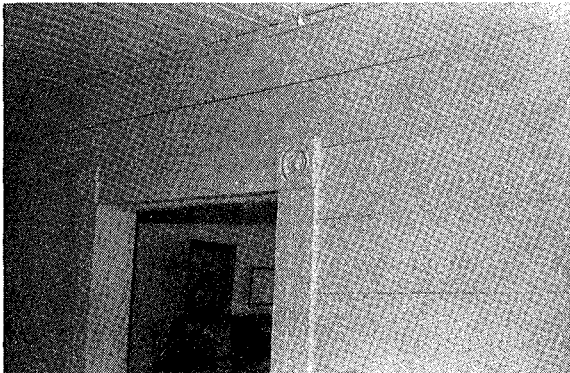
**SITE NAME:** Martin Moser House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1855  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** A. J. Albright House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1850, c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1, 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Albright-Garrett House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1839, 1883  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2, 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame, Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick, Brick





**SITE NAME:** St. Paul's Lutheran Church Cemetery  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** Late 18th century

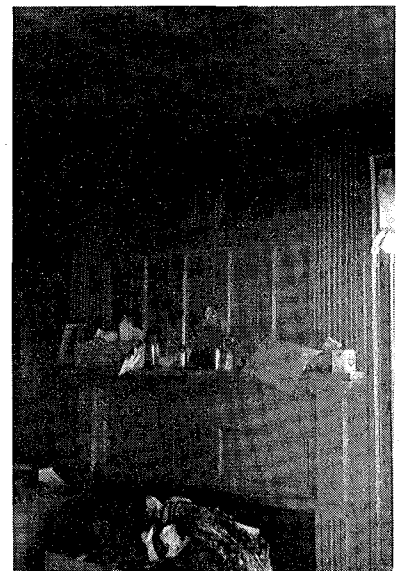


**SITE NAME:** Sharpe-Page House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Patterson Mill  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1860  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame

**SITE NAME:** Sheriff William Patterson House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1825-1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick







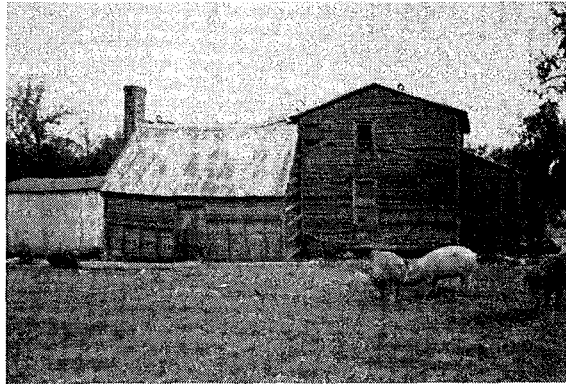
**SITE NAME:** Friendship Methodist Church  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1911  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Stone  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** G. W. Patterson House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** 1882  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** William Tinin House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Roxanna Hobson House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1860; c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1; 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick; Brick

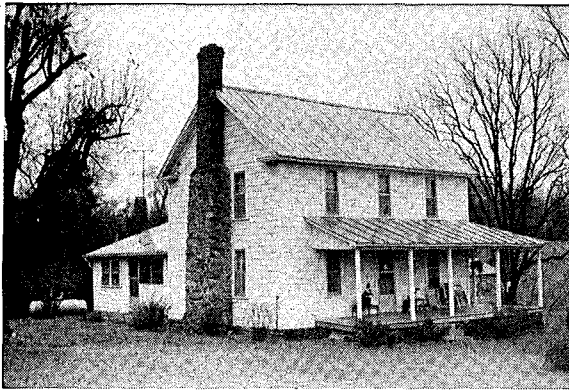


**SITE NAME:** S. A. Clapp House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

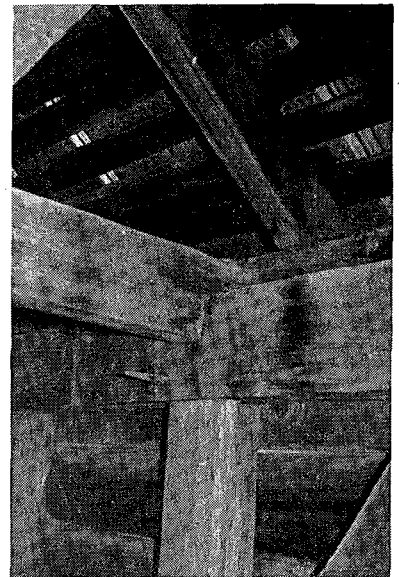


**SITE NAME:** A. McPherson House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

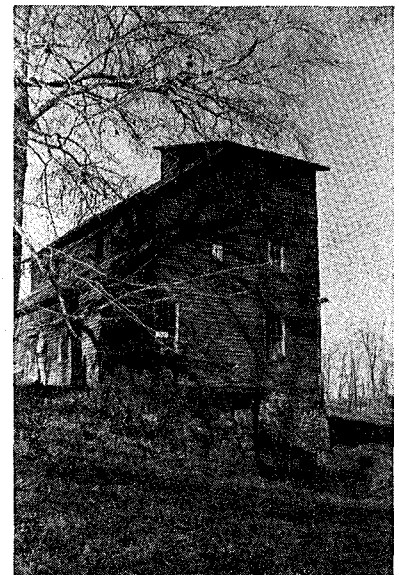




**SITE NAME:** Pike-Isley House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



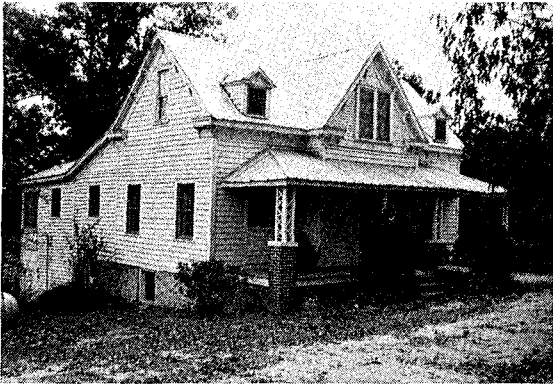
**SITE NAME:** Ward Mill  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame



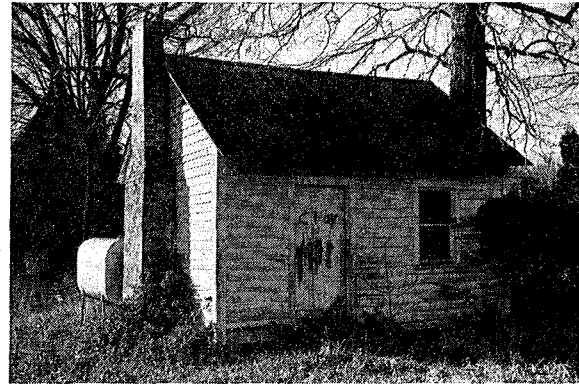
**SITE NAME:** Rock Creek Methodist Church  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



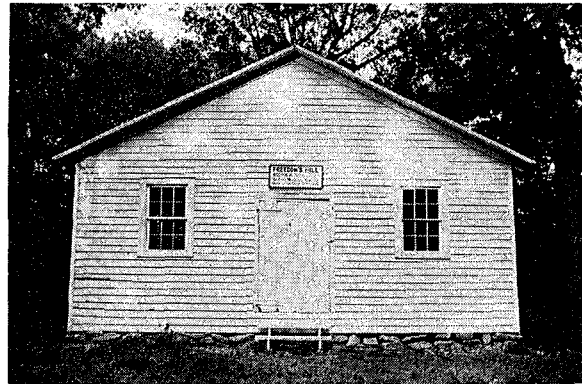
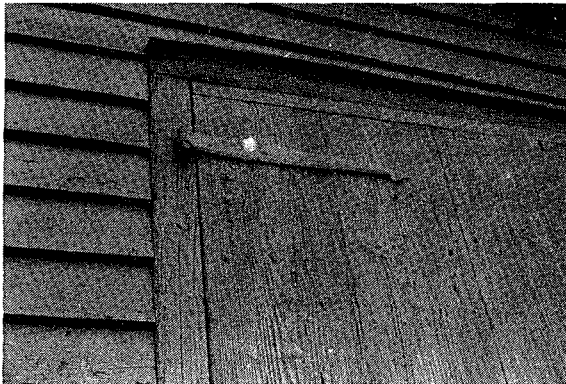
**SITE NAME:** Ward Mill House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



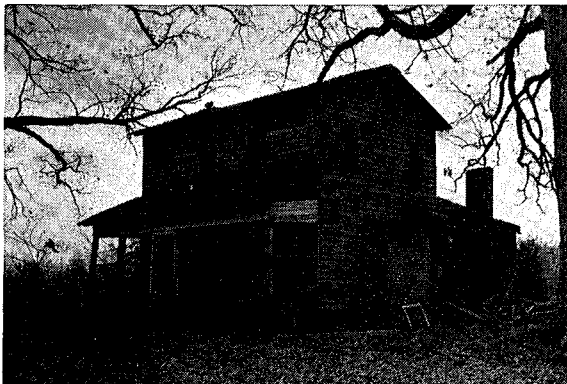
**SITE NAME:** Dr. David Hatch Albright House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



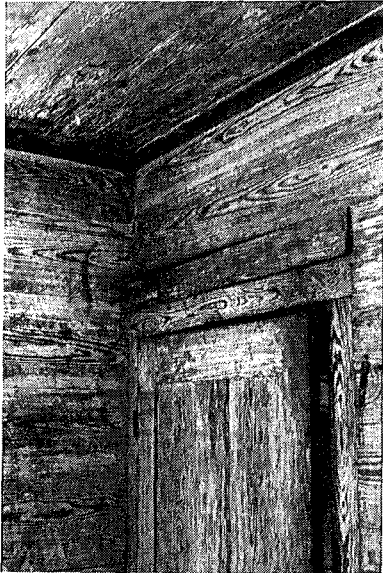
**SITE NAME:** Dr. David Hatch Albright Office  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** 1870  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



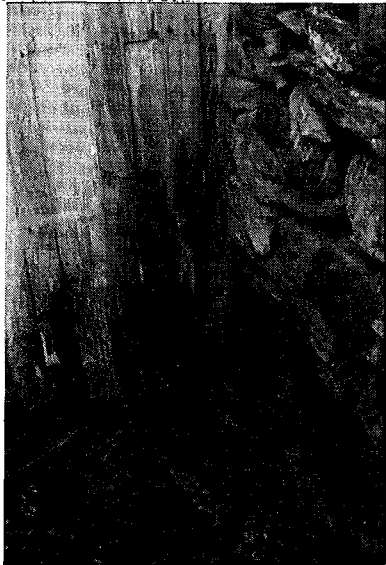
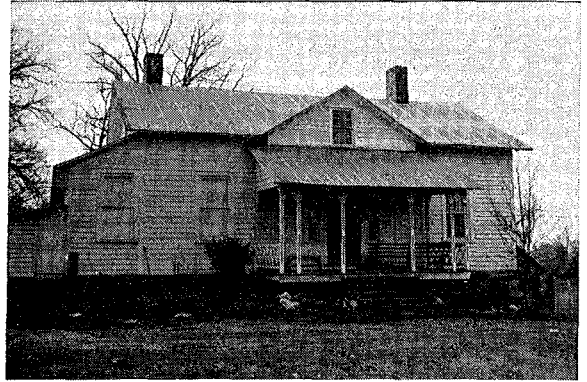
**SITE NAME:** Freedom's Hill Church  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** 1848  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



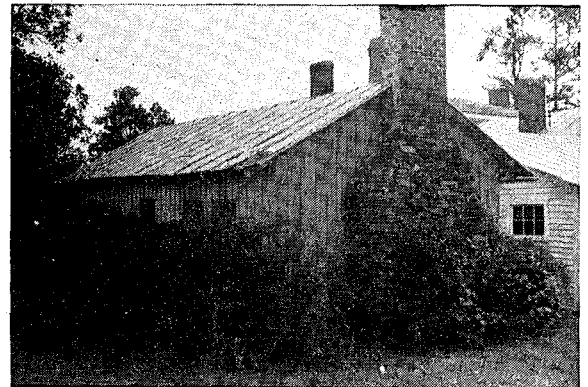
**SITE NAME:** Caleb Dixon House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Hugh Dixon House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1855  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

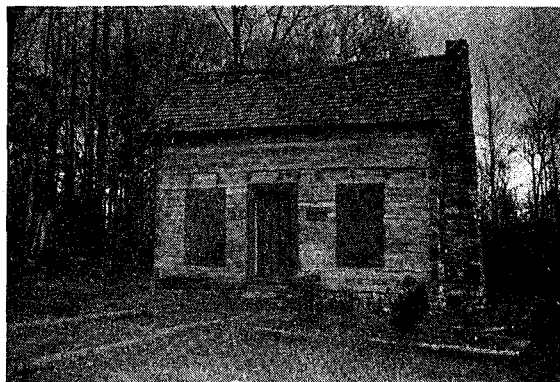
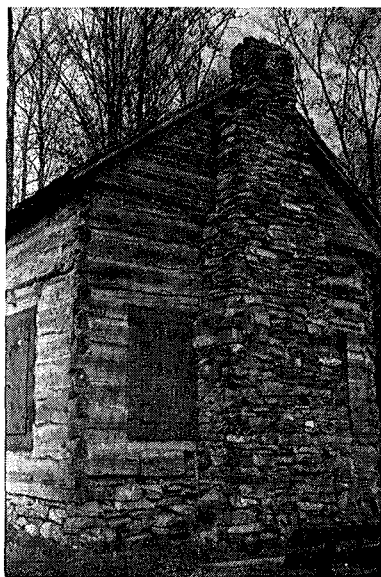


**SITE NAME:** Thomas C. Dixon House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** 1853

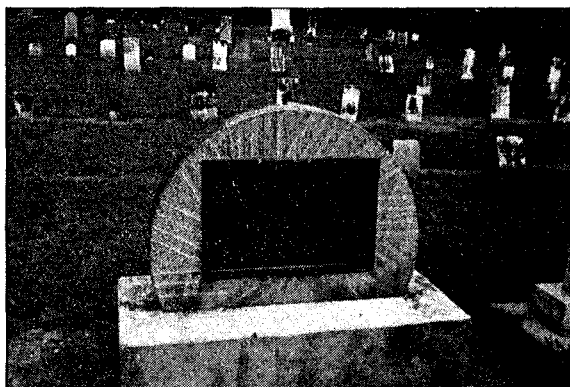


**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick; Stone, Brick

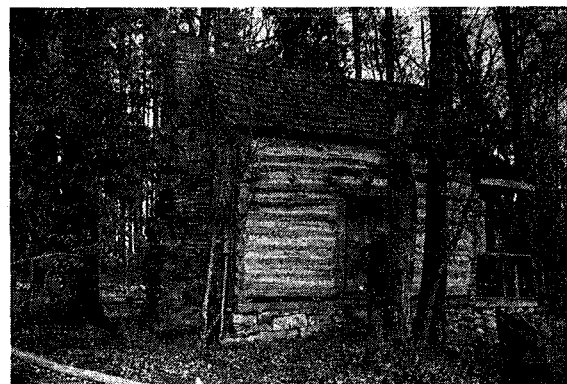




**SITE NAME:** Sword of Peace Site, Teague House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1775  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** Cane Creek Meeting House and Cemetery  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** Established 1751

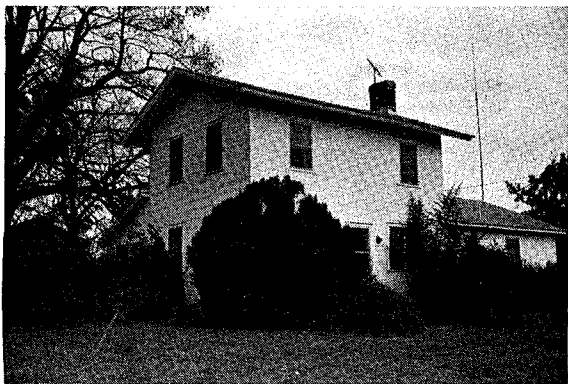


**SITE NAME:** Sword of Peace Site, Wells Log House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1775  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone (originally)



**SITE NAME:** Sword of Peace Site, Cuma Johnson Log House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone (originally)





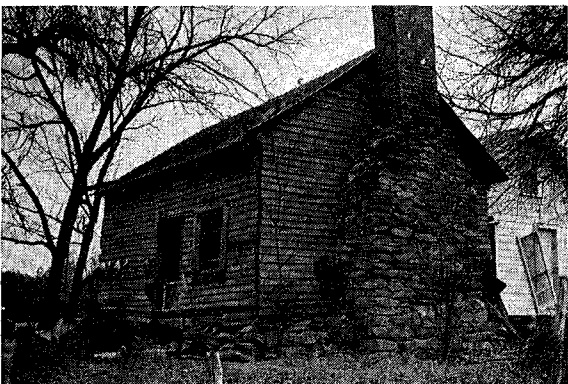
**SITE NAME:** Moses Pike House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** 1856  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone



**SITE NAME:** H. Terry House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** A. Wicker House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

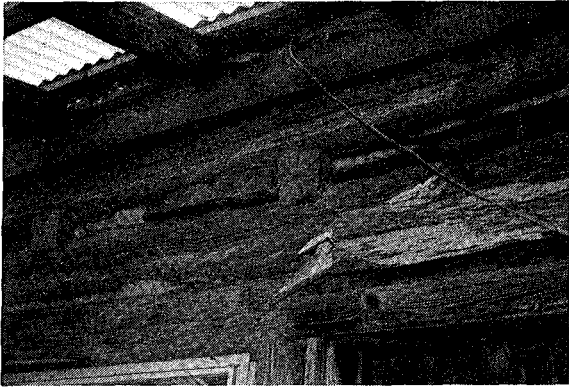


**SITE NAME:** John Stewart Log House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

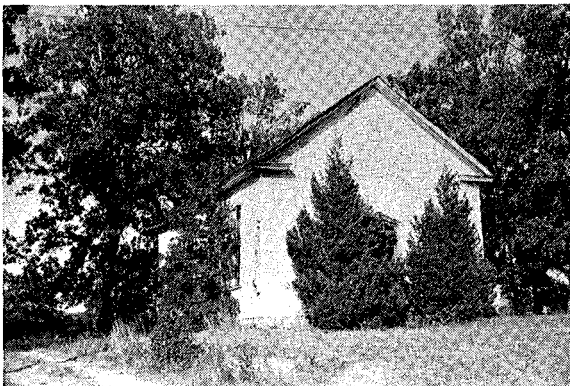
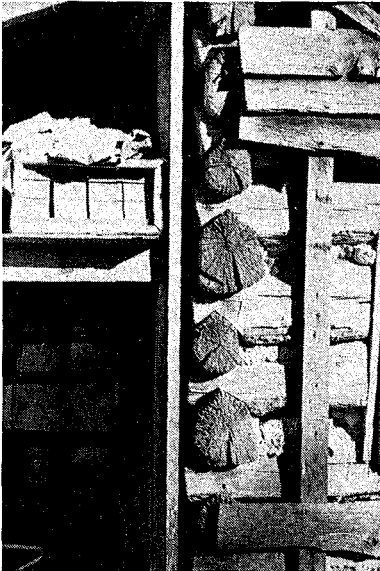


**SITE NAME:** William Wright House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick





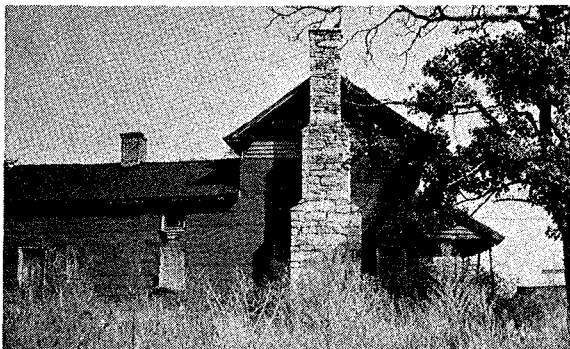
**SITE NAME:** Loy Log House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Stone, Brick



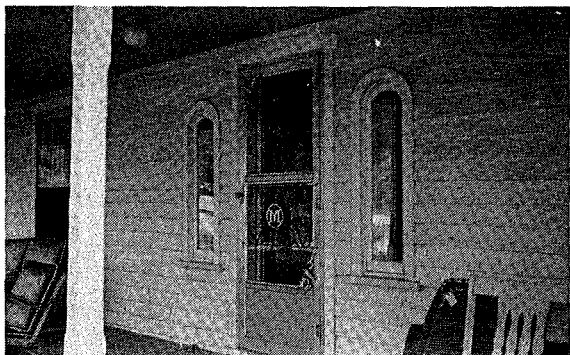
**SITE NAME:** Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame



**SITE NAME:** J. M. Hurdle House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

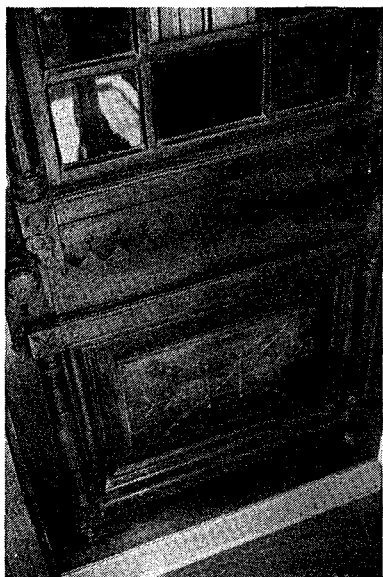


**SITE NAME:** J. J. Hurdle House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** Levi McCauley House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

**SITE NAME:** J. A. Boswell  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

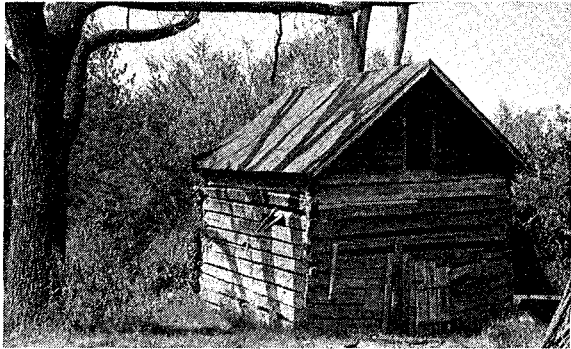




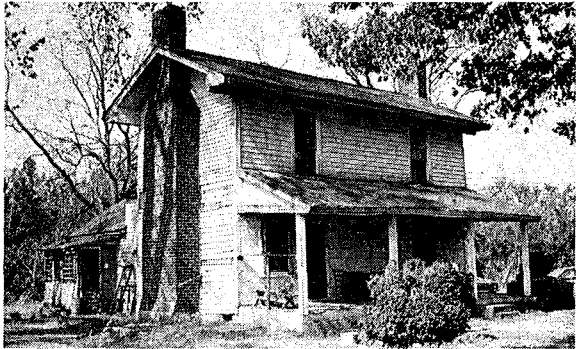
**SITE NAME:** John Ector House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** James Gilliam House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** R. W. Fitch House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Winfield Wilkins House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

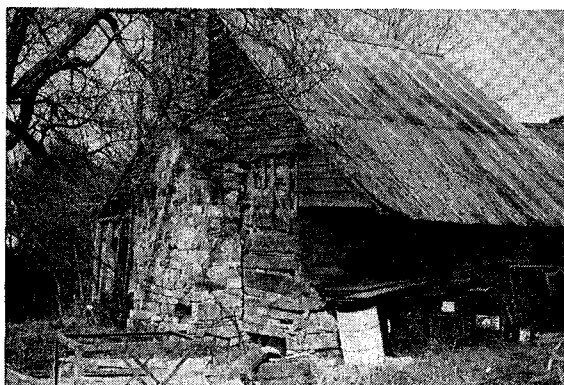




**SITE NAME:** John Isley House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



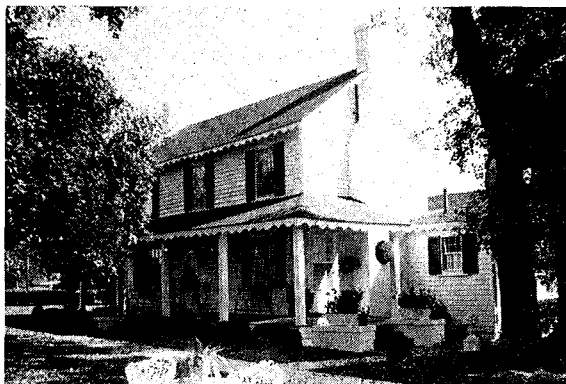
**SITE NAME:** Mac Garrison House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



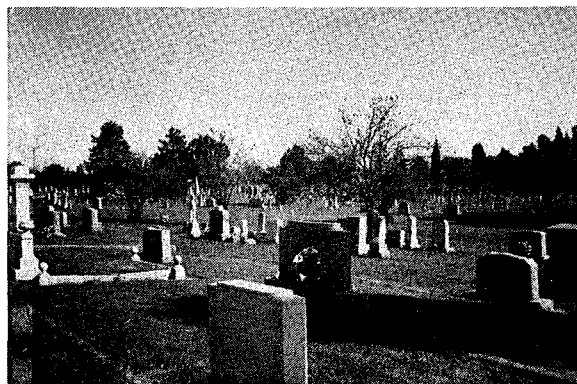
**SITE NAME:** Gilliam Log House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** Bennett Hazell House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1837  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 7  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** William McCauley House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

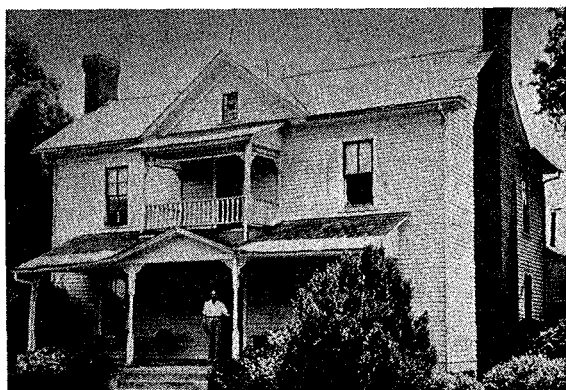


**SITE NAME:** Union Ridge Church and Cemetery  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** Established 1815





**SITE NAME:** Dr. Watson House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

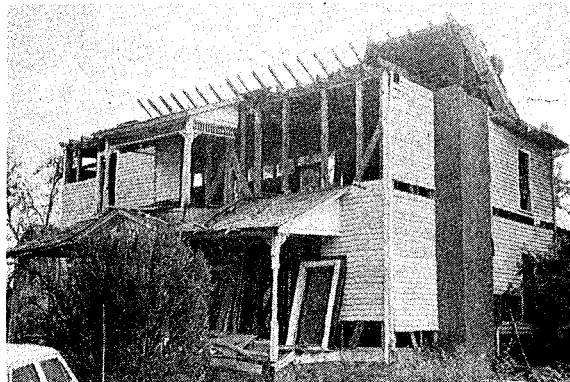


**SITE NAME:** D. Garrison House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1850; c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

1965



1976

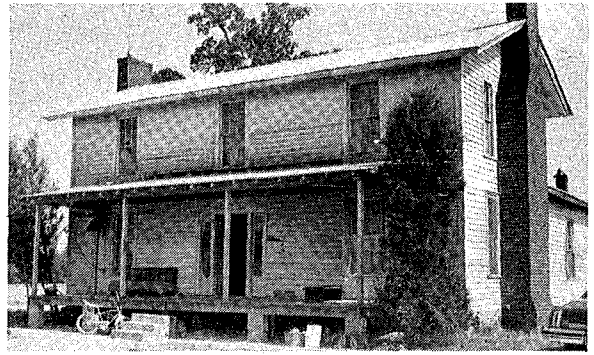


1978





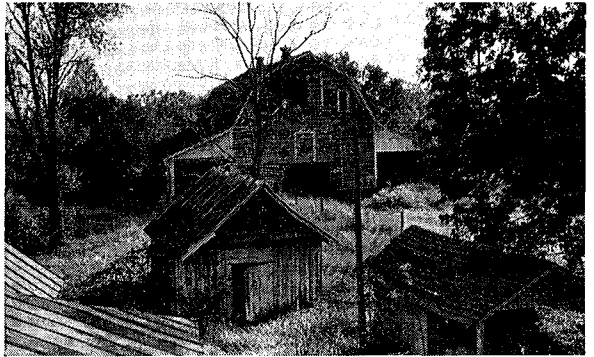
**SITE NAME:** William H. Aldridge House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** 1871  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



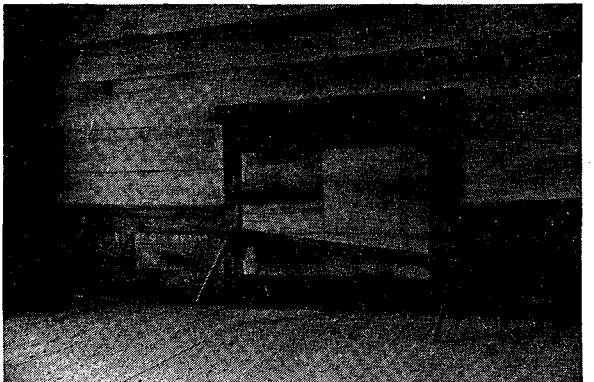
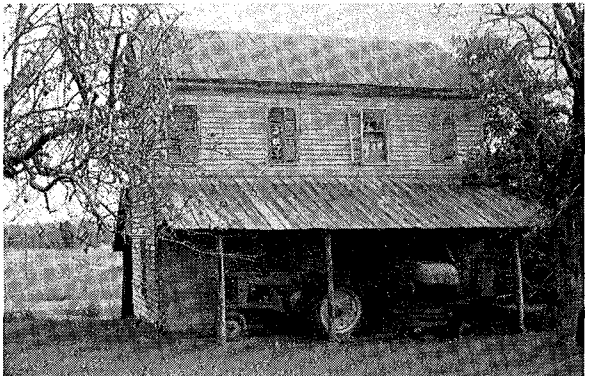
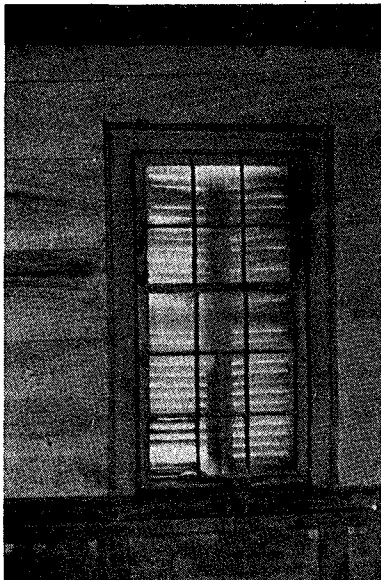
**SITE NAME:** E. Long House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1886  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Sam Story House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Watson Female Seminary  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1825; c. 1860  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame





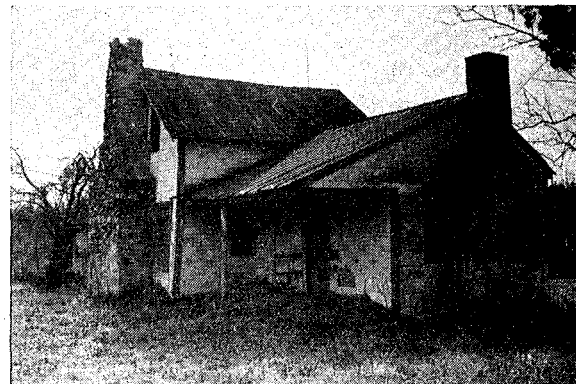
**SITE NAME:** Y. B. Warren House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



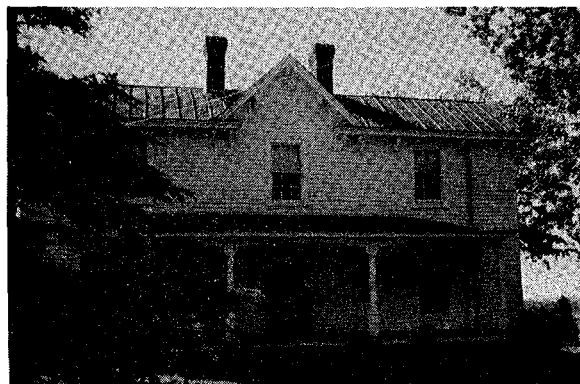
**SITE NAME:** Eli Graham House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1870, 1916  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1, 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log, Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Nathan Garrison Log House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



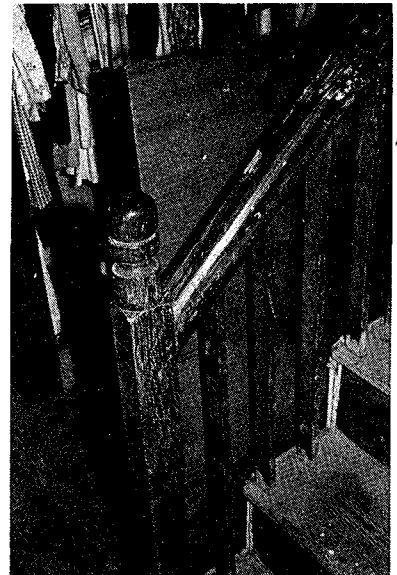
**SITE NAME:** James Graham House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1818; c. 1916  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1; 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick; Brick



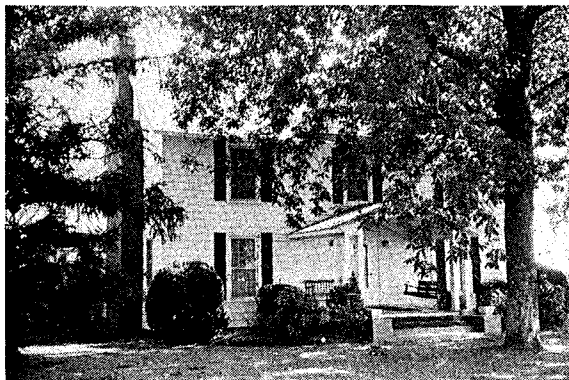
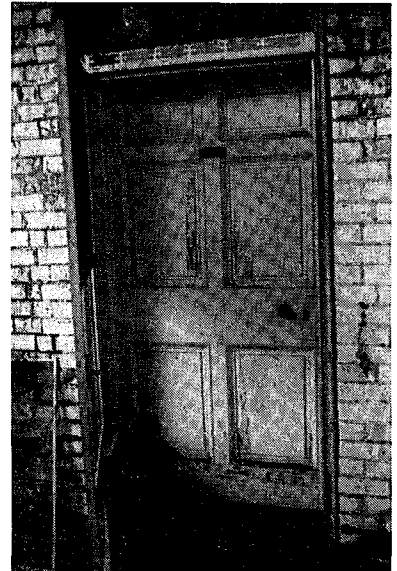
**SITE NAME:** Johnny Graham House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



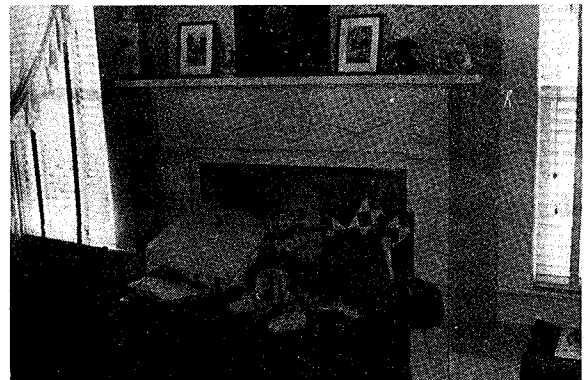
**SITE NAME:** S. Gant House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

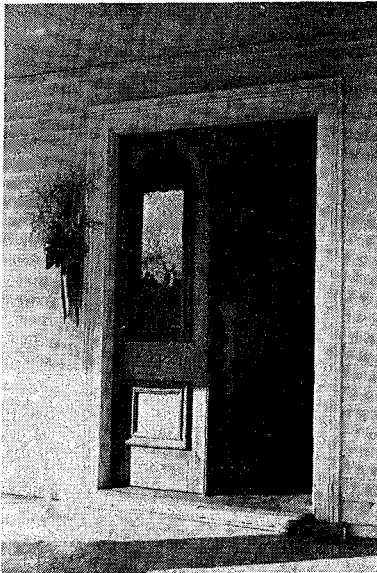


**SITE NAME:** Chesley Faucette/Sheriff Murray House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1820 - 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

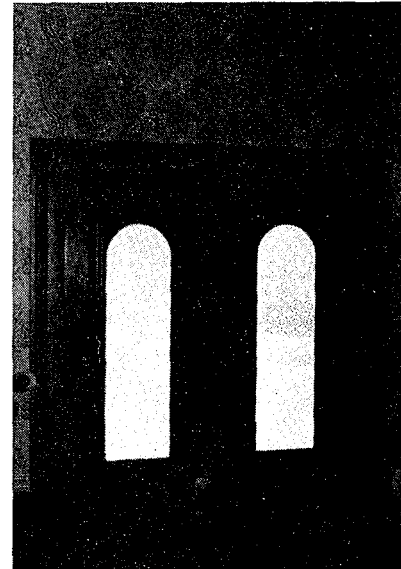
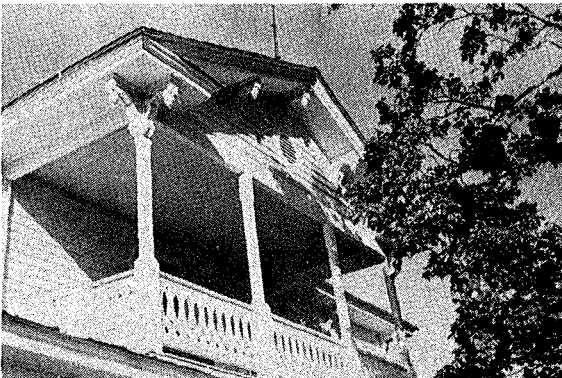


**SITE NAME:** J. H. Walker House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





**SITE NAME:** Chesley Dickey House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

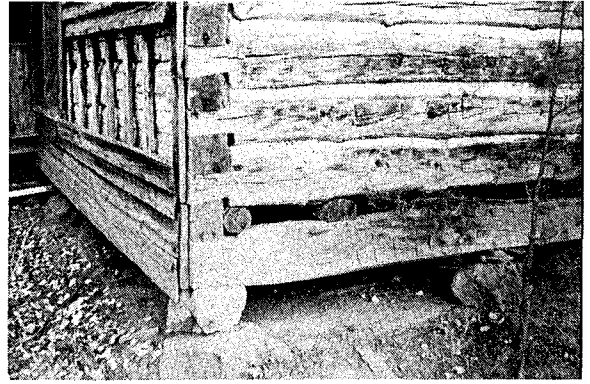
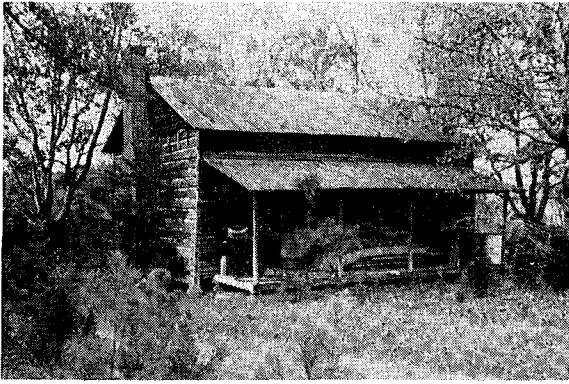


**SITE NAME:** Hopedale Cotton Mill  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** 1869  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

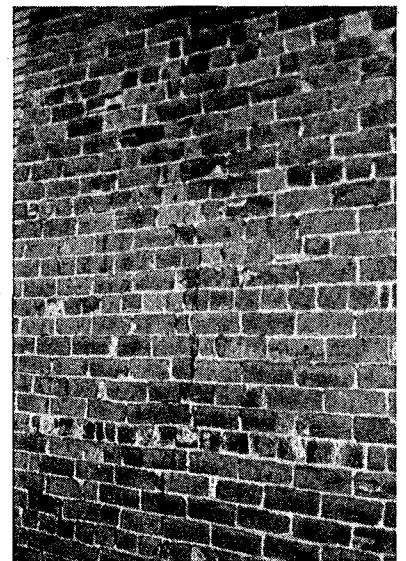


**SITE NAME:** Chesley Roney House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

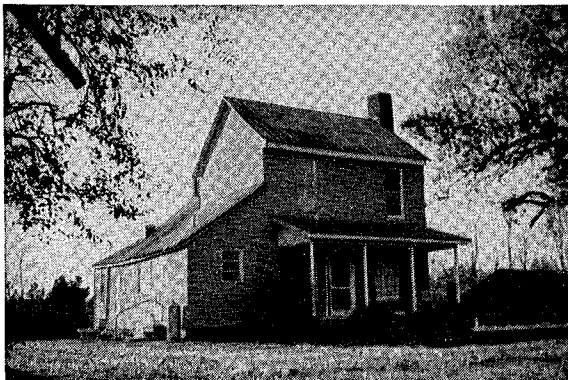




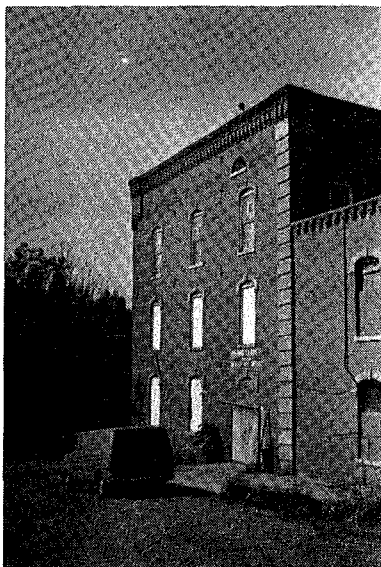
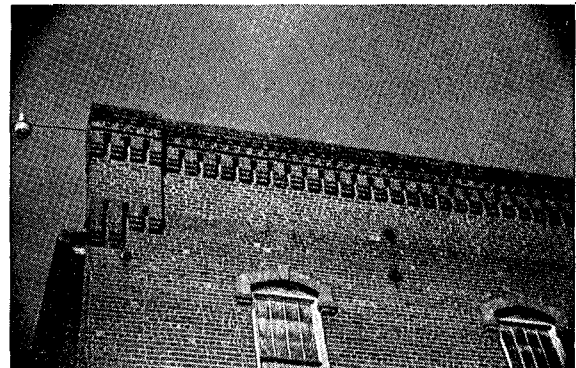
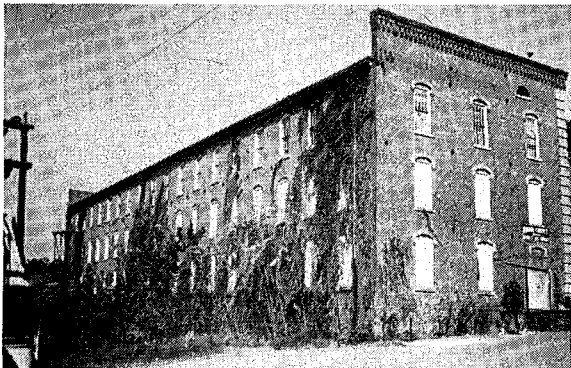
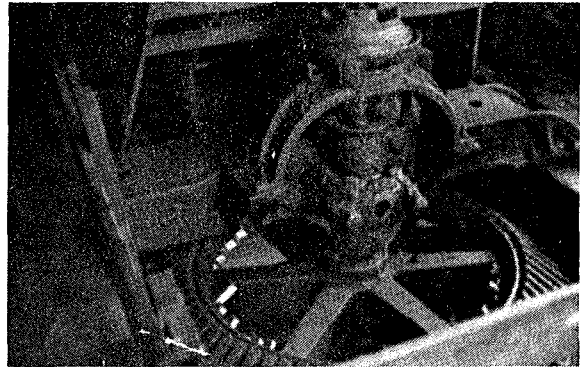
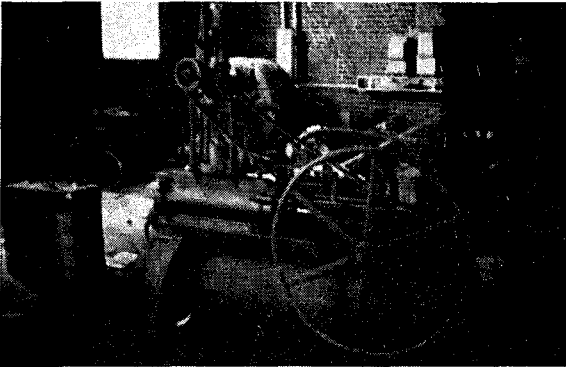
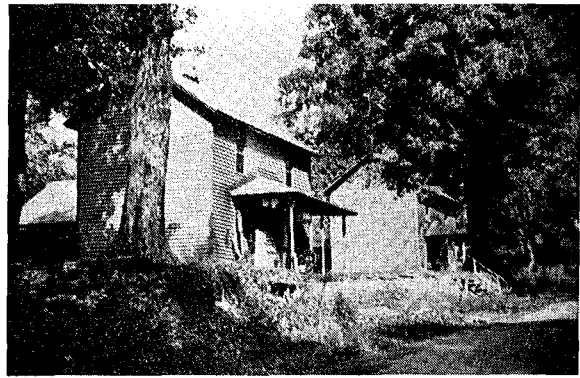
**SITE NAME:** S. L. Faucette House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** 1921  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 7  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



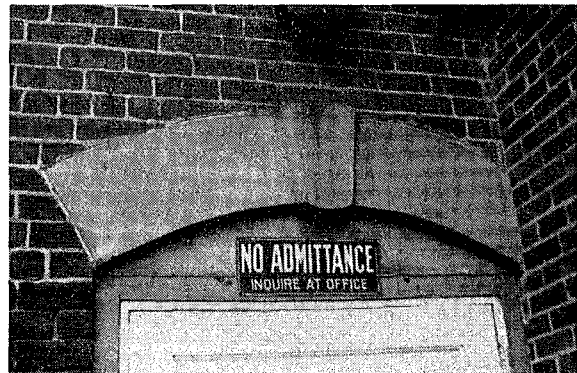
**SITE NAME:** William Blanchard House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** 1819; c. 1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1; 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick; Brick







**SITE NAME:** Glencoe Mill Village  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** 1880 with some late additions  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Mill and store, Brick;  
 Houses, Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** All, Brick

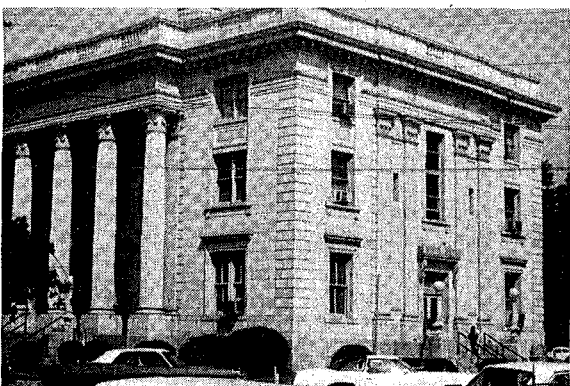




**SITE NAME:** Benjamin Roney House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** 1861  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** D. W. Huffman House  
**LOCATION:** Faucette  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Alamance County Courthouse  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1923  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Stone  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



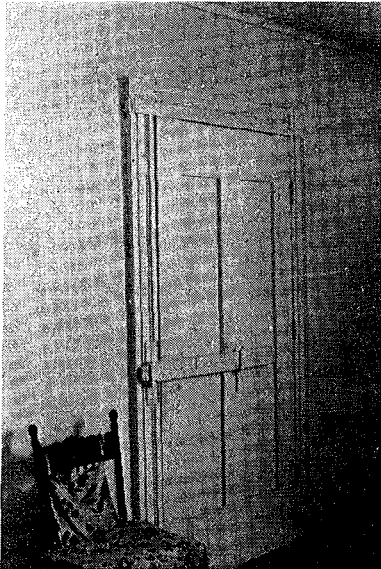
**SITE NAME:** Scott General Store  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1860  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



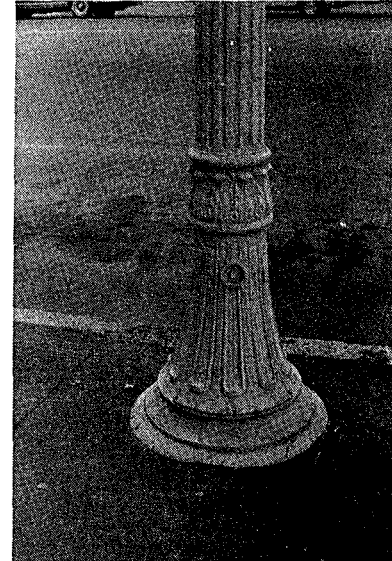
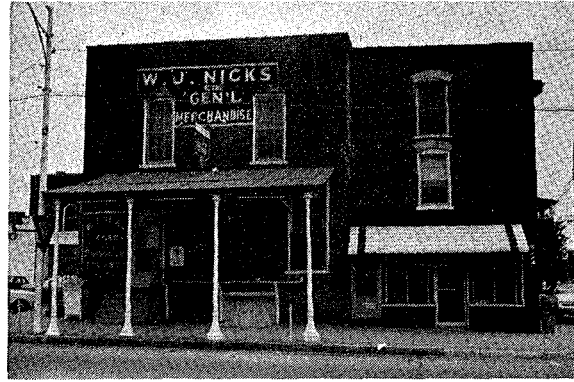
**SITE NAME:** Scott Building  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



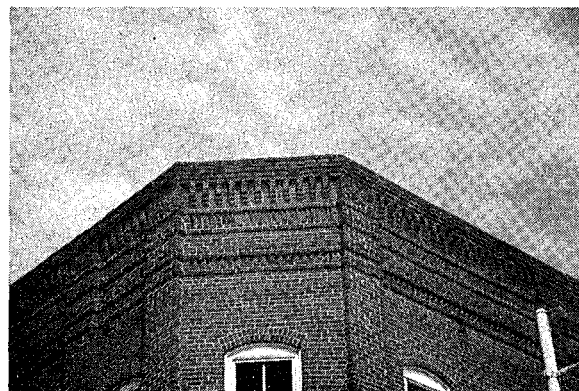
**SITE NAME:** Vestal Hotel  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1912  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



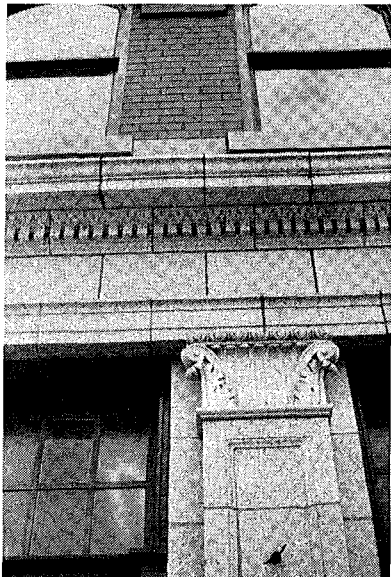
**SITE NAME:** W. J. Nicks Store  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1849  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Patterson Building  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



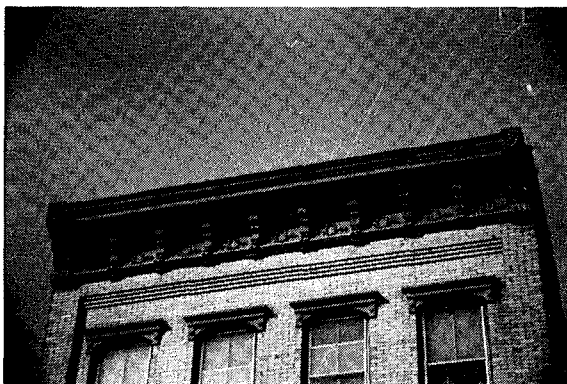




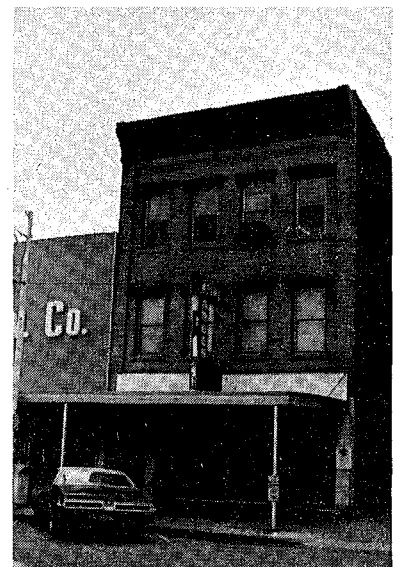
**SITE NAME:** National Bank of Alamance  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick, Stone  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

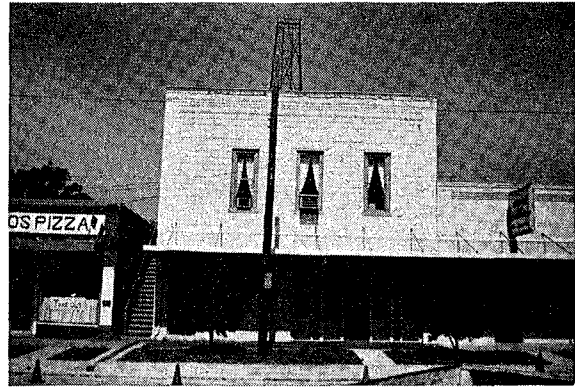
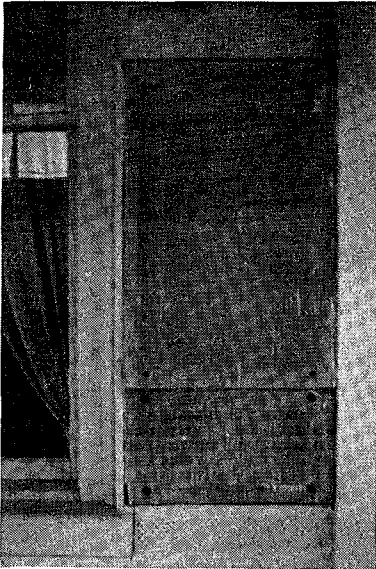


**SITE NAME:** Mont-White Theatre  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1907  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Wrike Drug Store  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1902  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

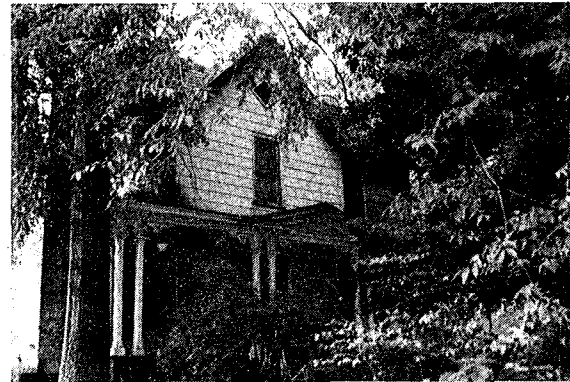




**SITE NAME:** Graham Fire Department  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1911  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Stone, Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** W. I. Ward House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** J. N. H. Clendinin House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





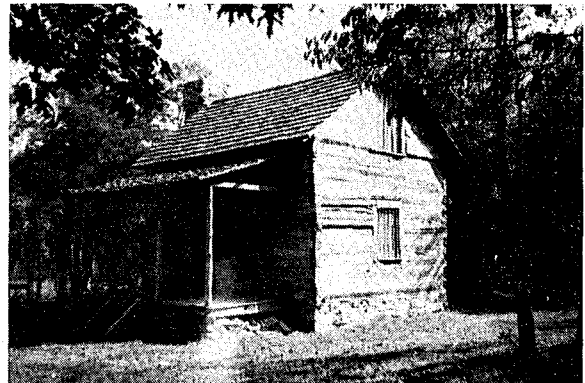
**SITE NAME:** McBride Holt House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** W. F. R. Clapp House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Captain E. S. Parker House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



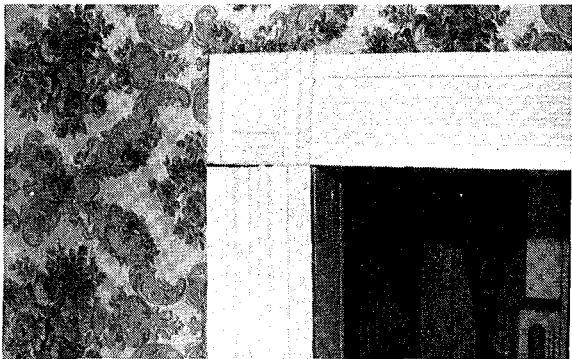
**SITE NAME:** Murray Farm Log House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



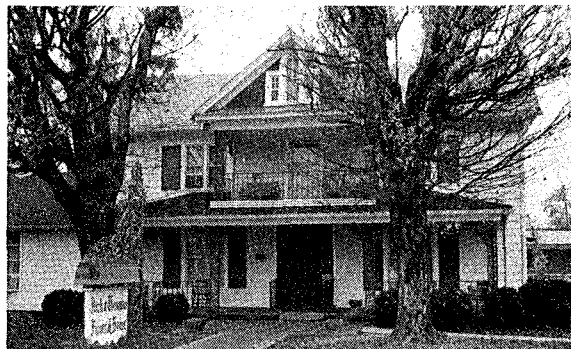
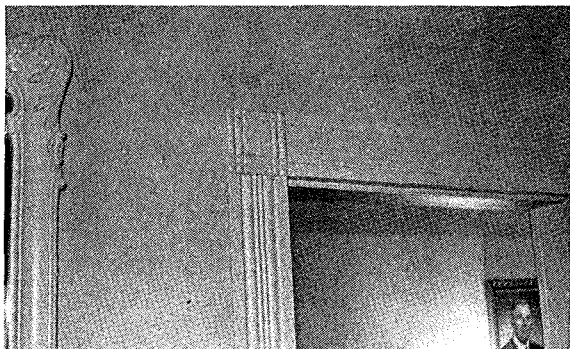
**SITE NAME:** Trollinger Hotel  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Harden House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1859  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



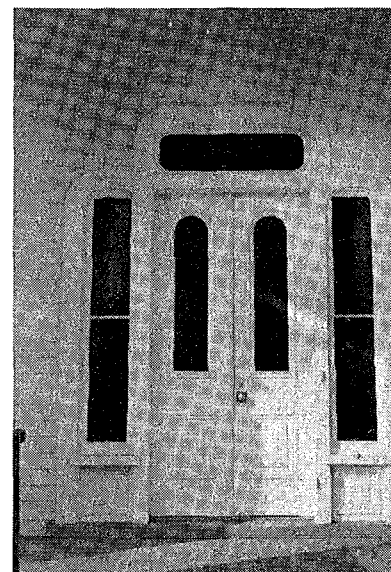
**SITE NAME:** John D. Kernodle House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** (?) Chimney Brick, 1813; Altered c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

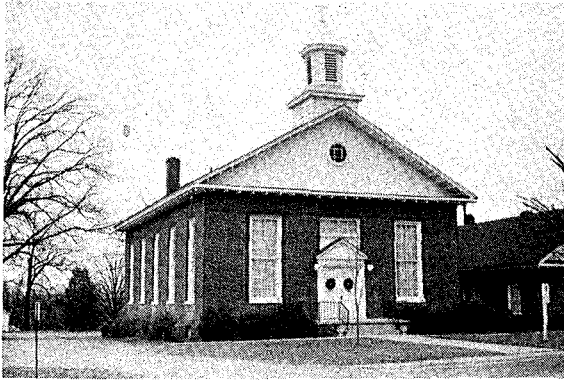


**SITE NAME:** Jones House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

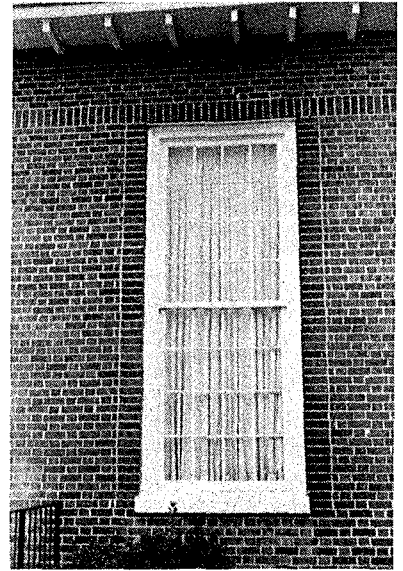


**SITE NAME:** Captain J. N. Williamson House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1869  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





**SITE NAME:** Providence Church  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1870; Established 1763  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame, Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

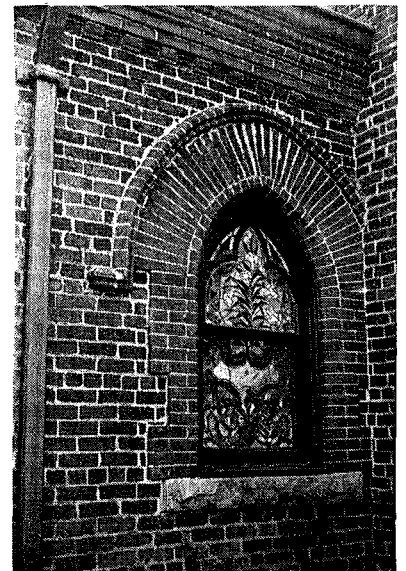
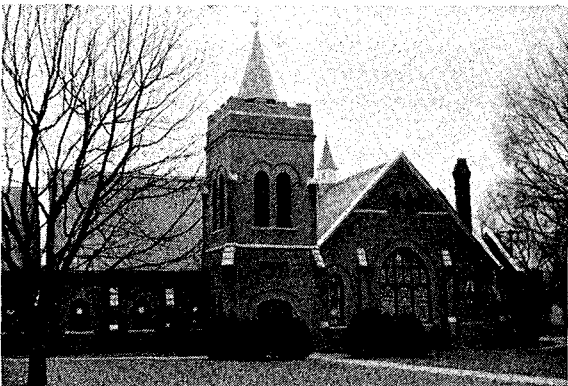


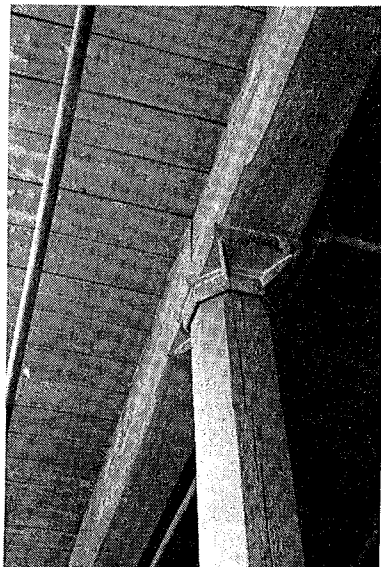
**SITE NAME:** Captain James White House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1871  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Dr. Mel Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

**SITE NAME:** Graham Presbyterian Church  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1856; c. 1900; Established 1850  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

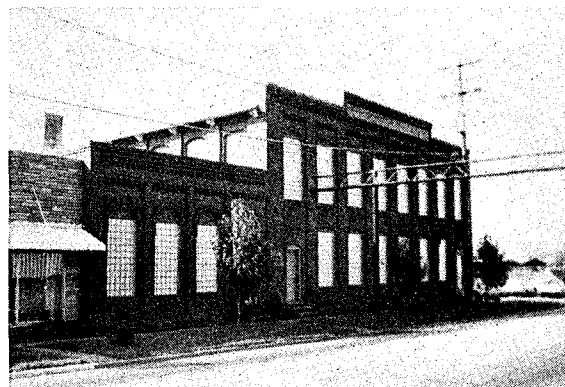




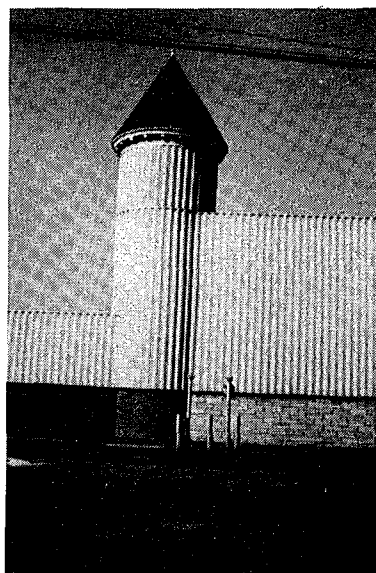
**SITE NAME:** Sidney Mill  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



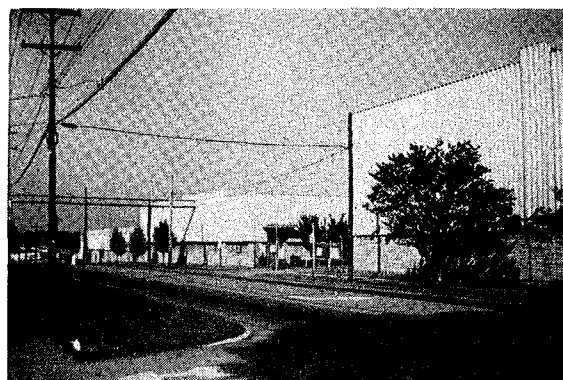
**SITE NAME:** R. L. Hill House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Scott-Mebane Mill  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1898  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



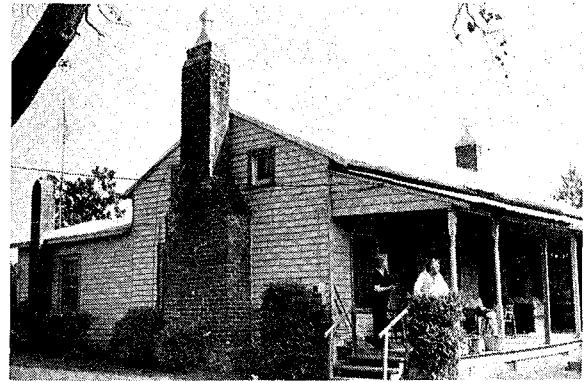
**SITE NAME:** Oneida Mill  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1882  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick







**SITE NAME:** James Montgomery House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Collier House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Thomas Bullard House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1892  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Whittemore-Murray House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Pearl Smith House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1883  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

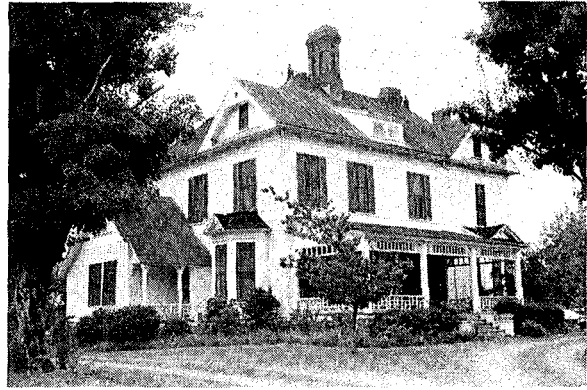


**SITE NAME:** Dan Montgomery House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

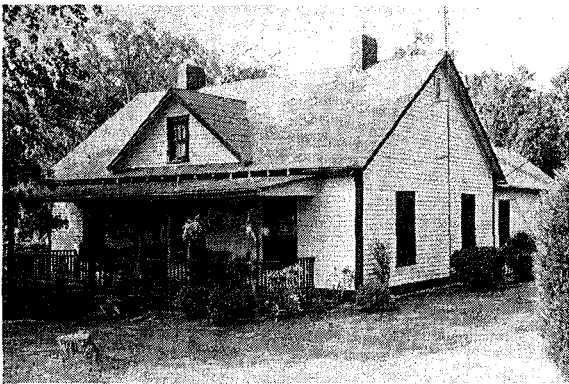
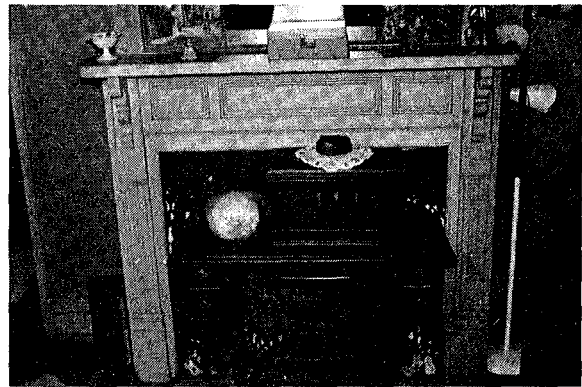




**SITE NAME:** Edward C. Laird House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** McCracken School  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



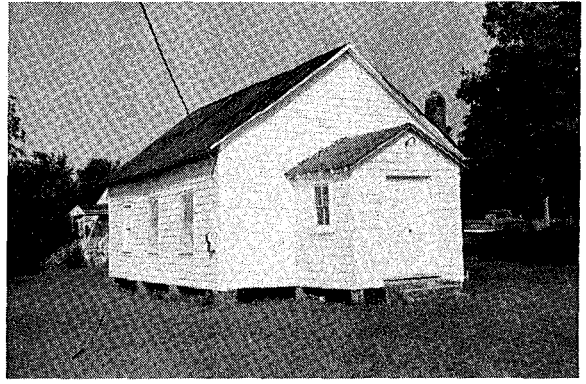
**SITE NAME:** Lawson Perry House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Thompson-Hannah House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** 1887  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



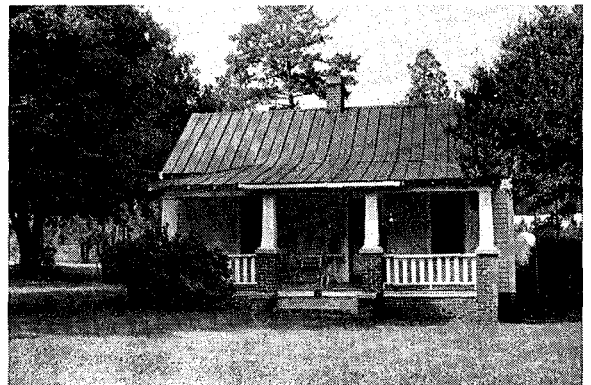
**SITE NAME:** Holt-Tate House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Woodsdale School  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



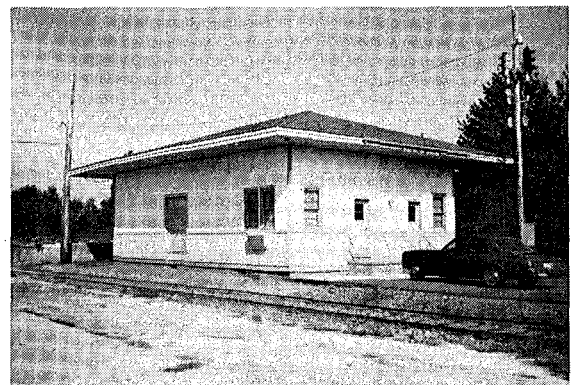
**SITE NAME:** Henry Albright House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1844  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



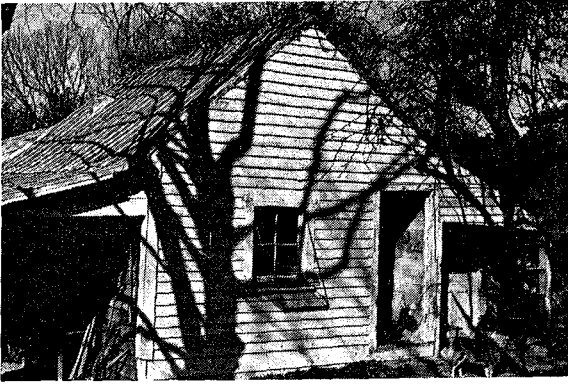
**SITE NAME:** H. C. Smith House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1885; c. 1920  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** William A. Shoffner House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



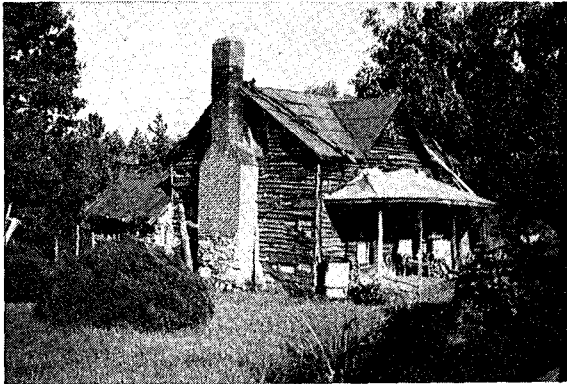
**SITE NAME:** Graham Depot  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** (?)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame



**SITE NAME:** Capps School  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone



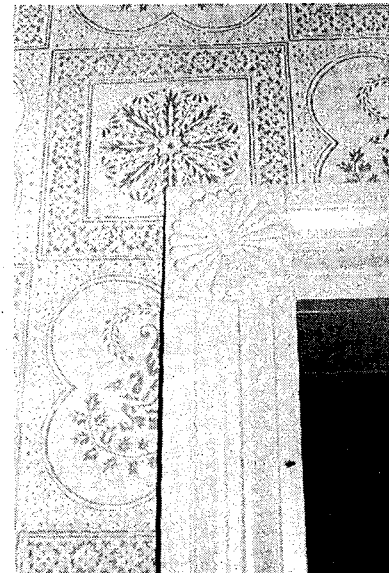
**SITE NAME:** Lacy Holt Frame House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

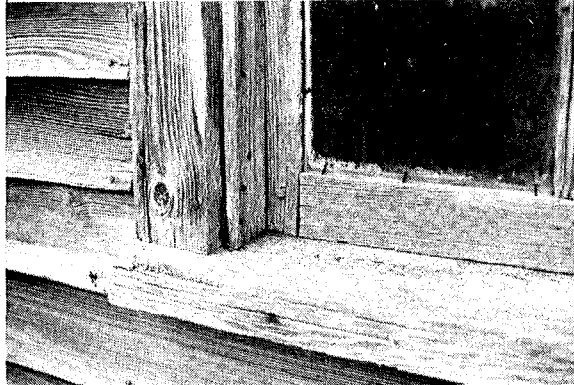
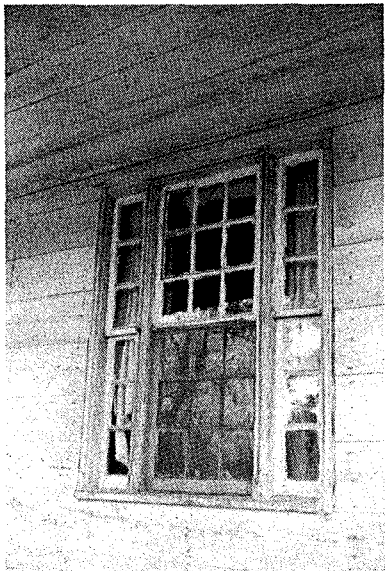
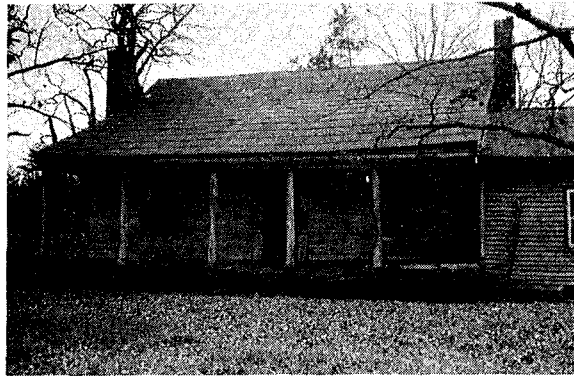


**SITE NAME:** Crowson Log House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

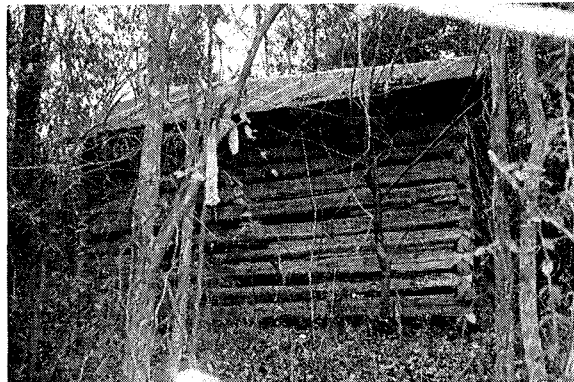
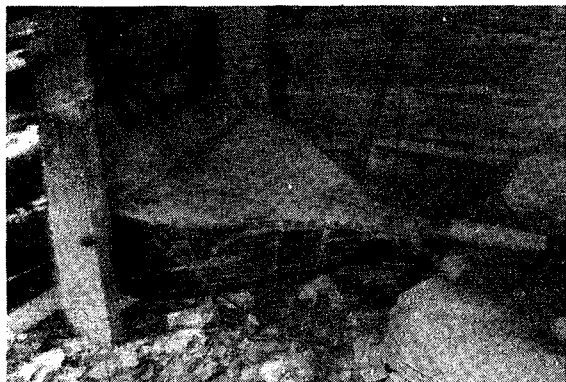
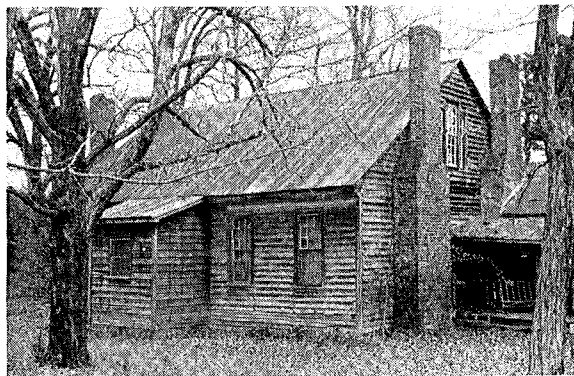


**SITE NAME:** Lacy Holt Brick House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1820; Renovated  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





**SITE NAME:** G. S. Rogers House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

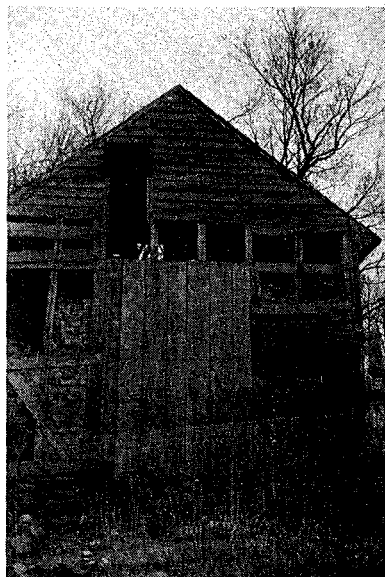


**G. S. Rogers Blacksmith Shop**





**SITE NAME:** George Curtis House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** 1867  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** George Curtis Site, Judge Ruffin Kitchen  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1830  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone







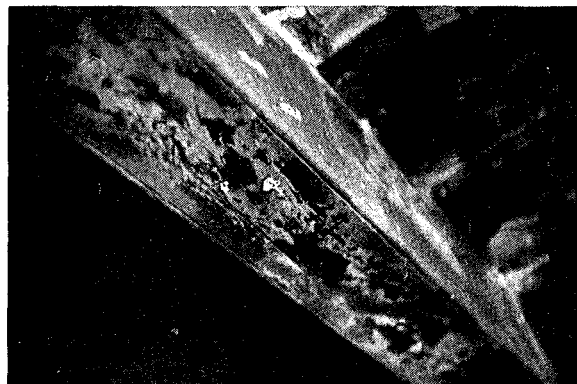
**SITE NAME:** Arch Crabtree House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Charlie Coble House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



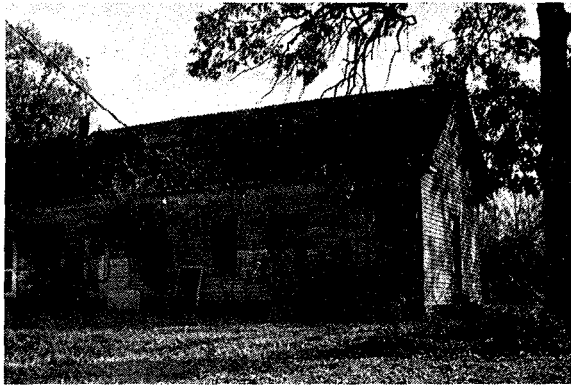
**SITE NAME:** Willis Coble House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



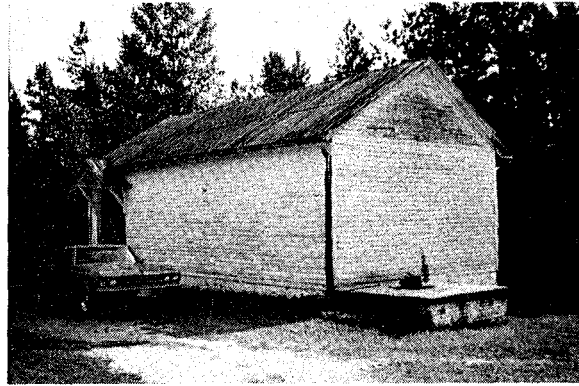
**SITE NAME:** Rogers and Curtis Mill  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** Pre 1893  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame



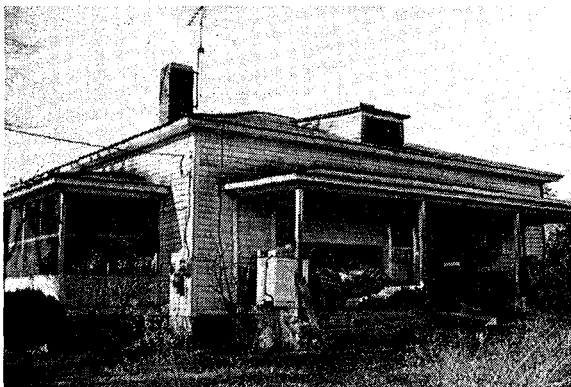
**SITE NAME:** Cooper-Griffin House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Climax School  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



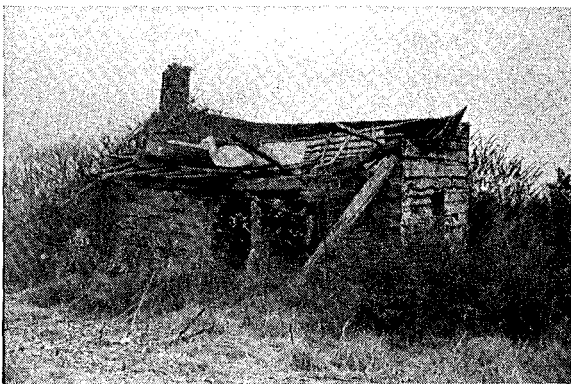
**SITE NAME:** Woods Chapel School  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1920  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



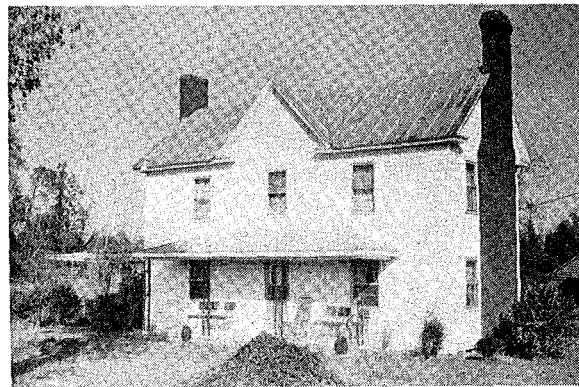
**SITE NAME:** George F. Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** 1912  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 5  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



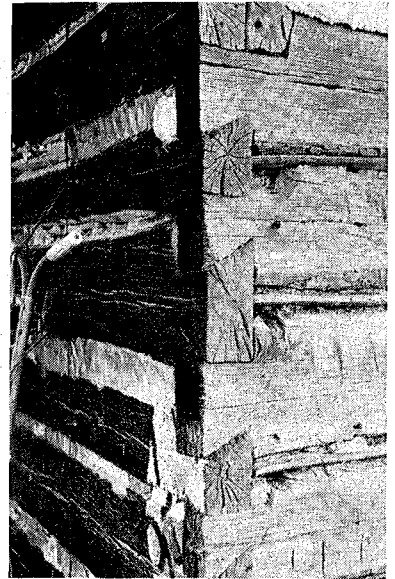
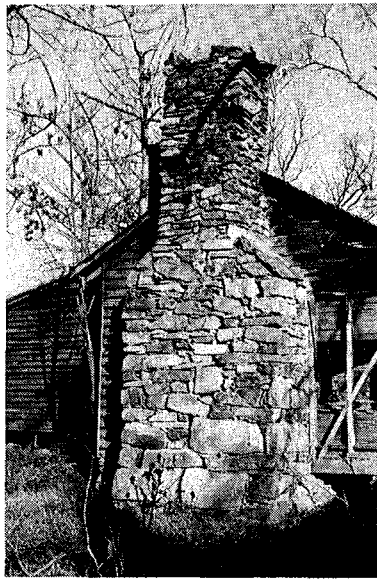
**SITE NAME:** George Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



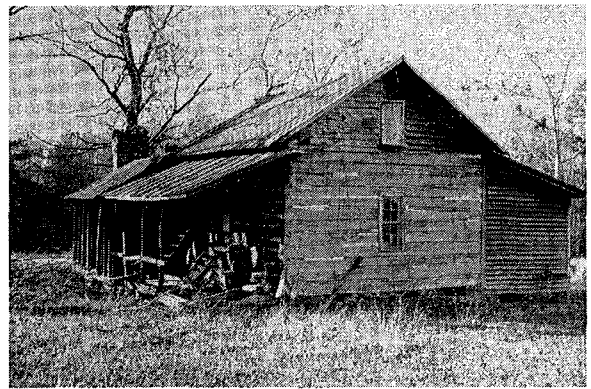
**SITE NAME:** C. Robertson House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



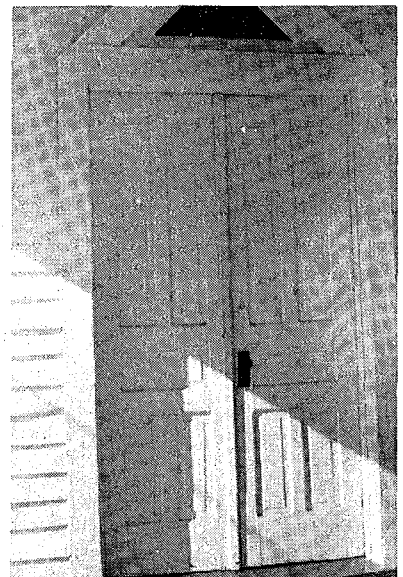
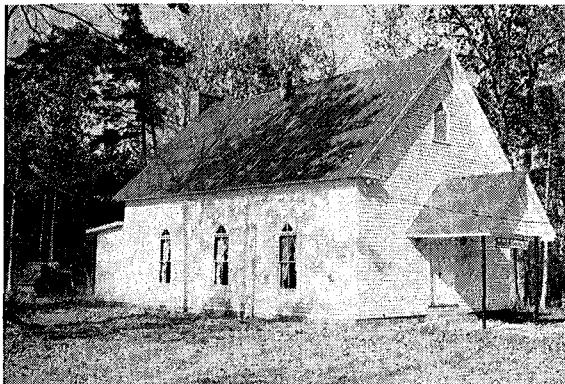
**SITE NAME:** G. M. Holt House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

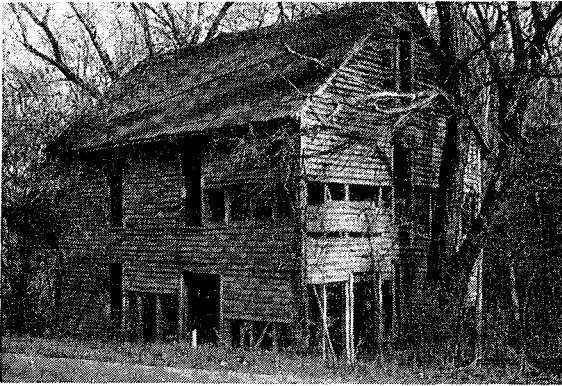


**SITE NAME:** Cicero Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** Antioch Baptist Church  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





**SITE NAME:** Thompson Mill  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame



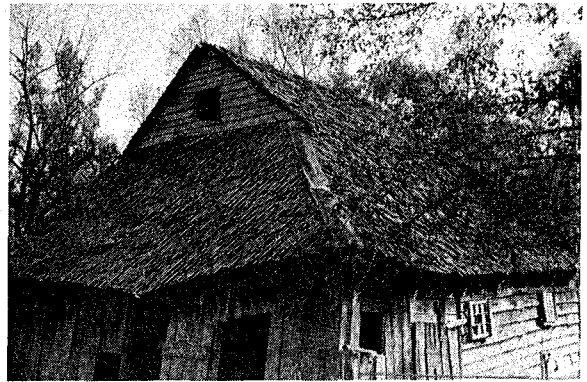
**SITE NAME:** Old Pittsboro Road Bridge Abutment  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** George Graves House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone







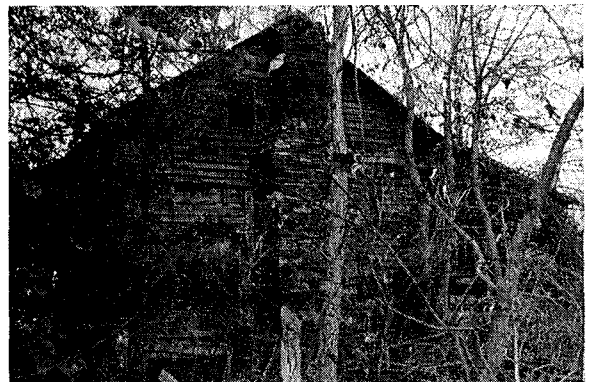
**SITE NAME:** Claude Moser House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Judge Sharpe House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

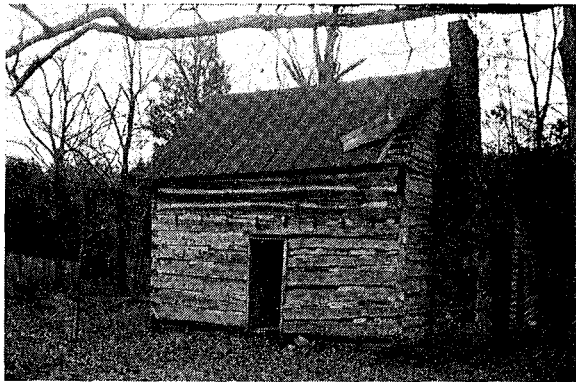


**SITE NAME:** Alfred Sharpe House Ruins  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1875  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log, Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** B. Holt House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick





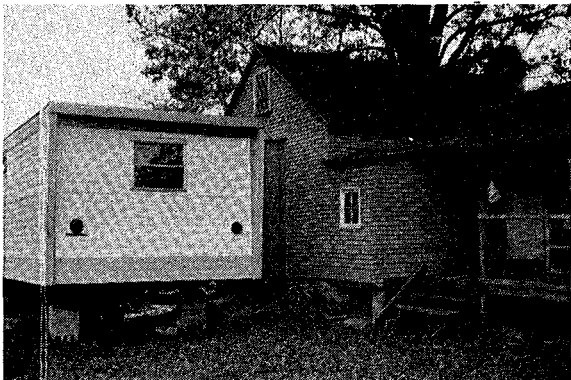
**SITE NAME:** C. A. Reay House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Amick Foust House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1 (Original part)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log, Frame Addition  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



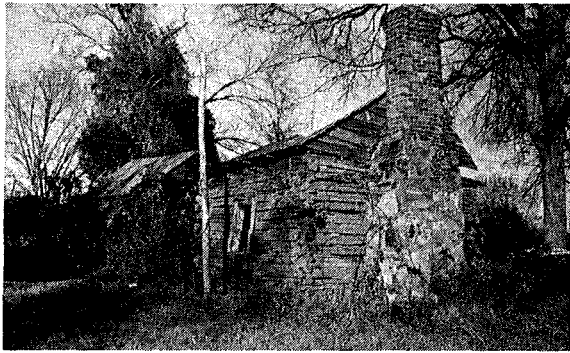
**SITE NAME:** Harlan Shoe House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** M. B. Allen House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** Gray McPherson House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Eli McPherson House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

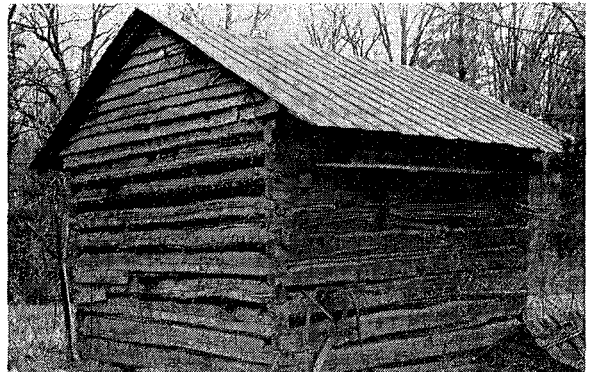
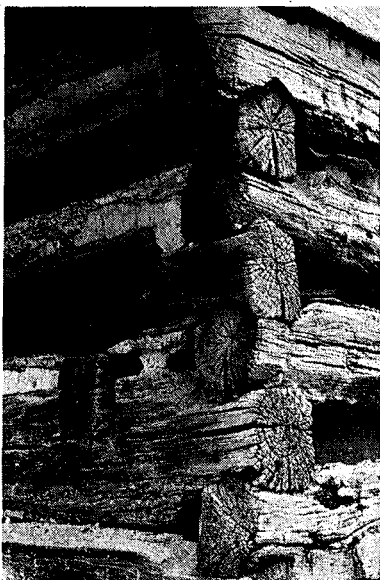


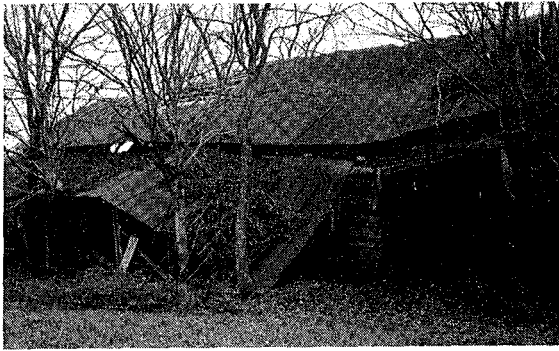
**SITE NAME:** Lon McPherson House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



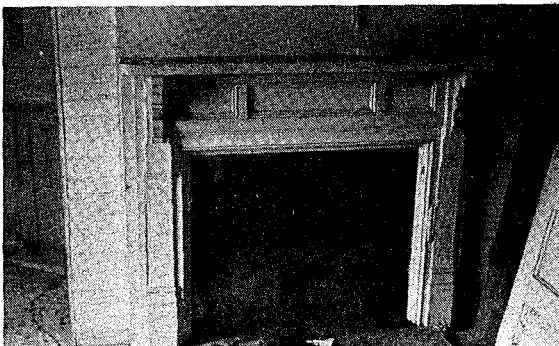
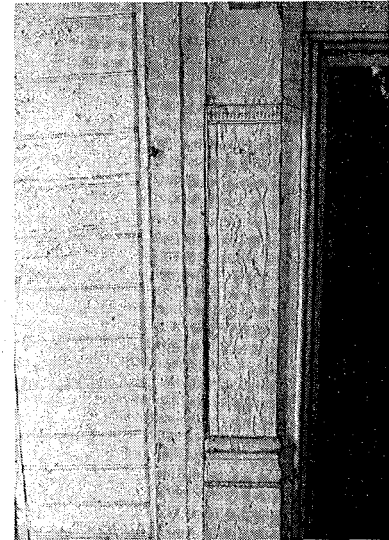
**SITE NAME:** Mary Jane Foust House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

**SITE NAME:** Robert Shaw Farm Buildings  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log





**SITE NAME: J. A. Foust House**  
**LOCATION: Newlin**  
**AGE: c. 1885**  
**FLOOR PLAN: 6**  
**BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame**  
**CHIMNEY: Brick**



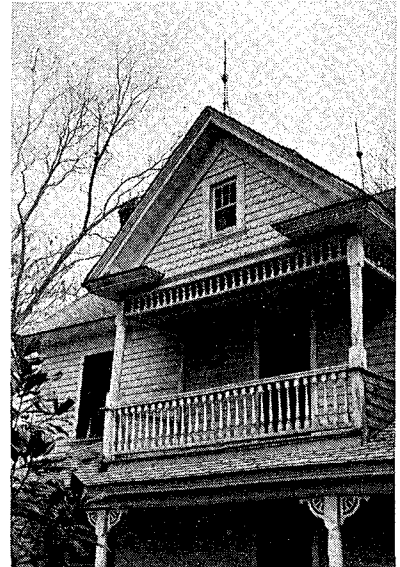
**Springhouse Foundation**



**SITE NAME: David Bivens House**  
**LOCATION: Newlin**  
**AGE: c. 1885**  
**FLOOR PLAN: 6**  
**BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame**  
**CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick**



**SITE NAME: A. L. Foust House**  
**LOCATION: Newlin**  
**AGE: 1894**  
**FLOOR PLAN: 4**  
**BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame**  
**CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick**

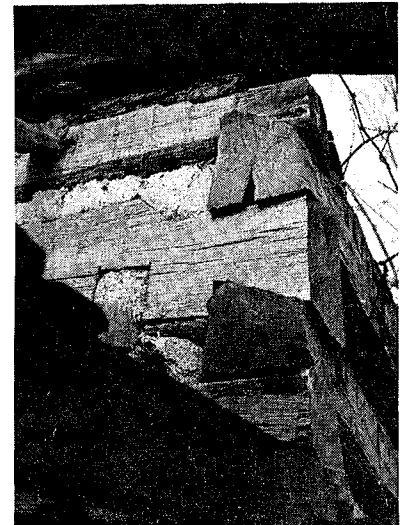


**SITE NAME: John Allen House**  
**LOCATION: Newlin**  
**AGE: 1852**  
**FLOOR PLAN: 3**  
**BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame**  
**CHIMNEY: Brick**

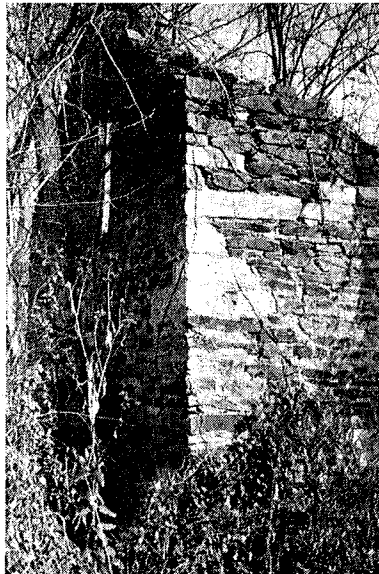


**SITE NAME: Snow Camp Post Office and Store**  
**LOCATION: Newlin**  
**AGE: (?) c. 1885**  
**BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame**  
**CHIMNEY: Brick**

**SITE NAME: A. L. Foust Site, Clover Orchard Post Office**  
**LOCATION: Newlin**  
**AGE: c. 1850**  
**FLOOR PLAN: 1**  
**BUILDING MATERIAL: Log**  
**CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick**







**SITE NAME:** Cane Creek Cotton Mill  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1840  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Stone

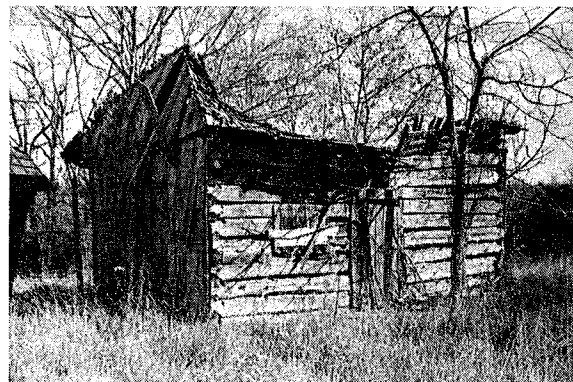
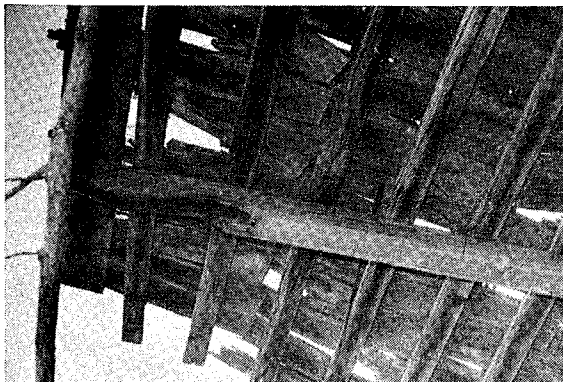
**Water Wheel**



**SITE NAME:** Cane Creek Cotton Mill Store  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

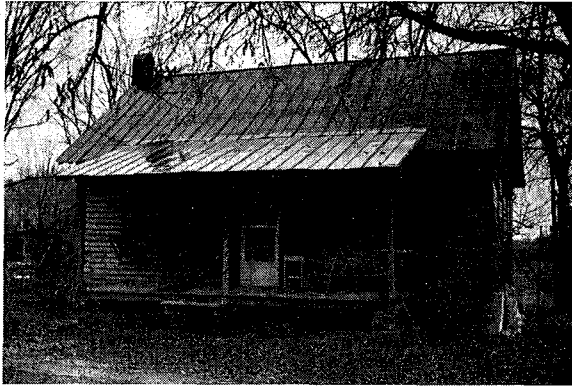


**SITE NAME:** Cane Creek Cotton Mill House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

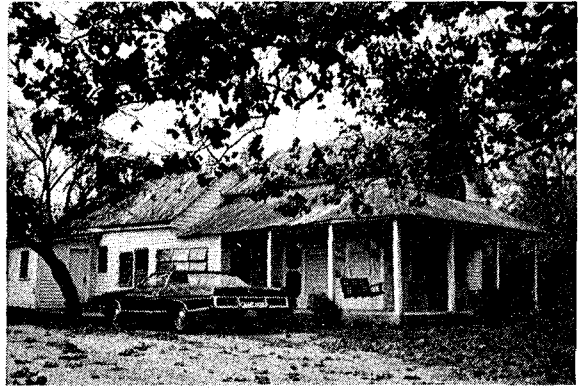


**SITE NAME:** Good Templars Lodge Hall, Lancaster School  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone

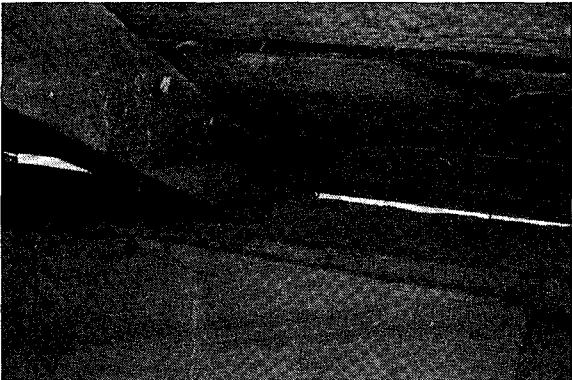




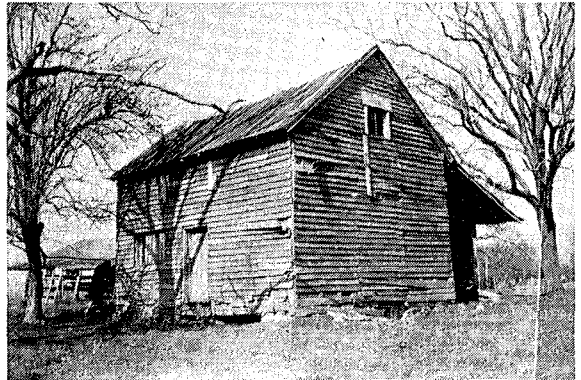
**SITE NAME:** Nathan Allen House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c.1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone (Gone)



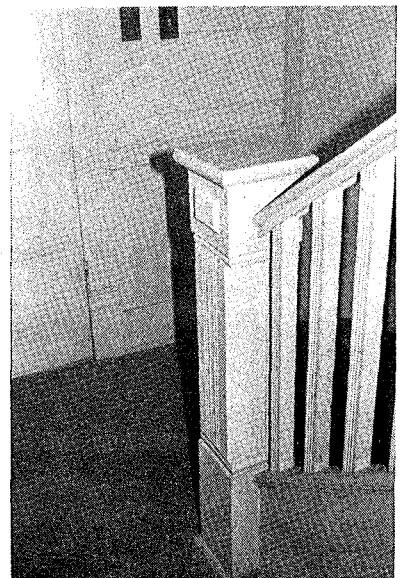
**SITE NAME:** Dr. Neese House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

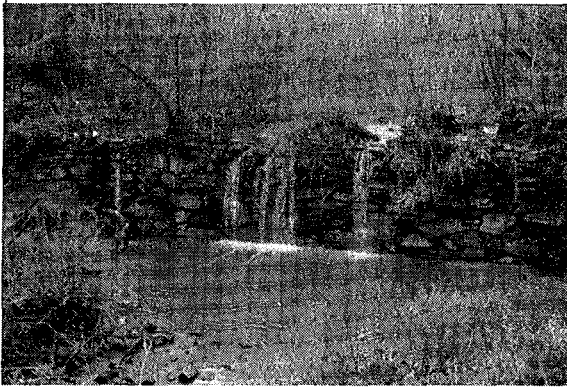


**SITE NAME:** Charles Stewart House, Sylvester Post Office  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, (Brick?)



**SITE NAME:** John Griffin House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1909  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





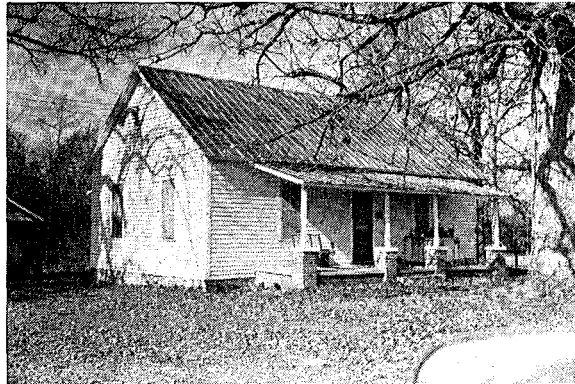
**SITE NAME:** Snow Camp Dam  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1780  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** Snow Camp Telephone Exchange  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** James Thomas House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Original Gone



**SITE NAME:** Gravel Hill School  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1902  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



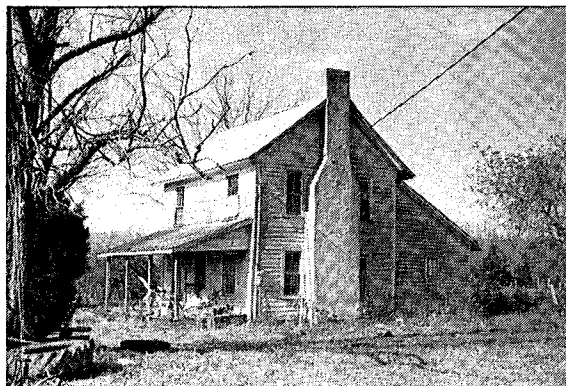
**SITE NAME:** Lindon Stewart House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Randolph Coble House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Tom Boggs House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1851  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Thomas McPherson House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

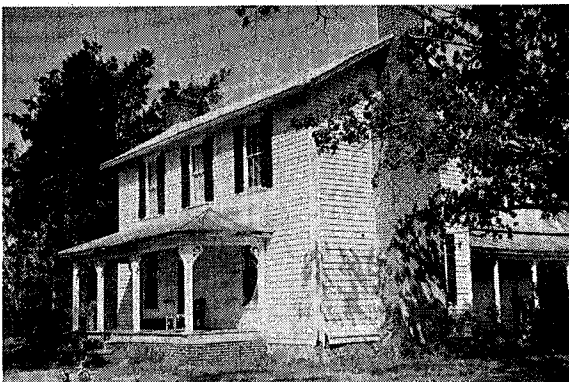


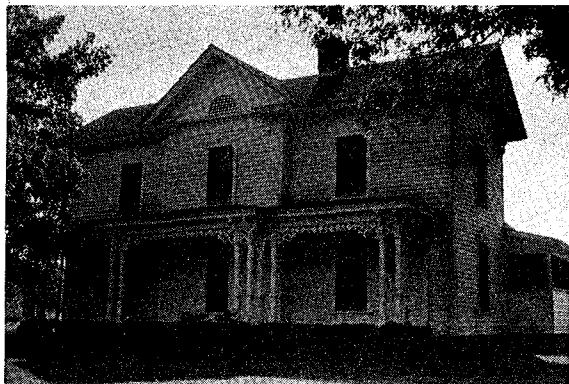
**SITE NAME:** Willie Pace House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1920  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



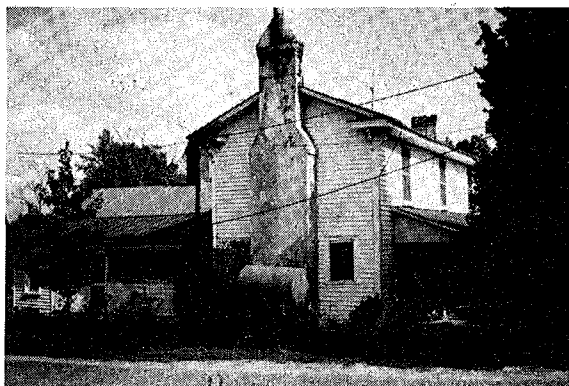
**SITE NAME:** Cane Creek Dam  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1762, enlarged 1836  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Stone

**SITE NAME:** G. R. Maynard House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





**SITE NAME:** John Turner House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Misses Mitchell House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Dr. McCauley House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** J. M. E. Wyatte House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log, Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** W. J. Teer  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** 1895  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





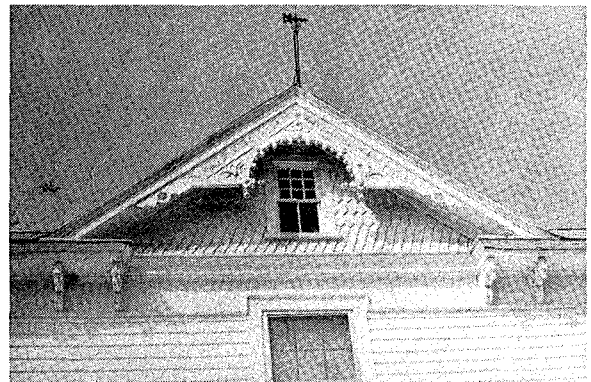
**SITE NAME:** W. J. Anderson House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



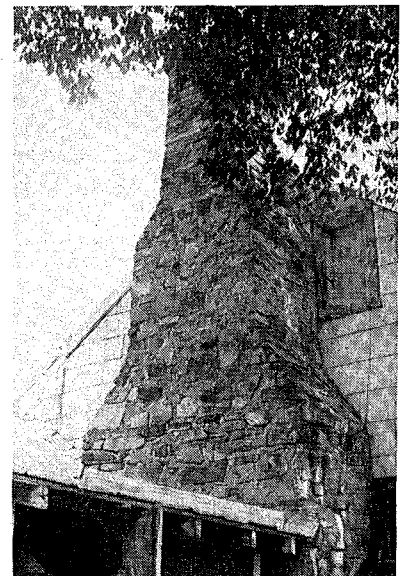
**SITE NAME:** Malone-King House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Levi Jeffries House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** James Murray House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1; Altered to 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone; Stone; Brick







**SITE NAME:** William Browning House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Sartin-King House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



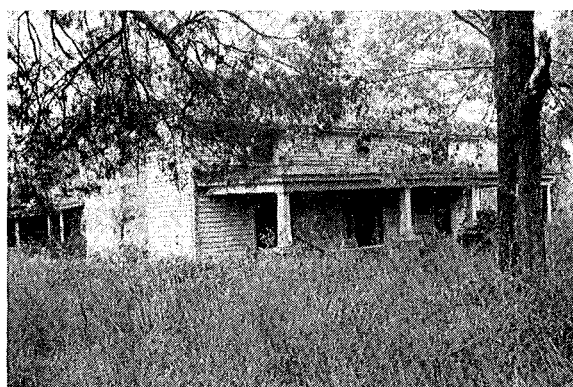
**SITE NAME:** Ruffin Mitchell House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1; Altered to 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Mahan House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Robert Cates House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

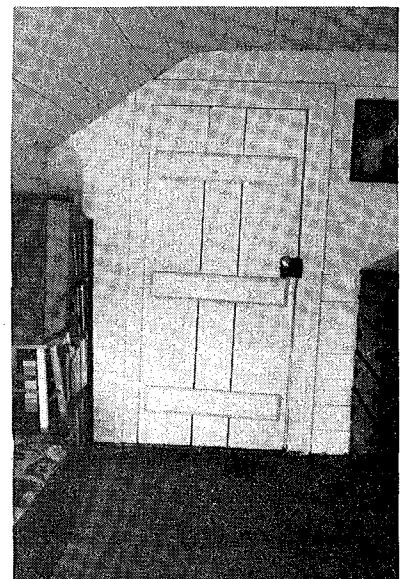
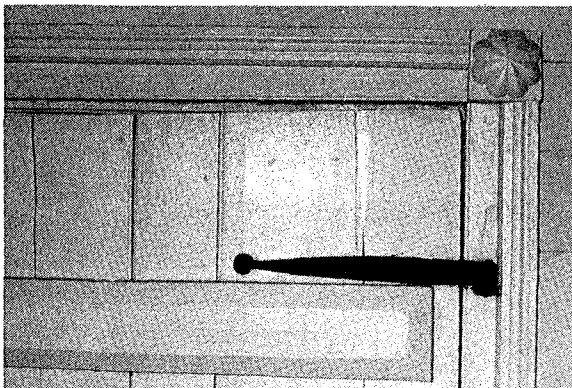




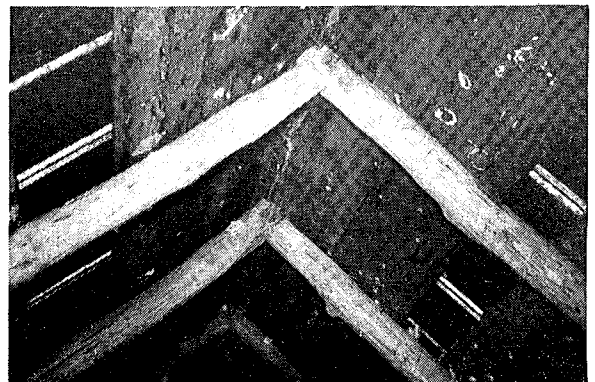
**SITE NAME:** P.V. King House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

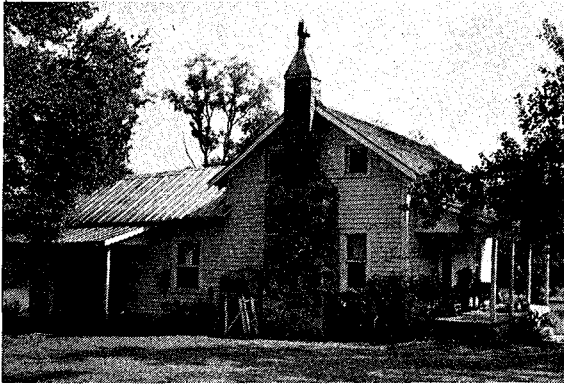


**SITE NAME:** Frank Rogers House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

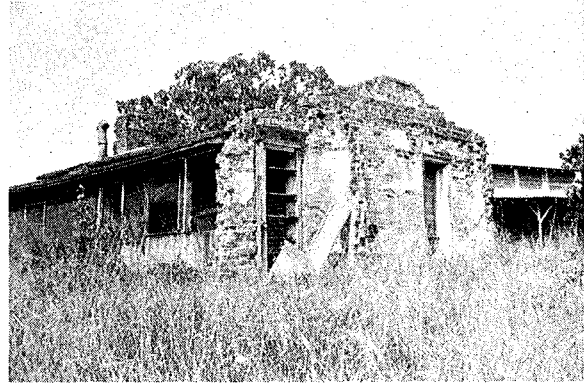


**SITE NAME:** Crawford-King House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

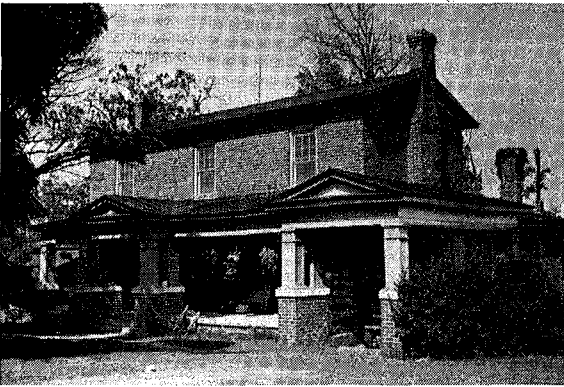




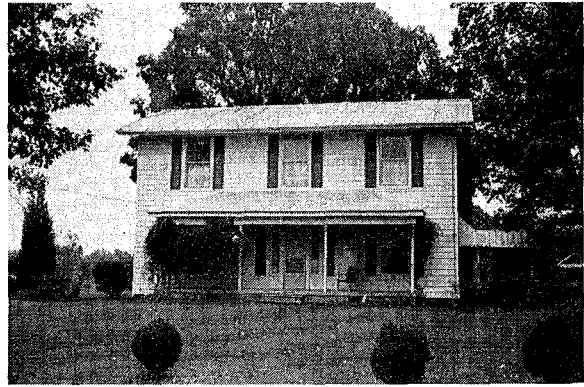
**SITE NAME:** Patton-Cheek House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** John Wyatte House Ruins  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



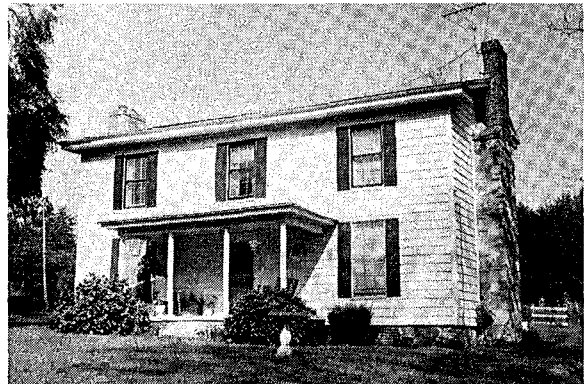
**SITE NAME:** Aldridge-Blanchard House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Jacob Holt House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

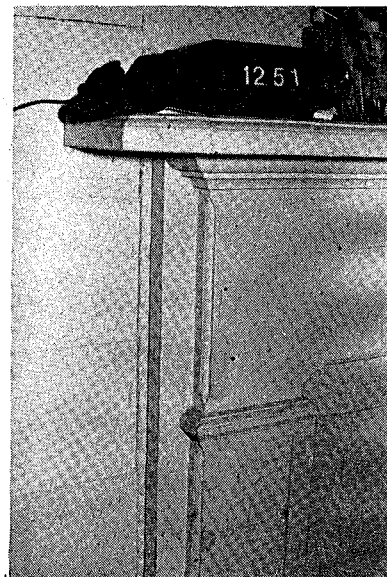
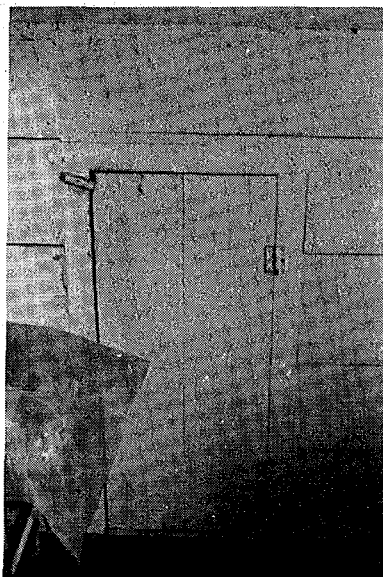
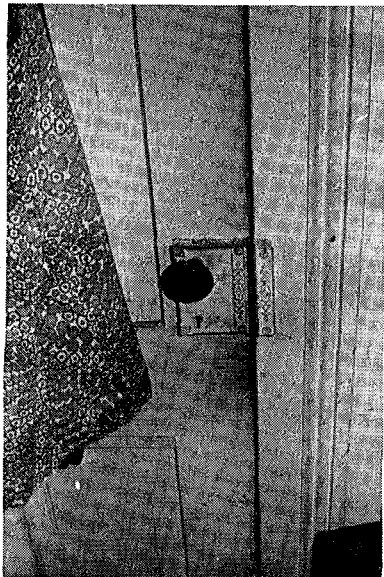


**SITE NAME:** William Lineberry House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** 1887  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

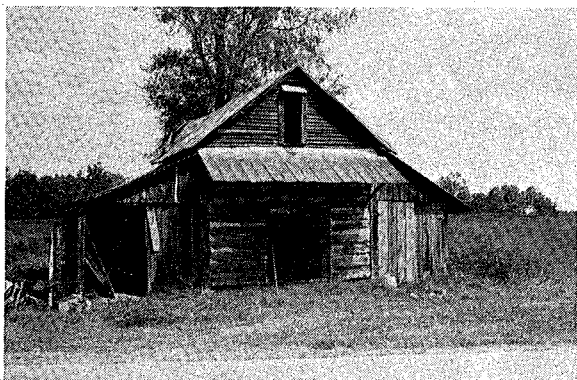


**SITE NAME:** Allen-Hester House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick





**SITE NAME:** John Roney House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Bedford Patton House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1; Altered to 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick; Brick

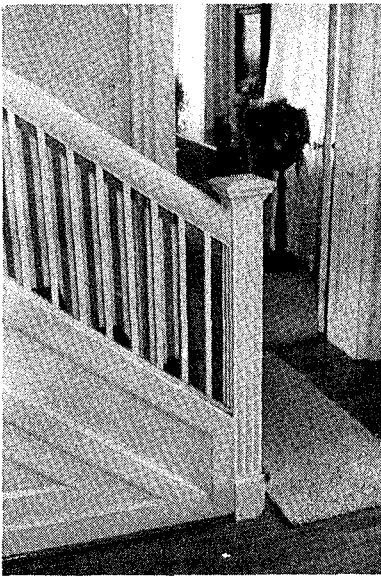




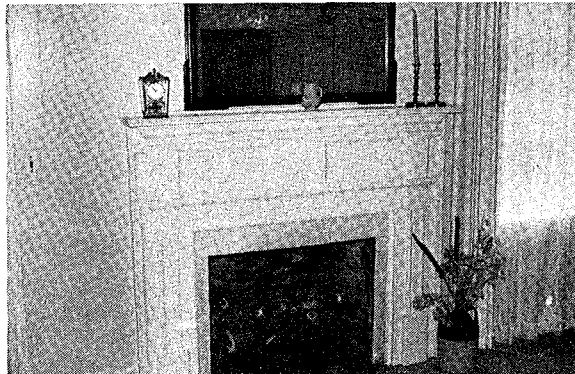
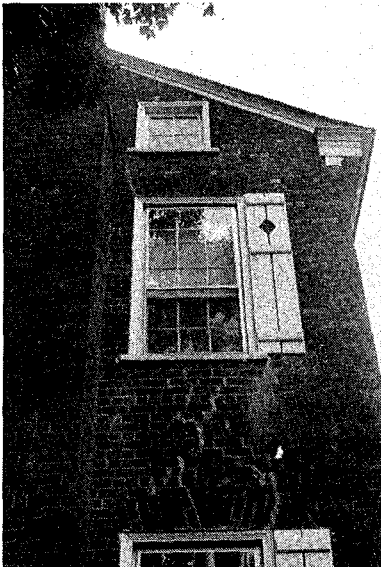
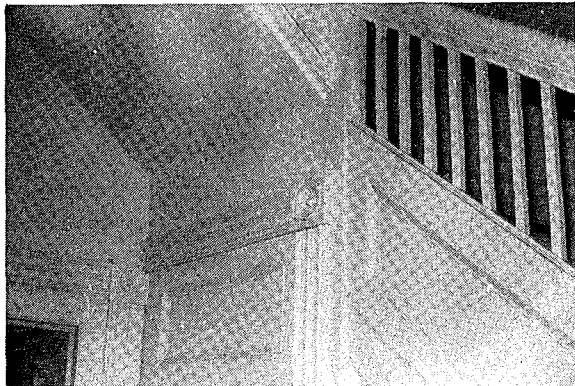
**SITE NAME:** Walter Hill House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



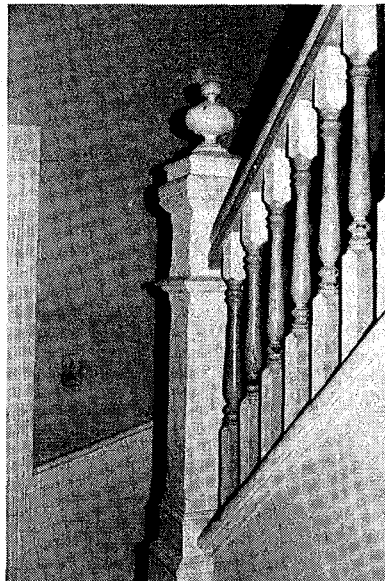
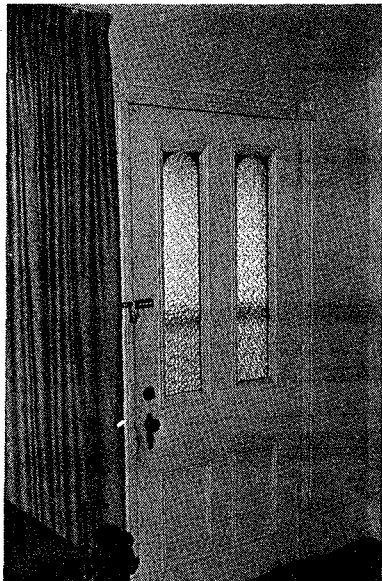
**SITE NAME:** James Anderson House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



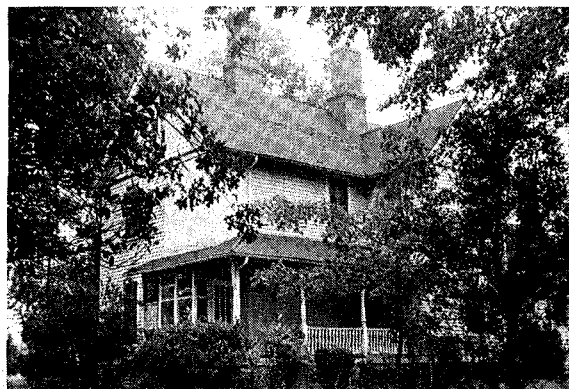
**SITE NAME:** Griffis-Patton House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



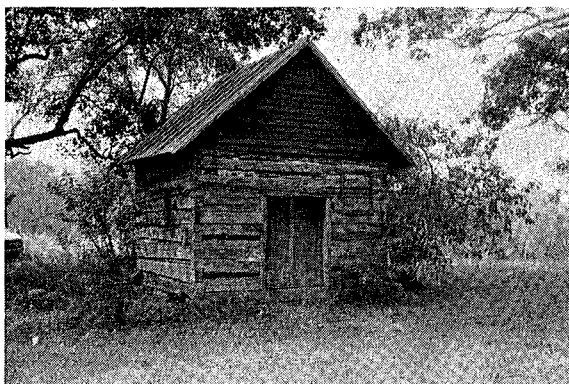


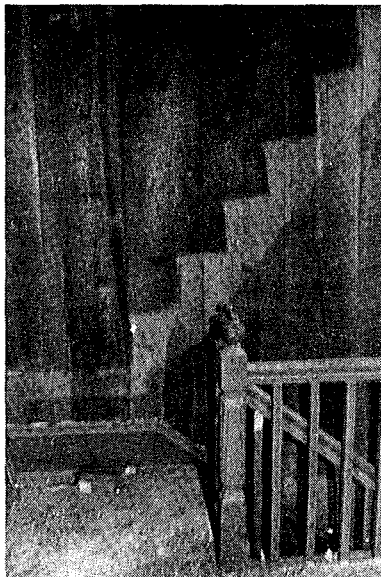
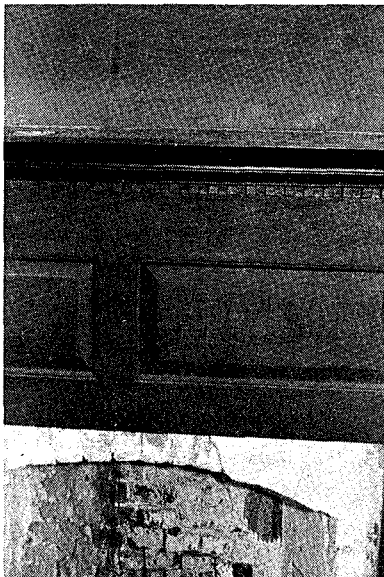


**SITE NAME:** Amos K. Roney House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** 1902  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

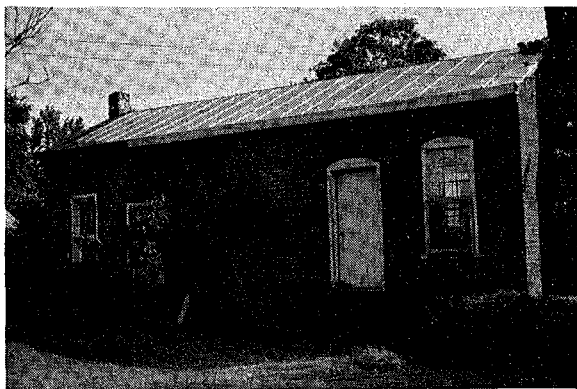
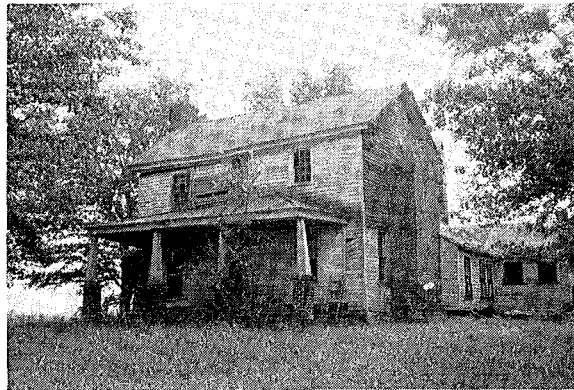
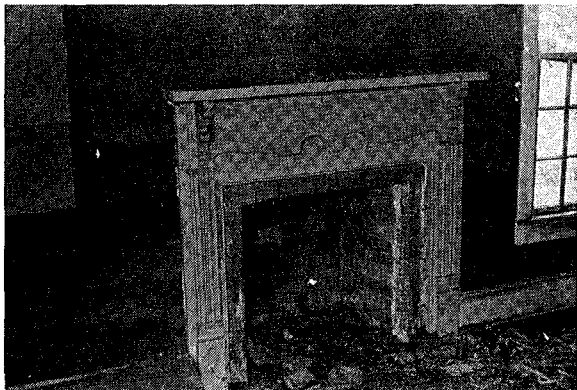


**SITE NAME:** Henry Bason House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4 Modified  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





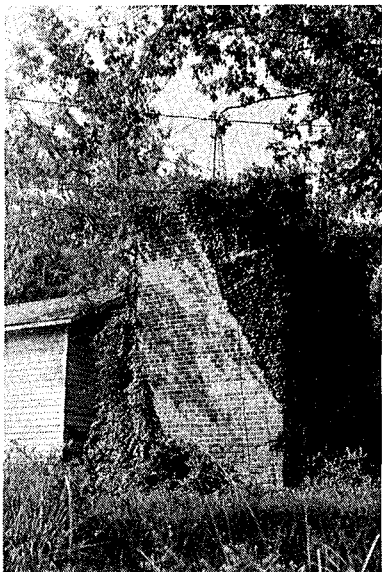
**SITE NAME:** Joseph R. Bason House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



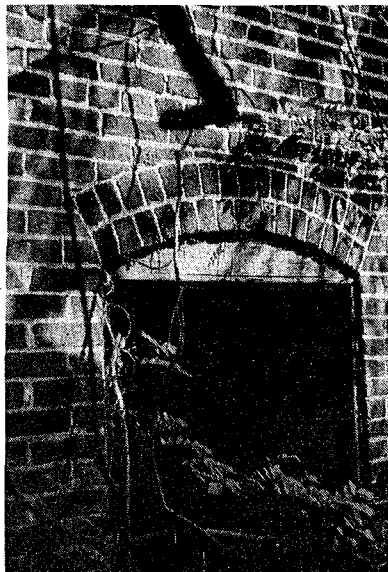
**SITE NAME:** Spoon Dairy Milkhouse  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1875  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



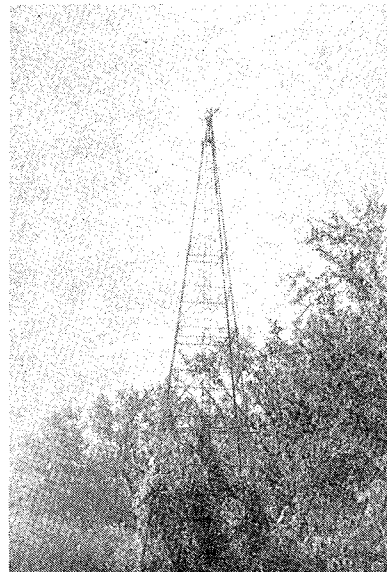
**SITE NAME:** Spoon Dairy House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1875  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



Accessory Building



Accessory Building



Windmill Base

SITE NAME: Governor Thomas Holt House Site  
LOCATION: Haw River  
AGE: (?) c. 1870 and later



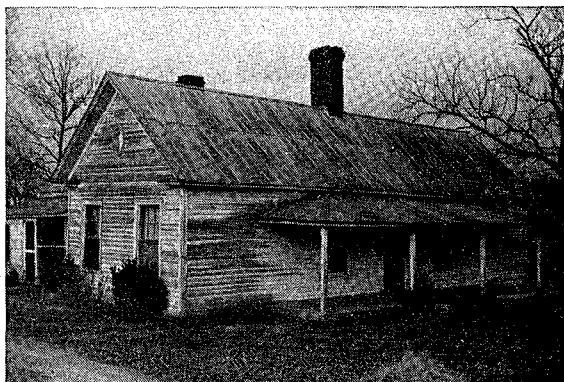
SITE NAME: Pleasant Dixon House  
LOCATION: Haw River  
AGE: c. 1850  
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame  
CHIMNEY: Brick



SITE NAME: William McAdams House  
LOCATION: Melville  
AGE: (?) c. 1860  
FLOOR PLAN: 2  
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame  
CHIMNEY: Brick

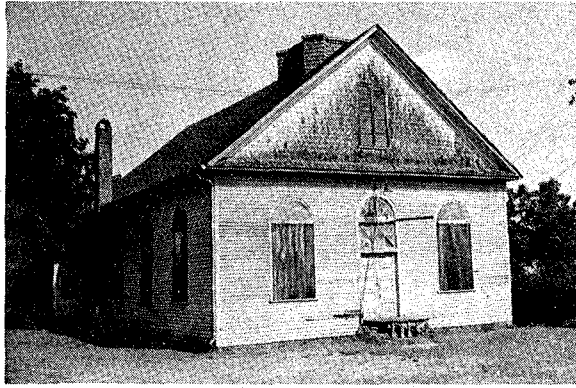


SITE NAME: Tucker Graves House  
LOCATION: Melville  
AGE: c. 1885  
FLOOR PLAN: 2A  
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame  
CHIMNEY: Brick

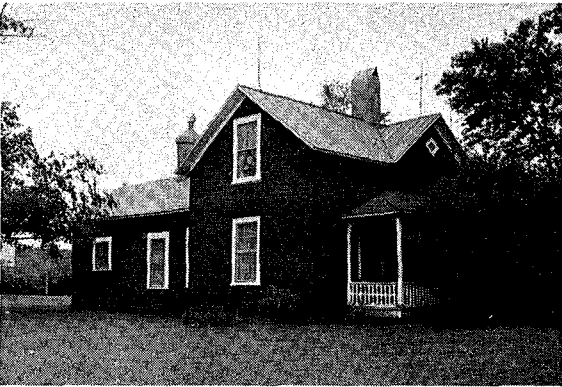


SITE NAME: Hughes Dixon House  
LOCATION: Melville  
AGE: 1890  
FLOOR PLAN: 2A  
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame  
CHIMNEY: Brick

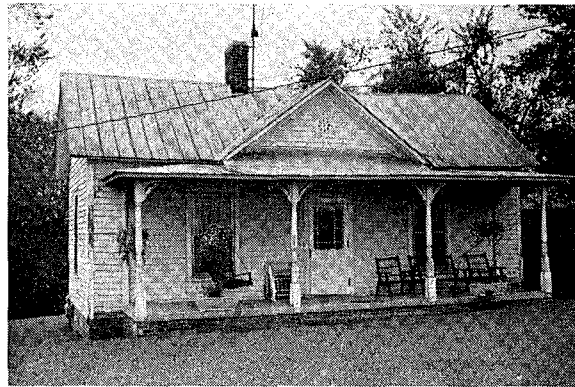




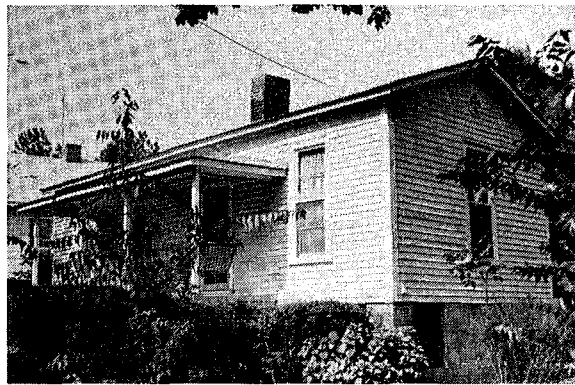
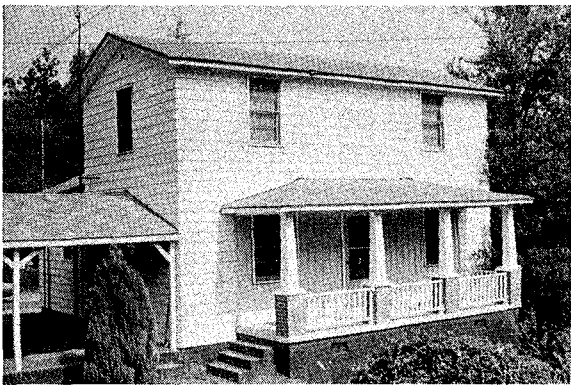
**SITE NAME:** Holt's Chapel Methodist Church  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** 1896  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



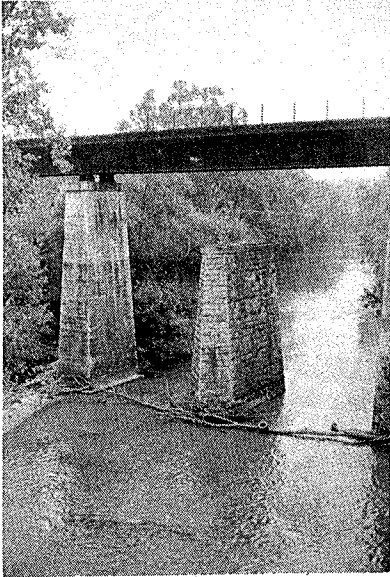
**SITE NAME:** Ray House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



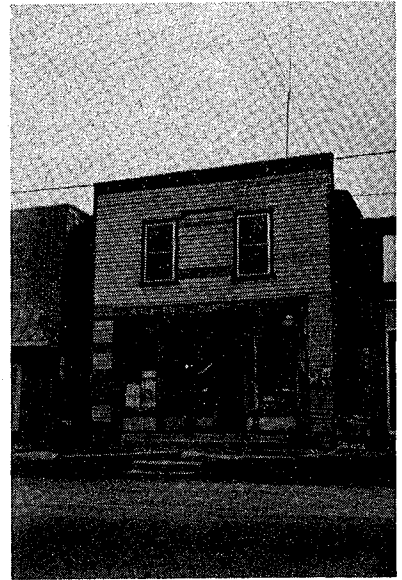
**SITE NAME:** Johnston House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



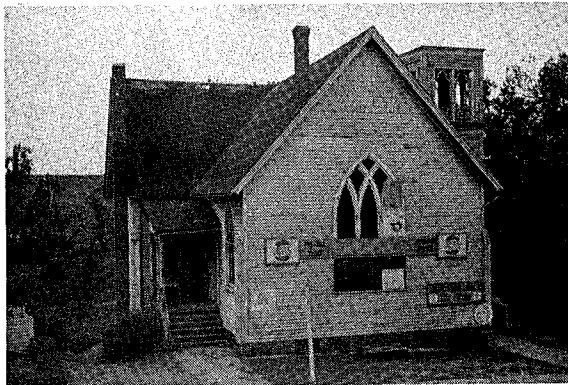
**SITE NAME:** "Over the River" Holt Mill Houses  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1898  
**FLOOR PLAN:** Various, 2A, 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



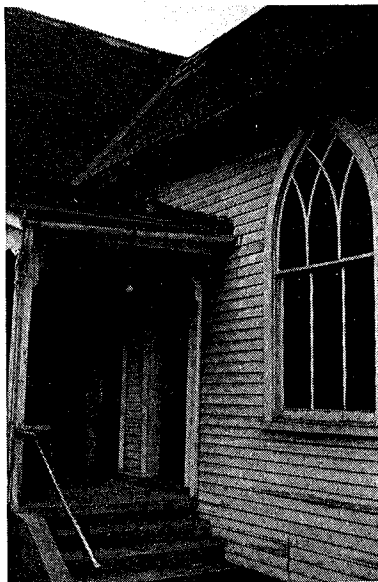
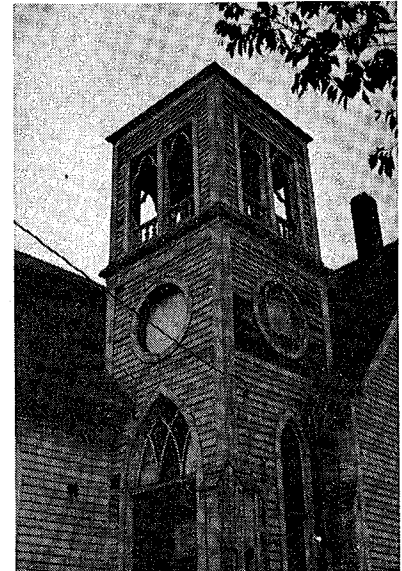
**SITE NAME:** N.C. Railroad Bridge  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** 1851  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** Gem Theatre  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** (?)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



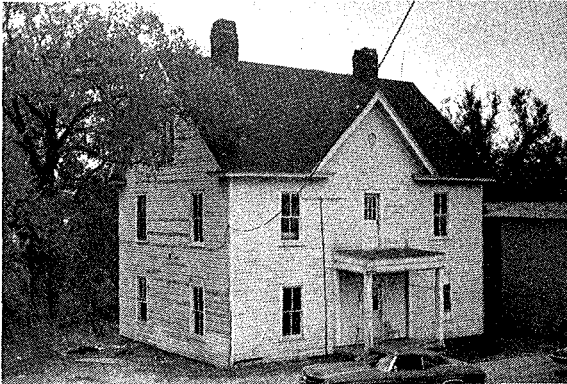
**SITE NAME:** Haw River Christian Church  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** (?)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick







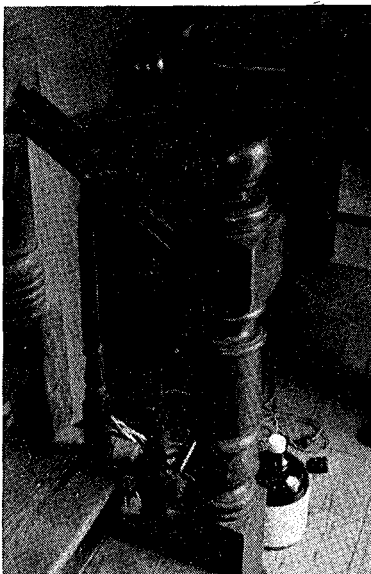
**SITE NAME:** Captain Sam Vest House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Squire Blackmon House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

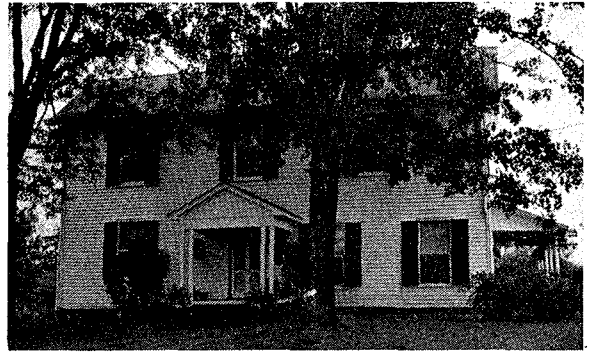
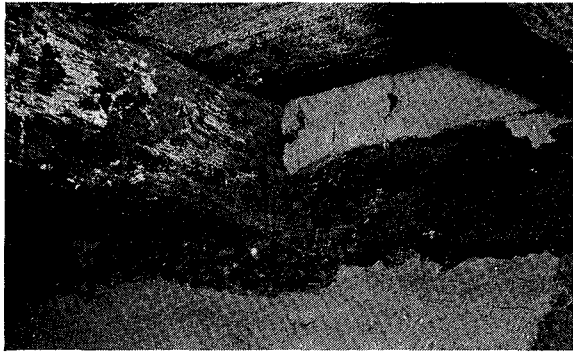


**SITE NAME:** Robertson House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

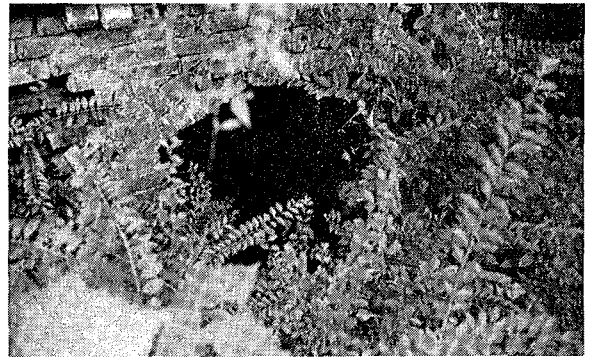


**SITE NAME:** McClure House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** 1897  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



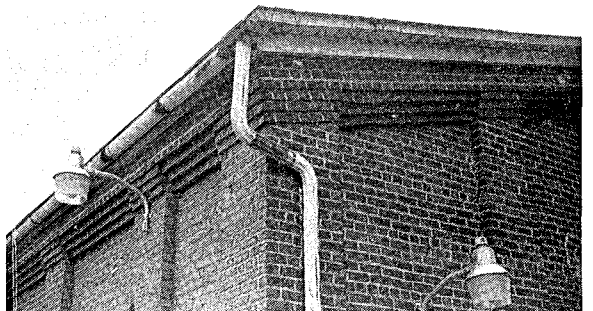
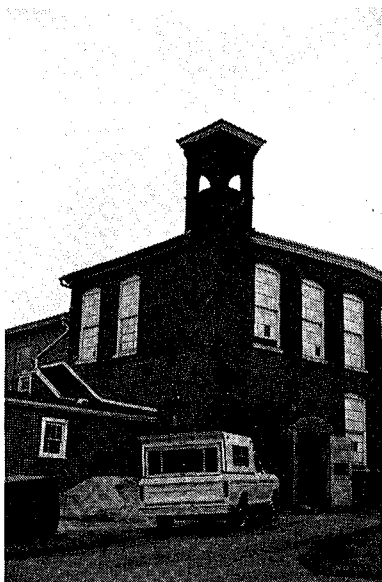
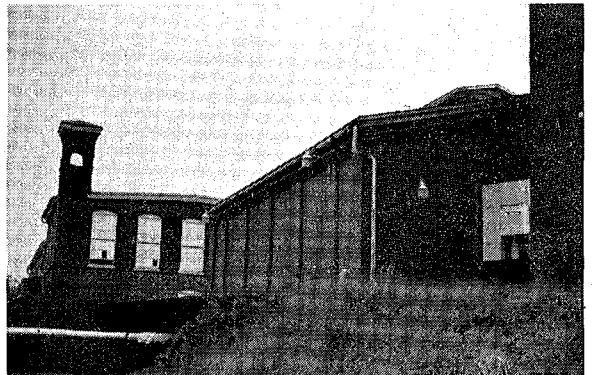


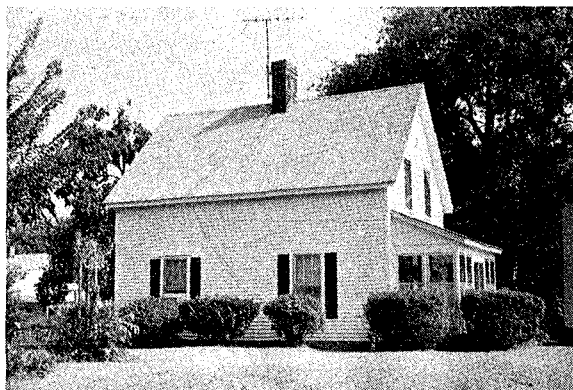
**SITE NAME:** Adam Trolinger House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** c. 1808; c. 1875  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2; 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick; Brick



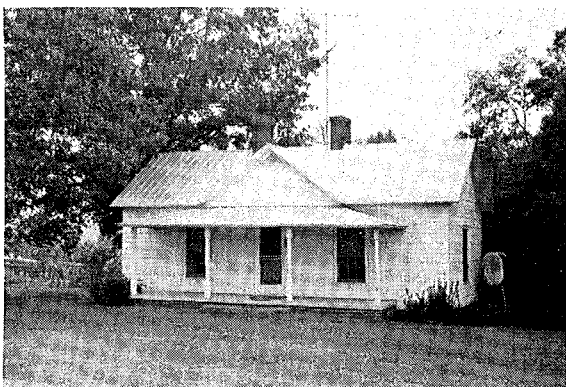
**SITE NAME:** T. M. Holt Manufactory Company,  
 Indigo Dye House/Mule House Ruins  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

**SITE NAME:** T. M. Holt Manufacturing Company  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

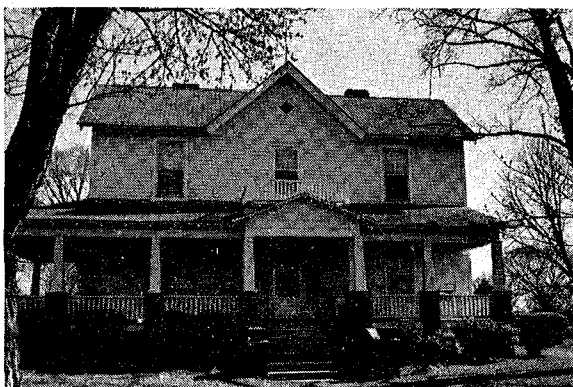




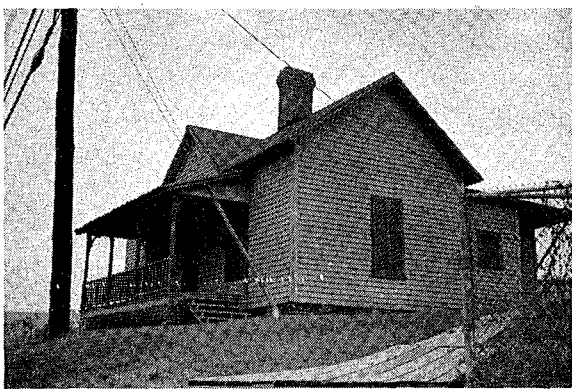
**SITE NAME:** Morris House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1893  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Pearson House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



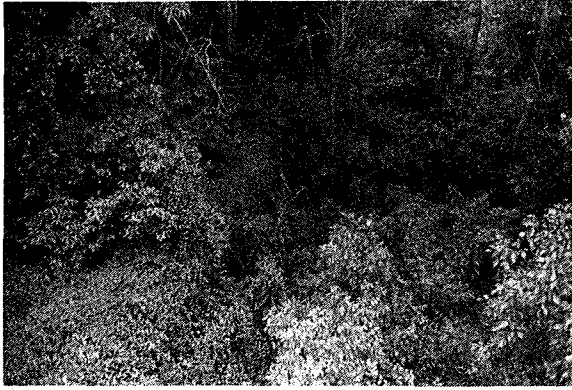
**SITE NAME:** Hayward Simpson House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** 1894  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



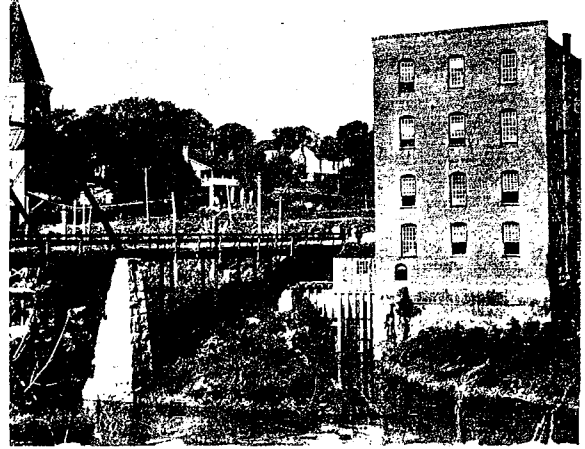
**SITE NAME:** Holt Mill House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Jacob Long Log House  
**LOCATION:** Graham  
**AGE:** (?) Reported 1761  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** 1  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



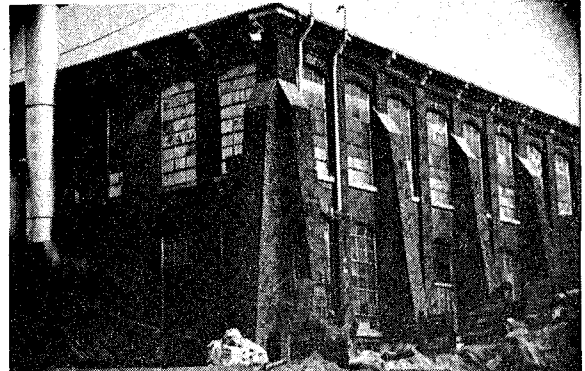
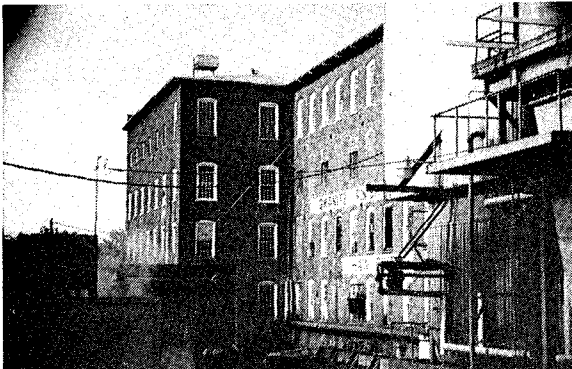
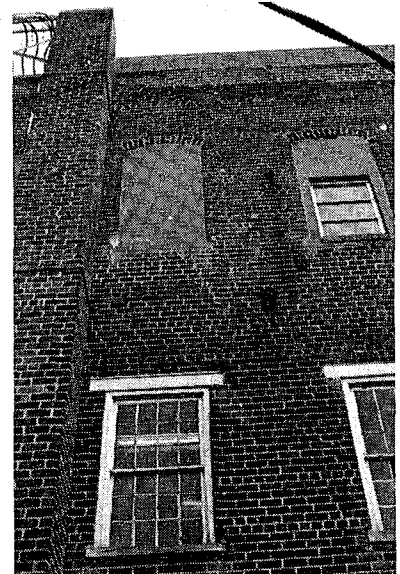
**SITE NAME:** Trolinger Grist Mill # 2 Site  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**c. 1900**



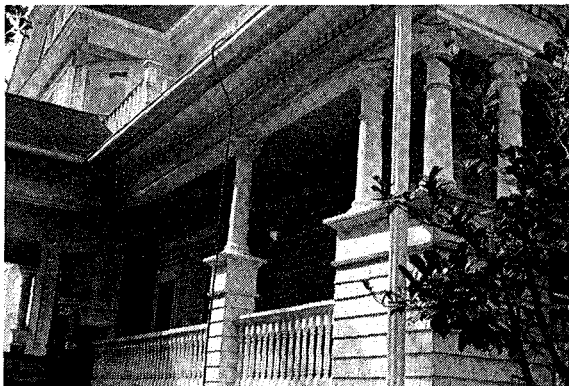
**SITE NAME:** Granite Mill  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** 1844  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick







Interior Photograph, 1900



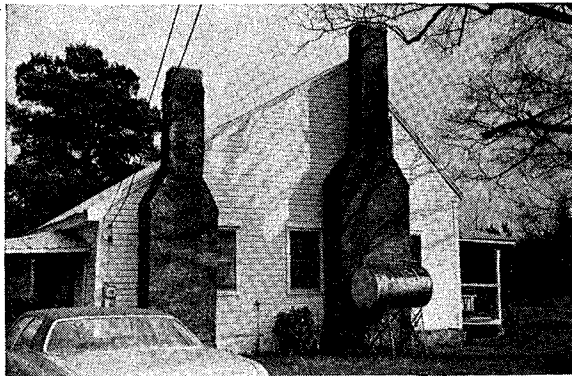
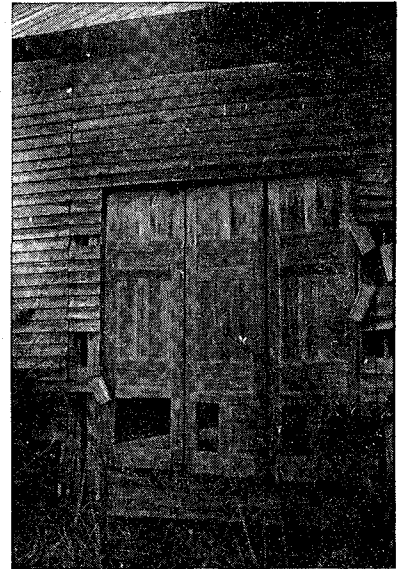
SITE NAME: Charles T. Holt House  
LOCATION: Haw River  
AGE: 1896  
FLOOR PLAN: 7  
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame  
CHIMNEY: Brick







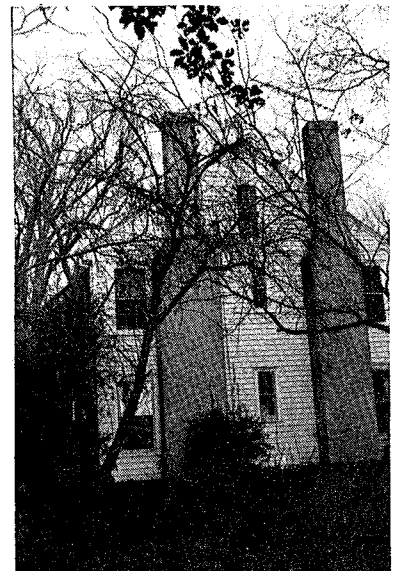
**SITE NAME:** Hawfields School (white)  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

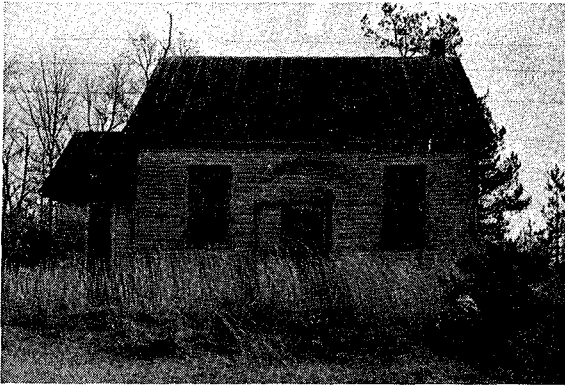


**SITE NAME:** Dixon-Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

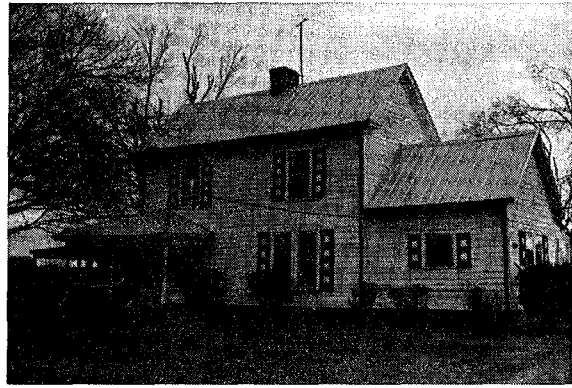


**SITE NAME:** Henderson Scott House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1849  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

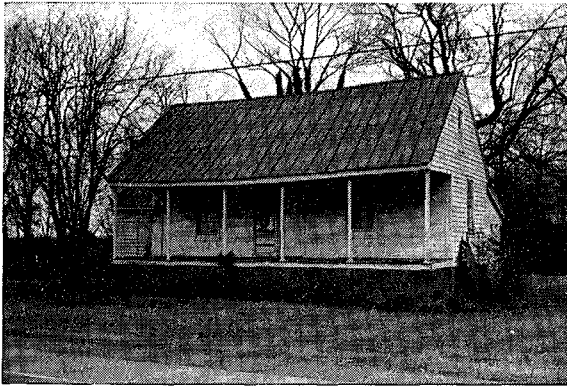




**SITE NAME:** Hawfields School (Black)  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1902  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



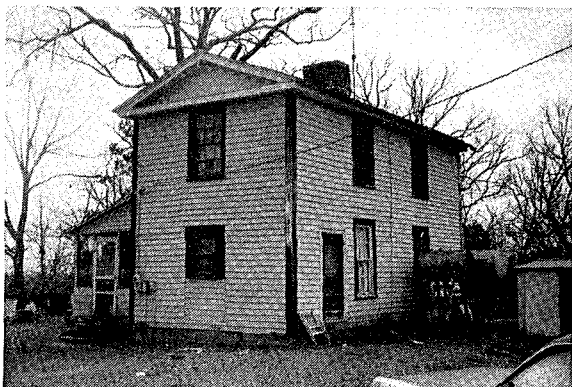
**SITE NAME:** Charles Albright House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Old Henderson Scott House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Scott Store  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1855  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



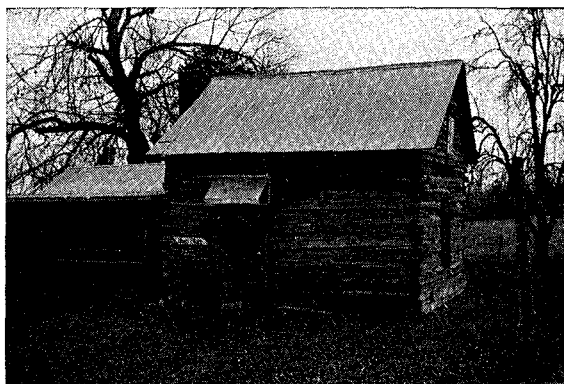
**SITE NAME:** J. P. Kerr House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Governor Kerr Scott House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1860, Enlarged 1919  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Swepsonville Mill House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



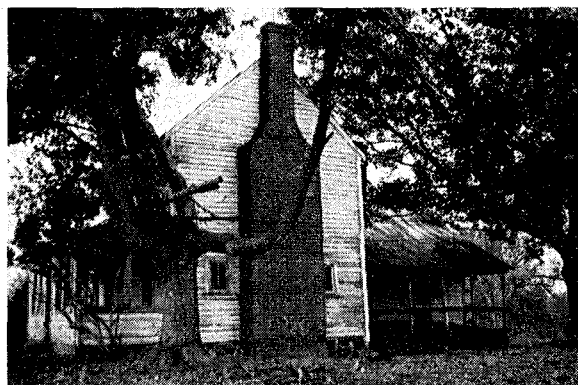
**SITE NAME:** J. Rogers Log House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



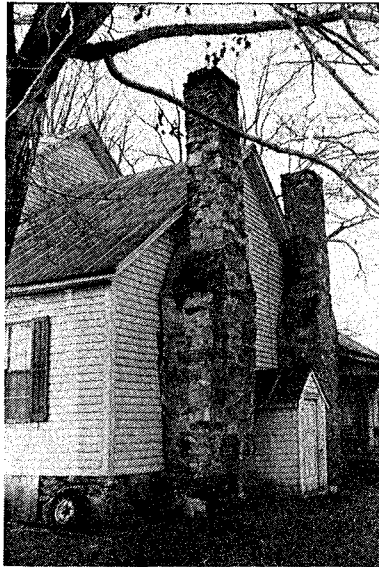
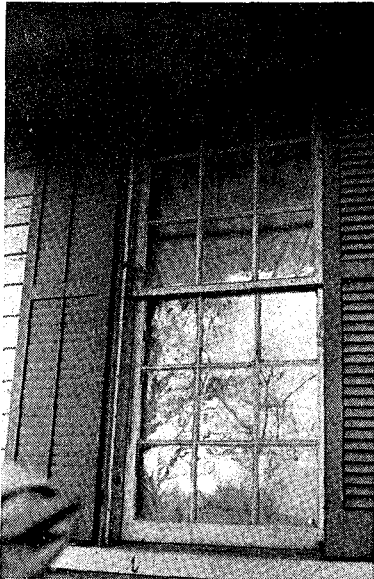
**SITE NAME:** Julian T. Baker House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Puryear-Holt House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** J. N. Wood House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1840; c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2; 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick; Brick



**SITE NAME:** S. W. Patton House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1; 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone; Brick



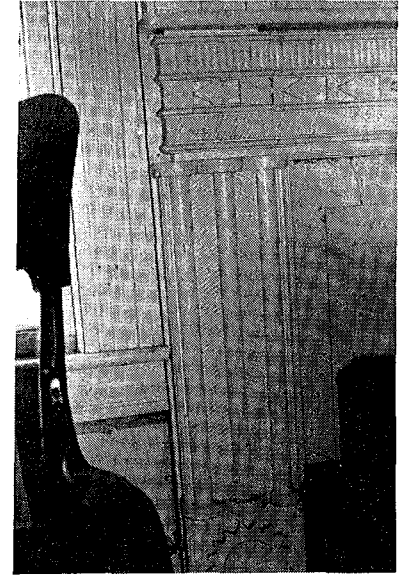
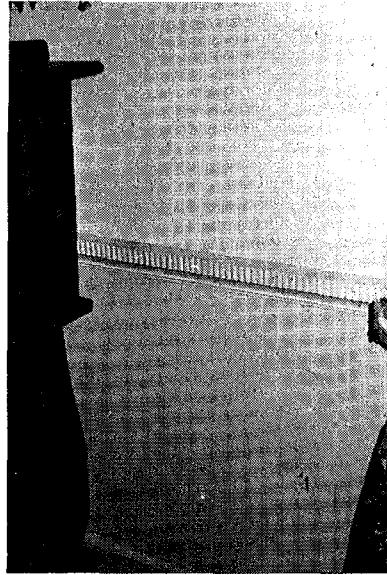
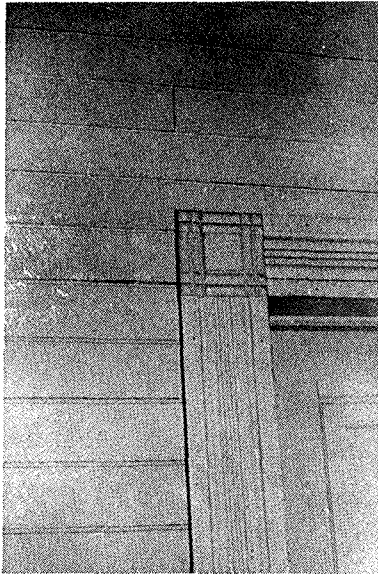
**SITE NAME:** Virginia Mills  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** 1895  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Fred Combs House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick







**SITE NAME:** William Holmes  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** G. B. Cooper House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** c. 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** G. S. Coble House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone





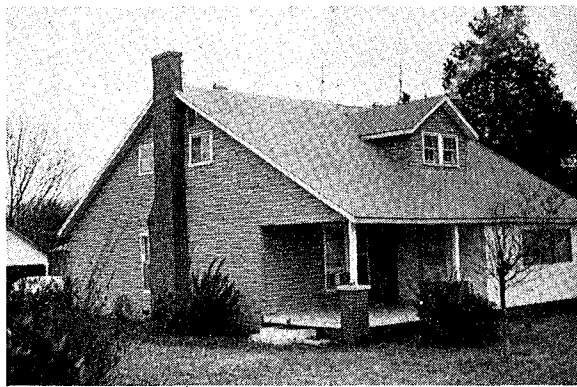
**SITE NAME:** George Stafford House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?); c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2; 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick; Brick



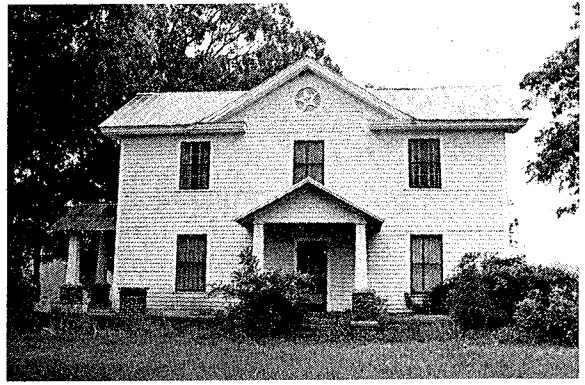
**SITE NAME:** Will Cooper House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893; Remodeled 1920  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



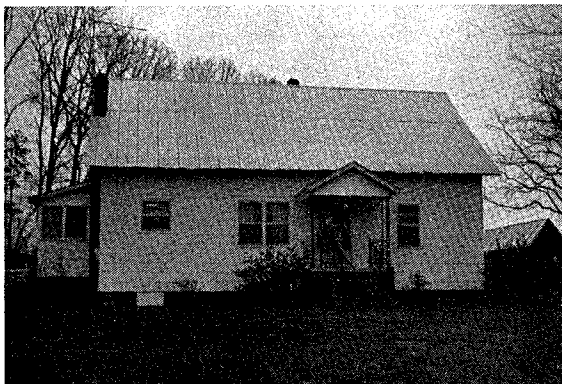
**SITE NAME:** Patterson-Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Colonel Paris Log House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Original Gone



**SITE NAME:** Lacy Starr House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



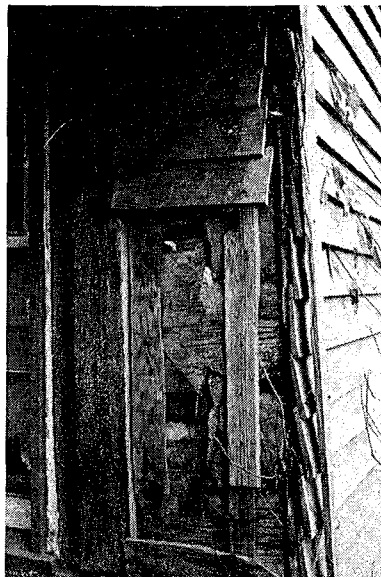
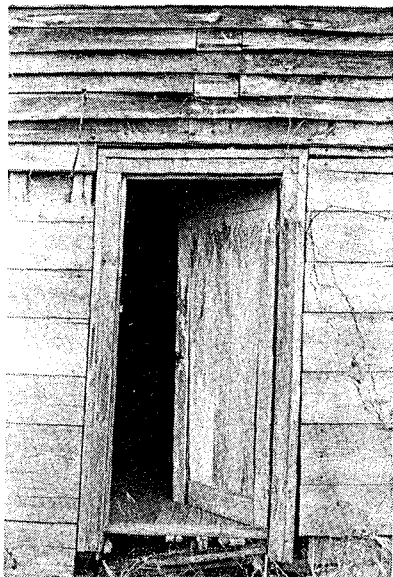
**SITE NAME:** Salem Academy  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

**SITE NAME:** Alston Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame (?)  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



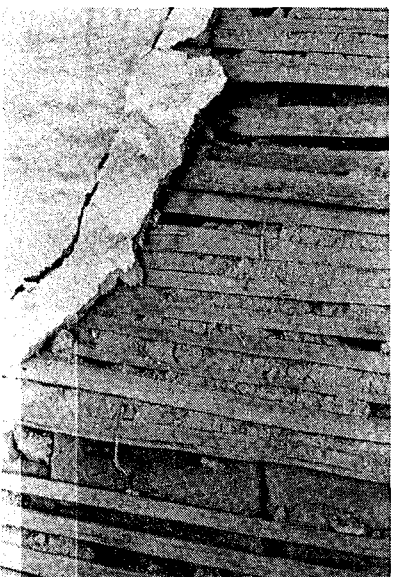
**SITE NAME:** James M. Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** 1872  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick and Stone, Brick

**SITE NAME:** Thompson-Crawford House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



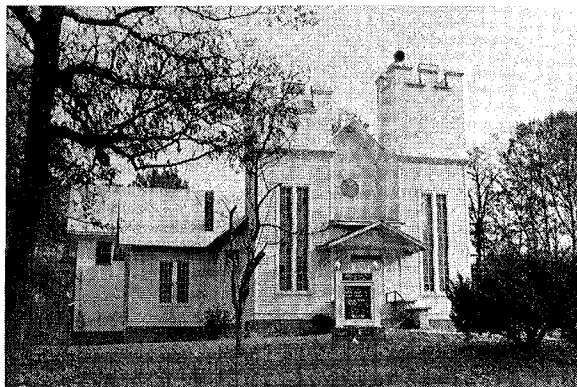
**SITE NAME:** Dixon Log House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone

**SITE NAME:** Thomas Stafford House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 7  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick





**SITE NAME:** Saxapahaw Mill Company Store  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1880  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Moore's Chapel Baptist Church  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

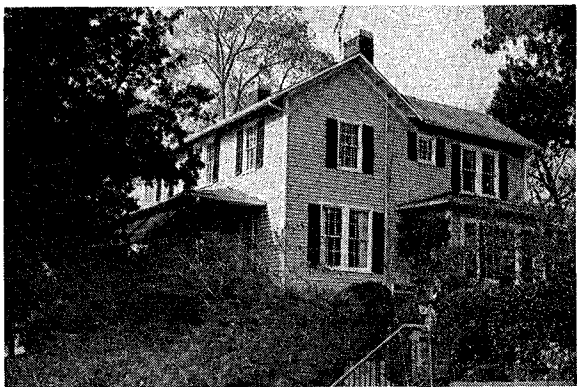


**SITE NAME:** Natty Woody House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

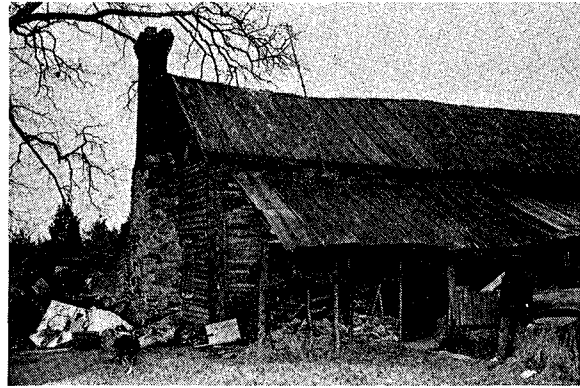
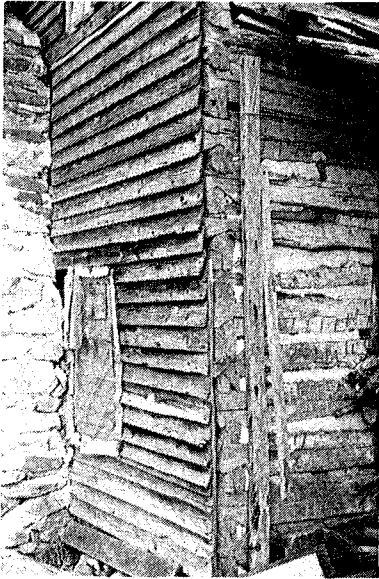


**SITE NAME:** Natty Woody Site, S.E. Woody House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1891  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

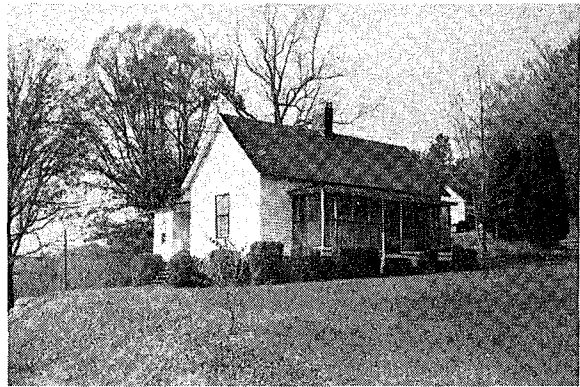
**SITE NAME:** Senator B. Everett Jordan House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1875  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick







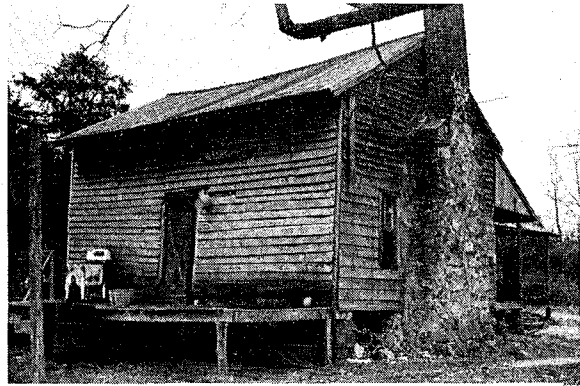
**SITE NAME:** Green Moore House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



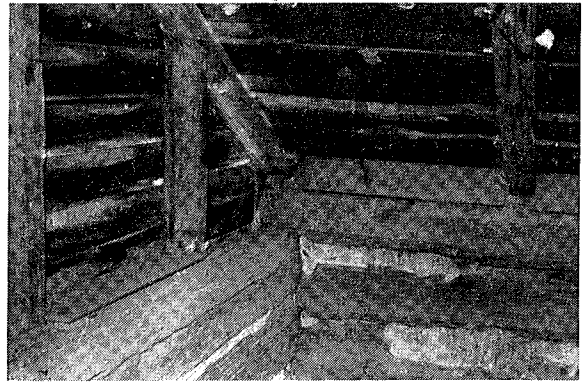
**SITE NAME:** Saxapahaw Mill Houses  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1920  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



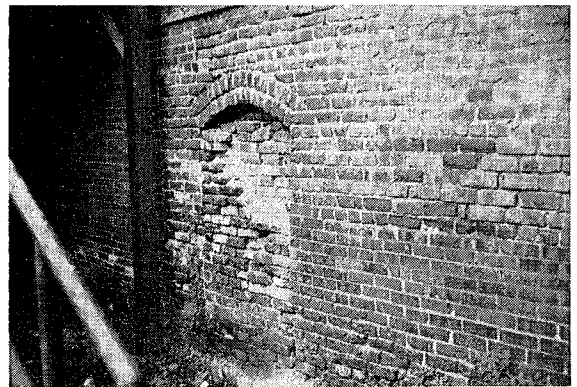
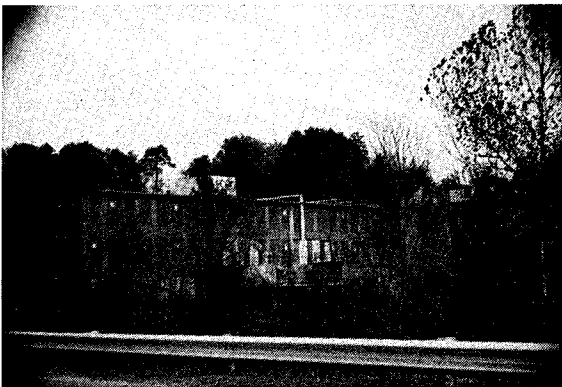
**SITE NAME:** Bivins Log House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



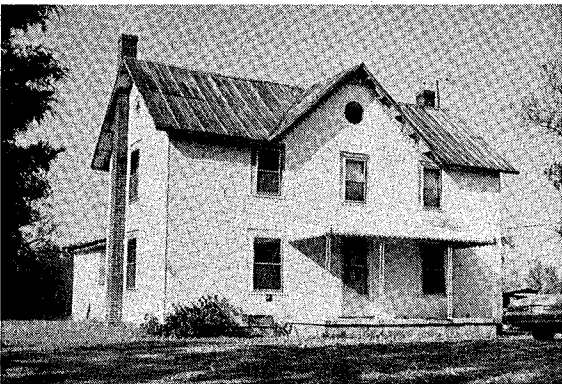
**SITE NAME:** George Morgan House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** G. W. Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Albright  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



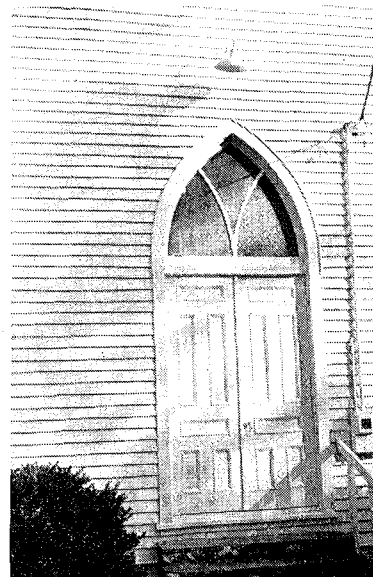
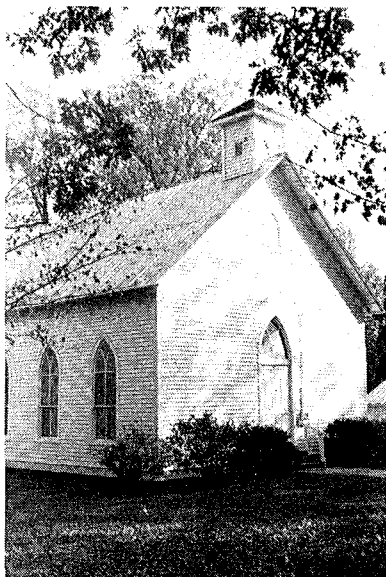
**SITE NAME:** Saxapahaw Mills  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1850, 1870, Rebuilt 1933  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Dr. Edward Mann House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



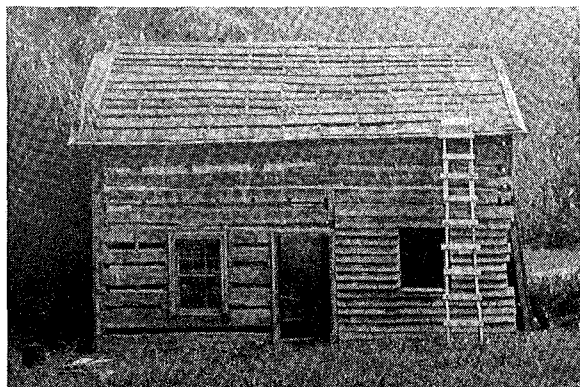
**SITE NAME:** Braxton Bivins House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



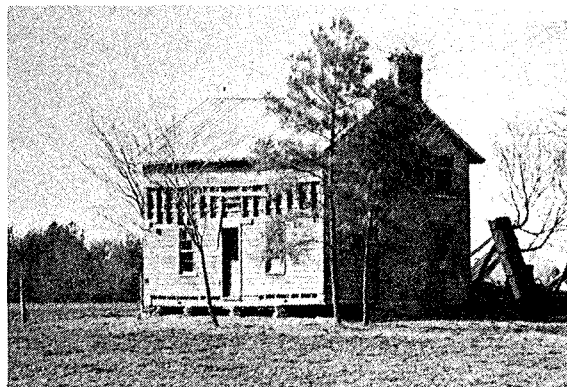
**SITE NAME:** Spring Meeting House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



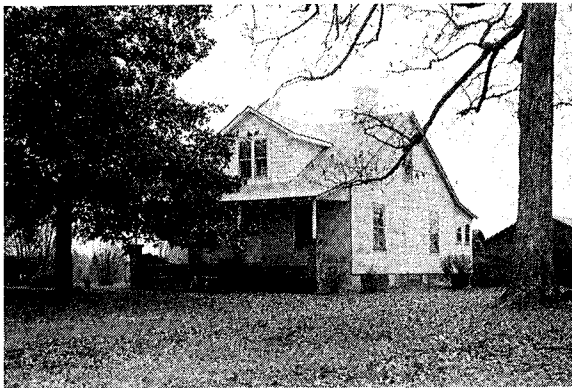
**SITE NAME:** Albright-Wood Log House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1, 1, Saddlebag  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** George McBane House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone



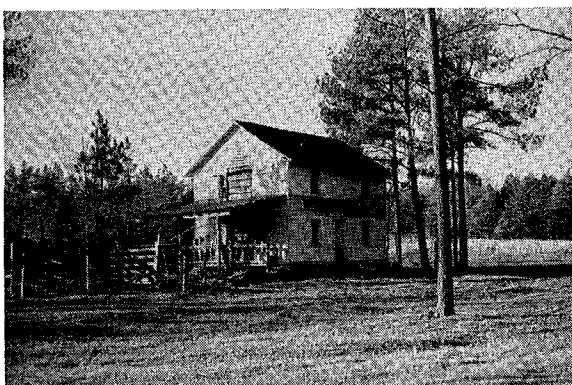
**SITE NAME:** Long Branch Post Office  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



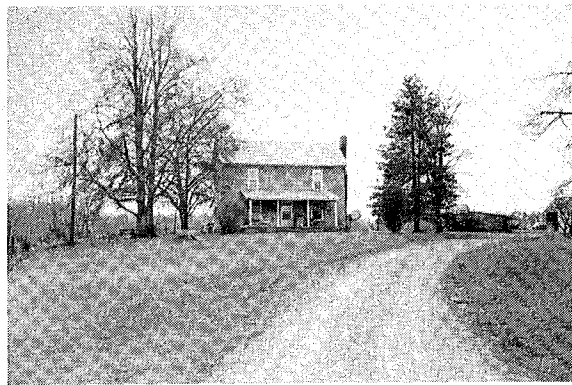
**SITE NAME:** William Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893, Altered  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** John Stockard House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

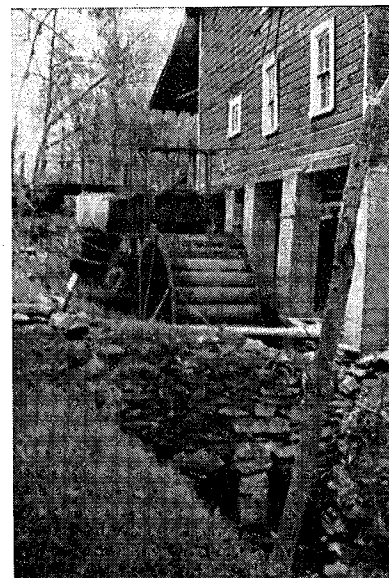


**SITE NAME:** Guthrie-Foust House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?), Moved 1957  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone

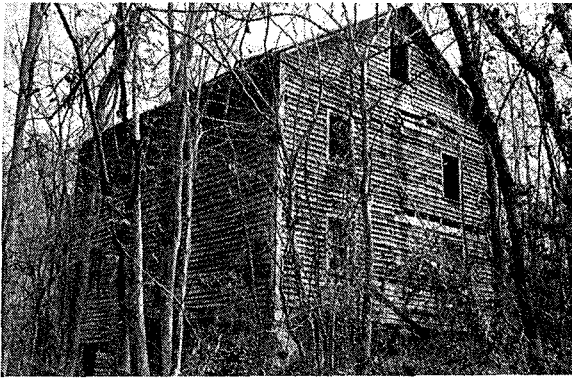


**SITE NAME:** Uriah Lambe House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

**SITE NAME:** Lindley Mill  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1755 Originally; Restored  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame







**Painting of Mill**



**SITE NAME:** Guthrie-McBane Mill  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame



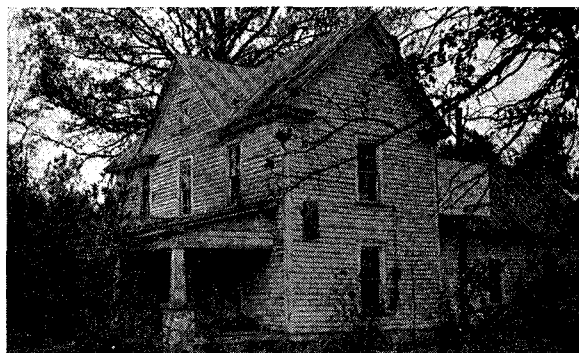
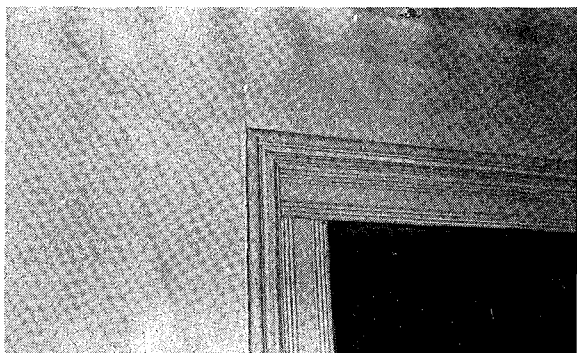
**Painting of Original House**



**SITE NAME:** T. E. McBane House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** John T. Braxton House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

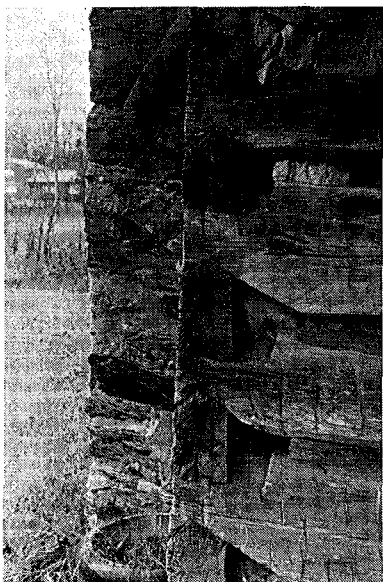
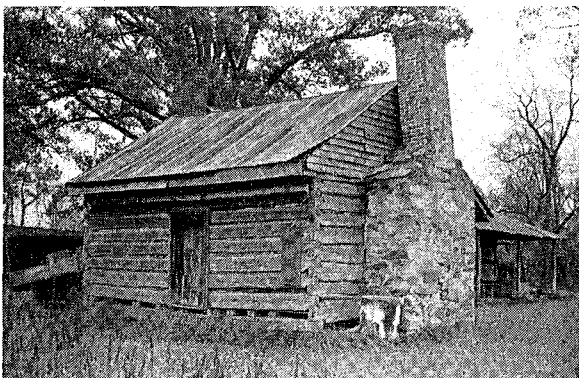


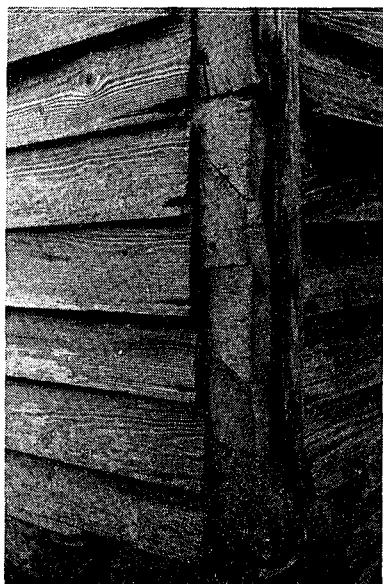
**SITE NAME:** Anderson McBane House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1895  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



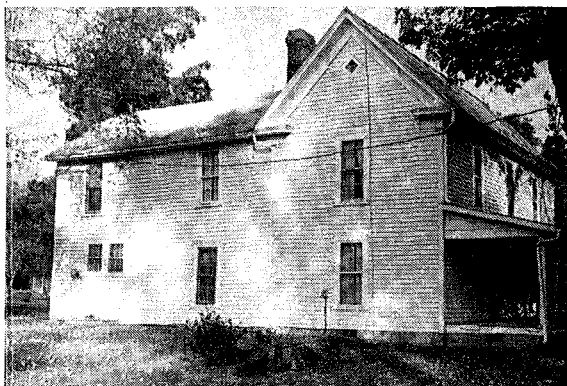
**SITE NAME:** Hiram Braxton  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1884  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

**SITE NAME:** Camilus McBane House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850; 1892  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1, 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick; Stone, Brick





**SITE NAME:** William Perry Log House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Alfred Zachary House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1901  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



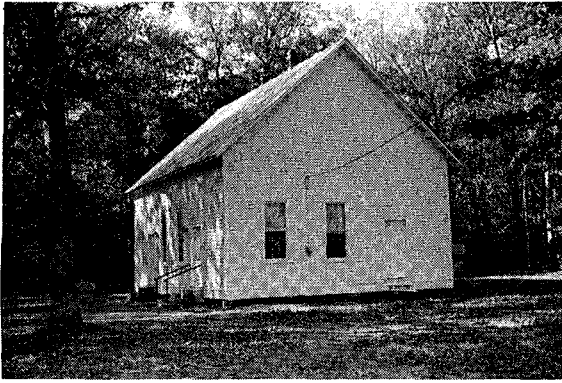
**SITE NAME:** William Perry House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



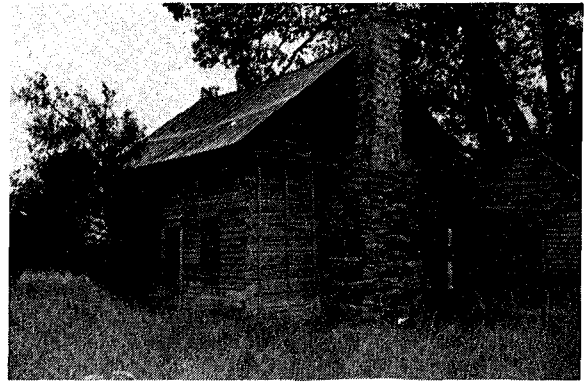
**SITE NAME:** Ira Guthrie House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Oscar Braxton House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1915  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



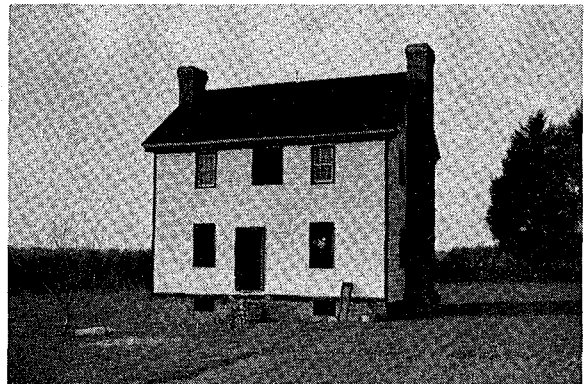
**SITE NAME:** West Grove Friends Meeting House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1915  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** William Braxton House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Daniel Clapp Holt House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1820  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick (not original)



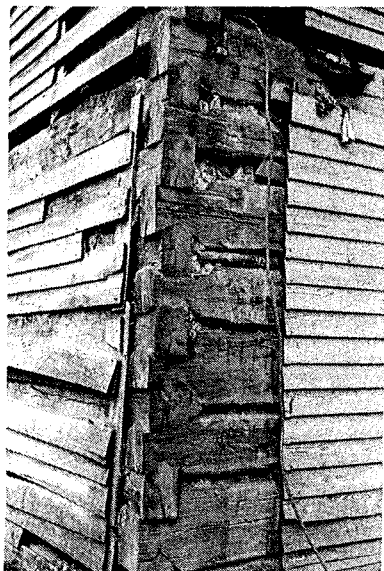
**SITE NAME:** Thomas Lindley House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick (not original)



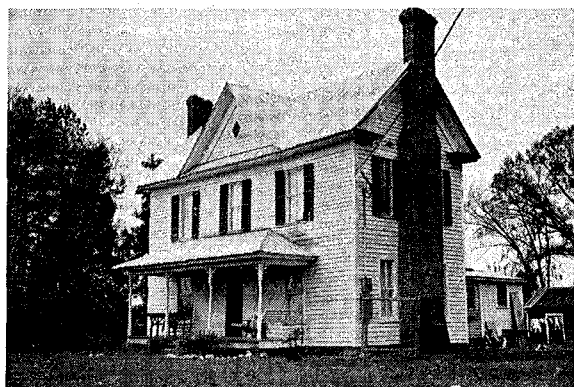
**SITE NAME:** Reverend Enoch Crutchfield House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick (Gone)

The three houses have been moved to their present site and are being restored by Dr. William Ivey.





**SITE NAME:** W. M. Lindley House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Alec Hadley House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** J. W. Hadley House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

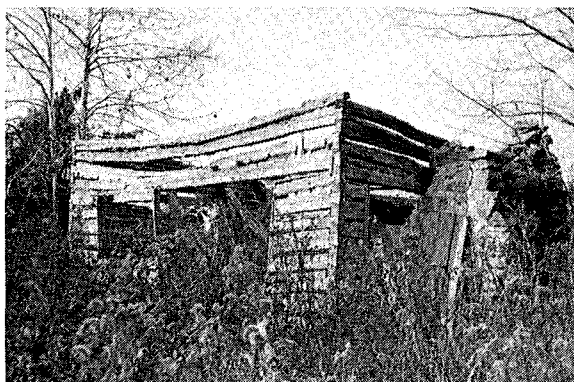


**SITE NAME:** Duff Braxton House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1889  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





**SITE NAME:** Ira Braxton House Ruins  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

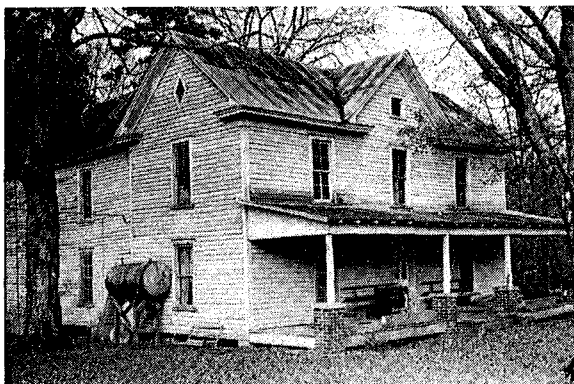


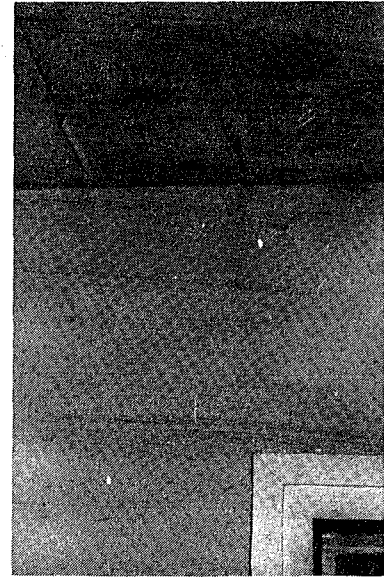
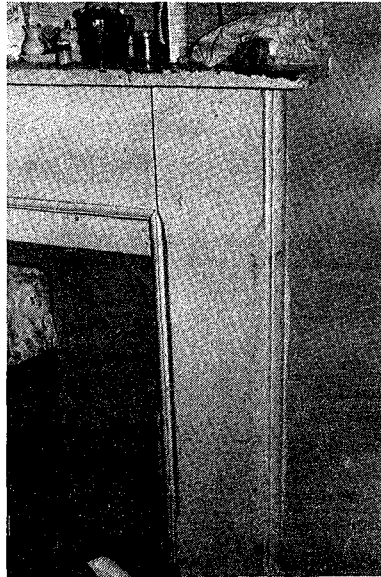
**SITE NAME:** James McBane House Ruins  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** E. J. Braxton House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1897  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

**SITE NAME:** Isom Braxton House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





**SITE NAME:** E. C. Murray House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



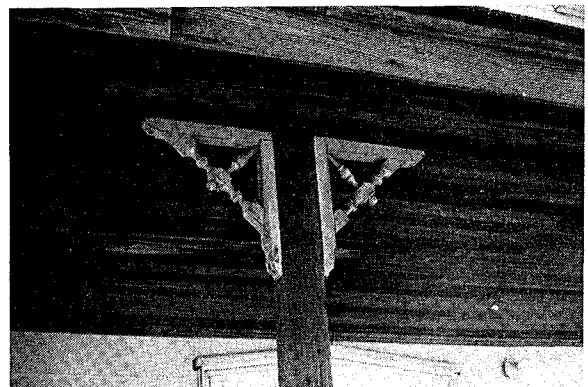
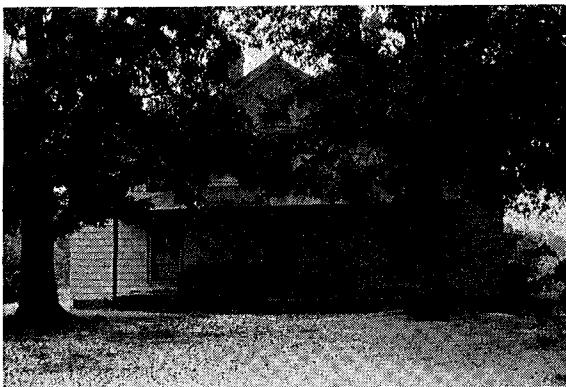
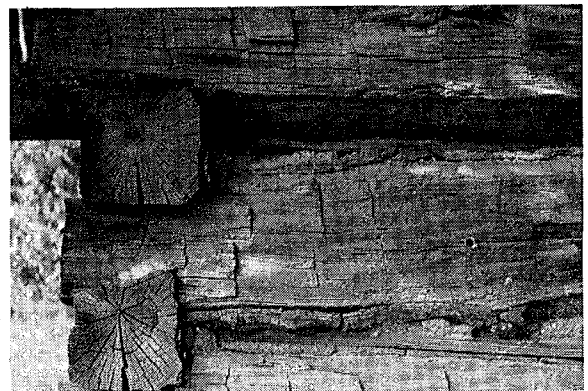
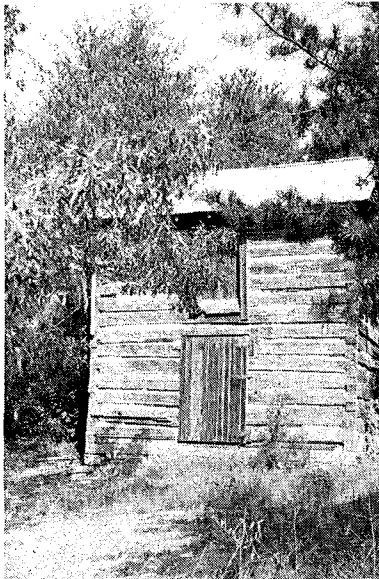
**SITE NAME:** Elizabeth Cass House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Owen Lindley House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

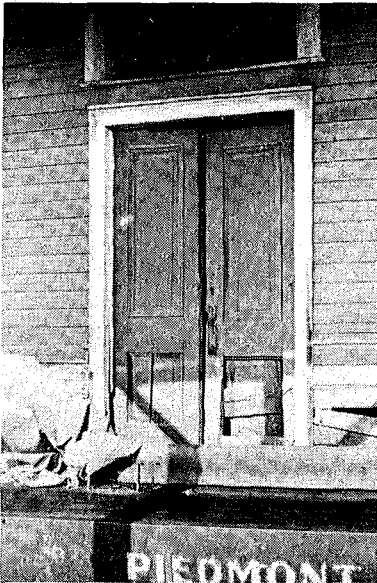


**SITE NAME:** L. Jones Log Farm Buildings  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?)  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log

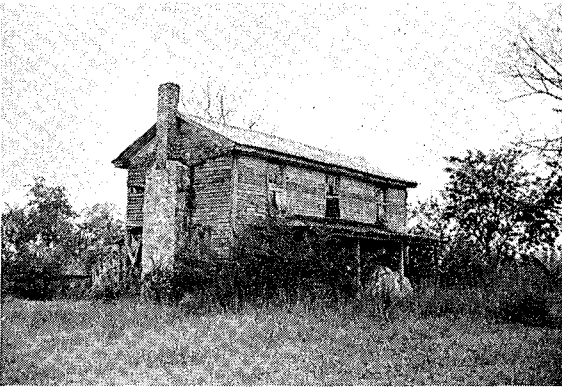
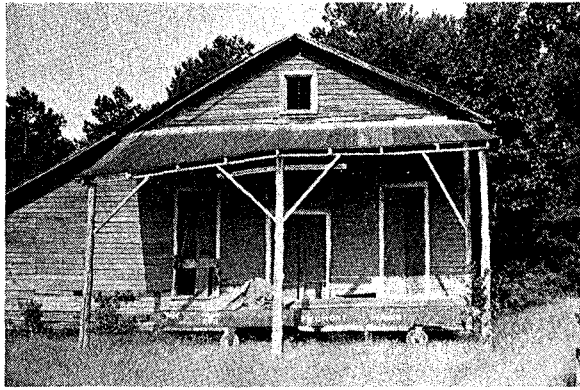


**SITE NAME:** Jacob Horne House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

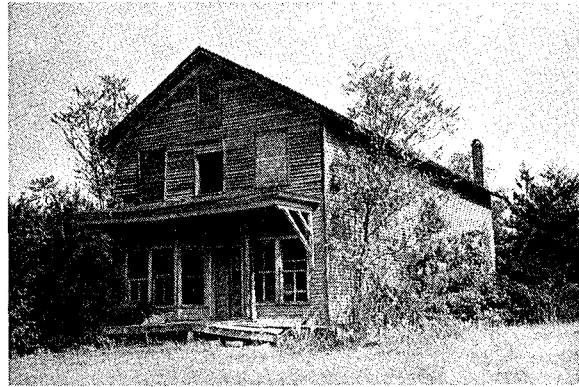




**SITE NAME:** Murray's Store  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** M. A. Hesse House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



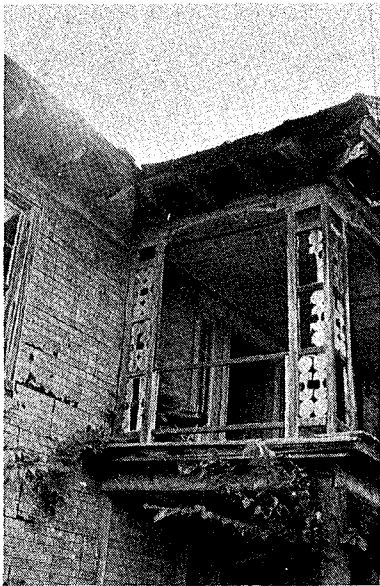
**SITE NAME:** Dailey Store  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?) Pre 1893  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



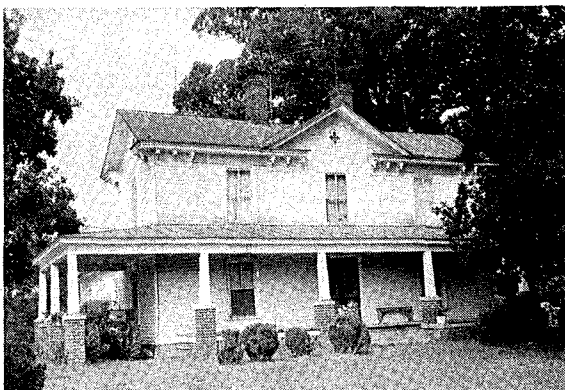
**SITE NAME:** J. M. Florance  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



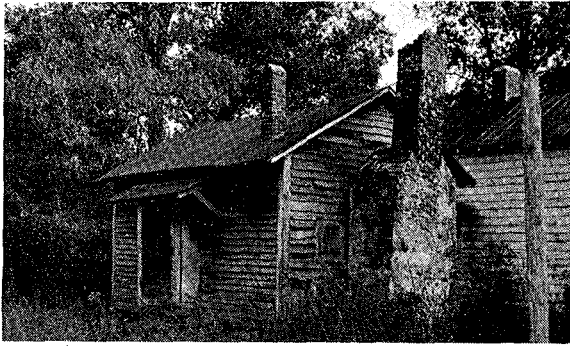
**SITE NAME:** Sol Martin House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



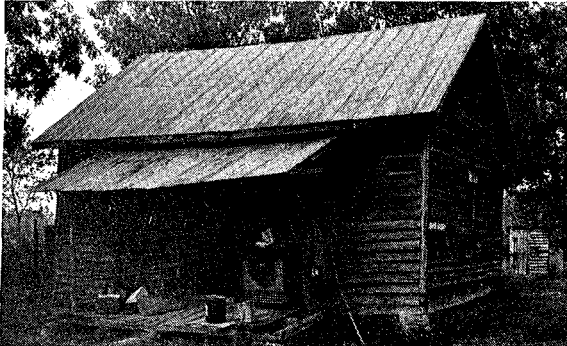
**SITE NAME:** J. G. Dailey House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



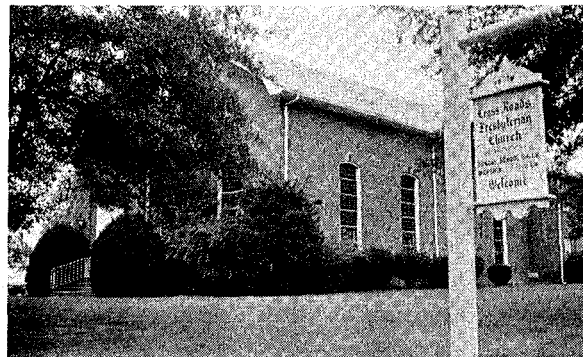
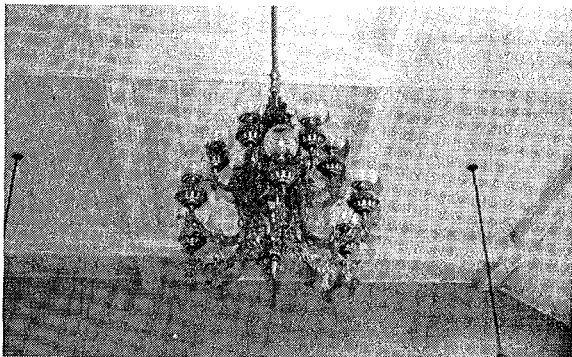
**SITE NAME:** T. W. Vincent  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**Accessory Houses**



**SITE NAME:** Thomas Mitchell House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Cross Roads Presbyterian Church  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** 1876; Organized 1783  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



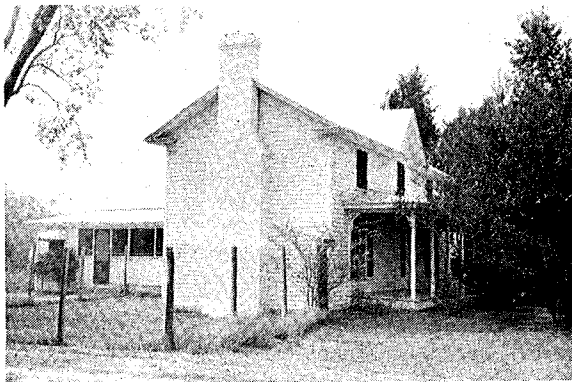
**SITE NAME:** John Long House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



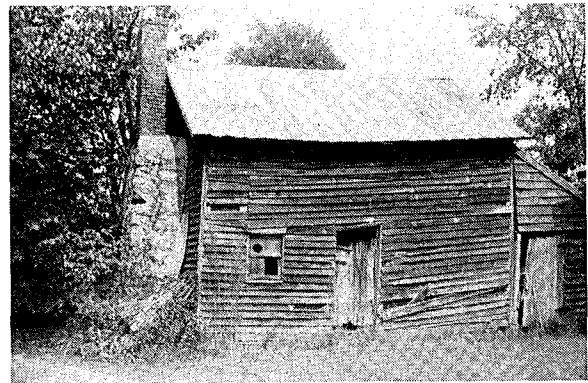
**SITE NAME:** S. J. Crawford House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Murray-Sellers House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1820, later additions  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

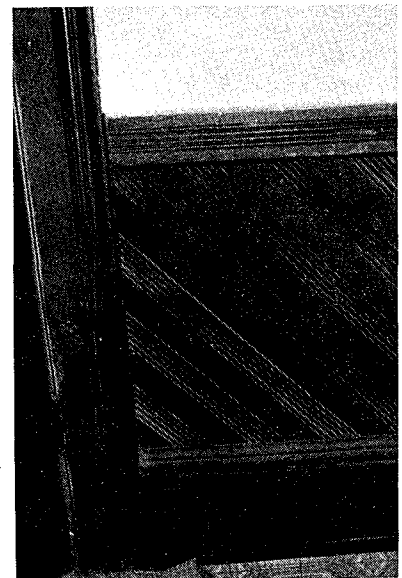


**SITE NAME:** James M. Roney House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** 1887  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

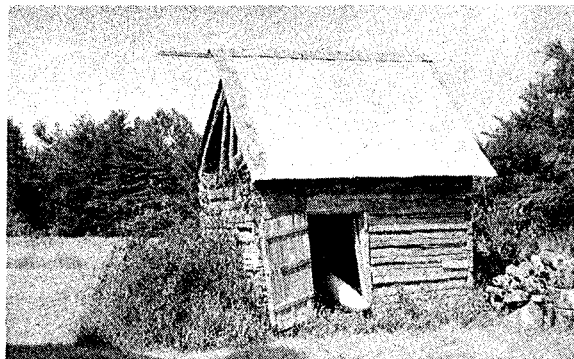
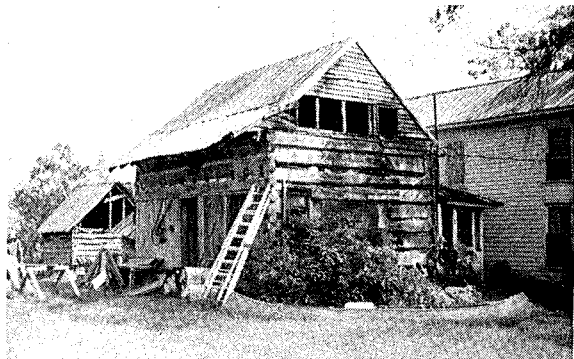


**SITE NAME:** James M. Roney Site, House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

**SITE NAME:** W. P. Browning  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



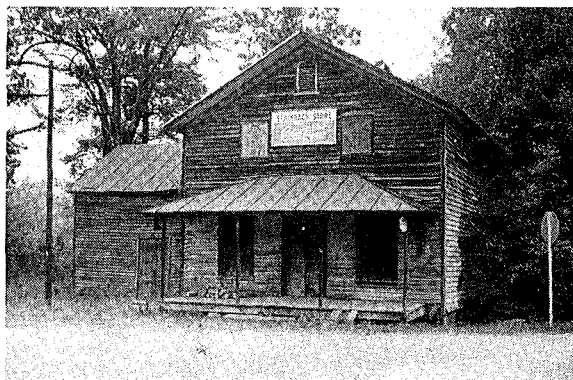




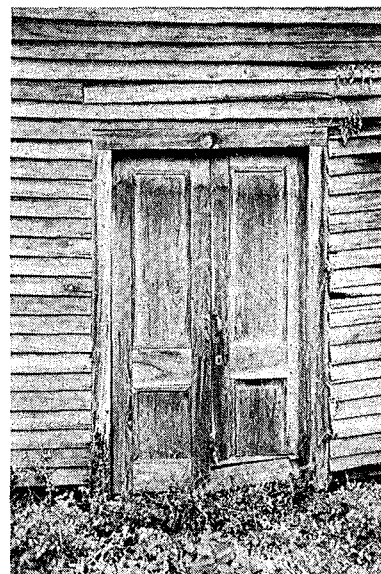
**SITE NAME:** Levi Whitted House Site, House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1835  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone

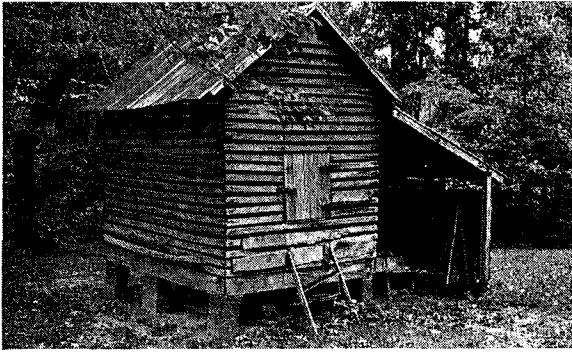


**SITE NAME:** Levi Whitted House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** 1877  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

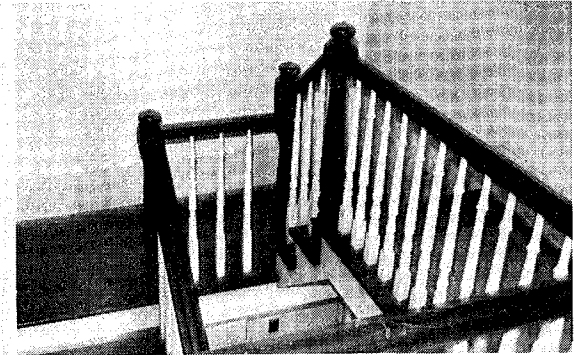
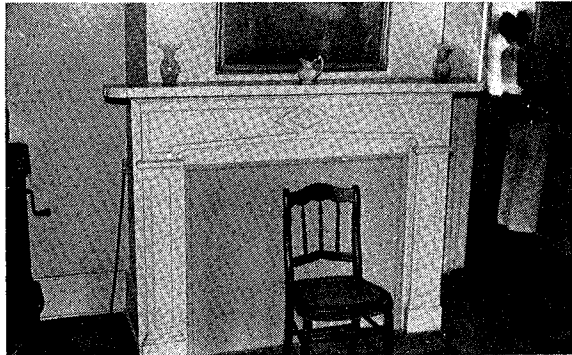


**SITE NAME:** Stainback Store  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** 1891  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

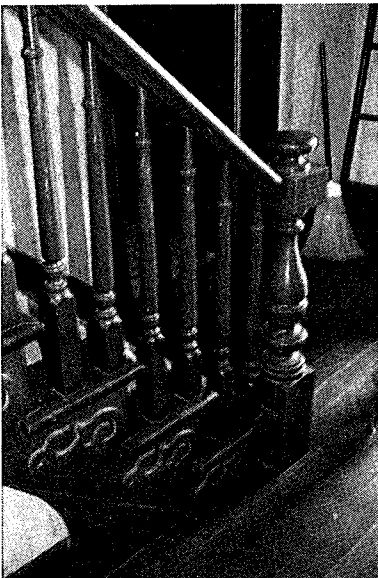


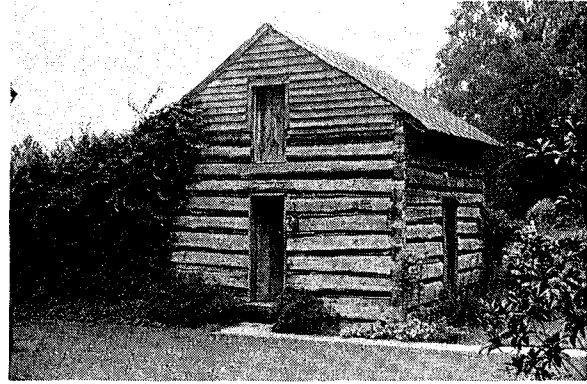
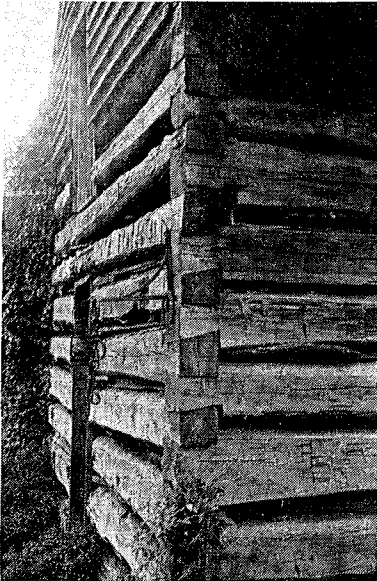


**SITE NAME:** John W. Stainback House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** 1887  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

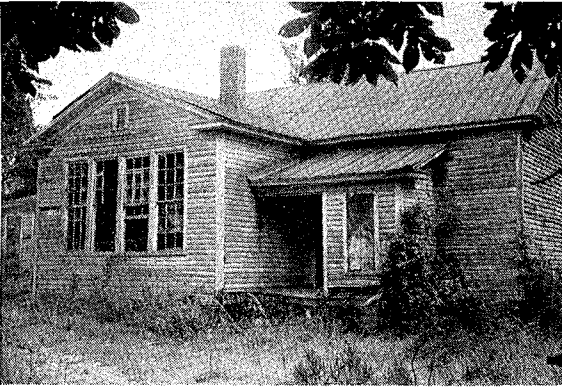


**SITE NAME:** C. G. Maynard House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

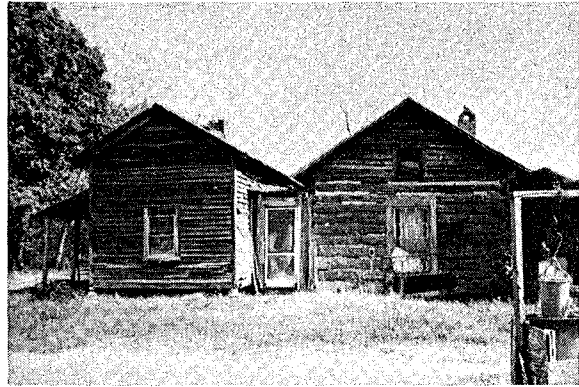




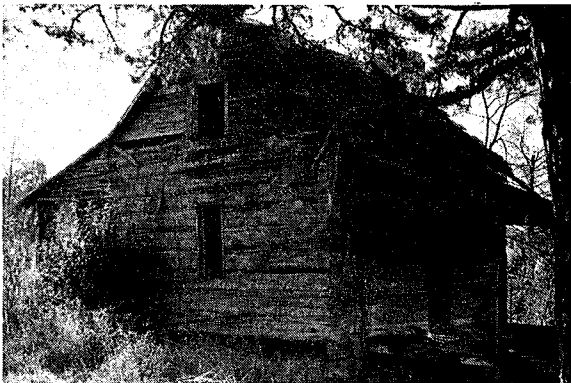
**SITE NAME:** John Stainback Log House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1883  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



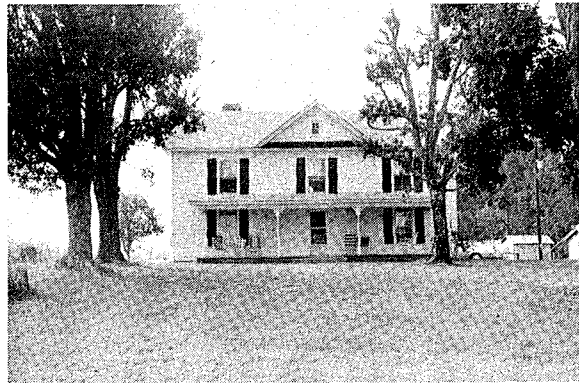
**SITE NAME:** Byrd School  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** D. Rudd House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Vincent Log House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

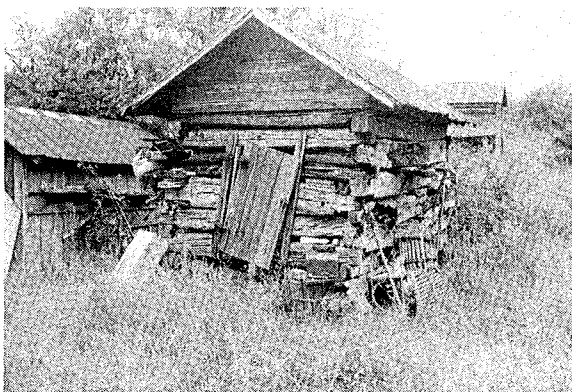
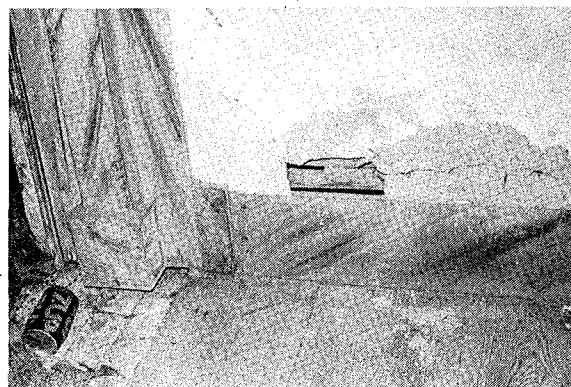
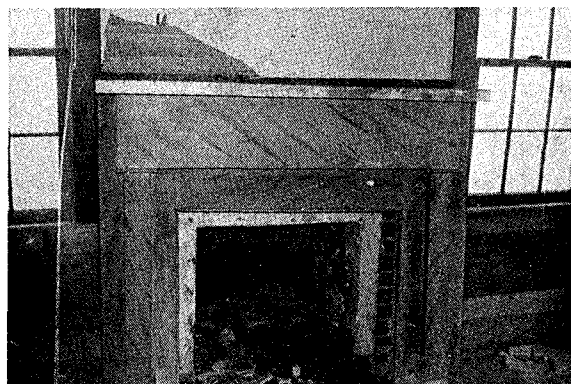


**SITE NAME:** P. C. Vincent House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



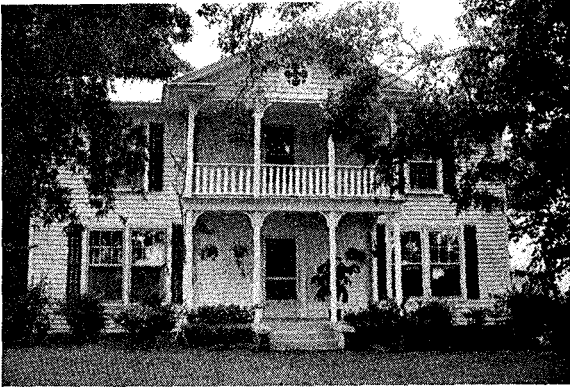


**SITE NAME:** Andrew Murray House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

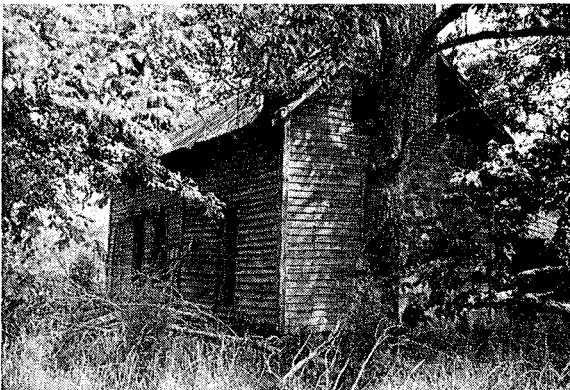


**SITE NAME:** Effie M. White House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

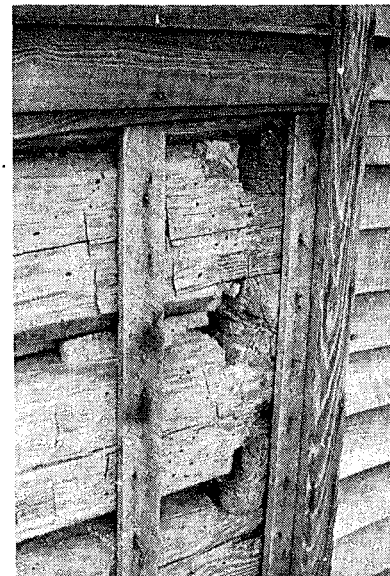


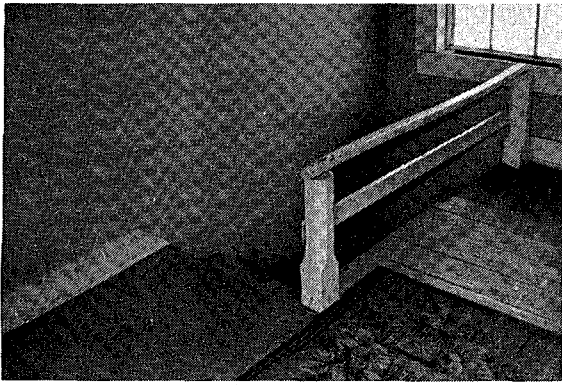


**SITE NAME:** W. Benson House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Murray Log House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

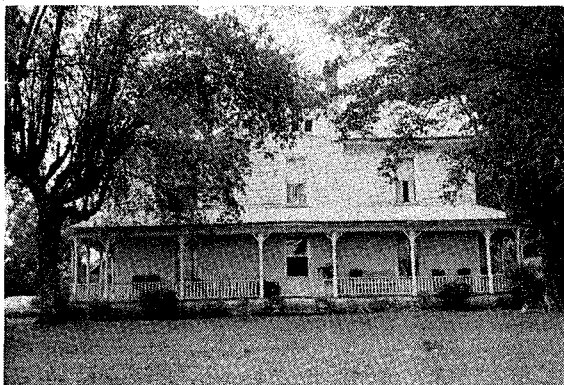




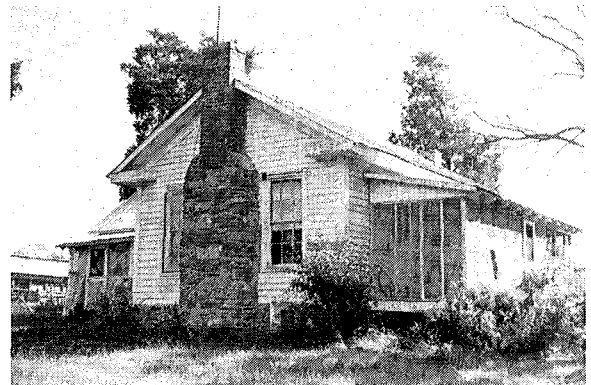
**SITE NAME:** John Ray House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Dickey Mill  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame



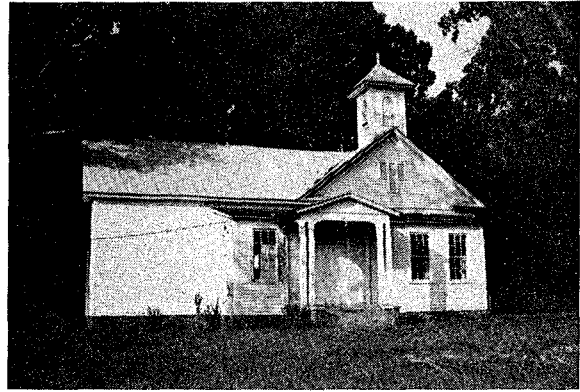
**SITE NAME:** Ella Love House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** 1909  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



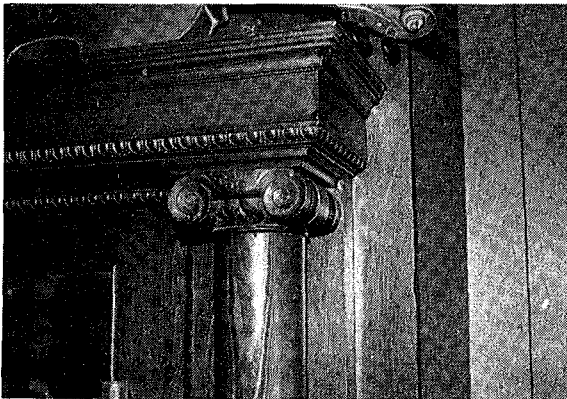
**SITE NAME:** Creecy-Faucette House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



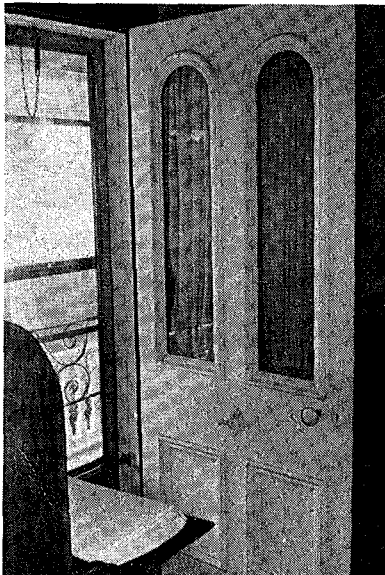
**SITE NAME:** Charles Harris House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1859  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Woodlawn School  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1911  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

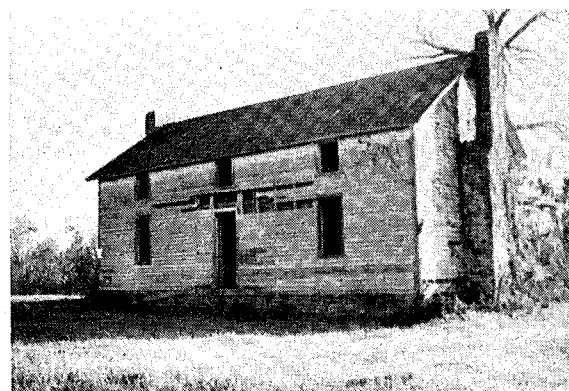


**SITE NAME:** Dr. W. N. Tate House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

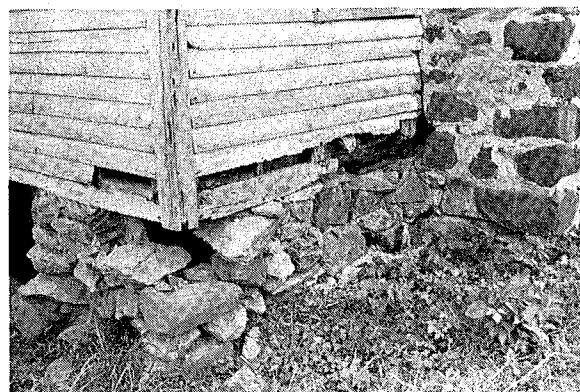
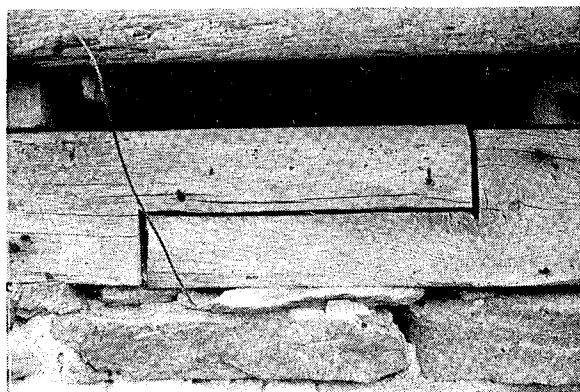




**SITE NAME:** Cook's Mill  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1890  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame



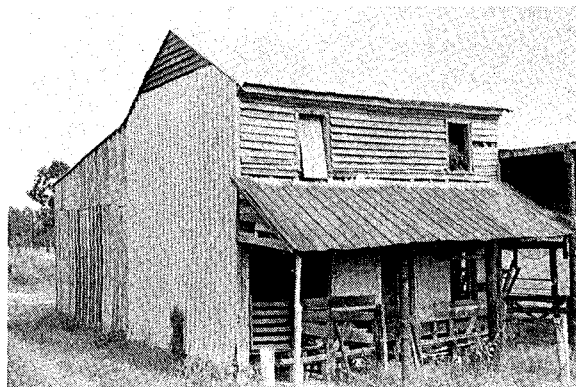
**SITE NAME:** Alexander Mebane House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick







**SITE NAME:** Tate-Lambert House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1844  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



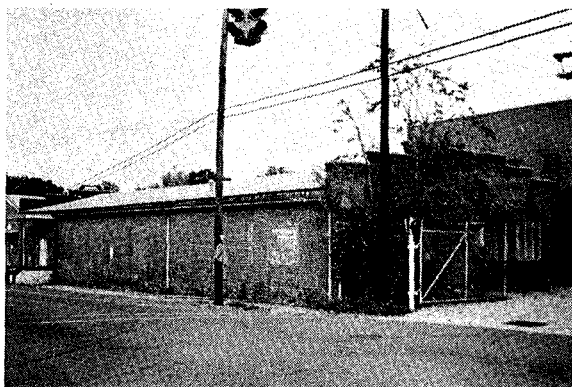
**SITE NAME:** Walker-Foster House  
**LOCATION:** Haw River  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Gone



**SITE NAME:** Paisley-Cates House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1815; Remodelled c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Original Gone; Brick



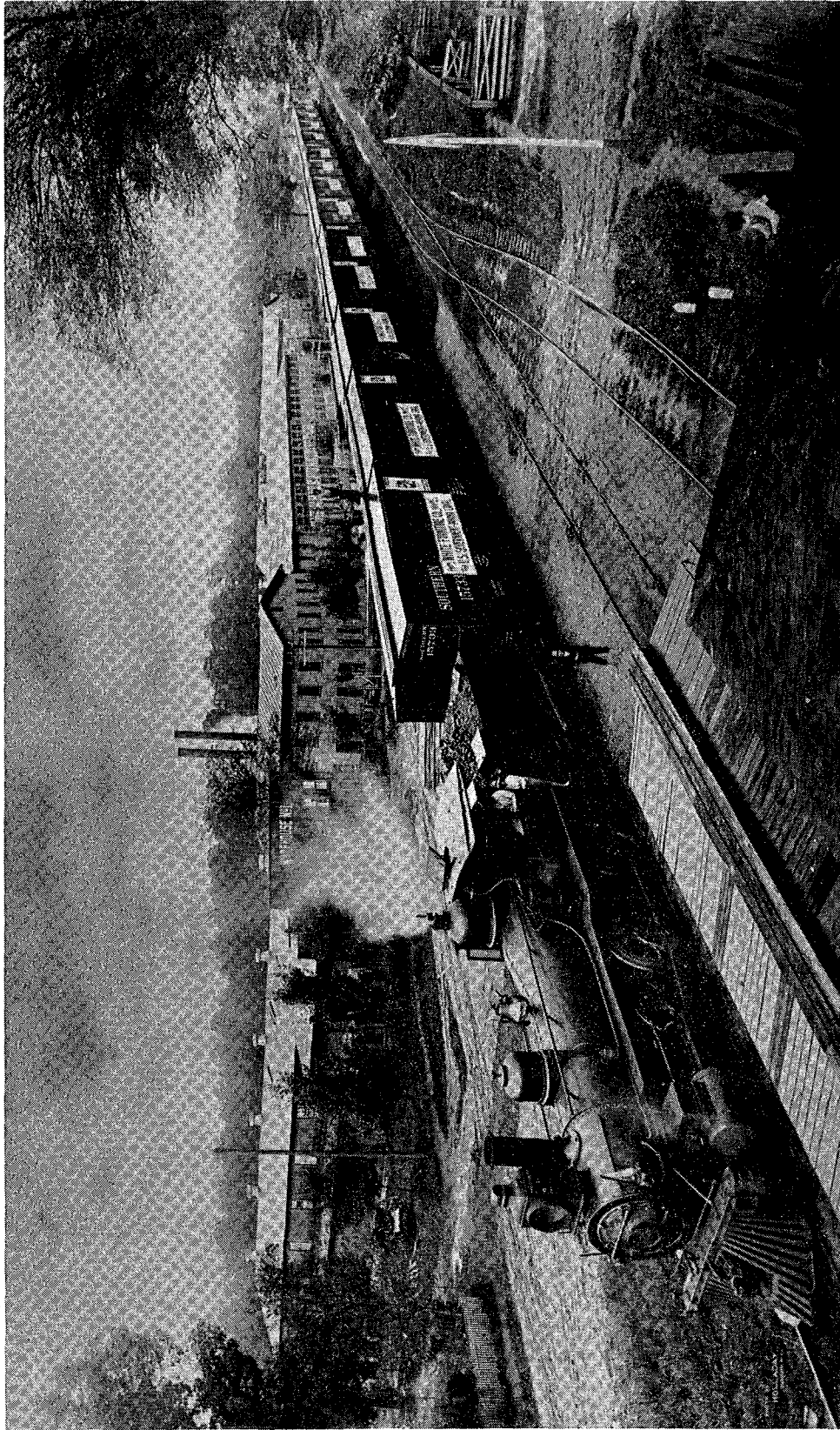
**SITE NAME:** T. Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



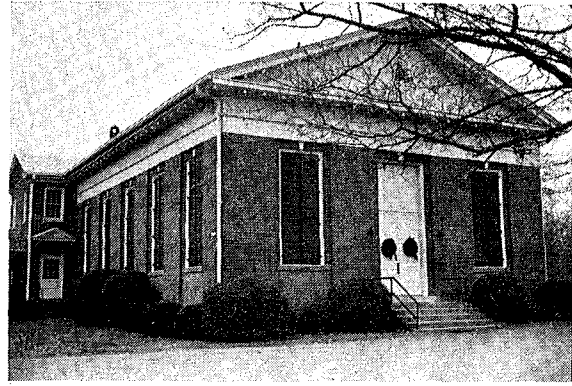
**SITE NAME:** Influential Hosiery  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Giles Mebane House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



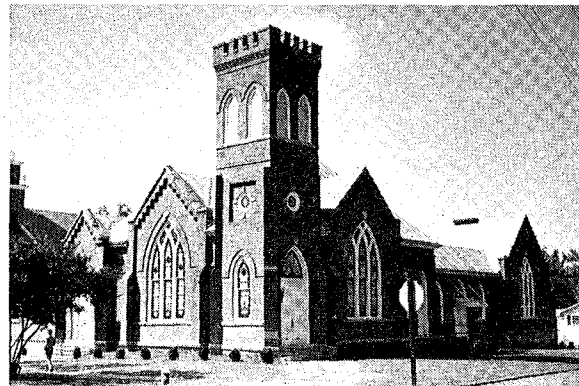
58 CARS OF WHITE FURNITURE  
FOR THE  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, PANAMA CANAL, 1906



**SITE NAME:** Hawfields Church  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1852; Established c. 1750  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



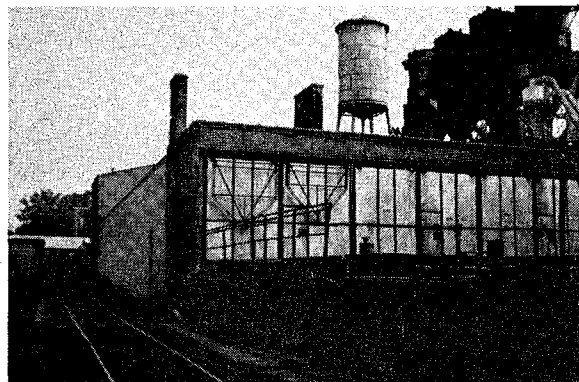
**SITE NAME:** B. Frank Mebane House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1855  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



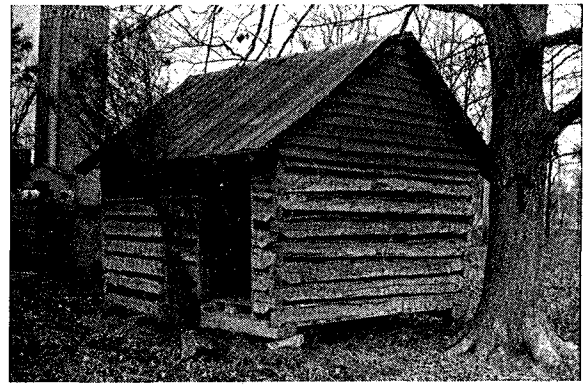
**SITE NAME:** Mebane Presbyterian Church  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1917; Established 1868  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Graham Albright House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1844  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



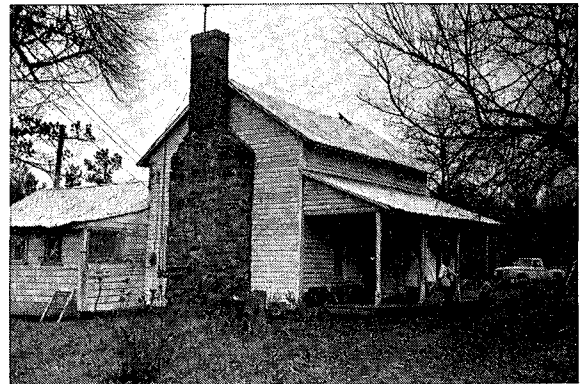
**SITE NAME:** White Furniture Company  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** 1905 and later  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Haywood Crutchfield House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Andrew Nash House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1, 1 Saddlebag  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** G. Jones House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** James Gibson House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick

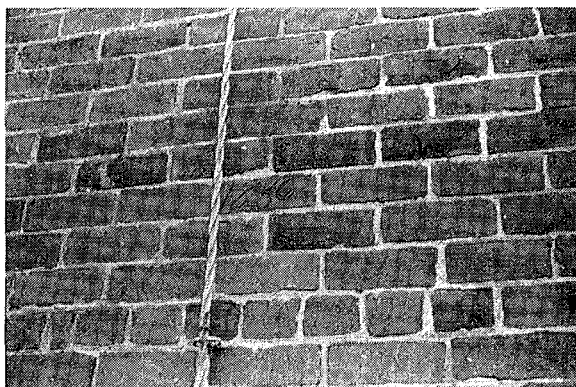


**SITE NAME:** Dr. Walker House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** 1856  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick





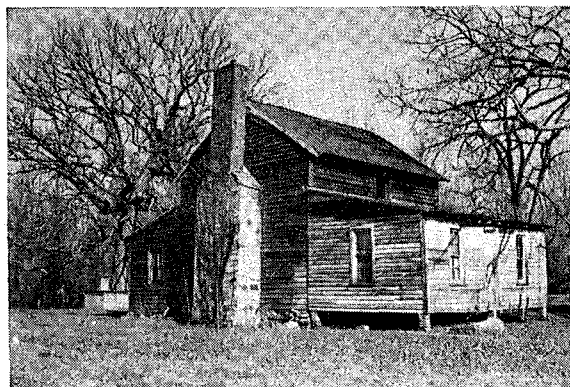
**SITE NAME:** Thompson-Newlin House  
**LOCATION:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Jones-Durham House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** 1856  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** S. L. Bradshaw House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** 1910  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



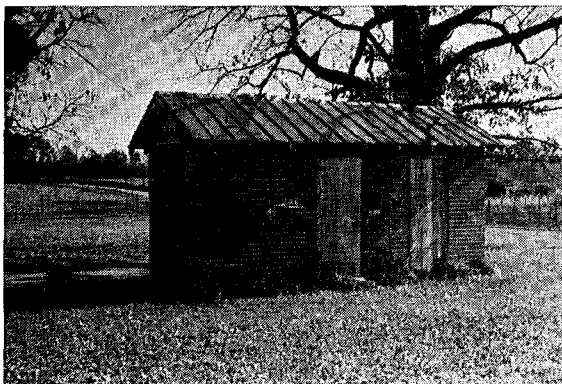
**SITE NAME:** Dodson-Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** 1858  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



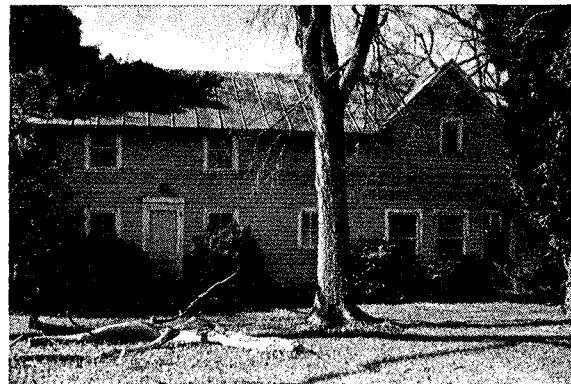
**SITE NAME:** John Pickard House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?) pre-1893  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



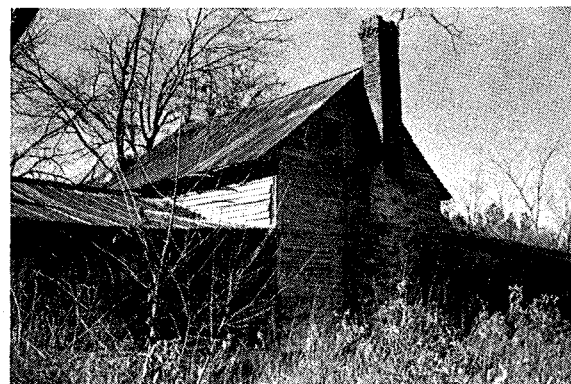
**SITE NAME:** J. Benjamin Thompson House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850; c. 1900 addition  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1; 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick; Brick



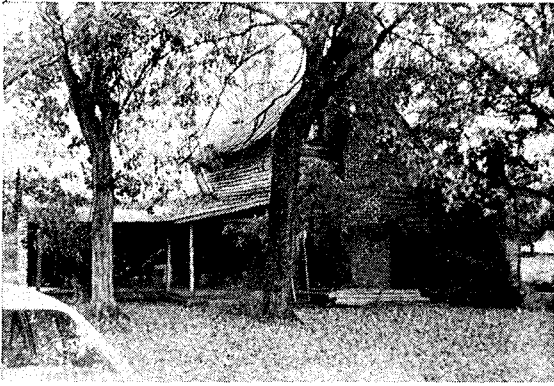
**SITE NAME:** T. L. Bradshaw House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1870; later additions  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



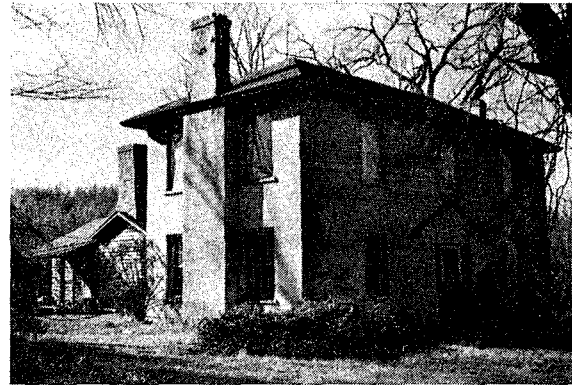
**SITE NAME:** Murray-Best House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Josiah Ray House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** John Newlin House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Original Gone



**SITE NAME:** William Morrow House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1855  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Brick  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



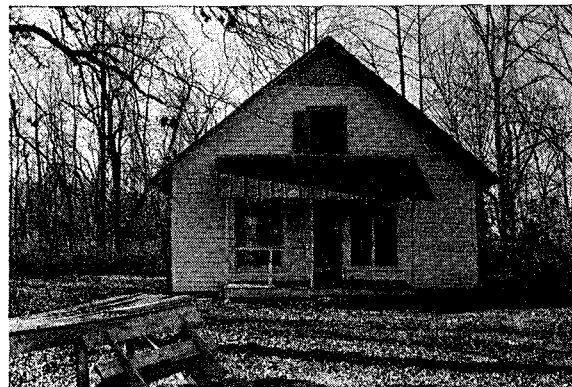
**SITE NAME:** Sheriff Turrentine House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** (?) c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



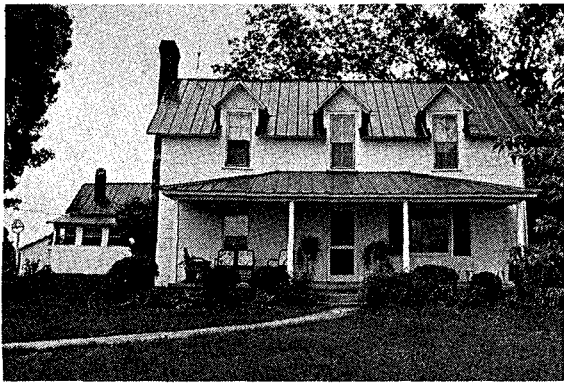
**SITE NAME:** Mary's Grove Church  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** 1883; Established 1883  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Cornelia Lashley House  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** c. 1870  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Cooper School  
**LOCATION:** Thompson  
**AGE:** 1904  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



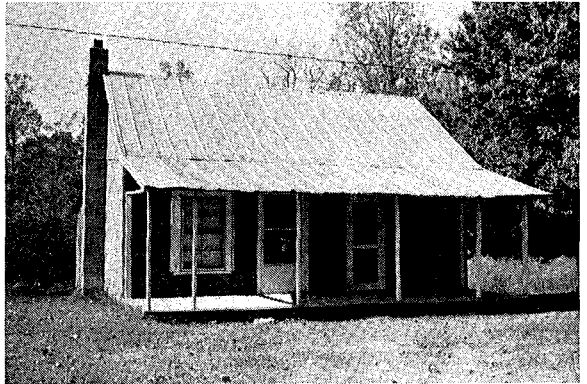
**SITE NAME:** J. Webb Cates House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



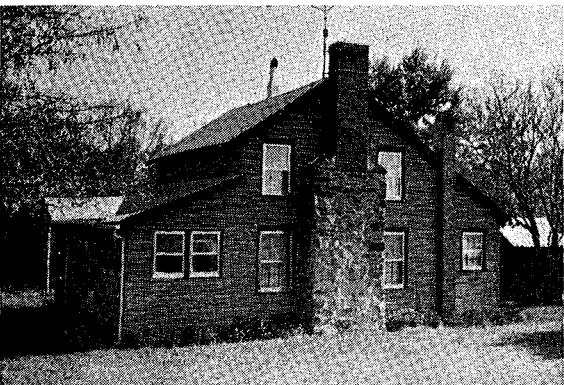
**SITE NAME:** J. M. Cheek House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1875  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 3  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick (Rebuilt)



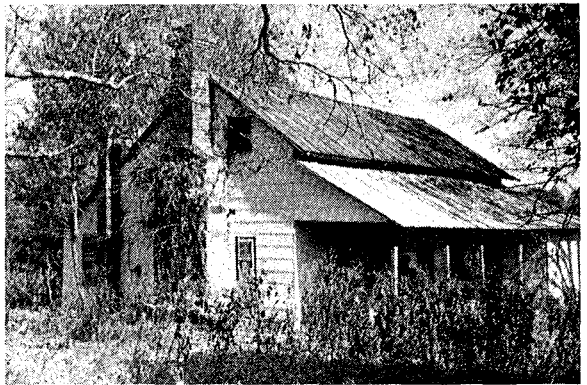
**SITE NAME:** J. A. Riddle House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Newton Bradshaw House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1878  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Original Gone



**SITE NAME:** Robert Cheek House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

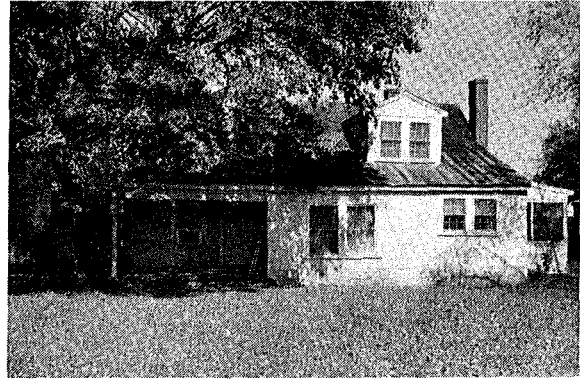


**SITE NAME:** Zeno Woody House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick





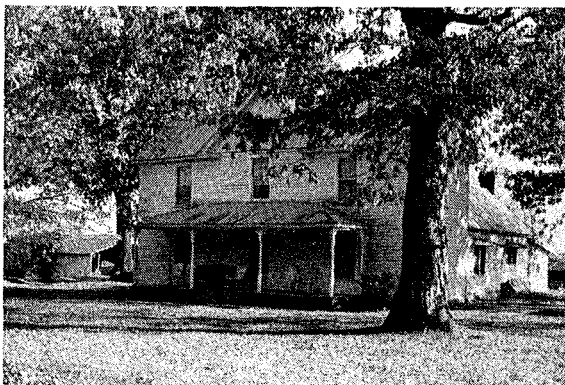
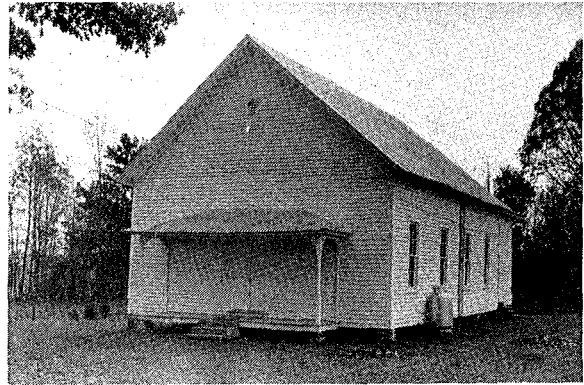
**SITE NAME:** McDaniel-Robertson House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1878  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** William McDaniel House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Original Gone



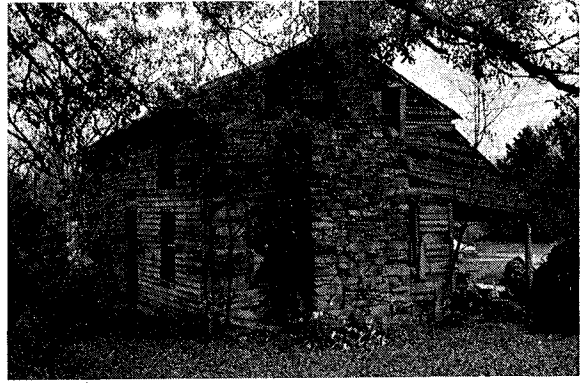
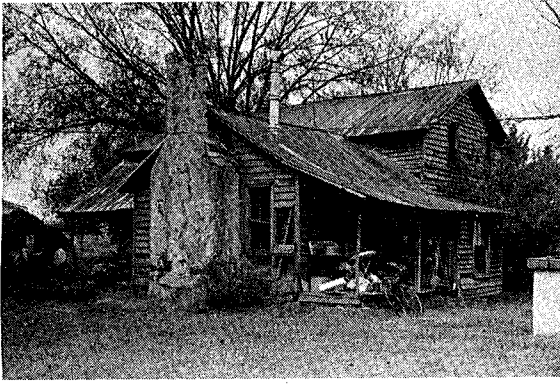
**SITE NAME:** Chatham Friends Meeting House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** 1888; Organized, 1824  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** M. W. Curl House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Daniel Foust House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1890  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 6  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** D. E. McBane House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



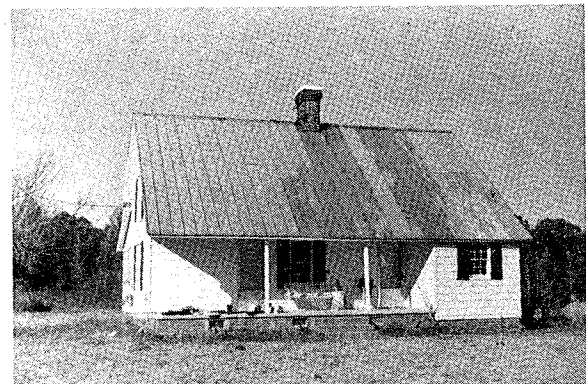
**SITE NAME:** Clapp Mill Dam  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1770  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Stone



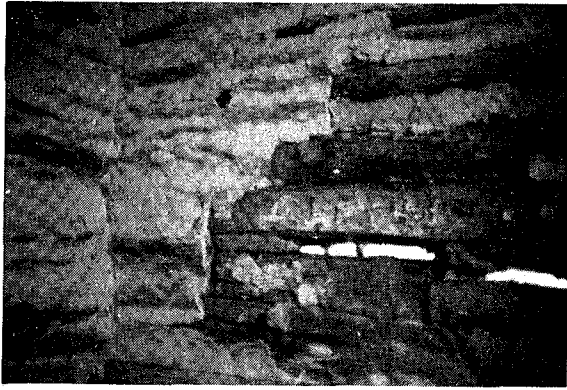
**SITE NAME:** Artis Perry House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



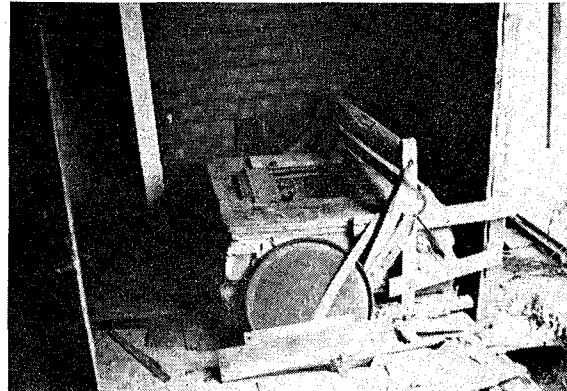
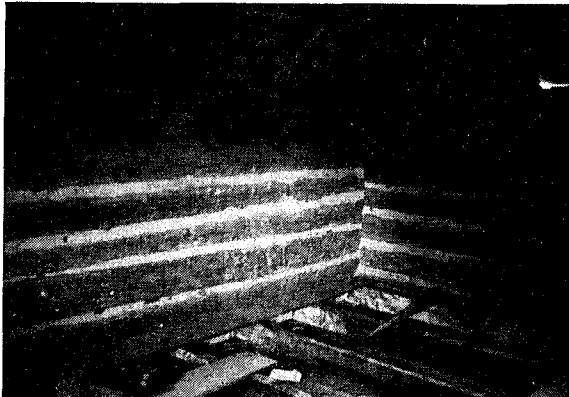
**SITE NAME:** Madison Buckner House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1 originally  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone



**SITE NAME:** Dr. Robertson House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** (?)  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** (?) Original Gone



**SITE NAME:** C. N. Cheek Log House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1900  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Sam Lewis Log House  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1840; c. 1860  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1; 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick; Stone, Brick



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## **SUPPLEMENT NUMBER ONE**

### **ALAMANCE COUNTY ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE**

**Published by The Alamance Historic Properties Commission**

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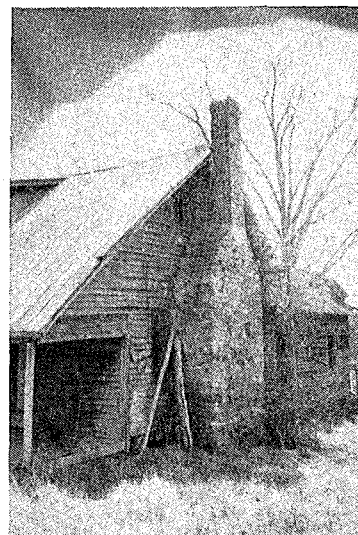
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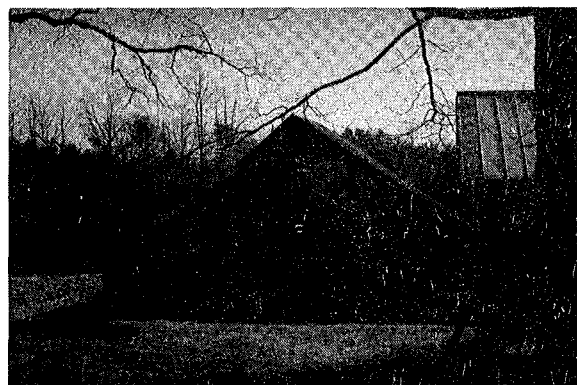
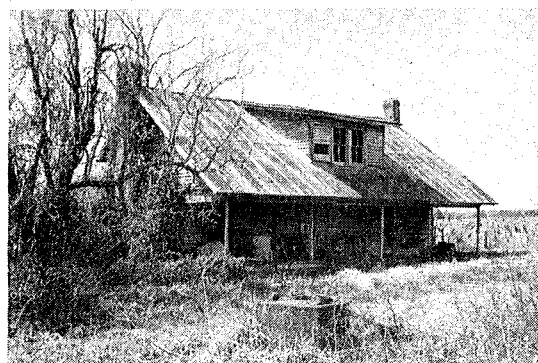
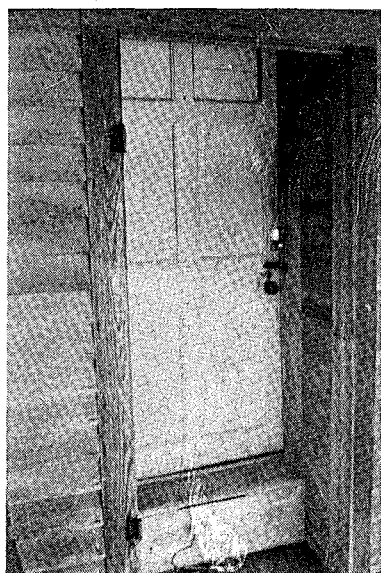
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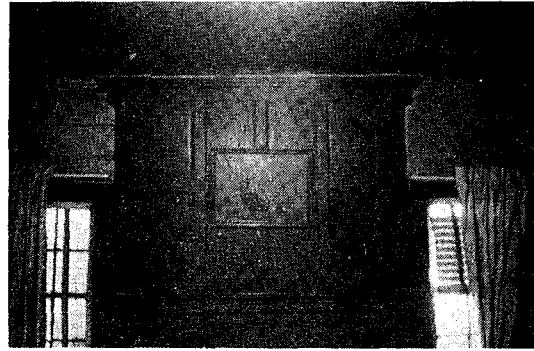
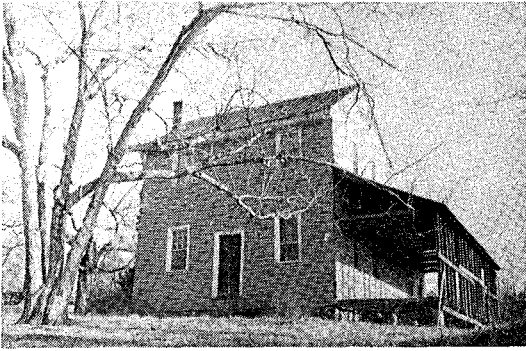




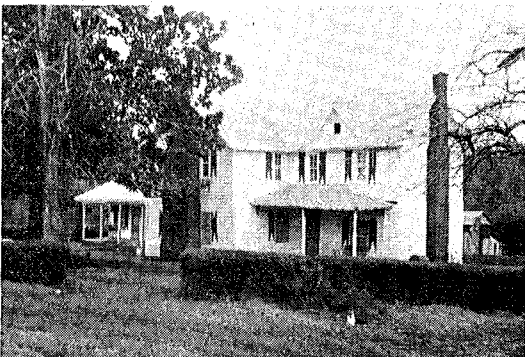
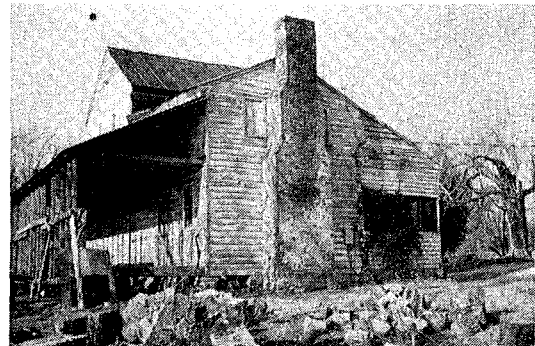
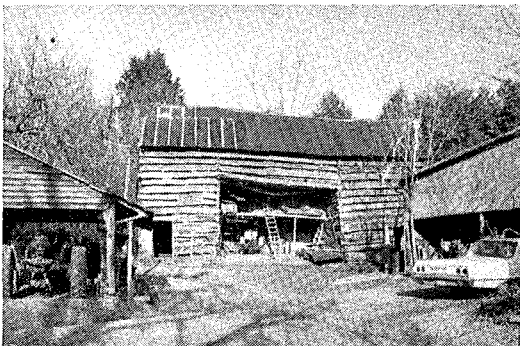
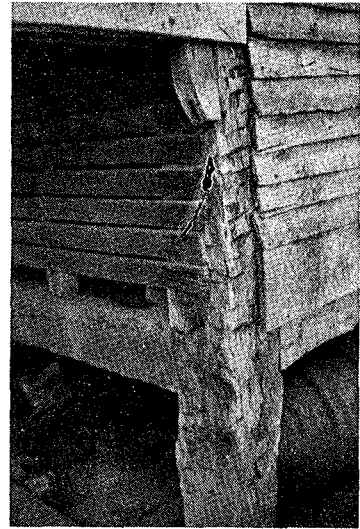
**SITE NAME:** Kirkpatrick-Covington House  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1800; c. 1840  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1;2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log; Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick; Stone, Brick



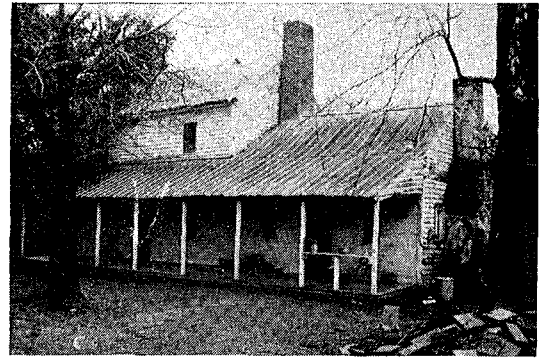
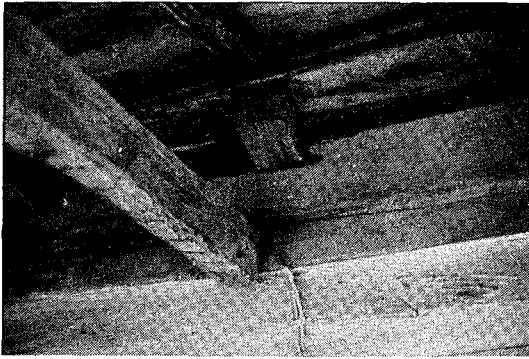
**SITE NAME:** Florintine Spoon House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 4  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick



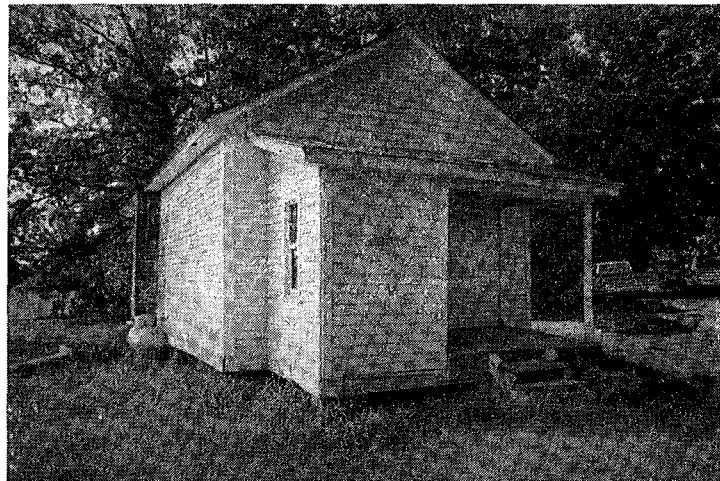
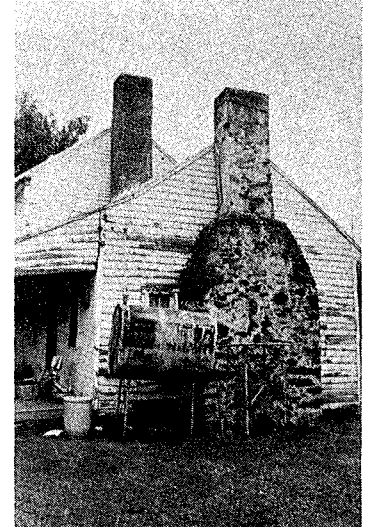
**SITE NAME:** Michael Spoon House  
**LOCATION:** Coble  
**AGE:** c. 1820  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** S.L. Spoon House  
**LOCATION:** Patterson  
**AGE:** c. 1860; c. 1880  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log, Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick; Brick

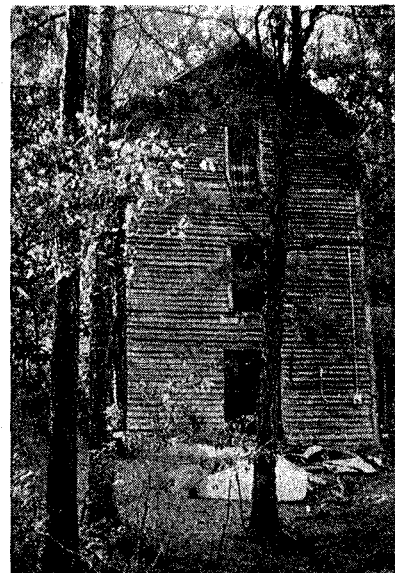


**SITE NAME: A.L. Spoon House**  
**LOCATION: Patterson**  
**AGE: 1834; c. 1860**  
**FLOOR PLAN: 2**  
**BUILDING MATERIAL: Log; Frame**  
**CHIMNEY: Brick; Stone, Brick**



**SITE NAME: McCray School**  
**LOCATION: Faucette**  
**AGE: c. 1902**  
**FLOOR PLAN: One room**  
**BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame**  
**CHIMNEY: Brick**

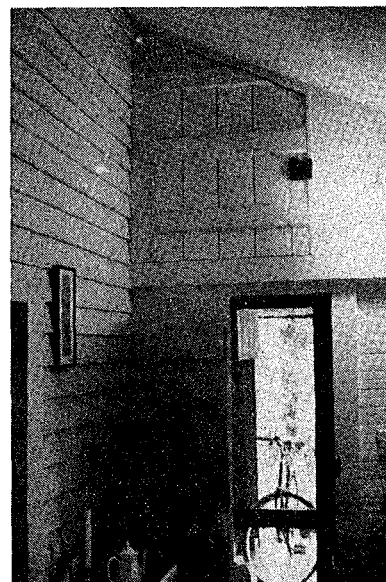


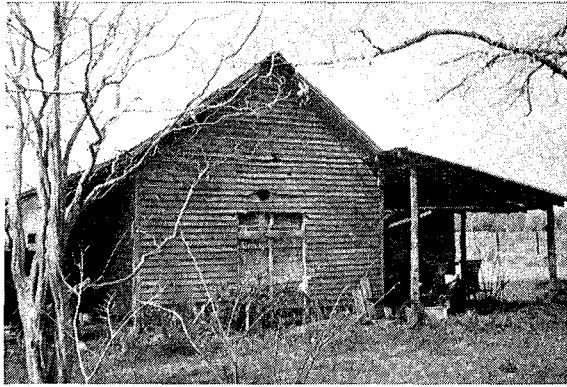


**SITE NAME:** Stafford and Henley Mill  
**LOCATION:** Newlin  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame

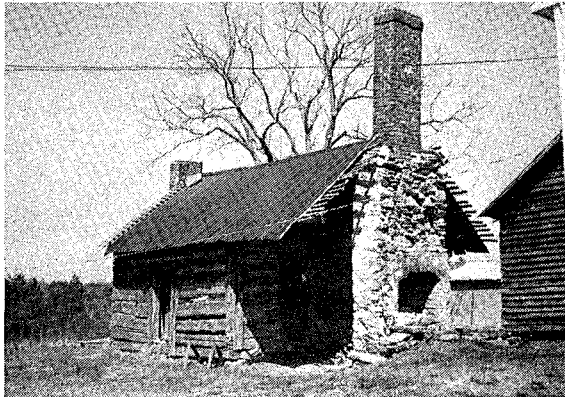


**SITE NAME:** Stafford and Henley Mill, Miller's House  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



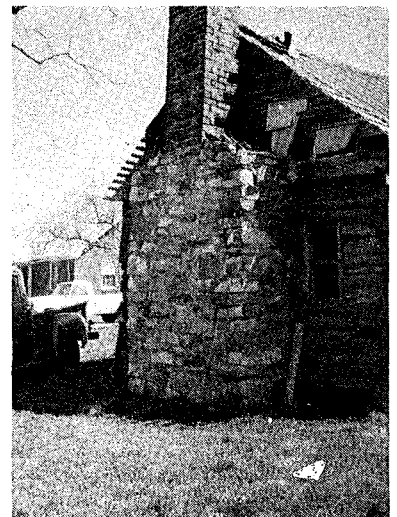


**SITE NAME:** One Room Hawfield's School  
**LOCATION:** Melville  
**AGE:** c. 1885  
**FLOOR PLAN:** One room  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Gone, probably brick



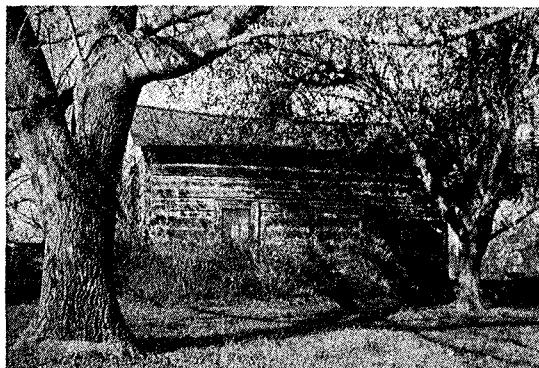
**SITE NAME:** Jimmy Ross House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1830  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick

Exposed chimney and fire place from later construction

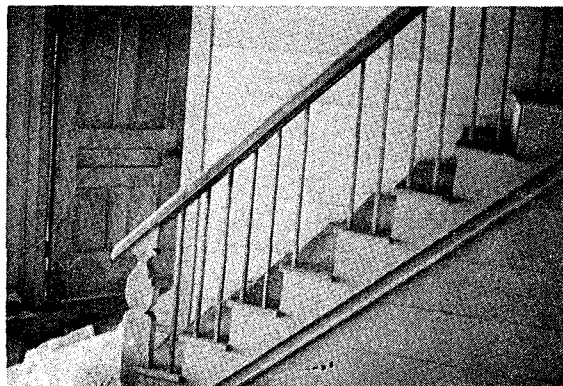
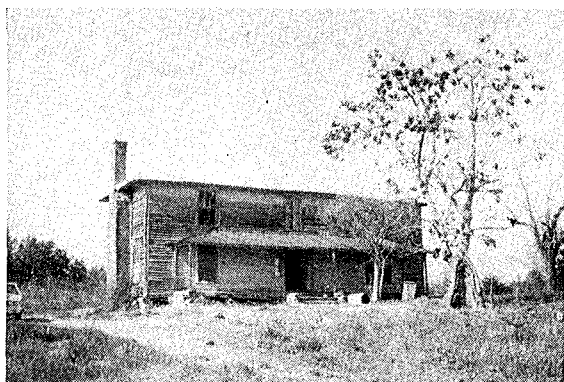




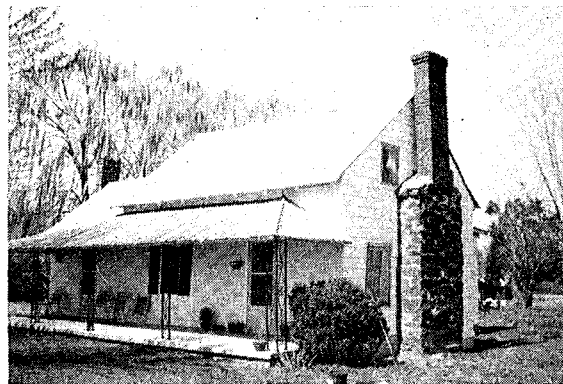
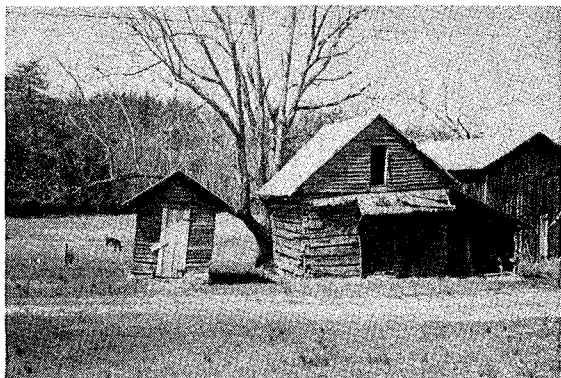
Interior log partition extends to exterior



**SITE NAME:** Julius Sharpe House  
**LOCATION:** Burlington  
**AGE:** c. 1865  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 2  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick



**SITE NAME:** Burnett House  
**LOCATION:** Pleasant Grove  
**AGE:** ?; c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1, 2A  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log, Frame  
**CHIMNEY:** Brick; Stone, Brick



**SITE NAME:** Sam Phibbs House  
**LOCATION:** Morton  
**AGE:** c. 1850  
**FLOOR PLAN:** 1  
**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Log  
**CHIMNEY:** Stone, Brick