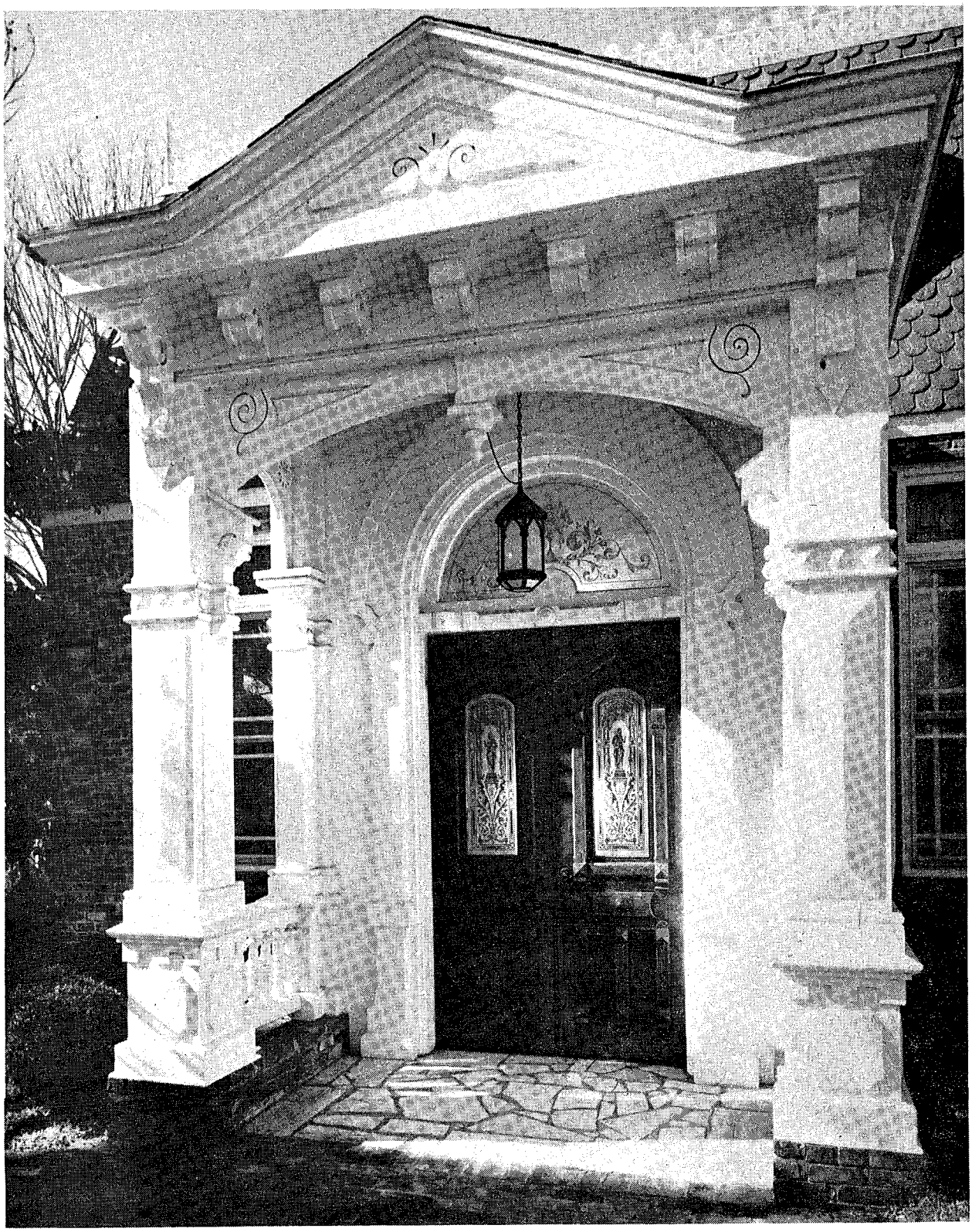

"Wondrous and awful are thy silent halls,
O kingdom of the past!
There lie the bygone ages in their palls,
Guarded by shadows vast."

From "TO THE PAST" by James Russell Lowell

PHOTO BY JANE ISELEY

ALAMANCE COUNTY
ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

by

Carl Lounsbury

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Contents

i. Message to Readers
ii. Introduction
iii. Acknowledgements
1. **The Narrative**
1. The Origins of Vernacular Building in the Alamance Region
4. Early Dwellings
7. Domestic Architecture in the Antebellum Period
16. Structural Details and Decorative Embellishments
36. The Emergence of Industrial and Urban Architecture
44. New Patterns in the Late Nineteenth Century
70. Epilogue
71. Footnotes
75. **The Inventory of Sites**
229. Index
236. Supplement Number One

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

ALAMANCE COUNTY PRINTING DEPT.

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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Mrs. Ruby Pentecost
Mrs. Blanche Hargrove
Mrs. Edna McBane
Mrs. Rachel Best
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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
Mrs. Pat Bailey
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 convienances (which are the most happy circumstances of life) hath induced the inhabitants of the more northern parts of America (especially Pensylvania, 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.[2] 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.[3] 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 disquised 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

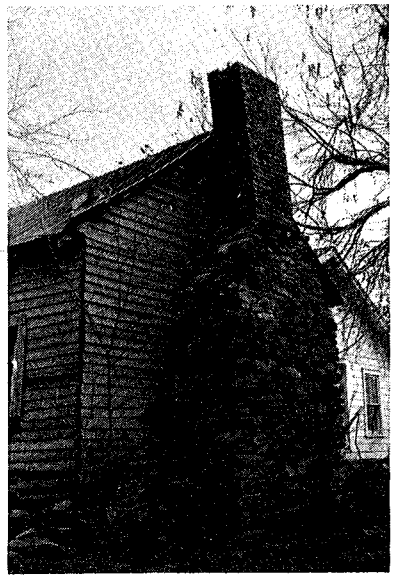
In 1749, Simon Dixon patented a tract of land on the north side of Cane Creek. The first house that he built on his land was a small log house, probably no larger than a single unfloored room with perhaps a ladder leading to the loft. After establishing himself, Dixon left the area to return to his native 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.[10] 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.

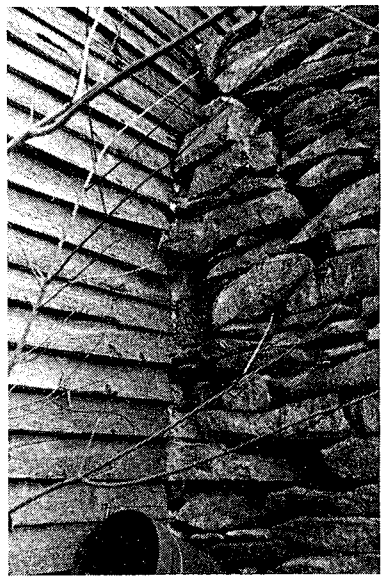
Sometime after 1730 Quaker John Pike and his young family left their Pasquotank County farm in northeastern North Carolina and moved north to the frontier lands opening in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. In 1748 the Pike family packed their possessions once more and moved back to North Carolina, settling in the growing Quaker community along Cane Creek.[11] What type of house Pike built when he arrived in the Snow Camp area is unkown. 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."[12] 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.[13]

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.



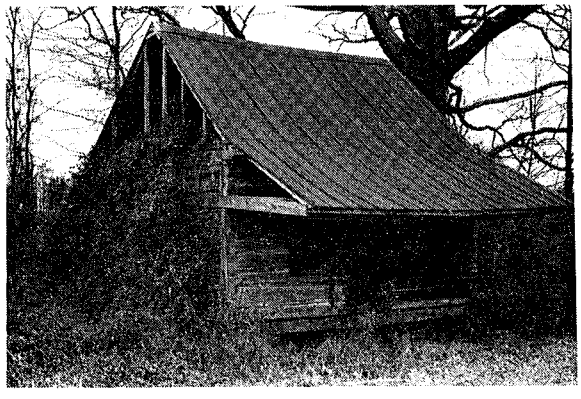


John Stuart House

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.

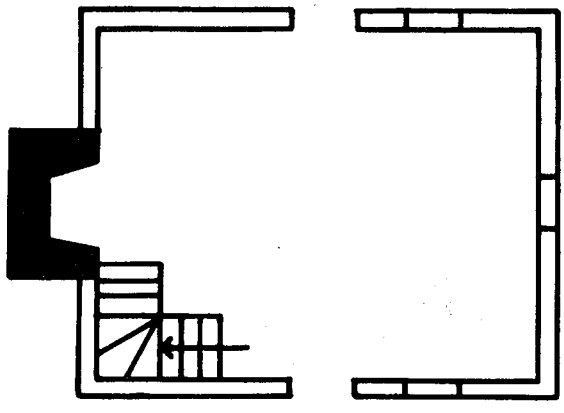
Scattered all over the county are more than one hundred surviving antebellum farm houses. Nearly all of these were built after 1820, the majority of them dating from the 1840's and 1850's. Although these one hundred or so houses make up only 7 percent of the total number of houses which existed in the county in 1860, they are representative of the complete scale of architectural development in the antebellum period.[15] 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. I Six of these one-room houses once had a ladder instead of a stairway connecting the loft with the room below.[16] 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

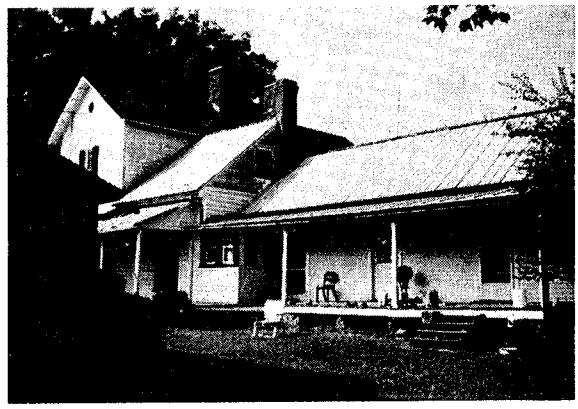
One Heated Room and Attic Style



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

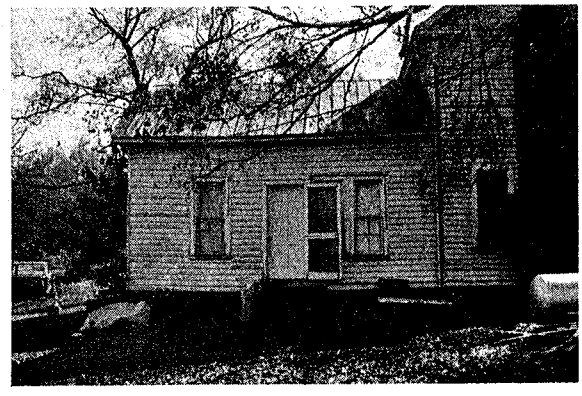
examples, the stairway of the Bivins Log House was placed along the gable-end wall of the larger room. Although significantly altered in the late nineteenth century, the original one-story wing of the Adam Trolinger House (c. 1808) south of Haw River is probably the earliest surviving example of the 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



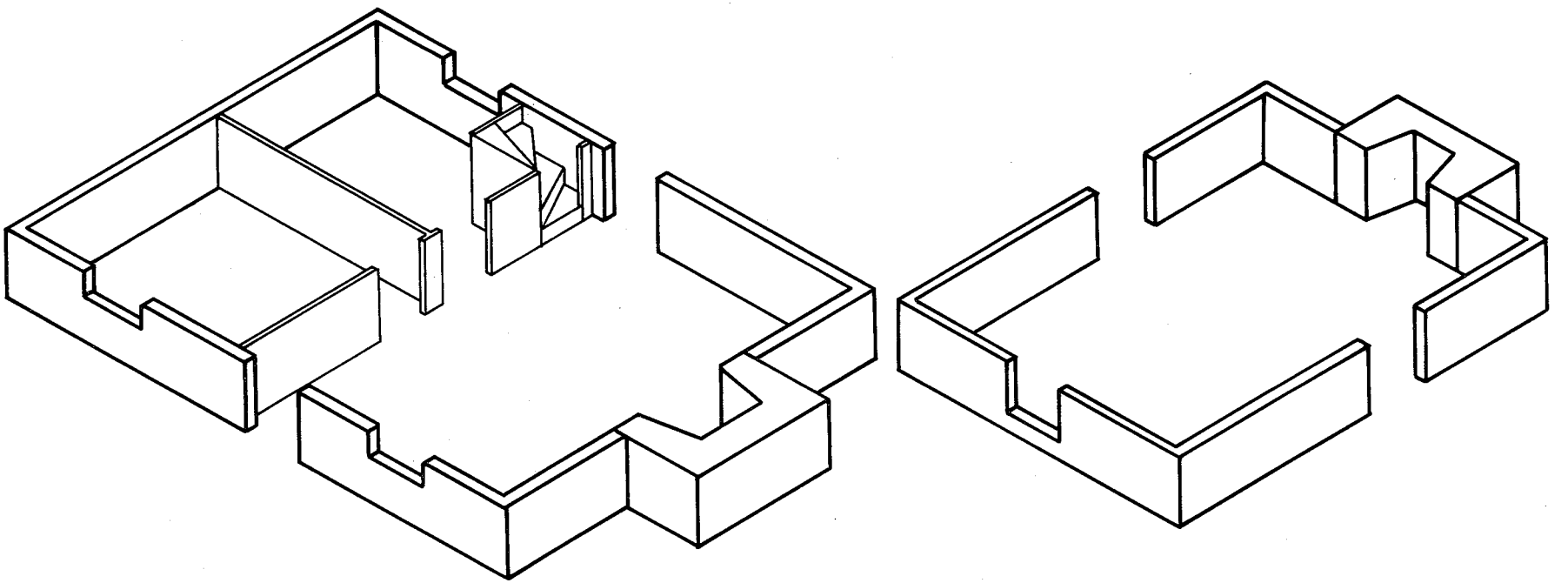
Adam Trolinger House

Green Moore House

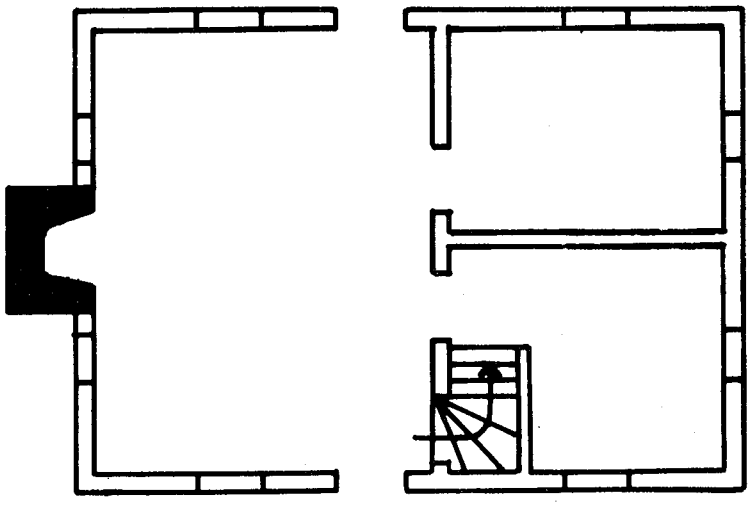


A. J. Albright House

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



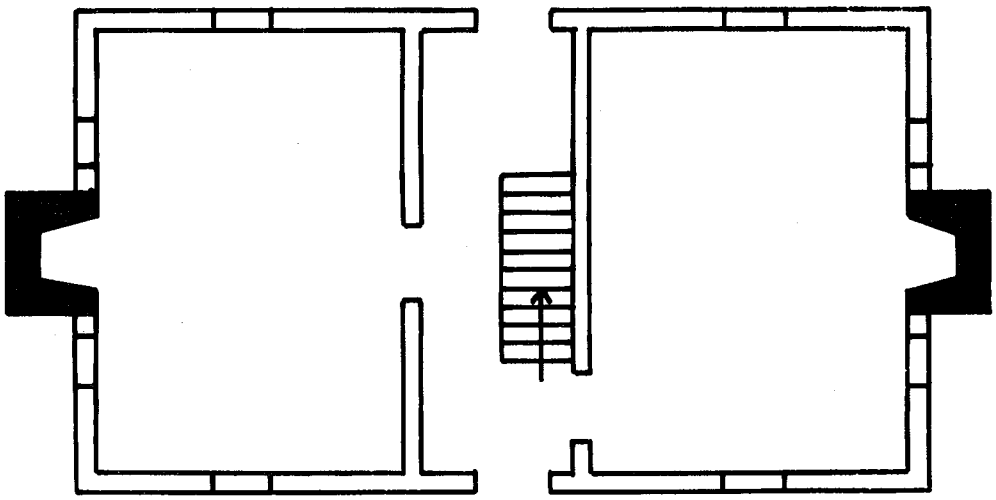
Typical Floor Plan
Three-room Design

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.[17] 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.

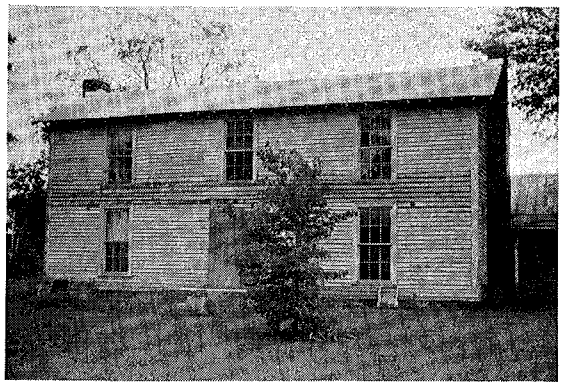
Moses Pike House

John Allen House

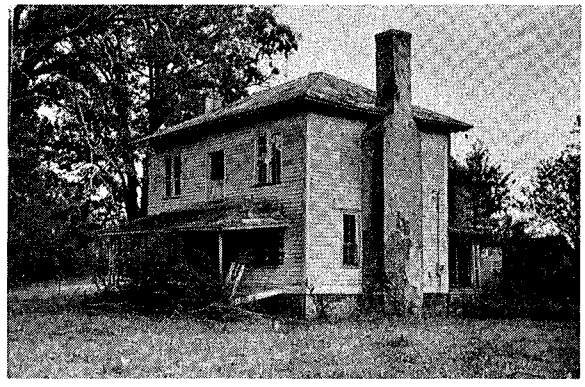
farmhouses incorporated this new development in their design.[18] The plans of the Jeff Wilkins (c.1850), Dr. Walker (1856), and Benjamin Roney (c.1860) houses all show this improvement.



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."[19] Style accompanies polite architecture not vernacular building.

STRUCTURAL DETAILS AND DECORATIVE EMBELLISHMENTS

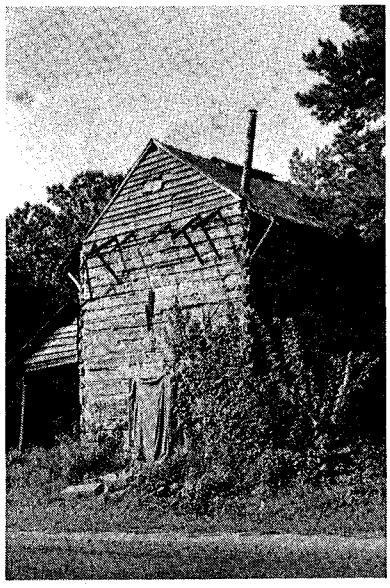
Planning was but one aspect of building. We should next consider the structural and decorative details as they appeared in the period before 1860.

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.[20] 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

Barn, John Long House

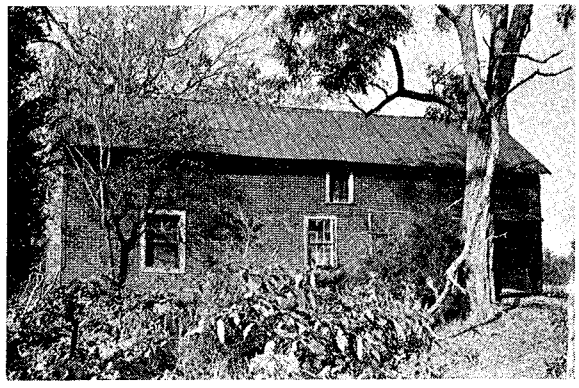


Tobacco Barn
L. Jones Log Buildings

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

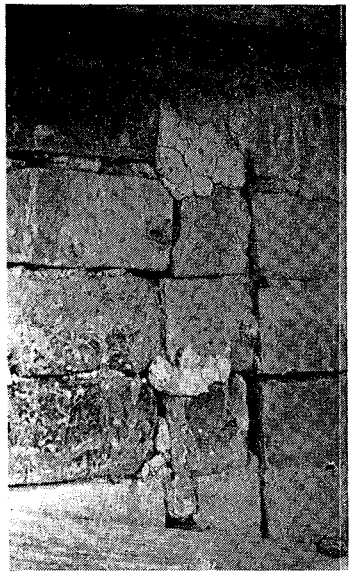


Alfred Iseley House

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 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.

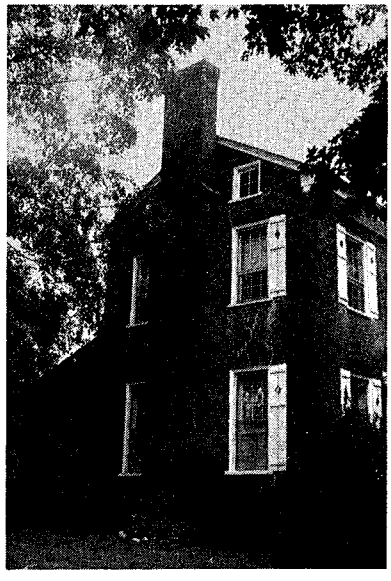


Brick Nogging
Thomas Stafford House

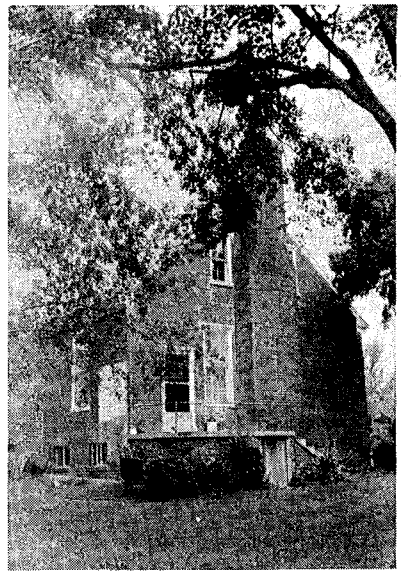
Brick was not a common building material in the first half of the nineteenth century. Farmhouses built entirely of brick did not appear in the county before the late 1830's The manufacture of brick during the antebellum period was a laborious process, requiring skilled workmen who could select and prepare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

Jointed Angle Brace
Thomas Stafford House

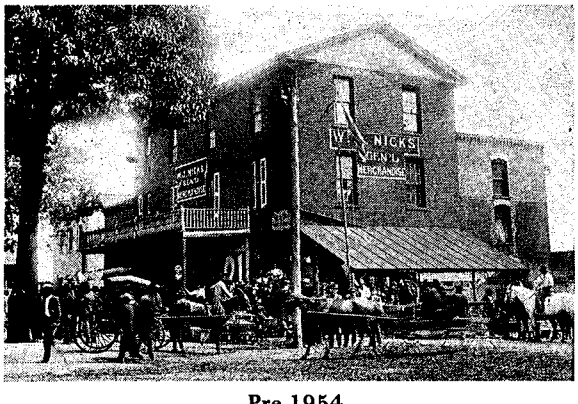
of Haw River. The advent of these few brick farmhouses coincides with the initial development of industrial and commercial centers. With the establishment of the county seat at Graham in 1849 and the arrival of the North Carolina Railroad Company Shops to the area that is now Burlington a few years later, 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.[23] 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.



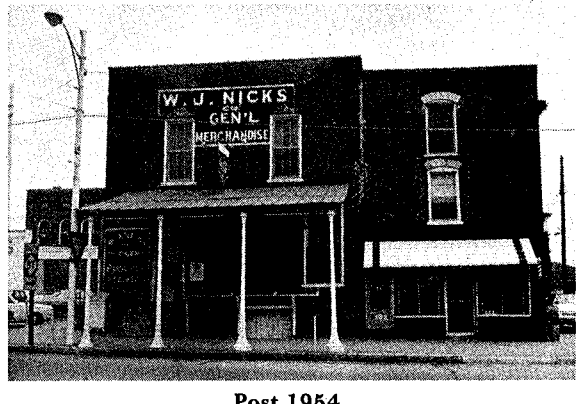
Griffis-Patton House



Henry Bason House

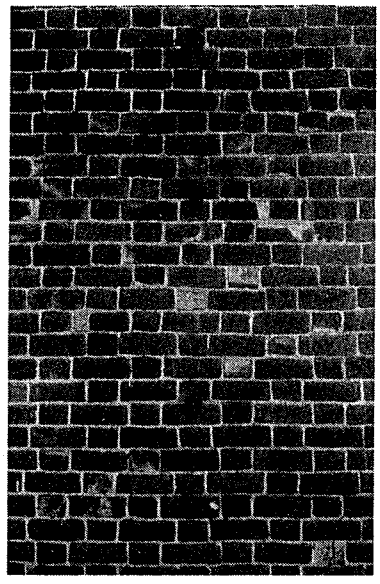


Pre 1954



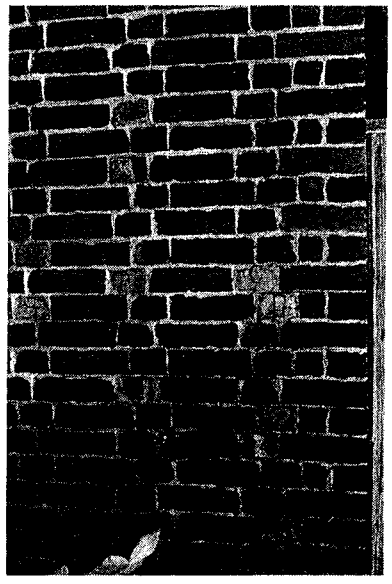
Post 1954

W. J. Nicks Store



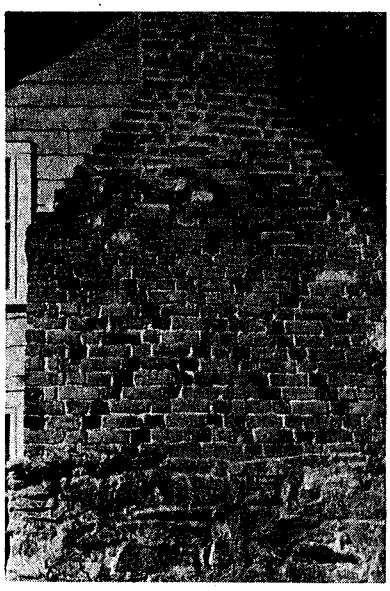
Murray-Sellars House
Flemish Bond

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 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.

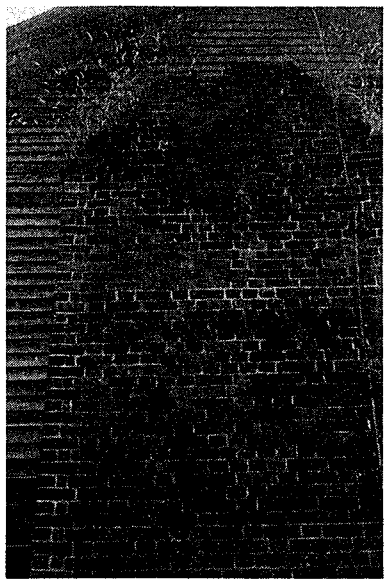


Joseph Bason House
Flemish Bond

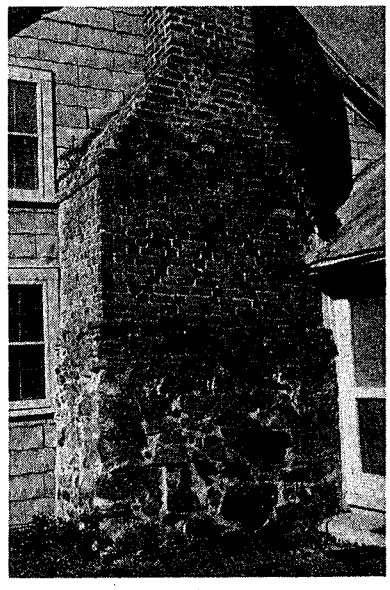
Brick was the dominant building material in chimney construction. It was not, however, preeminently so. Stone, gathered from surrounding fields, was frequently used in the construction of chimney bases. Although in the survey of all nineteenth century farmhouses brick chimneys outnumber stone chimneys 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.[25] 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

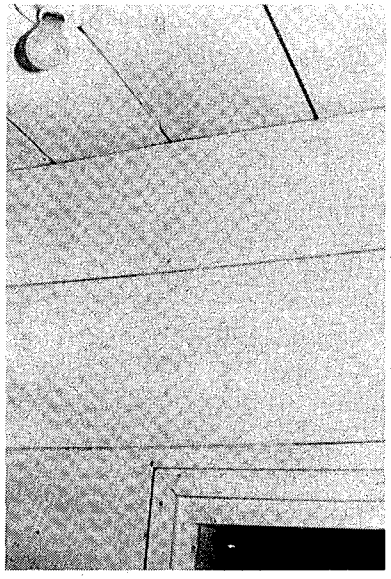


Joseph Bason House



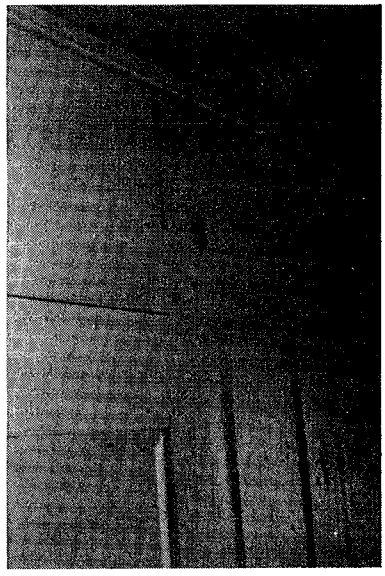
Stone/Brick Base
Brick Stack
Polly Fogleman House

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.

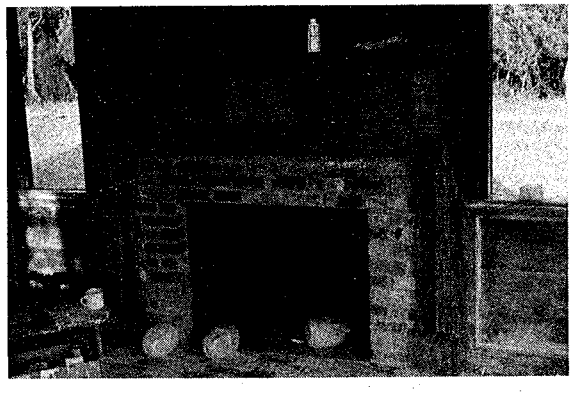


Bedford Patton House

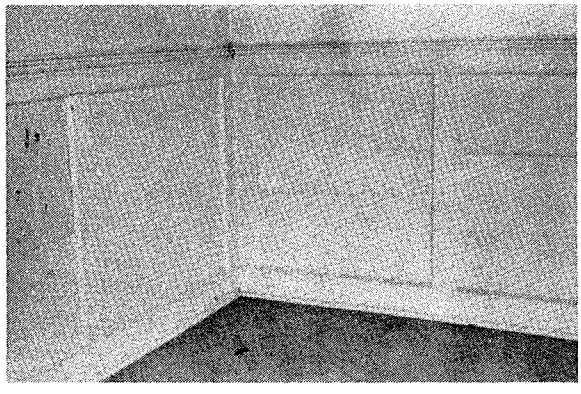
The easiest manner in which to sheath the interior frame was to nail long boards into the wall studs, floor joists, and ceiling joists. In a county where architectural refinement is a rare quality, it is not surprising to find that this method was exceedingly popular. Wide pine or poplar boards, varying 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. Partition 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 McPherson House

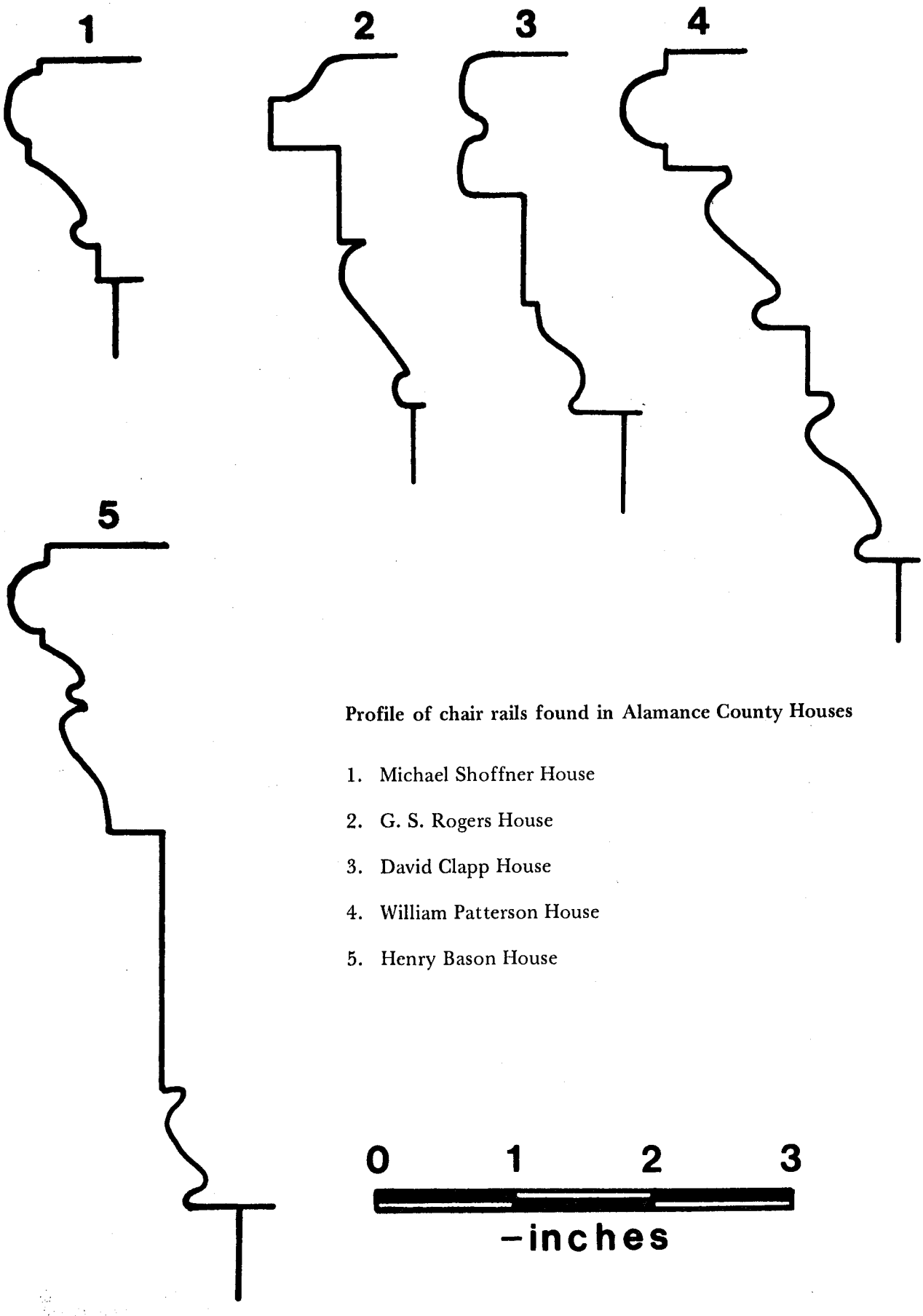


Thomas Lindley House



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

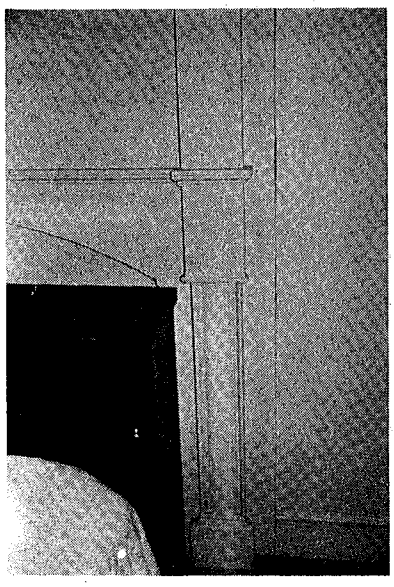
ARCHITRAVE MOULDINGS OF INTERIOR DOORWAYS

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.

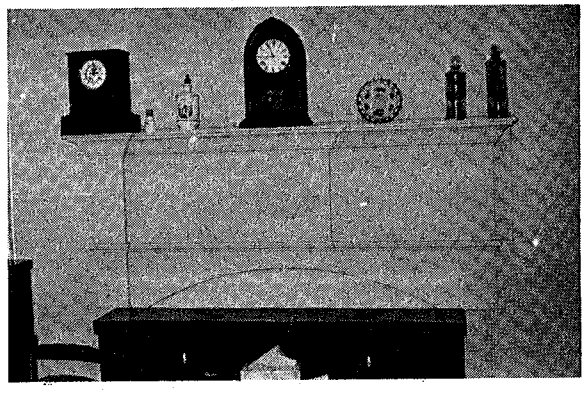
The first moulding shows the typical three-part division associated with the mid-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The quirk ogee mouldings of the second example can be found from the early nineteenth century onward. The symmetrical balance of the third moulding is characteristic of the Greek 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.

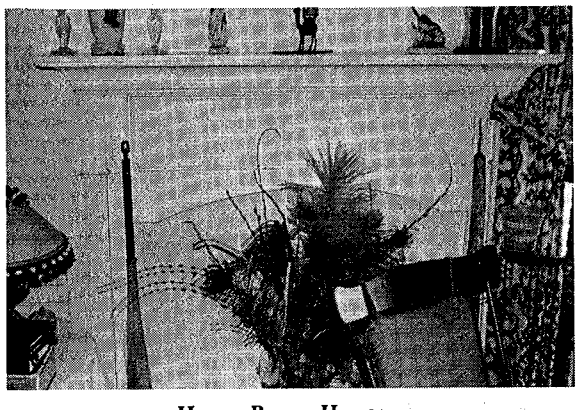
Mantelpiece designs vaguely followed the national stylistic tendencies of the first half of the nineteenth century. The forms and details of the Federal and Greek Revival styles can be found, but the original spirit and proper proportions of these styles were beyond the grasp of the local carpenter. 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.



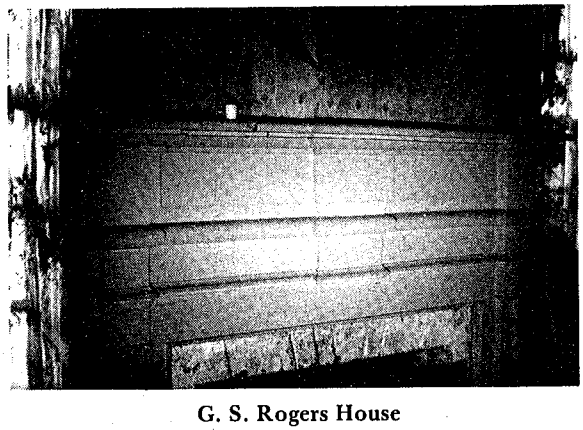
Bennett Hazell House



Bennett Hazell House

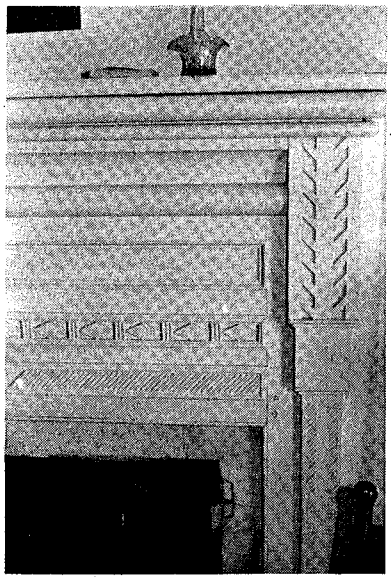


Henry Bason House

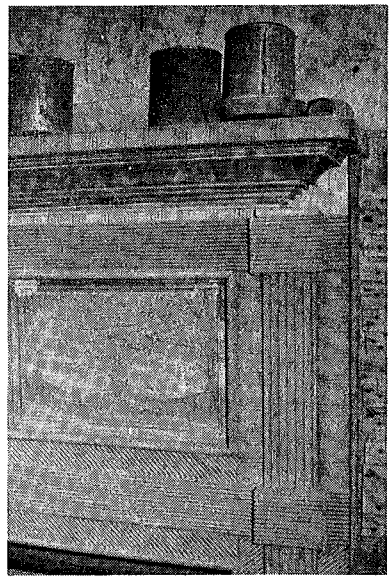


G. S. Rogers House

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.

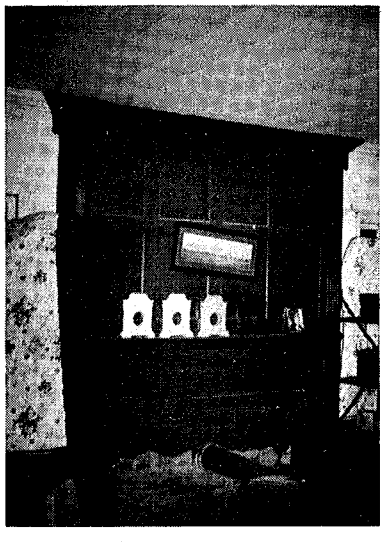


Thompson-Newlin House

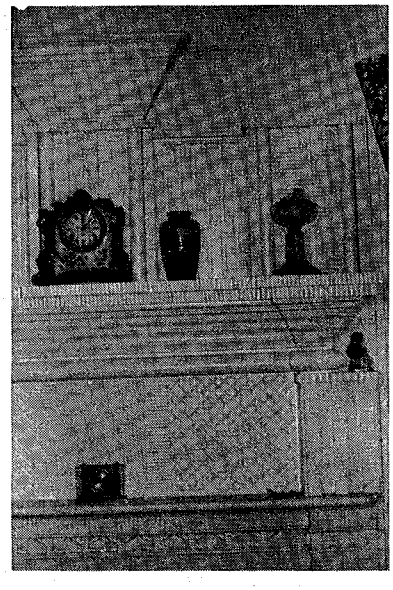


Col. James Moore House

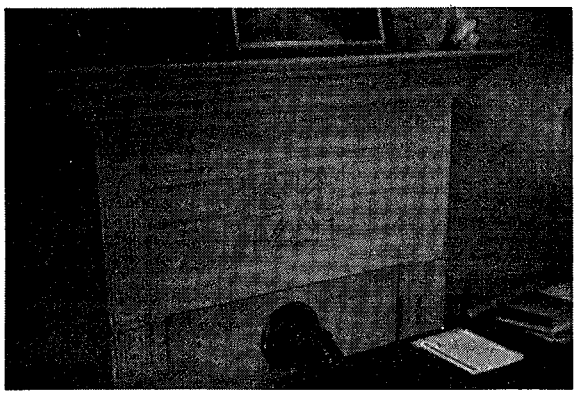
The gouge work of the 1825-1840 period disappeared as designs highlighted by fanciful reeding appeared in the late 1830's. This new reed work was vigorous, boldly executed with little in common with the earlier, subtle reeding. The robust lines formed by the carpenter's chisel tended to cover every inch 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.[26] The two extraordinary mantelpieces in the William Holmes House are the best expression of this style in the county with its series of chevron and diamond patterns accentuated by heavy roll moulding. According to local tradition, they were made by two brothers named Lashley.



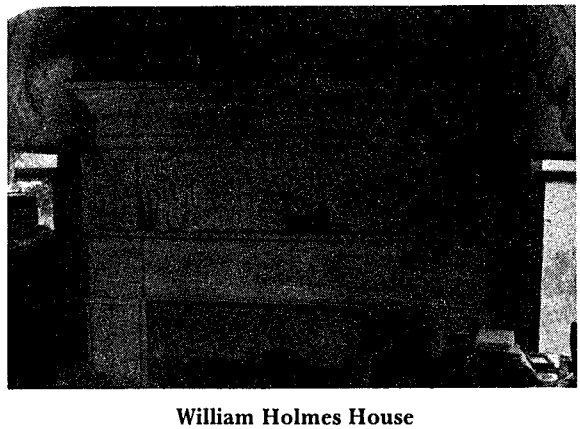
R. E. Green House



William Holmes House



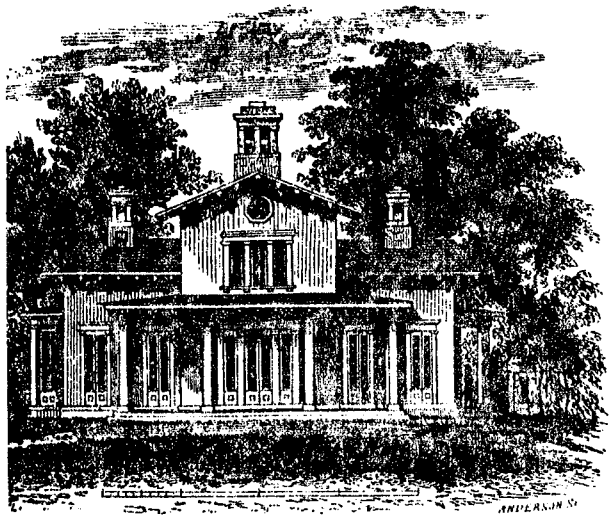
Martin Moser House



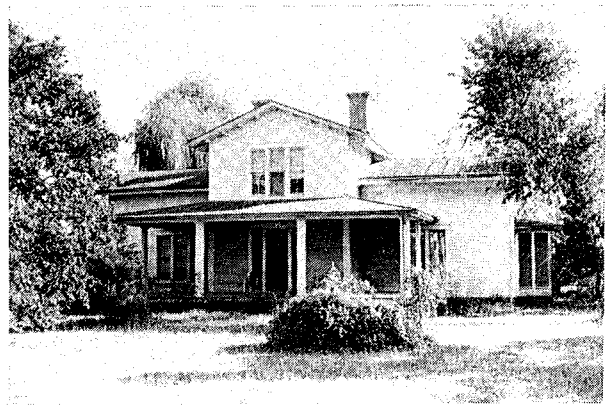
William Holmes House

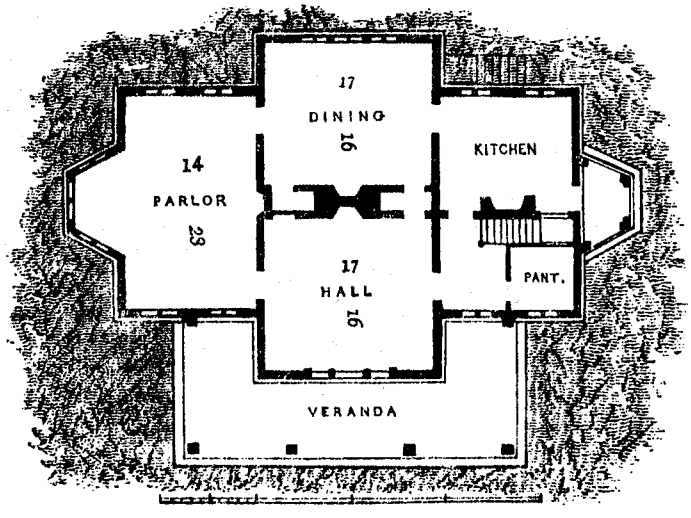
In the dozen years since it was established in 1837, E. M. Holt's cotton factory on Alamance Creek had made its owner a prosperous man. Business success plus a growing family which now included ten children convinced Holt that it was time to move out of his crowded two-room house into more substantial 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.[27]

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.[28] The interest of the manufacturer was aroused.



DESIGN FOR A SMALL VILLA.





FIRST FLOOR.

[Hort: January, 1849.]

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."[32]

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.[33] 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.

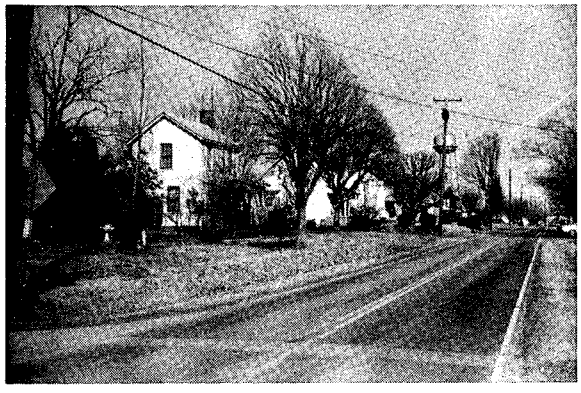
As the cotton factories adapted to new technological innovations, changed methods of production, and expanded with commercial success, the old buildings were constantly being enlarged, altered, or rebuilt. As the pressure for better housing grew, the older mill houses were pulled down and rebuilt. As 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.

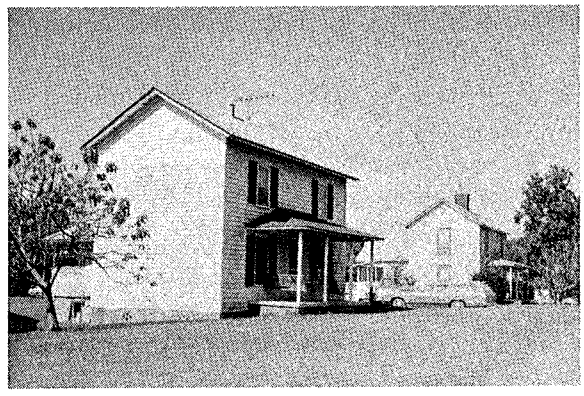
As Benson Lossing noticed in his tour of the Holt and Carrigan factory and as was common practice in textile mills in the north, young women were employed to operate the machinery. In 1850 E. M. Holt's mill on Big Alamance Creek operated with 53 women and 8 men; the Cane Creek factory employed 50 females 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.[35]

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.[36]

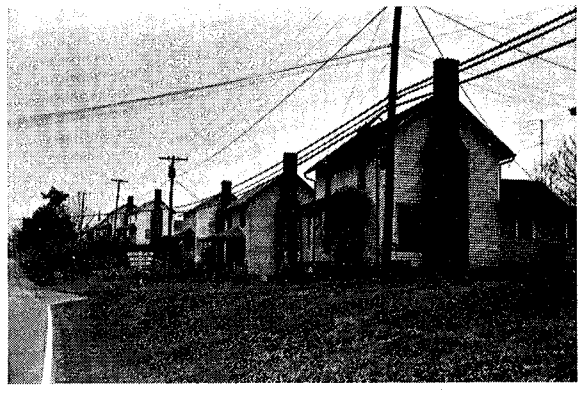


Swepsonville Mill Houses



Altamahaw Mill Houses

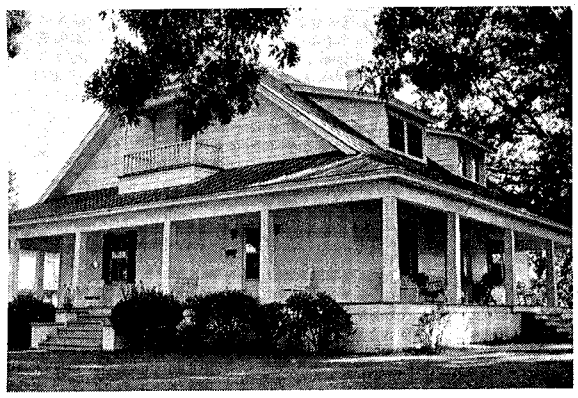
Ossipee Mill Houses



Bellemont Mill Houses

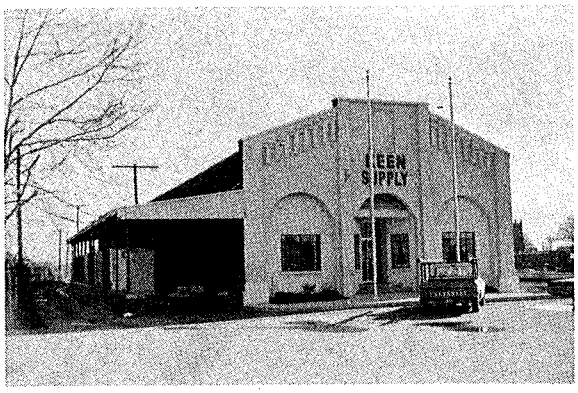
We must search long and hard for the material remains of the early urban environment. In Mebane a few antebellum houses survive, the most notable being the B. Frank Mebane and Thomas B. Thompson houses, both dating from about 1855. Although the Thompson House has been altered over the years, the Mebane 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

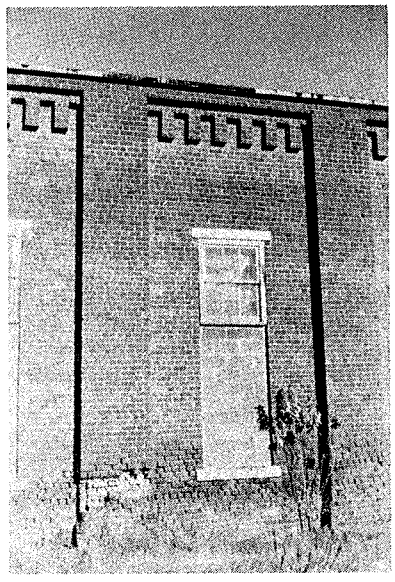


Thomas B. Thompson House

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.

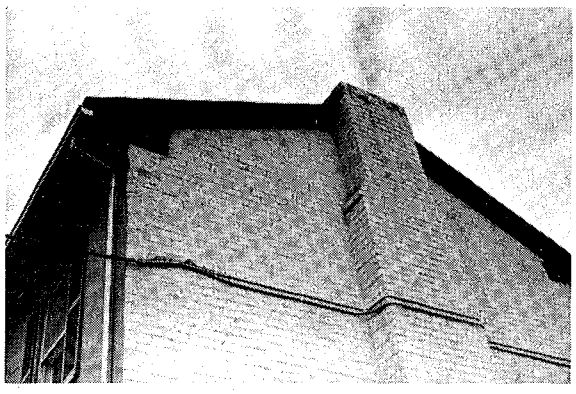


Engine House



Engine House

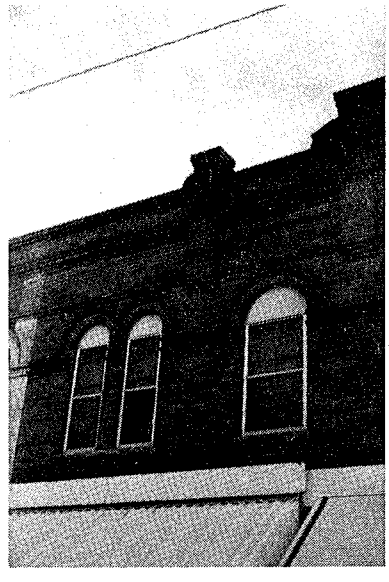
Next to Nicks Store on the corner across Main Street is another brick building constructed within the first or second year of the founding of the town. It may have also been originally used as a general store but was subsequently converted into a law office. Little of the original fabric remains except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



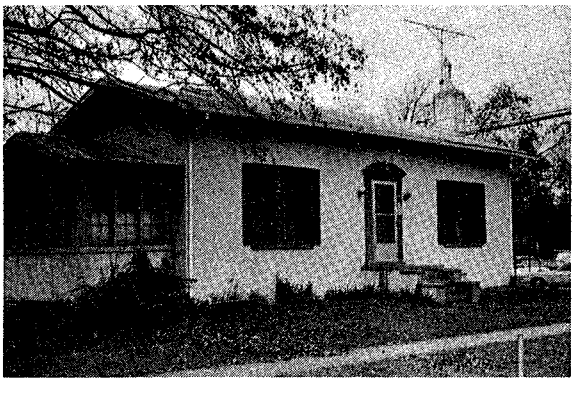
Scott General Store

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.

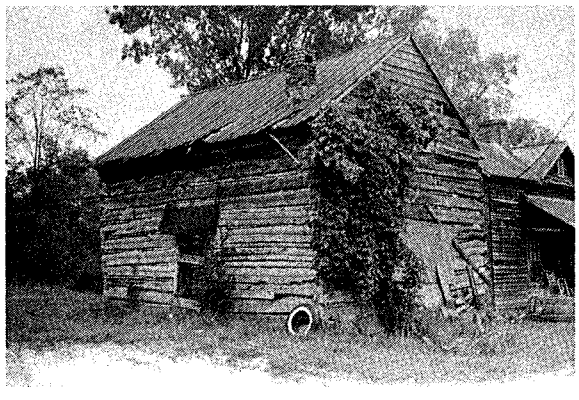
The four year interruption in the building plans of Jacob Holt is an unusual example of the effects of the Civil War on Alamance County architecture. Generally, the county suffered no physical damages from the war, but the outcome did have some bearing on post-war building patterns.

Jacob Holt House

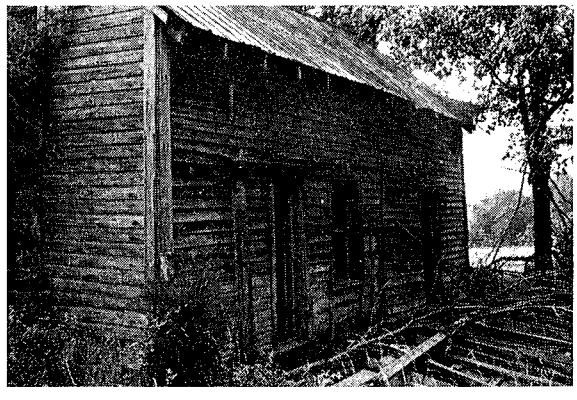
A new figure entered the Alamance landscape in 1865 - the freed slave. The destruction of the plantation system meant that nearly 3,000 former slaves were left virtually homeless. The ex-slaves had to start life anew under new and difficult economic and social circumstances. As Alex Haley has dramatically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

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-Sellars 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.



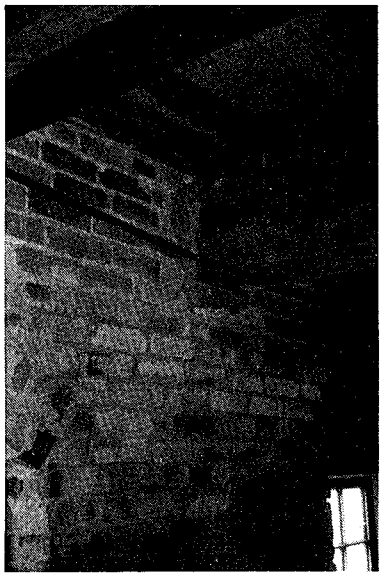
Effie M. White House



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.

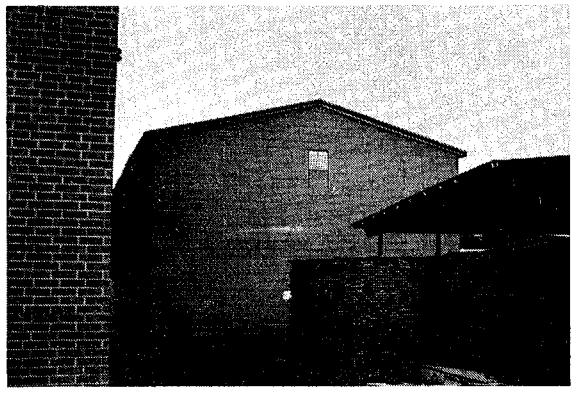
Saw mills had operated in Alamance County since colonial days, mostly as a side business to a more important grist mill operation. The early mills were powered by the energy generated by overshot waterwheels. In the antebellum period several sash saw mills flourished across the county. In 1850 Berry Davidson built a sash saw mill for Alexander Mebane on Back Creek near Mebane.[41] 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.



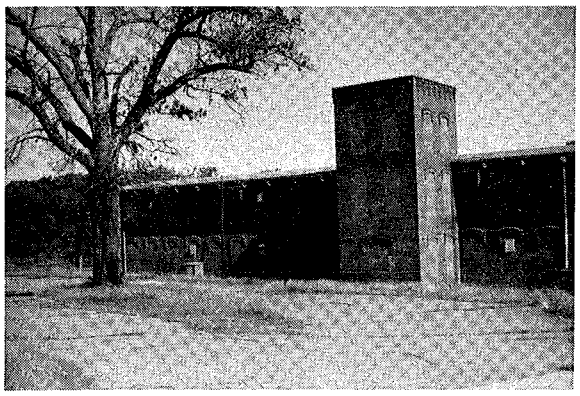
Bellemont Mill

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.[42] In 1881 the White Brothers Company was organized in Mebane. This company turned to the manufacture of mouldings, window sash, and doors.[43] 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.

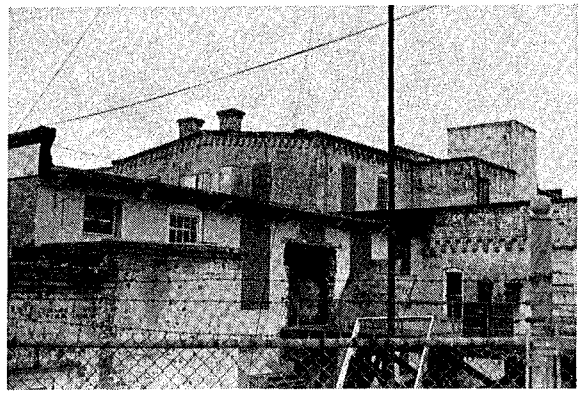
Granite Mill



White Brothers Mill
(Original Mill Destroyed By Fire



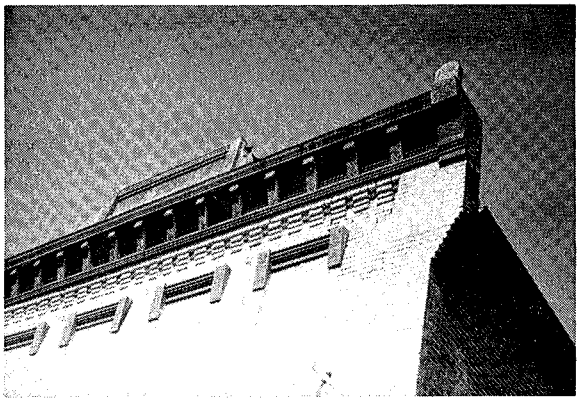
Ossipee Mill



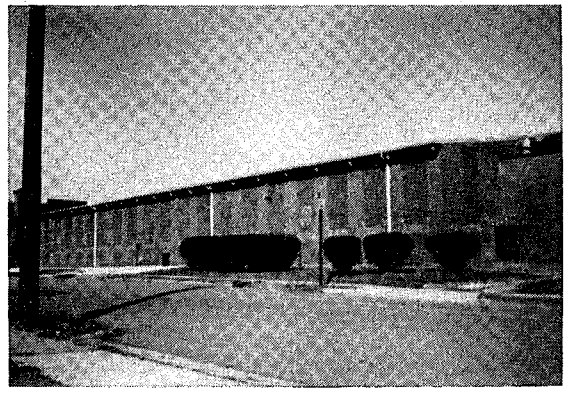
Bellemont Mill

Altamahaw Mill Office

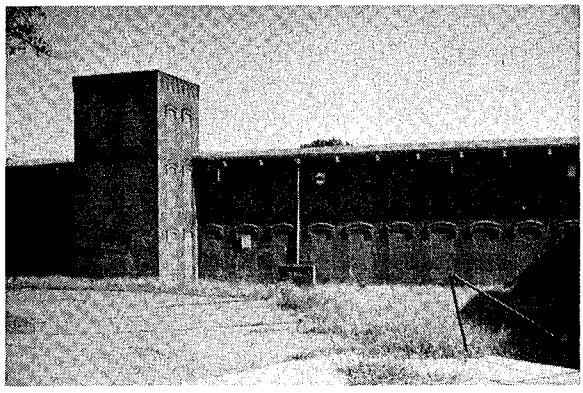
Nowhere is the process of standardization of building forms and materials better illustrated than in the cotton mill villages that were built after 1880. Slow growth in the 1870's was followed by a rapid expansion of the textile industry in the 1880's. No less than nine major cotton factories were established 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.



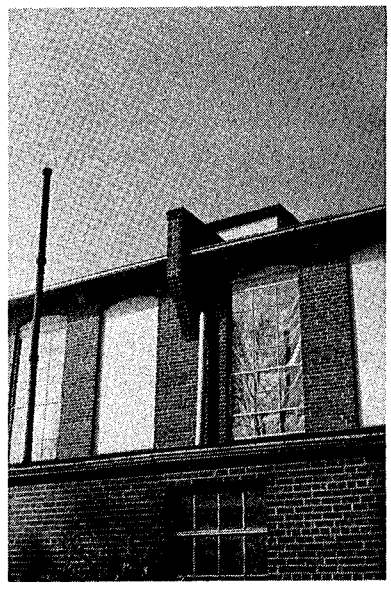
Altamahaw Mill Store



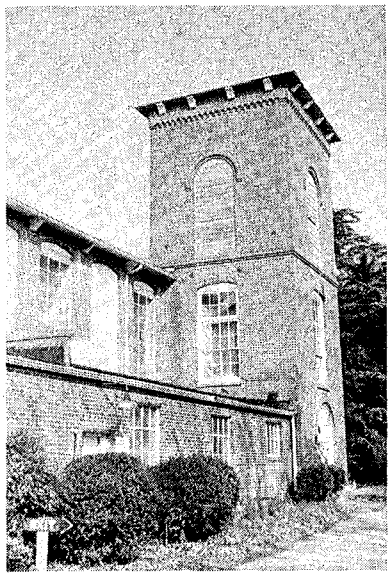
Plaid Mill



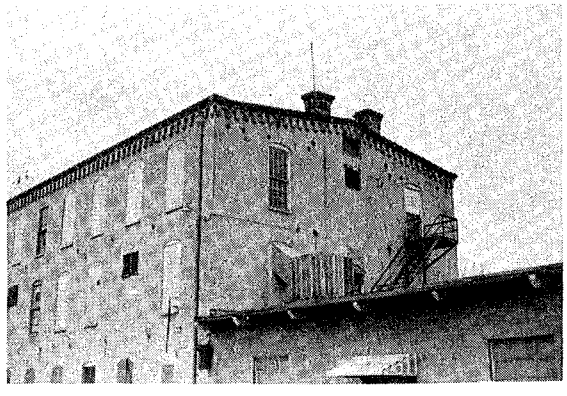
Ossipee Mill



Sidney Mill

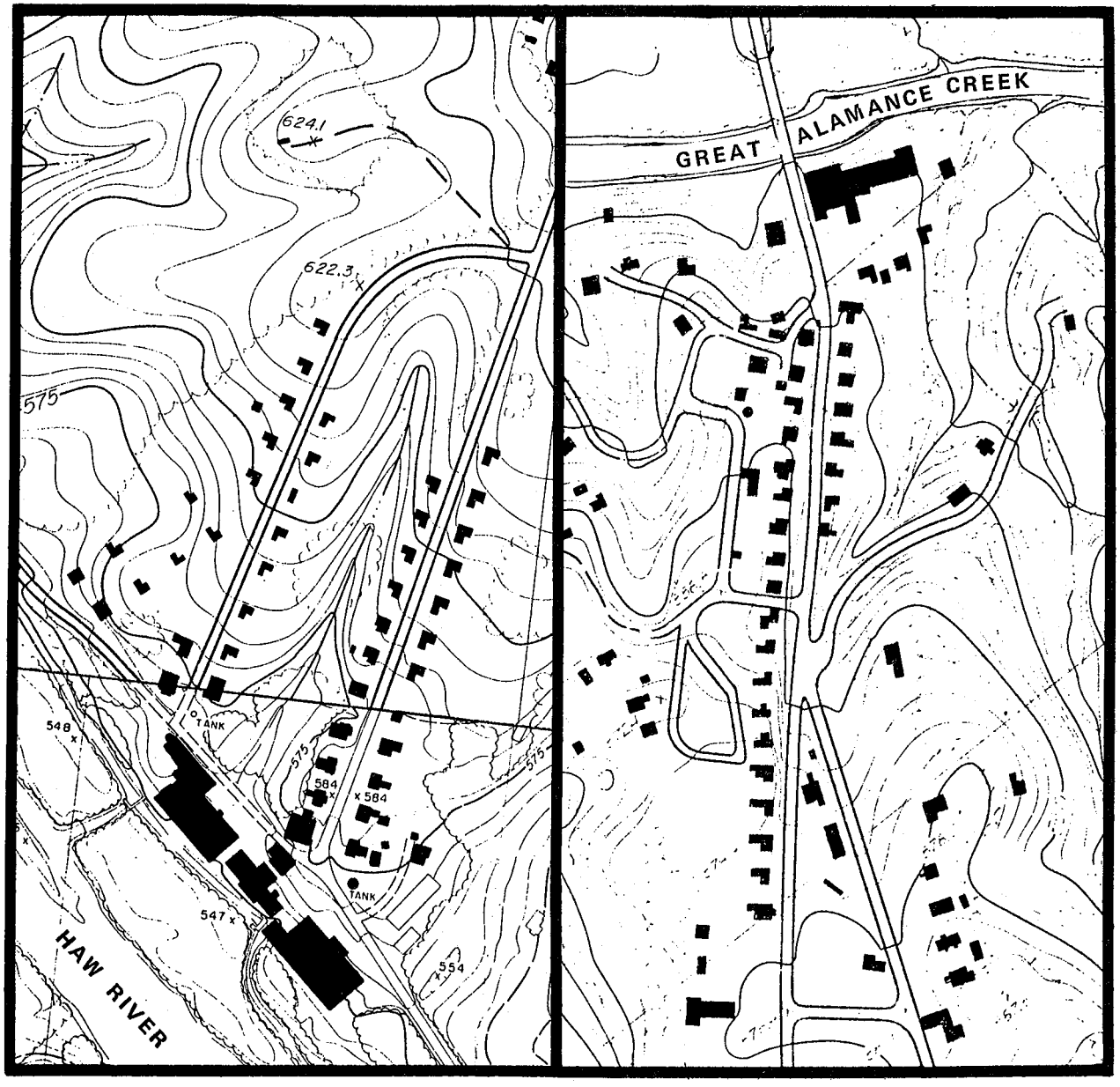


Sidney Mill



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.

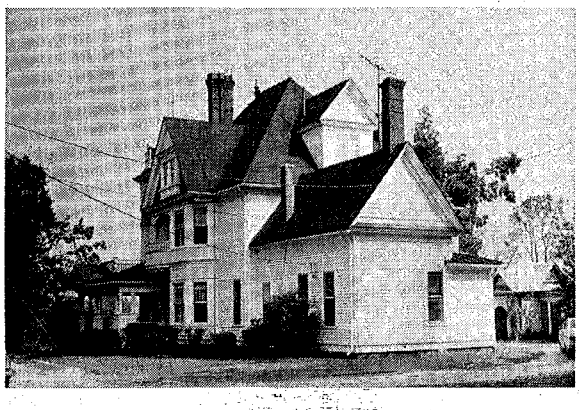
The frugality of E. M. Holt did not appear in his sons and daughters. In the exuberant post-war years the second generation of textile barons sought to display their wealth and preeminent social standing by building expensive, grand manor houses. These were men and women of culture and leisure who could 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.

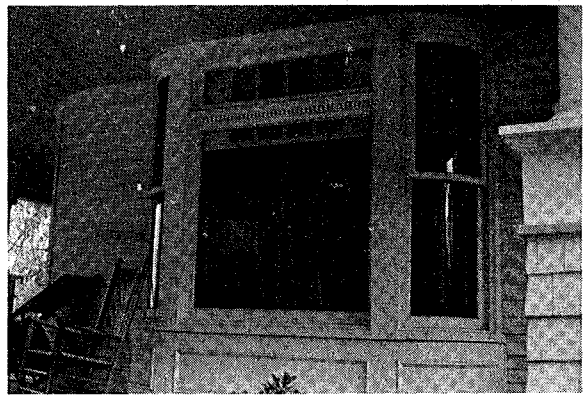
L. Banks Holt was a prodigious builder. As noted earlier, he was responsible for building or expanding several factories. In domestic arhitecture he rebuilt his ancestral home near Alamance, turning a plain antebellum farmhouse into a comfortable country retreat. He selected Graham to establish his city 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.

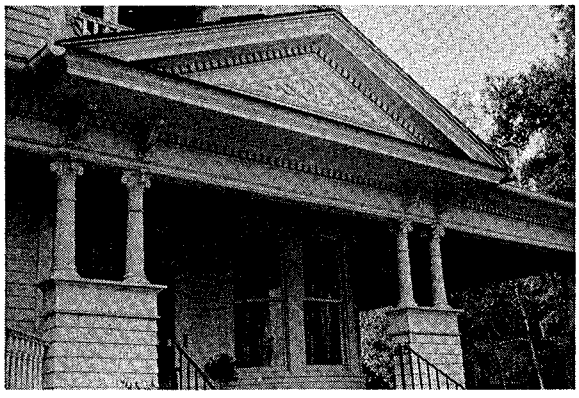
To recall some sense of the lavish grandeur of the L. Banks Holt House, we should look at two other Holt houses in Graham. The Captain James N. Williamson House was built in 1869 for E. M. Holt's daughter, Mary, and her husband. The irregular massing of the house with the central tower was a new feature 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.[48]







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

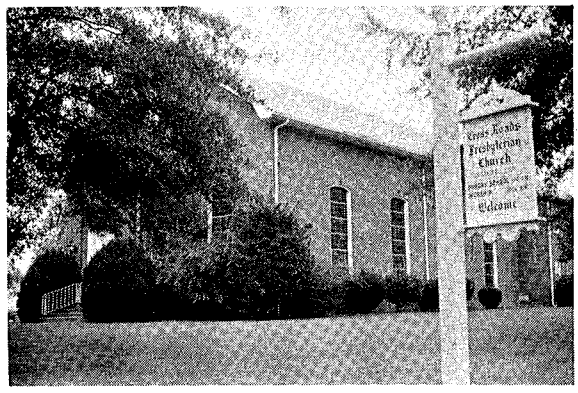
Despite their irregular plans and massing, all these houses were constructed with the same machine-worked materials and featured standardized architectural details. Nothing in the design or construction of these urban dwellings was unique to Alamance building practices. The state and most of the nation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

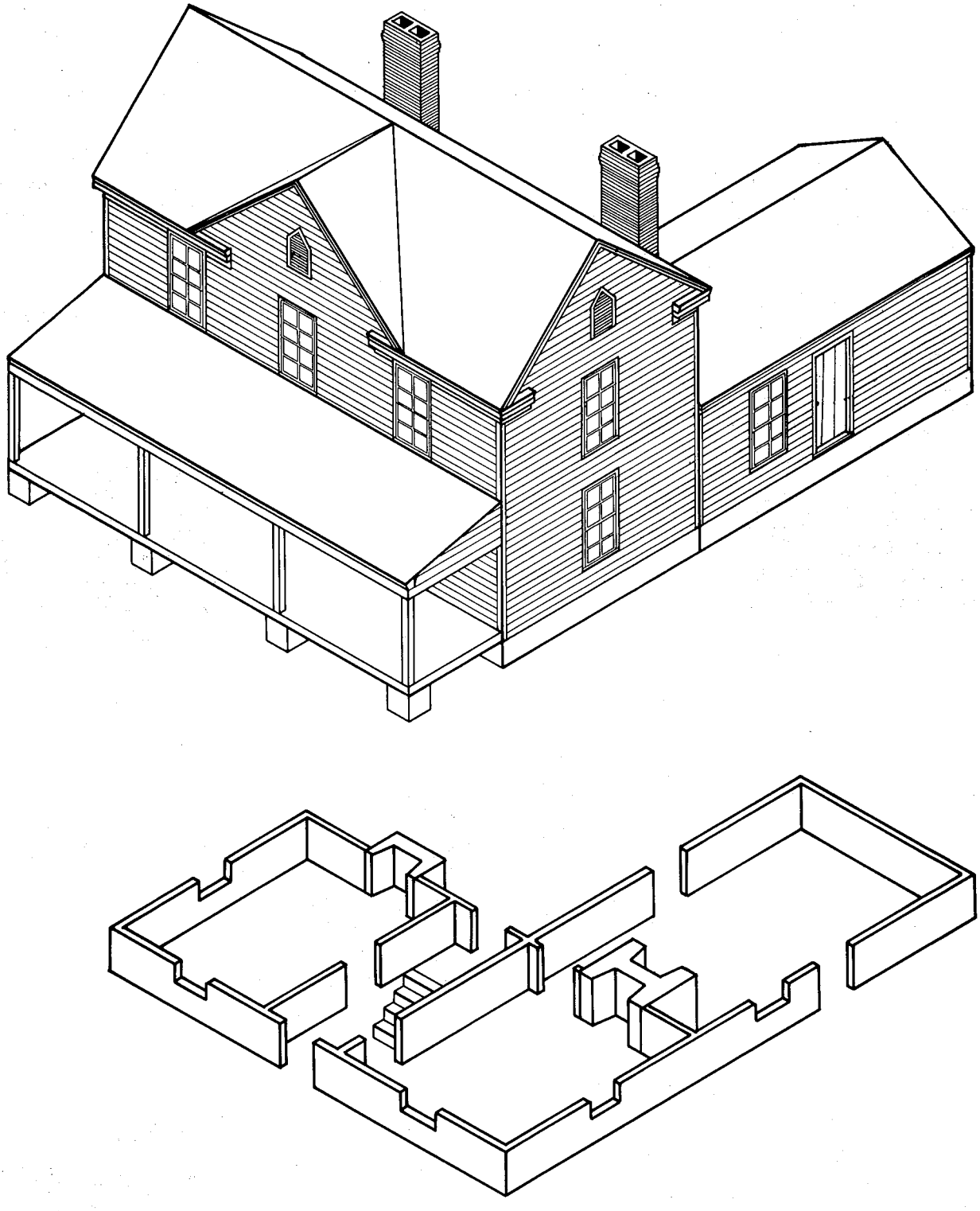
Cross Roads Presbyterian Church

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.

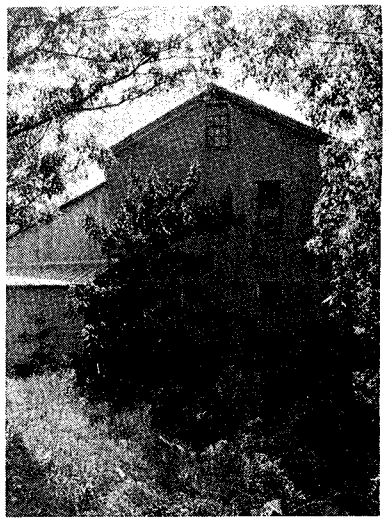
D. W. Huffman House

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.

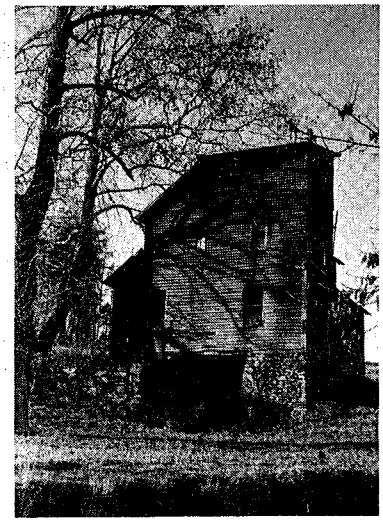
W. P. Ireland House

Dr. Loftin Kernodle House

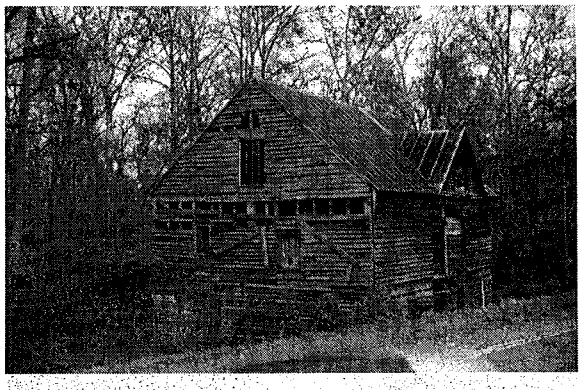


Hub Mill

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.[49] 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.

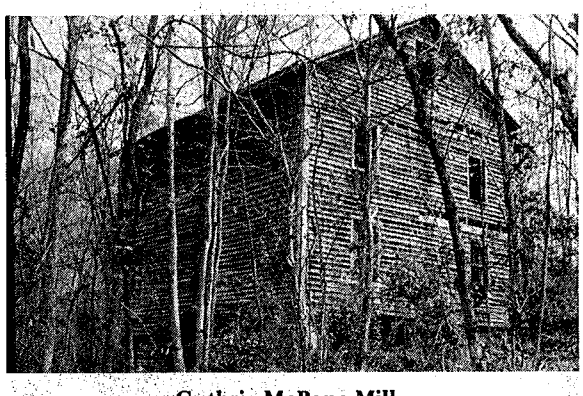


Ward Mill

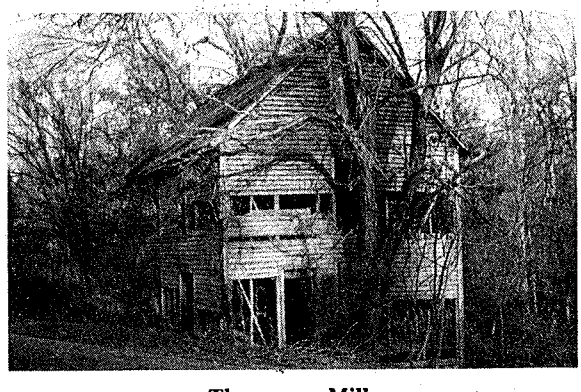


Patterson Mill

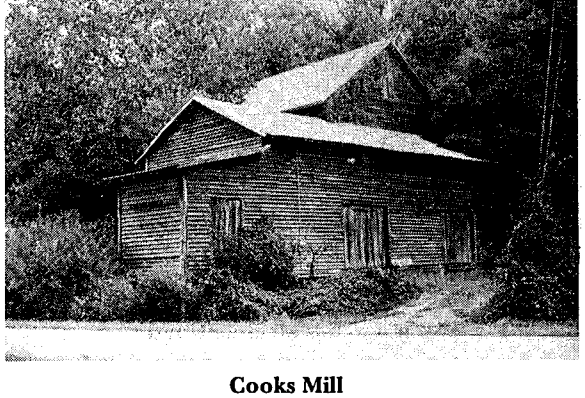
Dickey Mill



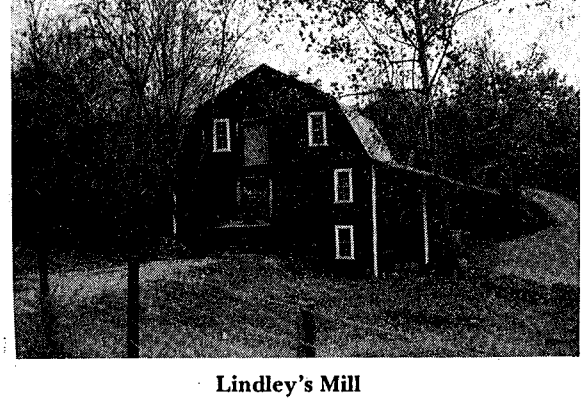
Guthrie-McBane Mill



Thompson Mill



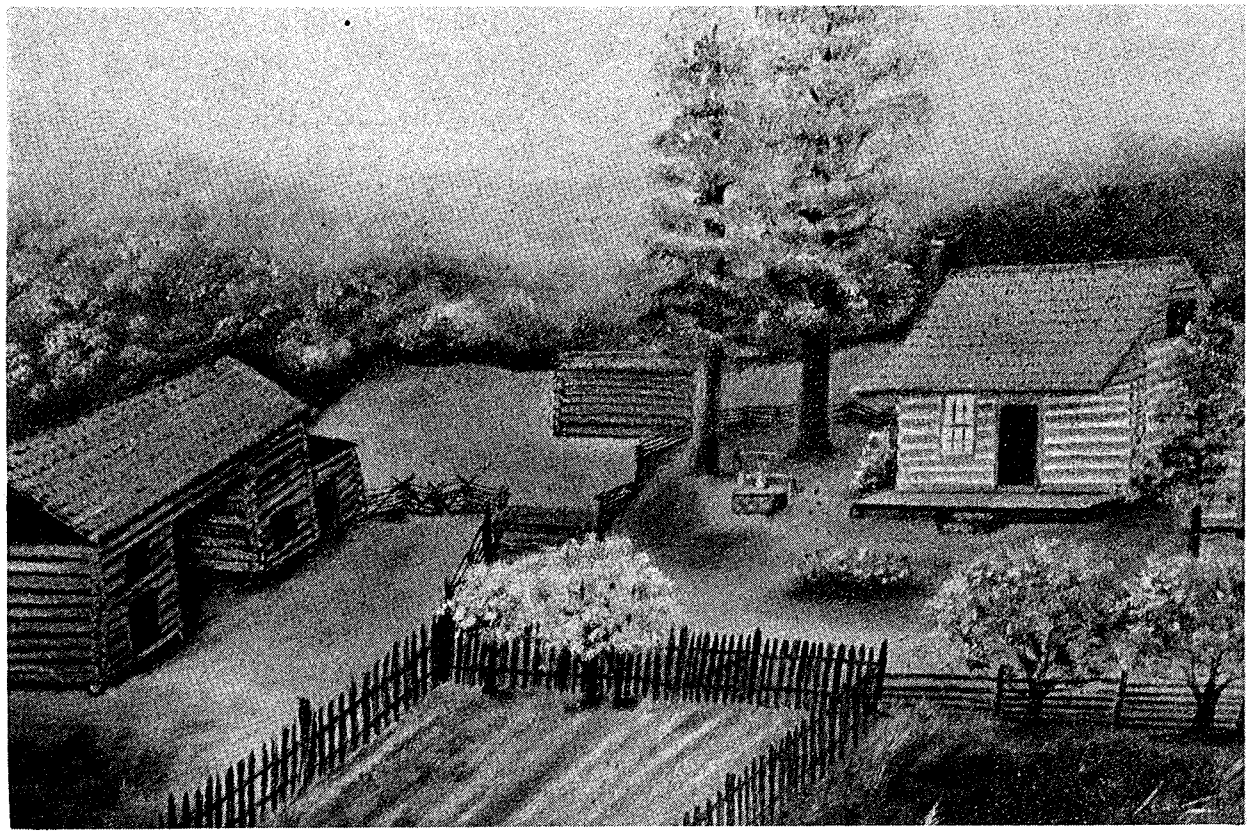
Cooks Mill



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.

[17]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.

[18]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.

[19]Nicholas Pevsner, **An Outline of European Architecture** (Baltimore, MD, 1954), p. 60.

[20]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).

[21]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.

[22]"Occasional Diary of Edwin Michael Holt, 1844-1854", August, 1847. A typewritten 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.

[23]"Occasional Diary of E. M. Holt," October 16, 1849.

[24]The six are the Bennett Hazell, Seymour Puryear, Joseph Bason, Murray-Sellars, 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 eigteenth century. That house was partially pulled down to make room for the present structure which incorporates part of the old house.

[41]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).

[42]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.

[43]Whitaker, p. 119.

[44]Autobiography of Berry Davidson.

[45]**Ibid.**

[46]"Young Men's Business Association," **Progressive Greensboro** (Greensboro, NC, 1903), p. 68.

[47]See Brent Glass, "Southern Mill Hills Design in a 'Public' Place." **Carolina Dwelling**, pp. 138-149.

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

[49]Levi Branson, ed., **North Carolina Business Directory, 1870** (Raleigh, NC, 1889).

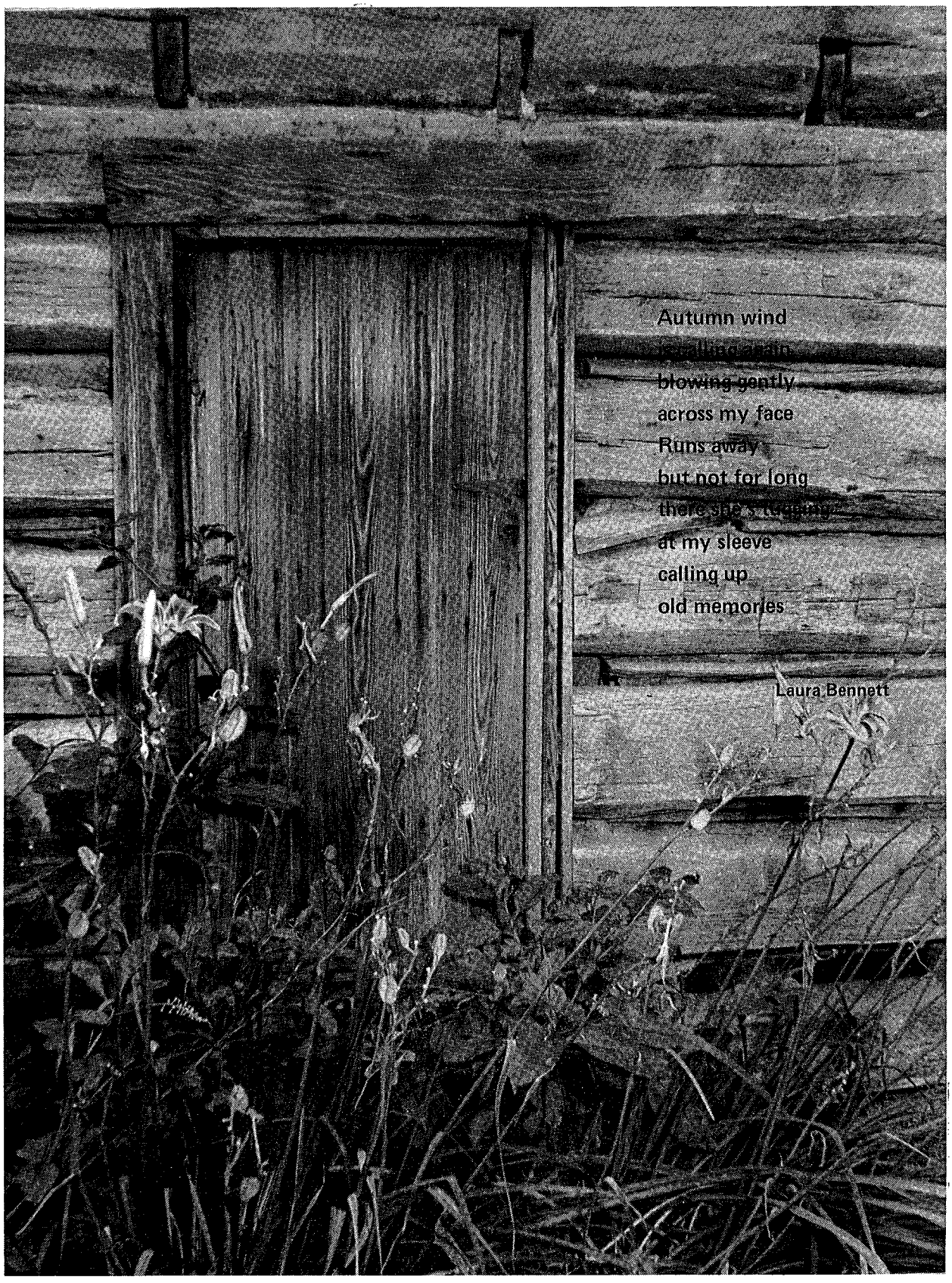


Photo by Pat Bailey

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.

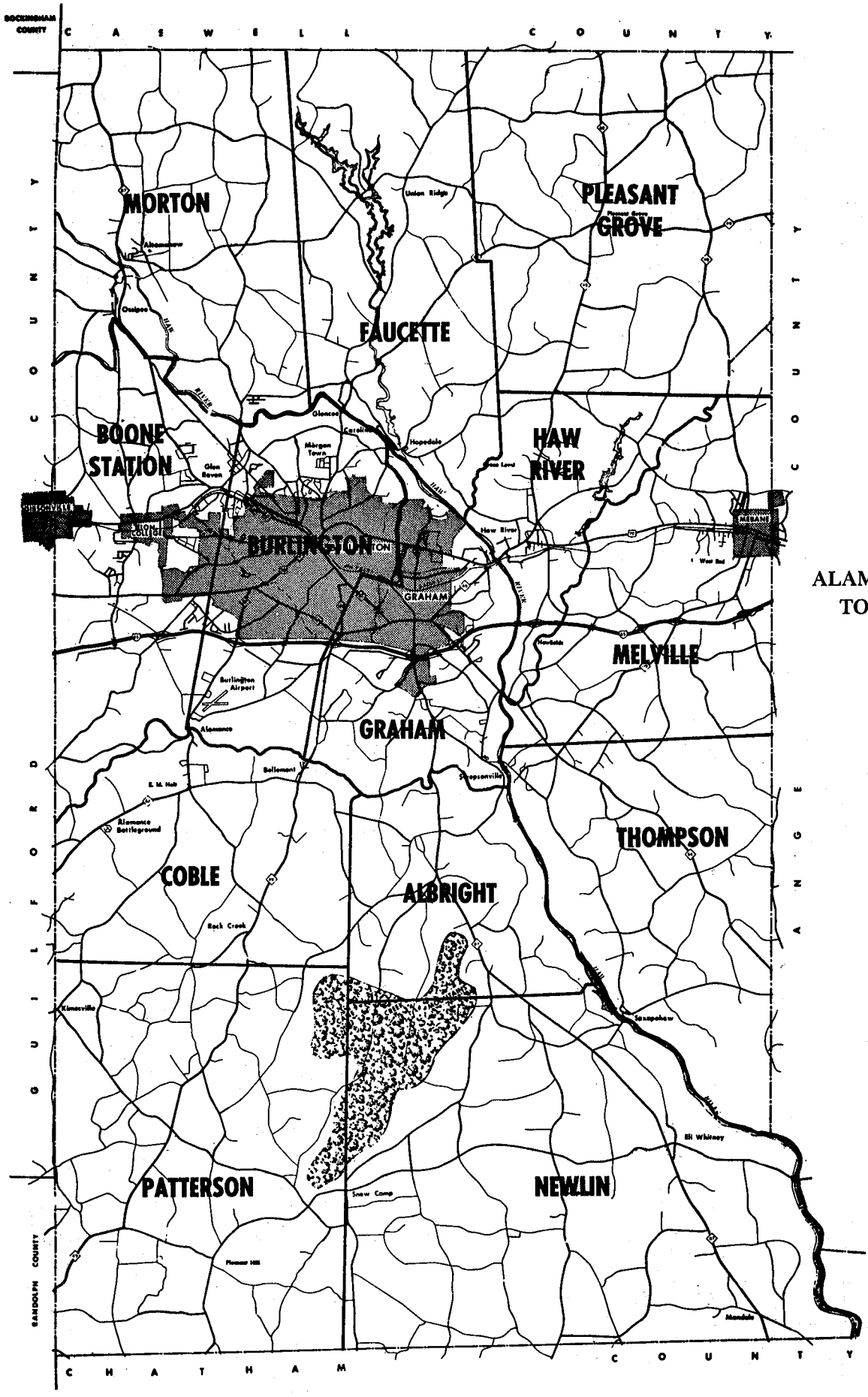
The **Building Material** refers to the original part of the structure.

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

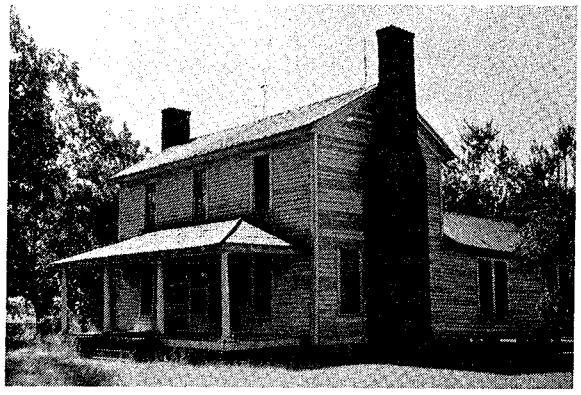
Stone = Entire chimney constructed of stone.
Brick = Entire chimney constructed of brick.
Stone, Brick = Stone base, brick stack.

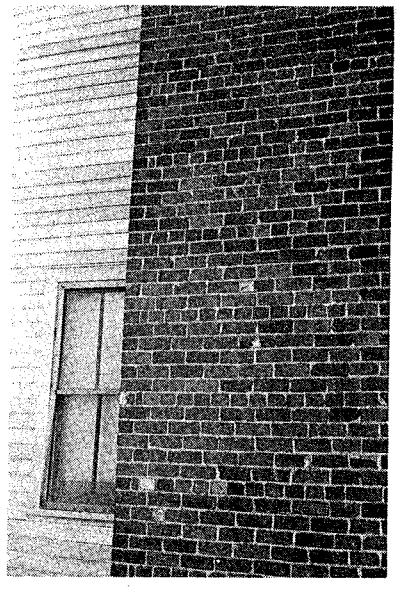
For some sites, the "age," "floor plan," "building material" and "chimney" are listed for the original structure and a later addition with the information being separated by ";".

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

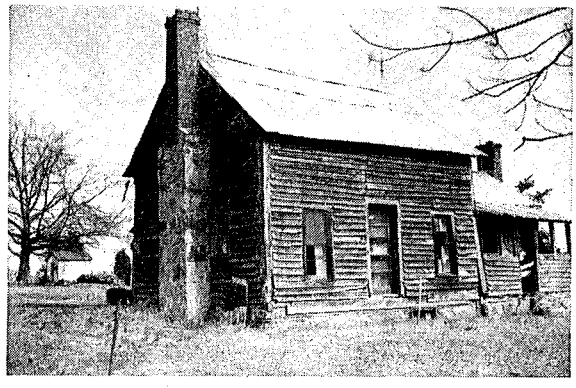


ALAMANCE COUNTY
TOWNSHIP MAP

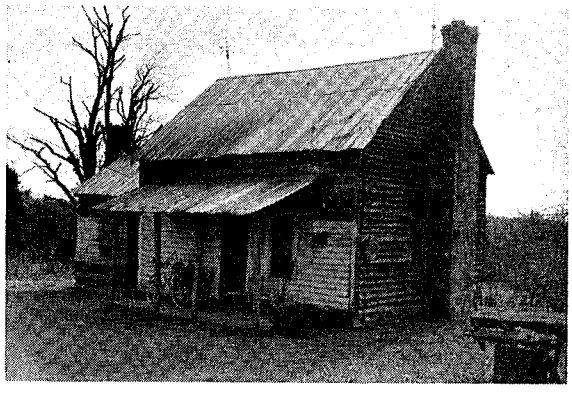


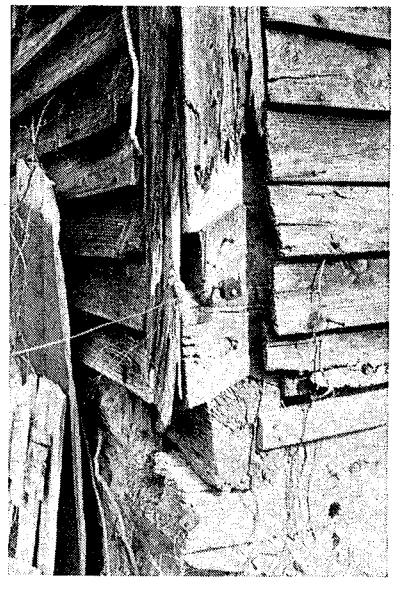


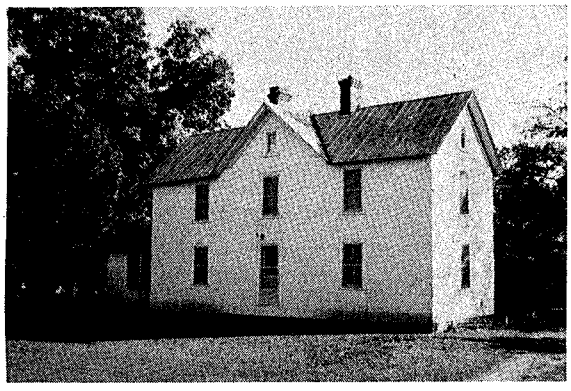
SITE NAME: Alexander Walker House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

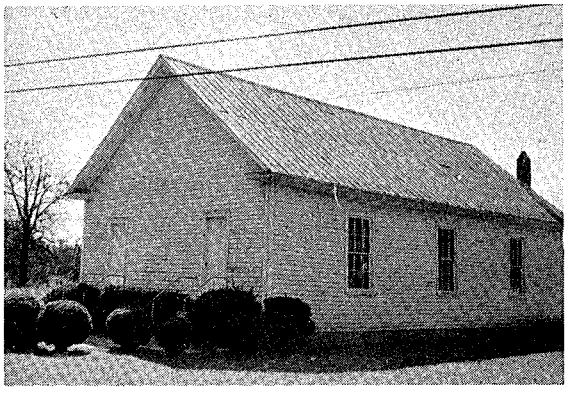






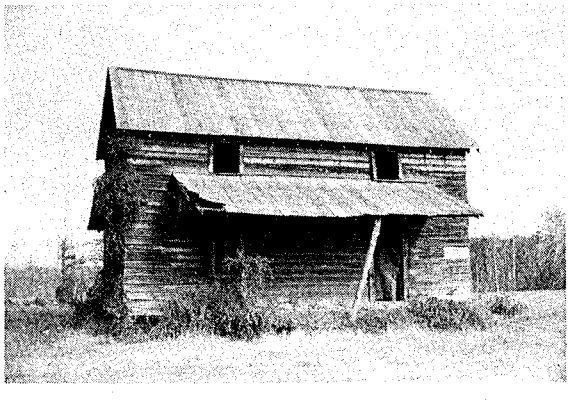
SITE NAME: William Simpson House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

SITE NAME: Gilliam Academy
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

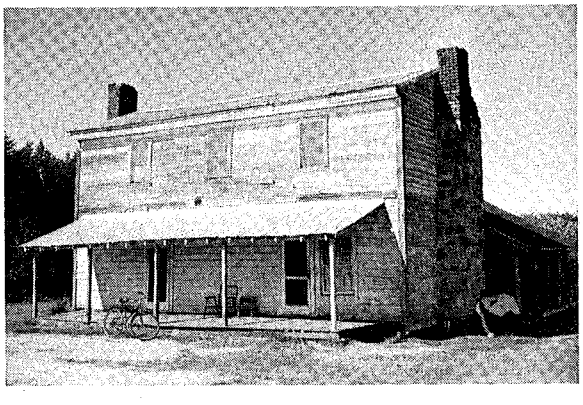


SITE NAME: Gilliam Church
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

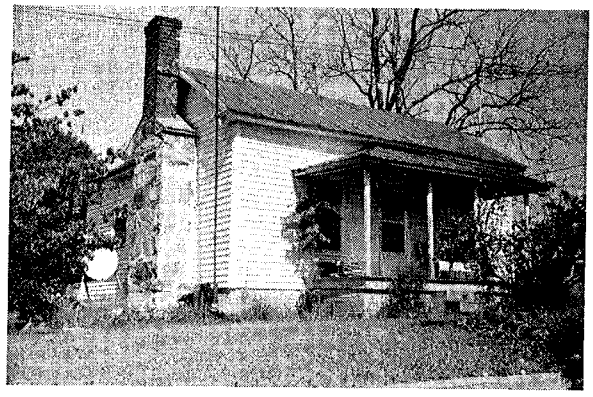
SITE NAME: J. H. Gilliam House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1875
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



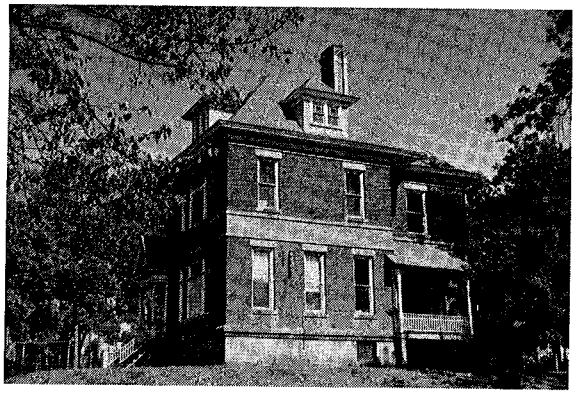
SITE NAME: Lee Lewis House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Unknown (gone)

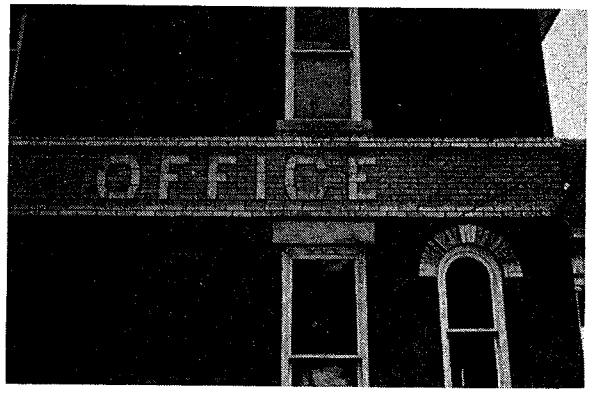


SITE NAME: Jim Kernodle House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1875
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

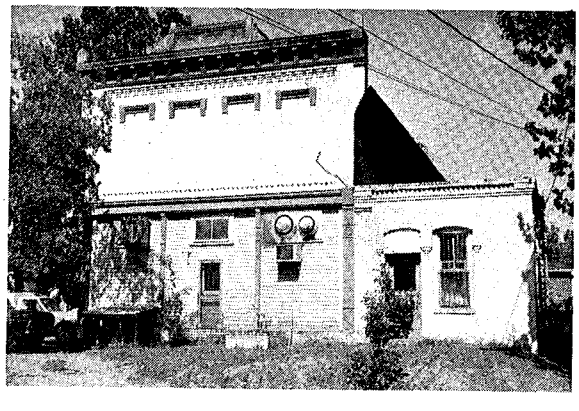


SITE NAME: Altamahaw Mill Houses
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

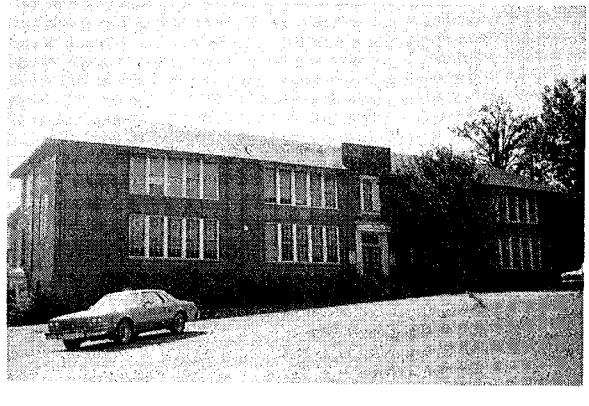




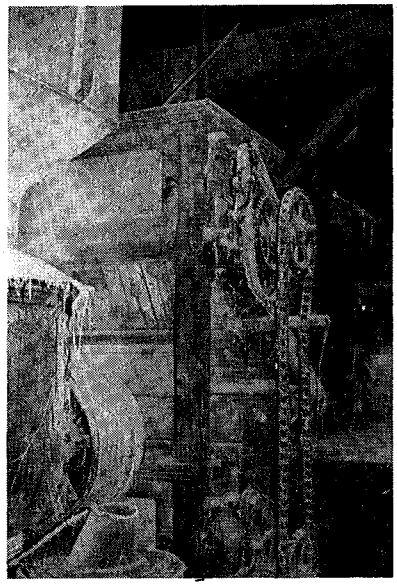
SITE NAME: Altamahaw Mill Company Office
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

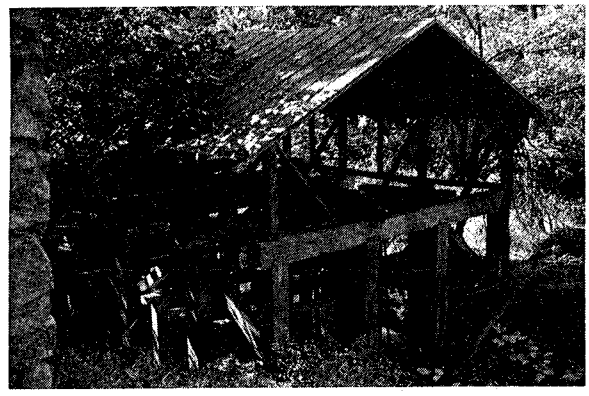


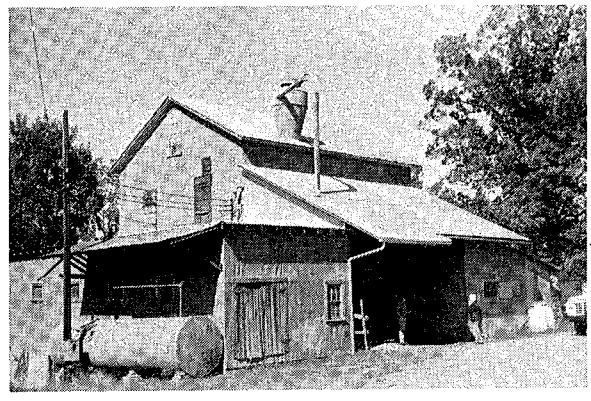
SITE NAME: Altamahaw Mill Company Store
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick, Iron Trim
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

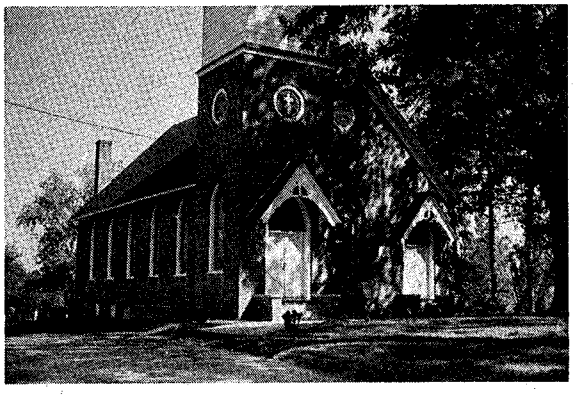




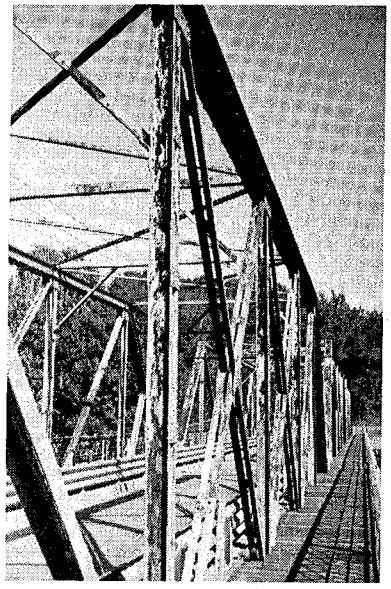


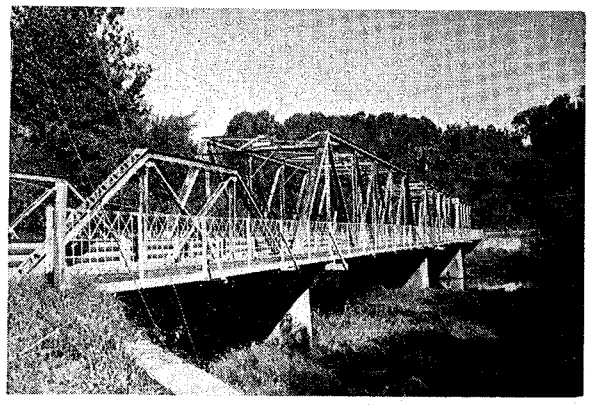
SITE NAME: Hub Mill
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1860
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame

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

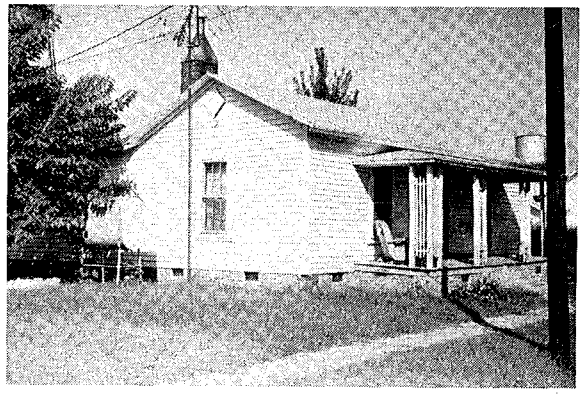


SITE NAME: Berea Christian Church
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: 1903
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick

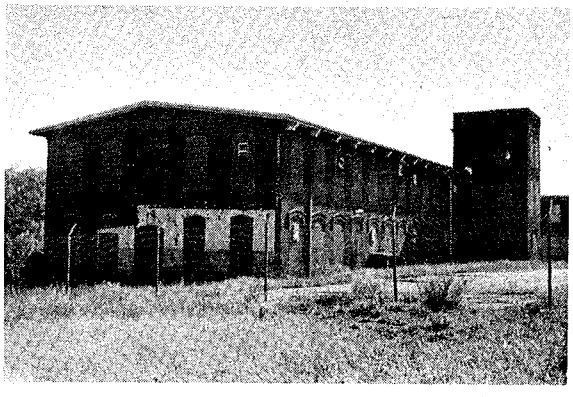




SITE NAME: Reedy Fork Creek Bridge at Ossipee
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1923

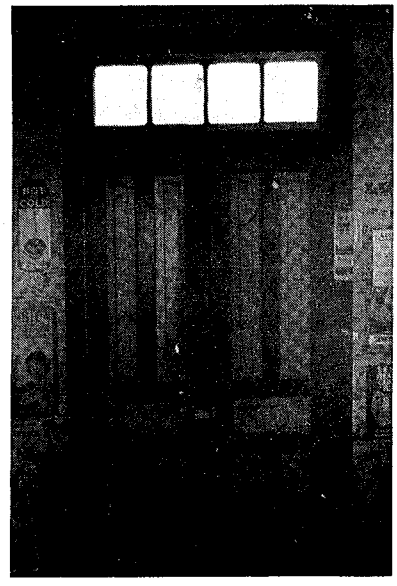


SITE NAME: Ossipee Mill Houses
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1885
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

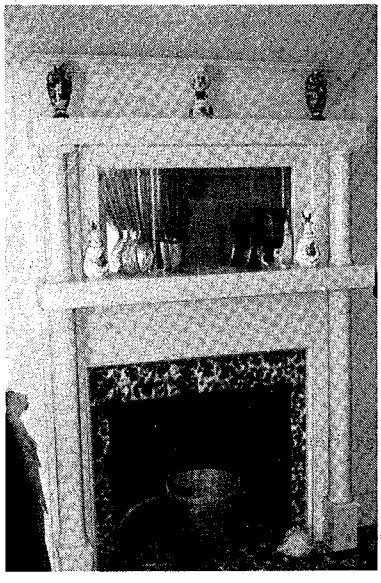


SITE NAME: Ossipee Mill
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: 1882
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick

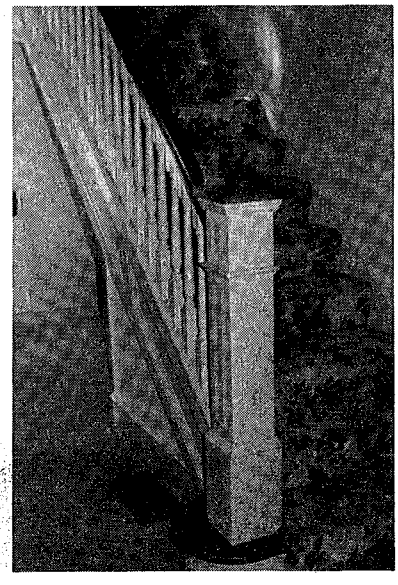
SITE NAME: Samuel Ireland House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: (?) Pre 1893
FLOOR PLAN: 5
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

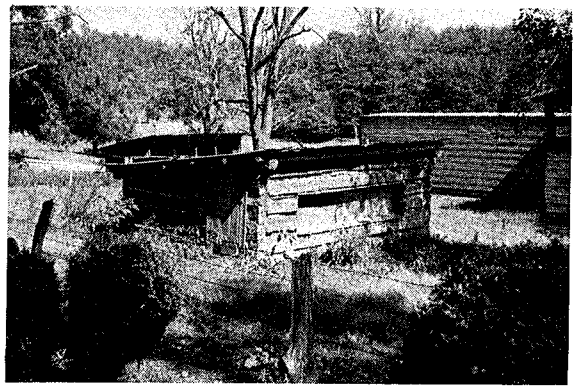


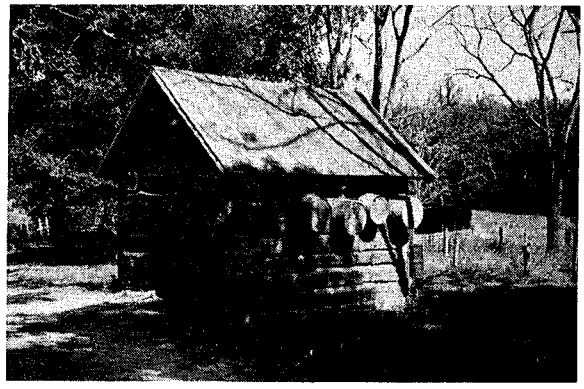
SITE NAME: Hughes Store
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: (?) c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



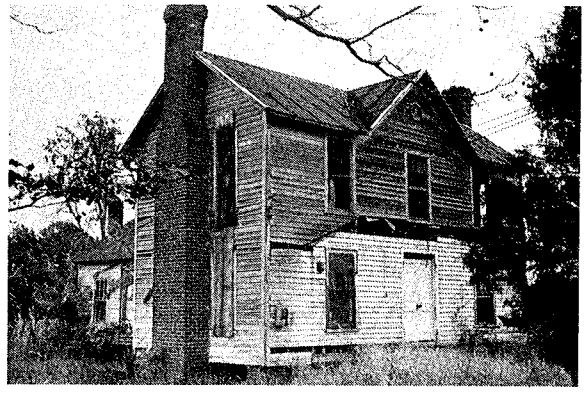
SITE NAME: W. P. Ireland House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: 1910
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick





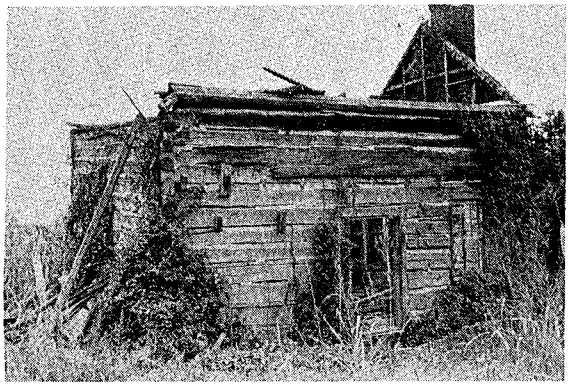


SITE NAME: C. Pritchett House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

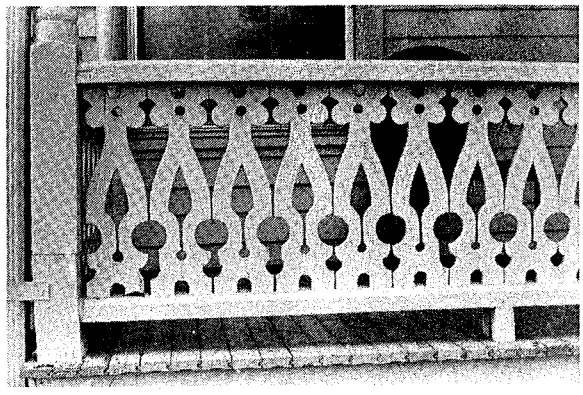


SITE NAME: Riley Summers House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

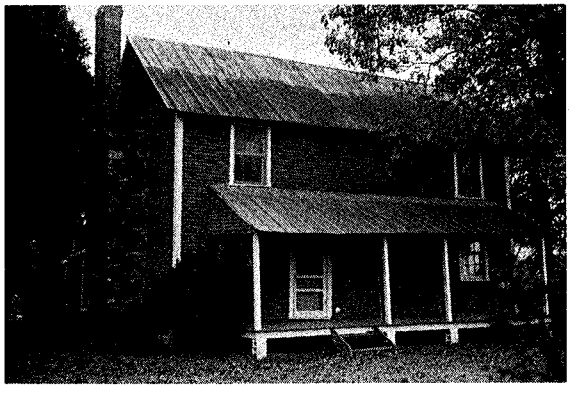
SITE NAME: Jacob Gerringer House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: 1910
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



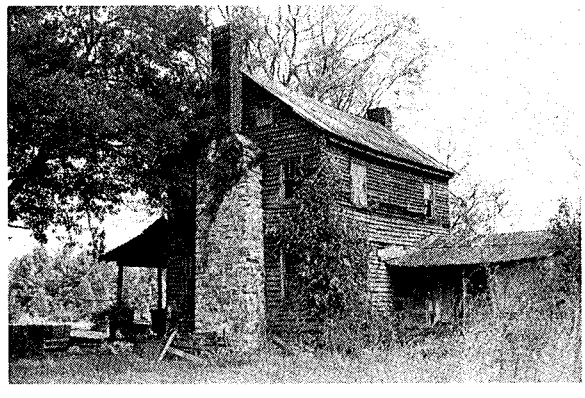
SITE NAME: A. Summers House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



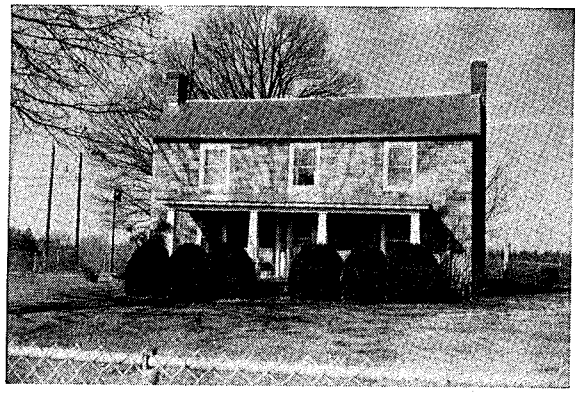
SITE NAME: Robert Summers House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 5
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



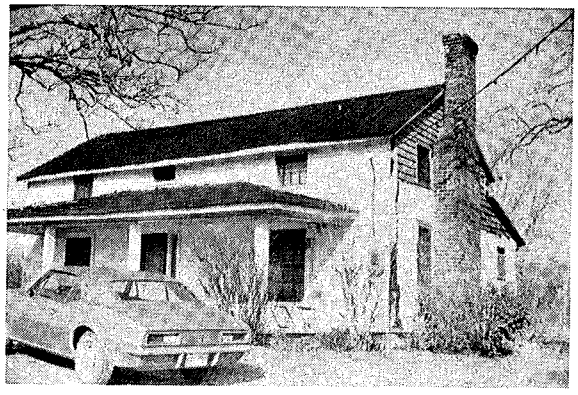
SITE NAME: Yancey Low House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: (?); c. 1850
FLOORPPLAN: 1 (rear); 2 (front)
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log; Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick; Stone, Brick



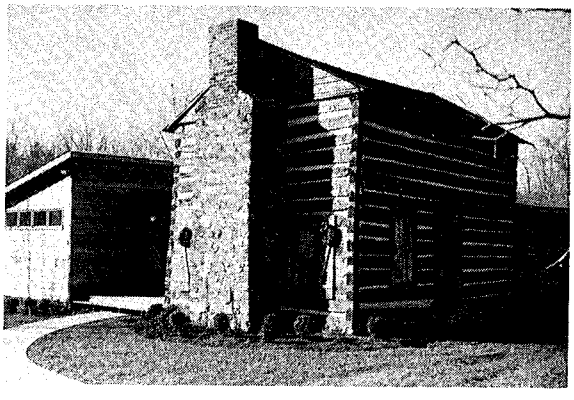
SITE NAME: Milton Huffines House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



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



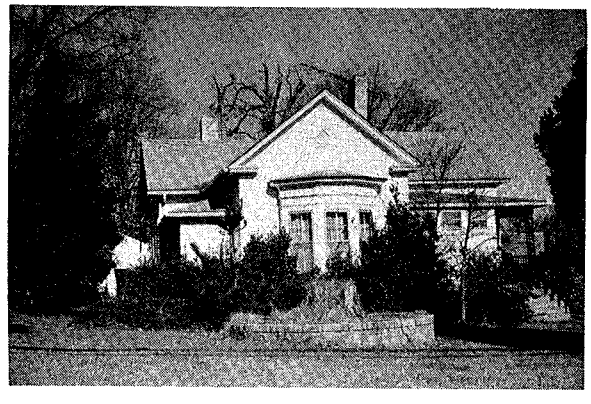
SITE NAME: J. B. Summers House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

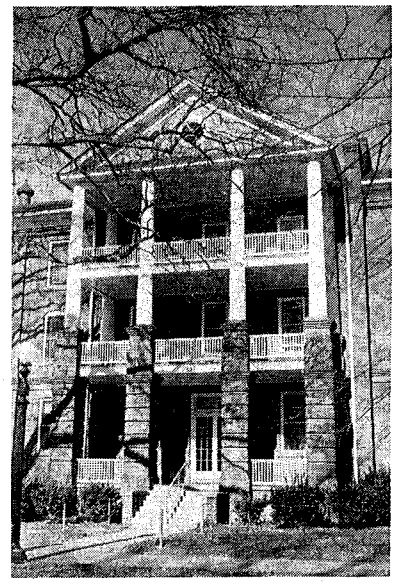
SITE NAME: Major A. Summers House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: (?) c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

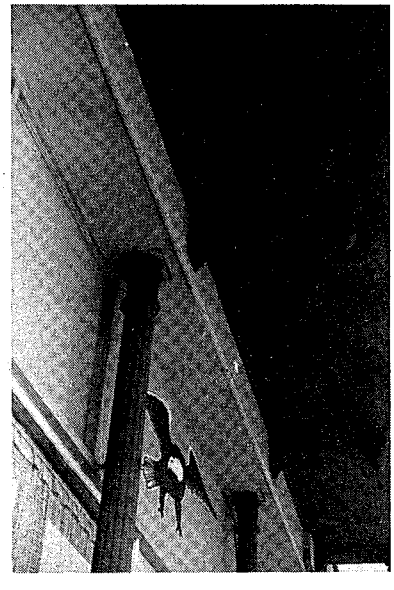


SITE NAME: Staley-Clendenin House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: 1892
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

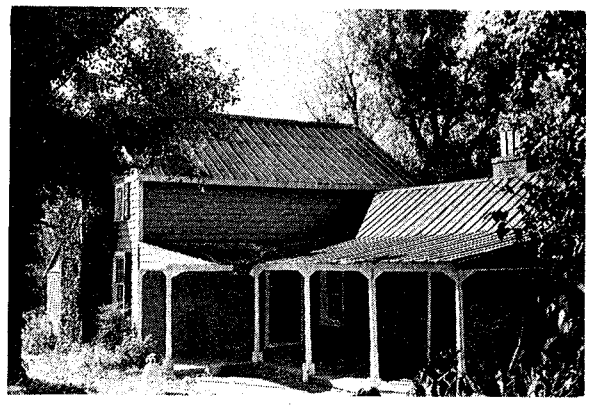


SITE NAME: Commercial Buildings, Elon College
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: (?) c. 1891
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

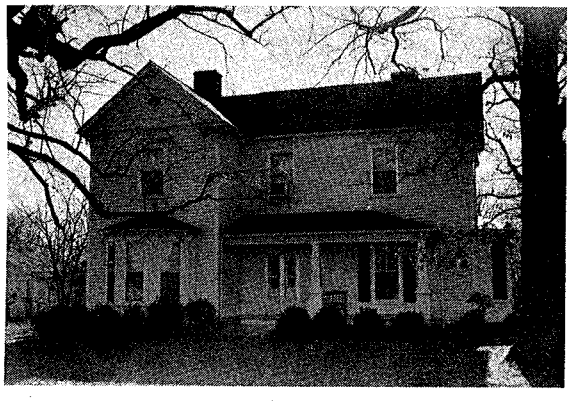


SITE NAME: J. N. Williamson House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: (?) c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

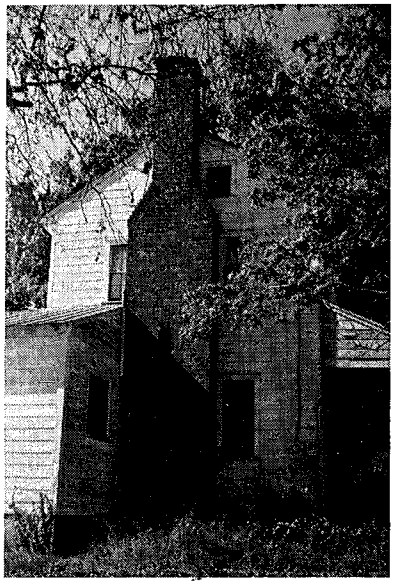


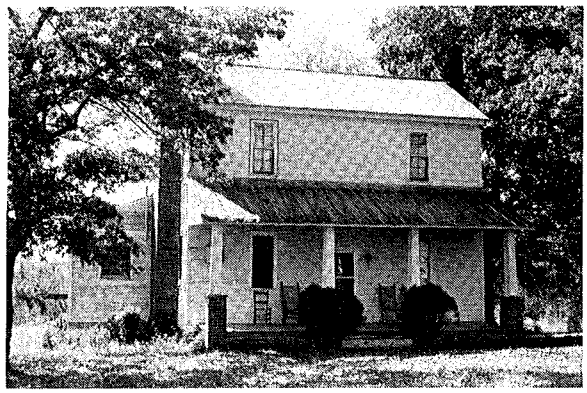
SITE NAME: W. L. Smith House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

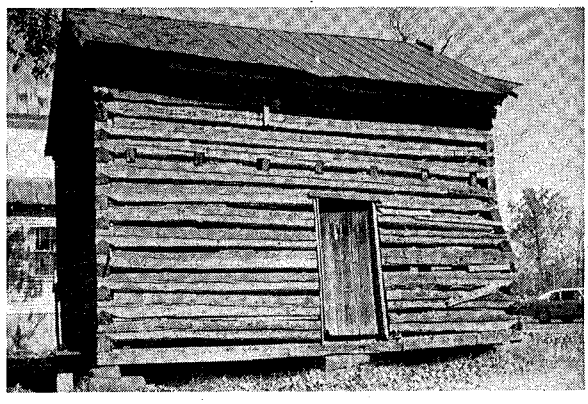
SITE NAME: M. L. Hurley House
LOCATION: Boone Station
AGE: 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

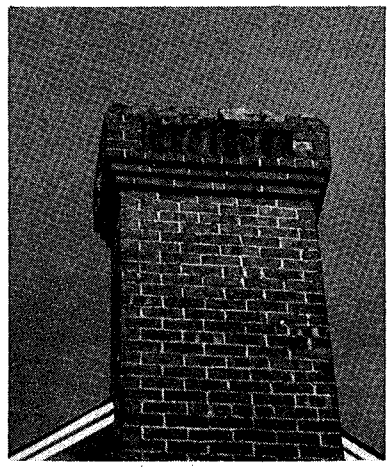




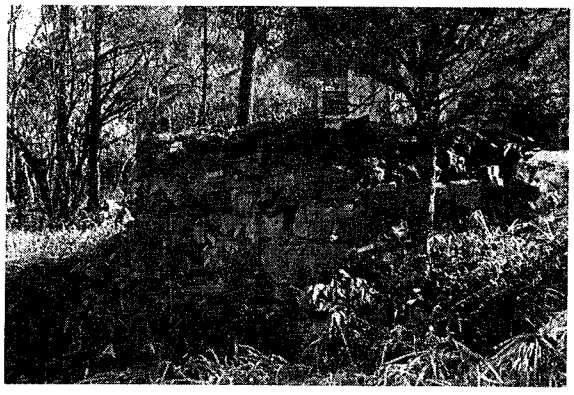


SITE NAME: Davy Clapp House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1830
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

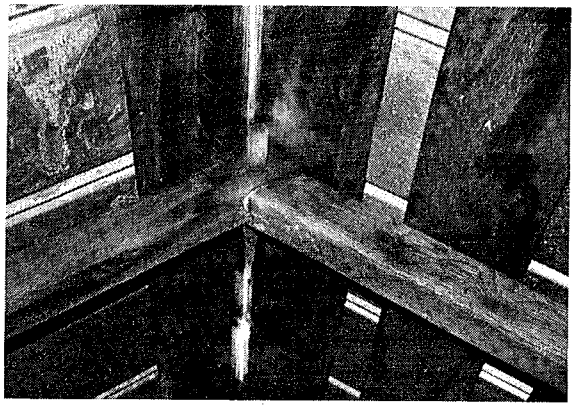
SITE NAME: Clapp-Stewart House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1830
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

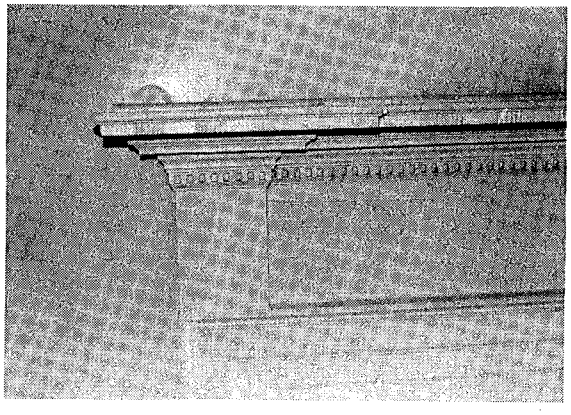


SITE NAME: Riley Shepherd House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

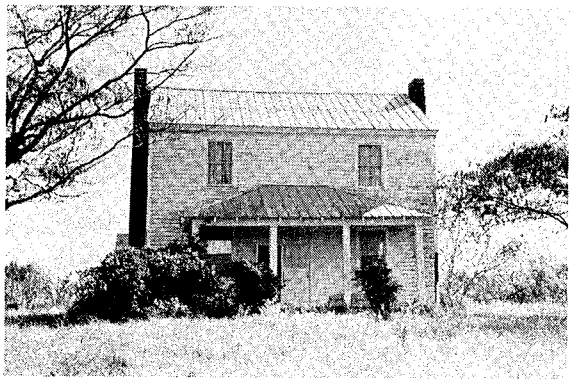


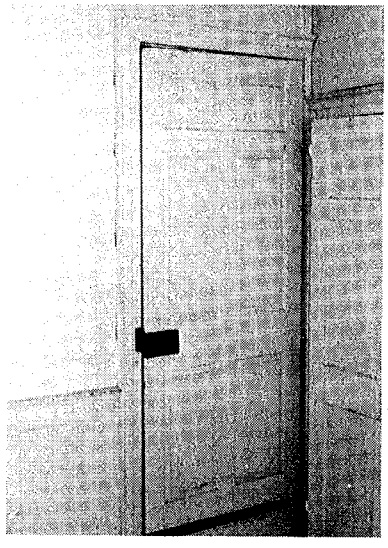
SITE NAME: Polly Fogleman House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1825
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

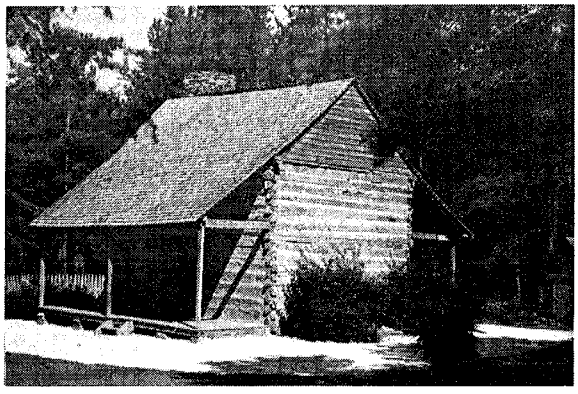


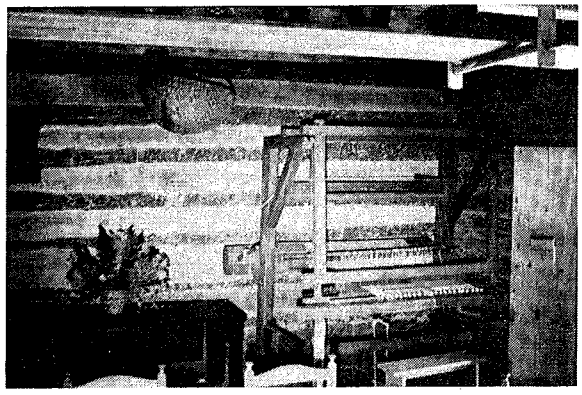


SITE NAME: Isaac Holt House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1810
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

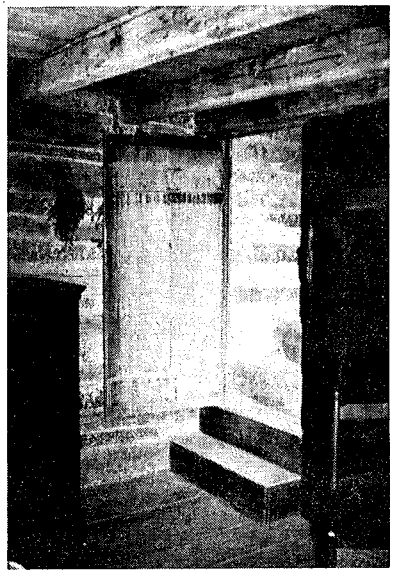


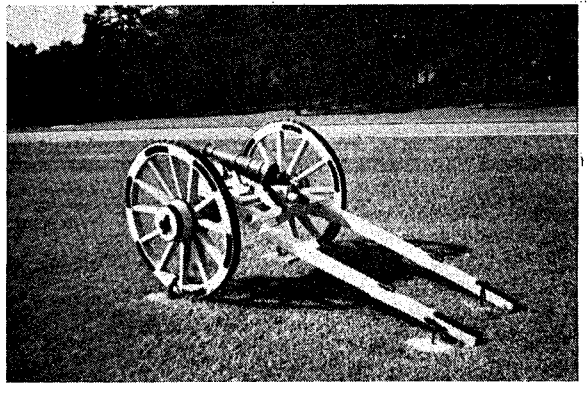




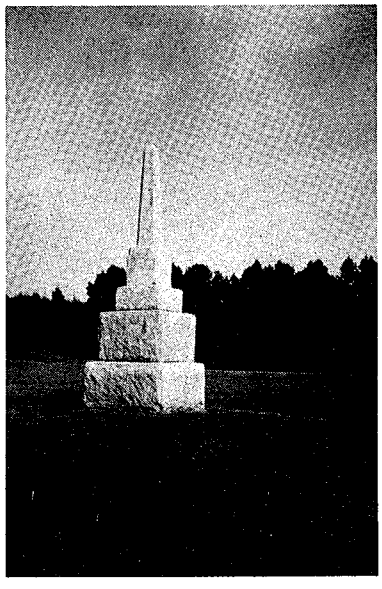


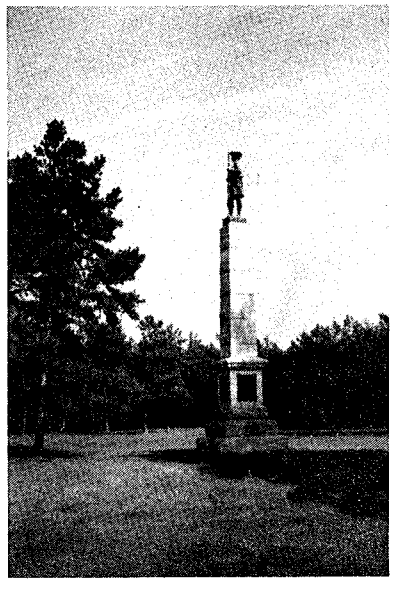
SITE NAME: John Allan Log House
LOCATION: Alamance Battleground
AGE: c. 1782
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone





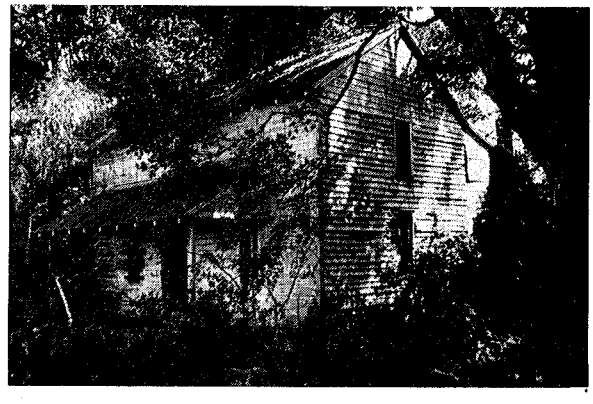
SITE NAME: Alamance Battleground
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: 1771



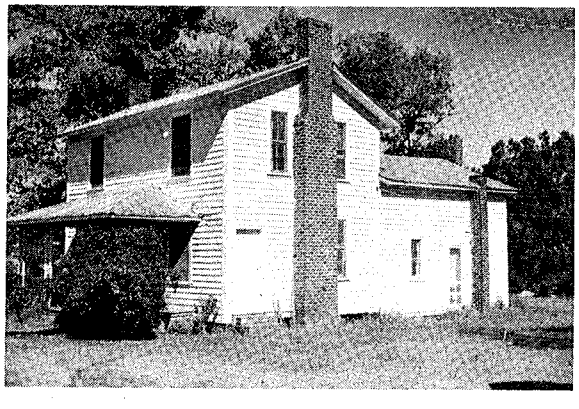


SITE NAME: Daniel Keck House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: 1878
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Brick

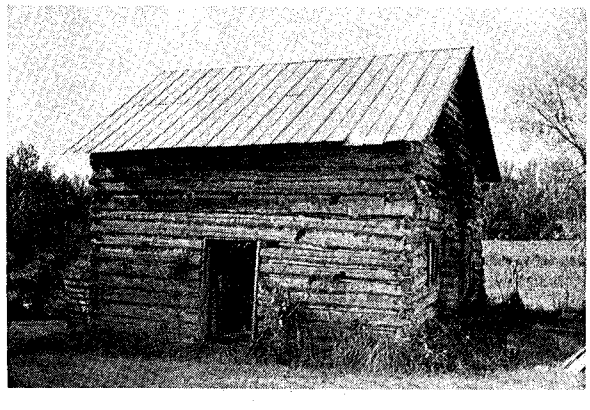
SITE NAME: Isley-Clapp House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1845
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



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



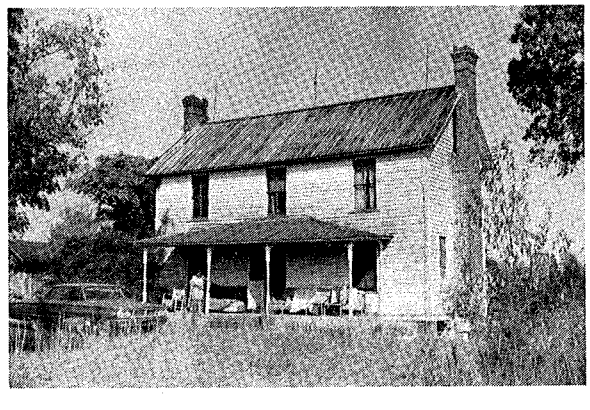
SITE NAME: Widow Murray House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: (?) c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: (?) Gone

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

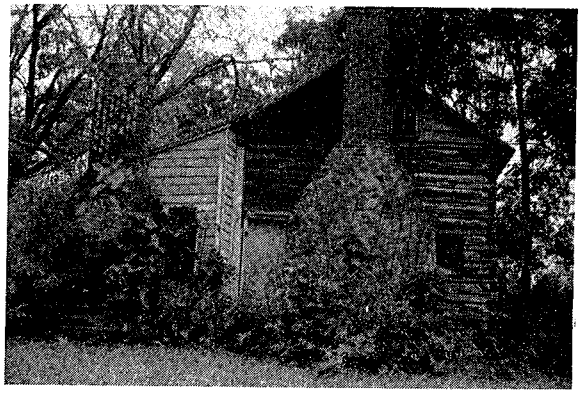
SITE NAME: W. C. Coble House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1865
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

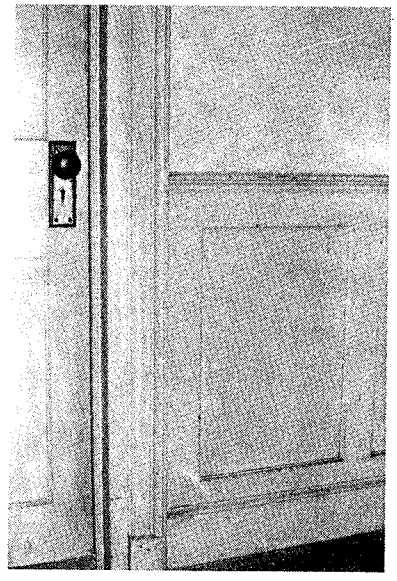
SITE NAME: R. E. Green House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1830
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

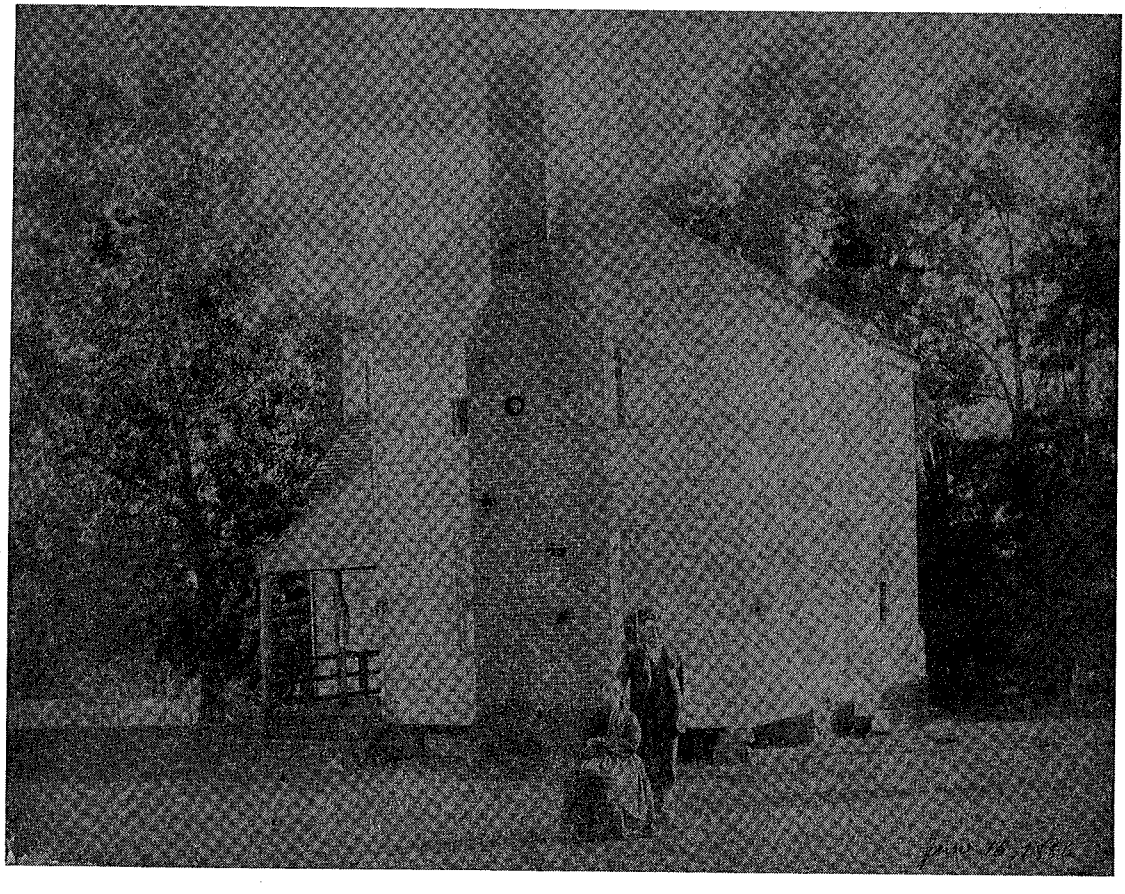


SITE NAME: C. B. Bowman House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: 1909
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

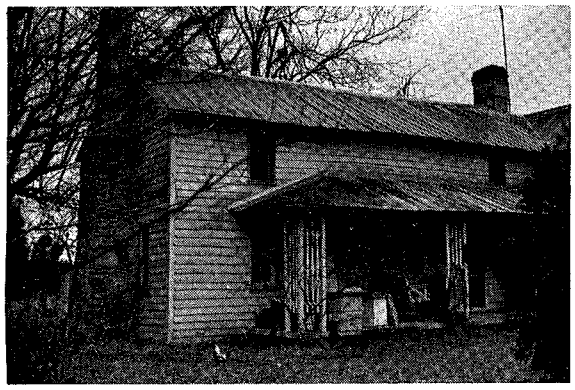




SITE NAME: Michael Shoffner - W.L. Spoon House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1827
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

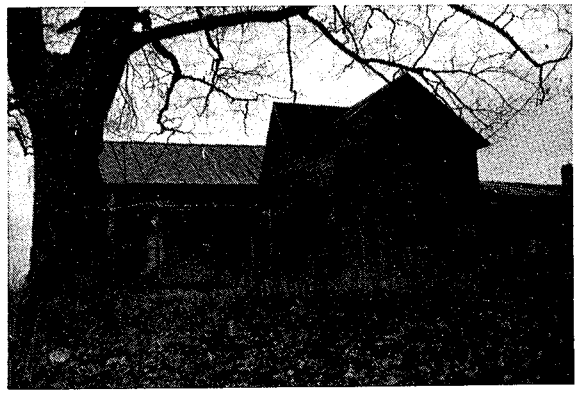


Michael Shoffner House, 15 June, 1886



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

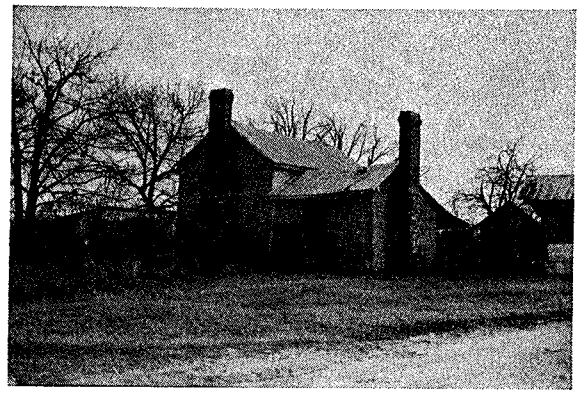


SITE NAME: Dr. G. A. Foster House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 5
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

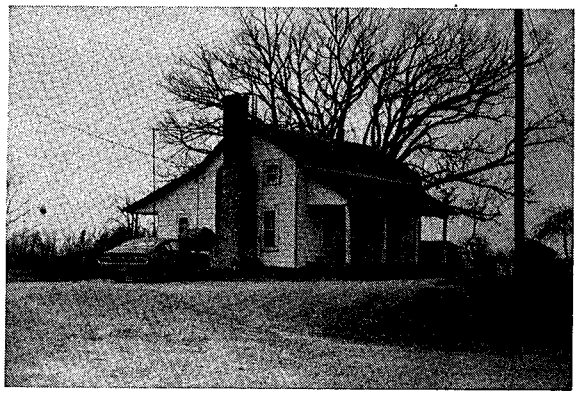
SITE NAME: Ed Kenney House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1875
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

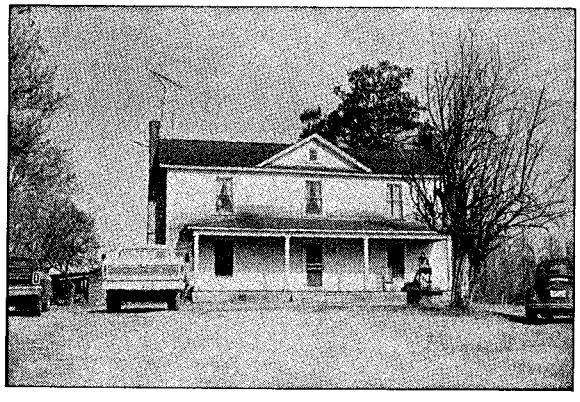


SITE NAME: Overman Log House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

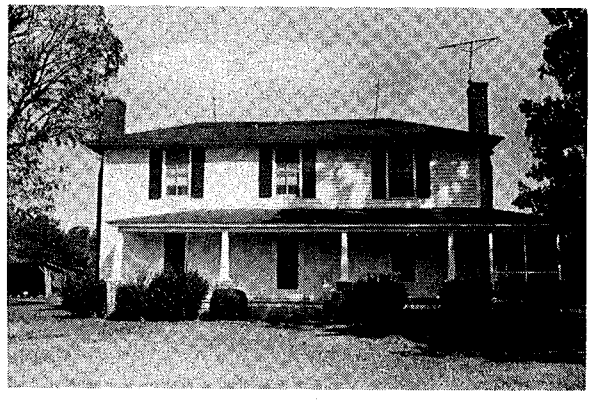


SITE NAME: Bunton House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

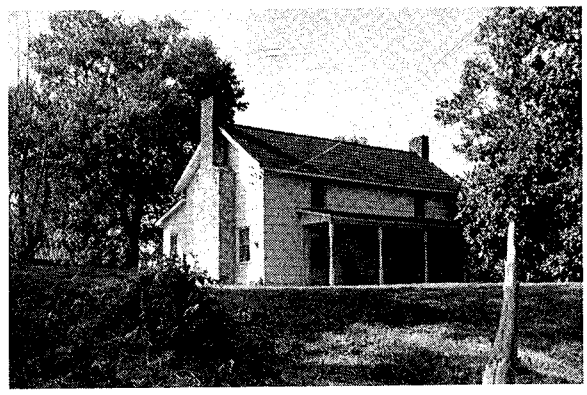


SITE NAME: John King House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

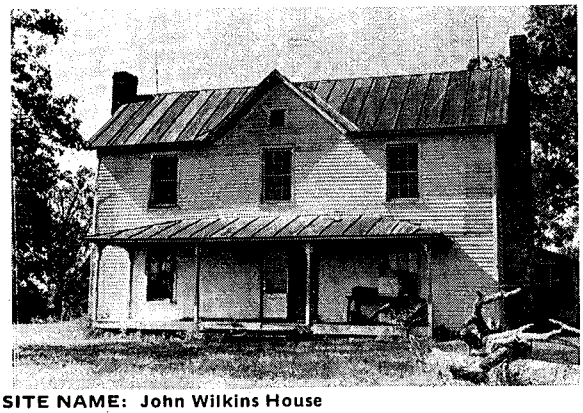
SITE NAME: Widow Gilliam House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



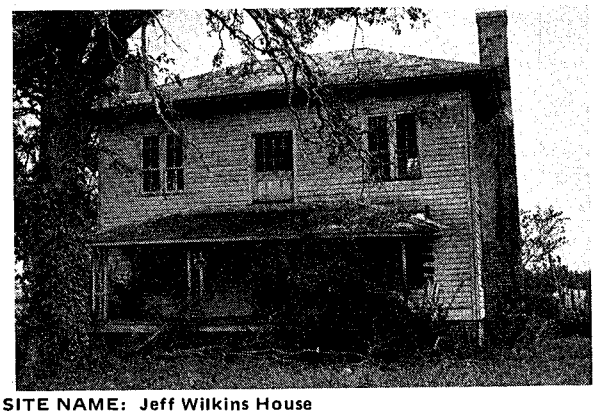
SITE NAME: Thomas Bowles House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: (?) c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

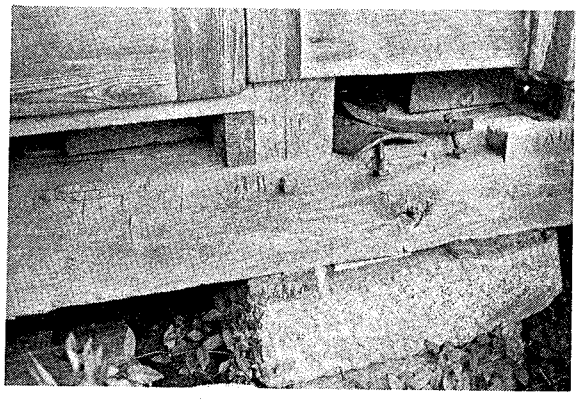
SITE NAME: E. A. McKenney House
LOCATION; Morton
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

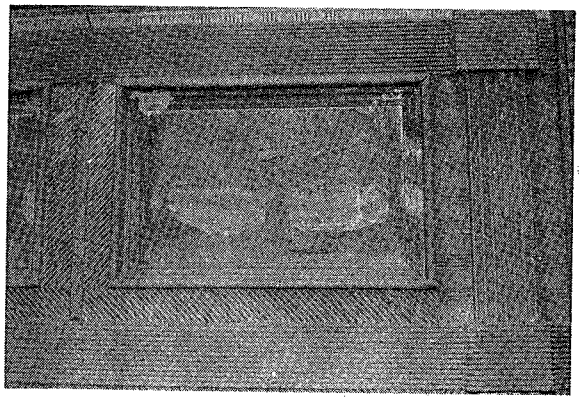


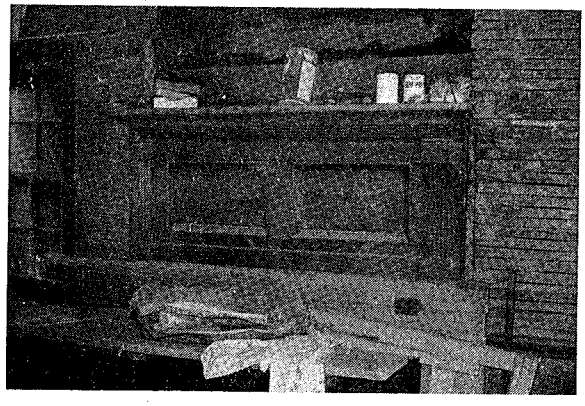
SITE NAME: John Wilkins House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

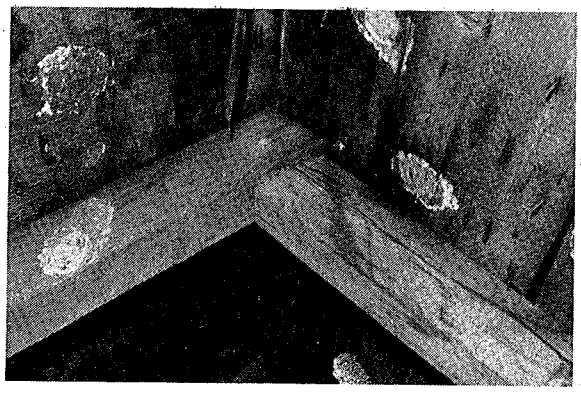


SITE NAME: Jeff Wilkins House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

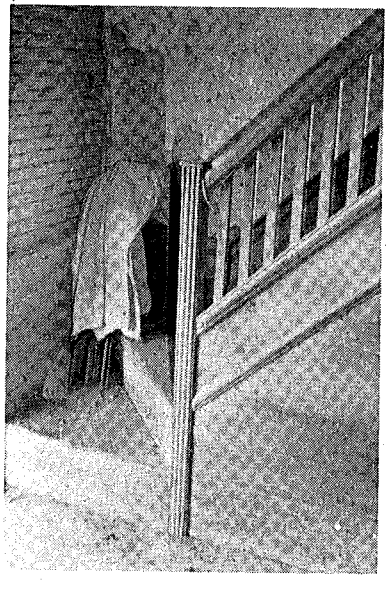


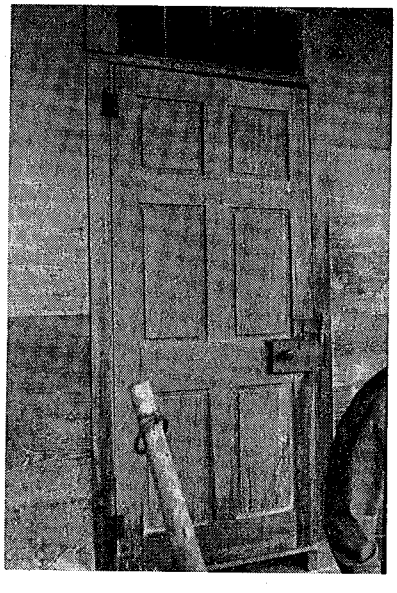


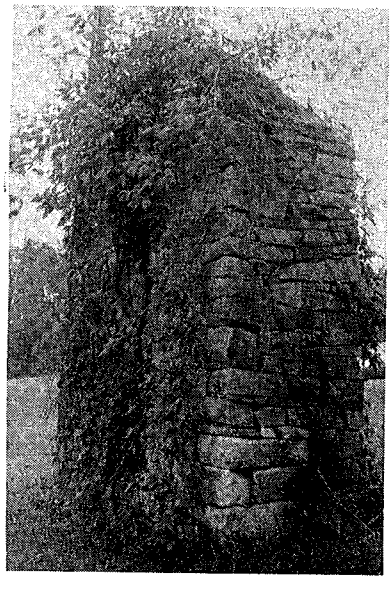


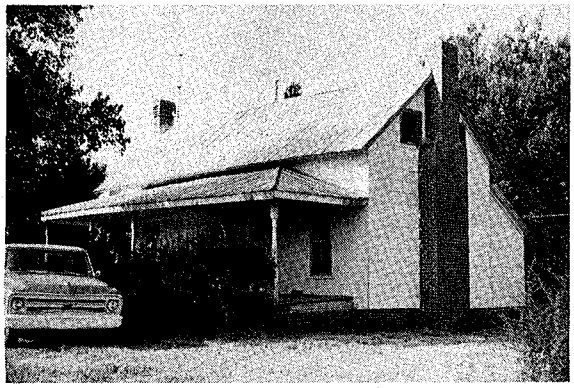


SITE NAME: Colonel James Moore House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1830
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

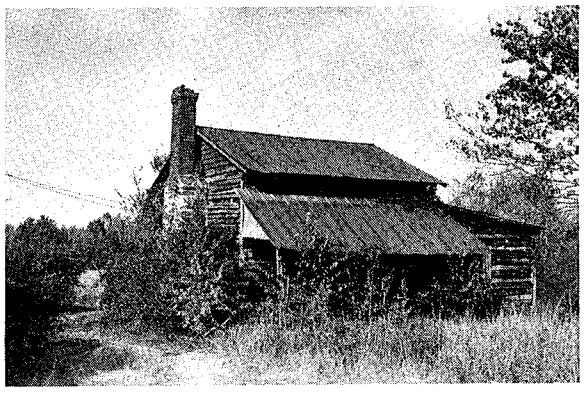




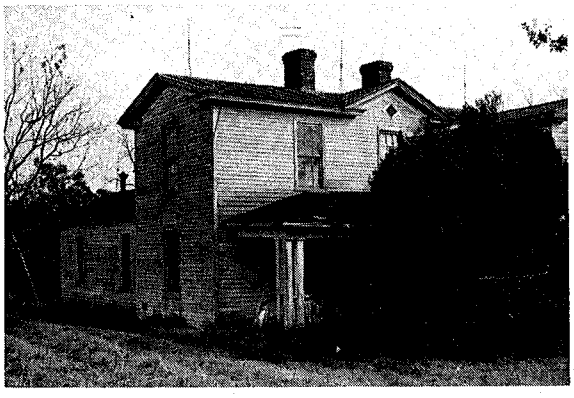




SITE NAME: Thomas Ross House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: (?) c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Brick, (new)



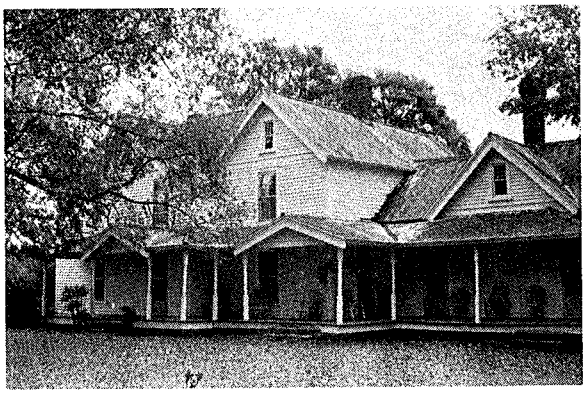
SITE NAME: Second House, Thomas Ross Site
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



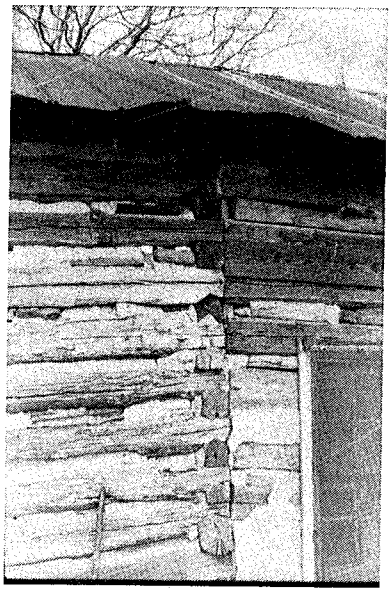
SITE NAME: J. David Barber House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

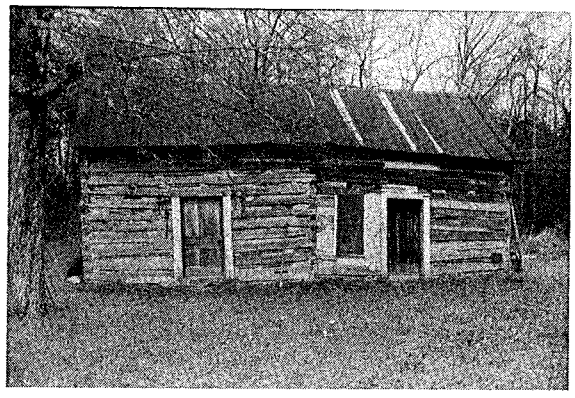
SITE NAME: H. Simpson House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

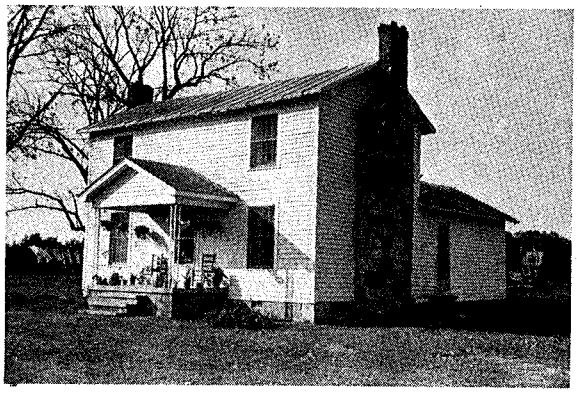




SITE NAME: V. S. Turner House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 1, with 1 addition
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: (?) Gone

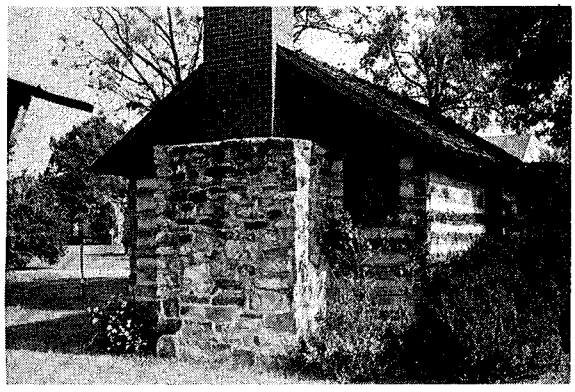
SITE NAME: Alfred Iseley House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: 1852
FLOOR PLAN: 2, Dogtrot
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

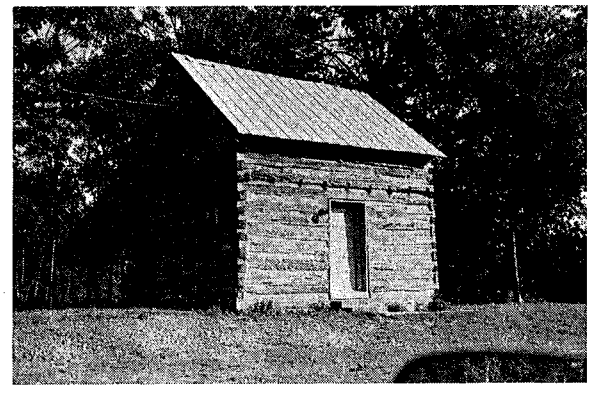


SITE NAME: John Ross House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

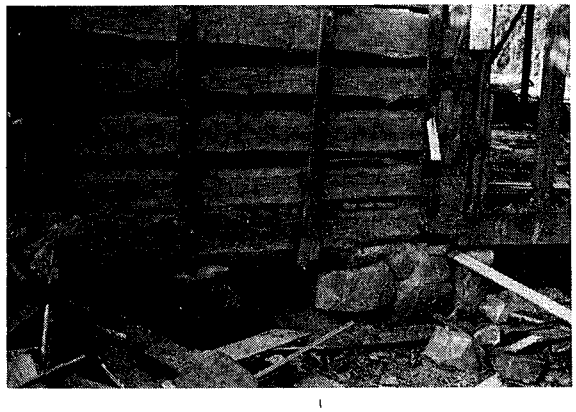
SITE NAME: Ben Sutton House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

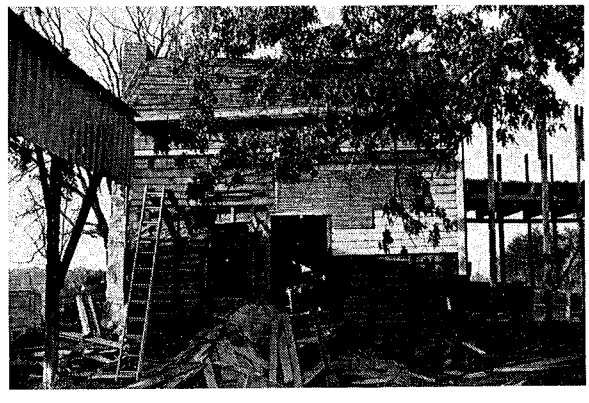


SITE NAME: Christian Iseley House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: 1812 (Originally)
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone (Originally)



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

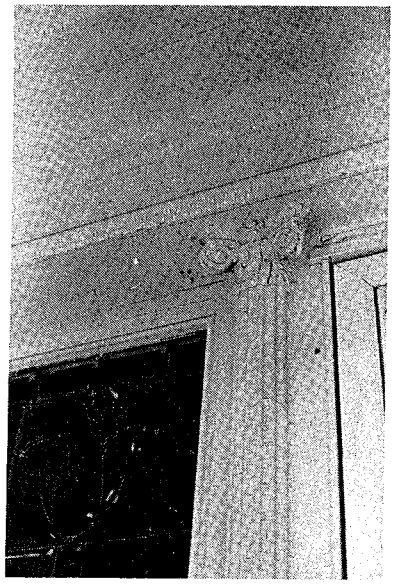


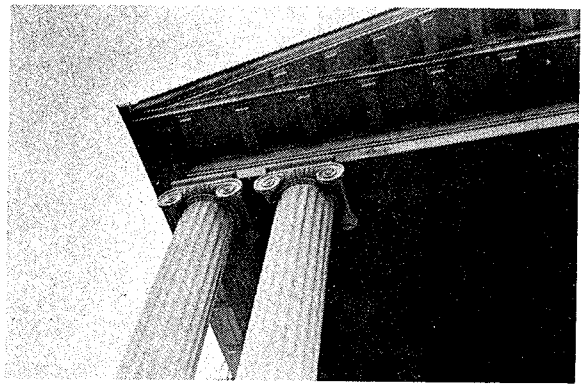


SITE NAME: John Faucette House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, (?) Brick

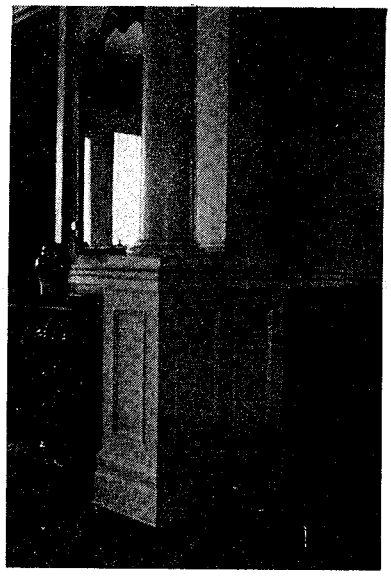
SITE NAME: Dr. P. W. Patterson House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1894
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

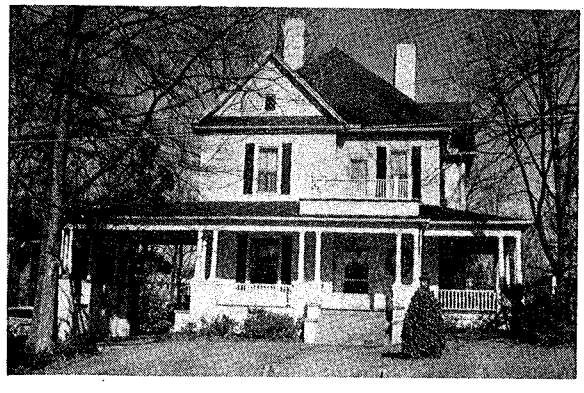




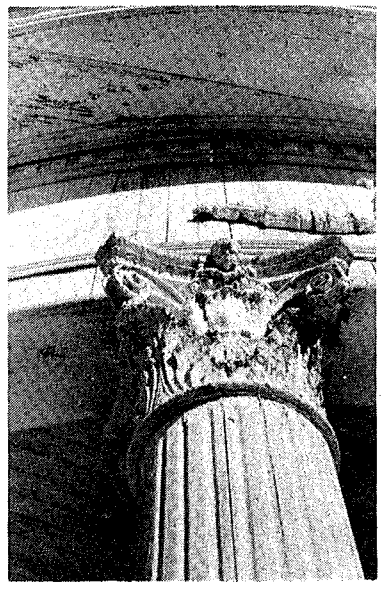
SITE NAME: J. W. Murray House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

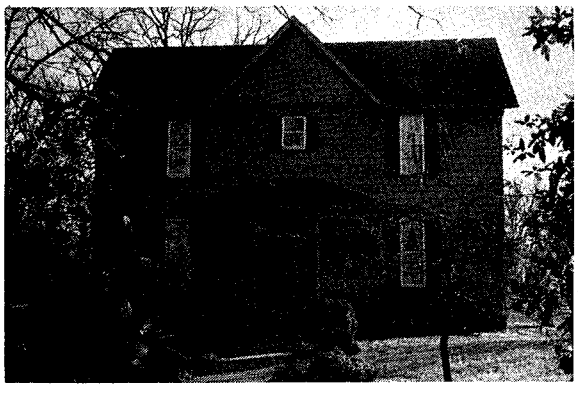


SITE NAME: Edward Holt House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



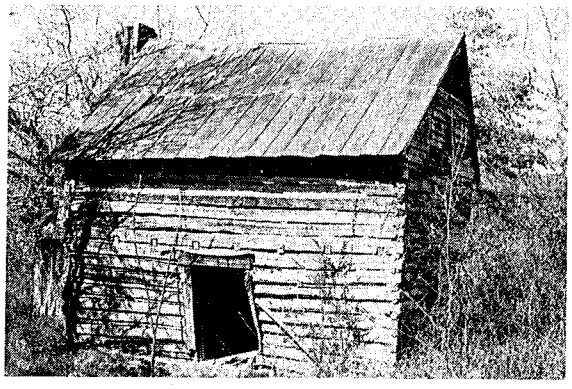
SITE NAME: Dr. Page House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1915
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

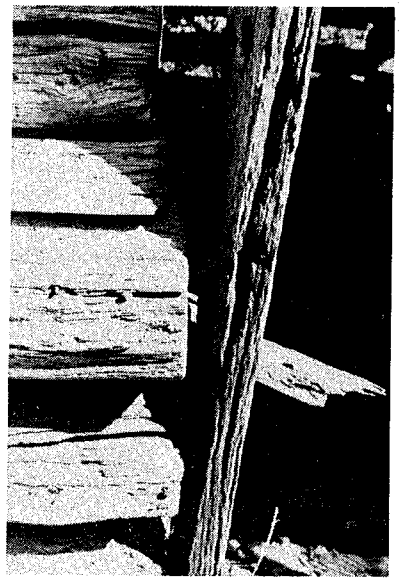




SITE NAME: M. J. Hunt House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1892
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

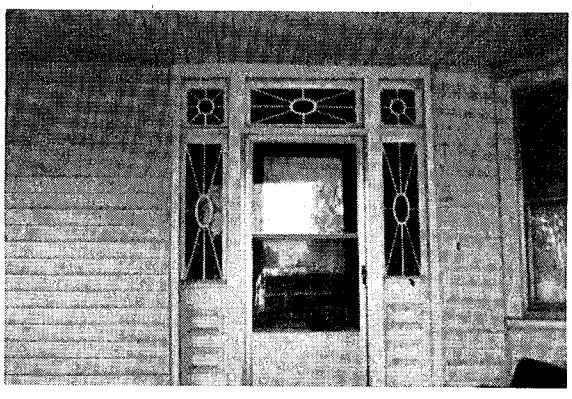
SITE NAME: W. W. Lasley House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1895
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

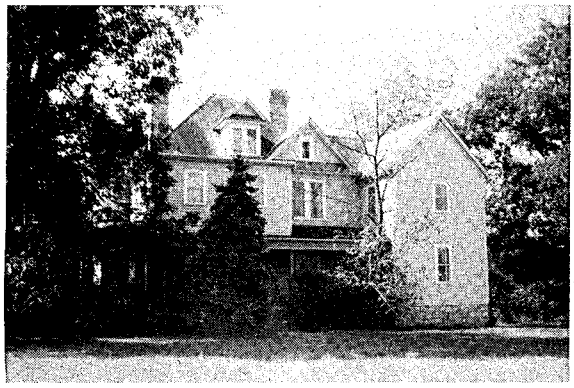




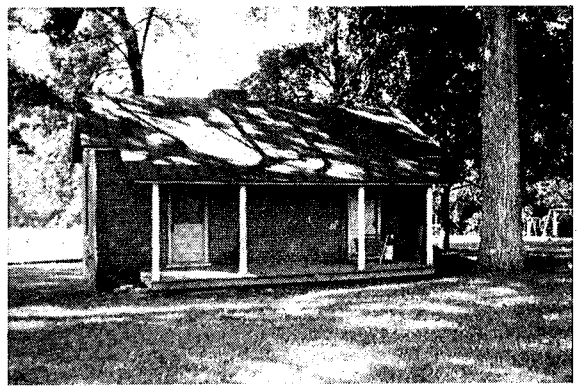
SITE NAME: David Boon House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: (?) 1814
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone

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

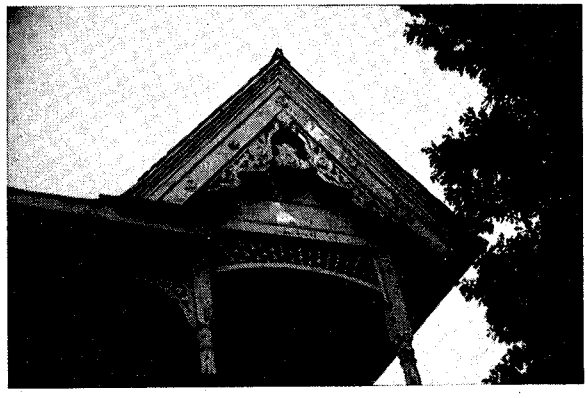




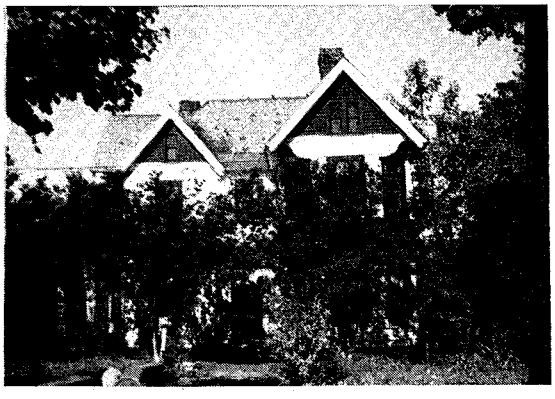
SITE NAME: Walter Trollinger House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: (?) c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

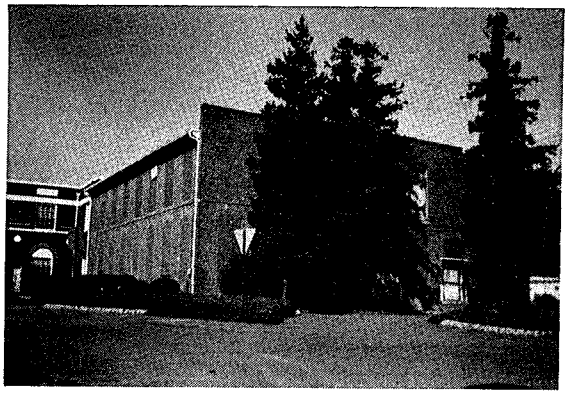


SITE NAME: Dr. John S. Frost House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1885
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

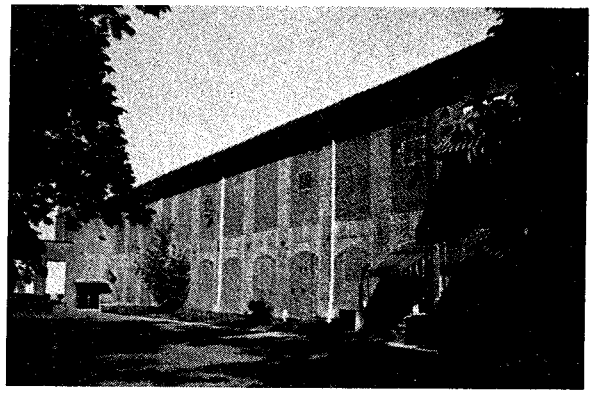


SITE NAME: Sheriff C. D. Story House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: (?) c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

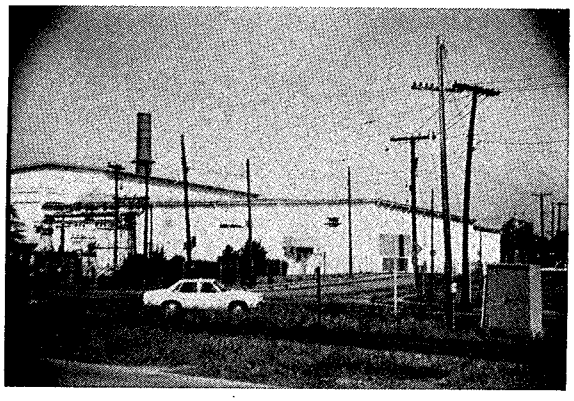
SITE NAME: Dr. C. M. Walters House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: (?) c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



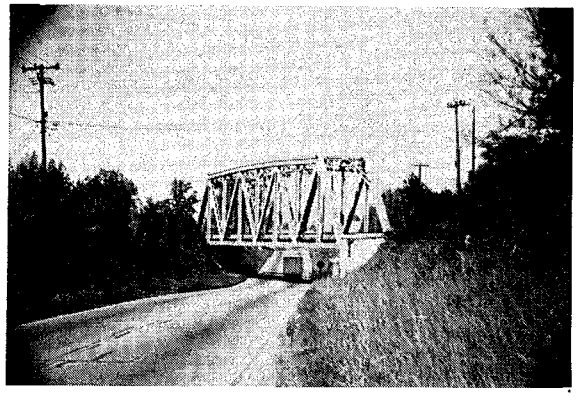
SITE NAME: Plaid Mill
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1883
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

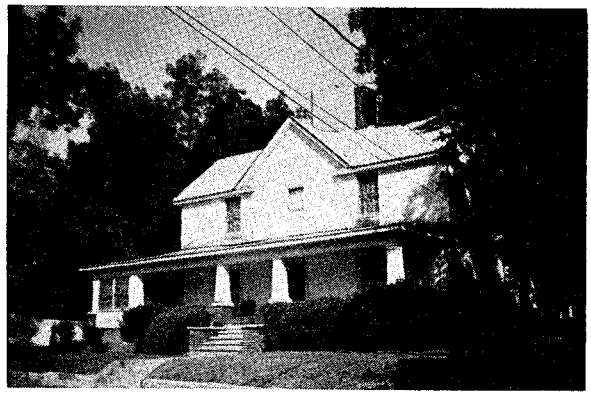


SITE NAME: Elmira Cotton Mill
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1886
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

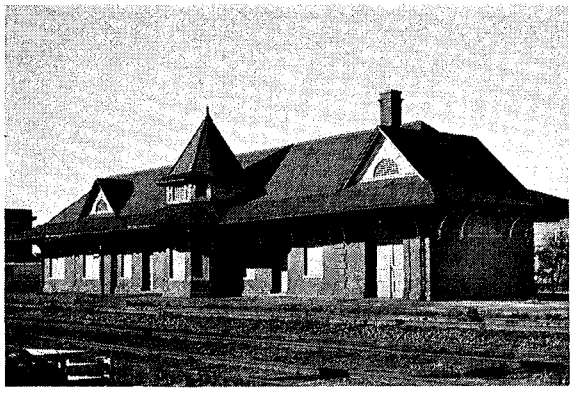
SITE NAME: Francis A. Stagg House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1870
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



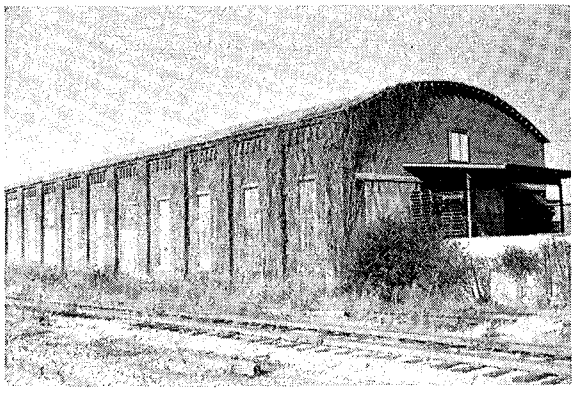
SITE NAME: Robert J. Askew House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1892
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

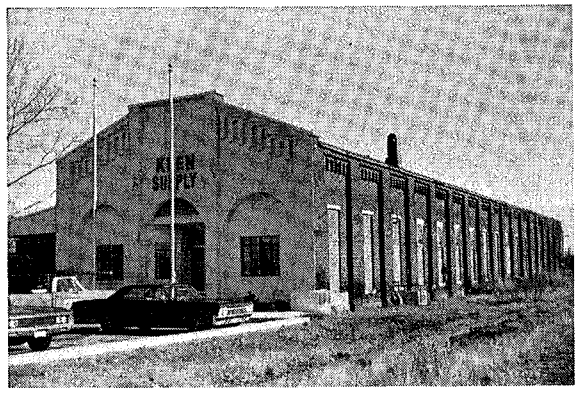
SITE NAME: John Albright House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

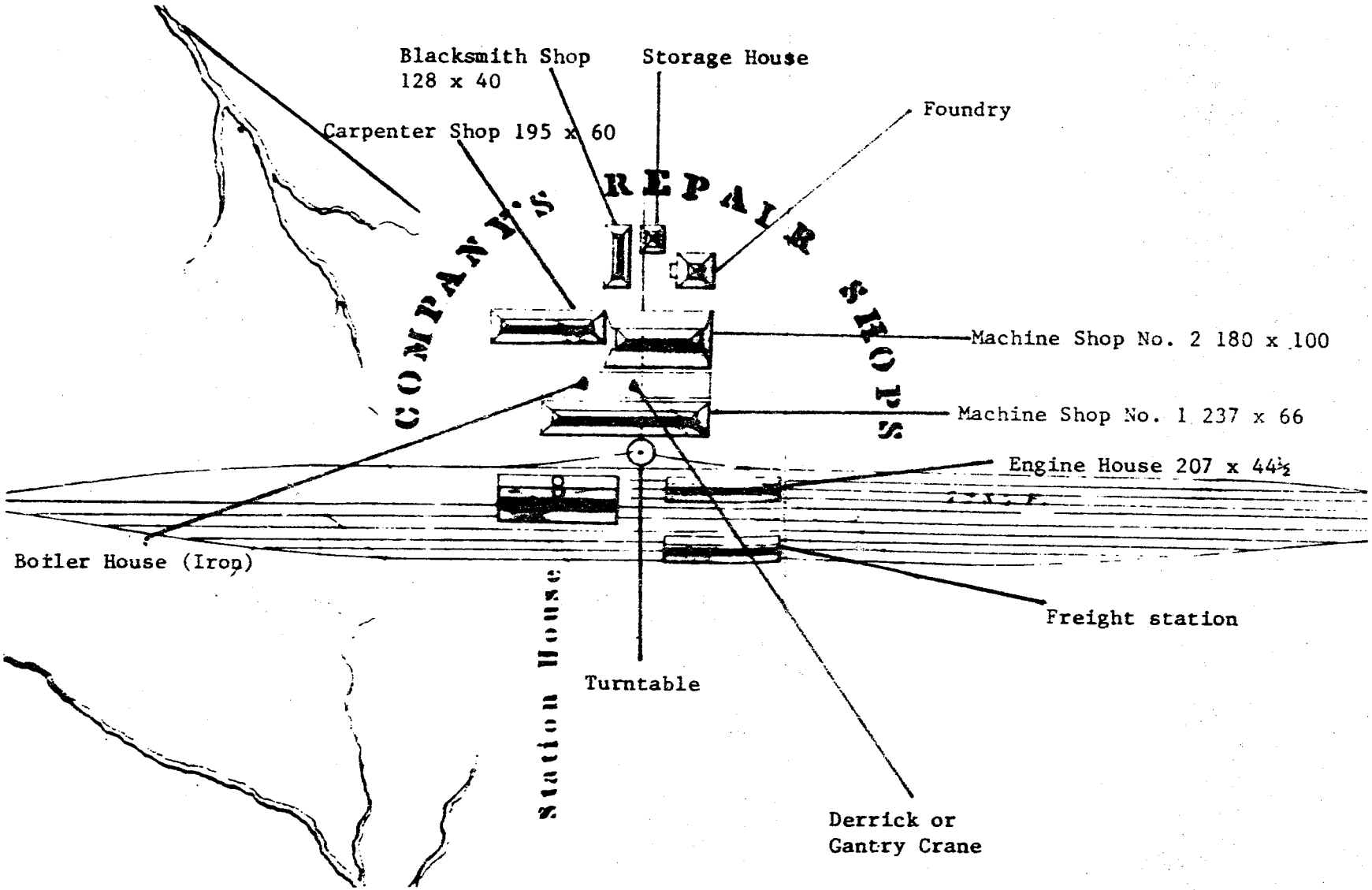


SITE NAME: Railroad Depot Burlington
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1907
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

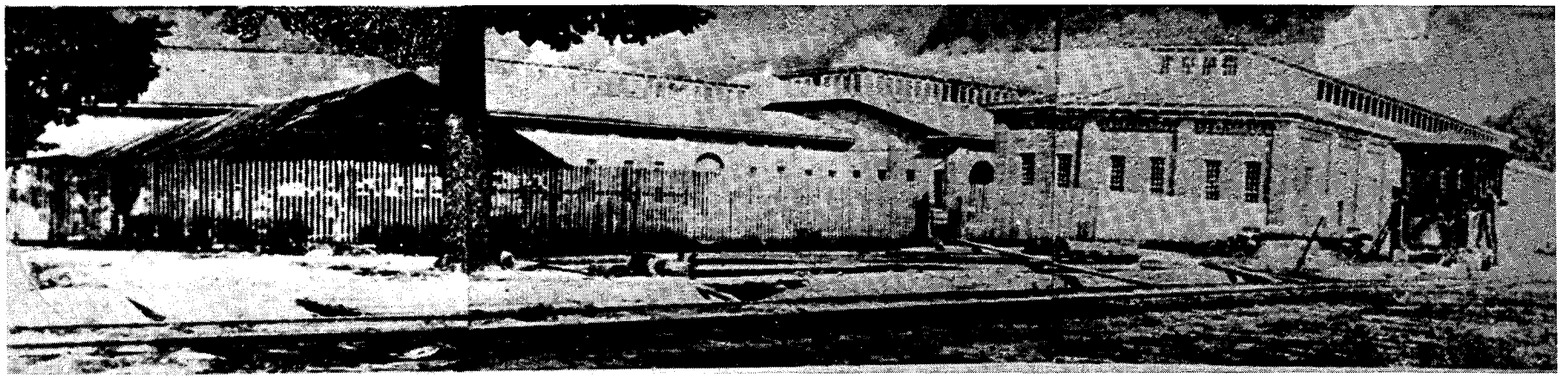




SITE NAME: Engine House NCRR Company Shops
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1867
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

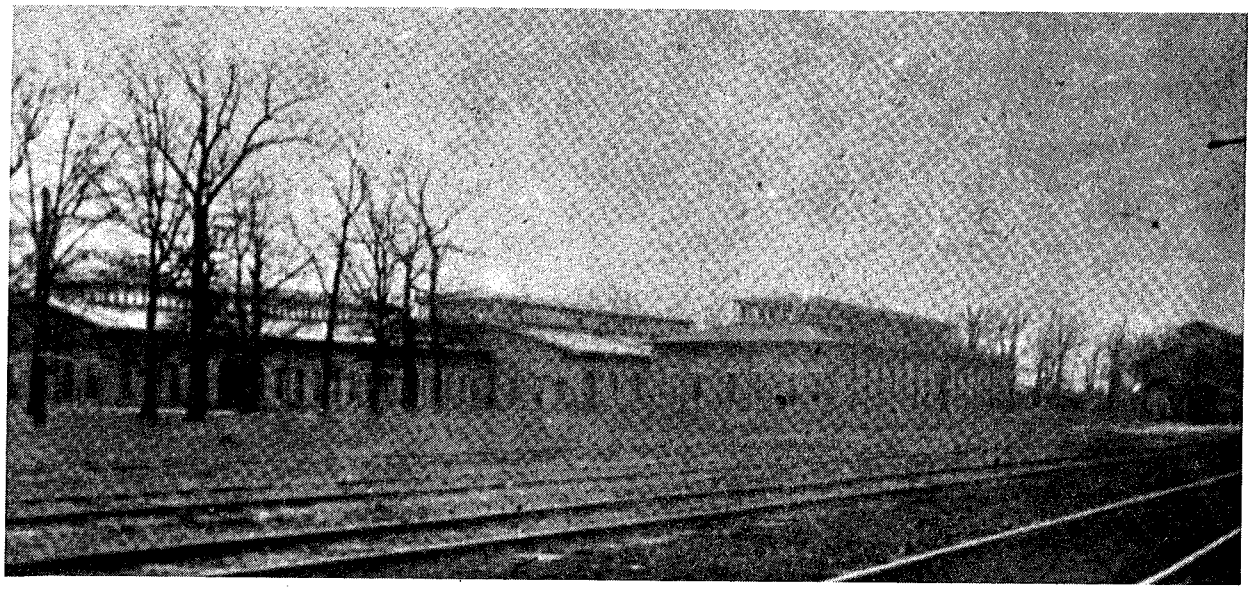


SKETCH OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD AT COMPANY SHOPS

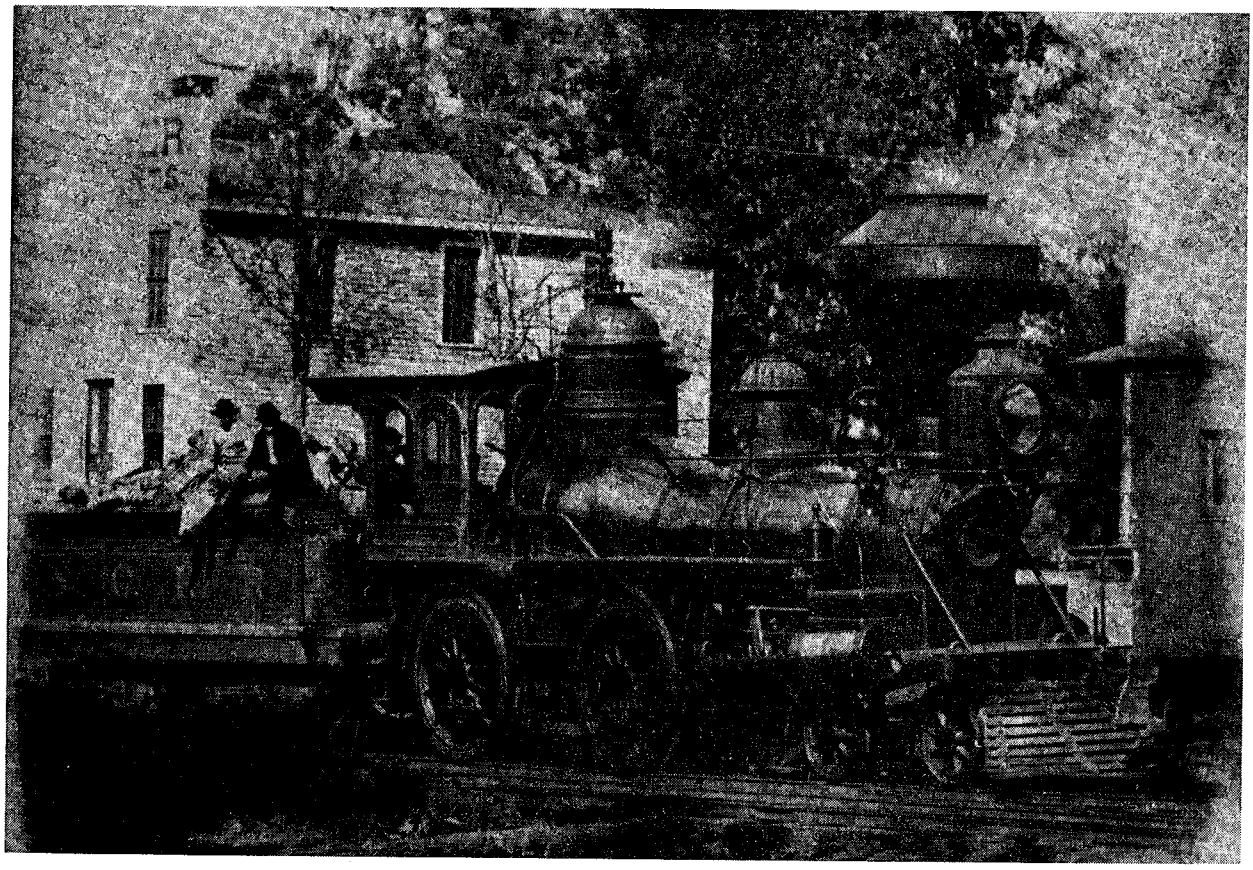


NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD WORK SHOPS, COMPANY SHOPS, N.C., AUGUST 1870

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD OFFICE

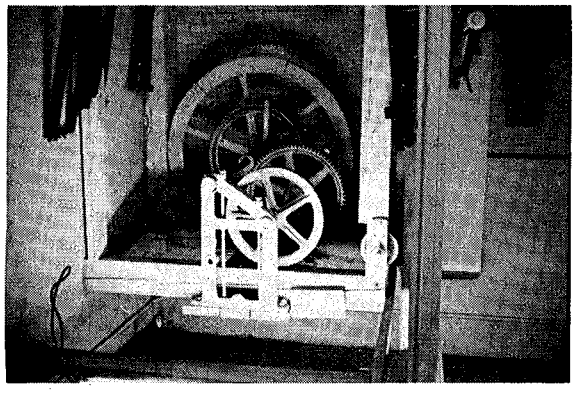


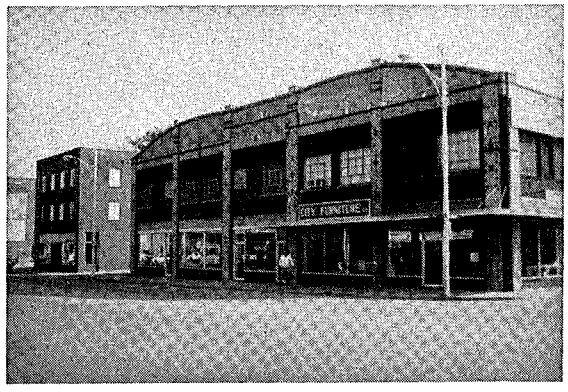
Carpenter Shop Machine Shop #2 Machine Shop #1 Engine House



North Carolina Rail Road Engine # 101

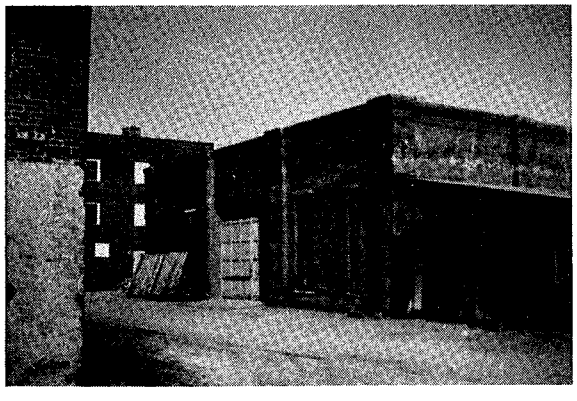
This engine was built by Norris and named "Astron." The North Carolina Rail Road placed this engine in service in July 1855. It was numbered 1 in 1868. The boiler was rebuilt in 1862 or 1863. The engine was renumbered 101 in 1880. In 1882, it was listed in bad order and pronounced worthless in 1884.



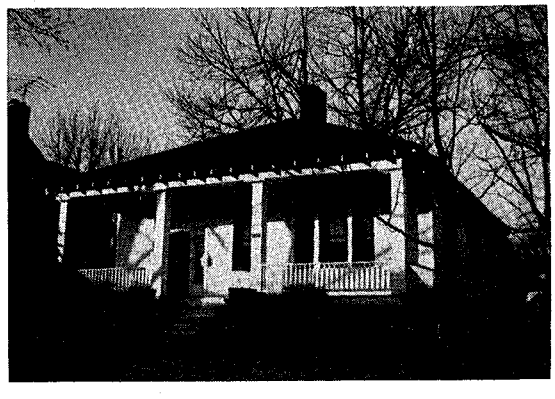


SITE NAME: Machine Shop #2, NCRR Company Shops
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1855
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

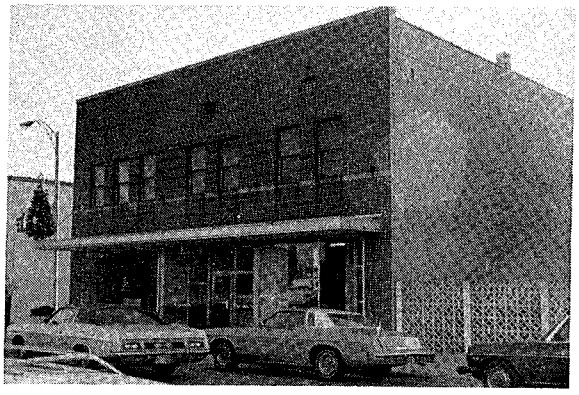
SITE NAME: Carpenter Shop, NCRR Company Shops
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1855
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



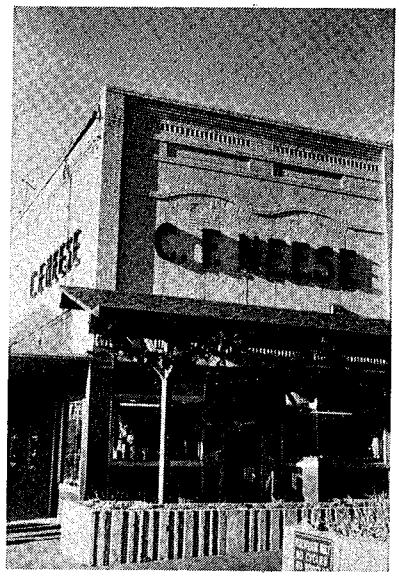
SITE NAME: Foundry, NCRR Company Shops
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1855
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

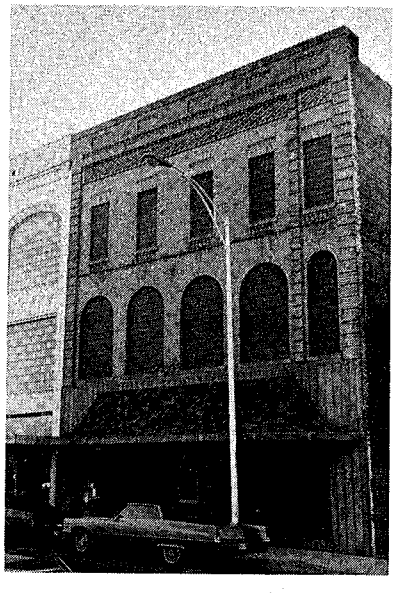


SITE NAME: Rauhut Building
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: Pre 1886
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



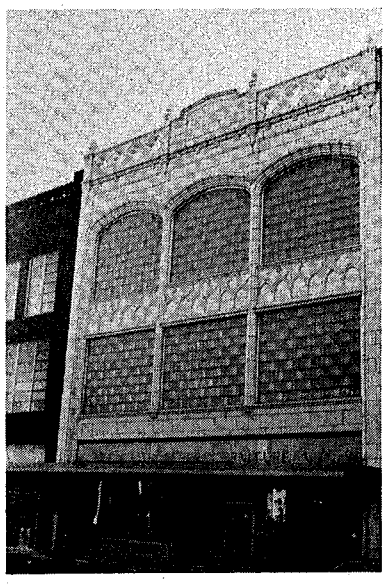
SITE NAME: C.F. Neese Building
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1870
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

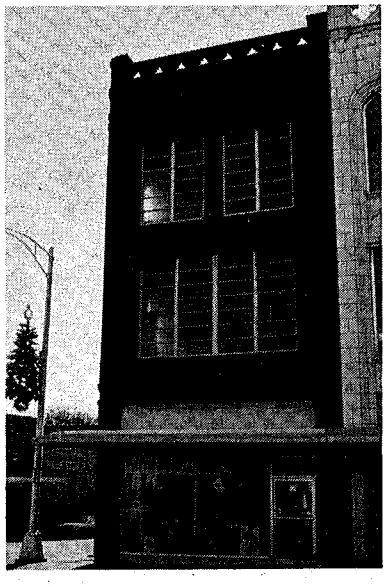


SITE NAME: Cammack Building
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1908
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

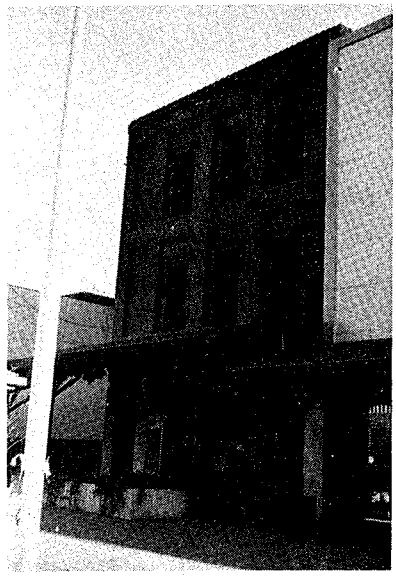
SITE NAME: Woolworth Building
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



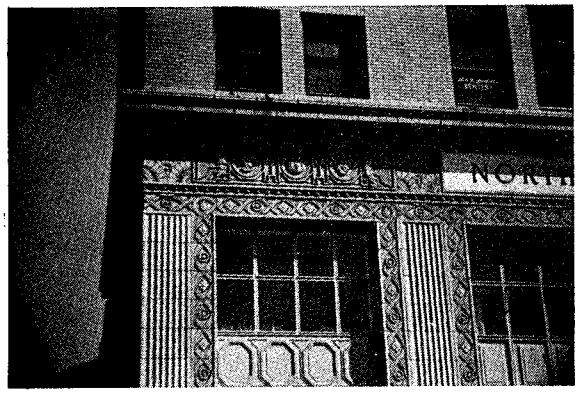
SITE NAME: Efird Building
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1919
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick, Stone
CHIMNEY: Brick



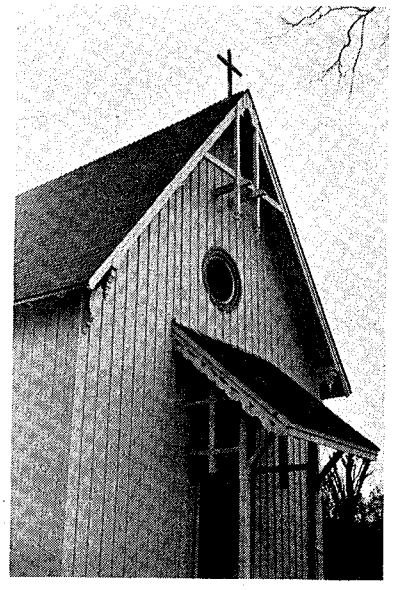
SITE NAME: Clark Furniture Building
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1925
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

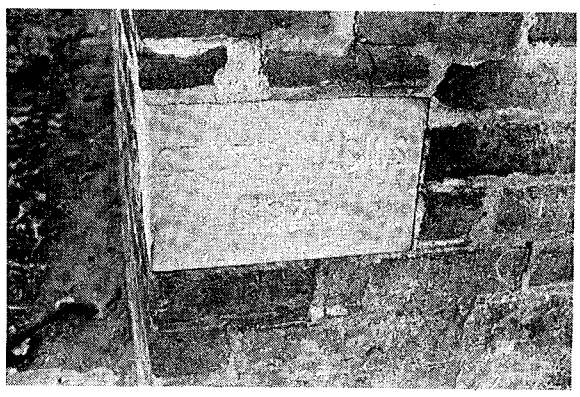


SITE NAME: Freeman Building
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

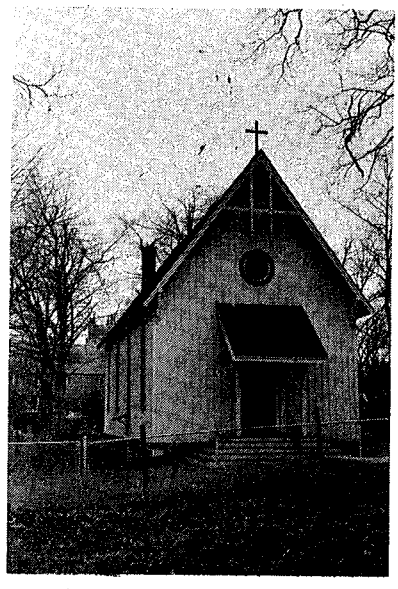


SITE NAME: NCNB Building
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1929
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick, Stone
CHIMNEY: Brick

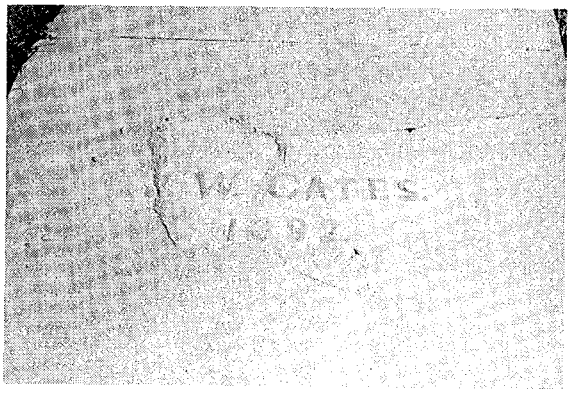


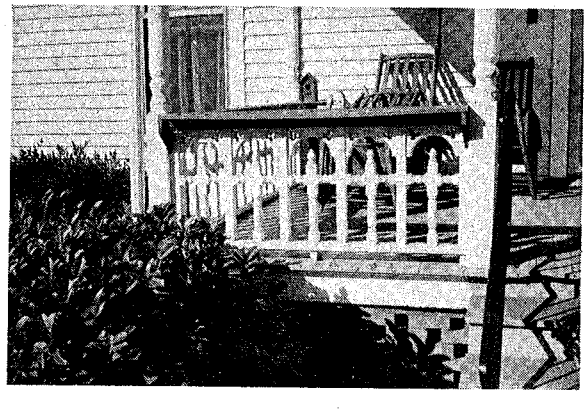


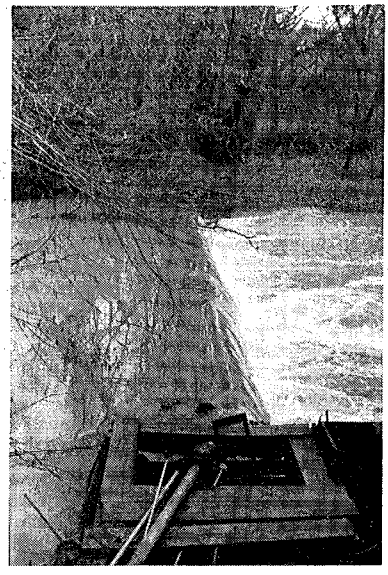
SITE NAME: St. Athanasius Church
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1870
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



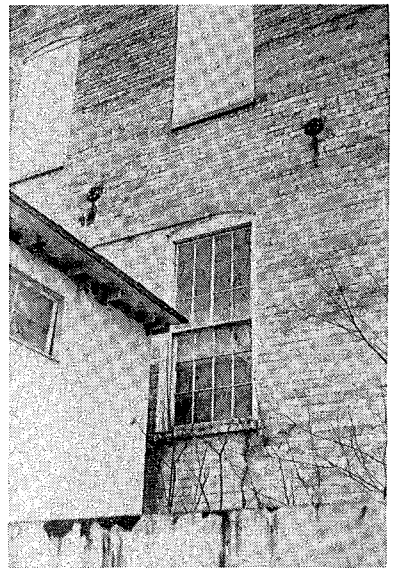
SITE NAME: J. W. Cates House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: 1892
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

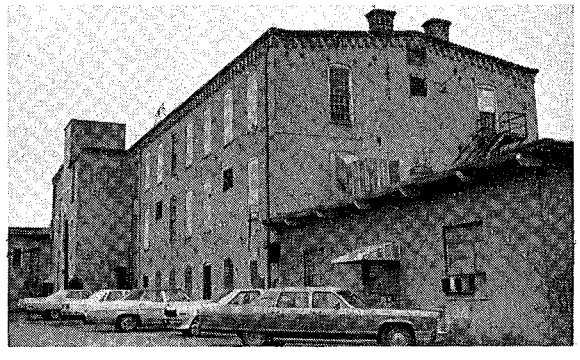


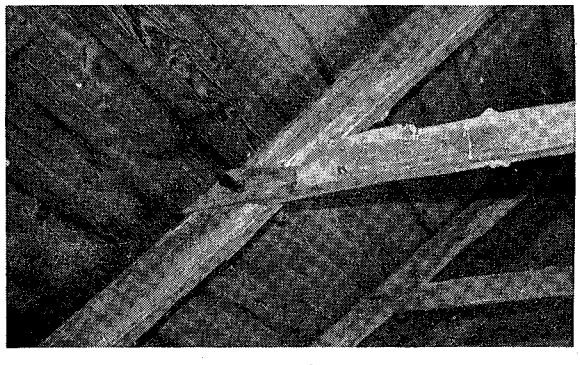




SITE NAME: Bellemont Mill
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: 1879
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



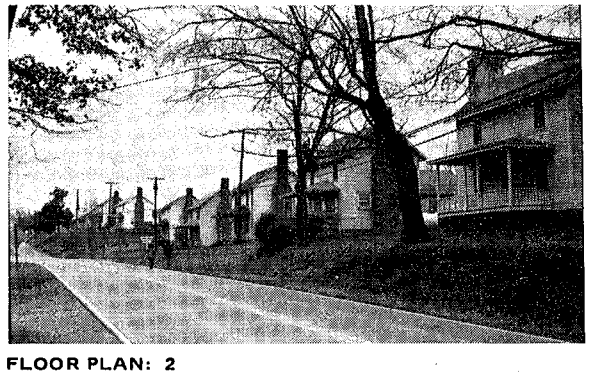




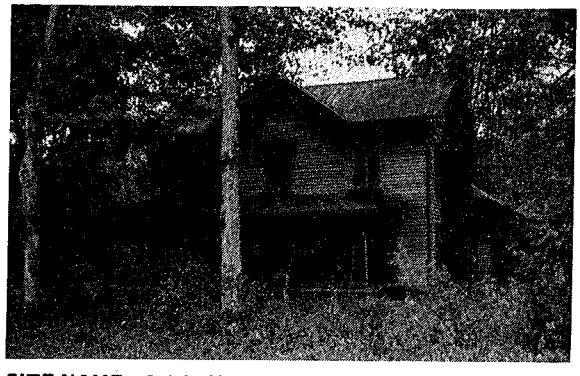
SITE NAME: George Noah House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1867

FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

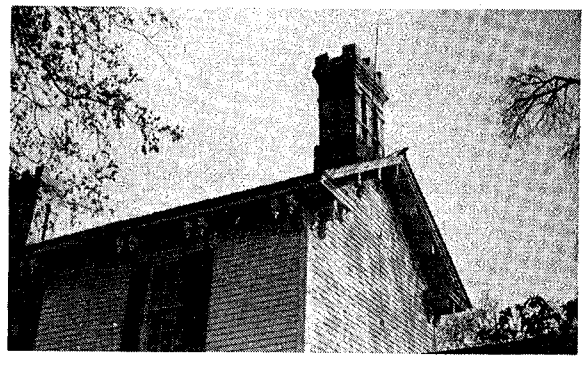


FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



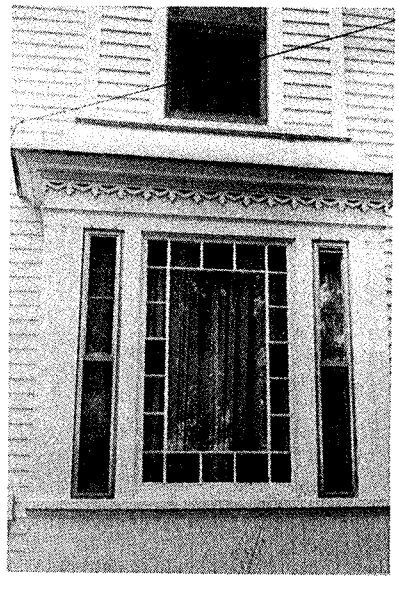
SITE NAME: Calvin Moser House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

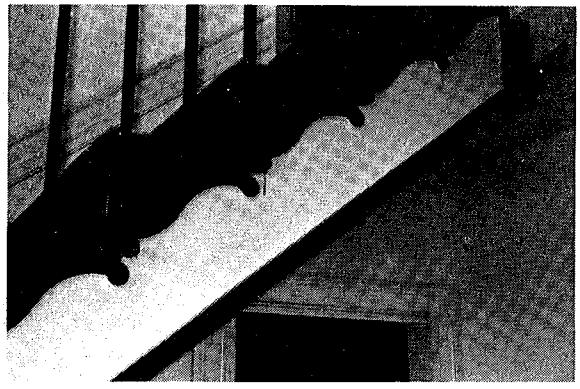
SITE NAME: J. J. Sharpe House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

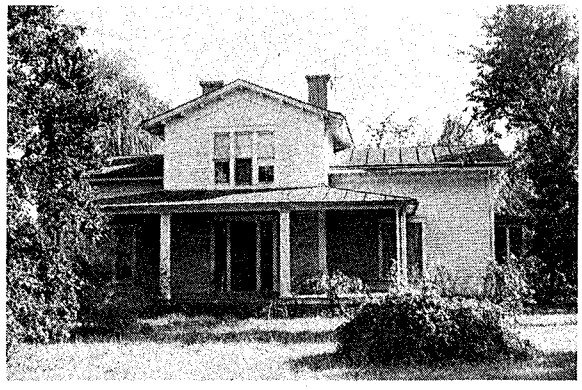


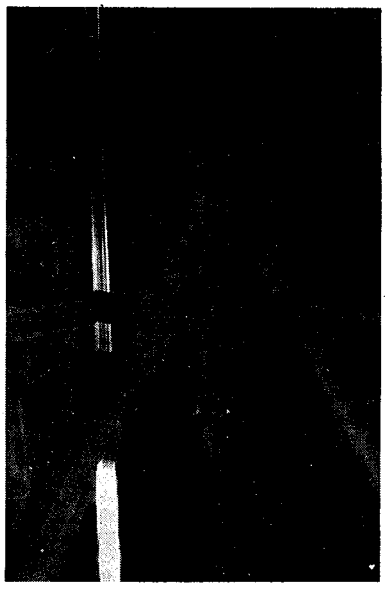
SITE NAME: "Sunnyside"
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1871
FLOOR PLAN: 5
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

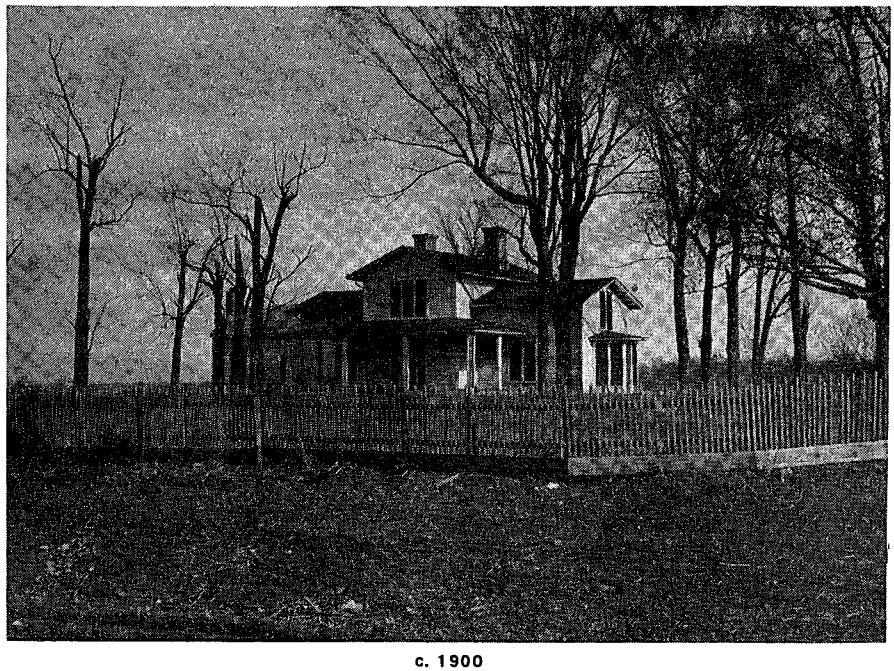




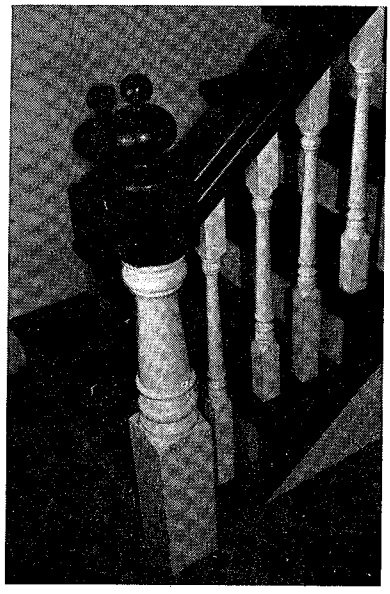




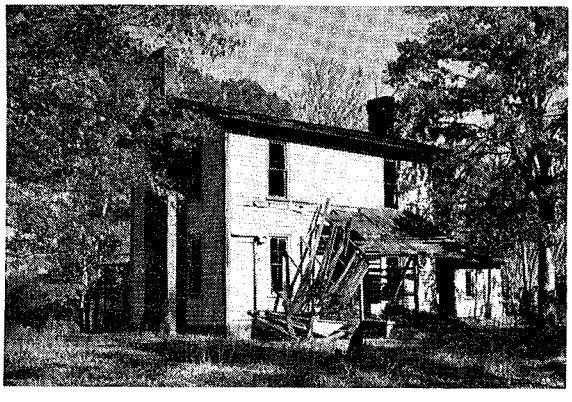
SITE NAME: E. M. Holt House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: 1828, 1849
FLOOR PLAN: 7
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



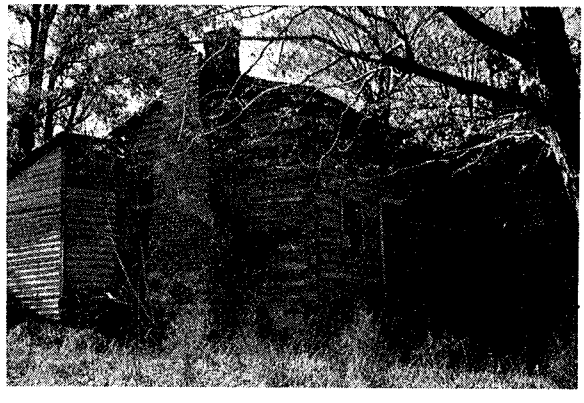
c. 1900



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

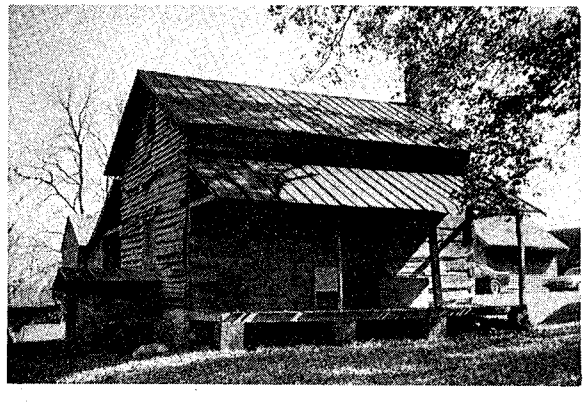


SITE NAME: Eli Sharpe House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

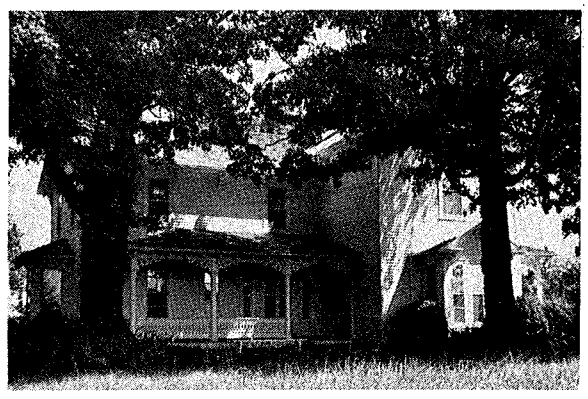


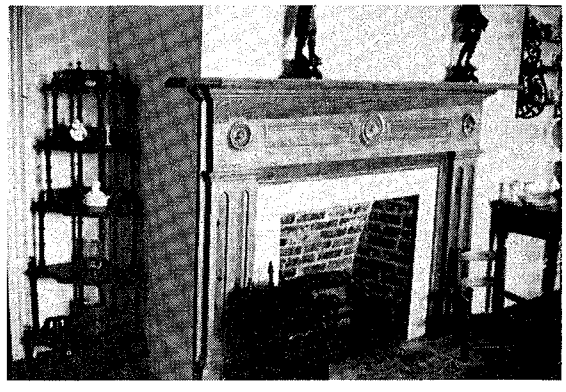
SITE NAME: Eli Sharpe Site
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

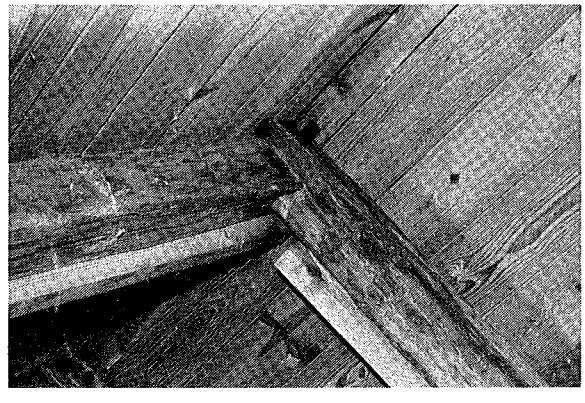


SITE NAME: Sharpe Nicholson Site
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

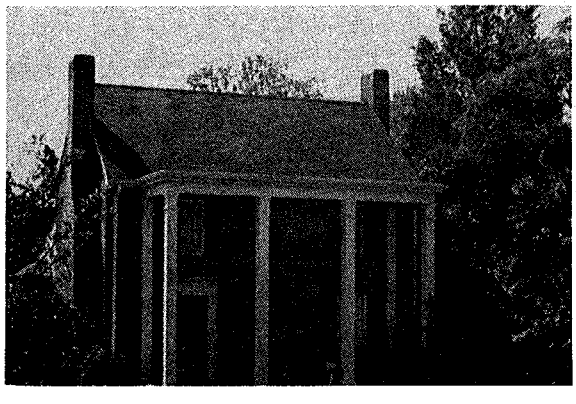


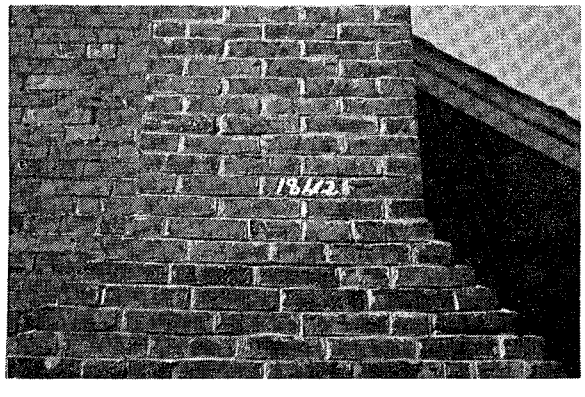


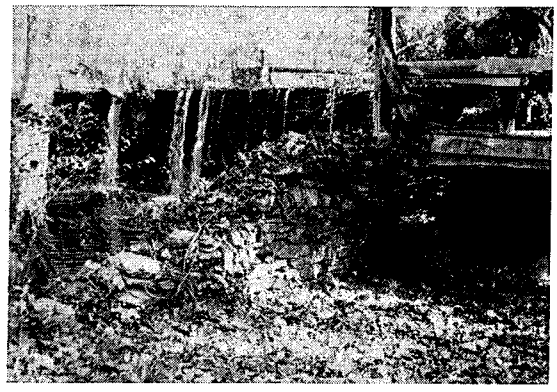
SITE NAME: L. Banks Holt House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1790; c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

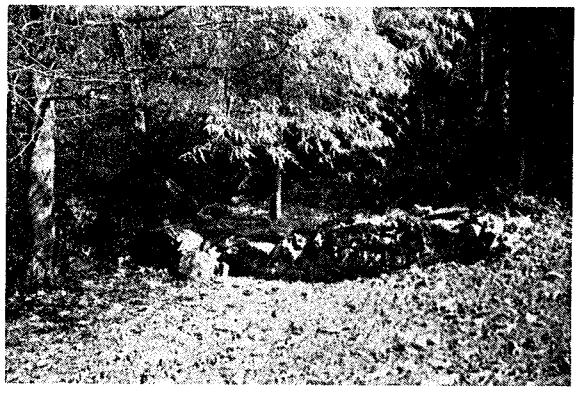


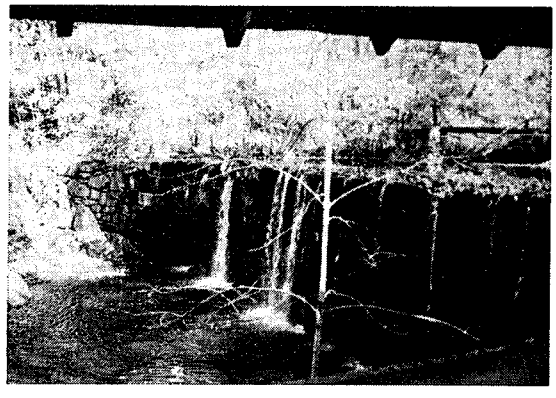
SITE NAME: Daniel Albright House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: 1842
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick





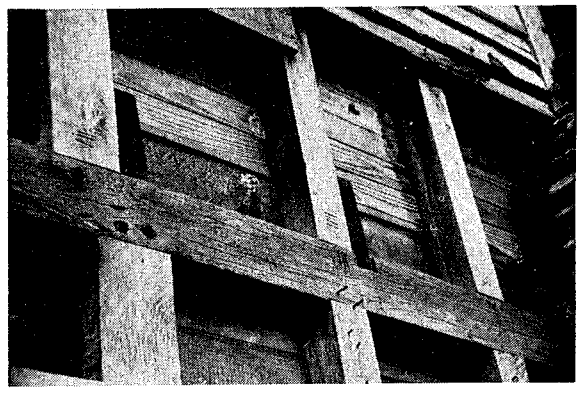


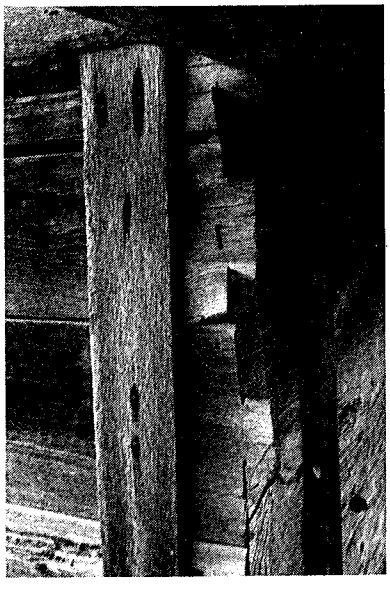


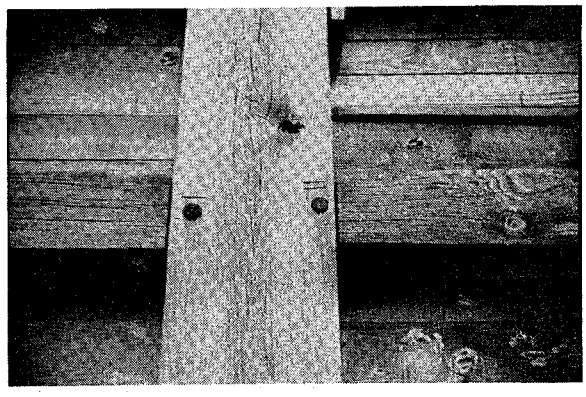


SITE NAME: Huffman Mill Site
Foundation and Dam
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: (?) Pre 1860

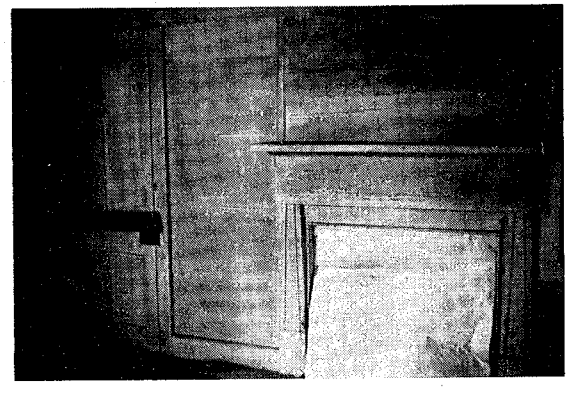
SITE NAME: Curtis House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: (?) c. 1820
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

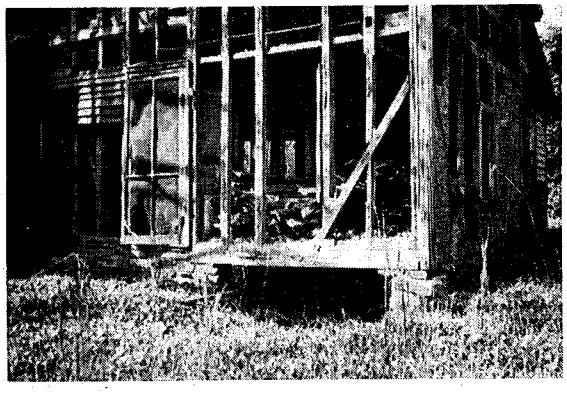




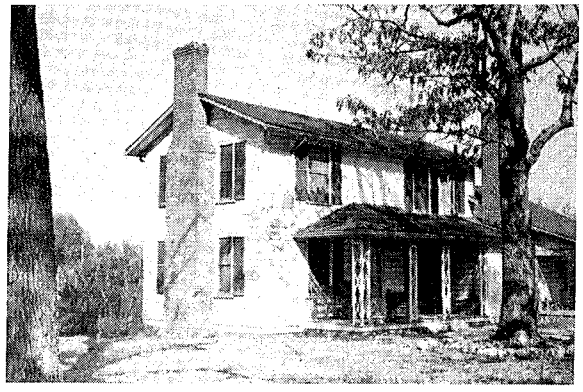


SITE NAME: G. W. Garrett House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: 1869
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



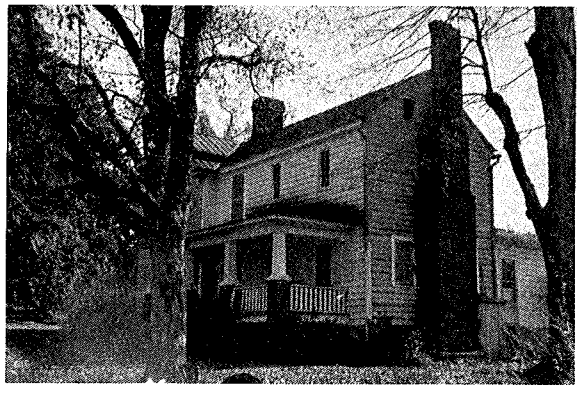


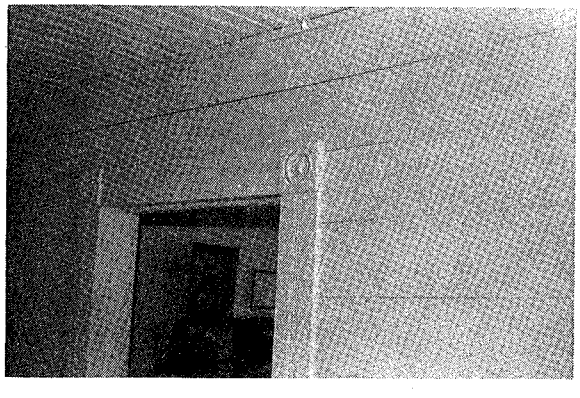
SITE NAME: William B. Sharpe House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1870; c. 1900
FLOOR PLAN: 2; 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame; Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick, Brick



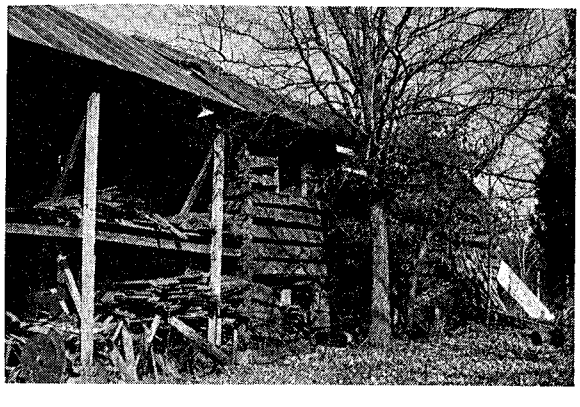
SITE NAME: Martin Moser House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1855
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

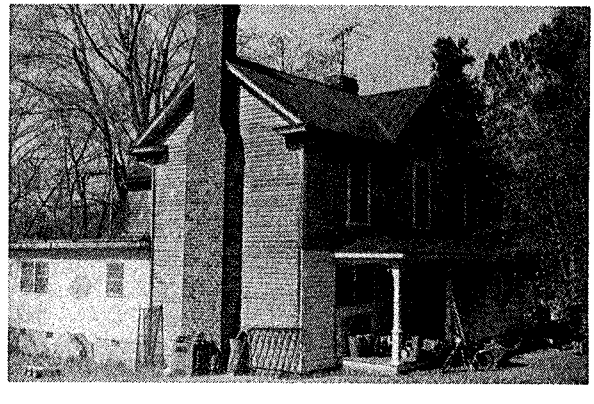
SITE NAME: A. J. Albright House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1850, c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 1, 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick





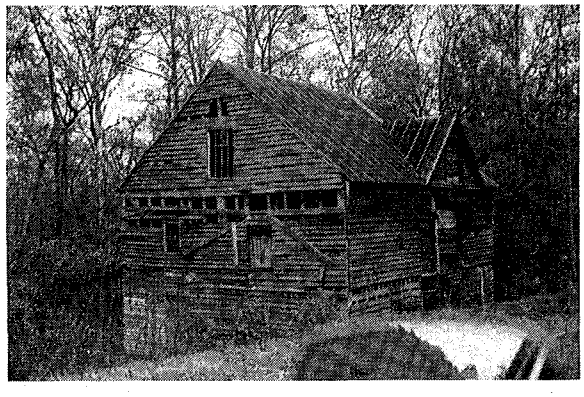
SITE NAME: Albright-Garrett House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: 1839, 1883
FLOOR PLAN: 2, 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame, Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick, Brick





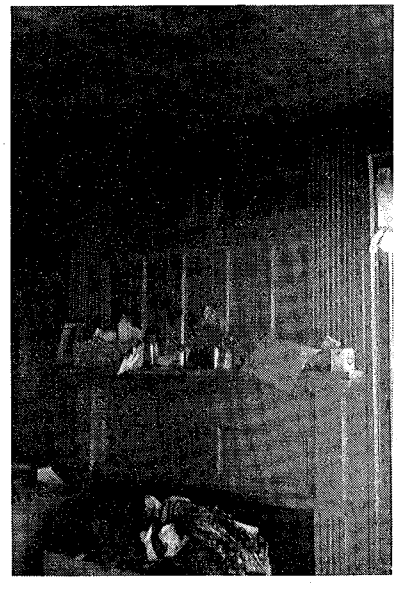
SITE NAME: St. Paul's Lutheran Church Cemetery
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: Late 18th century

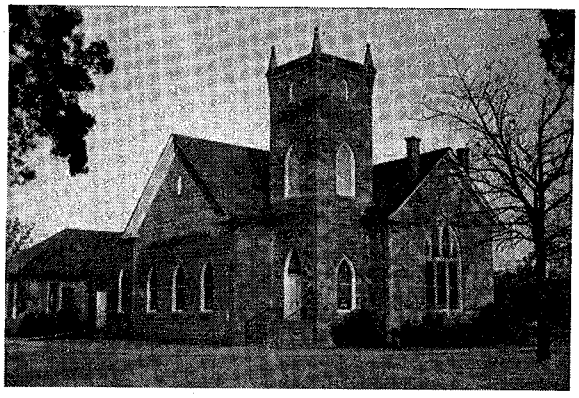
SITE NAME: Sharpe-Page House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

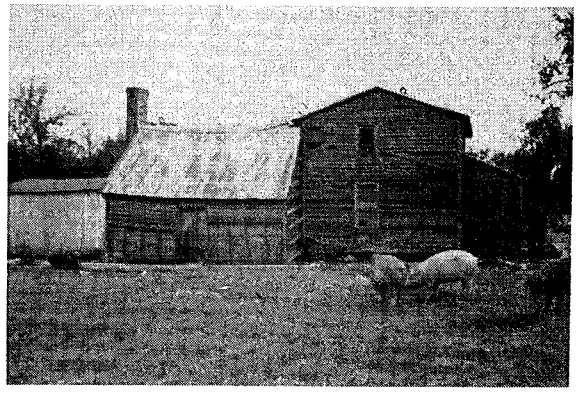




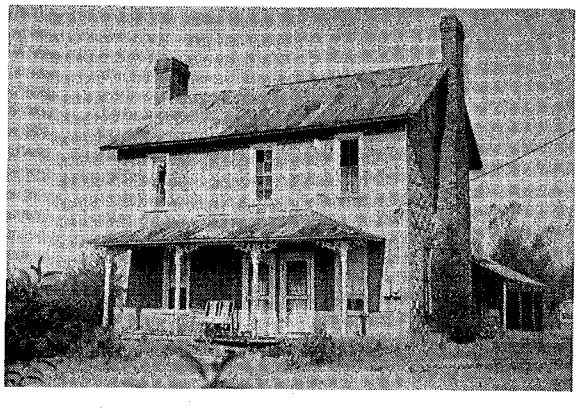
SITE NAME: Friendship Methodist Church
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1911
BUILDING MATERIAL: Stone
CHIMNEY: Stone

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

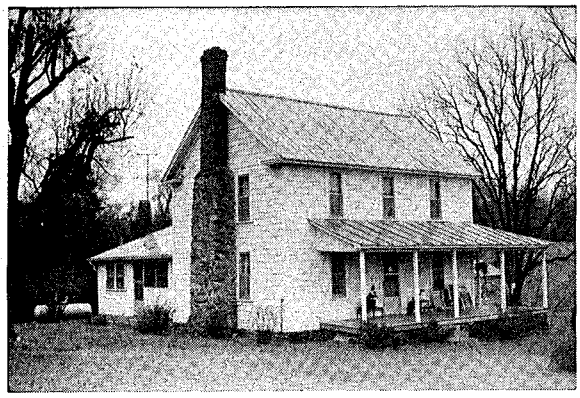


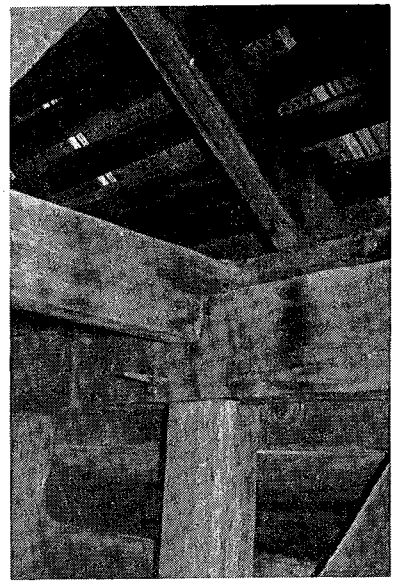
SITE NAME: Roxanna Hobson House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: (?) Pre 1860; c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 1; 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame; Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick; Brick



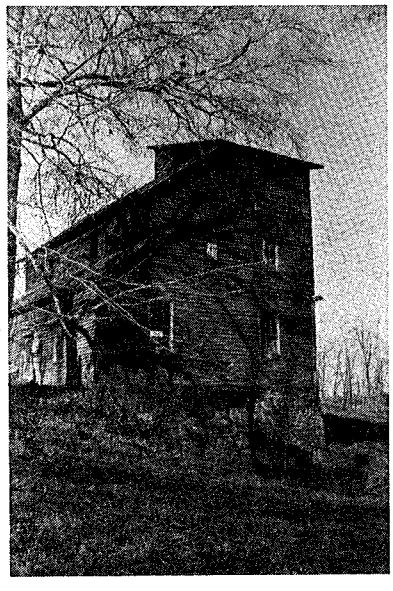
SITE NAME: S. A. Clapp House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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



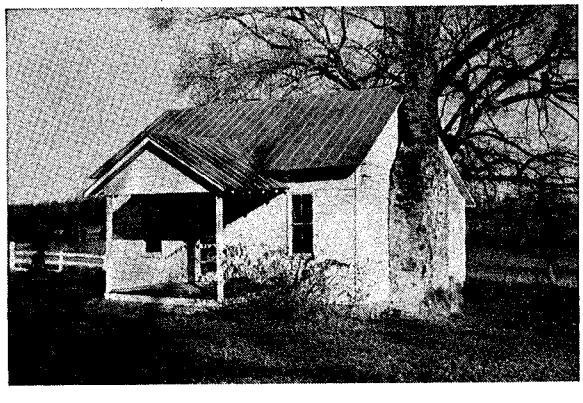


SITE NAME: Pike-Isley House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

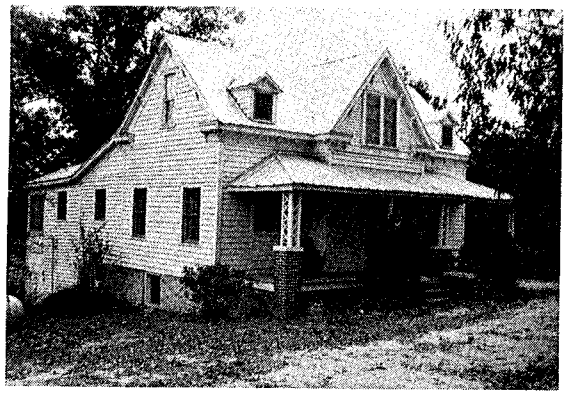


SITE NAME: Ward Mill
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: 1885
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame

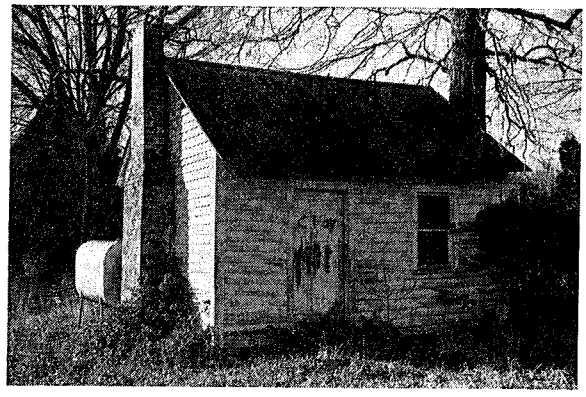
SITE NAME: Rock Creek Methodist Church
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: (?)
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



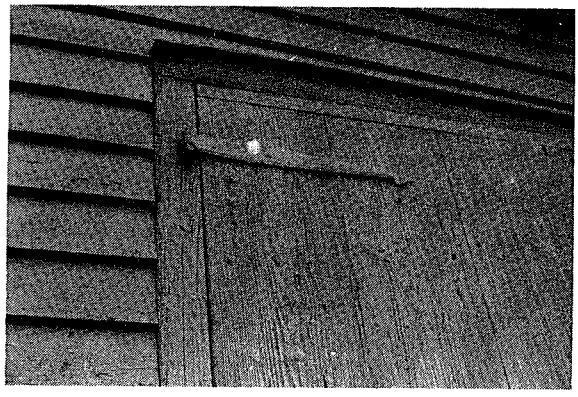
SITE NAME: Ward Mill House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

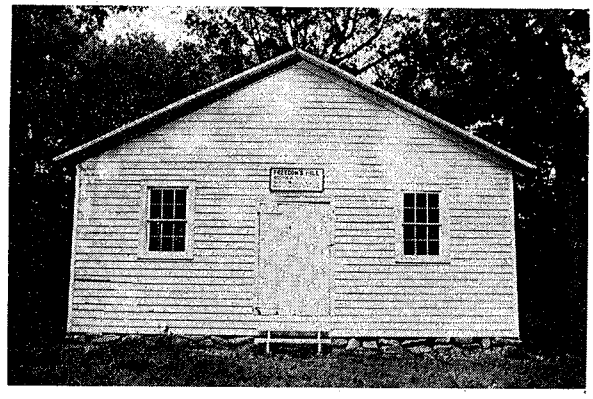


SITE NAME: Dr. David Hatch Albright House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

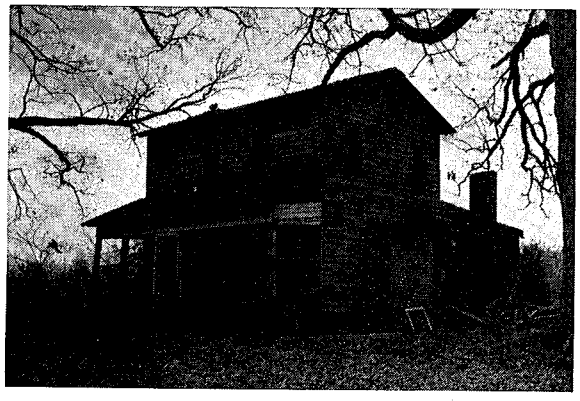


SITE NAME: Dr. David Hatch Albright Office
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: 1870
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

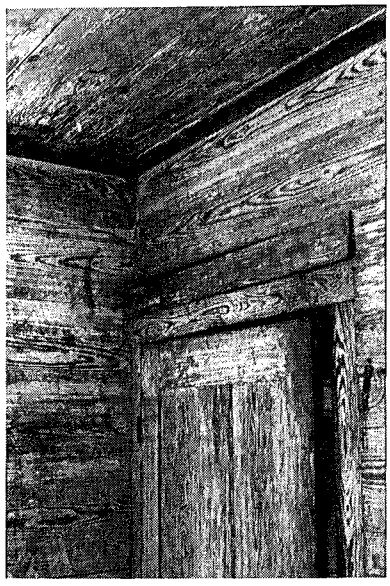


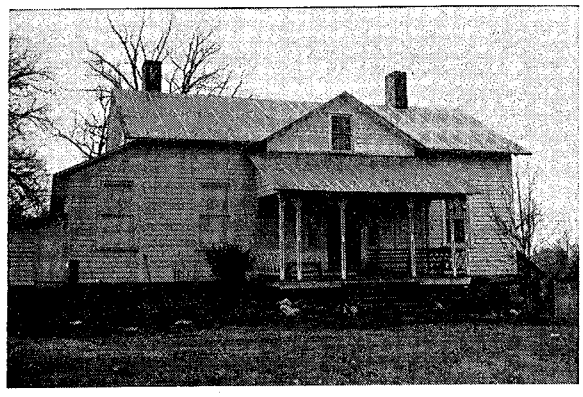


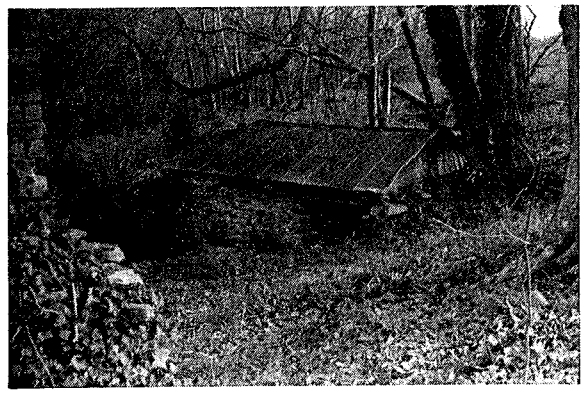
SITE NAME: Freedom's Hill Church
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: 1848
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Brick



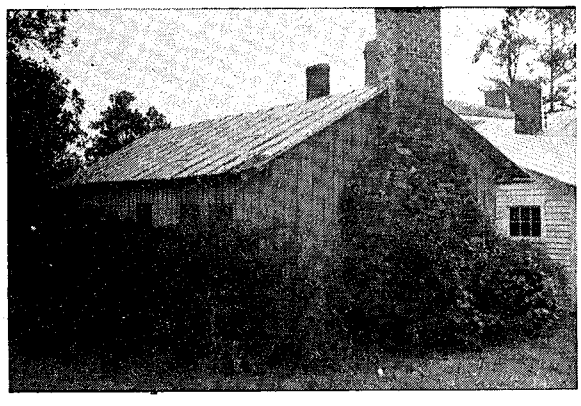
SITE NAME: Caleb Dixon House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



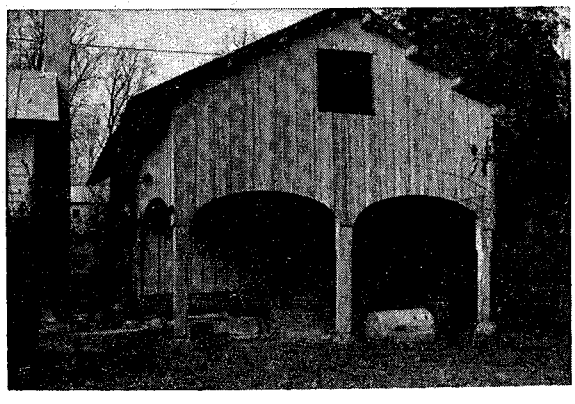


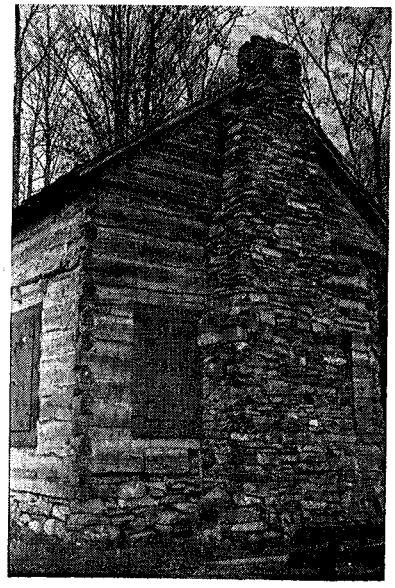


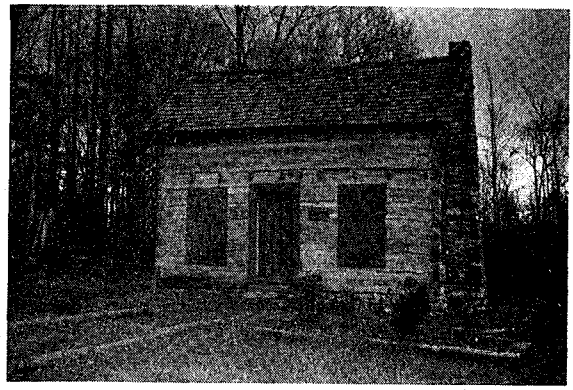
SITE NAME: Hugh Dixon House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1855
FLOOR PLAN: 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



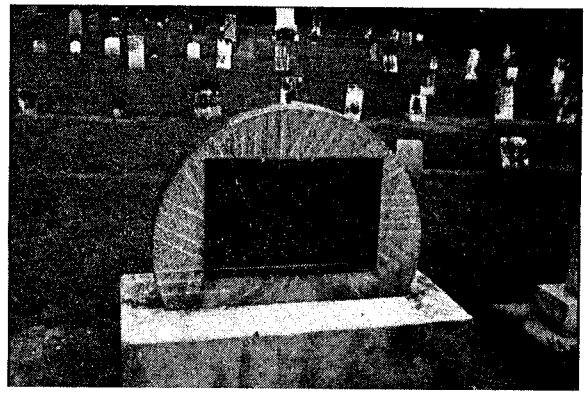
SITE NAME: Thomas C. Dixon House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: 1853
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick; Stone, Brick



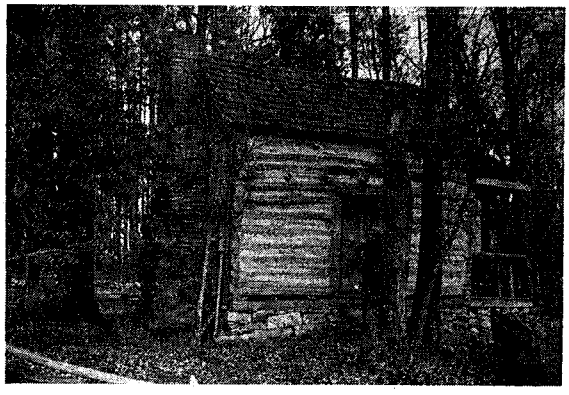




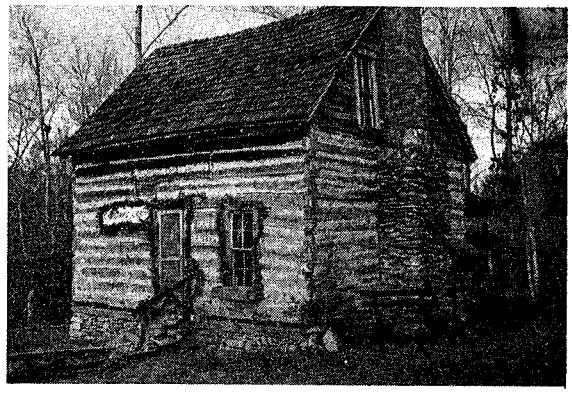
SITE NAME: Sword of Peace Site, Teague House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: (?) c. 1775
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone



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



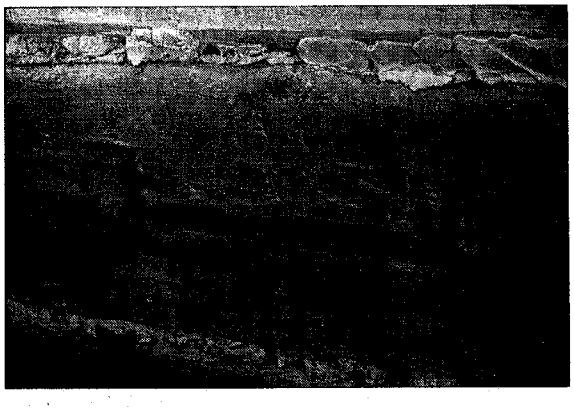
SITE NAME: Sword of Peace Site, Wells Log House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: (?) c. 1775
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone (originally)



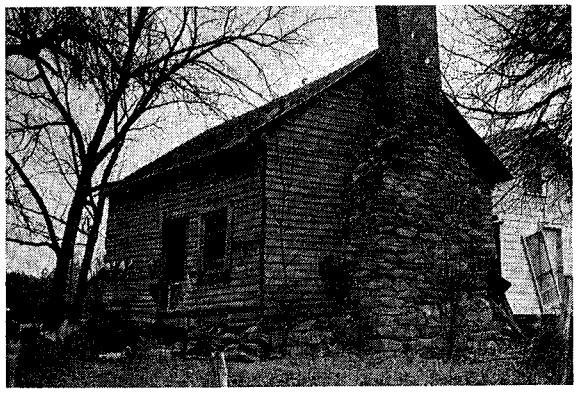
SITE NAME: Sword of Peace Site, Cuma Johnson Log House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: (?) c. 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone (originally)

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



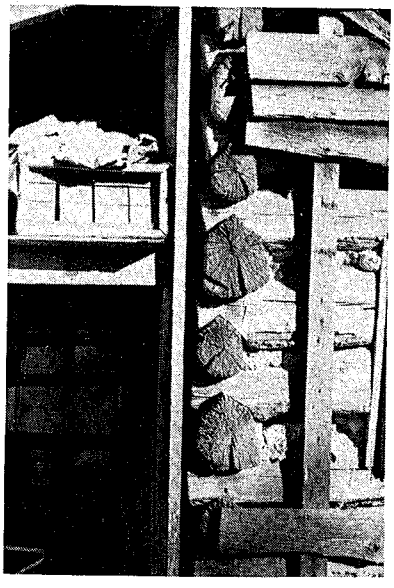
SITE NAME: A. Wicker House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

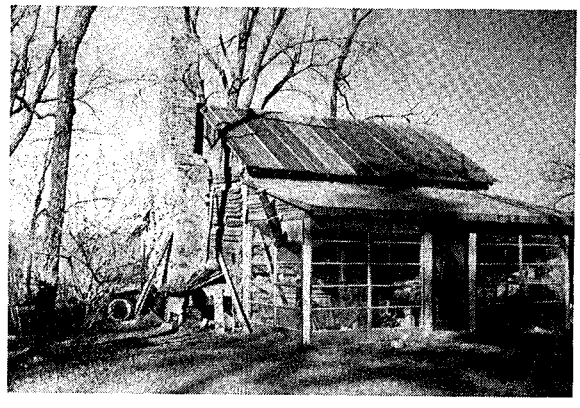


SITE NAME: John Stewart Log House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: (?) c. 1840
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

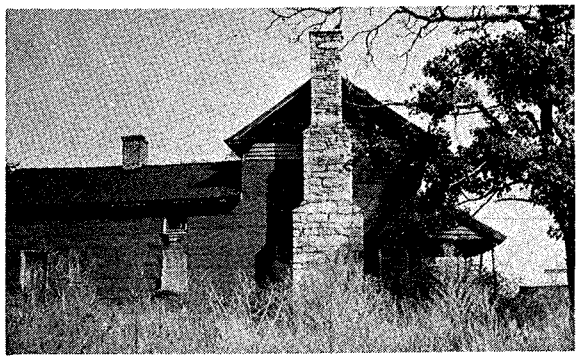
SITE NAME: Loy Log House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Stone, Brick



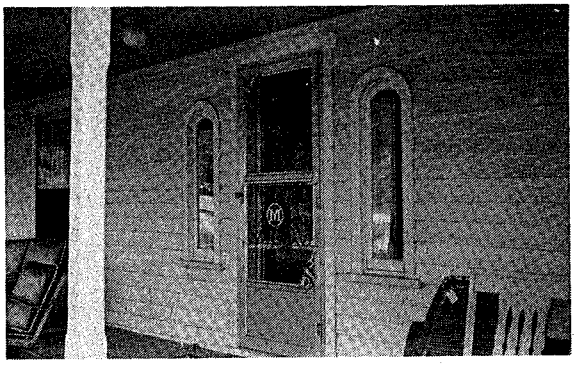


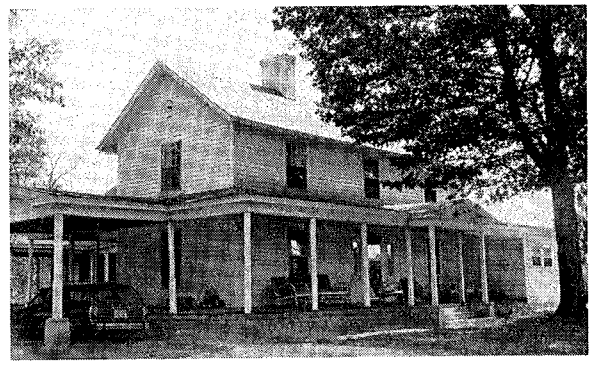
SITE NAME: Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: (?) Pre 1893
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame

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



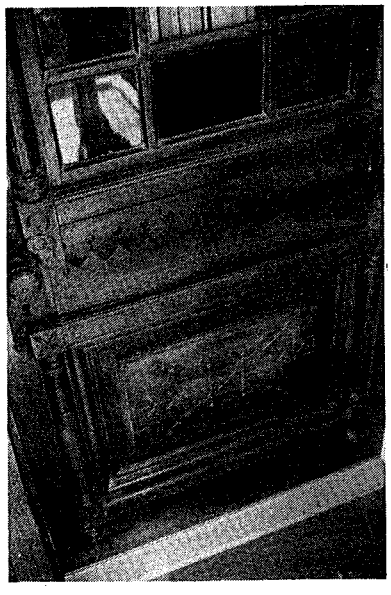
SITE NAME: J. J. Hurdle House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone





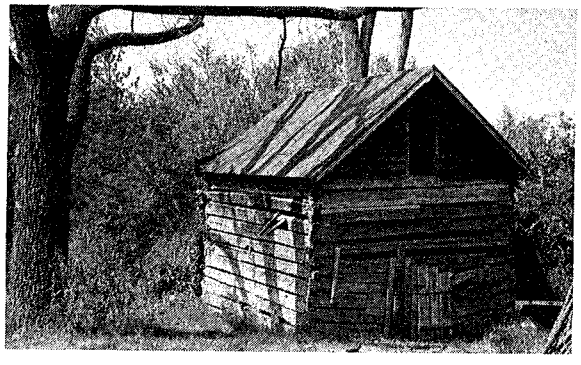
SITE NAME: Levi McCauley House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

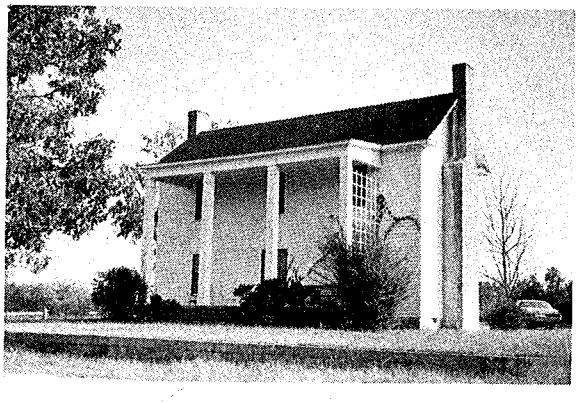


SITE NAME: John Ector House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

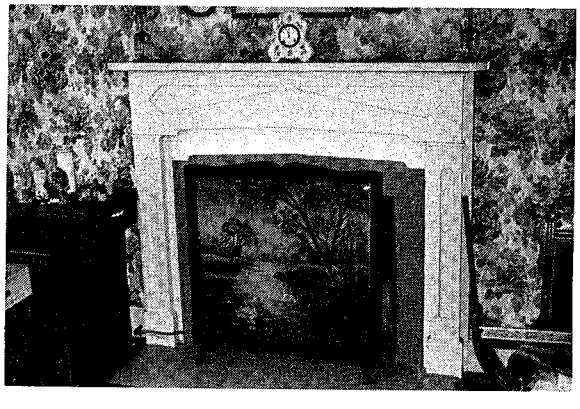
SITE NAME: James Gilliam House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

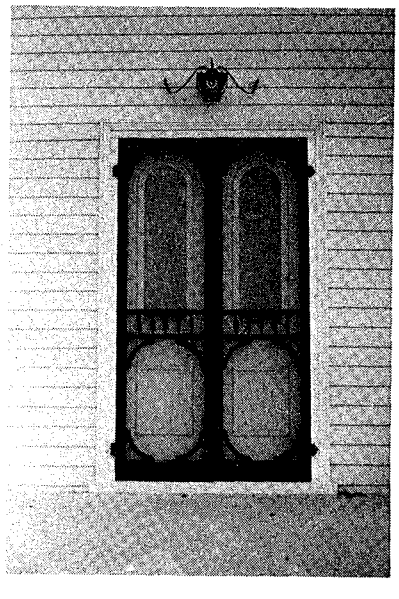


SITE NAME: R. W. Fitch House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



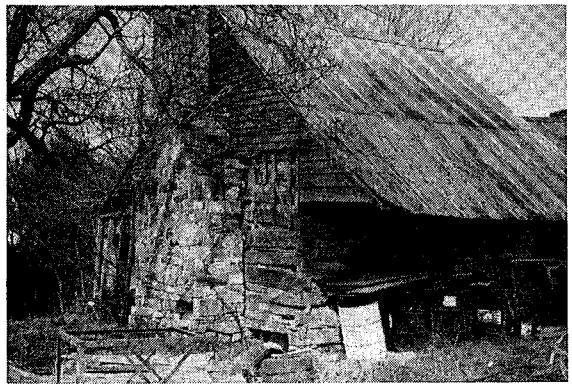
SITE NAME: Winfield Wilkins House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick





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

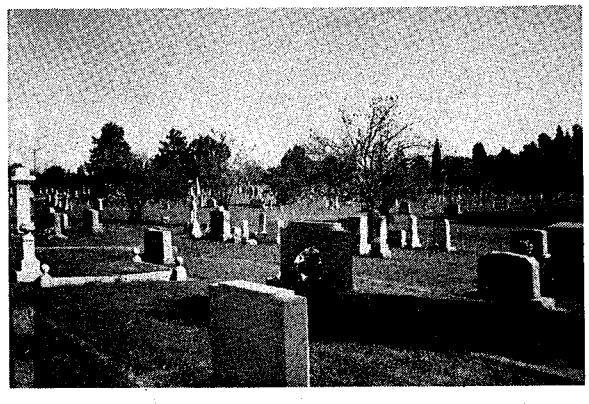
SITE NAME: Mac Garrison House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



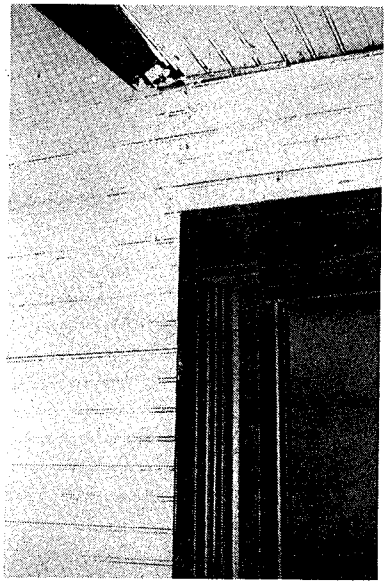
SITE NAME: Gilliam Log House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1830
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone

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

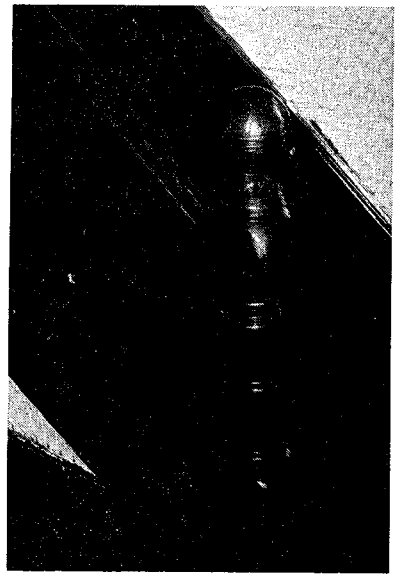
SITE NAME: William McCauley House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: 1870
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

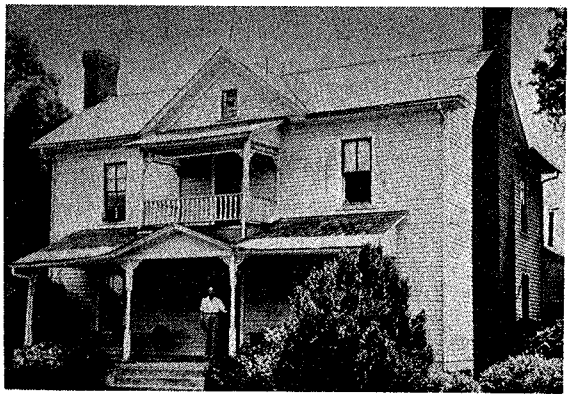


SITE NAME: Union Ridge Church and Cemetery
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: Established 1815



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

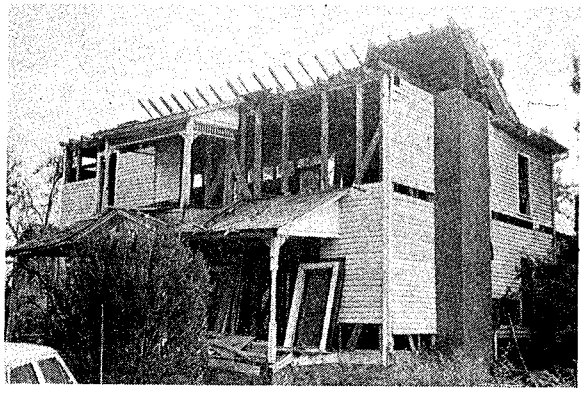




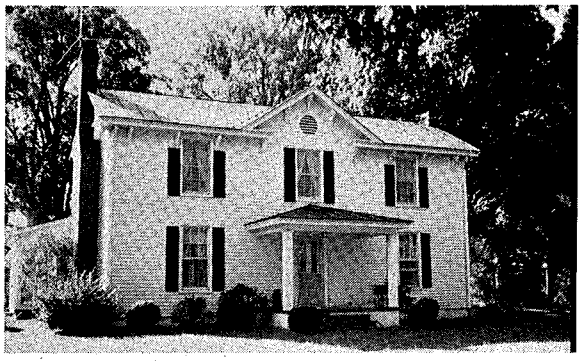
1965

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

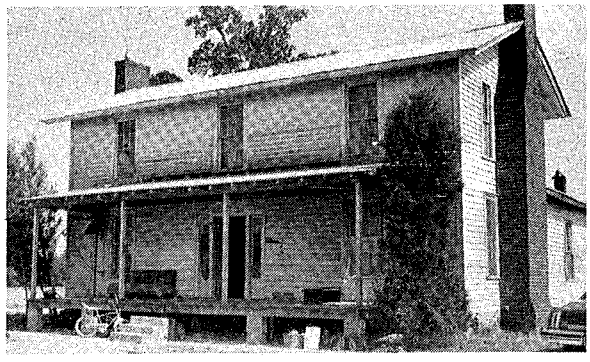
1976



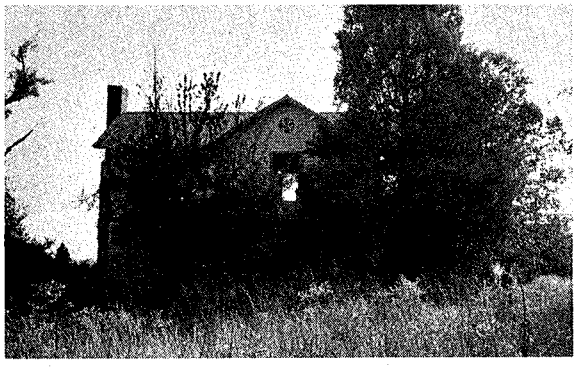
1978



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

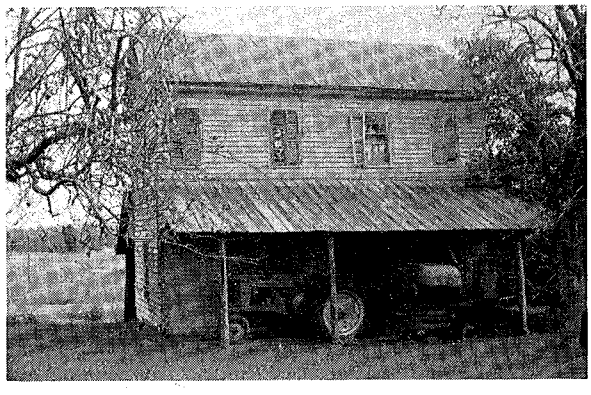


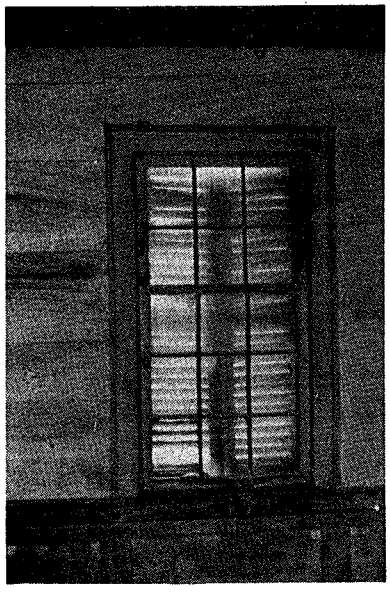
SITE NAME: E. Long House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1886
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

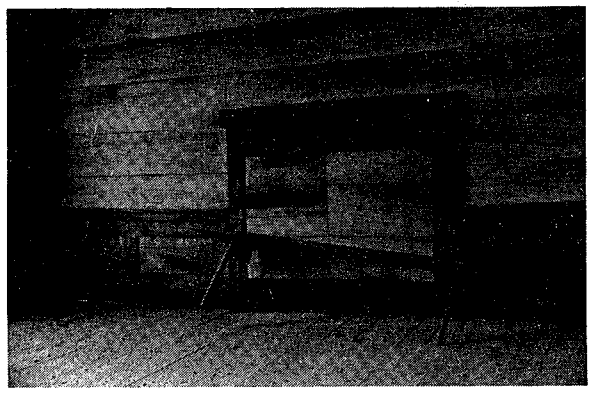


SITE NAME: Sam Story House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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



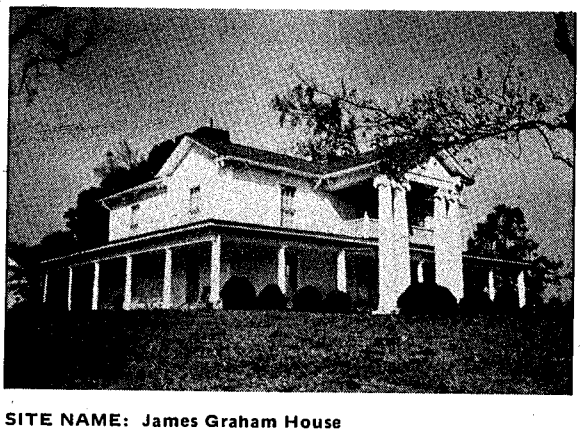




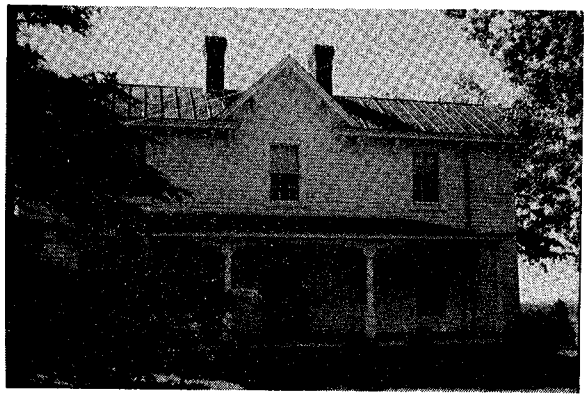
SITE NAME: Y. B. Warren House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

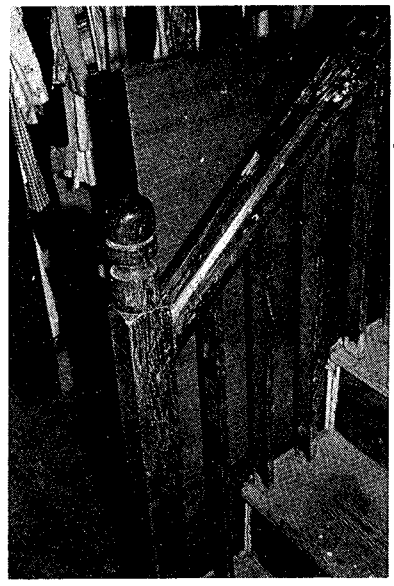
SITE NAME: Nathan Garrison Log House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone



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

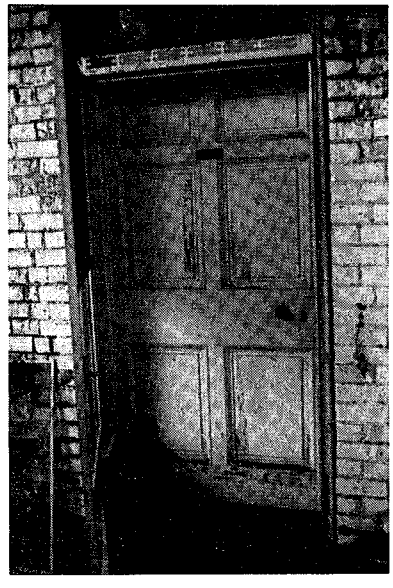


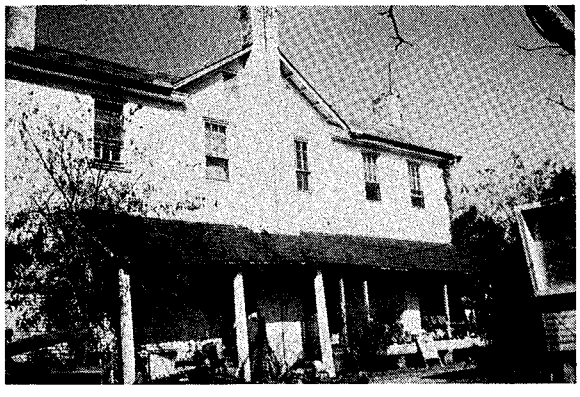
SITE NAME: Johnny Graham House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

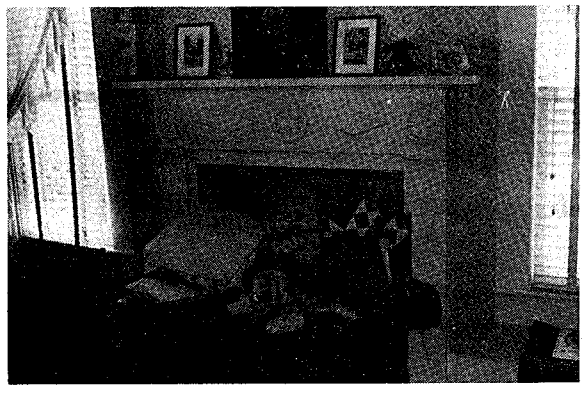


SITE NAME: S. Gant House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

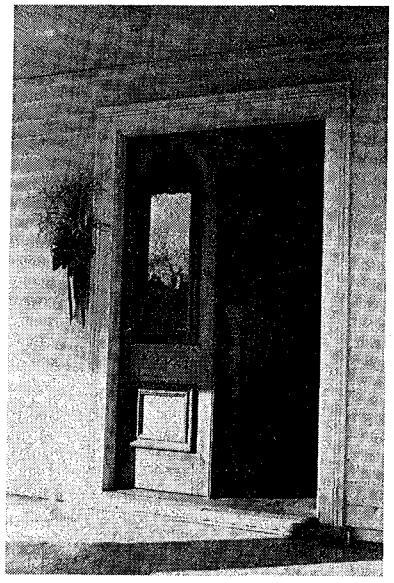
SITE NAME: Chesley Faucette/Sheriff Murray House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1820 - 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



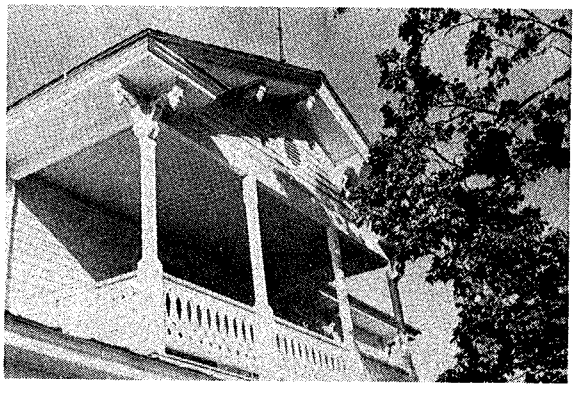


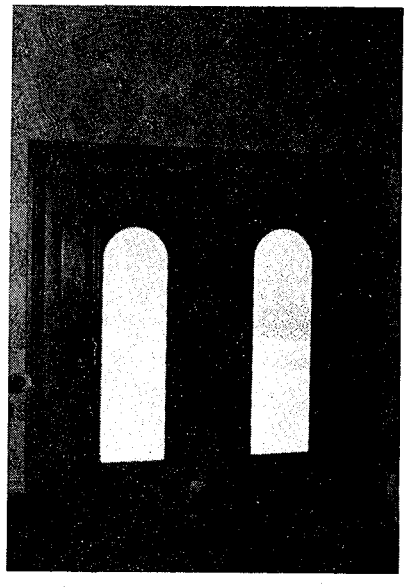


SITE NAME: J. H. Walker House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

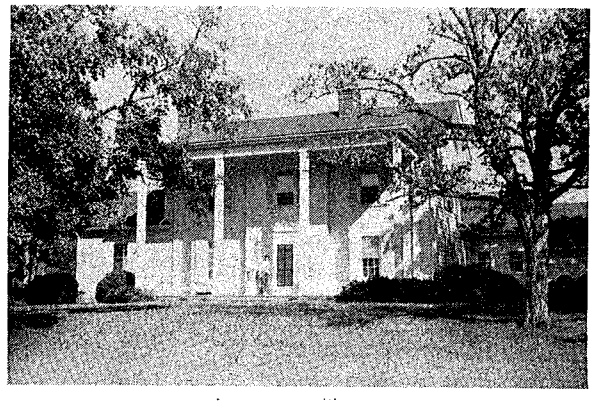


SITE NAME: Chesley Dickey House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

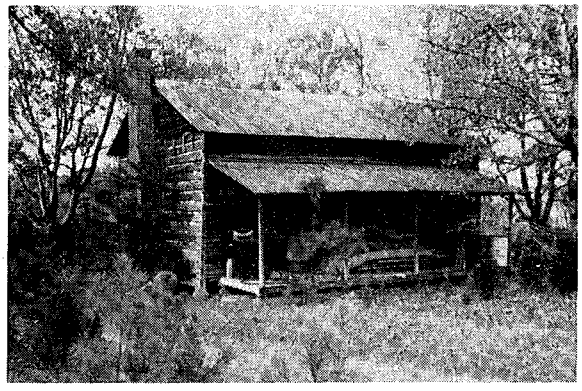


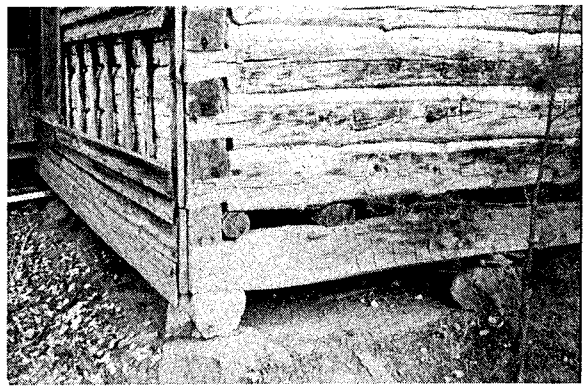


SITE NAME: Hopedale Cotton Mill
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: 1869
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

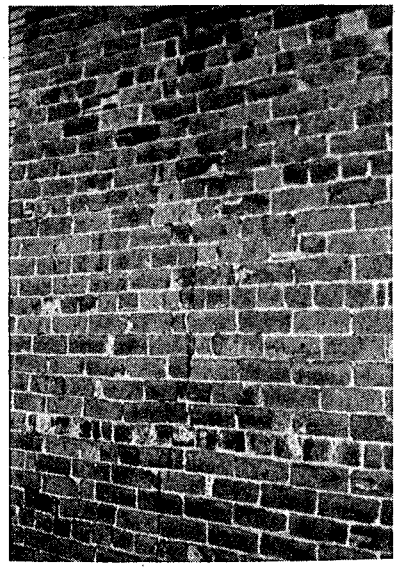


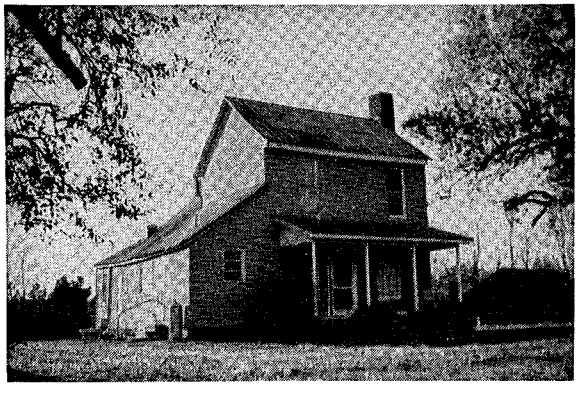
SITE NAME: Chesley Roney House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



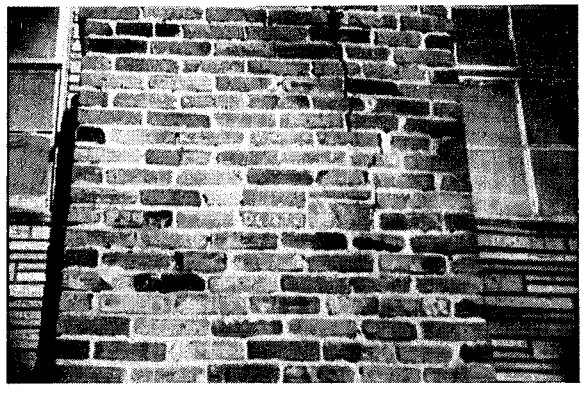


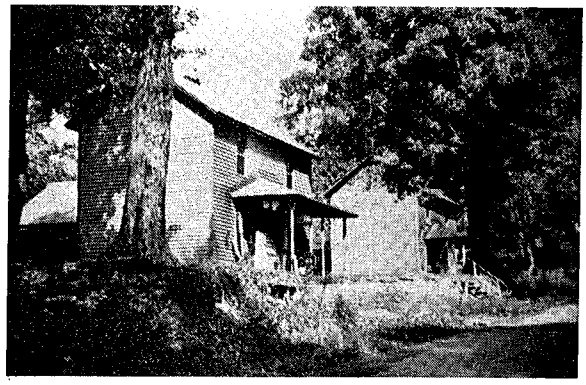
SITE NAME: S. L. Faucette House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: 1921
FLOOR PLAN: 7
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Brick

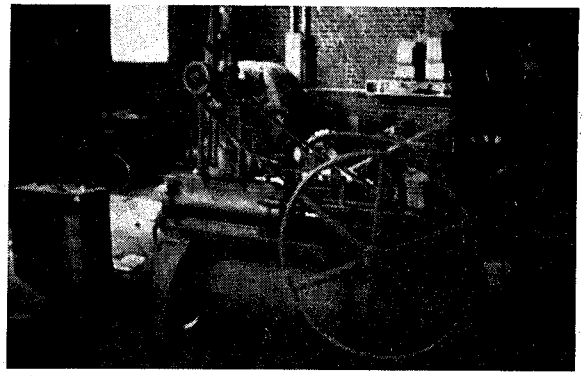


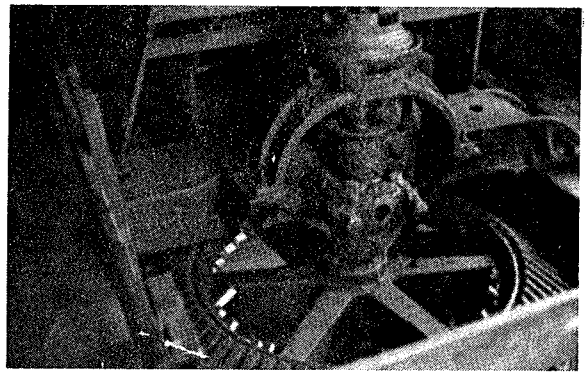


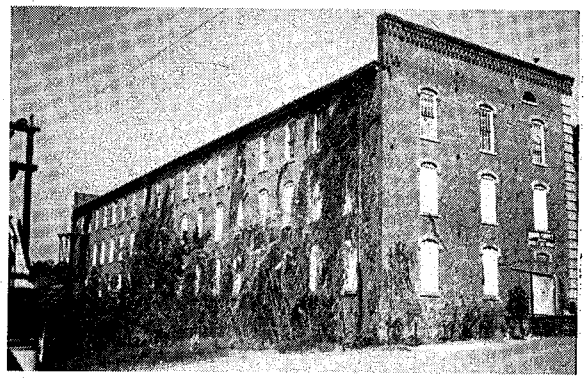
SITE NAME: William Blanchard House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: 1819; c. 1830
FLOOR PLAN: 1; 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log; Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick; Brick

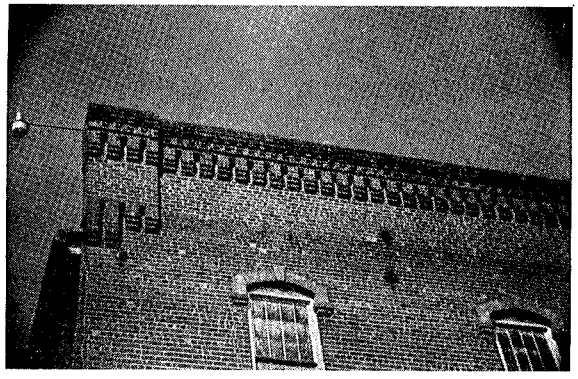


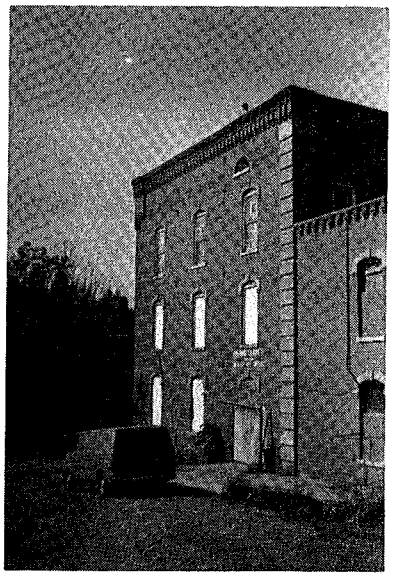




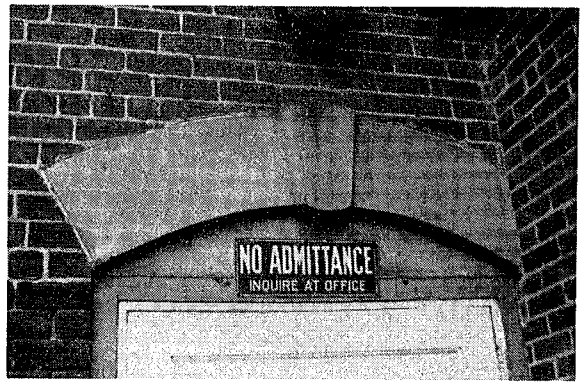




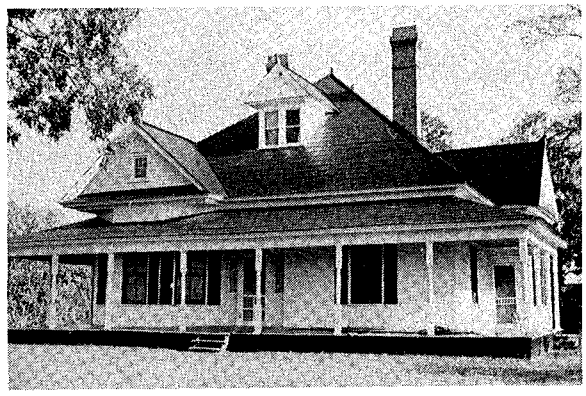




SITE NAME: Glencoe Mill Village
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: 1880 with some late additions
BUILDING MATERIAL: Mill and store, Brick; Houses, Frame
CHIMNEY: All, Brick



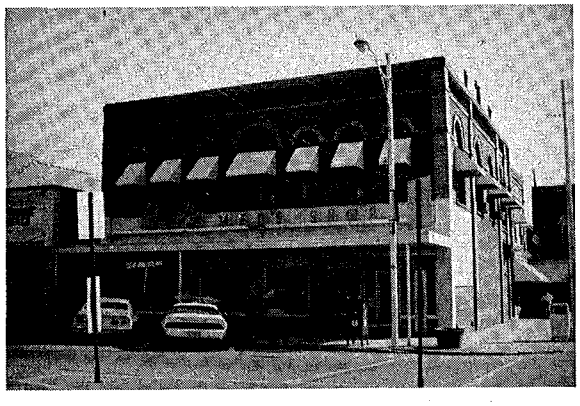
SITE NAME: Benjamin Roney House
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: 1861
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

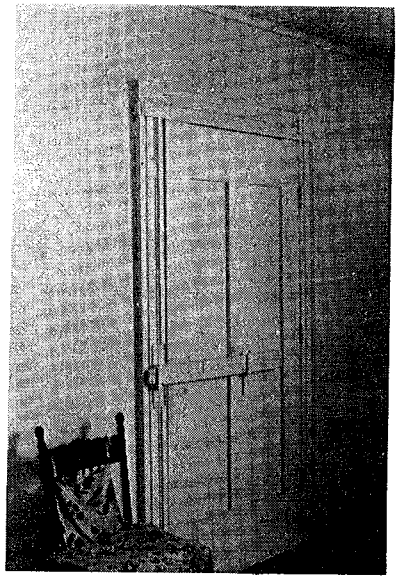
SITE NAME: Alamance County Courthouse
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: 1923
BUILDING MATERIAL: Stone
CHIMNEY: Stone

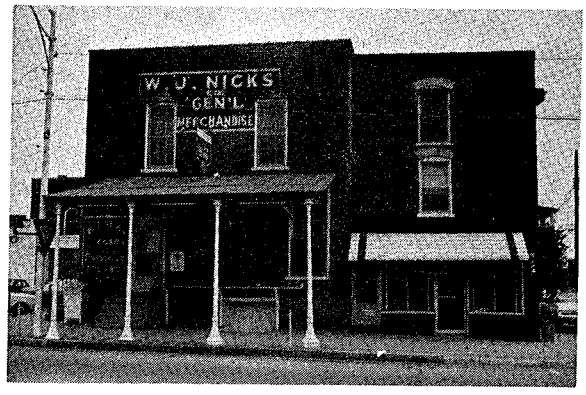
SITE NAME: Scott General Store
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: (?) c. 1860
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



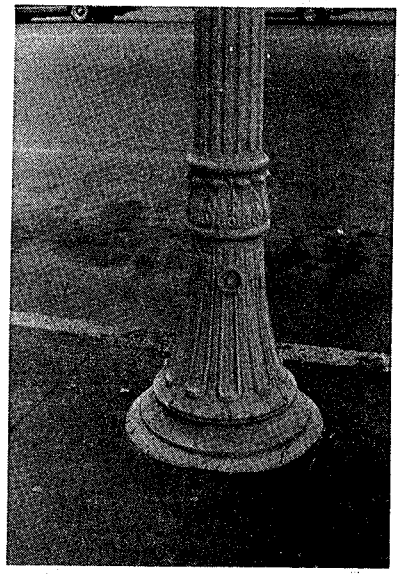
SITE NAME: Scott Building
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

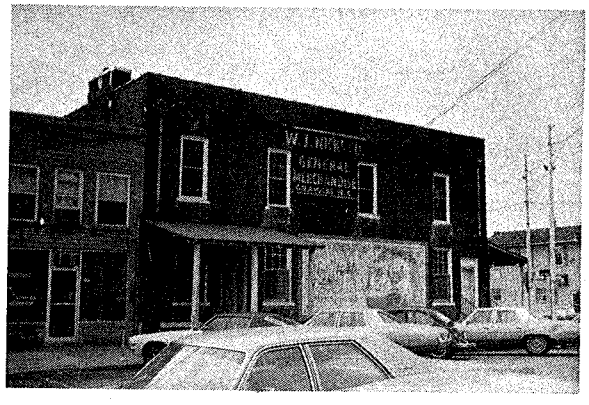
SITE NAME: Vestal Hotel
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: 1912
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

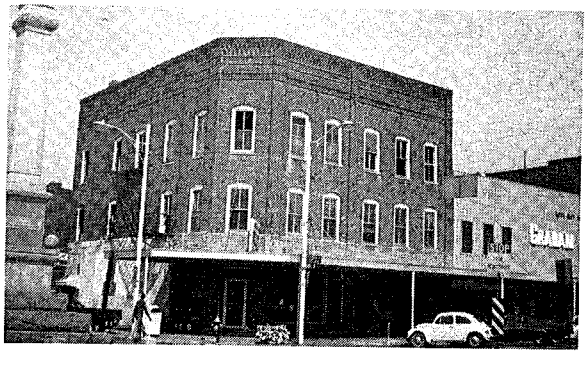




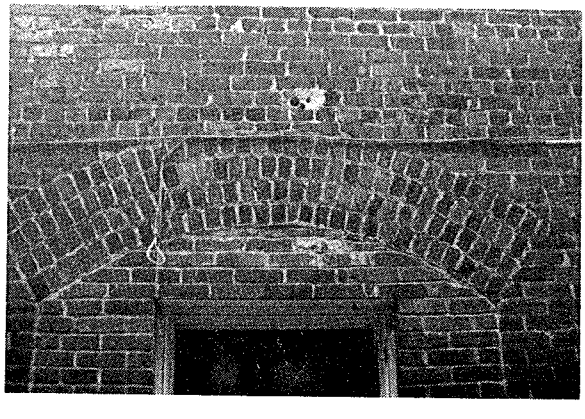
SITE NAME: W. J. Nicks Store
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: 1849
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

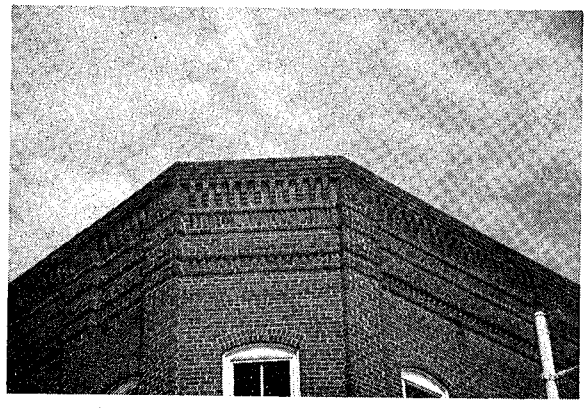


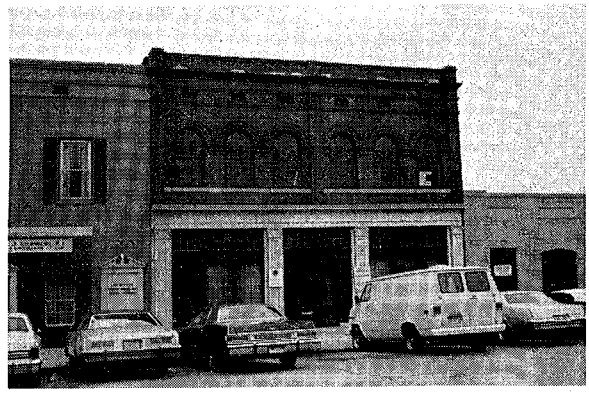




SITE NAME: Patterson Building
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

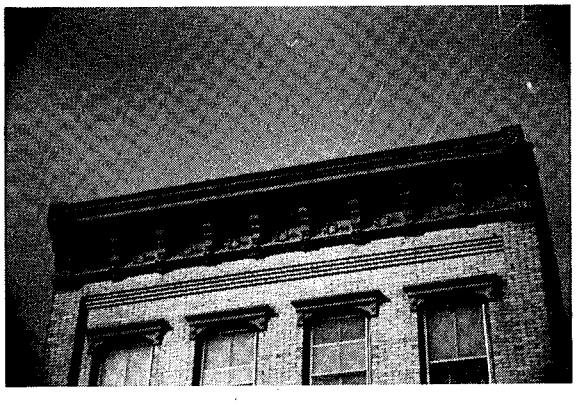


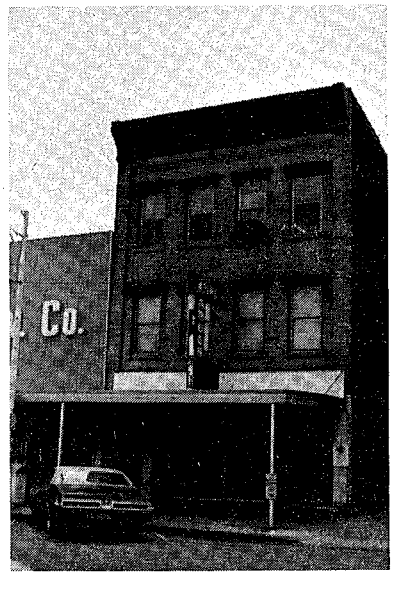




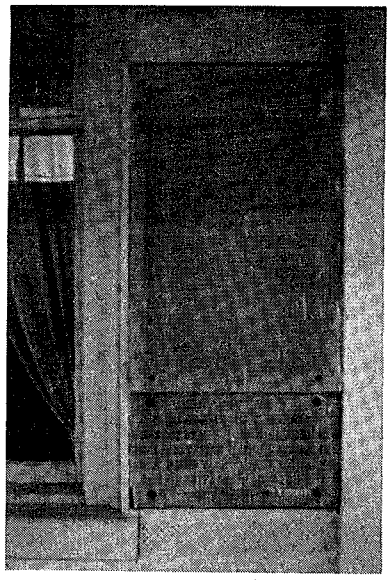
SITE NAME: National Bank of Alamance
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick, Stone
CHIMNEY: Brick

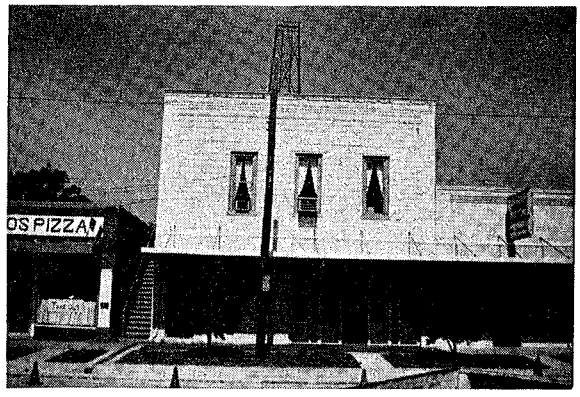
SITE NAME: Mont-White Theatre
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: 1907
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick





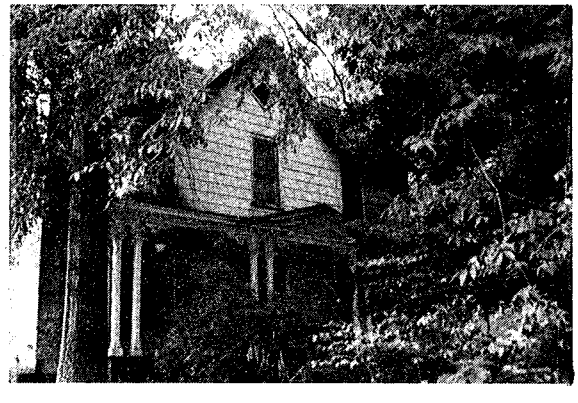
SITE NAME: Wrike Drug Store
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: 1902
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick





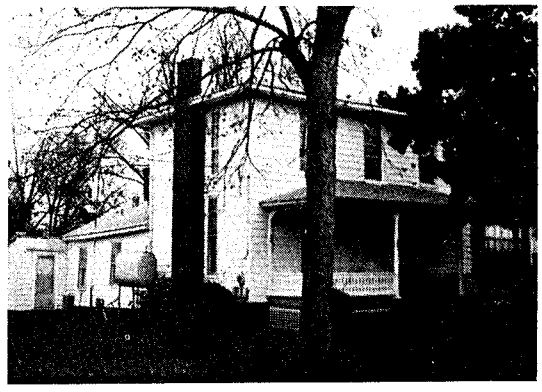
SITE NAME: Graham Fire Department
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: 1911
BUILDING MATERIAL: Stone, Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

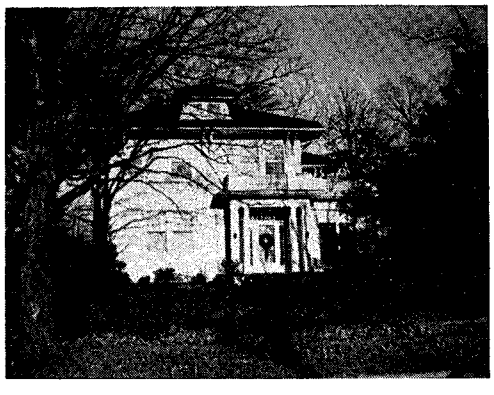


SITE NAME: J. N. H. Clendinin House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1880
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

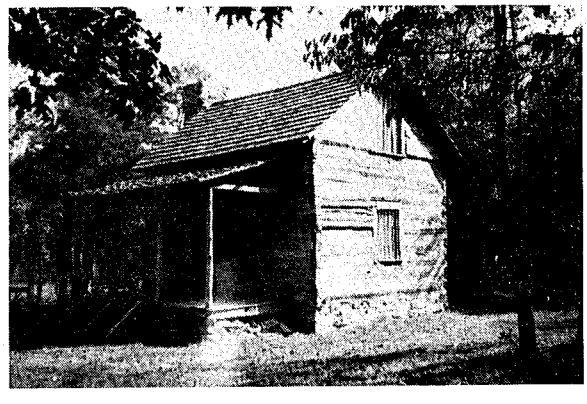
SITE NAME: McBride Holt House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



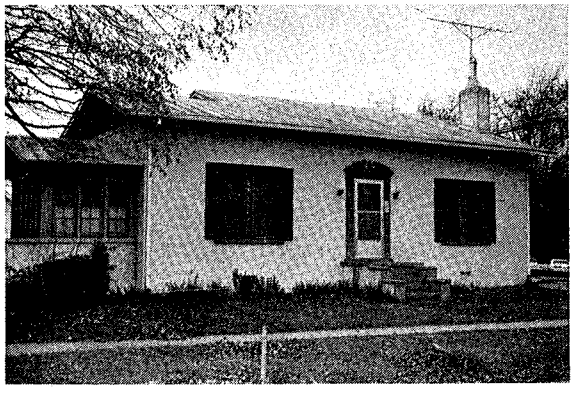
SITE NAME: W. F. R. Clapp House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1850
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



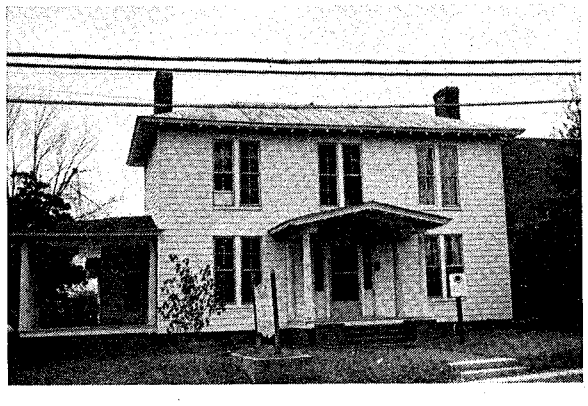
SITE NAME: Captain E. S. Parker House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



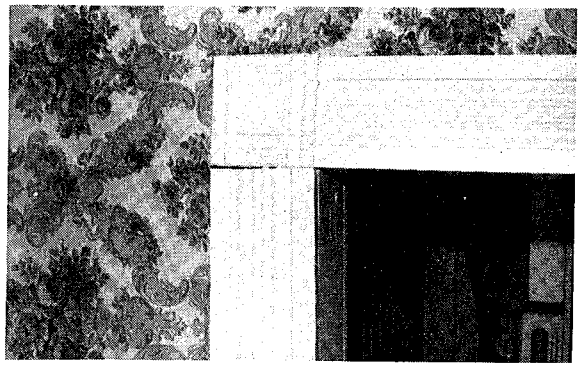
SITE NAME: Murray Farm Log House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone



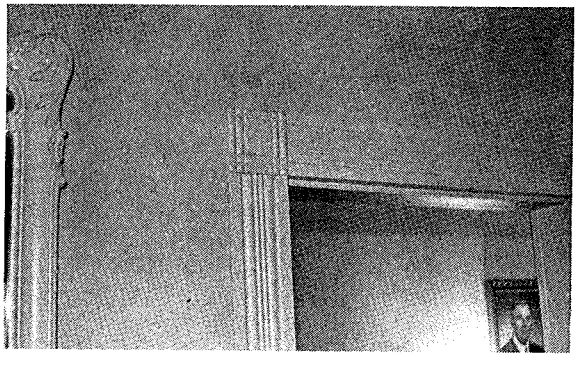
SITE NAME: Trollinger Hotel
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1850
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

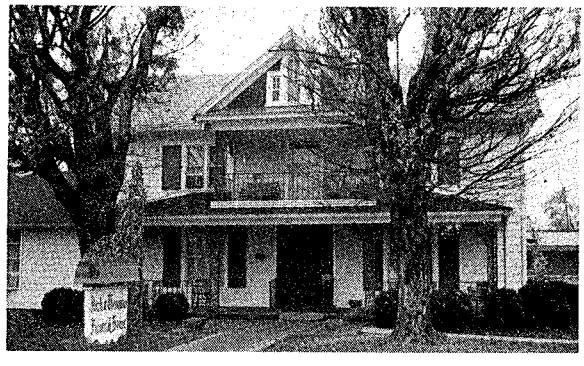


SITE NAME: Harden House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1859
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

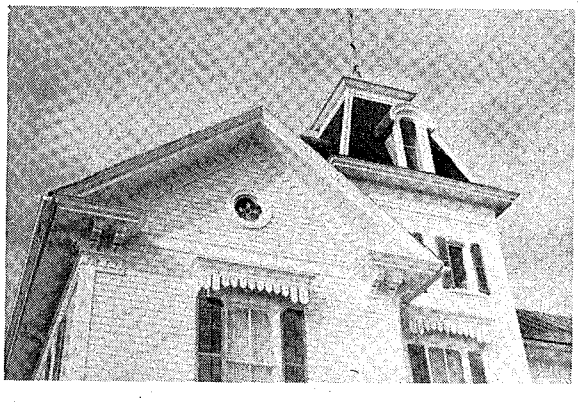


SITE NAME: John D. Kernodle House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: (?) Chimney Brick, 1813; Altered c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

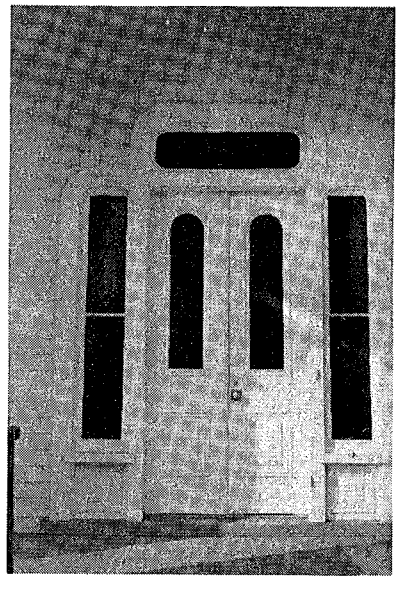


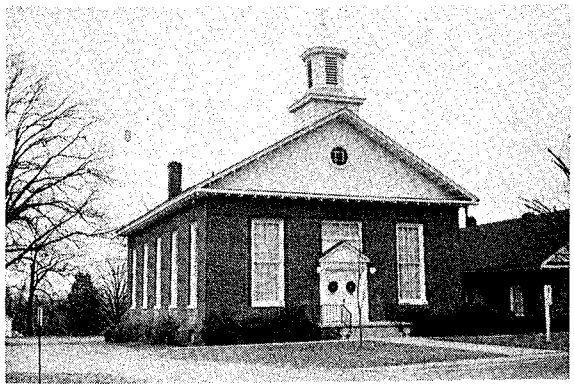


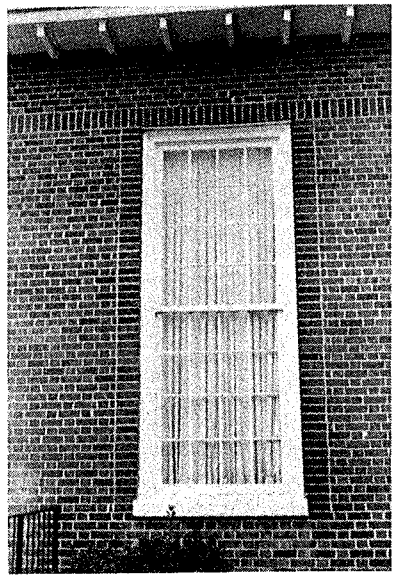
SITE NAME: Jones House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: (?) c. 1885
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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





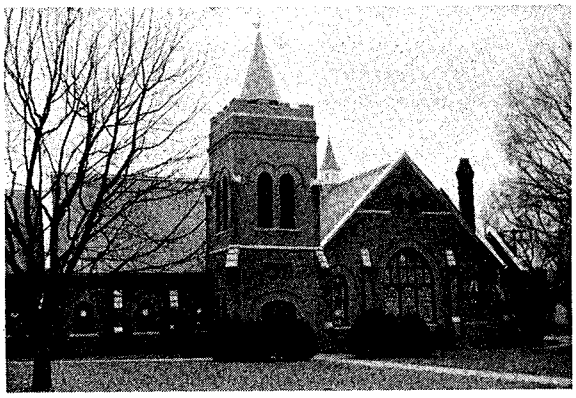


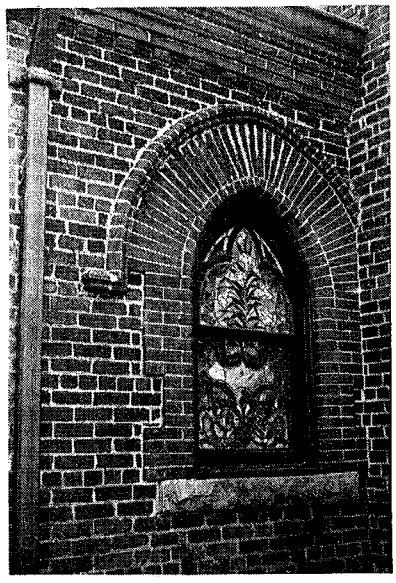
SITE NAME: Providence Church
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1870; Established 1763
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame, Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

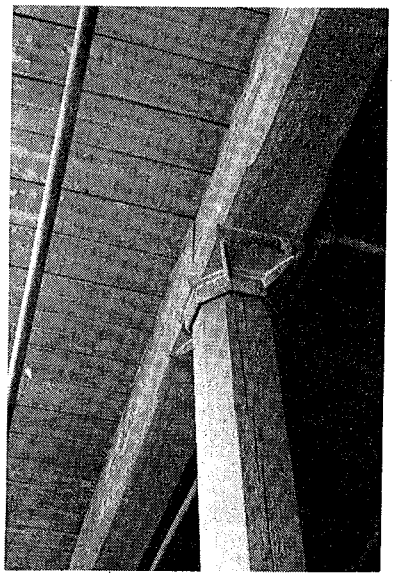
SITE NAME: Captain James White House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: 1871
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

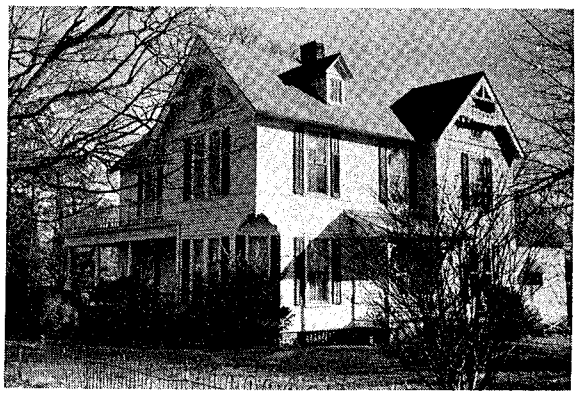
SITE NAME: Graham Presbyterian Church
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: 1856; c. 1900; Established 1850
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



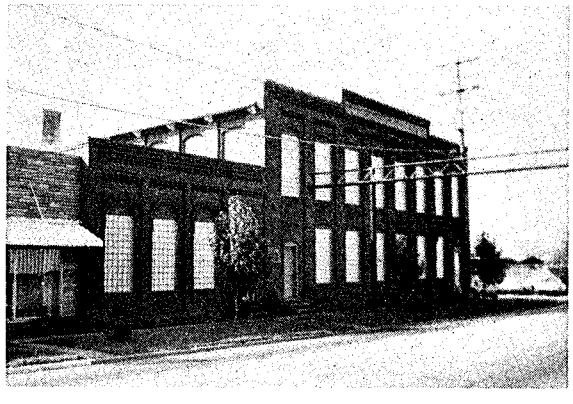




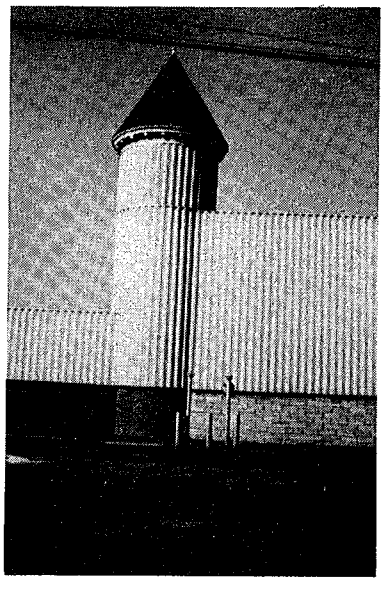
SITE NAME: Sidney Mill
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: 1885
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



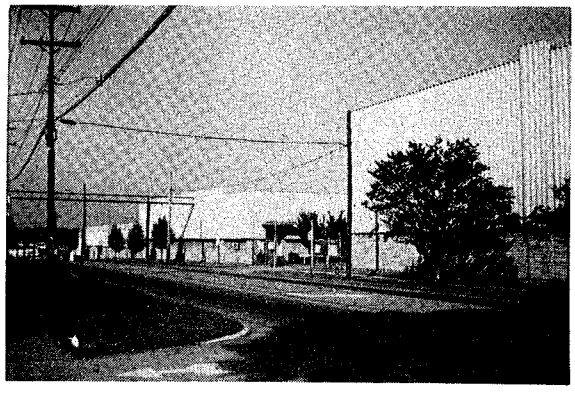
SITE NAME: R. L. Hill House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: (?) c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



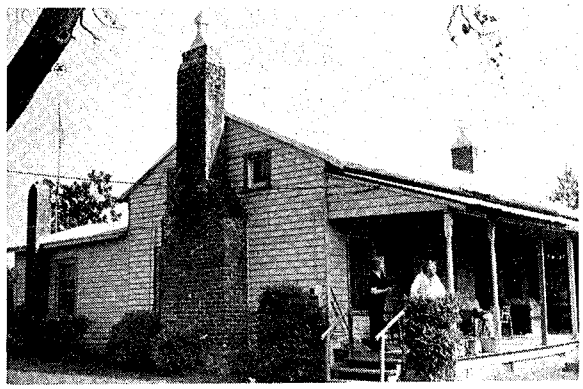
SITE NAME: Scott-Mebane Mill
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: 1898
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

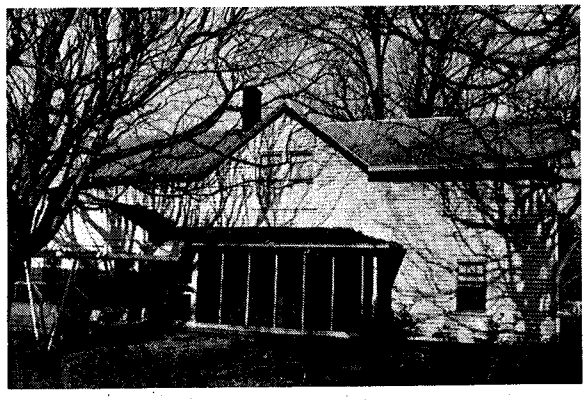


SITE NAME: James Montgomery House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

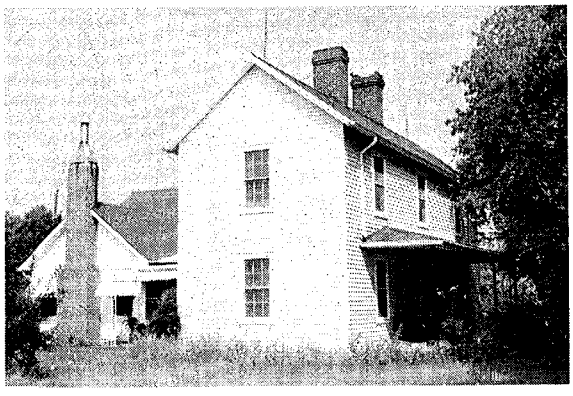


SITE NAME: Collier House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1880
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

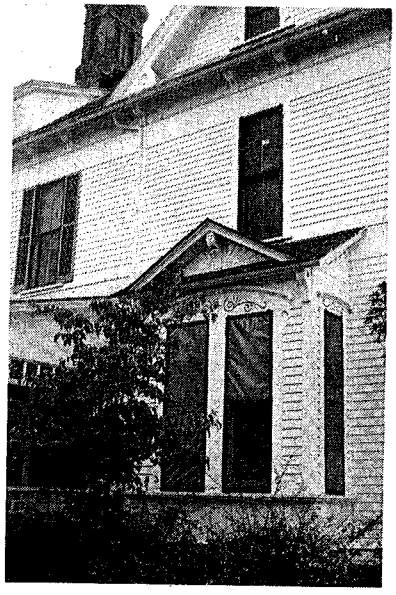


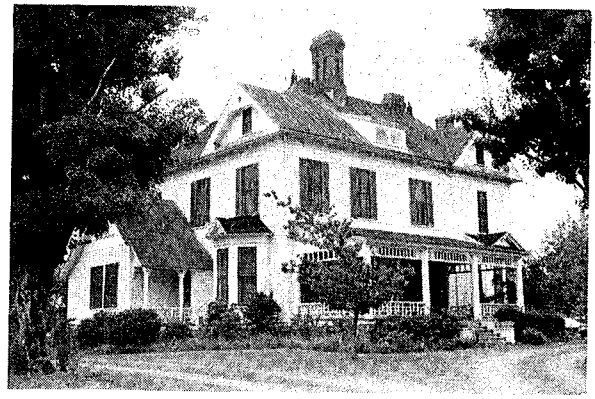
SITE NAME: Whittemore-Murray House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



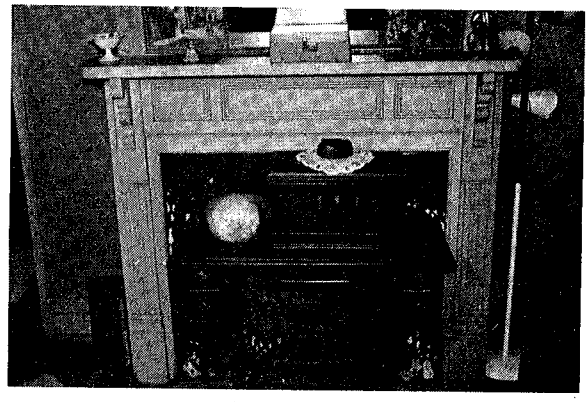
SITE NAME: Pearl Smith House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1883
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

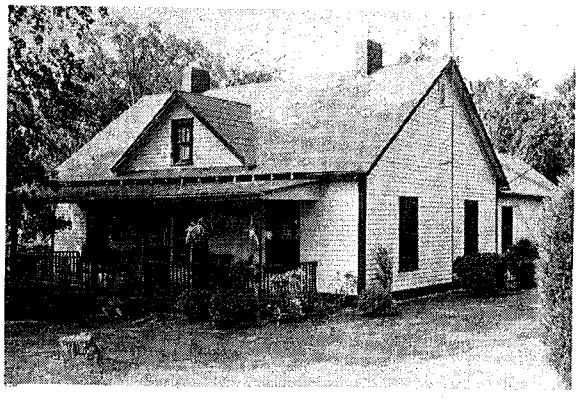




SITE NAME: Edward C. Laird House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



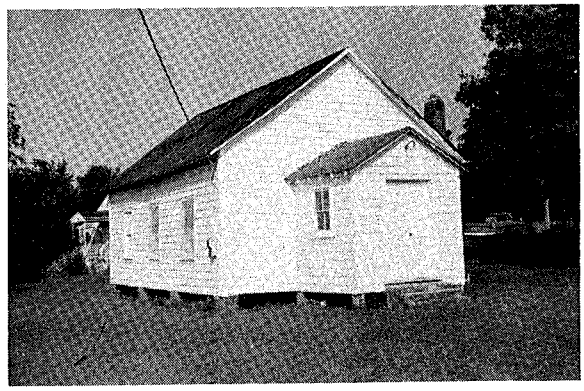
SITE NAME: McCracken School
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1885
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

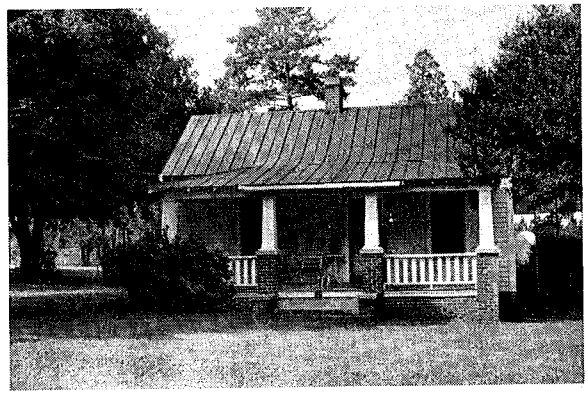
SITE NAME: Thompson-Hannah House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: 1887
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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



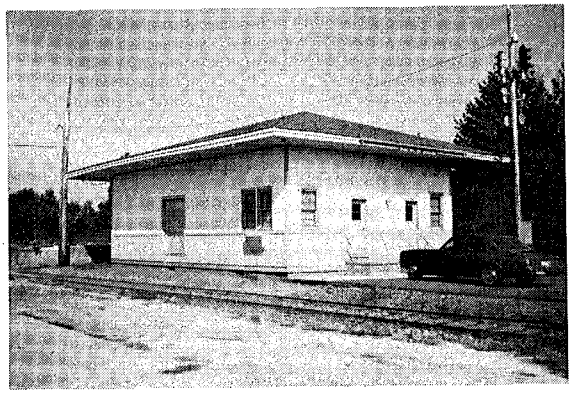
SITE NAME: Woodsdale School
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1880
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

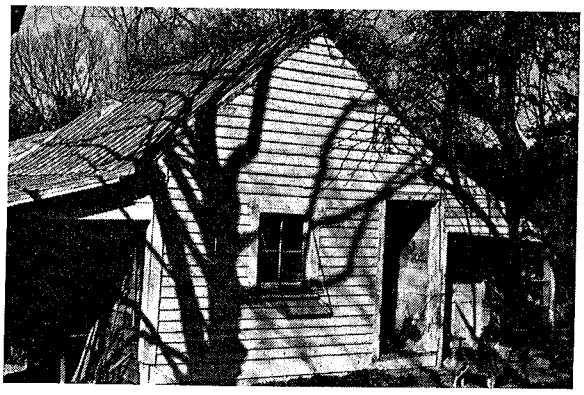


SITE NAME: H. C. Smith House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: (?) c. 1885; c. 1920
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

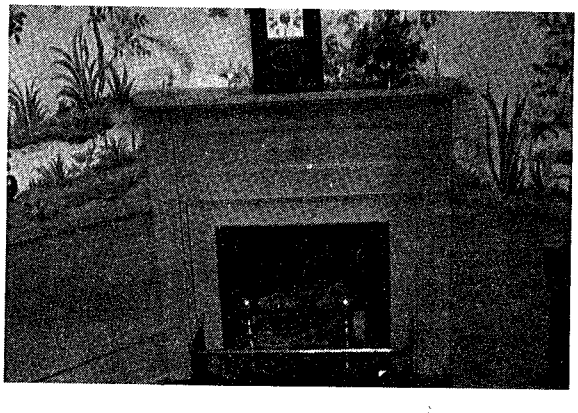


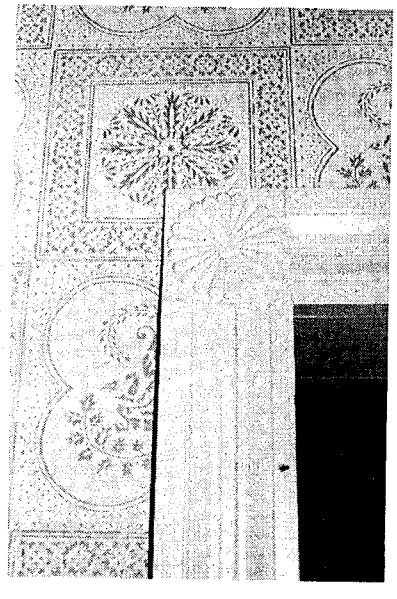
SITE NAME: Capps School
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: (?) c. 1850
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: (?) Gone

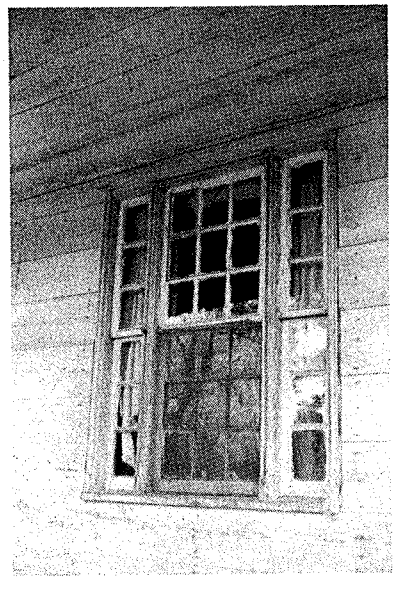
SITE NAME: Lacy Holt Frame House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

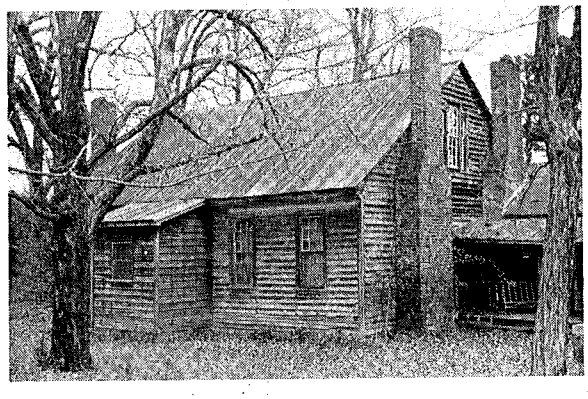
SITE NAME: Lacy Holt Brick House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: (?) c. 1820; Renovated
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

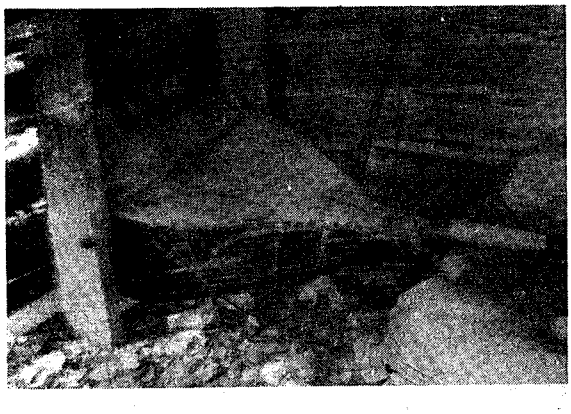


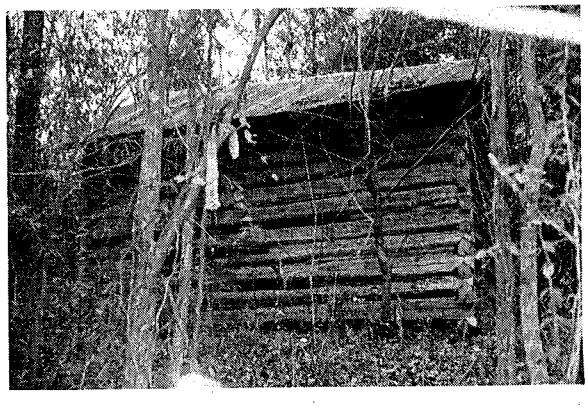




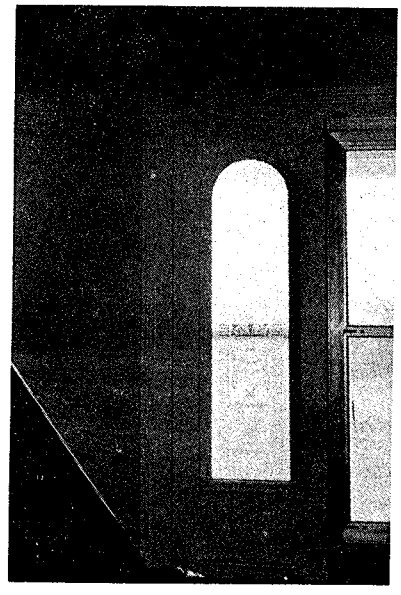
SITE NAME: G. S. Rogers House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1840
FLOOR PLAN: 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



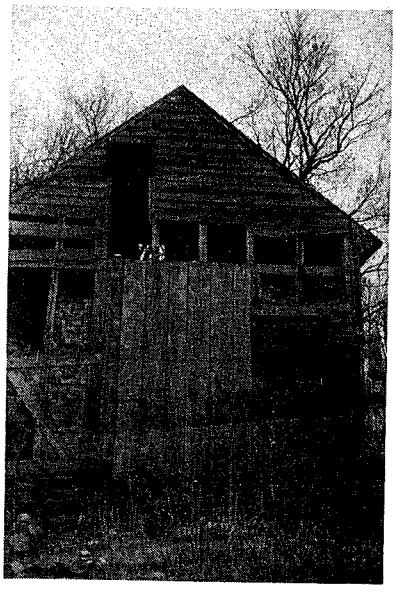




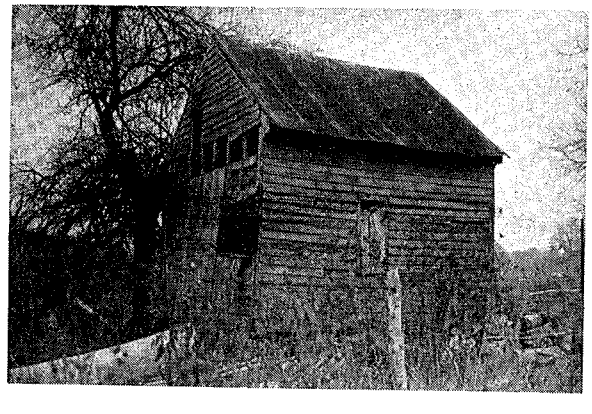
G. S. Rogers Blacksmith Shop



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

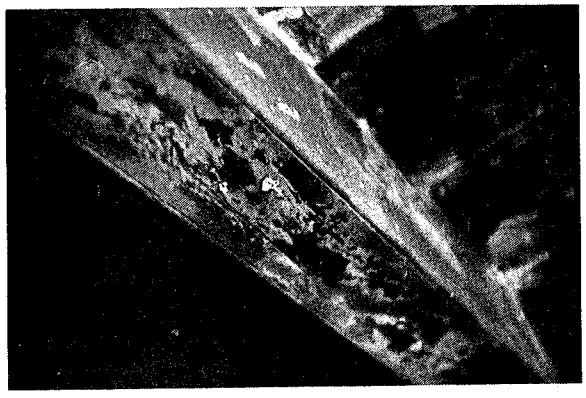


SITE NAME: George Curtis Site, Judge Ruffin Kitchen
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: (?) c. 1830
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: (?) Gone

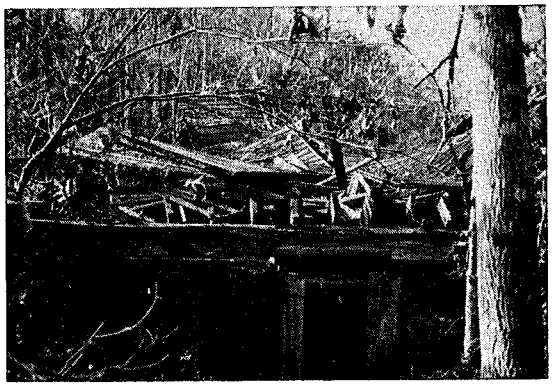


SITE NAME: Arch Crabtree House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

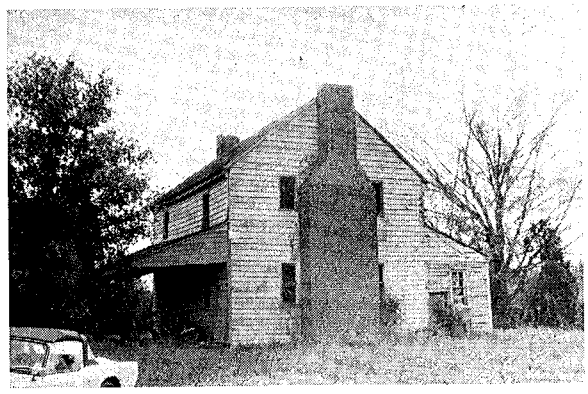
SITE NAME: Charlie Coble House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1870
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



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

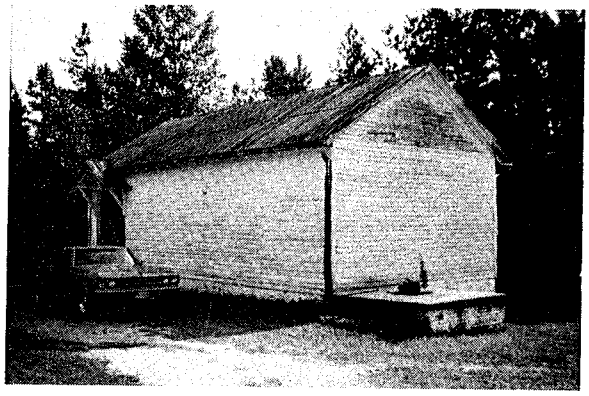


SITE NAME: Rogers and Curtis Mill
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: Pre 1893
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame

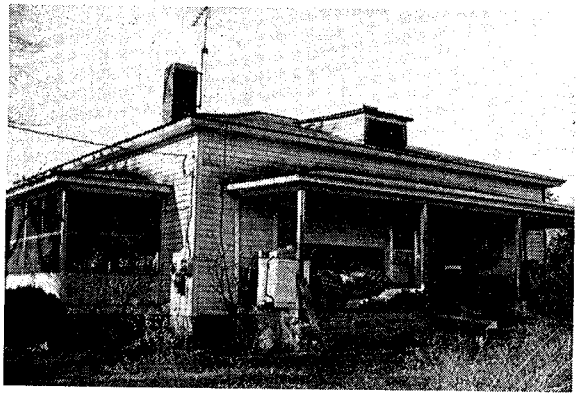


SITE NAME: Cooper-Griffin House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: (?) c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

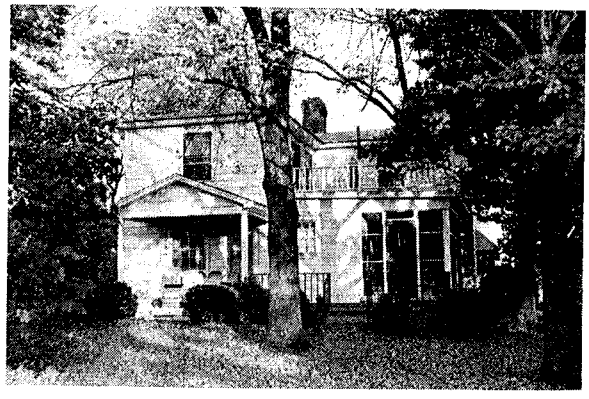
SITE NAME: Climax School
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



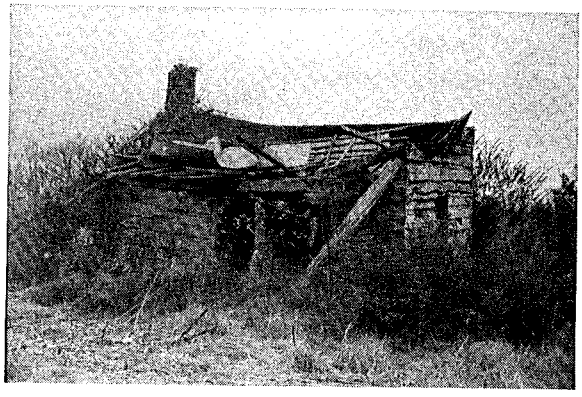
SITE NAME: Woods Chapel School
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1920
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



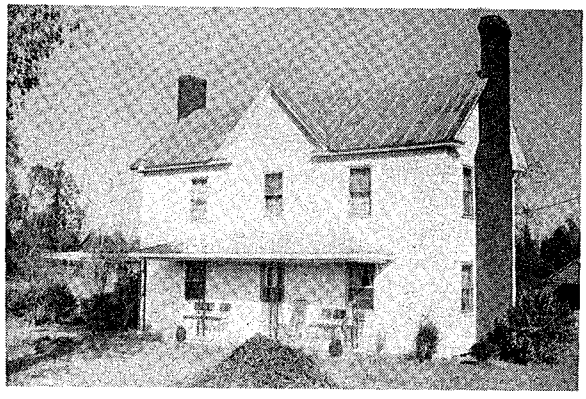
SITE NAME: George F. Thompson House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: 1912
FLOOR PLAN: 5
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



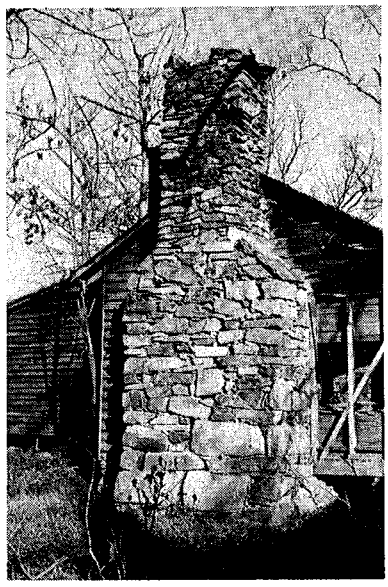
SITE NAME: George Thompson House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1900
FLOOR PLAN: 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

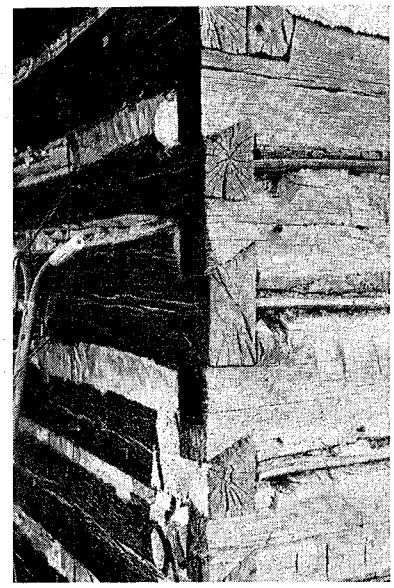


SITE NAME: C. Robertson House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: (?) c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

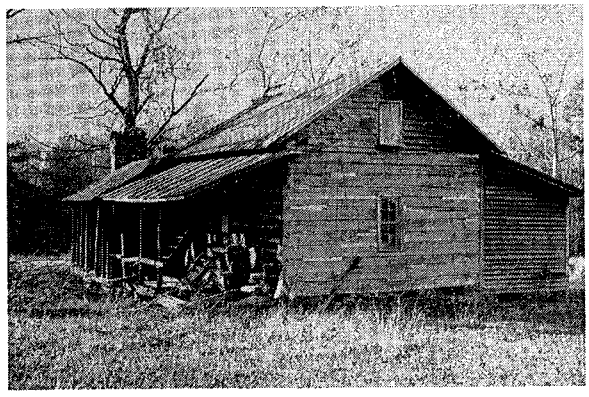


SITE NAME: G. M. Holt House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1885
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

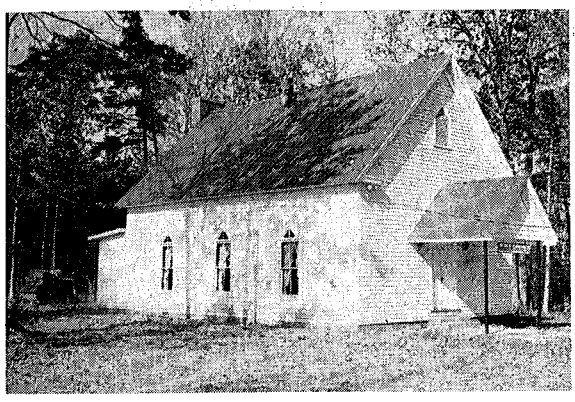


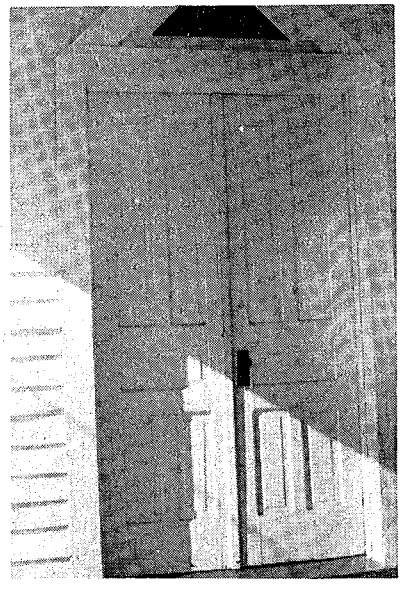


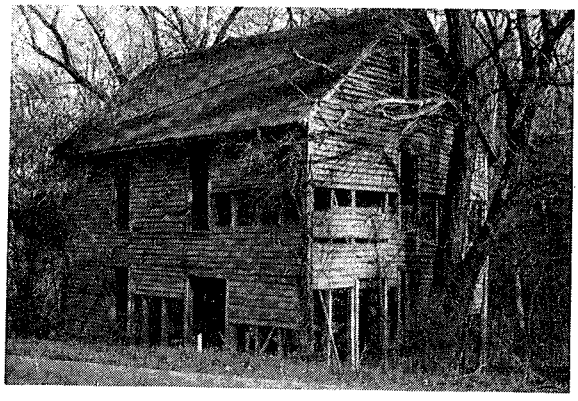
SITE NAME: Cicero Thompson House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone



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



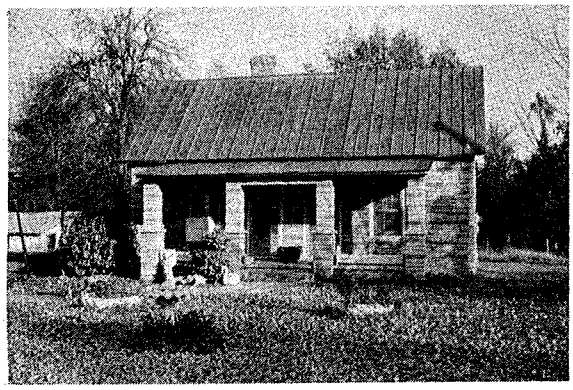


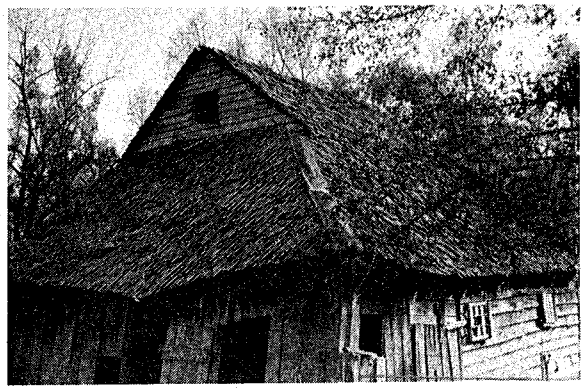


SITE NAME: Thompson Mill
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame

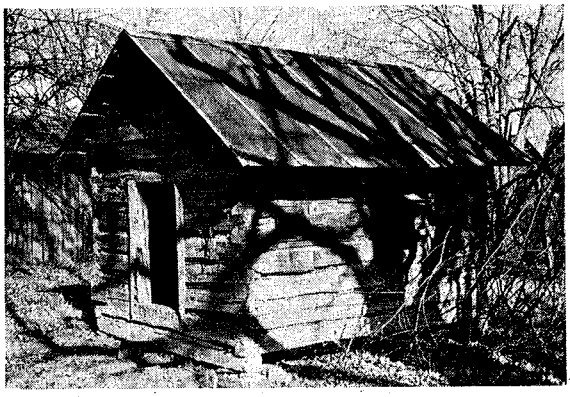
SITE NAME: Old Pittsboro Road Bridge Abutment
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: (?) Pre 1893
BUILDING MATERIAL: Stone

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



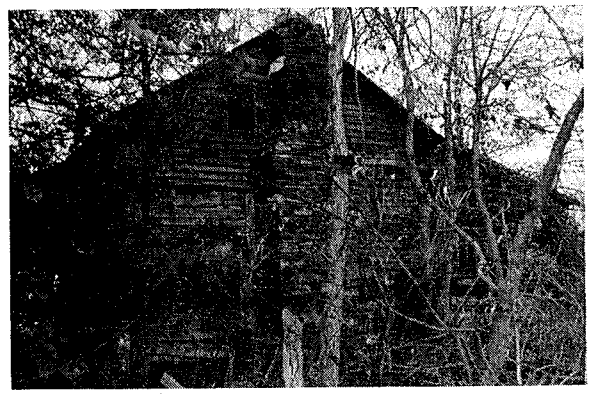


SITE NAME: Claude Moser House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: (?) c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

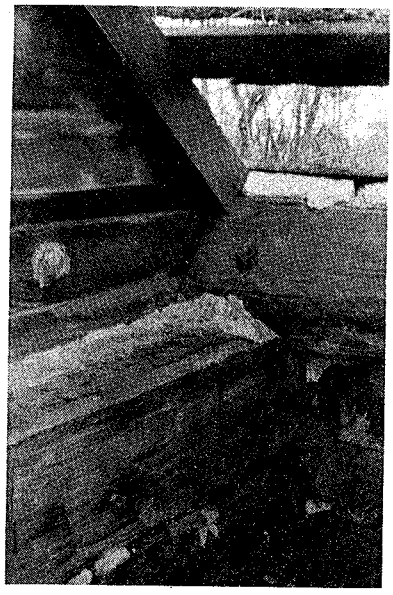


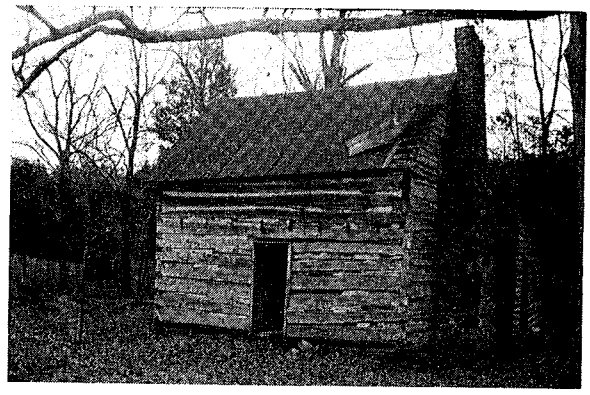
SITE NAME: Judge Sharpe House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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



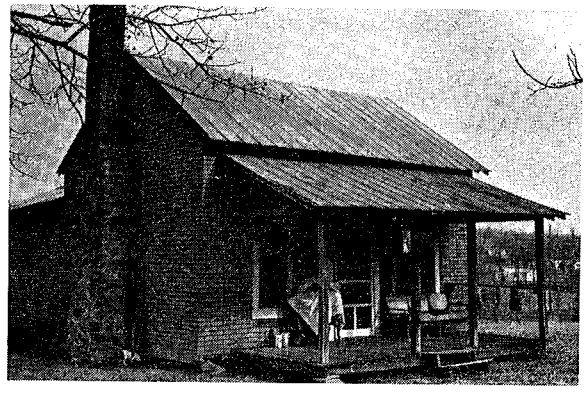
SITE NAME: B. Holt House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1870
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



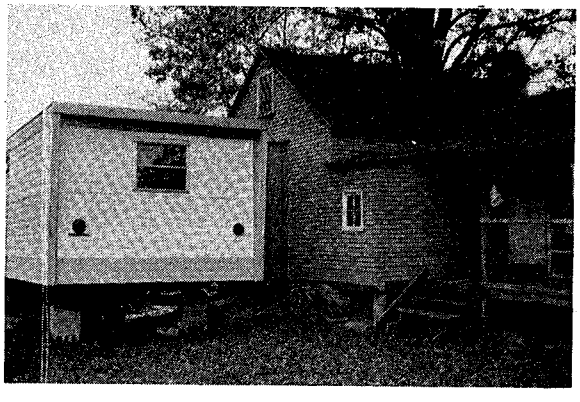


SITE NAME: C. A. Reay House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1870
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

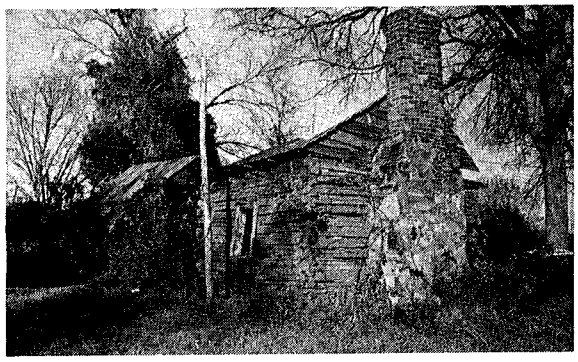


SITE NAME: Harlan Shoe House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



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

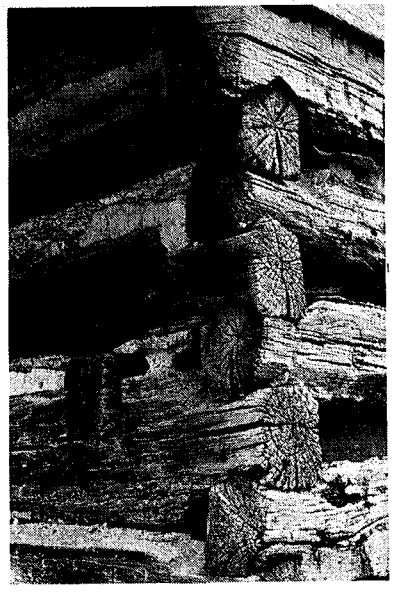


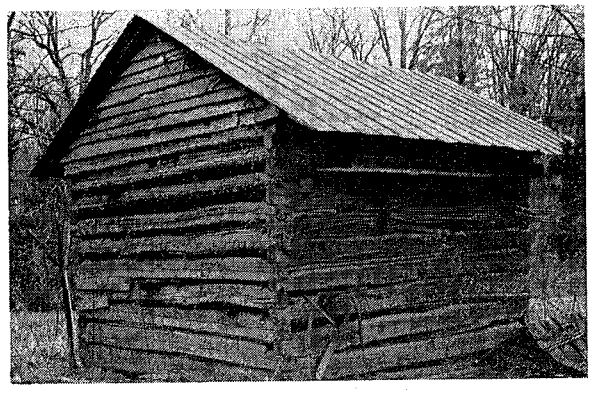
SITE NAME: Eli McPherson House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

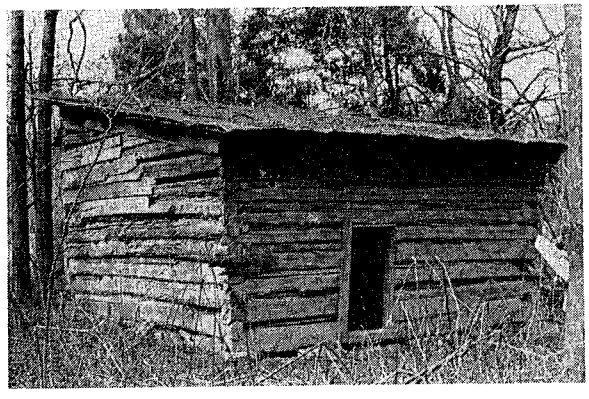
SITE NAME: Lon McPherson House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

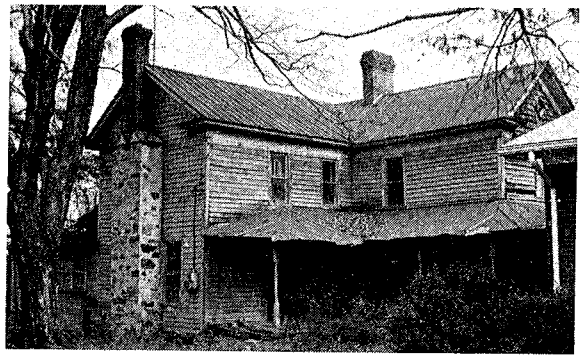
SITE NAME: Mary Jane Foust House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

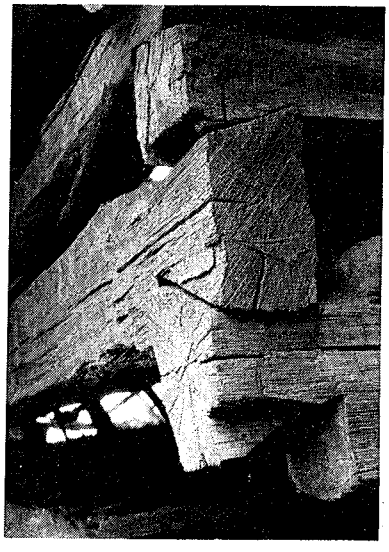
SITE NAME: Robert Shaw Farm Buildings
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1885
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log



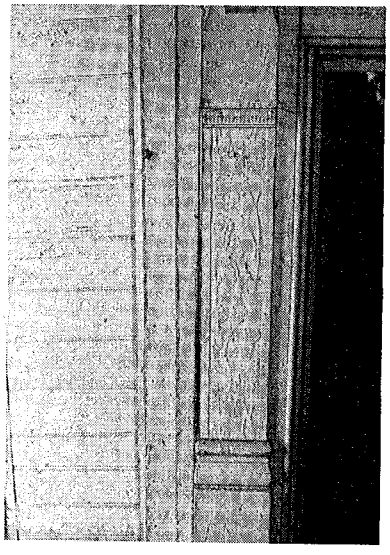


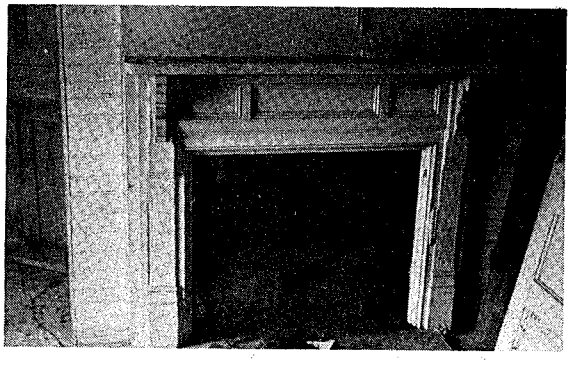


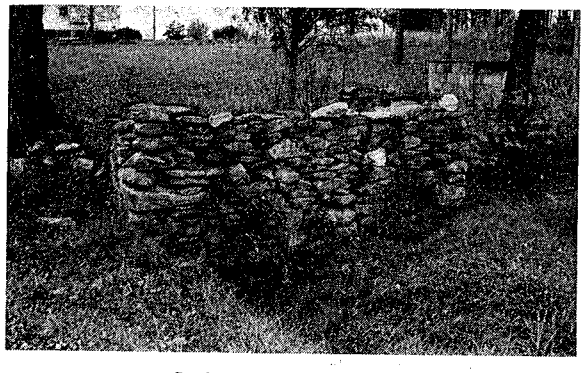




SITE NAME: J. A. Foust House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick







Springhouse Foundation

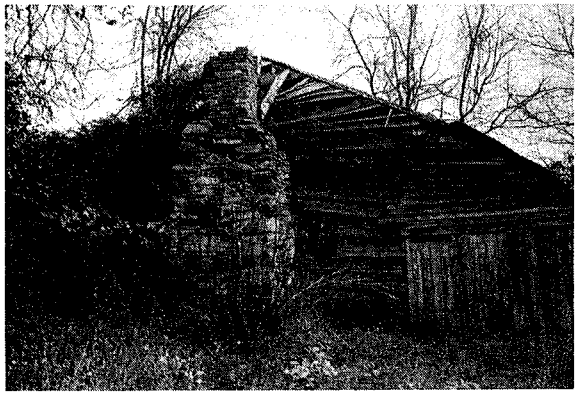
SITE NAME: David Bivens House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

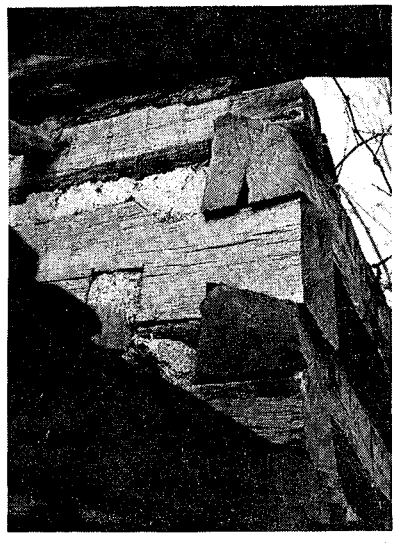
SITE NAME: A. L. Foust House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1894
FLOOR PLAN: 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

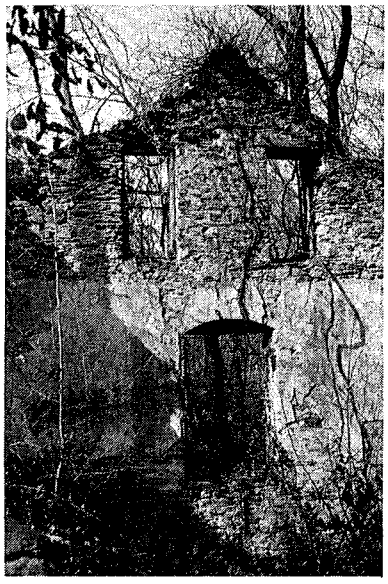
SITE NAME: John Allen House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1852
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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





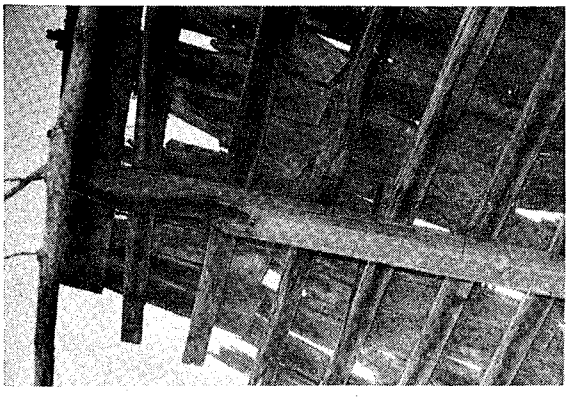


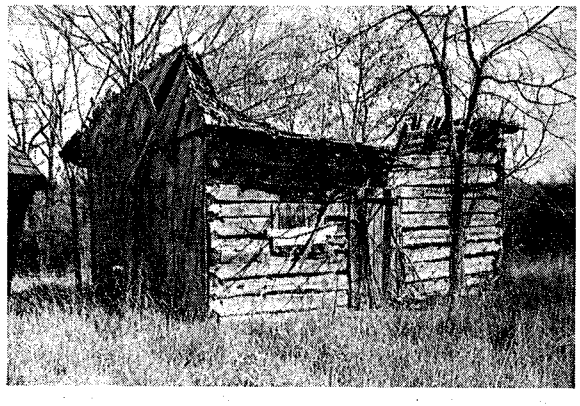
SITE NAME: Cane Creek Cotton Mill
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1840
BUILDING MATERIAL: Stone

Water Wheel

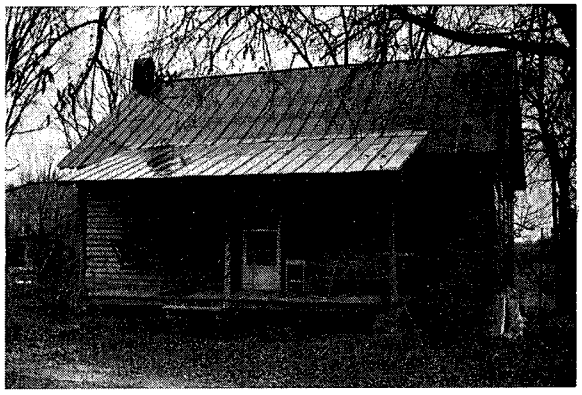
SITE NAME: Cane Creek Cotton Mill Store
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

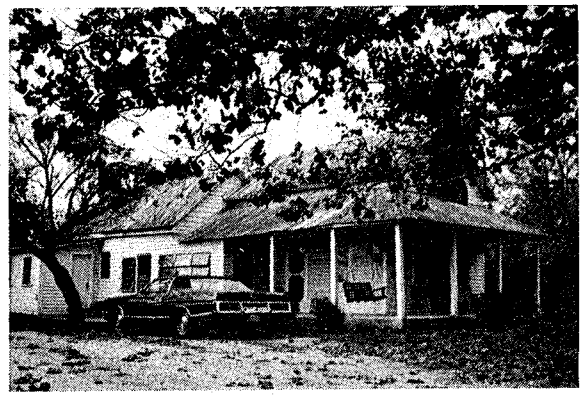




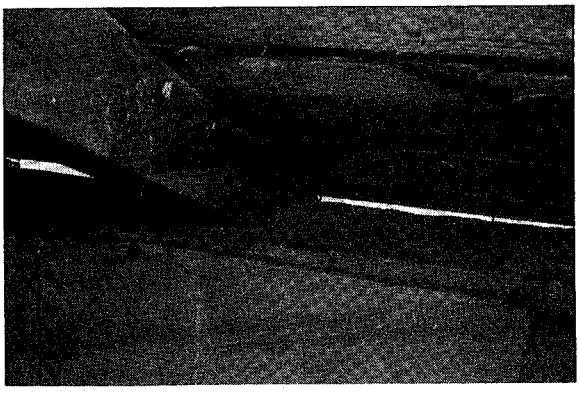
SITE NAME: Good Templars Lodge Hall, Lancaster School
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?) c. 1850
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: (?) Gone

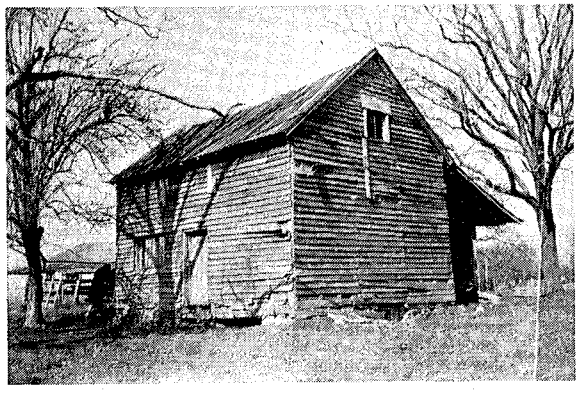


SITE NAME: Nathan Allen House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c.1830
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone (Gone)



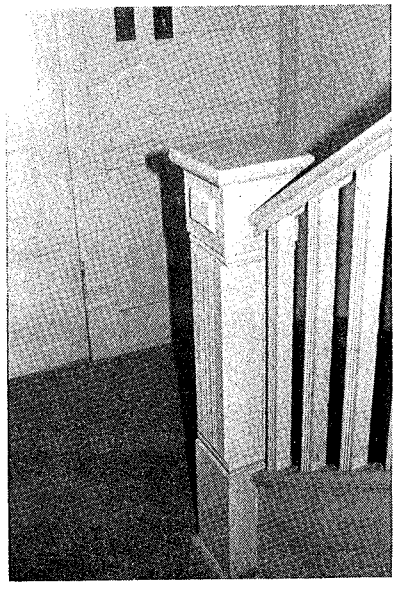
SITE NAME: Dr. Neese House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

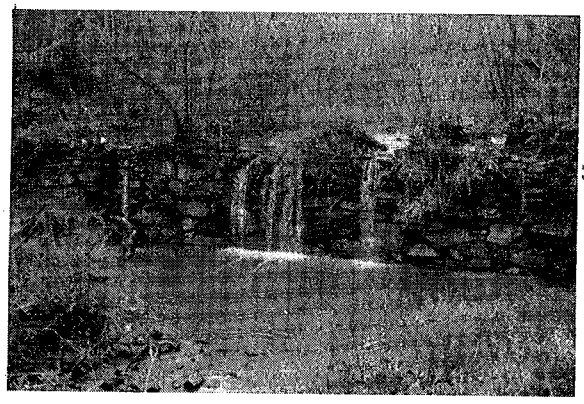




SITE NAME: Charles Stewart House, Sylvester Post Office
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, (Brick?)

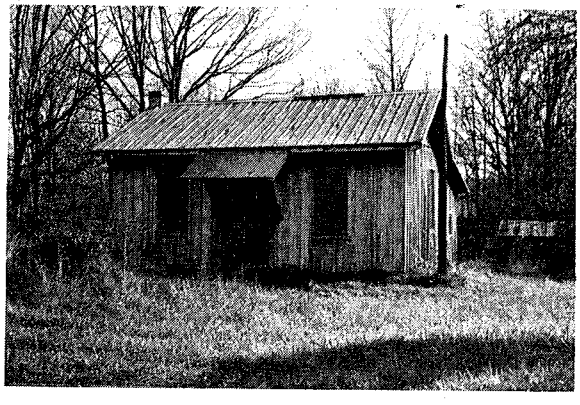
SITE NAME: John Griffin House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1909
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



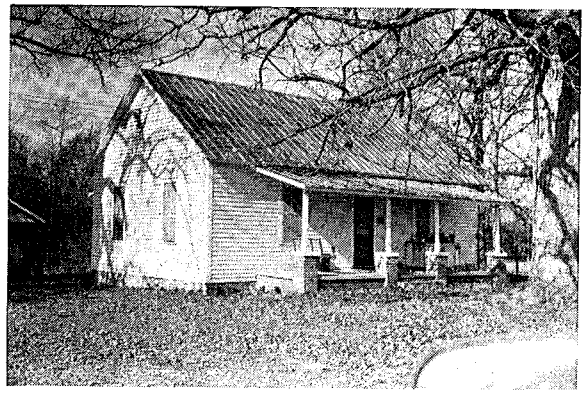


SITE NAME: Snow Camp Dam
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1780
BUILDING MATERIAL: Stone

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

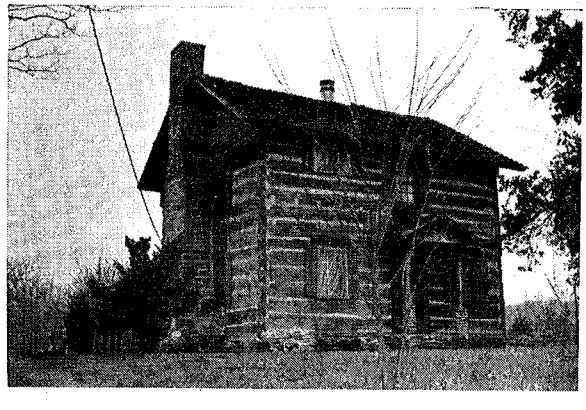


SITE NAME: James Thomas House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: (?) Original Gone

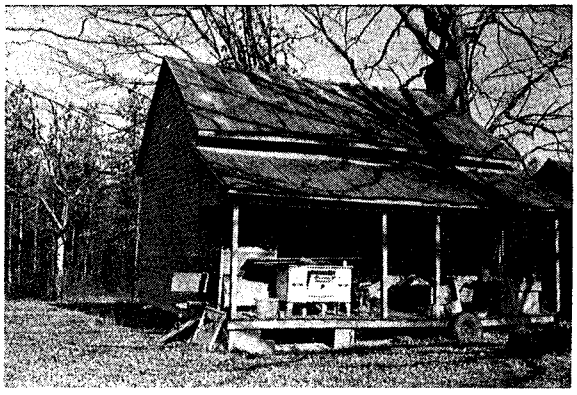


SITE NAME: Gravel Hill School
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1902
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

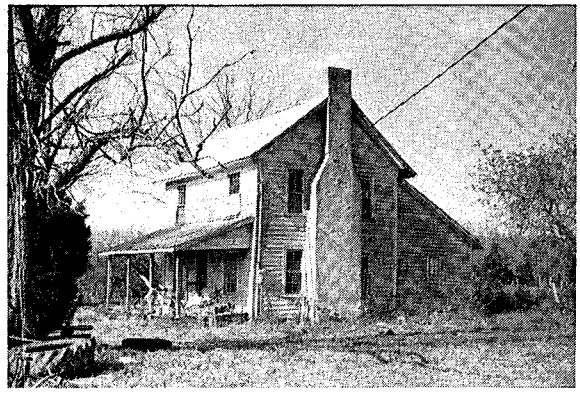
SITE NAME: Lindon Stewart House
LOCATION Newlin
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

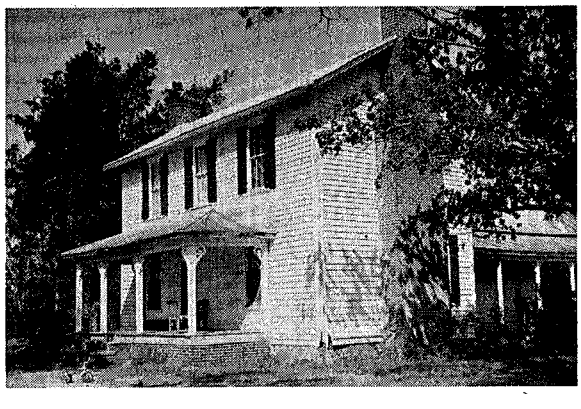


SITE NAME: Thomas McPherson House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

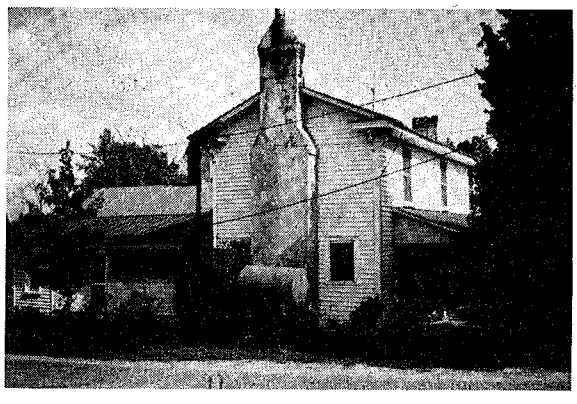
SITE NAME: Willie Pace House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: (?) c. 1920
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

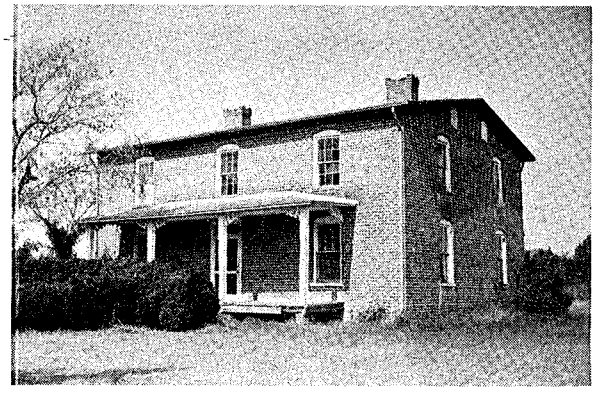
SITE NAME: G. R. Maynard House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



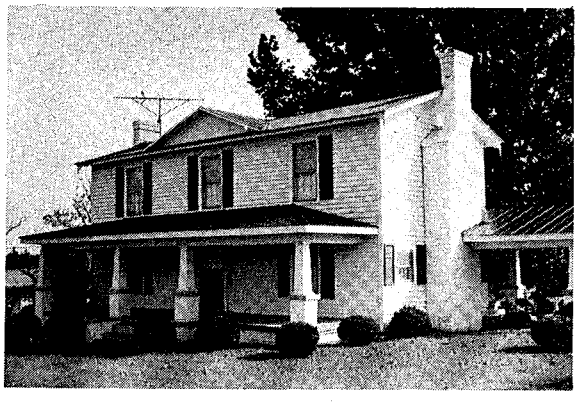
SITE NAME: John Turner House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

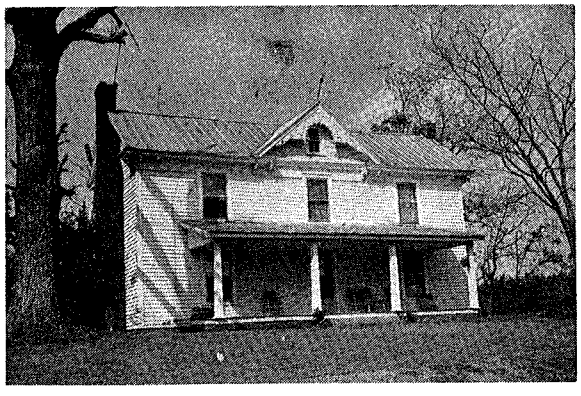


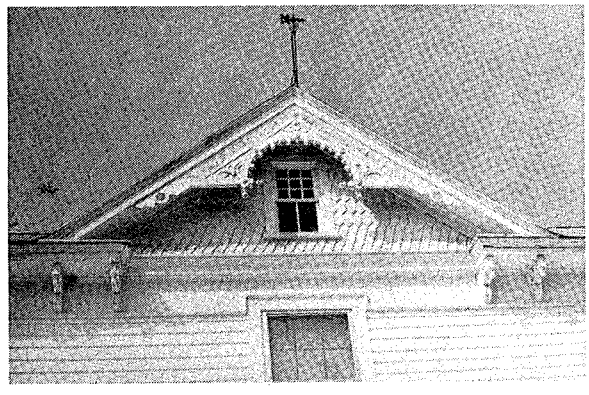
SITE NAME: J. M. E. Wyatte House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log, Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

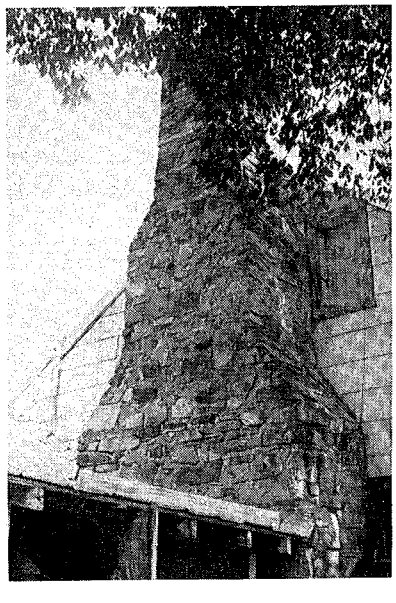
SITE NAME: Malone-King House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: (?) Pre 1893
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

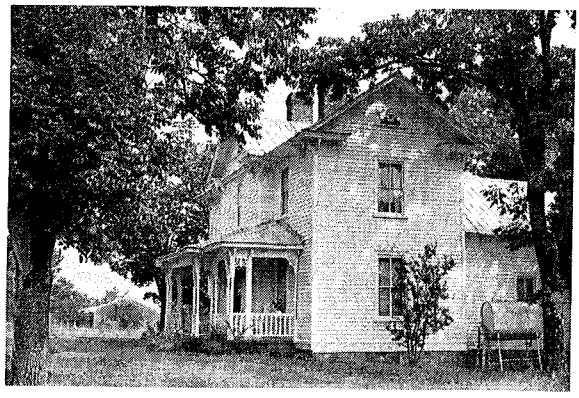




SITE NAME: Levi Jeffries House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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



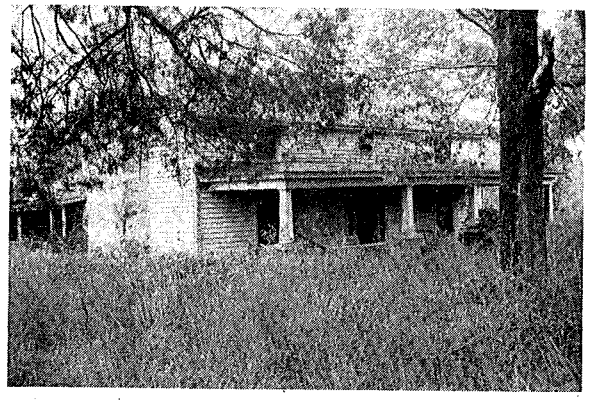


SITE NAME: William Browning House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

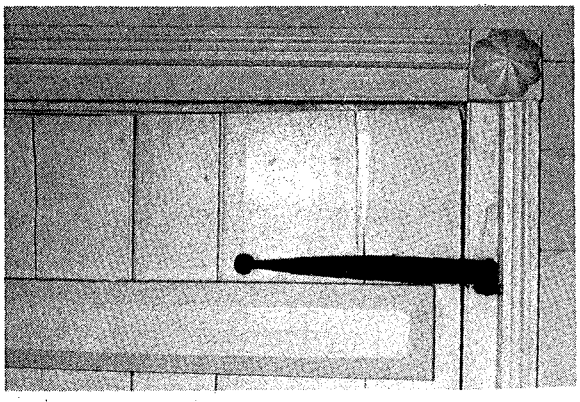
SITE NAME: Mahan House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

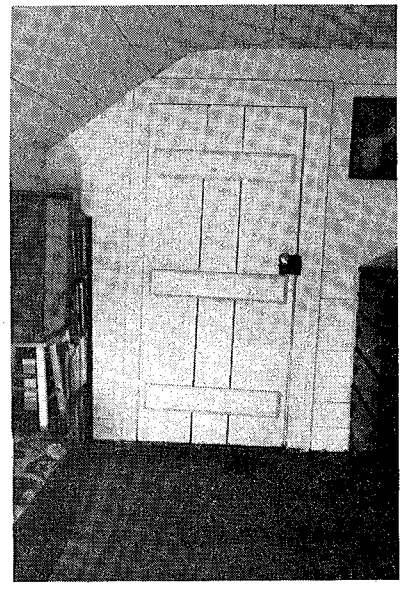


SITE NAME: Robert Cates House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

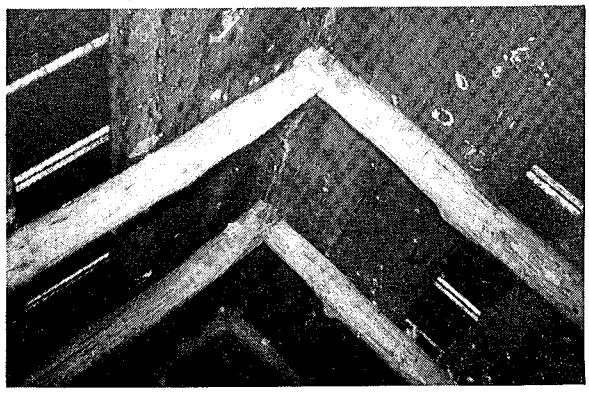
SITE NAME: P.V. King House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

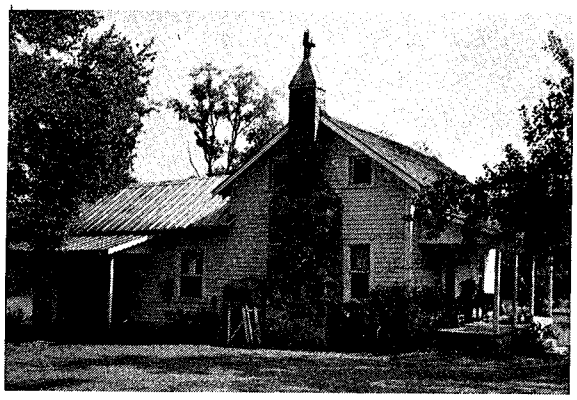
SITE NAME: Frank Rogers House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



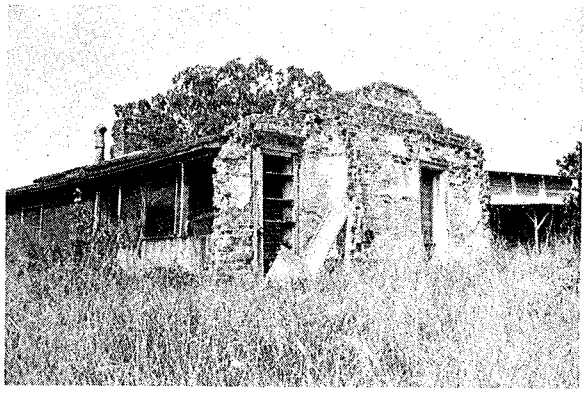


SITE NAME: Crawford-King House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

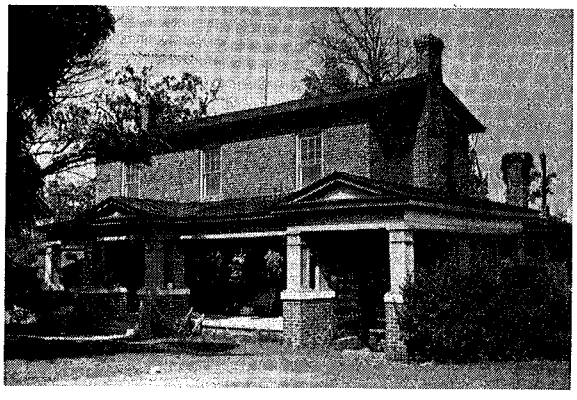




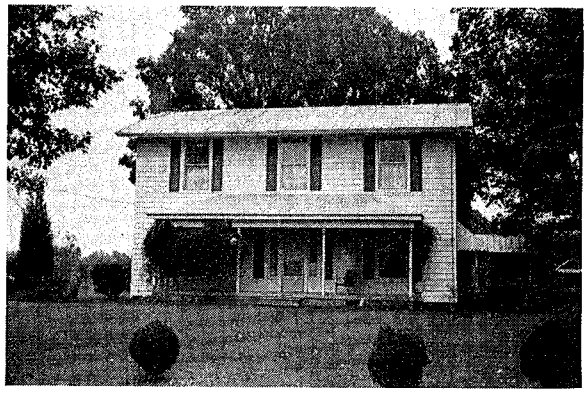
SITE NAME: Patton-Cheek House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1865
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



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

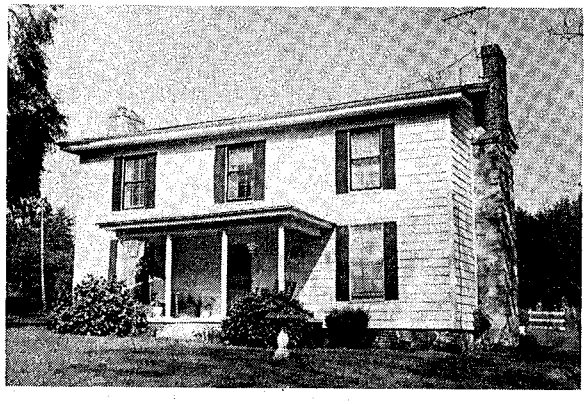


SITE NAME: Aldridge-Blanchard House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

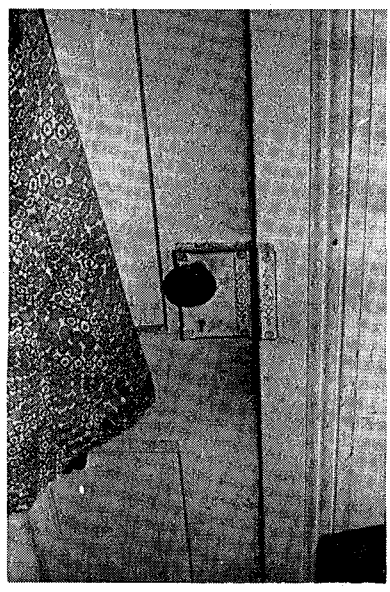


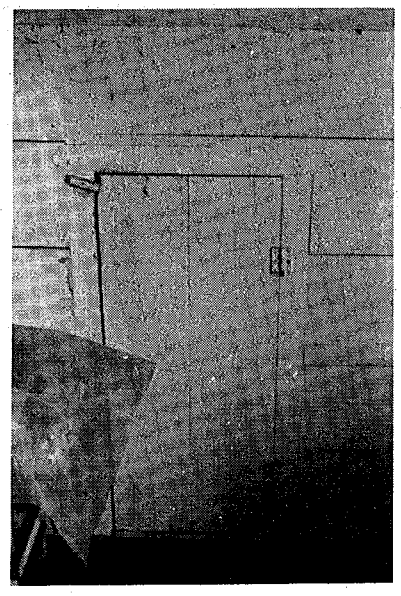
SITE NAME: Jacob Holt House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1865
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

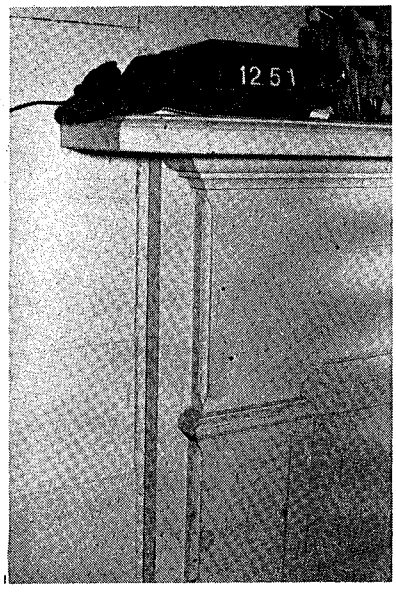
SITE NAME: William Lineberry House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: 1887
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



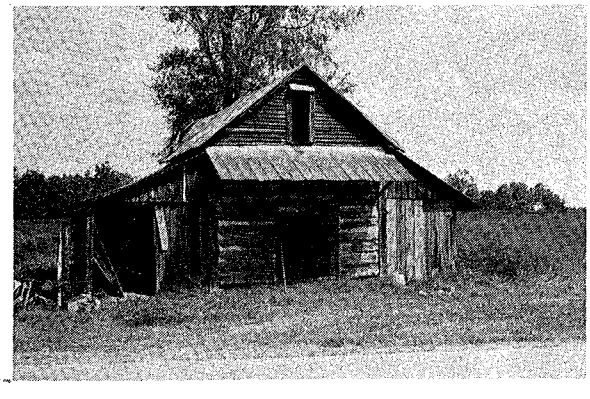
SITE NAME: Allen-Hester House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1865
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



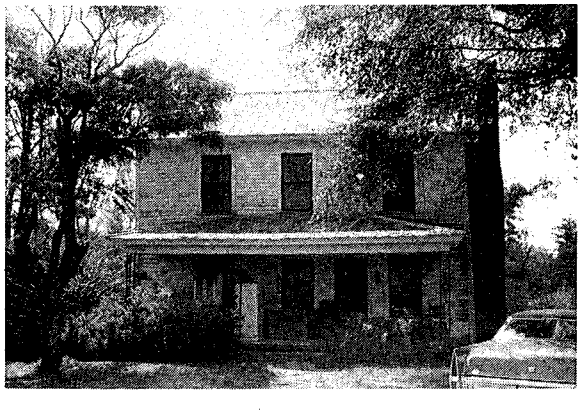


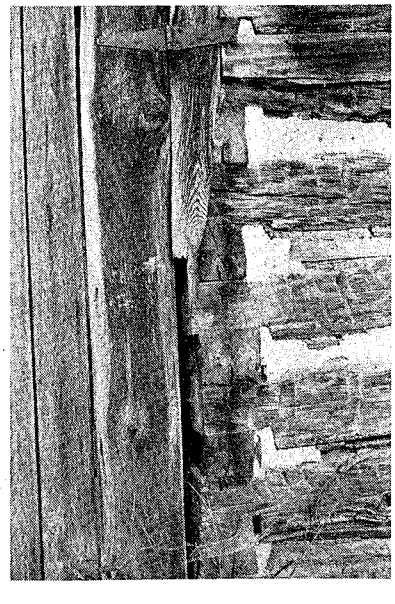


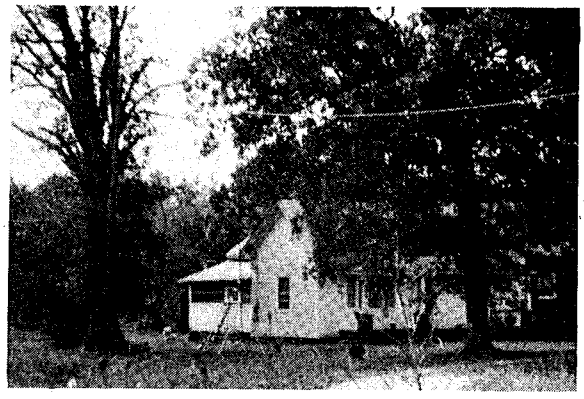
SITE NAME: John Roney House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



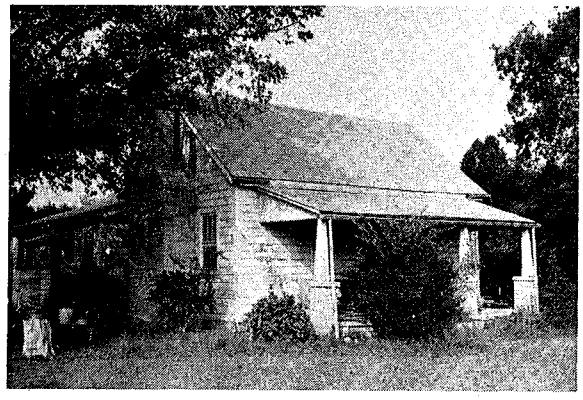
SITE NAME: Bedford Patton House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: (?) c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 1; Altered to 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log; Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick; Brick



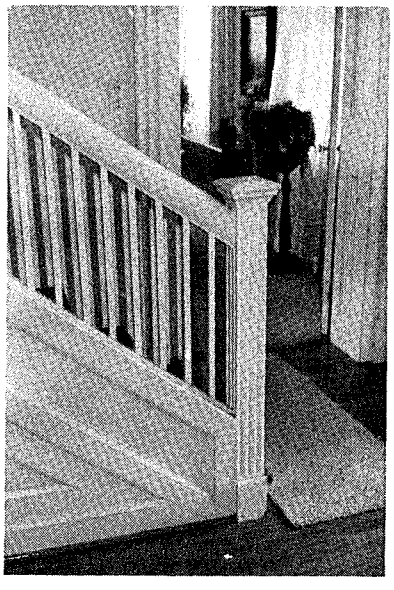




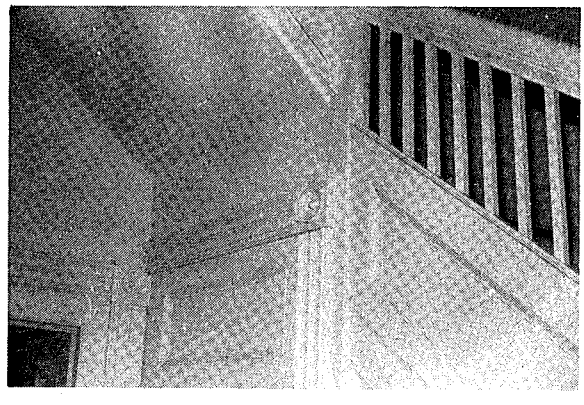
SITE NAME: Walter Hill House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

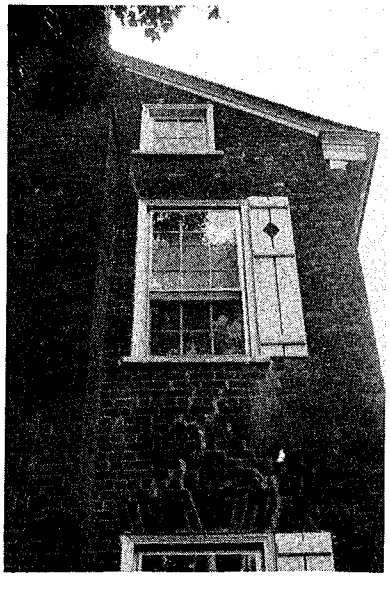


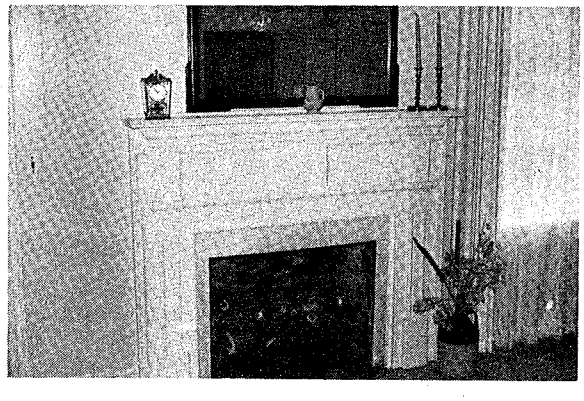
SITE NAME: James Anderson House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

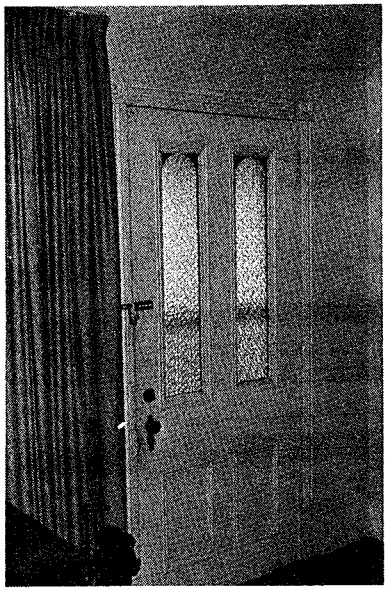


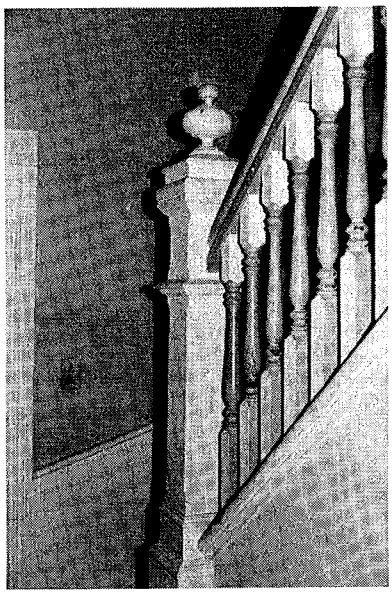
SITE NAME: Griffis-Patton House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



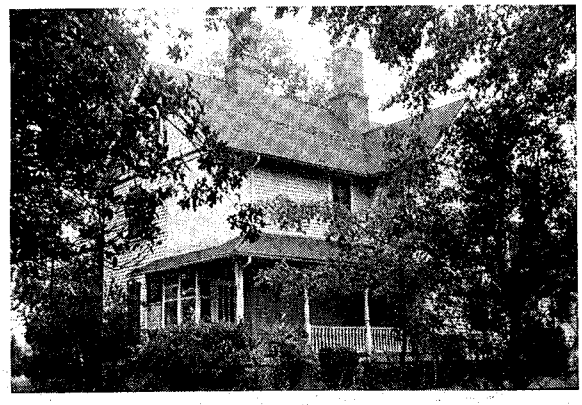


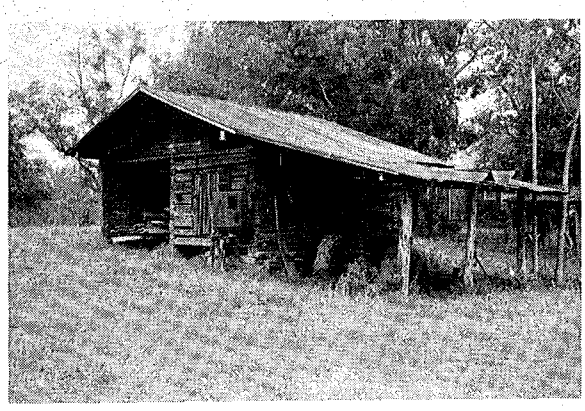




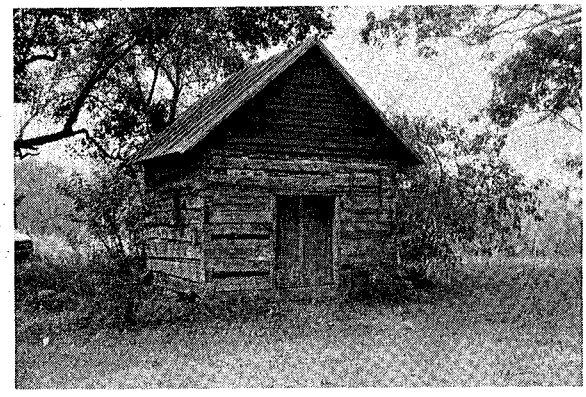


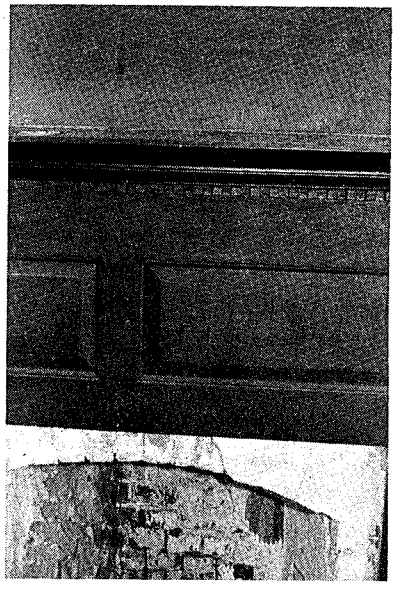
SITE NAME: Amos K. Roney House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: 1902
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

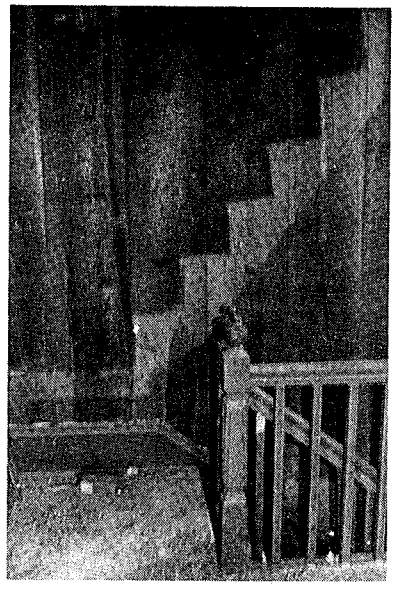




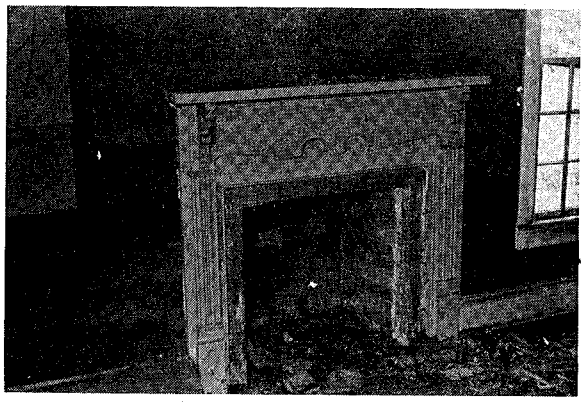
SITE NAME: Henry Bason House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 4 Modified
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

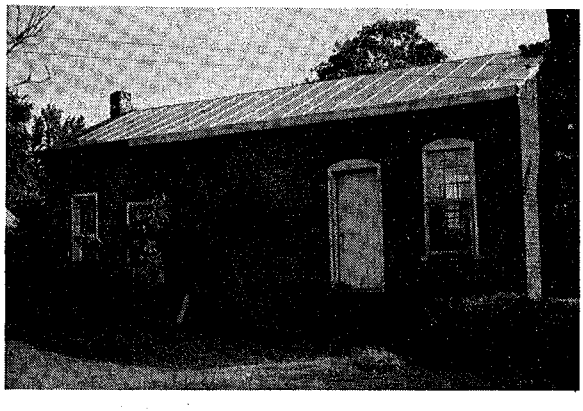






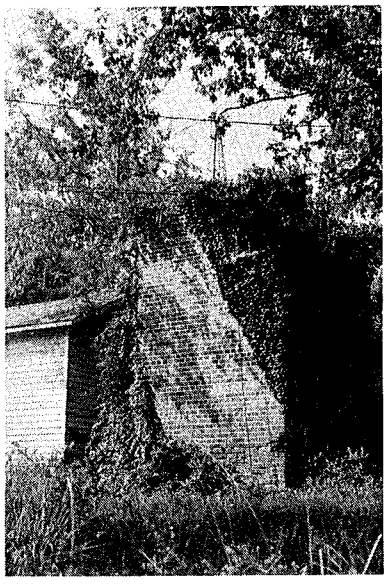
SITE NAME: Joseph R. Bason House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



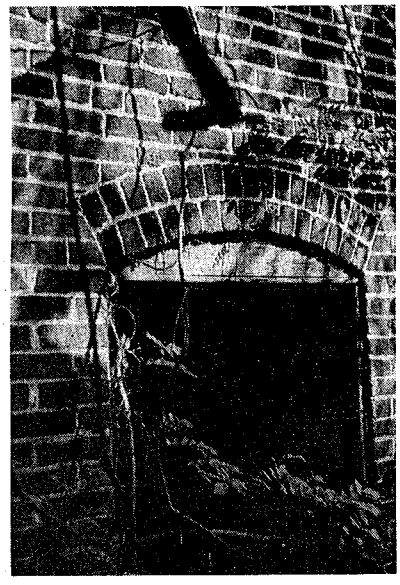


SITE NAME: Spoon Dairy Milkhouse
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: (?) c. 1875
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

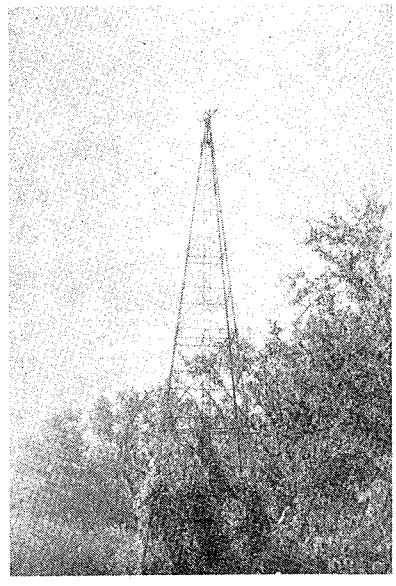
SITE NAME: Spoon Dairy House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1875
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



Accessory Building



Accessory Building



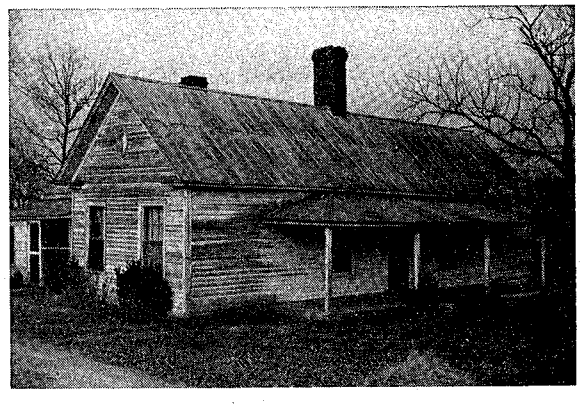
Windmill Base

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

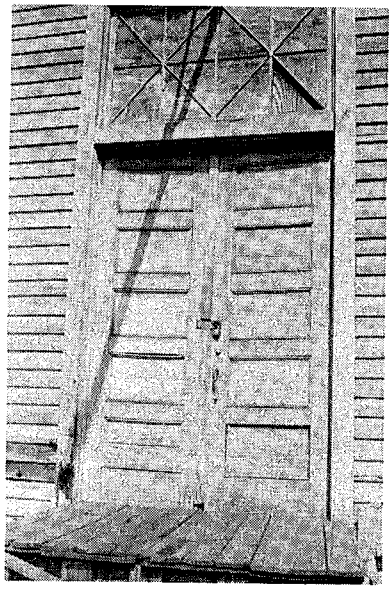
SITE NAME: Pleasant Dixon House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1850
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

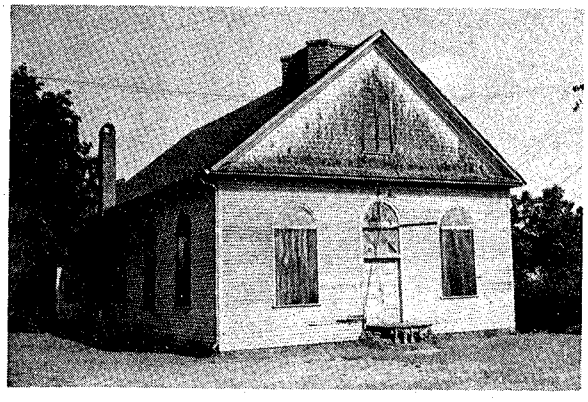
SITE NAME: William McAdams House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: (?) c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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



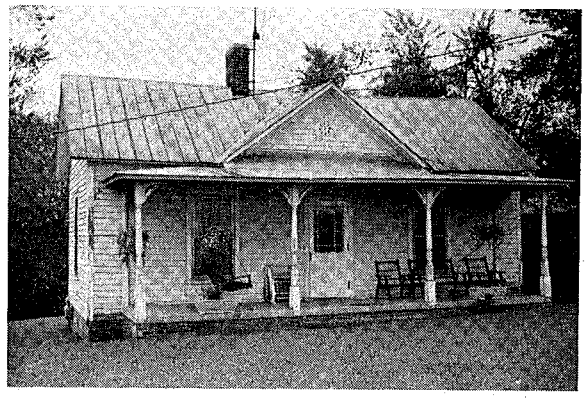
SITE NAME: Hughes Dixon House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



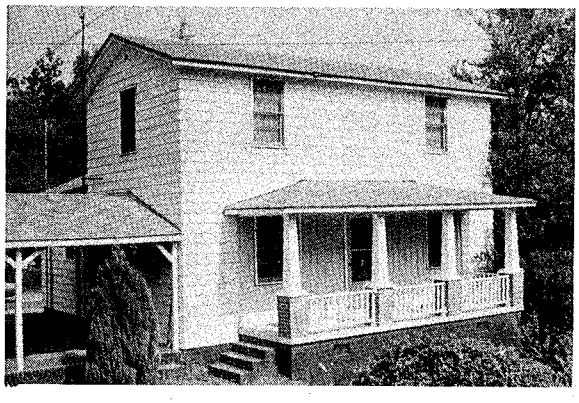


SITE NAME: Holt's Chapel Methodist Church
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: 1896
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

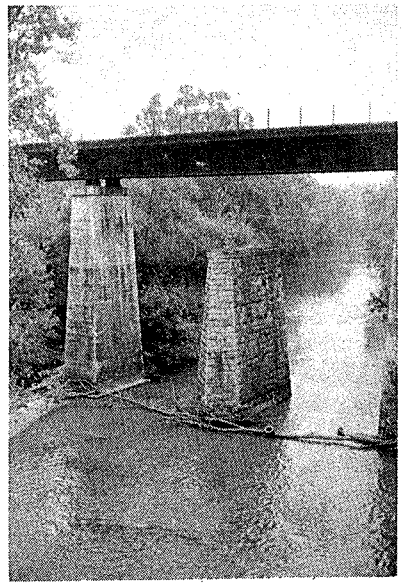
SITE NAME: Ray House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



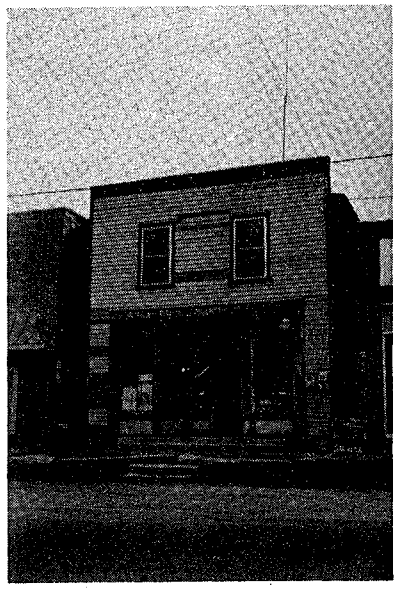
SITE NAME: Johnston House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



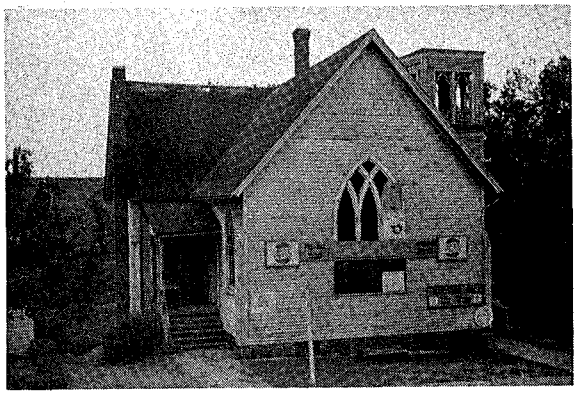
SITE NAME: "Over the River" Holt Mill Houses
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1898
FLOOR PLAN: Various, 2A, 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

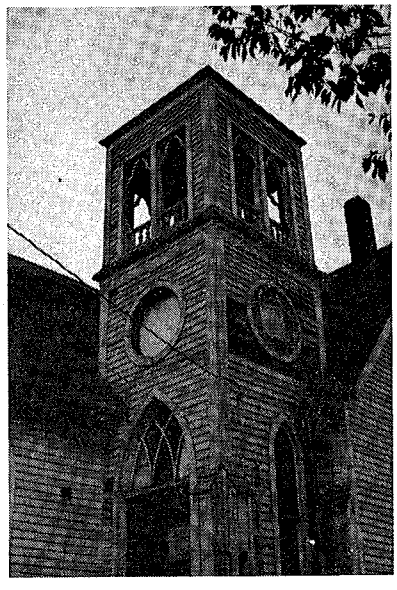


SITE NAME: N.C. Railroad Bridge
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: 1851
BUILDING MATERIAL: Stone

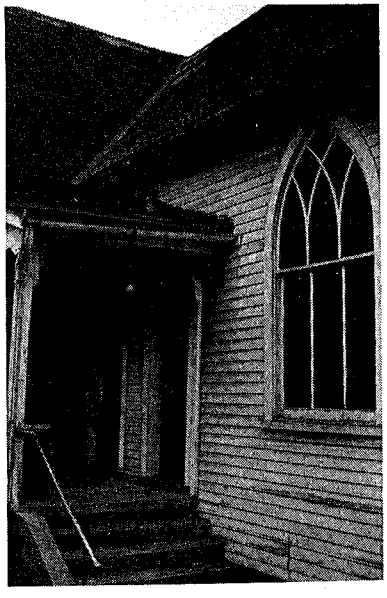


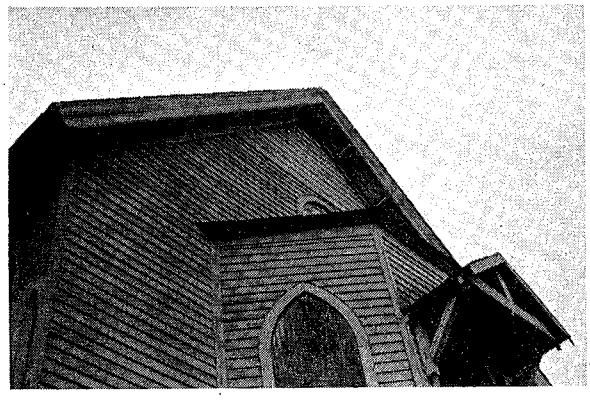
SITE NAME: Gem Theatre
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: (?)
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



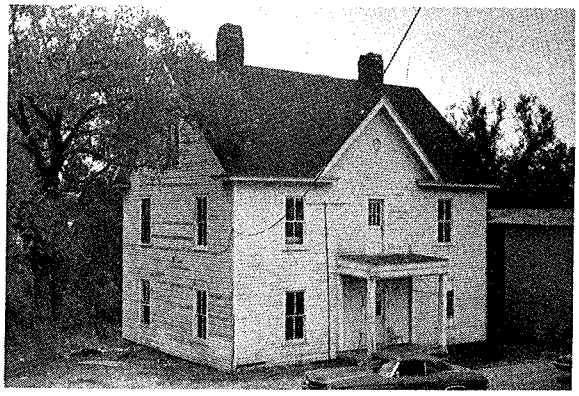


SITE NAME: Haw River Christian Church
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: (?)
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



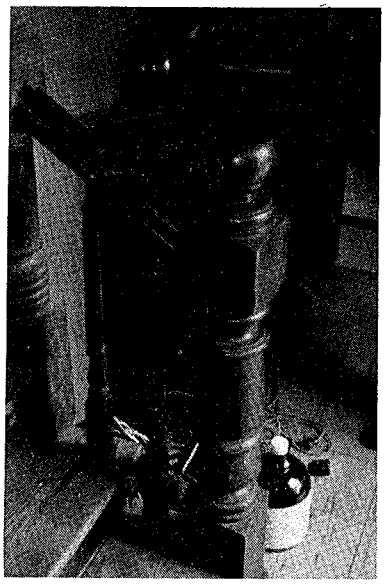


SITE NAME: Captain Sam Vest House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

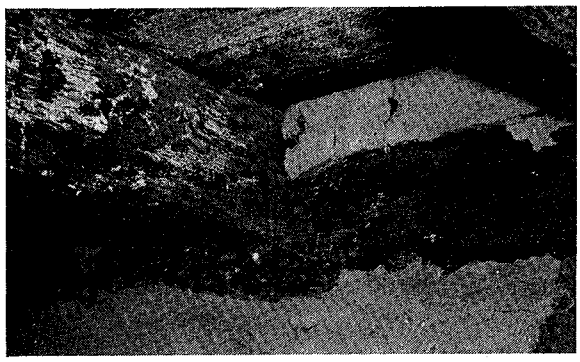


SITE NAME: Squire Blackmon House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: 1885
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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



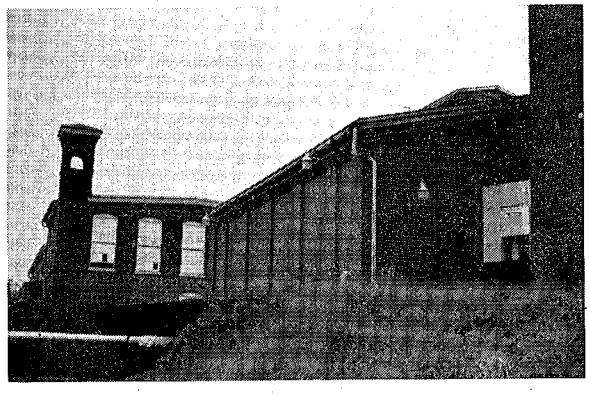
SITE NAME: McClure House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: 1897
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

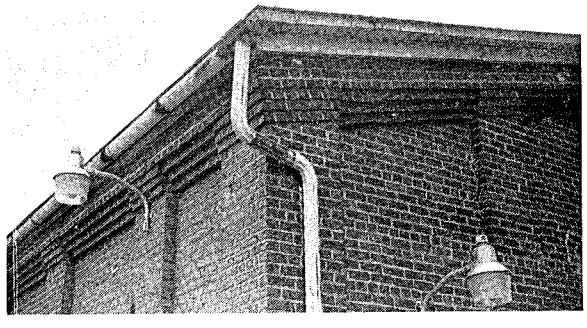


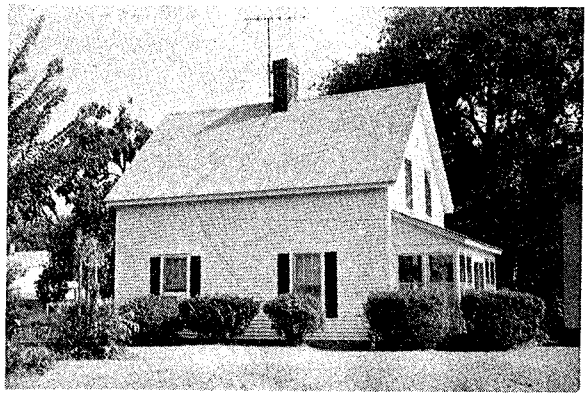
SITE NAME: Adam Trolinger House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: c. 1808; c. 1875
FLOOR PLAN: 2; 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame; Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick; Brick

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

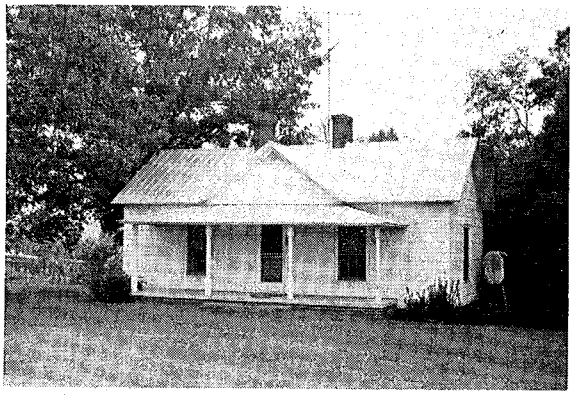
SITE NAME: T. M. Holt Manufacturing Company
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick





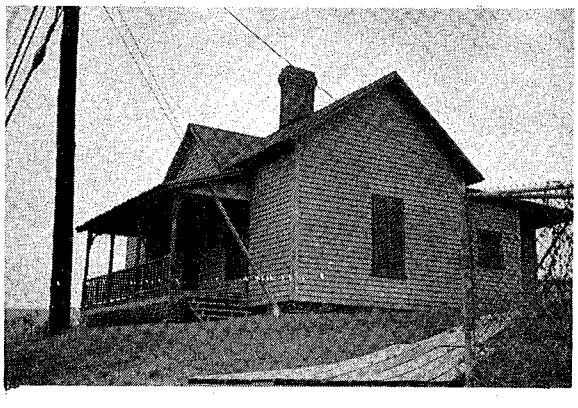


SITE NAME: Morris House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1893
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

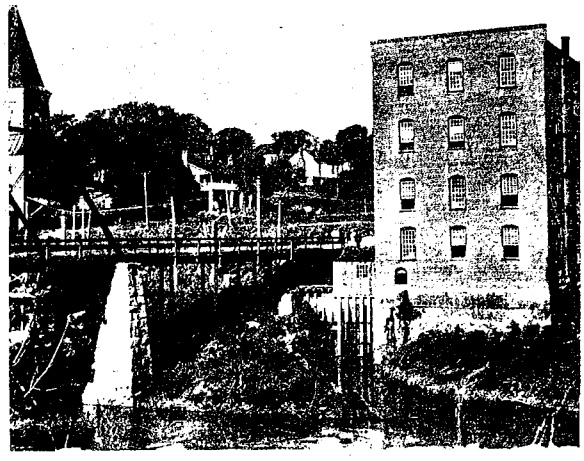
SITE NAME: Hayward Simpson House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: 1894
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

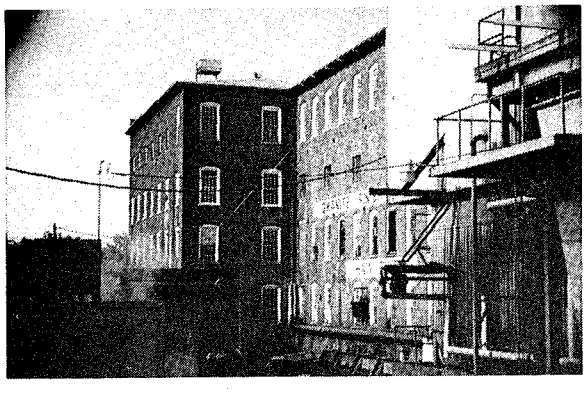
SITE NAME: Jacob Long Log House
LOCATION: Graham
AGE: (?) Reported 1761
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: 1
CHIMNEY: Brick

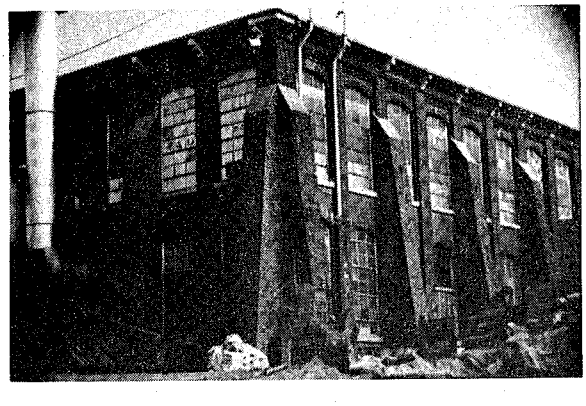
SITE NAME: Trolinger Grist Mill # 2 Site
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1880
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



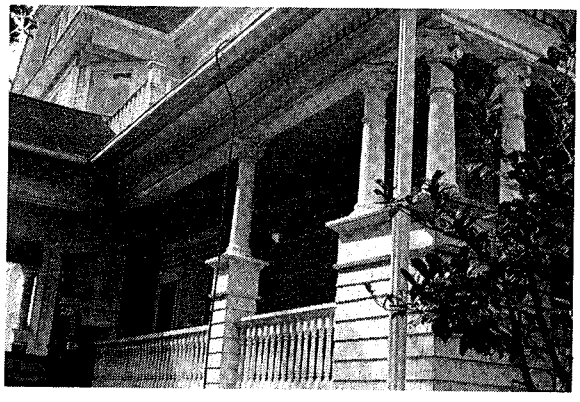
c. 1900

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

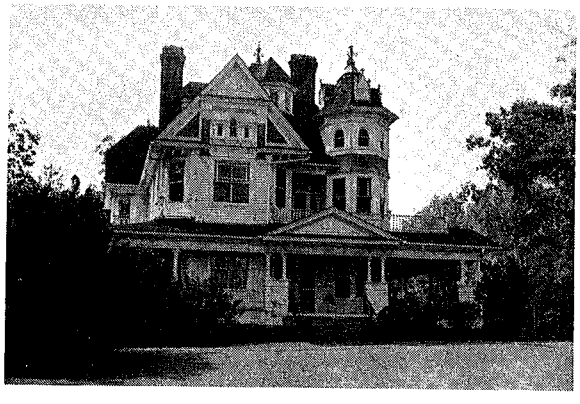


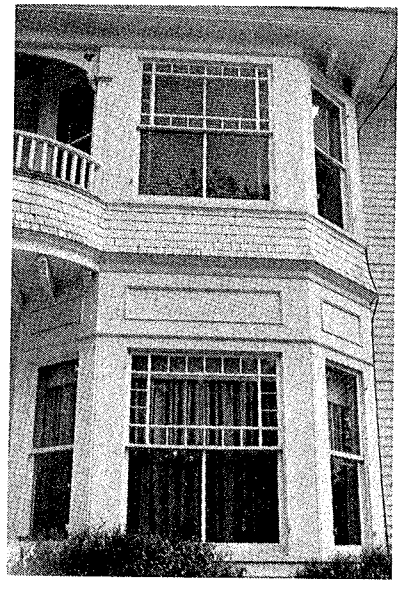


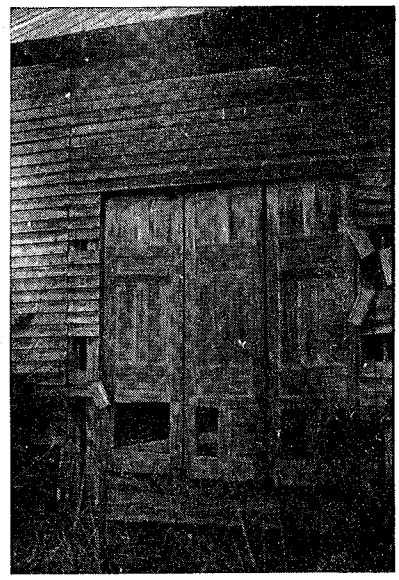
Interior Photograph, 1900



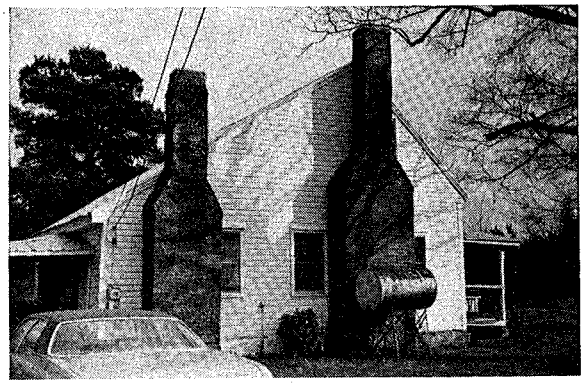
SITE NAME: Charles T. Holt House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: 1896
FLOOR PLAN: 7
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick





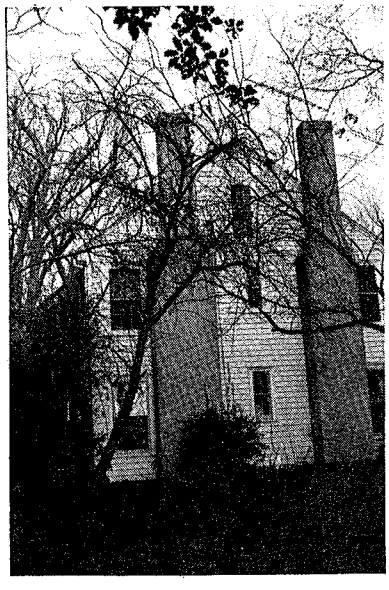


SITE NAME: Hawfields School (white)
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

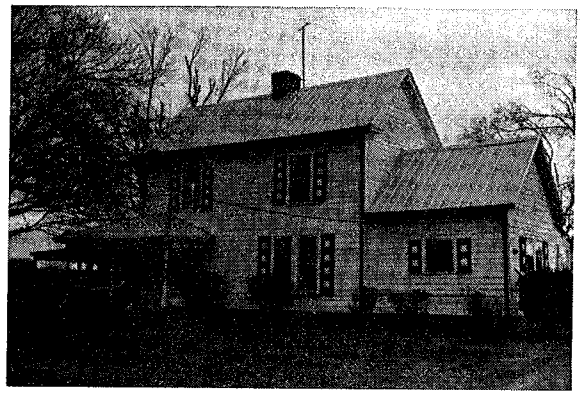


SITE NAME: Dixon-Thompson House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

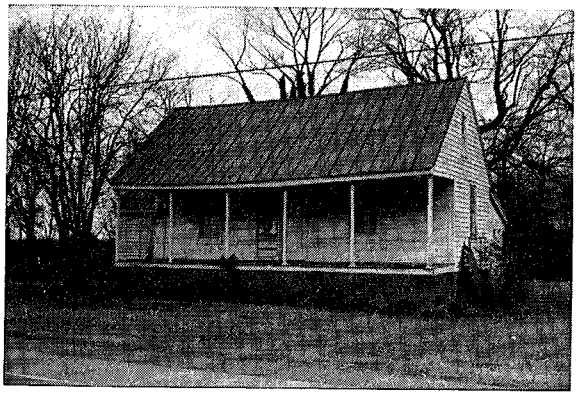
SITE NAME: Henderson Scott House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: 1849
FLOOR PLAN: 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

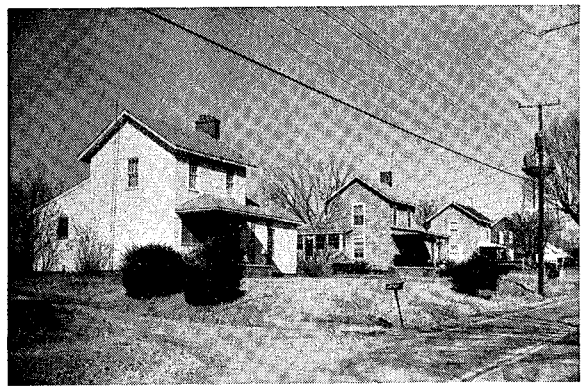


SITE NAME: Old Henderson Scott House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: c. 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

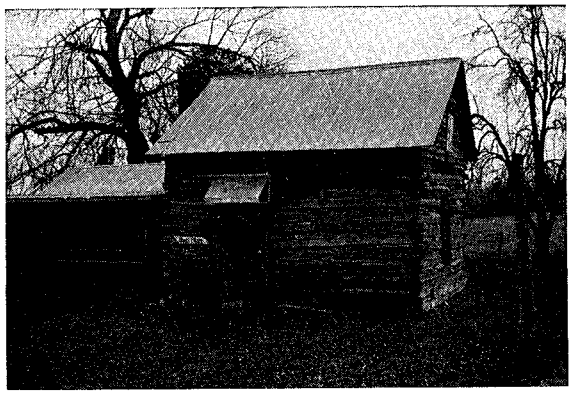
SITE NAME: Scott Store
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: c. 1855
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

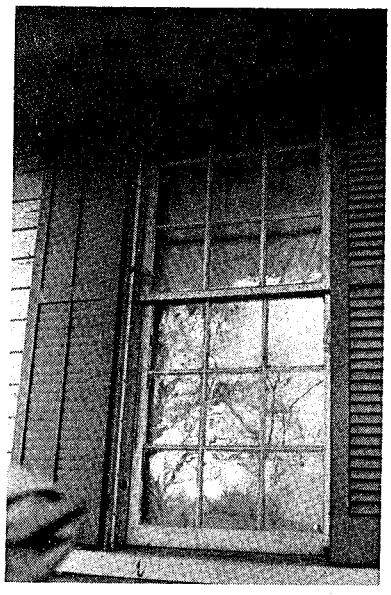


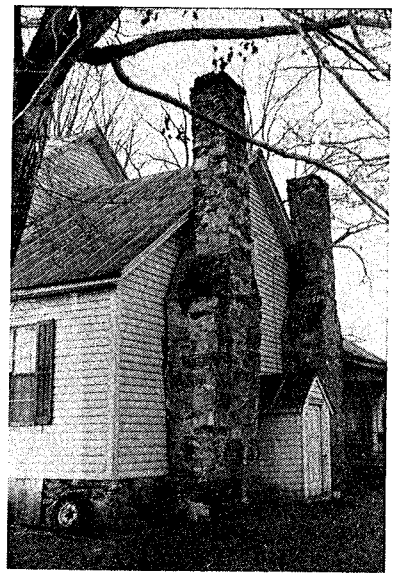
SITE NAME: J. Rogers Log House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: (?) c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

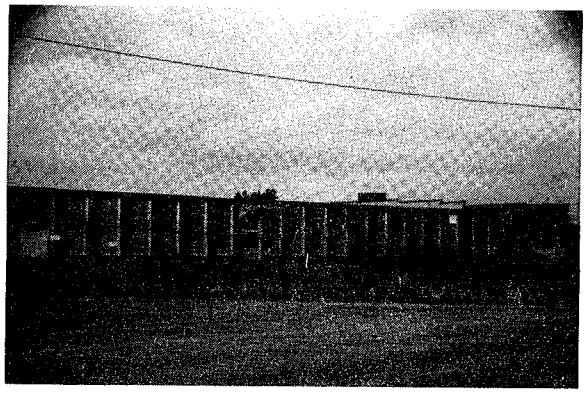
SITE NAME: Puryear-Holt House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1830
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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



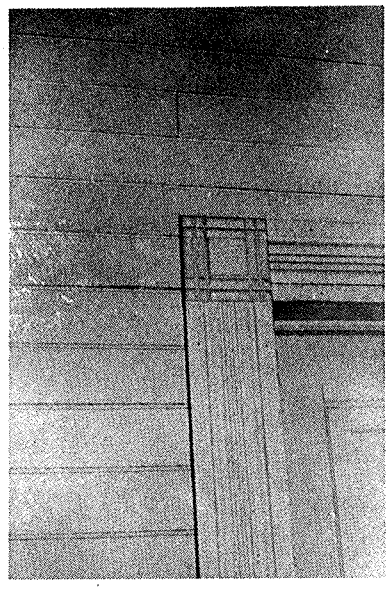


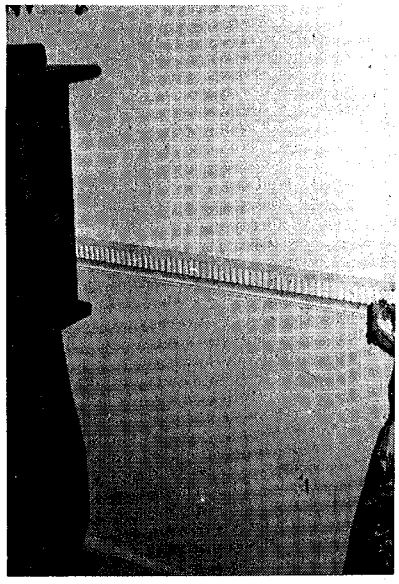
SITE NAME: S. W. Patton House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 1; 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame; Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone; Brick

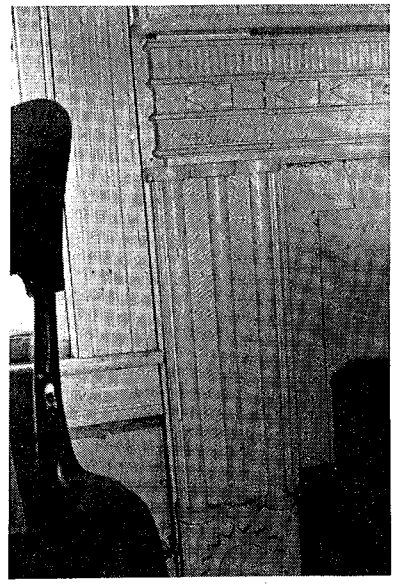


SITE NAME: Virginia Mills
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: 1895
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

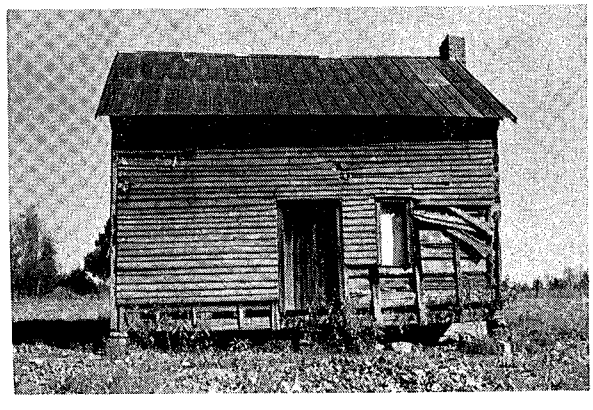






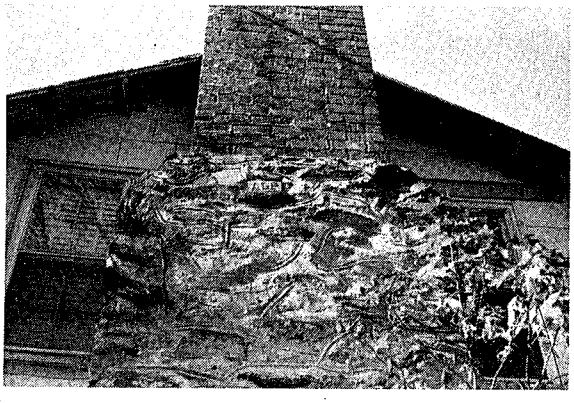
SITE NAME: William Holmes
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: c. 1840
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

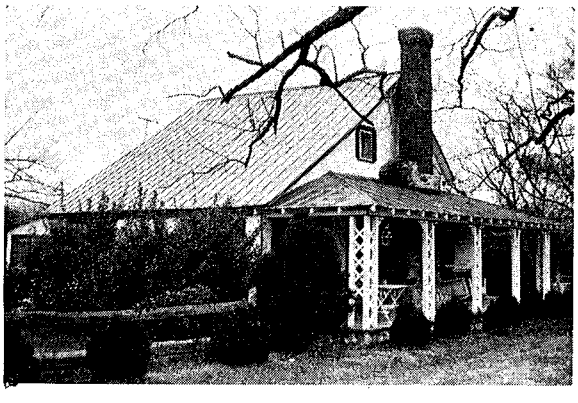


SITE NAME: G. S. Coble House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: (?) c. 1865
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: (?) Gone

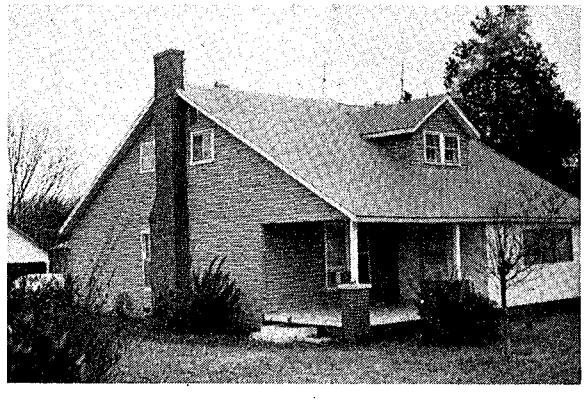
SITE NAME: George Stafford House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: (?); c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2; 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log; Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick; Brick



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

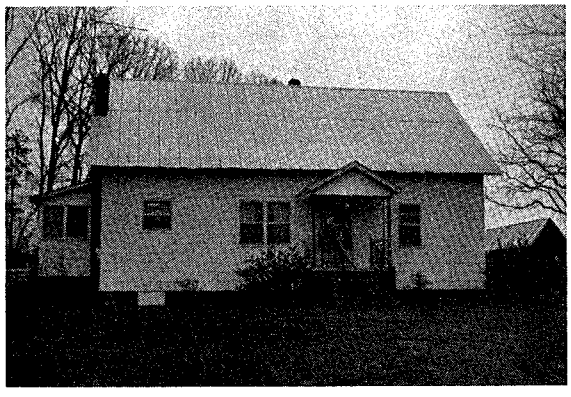


SITE NAME: Patterson-Thompson House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: (?) Pre 1893
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



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

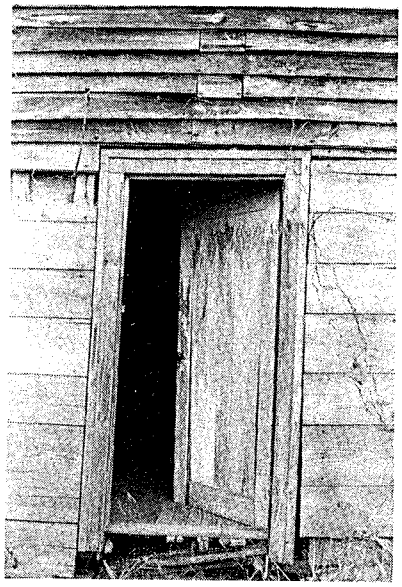


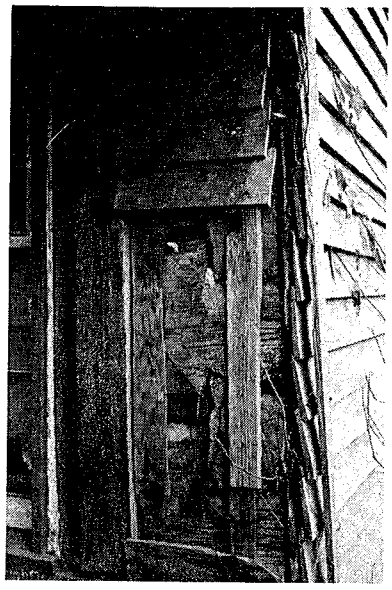
SITE NAME: Salem Academy
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: (?) Pre 1893
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

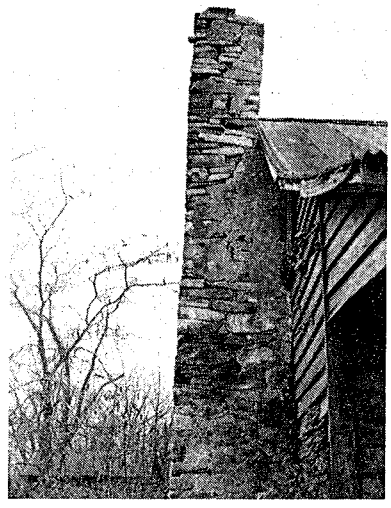
SITE NAME: Alston Thompson House
LOCATION: Albright
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame (?)
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

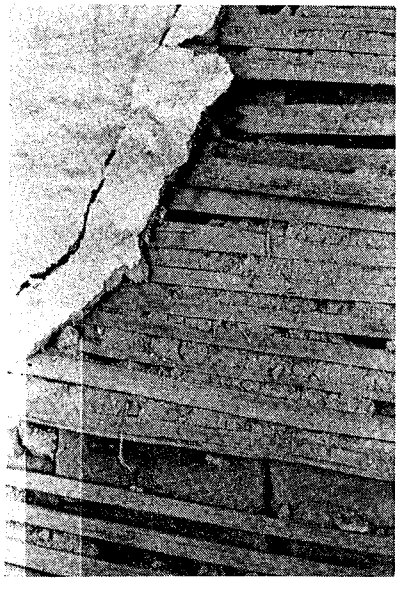




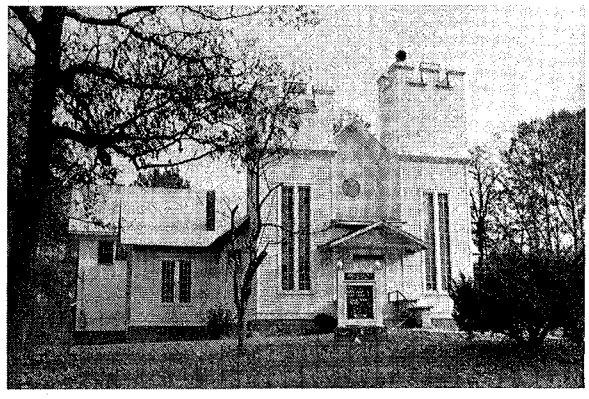


SITE NAME: Dixon Log House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone

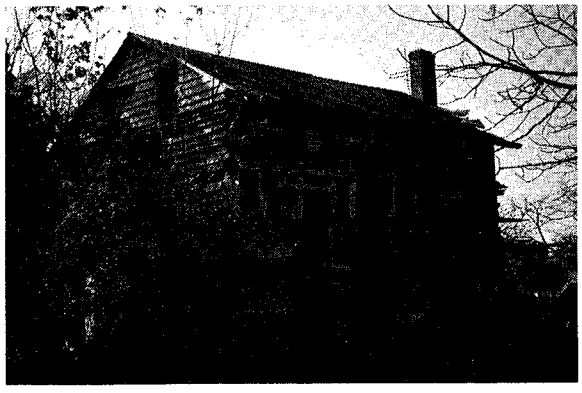
SITE NAME: Thomas Stafford House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 7
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



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



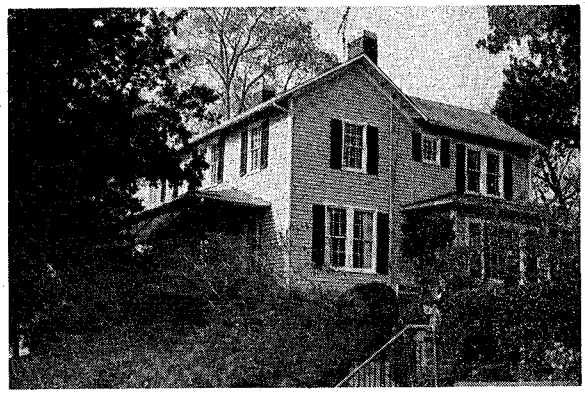
SITE NAME: Moore's Chapel Baptist Church
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

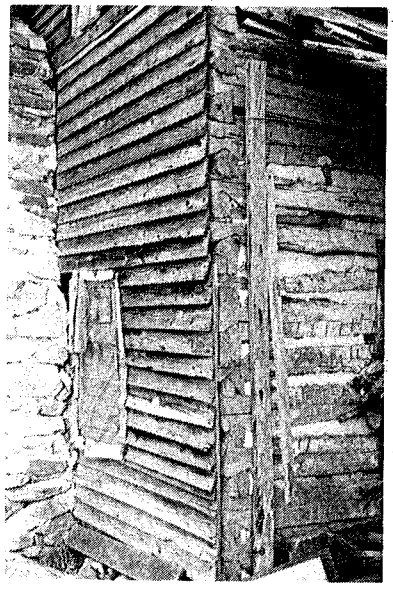


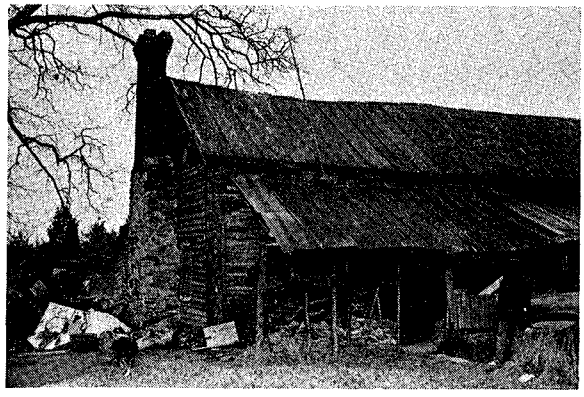
SITE NAME: Natty Woody House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

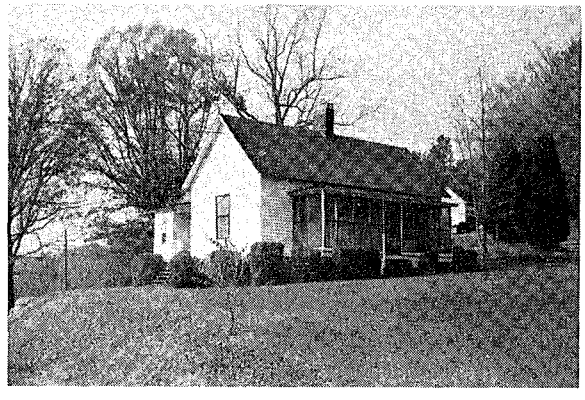
SITE NAME: Senator B. Everett Jordan House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: c. 1875
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick





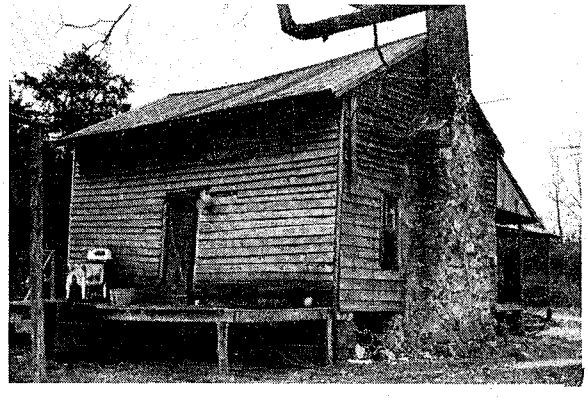


SITE NAME: Green Moore House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?) c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

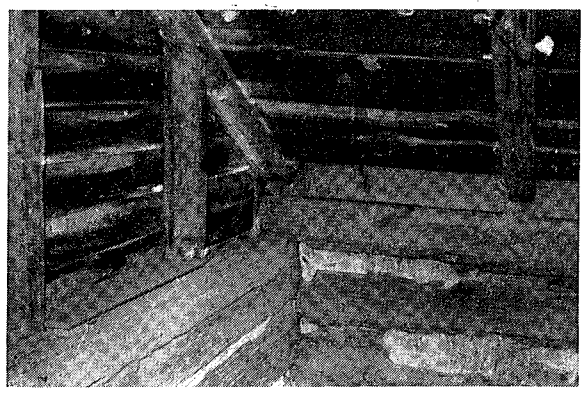


SITE NAME: Saxapahaw Mill Houses
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: c. 1920
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

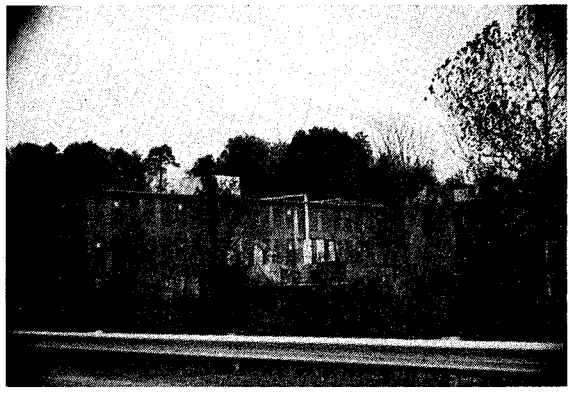
SITE NAME: Bivins Log House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1840
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone

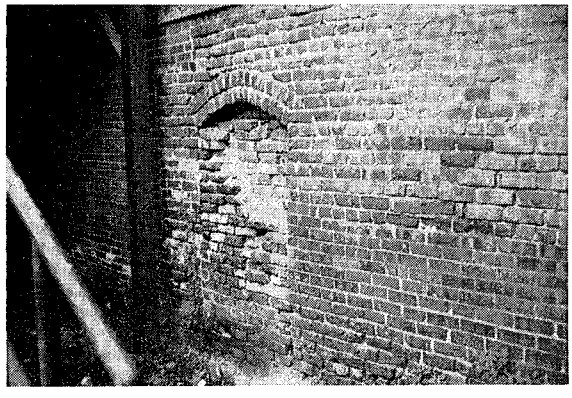


SITE NAME: George Morgan House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



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

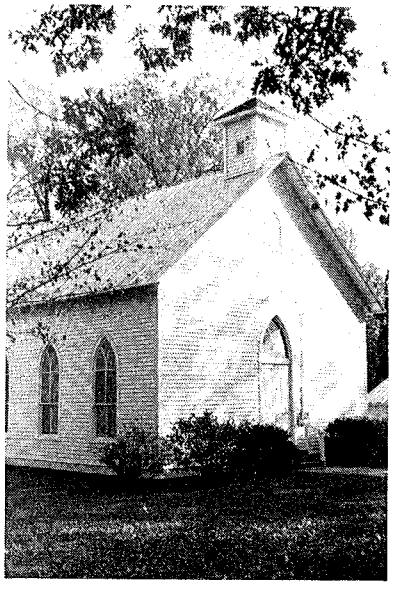


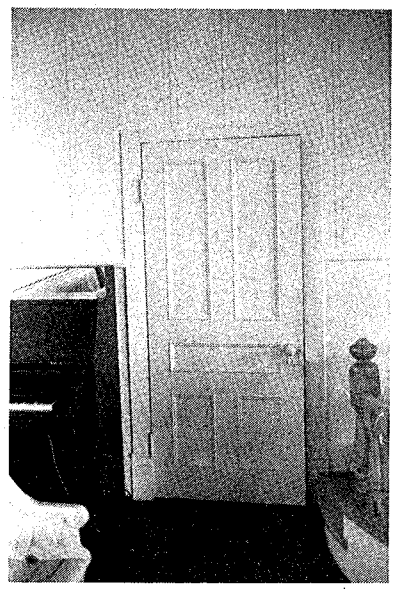


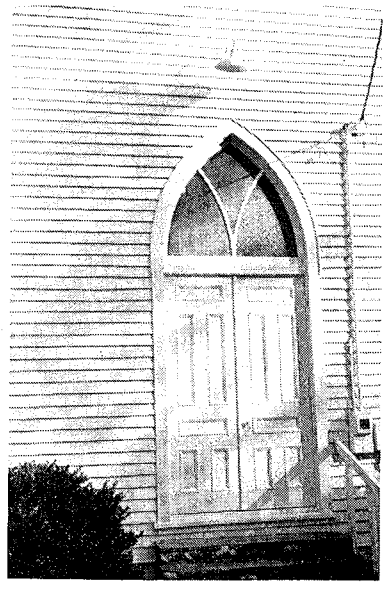
SITE NAME: Saxapahaw Mills
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: c. 1850, 1870, Rebuilt 1933
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

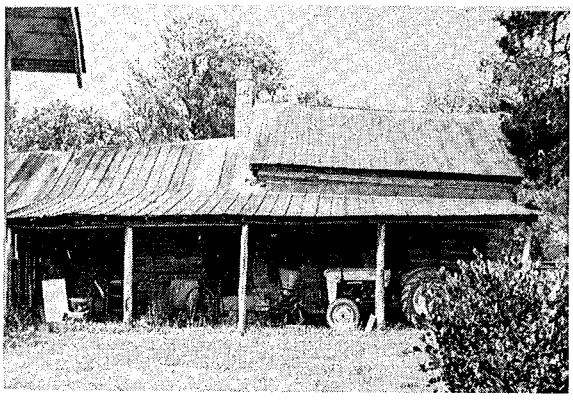
SITE NAME: Braxton Bivins House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



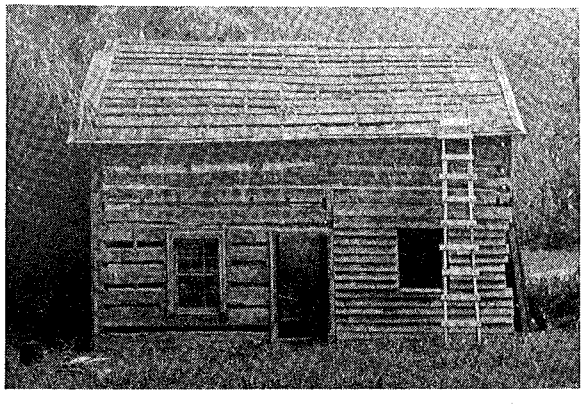




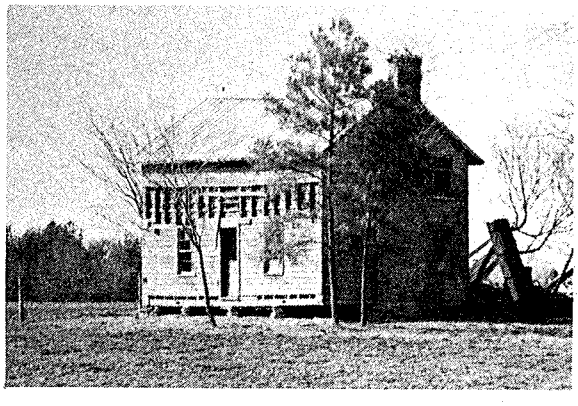
SITE NAME: Spring Meeting House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?) c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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



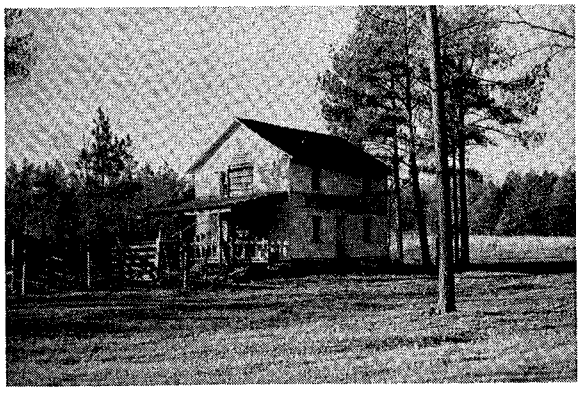
SITE NAME: George McBane House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: (?) Gone



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

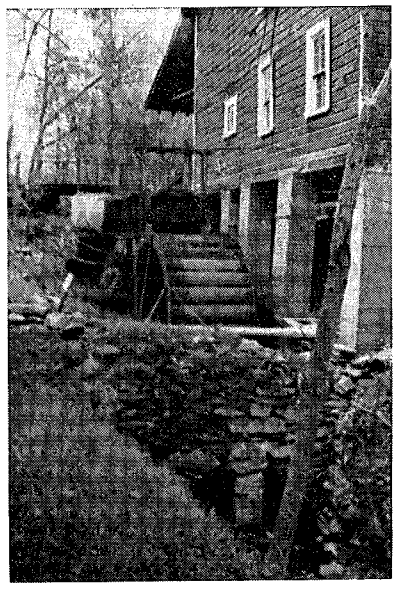
SITE NAME: John Stockard House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1830
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

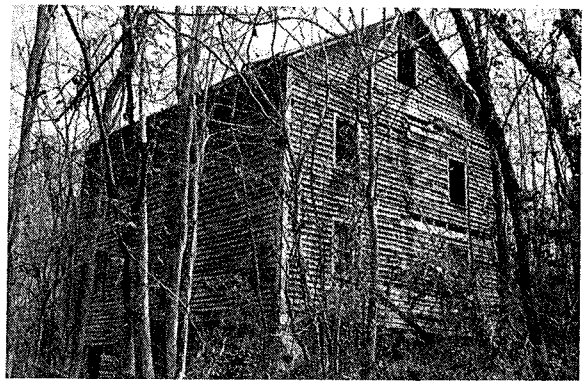


SITE NAME: Guthrie-Foust House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?), Moved 1957
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: (?) Gone

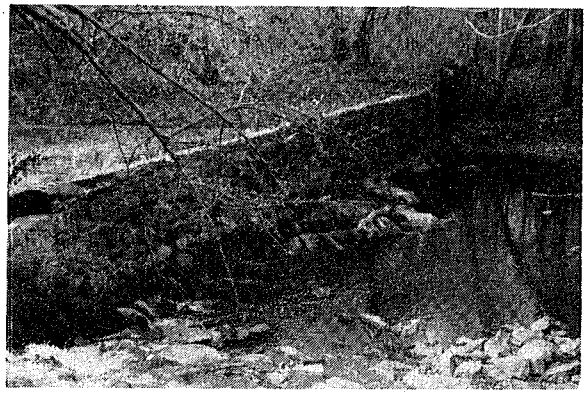
SITE NAME: Uriah Lambe House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?) Pre 1893
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

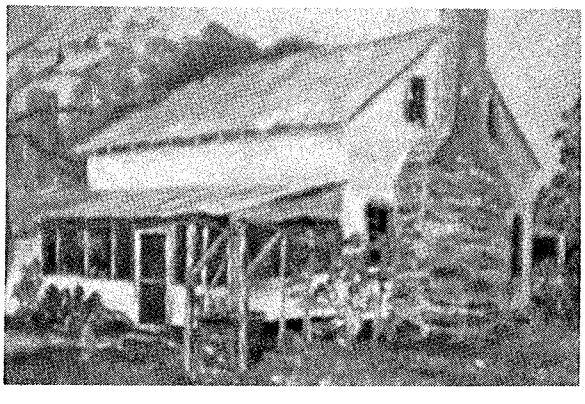




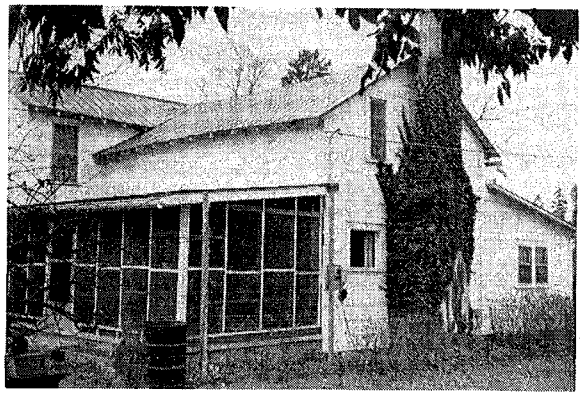
Painting of Mill



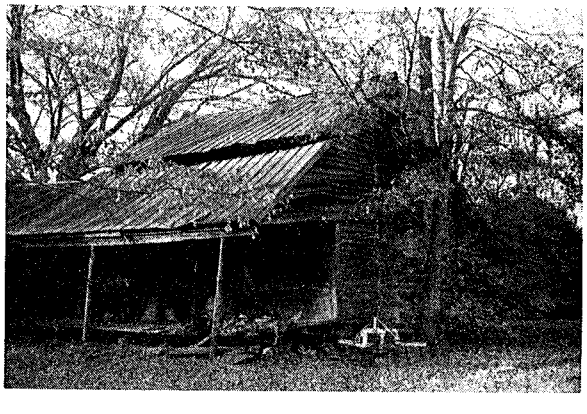
SITE NAME: Guthrie-McBane Mill
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1850
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame



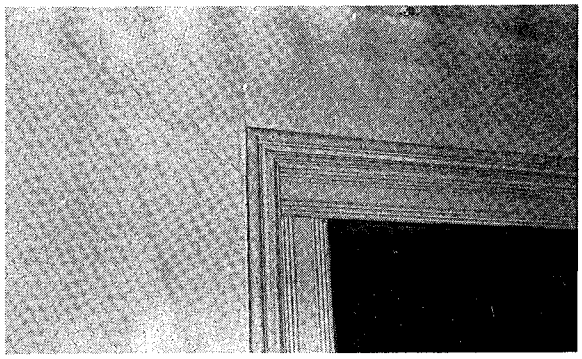
Painting of Original House



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



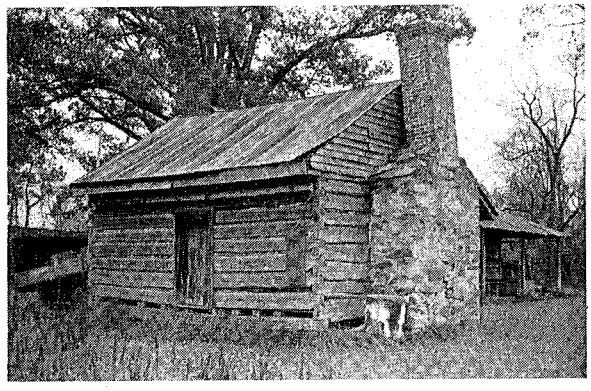
SITE NAME: John T. Braxton House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

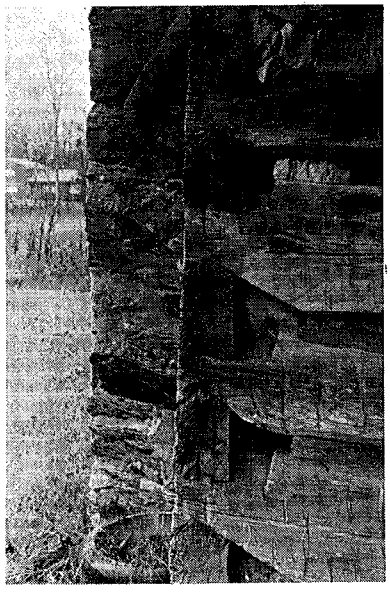


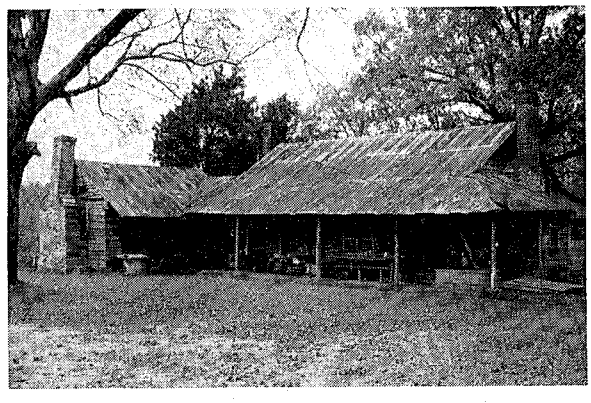
SITE NAME: Anderson McBane House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1895
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

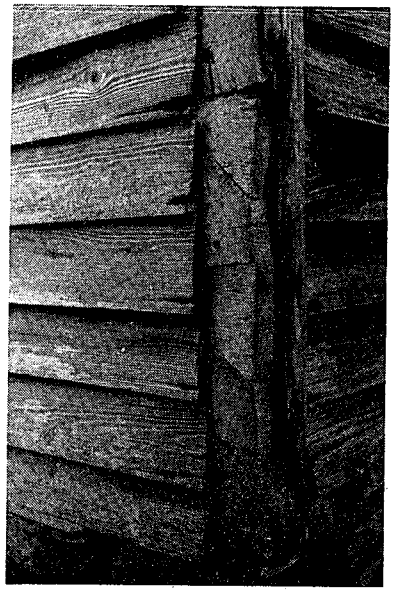
SITE NAME: Hiram Braxton
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1884
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

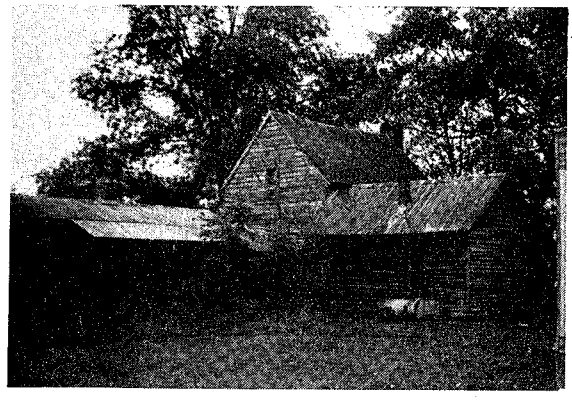
SITE NAME: Camilus McBane House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1850; 1892
FLOOR PLAN: 1, 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log; Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick; Stone, Brick



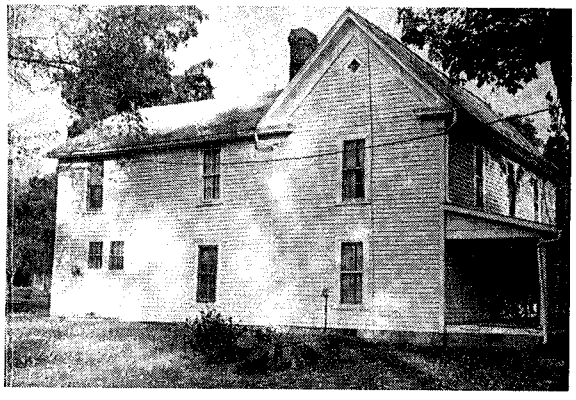








SITE NAME: William Perry Log House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

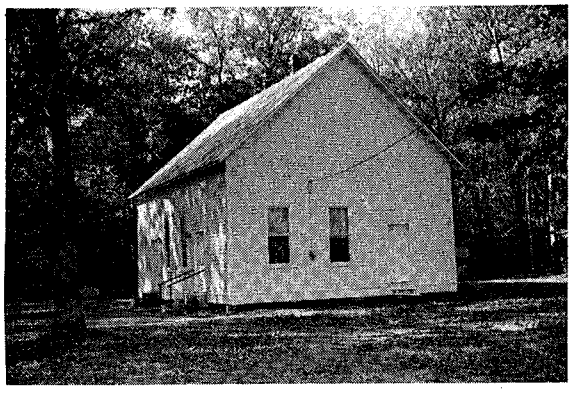


SITE NAME: Alfred Zachary House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1901
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

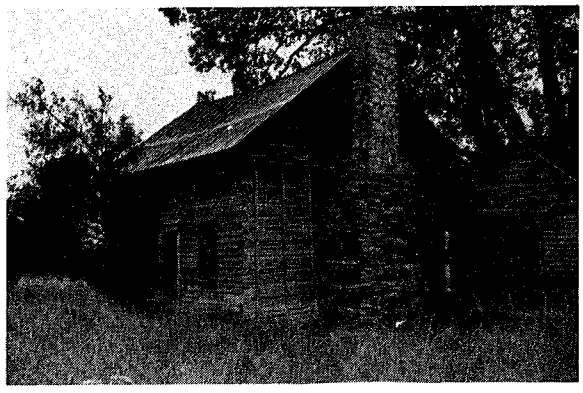
SITE NAME: William Perry House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

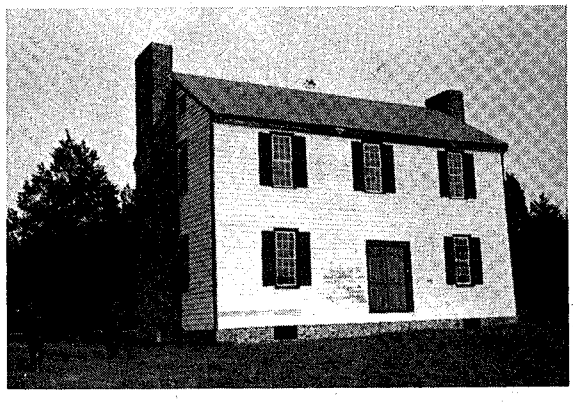
SITE NAME: Oscar Braxton House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1915
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



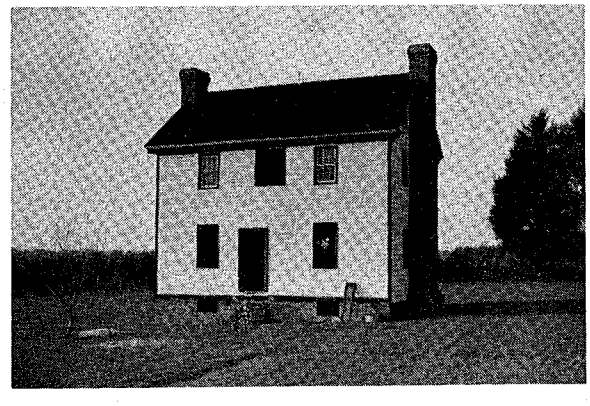
SITE NAME: West Grove Friends Meeting House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1915
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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



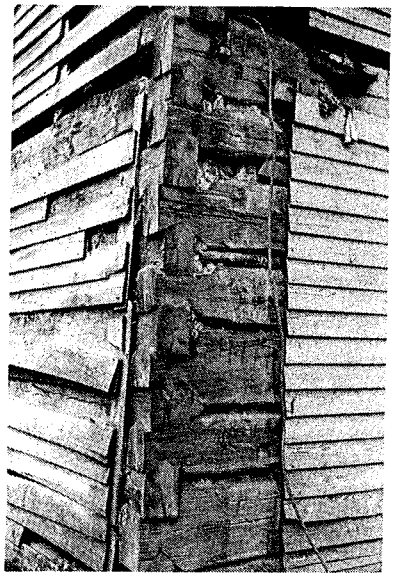
SITE NAME: Daniel Clapp Holt House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1820
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick (not original)



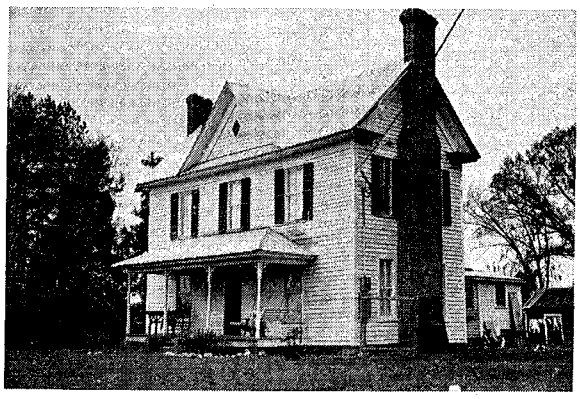
SITE NAME: Thomas Lindley House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1840
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick (not original)

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

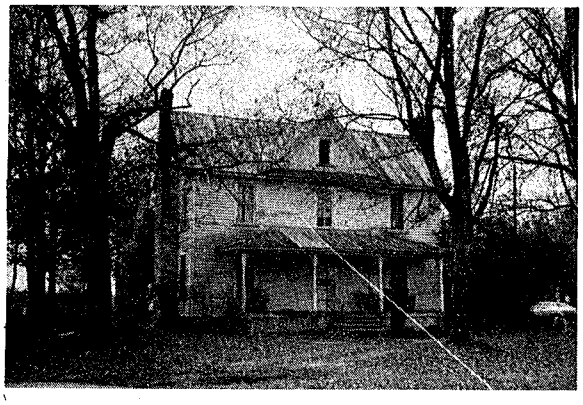
The three houses have been moved to their present site and are being restored by Dr. William Ivey.



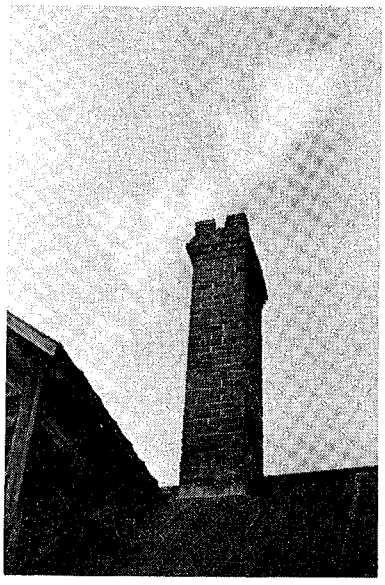
SITE NAME: W. M. Lindley House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?) c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



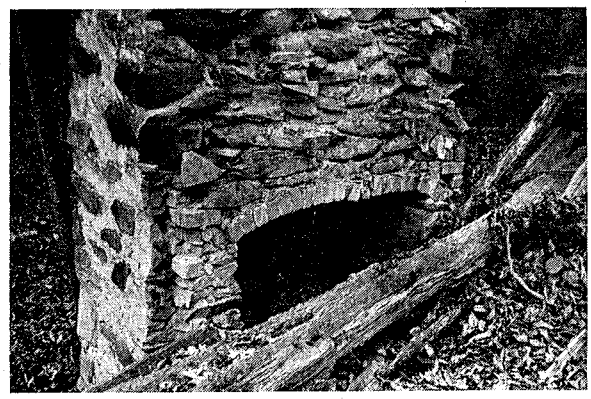
SITE NAME: Alec Hadley House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN : 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

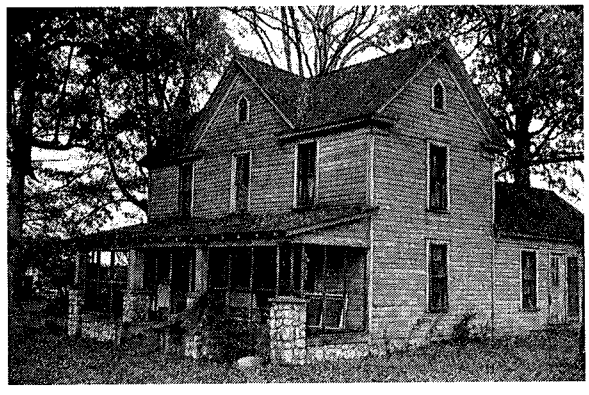


SITE NAME: Duff Braxton House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1889
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



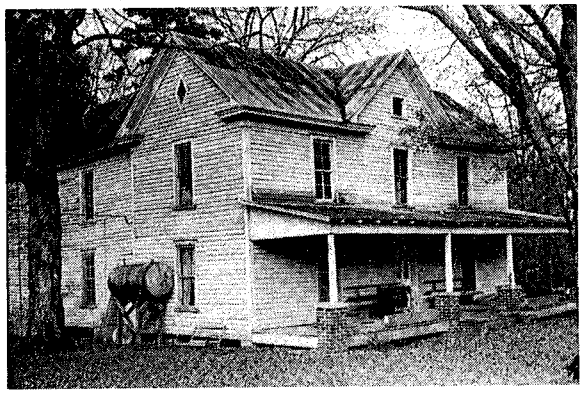
SITE NAME: Ira Braxton House Ruins
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

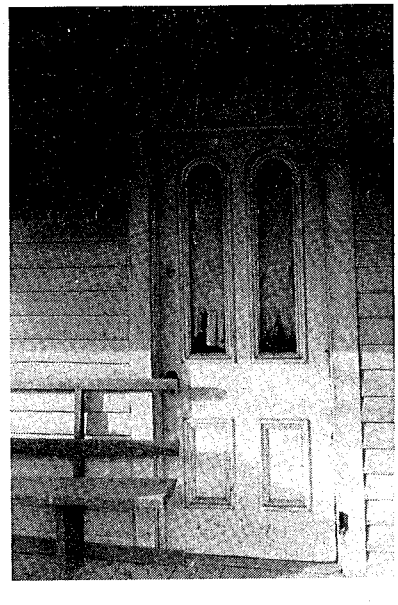
SITE NAME: James McBane House Ruins
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1840
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

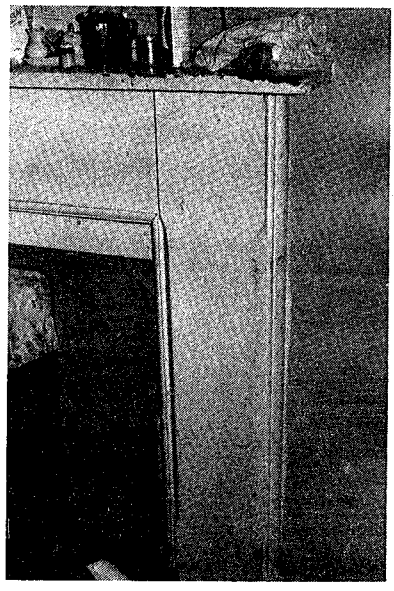


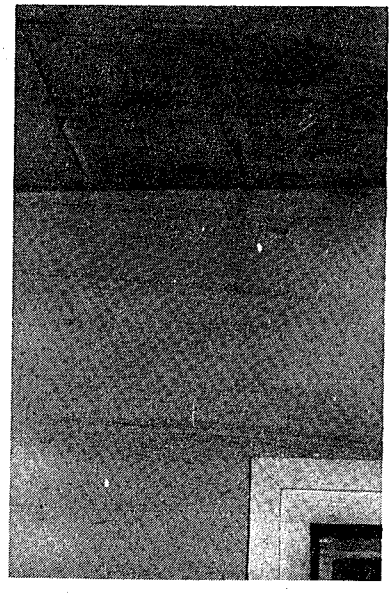
SITE NAME: E. J. Braxton House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1897
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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



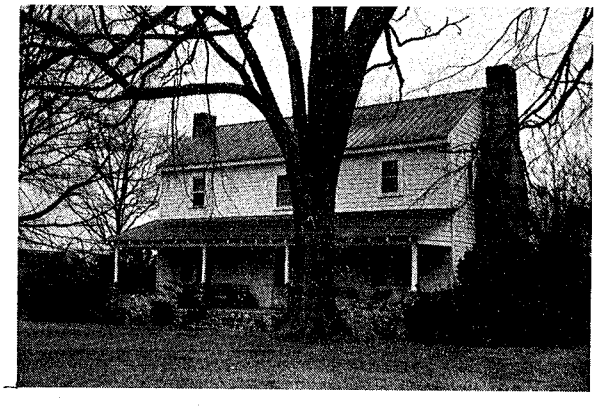




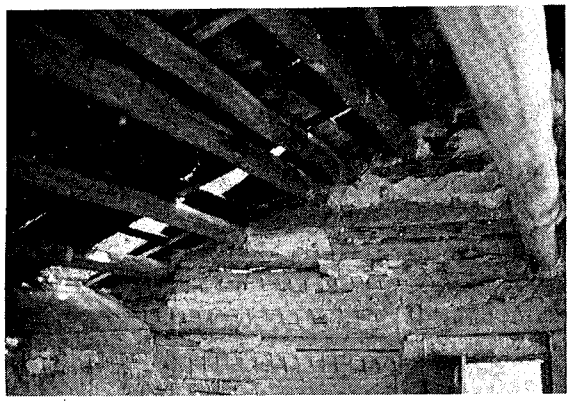


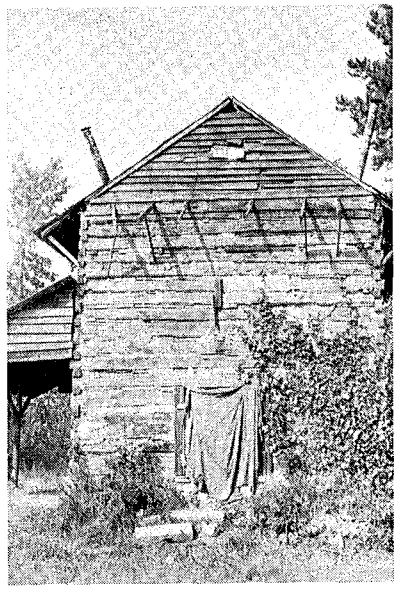
SITE NAME: E. C. Murray House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone

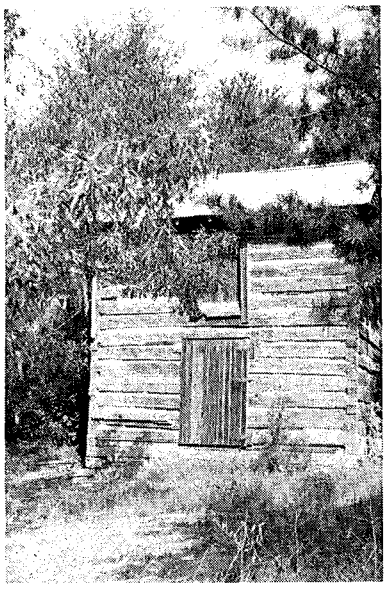
SITE NAME: Elizabeth Cass House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



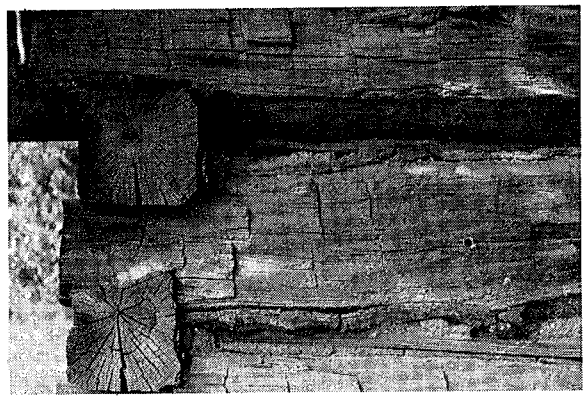
SITE NAME: Owen Lindley House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

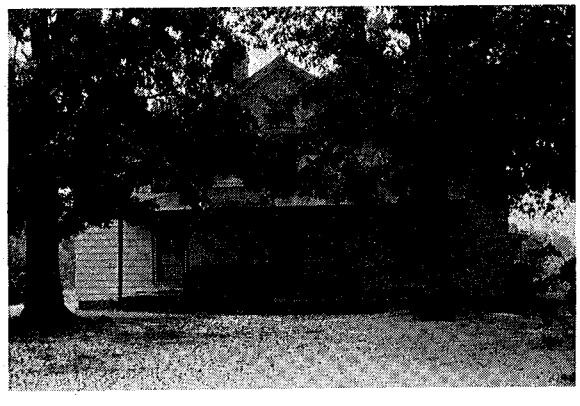


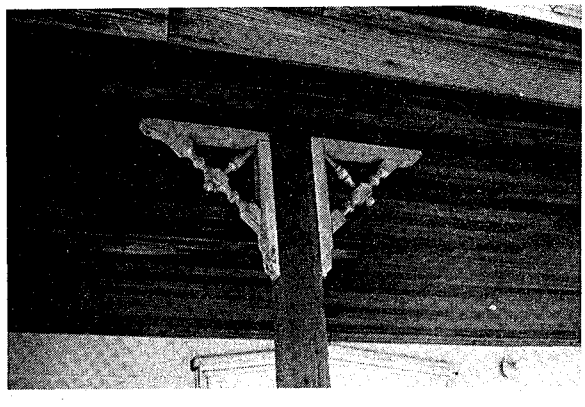




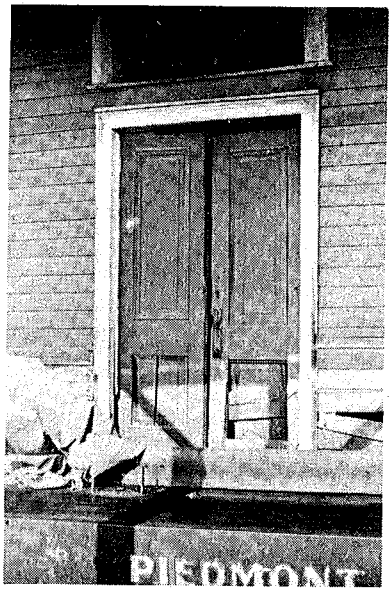
SITE NAME: L. Jones Log Farm Buildings
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: (?)
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log

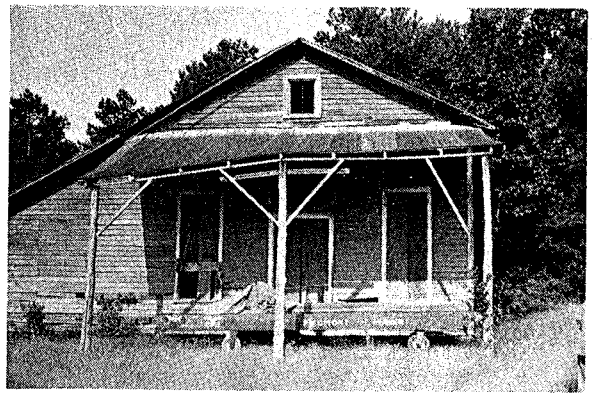




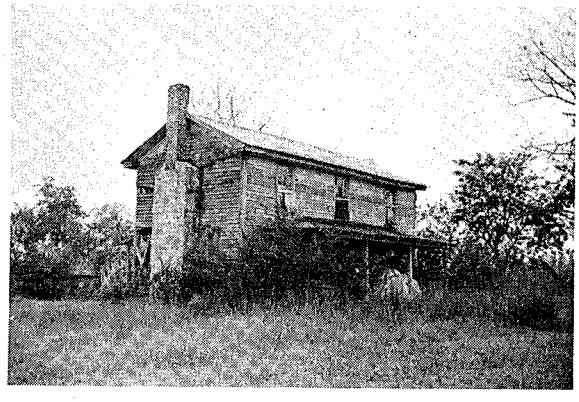


SITE NAME: Jacob Horne House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



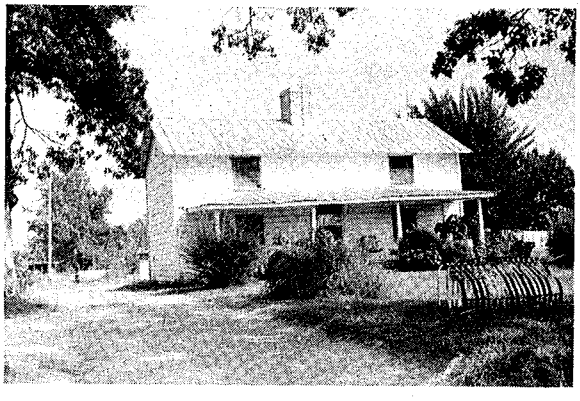


SITE NAME: Murray's Store
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: (?) Pre 1893
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



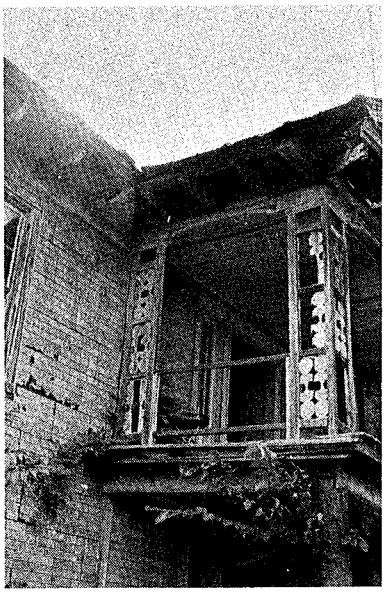
SITE NAME: M. A. Hesse House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

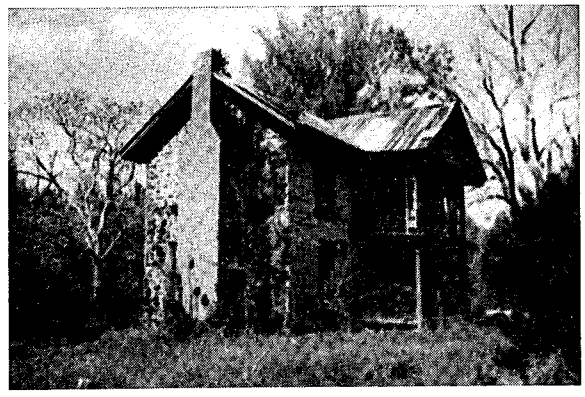
SITE NAME: Dailey Store
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: (?) Pre 1893
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



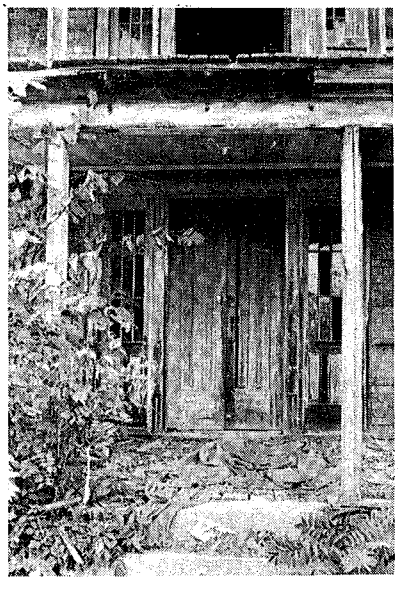
SITE NAME: J. M. Florance
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

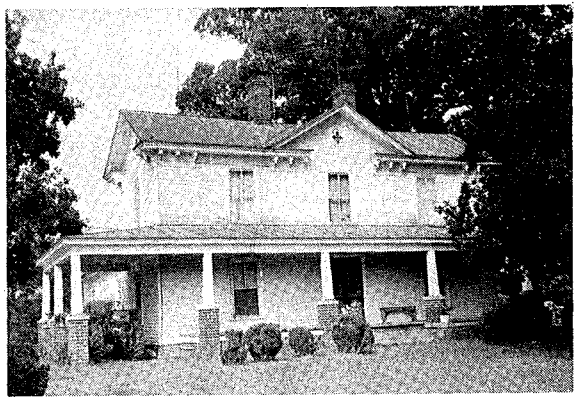
SITE NAME: Sol Martin House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



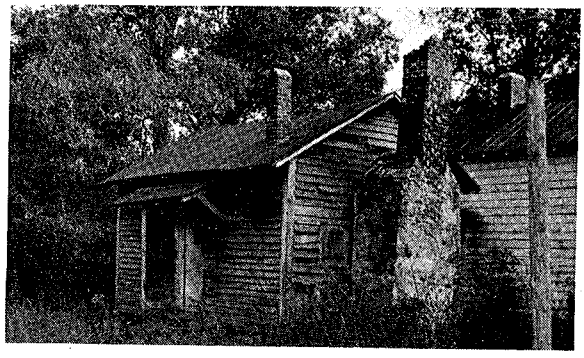


SITE NAME: J. G. Dailey House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



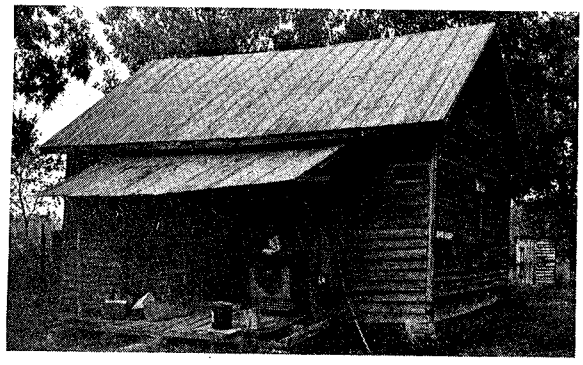


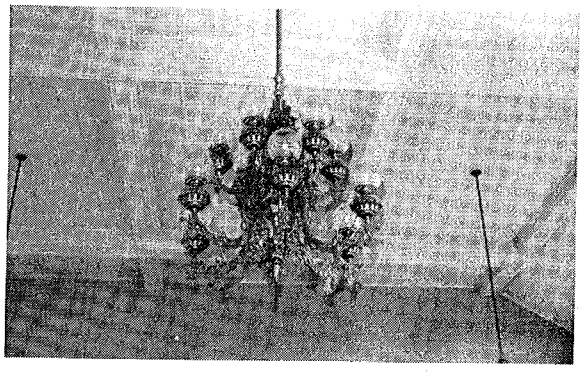
SITE NAME: T. W. Vincent
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

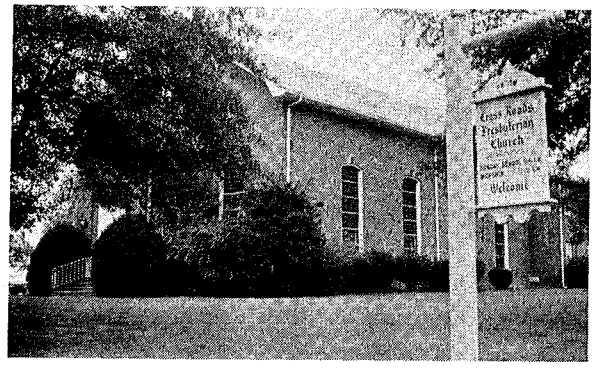


Accessory Houses

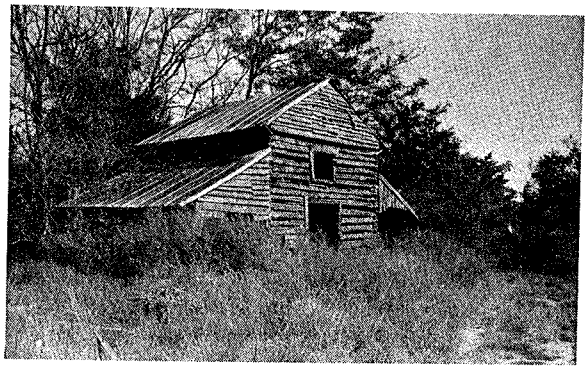
SITE NAME: Thomas Mitchell House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

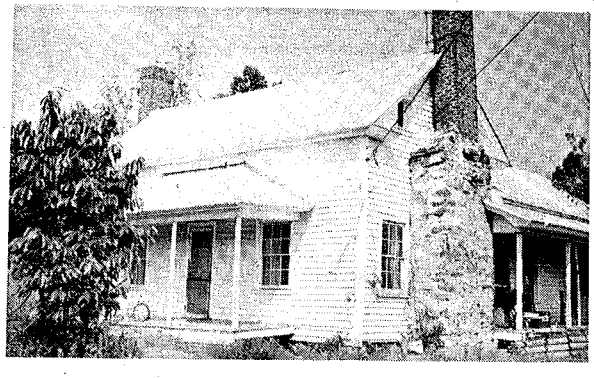






SITE NAME: Cross Roads Presbyterian Church
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: 1876; Organized 1783
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

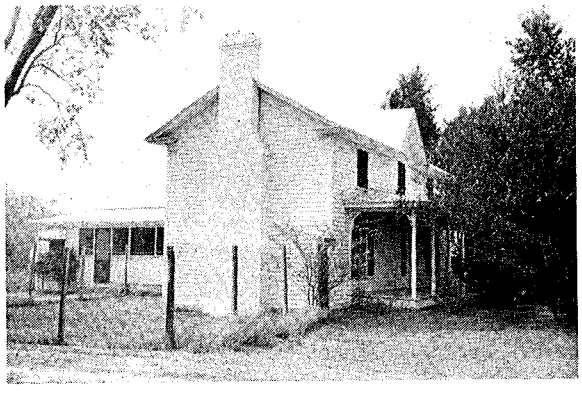




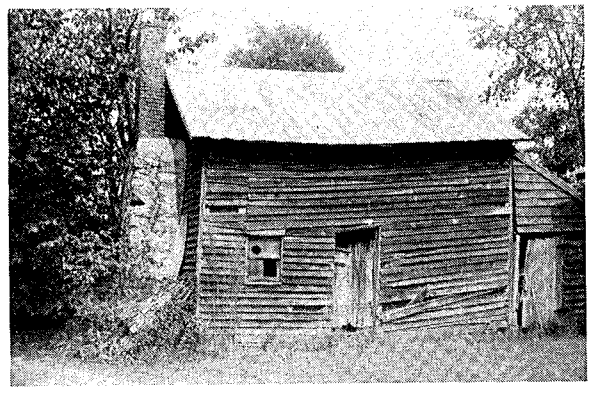
SITE NAME: John Long House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

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

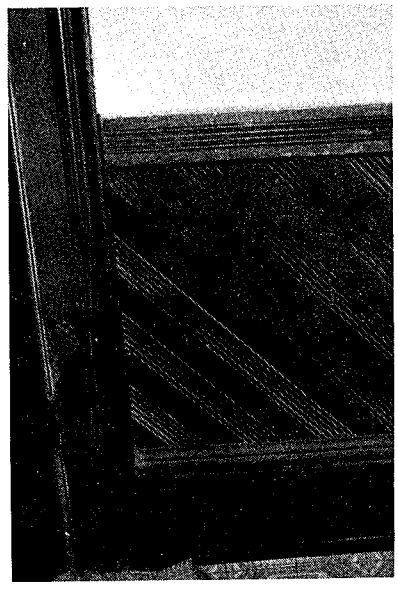


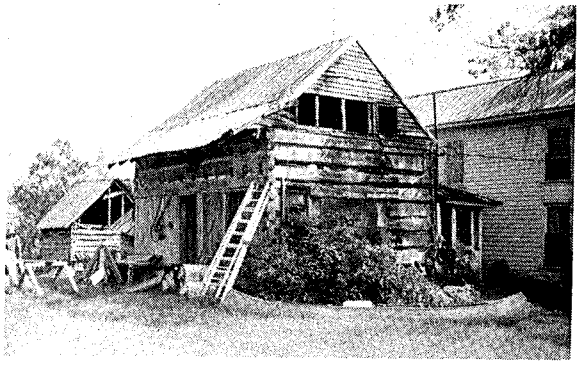
SITE NAME: James M. Roney House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: 1887
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

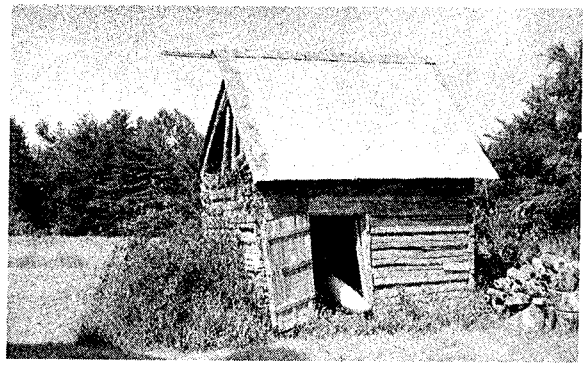


SITE NAME: James M. Roney Site, House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: (?) c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

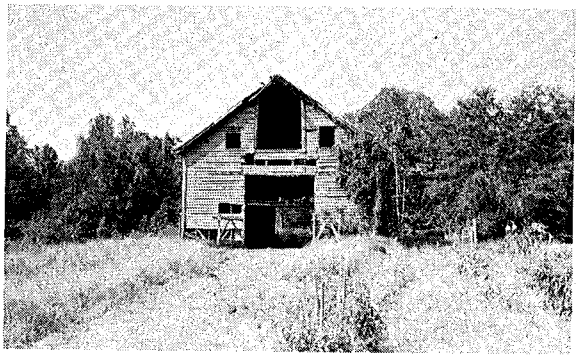
SITE NAME: W. P. Browning
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



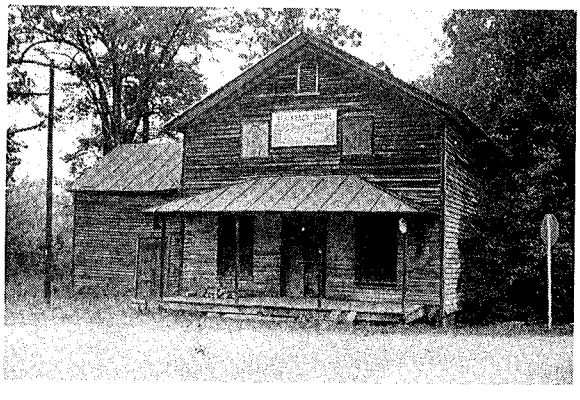




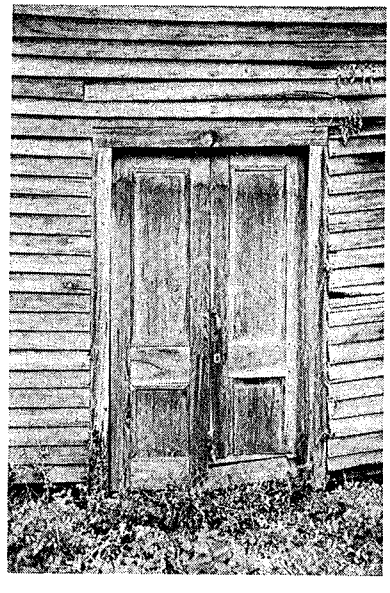
SITE NAME: Levi Whitted House Site, House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1835
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: (?) Gone

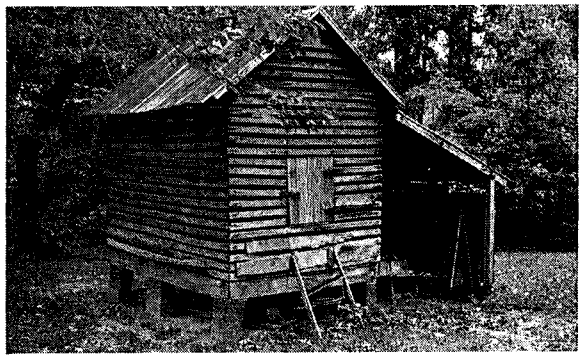


SITE NAME: Levi Whitted House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: 1877
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

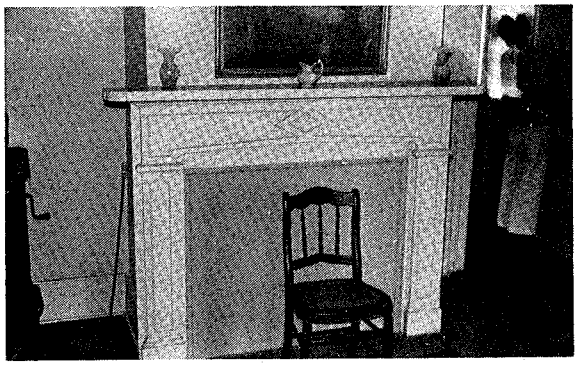


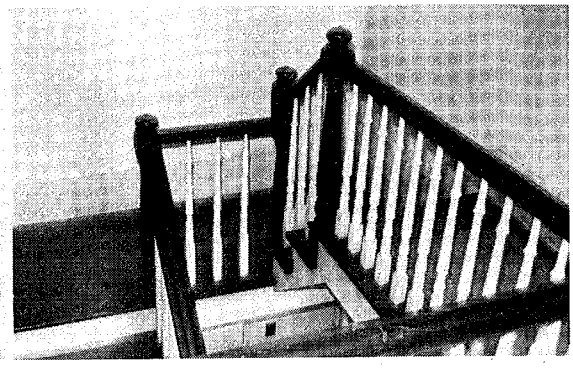
SITE NAME: Stainback Store
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: 1891
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



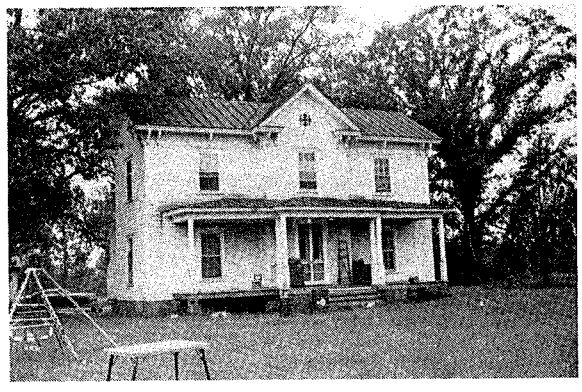


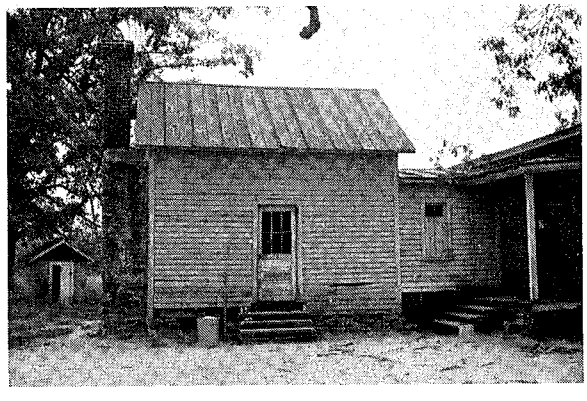
SITE NAME: John W. Stainback House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: 1887
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

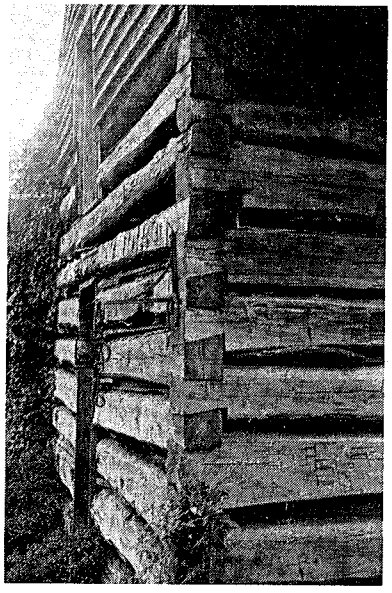


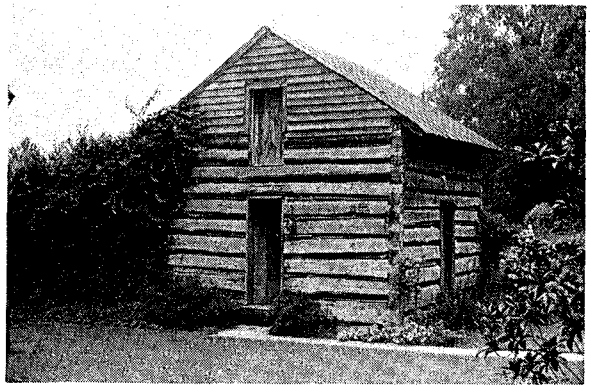


SITE NAME: C. G. Maynard House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

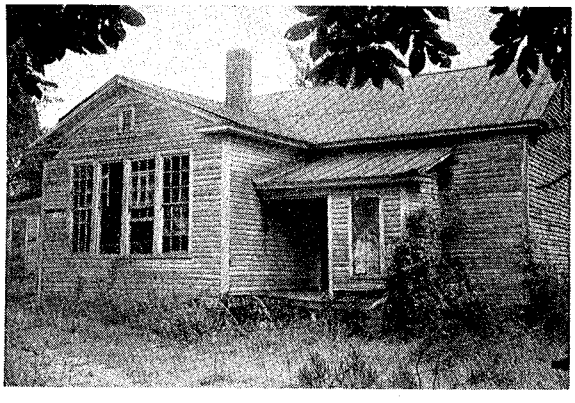




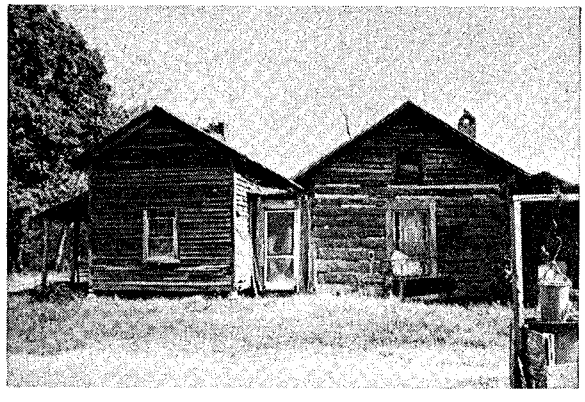




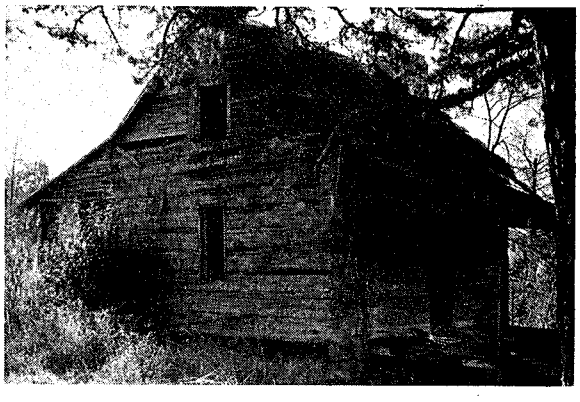
SITE NAME: John Stainback Log House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1883
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



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

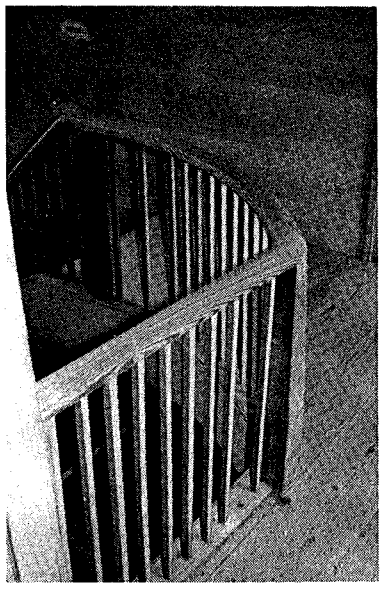


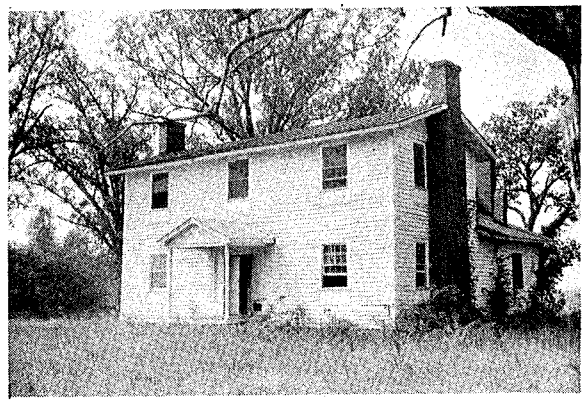
SITE NAME: D. Rudd House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: (?) c. 1870
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Brick

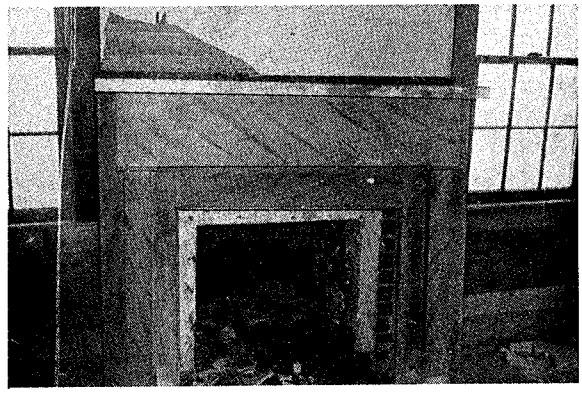


SITE NAME: Vincent Log House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1870
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

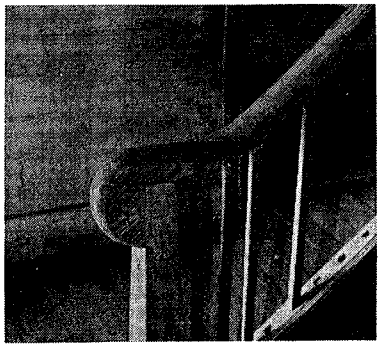
SITE NAME: P. C. Vincent House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

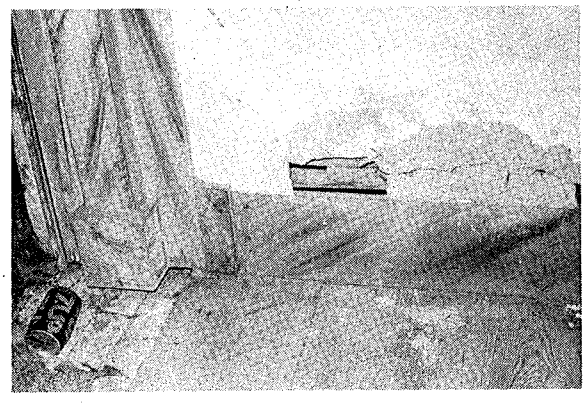


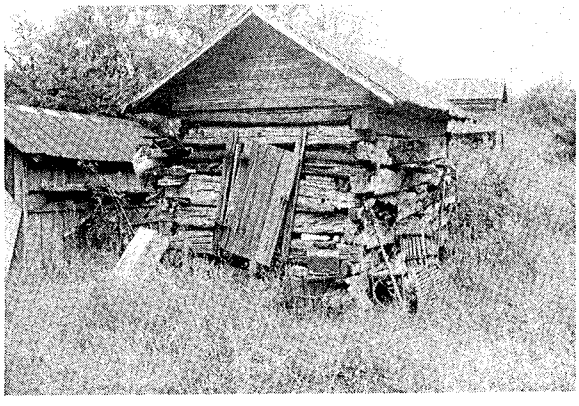




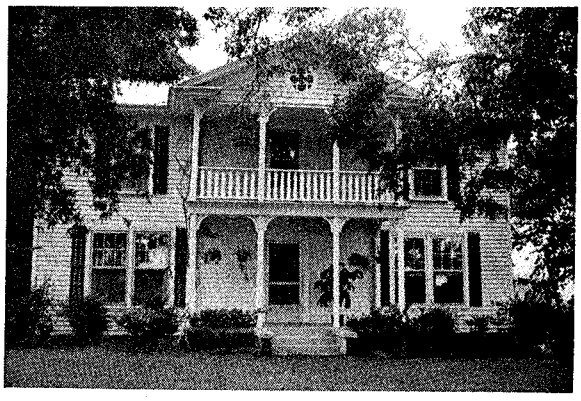
SITE NAME: Andrew Murray House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

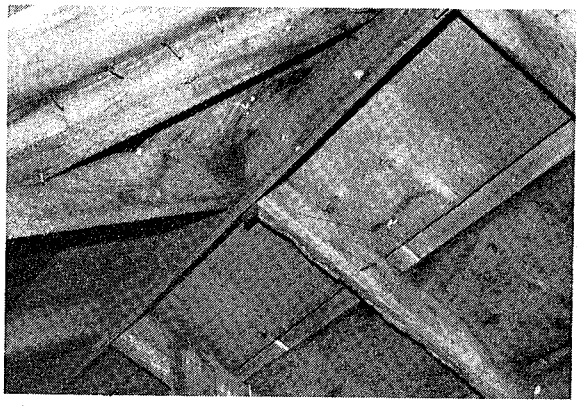




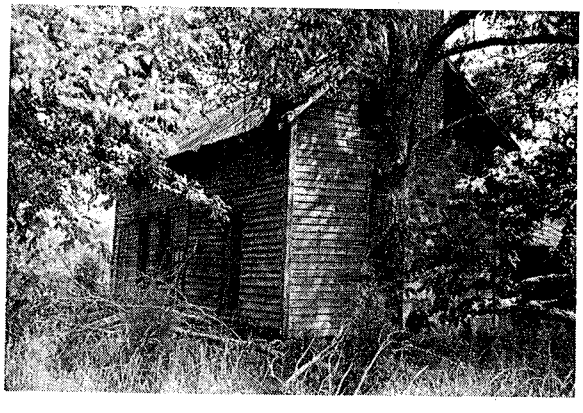


SITE NAME: Effie M. White House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: (?) c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

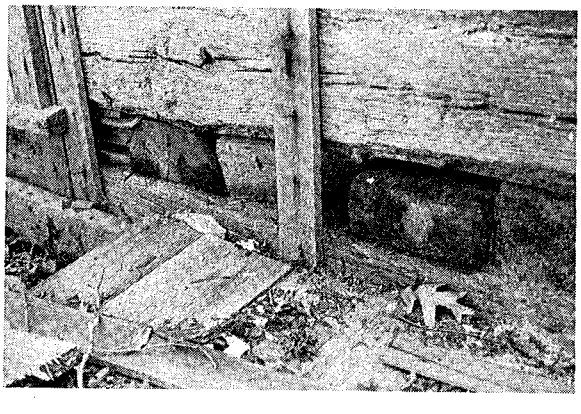


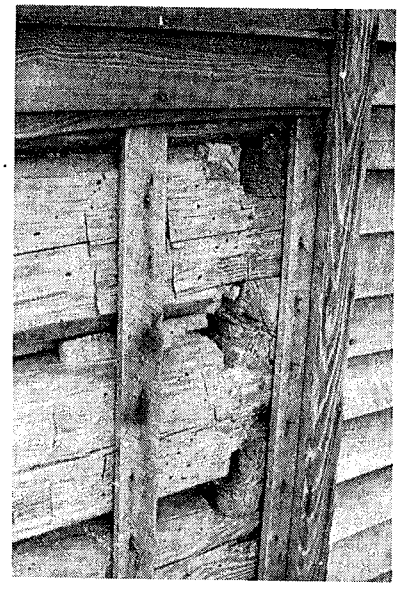


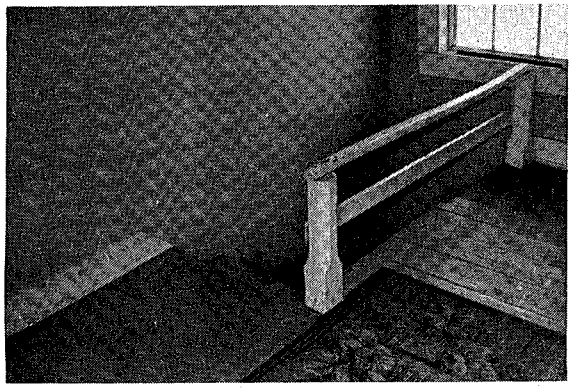
SITE NAME: W. Benson House
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

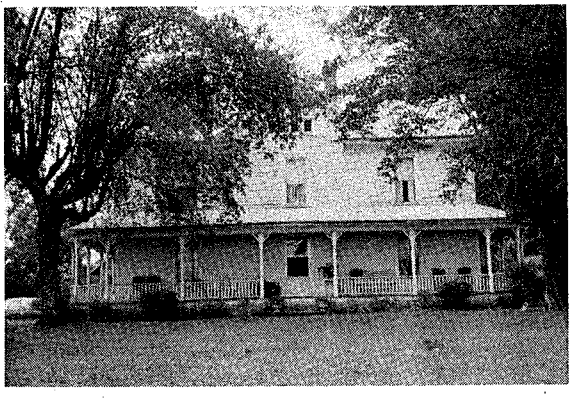




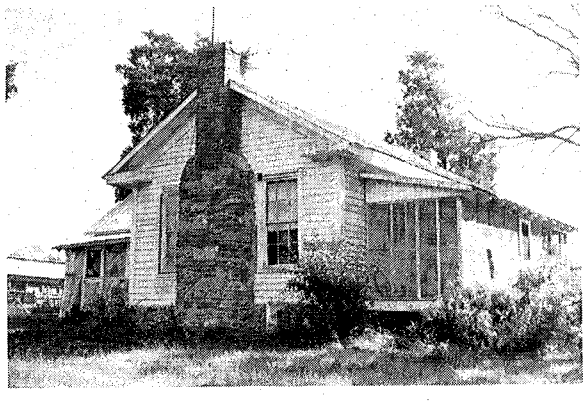


SITE NAME: John Ray House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

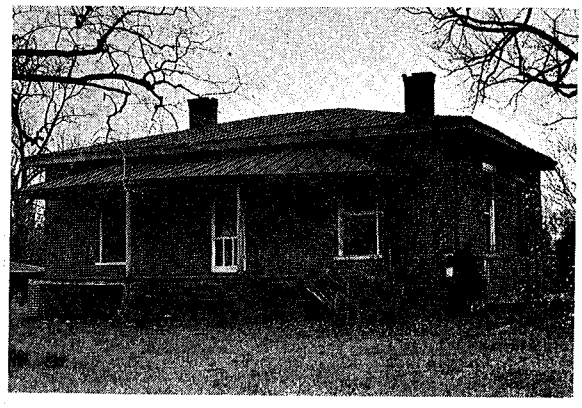
SITE NAME: Dickey Mill
LOCATION: Pleasant Grove
AGE: c. 1880
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame



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

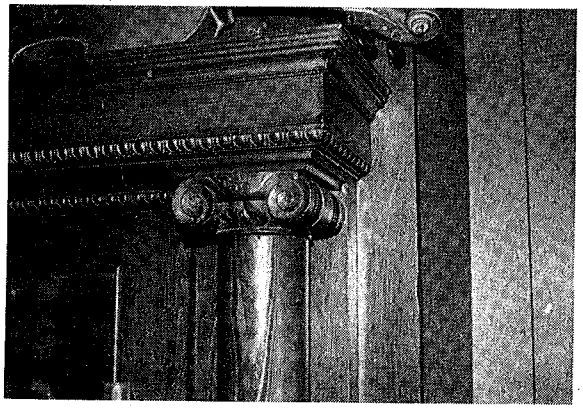


SITE NAME: Creecy-Faucette House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: (?) c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

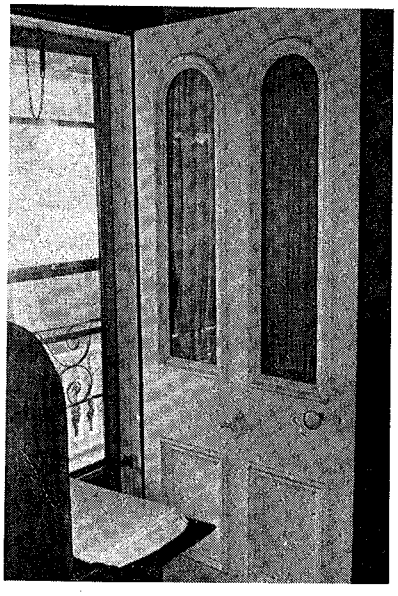


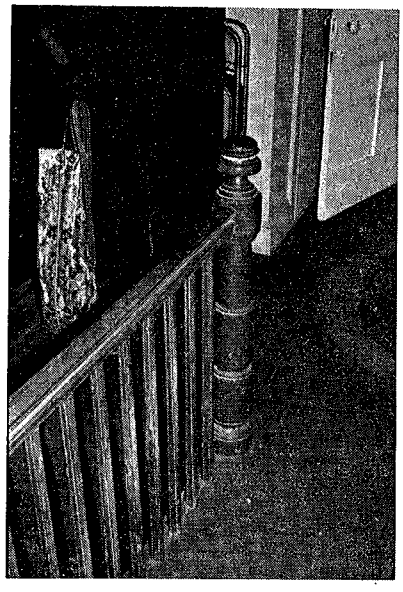
SITE NAME: Charles Harris House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: 1859
FLOOR PLAN: 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

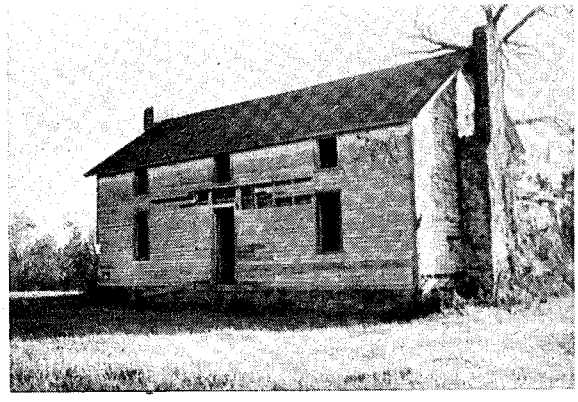


SITE NAME: Dr. W. N. Tate House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

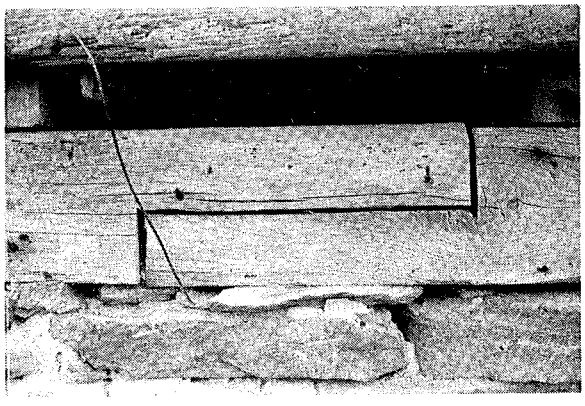


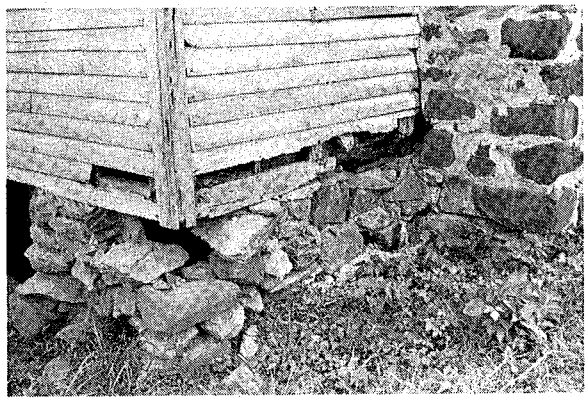


SITE NAME: Cook's Mill
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: (?) c. 1890
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame

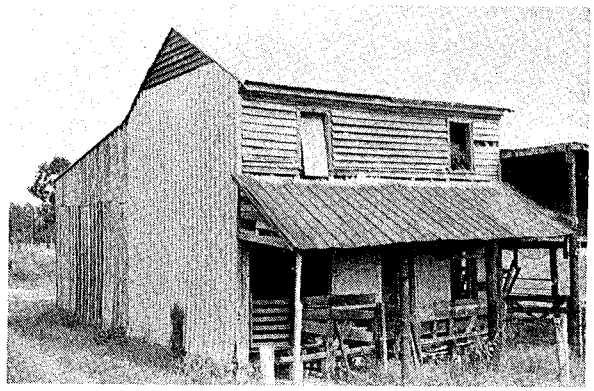


SITE NAME: Alexander Mebane House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: (?) c. 1870
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



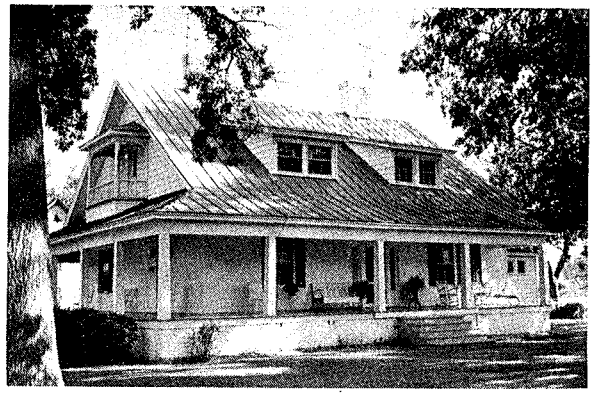


SITE NAME: Tate-Lambert House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: 1844
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

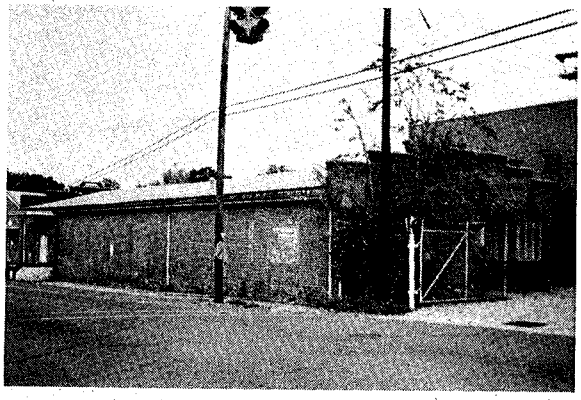


SITE NAME: Walker-Foster House
LOCATION: Haw River
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: (?) Gone

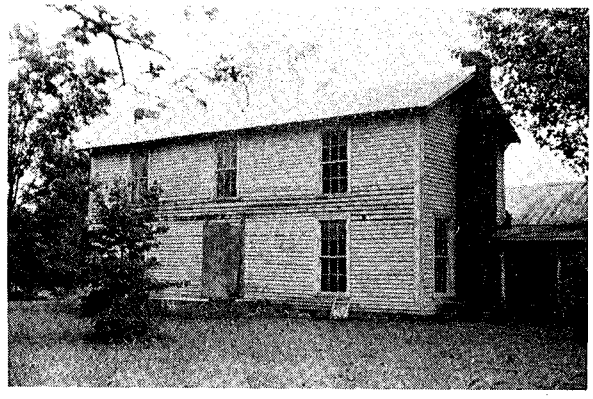
SITE NAME: Paisley-Cates House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: c. 1815; Remodelled c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: (?) Original Gone; Brick



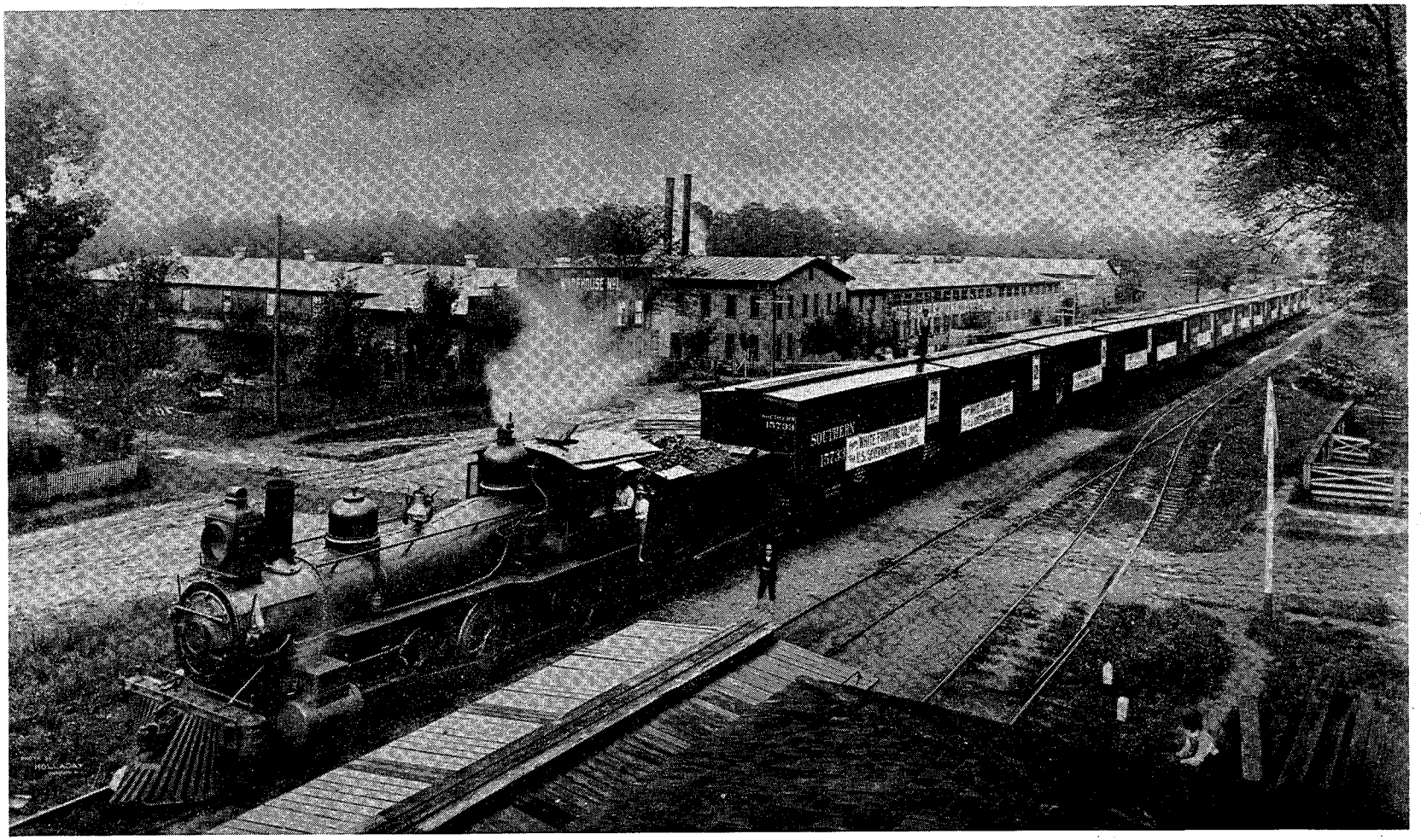
SITE NAME: T. Thompson House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



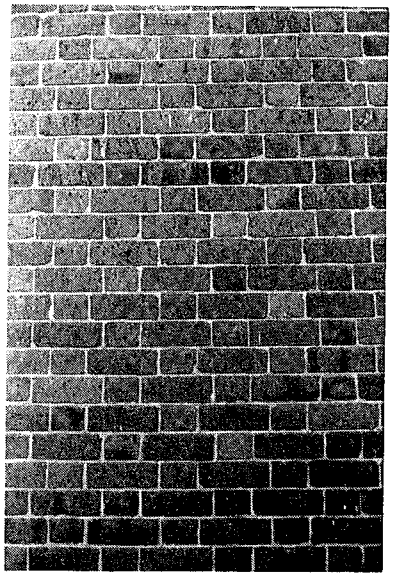
SITE NAME: Influential Hosiery
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: c. 1900
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

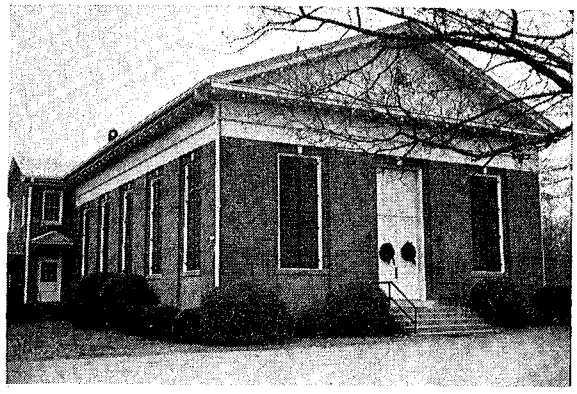


SITE NAME: Giles Mebane House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



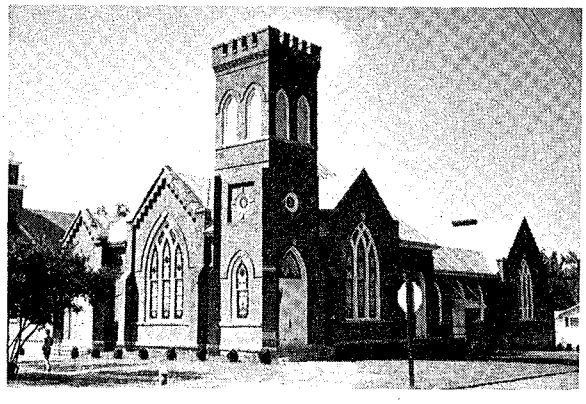
58 CARS OF WHITE FURNITURE
FOR THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, PANAMA CANAL, 1906





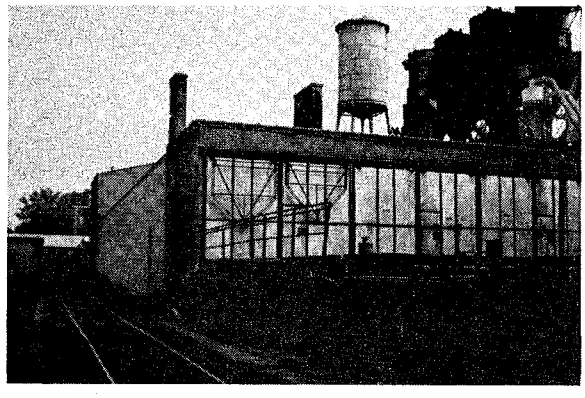
SITE NAME: Hawfields Church
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: 1852; Established c. 1750
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

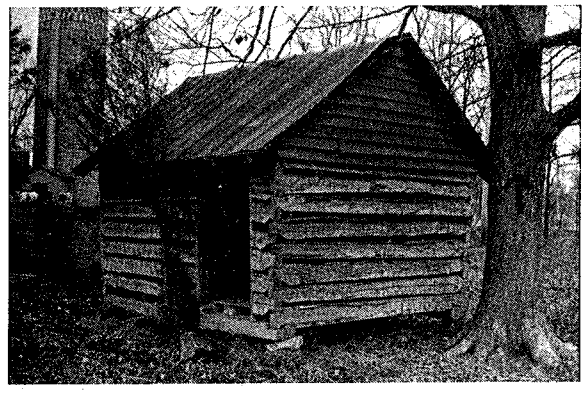


SITE NAME: Mebane Presbyterian Church
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: 1917; Established 1868
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick

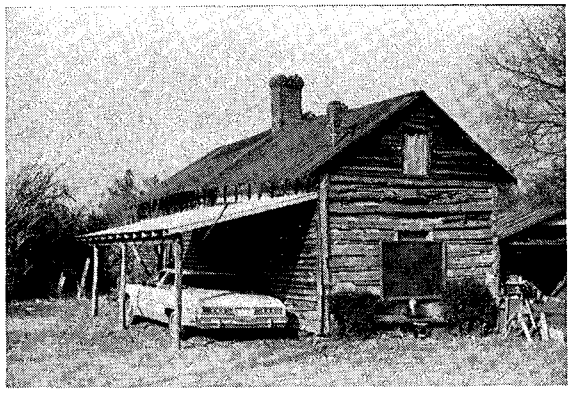
SITE NAME: Graham Albright House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: 1844
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brick
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

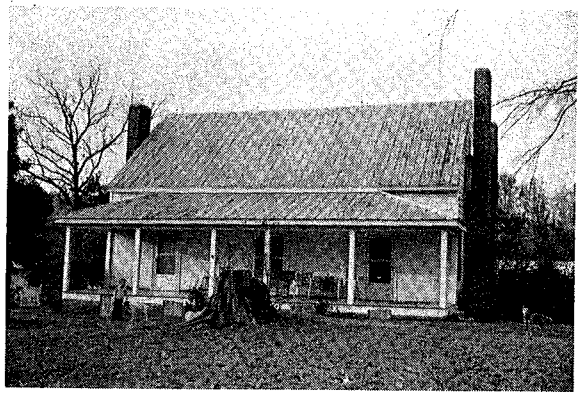


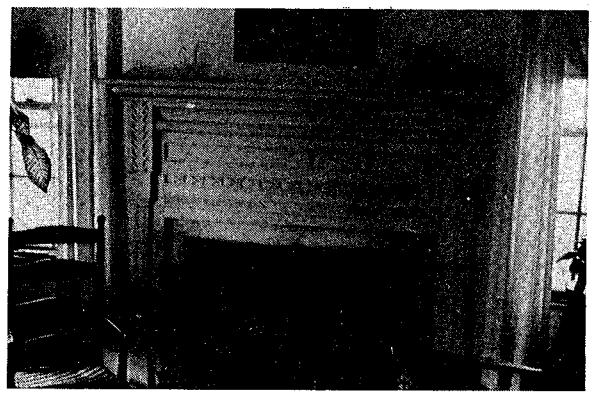
SITE NAME: Andrew Nash House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: (?) c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 1, 1 Saddlebag
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

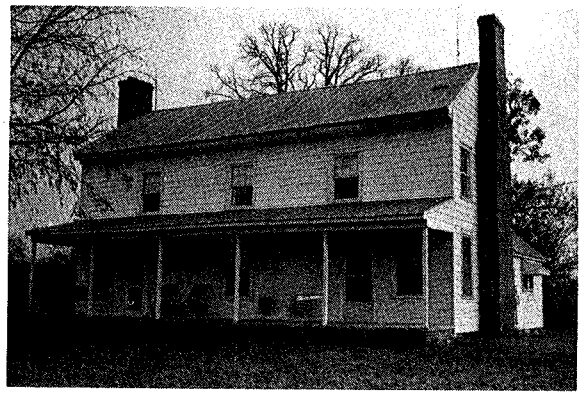
SITE NAME: James Gibson House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

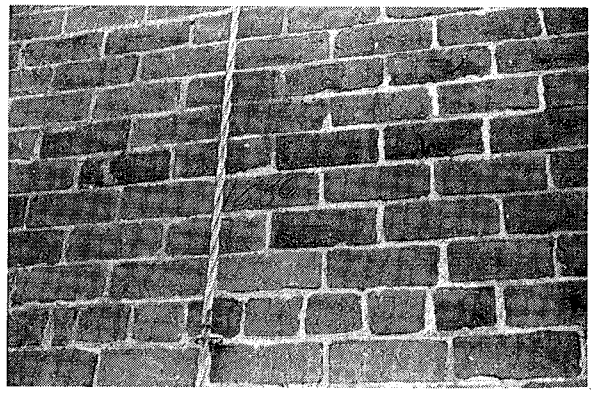
SITE NAME: Dr. Walker House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: 1856
FLOOR PLAN: 2A
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick





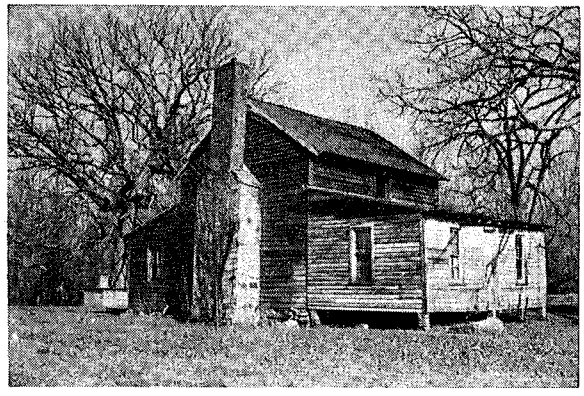
SITE NAME: Thompson-Newlin House
LOCATION: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick





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

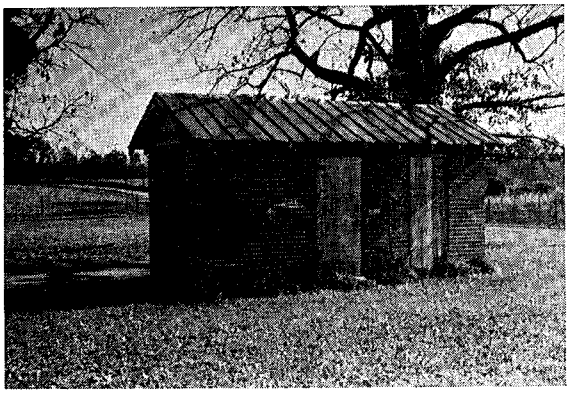
SITE NAME: S. L. Bradshaw House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: 1910
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

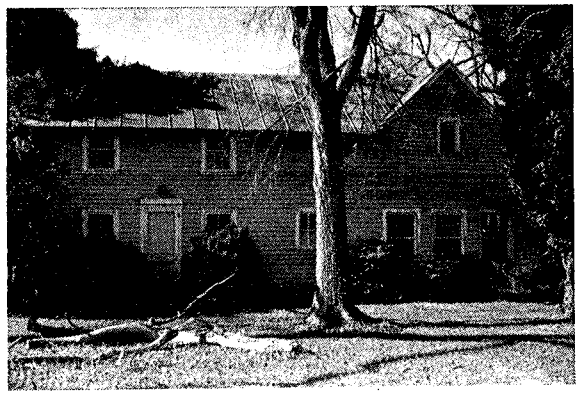


SITE NAME: Dodson-Thompson House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: 1858
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

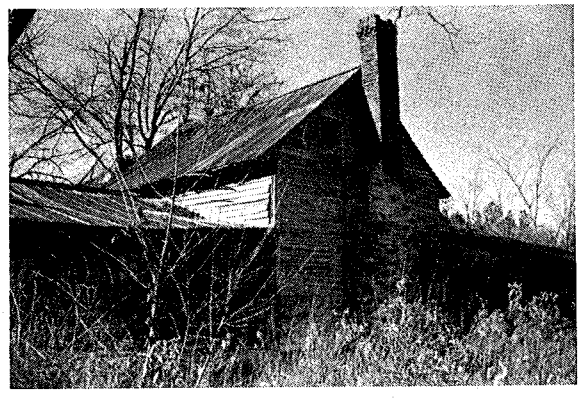
SITE NAME: J. Benjamin Thompson House
LOCATION; Thompson
AGE: (?) c. 1850; c. 1900 addition
FLOOR PLAN: 1; 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log; Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick; Brick



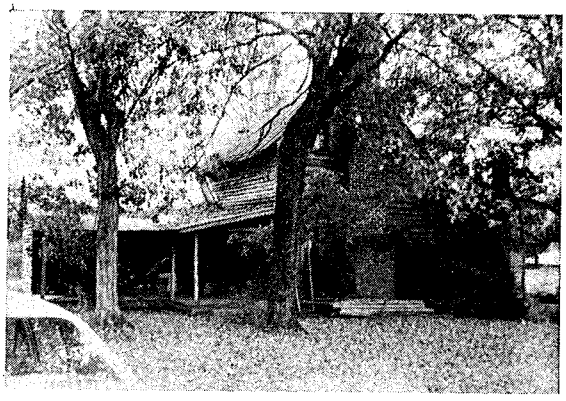


SITE NAME: T. L. Bradshaw House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: c. 1870; later additions
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

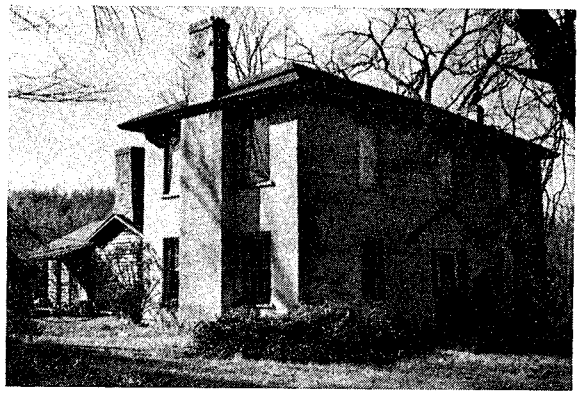
SITE NAME: Murray-Best House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



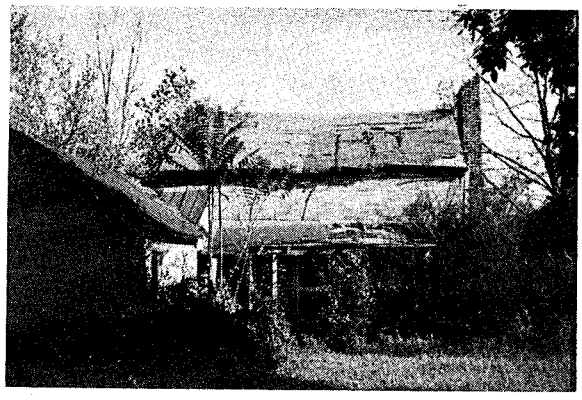
SITE NAME: Josiah Ray House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



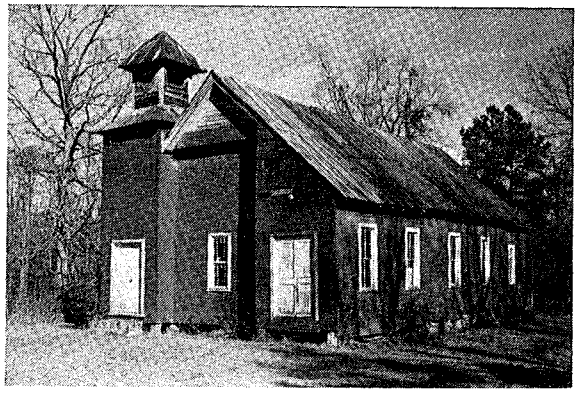
SITE NAME: John Newlin House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: (?) Original Gone



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

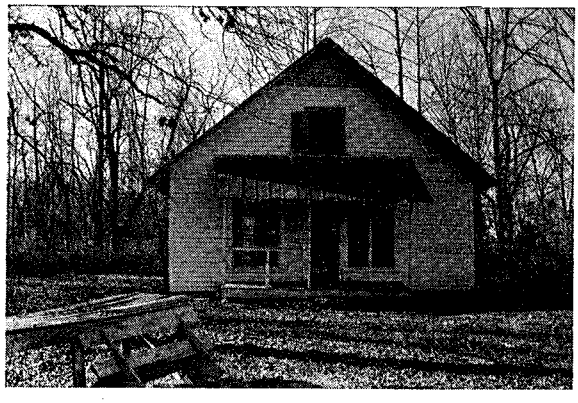


SITE NAME: Sheriff Turrentine House
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: (?) c. 1850
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Brick

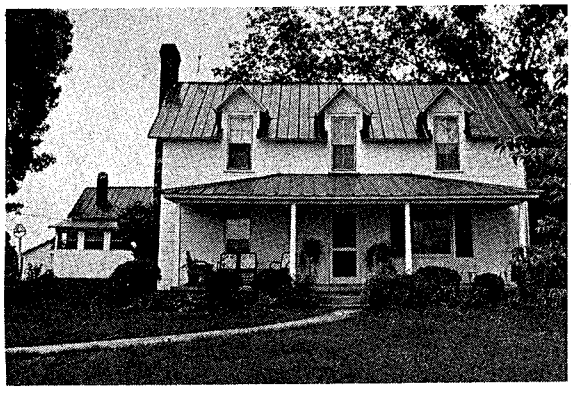


SITE NAME: Mary's Grove Church
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: 1883; Established 1883
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

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

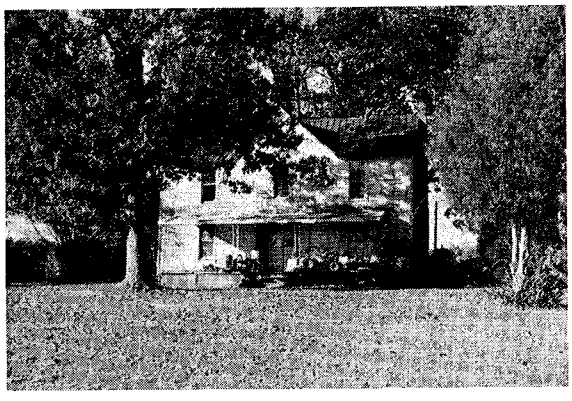


SITE NAME: Cooper School
LOCATION: Thompson
AGE: 1904
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

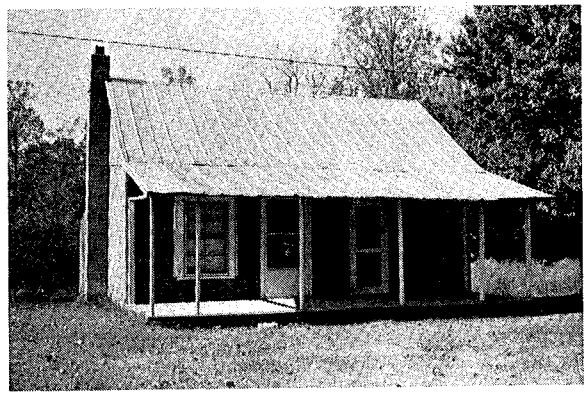


SITE NAME: J. Webb Cates House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1890
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

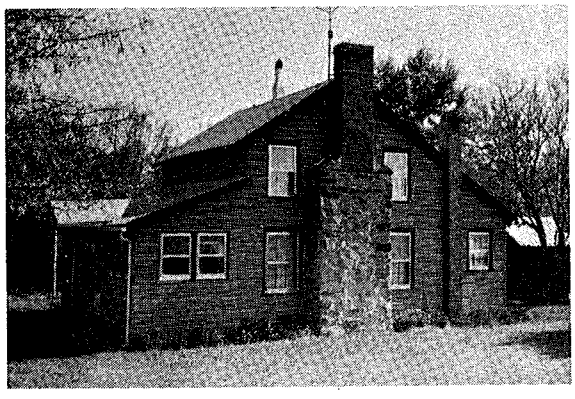
SITE NAME: J. M. Cheek House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1875
FLOOR PLAN: 3
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick (Rebuilt)



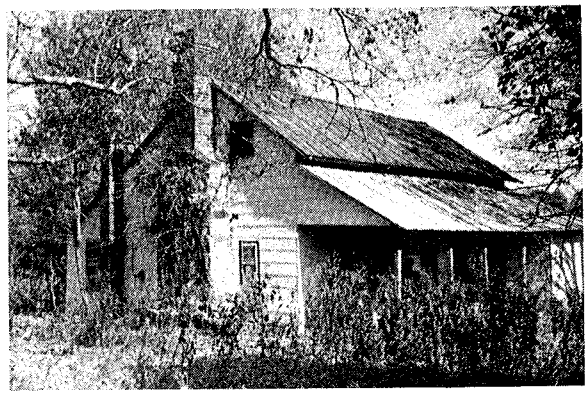
SITE NAME: J. A. Riddle House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



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

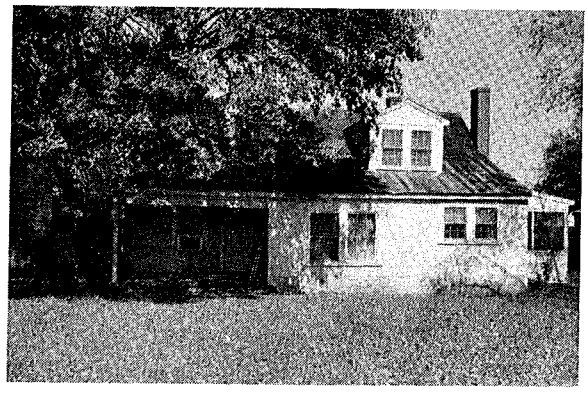


SITE NAME: Robert Cheek House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

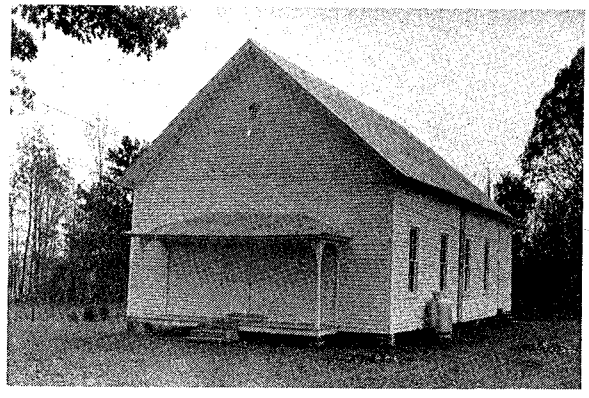


SITE NAME: Zeno Woody House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

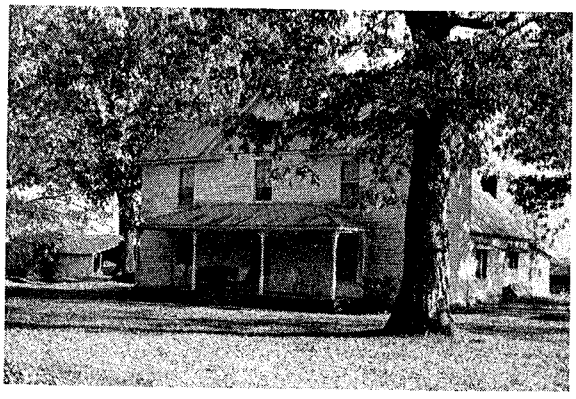
SITE NAME: McDaniel-Robertson House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1878
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick



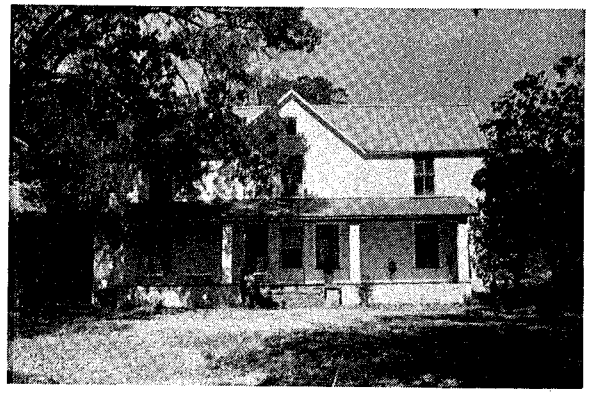
SITE NAME: William McDaniel House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: (?) Original Gone



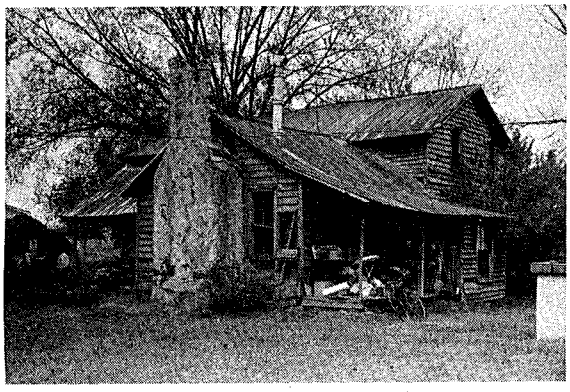
SITE NAME: Chatham Friends Meeting House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: 1888; Organized, 1824
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

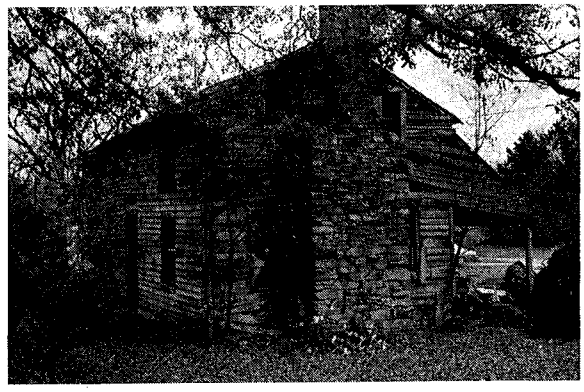


SITE NAME: M. W. Curl House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 6
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick



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

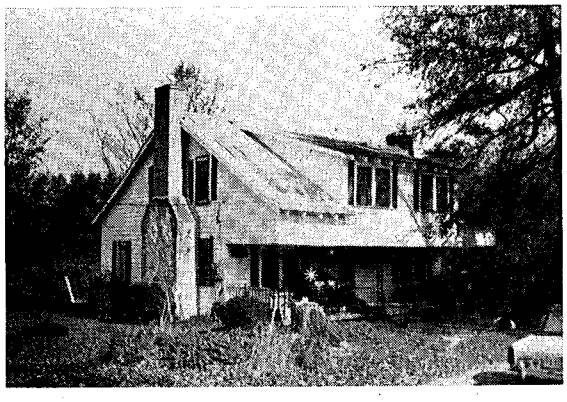




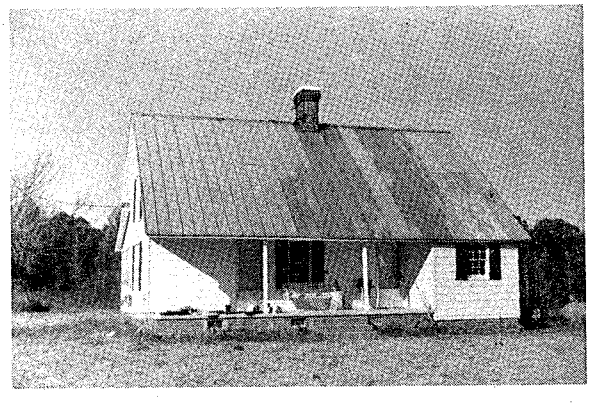
SITE NAME: D. E. McBane House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

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

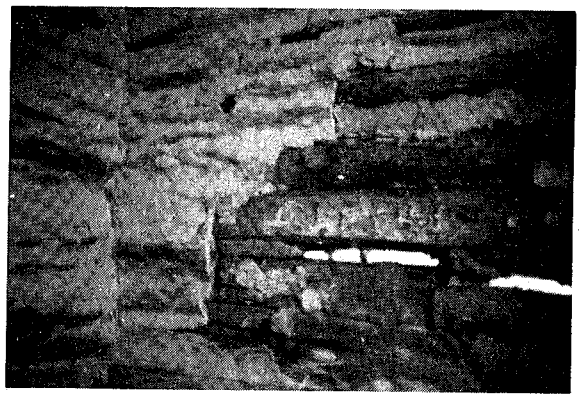
SITE NAME: Artis Perry House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDIING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

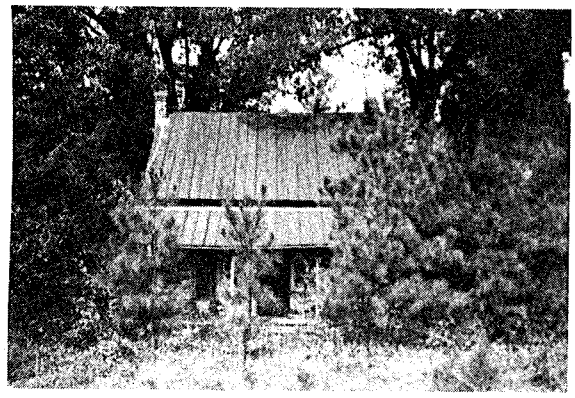


SITE NAME: Madison Buckner House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 1 originally
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone

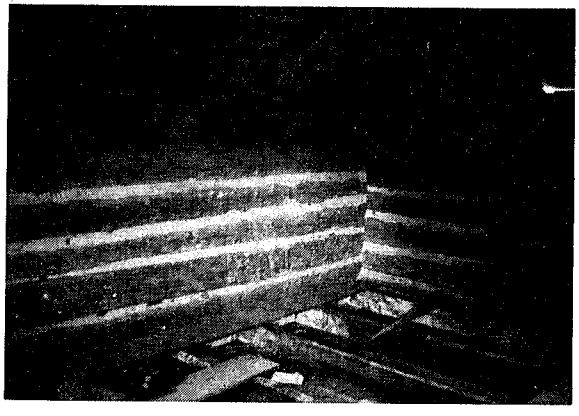


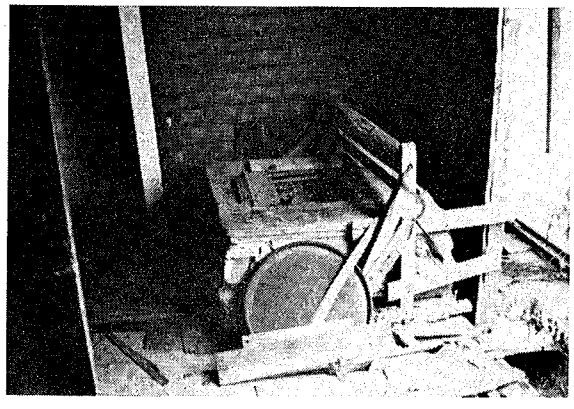
SITE NAME: Dr. Robertson House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: (?)
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: (?) Original Gone



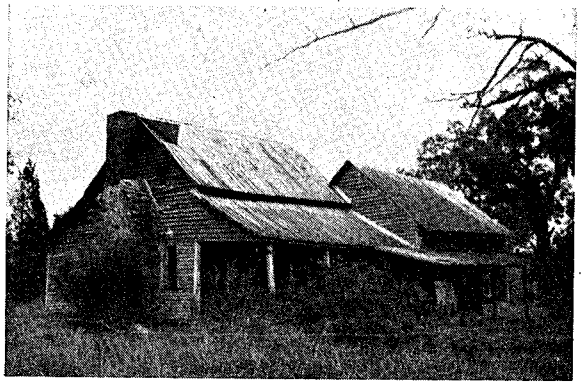


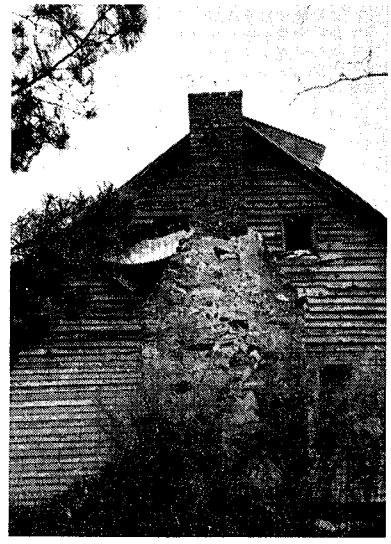
SITE NAME: C. N. Cheek Log House
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1900
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick





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





INDEX

A

Alamance Battleground 4, 5, 6, 7, 91
Alamance County Courthouse 141
Alamance County Township Map 77
Albright-Garrett House 9, 28, 30, 31, 122
Albright-Wood House 196
A. J. Albright House 9, 122
Charles Albright House 186
Daniel Albright House 9, 12, 21, 32, 119
Dr. David Hatch Albright House 126
Dr. David Hatch Albright Office 126
Graham Albright House 9, 21, 25, 29, 220
Henry Albright House 151
John Albright House 107
Aldridge-Blanchard House 21, 33, 172
William H. Aldridge House 135
Edwin Alexander House 66, 95
Allen-Hester House 172
John Allen House 13, 163
John Allen Log House 4, 5, 6, 7, 91
M. B. Allen House 160
Nathan Allen House 165
Altamahaw Mill 49
Altamahaw-Ossipee School 80
Altamahaw Mill Company Store 53, 80
Altamahaw Mill Houses 38, 80
Altamahaw Mill Office 48, 80
James Anderson House 174
W. J. Anderson House 169
Antioch Baptist Church 157
George Anthony's Lumber Company 62
Robert Askew House 106
L. E. Atwater 101
Aurora Mill 48

B

W. C. Bain, architect 49, 54
Julian Baker House 187
George F. Barber, architect 56
J. David Barber House 99
J. Barnett House 99
Henry Bason, builder 41
Henry Bason House 20, 26, 30, 175
Joseph Bason House 22, 28, 176
Bellemont Mill 46, 48, 49, 50, 115
Bellemont Mill Houses 38, 51, 52, 115
W. Benson House 214
Berea Christian Church 81
Best-Murray House 223
Big Falls (Hopedale) Mills 36
David Bivens House 162
Bivins Log House 9, 17, 33, 194
Braxton Bivins House 195
Squire Blackmon House 180
Blanchard-Aldridge House 21, 33, 172
William Blanchard House 139
Tom Boggs House 167
David Boon Log House 104
J. A. Boswell House 131
Thomas Bowles House 97
C. B. Bowman House 93
Newton Bradshaw House 225
S. L. Bradshaw 222
T. L. Bradshaw 223
John T. Braxton House/
Hugh Laughlin House 23, 198
Duff Braxton House 202
E. J. Braxton House 62, 64, 66, 203
Hiram Braxton House 199
Ira Braxton House 203
Isom Braxton House 203
Oscar Braxton House 200
William Braxton House 11, 13, 45, 201
Bridge Abutment, Old Pittsboro Road 158
Dr. John Brooks House 104
Brown-Patterson House 93
William Browning House 65, 170
W. P. Browning House 209
Bryan-Coble Log House 107
Madison Buckner House 227
Thomas Bullard House 149
Bunton House 96
Burlington Railroad Depot 107, 108, 109
Byrd School 44, 45, 212

C

Peter Cable House 86
Cammack Building 47, 112
Cane Creek Cotton Mill, Mill Store and Holmans
Post Office, Mill Houses - Farmers and
Mechanics Cotton Mfg 36, 37, 38, 164
Cane Creek Dam 167
Cane Creek Meeting House 1, 128
Capps School 152
Carpenter Shop
NCRR Company Shops 108, 110, 111
Elizabeth Cass House 204
Cates-Paisley House 3, 29, 43
J. W. Cates House 114
J. Webb Cates House 225
Robert Cates House 170
Chatham Friends Meeting House 69, 226
Cheek-Patton 172
C. N. Cheek Log House 228
J. M. Cheek House 225
Robert Cheek House 225
Clapp-Isley House 9, 12, 21, 25, 29, 92
Clapp Mill Dam 227
Clapp-Stewart House 89
Davy Clapp House 25, 26, 30, 31, 89
Hatter John Clapp House 17, 88
S. A. Clapp House 124
W. F. R. Clapp House 43, 145

Clark Furniture Building 113
Clendenin-Staley House 86
J. N. H. Clendinin House 144
Climax School 156
Clover Orchard Post Office
(and A. L. Foust House) 163
Coble-Bryan Log House 107
Coble Log House 92
Austin Coble House 23, 92
Charlie Coble House 155
George S. Coble House 189
George S. Coble Saw Mill 45
Randolph Coble House 166
Stanley Coble House 95
W. C. Coble House 93
Willis Coble House 155
Collier House 149
Fred H. Combs House 188
Commercial Buildings (Elon College) 87
Company Shops, NCRR
Carpenter Shop
Engine House
Foundry
Machine Shop # 2 . . . . . 20, 39, 40, 107 - 111
William T. Comstock, architect 56
Martin Cook House 86
Cook's Mill 68, 217
Cooper-Griffin House 155
Cooper School 224
G. B. Cooper House 189
Will Cooper House 190
William Cox 4
Arch Crabtree House 155
Crawford-King House
(Noell's Folly on the Haw) 171
Crawford-Thompson House 191
S. J. Crawford House 209
Creecy-Faucette House 215
Cross Roads Presbyterian Church 62, 67, 208
Crowson Log House 44, 152
Rev. Enoch Crutchfield House 24, 201
Haywood Crutchfield House 221
M. W. Curl House 226
Curtis & Rogers Mill 155
Curtis House/Huffman Mill Site 120
George Curtis/
Judge Ruffin House 18, 19, 28, 154

D

J. G. Dailey House 207
Dailey's Store 67, 206
Berry Davidson, carpenter-mechanic . . . 13, 46, 49
Alexander Jackson Davis, architect 33, 34, 35
Eli Denny, carpenter 35, 41
Dickey Mill 68, 215
Chesley Dickey House 63, 138
Dixon Log House 192
Dixon-Thompson House 185
Caleb Dixon House 126
Hugh Dixon House 127
Hughes Dixon House 177
Pleasant Dixon House 177
Simon Dixon's Grist Mill on
Cane Creek at Snow Camp 1, 4
Thomas C. Dixon House 24, 29, 43, 127
Dodson-Thompson House 222
Alexander Jackson Downing, journalist 34
Durham-Jones House 222

E

John Ector House 132
Efird Building 113
Elmira Cotton Mill 48, 106
Elon College, commercial building 87
Engine House,
NCRR Company Shops 20, 39, 40, 107

F

Farmers and Mechanics Cotton Manufactory,
Cane Creek 37, 38
Faucette-Creecy House 215
Chesley Faucette House/
Sheriff Murray House 19, 137
John Faucette House 101
S. L. Faucette Log House 45, 139
R. W. Fitch House 132
J. M. Florance House 206
Polly Fogleman House 22, 23, 90
Fonville Building 112
Foster-Walker House 218
Dr. G. A. Foster House 95
James Rufus Foster House 95
Foster's Saw Mill 65
Foundry,
NCRR Company Shops . . 20, 39, 40, 108, 111
Foust-Guthrie Log House 197
A. L. Foust House
(and Clover Orchard Post Office) 163
Amick Foust House 160
Daniel Foust House 226
J. A. Foust House 17, 162
Mary Jane Foust House 161
Freedom's Hill Church 69, 126
Freeman Building 47, 113
Friendship Methodist Church 124
Dr. John S. Frost House 105

G

John Q. Gant, mill owner 49
S. Gant House 25, 137
Garrett-Albright House 9, 28, 30, 31
G. W. Garrett House 121
D. Garrison House 134
Mac Garrison House 133
Nathan Garrison Log House 23, 136
Gem Theatre 179
Jacob Gerringer House 84
J. B. Gerringer House 86

James Gibson House 221
Gilliam Academy 79
Gilliam Church 79
Gilliam Log House 8, 133
James Gilliam House 132
J. H. Gilliam House 79
Widow Gilliam House 97
Glencoe Mill Village . . . . . 48 - 52, 140
Glen Raven Mills 106
Glen Raven R.R. Trestle 106
Good Templars Lodge Hall 164
Graham Depot 151
Graham Fire Department 144
Graham Presbyterian Church 147
Eli Graham House 136
James Graham House 136
Johnny Graham House 136
Granite Mill 36, 37, 38, 46, 52, 56, 183
Gravel Hill School 166
George Graves House 158
Tucker Graves House 177
Green-Holt House Kitchen 105
R. E. Green House 9, 25, 32, 93
Griffin-Cooper House 155
John Griffin House 63, 165
Griffis-Patton House 19, 20, 21, 28, 174
Guthrie-Foust Log House 197
Guthrie-McBane Mill 68, 198
Guthrie and Brothers Saw Mill 46
Ira Guthrie House 200
Thomas Gwyn House 63, 99

H

Alec Hadley House 202
J. W. Hadley House 202
Alex Haley, author 44
Hannah-Thompson House 150
Harden House 43, 145
Charles Harris House 19, 216
Hawfields Church 1, 69, 220
Hawfields School 67, 185
Hawfields School (Black) 67, 186
Haw River Christian Church 179
Bennett Hazell House 14, 30, 133
M. A. Hesse House 206
Hester-Allen House 172
R. L. Hill House 148
Walter Hill House 174
Roxanna Hobson House 124
Jacob Hollingsworth 4
Holmans Post Office & Mill Store 36, 37, 38
William Holmes House 23, 32, 189
Holt and Carrigan Factory 36, 37, 38, 39
Holt Mill House (Johnston House) 52, 53, 178
Holt Mill Houses 178, 182
Holt-Green House Kitchen 105
Holt-Tate House 151
B. Holt House 159
Charles T. Holt House 56, 57, 59, 60, 184
Daniel Clapp Holt House 14, 28, 201
E. M. Holt House 9, 33, 34, 35, 54, 117
E. M. Holt Mill 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 49
E. M. Holt Plaid Mill 48
Edward Holt House 58, 61, 102
Governor Holt Site 177
G. M. Holt House 156
Isaac Holt House 9, 12, 24, 30, 31, 90
Isaac Holt, Sr./
Seymour Puryear House 14, 22, 187
Jacob Holt House 44, 172
James H. Holt House 49
L. Banks Holt House 3, 49, 54, 119
L. Banks Holt, mill owner 49
Lacy Holt Brick House 21, 152
Lacy Holt Frame House 152
Lawrence S. Holt, mill owner 49
McBride Holt House 145
Thomas M. Holt, governor 36, 56
T. M. Holt Mfg. Co. (mill) 181
Holt, White, and Williamson Saw Mill 46
Holt's Chapel Methodist Church 178
Hopedale Cotton Mill 36, 138
Jacob Horne House 205
Hub Mill 68, 81
John Huffines House 101
Milton Huffines House 85
Huffman Mill Site/Curtis House 120
D. W. Huffman House 66, 141
Hughes Store 83
M. J. Hunt House 58, 103
J. J. Hurdle House 12, 23, 131
J. M. Hurdle House 12, 130
M. L. Hurley House 58, 61, 88

I

Influential Hosiery 218
Inventory, begins on 76
Samuel Ireland House 82
W. P. Ireland House 66, 83
Alfred Iseley House 18, 100
Christian Iseley House 6, 101
Isley-Clapp House 9, 12, 21, 25, 29, 92
Isley-Pike House 14, 24
A. M. Isley House 118
John Isley House 133
Jordan Isley House 93

J

Levi Jeffries House 65, 169
Johnston House (Holt Mill House) . . . 52, 53, 178
Jones-Durham House 222
Jones House 146
G. Jones House 221
L. Jones Log Buildings 16, 205
B. Everett Jordan House 193

K

Daniel Keck House 92
Ed Kenney House 95
Jim Kernodle House 79
John D. Kernodle House 146
Dr. Loftin Kernodle House 28, 63, 66, 116
Dr. Talbert Kernodle House 66, 81
J. P. Kerr House 186
King-Crawford House
(Noell's Folly on the Haw) 171
King-Malone House 169
King-Sartin House 170
John King House 96
P. V. King House 171

L

Edward C. Laird House 150
Uriah Lambe House 197
Lambert-Tate House 218
Cornelia Lashley House 224
W. W. Lasley House 58, 61, 103
Hugh Laughlin House/
John T. Braxton House 23
Lee Lewis House 79
Sam Lewis Log House 228
Lindley Mill 68, 197
Owen Lindley House 204
Thomas Lindley House 24, 30, 201
W. M. Lindley House 23, 202
William Lineberry House 45, 172
Long Branch Post Office 196
E. Long House 135
Jacob Long House 58, 87
Jacob Long Log House 4, 6, 182
John Long House 16, 23, 208
Benson Lossing, antiquarian 36, 38, 39
Carl Lounsbury drawings . . . 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15,
. . . . . 26, 27, 59, 60, 64
Ella Love House 215
Yancey Low House 85
Loy Log House 130

M

Machine Shop # 2
NCRR Company Shops 108, 110, 111
Mahan House 170
Malone-King House 169
Dr. Edward Mann House 195
Sol Martin House 206
Mary's Grove Church 44, 45, 224
C. G. Maynard House 17, 211
G. R. Maynard House 63, 167
William McAdams House 29, 177
McBane-Guthrie Mill 198
Anderson McBane House 199
Camilus McBane House 199
D. E. McBane House 227
George McBane House 196
James McBane House 17, 203
T. E. McBane House 198
Dr. McCauley House 21, 168
Levi McCauley House 131
William McCauley House 133
McClure House 180
McCracken School 150
McDaniel-Robertson House 226
William P. McDaniel House 226
E. A. McKenney House 97
A. McPherson House 124
Eli McPherson House 161
Gray McPherson Log House 6, 70, 160
Lon McPherson House 161
Thomas McPherson House 24, 167
Mebane Presbyterian Church 220
A. Mebane House 46, 217
B. Frank Mebane House 40, 43, 220
Giles Mebane House 14, 218
George L. Mesker Iron Works 53
Misses Mitchell House 168
Ruffin Mitchell House 170
Thomas Mitchell House 208
Mont-White Theatre 143
D. A. Montgomery, builder 36
Dan Montgomery House 149
James Montgomery House 149
Green Moore House 9, 16, 17, 194
Col. James Moore House 9, 12, 29, 32, 98
J. T. Moore House 96
Widow Moore House 97
Moore's Chapel Baptist Church 193
John M. Morehead, governor 35
George Morgan House 194
Morris House 182
William Morrow House 43, 224
Calvin Moser House 116
Claude Moser House 159
Martin Moser House 32, 122
Mt. Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church 130
Murray-Best House 223
Murray-Sellars House 22, 44, 209
Murray-Whittemore House 149
Murray and Brothers
Big Falls (Hopedale) Mills 36, 38
Murray Farm Log House 145
Murray Log House 44, 214
Andrew Murray House 14, 25, 213
E. C. Murray House 14, 204
James Murray House 8, 169
J. W. Murray House 58, 102
Sheriff Murray House/
Chesley Faucette House 137
Widow Murray House 92
Murray's Store 67, 206

N

NCNB Building 113

Andrew Nash House. 17, 18, 221
National Bank of Alamance. 47, 143
C. F. Neese Building. 47, 112
Dr. Neese House 165
Newlin-Thompson House 32, 222
John Newlin House 36, 224
John Newlin's Saw Mill. 46
Nicholson-Sharpe House. 118
W. J. Nicks Store. 20, 41, 142
George Noah House 45, 115
Noell's Folly on the Haw
(Crawford-King House). 171
North Carolina Railroad Bridge 179
North Carolina Railroad Company Shops
. . . . . 20, 39, 40, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111

O

Old Pittsboro Road Bridge Abutment 158
Oneida Mill 41, 48, 49, 148
Ossipee Bridge 82
Ossipee Mill 38, 48, 49, 50, 82
Ossipee Mill Houses 52, 53, 82
"Over the River" Holt Mill Houses 178
Overman House. 96

P

Willie Pace House 167
Page-Sharpe House. 123
Dr. Page House 58, 61, 103
Paisley-Cates House 3, 29, 43
Col. Paris Log House 190
Capt. E. S. Parker House. 145
Patterson-Brown House 93
Patterson-Thompson House. 190
Patterson Building. 142
Patterson Mill. 68, 123
G. W. Patterson House 124
Dr. P. W. Patterson House. 58, 101
Sheriff William Patterson House. 26, 123
Patton-Cheek House. 172
Patton-Griffis House 19, 20, 21, 28, 174
Bedford Patton House 24, 173
S. W. Patton House 188
Pearson House 182
Artis Perry House 227
Lawson Perry House 150
William Perry House. 200
William Perry Log House. 200
John Pickard House 223
Pike-Isley House 14, 24, 125
John Pike. 4
Moses Pike House 13, 129
Plaid Mills 106
Pleasant Union Wesleyan Church 96
C. Pritchett House. 84
Providence Church. 147
Seymour Puryear/
Isaac Holt, Sr. House 14, 22, 87

R

Rauhut Building 112
Ray House. 178
John Ray House 12, 215
Joshia Ray House 223
C. A. Reay Log House 17, 160
Reedy Fork Creek Bridge
at Ossipee 82
J. A. Riddle House. 225
Robertson-McDaniel House. 226
Robertson House. 58, 61, 180
C. Robertson House. 156
Dr. Robertson House 227
Rock Creek Methodist Church. 125
Rogers & Curtis Mill. 155
Frank Rogers House. 171
G. S. Rogers House 25, 26, 29, 30, 153
J. Rogers Log House 187
Amos Kendall Roney House 58, 61, 175
Benjamin Roney House 15, 141
Chesley Roney House. 138
James Mason Roney House 209
John Roney House 173
John H. Ross House. 100
Thomas Ross House. 99
D. Rudd House 212
Judge Ruffin/
George Curtis House 18, 19, 28, 154

S

Salem Academy 67, 191
Sartin-King House 170
M.R. Sartin House 33, 96
Saxapahaw Mill Houses. 194
Saxapahaw Mill Store. 53, 193
Saxapahaw Mills 36, 37, 38, 195
Scott Building. 141
Scott General Store 141
Scott Store. 42, 186
Scott-Mebane Mill 148
(Old) H. Scott House 9, 186
Henderson Scott House 185
James Sidney Scott
Sidney Mill
Oneida Mill 41
Gov. Kerr Scott House 186
Sellars-Murray House 22, 44, 209
Sharpe-Nicholson House. 118
Sharpe-Page House. 123
Alfred Sharpe Ruins. 159
Eli Sharpe House. 23, 34, 118
J. J. Sharpe House. 116
Judge Sharpe House. 29, 159
William B. Sharpe House. 19, 121
Robert Shaw Farm Outbuildings 16, 161
Riley Shepherd House 89
Harlan Shoe House 160
Michael Shoffner House . . . 9, 24, 26, 28 - 31, 94

William A. Shoffner House 151
Sidney Mill. 41, 48, 49, 50, 148
H. Simpson House 99
Haywood Simpson House 182
William Simpson House 79
Herbert C. Smith House 151
Pearl Smith House 149
W. L. Smith House. 58, 88
Snow Camp Dam. 166
Snow Camp Post Office & Store. 163
Snow Camp Telephone Exchange 166
Pleasant Spencer, carpenter 19
Spoon House 21, 176
Spring Meeting House. 69, 196
George Stafford House 190
Thomas Stafford House 17, 18, 23, 192
Francis A. Stagg 106
Stainback Store. 67, 210, 211
John W. Stainback House 28, 212
John Stainback Log House 45, 212
Staley-Clendenin House 86
Lacy Star House 191
St. Athanasius Church 114
Stewart-Clapp House 89
John Stewart Log House. 6, 129
John Stockard House 22, 197
Sheriff C. D. Stacy House 105
J. M. Story House 33, 100
Sam Story House. 135
St. Paul's Lutheran Church Cemetery 123
Charles Stuart Log House/
Sylvester Post Office 6, 7, 165
Lindon Stuart House 166
A. Summers House 85
Maj. A. Summers House 86
J. B. Summers House 86
Riley Summers House 84
Robert Summers House 85
Sunnyside 116
Ben Sutton House 100
Swepsonville Mill Houses 38, 187
Sword of Peace Buildings 128
Sylvester Post Office/
Charles Stuart Log House 6, 7, 165

T

Tabardrey Mill 56
Tate-Holt House 151
Tate-Lambert House 218
Dr. W. N. Tate House 65, 66, 216
W. S. Tate House. 88
J. W. Teague House, Burlington Township . . . 111
W. J. Teer House 168
H. Terry House 129
James Thomas House 166
Thompson Mill 68, 158
Thompson-Crawford House. 191
Thompson-Dodson House 222
Thompson-Hannah House 150
Thompson-Newlin House 32, 222
Thompson-Patterson House. 190
Alston Thompson House. 191
Cicero Thompson House. 157
Dixon-Thompson House 185
George Thompson House 156
George F. Thompson House 156
G. W. Thompson House 195
J. Benjamin Thompson House 223
James Monroe Thompson 45, 191
Dr. Mel Thompson House 147
Thomas B. Thompson House 40
Tommy Thompson House. 218
William Thompson House 197
William Tinin House. 124
Trolinger Grist Mill Site 1, 183
Adam Trolinger House 9, 29, 44
Benjamin Trolinger, contractor
Bridge builder, cotton mill owner. 36, 49
John Trolinger, brickmason/carpenter. . . . 20, 41
Trollinger Hotel 42, 145
Walter Trollinger House 105
Dr. John Truitt House 88
John Turner House 65, 168
V. S. Turner House 100
Sheriff Turrentine House 224

U

Union Ridge Church Cemetery. 133
Union Street Houses 105

V

Capt. Sam Vest House 58, 61, 180
Vestal Hotel. 42, 141
Vincent Log House 212
P. C. Vincent House. 212
T. W. Vincent House 207
Virginia Mills 188

W

Walker-Foster House 218
Alexander Walker House. 78
Dr. Walker House 15, 221
J. H. Walker House 63, 137
Dr. C. M. Walters House 105
Ward Mill. 68, 125
Ward Mill House 125
W. I. Ward House. 144
Y. B. Warren House 136
Watlington Log House 78
Dr. Watson House 134
Watson Female Seminary 135
West Building (Elon College) 87
West Grove Friends Meeting House 201
West Webb Ave. Houses 104, 105
White Brothers Saw Mill 46
White Furniture Co. 219, 220

Effie M. White House 44, 213
Capt. James White House 54, 147
Levi Whitted House 8, 28, 210
Whittemore-Murray House 149
A. Wicker House 129
Jeff Wilkins House 15, 43, 97
John Wilkins House 97
Winfield Wilkins House 132
J. N. Williamson House 58, 61, 87
Capt. J. N. Williamson House 54, 55, 146
Alexander Wilson's Saw Mill 46
Wood-Albright House 196
J. N. Wood House 187
Woodlawn School 216
Woods Chapel School 156
Woodsdale School 151
Natty Woody House 193
Zeno Woody House 225
Woolworth Building 112
William Wright House 129
Wrike Drug Store 47, 143
J. M. E. Wyatte House 168
John Wyatte Ruins 172

Y

Mr. Younger, woodworker 65

Z

Alfred Zachary House 200

SUPPLEMENT NUMBER ONE

ALAMANCE COUNTY ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

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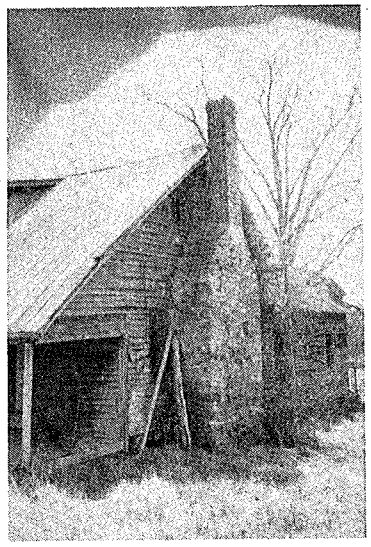
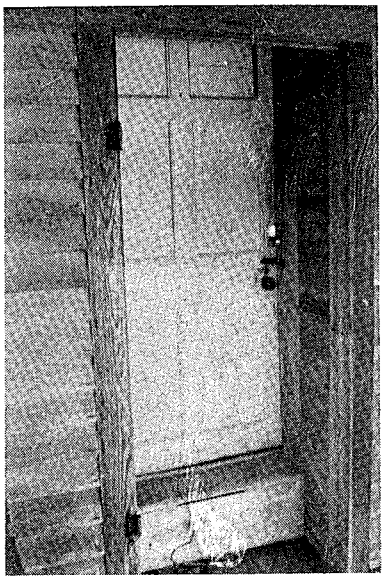
1982

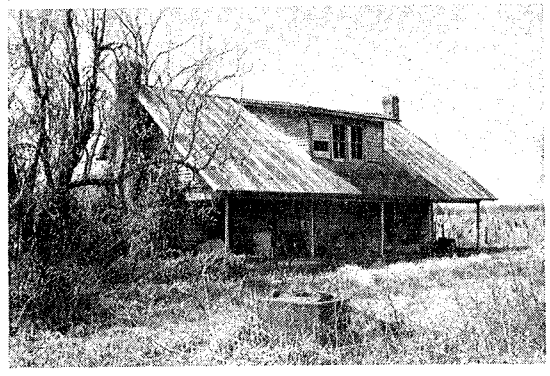
INDEX
TO SUPPLEMENT NUMBER ONE

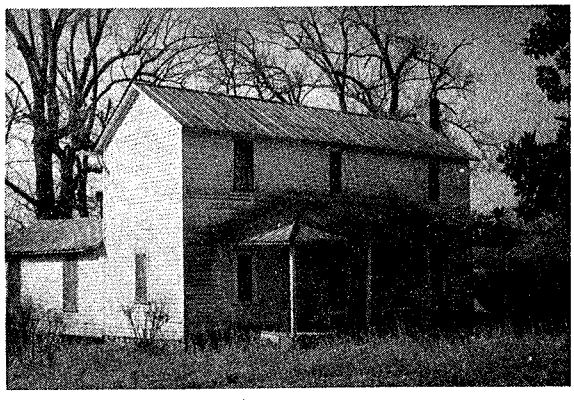
Site	Page
Burnett House	242
Kirkpatrick-Covington House	237
One room Hawfields School	241
McCray School	239
Sam Phibbs House	242
Jimmy Ross House	241
Julius Sharpe House	242
A.L. Spoon House	239
Florintine Spoon House	237
Michael Spoon House	238
S.L. Spoon House	238
Stafford & Henley Mill and Miller's House	240



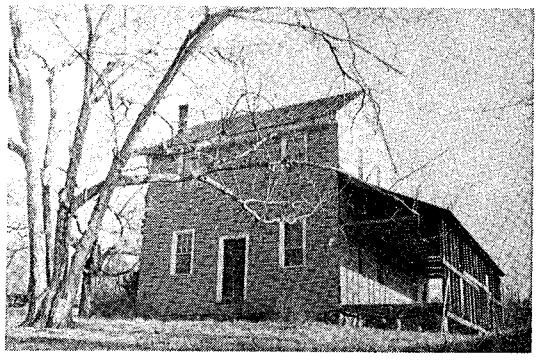
SITE NAME: Kirkpatrick-Covington House
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: c. 1800; c. 1840
FLOOR PLAN: 1;2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log; Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick; Stone, Brick

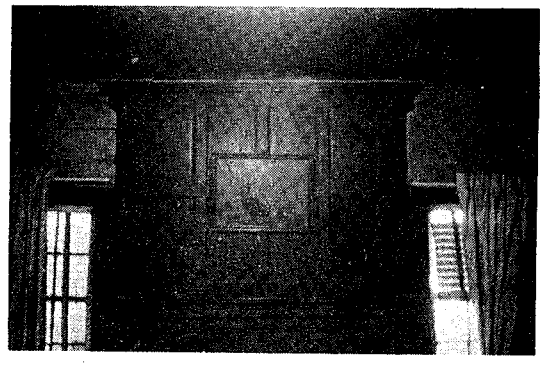


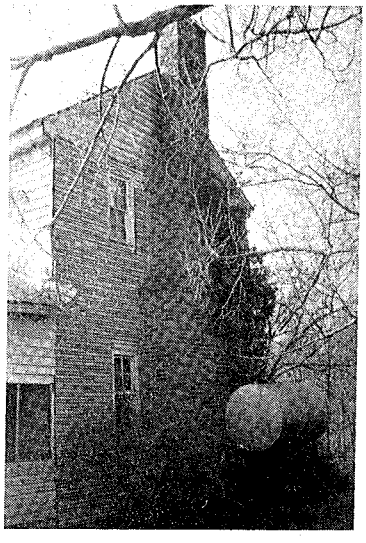




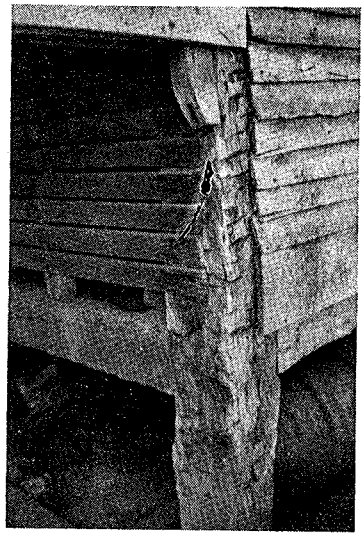
SITE NAME: Florintine Spoon House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: 4
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

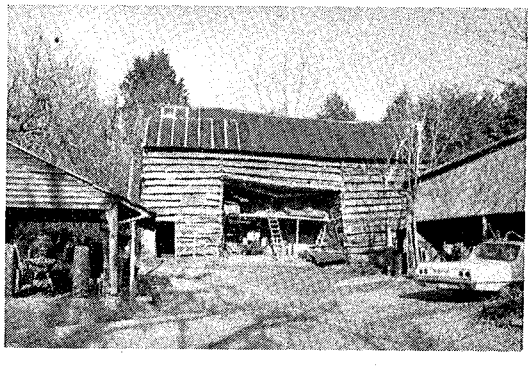


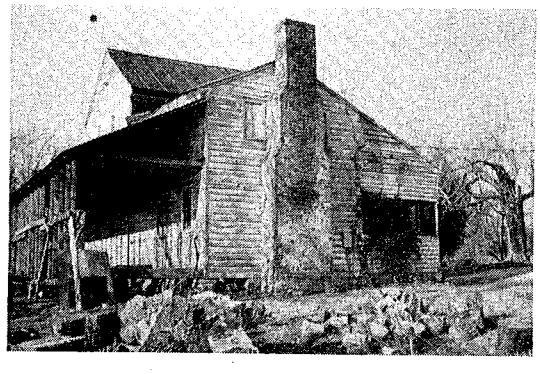


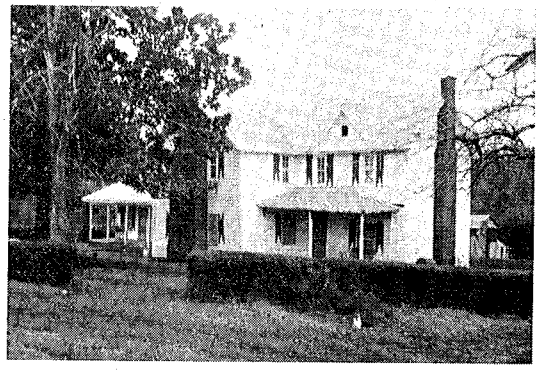


SITE NAME: Michael Spoon House
LOCATION: Coble
AGE: c. 1820
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

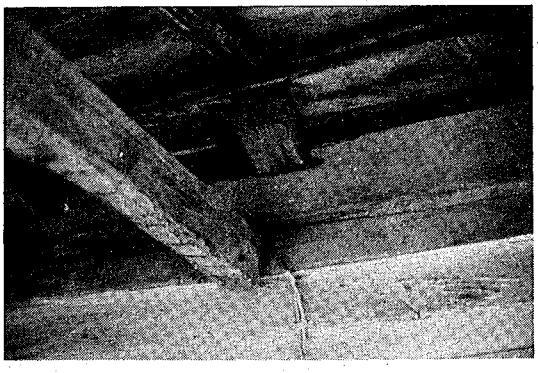


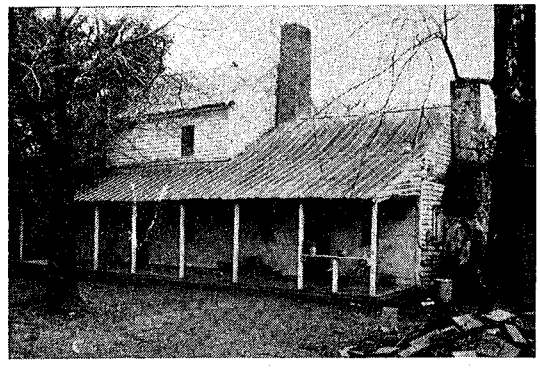




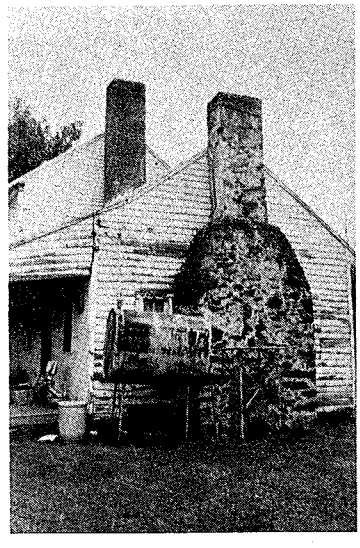


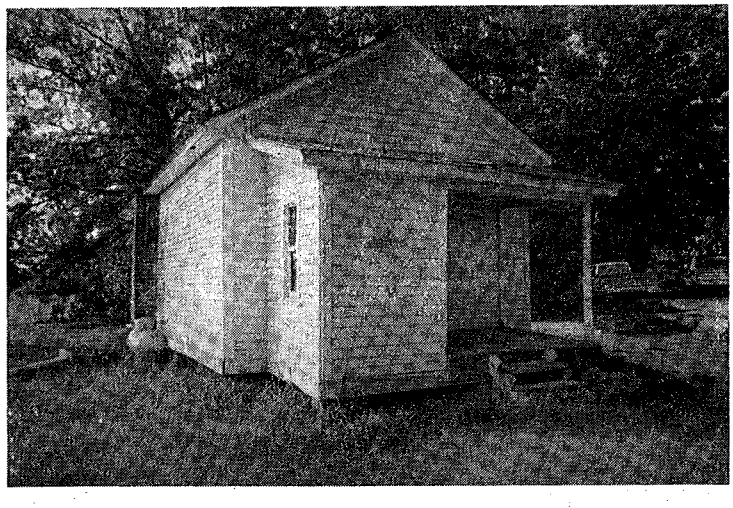
SITE NAME: S.L. Spoon House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: c. 1860; c. 1880
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log, Frame
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick; Brick



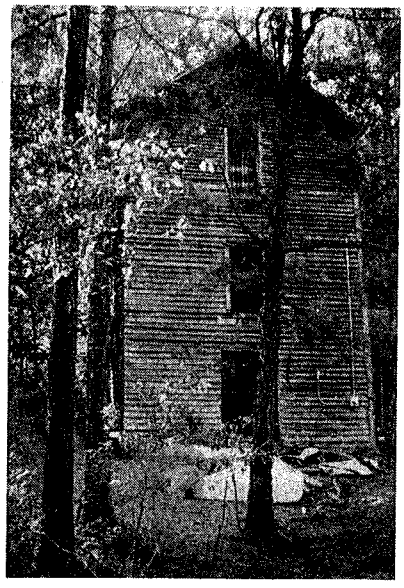


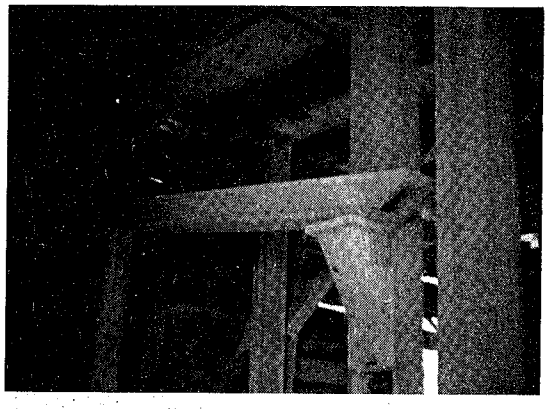
SITE NAME: A.L. Spoon House
LOCATION: Patterson
AGE: 1834; c. 1860
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log; Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick; Stone, Brick





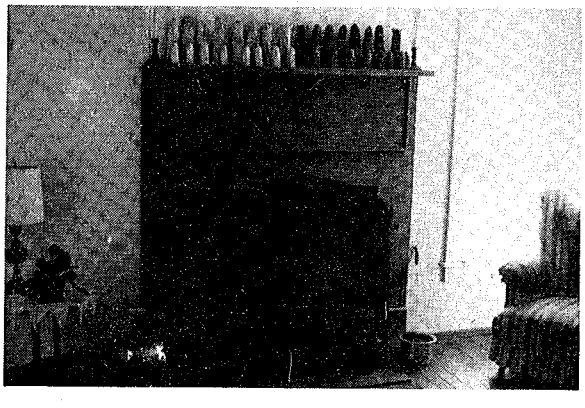
SITE NAME: McCRAY SCHOOL
LOCATION: Faucette
AGE: c. 1902
FLOOR PLAN: One room
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Brick

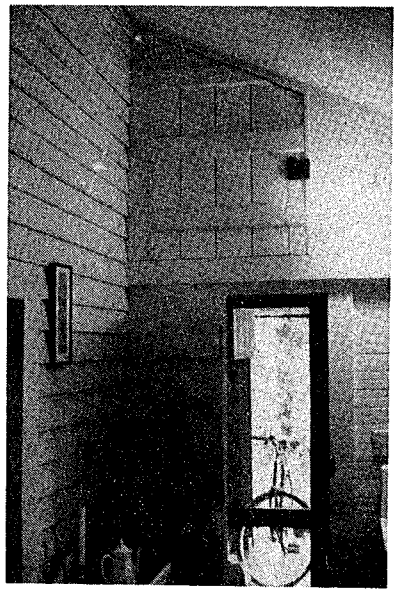


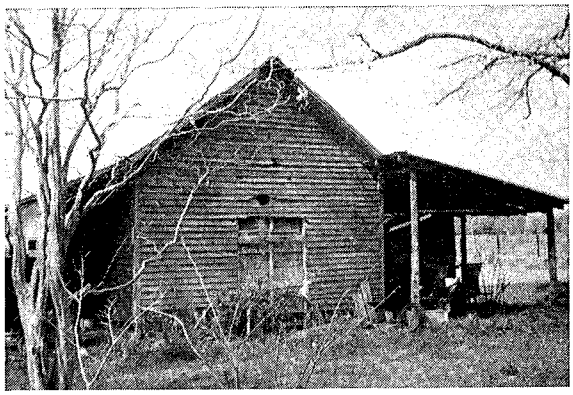


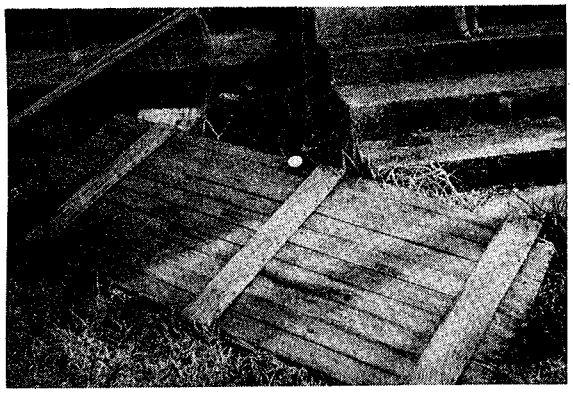
SITE NAME: Stafford and Henley Mill
LOCATION: Newlin
AGE: c. 1885
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame

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

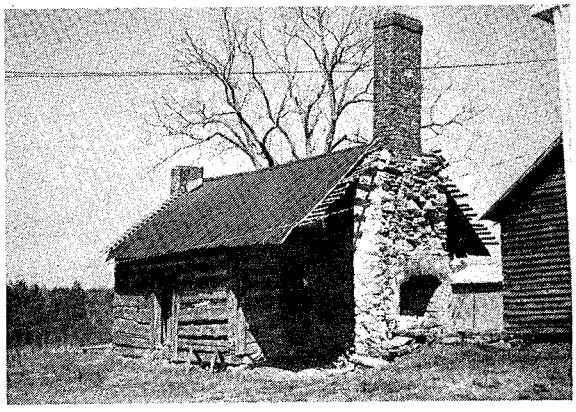






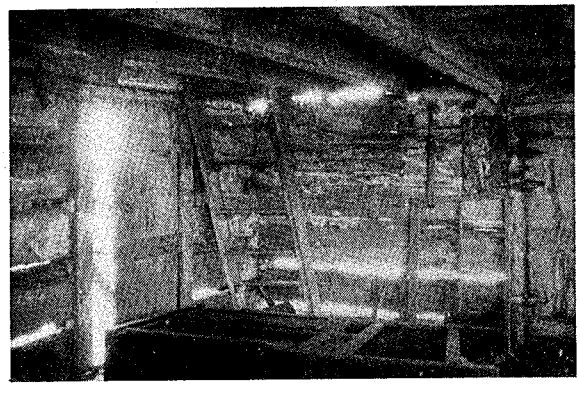


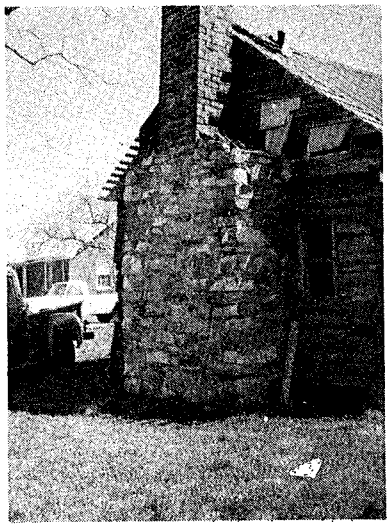
SITE NAME: One Room Hawfield's School
LOCATION: Melville
AGE: c. 1885
FLOOR PLAN: One room
BUILDING MATERIAL: Frame
CHIMNEY: Gone, probably brick

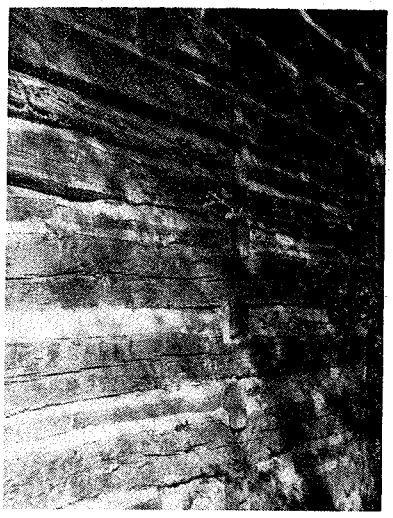


SITE NAME: Jimmy Ross House
LOCATION: Morton
AGE: c. 1830
FLOOR PLAN: 1
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Stone, Brick

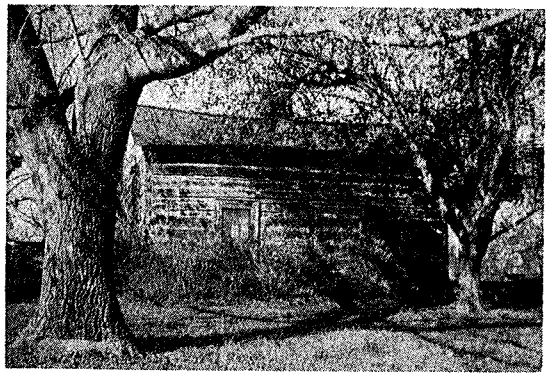
Exposed chimney and fire place from later construction



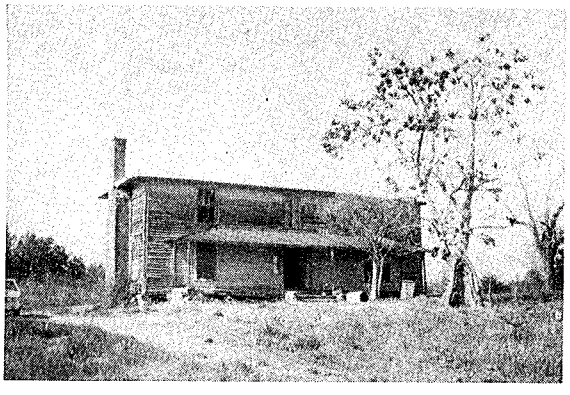


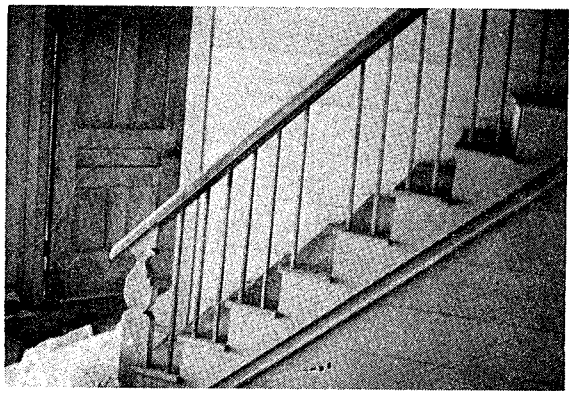


Interior log partition extends to exterior

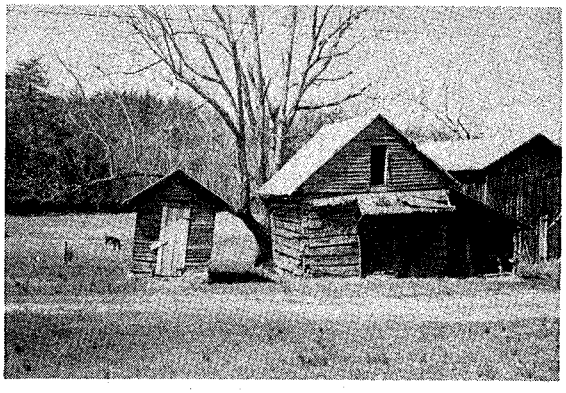


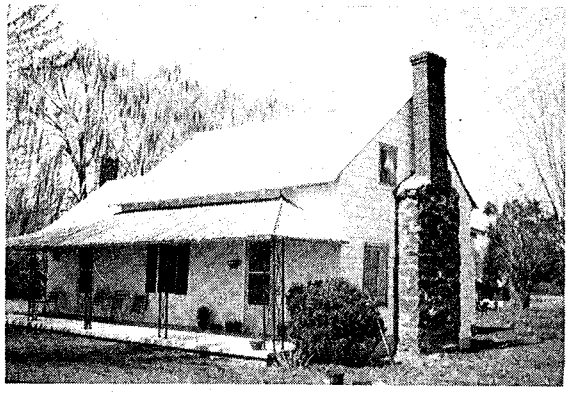
SITE NAME: Julius Sharpe House
LOCATION: Burlington
AGE: c. 1865
FLOOR PLAN: 2
BUILDING MATERIAL: Log
CHIMNEY: Brick





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