Montgomery County Comprehensive Architectural Survey

Phase I Scoping Report

Prepared for the

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

By

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September 2023

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Project Overview and Funding

The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) has collected field and research data and created survey files for historic resources since the beginning of the architectural survey program in the late 1960s. Along with conducting or administering comprehensive countywide or municipal architectural surveys when funding allows, the HPO oversees documentation of individual historic resources and historic districts through administration of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or as part of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Montgomery County has never been the subject of a comprehensive architectural survey. To date, the HPO has assigned 161 survey site numbers to historic resources in Montgomery County. The files created for these properties resulted from HPO staff site visits, private and local government efforts to list individual properties or districts in the NRHP, and Section 106 compliance projects. Among the properties previously surveyed, four individual resources (two of them archaeological) and three historic districts have been listed in the NRHP. A fifth individually listed property, the Mount Carmel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (RH0047/MG0159, NR 2019), is located in both Richmond and Montgomery Counties. The historic districts, found within the towns of Troy (MG0059, 2006), Mt. Gilead (MG0037, 2005), and Star (MG0070, 2013), encompass a total of 121 contributing buildings, sites, and structures. In 2007, the Mount Gilead Historic Preservation Commission designated the Mount Gilead Local Historic District, which has boundaries that exceed those of the NRHP district of the same name. One individual resource, Town Creek Indian Mound, is designated as a National Historic Landmark, the highest recognition granted by the federal government to historic properties, and the only resource in Montgomery County with that distinction. Fifteen properties in Montgomery County have been determined eligible for the NRHP through Section 106 compliance. In addition, 12 resources have been placed on the National Register Study List because they appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, pending further evaluation. A list of all NRHP-listed properties in Montgomery County is included in Appendix A.

In the fall of 2018, two destructive hurricanes hit North Carolina and caused damage throughout the state, including Montgomery County. Hurricane Florence originated off the coast of Africa and made landfall near Wrightsville Beach on September 14 as a Category 1 storm. It travelled west/northwest, dumping rainfall of 20 to 35 inches through the Coastal Plain and Piedmont of the state. The storm also caused substantial wind damage; in total 52 people died, and losses reached

$24 billion. Following the disaster, 61 of the state's counties were granted emergency assistance for rain and wind-related damage, including Montgomery County.[1]

Hurricane Michael, a Category 4 storm, was the third-most powerful to make landfall in the United States. Michael traveled up the Gulf of Mexico through Florida and Georgia and weakened rapidly before entering North Carolina on October 11, 2018, as a Tropical Storm.[2] The storm caused high winds and severe flooding in the Piedmont. Governor Roy Cooper requested federal disaster assistance for 21 counties, including Montgomery, as the storm caused four deaths, and damage across the state was estimated in excess of $22 million.[3] Most of the damage in Montgomery County from both storms occurred from high winds and flooding along the Pee Dee River Basin.[4]

With these disaster-related designations, Montgomery County was also made eligible for funds provided through the Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund (ESHPF). The ESHPF program, which is authorized by Congress and funded from federal oil and gas leases on the Outer Continental Shelf, is designed to address disaster-related historic property needs unmet through other funding sources. In 2018, six states and one territory, including North Carolina, received grants from the ESHPF program after receiving significant damage from Hurricanes Florence and Michael, as well as Typhoon Yutu. The grant received by North Carolina will support repair and recovery of properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. Funding for these repair and recovery projects has been made available through subgrants to local governments and non-profit organizations. The State of North Carolina also allocated some of this funding to support the countywide documentation of historic resources in six counties, including Montgomery County. These surveys will help ensure North Carolina's treasured cultural resources are included in future resiliency planning efforts.

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[1] "Hurricane Florence Review, September 12-15, 2018," National Weather Service website, https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/cf9065a5c0c04bf09287c0bed6d59114, accessed Feb. 20, 2024.
[2] "Tropical Storm Michael, October 11-12, 2018," National Weather Service website, https://www.weather.gov/mhx/Michael/2018, accessed Feb. 20, 2024.
[3] "Governor Cooper Requests Federal Disaster Assistance for 21 Counties Hit Hard by Hurricane Michael," Official Website of NC Governor Roy Cooper, Dec. 11, 2018, https://governor.nc.gov/news/governor-cooper-requests-federal-disaster-assistance-21-counties-hit-hard-hurricane-michael-0, accessed Feb. 20, 2024.
[4] Robbie Smith, Montgomery County Emergency Manager, telephone interview by Kenneth Zogry, March 15, 2022.

Project Methodology

NV5 conducted Phase I of the Montgomery County Comprehensive Architectural Survey in 2022-2023. Phase I included a windshield survey of all public roads to identify approximately 350 resources that warrant intensive survey in Phases II and III, as well as a full resurvey of previously recorded resources. Phase II will document previously unrecorded resources in rural Montgomery County. Phase III will include a survey of previously unrecorded resources in the towns of Biscoe, Candor, Mt. Gilead, Star, and Troy. In addition to documenting historic resources through photography, mapping, data collection, and research, NV5 will also note the locations of all resources, as well as any known hurricane damage, through the use of the CRSurveyor Collector App, a cultural resources survey tool that uses the Esri ArcGIS platform.[5] Phase I survey was completed by Kenneth Zogry, Briony Kinnear, Chris Mroczka, Matt McDaniel, and Eric Smith.

Phase I

Phase I included resurvey of 142 of the 161 previously documented resources in Montgomery County, including in rural areas and towns, as well as a countywide windshield survey of additional resources that may be documented in Phases II and III. Fieldwork and associated documentation were completed throughout the summer and fall of 2022; the windshield survey of all public roads was completed in February 2023.

Field surveyors primarily utilized prior HPO documentation, including the HPO's GIS web service HPOWEB, to relocate previously documented resources, but also used county tax records and current and archival online aerial imagery to locate and, in some cases, determine the status of inaccessible resources. Extant and accessible resources were photographed, changes in condition noted, and GPS plotted via both a project-specific tablet application and the HPO's CRSurveyor application. Based on the Phase I fieldwork, database records (including narrative summaries), site plans, photographs, and photo contact sheets were updated.

The windshield survey included all public roads in Montgomery County. The purpose of this survey was to identify approximately 350 candidates for intensive survey in Phases II and III. During the windshield survey, candidates for intensive survey were marked via drop points in ArcGIS Field Maps. The windshield survey resulted in the identification of 444 resources for potential

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[5] "ESHPF Disaster Assistance Grants for Historic Resources," NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, https://www.hpo.nc.gov/grants/eshpf-disaster-assistance-grants-historic-resources, accessed Feb. 15, 2024.

documentation during Phases II and III; during future phased fieldwork and research, the candidate pool will be refined to address the 350 resources most appropriate for documentation based on design and material integrity and potential historic and design significance.

Resources identified for intensive survey typically appeared to be intact examples of particular types or styles of architecture, or they appeared to be important community resources, such as historic public or institutional buildings, or they had an apparent association with a historic theme, such as agriculture or commerce. Other factors used to select candidates for intensive survey included age, level of material integrity, prevalence of overall style, form, or resource type, apparent unusual or unique physical features, and association with communities underrepresented in previous surveys.

In rural areas, intact farmsteads with extant outbuildings were identified, as well as community resources such as churches and schools. Similar community facilities were also identified in towns, along with residences and commercial and industrial properties. Concentrations of resources that suggested potential historic districts were also located, as were previously undocumented properties within and in proximity to existing historic districts.

NV5 developed a preliminary bibliography of sources for use in developing historic contexts for Montgomery County, as well as to help identify resources for further documentation. Additional sources such as property records and local newspapers will be used to further develop local historic context and inform survey in Phases II and III.

Phase I Survey Products

Database
Present-day conditions at each previously documented resource were compared to the existing survey records to determine if and what changes had occurred since the time of the last survey. Data entry forms were then updated to indicate No Substantial Change, Substantial Change by Alteration, Substantial Change by Deterioration, Substantial Change by Improvement, Removed from Site, or Not Found. At some properties, No Access or Outbuilding Loss was selected.

For all previously surveyed properties, database records were updated, completed, or in some cases corrected as applicable. An updated or new narrative summary was provided as needed and included changes to the property as observed during fieldwork. Digital copies of the updated survey

forms were provided to the HPO for review and were revised based on review comments; paper forms were also generated for inclusion in survey files.

Photographs

Photo-documentation was completed using a digital point-and-shoot camera and according to HPO survey guidelines. Digital photographs and contact sheets were provided for HPO review and were printed for inclusion in the survey files.

Paper Files

For each previously surveyed property, field survey notes, site plans, printed contact sheets, and printed database records, as well as any related notes or other documentation gathered during the project were added to the existing paper files in the HPO archives.

Maps

Previous documentation (including the HPO's GIS web service HPOWEB), county tax records, and current and archival online aerial imagery were used to locate previously documented resources. A modified ArcGIS Field Maps application was utilized to assist surveyors with locating and documenting those properties. Candidates for intensive survey during Phases II and III were also logged into the GIS application and mapped.

Survey Report

The findings of the Phase I survey are included in this report, which includes a methodology, general historic context, and a preliminary bibliography. Statistics regarding the previously surveyed properties are included, as well as architectural trends and characteristics of the county observed during the windshield survey.

Historical Overview

Present-day Montgomery County is located within the Piedmont Region of North Carolina, an area defined geographically as the central section of the state bounded by the Coastal Plain to the east, the Mountains to the west, and bordered to the north and south by Virginia and South Carolina. The county boundaries encompass 501 square miles, 10 square miles of which is water, and the county had a population of 25,751 at the time of the 2020 United States Census.[6] Prior to 1973, the end of the period under consideration for this project, the population was never more than 20,000; it fluctuated between 5,039 in 1790 and 19,267 in 1970, including four periods of depopulation.[7] There are five incorporated towns in Montgomery County – Biscoe, Candor, Mt. Gilead, Star, and Troy – along with a number of small crossroads communities and unincorporated townships.[8]

Geologically, the Piedmont is a plateau region crossing several states, formed 500 million years ago during the Proterozoic and Paleozoic eras, resulting in a mountain range once higher than the present-day Rocky Mountains.[9] Over millions of years, the mountain range eroded into the present Uwharrie Mountains, a range that spans parts of Montgomery, Stanly, Davidson, and Randolph Counties.[10] The topography is hilly, particularly in the western half of Montgomery County, and mineral composition includes higher-grade gneisses, schists, amphibolites, and clay-like ultisol soils. Large slate fields in the region, known as the "Slate Belt," resulted in the geological formation of gold deposits, which became significant in the county's development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.[11] Just over 12 percent of the county is today part of the Uwharrie National Forest, a federally designated forest consisting of approximately 50,000 acres spanning parts of Montgomery, Davidson, and Randolph Counties.[12]

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[6] William S. Powell, "Montgomery County," *Encyclopedia of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: 2006), accessed January 20, 2023; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 U.S. Census for Montgomery County, "QuickFacts, Montgomery County, North Carolina," census.gov, accessed January 20, 2023, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/ montgomerycountynorthcarolina.

[7] "United States Census Reports for Montgomery County, North Carolina," 1790 -1970, United States Census Bureau, www.census.gov, accessed January 15, 2023.

[8] "Montgomery County, North Carolina: Living Here," https://www.montgomerycountync.com/economic-development/living-here/our-communities, accessed January 15, 2023. See also Mabel S. Lassiter, *"Patterns of Timeless Moments": A History of Montgomery County* (1976).

[9] Theresa E. McReynolds, "Geology," in *Woodland Pottery Sourcing in the Carolina Sandhills*, edited by Joseph M. Herbert and Theresa E. McReynolds, Research Report 29, Research Laboratories of Archaeology (UNC-Chapel Hill: 2008), pp. 7-14.

[10] "Uwharrie Mountains," Mapcarta.com, https://mapcarta.com/21338610, accessed August 13, 2023.

[11] McReynolds, "Geology," pp. 7-14.

[12]"Uwharrie National Forest: A Strategic View," US Forest Service, https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsm8_050078.pdf, accessed August 2, 2023.

The somewhat flatter terrain and mineral-rich soil in the southern half of the county, which marks the beginning of the sandhills ecological region in the state, supported human habitation and agricultural cultivation for hundreds of years before European contact.[13] Montgomery County is part of the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin, which includes the Yadkin, Uwharrie, and Pee Dee Rivers. The Pee Dee River runs from the northern boundary of the county into the Uwharrie, where it splits into two smaller tributaries bisecting the county.[14] The two major lakes are Badin and Tillery, which were harnessed with dams in the early twentieth century to provide water and electrical power for the surrounding region.[15]

Native people known as the Pee Dee, members of the South Appalachian Mississippian culture, migrated into the area and first settled about 980 CE near present-day Mt. Gilead. About 1150 CE they established a ceremonial center now known as the Town Creek Indian Mound, which was in use for approximately 250 years. Several hundred people lived around the mound at any given time until the Pee Dee abandoned it for unknown reasons about 1400 CE. Town Creek Indian Mound (MG0030, NHL 1966) became North Carolina's first state historic site after it was transferred to the Department of Archives and History in 1955 and is one of the richest and most thoroughly excavated Native American archaeological resources on the East Coast. It is designated as a National Historic Landmark, the only site in Montgomery County with that status.[16]

Settlers of European extraction began to migrate into the area about the middle of the eighteenth century.[17] The geography of the county, dictated by the Uwharrie Mountains and the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin, along with the patterns of settlement during the Colonial and Antebellum eras, created three distinct regions in terms of culture, economics, and the built environment. Two of these regions were settled during the Colonial and Antebellum eras. First, Scotch-Irish and Germans from

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[13] "Discover Biodiversity in North Carolina Sandhills," The Wildlife Society, https://wildlife.org/discover-biodiversity-in-north-carolina-sandhills/#:~:text=TheSandhillsareaninlandadaptedtosuchharshconditions, accessed August 22, 2023; Edmond A. Boudreaux, *The Archaeology of Town Creek,* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 2007), pp. 49-62.

[14] "Yadkin Pee-Dee River Basin Plan 2008 Summary," NC DWQ, https://www.deq.nc.gov/water-qualityplanning/bpu/catawba/catawba-plans/2010-plan/1-yadkin-summary01-09/download, accessed August 2, 2023.

[15] McReynolds, "Geology," pp. 7-14.

[16] Joffre Coe, *Town Creek Indian Mound* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1995), p. xv; Edmond A. Boudreaux, *The Archaeology of Town Creek,* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 2007), pp. 49-62; and survey file MG0030 Town Creek Indian Mound, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Archives and History Building, Raleigh, North Carolina.

[17] Powell, "Montgomery County"; William A. Link, *North Carolina: Change and Tradition in a Southern State,* (Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons Inc., 2018), p. 81.

the northern colonies came down the Great Wagon Road through Virginia and settled primarily in Randolph, Guilford, and Forsyth Counties. They also settled partly in the northwest quadrant of present-day Montgomery County, in and around the Uwharrie Mountains.[18] Most of these settlers were Methodists, Presbyterians, and some Quakers, and they established small unincorporated communities centered around places of worship, many of which no longer exist.[19] Second, also in the mid-eighteenth century, Scottish Highlanders came up from the south and southeast, mainly through Richmond and Moore Counties, and settled the southern half of Montgomery at the western edge of the sandhills.[20] The terrain and soils in that region were more conducive to farming that developed after 1800, including both subsistence crops and later some cotton and sugar cane as cash crops.[21] Settlers in southern Montgomery County generally affiliated religiously with the Methodist and Baptist denominations as a result of several eighteenth- and nineteenth-century religious revival movements.[22] The northeastern portion of the county, from Candor through Biscoe, Star, Ether, and up to the Davidson County line, remained largely unpopulated until the coming of the railroad in the late nineteenth century.[23]

In 1779, during the American Revolution, the State of North Carolina created Montgomery County by portioning off the land from existing Anson County. The new county was named for General Montgomery, an Englishman who settled in the American Colonies and fought with distinction during the Revolutionary War, though he never set foot on the land that now bears his name.[24] In 1832, a part of Montgomery County was divided to form adjacent Stanly County. The county employed "roving" county seats in different small towns before the seat was permanently settled in 1852 in Troy, which became the first incorporated town.[25] As a legacy of the county's historically sparse population,

[18] Victoria E. Bynum, *Unruly Women: The Politics of Social and Sexual Control in the Old South* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1992), pp. 21-26.

[19] "Carolina, the Society of Friends (Quakers)," Carolana, https://www.carolana.com/ Carolina/Settlement/quakers_in_carolana.html, accessed August 7, 2023; Link, *North Carolina*, pp. 87-89, 93-95.

[20] Bynum, *Unruly* Women, p. 21-26; David Hackett Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (New York City: Oxford University Press, 1989), pp. 609-620; Link, *North Carolina*, pp. 93-95.

[21] John J. W. Rogers, "The Carolina Slate Belt," The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, https://rla.unc.edu/publications/pdf/resrep25/Ch2.pdf, accessed August 7, 2023; Winnie Ingram Richter, *The Heritage of Montgomery County, Vol. 1* (Montgomery County Historical Society, 1981), p. 59; Earl Poplin, interview by Kenneth Zogry, August 30, 2022.

[22] Donald G. Matthews, *Religion in the Old South* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1977), pp. 25-38.

[23] G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co, and Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. *Map showing the Norfolk & Western Railroad and its connections.* New York, 1887, https://www.loc.gov/item/98688740/, accessed May 10, 2023; W. L. Wright, "Troy: W. L. Wright Wrote to the Biblical Recorder on April 7, 1897," reprinted in *Montgomery County Heritage, North Carolina Volume III*, p. 42.

[24] "A History of Montgomery County," Carolana, https://www.carolana.com/ NC/Counties/montgomery_county_nc.html, accessed August 10, 2023.

[25] "A History of Montgomery County," Carolana.

townships today extend some distance into surrounding rural areas and away from town centers, resulting in the establishment of many crossroad communities to serve basic needs of local residents, such as at Pekin, Eldorado, Ether, and Wadeville.

Figure 1: Cox House (MG0010), no longer extant, Pekin

Figure 2: Wadeville United Methodist Church (MG0032), Wadeville

Colonial and Antebellum life in Montgomery County centered around agriculture and small unincorporated communities. Small subsistence family farms dotted the landscape. By the Antebellum era cotton and to a lesser extent sugar cane were grown as cash crops by a few larger landholders.[26] There were few plantations of any size, and those were almost exclusively located in the southern third of the county near Richmond County where loam soils were particularly suited to agricultural production.[27] Between 1830 and 1840 the county depopulated by more than one-third. By this time, local soils had been exhausted of nutrients, and the cotton culture of the deep South lured families away to more arable land and hopes of greater fortune.[28] The 1860 census recorded 7,650 inhabitants, of whom 5,781 were whites, 46 were free people of color, and 1,823 were enslaved people of color. There were 235 white slaveholders, 26 (11 percent) of whom enslaved 20 or more persons, the measure most often used to define a plantation.[29] According to historian John G. Maynard, the 1860 census slave schedule shows that almost 42 percent of enslaved African Americans in Montgomery County lived and worked on plantations in communities of 30 people, on

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[26] Richter, *The Heritage of Montgomery County, Vol. 1*, p. 59; Powell, "Montgomery County."

[27] R. C. Jurney and W. A. Davis, "Soil Survey of Montgomery County, North Carolina," United States Department of Agriculture, Series 1930, Number 13, p. 7, https://archive.org/details/usda-soil-survey-of-montgomery-north-carolina-1935, accessed August 10, 2023.

[28] Link, *North Carolina*, p. 164.

[29] 1860 U. S. Census for Montgomery County; John G. Maynard, *Paradigm of Hope: The Story of the Peabody Academy* (Star, NC: Star Heritage Association, 2015), pp. 9-10.

average. The small number of free persons of color lived almost exclusively in the northern half of the county where Quaker and some Methodist communities were anti-slavery.[30]

Though Montgomery County was spared fighting during the Civil War and did not suffer the destruction caused by Sherman's "March to the Sea" (which passed south and west in North Carolina), citizens were seriously affected. Nine companies were raised from the county to fight for the Confederacy, along with 12 state militia units and five home guard units, taking a high percentage of eligible men.[31] The need for more soldiers grew acute later in the war, as did Southern desperation, and bands of renegade rebels meted out vigilante justice in the northern portion of Montgomery County along the Randolph border where Unionist sentiment was high. One recorded incident occurred in January 1865, when three brothers from the devout Methodist and anti-slavery Hulin family, who refused to fight for the Confederacy, were rounded up and shot, without a trial, near Buck Mountain.[32]

Following Emancipation, African American communities grew around former plantations. A notable example of this is the Black community in Wadeville outside of Mt. Gilead, near the location of the former Parker Plantation, which was one of the largest in the county before the Civil War.[33] In the late nineteenth and well into the twentieth century, African Americans in communities like Wadeville built houses, businesses, schools (including 10 Rosenwald-funded facilities) and churches, mainly A.M.E. and Baptist denominations.[34]

Gold was discovered in the slate-rich deposits of the Uwharrie Mountain foothills in 1799. Well-heeled speculators from outside of the state purchased acreage in Cabarrus, Montgomery, and what

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[30] Maynard, *Paradigm of Hope,* pp. 9-10.

[31] "Civil War Military Units Created with Men from Montgomery County, NC," Carolana website, https://www.carolana.com/NC/Civil_War/civil_war_military_units_montgomery_county_nc.html, accessed August 30, 2023.

[32] Victoria Bynum, "The Inner Civil War in Montgomery County, NC," Renegade South, https://renegadesouth.wordpress.com/2009/06/19/the-inner-civil-war-in-montomery-co-n-c/, accessed August 7, 2023.

[33] Evelyn Parker, *Destined to Achieve: The Journey of an African American Family* (Bloomington: Xlibris, 2014), pp. 7-8.

[34] Parker, *Destined to Achieve,* passim; "Rosenwald Fund, July 1930," January 7, 1930, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Division of Negro Education Files, North Carolina Digital Collections, https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/rosenwald-fund-july-1930/1193875?item=193877, accessed August 9, 2023; Naomi Feaste, telephone interview by Kenneth Zogry, October 23, 2022. None of the Rosenwald Schools are known to survive. Most were replaced by more modern facilities during the 1950s and 1960s, according to Naomi Feaste, who grew up in the area and is the niece of the late civil rights leader Julius Chambers.

is now Stanly Counties.[35] One of the largest of these speculators was William Thornton, a Washington, D.C.-based physician. An amateur architect, Thornton was the designer of the United States Capitol. His landholdings in this part of North Carolina were somewhere in the range of 35,000 acres, though he never set foot in Montgomery County, and little gold was mined in 1805, when he founded the North Carolina Gold Mine Company in the part of Montgomery County that later became Stanly County.[36] Between the 1830s and the start of the Civil War, approximately 15 gold mines were operating in the Uwharrie region.[37] Founded during this time period, the Russell Mine—a pit mine that depended on the extraction of ore from quartz—was among the largest in Montgomery County. The company saw limited success and closed for good in the late nineteenth century when the mine's gold supply was exhausted.[38] Between the 1880s and the 1920s, when many lodes had been exhausted, about 35 mines with names like Coggins, Eola, Dutchman's Creek, and Pear Tree Hill continued to operate with moderate success in Montgomery County.[39] Gold mining led to the creation of the aptly named township of Eldorado in the northwestern corner of the county and also fostered development in Mt. Gilead, Troy, and Star as the mined ore traveled south to the United States Mint in Charlotte.[40]

The railroad came to Montgomery County in 1889 and greatly facilitated the movement of commodities like cotton, tobacco, and mined metals, and, later, manufactured goods like textiles to larger cities and markets in North Carolina. Originally built in 1889 to connect Star with Aberdeen in Moore County, the Aberdeen Carolina & Western Railway expanded in 1896 with an additional spur from Star to Asheboro in Randolph County.[41] By 1913 further expansion connected Troy and Mt. Gilead to Charlotte; in total the line ran east from Charlotte through Montgomery County to just outside of

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[35] Link, *North Carolina,* pp. 164-166; Rebecca Lewis, "The North Carolina Gold Rush," NCpedia, https://www.ncpedia.org/industry/gold-rush, accessed Jan. 9, 2024; "Gold of NC," North Carolina Environmental Quality, https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-and-land-resources/north-carolina-geological-survey/geoscience-education/gold-nc#, accessed February 15, 2023.
[36] See Lewis, "North Carolina Gold Rush" and "Dr. William Thornton, First Architect of the Capitol," Architect of the Capitol, https://www.aoc.gov/about-us/history/architects-of-the-capitol/dr-william-thornton, accessed Jan. 9, 2024.
[37] Kenneth W. Robinson, "Gold Mining in the Uwharries," NCpedia, https://www.ncpedia.org/industry/gold-uwharries, accessed Jan. 9, 2024.
[38] Robinson, "Gold Mining in the Uwharries."
[39] See Lewis, "North Carolina Gold Rush"; Robinson, "Gold Mining in the Uwharries"; and "Montgomery County," North Carolina Gold Trail and Bechtler Heritage Center, https://www.visitncgold.com/montgomery.html, accessed Jan. 10, 2024.
[40] "Charlotte U.S. Coin Mint," USA Coin Book, https://www.usacoinbook.com/encyclopedia/coin-mints/charlotte/, accessed August 7, 2023; Link, *North Carolina,* p. 166.
[41] Powell, "Montgomery County."

Raleigh. Stations were built in Star, Biscoe, Candor, Troy, and Mt. Gilead, and those towns prospered from the rail line until the Great Depression.[42]

Figure 3: Scarboro House, 2022, in the Star Historic District (MG0143, NR 2013), Star

Agriculture and industry in Montgomery County during the late nineteenth and through much of the twentieth centuries centered around the cultivation and processing of cotton, grain, and, to a lesser extent, tobacco. While locally grown tobacco was sent to factories for cigarette production in Durham or Winston-Salem, local farmers were able to process other products closer to home.[43] A few textile mills were built in county towns with railroad access. One of the most successful finished goods factories in the county was Capel Rug Mills (MG0048) in Troy, which began producing a patented type of reversible braided rug in 1917 that was soon sold by major retailers across the United States and is still in production today.[44]

So-called "roller mills" were built in several towns including Troy (MG0051), Mt. Gilead (MG0039; now destroyed), and Ether (unsurveyed), to process locally grown grain and corn. The extensive water resources of the county were harnessed through the construction of dams to create

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[42] G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co., and Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. *Map showing the Norfolk & Western Railroad and its connections*; Powell, "Aberdeen, Carolina, and Western Railroad," NCpedia, https://www.ncpedia.org/aberdeen-carolina-and-western-railr#, accessed January 23, 2023.

[43] R. C. Jurney and W. A. Davis, "Soil Survey of Montgomery County, North Carolina," pp. 8-9.

[44] "Our Story," Capel Rug Mill website, https://capelrugs.com/pages/our-legacy, accessed August 7,2023.

power to run various mills starting before the Civil War. Beginning in the early twentieth century, hydroelectric plants were constructed on the Yadkin-Pee Dee and the Pee Dee Rivers that formed Badin and Tillery Lakes, and along the Yadkin River to supply power to the region.[45] In 1917, the Alcoa Company dammed the Yadkin-Pee Dee River to form Badin Lake in northwestern Montgomery County to support one of a series of large aluminum smelting plants it owned across the country. While this project provided hydroelectric power to the area and the company invested in community infrastructure, a significant number of farms and houses were lost to the new lake, some dating back to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.[46] The power plant at Lake Tillery (MG0029), originally known as the Norwood Plant, opened after the Pee Dee River was dammed and was renamed in 1933 to honor Carolina Power & Light president Paul Tillery. The dam, part of an outdoor power plant designed by the Electric Bond and Share Company, created a 5,000-acre lake.[47]

Figure 4: Tillery Dam and Hydroelectric Plant (MG0029, DOE 2006), Lake Tillery

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[45] Survey file MG0029 Tillery Dam, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Archives and History Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. The file was compiled by Brent Glass ca. 1975 in what appears to have been preparation for Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation; "Badin: Our History Runs Deep," Badin Centennial, https://www.badin100.com/History_of_Badin.html, accessed August 9, 2023.
[46] "Badin: Our History Runs Deep."
[47] Survey file MG0029 Tillery Dam, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Archives and History Building, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Typical of rural areas across the South, public education through the Antebellum era in Montgomery County consisted of community-run one- and two-room schoolhouses, none of which are known to survive. As the movement for state-run public education and a graded school system spread in North Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the County built large, modern facilities for white students in Biscoe, Eldorado, Troy, and Mt. Gilead.[48] In 1911, the Carolina Collegiate and Agricultural Institute was established in Star by the Congregational Church and was supported by North Carolina A&M College (later North Carolina State University). It served as an agricultural and vocational school for area residents and was the only opportunity for post-high school education in the county; the modified building (unsurveyed) now serves as a cooperative for artists and craftspeople.[49]

Figure 5: Biscoe School (MG0004), Biscoe

African Americans in Montgomery County, barred from attending these white-only schools, often banded together to organize educational opportunities for their communities. In partnership with

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[48] See survey files MG0002 Troy Middle School, MG0004 Biscoe School, and MG0031 Uwharrie School, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Archives and History Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. For a general history of the graded school movement in North Carolina, see James L. Leloudis, *Schooling the New South: Pedagogy, Self, and Society in North Carolina, 1880-1920* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 2000).

[49] John Maynard, *Church and State: The Story of the Carolina Collegiate and Agricultural Institute* (Star, NC: Star Heritage Association, 2015), chapters 4-12.

and in receipt of assistance from white philanthropists in other parts of the country, charitable organizations, and/or local and state government, several Black schools were established in Montgomery County. Among them was Peabody Academy (MG0002) in Troy, a private school founded in 1880 by the abolitionist American Missionary Association.[50] In addition, 10 Rosenwald schools were built in the county between 1919 and 1930, though none are known to be extant. For the construction of these rural Black school houses, the Rosenwald Fund required cooperation from local and state governments, and partnership between local Black and white citizens.[51]

Black schools in Montgomery County, most notably Peabody Academy and the Rosenwald program, created a generation of citizens who later worked diligently for civil and voting rights. Among them was Julius Chambers, born and raised in Mt. Gilead and educated at Peabody Academy. Chambers challenged racial barriers at an early age; he was admitted to the UNC School of Law and became the first African American editor of the school's prestigious law review, as well as graduated first in his class. Among many accomplishments, he successfully argued several cases before the United States Supreme Court, including the 1971 *Swann v. Mecklenburg Board of Education*, which effectively ended school segregation by instituting busing to fully integrate schools throughout the South and the entire nation.[52] During the 1960s and 1970s, Chambers was the target of several bombings of his home, office, and car in Charlotte, and his father's auto repair garage just north of Mt. Gilead was also bombed.[53] The house where Chambers grew up and his father's adjacent auto repair shop will be further examined in Phase II of the countywide survey.

Since World War II, Montgomery County has remained steadfastly rural and has not experienced the dramatic growth seen in portions of neighboring Davidson and Moore Counties. Hosiery mills sprung up after World War II, particularly around Star and Biscoe, but most closed when that industry moved overseas in the 1980s and 1990s.[54] Capel Rugs continues to operate in Troy, and cotton is still processed in Mt. Gilead. In recent decades, peach farming has become successful

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[50] On the Peabody Academy, see Maynard, *Paradigm of Hope*; and survey file MG0002 Troy Middle School, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Archives and History Building, Raleigh, North Carolina.

[51] Thomas W. Hanchett, "The Rosenwald Schools and Black Education in North Carolina," *The North Carolina Historical Review* 65, no. 4 (1988): 398.

[52] "Julius Levonne Chambers," Legal Defense Fund website, https://www.naacpldf.org/about-us/history/julius-levonne-chambers/, accessed September 5, 2023. For a full account of Chamber's life and work, see Richard A. Rosen and Joseph Mosnier, *Julius Chambers: A Life in the Struggle for Civil Rights* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 2016).

[53] Adam Rozen Wheeler, "Julius L. Chambers (1936 -2013)," Black Past website, https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/chambers-julius-l-1936-2013/, accessed July 27, 2023; Feaste interview, October 23, 2022.

[54] Montgomery County Historical Society, "Montgomery County Heritage, North Carolina, Volume III," (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 2001), p. 53. John Maynard, interview by Kenneth Zogry, April 15, 2022; Gary Spivey, interview by Kenneth Zogry, April 28, 2022.

in the southern part of the county. The post World War II era also brought tourism on a larger scale to Montgomery County. In 1961, the Uwharrie National Forest was established on federal lands separated in sections by privately owned tracts. Its lakes and rivers are now popular destinations for outdoor sports, and activities include hunting game birds and deer and hiking trails. Some 50,645 acres in size, the Uwharrie National Forest extends into Randolph and Davidson Counties, but 79 percent of its land is in Montgomery County.[55]

Phase I Findings: Challenges, Community Involvement, and Resource Analytics

Completing Phase I of the Montgomery County Comprehensive Architectural Survey presented several overall challenges. First, the geography and topography of the county consists primarily of 500 square miles of hilly, densely forested, and undeveloped land. Some roads, even state-maintained roads, are unpaved and can be difficult to navigate. Resources are often set far back from roadways and difficult to see even with aerial mapping because of forestation, especially if abandoned.

Montgomery County's towns are relatively small, and the population of some 25,000 is clustered around them or widely dispersed in rural areas. Practical matters such as finding gas, food, and lodging are challenging. Internet access is slow and sometimes non-existent. Large areas of privately held land, parts of the Uwharrie National Forest, and areas around dams and hydroelectric plants are closed off and inaccessible without permission. Completing Phases II and III will require obtaining access to certain areas not available to be surveyed in Phase I.

On a positive note, during Phase I the consultants made valuable contacts with members of the Montgomery County Historical Association, local government leaders, and preservationists in Troy, Mt. Gilead, Star, Biscoe, and Candor. This includes African American residents involved with the preservation of the history of Peabody Academy in Troy and Highland School in Mt. Gilead. In addition, the consultants established relationships with owners of a dozen significant historic resources throughout the county. These efforts to meet and involve county residents, organizations, and local governments culminated in a productive public meeting about the project in May of 2022 at StarWorks in Troy.

Because Montgomery County has not been previously surveyed, the existing HPO files created as early as the 1970s are somewhat spotty geographically and largely incomplete by current standards

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[55] "Uwharrie National Forest: A Strategic View," US Forest Service, https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsm8_050078.pdf, accessed July 27, 2023.

(with the notable exception of files on resources previously listed in the NRHP or considered for placement on the Study List). Some files contained little more than an old contact sheet with a few images shot from a distance, or partially complete and outdated field survey forms. Even so, these files are invaluable for purposes of assessing resources and making current determinations regarding present status and levels of historic integrity.

The findings regarding the status of each of the 142 previously surveyed resources in Montgomery County that were resurveyed during Phase I are presented in tables located in the Appendices of this report. Quantitative statistics are as follows. Note that of the 12 inaccessible properties, eight will be revisited and surveyed during Phase II (see Appendix C for more information).

No Change: 75
Altered: 34
Deteriorated: 13
Improved: 7
Gone: 13
Inaccessible: 12

The rural nature of the county and the lack of substantial economic growth generally worked in favor of preservation of historic resources, as a lower percentage of sites were demolished than might be expected in areas with greater pressure from such growth. That said, deterioration or loss of some resources may be the result of lack of funding for restoration or stabilization. Principal areas of improvement occurred in and around the National Register Historic Districts in Mt. Gilead and Troy, where economic development is strongest in the county.

Finally, few previously surveyed resources were found to have sustained damage from Hurricanes Florence and Michael. Notable exceptions are part of the Star Historic District, where roofs of the Star Hotel (MG0042), a commercial building on Main Street (MG0108), and the decorative brick parapet of the Bank of Star (MG0040), previously weakened by a fire, were damaged. Capelsie Mill (MG0007) also sustained damage,[56] but that site was not accessible for survey in Phase I. Bridge No. 60 (MG0055) was the only total loss, as it was destroyed by Hurricane Florence in September of 2018.

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[56] Gary Spivey, interview by Kenneth Zogry, April 28, 2023.

Phases II and III Approach

Phase II and Phase III of the Montgomery County Comprehensive Architectural Survey correspond to the documentation and evaluation of historic resources in rural and incorporated areas, respectively. NV5 conducted a countywide windshield survey and selected candidate properties for Phase II documentation in unincorporated Montgomery County and Phase III properties in the towns of Biscoe, Candor, Mt. Gilead, Star, and Troy. While the Phase I windshield survey resources are the primary candidates for documentation, NV5 intends to remain flexible in the event additional resources or information about as-yet unidentified but potentially important historic properties should come to light during the intensive survey.

Of note, the Phase I windshield survey revealed that owners have invested in the upkeep of the majority of historic-age residences in Montgomery County, often to the detriment of historic integrity. Both in towns and rural areas, many occupied houses have been renovated, typically through the application of vinyl siding and the installation of new windows and doors, or some combination thereof; many residences exhibited all three alterations. Thus, generally speaking, the majority of Montgomery County's historic housing does not appear to retain a high level of integrity. Indeed, well-preserved architectural specimens are relatively rare, although some number of historic residences remain intact in towns. This investment nonetheless indicates that many property owners have had the resources to refurbish their homes, if not to the Secretary of the Interior's standards. NV5 will collect data during Phases II and III that can be analyzed to determine the level of material alteration within the survey population.

Phase II

The Phase II survey will focus on rural areas outside of Montgomery County's incorporated municipalities. Additional fieldwork and research will inform the Phase II report's historic and architectural context begun in this report. In conjunction with Phase I findings, the Phase II report will address the types, styles, and uses of historic architecture found in rural Montgomery County, as well as additional historic context regarding rural development and agricultural production—or the general lack of it—in geologically disparate parts of the county.

Although few and far between, some mid- to late-nineteenth-century houses and farm complexes were identified for Phase II documentation. These included I-houses, one- and two-story Queen Anne houses, and vernacular houses that blended traditional house forms with details popular during the Victorian era. Many of these houses have been altered over time due to material changes

and deterioration. Several unoccupied, small log or wood-framed houses were also identified for further documentation.

As these houses represent the county's earliest remaining residential buildings and oldest building stock, NV5 identified all such examples encountered for Phase II documentation. Likewise, all historic-age farms encountered were designated for Phase II. Because the county's surviving nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century building stock in rural areas, as well as historic farmsteads, appears to be extremely scarce, all of these resources were deemed potential candidates for documentation.

Although the windshield survey in Phase II areas identified select nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century properties, the vast majority of potential Phase II resources identified represented relatively modest and plain examples of side- and front-gabled houses dating from the mid-twentieth century (i.e. 1940s through 1960s), as well as some bungalows and Ranch houses. In rural areas, these generally simple houses appear to have made up the vast bulk of residential building during that era. Numerous pins were dropped on the most intact examples of these resources, as they represent the great bulk of Montgomery County's historic rural building stock.

Modest mid-century churches in vernacular styles, often with neo-Colonial Revival details, dot the landscape and will be documented in Phase II survey. In addition, several community and institutional resources have been identified for survey in rural areas. These include mid-century community buildings such as those in Ophir, Little River, and Eldorado, and the vacant consolidation-era school at Eldorado. Likewise, commercial and industrial properties to be examined in Phase II include roller mills, gas stations, and stores.

Although residential and some limited commercial development has occurred along Montgomery County's western lakes, including Lake Tillery and Lake Badin, this construction is almost exclusively non-historic. The few historic-age lake houses identified in tax data had been so altered as to not be discernable from newer area construction. Nonetheless, surveyors will keep an eye out for remaining examples of early lake houses.

Based on the windshield survey, the Uwharrie National Forest in western Montgomery County and large forested tracts in this area contain few historic-age buildings or structures, with some notable exceptions. Thus, although these areas are not proposed to be a focus of the Phase II survey,

the resources that survive in these areas are nonetheless noteworthy due to their relatively small number and were identified for potential Phase II documentation.

NV5 anticipates documenting approximately 225 resources during the Phase II survey in unincorporated Montgomery County; however, the Phase I windshield survey identified 266 potential survey candidates. As part of preparing for Phase II, NV5 will refine the list of candidates in consultation with the HPO. During Phase II survey and documentation, NV5 will make additional decisions in the field and/or during development of the Phase II documentation about which resources to prioritize for intensive survey, consulting with the HPO if needed when additional information comes to light or additional historic resources are discovered. Priorities will likely be set based on a resource's integrity and frequency of type within the candidate pool, but, where applicable, also informed by background research and historic context. Therefore, during the Phase II survey and documentation, NV5 intends to:

-- focus Phase II efforts in Montgomery County's north, east, and south, as much of the western part of the county falls within Uwharrie National Forest
-- further develop the historic and architectural context for rural, unincorporated Montgomery County
-- identify any significant or notable historic or architectural trends in rural Montgomery County
-- document most (if not all) examples of the county's earliest surviving architecture, which can generally be described as buildings and structures dating from the second half of the nineteenth century through the early twentieth century
-- document most historic-age agricultural properties regardless of location, prioritizing agricultural properties that retain collections of historic outbuildings
-- document numerous examples of mid-twentieth-century houses, as these resources are by far the most common historic-age buildings in rural Montgomery County
-- document examples of mid-twentieth-century churches and community buildings
--document examples of commercial and industrial buildings in the rural parts of Montgomery County, including roller mills, gas stations, and stores
-- document resources known to be important to the Black community or other demographic groups underrepresented in the written history of the county
-- document select resources inside the Uwharrie National Forest
-- as applicable, substitute currently identified Phase II resources if important additional candidate properties are identified as part of Phase II fieldwork and research

Phase III

The Phase III survey will focus on historic resources within Montgomery County's incorporated municipalities, including Biscoe, Candor, Mt. Gilead, Star, and Troy. Historic contexts will be developed for each community to inform evaluations of identified resources. Although relatively similar in size and development patterns, these communities evolved for different reasons: in the mid-nineteenth century, Mt. Gilead grew from a crossroads community and Troy evolved from the relocation and reconstruction of the county courthouse, and in the late nineteenth century, Biscoe, Candor, and Star developed from rail stops to rail towns.

As is common in predominately rural counties, Montgomery County's historic commercial, industrial, and institutional resources tend to be located primarily in the towns, alongside concentrations of residential development. Each community has a historic commercial center, adjacent historic neighborhoods, local institutions such as schools and churches, and, as applicable, areas of industrial development and less-centralized commercial properties. Neighborhoods, commercial or industrial areas, or discrete collections of otherwise associated resources will be documented collectively with District/Neighborhood/Area forms, as warranted because the individual resources have a defensible historic association with one another.

Surviving physical development tends to correspond to the towns' historic development, and, as such, few buildings that predate the railroads survive or were ever found in Montgomery County's towns. However, as the county and towns began to develop alongside the arrival of the railroad and early industrial development, late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century buildings appeared in Montgomery County's existing and new communities. Commercial centers with storefronts developed, surrounding residential development ensued, and community resources resulted or were rebuilt due to this growth.

Throughout these communities, NV5 generally identified commercial centers, residential areas, community resources, and as applicable, industrial areas for potential documentation in Phase III. Extant individual resources that appeared to be early examples of Montgomery County development, generally dating to the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, were marked for follow-up documentation in Phase III. In addition, numerous select resources that appeared to be relatively good and/or intact examples of their type or styles were identified for individual documentation. These resources ranged from commercial storefronts to residential properties to industrial complexes. Residential architecture appeared to represent a diversity of styles relative to periods of development, including late-nineteenth to early-twentieth-century Queen Anne and

vernacular houses that blended traditional house forms with details popular during the Victorian era, early-twentieth-century Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Tudor, and Craftsman, and mid-twentieth-century Ranch and Minimal Traditional. Notably, some Modernist houses were identified in Troy and Mt. Gilead.

NV5 anticipates documenting approximately 125 resources during the Phase III survey in Montgomery County's incorporated communities; however, the Phase I windshield survey identified 178 potential survey candidates. As part of preparing for Phase II, NV5 will refine the list of candidates in consultation with the HPO. During Phase III survey and documentation, NV5 will make additional decisions in the field and/or during development of the Phase III documentation about which resources to prioritize for intensive survey, consulting with the HPO if needed when additional information comes to light or additional historic resources are discovered. Priorities will likely be set based on a resource's integrity, frequency of type, background research, and historic context. Some portion of the 125 survey records will account for potential historic districts or discrete collections of otherwise associated resources that can be surveyed utilizing the District/Neighborhood/Area form because of their defensible historic association with one another. Therefore, during the Phase III survey and documentation, NV5 plans to:

-- further develop the historic and architectural context for the communities of Biscoe, Candor, Mt. Gilead, Star, and Troy
-- identify any significant or notable historic or architectural trends in those same communities, including the identification of municipalities with relatively high concentrations of post-WWII housing
-- document intact examples of these communities' early or earliest surviving architecture, which can generally be described as buildings and structures dating from the second half of the nineteenth century through the early twentieth century
-- document good and intact examples of residential architecture dating from the early twentieth century through the historic period (i.e., approximately 1930 to 1973)
-- document select and generally intact examples of historic industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings and structures, including but not limited to factories, mills, commercial buildings, churches, and schools
-- document intact examples of Modernist architecture
-- document resources known to be important to the Black community or other demographic groups underrepresented in the written history of the county

-- utilize the District/Neighborhood/Area form to identify and approximately delineate neighborhoods or districts of historic buildings and structures that have a defensible association with one another

-- as applicable, substitute currently identified Phase III resources if important additional candidate properties are identified as part of Phase III fieldwork and research

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Appendix A:
National Register-Listed Properties

Property Name	Date Listed
Doerschuk Archeological Site	1985
MG0054 Hotel Troy	2006
MG0001 Montgomery County Courthouse	1979
RH0047/MG0159 Mount Carmel Presbyterian Church and Cemetery	2019
MG0037 Mount Gilead Downtown Historic District	2005
MG0070 Star Historic District	2013
MG0030 Town Creek Indian Mound (NHL)	1966
MG0059 Troy Residential Historic District	2006

Appendix B:
Classifications of Previously Surveyed Properties Resurveyed in 2022

No Substantial Change: Buildings classified in this way are unchanged from the last time the building was surveyed and retain, at a minimum, the same windows and siding. Insubstantial changes, including changes to paint color, the in-kind replacement of roofing or other exterior materials, and changes to landscaping or building use, are also classified as No Substantial Change.

Substantial Change by Alteration: Substantial changes include changes to the exterior building materials or form, the replacement of windows or siding, the installation of roofing material that varies from the previous material, and the replacement of other exterior materials and details that are not "in kind." Changes to building fenestration include the removal, relocation, resizing, or installation of new door or window openings. Changes to building form include the enclosure of front or side porches, the construction of additions to the façade or side elevations, the alteration of the roofline (including the addition, removal, or alteration of dormers), or the raising of the building foundation.

Substantial Change by Deterioration: This classification is specific to buildings that have noticeable deferred maintenance and, in most cases, are classified as being in "deteriorated" condition and are likely to be lost in the coming years if action is not taken to stabilize them.

Substantial Change by Improvement: This classification includes properties that have experienced change(s) more in keeping with their historic character, including the removal or reversal of earlier incompatible alterations, the in-kind repair of deteriorated surfaces and features, or the reinstallation of missing historic details based on documentary evidence.

Removed from Site: This classification indicates that the primary building on the site has been removed by demolition, disaster, or relocation. In some cases, outbuildings may remain and/or new primary buildings have been constructed on the site.

Not Found: This classification is specific to buildings whose locations, and therefore their existence, could not be verified in the field or with aerial imagery. Further, since their location could not be verified, their demolition could not be confirmed.

No Access: Properties with fenced boundaries, gated driveways, or without vehicular or pedestrian access are classified in this manner. In some instances, properties were still visible from the right-of-way or on aerial photographs, and thus, also may have been assigned another classification from this list.

Outbuilding Loss: One or more outbuildings present at the time of last survey are no longer extant.

Appendix C:
Inaccessible Properties in Rural Montgomery County

SS#	Name	Address	Vicinity	Condition**
MG0006	Bridge Piers	460 Reservation Road	Troy	Good
MG0007	Capelsie Mill*	695 Capelsie Mill Road	Candor	Deteriorated
MG0008	Church*	695 Capelsie Mill Road	Candor	Deteriorated
MG0009	Coggins Gold Mine- Stamp Mill*	636 Coggins Mine Road	Troy	Deteriorated
MG0011	DeBerry House*	1100 Pee Dee Road	Mt. Gilead	Good
MG0012	Eury Dam	Pleasant Grove Church Road	Mt. Gilead	Fair
MG0019	Lassiter's Mill*	656 Bowle's Road	Mt. Gilead	Fair
MG0031	Uwharrie School Ruins*	NC Hwy 109 N	Troy	Deteriorated
MG0072	Neal Clark House*	1145 Pekin Road	Troy	Good
MG0084	Buck Mountain Lookout Tower*	Buck Mountain Road	Troy	Good
MG0153	McCallum Mill	McCallum Pond Road	Candor	Deteriorated
MG0155	Denson's Creek Vented Ford	Glenn Road	Troy	Good

*Resource will be revisited during subsequent phases

** Condition as listed in previous survey

Appendix D:
Demolished Properties in Montgomery County

SS#	Name	Address	Vicinity
MG0003	Baldwin-Pankey House (Gone)	Mt. Carmel Road	Candor
MG0022	Montgomery Mine Boarding House & Blacksmith Shop (Gone)	Gold Mine Road	Candor
MG0023	Norfolk & Southern Railway Depot (Gone)	Main Street	Biscoe
MG0026	Peacock-Brookshire House (Gone)	952 NC HWY 731 W	Mt. Gilead
MG0038	House (Gone)	119 S. Main Street	Mt. Gilead
MG0039	McAulay Roller Mill (Gone)		Mt. Gilead
MG0049	Norfolk & Southern Railroad Depot (Gone)	N. Liberty Street	Troy
MG0050	Smitherman House (Gone)	527 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0055	Bridge No. 60 (Replaced)	Thickety Creek Road	Mt. Gilead
MG0146	Morgan House (Gone)	315 S. Railroad Street	Star
MG0147	Hussey House (Gone)	103 Stewart Street	Star
MG0150	Coggin House (Gone)	687 Coggins Road	Biscoe
MG0151	Thompson Farmstead (Gone)	NC Highway 24 27 W	Troy

Appendix E:
Resurveyed Properties in Montgomery County

SS#	Name	Address	Vicinity
MG0001	Montgomery County Courthouse	108 E. Main Street	Troy
MG0002	Troy Middle School	414 S. Main Street	Troy
MG0003	Baldwin-Pankey House (Gone)	Mt. Carmel Road	Candor
MG0004	Biscoe School	209 Page Street	Biscoe
MG0010	Cox House	128 NC HWY 731 E	Candor
MG0013	Forks of Little River Baptist Church	2356 Okeewemee-Star Road	Troy
MG0014	Harris House	424 Shoe Factory Road	Mt. Gilead
MG0015	Haywood House	2989 Thickety Creek Road	Mt. Gilead
MG0016	Russell-Cagle House	1214 Coggins Mine Road	Troy
MG0017	Coggins Mine Boarding House & Complex	625 Coggins Mine Road	Troy
MG0018	House	178 Shoe Factory Road	Mt. Gilead
MG0020	Love Joy Methodist Church & Arbor	1137 Substation Road	Troy
MG0021	Montgomery House	7069 NC Hwy73	Mt. Gilead
MG0022	Montgomery Mine Boarding House & Blacksmith Shop (Gone)	Gold Mine Road	Candor
MG0023	Norfolk & Southern Railway Depot (Gone)	Main Street	Biscoe
MG0024	Ophir United Methodist Church	2020 Ophir Road	Troy
MG0025	Page Memorial United Methodist Church	203 Church Street	Biscoe
MG0026	Peacock-Brookshire House (Gone)	952 NC HWY 731 W Highway	Mt. Gilead
MG0027	Pleasant Grove Baptist Church	141 Pleasant Grove Church Road	Mt. Gilead
MG0028	McDonald House	1116 Tabernacle Church Road	Candor
MG0029	Tillery Dam & Power Plant	179 Tillery Dam Road	Mt. Gilead
MG0030	Town Creek Indian Mound (Archaeology) (NHL)	509 Town Creek Mound Road	Mt. Gilead
MG0032	Wadeville United Methodist Church	1356 NC 109 Highway S.	Mt. Gilead
MG0033	Zion Methodist Church	398 Zion Church Road	Mt. Gilead
MG0034	First Baptist Church	133 S. Main Street	Mt. Gilead
MG0035	First United Methodist Church	100 N. Main Street	Mt. Gilead
MG0036	Gilead Manufacturing Company Building	400 N. Main Street	Mt. Gilead

MG0037	Mount Gilead Downtown Historic District		Mt. Gilead
MG0038	House (Gone)	119 S. Main Street	Mt. Gilead
MG0039	McAulay Roller Mill (Gone)		Mt. Gilead
MG0040	Bank of Star	138 E. Bank Street	Star
MG0041	Leach House	200-blk N. Main Street	Star
MG0042	Star Hotel	118 N. Main Street	Star
MG0043	Shamburger House	134 Owens Street	Star
MG0044	Star Railroad Depot	102 Depot Street	Star
MG0046	Leach-Allen House and Wright Dairy	103 Cemetery Street	Star
MG0047	Thompson Rental House	218 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0048	Capel Rug Mill	831 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0049	Norfolk & Southern Railroad Depot (Gone)	N. Liberty Street	Troy
MG0050	Smitherman House (Gone)	527 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0051	Troy Milling Company Building	611 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0052	Wade-Arscott House	214 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0053	Joseph Reese Blair House	105 Blair Street	Troy
MG0054	Hotel Troy	401-407 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0055	Bridge No. 60 (Replaced)	Thickety Creek Road	Pekin
MG0056	Lane's Chapel Methodist Church	144 Lanes Chapel Road	New London
MG0057	Bridge No. 26	Lilly's Bridge Road	Mt. Gilead
MG0058	Burkhead General Merchandise Building	114 E. Railroad Street	Candor
MG0059	Troy Residential Historic District		Troy
MG0060	Ewing Hardware	110 E. Railroad Street	Candor
MG0061	Commercial Buildings	100 block W. Allenton Street	Mt. Gilead
MG0062	Commercial Buildings	100 block N. Main Street	Mt. Gilead
MG0063	Commercial Buildings	100 block N. Main Street	Mt. Gilead
MG0064	Commercial Buildings	100 blk S. Main Street	Mt. Gilead
MG0065	Commercial Buildings	100 blk S. Main Street	Mt. Gilead
MG0066	Jones-Nance House	504 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0067	Hurley Sr. House	501 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0068	Harris-Caffey House	109 E. Haywood Lane	Mt. Gilead
MG0069	Haywood Hotel	201 E. Haywood Lane	Mt. Gilead
MG0070	Star Historic District	Main Street	Star
MG0071	Capel Family House	205 E. Main Street	Troy
MG0073	Poole House	326 E. Main Street	Troy

MG0074	Wooley-Saunders House	Pekin Road	Troy
MG0075	Russell House	212 Biscoe Road	Troy
MG0076	Montgomery County Home Cemetery	120 Okeewemee Road	Troy
MG0077	O'Quinn Farm	498 Dover Road	Star
MG0078	Holt House	224 E. Main Street	Troy
MG0079	First Presbyterian Church	202 E. Main Street	Troy
MG0080	Hurley House	202 W. Main Street	Troy
MG0081	Laughlin-Saunders House	1225 Pekin Road	Troy
MG0082	Mills-Thompson House	226 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0083	Bruton-Allen House	232 N. Main Street	Troy
MG0085	McIntosh House	115 E. Bank Street	Star
MG0086	Constable's Office & Jail	W. Bank Street	Star
MG0087	Leach Cemetery	Dameron Street	Star
MG0088	Snipes and Company	139 Depot Street	Star
MG0089	First Baptist Church of Star	126 East Street	Star
MG0090	Seward House	100 Harper Street	Star
MG0091	Simmons House	101 Harper Street	Star
MG0092	Hauser Sr. House	112 Harper Street	Star
MG0093	Vaughn Building	100-blk N. Main Street	Star
MG0094	Star Hotel Garden	100-blk N. Main Street	Star
MG0095	Overhead Bridge	100-200 blk N. Main Street	Star
MG0096	McIntosh Hardware Store	100-102 S. Main Street	Star
MG0097	Pocket Park	101 S. Main Street	Star
MG0098	Star Barber Shop	103-105 S. Main Street	Star
MG0099	Shamburger-Monroe Building	107-109 S. Main Street	Star
MG0100	Allen Building	108-112 S. Main Street	Star
MG0101	Caudill Building	114 S. Main Street	Star
MG0102	Wallace Building	115 S. Main Street	Star
MG0103	Freeman Store Building	119 S. Main Street	Star
MG0104	Bonkmeyer Store Building	121 S. Main Street	Star
MG0105	Pontiac Dealership	124 S. Main Street	Star
MG0106	Pine Hosiery Mill	133 S. Main Street	Star
MG0107	Wright Building	134 S. Main Street	Star
MG0108	Commercial Building	136 S. Main Street	Star
MG0109	Auman Building I	138-140 S. Main Street	Star
MG0110	Auman Building II	142 S. Main Street	Star
MG0111	Kinlaw Building	144 S. Main Street	Star
MG0112	Esso Filling Station	150 S. Main Street	Star
MG0113	Brown Building	156 S. Main Street	Star

MG0114	United States Post Office	202 S. Main Street	Star
MG0115	Kern-Freeman Hardware Store	206 S. Main Street	Star
MG0116	Nall's Sewing Center	209 S. Main Street	Star
MG0117	L & M Barber Shop	211 S. Main Street	Star
MG0118	Richardson House	216 S. Main Street	Star
MG0119	Nall's Watch Repair Building	222 S. Main Street	Star
MG0120	Star United Methodist Church	252 S. Main Street	Star
MG0121	Hussey House	403 S. Main Street	Star
MG0122	Allen House	416 S. Main Street	Star
MG0123	Deaton House	419 S. Main Street	Star
MG0124	Owens House	424 S. Main Street	Star
MG0125	Kearns House	429 S. Main Street	Star
MG0126	Auman House	437 S. Main Street	Star
MG0127	Star Presbyterian Church	101 Okeewemee-Star Road	Star
MG0128	Star Medical Clinic	128 Okeewemee-Star Road	Star
MG0129	Russell House	135 Okeewemee-Star Road	Star
MG0130	McCollum House	103 Owen Street	Star
MG0131	Bonkemeyer House	119 Owen Street	Star
MG0132	Lassiter House	135 Owen Street	Star
MG0133	McKenzie House	145 Owen Street	Star
MG0134	Stout House	153 Owen Street	Star
MG0135	Freeman House	156 Owen Street	Star
MG0136	Dunn House	161 Owen Street	Star
MG0137	Cochran House	201 N. Railroad Street	Star
MG0138	James House	211 N. Railroad Street	Star
MG0139	Harper House	215 N. Railroad Street	Star
MG0140	Cochran House	231 N. Railroad Street	Star
MG0141	Saunders House	251 N. Railroad Street	Star
MG0142	Green House	261 N. Railroad Street	Star
MG0143	Scarboro House	100-Blk S. Railroad Street	Star
MG0144	Lassiter House	145 S. Railroad Street	Star
MG0145	Harper House	307 S. Railroad Street	Star
MG0146	Morgan House (Gone)	315 S. Railroad Street	Star
MG0147	Hussey House (Gone)	103 Stewart Street	Star
MG0150	Coggin House (Gone)	687 Coggins Road	Biscoe
MG0151	Thompson Farmstead (Gone)	NC Highway 24 27 W	Troy
MG0152	Highland Elementary School	131 Hoffman Drive	Mt. Gilead

MG0154	Tuckertown Hydroelectric Development	Tuckertown Road	New London
MG0157	Haywood-Taft House	200 S. Main Street	Mt. Gilead
MG0158	Blankenship Farm	992 Pekin Road	Troy
MG0166	Lane's Chapel Cemetery	144 Lanes Chapel Road	New London