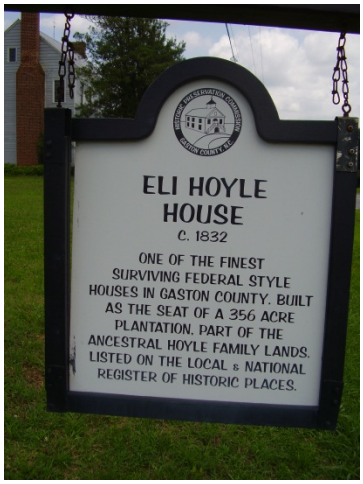
PROPOSAL OF
THE ELI HOYLE HOUSE c. 1832
TO THE GASTON COUNTY HISTORIC PROPERTIES REGISTER
OCTOBER, 1999



GASTON COUNTY HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

Mrs. Richard Penegar, Chrmn.
Mr. Robert C. Carpenter
Mrs. Gerald Deal
Mrs. W.N. Craig
Mr. Mike Peters
Mrs. J.Y. Todd
Mrs. H. O. Williams
Dr. Alan Mays
Mr. Jim Love

1. Name and location ofthe property. The property known as the Eli Hoyle house is located on the Dallas-Stanley Highway at 1111, Gaston County, North Carolina.

2. Name and address of the present owner of the property,

   Mr. Mitchell D. Hoyle
   63 Diamond Street, #4
   San Francisco, CA 94114
   415/626-6278

3. Representative photographs ofthe property.

4. Map depicting location of the property.

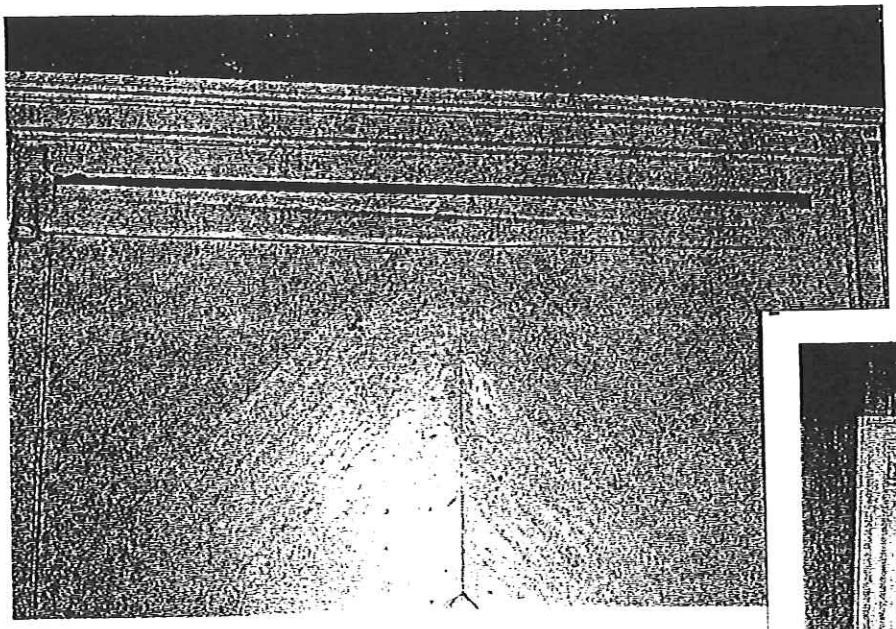
5. Current deed reference of the property.

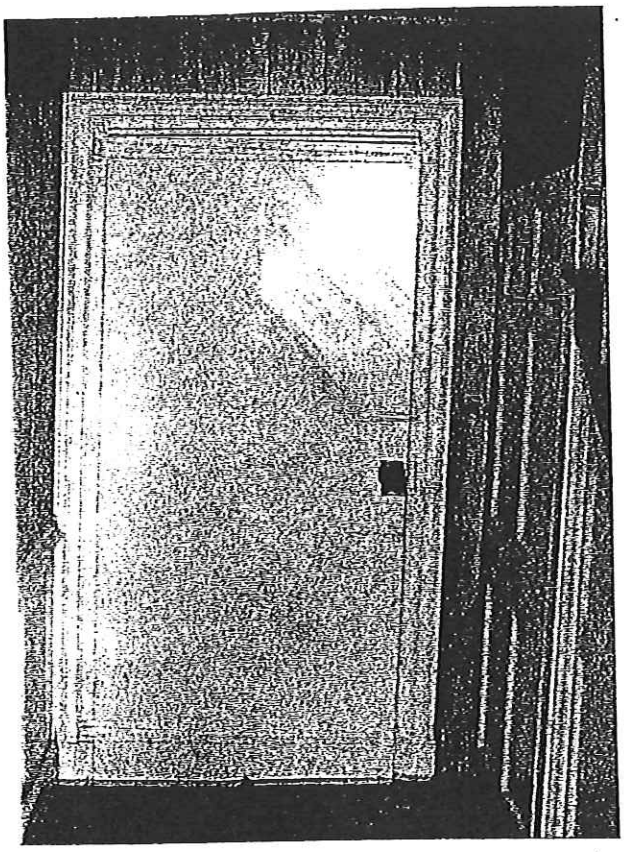
6. Historical sketch of the property prepared by Davyd Foard Hood.

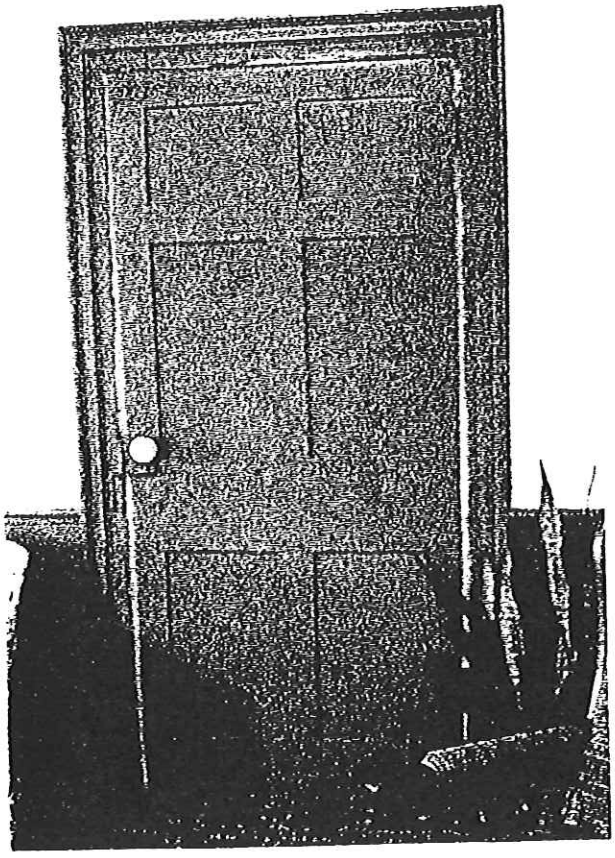
7. Architectural description of the property prepared by Davyd Foard Hood.

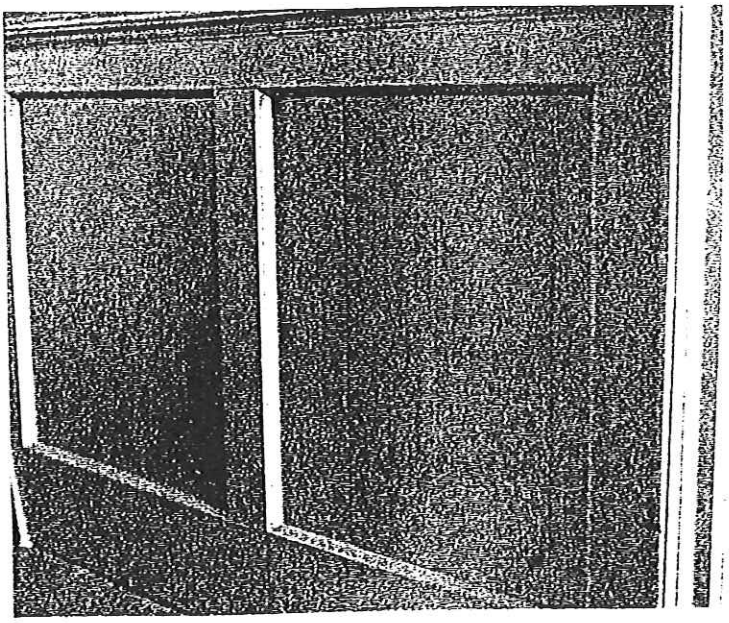
8. Reaction from the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.

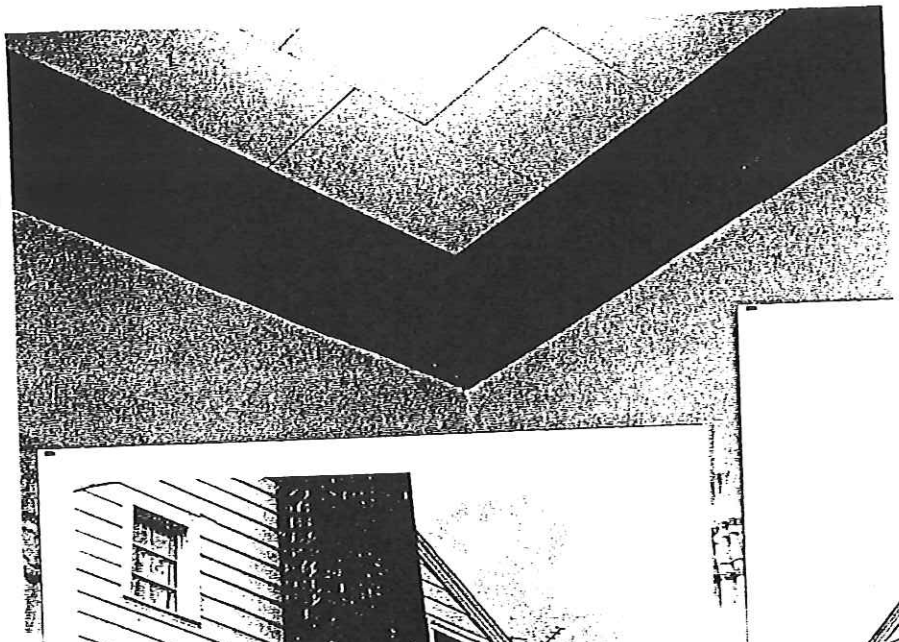
9. Significance Statement. The Eli Hoyle House, a National Register property, is the finest surviving Federal-style frame house in Gaston County and dates to circa 1830. The well preserved house was built as the seat of a 356 acre plantation, forming a part of the ancestral Hoyle family lands.

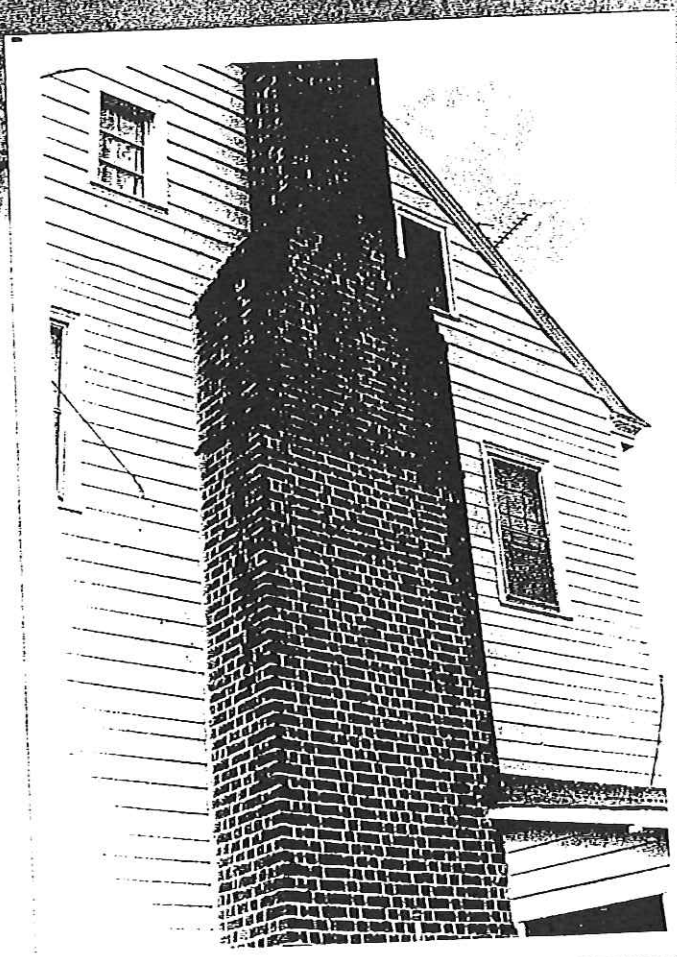


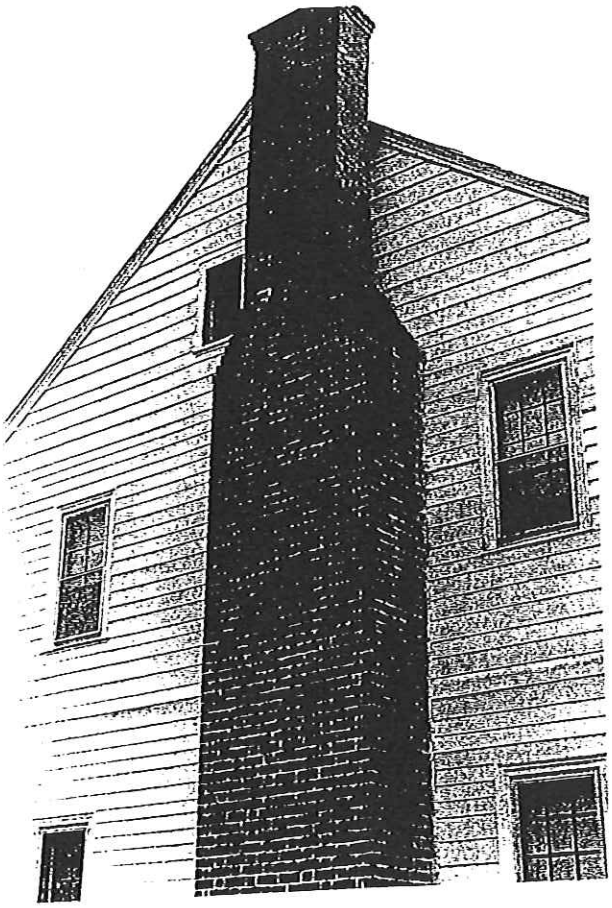


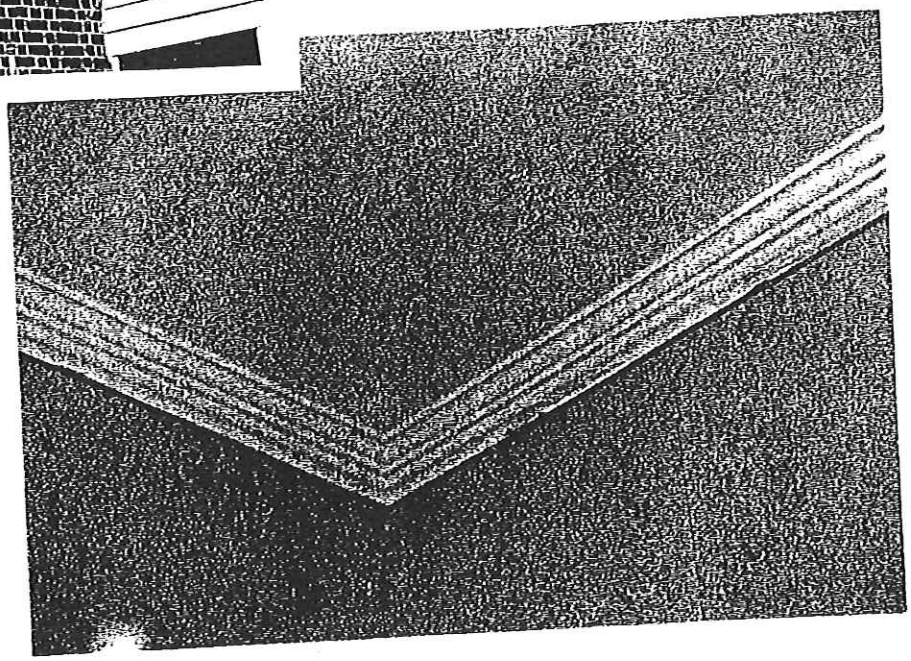


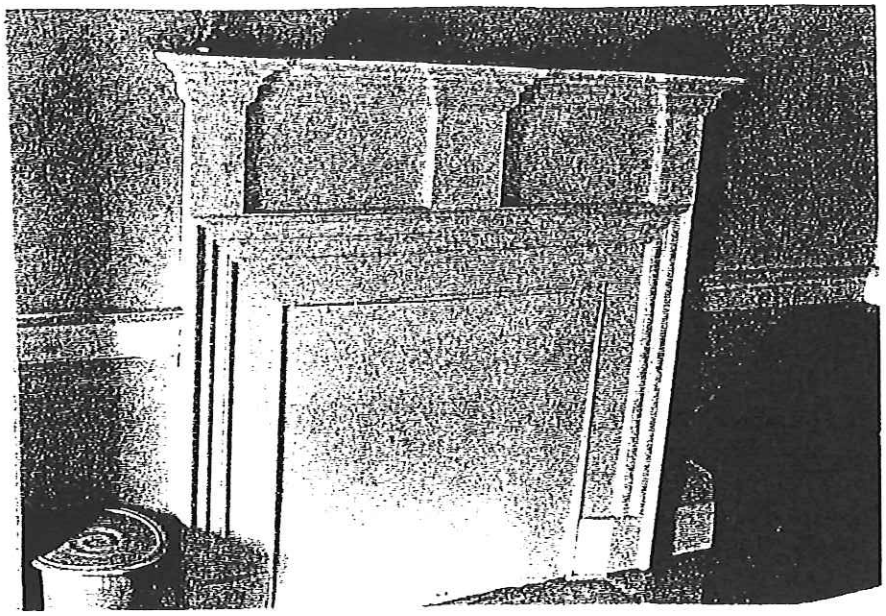


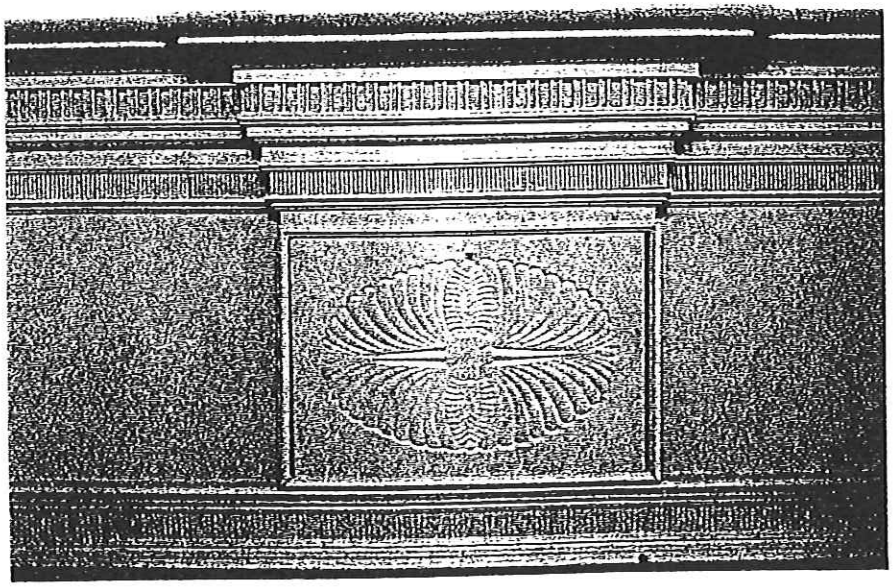


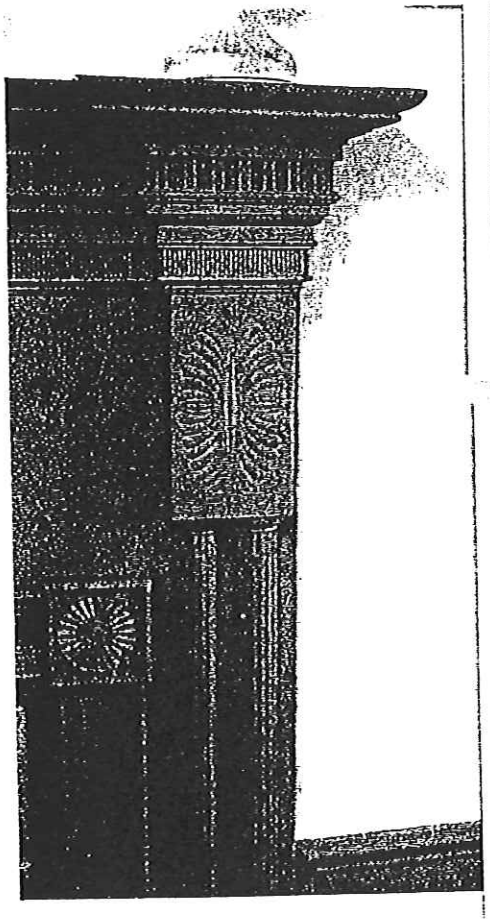


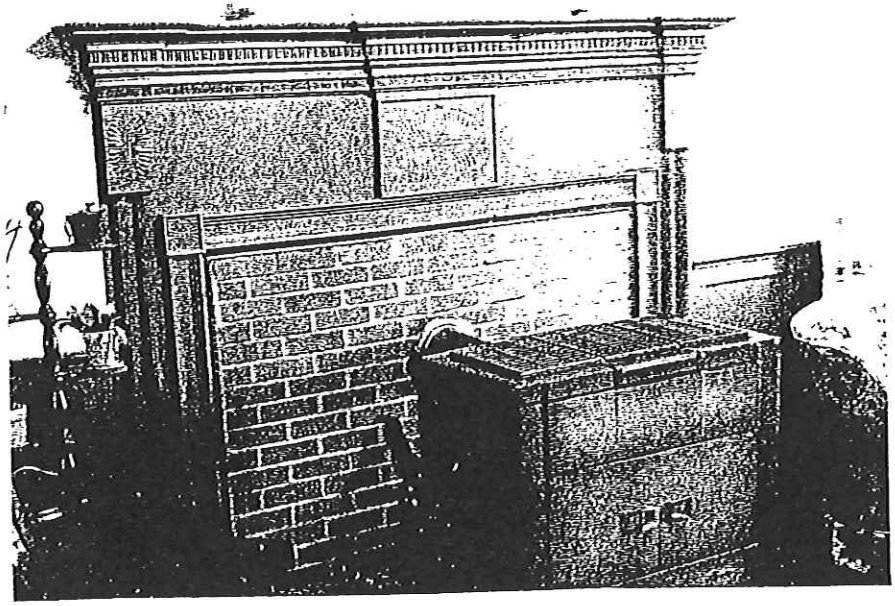


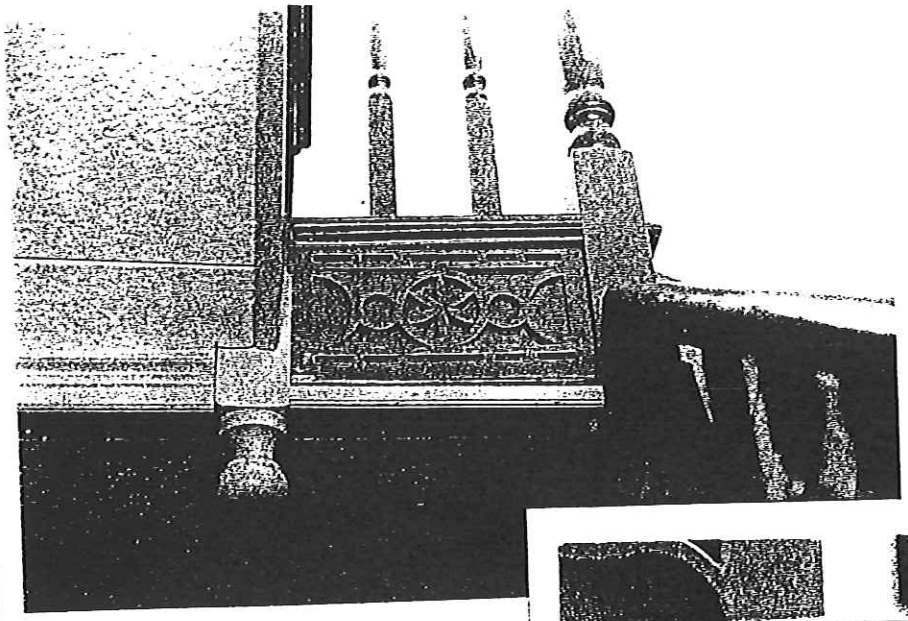


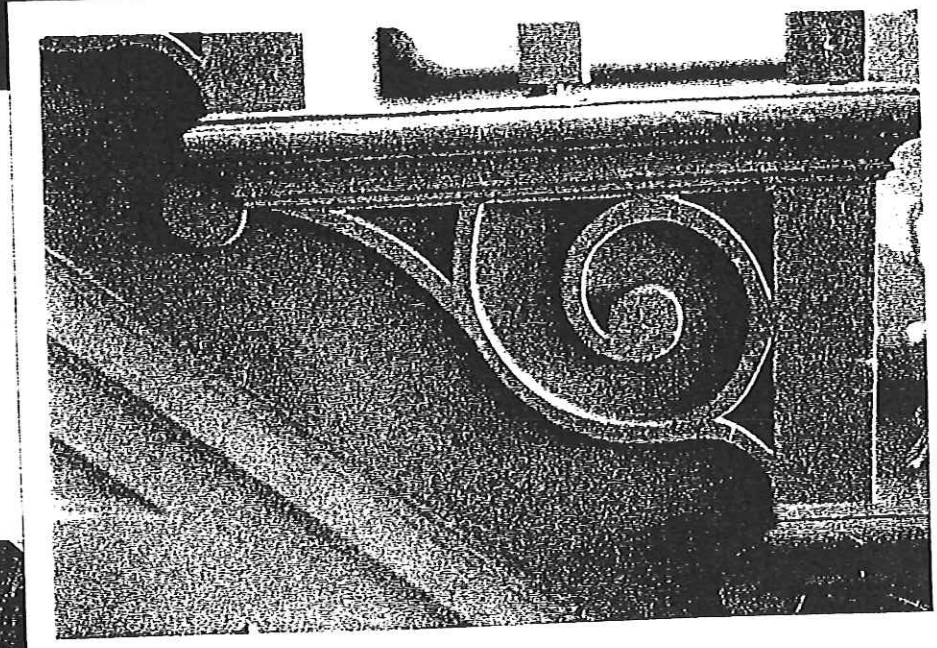


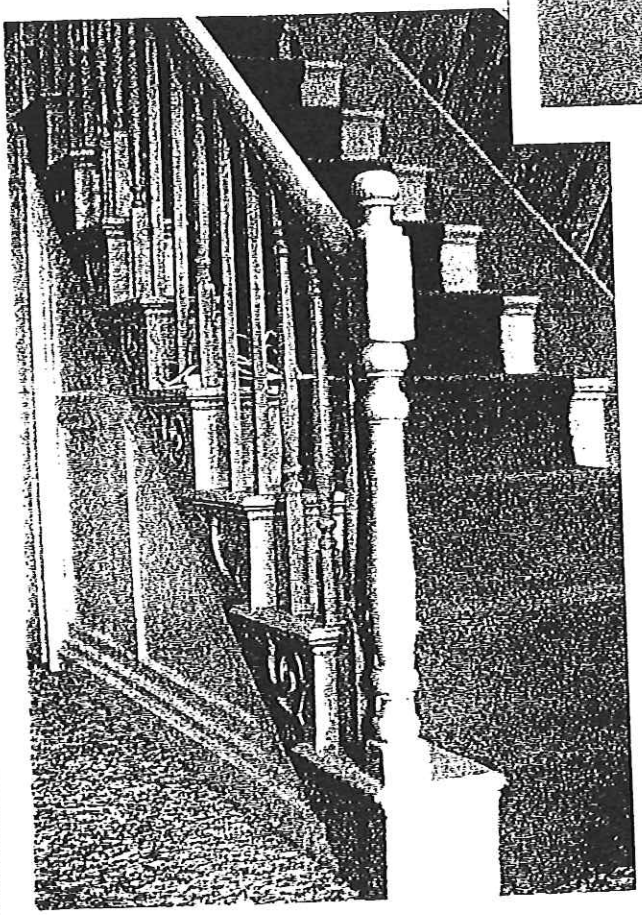


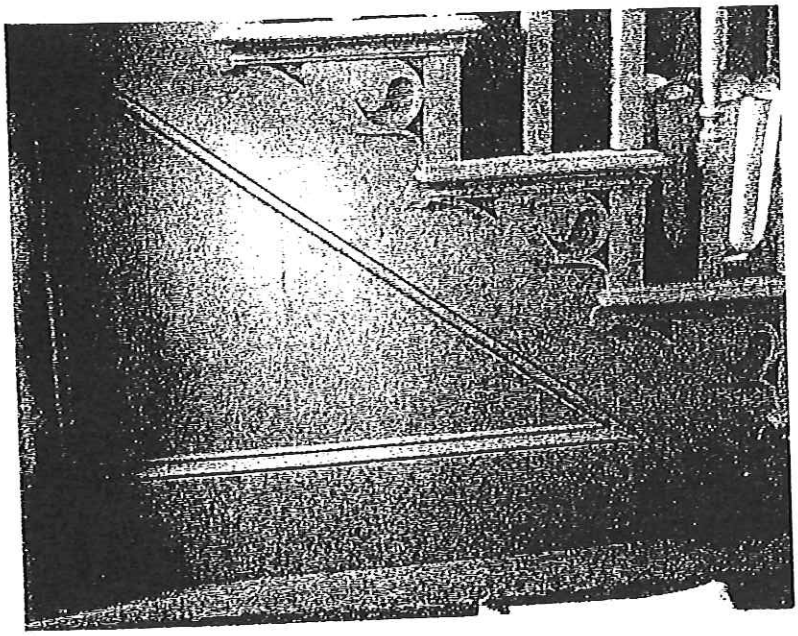


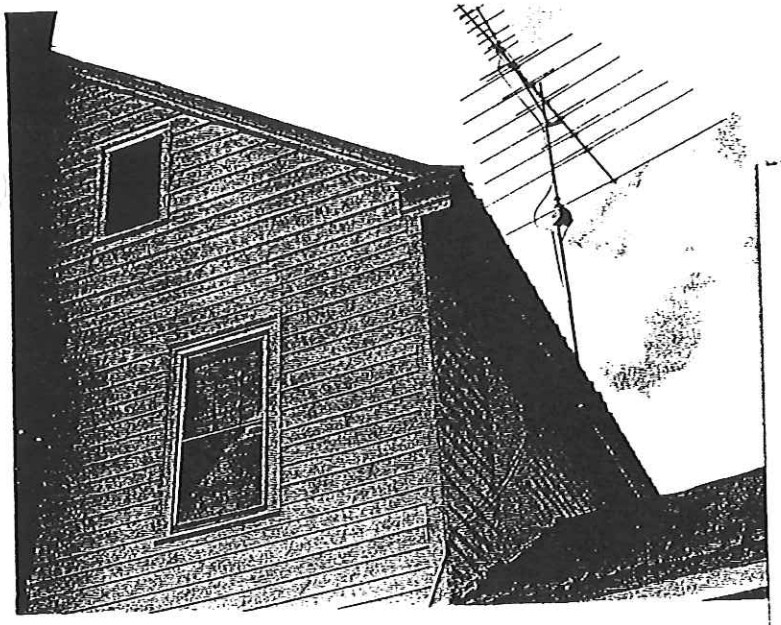


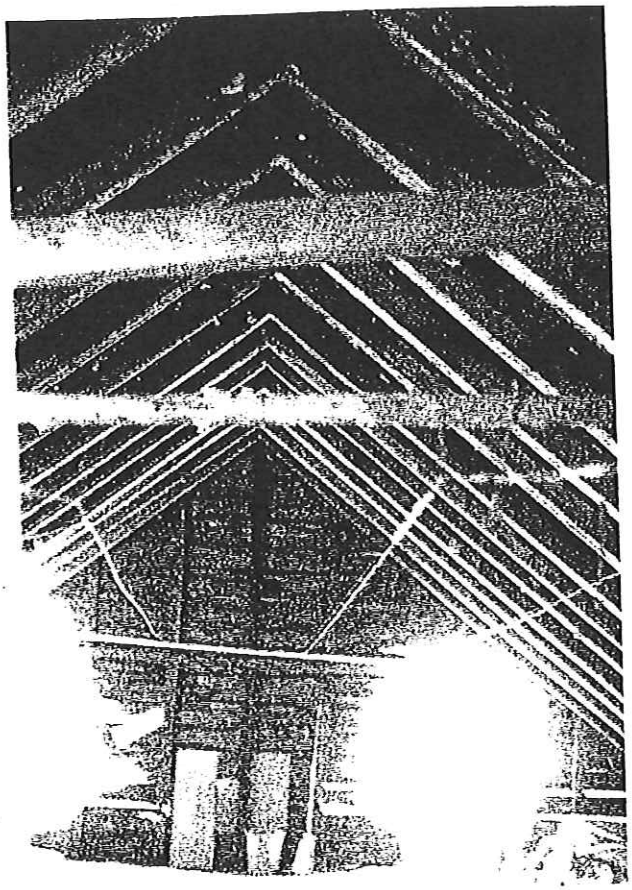


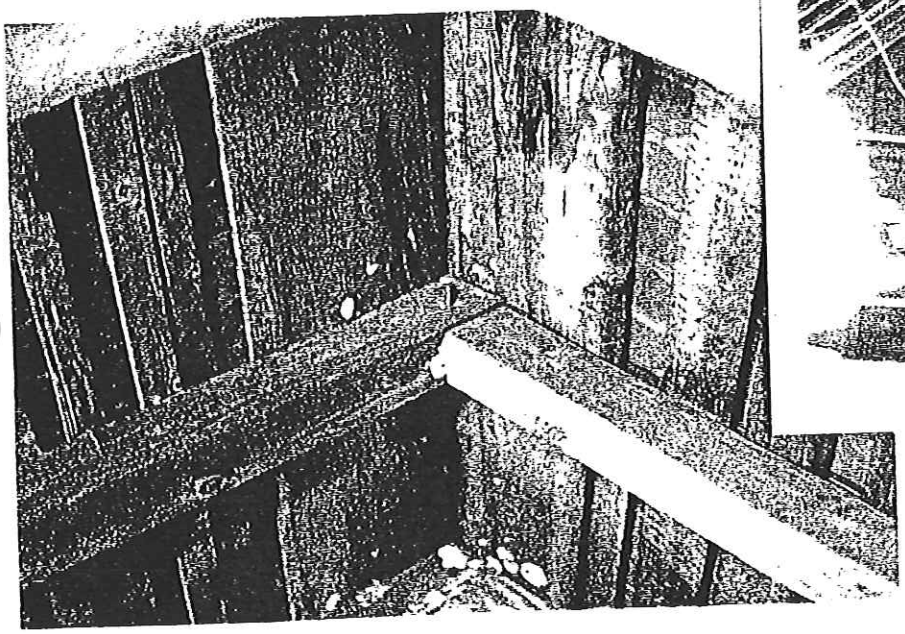


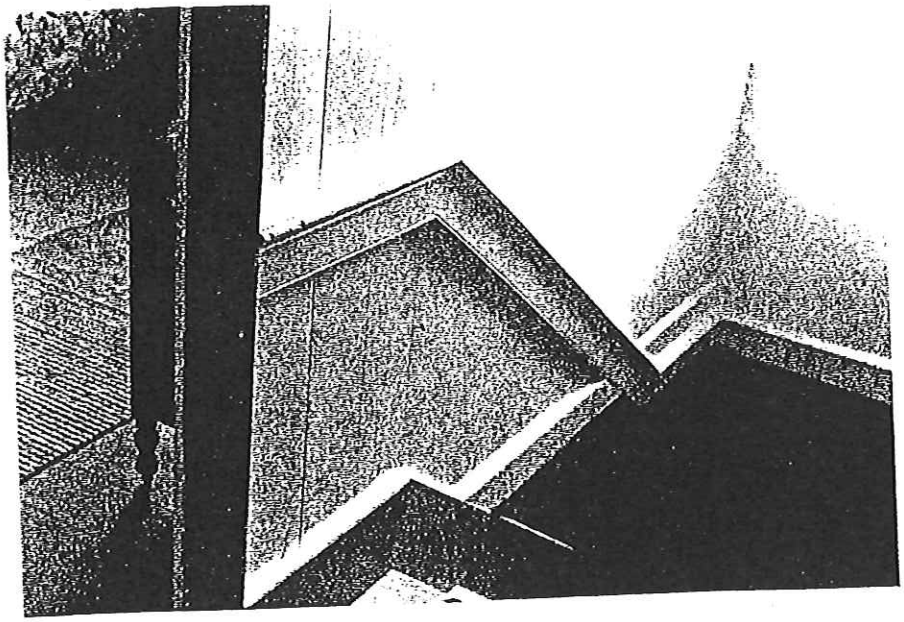


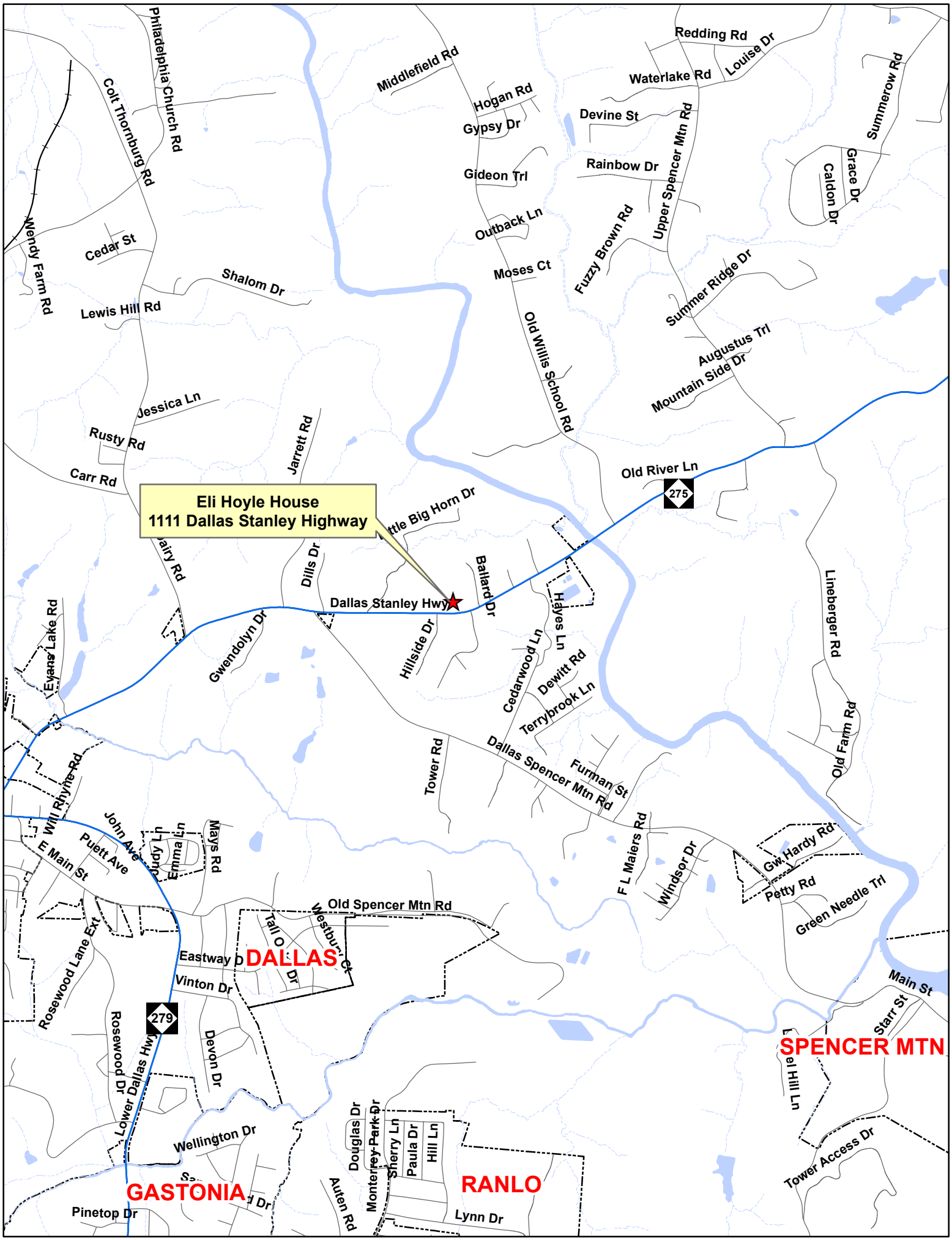


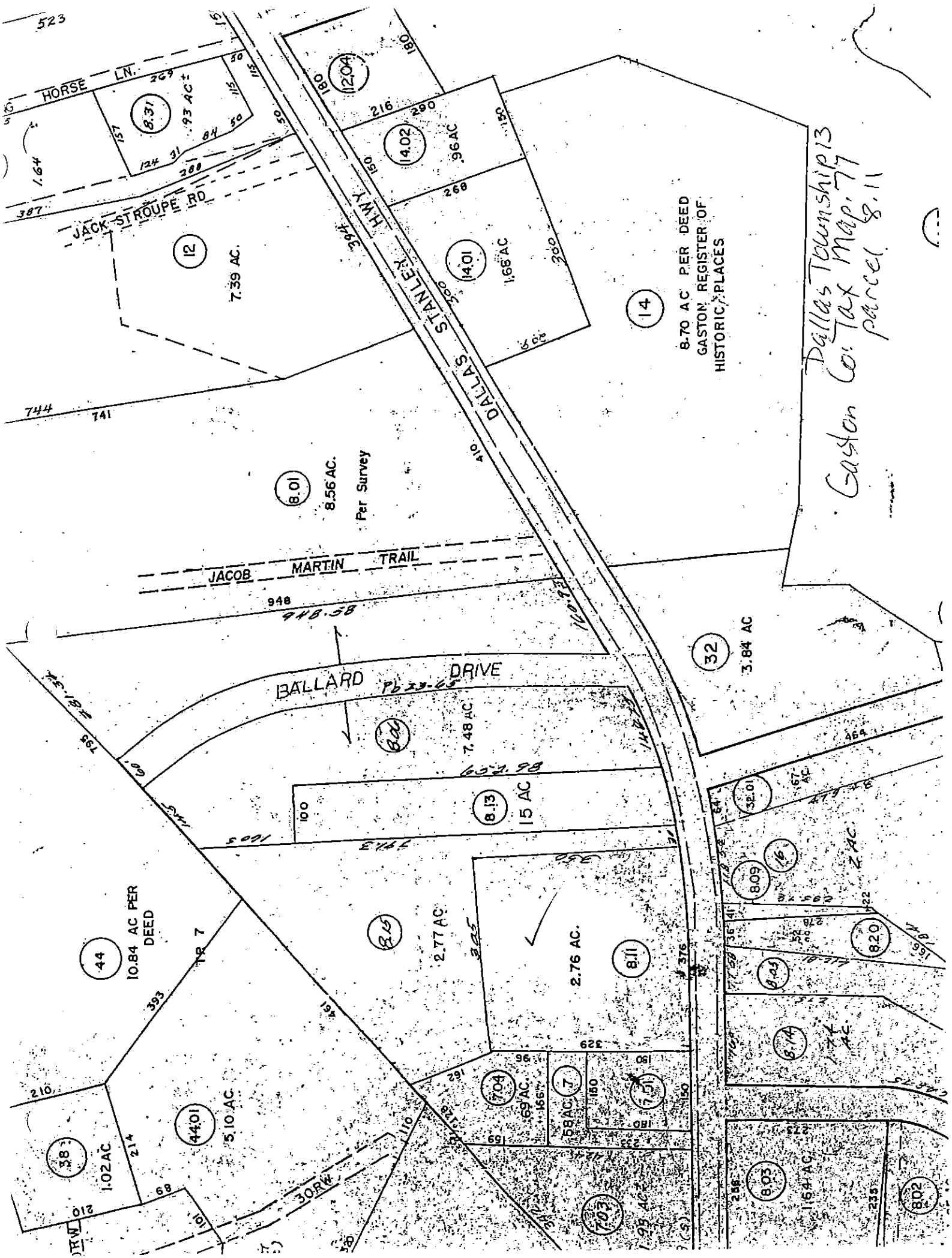









Eli Hoyle House
1111 Dallas Stanley Highway
Dallas Stanley Hwy
Old River Lane
275
279
DALLAS
GASTONIA
RANLO
SPENCER MTN
Redding Rd
Louise Dr
Waterlake Rd
Summerow Rd
Middlefield Rd
Hogan Rd
Gypsy Dr
Devine St
Upper Spencer Mtn Rd
Rainbow Dr
Grace Dr
Caldon Dr
Gideon Trl
Outback Ln
Fuzzy Brown Rd
Moses Ct
Summer Ridge Dr
Augustus Trl
Mountain Side Dr
Old Willis School Rd
Philadelphia Church Rd
Colt Thornburg Rd
Wendy Farm Rd
Cedar St
Shalom Dr
Lewis Hill Rd
Jessica Ln
Rusty Rd
Carr Rd
Jarrett Rd
Little Big Horn Dr
Dairy Rd
Dills Dr
Ballard Dr
Hayes Ln
Lineberger Rd
Evans Lake Rd
Gwendolyn Dr
Hillside Dr
Cedarwood Ln
Dewitt Rd
Terrybrook Ln
Old Farm Rd
Tower Rd
Dallas Spencer Mtn Rd
Furman St
Will Rhyne Rd
John Ave
Puett Ave
E Main St
Judy Ln
Emma Ln
Mays Rd
F L Maiers Rd
Windsor Dr
Gw Hardy Rd
Petty Rd
Green Needle Trl
Old Spencer Mtn Rd
Tall O Dr
Westbury Ct
Eastway Dr
Vinton Dr
Rosewood Lane Ext
Rosewood Dr
Lower Dallas Hwy
Devon Dr
Main St
Starr St
Hill Ln
Wellington Dr
Douglas Dr
Monterrey Park Dr
Sherry Ln
Paula Dr
Hill Ln
Tower Access Dr
Auten Rd
Lynn Dr
Pinetop Dr



Dallas Township 13
Gaston Co. Tax Map. 77
parcel 8.11
HORSE LN.
JACK STROUPE RD
DALLAS STANLEY HWY
JACOB MARTIN TRAIL
BALLARD DRIVE
Pb 23-65
8.70 AC PER DEED
GASTON REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES
8.56 AC.
Per Survey
7.39 AC.
.93 AC±
.96 AC
1.66 AC
3.84 AC
7.48 AC
15 AC
2.77 AC
2.76 AC.
10.84 AC PER
DEED
TR 7
5.10 AC.
1.02 AC
.69 AC.
.58 AC.
1.64 AC
30 RW

Historical Background

Eli Hoyle (1801-1844), the man who received the property on which this house stands from his father in 1832 and who occupied it with his family until his death in 1844, was the second son of Andrew Hoyle, one of Gaston County's wealthiest citizens, and a member of a large family of German ancestry allied to virtually every prominent family in what was then Lincoln County. Eli Hoyle was the great-grandson of pioneer Peiter Heyl (1710-1761), the progenitor of the (Heyl/Hoyl) Hoyle family, who settled here on the waters of the South Fork (of the Catawba) River in the early to mid 1750s when the area was still a part of Anson County. His memory has long been revered in the western Piedmont and it is immortalized in the title of the family genealogy, *The Genealogy of Peiter Heyl and His Descendants 1100-1936*, compiled by Elizabeth Hoyle Rucker (1872-1950) and published in 1938. That book remains, even with its occasional errors, the principal work on the family to the present.[2]

Eli Hoyle is descended from the pioneer settler through his youngest son, Lieutenant John Hoyle (1740-1822), who was married to Margaret Costner (1745-18__) in 1763. John Hoyle rose to a position of prominence in his community and served as an officer in the Revolutionary War Battle of Kings Mountain. He and his wife were the parents of at least thirteen known children. Andrew Hoyle (1771-1857), the second-born son, achieved a wide renown as a planter, businessman, and industrialist in Lincoln County, and he came to be known as "Rich" Andrew Hoyle. He was also the longtime postmaster of the Hoyl(e)sville Post Office situated on his estate. Andrew Hoyle was a member of the North Carolina Senate in 1807-1809.

Andrew Hoyle was born on 13 January 1771 and in 1794 he was married to Catherine Wilfong (1774-1850), the daughter of Major George Wilfong (1740-1818) and his wife Mary (Poff) Mull (1744-1816). That same year, 1794, Andrew Hoyle acquired the ancestral lands on which stands the Hoyle House (NR, 1993) where he made his home until his death in 1857.

Born on 9 July 1801, Eli Hoyle was the second son of the ten children known to have been born to the couple between 1795 and 1817. His elder brother Absalom Hoyle (1800) died as an infant; his younger brother Caleb Wilfong Hoyle (1810-1879) was a deaf mute and never married; Eli's youngest brother, Laban John Hoyle (1812-1829), died of typhus fever while a student at the University of Virginia. As one of four sons, Eli Hoyle showed great acumen; however, the promise placed in him as the carrier of the family's fortunes was relatively short-lived. From this distance it is unclear just when he entered into a business partnership with his father, but their joint ventures probably date from the 1820s; the partnership traded as A. & E. Hoyl(e) and operated store(s) and loaned money. Surely with the tragic death of Laban John

Hoyle on 24 February 1829, the relationship of Andrew and Eli Hoyle became even closer, and it would remain so until Eli Hoyle's premature death in 1844.

Eli Hoyle was twenty-eight years of age, when on 14 January 1830, he was married to his cousin, Miss Cynthia Sarah Ramsour (ca. 1813-1837), the daughter of David Ramsour (1775-1842), a wealthy Lincolnton merchant, and Sarah Salome Wilfong (1788-1837)—the daughter of Mrs. Andrew Hoyle's eldest brother. The marriage, announced in the *Raleigh Register* in its semi-weekly and weekly editions of 1 and 4 February 1830, respectively, further united members of two of Lincoln County's most affluent families. Miss Ramsour was the granddaughter of Jacob Ramsour (17__-1826), the owner of the grist mill where the Revolutionary War Battle of Ramsour's Mill was fought in 1780. In the announcement the groom was identified as "Eli Hoyl, Esq. Merchant, of Hoylesville." Five known children were born to Eli and Cynthia Hoyle: Sarah Catherine Hoyle (1831-1907); Mary Ann Hoyle (1833-1908); Margaret Elizabeth Hoyle (183_-____); Andrew Laban Hoyle (1835-1914), who in later life was known as Laban Andrew Hoyle; and David Ramsour Hoyle, of unknown birth date, who died as an infant.

On 2 June 1832, Andrew Hoyle conveyed a tract of 356 acres on the south side of the South Fork River, probably a part of the ancestral Hoyle family lands, to his son Eli (Lincoln County Deeds, Book 36, 149-150). This tract lay to the immediate northwest of Andrew Hoyle's dwelling and his son's childhood home; the two places shared a common boundary. Probably for interfamily financial reasons, Eli Hoyle paid his father a token $100 for the property. Whether this house was standing on the property in 1832, having been built by Andrew Hoyle for his son Eli, whether Eli Hoyle anticipating the conveyance, had built the house for his family prior to 1832, or whether the house was built by Eli Hoyle upon receiving title to the tract is not known at present. Since the 1830 Federal Census for Lincoln County does not show Eli Hoyle as the head of a household, but surely living in his father's house, the house was probably built during the period after the 1830 census was recorded and up to 1833.

Indications of the character and style of life enjoyed by Eli and Cynthia Hoyle in this handsome Federal-style house can be seen in its surviving finish and public records of the period. The surviving Lincoln County Tax List for 1837 indicates that Eli Hoyle owned 356 acres valued at $2,000 and six slaves; his father owned nine tracts of land totaling 2,067 acres valued at $8,725 and nineteen slaves. The year of 1837 came to a sad close for Eli Hoyle and his family. On 20 November 1837 the *Raleigh Register* carried a notice of Mrs. Hoyle's demise in its "Deaths" column: "In Lincoln county, after a painful and protracted illness, Mrs. Cynthia S. Hoyle, consort of Mr. Eli Hoyle, aged 24 years." Two days later, the *North Carolina Standard*, also published in Raleigh, carried the same notice. Eli Hoyle was appointed guardian of the couple's children; he, his father, and his late wife's brother, Jacob A. Ramsour, were appointed trustees of

her estate. In March 1844, in his final act as guardian of the minor children, Eli Hoyle reported the value of Mrs. Hoyle's estate, held in trust for the four children, at $10,627.56 (Lincoln County Estate Records, Cynthia S. Hoyle, State Archives). Andrew and Catherine Wilfong Hoyle took their four grandchildren into their house to raise and they were listed in Andrew Hoyle's household in the 1840 Census; Eli Hoyle was then living alone in this house. That same year the Lincoln County Tax List showed him as the owner of 476 acres and seven slaves; the additional 120 acres had been conveyed to Eli Hoyle in trust for his four children by his wife's maternal grandfather John Wilfong (Lincoln County Deeds, Book 37, 327-328).

The decade of the 1840s opened with promise for Eli Hoyle; however, he would shortly die at the age of forty-three. On 11 January 1841 when the North Carolina General Assembly passed the bill creating Cleveland County out of parts of Rutherford and Lincoln Counties, he was one of nine men named to a committee to establish its county seat (*Annals*, 30-31). By 1840 Eli Hoyle had become a principal investor in the High Shoals Manufacturing Company which evolved from an iron foundry established by John Fulenwider on the South Fork River where it made cannon balls for the American army during the War of 1812 (Lincoln County Deeds, Book 43, 39). The company was headed by Henry Fulenwider, who was married to Ann Ramsour, a sister of Eli Hoyle's late wife Cynthia. The relationship between Henry Fulenwider, Andrew Motz, Samuel P. Simpson, Eli Hoyle, and John Motz was formalized in a deed of 4 March 1841 whereby Eli Hoyle, in exchange for the payment of $6,000 to Mr. Fulenwider became the owner of a one-tenth undivided interest in the company and its vast holding of 17,250 acres (Lincoln County Deeds, Book 38, 478-486). John Motz and Mr. Simpson each also paid $6,000 to Mr. Fulenwider and acquired interests of one-tenth each while Andrew Motz acquired a one-fifth interest for $12,000. Henry Fulenwider retained the controlling one-half interest in the company. Three months later, on 7 June 1841, the one-tenth undivided interest was exchanged for seventy-five shares of stock in the High Shoals Manufacturing Company (Lincoln County Deeds, Book 43, 219-220).

On 19 October 1841 the *Raleigh Register* reported Eli Hoyle's marriage on 6 October to Miss Elizabeth Burton (1813-1899), the daughter of Alfred M. Burton, Esq. (1785-1857); her mother was Elizabeth Fulenwider (1793-1872), the daughter of John Fulenwider and the sister of Henry Fulenwider, Mr. Hoyle's partner at the High Shoals Manufacturing Company. Like his first marriage, this second one further solidified relationships among the elite of Lincoln County; Miss Burton's maternal uncle, Jacob Fulenwider, was married to Eli Hoyle's eldest sister Mary Magdalene Hoyle (1795-1846). On 7 September 1843 a son was born to Eli and Elizabeth Hoyle; he was named Alfred Eli Hoyle (1843-1862) in tribute to his father and his maternal grandfather. Eli Hoyle's marriage and the birth of a second son brought a certain joy back to this house in the early 1840s, during which time the Lincoln County Tax Lists also indicate that the

number of Hoyle's slaves had risen to twelve in 1842; this may have been through natural increase, purchase, and/or reflective of slaves that Miss Burton brought with her to her new home. Also during this period, between his marriage and the birth of a son, Eli Hoyle served as one of three executors of the large estate of his former father-in-law David Ramsour (1775-1842) of Lincolnton (Lincoln County Wills, Book 2, 124-131, and Lincoln County Deeds, Book 38, 624-630, 634-635; Book 39, 334, 341-342, 533-534; Book 40, 84-85).

Just as the *Raleigh Register* had carried notices of Eli Hoyle's marriages to Cynthia Ramsour and Elizabeth Burton, on 5 November 1844 it reported his death on 12 October 1844. The household was plunged into grief, and his body was buried in the family cemetery to the east of this house. In his will, written on 5 April 1842, he had named his father as his executor, and to Andrew Hoyle fell the unhappy task of settling the estate of a son in whom he had placed such great hope (Lincoln County Wills, Book 2, 227-230). Having been married but six months when he wrote his will, Eli Hoyle anticipated his widow's return to her family and he bequeathed to her "all the property she brought to me of every kind" and $4,000 to be paid in four annual installments. He was particular about the disposition of his plantation.

> The plantation on which I live it is my wish that my Father if he wishes to take it with the improvements (if my wife declines it as a residence) at what he may think a reasonable consideration, taking into consideration the situation in which he may be placed as he has as many improvements on his place as is of service, or would be needed by him; and if not needed for some of our family or near friends to live on the improvements would not be of much value to him. As to the value I leave it entirely to him as I am well satisfied he will never speculate to take advantage of Eli's orphan children.
>
> If not desired by him I wish it either sold or rented out to some person who will not abuse the buildings until my son Andrew Laban attains the age of twenty one years.

Eli Hoyle also proposed that the stock in the High Shoals Manufacturing Company be sold to "the highest bidder"; however, "As respects the commercial connexion between my Father & myself it will be dissolved only at his pleasure, I should prefer its continuance."

Concern for his children was paramount in Eli Hoyle's considerations.

> If it is thought it can be taken care of I would like to have each of my children to a bed & Furniture of their parents, and other articles my Executor thinks proper to retain for my children as mementoes of those who were not allowed the pleasure of rearing them.

The four children were to share equally in the estate except that Andrew Laban, as the only son, was to have $1,000 above the amounts to his three sisters. He also made equal provision for the possible birth of a daughter or son through his marriage to Miss Burton. A final paragraph concerning the children makes explicit his affection for them and those who gave attention to their upbringing:

> To those who have had the trouble & care of my children since they have been deprived of their mother, & my sisters who have all been so desirous of having a share in the pleasure & trouble of raising them, and particularly to my Father & Mother they have my lasting gratitude.

Two final quotations from the will indicate Eli Hoyle's understanding of his station within family and community. After bequeathing his "entire clothing and sulkey to my only brother Caleb W. Hoyl to each of my sisters & sisters in law of both families with my wife I will a good black silk dress to be purchased in some city expressly for that purpose." Having written and signed his will he concluded, "At the time this was completed there was no person about that I wished as witness, therefore I have none. I deem it unnecessary as my signature is well known."

The Estate Record files for Eli Hoyle in Lincoln and Gaston Counties show the settlement of Eli Hoyle's estate occurring over a five-year period from his death in October 1844 into April 1849. The sale of this house and its 356 acres came two years later on 8 August 1851. The documents in these files show not only the relatively simple distribution of the estate's assets but also the handsome state in which this house was furnished and the refined style of life enjoyed here by Eli Hoyle and his family. Following her husband's instruction, Elizabeth W. Burton Hoyle received the property which she brought with her at their marriage: nine slaves "Said to belong to Mrs. Alfred M. Burton"; livestock; two beds and furniture; a chest of drawers and mirror; a dining table; a work table; two small chairs; a set of white granite tea ware; an ewer and wash bowl; a set of knives and forks; one dozen silver tablespoons; four jars and preserves; a half dozen table cloths; one dozen towels; a copper wash bowl; a griddle iron; a trunk and boxes; a gold watch and chain; six wine glasses; a lady's settle; and seventeen volumes of miscellaneous works. This property was conservatively estimated at $3,000; one partial explanation for that figure is that only one of the slaves was identified as an adult while three were girls, three were boys, and two were simply identified as "Children." Andrew Hoyle gave Mrs. Hoyle his note for $4,000.

As instructed, each of the four children of the first marriage received certain items as "mementoes of those who were not allowed the pleasure of rearing them." Sarah Catherine Hoyle, the eldest daughter and then a girl of about thirteen, received the prescribed bed and furniture, the "Piano Fortee" valued at $200, "One gold Neck Chain and Basket" valued at $15,

silver teaspoons, curtains, and other bed furnishings, etc., altogether amounting to $293.25. Mary Ann Hoyle likewise received "One Bed and Furniture" valued at $35, a bureau and looking glass, six silver tablespoons, silver teaspoons, and other items amounting to $88.25. Margaret Elizabeth Hoyle received a bed and its furniture, a work table and candle stand, a set of silver teaspoons, a set of silver tablespoons which had belonged to her mother, a pair of gold earrings, and other items valued at $84.75. Andrew Laban Hoyle, then a child of seven or eight years, was allotted a mahogany book case valued at $45. The remaining property of the estate, including household furnishings, livestock, farm implements, saddles, the hire of slaves, the sale of a female slave "Judath" at $220, etc., occurred over three days, 26-28 December 1844, and amounted to $1,722.88. Other like property, including a corner cupboard, was sold on 22 January 1845 for a total of $242.42. On 3 March 1845 two lots in Lincolnton were sold there for $266, the "Interest in the High Shoals property" was sold for $2,700, and a "Negro woman & 4 children" were sold for $1,001. The total receipts from all these sales totaled $5,932.30. A second return for the estate was filed in September 1846 in Lincoln County and showed receipts of $2,628.625 including the proceeds from a sale held on 25 December 1845 that was comprised entirely of the plantation's wheat and corn crops except for "1 corner cupboard" sold to John Beaty for $12.

In 1849 two returns for the estate were submitted to the courts in Gaston County. On 20 February 1849 Andrew Hoyle submitted a return with $6,359.58 in the estate. The final returns filed in April 1849 showed $6,267.97 plus notes of $15,060.00 which appear to be Eli Hoyle's share of the partnership holding with his father. The record of the distribution of the estate assets has apparently been lost; none of Eli Hoyle's children had reached the age of twenty-one by 1849.[3]

Andrew Hoyle's final documented action as executor of his son's estate occurred on 8 August 1851, when he conveyed the house and its 356-acre plantation for $2,500 to Martin L. Phifer who Elizabeth Hoyle Rucker cites as the second husband of Sarah Catherine Hoyle, Eli's eldest daughter. Notwithstanding Mrs. Rucker's statement that "very much of the data which I am using in this book (*The Genealogy of Peiter Heyl*)" came to her from Sarah C. Hoyle, she was mistaken: Martin L. Phifer (ca. 1817-1853 was Sarah C. Hoyle's first husband; however, an identity for him beyond his name has not been established. Presumably, Martin and Sarah Catherine Phifer occupied this house when acquiring it. Mr. Phifer died on 9 March 1853 and was buried in the Hoyle family cemetery. His widow later married William J. Keenan of Union, South Carolina. Mr. Keenan, too, was dead by 5 October 1870 when, as historian William Sherrill writes, Mrs. Sarah Keenan was married to Major Henry W. Burton (1821-1898), the son of Judge Robert Henderson Burton (1781-1842), the developer of the Lithia Springs Inn near Lincolnton (*Annals*, 126, 207).

Meanwhile, according to the Federal Census of 1860 this house was then occupied by Eli Hoyle's second daughter Mary Ann Hoyle (1833-1908) and her husband Elisa S. Barrett (ca. 1827-1877) together with their four children. Mr. Barrett, a native of New York, gave his occupation as "gentleman" with real property worth $15,000 and personal property of $3,155; the couple had been married in 1851 and lived in Lincolnton for some time. The question of how long the Barretts occupied this house cannot now be answered; about 1866 they removed to Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri, where they died.

In 1872, after four decades of ownership by Eli Hoyle and his heirs, his handsome Federal house and its lands were sold out of the Eli Hoyle family; however, the new owners, like those to follow in the twentieth century, were also descendants of pioneer Peiter Heyl, and thus distant cousins. On 13 February 1872, James H. Wilson and wife Mary L., William F. Phifer and wife Martha M., John F. Phifer and wife Elizabeth C., Sarah _. White and Ann E. Erwin, heirs of Martin L. Phifer (and apparently his children by an earlier marriage), conveyed the property to Sarah Catherine Hoyle (Phifer) Burton and her husband Major Henry W. Burton. The conveyance was made subject to Mrs. Burton's dower rights as the widow of Martin L. Phifer. Cited as 365 acres by estimation, the tract was described as "the Martin L. Phifer tract of Land being the tract upon which he lived at the time of his death" (Gaston County Deeds, Book 5, 195-200). Mr. and Mrs. Burton acquired the Phifers' interest in the property for $1,750, and one month later, on 14 March 1872, they sold the property for $3,940 to Eli H. Withers. In this second deed some slight variations in the description of meets and bounds, explain the tract's increase to "Three Hundred & ninety four acres more or less" (Gaston County Deeds, Book 5, 201-202).

Eli H. Withers (18__-19__), the son of Samuel Withers (1791-1855) and Sarah "Sallie" Rhyne (1793-1867), was a man of prominence in Gaston County. He and his wife Cansada McIlwaine probably occupied the house until their deaths. Mr. Withers apparently died intestate and in 1911 this now 382-acre property was divided among his three children by commissioners appointed by the Superior Court of Gaston County. The house tract of 101 acres (#1) comprising the east side of the larger property, was awarded to Mrs. Sallie Withers Hoffman, the wife of Thomas G. Hoffman. The center, largest, tract (#2), comprising 147 acres, was awarded to Bessie Withers. The 134 acres of the western tract (#3) were allotted to John S. Withers (Gaston County Deeds, Book 83, 351-353).

Thomas G. and Sallie Hoffman, who may have occupied the house prior to receiving title to it in 1911, would remain owners and occupants of the Hoyle House until 1929. However, it was early in this eighteen-year period that the acreage comprising the house tract was further reduced. On 15 April 1916, the Hoffmans sold a twenty-five acre parcel in the northeast corner

of the larger tract and adjoining the South Fork River, to Walter Larrington Stroup (Gaston County Deeds, Book 114, 589). It is unclear at present whether Stroup bought the land as the site of a house for his family or whether the parcel included productive bottom lands that he might have farmed. Ten years later, on 18 March 1926, Thomas G. and Sallie Hoffman mortgaged the house and its remaining seventy-six acres as security for a loan of $1,800 from the Raleigh Banking and Trust Company (Gaston County Deeds of Trust, Book 169, 370). The mortgage required that the Hoffmans maintain an insurance policy for $1,100 on the buildings which surely meant the former Hoyle house. Whether the Hoffmans were in ill health is uncertain; however, during the next three years Thomas G. Hoffman died, leaving Sallie Withers Hoffman a widow. On 22 November 1929, she conveyed the house and its remaining seventy-six acres to Walter Larrington Stroup for $100 and his assumption of the mortgage (Gaston County Deeds, Book 254, 349). The house built for Eli Hoyle would be home to Mr. Stroup and his descendants from 1929 until 1997.

The Stroup(e) family was one of many in Gaston County whose ancestors were among the German families who emigrated to America in the eighteenth century and settled in what is now the western Piedmont of North Carolina. However, unlike the Hoyl(e) family which prospered, members of the Stroupe family remained small farmers and people of relatively modest circumstances; that said, there is no little irony to the fact that members of the Stroup(e) family became owners in this century of both this house and the eighteenth-century ancestral seat of the Hoyle family, standing to the southeast of Eli Hoyle's house. Walter Larrington Stroupe (1890-1961) was born on 19 January 1890 to Miles E. Stroupe (born 1864) and his wife Frances Costner, a member of the same family which had earlier included Margaret Costner (born 1745), Eli Hoyle's paternal grandmother. Mr. Stroupe was married to Bessie Leona Robinson (1893-1989) on 12 November 1912; twelve children were born to the couple between 1914 and 1940.

During the three decades that Mr. Stroupe occupied the Hoyle house he was engaged in general farming on the property and utilized the now-lost large nineteenth century log barn which stood to the north of the house together with a corn crib. He added the frame shop and meat house in the early 1930s, and after World War II he built the cement block pump house. In 1929/1930, with seven children ranging in age from a few months to fifteen years of age, he was compelled to make some improvements to the antebellum Hoyle house to accommodate his large family. The principal efforts occurred at the rear of the house where its open breezeway, linking the main house with its kitchen/dining room block, was enclosed and a shed-roof service porch was added on the east elevation of the one-story ell. A bathroom, opening into a part of the former breezeway, was added in a shed room behind the house's northwest corner bedroom. Inside the house, Mr. Stroupe added a pair of closets in the front south end of the second-story hall and a large wardrobe in the large east bedroom. These simple closets and wardrobe were made of

tongue-and-groove boards. While the original (and later) wall and woodwork finishes in the house were painted over during the Stroupe ownership, the enclosure of portions of the second-story hall's paneled wainscot inside the closets allowed lengths of the original stained and grained finish to survive intact to the present.

Walter Larrington Stroupe resided here until his death on 26 August 1961; on 14 September 1961 his children conveyed the house to their mother, and it remained the home of his widow Bessie until her death on 17 December 1989, two days short of her ninety-fifth birthday (Gaston County Deeds, Book 798, 119-120). After Mr. Stroupe's death, she had added some modern finishes and sheet paneling over the plaster in the house, and replaced the front porch posts with insubstantial metal supports typical of the 1960s. During Mrs. Stroupe's widowhood, her daughter Helen Leona Stroupe Perkins (1923-1997) and her husband, David Eck Perkins (1929-1996), made their home here. At her mother's death, Mrs. Perkins inherited the house. With her husband's death on 22 December 1996, seven years after that of her mother, Mrs. Perkins considered the future of the Hoyle house and her own affairs. On 2 April 1997 she sold the house and its residual lot of 2.76 acres to Mitchell Dan Hoyl, the son of Rufus Sylvester Hoyle, a great-great-great-great-great-grandson of pioneer Peiter Heyl, who will undertake its restoration. She remained in the house into the summer of 1997 when she relocated to an apartment at 103 Ballard Drive, located within view of her former residence and built on property which once comprised a portion of the Hoyle house lands. Helen Leona Stroupe Perkins, the last occupant of the Hoyle house, died on 26 October 1997, and her body was interred beside her husband's in Hillcrest Cemetery, Mt. Holly, North Carolina.

During this period of Stroupe family ownership the property which serves as the setting and arable farm lands for the house were steadily decreased by sale after sale; by 2 April 1997, when Helen Leona Stroupe Perkins sold the house to the present owner, Mitchell Hoyl, it had long stood on a very small lot of 2.76 acres (Gaston County Deeds, Book 2646, 349-350). These reductions of the house lands began in 1936, perhaps to raise money, and they continued in 1941 when Mr. and Mrs. Stroupe conveyed a lot of six-and-one-half acres, situated immediately west of the former Hoyle house, to their eldest daughter, Annie Frances Stroupe Ledwell (born 1917) and her husband, C. H. Ledwell (Gaston County Deeds, Book 420, 14). The Ledwells built a small one-story frame house on the lot which survives as the west border of the nominated acreage.

Architectural Significance

The Eli Hoyle House, erected ca. 1830-1833 and occupied by Mr. Hoyle until his death in 1844, is a well-finished and remarkably intact late-Federal frame house which enjoys architectural significance on both local and statewide levels. Whether the house was built by Andrew Hoyle

and conveyed by him with its South Fork River Plantation of 356 acres in 1832 to his son Eli Hoyle, or whether it was built by Eli Hoyle upon receipt of these lands on 2 June 1832, cannot now be answered. There is no doubt, however, of the fact that the house stands today as the finest surviving Federal-style house in Gaston County and the finest frame house of its period to survive in the larger area that comprised Lincoln County in 1830 and was divided into Lincoln, Catawba, and Gaston Counties in 1842 and 1846, respectively.

The house was built ca. 1830-1833, a full eighty years after the first substantial settlement occurred here, along the waters of the South Fork (of the Catawba) River in the 1750s. From the initial settlement period until the later eighteenth century, most residents of the larger Lincoln County area lived in log houses that featured either exposed log construction or were covered with weatherboards. In the 1780s and the 1790s, more affluent citizens of the area began to build houses of heavy timber frame construction or brick. Prominent among this group of houses are the frame William Rankin House, the brick Thomas Rhyne House of 1799, and the now-lost brick house, Oak Grove, of Colonel James Johnston, all in Gaston County. Contemporary with these houses is the Hoyle House (NR, 1993), standing within view and to the southeast of this house, whose construction history remains unresolved and uncertain as do the dates of a series of late-Georgian and Federal style refinements. The Hoyle House was the residence of Andrew Hoyle (1771-1857) and the probable childhood home of Eli Hoyle. The sequential construction of the Hoyle House is paralleled, to a degree, by Vesuvius Furnace (NR, 1974) in present-day Lincoln County, that shares its name with the iron forge established by its builder, General Joseph Graham (1759-1836). The two-story brick house (NR, 1972) built by the Reverend Andrew Loretz (1762-1812) in 1793 to the northwest of Lincolnton is also within this group of accomplished late-eighteenth century houses.

During the period after the War of 1812, and into the 1830s, another important group of houses was erected in the larger Lincoln County area. The Eli Hoyle House is a member of this impressive class of brick and frame dwellings erected from the profits of agriculture, commerce, and the iron industry. Ingleside, erected for Daniel Forney, said to have been built about 1817, is without peer in its period and place. A large brick five-bay house with elaborate plaster ornamentation and carved finish, it was soon joined by Magnolia Grove (NR, 1972), built nearby about 1824 for David Smith (1787-1874); Shadow Lawn (NR, 1972), erected about 1826 on West Main Street in Lincolnton for Paul Kistler (1782-1848); and Woodside, standing to the west of Lincolnton, and built for Lawson Henderson (1774-1843) in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Within present-day Gaston County, formed out of Lincoln in 1846--two years after Eli Hoyle's death--the Eli Hoyle House stands as a fully-realized, well-finished, and virtually intact Federal

house without equal. Its nearest peers are the two-story brick house (NR, 1976) believed to date from the late 1820s, that was built for William Joseph Wilson (1777-1854) who served as register of deeds for Lincoln County, and the Andrew Carpenter House (NR, 1983). While the ancestral Hoyle House, Eli Hoyle's childhood home, reflects a series of late Georgian and Federal style improvements to a probably older eighteenth-century log house, the Eli Hoyle House is an imposing and distinguished building of one date with a complete exterior and interior finish of consistent and well-developed character. The two houses, however, do have one feature in common: both are sheathed with closely overlapping weatherboards. This rare feature has been seen on no other surviving houses in North Carolina. The bottom of each board, which lies behind the bead and overlaps the weatherboard below, has been rabbeted so that the siding lies much flatter than is usual with overlapping siding.[4]

While the overall two-story-with-attic form and much of its woodwork fit the conventions of the Federal style in North Carolina, aspects of the Eli Hoyle House's detailing, with their slight idiosyncrasies, suggest a relationship to a small but significant group of buildings in the larger Catawba River Valley. The punch-work and reeded ornamentation on the rakeboards and cornices of the house and its full-façade shed porch display a high level of traditional Federal craftsmanship as do the molded window surrounds and the flush-sheathed elevation, behind the porch, with its molded baseboard and chair rail. However, the use of fluted engaged columns to enframe the door and its sidelights and the fluted bracket-like consoles flanking the transom reflect a free, nonacademic, and yet skilled combination of Federal elements. Although they do not specifically match the enframement at the front door of Holly Bend (NR, 1972), there is a similar spirit evident at the two plantation seats. Holly Bend, standing about twenty miles to the northeast, on the east side of the Catawba River which forms the boundary between Gaston and Mecklenburg County, was built in the early 1820s by Elias Bost for the wealthy planter Robert Davidson (1769-1853).[5] Mr. Bost (1772-1857) was a native of that upper part of Lincoln County that became Catawba County in 1842; his house (NR, 1990) still stands as does St. Paul's Church (NR, 1971) whose interior refinements are believed to be his work. A more specific point of similarity between this house and Holly Bend is the use of herringbone-pattern boards for facing on the inside back doors of both houses which were mounted on long strap hinges; alas, the back door of this house, photographed in situ in 1981, has been replaced. Although a definite attribution of this house to Elias Bost cannot be proved at this time, the similarities are convincing, and an association with either Mr. Bost or his son Jonas Bost (1794-1870), also a carpenter, is a distinct probability.

The interior finish of the Eli Hoyle House, like that of the exterior, follows the conventions of a well-finished Federal style house, and, here again, an inventiveness enlivens its woodwork. The front door opens into a center, stair hall with a large room on the east and two rooms of unequal

size on the west. In addition to the paneled wainscot, which retains portions of its original stained and grained finish on the second story, decorative interest was focused on the mantels and on the fully-realized staircase which rises from the first story to the attic level. The classically composed mantel in the east parlor is the most elaborate in the house and repeats the decorative devices seen on the house's rakeboards, cornices, and entrance. The design and ornamentation of this mantel is remarkably similar to the main parlor mantel of Magnolia Grove which also features paired colonettes and oval sunbursts in the same positions. The more unusual element here is the four-leaf clover which centers the large sunburst in the center tablet; it is enriched with pine cones above and below the clover leaf and ray-like devices to each side. These ray-like forms also center the sunbursts on the side blocks supported by the mantel's paired fluted colonettes. The mantel in the southwest first-story room features the more conventional oval sunbursts with center bosses. These mantels bear a strong visual similarity to the mantels at both Magnolia Grove, as noted, and at Bellevue, Burke County; the finish of Bellevue, also a brick plantation house, is attributed to Jonas Bost (*North Carolina Architecture*, 135, 137).

The staircase, with its turned newels, railing and pendants, paneled soffits under its flights, bracketed tread ends, and decorated landing faces is unusually handsome, and it represents an ambitiousness—and survival—that is rare in the western Piedmont of North Carolina. The two-part rise from the first story to the second is marked by a landing faced with a geometric cutwork panel; the tread ends feature brackets copied from Owen Biddle's *Young Carpenter's Assistant* of 1805, but the tulip is omitted. The brackets on the parallel two flights between the second story and attic are enlivened with a comma-shaped recess which is virtually identical to the brackets on the staircase at Magnolia Grove; the panel across the south face on the landing here is centered by a fylfot flanked by hearts.

The architectural significance of the Eli Hoyle House on a statewide level derives in part from its importance as one of the finest frame Federal-style houses to survive in western North Carolina; it, Holly Bend, Rosedale, and some few others, including the Maxwell Chambers House, (NR, 1972) in Rowan County, stand as a group with their contemporaries in the central and eastern parts of North Carolina as reflections of the growing wealth and sophistication of house-builders in the opening decades of the nineteenth century. While these western North Carolina Federal-style houses are generally not as elaborately finished as their eastern counterparts, they echo parallel aspirations and hold the same position in the cultural history of the state as creations of an increasingly ambitious citizenry anxious to make—and leave—their mark in the landscape. Today Eli Hoyle's house remains a landmark while virtually all other expressions of his wealth, accomplishment, and status have been lost. The Eli Hoyle House is also important on a statewide level as one of a small number of important houses, including Stonewall (NR, 1970) in

Nash County, that were erected in the late 1820s and the early 1830s in that transitional period between the early-nineteenth century when the patternbooks of William Pain, Owen Biddle, and Asher Benjamin's *The American Builder's Companion* of 1806 influenced the design and finish of dwellings in the state and the middle years of the century when Asher Benjamin's unrivaled series of Greek Revival architectural patternbooks—*The Practical House Carpenter* of 1830, *The Practice of Architecture* of 1833, and *The Builder's Guide* of 1839—together with those of Minard Lafever were a dominant influence on North Carolina building.

Endnotes

1. The German spelling of the family surname "Heyl" was generally Anglicized to "Hoyl" in the later eighteenth century in North Carolina. In the opening decades of the nineteenth century the spelling "Hoyl" remained in use by many members of the family while others, including Eli Hoyle, added an "e" to the end of the family name. In some instances, individuals such as Andrew Hoyle appear as both "Andrew Hoyl" and "Andrew Hoyle" in private and public records. Within this nomination "Hoyle" is used except where other spellings appear in quoted records or public documents. Mitchell Dan Hoyl, the current owner of the house, has reverted to the earlier spelling of the family surname and has dropped the "e" from his name.

2. As the principal published genealogy of the Hoyle family, Elizabeth Hoyle Rucker's *The Genealogy of Peiter Heyl and His Descendants 1100-1936* was invaluable in the preparation of this nomination and in understanding the lines of descent for Andrew Hoyle, his son Eli Hoyle, and members of their family associated with this house. Nevertheless, I must also call attention to the fact that the book is plagued by errors that limit its value as a final authority. Mrs. Rucker cited incorrect birth and/or death dates for Eli Hoyle's first-born daughter, Sarah Catherine Hoyle and her siblings, and she reversed the order of Sarah Catherine's first two marriages to Martin L. Phifer and William J. Keenan, respectively. Sarah Catherine's birth on 3 January 1831, recorded on her gravestone at St. Luke's Church, throws Mrs. Rucker's attribution of 15 July 1831 as the date of Margaret Elizabeth Hoyle's birth into dispute. Mrs. Rucker gives 1837 as the year of Andrew Laban Hoyle's birth; however, both his death certificate and his gravestone at the Old White Church Cemetery cite 25 September 1835 as his birth date. Within this nomination I have corrected those mistakes; however, I have repeated dates for other persons and events from Mrs. Rucker's book herein for context and to aide the reader's understanding of events. It is possible that some of those dates, where I had no other means of confirmation, are also incorrect. Any historian subsequently using this nomination for research will understand the situation which appertains here.

DEED RESEARCH - ELI HOYLE HOUSE

(1) 6/2/1832 Andrew Hoyle to son Eli Hoyle for a token $100.00. 356 acres on the South Fork River. Lincoln Deed Bk. 36, p. 149-150.

(2) 4/5/1842 A will written by Eli shortly after his second marriage left the disposition of the plantation with improvements to his father, Andrew as he was "well satisfied he will never speculate to take advantage of Eli's orphan children...until my son Andrew Laban attains the age of twenty one years." Lincoln Co. Wills, Bk. 2, p. 227-230.

(3) 8/8/1851 House and 356 acres Estate settlement for counties Lincoln and Gaston (established 1846) conveyed for $2,500 to Martin L. Phifer (married to Sarah C. Hoyle, Eli's eldest daughter from the first marriage.)
Martin L. Phifer died 3/9/1853, 2nd husband William J. Keenan died 10/5/1870, 3rd husband Major Henry W. Burton.

Eli's second daughter Mary Ann Hoyle and husband Elisa S. Barrett and 4 children occupied the house 1860 to about 1866, but were never deeded the property.

(4) 2/13/1872 to (descendants of pioneer Peiter Heyl and thus cousins) James H. Wilson and wife Mary L., William F. Phifer and wife Martha M., John F. Phifer and wife Elizabeth C., Sarah White and Ann E. Erwin. to Sarah Catherine Hoyle Phifer Burton and her husband Major Henry W. Burton. Gaston Co. Deed Bk. 5, p. 195-200.

(5) 3/14/1872 The Burtons interest that they acquired from the Phifers was sold for $3,940. to Eli H. Withers containing 394 acres +/-. Gaston County Deed Bk. 5, p. 201-202.

(6) Eli H. Withers and wife Cansada McIlwaine died intestate and in 1911 this 382 acre property was divided among his/their three children
(a) House tract of 101 acres to Mrs. Sallie Withers Hoffman (Mrs. Thomas G.)
(b) Center tract of 147 acres to Bessie Withers.
(c) Western tract of 134 acres to John S. Withers
Gaston County Deed Bk. 83, p. 351-353.

(4/15/1916 The Hoffmans sold a 25 acre parcel in the NE Corner to Walter Larrington Stroup. Gaston County Deed Bk. 114, p. 589.)

(7) 3/18/1926 Thomas G. and Sallie Hoffman mortgaged the house and 76 acres for a loan of $1,800. Gaston County Deed of Trust Bk. 169, p. 370. On 11/22/1929 widow Sallie conveyed the house and 76 acres to Walter Larrington Stroup for $100 and his assumption of the mortgage. Gaston County Deed Bk. 254, p. 349.

(8) 9/14/1961 The 12 children of Walter Larrington Stroupe at his death conveyed the house to their mother Bessie Leona Robinson Stroupe. Gaston County Deed Bk. 798, p. 119-120.

(9) 12/22/1996 Daughter Helen Leona Stroupe Perkins and husband David Eck Perkins inherited the house at Mrs. Stroupe's death.

(10) 4/2/1997 Mrs. Perkins sold the house and 2.76 acres to Mitchell Dan Hoyle. Gaston County Deed Bk. 2646, p. 349-350.

BK2646PG349

GASTON COUNTY NC 04/02/97
$152.00
NORTH CAROLINA
Real Estate Excise Tax

Excise Tax

TIME 2:06
BOOK 2646
PAGE 341
DATE 4-2-97

Recording Time, Book and Page

Tax Lot No. ..... Parcel Identifier No. .....
Verified by ..... County on the ..... day of .....
by .....

DEED 10.00
REVENU 19152.00
TOTAL 162.00
CHECK 176.00
CHANGE 14.00

Mail after recording to Mitchell D. Hoyl 04/02/97 04 14106 0001 0085
555 Castro St., San Francisco, CA 94114

This instrument was prepared by T. Lamar Robinson, Jr., Attorney at Law (RE26578)

Brief description for the Index

NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL WARRANTY DEED

THIS DEED made this 2nd day of April, 19 97, by and between

GRANTOR	GRANTEE
HELEN S. PERKINS, WIDOW	MITCHELL D. HOYL

Enter in appropriate block for each party: name, address, and, if appropriate, character of entity, e.g. corporation or partnership.

The designation Grantor and Grantee as used herein shall include said parties, their heirs, successors, and assigns, and shall include singular, plural, masculine, feminine or neuter as required by context.

WITNESSETH, that the Grantor, for a valuable consideration paid by the Grantee, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the Grantee in fee simple, all that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the City of ....., Dallas Township, Gaston County, North Carolina and more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a stake in the northern margin of the right of way of the Dallas-Stanley Road (N.C. Highway No. 275), southeast corner of the lands of C. H. Ledwell and wife, Annie F. Stroupe Ledwell, as described in that certain deed dated July 16, 1949, and recorded in Deed Book 546, Page 102 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Gaston County, North Carolina, and running thence with the northern margin of the right of way of the Dallas-Stanley Road the following courses and distances: (a) North 89 degrees 31 minutes East 257.32 feet to a point and (b) North 82 degrees 05 minutes East 119.06 feet to a stake, a new corner; thence a new line North 8 degrees 59 minutes West 350 feet to a stake, a new corner; thence a new line South 83 degrees 15 minutes West 305 feet to an iron in the eastern property line of C. H. Ledwell and wife, Annie F. Stroupe Ledwell; thence with the eastern line of Ledwell as aforesaid, South 1 degree 38 minutes West 329.12 feet to an iron, the point of BEGINNING, containing 2.76 acres.

The foregoing is the identical property conveyed to David E. Perkins and wife, Helen S. Perkins, as evidenced by that deed recorded in Book 2067 at Page 686. David E. Perkins died on December 21, 1996 domiciled in Gaston County, North Carolina.

(42)

RECORDING FEE 10.00
REVENUE 152.00

N. C. Bar Assoc. Form No. 3 © 1976, Revised © 1977 ... Printed by Agreement with the N. C. Bar Assoc. - 1981

225 ... 332

The property hereinabove described was acquired by Grantor by instrument recorded in Book 2067 at Page 686

A map showing the above described property is recorded in Plat Book ..... page .....

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid lot or parcel of land and all privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the Grantee in fee simple.

And the Grantor covenants with the Grantee, that Grantor is seized of the premises in fee simple, has the right to convey the same in fee simple, that title is marketable and free and clear of all encumbrances, and that Grantor will warrant and defend the title against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever except for the exceptions hereinafter stated. Title to the property hereinabove described is subject to the following exceptions:

1997 ad valorem taxes.
All rights of way, easements and restrictions of record.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor has hereunto set his hand and seal, or if corporate, has caused this instrument to be signed in its corporate name by its duly authorized officers and its seal to be hereunto affixed by authority of its Board of Directors, the day and year first above written.

..... (Corporate Name)

By: .....

..... President

ATTEST:

.....

..... Secretary (Corporate Seal)

USE BLACK INK ONLY

Helen Perkins
HELEN S. PERKINS, WIDOW (SEAL)

..... (SEAL)

..... (SEAL)

..... (SEAL)

SEAL-STAMP

NOTARY PUBLIC

Use Black Ink

NORTH CAROLINA, Gaston County,

I, a Notary Public of the County and State aforesaid, certify that Helen S. Perkins, Widow Grantor, personally appeared before me this day and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing instrument. Witness my hand and official stamp or seal, this 2nd day of April 1997.

My commission expires: 2/15/2002 Martha H. Waters Notary Public

SEAL-STAMP

Use Black Ink

NORTH CAROLINA, ... County,

I, a Notary Public of the County and State aforesaid, certify that ..... personally came before me this day and acknowledged that .... he is ..... Secretary of ..... a North Carolina corporation, and that by authority duly given and as the act of the corporation, the foregoing instrument was signed in its name by its ..... President, sealed with its corporate seal and attested by ..... as its ..... Secretary. Witness my hand and official stamp or seal, this ..... day of ..... 19.....

My commission expires: ..... Notary Public

The foregoing Certificate(s) of Martha H. Waters, a notary public of Gaston County, NC

is/are certified to be correct. This instrument and this certificate are duly registered at the date and time and in the Book and Page shown on the first page hereof.

Alice B. Brown REGISTER OF DEEDS FOR Gaston COUNTY

By: Betty A. Morris, Deputy/Assistant - Register of Deeds

N. C. Bar Assoc. Form No. 3 © 1976, Revised © 1977 - Lawyers Mutual & Co., Inc., Box 127, Tallahassee, N. C. 27065
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North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

November 8, 1999

Lucy Penegar
Gaston County Historic Preservation Commission
Route 1, Box 855
Gastonia, NC 28052

Re: Landmark Designation Report Eli Hoyle House
Dallas vic., Gaston County

Dear Ms. ~~Penegar~~: Lucy:

Thank you for the landmark designation report for the Eli Hoyle House. The report is comprised of the National Register nomination. We reviewed the information in the report and offer the following comments in accordance with North Carolina General Statute 160A-400.6.

The ca. 1830-1833 Eli Hoyle House is a well-finished and remarkably intact Federal-style frame dwelling. Especially notable is the home's finely crafted interior which boasts one of most well-developed early nineteenth century staircases in the western Piedmont.

We think the designation report provides the Gaston County Historic Preservation Commission and the County Commissioners adequate information to deem that the Eli Hoyle House has the requisite special significance and integrity for landmark designation. The report would be stronger if the boundary for the proposed landmark were clarified in the narrative. It appears from the map that the landmark boundary will coincide with the National Register boundary. If so, the report should simply state this. However, if the landmark boundary will differ from the National Register boundary, the report should explain why and justify the boundary.

Landmark designation means the community recognizes this building as an important historic resource worthy of preservation. Any substantial exterior design changes will be subject to the design review procedures of the Commission. The owner may apply for an annual deferral of fifty percent of the property taxes for as long as the property is designated and retains significance and integrity.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on the report. Our comments are advisory only. Once the necessary public hearing or hearings have been held, the Commission may proceed with the designation decision.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
ARCHAEOLOGY	421 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4619 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4619	(919) 733-7342 • 715-2671
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount St., Raleigh NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4618	(919) 733-6545 • 715-4801

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When the Commission has concluded its action on the designation ordinance, please complete and return the confirmation form enclosed with this letter.

Should you have any questions about our comments, please feel free to contact me at 919-733-6545.

Sincerely,

Jennifer F. Martin
National Register Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Barbara Brose , Chair, Gaston County Historic Preservation Commission