PROPOSAL OF
THE HOYLE FAMILY HOUSE
TO THE GASTON COUNTY HISTORIC PROPERTIES REGISTER
DECEMBER 1983

GASTON COUNTY HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

Mrs. Richard Penegar, Chrmn.
Mr. Robert Carpenter
Mrs. W.N. Craig
Mr. Alvin Cain
Mrs. H.O. Williams
Mr. Frank Rankin
Mrs. Douglas Bell
Mr. Jim Love

1. Name and location of the property. The property known as the Peter Hoyle house is located on N.C. 275, also called the Dallas-Stanley Road, some 1400 feet west of the South Fork River, Gaston County, North Carolina.

2. Name and address of the present owner of the property.
   Mary W. Stroupe (Mrs. Lawrence)
   3451 Arlie St.
   Charlotte, N.C. 28205

3. Representative photographs of the property.

4. Maps depicting location of the property indicating amount of property to be proposed for historic designation.

5. Current deed reference of the property.

6. Historical sketch of the property prepared by one of the commission members, Robert C. Carpenter.

7. Architectural description of the property prepared by Mary Alice Hinson, instructor in the Department of Architecture at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

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

9. Correspondence and proposed ordinance for designation.

CHAIN OF TITLE PETER HOYLE HOUSE

1. Land grant to Peter Hoyle patent dated May 17, 1754, (later divided into several tracts mentioned in Lincoln Deed Book 2, p. 525, 526, 527, 528.)

2. Peter Hoyle died intestate and land fell to his eldest son Jacob Hoyle as mentioned in Lincoln Deed Book 2, p. 525, 526, 527, 528; also Deed Bk. 17, 328, 329.

3. Jacob Hoyle "dying intestate likewise said land fell to said Martin Hoyle his only son" as mentioned in same Lincoln Deed Book 2, p. 525, 526, 527, 528; and Deed Bk. 17, p. 328, 329.

4. John Hoyle receives three tracts of land, two from Martin Hoyle and one by land grant as follows:
   a. Martin Hoyle transfers to John Hoyle 60 acres of land more or less for the sum of 200 pounds on Oct. 26, 1779. Lincoln Deed Bk. 2, p. 525, 526.
   b. Martin Hoyle transfers to John Hoyle 300 acres of land more or less for the sum of 300 pounds on Oct. 26, 1779. Lincoln Deed Bk. 2, p. 526, 527.
   c. John Hoyle receives by land grant No. 348 , 18 acres of land on Aug. 12, 1787. Lincoln Grant Bk.1, p. 271.

5. Andrew Hoyle receives two tracts of land; the three pieces from John Hoyle in step # 4. and a portion of Martin Hoyle's land in step # 3.
   a. John Hoyle transfers to Andrew Hoyle, Jr. three tracts of land on date of Oct. 20, 1794 totaling 351 acres of land for four hundred pounds. (should total 378 acres, but each previous deed said"more or less". note: 60 + 300 + 18 = 378) Lincoln Deed Book 17, p. 328, 329.
   b. Martin Hoyle transfers to Andrew Hoyle 163 acres of land more or less for the sum of 300 pounds on Oct. 26, 1779. Lincoln Deed Bk. 2, p. 527, 528.

6. The last will and testament of Andrew Hoyle of Hoylesville, Gaston County, N.C. dated Nov. 2, 1856 wills and bequeaths to "my only (living) and loved but afflicted son Caleb W. Hoyle all that tract or parcel of land on which I live surveyed and plated by Isaac Holland Esq....containing the home tract... by estimation 770 acres". Gaston Will Book 1, p. 78.

7. Andrew Hoylesgrandson, Thomas Grier, and Preston Byrum were named executors of his will and were named trustees of aflicted C.W. Hoyle. Thomas Grier was appointed commissioner of the Superior Court for the sale of real estate belonging to C.W. Hoyle. Thomas Grier divided the said lands into three parcels or lots; one of which known as the "Home Place" was sold to L.L. Suggs on April 16, 1877 for $4,062.80. Gaston Deed Book 70, p. 452. This contained 280 acres, more or less.

8. Mary A Suggs, widow of L.L. Suggs, transferred to T.A. Setzer on Jan. 5, 1911, for $6,000. a certain "tract or parcel of land conveyed by Thomas Grier Trustee to L.L.Suggs in Deed Book 70, p. 452, containing 280 acres, more or less." See Gaston Deed Book 79, p. 605.

9. On Nov. 12, 1912, T.A. Setzer and his wife Alice A. Setzer for the sum of $6,000. deeded to R.A. Lewis a certain tract or parcel of land adjoining T.G. Huffman, W.S. Robinson, and the P.J. Rhyne estate". "In Sept. 1909 said boundary was found to contain 264 acres from plat made by A.W. Hoffman and 49 acres were conveyed to Carrie Smith by T.A. Setzer in 1911 (bk. 79, p. 607) leaving the net amount of this deed at 215 acres. Gaston Deed Book 97, p. 136, 137.

10. A deed made on Feb. 21, 1914, between R.A. Lewis and Mrs. L.C. Lewis, his wife, to Mrs. Frances L. Stroup for the amount of $6,350. conveyes a certain tract or parcel of land containing 215 acres as surveyed by A.W. Hoffman in 1909. Gaston Deed Bk. 104, p. 499.

11. On July 12, 1938, a Peter Hoyle Memorial Deed was made by Miles E. Stroup and his wife Frances L. Stroup as follows:

    Beginning at a point in the Dallas-Stanley Highway, where it intersects with the South side of the road leading to the old home of Peter Hoyle, deceased, and runs thence along the West line of the said road leading to the old Peter Hoyle home....

    This deed was made to S.A. Robinson, E.Q. Stroup, and J.R. Thompson, Trustees of the Peter Hoyle Memorial. Deed Bk. 358, p. 237.

12. On March 31, 1958, Mrs. Frances C. Stroup, widow of Miles E. Stroup, of Dallas, N.C., for the sum $10. conveyed to Lawrence L. Stroup and wife Mary Ware Stroup and Ernest Q. Stroup and wife Helen Stroup all of that certain tract of land adjoining the lands of Mrs. Judson Holland on the North, Walter Stroup and others and fronting the Dallas Stanley Hwy. Gaston Deed Book 714, p. 276.

HISTORICAL SKETCH- PETER HOYLE HOUSE

On September 11, 1738, Pieter Heyl arrived in America on the ship Robert and Alice with Walter Goodman, commander. His wife, Katherine Dales, and young children accompanied him. Pieter was born on May 14, 1710, in the district of Nassau, Germany. He was the son of Adam and Nancy (Leister) Heyl. The Heyl (Heil) family had resided in Weisbaden, Wilsnack, Seehausen, and Spandau in Germany. The motives for Pieter Heyl's immigration to America most likely were identical to the reasons for other German pioneers. Their desire for religious freedom, economic betterment, and political stability caused thousands of Germans to travel to America from 1709 through 1775.[1]

Upon his entry into America, Pieter Heyl made his first home in Pennsylvania. Residing in the northeastern part of Lancaster County, Pieter Heyl and family attended Muddy Creek Congregation where daughter Anna Elizabeth was baptized in 1745. Soon afterward Pieter Heyl moved his family to Frederick County, Maryland where he resided only briefly. Word had already reached the German and Scotch-Irish settlers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia that good cheap land was available in Piedmont North Carolina.[2] Pieter Heyl took the challenge to travel south for better opportunities for himself and his family.

About 1748 Pieter Heyl traveled down the Great Wagon Road. He passed through settlements in the Shenandoah Valley, near present Greensboro, into Salisbury, and near present Charlotte. He crossed the Catawba River at the Tuckaseegee Ford. Oral tradition reveals a very interesting story concerning Heyl's early settlement. Prior to 1748 Bastian Best, a young German pioneer, had ventured to the area of present Gaston County, North Carolina, where he had constructed a log cabin. But Best was lonely in his new home and decided to travel back to Pennsylvania to pursuade a wife to accompany him. On his way north he met Pieter Heyl and his family. He told Heyl where to find his cabin and that he could use it until he returned. Pieter Heyl

followed Bastian Best's instructions and took up residence in his cabin. Best returned later in the year. He had failed to persuade a young lady to come to frontier North Carolina as his wife. Best insisted that Heyl remain in his cabin, and Best took up residence nearby. A few years later Best did find a wife - Katrina Heyl, the daughter of Pieter Heyl whom he had admired by campfire even at their first meeting.[3]

Whether or not the Heyl-Best story is accurate, Pieter Heyl and Bestian Best do appear as early pioneers west of the Catawba River. In 1748 "Samul Cobrin" enlisted the settlers west of the Catawba in a militia company to defend North Carolina from the Spanish. The Spanish Alarm, also known as the War of Jenkin's Ear, was a brief encounter. It is not known whether the Cobrin Company became involved in the conflict. Appearing on the list as "maried men" was Petorer Hoyl and Boston Best. The young men included Jacob Hoyl.[4] As was the case with most early pioneers, Pieter Heyl did not receive legal ownership of his land until some years after he had already occupied it.

On May 17, 1754, Pieter Heyl received two land grants for 500 acres each. Both tracts were on the south side of the South Fork River and north of Long Creek. This land was in present Gaston County, and the first tract included his home. Heyl acquired other grants and accumulated additional tracts of land. Sometime in 1758 Pieter Heyl constructed a new log home probably to replace the Bastian Best cabin. Heyl's cabin was constructed with huge oak logs, properly hewn and mortised notched. His new home had an upstairs, which originally may have been a loft. The log structure was larger than the normal cabin of the day. A cellar was located under the structure which served to store meat and other food. An attic was probably added later. The upstairs of the Pieter Heyl home shows the original walls and indicates the correct age of the home.[5]

Maintaining a family in frontier North Carolina was an extremely difficult task. Clearing the land, planting crops, and feeding the family were tasks of top priority. The successful settlers would grow more than their family could use and would expand the farming operation. Pieter Heyl expanded his farming operation by constructing the Hoyle Grist Mill. Located on Hoyle's Creek, the mill provided extra income to the family. He and his sons operated it as early as the mid 1750's.[6]

Certainly a major problem was the constant threat of Indian attack. In 1760 the Cherokee Indians raided Piedmont North Carolina. The local settlers had to contend with these threats, and some of them removed east of the Catawba River. The attacks continued into 1761. Pieter Heyl and son Jacob were involved in the militia and were greatly concerned about their family's safety. Pieter Heyl and his eldest son Jacob died prior to Jan. 20, 1761. The sources do not reveal whether either died of natural causes or as a result of the Indian War. The only estate record for Pieter Heyl is a listing dated Jan. 20, 1761 which listed L270 as the total estate sales. The listing also noted "To Jacob Hoyle dec'd- Dr."[7]

Despite Jacob Hoyl'e early decease, the sale of his estate did not occur until August 2, 1763. Jacob's widow, Elizabeth Brooks Hoyl, purchased extensively from the sale as did brother John Hoyl, Jacob's mother and the widow of Pieter ("widow Hoil-old woman"), and brother-in-law Bastian Best. Other Germans, Scotch-Irish, and English pioneers purchased with the total sales being L240-12-5. Soon after the estate sale, Jacob's widow married Jacob Costner.[8]

Ownership of the handsome log house constructed by Pieter Heyl became involved in legal controversy. Because of the British laws of primogeniture and entail, the home and all of Pieter Heyl's property passed to his eldest son, Jacob. Because

of Jacob's death, the home and property then descended to his eldest son Martin Hoyle, who was a young boy at the time. From 1761 through 1779 no effort was made to clear up ownership of the Heyl home and lands. Shortly after Martin Hoyle became of age, he disposed of the large estate of Pieter Hoyl, his grandfather. On October 26,1779, Martin Hoyle sold the Pieter Heyl homeplace to his uncle John Hoyl in two tracts of 60 acres and 300 acres. After further disposing of his grandfather's property, Martin Hoyle moved to present Cleveland County.[9]

At about the same time that Martin Hoyle moved to (present) Cleveland County, his uncle John Hoyl also moved to the same area. On October 20, 1794, John Hoyl, son of pioneer Pieter Heyl, deeded 351 acres "more or less" to his son Andrew Hoyl. Andrew Hoyl maintained ownership of the Pieter Heyl homeplace until his death. Andrew Hoyl was a very enterprising, hard-working, and clever man. He accumulated significant material wealth to the point that he was credited as being the wealthiest person in Gaston County at his death. His influence exceeded most of his Gaston County neighbors.[10] It would have been within Andrew's financial means and taste to have added the beautifully executed mantels and wainscoting to the log house. This would also explain the difference between the very simple primitive upstairs and the "improved" first floor.

Andrew Hoyl, known as "Rich Andrew" by relatives and friends, used his influence to cause the creation of the first Federal Post Office in present Gaston County. Created in 1812, Hoylesville Post Office was a frame building constructed not far from the Pieter Heyl home. Hoylesville served as the center of political and economic activity in the southeastern portion of Lincoln County (now Gaston County). Andrew Hoyl maintained the position of postmaster from 1812 until his death in 1857.[11]

"Rich Andrew" Hoyl was a man of great force of character, shrewdness and business ability. He had great influence and great wealth for that day. In the 1840 Lincoln County Tax List of "Capt. McAllister's Company" Andrew Hoyl was listed with 2709 ¼ acres in 8 tracts valued at $8725. Andrew was also taxed for 16 black polls. His son Eli Hoyle was listed with 476 acres in 2 tracts, valued at $2060. and had 7 black polls. In 1846 with the creation of Gaston County, the county tax rolls indicated that he owned 18,831 acres valued at $63, 034. In addition he operated four stores throughout the county. His other business pursuits included owning interest in the Kings Mtn. Gold Mine, owning over 16,000 acres associated with the High Shoals property (an iron furnace, foundry, iron mine, and gold mine), and owning the Abernathy Forge. He also owned considerable business property in present Lincoln and Cleveland Counties.[12]

In addition to being a political and economic leader of his community, Andrew Hoyl was a leader and lay minister in the Presbyterian Church. The Heyls appear as members of the Reformed Church (United Church of Christ). But because of the scarcity of Reformed Churches in the area where the Hoyles lived, members of the family attended nearby churches. Some, like Andrew's first cousin "Politician" Peter, became Lutheran. Andrew Hoyl was instrumental in the creation of the Dallas Presbyterian Church. As early as 1816, he served as lay minister for the Presbyterians in his area (an outreach for Goshen Presbyterian in present eastern Gaston County). Hoyl made statements and accusations against David Henkel, a lay Lutheran minister who seeked ordination. These statements were used by Henkel's adversaries in the North Carolina Lutheran Synod which later helped in preventing Henkel's ordination. On Nov. 6, 1819, Gottleb Schober, the leading Henkel adversary, even penned a letter thanking Hoyl for his assistance in disposing of Henkel. The result of the controversy was that the supporters of David Henkel created the Tennessee Synod of the Lutheran Church. Their conflict appeared more personal than theological.[13]

On November 2, 1856, Andrew Hoyl wrote his will. He died February 9 the following year. His four page will very explicitly disposed of his extensive lands, slaves, and property. He gave to his "only and loved but aflicted son Caleb W. Hoyl" the land "containing the home tract, the Cox, Hovis and Taylor places", about 720 acres. He also willed him ten slaves, livestock, horses and mules, grain, farm equipment, a buggy, and his store in Dallas. Because Caleb W. Hoyl was a deaf mute, Andrew Hoyl appointed Winchester Pegram, William T. Shipp, and Samuel LeRoy Adams as his trustees. Andrew Hoyl went to great lengths in his will to guarantee that his son Caleb W. would be properly cared for throughout his life and that the homeplace would remain in his son's ownership.[14]

The estate sale and settlement of Andrew Hoyl was a mommoth undertaking. His estate was worth over $200,000. excluding his large number of slaves. As early as 1858 some of his 25 heirs had already received portions of the proceeds from his estate. Yet, the final settlement of the estate was delayed for 25 years. The reason for the long delay not only dealt with the will stipulations concerning the property which belonged to CalebW. Hoyl, but also a number of lawsuits were filed concerning property holdings of Andrew Hoyl and payment by debtors to his estate. The executors of the will, Thomas Grier and W. Preston Bynum, also sought new trustees for Caleb W. Hoyl. By 1867 two trustees had died and the third resided in another state. The trustees for Caleb W. sold over half of the 720 acres willed him by his father. At Caleb W's death, only the homeplace tract remained in his possession. On April 16, 1877, the homeplace was sold to L.L.Suggs. The tract contained 280 acres.[15]

L.L.Suggs paid $4,062.80 for the Pieter Heyl house and surrounding farm. By this time a large barn stood nearby and other outbuildings included the smoke house, chicken house, and well house. Black walnut trees shaded the front and side yards. Family tradition suggests they were brought from Germany by the

pioneer Pieter Heyl. On January 5, 1911, Mary A. Suggs, widow of L.L.Suggs, sold the homeplace to T.A. Setzer.[16]

On November 12, 1912, T.A. Setzer sold the homestead to R.A. Lewis who then resold the property on Feb. 21, 1914, to Mrs. Frances L. Stroup.

In 1938 Mrs. Elizabeth Hoyle Rucker published The Genealogy of Pieter Heyl and His Descendants. Her publication renewed interest in the Hoyle family heritage. On July 12, 1938, Miles E. and Frances L. Stroup deeded a parcel of land to S.A. Robinson, E.Q. Stroup, J.R. Thompson, Trustees of the"Peter Hoyle Memorial". Descendants erected a stone marker to locate the Pieter Heyl home on this tract of land.[17]

Currently (1983) the Pieter Heyl home is owned by family members of Miles and Frances Stroup. The home and surroundings have changed. The home is used as a rental residence and is no longer in the excellent condition described in 1938. The barn has recently fallen, and the other outbuildings no longer stand with the exception of the well house. The Hoyle Cemetary, where "Rich Andrew Hoyl" was buried, was bulldozed by developers to construct apartments. The Peter Hoyle Memorial was moved to Kadish Church in Cleveland County. The Hoylesville Postoffice has also been demolished. Yet, the Pieter Heyl home remains surrounded by large walnut trees reputed to be the oldest remaining residence in Gaston County.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ralph Beaver Strassburger and William John Hinke, Pennsylvania German Pioneers, (1966, Baltimore Genealogical Pub.Co.) Vol. I, p. 212. Elizabeth Hoyle Rucker, The Genealogy of Pieter Heyl and His Descendants 1100-1936, (Shelby, N.C., Zolliecoffer, Jenks Thompson, 1938), p. 28, hereafter cited as Hoyle Genealogy. Laban Miles Hoffman, Our Kin, (1915, repr. Gaston County Historical Society, 1968), pp. 388, 396-401, hereafter cited as O.K.

2. Muddy Creek Congregation, Muddy Creek Reformed Church records, Reformed Church Historical Library, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster Co. Pa. O.K. p. 388, 401. Robert F. Cope and Manly Wade Wellman, The County of Gaston (Charlotte, N.C. Heritage Printers, 1961), p. 10, hereafter cited as County of Gaston.

3. O.K., p. 351-352, 401. County of Gaston, p. 10. Hoyle Genealogy, p. 31-32. County of Gaston stated the arrival of Best and Heyl as 1744. It is more likely that Heyl's arrival was 1747-1750.

4. "Captin Samel Cobrin Militia List", Militia Returns, Bladen and Anson Counties Records, 1748-1750, Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.

5. "Land Grant, May 17, 1754", Secretary of State Office, Administrative Bldg, Raleigh, N.C. County of Gaston, p. 162B states that the Pieter Heyl home was the"oldest residence in the county (1758)". Researchers have failed to discover the source of the date, yet analysis indicates that the date is probably accurate. O.K., p. 401 and Hoyle Genealogy, p. 32 indicates that Pieter Heyl built the home sometime before his death. Its unlikely that the home would have been constructed 1760-1761 because of the Cherokee War. It is logical that the larger log structure would have been constructed after the legal ownership of the land was established in 1754. Research suggests that 1758 is a reasonable approximate

date for construction. Hoyle Genealogy, p. 32 discussed the Heyl home. Interview with Alan Waufle, director of the Gaston County Museum of Art & History, Feb. 15, 1983, also concerns the architecture.

6. Robert W. Ramsey, "Captain Samuel Cobrin's Company of Militia: The First Settlers of Gaston and Lincoln Counties, Journal of North Carolina Genealogy, Vol. XII, No. 4 (Winter 1966), p.1775.

7. "The Estate of Peter Hoyle Deceased", Anson County Records 1751-1795, Vol. 801.1, p. 325, Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C. "To Jacob Hoyle decd. Dr. meant-Jacob Hoyle deceased debtor* proving that son Jacob was deceased at the time of the estate sale.

8. "Estate of Jacob Hoyle deceased", Mecklenburg County Records, Estate Papers, Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C. O.K., p. 239-242, 402.

9. Deed Book 2, p. 525-528; Deed Book 17, p. 328-329, Lincoln County Deeds, Lincoln County Courthouse, Lincolnton, N.C., hereafter cited as Lincoln County Deeds.

10. Lincoln County Deeds Book 17, p. 328-329. "Andrew Hoyl, First Postmaster in County Was Big Land Owner", The Gastonia Gazette, Gazette Centennial Edition, Oct. 5, 1946, Sec.2, p. 20, hereafter cited as "Hoyl", Gazette. Interview with Alan Waufle, Director Gaston County Museum of Art and History, Feb. 15, 1983.

11. "Hoyl", Gazette, Sec. 2, p. 20.

12. O.K., p. 446-447. "Hoyl", Gazette, Sec. 2, p.20. "Capt. McAllister C.. 1840 Tax List", Tax Lists, Lincoln County Records, Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C.

13. Robert C. Carpenter, Carpenters A Plenty (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1982) pp. 390-391. Henkel Family Papers, Charles

Lee Coon Papers (miscellany re David Henkel, The Flowers Collection), Perkins Library Manuscript Department, Duke University, Durham, N.C. David Henkel Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N.C.

14. Will Book 1, p. 78, Gaston County Wills, Clerk of Court Office, Gaston County Courthouse, Gastonia, N.C. "Hoyl", Gazette, Sec. 2, p. 20.

15. "Andrew Hoyl 1857", Estate Papers, Gaston County Collection, Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N.C. "Hoyl", Gazette, Sec. 2, p. 20. O.K., p. 447. Deed Book 70, p. 452, Gaston County Deeds, Register of Deeds, Gaston County Courthouse, Gastonia, N.C. hereafter cited as Gaston County Deeds.

16. Ibid. Heyl Genealogy, p. 32. Gaston County Deeds Book 79, p. 605.

17. Gaston County Deeds Book 79, p. 607; Book 97, p. 136-137; Book 104, p. 499; Book 358, p. 237. Heyl Genealogy, p. 1-5.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

PETER HOYLE HOUSE
NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAY 275
BETWEEN DALLAS AND STANLEY
GASTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

The Peter Hoyle House is a sturdy farmhouse whose construction techniques and decorative program are representative of the unpretentious domestic vernacular that dominated the rural Piedmont for at least a century prior to the Civil War. The house is a combination of two major building campaigns and has undergone numerous minor additions as well as non-structural alterations. These successive building changes give the house an organic architectural quality which relates it to the important indigenous tradition of additive construction: buildings are more often modernized or enlarged than razed.

The core of the Hoyle house is a provincial Georgian farmhouse. Attached to its rear is an early century with transitional Federal features. The eighteenth century core facing a dirt road, overgrown after the laying of a macadam highway north of the house in the 20th century. The earlier building stands two-and-a-half stories high on a randomly laid rubble foundation. The foundation is still visible along the eastern elevation. the eighteenth century core measures three bays wide and two deep. It is a ~~frame~~ log structure sheathed with weatherboards. The main (south) facade carries beaded weatherboards, plain wooden cornerposts, and a distinctive cornice. The cornice features a strip of gouged and punched reversed dentils beneath a square-in-section box cornice. The gable roof, covered with patterned pressed tin, is pierced by a single interior end chimney. The chimney, laid in common bonded brick, is located in the eastern end of the house.

Fenestration has been somewhat altered although nine-over-nine and six-over-six double-hung sash remain. These are set in plain board surrounds. The eastern elevation is blind at both attic and second story levels. The western elevation

contains two sash windows symmetrically positioned along the first and second stories. A single attic window punctuates the gable face at attic level. The first floor of the main facade has been enlarged to create a one-bay covered entrance porch and a one-story kitchen, two bays long and one bay deep. This addition resulted in the alteration of fenestration along the facade, although part of the second-story six-over-six sash remain intact. The entry and kitchen are covered by shed roofs and enclosed with weatherboards. They rest on a foundation of cinderblocks as well as rubble reused from the original facade foundation.

The western elevation is now used as the front of the house. Attached to it is a one-story five-bay porch linking the eighteenth century core with the large nineteenth century rear addition. The porch has a pressed tin shed roof supported by five wooden posts on brick plinths. Horizontal flush beaded siding covers the older block of the porch. Thin ceiling strips cover the underside of the roof, whose slightly overhanging rafters remain exposed at the eaves.

The interior has been remodeled on the ground floor but retains a few simple Georgian doors with six raised panels arranged in two vertical registers. Some doors carry box locks. The principal room contains raised-paneled walls, a molded cornice, and a handsome vernacular Georgian mantel. The mantel consists of a four-part plain board surround surmounted by a two-tiered overmantel. Each level bears fluted pilasters with broadly splayed molded caps. The pilasters flank raised panels friezes. The lower frieze contains three rectangular raised panels while the upper frieze contains six. The architrave of the upper order intersects the double ovolo and fillet moldings of the cornice.

The second story is now accessible from an enclosed stair in the rear addition, the stair runs west-to-east in a single flight. The second story of the eighteenth

century core is divided into three rooms: a single large room running the depth of the house and two smaller rooms. A rectangular fireplace with a simple mantel of plastered brick projects from the eastern wall of the large room. Adjacent to the fireplace is an enclosed single run attic stair. The stair runs north-to-south, parallel to the blind eastern elevation. The stair is lined with huge exposed timbers, some measuring more than twelve inches wide.

The rear addition is two stories high, three bays long and two bays deep. It is covered by a gable roof whose ridge line runs at right angles to the ridge of the eighteenth century block's roof. The addition has irregular fenestration, including six-over-six double-hung sash in simply molded surrounds. The northern elevation includes a single shoulder exterior and chimney built of brick laid in 1:7 common bond replaced by randomly laid rubble along a large portion of the first-story shaft.

The interior is notable for a vernacular transitional Federal mantel in the principal first-story room. The mantel consists of a thing board surround trimmed with fillet moldings. It carries a tripartite entablature composed of fluted pilasters flanking an oversized flat-paneled frieze. The frieze contains three large rectangular panels. Above it runs a reverse gouged and punched dentil cornice trimming the mantel shelf.

Significant dependencies include a brick well house, frame smokehouse, and barn east of the house. The well house is one story with a gable roof sheated with standing seam tin. The roof has a broad overhang sheltering the well along its western elevation. Brick is laid in an irregular 1:3 common bond mixed with English bond pattern. A half story shed with irregularly laid English bonded brick abuts the southern wall of the well house. The weatherboarded frame smokehouse is one-and-a-half stories with a gable roof sheathed with standing seam tin.

The frame barn contains huge pegged timbers with inscribed Roman numerals.

Mary Alice Dixon Hinson

College of Architecture

UNCC

10 July 1981