

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance Verbal Description

The Bost Mill Historic District extends across 265 (est.) acres of farm and wood land on both sides of Highway 200. The Rocky river flows through the property and borders the southwest boundary. Four properties rest on a crest of a ridge that overlooks the Rocky River and they include the Bost Roller or Grain Mill (#1); the John Bost House (#2); that was built ca. 1811 and has a late Victorian twentieth century addition; the two-story Bost Tenant House (#3); and the simple frame structure known as the St. Paul's Methodist Church (#4). The Bost Cotton Gin (#5) is located on the south side of Highway 200 and faces the John Bost House. Deciduous trees border the highway and the green vegetation along the banks of the Rocky River provide a lovely pastoral setting for the district.

The Bost Mill Historic District is set on a ridge overlooking the Rocky River on Highway 200 near Georgeville in southeastern Cabarrus County. The area has been associated with the Bost family since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The remaining structures are the only reminders of a grain and cotton operation that has enabled the Bost Mill area to prosper for four generations.

Made up of five extant properties, the district represents the changes the Bost Mill district underwent at the turn of the century. The following properties rest on the north side of Highway 200; the Bost Roller Mill (#1); the John Bost House (#2) with its five outbuildings; the Bost Tenant House (#3); and the St. Paul's Methodist Church (#4). The Bost Cotton Gin (#5) faces the house and is located on the south side of Highway 200. The district also includes the remnants of the original grain mill that was located on the north side of the Rocky River and washed away during a flood in 1912.

Residential Structures

The John Bost House (#2) is the most prominent structure in the district. According to family tradition, John Bost erected the main two-story, single-pile house with a side gable roof soon after his marriage in 1811. Martin Bost (1826-1903) is the first known occupant of the house. Initially this section consisted of two rooms, a small room, and the rear ell that enclosed the kitchen and dining room. This part of the house was of mortise and tenon construction. A photograph of the house taken prior to the twentieth century additions, show a two-story, three-bay house sheathed in plain weatherboard with two single-shoulder-stepped exterior end chimneys. The porch was two-stories high and extended the full length of the facade. Simple posts upheld the shed roof that sheltered the principal entrance that was flanked by six-over-six sash windows.

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The appearance of the house changed considerably when Eugene Bost, Sr. (1863-1939) remodeled the Bost House around 1900. A two-story wing was built perpendicular to the east side of the main house. The wing is a cutaway bay that projects slightly from the main house. The cutaway bay is a typical characteristic found in Victorian architecture and was designed to avoid smooth wall surfaces. Other Victorian elements are quite evident in the front gable of the projecting bay. Shingles cut to form an intricate pattern and a heart-shaped ventilator enriches the gable and gives the house its distinctive late Victorian appearance. Chamfered brackets are located above the one-over-one sash windows on the second elevation of the cutaway bay. The same type of fenestrations are found on the first floor and are framed with pilaster strips. The two-story porch was replaced with a wrap-around porch that is upheld by classically inspired Tuscan columns.

Further alterations were made in 1935 and a dining room and kitchen were added. The house has fourteen rooms and follows an irregular house plan. The mantels display typical Colonial Revival trait. The mantels have a three-part Federal arrangement. Inlaid panels with a mirror are found above both mantels. Turned, fluted columns support the mantels on both elevations. The balusters and the newel of the staircase have been removed.

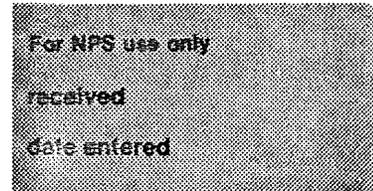
Today the main house features a five-bay facade. The main section displays three six-over-six sash windows with heavy surrounds and two principal entrances that display small four-pane sidelights over panels. The landscape of the house is particularly notable. Large pecan trees border the property on the ridge below.

The house also retains five outbuildings of various construction that were built at undetermined dates to replace delapidated structures. Located behind and to the west of the house is a small one-room cannery. A log smokehouse is located approximately 20 feet away to the west of the cannery. A frame barn and a pair of frame tenant houses with side gable roofs sheathed in tin are located directly north of the house.

The second residence in the district is the Bost Tenant House (#3). The dwelling is located directly east of the main house and was initially a two-room structure. J.S. Harkey, a tenant, transformed the original structure into a two-story "I" house in 1911. The initial dwelling became a rear ell. The Tenant House is a single-pile structure sheathed in plain weatherboard and is three-bays wide. A side gable roof tops the house that retains its two, single-shoulder-stepped, exterior end chimneys with decorative caps. A shed roof shelters the first floor facade and features flush sheathing underneath the roof. Four delicately turned posts uphold the porch's roof. All fenestrations are two-over-two sash. The house retains its original multi-paned door. A frame crib, shed and well shed are located behind the house.

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The interior of the house is covered in the original plank sheathing. The house retains its original open-close-string staircase with its original newel and two first floor mantels.

Commerical Complexes 1905-1912

There are two industrial complexes that have been maintained by the Bost family. The Bost Grain Mill (#1) was built in 1912 and is located directly west of the Bost House. This structure replaced the original site that was destroyed in a flood. E.T. Bost, Sr. built this mill on the ridge that overlooks the river. Steam power enabled Bost to operate the mill without using the river as a power source.

The mill is a three-story structure with side gable wings and is sheathed in plain weatherboard. Fenestrations are four-over-four sash on the first elevation and two-over-two on the third elevation. A tin front gable roof covers the mill and a gabled cupola, a common feature in grain mills, is located at the very top. The cupola provided room for the machinery that carried the grain up while it was being cleaned and processed. The chutes and original belts or gain elevator can still be seen in the mill. A full facade porch is one-story high and is topped with a shed roof that is upheld by wood posts partially underpined with cement.

The interior is sheathed in diagonally laid boards and an open staircase leads to all three elevations that are one room deep. The mill retains most of its original milling equipment. Metal chamfered posts decorate the first floor. Three grindstones, a storage bin, a flour hopper and scale built by the I.O. Halterman Co. of St. Louis, Missouri, are located on the first floor. A turbine steam power engine activates the belts or elevators; with cups, a hopper, auger, and flour sifter are found on the second elevation. The belts continue to the third elevation or cupola which also houses the machinery that separates and cleans the flour. The latter was manufactured by the Huntley, Cranson, and Hammond Company of Silver Creek, New York.

Another industrial complex was erected by the Bost family in 1905. This delapidated two-story, frame building of balloon construction has a log stud foundation. A side gable roof sheathed in tin also covers the open passage where cotton was weighed and loaded. Each elevation is one room deep and has an unfinished interior. Both floors have large sliding doors that lead to the loading passage or dock. A hopper can be found on both elevations.

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The machinery has been removed and the only signs of a once active enterprise are the pillars that supported the machinery and the hexagonal opening through the second floor that created space for the cotton gin. Ventilators are located in the side gables. Fenestrations include a four-over-sash on the west elevation of both floors.

St. Paul's Methodist Church 1888-1889

Located directly east of the Bost Tenant House, the St. Paul's Methodist Church is the second house of worship built by a congregation that was first organized in 1849. Little is known of the first church that was located north of the present church. The church is associated with the Bost family; however, many of the family members are Lutherans. Other families in the Bost Mill area who contributed to the church are the Hartsells, the Faggarts, and the Shinns.

Originally the 1889 church had two principal entrances with an interior that was sheathed in limestone and paneled wainscotting. The tall gabled windows, that flank both sides of this front gable roof structure, initially had lead between the panes that eventually separated from the wood and resulted in the loss of most of the original glass. The pews were originally arranged in rows of two lines parallel on both sides of the church and were unadorned.

Remodeled in the 1940's and again in the early 1970's, the present church has only one recessed principal entrance. The pews have been embellished with arm rests and are now lined horizontally and flank the central aisle. The limestone sheathing has been replastered and the stain glass replaced. The interior retains much of the original furnishings that include a walnut lectern, pulpit and railing. The altar furniture was built by J.A. Harkey who built the Bost Tenant House. A fourteen-inch-wide beam extends the length of the interior and the windows retain their original gable surrounds.

A cemetery is located to the north behind the church. Handsome, carved stone markers dominate the site and add a sense of community that is characteristic of the Bost Mill Historic District.

The district provides a glimpse of a way of life that continued for over three generations. Eugene T. Bost, III, the great-great-grandson of John Bost has maintained ownership of the houses and the surrounding properties. (The church is owned by the congregation.) Bost intends to expand the cannery operation and attempt to renovate the grain mill and possibly rebuild the cotton gin that has suffered structural damage because of its close proximity to Highway 200. He also intends to sheath the house in vinyl siding because of the high cost of painting. Any further expansions will be done with the present architectural structures as guidelines.

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- CAS 40 1. Bost Roller or Grain Mill
N. Side of N.C. 200, 1.3 miles S.E. Jct. with U.S. 601
1912
P

Three-story frame grain mill of balloon construction is three-bays wide and features side wings, a side gable roof and a cupola. Attached, full-facade porch is original and is sheltered by a shed roof supported by plain posts. Interior is sheathed in diagonally placed boards and displays an open-string staircase. The majority of the fenestrations are four-over-four sash. Fenestrations in the cupola are two-over-two. Site retains original machinery that is supported by metal chamfered posts. This complex replaced the earlier nineteenth century grist mill that was destroyed during a flood in 1912. E.T. Bost, Sr., rebuilt the mill on the present day site on a ridge that overlooks the Rocky River.

- CAS 42 2. John Bost House
N. Side of N.C. 200, 1.4 miles S.E. Jct. with U.S. 601
1811, Rebuilt 1900 and 1935
P

Notable frame house sits impressively on a ridge overlooking Rocky River. This two-story frame structure was originally three-bays wide, one room deep and had a rear ell. The fenestrations of this part of the house are six-over-six sash. A second addition was built perpendicular to the east side of the main house. This projecting, cutaway bay has a front gable roof that is embellished with multi-patterned shingles and a decorative heart-shaped ventilator. The bay gives the house its late Victorian appearance. The fenestrations of the five bay facade. A one-story wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns replaced the original two-story porch. House has five outbuildings that include two frame tenant dwellings; a frame cannery and barn; and a log smokehouse.

- CAS 41 3. Bost Tenant House
N.C side of N.C. 200, 1.5 miles S.E. Jct. with U.S. 601
1911
P

Two-story "I" house was added to a two-room structure in 1911. House is of balloon construction and follows a central hall plan. The side gable roof shelters the residence that is sheathed in plain weatherboard. Original attached porch extends almost the entire length of the facade and features a shed roof upheld by turned posts. House retains its two single-shoulder - stepped exterior end chimneys. Both are laid in common bond and display decorative caps. Interior retains board sheathing, open-closed-string staircase and newel. E.T. Bost, Sr. (1863-1939) had a tenant, J.A. Harkey, who completed the two-story addition in 1911.

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Inventory List - Bost Mill Historic District #7

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- CA843 4. St. Paul's Methodist Church
N.C side of N.C. 200, 1.6 miles S.E. Jct. with U.S. 601
1888-1889
P

Simple, one-story church sheathed in plain weatherboard has a front gable roof with returns. Initial facade had two principal entrances that were consolidated to one recessed entrance with a four panel door. A gabled ventilator is located directly above the main entrance. The four glass stained windows that flank either side of the church were added in the 1970s. Some of the original glass has been retained but glass was lost because of the original design of the windows whose lead panels separated from the wood causing the glass to slip out. The church is one-room deep and was originally sheathed in limestone above the panel wainscotting and chair rail. This section was replastered in the late 1940's. The pews were initially set in two aisles parallel to the wall. During the remodeling the pews were arranged to create a central aisle with both sides lined horizontally with the pews that now have arms rests. The altar is comprised of the original walnut lectern, pulpit, and railing that were built by J.A. Harkey, who is buried in the church cemetery. Harkey also built the Bost Tenant House. The cemetery is located directly north behind the church. Fine grave markers are found throughout the small graveyard. The site of the original church is located near the cemetery.

- CA829 5. Bost Cotton Gin
S. side of N.C. 200, 1.4 miles S.E. of Jct. with U.S. 601
1905
P

Delapidated, two-story, three-bay structure is sheathed in plain weatherboard and has a rear shed. Side gable roof is sheathed in tin and extends over an open passage where the cotton was weighed. Outdoor stairs that led to the second elevation are gone. Interior is basically unfinished and both floors are one-room deep. First floor has a small four-over-four sash window. All of the machinery except for the hopper that removed the cotton seeds, was removed during World War II. The pillars that supported the machinery are still in place. A hexagonal opening was cut through the second floor to provide space for the cotton gin. The second elevation has a four-over-four sash window and also retains a wooden hopper. Both elevations have sliding doors that open to the passage where the cotton was weighed.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1811-1912 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Bost Mill Historic District, located in southeastern Cabarrus County, is the site of a rural trading and processing center that has been associated with the Bost family since John Bost purchased land in 1804 and built a grist mill and his house seven years later. Three of his sons, Simon (1813-1862), Asa (1821-1890), and Martin Luther (1826-1903) continued to operate the grist mill until it washed away in 1912. The district includes five properties: the John Bost House with its turn-fo-the-century addition; a tenant house; a cotton gin; the second grain or roller mill that was built in 1912 by E. T. Bost, Sr., (1863-1939); the cotton gin; and the St. Paul's Methodist Church. The Bost house is the homeplace of the late E. T. Bost, Jr. (1907-1977) who was a leading political figure in the North Carolina House of Representatives during the 1940s and 1950s. The district also included the St. Paul's Methodist Church and cemetery. The church was organized in 1849; the present church was erected in 1889.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT:

- A. The district is associated with the settlement of the Bost Mill area as a trading center. The settlement dates to 1804 and chronicles the economic ingenuity of the Bost family for three generations. The district is also associated with the change in industrial operations such as grain and cotton mills after the Civil War. The district is also associated with the gold rush in Cabarrus County during the 1820s.
- B. The Bost Mill Historic District is associated with three generations of the Bost family. Some of the more prominent family members include John Bost (1783-1845) who founded the Bost Mill; E. T. Bost, Sr., (1863-1939) whose enterprising investitures enabled the Bost Mill area to continue to grow into a small commercial development; and E. T. Bost, Jr., who served as Chairman of the State Financing Committee and Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives during the 1940s and 1950s.
- C. The district embodies the architectural tastes of rural Cabarrus County during the early nineteenth century and at the turn of the twentieth century. The original 1811 Bost House was expanded around 1900 by E. T. Bost, Sr., who added a two-story cutaway Victorian bay. The tenant house and industrial complex represent utilitarian architecture in the county, while the 1889 St. Paul's Methodist Church represents a typical, simple country church and the enduring popularity of Greek Revival massing and Gothic-inspired detailing.

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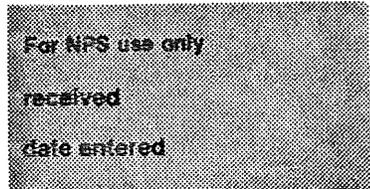
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is a typical two-story "I" house that was popular in most rural communities during the early twentieth century. The cotton gin and roller mill are indicative of most rural frame industries at the turn of the century. The St. Paul's Methodist Church exemplifies the simplicity of religious architectural taste in some rural areas and the importance of religion in southern life.

- D. The Bost Mill Historic District is likely to yield archaeological evidence that would contribute to history. The area has been settled since the early nineteenth century. Excavations of the original St. Paul's Methodist Church would provide information of the actual appearance or construction of the church. The original grain mill was located near the Rocky River and was washed away during the flood of 1912. Excavations of the area may provide some new evidence to the actual operations of the Bost Grain Mill prior to 1912.
- E. The St. Paul's Methodist Church Cemetery is included because of its landscape, close proximity to the church, and its association with persons of transcendent importance in the Bost Mill District such as J.A. Harkey who built the Bost Tenant House and the interior furnishings for the St. Paul's Methodist Church.

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Bost's Mill Historic District is the site of a rural trading and processing center operated by the Bost family in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It consists of Bost's Mill, gin, homeplace and a tenant house, and nearby St. Paul's Methodist Church.

John H. Bost (June 13, 1783-May 4, 1945), builder of Bost's Mill, was son of Elias Bost (1748-1822). Elias Bost, arriving as a child in the 1750s, later became a prosperous farmer and a Revolutionary War soldier.¹ Son John married Catherine Boger (1790-1842) on July 30, 1811. He had purchased a large tract of land from his father on Rocky River in 1804. He built his mill ca. 1815. Hired millers did much of the work, among whom the names of Vulcannon and Love are best remembered. Bost also at one time purchased a slave miller who is said to have been the most valuable of all of his workers.² The Bost homeplace, on a ridge above the mill, is attributed to John H. Bost and likely dates from the period of his marriage to Catherine. The 1840 census showed Bost to be a farmer, as well as a miller, with two sons and two daughters at home and twelve slaves.³ Bost's home consisted of two rooms, a tiny room, with an ell, and a kitchen/dining area in an ell.⁴

In addition to his farming and milling, Bost was active in the gold industry which dated from the 1802 Reed assay.⁵ While there is no record of a direct relationship with any nearby mine, Bost did have a stamp mill in the period.⁶ This he probably used himself, and may have rented out to others, for crushing ore to extract its content.⁷

At Bost's death his mill complex passed to his three sons, Asa (1821-1890), Simon (1813-1862), and Martin Luther (1826-1903).⁸ The 1850 census showed it also to contain a sawmill making the complex worth \$6,000 in all, one of the largest non-mining ventures in the county. The grain mill with its staff of two, ground 10,000 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of corn.⁹ The mill came into the possession of Martin alone after 1862.¹⁰

In the postwar period the mill and community appear in the Branson Directories. In 1867, only the grist mill received notice and Simon was still listed, though deceased. In 1869 the mill is listed as being in Bost Mills community. Also listed is a locally owned Bost or Rocky River Gold Mines, and St. Paul's Methodist Church under Pastor E.A. Simmons. Bost Mills was not then a post office but three years later it attained that status. The mill, oddly, was then listed as located in "Centre", the Bost was misspelled as "Best". The mine remained listed. Gold mining in Cabarrus County dated back to the Reed mine where the discovery of gold precipitated a 'gold rush' and a speculation boom in gold mines which burst in the 1820s. Mining continued, though showing signs of decline, until the Civil War. After the war, larger companies with more modern technology took over much of the mining, although

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many small mines were still worked.¹¹ The 1870 census divided the mill complex into a \$3,000 (evaluation) grist mill grinding 15,600 bushels of wheat and 9,000 bushels of corn annually; a \$300 sawmill with 2,400 logs sawn; and a \$1,000 wool carding operation worked by one employee.¹² The next Branson survey, in 1878, showed a second mill, that of Cox and Harris, though this mill was really some distance away.¹³ In 1880, Bost had a listing for a \$4,000 grist mill, grinding 15,000 bushels of wheat and 15,000 bushels of other grains.¹⁴ The Bost mine is definitely assigned to Martin Bost in 1884. St. Martin's Lutheran Church, some distance away, had formed to serve the numerous farm families listed by Branson for the first time in surrounding southeastern Cabarrus County.

Martin Bost built a second mill to replace the first in the 1870s or 1880s, and rock was hauled in for the dam. In this rock base, a timber dam, banked at 45 degrees and secured to massive timber 'A' frames spaced about 5 or 6 feet apart, was constructed. Although this second mill was swept away in a 1912 flood, the dam stood until 1926. One new enterprise, a cotton gin, was added in 1905. Some distance from the water, its wheels were powered by a rope pulley.¹⁵

Bost's Mills had a population of forty in 1890, which was as large as Harrisburg. The firm of Bost and Cannon was manufacturing agricultural equipment and operating a general store near the mill. Also listed by Branson were Widenhouse and Shinn's general store and Reed Misenheimer's steam sawmill, both probably some distance away. Three teachers living in Bost's Mill may have taught school there.¹⁶ In 1896 again with a population of forty, the community had apparently lost both of its stores. Although Martin Bost was seventy, he continued his mill operation, apparently without competition. The Cox and Harris Mill appeared to have ceased operation. Two teachers were in residence, and Reeves Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church was listed at the Bost's Mill location by Branson.¹⁷

The development and expansion of Bost's Mill community and businesses was part of a larger trend toward commerce and industry in post-Civil War Cabarrus County. With the abolition of slavery, labor-intensive farming became uneconomical. With the development of rail travel, especially the renewed operation of the North Carolina Railroad after the war, a larger volume and greater variety of manufactured goods than ever before was available, encouraging commercial purchasing and resulting in a proliferation of general stores. Among the other services at Bost's Mill were a blacksmith shop and a general store. The latter was first operated by Simon Bost, from 1837 until about 1866, and then by Martin Bost. Later, Martin's son Eugene, as a partner in Bost and Cannon, ran the store until the early 1890s. Hence Bost's Mill was multi-purpose service center for its part of southeastern Cabarrus County; a grist mill, sawmill, blacksmith, store, and , after 1905, a cotton gin.¹⁸

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St. Paul's Methodist Church, which had appeared in the Branson listings in 1869, reappeared in 1890 after the congregation built its new house of worship. This structure was constructed about 1889 shortly after the church trustees purchased the property on November 19, 1888.¹⁹ The congregation began about 1849, but appears to have been inactive after 1869. By 1890, however, St. Paul's regained support on the strength of the booming commercial economy of which Bost's Mill community was a part, and, reorganized under A.G. Gault in the last decade of the nineteenth century, they worshipped in their new building, a simply-detailed gable-roofed structure.²⁰ Among the prominent Cabarrus county names in the congregation were Bosts, Hartsells, Faggarts, Shinns, and Klutzes. The latter two names were on the 1888 deed.²¹

From the turn of the century, Bost's Mill gradually merged into its rural surroundings. The community faced competition from nearby Georgeville, which prospered until about 1930.²² The mill passed to E.T. Bost, Sr. at Martin's death in 1903 and was replaced with the present mill in 1912 after being washed out by a flood. By 1920, however, the mill wheel was sold and operations ended.

Bost closed the mill because he decided that with the building of larger mills and retail availability of flour that the mill's profitability was at an end. The 1905 cotton gin was operated until 1938, prolonging the life of Bost's Mill as an economic center.²³

The John Bost homestead, originally three rooms, was expanded to seven rooms about 1900. In 1935, the house was remodeled by the addition of a kitchen and dining room. The house has continued in use, most recently as the home of Eugene T. Bost, Jr.²⁴ Bost (1907-1977), was a county commissioner, and a leading figure statewide in the 1940s and 1950s. He served as Chairman of the Finance Committee and as Speaker during the twenty years he served in the N.C. House of Representatives. He was also attorney for Cannon Mills.²⁵ The house now owned by Eugene T. Bost III. The mill is presently used for storage. The gin is idle.

The most recent component of this district, the 1911 tenant house, was rented first to a Harkey family. It is also the property and residence of E.T. Bost, III.

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1 Cabarrus County Deeds, Vol. 6, pp. 93-95.

2 Stephen Cabarrus History Club, Harrisburg School, "By the Old Mill Stream" The Story of Early Industry in Cabarrus County (Harrisburg, unpublished report, n.d.).

3 Ibid., p. 11.

4 Concord Tribune, "Windshield Tour: A Historic Map of Concord and Cabarrus County" (n.d.).

5 "Old Mill Stream," p. 11-12; "Pictorial Review of ... Cabarrus Count," Progress, August, 1969, p. 10; Peter R. Kaplan, The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina (Charlotte: The Craftsman Printing Company, 1981), pp. 231-232; Bost Family Genealogy, vertical file, Cannon Memorial Library, Concord, North Carolina.

6 Richard F. Knapp, "A Preliminary Report on Gold Mining in North Carolina with Particular Emphasis on the Reed Gold Mine"(Raleigh: Historic Sites Section, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1973, pp. 3-4.

7 "Old Mill Stream," p. 63 .

8 Levi Branson, ed., Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, (Raleigh: A.J. Jones, 1869) pp. 26-27.

9 Kaplan, p. 231.

10 Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: North Carolina, Industrial Schedule, Cabarrus County, p. 291.

11 Old Mill Stream, pp. 11-12.

12 Branson, 1869, pp. 26-27; Richard F. Knapp and George W. Stinagle, "A Preliminary Report of Gold Mining in North Carolina with Particular Emphasis on the Reed Gold Mine: (Raleigh: Historic Sites Section, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1976), passim.

13 Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: North Carolina, Industrial Schedule, Cabarrus County, p. 1.

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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14 Branson, Branson's Business Directory, 1878, pp. 46-50.

15 Tenth Census of the United States, 1880; North Carolina, Manufacturing Schedule, Cabarrus County, p. 1.

16 Branson, Branson's Business Directory, 1884, pp. 165-172; "Old Mill Strasm," p. 11.

17 Branson, Branson Business Directory, 1890, pp. 137-143.

18 Kaplan, p. 23; "Thinking of Days Gone By," Progress, June 1970, p. 19.

19 Kaplan, p. 22; "Old Mill Stream," p. 11.

20 Cabarrus County Deeds, Vol. 43, p. 424.

21 Branson, 1868, p. 20; 1869; p. 25; 1872, p. 41; 1878, p. 47; 1884, p. 166; 1890, p. 138; 1896, p. 138.

22 Interview with attorney John Sharpe Hartsell, 1979, notes on file, (Raleigh: North Carolina Survey and Planning Branch).

23 Kaplan, pp. 231-232.

24 "Old Mill Stream," p. 12; Kaplan, p. 23.

25 Kaplan, p. 232: Interview with Eugene T. Bost, III, 1979, notes on file, (Raleigh: North Carolina Survey and Planning Branch).

26 Archibald Henderson, North Carolina: The Old North State and the New (Chicago: Lewis Publishin Go., 1941), Vol. 4, pp. 386-387.

27 Kaplan, p. 232; Bost interview.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 265± acres

Quadrangle name Concord, S.E.

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
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D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>
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E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification The property being nominated is shown on the enclosed Cabarrus County tax map, Twp. 10, sheet 5557. The 265 ac. are part of the original 567.363 ac. which have been associated with the Bost family since 1804. Proposed acreage preserves the rural integrity of the property.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shelia A. Bungarner and Peter R. Kaplan, Preservation Consultants

David Brown, Additional research

organization Survey and Planning Branch

date August, 1985

street & number 109 E. Jones Street

telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh

state N. C. 27611

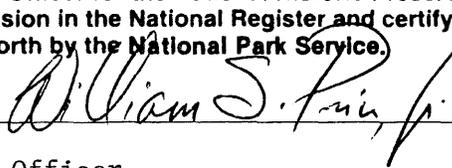
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 10-10-85

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service

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<u>Bibliography</u>	#9	1
<p>Bost, Eugene T. III, Notes on Bost Mill, Raleigh: North Carolina Survey and Planning Branch, 1979, transcript.</p>		
<p>Bost Family Genealogy, Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library, Concord, North Carolina.</p>		
<p>Branson, Levi, ed. <u>Branson's North Carolina Business Directory</u>, Raleigh: A.J. Jones, 1868-1869 and 1872.</p>		
<p>Branson, Levi, ed. <u>Branson's North Carolina Business Directory</u>, Raleigh; Levi Branson, Publisher, 1878, 1884, 1890, and 1896.</p>		
<p>Cabarrus County Deeds, Various Volumes.</p>		
<p>Concord Tribune. "Windshield Tour: A Historic Map of Concord and Cabarrus County," n.d.</p>		
<p>Hartsell, John Sharpe, Note. Raleigh: North Carolina Survey and Planning Branch, 1979. transcript.</p>		
<p>Henderson, Archibald. <u>North Carolina; The Old North State and the New</u>, Vol. 4, Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1941.</p>		
<p>Kaplan, Peter R. <u>The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina</u>. Charlotte: The Craftsman Printing Company, 1981.</p>		
<p>Knapp, Richard F. "A Preliminary Report on Gold Mining in North Carolina with Particular Emphasis on the Reed Gold Mine." Raleigh: Historic Sites Section, North Carolina Department of Archives and History. 1973, mimeographed.</p>		
<p>Knapp, Richard F. and Stinagle, George W. "A Preliminary Report on Gold Mining in North Carolina with Particular Emphasis on the Reed Gold Mine." Raleigh: Historic Sites Section, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1976, mimeographed.</p>		
<p>Ninth Census of the United States, 1870. Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Industrial Schedule.</p>		
<p>Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Industrial Schedule.</p>		

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Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. Cabarrus County, North Carolina Population Schedule.

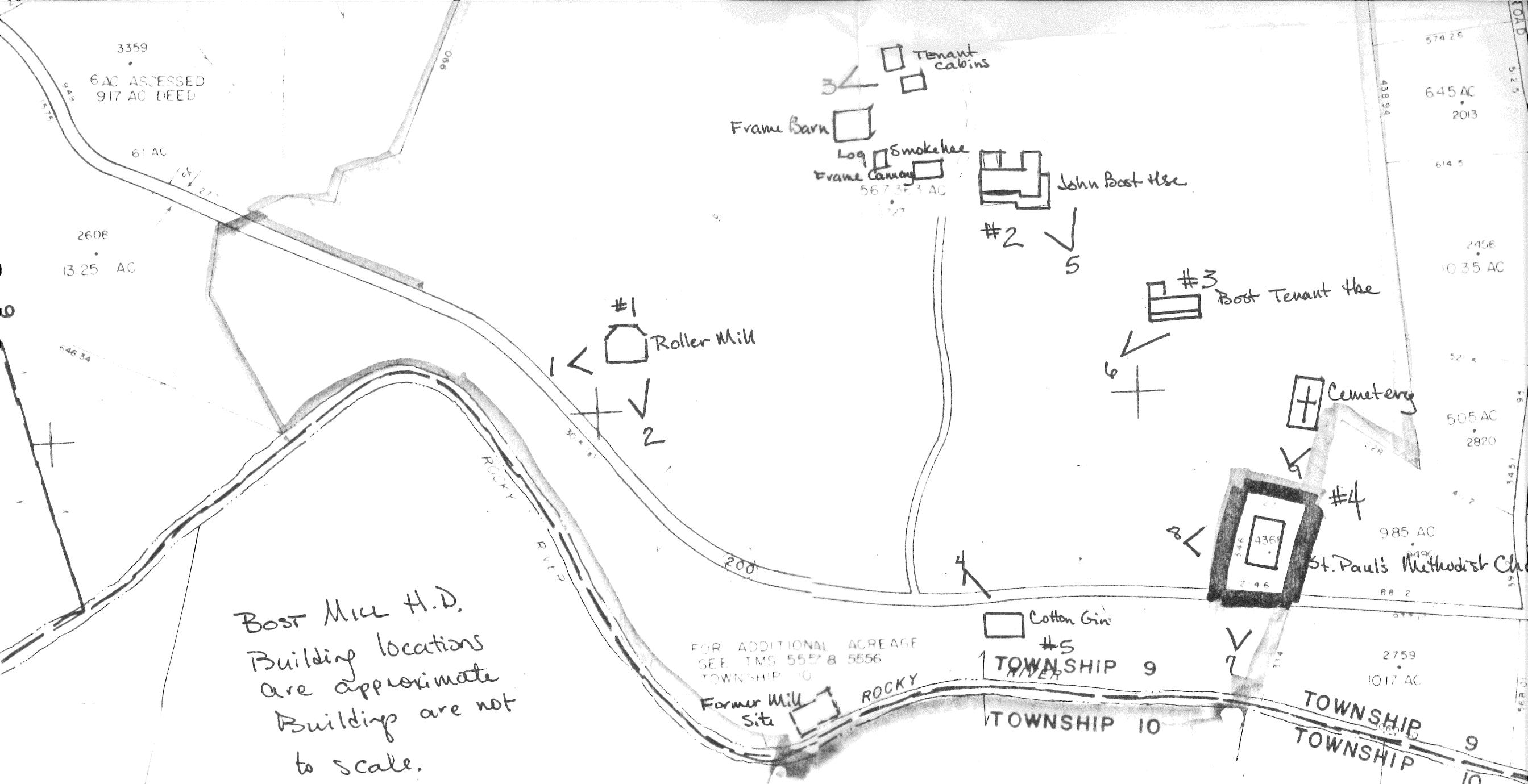
Stephen Cabarrus History Club, Harrisburg School. "By the Old Mill Stream: The Story of Early Industry in Cabarrus County." Harrisburg, unpublished report, N.D.

Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Manufacturing Schedule.

Progress. "Pictorial Review... of Cabarrus County." August 1969.

Progress. "Thinking of Days Gone By." June 1970.





Bost Mill H.D.
 Building locations
 are approximate
 Buildings are not
 to scale.