

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Goldston Commercial Historic District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

W. side of S. Bellevue and E. side of S. Main Street between  
street & number W. Goldbar and Colonial Street n/a not for publication  
city, town Goldston n/a vicinity  
state NC code NC county Chatham code 037 zip code 27252

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>15</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

William S. Price, Jr.  
Signature of certifying official 30 Sep 87  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: Department Store  
Commerce/Trade: Warehouse  
Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store  
Commerce/Trade: Business

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and early 20th century: Commercial  
Other: Vernacular style

foundation Brick  
walls Weatherboard  
Brick  
roof Tin  
other Asphalt  
Stucco

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Goldston Commercial Historic District, the core of this small town located in southern Chatham County, consists of fifteen contributing buildings, dating from c. 1890 to c. 1935 and two post 1950 noncontributing buildings. Most of the buildings face either South Bellevue or South Main street. These two main streets are parallel with and on either side of the railroad tracks. Originally a depot (1884), located on the tracks between the two major streets (see district map) was the town focus. It was relocated outside of the district boundaries.

On the west side of the tracks between West Goldbar and Colonial Avenue, facing South Bellevue Street, the Bynum and Paschal Warehouse (#1), c. 1895, the Bynum and Paschal/Second Farmer's Union Company Store (#2), c. 1899, and the First Farmer's Union Store (#3), c. 1908, are three wonderfully preserved frame stores, all narrow, deep, freestanding structures with gable roofs hidden by parapeted false fronts. Constructed with a central block and adjoining wings, these frame stores are noted for their large windows with one-over-one and two-over-two sash with plain surrounds, weatherboard sheathing, and rectangular louvered vents placed in the parapeted false fronts. Original paneled doors with elaborate hardware and heavy bracketed cornices embellish the simple forms of these structures, especially on the Bynum and Paschal/Second Farmer's Union Company Store (#2). Together they create a streetscape characteristic of "boom town" commercial architecture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The original interiors of these three frame stores differ somewhat. Original simple flush board sheathing and plain board surrounds are used in both the First Farmer's Union Store (#3) and the Bynum and Paschal Warehouse (#1). The Bynum and Paschal building (#3) has the most impressive and well-preserved exterior of the three; a coffered pressed tin ceiling, beaded board sheathing, an elaborate stair, the original counters and shelving, and plain board door and window surrounds with stenciled corner blocks.

As a point of contrast, also on the west side of the tracks at the corner of Bellevue and Colonial Avenue, the two brick Eddie L. Stinson buildings (#10 and #11) have segmentally arched windows and corbelled cornices typical of early twentieth century brick commercial buildings. These stores have fine original interiors characterized by paneled wainscoting and symmetrically molded window surrounds with square molded corner blocks.

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Although the majority of the older stores and the largest collection of frame ones are west of the tracks, on the east side facing South Main Street between West Goldbar and Colonial Avenue there are a number of flat roofed commercial stores built in the 1920's and the early 1930's. Most of these buildings have well-preserved brick corbelling on their facades. The two-story frame A.J. Goldston Store (#15), c. 1890, is the exception. The oldest building in the district, it has a two-tier front porch which was a typical feature of late nineteenth century Chatham County commercial buildings.

## Inventory List

1. Bynum and Paschal Warehouse, c. 1895, Contributing

The Bynum and Paschal Warehouse (also known as the Red Barn), consisting of a large central block and small wings, is a completely intact one-story, frame gable roofed building with a false front. The central block has double-leaf doors, each with four panes of glass above three panels and two-over-two sash windows. A smaller wing on the south side has a single door and window like those in the center block. The original interior features a coffered pressed tin ceiling.

2. Bynum and Paschal/Second Farmer's Union Company Store, c. 1899, Contributing

The Bynum and Paschal/Second Farmer's Union Company Store, c. 1899, is one of the best preserved rural commercial buildings in Chatham County. It consists of a two-story central block, crowned with a tall parapeted false front which hides its gable roof. The main block is flanked by side and rear sections. The central block features an extremely fine late Victorian store front composed of a slightly recessed entry, creating large display windows, and a double-leaf doorway with a transom. Large, robust, and elaborately detailed brackets define its cornice. This Victorian motif is continued on a rear ell which features the same robust brackets, double-leaf doorway, and chamfered porch posts. Original wall sheathing of beaded boards, a beautiful stair with a robust newel, and door surrounds with stenciled corner blocks combine with original furnishings, such as a pot belly stove and paneled cabinets to complete a magnificent Victorian commercial interior.

3. First Farmer's Union Company Store, c. 1908, Contributing

The First Farmer's Union Company Store, c. 1908, consists of a weatherboarded one-story frame central block with flanking wings. The store features a gable roof hidden behind a parapeted false front with an extended wooden cornice and large windows with one-over-one sash and two-over-two sash and plain surrounds. An original paneled double-leaf entrance and heavy cornice brackets embellish the building. The brackets on the northern wing are curved while those on the central block and southern wing are angular. The different brackets and corner board in the northern wing indicate that it may have been built later. The original interior has plain board sheathing and display counters with glass fronts.

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The original living quarters L.W. Fields built for his family, c. 1930, is a complimentary frame ell addition on the west rear of the store. The ell has a screened in shed porch on the east front and two narrow brick chimneys on the south side. It has plain one-over-one sash windows covered with aluminum awnings and a front and a rear door with two panels above two slender panes of glass.

4. Garage, c. 1930, Contributing

A Garage, located on the south side of the First Farmer's Union Company Store (#3), was constructed by L.W. Fields c. 1930. It is a gable roofed, weatherboarded one-story frame structure with double-leaf board and batten doors. A frame, gable roofed carport, attached to the front of the 1930's garage, was probably built soon after.

5. Small Structure, c. 1930, Contributing

This small two-room, weatherboarded, frame structure, was built by L.W. Fields, c. 1930, as bedrooms for his sons. It has a low pitched gable roof and windows and doors like those on the ell living quarters attached to the First Farmer's Union Company Store (#3).

6. Shed, c. 1930, Contributing

A shed built by L.W. Fields, c. 1930, is a simple frame building with a shed roof. Covered with weatherboard, it has a single vertical board door.

7. Goldston's Fruit and Cream Company, c. 1910, Contributing

The Goldston Fruit and Cream Company, located behind the Bynum and Paschal/Second Farmer's Union Store (#2), is a small one-story, one-room, rectangular, frame, gable roofed building with a simple front shed porch. Though it is in a slightly dilapidated state, it retains its original form, exterior vertical board siding, six-over-six sash windows and interior board sheathing.

8. Fertilizer House, c. 1930, Contributing

The Fertilizer House, c. 1930, was constructed by members of the Farmer's Union Company Store for the storage of fertilizer. Originally located next to the railroad tracks, it was moved in 1960 to its present location behind the Bynum and Paschal/Second Farmer's Union Store (#2). It is a rectangular, frame, gable roofed building with weatherboard siding and board and batten doors at each gable end. It does not appear to have been altered by the move.

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9. Walter Goldston Store, c. 1910(?), Contributing

The Walter Goldston Store, c. 1910(?), features a stepped roof and a stuccoed brick facade (stuccoed 1940's) with a slightly projecting cornice and pilasters which enframe and divide it into two sections. Each section of the facade has a door flanked by two windows which have been boarded up. The store was part of a wider building which has been destroyed.

10. Second Eddie L. Stinson Store, late 1920's, Contributing

The Second Eddie L. Stinson Store is a small one-story brick building with a shaped parapet front and two raised center blocks in the frieze. Many of the original features such as segmentally arched two-over-two sash windows and paneled doors are intact. A later wood awning covers the original central paneled door and flanking two-over-two sash windows.

11. First Eddie L. Stinson Store, c. 1910, Contributing

The First Eddie L. Stinson Store, c. 1910 is a two-story brick building with segmentally arched windows, a flat roof sloping from front to back, and a slightly corbelled cornice forming panels along the facade. A modern store front now replaces the original one, which was probably defined by a wraparound shed roof porch, but the upper facade and side elevations are intact. The original second floor interior finish, more elaborate than most simple store buildings, is characterized by paneled wainscoting and symmetrically molded corner blocks.

12. Modern Mobile Home, Noncontributing

13. McLaurin Grocery Store, c. 1930, Contributing

The McLaurin Grocery Store, c. 1930, is a stucco covered brick building (stuccoed c. 1970) with a stepped roof. The facade is emphasized by pilasters which divide it into two sections. The building features a nice angled corner entrance with double-leaf paneled doors

14. Auto Parts Building, c. 1950's, Noncontributing

The Auto Parts Building is a plain one-story flat roofed brick structure.

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15. A.J. Goldston General Store, c. 1890, Contributing

The A.J. Goldston General Store, c. 1890, a two-story gable front frame building, is typical of many late-nineteenth, early twentieth century stores found in Chatham County. The two-tier porch on its three-bay facade is engaged under its projecting gable roof. There is a paneled double-leaf entrance at the first level and a single-leaf entrance with a door of diagonal weatherboards at the second level. The facade also retains the original six-over-six sash windows. The interior has the original eight inch plank boards covering the walls, ceilings and floors.

16. Milton Garner Building, c. 1932, Contributing

The Milton Garner Building, c. 1932, is a long two-story brick building divided into five sections by brick pilasters. This store has a unique arched-brick parapeted front. The original door and window openings are now replaced with modern windows and doors. Though the interior has been entirely modernized, the building retains much of its original exterior.

17. J.T. Wydel General Store, c. 1920, Contributing

J.T. Wydel General Store, c. 1920, is a two-story, step roofed brick building enframed by pilasters and molded brick defining the cornice and frieze. The original first-story store front, with a later wood shingle awning, has been covered with a modern wooden facade.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture  
Commerce  
Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1890 - C. 1935

Significant Dates

c. 1908

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The fifteen contributing buildings in the Goldston Commercial Historic District, dating from c. 1890 to c. 1935, are especially significant as rare and unusually intact examples of small town vernacular turn-of-the century stores. Not only does this district in Chatham County contain rows of one and two-story brick flat-roofed commercial buildings typical of small railroad towns from 1910 to 1930, but it also contains four free-standing frame stores built between 1890 and 1910 which represent the first "boom town" phase of railroad towns. The oldest building, the A.J. Goldston general merchandise store, c. 1890, is a two-story gable front building with an engaged two-tier porch. Its storefront and interior are almost completely unaltered. Two other frame stores, the First Farmer's Union Company Store, c. 1908, and the Bynum and Paschal Store/Second Farmer's Union Company Store, c. 1899, were associated with the Farmer's Alliance Cooperative Company which helped pull North Carolina farmers out of the agricultural depression of the late nineteenth century. One of these is still a cooperative. The c. 1908 Farmer's Union Company Store was actually built by the Union, and as one of the few surviving stores associated with this important organization, it has statewide significance. Because of these well preserved stores and the history associated with them, the Goldston Commercial Historic District is eligible under both Criteria A and C for the National Register. The district buildings, facing the tracks of the old Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, stand as a reminder of the "golden age of the railroad", a time when the mere presence of the "iron horse" brought prosperity to the isolated rural areas and gave almost instant birth to healthy new towns along its tracks.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Goldston Commercial District was identified as being of historic significance during the inventory of Chatham County architecture and was intended for inclusion in the Chatham County Multiple Resource Nomination listed in 1985, but was omitted at the last minute because of time and budget constraints. This nomination, then, is a component of this larger nomination, and its context, both historically and architecturally, is well-discussed in the earlier cover form. Goldston is specifically addressed in 7.17 and 8.26. The following narrative expands upon this earlier research.

Goldston, like a number of towns in Chatham County, developed as a small trading center for farmers along the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad after it was extended through Chatham County in 1882. Towns such as Goldston, Bonlee, Ore Hill, Siler City, Gulf, and Bear Creek were generally formed where major county roads emanating from Pittsboro crossed the rail line and its predecessor, the old Graham and Gulf plank road.<sup>1</sup> By 1889, according to a report published by the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, the small Chatham County towns located along its tracks were all experiencing ". . . a steady and gratifying increase in business and population each year."<sup>2</sup> These small towns continued to grow as trading centers for local farmers until the early 1930's when the highway began to replace the railroad as the major means of transportation.

Goldston was named after Joseph John Goldston, a prominent local landowner who donated land for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad right-of-way in 1882.<sup>3</sup> A depot was constructed there in 1884 (it was moved in the 1960's to a nearby location not within the district) and a post office was established in 1889.<sup>4</sup> By 1890, four merchants operating general merchandise stores around the depot on both sides of the railroad tracks included: the firm of Bynum and Paschal; A.J. Goldston; W.F. Barker; and T.N. Womble and Company.<sup>5</sup> Goldston continued to grow during the 1890's and by 1896 the population there had reached 150.<sup>6</sup> In 1896, several towns in Chatham County the size of Goldston ranked below the county's two largest towns, Siler City and Pittsboro, both with populations of over 500. In 1907, when Goldston was incorporated, Walter L. Goldston, a local merchant, was elected as mayor.<sup>8</sup>

In the early decades of the twentieth century economic prosperity in Goldston led to the establishment of a school, a cotton gin, and a saw mill.<sup>9</sup> The commercial district expanded during the 1910's and 1920's as Goldston became a trading center for an increasing number of people who came by train from smaller communities in southern Chatham County.<sup>10</sup> Pleasure and business travel by passenger train was common. Mrs. Samuel Cheek, a local resident, remembers family and friends taking the train to Wilmington for seaside vacations.<sup>11</sup> The railroad continued to be the primary means of carrying cotton and tobacco from the Goldston area to textile mills and tobacco factories in other areas of the piedmont. By the early 1930's, after Goldston has reached its peak, most of the buildings comprising the present business district had been built, thus the period of significance of the historic district ends c. 1935.

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The Chatham County MRA, 7.17, provides the county context for Goldston's four oldest stores. The typical late 19th century crossroads store in Chatham County was a two-story gable front frame building with a shed roof porch sheltering the three lower bays which included a central double-leaf door. In late-nineteenth century railroad towns like Goldston and Siler City, however, the gable roofs were hidden by parapeted false fronts, cornices supported by heavy Victorian brackets, and variously decorated interiors lit with oversize sashes. This exuberant "boom town" commercial architecture typified the entrepreneurial spirit of Chatham's new railroad towns.

The Bynum and Paschal Warehouse, (#1), c. 1895, one of the first frame buildings built on the west side of the tracks, was constructed for the mercantile firm whose name it bears. The fact that the firm of Bynum and Paschal built a warehouse to accompany their large and impressive store located next door suggests that Goldston's growth and prosperity were accelerating. By 1918, the front part of the warehouse was used as a post office and the rear portion was used for storing tobacco.<sup>12</sup> The post office remained there until the early 1930's. Still in its original state, the warehouse is now a hardware store owned by Alton Elkins.

Two of the district's finest and most intact buildings, the Bynum and Paschal/Second Farmer's Union Company Store (#2), c. 1899 and the First Farmer's Union Company Store (#3), c. 1908, are associated with the Farmer's Alliance Cooperative Company and the North Carolina Farmer's Union Company and have both county and statewide significance. The Farmer's Alliance Cooperative Company, a stateside commercial venture in which local farmers were stockholders, was organized to help North Carolina farmers get out of the lingering agricultural depression of the late nineteenth century. By 1890, 90,000 North Carolina farmers belonged to the company.<sup>13</sup> The Farmer's Alliance was eventually absorbed by the Farmer's Union, a larger national company which was introduced in North Carolina in 1905.

Besides becoming active in the political process, another Alliance move was to build cooperative stores so that the farmers could bypass the merchant middlemen. The Chatham Multiple Resource Nomination, 8.26, provides the county context for these stores. Although a number of them were built in the county, only the 1907 brick Union store in Siler City and the 1908 frame Goldston store have survived. The Goldston store was built in 1908 on land acquired in 1894 by the Alliance whose activities, by then, had by and large been absorbed by the Farmers' Union. In 1910, the store relocated to the larger and finer Bynum and Paschal Store (#2) next door. In 1917, Mr. Fred Burns was elected manager of the store, and in 1945, his daughter, Ms. Ena Burns, became the manager. The store, under the original name, continues today to be owned by a number of stockholders. The 1908 Union Store was occupied by Dr. Burns, one of Goldston's first doctors, as his home and office from 1910 to the early 1920s. It has since been operated by the Fields family as a grocery store.

The simple one-story, frame Goldston Fruit and Cream Company (#7), c. 1910, located on the west side of the railroad, was run by the black merchants Edgar Womble and his father-in-law, Lee Palmer.<sup>14</sup> The store, which sold fruits and milk products, served both black and white customers in Goldston until the 1930's.

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The buildings on the eastern side of the railroad tracks and those on the western side north of the Colonial Avenue intersection effectively represent the second growth stage of small railroad towns, which occurred in the first two decades of the twentieth century. They are comprised primarily of a continuous row of flat roofed, brick and stucco covered buildings featuring segmentally arched windows and brick corbelling.

As Goldston prospered in the first decade of the twentieth century, local merchant, Eddie L. Stinson built the first brick commercial building,<sup>15</sup> a large two-story brick store (#11), in 1910 facing the tracks beside Colonial Avenue. The first floor housed his grocery store for several years and the second floor was used as a town hall or public meeting room until the early 1930's. During the mid-twentieth century the building's first floor was used as a hardware store and a grocery store. In the 1950's the store was bought by A.K. Miller, who adapted it as an office and added a cement block wing about 1960.

In the late 1920's Eddie Stinson built a smaller one-story brick building (#10) behind his 1910<sup>16</sup> store. His nephew, Mr. Hatch, operated a produce store there for several years. In the early thirties it was used as the office for J.W. Goldston's hatchery. It is now owned by A.K. Miller who uses it for storage.

In the 1920's and the early 1930's the east side of the tracks was built up in brick. A two-story building (#17), built c. 1920, by J.T. Wydel housed his grocery store on the first floor and his residence on the second floor. The McLaurin grocery store (#13), built in the early 1930's, replaced an earlier two-story building (1920's) which had burned. It has been used as a grocery store since it was built. The Milton Garner building (#16), built c. 1932, housed a barber shop, a garage, and a clothing store for several years.

In the early 1930's, L.W. Fields built a living quarters for his family on the west rear of his ca. 1908 grocery store (#3), so that he could be near his store. He also built a garage, a shed and a small two-room building for his sons just west of his store.<sup>17</sup>

A one-story frame fertilizer house was built in the 1930's by Fred Burns, manager of the Farmer's Union Company Store, for storing fertilizer shipped in by freight train. Originally located near the western edge of the railroad track, it was moved in 1960 to its present location just west of the Farmer's Union Company Store (#2).

Goldston's commercial buildings were originally built as adjuncts dependent on the railroad. Even though some of the buildings were later adapted for other uses, many of Goldston's businesses continued, into the early 1930's, to rely on goods shipped by railway. A few of these buildings, once occupied by flourishing businesses, have been vacant for several years.

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By the early 1930's with the increasing use of the automobile and the paving of major roads in the county, partially funded by the federal government as part of the New Deal programs, Goldston and other southern Chatham County railroad communities that were bypassed by the new highways ceased to grow. Siler City, on the other hand, situated near the major east/west route, US Highway 64, thrived as new industries, especially textiles, located there. The well-preserved representative late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings in the Goldston Historic District owe their existence to the railroad in its heyday. An ironic twist, but one welcomed by preservationists, is that the decline of the railroad and its displacement by a county wide highway system insured the survival of those same structures. Had Goldston remained on the major artery of transportation, it may well have suffered the fate of other towns that continued to grow and develop, thus losing their early architectural heritage to the forces of progress and modernity.

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 Osborn, Rachel, Unpublished manuscript of an architectural survey of Chatham County, (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, to be published in late 1987), p. 12.
- 2 The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, (Philadelphia: Allen, Lane and Scott Printers, 1889), p. 70.
- 3 L.W. Fields, May 18, 1983.
- 4 Wade H. Haley, et al., Chatham County, 1771-1971, (Durham: Moore Publishing Company, 1971), p. 192.
- 5 Branson's Business Directory, 1890, p. 180.
- 6 Branson's Business Directory, 1896, p. 172.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 North Carolina Year Book, 1903, pp. 158-159.
- 9 Hadley, Chatham County, 1771-1971, p. 193.
- 10 Interview with Mrs. Samuel Cheek, April 22, 1987.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 Interview with Mrs. Samuel Cheek, April 22, 1987.
- 13 Sidney Nathans, The Quest for Progress: The Way We Lived in North Carolina, 1870-1920, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1983) p. 16.
- 14 Interview with Mrs. Samuel Cheek, March 24, 1987.
- 15 Interview with Mrs. Samuel Cheek, April 22, 1987.
- 16 Ibid.
- 17 Interview with L.W. Fields, March 24, 1987.

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## Bibliography

1. Branson's Business Directory, 1884, 1890, 1896
2. Chatham County Deeds
3. Fields, L.W., Interview May 18, 1983.
4. Hadley, Wade H., Jr., et. al. Chatham County, 1771 - 1971. Durham: Moore Publishing Company, 1971.
5. Interview with Ms. Samuel Cheek, April 27, 1987.
6. Loomis, Charles P. "Activites of North Carolina Farmer's Union" North Carolina Historical Review. Vol. 7, No. 4, 1930, 443-462.
7. Nathans, Sidney. The Quest for Progress: The Way We Lived in North Carolina, 1870 - 1920. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1983.
8. North Carolina Year Book, 1902 - 1920. Raleigh: The News and Observer
9. Osborn, Rachel. Unpublished manuscript of an architectural survey of Chatham County. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, to be published in late 1987, p. 12.
10. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane and Scott Printers, 1889.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Goldston Commercial Historic District consists of the following parcels of land from Chatham County Tax Map #G5, Section 2: on the western side of the Southern Railway tracks, the SE portion (.18 acres) of block 21, blocks 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 and on the eastern side of the Southern Railroad tracks, blocks 56A, 57, 58, 59 and 60 and of the portion of S. Main and S. Bellevue streets which connect these parcels.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Goldston Commercial Historic District includes commercial buildings (and surrounding land associated with them) located on both sides of the Southern Railway and facing either S. Bellevue or S. Main Street. The district includes those buildings associated with the period of significance (c. 1890's - c. 1930's) when the railroad was the major means of transportation and stimulus for the development of the small town. All of the boundaries follow property lines and/or street lines except for parcel 21, where only the section containing the Walter Goldston Store was included, because the rest of the parcel contains noncontributing buildings and open land which do not contribute to the significance of the property. A smaller parcel, 75 feet deep and 100 feet wide, was drawn to include only the store and a vacant lot between it and the Second Eddie L. Stinson Store.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Five acres +

UTM References

A 

1	7
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6	5	1	4	6	0
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3	9	3	9	8	4	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

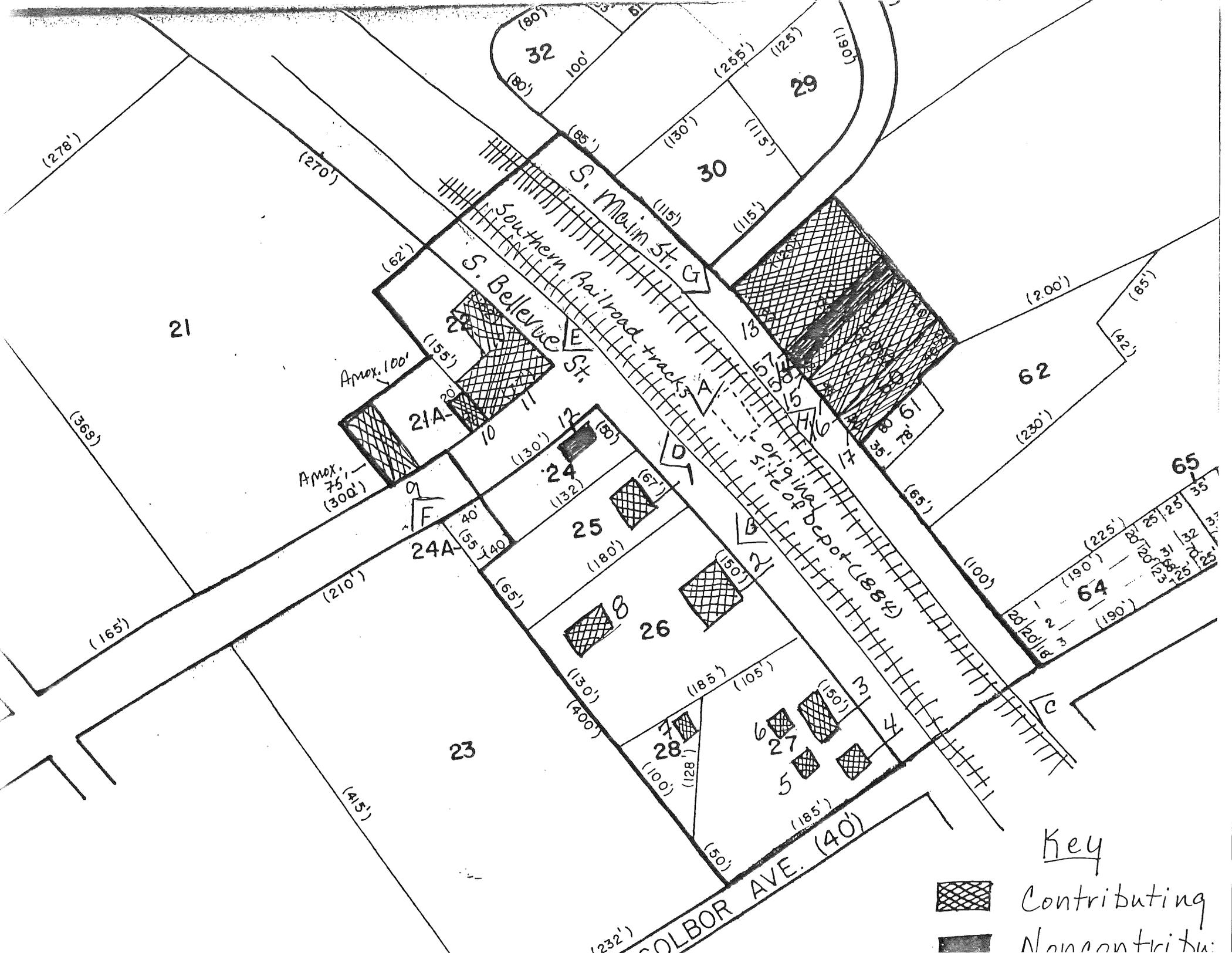
See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia Craig, rewritten and revised from manuscript prepared by Ray Manieri - 1983  
 organization Part 8 comments and suggestions by Jerry Crossdate 4-22-87  
 street & number 6501-203 Gateridge Drive telephone (919) 782-9592  
 city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27612



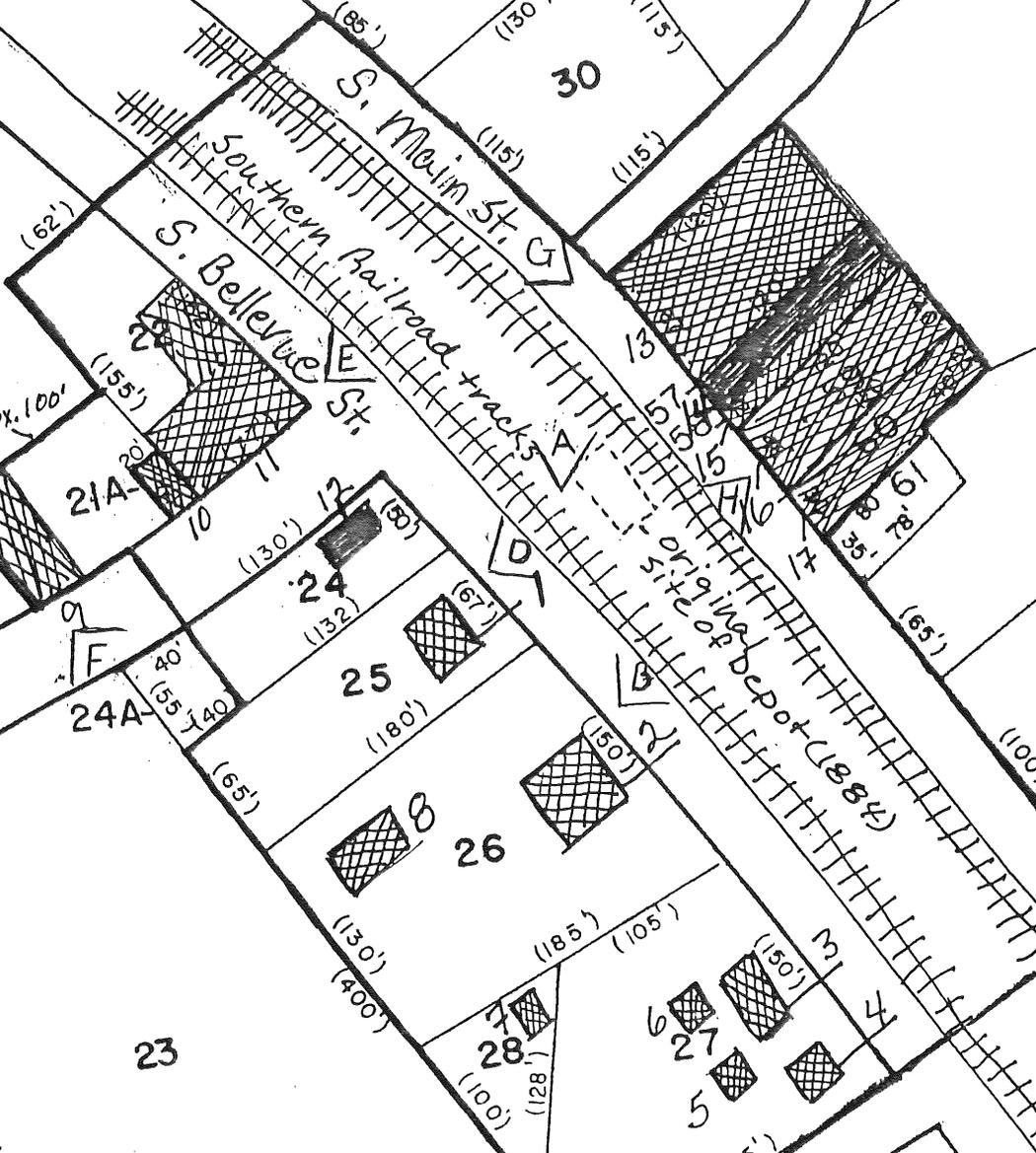
Key



Contributing



Noncontributing



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Approx. 75' (300')

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