

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Gaston
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME	
COMMON: Dallas Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Bounded by Holland, Main, Gaston and Trade streets (see continuation sheet)			
CITY OR TOWN: Dallas		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Tenth The Hon. James Broyhill	
STATE North Carolina	CODE 37	COUNTY: Gaston	CODE 071

3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME: Various			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Gaston County Courthouse			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Gastonia	STATE: North Carolina	CODE 37	

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	

STATE: North Carolina
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INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Boundaries

Dallas Historic District is bounded by the back property lines of the four blocks facing the courthouse square--Gaston, Holland, Trade, and Main streets.

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Dallas, the county seat of Gaston County from 1847 to 1911, is a Piedmont village centering on the courthouse square, an informally landscaped grassy, shaded open space containing the small Classical Revival courthouse, rebuilt in 1875 within the 1847 walls. A stone watering trough originally located on the north edge of the square is still present, now located in the southeast corner of the square. The public well, located in the square north of the courthouse, is now sheltered by a turretted gazebo covered with wooden shingles. The square is bounded by Gaston Street on the east, Holland Street on the west, Trade Street on the north and Main Street on the south. Each side of the square contains a streetscape of predominantly nineteenth century commercial and residential buildings. Four of these buildings, the county jail, the Hoffman Hotel, the Rhyne Store, and the Smyre-Pasour House, were constructed soon after 1847 when the town was laid out and represent, with the courthouse, a remarkably preserved county seat of the Greek Revival period.

The old Gaston County Courthouse, which now functions as the Dallas Town Hall, is a small white stuccoed brick structure resting on three courses of dressed regular ashlar, approached by a wide semicircular drive on the east side of the square. Though small, it is an impressive building, achieving as Talbot Hamlin wrote in Greek Revival Architecture in America, "surprising effect from the simplest means." The main (east) facade is three bays wide with the second level treated as the main floor. The dominant feature of the main facade is a wide, steep double stair, each step consisting of a single block of dressed granite, ascending to a small landing which gives access to the main central entrance. Except for a central arched opening, the area beneath the stair is closed. A cast-iron balustrade the only ornament on an otherwise severe building--accents the stair. The balustrade, so delicate that it resembles wrought iron, is composed of open urn-shaped balusters beneath a slender handrail with a similarly formed newel of solid iron. The round-arched entrances at both levels of the main facade have replacement doors surmounted by fanlights. A pair of tall nine-over-six sash windows with stone sills flank the main entrance. Above a wide plain frieze is a pediment covered with flush siding and containing a center louvered ventilator window.

Dominating the low roof over the main facade is a tower, square in section, with clapboard sides and a shallow pyramidal roof, surmounted by a spike-like finial. Each face of the tower has a tall louvered ventilator. The sides of the building are four bays long, the first story containing six-over-six sash windows, the second story marked by windows containing twelve-over-eight sash, all with stone sills. An interior end chimney occurs in the center of each side elevation. The rear facade (with window and pediment treatment like that of the main facade) has a central entrance, a paneled double door, at the first level.

The ground floor consists of a center hall with three rooms opening to each side. Extensive alteration has occurred, including the addition of new partition walls and the removal of the mantels. The southwest and southeast rooms on this floor were originally vaults, each with decorative cast-iron doors; however, only the rear vault is currently in use. The

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second floor, entered only by way of the exterior main facade stairs, is one large, open room which once served as the courtroom. The windows on the sides and the front doors at both levels are set in splayed reveals with wide molded architraves; the windows lighting the front and rear of the building have identical architraves, but the openings are not splayed. The ceiling of the courtroom is covered with flush sheathing, and the walls are plastered.

The jail, located at 108 East Trade Street at the northeast corner of the square, was built at the same time as the original courthouse. It is a large two-story brick building, four bays wide and two bays deep, set on a stone foundation with walls laid in one-to-four common bond. The structure is covered by a steep gable roof with parapeted ends. A mouse tooth band beneath a course of molded brick forms the front and rear cornices. The first story, originally the living quarters of the sheriff/jailer, has sash windows surmounted by flat brick arches, and the second story which contained the cells has smaller windows covered by iron bars, set in handsome surrounds of stone sills, quoins, and lintels. A one-story porch with vernacular stick-style posts shelters the main (south) facade. The structure has been adaptively used since 1911 and now houses a civic club.

The Hoffman Hotel, located at 121 Main Street at the southwest corner of the square, was built soon after the establishment of the county seat. It is a three-story brick building set on a raised basement covered with coursed stucco. The nearly-unaltered L-shaped building is seven bays wide with a six-bay-long ell and contains forty-four rooms. The gable ends are pedimented, and a wide frieze band accentuates the boxed molded eaves, which carry into the gable ends. Two pairs of interior brick chimneys rise from the roof. In the center of the main (north) facade is a double door of Greek Revival design, with transom and sidelights framed by a symmetrically molded architrave with corner blocks and roundels. Nine-over-nine sash windows with stuccoed lintels are present at each level and in the gable ends. Across the facade is a two-story porch with bracketed posts and a sawnwork balustrade at both levels. A porch also occurs on the east side of the ell. The hotel is now a private residence.

The Rhyne Store, which faces the courthouse at 130 Gaston Street, is another of the original Dallas buildings still in existence, and still functions as a combination store-residence. This two-story rectangular brick Greek Revival building, two bays wide and three deep, with a pedimented facade, was built by Moses Rhyne as a general store with residential quarters on the second floor. The brick is laid in one-to-four common bond and a wide molded wooden cornice caps the structure and is repeated on the end pediments. In the center of the flush-sheathed facade pediment is a three-part window set within a symmetrically molded architrave with roundel corner blocks. The rear pediment has casement windows flanking the central exterior brick chimney. Beside the modernized store front, a door leads to the upper story. The nine-over-nine floor-length sash windows of the second story are set within

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architraves identical to that of the facade pediment window. The Rhyne Store is so similar in form and detail to the Hoffman Hotel that it seems likely that both buildings were constructed by the same builder.

The only dwelling on courthouse square contemporary with these original commercial buildings is the Smyre-Pasour House at 113 and 115 Holland Street, in the center of the west side of the square. This one-story five-bay frame house is built in vernacular Greek Revival style. The eaves are boxed, and at either end of the original block is a brick exterior end chimney. The three-bay wide addition to the north side, with identical finish, was added by the second owner, Eli Pasour, as a schoolroom for the use of his teacher daughter, Herselia. This addition stretched the facade to an eight-bay width, giving the effect of row housing. Each section contains a door with a four-pane transom, and nine-over-nine sash windows with louvered shutters are found on both the original block and the addition. The house is set flush with the street, and the granite mounting block still remains in front.

Three other buildings on the square, the Matthews Hotel, the Wilson-Spargo House, and the Setzer General Store, also date from the nineteenth century. The Matthews Hotel (now a private residence) which faces the courthouse at 116 Gaston Street, is a two-story frame building of vernacular design with a hip roof and a two-story front porch. This structure is contemporary with the original buildings on the square. The Wilson-Spargo House, 109 Main Street, on the south side of the square, is a late Victorian two-story frame house with an unusual second-story porch cantilevered over the first story like a balcony. The porch has turned posts with a spindlework frieze and a balustrade of slender turned balusters. The lower edge of the porch has a wide plain frieze with pendent brackets suspended like a drip course. The first story of the facade is treated very simply, with a center door with transom and sidelights and flanking windows. The Setzer General Store (now a two-story brick building, the original third story having been removed) was constructed in the late nineteenth century. The structure is seven bays wide and contains two store fronts with a center entrance leading to the second story. This pilastered brick building of simple commercial design, with large six-over-six sash windows with stone lintels, harmonizes with the mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival buildings on the square.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1840-1900

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The quiet grouping of well-preserved commercial and residential structures around the shaded courthouse square at Dallas has an idyllic small-town atmosphere recalling the slower pace of the late nineteenth century when Dallas was in its heyday. Of particular interest is the Hoffman Hotel, perhaps the largest and best preserved mid-nineteenth century hotel remaining in the state. The courthouse is a small but impressive structure of architectural significance, discussed and pictured in Johnston and Waterman's Early Architecture of North Carolina, and cited by Talbot Hamlin in his Greek Revival Architecture in America.

Dallas, named for George M. Dallas who was vice president under James K. Polk at the time Gaston County was formed (1846), was authorized to be laid out as the county seat of Gaston by the same legislative act which created the county and provided for the building of a courthouse and jail. Property for the first county seat was deeded to Isaac Holland (chairman of the County Court of Gaston) for \$50.00 on February 20, 1847, by Jesse Holland. The estimated seventy-five acres lay "on the waters of Big and Little Creek" and "on both sides of the big road leading from Spencer's fork on the South Fork to the Furnace." The first meeting of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Gaston County took place "at the house of Jesse Holland on the third Monday in February 1847." The August, 1847, term of court ordered "that hereafter the Superior Court of Law and the Court of Equity and the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions shall be opened and held at the courthouse in Dallas." (The house of Jesse Holland exists to the east of the Dallas Historic District but in a much altered condition.)

The courthouse, currently serving as the Dallas town hall, dates from 1875. The county commissioners held a special meeting on December 21, 1874, "to consider rebuilding the courthouse which burned down on Saturday, 12 December, 1874." It was rebuilt "on the old walls." A committee was selected to confer with a Mr. Welch who was then in the village and who was "said to be a good architect." The commissioners selected A. B. Titman, a member of that body, to "draw up such specifications as will be suitable for rebuilding on the old [courthouse] walls." After some debate it was finally decided to leave the exterior brick walls, which rested on a stone foundation, and to raise the walls "about three feet higher than at present." The interior walls were to be removed and it was further concluded that "rock steps" would be placed "on the outside

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of the courthouse." It is said that the balustrade for these steps was cast by Henry Fulenwyder in his foundry at High Shoals. M. D. Friday and A. B. Titman, both county commissioners, superintended the rebuilding of the courthouse. The May 5, 1875, meeting of the county commissioners was recorded as being held "at the courthouse in Dallas." From this it is assumed that construction was completed about this time.

Dallas began to grow as the needs of the county seat of government expanded in this community in the heart of Piedmont North Carolina's textile belt. Hotels, private homes, and businesses sprang up and a remarkable number of them have survived, especially in the area immediately surrounding the courthouse square. The mid-nineteenth century Hoffman Hotel, built to accommodate the influx of lawyers, judges, and others drawn into Dallas during court week, was used in the 1880s as a dormitory for the men students at Gaston College though it still operated as a hotel. Incorporated in 1863, Dallas served as the county seat until 1909 when Gastonia, a nearby town which grew up around a railroad stop, was finally selected by popular vote as the new county seat.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Research by Charles Greer Suttlemyre, Jr., survey specialist; architectural description by Ruth Little Stokes, survey specialist.
 Corbitt, David Leroy. The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943. Raleigh, North Carolina: State Department of Archives and History, 1950.
 Gaston County Records, Gaston County Courthouse, Gastonia, North Carolina, Office of the Register of Deeds (Subgroups: Deeds, Court Records and County Commissioners Minutes).
 Gaston County Records, Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Court Records and County Commissioners

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Minutes)

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	35°	19'	02"	81°	10'	40"	0		
NE	35°	19'	02"	81°	10'	30"	0		
SE	35°	18'	54"	81°	10'	30"	0		
SW	35°	18'	54"	81°	10'	40"	0		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Survey and Planning Unit

ORGANIZATION: Office of Archives and History

DATE: 21 June 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
 109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh

STATE: North Carolina

CODE: 37

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name H. G. Jones

Title State Historian/Administrator

Date 21 June 1973

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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9.

Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America. New York: Dover, 1964
Laws of the State of North Carolina, passed by the General Assembly. Raleigh:
State Printers, 1847 and 1875.

Waterman, Thomas T., and Johnston, Frances B. The Early Architecture of North
Carolina. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina
Press, 1947.

Wellman, Manly Wade, and Cope, Robert F. The County of Gaston: Two Centuries
of a North Carolina Region. Gastonia, North Carolina: Gaston County
Historical Society, 1961.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7,8 Page 3

Dallas Historic Distirct (additional documentation)
Gaston County, NC

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION AMENDMENT

1. Name of Property

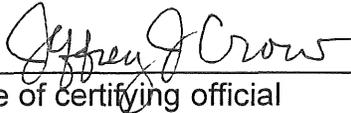
historic name: Dallas Historic District (additional documentation)

2. Location

street and number: bounded the rear lot lines of the buildings facing Holland, Main, Gaston, and Trade streets
city or town: Dallas
state: North Carolina code: NC county: Gaston code: 071 zip code: 28034
N/A not for publication
N/A vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria.



7/1/96

Signature of certifying official

date

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is entered in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

date of action

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7,8 Page 3Dallas Historic District (additional documentation)
Gaston County, NC

Section 7: Narrative Physical Description.

(The following description is for the well-house standing in the yard of the Smyre-Pasour House, 113-115 South Holland Street, which was omitted from the original description of buildings in the district that was listed in the National Register July 26, 1973. The well-house stands within the existing boundary of the Dallas Historic District.)

The Smyre-Pasour Well-house ca. 1850-1860 contributing building

The well-house stands to the southwest of the ca. 1847 ante-bellum Smyre-Pasour House and in the open lawn which originally comprised a part of the house's rear service yard. That yard is now grass-covered, mowed, and maintained as the setting for the one-story frame Greek Revival-style house which faces east toward the Gaston County Courthouse on Court Square. While deteriorated, the brick fabric of the building is essentially intact; however, portions of the brickwork have collapsed in its Southwest and Southeast corners. In its materials and the high quality of its finish the well-house is one of the finest known examples of its type which survives in the state from the ante-bellum period. In its construction the well-house incorporates granite which is also used for the supports and steps of the Smyre-Pasour House.

The well-house comprises two sections. The larger of the two, measuring seven feet in width and approximately nine feet in length, is the brick house which is laid up in one (header) to three (stretcher) bond. The molded brick were probably made on site or locally; they are laid up in a soft mortar of high sand content. The walls are approximately seven-and-three-quarters inches thick. The building rests on a low granite foundation which projects a few inches beyond the brick walls and connects with the granite-floored platform on the east from of the well-house. The platform is seven-and-one-half feet in width and approximately six-and-one-half feet in depth. The total building is covered with a front-gable roof of standing seam metal supported on its front corners with weathered four-by-four posts. The eaves of the well-house are flush-sheathed and finished with simple two-part Greek Revival-style molding. The east gable end of the well-house is sheathed with replacement German siding.

The brick block of the building, as noted, suffers from collapsed brickwork in its southwest and southeast corners; however in neither instance, has the entire corner collapsed. There is a door opening, off-center to the north in the east front wall, which opens onto the open granite platform. The door has been lost. The north and south side elevations of the well-house are blind. High in the east and west gable ends of the building there are ventilators created through the omission of header brick in a geometric pattern. The interior of the well-house has a dirt floor and plastered walls.

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National Park Service

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Dallas Historic District (additional documentation)
Gaston County, NC

The granite platform forming the east part of the building is floored with four large rectangular pieces of granite. The granite well-head, being square in plan and measuring thirty-four inches on each side, is positioned off-center of the platform. The well-head is twenty-eight inches high and each of its four sides is a single piece of granite. The top of the well-head is formed of two pieces of granite with a centered opening measuring fourteen inches in diameter.

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Smyre-Pasour well-house, erected ca. 1850-1860, was built either for Dr. J.F. Smyre in 1851-1851 or for Eli Pasour who acquired the property and Dr. Smyre's newly-built Green-Revival-style frame house in July 1851. The well-house was constructed within the district's period of significance, 1840-1900, and contributes to the architectural significance of the district. Crafted of brick and granite, the well-house is skillfully finished and it survives as one of the finest known examples of its type in North Carolina from the ante-bellum period. Small in size, it stands in a district distinguished by an impressive group of Greek Revival-style buildings including the Hoffman Hotel (now housing the Gaston-County Museum of Art and History), the Smyre-Pasour House, and the former Gaston County Court House. In 1973 when the district nomination was prepared, attention was focused on larger buildings. In the years since then, an appreciation for the smaller outbuildings in the district has increased. In 1996 a grant of \$4000 was awarded to finance the restoration of the well-house from funds appropriated by the North Carolina General Assembly for deserving preservation and restoration projects in the state. The restoration of the Smyre-Pasour well-house is to be undertaken and completed in 1996.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836 or E-mail: edson_beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.html>

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 8/05/96 THROUGH 8/09/96

AUG 16 1996

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

FLORIDA, DADE COUNTY, Bow, Lily Lawrence, Library, 212 N.W. 1st Ave., Homestead, 96000823, LISTED, 8/05/96 (Homestead MPS)

GEORGIA, HANCOCK COUNTY, Hurt--Rives Plantation, Address Restricted, Sparta vicinity, 96000874, LISTED, 8/08/96

ILLINOIS, FULTON COUNTY, Odd Fellows Opera Block, Jct. of Main and Mechanic Sts., SW corner, Ellisville, 96000876, LISTED, 8/08/96

MARYLAND, SOMERSET COUNTY, Pritchard, Dr. William B., House, 29994 Polks Rd., Princess Anne vicinity, 96000879, LISTED, 8/08/96

MARYLAND, WICOMICO COUNTY, Honeysuckle Lodge, 1601 Camden Ave., Salisbury, 96000880, LISTED, 8/08/96

MICHIGAN, WAYNE COUNTY, Mies van der Rohe Residential District and Lafayette Park, Roughly bounded by Lafayette Ave., Rivard, Antietam, and Orleans Sts., Detroit, 96000809, LISTED, 8/01/96

MONTANA, MISSOULA COUNTY, Bluebird Building, 220--224 N. Higgins Ave., Missoula, 96000881, LISTED, 8/08/96 (Missoula MPS)

N. MARIANA ISLANDS, SAIPAN MUNICIPALITY, Unai Achugao Archaeological Site, Address Restricted, Punton Achugao vicinity, 96000825, LISTED, 8/08/96

NEW YORK, GREENE COUNTY, Ulster and Delaware Railroad Station, NY 23A, Hamlet of Haines Falls, Hunter, 96000861, LISTED, 8/08/96

NEW YORK, ORANGE COUNTY, Smith House, The, 2727 Albany Post Rd., Montgomery, 96000863, LISTED, 8/08/96

NEW YORK, OTSEGO COUNTY, Fly Creek Methodist Church, Co. Rt. 26, N of jct. with NY 28, Fly Creek, 96000859, LISTED, 8/08/96

NEW YORK, SARATOGA COUNTY, CATAWISSA (tugboat), Lock 3, NY State Barge Canal, Erie Div., Waterford, 96000828, LISTED, 8/08/96

NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Cragmoor Historic District, Roughly bounded by Henry, Cragmoor, and Sam's Pt. Rds., Hamlet of Cragmoor, Wawarsing, 96000860, LISTED, 8/08/96

NORTH CAROLINA, GASTON COUNTY, Dallas Historic District, Bounded by Holland, Main, Gaston and Trade Sts., Dallas, 73001344, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 8/08/96

OHIO, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, Euclid, The--Seventy-First Street Building, 7002--70030 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, 96000866, LISTED, 8/08/96

OHIO, HANCOCK COUNTY, Marion Township School District No. 3, 8884 Co. Rt. 236, Findlay vicinity, 96000883, LISTED, 8/08/96

OHIO, LAKE COUNTY, Young, Benjamin and Mary, House, 7597 S. Center St., Mentor, 96000867, LISTED, 8/08/96

OHIO, SCIOTO COUNTY, Zottman House, 11 Offners St., Portsmouth, 96000882, LISTED, 8/08/96

PENNSYLVANIA, BUCKS COUNTY, Rhoads Homestead, 102--106 W. Bridge St., New Hope, 85003655, LISTED, 8/08/96 (New Hope MRA)

SOUTH CAROLINA, ORANGEBURG COUNTY, All Star Bowling Lane, 559 E. Russell St., Orangeburg, 96000837, LISTED, 8/07/96 (Civil Rights Movement in Orangeburg County MPS)

TEXAS, BEXAR COUNTY, Yturri--Edmunds House, 257 Yellowstone St., San Antonio, 96000870, LISTED, 8/08/96

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Allsop--Jensen House, 8829 S. 400 East St., Sandy, 96000885, LISTED, 8/08/96 (Sandy City MPS)

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Bateman Agriculture and Development Company, 198 E. 8760 South St., Sandy, 96000888, LISTED, 8/08/96 (Sandy City MPS)

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Cohn, Henry A. and Tile S., House, 1369 E. Westminster Ave., Salt Lake City, 96000871, LISTED, 8/05/96

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Cushing, Ernest and Sadie, House, 60 E. Pioneer Ave., Sandy, 96000887, LISTED, 8/08/96 (Sandy City MPS)

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Dobbs, Emma Olive, House, 578 E. 8885 South St., Sandy, 96000889, LISTED, 8/08/96 (Sandy City MPS)

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Mattson, John and Mary, House, 239 E. Main St., Sandy, 96000886, LISTED, 8/08/96 (Sandy City MPS)

UTAH, SALT LAKE COUNTY, Riverton Elementary School, 12830 S. Redwood Rd., Riverton, 96000872, LISTED, 8/08/96

VIRGINIA, ROANOKE INDEPENDENT CITY, The Coffee Pot, 2902 Brambleton Ave., SW, Roanoke, 96000575, LISTED, 5/31/96

VIRGINIA, SALEM INDEPENDENT CITY, Downtown Salem Historic District, Roughly, Main St. from Broad St. to College Ave., Salem, 96000591, LISTED, 6/05/96

WASHINGTON, PIERCE COUNTY, Parkland Lutheran Children's Home, 12123 A St., Tacoma, 96000838, LISTED, 8/07/96 (Norwegian Settlement in Parkland MPS)

WISCONSIN, VILAS COUNTY, Region Nine Training School, 611 Sheridan St., Eagle River, 96000890, LISTED, 8/08/96

A correction is hereby made to the REMOVED action on the Weekly List dated August 9, 1996 for the following property:

KANSAS, NEOSHO COUNTY, Austin Bridge, SE of Chanute at Neosho River, Chanute vicinity, 77000592, PROPOSED MOVE APPROVED, 8/02/96



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

Division of Archives and History
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

August 29, 1996

Colleen H. Cloninger, Mayor
Town of Dallas
131 North Gaston Street
Dallas, NC 28034-1726

Re: Notification of Approval by the Keeper of the National Register:
Dallas Historic District Additional Documentation, Town of Dallas
Gaston County, August 8, 1996

Dear Mayor Cloninger:

I am pleased to inform you that the above-referenced historic district additional documentation has been accepted by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Register has been called "a roll call of the tangible reminders of the history of the United States." It is, therefore, a pleasure for the Division of Archives and History to participate in this program and thereby make our nation aware of North Carolina's rich cultural heritage.

In order that we may keep our records up to date, it would be very helpful if you would notify us of any major alteration in the district, including moving, destruction, remodeling, or restoration. We appreciate your cooperation in preserving the best of our past for posterity.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeffrey J. Crow".

Jeffrey J. Crow
State Historic Preservation Officer

JJC/she

cc: The Honorable Jesse Helms
The Honorable Lauch Faircloth
The Honorable Sue Myrick
Ms. Lucy Penegar
Davyd Foard Hood



