

EXP. 12/31/83

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Wood Grove

and/or common

2. Location

street & number East side SR 1743 (Cress Road), just south of junction with N.C. 801 not for publication

city, town Bear Poplar vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state N. C. code 037 county Rowan code 159

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Graham Enterprises  
Mr. Page Graham

street & number 221 Knollwood Street

city, town Winston-Salem vicinity of state N. C. 27104

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building

street & number 402 North Main Street

city, town Salisbury state N. C. 28144

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

An Inventory of Architectural and Historical Resources in Rowan County  
title has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1977  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state N. C.

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" 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

Wood Grove, a diminutive two-story-with-attic Federal house resting on a stone foundation, has long been a landmark in Rowan County both for its architectural qualities and its association with the Cowan family. Local tradition suggests that the house was built in the eighteenth century for Captain Thomas Cowan; however, the architectural detail and appearance of the house, particularly the intact interior finish, date to the Federal period. Therefore, the house was built for Abel Cowan, a prominent planter in his own right, sometime after his acquisition of its lands in 1825. Stylistically it is associated with a group of Rowan County plantation seats of the Federal period including Mt. Vernon (NR) and Oakland, and with the Utzman-Chambers House (nominated as the Maxwell Chambers House (NR), and the Henderson Law Office (NR) in Salisbury.

The house is built of brick, laid up in changing bonds made from the warm red clay of western Rowan County. Variations in the brickwork, most noticeably on the west gable end, have led to speculation that construction on the house was started, interrupted, and finished some years later. However, it is believed that the main block is of major effort in the Federal period and that the rear brick shed was added shortly thereafter. The wood frame kitchen ell was added in the early years of this century.

Considering the prominence of this house and the farming operations which were carried on here in the nineteenth century, it is regrettable that not a single outbuilding survives to the present. Thus the house is being nominated together with those of its lands remaining in the house tract and which provide its setting. The house is surrounded by rolling pasture and crop lands.

Its foundation encloses a partial basement and has a hipped roof porch on its front (south) elevation, chimneys on its east and west gable ends, and a one-story brick shed on its rear elevation. A one-story frame kitchen ell projects from its northeast corner. The three-bay front elevation has a symmetrical arrangement of openings on both stories. The central entrance and its flanking bays on the first story are sheltered by a full facade porch. The porch is supported by posts, square-in-plan, connected by a simple railing. The railing encloses the porch on the east and south elevations; entrance from the yard onto the porch is from its west end. The porch is on a full brick foundation, dating from the twentieth century, and perhaps contemporary with the kitchen ell.

The entrance is located in the center first-story bay and contains a six, flat panel door. It and the windows to its side and all the first story openings throughout the main block have brick jack arches; the windows have wood sills. The openings on the first story contain nine-over-nine sash and are fitted with louvered two panel blinds attached by strap hinges. On the second story elevation the central opening appears to have also been a door which suggests that some type of two-tier porch may have been here in the nineteenth century. The bays to either side contain six-over-six sash windows.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number 7      Page 1

On the house's east gable end the stone foundation is visible several feet above grade. Near the southeast corner the foundation contains the entrance into the basement. Its flat head is surmounted by a round brick arch springing from the top of the foundation. The door here is board and batten. The chimney on this elevation is interior end. The first and second story elevation is blind except for a small opening to the north of the chimney on the first story containing six-over-six sash windows. The window is not original but was apparently added in the nineteenth century. It has a crude jack arch across the opening. Small twin symmetrically placed openings occur at the attic level on either side of the chimney. The east gable end is laid up in random brick bond.

The exterior end chimney on the west gable end and those portions of the wall near it are laid up in a fine Flemish bond with well-laid closers and curyed shoulders. The quality of its brick work is a curious contrast to the more random brick work--mostly one-to-three bond of the rest of the house's elevation. Some ornamental banding occurs at the top of the chimney. It is flanked on the first story level by openings containing nine-over-nine sash with louvered blinds. There are no openings on the second story, but in the attic are tall rectangular openings containing a window glazed with six panes of glass. The house has flush molded eaves and a shallow molded box cornice across the front and rear elevations.

The shed carrying across the house's rear elevation is laid mostly in a one-to-three bond as is the second story wall of the main block containing three symmetrically placed windows. It too has molded eaves and the added distinction of a molded pattern board. The back (north) elevation of the shed has a three bay division with a door in the center bay.

The openings to either side contained pegged surrounds with six-over-six sash below jack arches. The windows also boast flat, two panel blinds. A chimney stands on the shed's west end; its shoulders occur above the slope of the roof. A window, which appears to have been added well after the ell's construction, is set to its south side near the junction with the main block. Excepting the wood framing, it has no lintel at the top of the opening.

In the early twentieth century a rectangular weatherboarded frame ell was built off the northeast corner of the house. It rests on a common bond brick foundation. Presumably it was then that the shed's shed roof was extended as a porch carrying fully across its north elevation and then turning north to carry along the west elevation of the ell. It has exposed rafter construction and is supported by simple posts. A window opening containing six-over-six sash is centered on the ell's north gable end; a door and window are located on its east elevation near the south corner, and a six-over-six sash window is centered on the south end. There are two doors and a window on the west elevation under the porch.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      2

The interior of the main block of Wood Grove is built on the Quaker Plan on both the first and second stories. There are three fireplaces on the first floor, an open string stair, two fireplaces on the second story and an enclosed secondary stair to the attic. On her visit to Rowan County in 1938 Francis Benjamin Johnston photographed not only the exterior of Wood Grove but also the parlor mantel, the stair, and the mantel in the large second floor sitting room.

The first and second story of the house is finished with plastered exterior walls and vertically sheathed interior walls. Molded baseboards and chair rails enclose a flat sheathed wainscot throughout. The three-part surrounds on the first floor continue to the floor and rest on wood plinths. The doors throughout the house have a six panel division with molded flat panels. Most retain their long strap hinges and metal box locks. Much of the wood work retains its 19th century stained or natural (second story) finish.

The entrance into the parlor is through a door from the front porch in the south-east corner of the room; a window is also set in the south elevation. The fireplace on the west elevation is flanked by windows. Its mantel is the finest in the house and features convex reeding around the fire opening which is flanked in turn by fluted engaged columns resting on a base and rising to the full entablature. The entablature has a three part arrangement with a wide central block and narrower flanking elements (over the columns ) projecting from the entablature's elevation.

Applied moldings carry across the top of the architrave and a reeded band carries across the top of the frieze. The mantel's cornice is ornamented with a row of dentils. On the room's north wall there is a second door on direct axis with the front door. To the west (left) is the stair which rises to the west in a flight of ten steps to a small landing from which it turns and rises in a shorter flight to the south to the second floor. A round handrail is carried by a newel and bannisters, both square in plan. Brackets are applied to the ends of the steps. Doors into the smaller east rooms are paired near the center of the parlor's east elevation. A door, below the landing, opens into the closet under the staircase. The mantels in these rooms are identical and feature fluted pilasters rising from a molded base to a shallow architrave. A fluted band carries across the top of the frieze in a manner seen earlier in the parlor except that the frieze here is wider. A series of moldings build up to the mantel shelf which breaks forward over the pilasters. Only the walls above the chair rail in these rooms and the parlor has been painted; otherwise, the finish is intact though darkened over the years.

The house's second floor plan and its finish is identical to that on the first story. The railing continues on the second floor to guard the open stair well. The mantel here, photographed by Johnston, is a variation of the form seen earlier in the first-story bedrooms. Fluted pilasters resting on molded bases rise to their molded cornice which in elevation continues across the top of the fire opening as an architrave. The form of the pilasters continues in the frieze where they project from the otherwise plain surface. Above it is a series of moldings below the dentil cornice which carries the mantel shelf. The fireplace has a brick hearth.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet    Description    Item number 7    Page 3

---

A curiosity in the room is the door in the southeast corner which would appear to have opened onto the second story of a(the) front porch. From all appearances this door and its opening are original to the house's construction. On the east wall opposite the fireplace are paired doors into the smaller east rooms. Only the north bedroom has a fireplace with a simple frieze board and molded shelf above and across its opening (now bricked in). A stair to the attic is enclosed across the east end of the second (south) room; a second board and batten door on this wall opens into a closet under the stair.

Returning to the first floor parlor a door at the foot of the stair leads into the larger (west) room of the one-story shed addition. The shed, nearly contemporary with the main block, has a program of Federal finish including sheathed wainscoting, molded baseboards, chair rails, and surround, and the mantel in the larger room. The mantel is composed of a molded architrave enframing the opening on the two sides and across the top which supports a frieze with projecting pilaster forms below a molded projecting shelf. In addition to the window to the south of the mantel there are a window and outside door in the room's north wall, and a door into the east shed room in the center of its east elevation. It too has plastered walls and a sheathed flat panel wainscot. A door is cut in its east wall providing access to the kitchen ell finished in a plain simple manner.

# 8. Significance

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

Specific dates	Unknown	Builder/Architect	Unknown
----------------	---------	-------------------	---------

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Wood Grove, a two-story brick plantation house of the Federal period located in the gently rolling terrain of western Rowan County, is of state-wide architectural and historical significance. The house is one of the few houses in Rowan County photographed by Frances Benjamin Johnston in 1938 as a part of the Carnegie Survey of Architecture in the South. Thomas T. Waterman identified Wood Grove as the "Cowan-Krider house" and mentions it in his The Early Architecture of North Carolina (1941) as one of several houses in the county attributed to John Stigerwalt. However, he incorrectly placed it in Salisbury. Nevertheless, the house, built on the Quaker Plan and retaining its original Federal woodwork, is one of a small group of brick houses of the Federal period surviving in Piedmont North Carolina. While family and local tradition has long associated the house Wood Grove as the residence of Captain Thomas Cowan (1748-1817), and thus the ancestral seat of the Cowan family, this house was most likely built in the late 1820s for his son, Abel Cowan (1789-1843). The younger Cowan, who acquired the 220 acre tract on which the house was built during the settlement of his brother Hezekiah's estate in 1825, was a prominent and wealthy planter and community leader. After his death Wood Grove remained the residence of his wife Maria Catherine (McKenzie) Cowan (1803-1887) the matriarch of the Cowan family and their children. Even as the residence of Abel Cowan the house is the ancestral seat of a large number of Cowan and Krider descendants who have occupied a prominent role in Rowan County in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The female members of the Cowan family have had perhaps a stronger association with Wood Grove than the male members of the family. A second family matriarch emerged in the person of Maria Catherine Cowan (1835-1908), the daughter of Abel and Maria Cowan. In 1854 Maria C. Cowan married Barnabus Scott Krider (1829-1865), the son of Jacob Krider the builder of Mt. Vernon (NR). Krider lived at Wood Grove while he ministered to the Thyatira congregation and was pastor there in 1860 when the (present) brick church was built. Like her mother Maria (Cowan) Krider was widowed early, never remarried, and lived at Wood Grove until her death. The house was then the residence of her bachelor son, Barnabus Scott Krider, Jr. (1865-1954), and his neice (her granddaughter), Miss Josie Graham (1884- ) who only recently vacated the house to live in the care of relatives.

**Criteria Assessment:**

- A. Wood Grove, as an ancestral plantation seat of the Cowan and Krider families, is strongly associated with their role and position in the agricultural society of western Rowan County and the inter-relationship of the Presbyterian faith and agricultural traditions in Piedmont North Carolina.
- B. The house is associated with the lives, both directly as the residence and indirectly as the family seat, of the large Cowan-Krider clan who have been prominent in Rowan County and regional social, political, and economic circles in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. John Kerr Fleming has outlined the history and contributions of the family in The Cowans From County Down (1971).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 1

- C. Wood Grove is a distinguished example of Federal domestic architecture in Piedmont North Carolina and embodies the distinctive characteristics of that style in a program of architectural detail which survives intact to the present. The house is one of a small number of Rowan County houses photographed in 1938 by Frances Benjamin Johnston during the Carnegie Survey of Architecture in the South. Its fine interior detail is perhaps more immediately impressive than the strong sturdy character of its exterior.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCERS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8

Page 2

Thomas Cowan was born in 1748 in Pennsylvania but his father John Cowan moved the family to Rowan County when Thomas was about two years of age. On December 30, 1773 Cowan married Mary Barkely, an ancestor of Albin Barkely, who was vice president of the United States during the Truman administration. Cowan began purchasing land in 1774, including a 220 acre tract purchased from John Witherow. This is the home tract for Wood Grove.<sup>1</sup>

Cowan served in the militia during the Revolution as a captain. He was wounded at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, and also fought at Kings Mountain, Cowpens, Ramseur's Mill, and others. Cowan was a community leader and a large, prosperous landowner. He served on a number of juries and as administrator for the settlement of estates. He was an active Presbyterian, serving for many years as an elder in the Thyatira church. When the congregation was wrecked by dissension in the early 1800s, Cowan was the only elder who stayed in Thyatira when the Back Creek Church was organized.<sup>2</sup>

There is strong local tradition for Cowan having built Wood Grove. Some sources state that the house was built as early as the middle 1770s. Brawley, in his most recent work on Rowan County, states that it was built in 1800.<sup>3</sup>

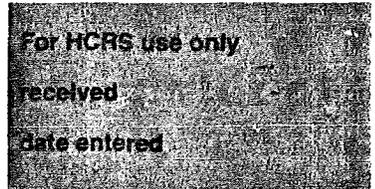
Cowan died in 1817. He and his wife had at least 14 children. However, only four were sons, and it was to these sons, Thomas Lincoln, James, Abel, and Hezekiah that Cowan divided his real estate. Hezekiah received the "plantation I now live on," while Abel received the old Thompson plantation.<sup>4</sup> Hezekiah died in 1824 at the age of 28, apparently intestate. The next year Thomas Lincoln Cowan and James Cowan sold to Abel Cowan "all our undivided right, title, claim intent . . . that we have . . . in the lands of our late deceased brother Hezekiah Cowan which by natural heirship descends to us of his deceased estate." Included in this estate was the 220 acre Witherow tract believed to be the home tract of Wood Grove. Abel Cowan paid his brothers \$419 for this property.<sup>5</sup>

Like his father Abel Cowan was a well-to-do farmer, a community leader, and an active member of Thyatira. He was born in 1789 and died in 1843, at the age of 54. He married Lucretia Brandon in 1816. They had two children before her death in 1819. He married his second wife, Maria Catherine McKenzie, in 1826 and had nine children by her. Census records show that Abel Cowan owned 36 slaves in 1840.<sup>7</sup>

Cowan's widow, Maria Catherine Cowan, survived him by many years. She lived at Wood Grove until her death in 1887. Also living at Wood Grove was Maria Catherine Cowan, the sixth child born to Abel and Maria Cowan. She was born November 24, 1835.<sup>8</sup> The 1850 census, the first after the death of Abel Cowan, lists Maria Cowan living with five of her children, Richard, Abel, Maria, Leonidas, and Charlotte.<sup>9</sup> In 1854 Maria Catherine Cowan married Barnabas Scott Krider, who was the son of Jacob Krider, the builder of Mount Vernon and one of antebellum Rowan's leading citizens. Barnabas Krider studied at Davidson College, and at Columbia and Princeton seminaries. He became pastor of Thyatira in 1850, although he was not officially installed until June 9, 1860. He remained pastor of Thyatira until his death in 1865.<sup>10</sup> One church historian has written of Krider's tenure:

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Item number 8

Page 3

Mr. Krider had one of the most fruitful, though brief, pastorates in the history of the church. His written sermons and other works show him to have been a man of scholarly attainments. Older members of the church have often spoken to the writer regarding Mr. Krider's able preaching and tender ministrations in the pastorate. After his first year he preached at Thyatira every Sabbath. There were two very gracious revivals of religion, the second occurring only two weeks before his death, resulting in the addition of twenty-seven persons to the membership of the church.<sup>11</sup>

The 1860 census shows that Krider was farming 100 acres, with 340 unimproved. His real estate was valued at \$5,280. He had livestock valued at \$900. His farm grew a variety of crops, including 250 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of oats, and lesser amounts of Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and peas and beans. His farm also produced 150 pounds of butter and 8 tons of hay. Krider owned three slaves.<sup>12</sup>

Barnabas and Maria Krider had six children. Mary Lutitia was born in 1855, James Hodge in 1857, Sallie Scott in 1858, Maria in 1859, Annie in 1860, and Barnabas Scott Krider was born in July of 1865, only three months prior to his father's death. James Hodge Krider served for many years as deputy sheriff and sheriff of Rowan County.<sup>13</sup>

Like her mother, Maria Krider outlived her husband by many years. The 1870 census shows that Mrs. Krider continued to farm her property. In that year she had 100 improved acres, 75 woodland acres, and 155 other acres. The property was valued at \$1,650, which reflects the depressed state of the postwar economy of the south. Her personal estate was valued at \$350. Corn, wheat, and oats were the major crops.<sup>14</sup> In 1880 the value of her property had increased to \$3,000, although still only 100 acres were under cultivation. The farm grew 500 bushels of corn, 275 bushels of oats, and 63 bushels of wheat. In 1880 she paid out \$100 in farm labor.<sup>15</sup> Several Rowan County tax lists provide some discrepancies in the value of her property. In 1877 she is listed as owning 340 acres valued at \$800, while in 1884 she is credited with the ownership of 345 acres valued at \$1,800. The same figures apply to the 1894 tax list.<sup>16</sup>

Mrs. Krider lived until 1908.<sup>17</sup> After her death Wood Grove was occupied by Barnabas Scott Krider, Jr. the youngest of her children. He continued to farm the property, although census records are not available to tell us to what extent. He never married. He died in September of 1954 at the age of 89. He was described in a Salisbury obituary as "one of Rowan County's oldest and best beloved citizens . . . known throughout Rowan County for his kindly and gracious manner." He was known throughout the county as Uncle Scott. He was a lifelong member of the Scotch-Ireland Lodge, and for many years was an elder in Thyatira, being elected to that responsibility in 1929.<sup>18</sup>

For sixty years he shared Wood Grove with a niece, Miss Josie Graham. She was born in 1884 the eldest child of Sallie Scott Krider and William McKnight Graham.<sup>19</sup>

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only  
 received  
 date entered

Continuation sheet HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE Item number 8 Page 4

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> John Kerr Fleming, The Cowans From County Down (Raleigh: Derreth Printing Company, 1971), 93, hereinafter cited as Fleming, The Cowans From County Down.

<sup>2</sup> Fleming, The Cowans From County Down, 93-97; Walter L. Lingle, Thyatira Presbyterian Church, Rowan County, North Carolina /1753-1948/ (Statesville: The Brady Printing Company, 1948), 19, 27-28, hereinafter cited as Lingle, Thyatira.

<sup>3</sup> Fleming, The Cowans From County Down, 94; James S. Brawley, Rowan County: A Brief History (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1974), 161.

<sup>4</sup> Fleming, The Cowans From County Down, 97-103.

<sup>5</sup> Rowan County Deed Book 29, p. 44.

<sup>6</sup> Fleming, The Cowans From County Down, 147-151.

<sup>7</sup> Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, Rowan County, North Carolina; Sixth Census of the United States, 1840, Rowan County, North Carolina.

<sup>8</sup> Fleming, The Cowans From County Down, 150-151, 164.

<sup>9</sup> Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Rowan County, North Carolina, Population Schedule.

<sup>10</sup> Fleming, The Cowans From County Down, 164; Lingle, Thyatira, 34-35.

<sup>11</sup> Thomas W. Lingle, History of Thyatira Church, 1753 to 1925 (Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1925), 27.

<sup>12</sup> Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule.

<sup>13</sup> Fleming, The Cowans From County Down, 164-172.

<sup>14</sup> Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Rowan County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, Agricultural Schedule.

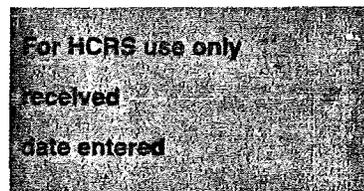
<sup>15</sup> Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule.

<sup>16</sup> Rowan County Tax Lists, 1877, 1884, 1894.

<sup>17</sup> Fleming, The Cowans From County Down, 164.

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



---

Continuation sheet    HISTORICAL RESEARCH    Item number    8    Page    5

<sup>18</sup> Salisbury Evening Post, September 29, 1954; Lingle, Thyatira, 57.

<sup>19</sup> Fleming, The Cowans From County Down, 168; Salisbury Evening Post, September 29, 1954.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Fleming, John Kerr. The Cowans From County Down. Raleigh: Derreth Printing Company, 1971.

Lingle, Walter L. Thyatira Presbyterian Church, Rowan County, North Carolina. Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1948.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 83.81 ACRES

Quadrangle name Cleveland, N. C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

### UMT References

A 

1	7
---	---

5	2	9	0	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	4	8	5	2	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

B 

1	7
---	---

5	2	9	7	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	4	8	7	1	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	7
---	---

5	2	9	7	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	4	8	0	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D 

1	7
---	---

5	2	9	0	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	4	8	0	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The property to be nominated consists of Parcel 3 on Rowan County, Steele Township Tax Map 762, a copy of which is attached. Original in the Tax Supervisor's Office, Rowan County Office Building, 402 North Main Street, Salisbury, N. C. 28144

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state		code	county		code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Architectural description, statement of significance, and criteria assessment by Davyd Foard Hood: Historical Research by Jim Sumner

organization Division of Archives and History date July 8, 1982

street & number 109 E. Jones St. telephone 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state N. C.

# 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 William D. Rice, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date August 12, 1982

### For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Item number 9

Page One

Brawley, James S. Rowan County: A Brief History. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1974.

Fleming, John Kerr. The Cowans From County Down. Raleigh: Derreth Printing Company, 1971.

Lingle, Thomas W. History of Thyatira Church, 1753 to 1925. Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1925.

Lingle, Walter L. Thyatira Presbyterian Church, Rowan County, North Carolina /1753-1948/. Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1948.

Rowan County Records. Deed Books, Estates Papers, Tax Lists, Will Books.  
Raleigh: Division of Archives and History.

Salisbury Evening Post. September 29, 1954.

United States Census Records. Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, Rowan County, North Carolina; Sixth Census of the United States, 1840, Rowan County, North Carolina; Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Rowan County, North Carolina, Population Schedule; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Slave Schedule, Population Schedule; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Rowan County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule, Population Schedule. Microfilm copies.  
Raleigh: Division of Archives and History.



