

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Lansing Historic District

Lansing, Ashe County, AH0476, Listed 8/18/2011
Nomination by Sherry Joines Wyatt
Photographs by Sherry Joines Wyatt, December 2009



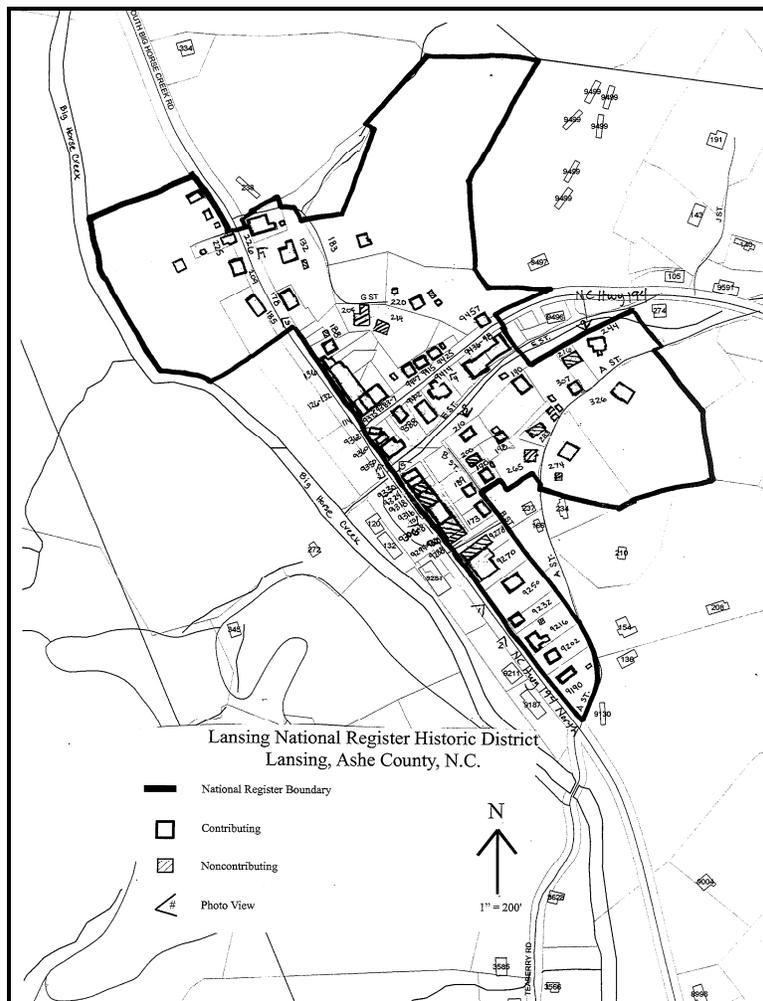
9300 Block of NC Highway 194 and
100 Block of South Big Horse Creek Road, looking north



9200 Block of NC Highway 194, looking southeast



Lansing Presbyterian Church



Historic District Map

**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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lansing Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by NC Hwy. 194, G Street, and A Street not for publication N/A

city or town Lansing vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Ashe code 009 zip code 28643

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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 _____

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>62</u>	<u>15</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>62</u>	<u>17</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, N.C. , c. 1799-1955

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6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>	Cat: <u>Commerce</u>	Sub: <u>Specialty store</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Outbuilding</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Restaurant</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Multiple dwelling</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Financial institution</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Department Store</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious facility</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Processing</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural outbuilding</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>	Cat: <u>Commerce</u>	Sub: <u>Specialty store</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Outbuilding</u>	<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Restaurant</u>
<u>Commerce</u>	<u>Financial institution</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious facility</u>

=====

7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Queen Anne
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Commercial Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- roof Asphalt
- walls Wood
- other Wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____
Commerce _____

Period of Significance circa 1900 to 1961

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Builders: Greer, Drew; Ham, Troy; and Mullis, Dan

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more 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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: North Carolina Historic Preservation Western Office

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property approximately 32 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing				
1	17	453900	4039440	2	17	454280	4039440	3	17	454360	4039540	4	17	454560	4039240

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sherry Joines Wyatt
 organization Historic Preservation Consultant date January 20, 2011
 street & number 102 Junkin St telephone 540/392-8268
 city or town Christiansburg state VA zip code 24073

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name more than fifty
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

Period Cottage

OTHER: Cape Cod

Colonial Revival

OTHER: Minimal Traditional

No Style

Materials

foundation: wood, metal, concrete, stone,

roof: metal

walls: asbestos, brick, stone, concrete, vinyl

Description

Ashe County is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains of northwest North Carolina. The town of Lansing is in the north part of the county about nine miles northwest of the county seat of Jefferson, which was chartered in 1803. Lansing lies in a narrow valley at the point where Old Field Branch flows from the northeast behind the 9400 Block of NC Highway 194 into Big Horse Creek, which flows southeast parallel to South Big Horse Creek Road and NC Highway 194 on the creek's eastern bank. The small downtown area is centered around a single stoplight at the intersection of NC Hwy. 194 and South Big Horse Creek Road.

Lansing experienced substantial growth after the arrival of the Virginia-Carolina Railroad in Ashe County in 1914-1916. The railroad paralleled Big Horse Creek with the depot situated on the west side of NC HWY. 194 across from the commercial blocks. Both depot and railroad were demolished in the late twentieth century.

The commercial section of Lansing stretches a modest three blocks along NC HWY. 194 and South Big Horse Creek Road and one block northeast on NC HWY. 194 after its turn at the town's traffic signal. The commercial area is surrounded by historic houses interspersed with newer residences. Sidewalks are limited to the commercial area. The residential area lies primarily on the steeply sloping hillsides that surround the valley. Although the streets in town were given orderly letter names (A Street, etc.) they follow the undulating slopes of the topography rather than a grid or other plan. Additionally, the buildings are sometimes oriented so that the facades do not face the street. These qualities give Lansing an ad-hoc or organic appearance.

The historic district encompasses many of the buildings within the town boundary and includes fifty-five buildings of which all but ten are contributing to the historic significance of the district. Additionally, there are twenty-four outbuildings (all but seven are contributing). The one-story and two-story commercial buildings are densely arranged on NC Hwy. 194 and the first block of South Big Horse Creek Road with most buildings sharing party walls. The density is more irregular in the

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remainder of the district with more distance between buildings and irregular setbacks being typical. Outside the district, the area quickly changes from small town back to rural countryside with dispersed and irregularly placed dwellings and agricultural buildings.

The district's commercial buildings reflect the popular commercial architecture of the early and mid-twentieth century with one- and two-story brick buildings as well as rare examples of wood-frame commercial buildings in a town setting. While some of the commercial buildings are devoid of stylistic references, many are examples of the Commercial Style.

Fire in the 1930s destroyed many of the town's earliest frame commercial buildings leaving the somewhat altered, former Bank of Lansing (c. 1916) at 9278 NC Hwy. 194 as the earliest brick commercial building in the district. Another early commercial building is the two-story frame c. 1920 French Young Barber Shop Building at 9360 NC Hwy. 194. Most of the commercial buildings in the district date from the mid-1930s through the 1950s, and are built in the Commercial Style. Later commercial buildings are unadorned brick buildings such as the Sapp Department Store at 178 South Big Horse Creek Rd. (c. 1955) and the one-story brick-veneer commercial building at 9324 NC Hwy. 194 (c. 1950).

The district has two light industrial buildings located on South Big Horse Creek Road northwest of the commercial center. These one-story buildings have no stylistic references, but are typical of their early 1940s construction period. The Lansing Mill Company mill (185 South Big Horse Creek Rd., c. 1940) and the Coble Dairy Plant (226 South Big Horse Creek Rd., c. 1942) are both indicative of the town's connection to the surrounding farms and agricultural land.

There are three automotive-related buildings in the district including two c. 1930 service stations: the brick Lansing Service Station (9368 NC Hwy. 194) and the frame Lester Sturgill Service Station (9414 NC Hwy. 194).

Two churches mark the junction between the commercial area and the town's residential neighborhood at the northeast and southeast on NC Hwy. 194: the Arts and Crafts-style Lansing Presbyterian Church (9250 NC Hwy. 194) was built in 1928; and the Colonial Revival-style Lansing United Methodist Church (9402 NC Hwy.) in 1944.

The residential buildings in the Lansing Historic District include one c. 1900 Queen Anne-style house that predates the greatest period of growth in the town. The district has a few hip-roof cottages and other simple houses from the early boom period of the 1910s to 1920s, such as the house at 188 G Street (c. 1930) and the house now occupied by Lansing Town Hall at 173 B Street (c. 1920).

The majority of the district's houses are bungalows from the 1920s to the 1930s. Two that carry clear Craftsman stylistic references are the French Young House (9216 NC Hwy. 194, c. 1930) and the Claude Gambill House next door at 9232 NC Hwy. 194 (c. 1925).

A Cape Cod-style house, a few Minimal Traditional houses, and a few simple dwellings without a clear style were built during the 1940s and 1950s in the district. The one-story side-gable house with front projecting gable ell at 183 G Street (c. 1940) is an example of the Minimal Traditional style. Another intact example is the Allie Graybeal House at 190 B Street (c. 1955). The most architecturally significant house from the postwar era is the c. 1950 Period Cottage-style Sapp House at 132 G Street. In addition to the historic houses, there are a few non-contributing houses built after the period of significance. These are generally one-story houses with modest stylistic influences.

Though Lansing was a booming town throughout the early twentieth century, it continued to

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maintain close associations with its agrarian beginnings. There are a number of outbuildings associated with the district's houses. These are primarily simple storage sheds, but there are also several two-story banked cellars or can houses such as the c. 1940 can house and root cellar to the rear of 9190 NC Hwy. 194. Somewhat more elaborate is the c. 1955 cellar at 190 B Street, which includes a slatted corn crib as part of its second story. The house at 209 South Big Horse Creek Rd. has the largest collection of outbuildings in the district including a shed-roof barn as well as a large banked gambrel-roof barn and two other outbuildings.

The Lansing Historic District encompasses a cohesive collection of commercial and residential buildings, as well as two notable churches and two agriculture-related industrial buildings from the early to mid-twentieth century. Although some of the buildings have been altered with replacement windows, modern canopies, replacement storefront doors and windows (often aluminum and plate glass), and replacement siding (vinyl), the district retains a good degree of integrity. Buildings built after 1961 are relatively rare in the district, although a few historic buildings have had late twentieth-century facades applied to them. These facades include wood (such as T-111 siding) and vinyl siding. Buildings with facades from after 1961 are generally non-contributing to the district as their historic features have been obscured.

To be contributing to the district, a building must have been built before 1961 and closely maintain its original size, form, and facade. Changes such as replacement siding, replacement windows, and partial porch enclosures do not in themselves make a building non-contributing, but combined they may form the tipping point. This is especially true in buildings where historic architectural detail has also been lost. For commercial buildings, it is understood that changes to the first floor storefront and the addition of modern awnings and canopies are very common and do not justify non-contributing status. Changes to the roof line of the building such as the addition of new gable or shed roofs above the original parapets may justify non-contributing status if they obscure the original parapet roofline and are found in combination with other changes to the historic fabric such as replacement storefronts and windows.

Inventory List

The inventory list for the Lansing Historic District is organized alphabetically by street name. All buildings are listed numerically by street address number. The inventory list is based upon survey work undertaken by Sherry Joines Wyatt and Lori Tolliver-Jones in 2005 and a draft inventory list prepared by Jason Harpe. To simplify the following descriptions, cardinal directions are used although the true orientation of the buildings and streets is skewed to the northwest. Much of the historical information in the list was provided by Mauvine Shepherd with other oral history sources as noted; city directories and Sanborn maps are not available.

A Street

265 A Street	House	c. 1990	Non-contributing
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This one-story house has a front-gable roof, vinyl siding, concrete block foundation, gabled side wing, and a gabled porch with simple square columns.

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274 A Street	House	c. 1920	Contributing
<p>A one-and-a-half-story hip-roof bungalow with hip-roof dormers and a deep wraparound porch with concrete block foundation supported by Tuscan columns and partially enclosed on the side with aluminum siding. The roof is covered in standing seam metal, there are interior brick chimneys, the house is clad in weatherboard and has transomed front windows flanking the front door and one-over-one windows on the side elevations. The house was long the residence of Walter and Eda Mae Campbell.</p>			
	Outbuilding	c. 1980	Noncontributing
<p>Gable-roof outbuilding with plywood sheathing and rear addition with one-over-one windows is located southwest of the house.</p>			
283 A Street	House	c. 1990	Non-contributing
<p>A one-story side-gabled house with vinyl siding, brick foundation, and six-over-six windows. The door has an oval light and is flanked by sidelights.</p>			
	Outbuilding	c. 1950	Contributing
<p>A shed roof outbuilding with vertical siding, double-leaf entry, and metal roof.</p>			
	Outbuilding	c. 1950	Contributing
<p>A shed roof outbuilding with vertical siding, single entry, and metal roof.</p>			
307 A Street	House	c. 1940	Contributing
<p>A one-story house with a concrete block foundation and a steeply-pitched side gable-roof covered in standing seam metal. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding, with original three-over-one double-hung windows and two front doors. The engaged porch is supported by chamfered square columns and has a modern metal balustrade. The house was occupied by the Click Duley family early in its history.</p>			
	Outbuilding	c. 1950	Contributing
<p>A front-gable roof outbuilding sheathed in vertical metal siding, a metal roof with a six-pane-over-three-panel door.</p>			
	Outbuilding	c. 1950	Contributing
<p>A gabled roof outbuilding with vertical metal siding and metal roof.</p>			
326 A Street	House	c. 1930	Contributing
<p>This one-and-a-half story bungalow has vertical wood siding on the first floor and wide horizontal siding (probably Masonite) on the second floor. The engaged porch with modern balustrade wraps around the west and south elevations. The house has a shed roof dormer with exposed rafters, one-over-one and three-part replacement windows, and the porch is supported by square columns. The house's underpinning is painted and stuccoed concrete block, and a shed roof carport extends from the house's east (rear) elevation. The walk-in basement has a twelve-light door on the front elevation as well as four-light windows.</p>			

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210 B Street Drew Greer House c. 1920 Contributing
This three-bay foursquare has two stories, with a 5-V metal-clad hip roof and a wide hip-roof dormer. Sheathed in vinyl siding, the house has one-over-one sash windows (paired on the first floor); pressed tin covers the foundation. A one-story porch wraps around two sides of the house and is supported with square wooden posts with sawn brackets. There is a modern rear deck and a banked, shed-roof late twentieth-century addition at the southeast corner. The house is situated behind Lansing's commercial area, facing a small stream that runs parallel to E Street. Access to the house is from the rear and its address is on B Street. The house was built by Drew Greer who was a carpenter and farmer, but it has been owned by many different families. Greer was a noted storyteller and built many homes in the area.¹

South Big Horse Creek Road

114 S. Big Horse Creek Rd. Lansing Garage c. 1930s Contributing
This two-story Commercial Style brick building has two distinct sections (the south section is four bays and the north section is three bays). There are two storefronts with transomed display windows; these are located in the north bay of each section. Other details include paired one-over-one replacement second-story windows, soldier-course lintels above windows and storefronts, and concrete coping at the parapet, which steps up over the three north bays following the rising grade. There is a garage door in the south bay of the north section; although the door is modern the garage bay is thought to have been there historically. There is a double-leaf transomed entry that may lead to the second floor in the south bay of the south section. The building was built by Cal Seagraves and was later occupied by other mechanics including June Roop. Roop had a wood stove in the front and another in the garage area. These were gathering places for the community; whoever was up front would pump the gas if Roop was busy. This building was originally built in the early 1930s. In the mid-1930s, the garage was added and the apartments were built on the second floor during the late 1930s.²

126-132 S. Big Horse Creek Rd. Lansing Grocery and Milling Company c. 1940 Contributing
This two-story brick Commercial Style building has two storefronts, but was built and used as one building. The south half of the facade (126-128) has a recessed entry with original double-leaf doors and a canvas awning. The north half of the facade (130-132) has original double-leaf doors with transom and concrete steps up to the concrete entry platform. The plate glass display windows flanking either entry have transoms and both halves of the facade feature soldier-course lintels over the storefronts and concrete coping. There are two single entries with transoms between the two storefronts leading to the upstairs apartments. There are paired, one-over-one replacement second-story windows on 126-128 and one-over-one windows with sidelights in the second story of 130-132. This building was built by Cal Seagraves in 1940 and occupied by Lansing Grocery and Milling Company. This company was established by Howard Reeves and Walter Osborne; the pair operated this store along with their mill (185 S. Big Horse Creek Rd.) until c. 1980. The store carried groceries, dry goods, and clothes. There was a stove in the store with a bench behind it that became known by the tongue-in-cheek moniker "the

¹ Everette Adams, interview by Elizabeth Rembert, 2010.

² Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes.

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liars' bench."³

136 South Big Horse Creek Rd. Commercial Building late 1940s Contributing
Set closer to the road than the buildings to the south, this two-story brick Commercial Style building has its transomed entry set in an angled wall that connects to 130-132 S. Big Horse Creek Rd. The building features concrete coping and plate glass display windows with transoms. There is a single transomed door leading to the upstairs apartments on the north end of the facade. The one-over-one replacement windows in the second story are surmounted by soldier-course lintels as are the display windows and entries. The north elevation of the building is covered with vinyl siding and all of the transoms are covered with modern lattice. Concrete stairs that lead to G Street run along the north end of the building. Hoyle Miller built the building in the late 1940s; the Miller family lived in the upstairs apartment.

178 South Big Horse Creek Rd. Sapp's Department Store c. 1955, c. 1990
Contributing

The Sapp Department Store grew out of a Rich Hill (Alleghany County) general store owned by Sapp's brother, W. R. Roten. Hattie and her husband, Hugh, and Roten relocated their store to Lansing. Hattie Sapp purchased her brother's share of the store around 1955 when Roten was elected sheriff and moved to West Jefferson. Builder Dan Mullis constructed this 40' x 60' foot building beside the Sapp house next door (132 G Street).⁴ The Sapp Department Store is a plain two-story brick building with plate glass display windows, wood shed-roof awning over the storefronts, and one-over-one replacement windows on the second floor of the façade. Stairs at each end of the building lead to the second floor apartments. The north end of the facade has a modern (c. 1990) garage bay replacing an original plate glass window.

185 South Big Horse Creek Rd. Lansing Milling Company c. 1940 Contributing
The metal shed-roof mill is a one-story concrete block building resting on a basement with a garage bay at the south end. The building has sixteen-pane metal hopper-style windows with concrete sills, a central double-leaf entry on the east facade with wood deck and stoop, and a metal-sheathed half-story pent house at the southeast corner of the roof.⁵ Raymond and Preston Powers operated the Lansing Milling Company in partnership with B. and O. Grocery before the 1950s. The mill produced cornmeal and feed for livestock. The mill also sold fertilizer, which was stored in the south portion of the mill building. Walter Osborne and Howard Reeves acquired the property in the 1950s and they successful operated the business for many years with staff member Grant Baldwin, who made feed and fertilizer deliveries.⁶

209 South Big Horse Creek Rd. House c. 1920 Contributing
One-story in height, this hip-roof cottage has vinyl siding, concrete block foundation, brick interior chimney, one-over-one replacement windows, a hip-roof dormer, hip-roof front porch supported by Tuscan columns, and shed-roof side porch with two-by-four post supports and modern balustrade. The

³ Beth Rembert, interview with Worth (Fuzz) Seagraves, 2011.

⁴ "Mrs. Hattie Sapp," *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol. 4, (Jefferson, NC: Northwest Ashe High School 1983).

⁵ Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes.

⁶ "Lansing Grocery and Milling Company," Ashe County Public Library, Lansing Vertical File.

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house has long been the residence of Les Roop.

Barn	c. 1940	Contributing
This shed-roof barn has vertical board siding.		

Outbuilding	c. 1940	Contributing
This small shed-roof outbuilding has asphalt siding.		

Outbuilding	c. 1940	Contributing
This side-gable outbuilding has vertical board siding.		

Barn	c. 1940	Contributing
The large gambrel roof barn is banked and has a shed lean-to on the south elevation. The barn is covered with vertical board sheathing and has a metal roof. Double doors, single doors, and sliding doors serve as entryways from the barn's south, east, and north elevations.		

225 South Big Horse Creek Rd. Commercial Building c. 1920 Contributing
Probably converted into a residence during the historic period, this one-story shed-roof frame building has German siding, one-over-one (east facade) and six-over-six windows (south elevation), and a recessed central entry with a beadboard bulkhead and transomed double-leaf door. The side porch is shed-roofed with paired two-by-four posts, modern balustrade, and concrete block foundation.

Outbuilding	c. 1940	Contributing
This small frame front gable-roof outbuilding (chicken house?) has vertical board sheathing and its central entry is oriented to the northwest.		

226 South Big Horse Creek Rd. Coble Dairy Plant c. 1942 Contributing
This one-story common-bond painted brick building has metal, hopper-style windows, two entries (one with transom) and tile coping at the parapet. There is a flat-roofed rear wing on the southeast corner and two rear entries including a double-leaf door. Built in 1942 as a milk collecting plant, the building was the unloading point for farm milk trucks. The building was built by men from Lansing including Fred Nicley, Lee and Connie McNeil, and John and Walter Patton. Local men such as Mont Green, Reeves Gilley, and Albert Francis installed the plumbing and Arvil Day and Telcie Weaver were managers. The milk cans were emptied, washed and reloaded onto the trucks. Milk from the plant was hauled to a processing plant in Lexington, North Carolina. The plant closed in 1967.⁷

Outbuilding	c. 1950	Contributing
Adjacent to the plant is a front-gable outbuilding with German siding and exposed rafter tails. Windows at its east and west elevations are covered by plywood.		

⁷ "Lansing's Coble Dairy Plant," *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol. 2, (Jefferson, NC: Northwest Ashe High School, 1981).

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E Street

190 E Street	Boarding House	c. 1920	Contributing
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The house is located on a hillside overlooking a small stream to the rear of the commercial area located on NC Hwy. 194 and is accessed by a wooden bridge. The two-story three-bay, three-room-deep, hip-roof Colonial Revival-style house is also notable for its high degree of integrity. The house features a hip-roof dormer and a hip-roof full-facade porch carried by Tuscan columns with modern balustrade. The porch extends into a modern deck. Windows are one-over-one sash, the sheathing is weatherboards with a frieze board and corner boards with caps, the foundation is covered with block-patterned pressed metal and the roof is standing seam metal. There is a one-story shed-roof addition at the southwest corner. The interior of the house is almost entirely sheathed in dark varnished beadboard. The parlor and dining room have beadboard wainscoting and are separated by a set of French doors with a broad arched transom. Original light fixtures and mirrored mantels are other notable features. The second floor has five bedrooms and a bath off an L-plan hall. The history of the house is not well documented, but it is known to have been built by Bob Miller and appears to have been designed as a boarding house. Alice Clark is thought to have rented the house and operated a boarding house here from the 1930s until the 1950s. Alice Clark assisted the Drs. Jones, whose infirmary was nearby; a cook helped Alice Clark to operate the boarding house. Miss Clark referred to one room in the house as the "death room," although it is unclear what was meant by this term. Miller sold the house to his sister and brother-in-law, Ray and Ella Mae Clark, in the 1950s for \$1500. Ray Clark was the brother of Alice Clark. Ella Mae Clark was a school teacher and a musician; playing piano for the Presbyterian Church. The boarding house, a rare example of the type in the county, is representative of the quick growth that Lansing experienced after 1914.

	Outbuilding	c. 1950	Contributing
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One-story shed-roof frame shed with vertical board siding.

216 E Street	House	c. 1990s	Non-contributing
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This side-gable home has a gabled front porch, six-over-six paired windows, vinyl siding, and stone-faced underpinning.

244 E Street	House	c. 1930	Contributing
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This one-and-a-half-story side-gable bungalow has vinyl siding, one-over-one windows, brick interior and exterior chimneys, and a gabled dormer with a single door flanked by sidelights and a wood balustrade. The partially enclosed engaged first-story porch is supported by square posts and the roof is covered in standing seam metal. There is a one-story gabled extension of unknown date on the west end of the house.

G Street

132 G Street	Sapp House	c. 1950	Contributing
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Although the house appears to face South Big Horse Creek Road, it has a G Street address. The one-and-

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a-half-story cross plan Period Cottage is sheathed in random coursed granite and has a rear vinyl-clad dormer and vinyl-enclosed rear porch. The stone work features a single-shouldered facade chimney; rear interior stone chimney; stone voussoirs over the paired six-over-six, four-over-four and three-part replacement windows; and a stone arch on the north side of the facade. The shed-roof stoop is supported by square posts on stone piers and a hip-roof porch on the south side of the house has square posts. Both porches have been altered since 1983 (see photo in *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol. 4). The house was built by Hugh and Hattie Sapp in the early 1950s. The granite was from Mt. Airy and laid by local mason Troy Ham.⁸ The Sapp family operated Sapp's Department Store.

Carport

c. 1990

Non-contributing

One-story front-gable frame carport with asphalt shingle roof is located near the northeast corner of the house.

183 G Street

House

c. 1940

Contributing

This one-story side-gable Minimal Traditional-style house has a front projecting gable bay, shed-roof porch supported by battered columns on wood piers, six-over-six windows, stuccoed foundation, asbestos siding, interior brick chimney and an attached gabled carport with brick knee wall and metal support posts on the south end of the house. This house was long the home of Walter and Pearl Osborne.

188 G Street

House

c. 1930

Contributing

This one-story hip-roof cottage is sheathed in vinyl and German siding and has pressed tin roof shingles, brick interior and exterior chimneys, and one-over-one replacement windows. The hipped porch is supported by paired two-by-four posts, modern balustrade, and is enclosed on either end. Modern stairs and stoop give access to the porch from South Big Horse Creek Rd. Although the house overlooks South Big Horse Creek Road, access to it is from its rear on G Street.

Outbuilding

c. 1950

Non-contributing

Steeply gabled frame outbuilding with v-crimp metal roof, T-111 siding, sash windows, and shed-roof porch.

204 G Street

Skyline Telephone Building

c. 1980

Non-contributing

A one-story brick substation building in a common bond pattern with metal doors and a flat roof on the main block and rear extension on a hilltop overlooking downtown Lansing.

214 G Street

House

c. 1950

Non-contributing

This side-gable house with corbelled interior chimney has been altered with at least one addition (on the east end), vinyl siding, and four-over-four vinyl windows. The engaged corner entry porch has a decorative metal post and modern cedar shake siding on the porch walls.

⁸ "Mrs. Hattie Sapp."

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Open metal carport. Carport c. 2000 Non-contributing

220 G Street House c. 1930 Contributing
Located at the end of G Street, this house overlooks downtown Lansing and NC Hwy. 194 from its hilltop. It is a side-gable bungalow with shed-roof porches supported by square posts with modern balustrades on the front (NC Hwy. 194) and rear (G Street) elevations, front gabled dormers on each roof slope, and one-over-one replacement windows. The rear porch is partially enclosed and the front porch foundation is sheathed in faux stone.

A shed roof one-story outbuilding with German siding in front of house. Outbuilding c. 1930 Contributing

A shed roof one-story outbuilding with German siding to rear of house. Outbuilding c. 1930 Contributing

A gabled roof outbuilding located to rear of the house has four-over-four vinyl windows and double doors providing entry to the interior. Outbuilding c. 2000 Non-contributing

NC Highway 194

9190 NC Hwy. 194 Oscar Blevins House c. 1900 Contributing
This two-story Queen Anne-style cross-gabled roof house with two-story hip-roof rear ell has weatherboard sheathing, mostly paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows as well as three-part and two-over-two horizontal light windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and three interior brick chimneys extend from the house's interior. The front projection on the first floor is polygonal, with a first-floor hip-roofed porch that wraps around the front projection. Details include turned posts, cornerboards and frieze boards, and gable returns. The foundation appears to have been replaced with concrete block. There is a concrete retaining wall in front of the house. The house was home to Oscar Blevins (he may have built it) and was purchased by the Victor Clark family in the early 1950s.

This shed-roof can house and root cellar with raised poured concrete foundation, four-over-four double-hung sash above the door and window below, German siding and wooden steps to the upper level, is located at the rear (east) edge of the property near A Street. Can House c. 1940 Contributing

9202 NC Hwy. 194 Lansing Presbyterian Church Manse c. 1945 Contributing
The side-gable asphalt-clad roof of this one-and-a-half-story brick-veneered Cape Cod has three vinyl-clad gabled dormers, rests on a common bond brick foundation, has eight-over-twelve and six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement windows (with a soldier course over the first-story windows), an exterior brick chimney at its south end, and a one-story shed-roof rear addition. The central entry has a soldier

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well-preserved interior of the church features a double-aisle plan and textured plaster walls, a rarity in the county. The pulpit area is framed by an opening with rounded corners. The basement has an open fellowship hall with a stone fireplace, several Sunday School rooms, and a kitchen.

The August 1928 *Ashe Presbyterian Newsletter* compares the church building then under construction to the stone buildings at the Montreat Conference Center near Asheville, N.C. The article also notes that the Lansing church was constructed on the same “general plan” as the West Jefferson Presbyterian Church, but using local stone from Helton Creek rather than quarried stone. B. D. Barr was construction superintendent, Charlie Calloway, Troy Shatley, and Bob Speaks were the stone masons. The “large and beautiful art glass window for the front and most of the windows for the auditorium” were given by the High Point Presbyterian Church. Local donations and donated labor also helped to building the church. Construction was begun in May and the newsletter announced that the Union Thanksgiving service would be held in the new building.⁹

The Lansing Presbyterian congregation was founded September 26, 1926, in a local school. The primary organizers included Reverend R. H. Stone, Dr. D. Clay Lilly, and Reverend J. H. Carter. The founding twenty-two members grew to fifty by 1928. The Presbyterian Church was actively promoting new congregations in western North Carolina during this period. West Jefferson Presbyterian was established in 1925, Foster Memorial in Husk in 1931, and Gillespie Presbyterian in Apple Grove in 1932. Reverend Stone was the primary missionary involved in the establishment of all of these churches.¹⁰

9270 NC Hwy. 194 Commercial Building late 1940s & early 1950s Contributing
This two story, common bond brick building has paired, one-over-one double-hung windows under soldier courses on the second story, a plate glass storefront with a double-leaf replacement metal and glass recessed door, modern vinyl awning that hides transoms, a replacement door from the street accessing the second-floor apartments, and tile coping. The south end is formed by a one-story brick wing. The roof retains its original tile coping, but the façade of this section has been heavily altered with the application of T-111 paneling over the storefront bays. Since 2005, the original glass block transom of this building has been revealed. Oscar Blevins operated a hardware store, five & dime, and a lunch counter on the first floor; the second story was added after his 1951 death. The hardware store was located on the left side of the building and the five & dime was located on the right. The lunch counter was in the right and back; it had about four booths against the south wall and the grill was in the southeast corner fronted by about six stools. The building was CJ's Market grocery store from 1985 to 2002, when its name changed to Lansing Food.

9278 NC Hwy. 194 Bank of Lansing c. 1916 Non-contributing
This one-story painted brick building has brick pilasters on the façade, and the roof has concrete coping. The storefront has been enclosed with T-111 leaving a small central display window; the side windows

⁹ “The Lansing Church,” *Ashe Presbyterian Newsletter*, August 1928, annotated photocopy provided by Mauvine Shepherd.

¹⁰ Circa, Inc. , “Replacement of Bridge No. 273 or SR 1347 over Big Horse Creek, Ashe County,” Raleigh: State Historic Preservation Office, 2003, 15-16.

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have received a similar treatment. One replacement door provides access to the store's interior. The central window has replaced a second door since 2005. The Bank was incorporated in 1916, and in 1919 the Ashe County Board of Commissioners discontinued the County Treasurer's office position, selecting the Bank of Lansing to handle government funds as the County Finance Office.¹¹

9288 NC Hwy. 194 Restaurant c. 1936 Non-contributing

This one-story building has a tall flat parapet roof that is stepped on the side, a wood shed-roofed awning over its modern storefront, and has been heavily altered with T-111 sheathing and stone veneer on the knee wall. Built to replace the building that originally housed Young and Hudler Hardware, which was destroyed by fire on June 18, 1936, the building was originally a restaurant and is now the home of First Citizens Bank.

9294-9300 NC Hwy. 194 Blevins Hardware c. 1945 Non-contributing

The Blevins Hardware building is a two-story Commercial Style brick-veneer building. The two storefronts are modern plate glass with transoms. There are three transomed entries with the central replacement entry leading to second floor apartments. The second floor of the building has mostly paired three-over-one windows, with a modern pent roof above these windows, which obscures the upper facade details. A soldier course is located over each of the doors and display windows. Ray Blevins operated a hardware store in this building from c. 1946 until 1966.¹²

9306-9308 NC Hwy. 194 Clark Furniture Building c. 1936 Contributing

This two-story Commercial Style brick-veneer building has two plate glass display windows with transoms and a flat metal awning. The altered central entry leads to the first floor and a door with a transom at the southeast corner leads to second-story apartments. There are tripartite windows with metal shed awnings on second floor; although one has been infilled with brick and a smaller replacement window. There are soldier courses over the second-story windows, which have header-course sills. There are pilasters at the facade edges. This building was built by Victor Clark, who owned a furniture store in Lansing from about 1930 until 1956 except from 1941 to 1946 when the family lived in Washington, D. C. The original store building was destroyed in the fire of June 18, 1936.¹³

9316 NC Hwy. 194 Commercial Building c. 1950 Non-contributing

This two-story brick building is sheathed in vinyl siding and has a modern plate glass storefront with two entrances, one-over-one replacement windows on the second floor; a steep metal shed-roof canopy shelters the storefront.

9318 NC Hwy. 194 Commercial Building c. 1950 Non-contributing

¹¹ *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol. 2. Jefferson, NC: Northwest Ashe High School, 1980; and Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes.

¹² Sherry Wyatt, "Ashe County, Lansing Historic District, 9200-9300 Blk NC Hwy. 194, Commercial Buildings," Ashe County Comprehensive Architectural Survey, February 9, 2006.

¹³ Marie Clark Blevins, interview by Sherry Joines Wyatt, 15 December 2004, Ashe County Architectural Survey file AH 145; and "Victor Clark," *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol.1. (Jefferson, NC: Northwest Ashe High School 1980), p.31.

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This two-story brick building is sheathed in vinyl siding with a single one-over-one replacement window on the second floor. There are two modern metal and glass entries near the middle of the facade; one accessing the first floor and the second accessing the second floor.

9324 NC Hwy. 194 Commercial Building c. 1950 Contributing

This one-story brick-veneered building has a recessed double-leaf plate glass entry with transom and flanking glass display windows sheltered by a metal shed roof canopy. A modern asphalt shingle-clad roof is located above and behind the original parapet with tile coping. The windows feature header-row sills. There are small vents above the canopy that shades the storefront and extends over the facade of 9330 NC Hwy. 194.

9330 NC Hwy. 194 Commercial Building c. 1950 Contributing

This one-story brick-veneered building has a double-leaf entry flanked by plate glass display windows with header-row sills and tile coping at the parapet. There are small vents above the shed roof canopy shading the storefront.

9350 NC Hwy. 194 Hart Store Building 1945 Contributing

Roey and Eura Hart built this two-story concrete block building with front gable roof in 1945 as a small grocery store. The building has brick header trim around the transomed central entry with multi-light door and above the paired one-over-one second-story windows. The entry is flanked by multi-light display windows. All of the windows feature concrete sills. Metal stairs located on the building's west elevation lead to a second-story apartment entry that is sheltered by a shed roof supported by metal posts. The gables has T-111 siding. The building has a rear concrete block addition and an exterior brick and concrete block flue. The grocery store was operated by Eura Hart into the 1990s. Lansing native Mauvine Shepherd recalls that the store was a community center. "You could have a cola and a snack and stay as long as you would like. She was always open after supper at 7 o'clock in the winter time. Everybody seemed to have their own special place to sit and if you did not show up good or bad you gave a report why you were not there the night before."¹⁴

9360 NC Hwy. 194 French Young Barber Shop Building c. 1920 Contributing

This two-story building has a metal shed roof and pressed metal (rockface block pattern) siding. A metal hipped roof with exposed rafter tails supported by large brackets over the upper front windows appears to have shielded an original upper porch (now removed) that was accessed by a now-covered door. The recessed transomed storefront entry is flanked by plate glass windows with beadboard transoms. Exterior stairs lead to the second-story side entry. The metal siding was likely added early in the building's history and may be original. It was intended to protect the building from hot cinders released by passing trains across the street. Similar siding is found on buildings in the village of Todd. French Young had a barber shop in this building. He also sold magazines, comic books, sodas, fishing licenses and gear, and drug store items. Many local residents recall his Coke machine that used constantly

¹⁴ "Eura Hart and Her Store: A Lansing Tradition," *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol 14, (Jefferson, NC: Northwest Ashe High School 1980) 1993; and Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes.

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flowing cold water to keep the drinks cold. His wife Bania assisted him at the shop and worked at her sewing machine also stationed at the store. Twenty-five cents bought you a shower if you needed one before going somewhere after work. The shop closed in 1973 after Mr. Young was hit and killed by a car while crossing the street in front of his shop.¹⁵

9368 NC Hwy. 194 Lansing Service Station c. 1930, c. 1955
Contributing

A good example of a small service station, this building has a hip-roof covered with pressed tin shingles that encompasses both the building and the drive-thru service bay in front. The roof was originally supported by two brick piers, but one has been damaged, removed, and replaced with a concrete pier. The painted common bond brick building has a concrete block addition (c. 1955) with two garage bays set at an angle at the station's north corner. The one-over-one sash windows and the door have soldier-course lintels and the original front door features a single pane window over three raised panels. The gas pumps have been removed.

NC Highway 194 turns northeast at stop light while South Big Horse Creek Road continues to the northwest.

9375 NC Hwy. 194 Commercial Building c. 1935; 1940s Contributing
This two-story common-bond brick Commercial-Style building is located on the corner of NC Hwy. 194 and South Big Horse Creek Road and has paired one-over-one replacement windows on the second story, plate glass display windows with leaded-glass block transoms, soldier-course lintels, header-row and concrete sills, header-row defined recessed panels, a recessed corner entry supported by a metal column with a double-leaf door and glass block transom, an enclosed entry or display window on the west elevation, a replacement door to the second story, and concrete coping. The first story was built in the late 1930s; the second story was added in the 1940s. Charlie Welch operated a dry goods store here in the 1930s and later added the upstairs apartments.¹⁶

9383-9387 NC Hwy. 194 Commercial Building c. 1945 Contributing
This two-story brick-veneer Commercial Style building has two storefronts with transoms and recessed double-leaf entries, soldier-course lintels, header-row sills, a header-row defined sign panel at the cornice, concrete coping, and stepped parapets at the sides. The second-story apartment entry in the west bay also has a transom and there are paired one-over-one replacement windows on the second story. This building housed at various times the post office, Jason's Barber shop (east storefront), and Byrum Graybeal's office. Graybeal was a notary and a buyer of herbs and animal skins.¹⁷

9388 NC Hwy. 194 Commercial Building c. 1925 Contributing

¹⁵ "French Young 1920s-1973," *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol. 2, (Jefferson, NC: Northwest Ashe High School 1981); "Lansing: a Town of Memories," *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol. 13, Jefferson, NC: Northwest Ashe High School, 1992; and Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes.

¹⁶ Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes.

¹⁷ Ibid.

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Now a residence, this one-and-a-half-story, shed-roof commercial building is very well preserved with weatherboard siding, one-over-one windows, exposed purlins and rafters, and central entry with transom. The hip-roof porch wraps around the east side and rear and has a decorative gable on the porch roof above the side entry. The porch has a modern porch balustrade and is supported by large brackets on the north facade and by battered posts on brick piers on the east side and rear.

Outbuilding 1990s Non-contributing
Located directly to the east of the house is a prefabricated gambrel-roof, 1990s storage shed with vertical and horizontal metal sheathing and two metal sliding doors.

9402 NC Hwy. 194 Lansing United Methodist Church 1944 Contributing
The banked one-story front-gable church is an unusual example of Flemish bond brick construction in Ashe County. The Colonial Revival-style building is five bays deep with four bays of segmental-arch jaspe glass nine-over-nine windows and one bay with a rectangular six-over-six double-hung sash, all with header-row sills. The basement windows are also six-over-six and there is a ground-level basement entry at the rear of the building. One rear window is vinyl-covered and there is a brick chimney flue at the rear. The front-gable buttressed entry pavilion has vinyl in the gable end and features a transomed segmental-arch double-leaf entry leading to a center-aisle interior. The Lansing Methodist congregation began as Graybeal's Chapel in 1876 and reorganized as a Southern Methodist church in 1935 and the new building was begun in 1938 and completed in 1944. The building was part of the resurgence of church building that took place in post-World War II Ashe County that is attributable to economic prosperity that followed the war.¹⁸

9407 NC Hwy. 194 House c. 1925 Contributing
Located on a high bank above NC Highway 194, this one-story front-gable bungalow has German siding, exposed rafter tails, and eight-over-one Craftsman-style windows. Square posts support the front-gabled porch, which has a modern balustrade on the front and an original solid German-sided balustrade on the east side. Faux brick-patterned metal sheathing covers the foundation. Concrete steps with modern stone veneer lead up to the house from the road.

Cellar c. 1925 Contributing
A banked poured concrete cellar with a board and batten upper section is located on the property.

9414 NC Hwy. 194 Lester Sturgill Service Station c. 1930, 1991 Contributing
Clad in vinyl siding, this one-story, side-gable former service station features a front-gable service canopy, modern one-over-one windows replacing the display windows, a stone and brick exterior chimney and a brick interior chimney flue. The small wing on the north end of the building was added in 1991. Built by Lester Sturgill, the business was later operated by Clarence Parsons. The building was converted to a residence in the late twentieth century, but the original form of the service station is still

¹⁸ George William Bumgarner, "Graybeal's Chapel," 2005, photocopy in the collection of Mauvine Shepherd and Garland R. Stafford, "Methodism in Ashe County," n.p.

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clearly visible.¹⁹

9415 NC Hwy. 194 House c. 1925 Contributing
This one-and-a-half-story side-gable Craftsman-style bungalow is situated above Highway 194 on a hill that is supported by a tall stone retaining wall. A small contemporary deck and railing supply more convenient access from the stone porch steps to the stone steps incorporated into the retaining wall. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding, the foundation is wrapped in metal siding, and the roof is standing seam metal. An engaged wrap-around porch is supported by replacement wood posts with a modern balustrade. Other details include paired and tripled three-over-one windows, a shed-roof front dormer with two, one-over-one replacement windows, and knee braces at the dwelling's eaves.

9425 NC Hwy. 194 House c. 1925 Contributing
Built on the hill above Highway 194, this one-and-a-half-story side-gable bungalow has a front-gable dormer and an engaged porch supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers with stone steps and modern balustrade. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding, has one-one-over windows, plywood and vertical boards covering the foundation, and a pressed tin roof. A small deck and handrail is built at the steps of the stone retaining wall.

Cellar c. 1925 Contributing
At the side of the house (east elevation) is a banked poured concrete cellar with front gable roof.

9436-9448 NC Hwy. 194 Lansing Laundry c. 1950 Contributing
This three-part complex begins at the west end with a one-story concrete block building with brick-veneer facade, aluminum and plate glass transomed display windows flanking a double-leaf entry, stepped roofline at the sides, and metal coping. A long one-story wing extends east with two plate glass windows and two double-leaf aluminum entries with transoms, eight large windows that have been enclosed with vertical wood, and a facade shielded by a wood shed-roof canopy. At the east end of the building is a two-story, concrete block section with a brick-veneered facade, plate glass second-story windows, and two plate glass display windows flanking a central entry that has been modified in the late twentieth century with a rolling metal door.

9457 NC Hwy. 194 Charlie Stansberry House c. 1925 Contributing
This two-story hip-roof I-house has vinyl siding, a modern metal roof, one-over-one replacement windows, a shed-roof porch with square posts and modern lattice balustrade, faux stone covering the foundation, and a tall one-story rear shed that is probably original. It was built by Charlie Stansberry who moved his family into Lansing so his children could attend school more easily. The family later moved back to their farm on Little Horse Creek and sold the house to Sibbie Stansberry. The house is virtually identical in form to the family's Little Horse Creek House (AH 113).²⁰

¹⁹ Sherry Wyatt, "Ashe County, Lansing Historic District, 9400 Blk NC Hwy. 194, Commercial Buildings/Houses," Ashe County Comprehensive Architectural Survey, February 9, 2006.

²⁰ Ibid.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

Ashe County is located in the northwest corner of North Carolina. The town of Lansing is in the north part of the county about nine miles northwest of the county seat of Jefferson. Lansing lies in a narrow valley at the point where Old Field Branch flows into Big Horse Creek. The Lansing Historic District encompasses the majority of the small downtown area, which is centered around a single stoplight at the intersection of NC Hwy. 194, which runs roughly north-to-south through the county, and South Big Horse Creek Road. The Lansing Historic District is a fairly intact rural railroad town in Ashe County with commercial and industrial buildings, houses, and churches dating from the early-to-mid-twentieth century. The Virginia-Carolina Railroad (“Virginia Creeper” line or Abingdon Branch, which was later owned by Norfolk & Western) was constructed through Lansing around 1916 and a depot was built. The railroad was built primarily to facilitate the extensive export of timber products that marked the booming timber industry in Ashe County during the early twentieth century. Many of the extant buildings in the district were built during the timber boom period, 1914 to 1930. Construction continued, however, as the town sustained prosperity as a rural trading center serving local farmers with a variety of stores, a milk plant, a grist and feed mill, and export facilities at the depot through the 1950s. The historic district encompasses fifty-five primary buildings of which all but ten are contributing to the historic significance of the district. Additionally, there are twenty-four outbuildings (all but seven are contributing).

The district is locally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for commerce and Criterion C for architecture. The collection of historic buildings within the district is well-preserved and exemplifies the town's growth during the county's timber boom and the later development of Lansing as an important center of trade for farmers in the north part of Ashe County. Architecturally, the district's buildings represent the range of styles that were commonly constructed in Ashe County during the period of significance featuring typical architectural details, such as the irregular massing of the Queen Anne style, the parapets, storefronts, and occasionally decorative brick-trimmed sign panels of the Commercial Style, and the battered porch posts on piers of the Craftsman style. The local context and areas of significance for the Lansing Historic District are established in the multiple property documentation form entitled “Historic and Architectural Resources of Ashe County, North Carolina, c. 1799-1955” (NR, 2009). In particular, the context sections entitled “Slavery, the Civil War, and the Age of the Yeoman Farmer: 1860 – 1915” (E, 16-34), “Change Comes With a Full Head of Steam: 1915-1929” (Section E, pages 35-46), “National Crisis, Local Impact: 1930 – 1955” (E, 46-57), and “Ashe County After 1955” (E, 57) document the important events and trends that influenced the development of Lansing during the district's period of significance from ca. 1900 to 1961.

Resources within the district are covered under several property types— Property Type 1: Agricultural Properties (Section F, pages 63-75; Registration requirements, F, 74-75); Property Type 2: Houses (F, 75-85; Registration requirements, F, 85-86); Property Type 3: Institutional Properties (F, 86-91; Registration requirements, F, 95-96); Property Type 4: Commercial Buildings (F, 96-100; Registration requirements, F, 100); Property Type 5: Industrial Buildings (F, 100-102; Registration requirements, F, 102). Historical background information specific to the development of Lansing is included in this nomination. The properties within the Historic District meet the registration requirements in terms of dates and integrity. As a district, the collection of buildings retains its historic integrity with limited construction after the period of significance and alterations to individual historic

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buildings on the whole being those that do not significantly change the building's size, form, or facade.

The period of significance begins in circa 1900, with the construction of the Queen Anne-style house at 9190 NC Hwy. 194, the earliest resource in the district, and continues to 1961. Although the businesses in the district continued to operate after 1961, the district does not possess the degree of significance required for meeting Criteria Consideration G for properties built within the last fifty years.

Historical Background

Like numerous villages throughout Ashe County, Lansing began as a small trading center for the local agrarian population. It is not known where the name Lansing originated, but the name was used in the establishment of a post office on August 24, 1882. William Harrison Perkins was the community's first postmaster. A prominent local citizen, Harrison Perkins owned a large farm and operated a store on his property north of present-day Lansing. Perkins was postmaster for nearly twenty years and also served as County Commissioner. He is thought to have owned much of the land that is now Lansing.²¹

Lansing was one of the county's many modestly-sized rural communities in 1896. According to *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, its population was 40, Harrison Perkins' General Store was the only business, and a school is listed with teachers W.H. and Sherman Graybeal. The original Lansing School was built c. 1889 in association with the Graybeal Methodist Church in Lansing, and served a dual purpose as both church and school.²²

The Virginia-Carolina Railroad (later owned by Norfolk & Western) was constructed through Ashe County in 1914 to 1916 and had a significant impact on the growth of Lansing. The tracks ran roughly north-south through Lansing, parallel to South Big Horse Creek Road / NC Highway 194. A railroad schedule from May 1915 shows that Lansing did not have a depot or a regular stop. The stops listed skip from Tuckerdale, north of Lansing, to West Jefferson, several miles to the south. However, by September 1916, the Lansing Depot was a regular stop. The train departed Lansing at 10:33 a.m. on its southbound run to Elkland (now Todd) and again at 2:10 that afternoon on its return northward to Abingdon, Virginia. The one-story frame depot was located across the street from the 9300 Block of NC Highway 194, at a site near where the Volunteer Fire Department now stands. The depot was typical of those built all along the "Virginia Creeper" line and is said to have been brought to Lansing in pieces from Virginia in 1920. Prior to this, train tickets were sold from an old box car located on the siding near the future site of the depot. The siding at Lansing accommodated seven cars. In 1926, hardware store owner Henry Gentry became the depot agent; it is not known who operated the depot before this time. Lester Duncan and Carl Carter were subsequent agents. The depot was demolished in 1982.²³

With the construction of the railroad, industries based on the export of the county's natural resources sprang up. Small-scale mining of iron ore was conducted in the Lansing area and the shipment of the ore from the Lansing Depot contributed to the town's early growth. There were three iron veins in

²¹ Ruth Weaver Shepherd, ed. *The Heritage of Ashe County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem, N.C. : Hunter Pub. Co, 1984), 93; Ward Sexton, "Lansing Historical Notes," unpublished history in vertical files of Ashe County Public Library; and "Lansing, NC, Brief History Compiled 8-15-03," unpublished history in vertical files of Ashe County Public Library.

²² Levi Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1896*, electronic version, <<http://www.archive.org/stream/bransonsnorthcar1896bran#page/90/mode/2up/search/ashe>> 13 November 2009 and Sherry Joines Wyatt, "Lansing School National Register Nomination," 2009.

²³ Doug McGuinn, *The "Virginia Creeper,"* Boone: privately published by Bamboo Books, 1998, 21 and 37; and Mike Powers, "The Lansing Depot," *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol. 4, (Jefferson, NC: Northwest Ashe High School 1983), 26.

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the county: the Ballou, or River Belt; Red Hill/Piney Creek; and the Titaniferous/McCarty vein. The latter, with its outcroppings on Grassy, Helton and Horse Creeks was the most likely source for the Lansing shipments. Ore shipment had slowed by 1922.²⁴

The timber industry was even more important to the economy of Lansing and the county in general. Lumber and pulpwood, and probably tan bark, were all shipped from Lansing to processing plants that were located across Southwest Virginia and beyond. These products were the primary impetus for the construction of the railroad into Ashe County and created an economic boom for much of the 1910s and 1920s. The significance of the potential wealth associated with the timber industry is illustrated by the disagreement between the communities of Berlin (now Bina), Lansing, and Warrensville about the location of new depots in 1915. "Berlin timber resources [have] already furnished and will continue to furnish largely the lumber for the building at both Lansing and Warrensville," wrote an angry Berliner in a 1915 editorial.²⁵ Despite the tense feelings at the time, the timber industry was not long lasting. Ashe County historian Arthur Fletcher noted that there was no indication that many of the newly created depot towns in Ashe County "benefited in the long run except West Jefferson and perhaps Smethport and Lansing." Depots were generally located "where they could serve the sawmill men," he added.²⁶

The small community of Lansing blossomed into a busy town during the late 1910s and early 1920s. The Bank of Lansing (9278 NC Hwy. 194) was incorporated in March 1916 with J. W. Graybeal, J. F. Miller, S. A. Hartsoe, T. A. Farmer, Thomas J. Jones, E. L. Childers, J. D. Childers, J. H. Gentry, Monroe Welch, and E. H. Higginbottom as stockholders. Daniel Joines was the first president and E. H. Higginbottom the first cashier. It is said that this bank was at one time more wealthy than the bank in Jefferson. In 1919, the Ashe County Board of Commissioners discontinued the County Treasurer's office position, selecting the Bank of Lansing to handle government funds as the County Finance Office. A bank advertisement from 1921, notes that D. H. Joines was president, J. F. Miller served as vice president, and G. E. Ashley was cashier. The advertisement went on to say: "We have come through the hard times in splendid condition. Our business methods are safe, sound, and conservative. We'll give you courteous treatment and handle your account in a correct and business like way. Come in and let us talk it over." Correspondent J. R. Weaver gave the bank a positive review in a 1920 *Ashe Recorder*, noting that it was "forging to the front," and that as cashier, Ashley "makes things hum." The bank failed during the Great Depression and was liquidated by the Bank of Ashe.²⁷

The economic boom culminated with the incorporation of the Town of Lansing on May 26, 1928. A picture of the bustling town during the busy 1925 to 1935 period can be had by listing many of the known businesses operating at this time. A large frame hotel served travelers including sales people and timber industry employees. The agriculture-related industries that would become important to the town and the county generally after the timber boom can be seen with the operation of a cheese plant in Lansing. Serving the town's population and the outlying farm population were a number of stores including Charlie Welch's clothing store at 9375 NC Hwy. 194, Young and Hudler's Hardware store

²⁴ "History," Lansing, N.C. website <http://www.lansingnc.com/lansing_history.html> 14 January 2010; and Eleanor Baker Reeves, *A Factual History of Early Ashe County, NC* (Dallas: Taylor Publishing, 1986), 144.

²⁵ Ward Sexton, "Lansing Paragraphs," unpublished history in vertical files of Ashe County Public Library and McGuinn, 39.

²⁶ Arthur L. Fletcher, *Ashe County, A History* (Jefferson: Ashe County Research Association, 1963), 265.

²⁷ Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes; Fletcher, 261; Lansing, N.C. website; Advertisement, *The Ashe Recorder*, 4 May 1921, microfilm at Ashe County Public Library; and "Lansing Historical Notes."

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(9288 NC Hwy. 194), Oscar Blevins' general store, and a hardware store at 9270 NC Hwy. 194. As a railroad town, Lansing was a distribution point for general stores throughout this part of the county as shown by the presence of the wholesale firm of Lansing Grocery Company. Bank Cashier G. E. Ashley owned stock in Lansing Grocery until he sold his interest to Lester M. Sturgill in 1924. Sturgill operated a wholesale grocery firm in Lansing until 1938. Similarly, Byron (Byrum) Graybeal (postmaster from 1925 through 1933) was also a dealer in produce, hides, and herbs, buying local goods for shipment to large warehouses outside the county. In addition, he did accounting and was a notary. His last place of business was located at 9383-9387 NC Hwy. 194. Service businesses included a coffin shop operated by a blind man named Elbert McCarter, The Bank of Lansing, a restaurant, a Shell Service Station built by Lester Sturgill at 9414 NC Hwy. 194 in about 1930 (the station was later operated by Clarence Parsons), and French Young's Barber Shop, which opened at 9360 NC Hwy. 194 by 1924. Young's shop operated until 1973 and sold magazines, comic books, sodas, fishing licenses and gear, and drug store items. Mrs. Young operated a seamstress business in the shop as well. Health-care was also available in Lansing provided by dentist Edgar Barr between 1927 and 1930. Physicians in Lansing were Dr. Thomas Jones, who lived just north of town (109 Baldwin Jones Road) and later his son, Dr. Thomas Lester Jones who lived at 154 Baldwin Jones Road.²⁸

The influx of new residents to Lansing in the 1920s were accommodated at the large frame hotel (no longer extant), as boarders in private homes, and in several boarding houses that operated during this period. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Welch, for example, were noted in the 1920 *Ashe Recorder* as “keeping house now,” though they had previously boarded with “Mr. Gentry,” probably J. H. Gentry. The Welches “...seemed to be a very happy couple.”²⁹ The circa 1920 boarding house at 190 E Street is a large hip-roof dwelling that accommodated five bedrooms on the second floor. The house was built by Bob Miller who sold it to his sister and brother-in-law, Ray and Ella Mae Clark.³⁰ Several single-family dwellings, including modest bungalows and single-pile side-gable houses, were also built during the 1920s and 1930s. Photographs of Lansing from the 1920s show a number of houses; many similar to the hip-roof bungalow located at 274 A Street, perched on the hillsides above the commercial area. Also reflecting the population growth was the expansion of the Lansing School to a three-teacher school in the 1920s and then its relocation to an even larger facility with the construction of a stone building built by the WPA in 1937 (NR, 2008).

Amid the construction of new dwellings and businesses and the bustle of the depot, Lansing was still very much a rural place during the first thirty-five years of the twentieth century and townspeople were plagued by concerns such as inadequate roadways. “We are now having some of the worst weather [of] all,” wrote J. R. Weaver in 1920. “It is almost impossible to get to this place, but work is being pushed as fast as possible on the new road leading from here up Horse Creek. At the present rate we hope to see it completed sometime during the next decade,” he quipped. Weaver went on to write about the large new hay baler purchased by local landowner J. H. Gentry, showing that the surrounding

²⁸ “French Young 1920s-1973,” *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol. 2; Northwest Ashe High School Journalism Class, Jefferson, NC, 1981; Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes; *The Northwestern Herald*, 28 February 1924; Fletcher, 129; *Ashe County*, John Houck, Clarice Weaver, and Carol Williams, (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2000), 14; Kelly Baldwin, “Lansing – Town of Memories,” *Mountaineer Heritage*, vol. 13, 1992, 21-23; Mark Sturgill, “Lester M. Sturgill,” *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol. 9 (Jefferson, NC: Northwest Ashe High School, 1988), 39; Mauvine Shepherd, email to Sherry Joines Wyatt, January 2010. “Lansing Historical Notes”; Shepherd, *Heritage*, 93.

²⁹ “Lansing News Items,” *The Ashe Recorder*, 11 March 1920.

³⁰ Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes.

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agricultural neighborhood was still an important part of Lansing.³¹

The economic crash of the Great Depression was coupled in Ashe County with the depletion of timber resources after the onset of the chestnut blight.³² In addition to the timber industry's decline, the livestock market, an important source of income in the county, also suffered decline. These economic realities were evidenced in the reduction of railroad service in the county (operations stopped south of West Jefferson) and the closure of businesses including the Bank of Lansing.

Economic recovery in Lansing was slowed by a disastrous fire on June 18, 1936. It began in the Weaver Cafe (former Young and Hudler Hardware store building, 9288 NC Hwy. 194) and destroyed much of the town's commercial area despite the bucket brigade formed by residents after Charley Campbell's chickens sounded an early-morning alarm.³³ It was not until the 1950s that the organization of a volunteer fire department would occur. A used fire truck was purchased and brought to Lansing from Florida. This fire department is thought to have been the second organized in Ashe County. The Flood of 1940 also did a great deal of damage to the town's low-lying commercial area. Victor Clark's furniture store (9306 NC Hwy. 194) was hard hit and the Clark family temporarily relocated to Washington, D. C. where better war-time wages were available after 1941.³⁴

The postwar period in Lansing saw the continuation of modest commercial activity in town. Some of the enterprises included the hardware store operated by Victor Clark from 1946 until 1956. Clark built the store building at 9306 NC Hwy. 194 after the store's original quarters were destroyed in the 1936 fire. Down the street at 9294 NC Hwy. 194, Ray Blevins continued his father's (Oscar Blevins) hardware business from about 1946 through 1966 and also incorporated a five and dime store business. Blevins also served as Lansing's mayor in the 1950s.³⁵ Rose Harrison operated a restaurant and boarding house nearby, beginning about 1941. Several teachers lived and took their meals there and Dr. Bud Jones is said to have eaten there every day. Roey and Eura Hart built their two-story concrete block grocery store building at 9305 NC Hwy. 194 in 1945. Operated by Eura Hart into the 1990s, the Hart Store was a community center. Lansing native Mauvine Shepherd recalls: "You could have a cola and a snack and stay as long as you would like. She was always open after supper at 7 o'clock in the winter time. Everybody seemed to have their own special place to sit and if you did not show up good or bad you gave a report why you were not there the night before."³⁶

The commercial center in Lansing continued to grow with its service to the surrounding agricultural community. The beef and dairy cattle farmers of Ashe County thrived in the postwar period. Four buildings in Lansing represent the important role the town played in Ashe County's agrarian economy: the Lansing Grocery and Milling Company buildings at 126-128 and 130-132 South Big Horse Creek Road, the Lansing Mill Company's feed and grist mill at 185 South Big Horse Creek Road, and the Coble Dairy Plant at 226 South Big Horse Creek Road.

Raymond and Preston Powers opened the Lansing Mill Company about 1940 and operated it in

³¹ "Lansing News Items."

³² The chestnut blight, *Cryphonectria parasitica*, a highly contagious fungal disease, eventually destroyed the native American Chestnuts that were an important part of the region's forests.

³³ Kelly Baldwin, "Lansing – Town of Memories," and newspaper article in the collection of Mauvine Shepherd.

³⁴ Kelly Baldwin, "Lansing – Town of Memories"; Ward Sexton, "Lansing Historical Notes"; and "Victor Clark."

³⁵ Ward Sexton, "Lansing Historical Notes" and Marie Blevins, interview; and "Victor Clark."

³⁶ Letter to Kelly Baldwin from Ben Harrison, 20 June 1992, vertical file, Ashe County Public Library; "Eura Hart and Her Store: A Lansing Tradition," *Mountaineer Heritage*, Vol 14, (Jefferson, NC: Northwest Ashe High School 1993); and Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes.

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partnership with B. and O. Grocery before the 1950s when it was sold to Walter Osborne and Howard Reeves. The mill produced cornmeal and feed for livestock. Osborne and Reeves successfully operated the business for many years with staff member Grant Baldwin who made feed and fertilizer deliveries. Built in c. 1940 and c. 1950 respectively, the Lansing Grocery and Milling Company buildings at 126-128 and 130-132 South Big Horse Creek Road were the commercial arm of the business and stocked groceries, dry goods, and clothes as well as seed, fertilizer, and feed. The store was open from 6:00 am to 9:00 pm six days a week, with owners Walter Osborne and Howard Reeves working overlapping schedules. Reeves, who had begun his career by working in the mill, opened. Osborne, who learned the mercantile business from Oscar Blevins, closed. Reeves and Osborne operated the company until about 1980.³⁷

Coble Dairies opened its milk collection plant in Lansing in 1942. Early each morning, milk trucks drove through the countryside collecting cans of milk from farms to be delivered to the plant. The milk cans were emptied, washed and reloaded onto the trucks. Chilled milk from the plant was hauled by tank trucks to a processing plant in Lexington, North Carolina more than one hundred miles southeast of Lansing. The tanker drivers were well-known for their ability to negotiate the narrow winding roads and one-lane bridges that led out of Lansing at alarming speeds. The plant shipped 45,000 to 60,000 pounds of milk each day for twenty-five years (two tanker loads a day at its peak); it closed in 1967.³⁸

By 1960, the population of Lansing, 278 people, was well behind that of West Jefferson at 1,000, and Jefferson, at 814, but ahead of the smaller towns of Warrensville, at 116 and Todd, at 32.³⁹ The discontinuance of railroad passenger service by Norfolk & Western in the 1960s and the cessation of all service in 1977 marked significant changes in the town's economy during the late twentieth century. As roadways were improved and the county's population became increasingly mobile via automobile shoppers were able to travel to larger towns bringing about the closure of many local stores.⁴⁰

Lansing has almost always maintained a restaurant and a grocery store, however, and within the last five years, a number of new businesses that cater to tourists and summer residents have begun to populate the old commercial buildings. A creek-front park with paved walking and biking trails are among the recent improvements. Revitalization efforts include the annual Ola Belle Reed Homecoming bluegrass festival at the new park; it honors a well-known local musician.

Architectural Significance

The Lansing Historic District has a good collection of commercial buildings ranging in age from c. 1920 through the 1950s. These buildings, especially those from the 1920 to 1930 period, tend to have minimal stylistic references. However, they are typical of frame commercial buildings built throughout Ashe County during this period. The French Young Barber Shop Building (c. 1920, 9360 NC Hwy. 194), for example, has a tall shed roof and pressed metal (block pattern) siding. The recessed storefront entry has a transom and is flanked by plate glass windows with beadboard transoms. Two smaller frame commercial buildings are also still extant in the district though they have been converted into dwellings. The one-and-a-half-story, shed-roof building at 9388 NC Hwy. 194 (c. 1925) is very well preserved with

³⁷ "Lansing Grocery and Milling Company," Ashe County Public Library, Lansing Vertical File and Mauvine Shepherd, unpublished historical notes.

³⁸ *Mountaineer Heritage*, Volume 2, "Lansing's Coble Dairy Plant", Northwest Ashe High School Journalism Class, Jefferson, NC. 1981.

³⁹ Fletcher, 56.

⁴⁰ Sexton, "Lansing Paragraphs."

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weatherboard siding and a central entry with transom, but with an added wraparound porch.

Beginning in the 1930s, commercial buildings in Lansing were more typically built of brick or brick veneer with modest Commercial Style features such as parapets, recessed storefronts, transoms, and occasionally decorative brick-trimmed sign panels. A well-preserved two-story example is the c. 1935 building at 9375 NC Hwy. 194. The building features a leaded glass block transom above its plate glass storefront. The recessed corner entry also has a glass block transom. Another two-story example is the c. 1936 Clark Furniture Building at 9306-9308 NC Hwy. 194. The c. 1945 Hart Store at 9350 NC Hwy. 194 is also of interest. Built of concrete block, the entry and windows are adorned with red brick trim. The c. 1950 Lansing Grocery and Milling Company building is typical of several brick buildings from the postwar period with simple Commercial Style details like soldier-course lintels, header sills, transomed double-leaf entry, and concrete coping at the parapet. Later commercial building such as the Sapp Department Store at 178 South Big Horse Creek Rd. (c. 1955) are more likely to be unadorned brick buildings with few stylistic references.

Like other commercial buildings, the two c. 1930 free-standing historic service stations in the district (Lansing Service Station at 9368 NC Hwy. 194 and the Lester Sturgill Service Station at 9414 NC Hwy. 194) are typical of their building type and period: one-story with projecting canopies that once protected the gas and service area in front of the stations. The Lansing Garage (114 South Big Horse Creek Rd., c. 1935) is unusual in that it is located in a standard two-story Commercial Style brick building. A garage door is located between the building's two storefronts and the gas pumps (now removed) were uncovered.

The two churches within the historic district differ greatly in their style and architectural execution. Lansing Presbyterian Church (9250 NC Hwy., 1928) is constructed of uncut river stone illustrating the natural motif that was common in the Arts and Crafts and Craftsman styles. The one-story building rests on a raised basement, has a hip-roof entry tower, and is ornamented by a large stained glass assemblage with a large rose window above three lancet windows. More typical of Ashe County churches in its scale and limited stylistic palette, is the one-story front-gable Lansing United Methodist Church (9402 NC Hwy., 1944), which has modest Colonial Revival-style architectural details. The church has a front-gable buttressed entry pavilion featuring a transomed segmental-arch entry. Its use of Flemish bond brick construction is unusual in the county, particularly during the postwar period.

Thought to be the earliest resource within the historic district, the c. 1900 Queen Anne-style house at 9190 NC Hwy. 194 is representative of houses of this period throughout the county that used Queen Anne-style ornamentation and complex massing in a subdued manner. This large two-story T-plan house is well preserved with weatherboard sheathing and a polygonal bay on the first story of the front T-projection. A porch with turned posts wraps around the front projection.

Hip roof cottages typify the residential architecture from the 1910s and 1920s in the district. Houses of this form with varying degrees of Queen Anne, Eastlake, and, later, Colonial Revival and Craftsman architectural details were built throughout Ashe County. They were particularly common in the county's towns and villages. The c. 1930 house at 188 G Street is typical with a pressed tin shingle roof and original German siding. A slightly more elaborate and better preserved house at 173 B Street (c. 1920) has weatherboard siding, gabled front and rear dormers, and a wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns.

Following statewide trends, the bungalow became the predominant residential type in the county in the 1930s. Though there are well-executed Craftsman-style bungalows in the county and within the

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district, the use of the form with only modest stylistic details like battered posts (often on masonry piers), exposed rafter tails, and simple knee braces was more common. Two houses that represent the Craftsman bungalows in the district are the French Young house (9216 NC Hwy. 194, c. 1930) and the Claude Gambill House (9232 NC Hwy. 194, c. 1925); both are one-and-a-half-story, side-gable bungalows. The Young House is sheathed in narrow exposure weatherboard and has a front/side-gable porch and porte-cochere supported by battered posts on piers. The Gambill House has a broad gabled dormer and an engaged porch with battered posts resting on brick piers. Three bungalows with more modest styling are at 9407, 9415, and 9425 NC Hwy. 194. Sitting high above the roadway, the details for these c. 1925 one-and-a-half-story bungalows include German siding, Craftsman-style windows, and Tuscan columns. All three have high stone retaining walls supporting the road bank.

Bungalows were sometimes built in the county after World War II, but the Cape Cod and Minimal Traditional styles gradually became prevalent. The Cape Cods in the county often made limited use of the Colonial-inspired ornament that is often more heavily applied in other areas. The Lansing Presbyterian Church Manse (9202 NC Hwy. 194, c. 1945) is typical of the district and the county generally with its simple one-and-a-half-story brick-veneered form with dormers and eight-over-twelve and six-over-six double-hung windows. A swooping shed-roof over the stoop provides modest ornamentation. The one-and-a-half story brick veneer Allie Graybeal House at 190 B Street (c. 1955) is a typical Minimal Traditional-style house with its side-gable roof and front-gable ell and little ornamentation.

The Sapp House (132 G St., c. 1950) is one of a handful of well-executed stone dwellings built in the county during the 1935 to 1955 period. More commonly featuring river stone, these houses were likely influenced by the construction of several river stone Presbyterian churches (like Lansing Presbyterian) in the 1920s and 1930s and by the handful of granite institutional buildings (like the Lansing School) built by the WPA in the late 1930s. The one-and-a-half-story cross-plan Sapp House is sheathed in random-coursed Mt. Airy granite. The stone work features a facade chimney and stone voussoirs over the windows and picture windows, stone piers and an arched lintel at the side porch.

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UTM

5	17	454400	4039000
6	17	454400	4039300

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Lansing Historic District is shown as a solid line on the accompanying map labeled "Lansing National Register Historic District, Ashe County, North Carolina" at a scale of 1:200.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Lansing Historic District encompasses the greatest concentration of pre-1961 contributing resources within their appropriate historic settings. Most boundary lines follow roads and property lines and exclude the surrounding areas more agricultural and rural in nature.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section photos Page 35

Name of Property Lansing Historic District
County and State Ashe County, NC

All photographs are of:

Lansing Historic District, Lansing, Ashe County, North Carolina
Date: 12/2009 and 7/2010 Photographer: Elizabeth Rembert
Location of digital files: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

1. Lansing Presbyterian Church, 9250 NC Hwy. 194
2. Claude Gambill House, 9232 NC Hwy. 194
3. 9300 Block of NC Hwy. 194; looking southeast from stop light
4. House, 9415 NC Hwy. 194
5. 9300 Block of NC Hwy. 194 and 100 Block South Big Horse Creek Rd.; looking north from stop light
6. Lansing Milling Company, 185 South Big Horse Creek Rd.
7. 225 South Big Horse Creek Rd.
8. Drew Greer House, 210 B Street
9. 244 E St. with 326 A St. in background
10. 9200-9300 Blocks NC Hwy. 194; looking southeast