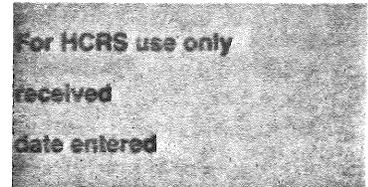


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic The Reverend John E. Pressly House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number N. side of SR 1613, approx. .3 mi. E. of SR 1612 not for publication

city, town vicinity of ~~congressional district~~ Bethpage

state North Carolina code 037 county Cabarrus code 025

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Paul Nelson Hollar

street & number Box 1008, Rt. 1

city, town Davidson vicinity of state North Carolina

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cabarrus County Courthouse

street & number North Union Street

city, town Concord state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus Co., N.C. Peter R. Kaplan has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey & Planning Branch, N.C. Division of Archives & History

city, town Raleigh state N.C.

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Reverend John E. Pressly House is located on the Earnhardt Lake Road near the Bethpage Church in northwestern Cabarrus County. A long dirt road leads off the main road to the small two-story Federal and Greek Revival house. The landscape of the Pressly House is comprised of a field that flanks the west side of the house, tall vibrant oaks that are located in clusters at the front and rear of the residence, and crepe myrtles that enrich the landscape and line the front of the house. Traces of the original walkway leading to the principal entrance are quite evident and it is marked by symmetrically placed shrubbery. Two structures flank the house on the east side and consist of a large log barn and a frame stable.

The Reverend John Ebenezer Pressly house is highly significant and it is the best-preserved two-story log house in Cabarrus County. The house was erected between 1837 and 1851. The Reverend Pressly purchased the house in 1851 and the residence served as a manse while he assumed the pastoral duties of the Coddle Creek and the New Perth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches between 1850 and 1886. The house continued to serve as the manse when the Reverend Pressly sold the house to the Reverend W.Y. Love in 1894. The Reverend Love had assumed the duties at the Coddle Creek and the New Perth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches in 1892. He sold the house to William P. Rogers in 1900. Roger's daughter, Ada Rogers Collins resided at the house until her death in 1981. The house is now owned by Paul Nelson Hollar.

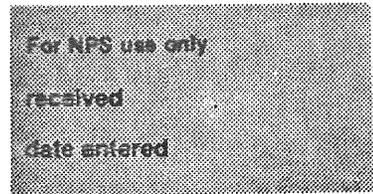
The Pressly House is of mortise and tenon construction, and this is still apparent in the attic of the residence. The house consists of the main two-story, single-pile section with a side gable roof and is sheathed in lapped weatherboard; a frame rear shed located along the northwestern side of the house is contemporary with this main house; and another rear shed that is an extension from the early shed room and projects one bay east from the main block to form a rear ell. The Pressly House has a three-bay division on the first floor and a two-bay division along the upper elevation.

The most prominent exterior feature of the Pressly House is the handsome Greek-inspired, one-story entrance porch that is upheld by square, vernacular columns and corresponding pilasters. The columns have square-based plates and two-part capitals at the top. The pilasters exhibit similar details. The columns rise to an entablature that supports a three-part molded cornice and a shed roof. The walls under the porch are set in flush sheathing and high baseboards separate the paired principal entrances and the pilaster.

The first floor fenestrations are comprised of nine-over-six sash set in thinly molded Federal surrounds. The windows flank the porch and the paired, five-panel doors that are framed with plain Greek Revival surrounds and corner blocks. The doors are not original and are divided by a surround center section. These paired doors provide a separate entrance into each first floor room of the main house.

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<u>The Reverend John E. Pressly House</u>		

The fenestrations along the western elevation are framed in simple, two-part molding. Three windows on the lower western elevations are four-over-four replacements. The upper west elevation retains its original nine-over-six sash windows. There is only one remaining first floor window on the east side of the main block. This four-over-four sash replacement is also set in narrow Federal style molding. The upper story of the main house has a two-bay division. Fenestrations are six-over-six sash framed in plain vernacular surrounds that exhibit traces of Greek Revival details. At the rear of the main house, the second floor fenestrations are comprised of two, square-shaped, six-over-six sash that are framed with plain vernacular surrounds with some Greek Revival traits.

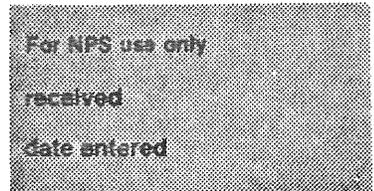
The rear shed located on the western side of the main house has a three-part molding that extends from the western side across corner posts to the rear door and the nine-over-six window that is set in a two-part surround that is characteristic of the entire house. The rear shed on the east side of the house is a later addition and displays two four-over-four sash windows and a rear door set in thin surrounds. Two four-paned windows flank the chimney located on the side of the east shed room.

Other exterior features include two exterior end chimneys with mortar and-stone foundations. Both measure seven feet wide and are three feet deep. The chimney on the western elevation is laid in one-to-five common bond and was originally single-shoulder stepped but it is now paved. The east chimney is laid in approximately one-to-eight common bond and the chimney below the shoulder has been repaired. The chimney located on the east side of the east rear shed is a small, single shouldered chimney laid in common bond with a mortared foundation.

The house has two principal entrance, one leads into the east sitting room and the other to the west parlor. The interior finish of the sitting room door features fluted Greek Revival surrounds with corner blocks and fluted pilsters. The east sitting room is sheathed in vertical board. The molded ceiling dates to 1900. The room exhibits notable Greek Revival woodwork in the wide, molded baseboards on the east wall, and the large, yet simple mantel along the east side of the room. The mantel displays a two-part molding beneath the shelf and simple pilasters and rectangular corner blocks. Windows flank the fireplace and feature the same Greek Revival surrounds as the main door. The west wall of the sitting room exhibits narrow Federal baseboards. Federal trimwork is also evident in the surrounds that frame the door leading to the second floor. The door leading to the rear dining room located in the rear shed is comprised of three beveled boards supporting vertical sheathing and two latches, one made of metal and the other of wood. A similar door with a more nctable metal latch leads into the west parlor.

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The principal entrance to the parlor is similar, but not identical, to the door leading to the sitting room. The west parlor entrance exhibits Greek Revival surrounds, square corner blocks, and high plinth blocks. Like the sitting room, the parlor is sheathed in vertical boards. The ceiling in the west parlor displays thin molding that is characteristic of the Federal idiom. However, in comparison, the wide baseboards in the parlor and the surrounds that frame the windows and extend to the floor are characteristic of the Greek Revival style. The mantel found in the parlor is one of the most prominent interior features and it is an outstanding example of a vernacular mantel designed in the Greek Revival tradition. It is comprised of pedestals rising to tapered columns with two-part capitals, a three-part molded lintel, and a supporting shelf. The mantel bears a strong resemblance to the front porch. A door trimmed in the Federal fashion leads upstairs and a Greek Revival door leads to the rear of the house.

The rear ell is comprised of three rooms, the kitchen, dining room, and another sitting room. The kitchen is located on the extreme eastern side of the house and was constructed between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The original log kitchen was located behind the house, but it was torn down as it constituted a fire hazard. Unlike the older rooms, the kitchen is sheathed in horizontal boards, but displays molding like that found in the east sitting room. Small four-paned windows flank the simple mantel located on the east end of the room. A two-plank door with old hardware leads into the kitchen from the east sitting room. The door is similar to the one connecting the sitting room and the west parlor. The dining room can also be reached through the east room. The door in the dining room features plain surrounds with square corner blocks. The molded ceiling resembles the one found in the east room. The sitting room located at the far west end of the rear shed is contemporary with the house. Greek Revival characteristics are evident in the surrounds that frame the door and the windows of the sitting room. The surrounds feature fluted square plinths and corner blocks with raised center pyramids. The two-part mantel rises to the height of the square plinths. The vertical board sheathing in this room has been papered.

Doors from the sitting room and the parlor open inward and lead to the upper elevations via an enclosed staircase at the rear of the house. The stairs are sealed in vertical boards on both elevations and feature a Greek Revival balustrade. Logs can be seen running along the level of the second floor. Intricate molded baseboards are located above the logs. The doors at the bottom of the stairs are like the doors on the second elevation.

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The east room on the upper elevation can be reached from a small landing through a door located at the front of the room. The door is made of vertical boards and resembles the doors found in the parlor and sitting room. The door is set in thin Federal surrounds and features a rustic latch lock. The east room does not have a fireplace, and its vertical board sheathing has been papered. The ceiling is also covered in vertical board.

The upper room on the western elevation is sheathed in vertical boards and does not display any notable molding or baseboards. The door is set in plain surrounds and is similar in construction to the east upper room. The west room is heated by a fireplace and features a simple mantel with Federal characteristics that are apparent in the narrow board pilasters and shelf.

The Pressly House is a wonderful example of a nineteenth century, vernacular residence with Federal and Greek Revival characteristics. The stability of the property cannot be ascertained at this time, but apparently the house is occupied, and the outbuildings are being utilized as stables. The close proximity to major highways, the landscape, and the excellent condition of the Pressly House make it an ideal home for someone interested in maintaining a historical residence.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates Unknown Builder/Architect unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

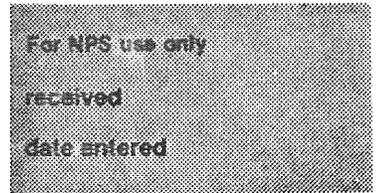
The Reverend John E. Pressly House consists of a two-story log and frame residence built between 1837 and 1851. The initial owners of the property, the Phifer family, bought the land around 1777. Issac Grier purchased the land in 1837 and he in turn sold the property to Elinor Robinson in 1839. She retained ownership of the property until 1851. The residence combines elements of the Federal and Greek Revival idioms and includes such notable features as the nine-over-six sash windows set in thinly molded, two-part Federal surrounds and the Greek-inspired entrance porch supported by two square columns and corresponding pilasters that rise to capitals and a well-executed, three-part molding just beneath the cornice. The house derives its name from the Reverend John E. Pressly who purchased the land in 1851. The Reverend Pressly (1826–1897) received his religious training at Erskine College between 1844 and 1847, and he was ordained in 1847. He served as a missionary out west for two years and returned to South Carolina in 1849. One year later he was assigned to the Coddle Creek Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and the New Perth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Iredell County. The Reverend Pressly played an active role in the Presbyterian synod and remained close to his alma mater in Due West, South Carolina. In 1885, the Reverend Pressly suffered a serious injury that left him permanently disabled, and he retired as the minister of both the Coddle Creek and the New Perth churches in 1886. Pressly sold the house to the Reverend W.Y. Love in 1894. The Reverend Love sold the house to William P. Rogers in 1900. Ada Rogers Collins, Rogers's daughter, retained ownership of the house until her death in 1981. The residence was sold by the executor of her estate in 1984 to Paul Nelson Hollar, Jr.

Criteria Assessment

- A. Associated with the religious history of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and its expansion in the south during the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Also associated with the Coddle Creek and the New Perth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches in Iredell County. the late nineteenth century frame Coddle Creek Church is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- B. Associated with the Reverend John Ebenezer Pressly (1826–1897), an Associate Reformed Presbyterian minister, who served as pastor of the Coddle Creek and the New Perth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches from 1850 to 1886. The Reverend Pressly was actively involved in the Presbyterian synod and continued to have a long association with his alma mater, Erskine College in Due West, South Carolina.

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Criteria Assessment (cont.)	#8	1

- C. The Reverend John E. Pressly House embodies distinctive architectural characteristics of the early nineteenth century. The house is the best-preserved, two-story log residence in Cabarrus County. The interior and the exterior displays one of the finest examples of Federal and Greek Revival woodwork.

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<u>Significance Essay</u>	8	2

The Reverend John E. Pressly House is located in northwestern Cabarrus County, near the small community of Bethpage, North Carolina. This account provides a brief history of this handsome nineteenth century residence and its owners.

It is difficult to determine the exact construction date of the Reverend John E. Pressly House. The Phifer family owned the property in 1777 and sold the acreage to Issac Grier in 1837. Two years later, Grier sold the "land and premises" to Elinor Robinson.¹ This suggests that some residential structure was standing on the property by this time. The Federal and Greek Revival features of the Pressly House correspond with this data. However, the house was not recorded when Pressly purchased the land in 1851. It is impossible to determine whether or not this residence was built from materials from an older structure or that the house was moved to this location after Pressly bought the land.²

The Reverend John Ebenezer Pressly, from whom the house derives its name, was born on November 3, 1826. His father, a member of the illustrious Pressly family of South Carolina, had died thirty-nine days earlier. Pressly's mother, Martha Devlin Pressly of Cedar Springs, North Carolina, remarried and placed her son in the care of her husband's brother, Dr. Ebenezer Erskine Pressly in 1838.³ At that time, Dr. Pressly was serving as the president of Clark and Erskine Seminary in Due West, South Carolina.⁴ The seminary was established in 1836 by the Southern Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod in order to prepare young men for the ministry.⁵ Dr. Pressly was also instrumental in the expansion of the Literary Department and the Theological Seminary from a two year institution to a four year liberal arts college, resulting in the establishment of Erskine College in November 1839.⁶

John Pressly attended the high school that had been associated with the Clark and Erskine Seminary since 1836. Pressly graduated in 1844 and continued his studies in the Divinity Department at Erskine College, graduating in 1847. On September 4, 1847, Pressly received his ordination from the Second Presbytery. The young Reverend Pressly served as a missionary in the western territory before returning to South Carolina in 1849. On April 4, 1849, the Reverend married Martha S. Sherard (b. 1825). The Presslys would have four children.⁷ Two of John and Martha Pressly's children, Neil Erskine Pressly (b. 1850) and Magon Wiley Pressly (b. 1859), would also become Associate Reformed ministers.⁸

The Reverend Pressly was assigned two congregations in 1850, the Coddle Creek Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (NR) and the New Perth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. The two churches are located in Iredell County and are eighteen miles apart. The Reverend Pressly would divide his time between the two churches, preaching two sermons in the summer, and ministering to neighboring churches. He served both congregations for thirty-seven years.⁹

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<u>Reverend John E. Pressly House</u>	#8	3

One year after his appointment to Coddle Creek and New Perth, the Reverend Pressly purchased 169 1/2 acres for \$600 and possibly built the house that still stands near the Bethpage Church along Coddle Creek in Cabarrus County.¹⁰ By 1860, Pressly was farming at least sixty acres of his land and the farm was valued at \$1,020, while Pressly's personal property was estimated at \$5,000.¹¹

The Reverend Pressly played an active role in the Associate Reformed Synod, and he served as the moderator of the synod in 1868. Between 1873-1883, the Reverend Pressly "held the responsibility of the clerkship of the First Presbytery."¹² Like many of his relatives and his descendants, the Reverend Pressly maintained close ties with Erskine College, and in 1878, the school conferred the title of Doctor of Divinity upon the Reverend Pressly.¹³

The 1839 frame church in Coddle Creek burned on February 24, 1884, Reverend Pressly's leadership was instrumental in building a new church that was formally dedicated on June 23, 1884.¹⁴ An undisclosed accident on November 19 1885, left the Reverend Pressly an invalid, and he retired as pastor of the Coddle Creek and the New Perth Churches on April 13, 1886. Pressly continued to reside at the house near Coddle Creek and devoted the remainder of his life to composing religious tracts.¹⁵ Three years before his death on May 16, 1897, the Reverend Pressly sold the house, with 54 3/4 acres, to the Reverend W.Y. Love.¹⁶

The Reverend W.Y. Love served the Coddle Creek and the New Perth congregations from 1892 to 1900.¹⁷ He sold the house to William P. Rogers in 1900.¹⁸ Roger (1859-1929) was a member of the Coddle Creek Church and a farmer.¹⁹ At the time William Rogers purchased the house and land, there were three tenant families living on the property. Rogers supplanted these tenants and farmed the tract himself.²⁰ Rogers and his wife Alice (b. 1851) had five children by 1900, including Ada (1893-1981), who later acquired the house.²¹

Rogers did not leave a recorded will at the time of his death in 1929. However, his children held the house in a common ownership by 1941. That same year, Ada Rogers Collins, who had apparently resided at the house with her mother since the death of W.P. Rogers, agreed to keep the house in repair while her brothers and sisters agreed to grant her the benefits of such repairs.²² Ada Rogers Collins purchased the house from her brothers and sisters in 1945.²³ After her death in 1981, the house remained in the hands of her executor.²⁴ The house and 21.26 acres of land were sold Paul Nelson Hollar, Jr. in 1984.²⁵

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Footnotes

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¹Cabarrus County Deeds, Vol. 14, p. 254; Peter R. Kaplan, The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina (Charlotte; Craftsman Printing Company, 1981) p. 174.

²Cabarrus County Deeds, Vol. 22, p. 384; Kaplan, p. 174.

³The Centennial History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church; 1803-1903, (Charleston, South Carolina: Presses of Walker, Evans and Cogswell Co., 1905), p. 294-295; Lowery Ware et al., "Erskine College" Bicentennial Supplement for the Bicentennial Celebration of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (Greenville, South Carolina; Associate Reformed Center, 1982), p. 423.

⁴"Erskine College": p. 423.

⁵Ibid., p. 420-421.

⁶Ibid., p. 423.

⁷Centennial History, p. 295.

⁸Ibid., p. 307, 309.

⁹Ibid., p. 295.

¹⁰Cabarrus County Deeds, Vol. 22, p. 384.

¹¹Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Agricultural Schedule 4, Cabarrus County, p. 5; Population Schedule p. 14.

¹²Centennial History, p. 295.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Ibid., p. 449-450.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 295.

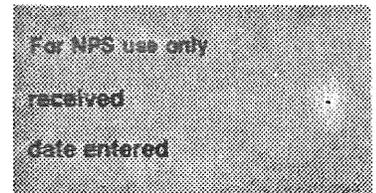
¹⁶Centennial History, p. 295; Kaplan, p. 174: Cabarrus County Deeds, Vol. 49, pp. 136-137.

¹⁷Centennial History, 450, 534.

¹⁸Cabarrus County Deeds, Vol. 56, p. 274.

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¹⁹Interview with Ada Rogers Collins, 19 January 1980, Notes on file in Survey and Planning Branch; Cabarrus County Register of Deeds, Death Certificates, Vo. 15, p. 253.

²⁰Interview with Ada Rogers Collins.

²¹Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Population Schedule, Cabarrus County, p. 40A.

²²Cabarrus County Deeds, Vol. 165, p. 91, Vol. 123, p. 287.

²³Cabarrus County Deeds, Vol. 181, pp. 227-228.

²⁴Kaplan, p. 174; Letter from Rosemary Hyman in Survey and Planning Branch; Cabarrus County Clerk of Superior Court, estate file of Ada Rogers Collina.

²⁵Cabarrus County Deeds, Vol. 575, pp. 56-57.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 21.26

Quadrangle name Mooreville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

17	5216910	39285910
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

17	5219110	39284610
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

17	52140	3928540
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

17	521360	3929700
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

Zone	Easting	Northing

F

Zone	Easting	Northing

G

Zone	Easting	Northing

H

Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property being nominated is shown on Cabarrus County tax map, Twp. 3, sheet no. 4674. Property is outlined in green. The 21.26 acres have been associated with the house since the time of its construction, although the original tract has been subdivided.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shelia A. Bumgarner, Preservation Consultant

organization N.C. Division of Archives & History date August 28, 1985

street & number 106 E. Jones Street telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state N.C.

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *William S. Rife, Jr.*

title State Historic Preservation Officer date October 10, 1985

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	date
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

