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 an 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 10-000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Albert McCoy Farm

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 10401 McCoy Road N/□ not for publication

city or town Huntersville □ vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Mecklenburg code 119 zip code 28078

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

[Signature]

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

□ entered in the National Register. [Signature of the Keeper] Date of Action

□ determined eligible for the National Register [See continuation sheet.]

□ determined not eligible for the National Register [See continuation sheet.]

□ removed from the National Register.

□ other. (explain:)

[Signature]

Date
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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
"Historic and Architectural Resources of Rural Mecklenburg County, N. C."

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:
- agricultural field
- agricultural outbuilding

LANDSCAPE: natural feature

LANDSCAPE: forest

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:
- agricultural field
- agricultural outbuilding

LANDSCAPE: natural feature

LANDSCAPE: forest

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

other: Queen Anne-influenced

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone
walls: wood
weatherboard
roof: metal
other: brick (chimneys)

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

see continuation sheet
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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (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:
Albert McCoy Farm

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 76.4

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

1 [Zone] [Easting] [Northing] 2 [Zone] [Easting] [Northing]

3 [Zone] [Easting] [Northing] 4 [Zone] [Easting] [Northing]

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 Mary Beth Gatza, Architectural Historian

organization [ ] date March 27, 2000

street & number 428 N. Laurel Ave., #7 telephone (704) 331 9660

city or town Charlotte state NC zip code 28204

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Old Homeplace Limited Partnership

street & number 332 Hempstead Place telephone (704) 376 6306

city or town Charlotte state NC zip code 28207

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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Albert McCoy Farm is located in the Long Creek section of northern Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, about fifteen miles north of the city of Charlotte. Approximately five miles from the center of the town of Huntersville, it has recently been annexed into the rapidly-expanding town limits. The Albert McCoy Farm is entirely rural in character, though it is in an area that is currently inundated by rapid development, which is likely to increase even more when I-485 (Charlotte’s outer beltway) is completed.

The Long Creek section of Mecklenburg County is typical of the southern piedmont region of North Carolina. It is characterized by well-watered, gently-rolling topography that is well-suited for agricultural purposes. Typical vegetation includes open pastures, cultivated fields, mature hardwood trees, and piney woodlands. The built environment reflects the traditional agricultural nature of the area in the scattered farms that remain, but also exhibits the more current urban and suburban development patterns in subdivisions and free-standing dwellings.

The Albert McCoy Farm has been in the same family since 1770, and has been in continuous agricultural use since at least 1880. It is a rural historic landscape which retains the setting, characteristics, and associations from the period of significance, c. 1886-1950. The centerpiece of the seventy-six acre farm, which spans both sides of McCoy Road (SR 2120), is the c. 1886 Albert McCoy House. The house faces east; outbuildings spread out on three sides (to the north, west and south) of the house, a typical layout for nineteenth-century Mecklenburg County farms. The significant outbuildings--a log crib, a wellhouse, a smokehouse and a privy--are contemporary with the house (only a pumphouse and a small animal shelter are later). The house is surrounded by a manicured yard, shrubbery and scattered hardwood trees (including oak, elm, sycamore, poplar and walnut trees). An unpaved driveway runs from McCoy Road along the south side of the house, and turns north into the back yard. A small kitchen garden is beyond the driveway on the south side of the house. Pasture land and fields surround the house and yard on all sides, and woodlands spread along the east and west sides, and across the southwest corner of the tract. A large man-made pond, installed in the 1930s for recreational use, sits adjacent to the western edge of the property. It is fed by a spring near Gar Creek, which traverses the southern edge of the Albert McCoy Farm.

The Albert McCoy House is a two-story, timber frame, side-gable-and-wing (sometimes called L-plan) dwelling on a stone pier foundation. The roof has a shallow pitch, cross gables, and a standing-seam metal covering. The house is sheathed with weatherboard siding, and has
large six-over-six sash windows. There are three brick chimneys—one exterior end chimney and two interior chimneys. The porch spans the left (south) two bays of the facade, and features a hipped roof, a cutwork balustrade and sawn brackets. A one-story ell extends out from the rear of the house on the south side. The handmade front door surround includes sidelights and splays out at the top and bottom. The door surround is distinctive and, along with the interior woodwork, identifies this house as the product of local builder John Ellis McAuley (1861-1929).

On the interior, the Albert McCoy House has a center hall plan. The open-string stair rises up from the back of the hall, and features delicate turned balusters and thick turned newel posts. The first floor has three large rooms in the main body of the house, and two smaller rooms in the rear ell. Three large bedrooms are found on the second floor. Seven of the eight rooms have fireplaces with handcarved mantels. Each mantel is different from the others and all are recognizable as the work of John Ellis McAuley. McAuley favored flat pilasters or chamfered boards supporting a plain shelf, but created unique architraves. He often used simple hand-carved shapes, but executed them well, usually adding a deep bevel that varied in angle along the curves he created. McAuley’s handiwork can also be seen in the board-and-batten ceiling coverings, and his use of interior closets. Each of the three upstairs bedrooms has a small closet in one corner. Four panel doors with ornate Victorian rim locks are found throughout the house. All interior wall finishes are plaster, and all floors are wide heart-pine boards.

The integrity of the Albert McAuley House is excellent. No original material has been removed since the house was constructed. A bathroom was added off the first floor hall in the mid-twentieth century. At some point, plumbing was added to the rear first floor room, and it was converted to kitchen use.

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</table>
Albert McCoy Farm
Mecklenburg County, NC

Section number: 7  Page: 3

2. C structure late 19 c. Arbor. Wood frame arbor with upright posts and open top.


4. C structure late 19 c. Smokehouse. Tall wood frame building; weatherboard siding; gable roof; standing-seam metal roof; original opening on east elevation has been enlarged.


6. C structure late 19 c. Wellhouse. Large and tall wood frame structure; weatherboard siding; standing-seam metal on gable roof; well is sheltered in deep recess on west end.

7. C structure late 19 c. Crib. Log construction, weatherboard siding; gable roof; standing-seam metal roof; open, shed-roofed addition on west wide.


9. C site late 19th c. Landscape. 76.4 acres bisected by two-lane McCoy Rd. Agrarian landscape has been farmed continuously since the late 19th c. and retains character and association of Albert McCoy's farm; includes house lot with yard and driveway, pasture, fields, barnyard, all delineated by wire fencing; primary natural features are Gar Creek and mature trees (elm, sycamore, poplar, oak, and walnut); only significant post-1925 change is spring-fed pond dug in 1930s.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Albert McCoy Farm, with its seventy-six acres of pasture and woods and c. 1886 two-story, side-gable-and-wing house surrounded by a complete collection of outbuildings, largely retains the integrity of a working farm from the late nineteenth through the first half of the twentieth century. The McCoy Farm, eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its significance in the area of agriculture, retains a landscape of fields, pastures, and tree stands that is evocative of historic rural Mecklenburg County, which is a landscape increasingly threatened with development. The McCoy Farm is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture for the well-preserved side-gable-and-wing farmhouse built by skilled local craftsman John Ellis McAuley. The significance of the McCoy Farm is discussed in “Historic and Architectural Resources of Rural Mecklenburg County, North Carolina” National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form in the context entitled “Post–Bellum and Late-Nineteenth to Early-Twentieth Century Agriculture (1865-1939).” The property meets the registration requirements for Property Type 1C: Postbellum Farmhouses and Property Type 2: Outbuildings.

Albert McCoy (1843-1925), a Civil War veteran and a founder of St. Mark’s Church, the first Episcopal church in northern Mecklenburg County, established the farm on the land he inherited from his father. The property is a rare surviving example of a piedmont North Carolina farm that has remained in the ownership of the same family, and had been farmed continually, for nearly one hundred and fifteen years. The period of significance is c. 1886 to 1925, the year of Albert McCoy’s death, a period during which the McCoy Farm’s range of production exemplified the major agricultural trends of Mecklenburg County.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND AGRICULTURAL CONTEXT

McCoy Family

Mecklenburg County was populated in the mid eighteenth century primarily by Scotch-Irish settlers who supported themselves by farming. One such settler was Ezekial Beaty McCoy, who had come to North Carolina from Pennsylvania. In 1770, Beaty purchased farmland on Gar Creek in the Long Creek section of the county, which ultimately was passed to his son John McCoy. John’s son, Marshall Rudolphus McCoy (1807-1854) obtained several hundred acres
and built and resided in a log house nearby on Kerns Road (still standing). In 1874, Marshall Rudolphus McCoy’s son, Albert McCoy (1843-1925) acquired 370 acres of his late father’s estate and was farming on the land by 1880.

Albert McCoy was educated at Statesville Military Institute. At age eighteen, he enlisted in Company C, 37th Regiment (nicknamed “Mecklenburg’s Wide Awakes”) of the Confederate States Army. He served as a private during the Civil War until he was discharged in June 1862. He returned to his native Mecklenburg County and married Catherine J. N. Potts in 1866. Within five years, Catherine had borne a child, Catherine Lura McCoy, and then died. After Catherine’s death, Albert married a neighbor, Mary Catherine Gluyas (1850-1919). Mary was the daughter of Captain Thomas Gluyas (1828-1912), who was a founding member of St. Mark’s Episcopal Church, and was described at the time of his death as “one of the most successful planters in the county.”

Albert and Mary McCoy had twelve children between 1871 and 1895. In 1874, Albert’s mother, Rebecca, deeded to Albert 370 acres of McCoy land that had been owned by her husband, Marshall Rudolphus McCoy (1807-1854). By 1880, Albert and Mary had set up farming and housekeeping on the land. It is thought that they initially lived in a house somewhere near the present dwelling, which has long since perished. In or around 1886, Albert commissioned local builder John Ellis McAuley to construct a new house for his growing family.

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1 Interview with Dr. Thomas H. McCoy, 4 Aug 1999; Mecklenburg County Deed Book 10, p. 437; Deed Book 4, p. 629; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: North Carolina (Agricultural Schedule); McCoy family genealogy notes.


3 They are: Edwin Monroe (1871-1919), Thomas Marshall (b. 1873), Ella Letitia (1875-1946), Esther Whitley (b. 1878), John Oliver (b. 1880), Mary Elizabeth (b. 1882), Alice (b. 1884), Joseph Bennet (b. 1886), Lamar Alexander (b. 1888), Lelia Rebecca (1891-1947), Robert Oates (b. 1893), and Fenner Hammond Springs (b. 1895).
Family history states that the eighth child, Joseph Bennet McCoy, who was born in November of 1886, was the first child born in the new house. The 1900 census finds Albert, Mary and all twelve of their children living together at this location. In addition, a ninety-year-old former slave, Lizzie, also lived with the family. Later, Albert’s children would erect a stone marker in honor of Lizzie and her husband Jim at the slave cemetery nearby where they were interred. A fund was set up in 1949 for the perpetual care of the slave cemetery, which is well maintained to this day.4

St. Mark’s Episcopal Church, the first Episcopal church in North Mecklenburg County, was formed in 1883 by Albert McCoy, his brother Columbus W. McCoy, father-in-law Captain Thomas Gluyas, and others. The first meetings were held on Albert’s land. The first Rector, Joseph Blount Cheshire said of Albert McCoy “from the first to the last he was attached to the church with an earnest devotion and enthusiasm which I have seldom seen equaled.”5

At the time of his death in 1925, Albert was “credited with being the oldest member of the Masonic order in Charlotte or vicinity and is believed by some to be the oldest Mason in the state.” He had joined the organization in 1863. His obituary further stated that “he was a man of commanding personality, irreproachable character and uprightness in his private life and a citizen of the highest type.” Albert was known to his relatives as a local historian and was proud to claim kinship with John McKnitt Alexander and Major John Davidson, both local heroes of the Revolutionary War era.6

Albert McCoy supported his large family off the land where he lived his entire life. Agricultural census records, available only for 1880, provide insight into the farm activities in the period just before the Albert McCoy House was built. They reveal that seventy-five acres were


tilled, seventy acres were in meadow, pasture, orchard or otherwise improved, and 150 acres were in woodland. Twenty-five acres were planted in Indian corn, which yielded 400 bushels and was the largest crop. Oats (thirty bushels), wheat (forty-five bushels) and cotton (ten bales) were all produced in smaller amounts. One acre was devoted to each an apple orchard (150 trees) and a peach orchard (50 trees). There were eighty poultry animals, which laid seventy-five dozen eggs in 1879. Bees provided 100 pounds of honey in that year. Other animals around the farm included nine horses, three mules, four cows, three sheep and seven swine. 200 pounds of butter were processed on the farm. Four surviving outbuildings--a smokehouse, a wellhouse, a privy, and a log crib--are thought to have been built at the same time as the house, and are directly related to the activities on the McCoy Farm during the period of significance, c. 1886 to 1950.

At 370 acres, Albert McCoy's tract was considerably larger than the typical farm in Mecklenburg County, which averaged 111 acres in 1880. Spratt's Map of 1911 illustrates that there were no other farms on McCoy Road, or even in the immediate vicinity, at that time. Statistics show that in 1920, only 1.3% of Mecklenburg County farms were between 250 and 499 acres in size, and only .2% were larger than 499 acres. Evaluated against the analysis done by Dr. William Huffman for the 1990 "Historic and Architectural Resources of Rural Mecklenburg County" National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, the range of production on Albert McCoy's farm proves to have been typical for Mecklenburg County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Huffman says, "production was mainly grain and cotton, with livestock being an important, but secondary, activity.” He mentions cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and eggs, and states that “corn clearly dominated the cereal crops, with wheat and oats next...” Compared to three other National Register farms in the community, the Ephraim Alexander McAuley Farm (NR, 1990), the Samuel J. McElroy House (NR, 1990), and the Dr. Walter Pharr Craven House (NR, 1990), the Albert McCoy Farm was very similar in output to its neighboring farms. Though smaller, these three nearby farms grew primarily corn, followed by wheat and/oats, and cotton. They all had a few livestock, and two also had some egg-laying poultry. Two farms (McAuley and McElroy) had apple and peach orchards. Evidently, this mix

7 William Huffman and Richard Mattson, “Historic and Architectural Resources of Rural Mecklenburg County, North Carolina” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (1990), Table 1.


of grains, fruit, cattle and dairy products was a successful combination in north Mecklenburg County.

When Albert died in 1925, his holdings were divided among several of his children, in accordance with the terms of his will. His property was divided into thirteen lots, ten of which were between forty and forty-seven acres in size. Lots four and five were combined into one sixty-five acre tract, which included the house and outbuildings. This homeplace tract ultimately went to the eldest daughter, Ella Letitia McCoy Nisbet (1875-1946).¹⁰

Ella married William Alexander Nisbet in 1900, and they had five children together.¹¹ They lived in the house and actively farmed the land, though no one cash crop dominated. The youngest son, Dr. Thomas Gluyas Nisbet (1912-1995), recalled living in the house from the mid-1920s through 1939. Ella died in 1946, and William died in 1953. The property passed to the three surviving children, Thomas and his two sisters. Thomas G. Nisbet leased the property from 1953 through the mid 1990s, during which time cattle were maintained on the land.¹²

In accordance with Thomas G. Nisbet’s wishes, the Albert McCoy farm was sold to Dr. Thomas H. McCoy after Nisbet’s death. Thomas H. McCoy is the son of Joseph Bennet McCoy, Jr., who is in turn the son of Joseph Bennet McCoy, Sr., who was born in the house in 1886, and was the son of Albert and Mary McCoy. Thomas H. McCoy is thus a direct descendant of Albert McCoy.

¹⁰ Mecklenburg County Will Book T, p. 235; Mecklenburg County Deed Book 625, p. 433; Mecklenburg County Deed Book 1060, p. 140.

¹¹ They were: William McCoy (1901-1909), Mary Alexander (b. 1904), James McKnitt (1910-1911); Thomas Gluyas (1912-1995), and Martha Bain (b. 1914).

ARCHITECTURE CONTEXT

The Albert McCoy House, a two-story, timber-frame, side-gable-and-wing dwelling, is representative of a type that was common throughout Mecklenburg County in the late nineteenth century. Its irregular massing identifies its origins as Queen Anne, whether or not any Victorian trim was used in the house. This particular house does not contain any mass-produced millwork or other trim typically associated with the Queen Anne style. Instead, it is a showplace for the individual and highly skilled craftsmanship of local builder, John Ellis McAuley.

John Ellis McAuley

John Ellis McAuley (1861-1929) is the only local builder in Mecklenburg County about whom significant information is known. He was from a local family and ultimately inherited his father’s house and land on Alexandriana Road in the Long Creek area of the county. McAuley displayed his carpentry skills as early as age twelve, when he built a functioning miniature water mill that was widely admired by those who saw it. He had a special affection for tools, and took pride in keeping them sharp. His four-foot-by-three-foot toolbox is said to have weighed five hundred pounds when full. He also repaired farm equipment for his father and their neighbors. McAuley is remembered locally as a “country carpenter.” In 1939, The History of Hopewell Presbyterian Church reminisced that he “had no speculative ability nor any thirst for gain; his labor was solely for the art of his trade.” McAuley is listed in the census records of 1900, 1910 and 1920 as a farmer. Ironically, he never considered himself to be a builder by trade, and never

13 John Ellis McAuley was the son of Ephraim Alexander McAuley (1826-1909).
14 Sommerville, Hopewell, pp. 156-159.
15 Sommerville, Hopewell, pp. 156-159.
16 U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: North Carolina (Population Schedule);
built a house for himself. He did, however, alter the house he inherited from his father to such an extent that it bore his trademark woodwork.\(^\text{17}\)

McAuley was still in his twenties when Albert McCoy asked him to build this house. Though he had built an addition to another home, this was his first commission for an entire building. His unusual splayed front door surrounds and unique hand-carved mantels are considered his signature. The door surround angles outward at both the top and the bottom. On fireplace mantels, he created architraves adorned by distinctive curves with deep bevels whose pitch changes throughout the curve.\(^\text{18}\) No two of the seven mantels in the Albert McCoy House are alike, and all of the woodwork is finely executed. His skills as a carpenter are evident throughout the house.

The *History of Hopewell Presbyterian Church* documented at least ten houses in the immediate area built by McAuley, though there were probably many more.\(^\text{19}\) In addition to the Albert McCoy House, four others that are still standing include: the Kerns House (1880s) on Kerns Road, the W. B. Parks House (c. 1901) on Beatties Ford Road, the Parks-Jetton House (1905) on Neck Road, and the rectory at St. Mark’s Episcopal Church (c. 1898) on Mt. Holly-Huntersville Road. McAuley also erected houses outside of the immediate Hopewell community. Two such examples are the William and Cora Osborne House (c. 1890) at 12445 Ramah Church Road and the Grey-Knox House (c. 1894) at 108 Gilead Road in Huntersville.

McAuley’s work emphasizes finely-crafted detail over the latest fashion. All of the houses he built are either traditional I-house (Kerns House, Grey-Knox House, Osborne House and Parks-Jetton House) or side-gable-and-wing forms (W.B. Parks House, Albert McCoy House, and St. Mark’s rectory). All are of frame construction and all feature hand-carved interior woodwork. Every example except the Parks-Jetton House has his signature splayed front door surround. The Albert McCoy House is especially significant, since it is known to have been McAuley’s first house-building project. Although it is a common form, the Albert McCoy House is extraordinarily uncommon in its well-executed craftsmanship and attention to detail.

\(^{17}\) This observation was made by the author during the 1988 Mecklenburg County Survey, and is supported by family history.

\(^{18}\) These observations were made by the author during the 1988 Mecklenburg County Survey.

\(^{19}\) Sommerville, *Hopewell*, pp. 156-159.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Cheshire, Joseph Blount. Saint Mark’s Church, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. n.p., 1927.


Huffman, William and Mattson, Richard. “Samuel J. McElroy House” National Register
Albert McCoy Farm
Mecklenburg County, NC

Nomination. 1990. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.


Mecklenburg County Department of Vital Statistics. Death Records.

Mecklenburg Times, 16 April 1925.


GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated parcel correspond with the legal description found in Mecklenburg County Deed Book 8731 page 409. It is tax parcel # 015-021-01 (west side of McCoy Road) and tax parcel # 015-241-01 (east side of McCoy Road).

Note: The discrepancy between the acreage included in this nomination and the acreage cited when the homeplace tract was subdivided from the rest of the farm following Albert McCoy’s death is due to a surveying error. The current owners acquired all of the homeplace tract as described in Mecklenburg County Deed Book 1060, page 140 in the 1990s (book 8731, page 409, cited above). At the time of purchase, their survey revealed that the survey made at the time the farm was subdivided was in error and in fact the acreage is 76.4, not the 65 acres cited in deed.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated parcel include all of the current owner’s acreage. It has been owned only by members of the McCoy family for over 200 years, and is the residual acreage of a larger tract owned by Albert McCoy at the time of his death in 1925. It is entirely rural in character and continues to convey the setting, feeling and association of its historical agricultural significance.
PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: Albert McCoy Farm

Location: 10401 McCoy Road
          Huntersville
          Mecklenburg County
          North Carolina

Photographer: Mary Bath Gatza

Location of original negatives:
          North Carolina Division of Archives and History
          Survey and Planning Branch
          4618 Mail Service Center
          Raleigh, NC 27699-4618
          (919) 733-6545

Date of Photographs: October 1999

Photographs:

A. overall view, facing west
B. facade
C. south elevation
D. overall view, facing east
E. outbuildings
F. landscape
G. front door and porch detail
H. first floor hall and stair
I. second floor bedroom
J. second floor bedroom mantel
ALBERT McCoy HOUSE
10401 McCoy Road
Huntersville, Mecklenburg Co., NC

key:
1-10 = resource no.
A-J = photo no.
> = camera angle
□□□ = treeline
not to scale
Albert McCoy Farm
Mecklenburg County, NC.

- Crib
- Well house
- Pump house
- Goat House
- Smokehouse
- Privy
- Arbor
- Pond
- House
- Gar Creek
- SR 2120

Key:
- □ Contributing Resource
- □ Noncontributing Resource
- △ Numbers Keyed to Photographs

No Scale