

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:

North Carolina

COUNTY:

Lincoln

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

AUG 13 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:

Vesuvius Furnace

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

On S.R. 1382, 1.2 mi. west of junction with S.R. 1360

CITY OR TOWN:

Catawba Springs vicinity

Ninth Congressional District

The Hon. James G. Martin

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

37

COUNTY:

Lincoln

CODE

109

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

(Check One)

- ☐ District ☒ Building
☐ Site ☐ Structure
☐ Object

OWNERSHIP

- ☐ Public
☒ Private
☐ Both

Public Acquisition:

- ☐ In Process
☐ Being Considered

STATUS

- ☒ Occupied
☐ Unoccupied
☐ Preservation work
in progress

ACCESSIBLE
TO THE PUBLIC

- Yes:
☐ Restricted
☐ Unrestricted
☒ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Agricultural ☐ Government ☐ Park ☐ Transportation ☐ Comments
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☒ Private Residence ☐ Other (Specify) _____
☐ Educational ☐ Military ☐ Religious _____
☐ Entertainment ☐ Museum ☐ Scientific _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Mr. B. C. Lineberger, Sr.

STREET AND NUMBER:

710 Aspen Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Lincolnton

STATE:

North Carolina

CODE

37

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Lincoln County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

Main Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Lincolnton

STATE

North Carolina

CODE

37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

- ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

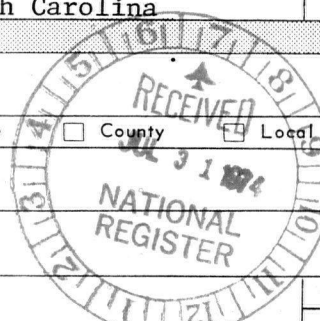
STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE:	North Carolina
COUNTY:	Lincoln
ENTRY NUMBER	AUG 13 1974
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FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Vesuvius Furnace consists of a dwelling built in two stages and the remains of the iron furnace of the same name. Located far out in the eastern part of the county on a winding county road, the house sits back about 200 yards on the north side of the road; the ruins of the stone furnace about 75 yards on the south side of the road. They are linked by a creek which runs just to the west of both. The furnace is built of large stone blocks of random sizes but about half of the square pyramidal structure has fallen down. The furnace is about twenty feet high and is filled with dirt, debris, and vegetation. All about the great stone furnace are unidentified groupings of stone as well as slag taken from the furnace. The yard before the house slopes upward in three stages with remnants of stone walls to the side and rear of the house.

The house is an imposing two-story frame structure, now covered with asbestos shingles; it is five bays wide and two deep. The eastern part was built about 1792, the western added about 1810-1820. The house rests on a stone foundation. The one-story shed porch which existed from the time (ca. 1810-1820) that the house was about doubled in size, was replaced about 1945 by a full-length, full-height, flat roofed porch supported by five square pillars. A balustrade occurs at the gallery level. The second story has five evenly spaced windows across the front, while the first story has seven openings of unbalanced fenestration; doors with six flat panels occur in the second bay from both east and west ends. Raised-paneled shutters are at most windows but appear to be replacements, although they have strap hinges. The sash of both sections is generally nine-over-six above and nine-over-nine below. The architraves that survive are molded ones, and most of the windows have molded sills. At the east end is a large, double-shoulder exterior chimney of brick laid in Flemish bond. At the opposite end is a brick chimney covered with ivy, which appears to be laid in common bond. The cellar entrance is on the south side of this chimney. Near the center of the house is another chimney which appears to have served the addition to the west rather than the ca. 1792 original portion. Attached by a breezeway to the rear of the newer portion is the kitchen. At the far (east) end of the rear facade is the only door with a transom; it has four glazed lights.

The interior of the older section has an unusual floor plan; most of the space is occupied by one large room with the remainder of this section divided roughly in half with the front (south) half housing the stair and the other a small, unheated room. The large room is the most elaborately treated in the house. The mantel is a large Federal style, three-part one with overmantel. The reeded pilasters continue from the floor to shelf unbroken except for a molded band which sets off the end blocks. The frieze consists of two flat panels flanking a reeded center tablet which extends the full height of the frieze. Bands of diamond fretwork occur on the cornice and shelf. The overmantel has a large, rectangular, raised panel with the beveled edge ornamented with diamond shaped gougework alternating with pierced work. Just below this panel is a smaller one of the same length, also raised. Flanking these two are vertical ranges of three panels each, with the center (largest) having a flower painted on it and the smaller ones having trompe l'oeil panels with concave corners painted on.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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(Continuation Sheet)

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7.

The overmantel is completed by the molded cornice with pierced dentils which carries around the room. The three-part molded window architraves rest on the typically Federal chair rail, below which is flat-paneled wainscot. The front (south) door of this room has six flat panels on the exterior and diagonal sheathing and large strap hinges on the interior. The interior doors of the older section generally have six raised panels. The interesting Georgian stair, which rises from east to west, has a square newel with a panel in each face and a molded cap which is at the same level as the robustly molded handrail. It is supported by slender balusters, placed three to a tread. The open-string stair has simple, carved brackets. The stair rises in several stages, giving access from a landing, to either the large room to the east, over the parlor, or a smaller room to the west which does not have access to the room beyond.

Interior access to the newer portion is through either the stair hall or the small rear room. In the newer section are two rooms downstairs and one up. Each of these rooms has a similar mantel, consisting of a molded band around the fire opening with end blocks supporting a molded shelf which breaks out over the end blocks. The mantel in the interior room, first floor, varies chiefly in that it has pilasters. The doors in this section are flat-paneled with Federal-style moldings. Access to the second-floor room in this section is by way of a handsome Federal-style stair which rises in the northeast corner of the west room. The slender, turned newel supports a rounded handrail which begins abruptly at the newel and makes two runs on its way to the second floor. The paired, slender balusters rest on open-string treads whose brackets are ornamented with "tulip brackets," like those illustrated in Owen Biddle's Young Carpenter's Assistant (1810)--a feature characteristic of Piedmont Federal houses.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☒ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

ca. 1792 and ca. 1815

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Vesuvius Furnace includes the late eighteenth century dwelling and iron furnace of General Joseph Graham, who was one of the chief leaders in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century production of iron in Lincoln County, which led the state in this important antebellum industry. Graham's youngest son, William A., born at Vesuvius Furnace, became an outstanding governor and served as secretary of the navy. Despite alterations, the house at Vesuvius Furnace retains much of its original fabric including notable mantels and stairs.

In 1788 the North Carolina General Assembly passed an act to encourage the building of iron works, a measure which met with limited success. It was in Lincoln County that iron-making developed to a fuller degree. Within a decade after the act of 1788, five families in Lincoln County were engaged in the manufacture of iron, all of them interrelated and destined practically to control the iron industry of the Piedmont for three generations; one of these was Joseph Graham of Vesuvius Furnace.

Peter Forney and three associates (Abraham Forney, Abram Earhardt and Turner Abernathy) purchased "Big Ore Bank" in 1789, with Peter Forney soon purchasing the interest of his partners. In the course of the next two years he sold part to Major John Davidson and to Davidson's sons-in-law (Alexander Brevard and Joseph Graham) both officers in the Revolution. Their partnership continued until 1814. In 1823 Lincoln County had ten forges and four furnaces making 900 tons of bar iron and 200 tons of castings in the forms of skillets, pots, pans, dog-irons, and ovens for the local trade. With the rapid extension of the plantation system through the upper Carolina Piedmont after 1800, an ironmaster was essentially a planter, dividing his time between these two phases of domestic industry. When crops were "laid by" and between harvest and planting time, teams would haul the iron goods to different points, as Salisbury, Hillsborough, Greensboro, Wadesboro, Camden or Cheraw where they were deposited with agents (generally merchants) who would sell them and account for sales when called upon. For example, General Joseph Graham's son, John D., hauled castings to Fayetteville and exchanged them for cypress shingles to cover his dwelling. The western merchant generally came to the works with his wagons laden with the products of his section, such as cloth (woolen or flax) tow, leather, hides, dried beef, hams or cheese which he exchanged for iron goods. Sometimes these wagons would have to wait several days for

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Research and architectural description by Charles Greer Suttlemyre, Jr., survey specialist.

Graham, Major William A. General Joseph Graham and his papers on North Carolina Revolutionary History. Raleigh, North Carolina: Edwards and Broughton, 1904.

Laws of the State of North Carolina passed by the General Assembly. Raleigh: State Printers, 1788.

Lefler, Hugh Talmage and Newsom, Albert Ray. The History of a Southern State: North Carolina. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1963.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	35°	29'	31"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	81°	05'	00"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **9.9 acres**

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Survey and Planning Unit

ORGANIZATION: **Division of Archives and History** DATE: **17 July 1974**

STREET AND NUMBER:
109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: **Raleigh** STATE: **North Carolina** CODE: **37**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☒ Local ☐

Name Thornton W. Mitchell

Title Acting Director, Division of Archives and History

Date 17 July 1974

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

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 8/13/74

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date 8.12.74

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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JUL 31 1974
NATIONAL
REGISTER

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their load, and a large pasture was usually reserved to accommodate their teams.

Each day before sunset the "blast" was stopped and the molten metal dipped by ladles and poured into the moulds which had been prepared. If the ore melted faster than was needed for castings, the excess was put into pig-iron--so-called because in the bed of sand which was prepared for it there was formed a long piece (the sow) to which many perpendicular pieces (the pigs), two-and-one-half feet long, were attached. When sufficiently cool, the "pigs" were broken from the "sow" and the "sow" into pieces about the length of the "pigs." The forge made wrought-iron, as distinguished from the castings of the furnace; its products included wagon wheel rims, crow-bars, horse shoes, plows, chain-iron and mattocks. The forge required no Sunday work but the furnace, when once fired, usually continued in "blast" at least six months; stopping the fire for any length of time caused a "chill" which was impossible to reduce to a molten state again, necessitating a complete cleaning out and replacement of the hearth.

In 1828 Elisha Mitchell decried the "want of economy and skill" in North Carolina's manufacture of iron in general but "commended the ironmasters of Lincoln County for the skill and judgement with which the business is conducted."

Joseph Graham, the master of Vesuvius Furnace, was a major force in Lincoln County's manufacture of iron. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on October 13, 1759. Following his father's death, the family removed to North Carolina and settled near Charlotte. In May, 1778, Joseph Graham enlisted in the 4th Regiment of the North Carolina line under Colonel Archibald Lytle in Captain Goodens company and served with distinction throughout the Revolution. After the close of the war he was elected the first sheriff of Mecklenburg County (1784-1785). Subsequently he removed to Lincoln County to engage in the manufacture of iron. In 1814, one thousand men were raised in North Carolina to assist the Tennessee and Georgia volunteers against the Creek Indians; he received the commission of major general at this time. The youngest of his twelve children (William A., born at Vesuvius Furnace on September 5, 1804) was the thirteenth governor of North Carolina, secretary of the navy under President Fillmore and was nominated to run as vice presidential candidate with Winfield Scott in 1852.

Tradition holds that Joseph Graham built his dwelling at Vesuvius Furnace in 1792, the furnace having been built in 1790. His first recorded land purchase found in Lincoln County occurred in 1791, but this is not the tract on which the house stands; there are, however, indications in this document that this was not his first land purchase in Lincoln County. Soon after his removal (from his farm on the Catawba River in Mecklenburg County, near the Tuckasegee Ford) to Vesuvius Furnace, the mail route which had been discussed in the legislative proceedings of 1790 was established, with Beattie's Ford and Vesuvius Furnace being among the first offices established. Though Graham

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8B

was a leader in the social and political affairs of his area during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, his main interest was the manufacture of iron, which he continued until 1834, when he is said to have transferred the business to his sons John Davidson and Alfred. Joseph then built a new house, Elm Wood Farm, about a mile from Vesuvius Furnace and lived there until his death in 1836. (Elm Wood Farm burned in 1894.)

Alfred died unexpectedly in 1835, and John is said to have declined to accept the property, as it was of much greater value than one child's share of his father's estate, unless the other children would receive the excess due them in the products of the furnace and forge. In 1847 John D. conveyed (by will) Vesuvius Furnace to his sons, Joseph Montrose and James Franklin. They conveyed it to Charles C. Graham who sold to E. A. Brevard in 1851. Brevard's nephews, Alexander F. and Ephraim J. Brevard sold Vesuvius Furnace to J. M. Smith in 1857 for \$19,500. It remained in the Smith family until about the beginning of the twentieth century. After passing through several ownerships and a period of neglect, Vesuvius Furnace was purchased by Lineburger Brothers Inc. in 1945. B. C. Lineburger, a member of that firm, administered a major renovation to the house.



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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE North Carolina	
COUNTY Lincoln	
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(Number all entries)

9.

Lincoln County Records, Lincoln County Courthouse, Lincolnton, North Carolina
(Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

Lincoln County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North
Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

National Cyclopedia of American Biography. . . . New York: J. T. White and
Company, 1893 to present.

The North Carolina Historical Review. Vol. IX, number 4, October 1932.

"Iron-Making: A Forgotten Industry of North Carolina" by Lester J.
Cappon.



PROPERTY <u>Vesuvius Furnace</u>		STATE <u>N.C.</u>
WORKING NUMBER <u>7.31.74.1243</u>		
TECH REVIEW		<i>L. incoln</i> <u>74001359</u>
PHOTOS <u>5</u>	MAPS <u>1</u>	
CONTROL REVIEW		<i>OK</i> <i>cm</i> <i>8.2.</i> <i>74</i>
HISTORIAN		
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN <u>House exterior is too bad, but interior is nice & the whole looks ok -</u>		<i>Accept</i> <i>JCT</i> <i>8/6/74</i>
ARCHEOLOGIST <u>Only problems might be the 1945 renovations including covering the structure with asbestos shingles and changing the porch.</u>		<i>Accept</i> <i>M. BARNES</i> <i>4 Aug 74</i>
REVIEW UNIT CHIEF		<i>Accept</i> <i>End</i> <i>8/7/74.</i>
BRANCH CHIEF		<i>Accept</i> <i>COB</i> <i>8/9/74</i>
KEEPER		<i>Accept</i> <i>Rem</i> <i>for Mantingh</i> <i>8.12.74</i>
National Register Write-up <u>10/7/74</u>		Send-back _____
Federal Register entry <u>Oct. 1, 1974</u>		Re-submit _____
		Entered <u>AUG 13 1974</u>



NEGATIVE NUMBER N-74-3-669
PHOTOGRAPHER RANDALL PAGE
PHOTO DATE march 74
SUBJECT Vesuvius Furnace

Lincoln Co.

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME
COMMON

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

AUG 13 1974

Vesuvius Furnace

2. LOCATION

STATE

North Carolina

COUNTY

Lincoln

TOWN

Catawba Springs vicinity

STREET AND NUMBER

On S.R. 1382, 1.2 mi. west of junction with S.R. 1360

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Randall Page

DATE

March, 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Division of Archives and History

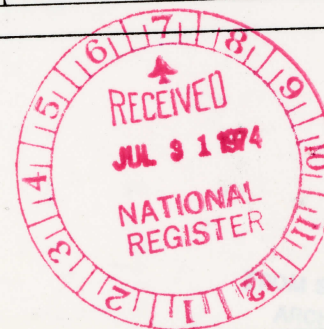
4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Exterior front, looking north

#145

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



GPO 932-009

JUN 12 1974

PRINT BY NORTH CAROLINA
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



NEGATIVE NUMBER N-74-3-635
PHOTOGRAPHER Green Suttlemyre
PHOTO DATE March 74
SUBJECT Vesuvius Furnace

Lincoln, Co.

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

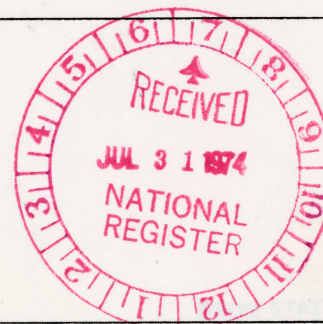
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Vesuvius Furnace		AUG 13 1974
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
North Carolina	Lincoln	Catawba Springs vicinity
STREET AND NUMBER		
On S.R. 1382, 1.2 mi. west of junction with S.R. 1360		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Randall Page	March, 1974	Division of Archives and History
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

Furnace, looking northeast

#2 of 5

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



GPO 932-009

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUN 12 1974

PRINT BY NORTH CAROLINA
MUSEUM OF HISTORY



NEGATIVE NUMBER N-74-3-587
PHOTOGRAPHER RANDALL PAGE
PHOTO DATE March 74
SUBJECT Vesuvius F.

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM
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1. NAME		NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
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Vesuvius Furnace		
2. LOCATION		TOWN
STATE	COUNTY	Catawba Springs vicinity
North Carolina	Lincoln	
STREET AND NUMBER		

On S.R. 1382, 1.2 mi. west of junction with S.R. 1360

3. PHOTO REFERENCE	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
PHOTO CREDIT		
Randall Page	March, 1974	Division of Archives and History

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Georgian stair, looking northwest

#385

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



GPO 932-009

DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
N. C.

1974

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MUSEUM OF HISTORY



NEGATIVE NUMBER U-71-9-557
PHOTOGRAPHER Tony Vaughn
PHOTO DATE Sept 71
SUBJECT Linco

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Vesuvius Furnace		AUG 13 1974

2. LOCATION STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
North Carolina	Lincoln	Catawba Springs vicinity
STREET AND NUMBER		

On S.R. 1382, 1.2 mi. west of junction with S.R. 1360

3. PHOTO REFERENCE PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Tony Vaughn	September, 1971	Division of Archives and History

4. IDENTIFICATION DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Federal stair, looking northeast

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

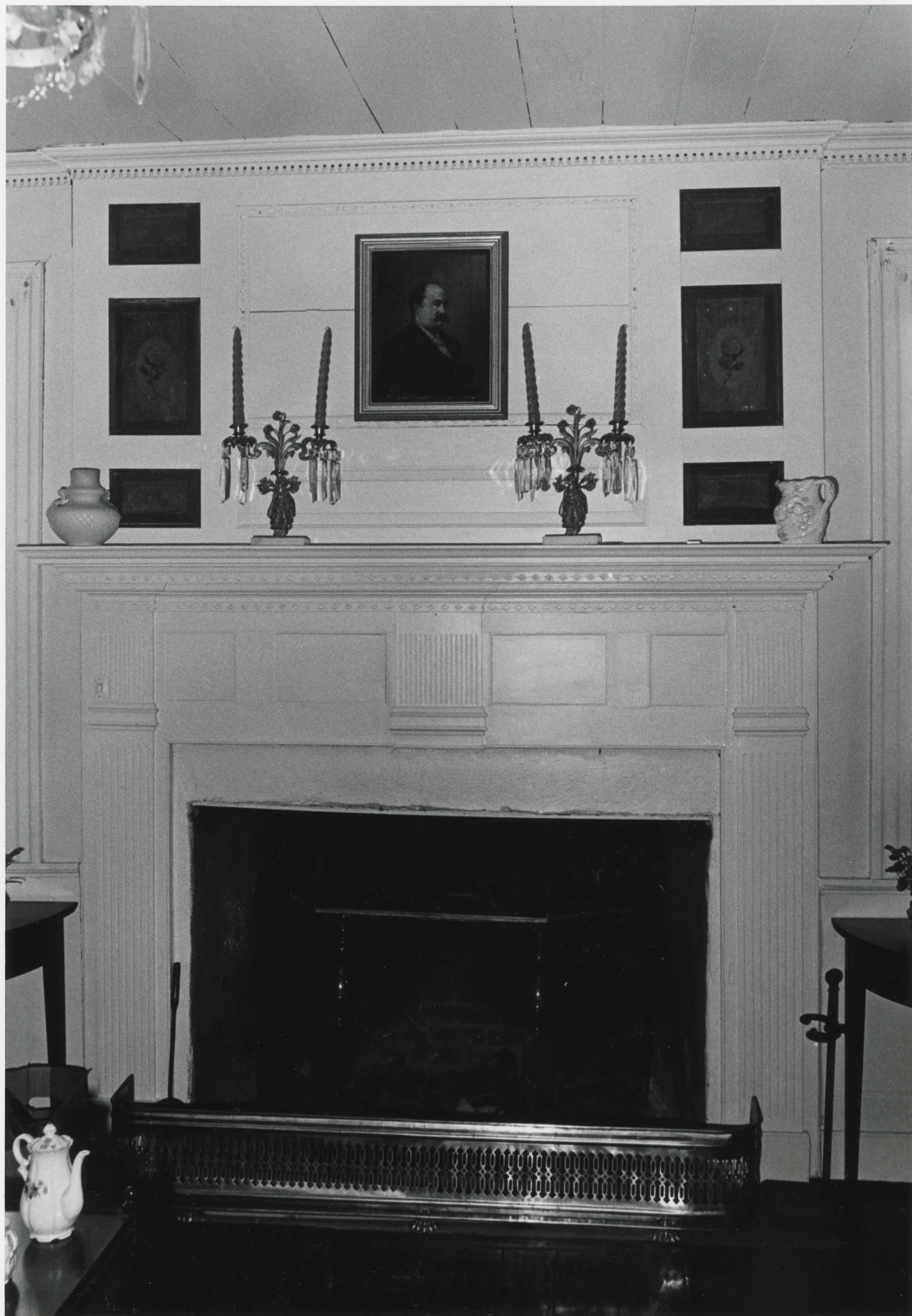


GPO 932-009

DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY
C.

1974

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FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME COMMON		AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Vesuvius Furnace			AUG 13 1974
2. LOCATION STATE		COUNTY	TOWN
North Carolina		Lincoln	Catawba Springs vicinity
STREET AND NUMBER			

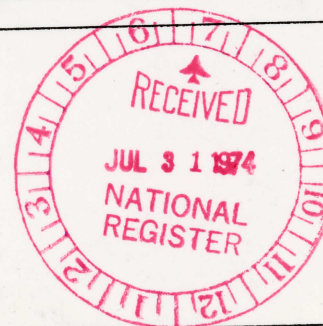
On S.R. 1382, 1.2 mi. west of junction with S.R. 1360

3. PHOTO REFERENCE PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
Randall Page	March, 1974	Division of Archives and History

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Mantel, looking east

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



GPO 932-009

DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY,
Raleigh, N. C.

12 1974

PRINT BY NORTH CAROLINA
MUSEUM OF HISTORY

Negative Number N-74-3-605
Photographer Greer Sutherland

PHOTO D
SUBJECT

#585

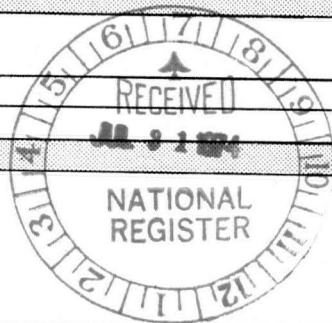
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE <u>North Carolina</u>	
COUNTY <u>Lincoln</u>	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER <u>AUG 13 1974</u>	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>Vesuvius Furnace</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
<u>On S.R. 1382, 1.2 mi. west of junction with S.R. 1360</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Catawba Springs vicinity</u>			
STATE: <u>North Carolina</u>	CODE <u>37</u>	COUNTY: <u>Lincoln</u>	CODE <u>109</u>
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: <u>USGS Map, Lowesville Quadrangle</u>			
SCALE: <u>1: 62,500</u>			
DATE: <u>1970</u>			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

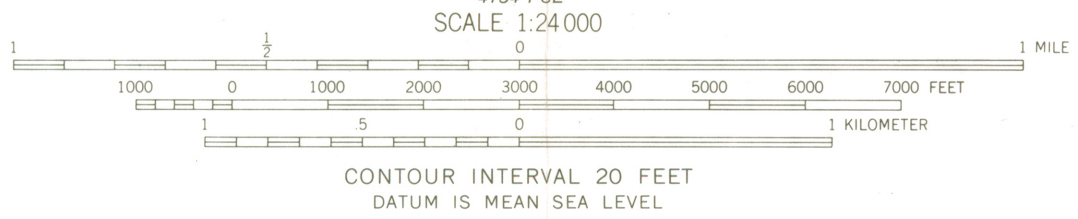
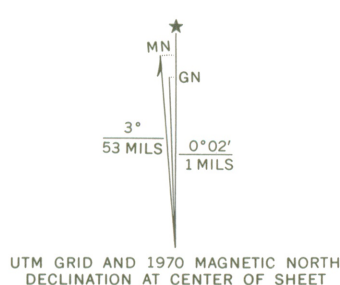


Vesuvius Furnace
Catawba Springs vicinity
North Carolina

USGS Map, Lowesville Quadrangle
Scale: 1:62,500
Date: 1970

Latitude			Longitude		
degrees	minutes	seconds	degrees	minutes	seconds
35	29	31	81	05	00

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,
shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface —————
Secondary highway, hard surface —————
Unimproved road —————
Interstate Route —————
U.S. Route —————
State Route —————

LOWESVILLE, N. C.
NE/4 GASTONIA 15' QUADRANGLE
N3522.5—W8100/7.5

1970

AMS 4754 I NE—SERIES V842



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh 27611

17 July 1974

James E. Holshouser, Jr.
Governor

Grace J. Rohrer
Secretary

Division of Archives and History
H. G. Jones, Director

Dr. William J. Murtagh
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240



Dear Dr. Murtagh:

We are enclosing a nomination for the Vesuvius Furnace in Lincoln County, North Carolina, to be entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find this nomination in order. If there are any questions, please call us.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thornton W. Mitchell".

Thornton W. Mitchell
Acting Director

enclosures

cc: Hon. Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Hon. Jesse Helms
Hon. James G. Martin

JAMES G. MARTIN
9TH DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTIES:
IREDELL
LINCOLN
MECKLENBURG

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

AUG 5 1974
COMMITTEES:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1021 LONGWORTH BUILDING
(202) 225-3476

August 2, 1974

Dr. William J. Murtagh
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Murtagh:

This is with regard to a letter of July 17 from the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources concerning the Vesuvius Furnace in Lincoln County. I would appreciate your letting me know the status of this case as soon as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,


James G. Martin
Member of Congress

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE NORTH CAROLINA

Date Entered AUG 13 1974

Name

Location

Vesuvius Furnace

Catawba Springs vicinity
Lincoln County

Also Notified

Hon. Jesse Helms
Hon. Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Hon. James G. Martin

Regional Director, Southeast Region

State Historic Preservation Officer
Dr. Thornton W. Mitchell
Acting Director
Division of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street

Raleigh, North Carolina

27611

PR MMott/mef

8/19/74

H34-PR

SEP 3 1974

Cg 8/30
C. Shull
Herrington for
Murtagh
R. Mortensen
J Wood 8/30
J. Doo 8/30
for Whitlock

Honorable James G. Martin
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Martin:

Thank you for your letter concerning the nomination of Vesuvius Furnace in Lincoln County, North Carolina, to the National Register of Historic Places.

We are pleased to advise you that Vesuvius Furnace was nominated by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer and entered in the National Register of August 13, 1974. Enclosed is a leaflet which describes the National Register program.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Utley

Acting Associate Director

Enclosure

cc: Dr. Thornton W. Mitchell
Acting Director
Division of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611)w/c of inc.
Reg. Dir., Southeast Reg.)

Director's Reading File

DI

P

PH

LS)

FNP:CSHull:dar:8-28-74

✓ BASIC FINE RETAINED IN PR

171 retyped: dar: 8-30-74

hty 8-30

8-28
hty