

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Preparing Your Application:

Please type or use black ink and use paper no larger than 11" x 17" for the required supporting information. Lincoln County Historic Properties Commission (HPC) staff is available to provide advice in the preparation of this application.

Filing Your Application:

When completed, the attached application will initiate consideration of a property for designation as a local historic landmark. The application will enable the HPC to determine whether the property qualifies for designation.

Mail the application to Lincoln County HPC, 302 N. Academy St., Lincolnton, NC 28092. Submitted materials become the property of the HPC and will not be returned. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant for revision. HPC staff will contact applicants after receiving an application to discuss the next steps of the designation process (see Landmark Designation Q & A for more information). Please feel free to contact HPC with any questions at 704-748-9090, or e-mail at lcmh@bellsouth.net. HPC can be found on the web at www.lincolncountyhistory.com.

Thank you very much for your interest in protecting HPC's historic resources!

**The guidelines developed for this application are based on the evaluation process used by the National Register of Historic Places. National Register evaluation principles regarding criteria, category classifications, and integrity have been adapted for local applications.*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Mundy House

Current Name: Mundy House

2. Location

Please include the full street address of the property, including its local planning jurisdiction. HPC Identification (PIN) and Real Estate Identification (REID) Numbers can be found at the Lincoln County GIS property information website at www.lincolncounty.org. Click on "County Government", then "Online Services" then click on "Lincoln County GIS System".

Street Address: 4353 N NC 16 HWY, Denver, North Carolina 28037

Planning Jurisdiction: _____ PIN Number: 3695-18-3002 REID: _____

3. Owner Information (If more than one, list primary contact)

Name: Lincoln County Historical Association

Address: 403 East Main Street, Lincolnton, NC 28092

Phone: (704) 748-9090 Email: lcmh@bellsouth.net

4. Applicant/Contact Person (If other than owner)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

5. Signatures

I have read the general information on landmark designation provided by the Lincoln County Historic Properties Commission and affirm that I support landmark designation of the property defined herein.

Owner: _____ Date: _____

Applicant: _____ Date: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY: Received by: _____	Date: _____
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6. General Date/Site Information

A. Date of Construction and major additions/alterations: 1850s

B. Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings: One-story, front-gabled log outbuilding, built ca. 1860s; the building was originally a two-story, side-gabled log building, and Lincoln County remodeled it in 2010 to become a one-story, front gabled log outbuilding.

C. Approximate lot size or acreage: 1.34

D. Architect, builder, carpenter, and /or mason: Unknown

E. Original Use: Dwelling

F. Present Use: Vacant

G. Significance for Landmark Designation: Architecture

7. Classification

A. Category (fill in type from below): Building

- Building – created principally to shelter any form of human activity (i.e. house, barn/stable, hotel, church, school, theater, etc.)
- Structure – constructed usually for purposes other than creating human shelter (i.e. tunnel, bridge, highway, silo, etc.)
- Object – constructions that are primarily artistic in nature. Although movable by nature or design, an object is typically associated with a specific setting or environment (i.e. monument, fountain, etc.)
- Site – the location of a historic event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value, regardless of the value of any existing structure (i.e. battlefields, cemeteries, designed landscape, etc.)

B. Ownership (check one): Private Public

C. Number of Contributing and non-contributing resources on the property:

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
Buildings	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Structures	_____	_____
Objects	_____	_____
Sites	_____	_____

D. Previous field documentation (when and by whom): 1985, Marvin Brown

Please contact Jason Harpe at the Historic Properties Commission to determine if the property is included in the Lincoln County survey (704-748-9090)

E. National Register Status and date (listed, eligible, study list): N/A

Please contact Jason Harpe at the Historic Properties Commission at (704-748-9090)

8. Supporting Documentation (Please type or print and attach to application on separate sheets. Please check box when item complete.)



A. Required Photographs

All photographs are required to be **digital, in JPEG (.jpg) format, and submitted on a recordable CD or DVD.** Please note the following requirements:

- **Minimum Standard:** **6.5" x 4.5" at a resolution of 300ppi** (a pixel dimension of **1950 x 1350**)
- **File Size:** There is no maximum or minimum for the file size of an image; however, smaller file sizes may be necessary when emailing images.
- **Proof Sheet:** Proof sheets are still required to show what is on a CD or DVD without having to load to disk. Proofs may be printed in either color or black and white as long as the images are crisp and legible. There should be a minimum of four and a maximum of six proofs per 8.5" x 11" sheet, with no image smaller than 3.25" on its longest side. Proofs should be labeled as they appear on the disk.
- **Naming Images:** Please label image files for the Local Designation Application as follows:
LN_PropertyName_Description.jpg (ex. LN_ABCHouse_front_façade.jpg)

For buildings and structures, include all elevations and at least one (1) photo of all other contributing and non-contributing resources, as well as at least one (1) photo showing the main building or structure within its setting. For objects, include a view of the object within its setting, as well as a variety of representative views. For sites, include overall views and any significant details.



B. Floor Plan (for buildings and structures)

Please include a detailed floor plan showing the original layout, dimensions of all rooms, and any additions (with dates) to the building or structure. Drawings do not have to be professionally produced nor do they need to be to exact scale, but should accurately depict the layout and dimensions of the property.



C. Maps

Include two (2) maps: one (1) clearly indicating the location of the property in relation to the local community, and one (1) showing the boundaries of the property. Tax maps with the boundaries of the property are preferred, but survey or sketch maps are acceptable. Please show street names and numbers and all structures on the property.



D. Historical significance (Applies to all classifications)

Note any significant events, people, and/or families associated with the property. Please clearly define the significance of the property in the commercial, social or political history of Lincoln County or of the local community. Include all major property owners of the property, if known. Include a bibliography of sources consulted.



E. Architectural description, significance and integrity (for buildings, structures and objects)

For **buildings and structures**, describe significant exterior architectural features, additions, remodeling, alterations and any significant outbuildings. For **objects**, describe the physical appearance of the object(s) to be designated in context of the history of the local community or of Lincoln County. For example, a building or structure might be a community's only surviving example of Greek Revival architecture or it may be a unique local interpretation of the Arts and Crafts movement. An object might be a statue designed by a notable sculptor. Include a description of how the building, structure or object currently conveys its historic integrity. For example, does it retain elements of its original design, materials, location, workmanship, setting, historic associations, or feeling, or any combination thereof? Please include a bibliography of sources consulted.



F. Property boundary, significance and integrity (Applies to all classifications)

Describe the land area to be designated, address any prominent landscape features. Clearly explain the significance of the land area proposed for designation and its historical relationship to the **building(s), structure(s) or object(s)** located within the property boundary or, in the case of **sites**, the historical event or events that make the land area significant. For **buildings and structures**, the designated land area may represent part of or the entire original parcel boundaries, or may encompass vegetative buffers or important outbuildings. For **objects**, the designated land area may continue to provide the object's historic context (i.e., a statue's historic park setting). For **sites**, the designated area may encompass a landscape that retains its historic integrity (i.e. a battlefield encompassing undisturbed historic view sheds).

8A. Required Photographs



Mundy House, ca. 1900.



Mundy House, ca. 1922.



Mundy House, ca. 1985. North Elevation, camera facing south.



Mundy House, ca. 1985. North elevation, camera facing south



House, 2013. East elevation, camera facing east. Showing facade after removal of two-story porch dating from the 1950s.



Mundy House, 2013. Northeast corner, camera facing south. Showing facade after removal of two-story porch dating from the 1950s.



Mundy House, 2013. North elevation, camera facing south.



Mundy House, 2013. Northwest corner, camera facing east.



Mundy House, 2013. West elevation, camera facing east.



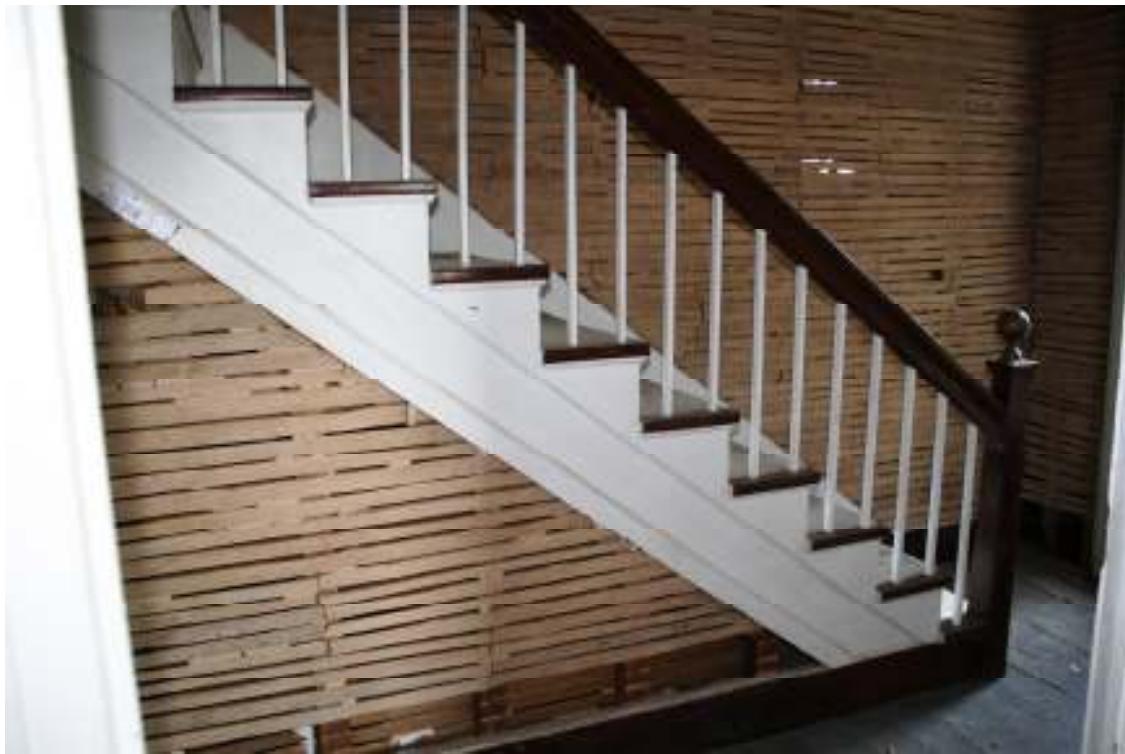
Mundy House, 2013. South elevation, camera facing east.



Mundy House, 2013. Northeast corner, camera facing north.



Mundy House, 2013. First floor hallway and staircase, camera facing east.



Mundy House, 2013. First floor hallway and staircase, camera facing north.



Mundy House, 2013. Passage between house and dining room, camera facing north. Visible is the house's west wall.



Mundy House, 2013. Original dining room, east wall. Camera facing north.



Mundy House, 2013. Original dining room, south wall. Camera facing south.



Mundy House, 2013. Fireplace, original kitchen. Camera facing north.



Mundy House 2013. Second floor bedroom, northeast corner. Camera facing north.



Mundy House, 2013. Second floor hallway between two upstairs rooms. Camera facing east.



Mundy House, 2013. Second floor bedroom, southeast corner. Camera facing east.



Log Outbuilding, 2007. Camera facing west.



Log Outbuilding, 2007. Camera facing west.



Log Outbuilding, 2007. Camera facing north.



Log Outbuilding, 2010. Camera facing west.



Log Outbuilding, 2010. Camera facing east.

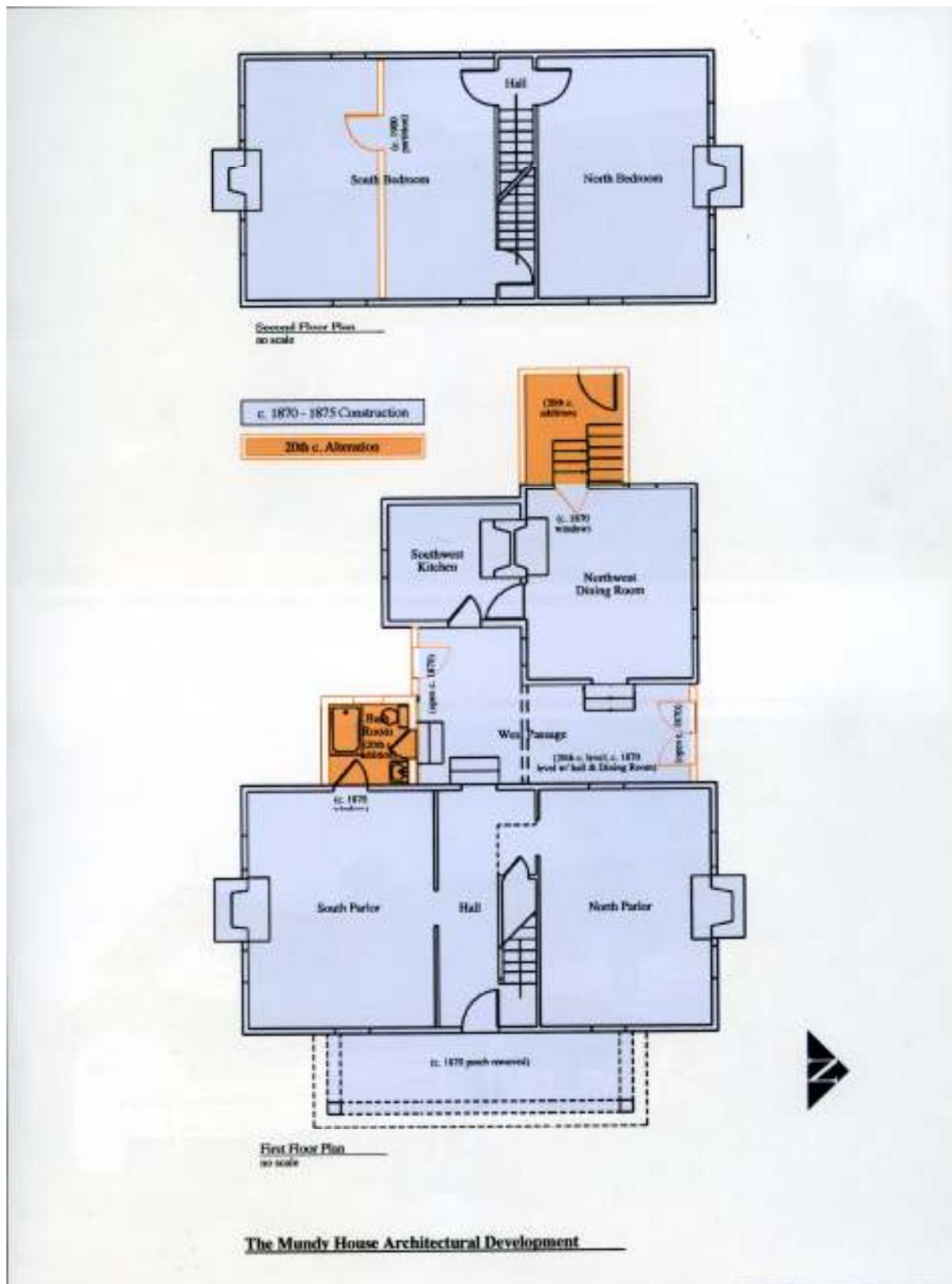


Log Outbuilding, 2010. Camera facing east.



Log Outbuilding, 2010. Camera facing north.

8B. Floor Plan

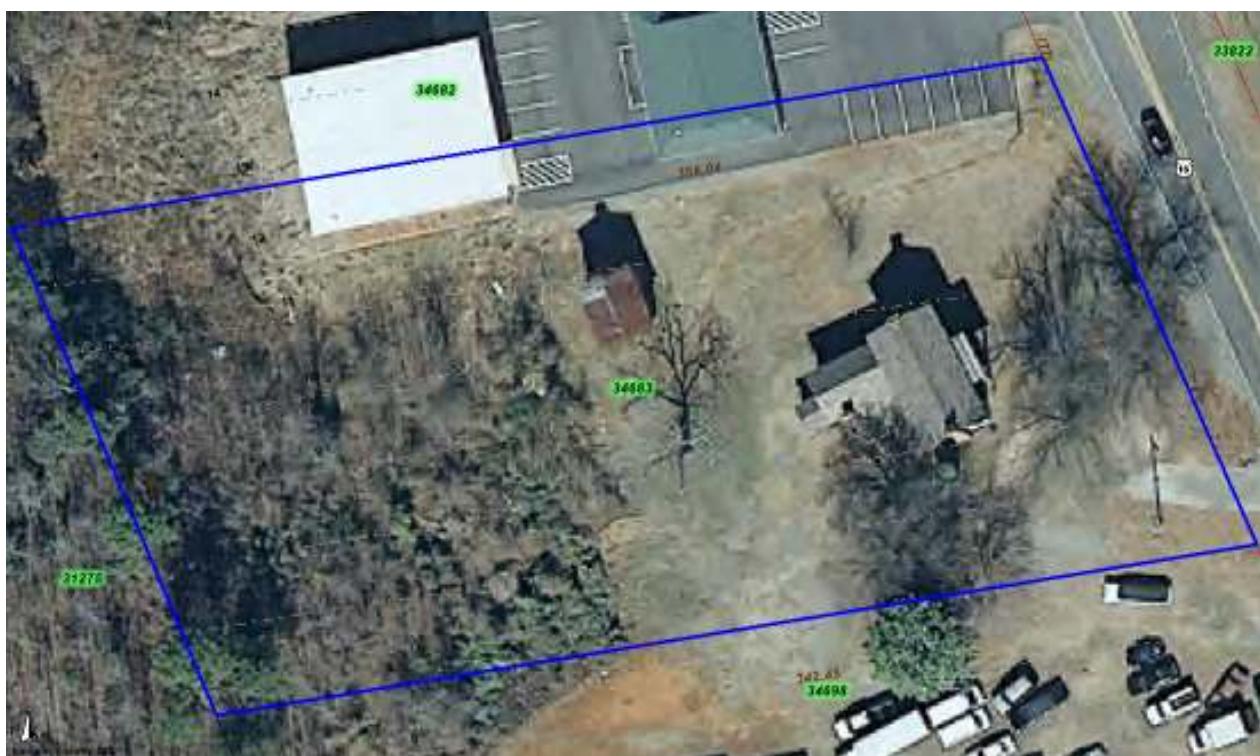


Mundy House Floor Plan by George Fore, 2010

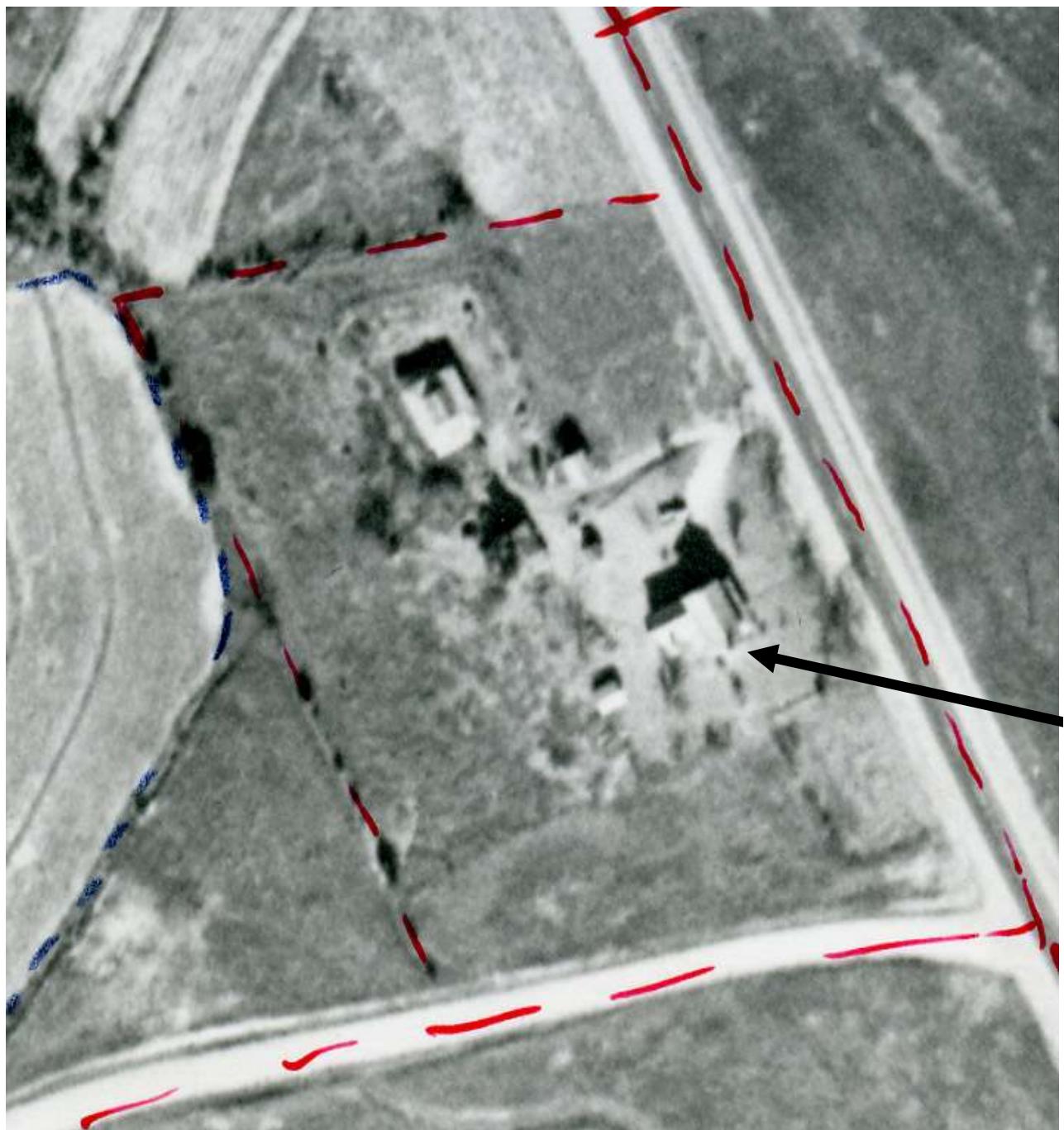
8C. Maps



Landmark Map 1, 2009 Aerial Photograph

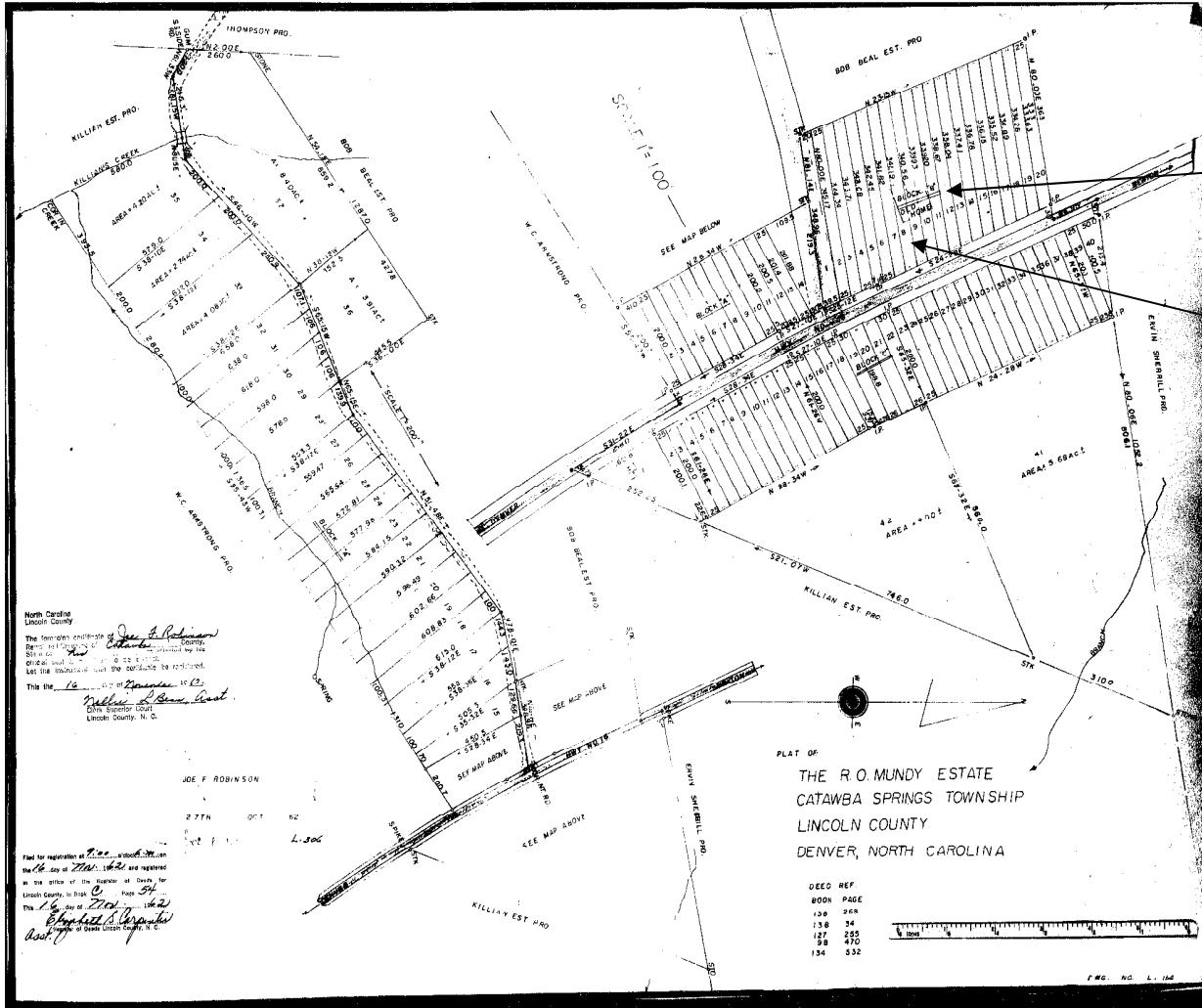


Landmark Map 2, 2009 Aerial Photograph



1938 Lincoln County Aerial Photograph

C-54



Marked:
"Old Home"

R. O. Mundy Estate. The Mundy House is located in Block B between Lot Nos. 6 -12.

8D. Associative History

The Mundy House at 4353 North Highway 16 in Denver, Lincoln County, North Carolina was built by Osborne Mundy during the 1850s, after he purchased property from Henry Asbury on March 1, 1836, and John D. Lowe in 1836. He purchased additional property from Samuel T. Shelton on October 25, 1849, that adjoined the property he purchased from Asbury and Lowe.¹ The house was built either on the tract Mundy purchased from Asbury or the tract he purchased from Lowe because the "home tract" is not mentioned in association with the Shelton tract in Osborne Mundy's estate file.² These three tracts totaled 363 acres, and equal the amount that R. M. Mundy purchased from his siblings in 1876.

The house is listed as the Robert M. Mundy House in Lincoln County's comprehensive architectural survey, conducted by Marvin Brown in 1985, when Brown received most of the house's associative history from R. M. Mundy's granddaughter, Corinne Mundy Farley. From information obtained during his survey, Brown attached to the house a construction date of 1872.³ R. M. Mundy acquired the property where his father "lived and died" in 1876, so the house was built prior to 1872 by Osborne Mundy. A thorough title search resulted in a construction date during 1840s. and partially solves a mystery asserted by Architectural Conservator George Fore in his *Historic Finishes Analysis* of the Mundy House from April 2010. According to Fore, the "use of hand-hewn timbers, and "L" shaped framing members generally disappeared in favor of mill-sawn lumber in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and are a rare occurrence in a ca. 1870 - 1875 residence."⁴ He further states that "the use of hand-hewn framing in a "modern" framing technique is a mystery."⁵ Fore's examination further substantiates the research uncovered in the title search for the Mundy House, leading to a date of construction in the 1850s. The ca. 1870 - 1872 date that Fore included on his floor plan of the Mundy House on page 13 was taken from information in the Robert Mundy House Survey Site File prepared by Marvin Brown in 1985.

¹ Lincoln County Deed Book 45, Pages 226-227, 234-236. Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

² https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/DGS-004763863_01530?cc=1911121&wc=M9WZ-G49:n283617799. Accessed 1 July 2013.

³ Marvin A. Brown and Maurice C. York, (*Our Enduring Past: A Survey of 235 Years of Life and Architecture in Lincoln County, North Carolina* (Lincolnton, N.C.: Lincoln County Historic Properties Commission, 1986), 227.

⁴ George Fore, Architectural Conservator, *The Mundy House, Denver, North Carolina, Historic Finishes Analysis* (Raleigh, N.C., April 2010), 4.

⁵ Ibid.

Osborne Mundy was born on June 4, 1800, the son of Revolutionary War soldier and Methodist minister Jeremiah Mundy (1760 - 1835) and Chloe Shelton Mundy (ca. 1771-1849).⁶ Jeremiah Mundy was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and married Chloe Shelton, daughter of Spencer Shelton, in November 1798.⁷ Jeremiah Mundy was a soldier during the American Revolution, volunteering in 1779, with Captain Thomas Buckner's Company, Colonel William Heath's Regiment, in the Continental Army of Virginia. He served for eighteen months, and was taken prisoner in Charleston, S. C. after the British besieged soldiers under the command of Major General Benjamin Lincoln on May 12, 1780. After escaping from imprisonment, he made his way back to Virginia, rejoining the military at Chesterfield Courthouse, and served out his terms of enlistment.⁸ In 1795 he was admitted to the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was sent to the Tar River Circuit in 1796, and moved to the Goshen Circuit in 1797. He served the Franklin, N.C. Circuit in 1798. On September 16, 1799, Mundy purchased property in eastern Lincoln County from William Beatty, and he spent the remaining portion of his life farming, teaching school, and serving a variety of churches in Lincoln County. He was one of the founders of the Rock Spring Camp Meeting, and his son Joseph Matthias Mundy deeded more than 45 acres to Rock Springs Camp Meeting for the Rock Springs Campground on August 7, 1830. He died in Lincoln County on September 12, 1835, and is buried at Bethel United Methodist Church in Denver.⁹

Osborne Mundy married Elizabeth Crunkleton (November 1817 - February 7, 1875) of Burke County, N. C., in Lincoln County on December 28, 1833.¹⁰ He was a farmer, and was listed as the postmaster of the Chronicle Post Office in eastern Lincoln County on August 30, 1857, and again on August 30,

⁶ Alfred Nixon, *Jeremiah Munday: Soldier, Preacher, Teacher and Farmer, Sketch of His Life and Descendants* by A. Nixon. A copy of this historical sketch is on file in the Lincoln County Historical Association reference files in Lincolnton, North Carolina.

⁷ Ancestry.com. U.S., *Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Ancestry.com. *North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1975* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.

⁸ <http://www.fold3.com/image/25887547/>. Jeremiah Munday Revolutionary War Pension. Accessed 1 May 2013.

⁹ Nixon, *Jeremiah Munday*.

¹⁰ Ancestry.com. *North Carolina, Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2000. Original data: State of North Carolina. *An Index to Marriage Bonds Filed in the North Carolina State Archives*. Raleigh, NC, USA: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1977. Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Accessed 10 July 2013.

1858.¹¹ This post office was discontinued on December 6, 1866.¹² His brother William Wesley Mundy was the postmaster of the Dry Ponds Post Office on May 31, 1848.¹³ When Osborne Mundy died on January 6, 1867, he owned three large tracts of land, which included one tract known as the "home tract" containing 160 acres, the Hoover tract that joined the home tract and contained 100 acres, and the "Shelton tract" containing 103 acres.¹⁴

Elizabeth Crunkleton Mundy died on February 7, 1875, and on February 8, 1876, her son, R. M. Mundy, received one dollar from his mother's estate. On September 23, 1876, J. D. Mundy, J. F. Caldwell and wife Martha Ann, F. P. Mundy, J. C. Thompson and wife Eliza Jane, all of Lincoln County, sold to R. M. Mundy 366 acres, "it being the land owned by Osborne Mundy consisting of several tracts adjoining each other, and being the land on which he lived and died."¹⁵ R. M. was born on May 17, 1846, in Dry Pond (now Denver), Lincoln County, North Carolina, the son of Osborne Mundy and Elizabeth Crunkleton, and the grandson of Jeremiah Mundy and Chloe Shelton Mundy.¹⁶ Osborne and Elizabeth Mundy's other children were James Albert Mundy, William Monroe Mundy, Martha Ann Mundy Williams (later married Franklin Caldwell), Marcus Mundy (killed at Winchester, Virginia during the Civil War), Freeman Pinkney, Julius Alexander Mundy, Eliza Jane Mundy Thompson, and Osborne Mundy.¹⁷

R. M. Mundy married Frances A. "Fannie" Rebecca Killian (September 23, 1844 - September 15, 1914), the daughter of Levi Elijah and Isabella Wilkinson Killian, on September 19, 1867.¹⁸ Mundy was a

¹¹ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Appointments of U. S. Postmasters, 1832-1971* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. This collection was indexed by [Ancestry World Archives Project](#) contributors. Original data: *Record of Appointment of Postmasters, 1832-1971. NARA Microfilm Publication, M841, 145 rolls. Records of the Post Office Department, Record Group Number 28*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ https://familysearch.org/pal/MM9.3.1/DGS-004763863_01530?cc=1911121&wc=M9WZ-G49:n283617799. Osborne Mundy Estate File. Accessed 1 July 2013.

¹⁵ Lincoln County Deed Book 49, Page 191. Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

https://familysearch.org/pal/MM9.3.1/DGS-004763863_01251?cc=1911121&wc=M9WZ-GWR:1219381779. Eliza Munday's Estate File. Accessed

¹⁶ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Ancestry.com. *North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1975* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Original data: North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. *North Carolina Death Certificates*. Microfilm S.123. Rolls 19-242, 280, 313-682, 1040-1297. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

¹⁷ Nixon, Alfred, *Jeremiah Munday*.

¹⁸ <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/31728029/person/18347129036/photox/2bf0042b-489c-414c-bc77-c3eaaa440dd6?src=search>. Marriage Certificate of Rufus Milton Monday and Fanny A. Killian. Accessed 10 August 2013.

farmer who served during the Civil War in the Confederate States Navy.¹⁹ In 1870, R. M. was working as a farmer, with Frances keeping house, an eighteen-year-old black man named George Lynch working as a farm laborer, and Ann Connor, a fourteen-year-old black girl working as a domestic servant.²⁰ At this time, the value of his real estate was \$850, and the value of this personal property was \$300.²¹ Rufus and Fannie were the parents of fifteen children, which included Sarah E., Eliza J., Cynthia "Callie", Robert Osborne, William H., Eva, Mattie Brown, Charles Marion, Julia Pearl, Vera Killian, James Patrick, and Laura. R. M. Mundy is buried at Bethel United Methodist Church in Denver.²²

According to members of the Mundy family, R. M. Mundy was known as both Robert Milton Mundy and Rufus Milton Mundy. Evidence of this is found in Osborne Mundy's estate file at the North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Rufus M. Mundy's death certificate and obituary, his son Robert Osborne Mundy's death certificate, as well as other sources. In Osborne Mundy's estate file, Rufus M. Mundy is listed as a minor child of Eliza Mundy in documents Eliza submitted to Lincoln County Court for monthly financial allowances after her husband's death in 1867.²³ Alfred Nixon and his son Joe Nixon listed in pamphlets written by them during the early twentieth century on Jeremiah Mundy that Rufus M. Mundy was a son of Osborne Mundy. A death certificate dated January 2, 1922, in the Lincoln County Register of Deeds Office bears the name of Rufus M. Mundy, with his daughter Vera Mundy as the informant. Robert Osborne Mundy's death certificate has his father listed at Robert M. Mundy, and Corinne Mundy Farley, granddaughter of R. M. Mundy, told Architectural Historian Marvin Brown that her grandfather, Robert M. Mundy, built the house on Highway 16 in Denver. The *Lincoln County News* recorded the death of Rufus Milton Mundy on January 5, 1922, under the heading

<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/31728029/person/18347199103/mediax/1?pgnum=1&pg=0&pgpl=pid%7CpgNum>. Frances Killian Mundy's Death Certificate. Accessed 22 July 2013.

¹⁹ A. Nixon, *Roster of the Ex-Confederate Soldiers Living in Lincoln County, with the Address of A. Nixon Delivered Before the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Confederate Veterans in Court House, Lincolnton, N.C., on Memorial Day, Friday, May 10th, 1907* (Lincolnton, N.C.: Lincoln County News Print, 1907), 18.

<<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/api/volumes/oclc/11738762.html>>.

²⁰ Ancestry.com. *1870 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Accessed 10 July 2013.

²¹ Ibid.

²² "Two Deaths at Denver".

²³ According to North Carolina law, between 1784 and 1868, Eliza Mundy's dower right "extended only to lifetime possession of a third of the real estate her husband owned when he died." She appealed to Lincoln County Court for financial allowances. Helen F. M. Leary and Maurice R. Stirewalt, *North Carolina Research: Genealogy and Local History* (Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina Genealogical Society, 1980), 43.

"Two Deaths at Denver," calling him ""Doc" Mundy as he was familiarly known to his intimate friends."²⁴

When R. M. Mundy died in 1922, his son R. O. Mundy was the executor of the estate. R. M. Mundy's personal property was sold on February 4, 1922, and on July 17, 1922, Allen King, Bob Beal, and James Abernethy were appointed by Lincoln County Court to partition the land in the case of R. O. Mundy and other plaintiffs vs. Cora Mundy, defendant.²⁵ The lots were divided, as follows: Lot One (55 acres) to R. O. Mundy; Lot Two (43 acres) to Pat Mundy; Lot Three (8 3/4 acres) to Colie Mundy; Lot Four (45 acres) to Browny Coxe; Lot Five (4 acres) to Cally (Callie) Miller; Lot Six (47 acres) to Vera Mundy; Lot Seven (40 acres) to Pearl Shelton; Lot Eight (30 acres) to Charlie Mundy; and, Lot Nine (30 acres) to Lura Mundy.²⁶ On September 25, 1922, Colie Mundy (unmarried) of Rowan County sold Lot Three, containing 8 3/4 acres, to R. O. Mundy, and on October 12, 1922, W. M. Miller and wife Callie Miller sold to R. O. Mundy Lot Five, containing 4 acres. On November 20, 1937, R. O. Mundy sold at public auction Lot Eight as part of the Charlie Mundy estate.²⁷ Corinne Mundy was the highest bidder, acquiring Lot Eight, containing 30 acres, for \$385.00.²⁸

Robert Osborne Mundy was born on August 3, 1872, the son of Robert M. and Frances "Fannie" Killian Mundy.²⁹ He was a lifelong farmer in Denver, and married Maggie Genelia Allen (February 23, 1878 - October 15, 1970), daughter of Edmond and Mary Cranford Allen of Catawba County, N. C. in 1897.³⁰ Robert Osborne and Maggie Mundy were the parents of Mary Eugenia, Ray K., Edwina Webb, Lona Belle, Georgia Lee, Frances Corinne, Jane, Nellie Dean, Margaret Elizabeth, and Willie Ruth. In 1920, while Robert Osborne worked as a general farmer, his daughter Geanie, who was 21 years old, worked

²⁴ "Two Deaths at Denver: Rufus Milton Mundy and his nephew, James O. Mundy both died last Monday," *The Lincoln County News*, 5 January 1922.

²⁵ Lincoln County Deed Book 135, Pages 536 - 540.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Lincoln County Deed Book 191, Page 569. Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Ancestry.com. *North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1975* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Original data: North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. *North Carolina Death Certificates*. Microfilm S.123. Rolls 19-242, 280, 313-682, 1040-1297. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

³⁰ Ancestry.com. *North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1975* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Original data: North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. *North Carolina Death*

as a nurse at a sanitorium, and his son Ray, who was 20 years old, worked as a laborer at a local garage.³¹ In 1940, Robert Osborne and Maggie Mundy's daughter Willie Ruth Thompson, son-in-law Houston Thompson, and granddaughter Dianna R. lived in the Mundy House with Robert and Maggie.³² At this time, Robert Mundy's house and land was valued at \$2,000.³³ He died on July 2, 1953, and is buried at Denver United Methodist Church in Denver.³⁴ The *Lincoln County News* reported on Thursday, July 9, 1953, in Robert O. Mundy's obituary that "he was active in public and civic affairs."³⁵

On October 27, 1962, the Robert O. Mundy estate was surveyed by Joe F. Robinson, and his property on the east and west sides of Highway 16 North was divided into blocks A - C, with a total of 74 lots (see page 16). Corinne Mundy Farley purchased lots 6 - 12, in Block "B", on which the Mundy House stands, on November 20, 1963, from Mrs. R. O. Mundy, Mrs. Charles L. Sherrill, Margaret Stutts and husband Mack Stutts of Iredell County, Edwina Gabriel and husband Harold Gabriel and LonaBelle Ratchford and husband, J. C. Ratchford of Catawba County, Georgia Hurt and husband E.C. Hurt, Nita Murray, Gerald Mundy of Mecklenburg County, Corinne Farley and husband B. K. Farley of Guilford County, Nell Wade and husband G. W. Wade of Cabarrus County, Willie Ruth Thompson and husband Houston Thompson of Gaston County, Geraldine Mohan and husband Harold Mohan of Leavenworth County, Kansas.³⁶

Corinne Mundy was born on July 2, 1910. She married Brendan Kevin Farley of Massachusetts. Brendan Farley was born on May 23, 1913, and died on January 22, 2001.³⁷ Corinne moved with

Certificates. Microfilm S.123. Rolls 19-242, 280, 313-682, 1040-1297. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina. Maggie Allen Mundy's Death Certificate. Accessed 18 July 2013.

³¹ Ancestry.com. *1920 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

³² Ancestry.com. *1940 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1940. T627, 4,643 rolls.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ancestry.com. *North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1975* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007. Original data: North Carolina State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics. *North Carolina Death Certificates*. Microfilm S.123. Rolls 19-242, 280, 313-682, 1040-1297. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

³⁵ "Robert O. Mundy Passes," *The Lincoln County News*, 9 July 1953.

³⁶ Lincoln County Deed Book 379, Page 573-577. Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

³⁷ Ancestry.com. *U.S., Social Security Death Index, 1935-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2011. Original data: Social Security Administration. *Social Security Death Index, Master File*. Social Security Administration.

Brendan to Greensboro during the 1940s. She died on November 17, 1995, in Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina. Corinne Mundy Farley drafted her Last Will and Testament on January 11, 1990, bequeathing "the tangible personal property situated at the Mundy homeplace known as the "Mundy Merryhill" in Lincoln County, North Carolina to my sisters who survive me."³⁸

Claude Ray Shrum purchased the property on which the Mundy House stands from Margaret M. Gabriel, Executrix of the Estate of Corinne Mundy Farley; and Brendan K. Farley, Un-remarried husband of Corinne Mundy Farley on October 22, 1996.³⁹ Denise H. Jackson purchased the property from Claude Ray Shrum and his wife, Billie S. Shrum, on May 13, 1997.⁴⁰ Bob H. Stilp purchased the property from Denise H. Jackson and her husband, John W. Jackson, on April 5, 2000.⁴¹ S. E. Stroupe purchased the property from Bob H. Stilp and wife, Marsha A. Stilp, on February 20, 2007, and Stroupe donated the property to Lincoln County on February 20, 2007.⁴² Lincoln County sold the property to the Lincoln County Historical Association on April 15, 2013.⁴³

The Lincoln County Historical Association has plans to restore and adaptively reuse the house according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

8E. Architectural description, significance and integrity

The Mundy House is one of only a few central-hall I houses in Lincoln County that maintains much of its original architectural integrity. The Mundy House represents a house form that was ubiquitous in the county during the last half of the nineteenth and first decade of the twentieth century, but nearly all of these houses have fallen into disrepair by abandonment and neglect or have been substantially altered with artificial siding, replacement windows, and unsympathetic modern additions. The only comparable

³⁸ Lincoln County Estate File 96 E 009, Lincoln County Clerk of Court, Lincoln County Courthouse, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

³⁹ Lincoln County Deed Book 966, Page 251. Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

⁴⁰ Lincoln County Deed Book 989, Page 820. Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

⁴¹ Lincoln County Deed Book 1167, Page 418. Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

⁴² Lincoln County Deed Book 1905, Page 184. Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina, and Lincoln County Deed Book

examples of this form built during the mid-19th century that maintain their original integrity are the Hoover-Seagle House and Jacob Lantz House, both in western Lincoln County.

The Mundy House, located at 4353 N.C. Highway 16 in Denver, Lincoln County, North Carolina, is a two-story, frame side-gabled I-house with a gabled roof dining room and gabled roof kitchen attached to the house by a passage that is now enclosed. There is a hipped roof bathroom extension at the house's west elevation, and a gabled roof utility room built during the 1950s at the dining room's west elevation. The house occupies a spacious 1.34 acre lot less than two miles north of an intersection that has been historically considered the center of Denver. Built in the 1840s, the house is located just north of Mundy Road, and is situated on a relatively flat lot, rectangular in shape, with large oak trees at the property's southern border. A gravel driveway extends from Highway 16 along the property's southern boundary to both the front and back of the house. At the house's rear, west elevation is a commodious grassed back yard that stretches to the property's western boundary. Lincoln County cleared small shrubs and downed trees and planted grass at this elevation in 2010. A split rail fence erected by Lincoln County in 2010 extends across the property's eastern boundary, from north to south, and a line of cedar trees screen the house and property from industrial buildings at the property's northern boundary.

The house is bordered on the north by industrial buildings, on the east by Highway 16, on the south by a used car lot and associated small, one-story front-gabled frame building covered with artificial siding, and on the east by woods. Near the house's northeast corner is a one-story, front-gabled log building that was originally a two-story, side-gabled building. Lincoln County remodeled the two-story building to become the one-story building in 2010. According to family tradition, this building was located on property adjacent to the Mundy House property, and was relocated to its current location over 100 years ago. At some point, this house was converted to a storage building, only to be re-converted to a house during the 1950s. At this time, the chimneys were rebuilt and the roof was recovered with metal. It was in a deteriorated state when Lincoln County acquired the property in 2007, and they remodeled the building for storage purposes. They replaced some of the rotten logs, and covered the roof with wooden shingles.

⁴³ Lincoln County Deed Book 2388, Page 237. Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

The Mundy House is 2,287 square feet with the first floor measuring 1,494 square feet, and the second floor occupying 793 square feet. The largest rooms on the first floor are the north and south parlors and the dining room, and the north bedroom is the largest room on the second floor. The south bedroom was the second floor's largest room until a partition was added in this bedroom in the 1920s, creating a bedroom and hallway. The house has a wood-framed interior and exterior load bearing walls, and the roof system and interior floors were also constructed of wood. The house was originally built on square brick corner piers, and the foundation was infilled with bricks between each of these piers within the past 60 years. The house has a mix of building technologies on both the first and second stories. The two-story I-house was built using balloon framing. The framing system's principal posts and the second floor ceiling joists are all hand-hewn, and the smaller framing members and first and second floor joists have circular saw marks. The house's corner posts are "L" shaped, being cut from a single timber. The house's builder used hand-hewn timbers in the balloon framing system.

During a historic finishes analysis in 2010, Architectural Conservator George Fore determined layer chronologies for finishes on both the house's exterior and interior. According to his report, the "exterior was finished with a two-color scheme in ca. 1872. The clapboards, corner verticals, cornice soffitt, and the sash were painted an off-white color. The door and window architraves and the cornice molding and fascia were painted a red terra-cotta color. The exterior doors were finished with a faux graining technique that applied a yellow-amber glaze over a rose-gray base coat."⁴⁴ During the second finish period, as seen in the ca. 1900 photograph on Page 4 of this report, these exterior elements were painted green. The house's interior millwork has several decorative treatments, and the principal rooms on the first and second floors have at least three decorative finishes. The only space in the house that does not have decorative treatment is the kitchen at the attached dining room's south elevation. A more detailed description of the decorative treatments on interior elements is included in that section of the report.

Exterior

The house has a symmetrical facade that is three bays wide with the central entry bay at the first story flanked by two two-over-two double hung wooden sash windows that replaced three nine-over-six double hung wooden sash windows in the 1920s. The central entry has a paneled wooden front door and

decorative screen door flanked by sidelights of four rectangular lights above a recessed panel, and surmounted by a transom of five rectangular lights. The facade's second story has three five-over-one double hung wooden sash windows that replaced three nine-over-six double hung wooden sash windows in the 1920s. The house's original hipped roof front porch with latticework between slender square columns was removed during the 1950s and replaced with a two-story, flat-roofed porch supported by two pairs of square columns. Lincoln County removed the two story porch in 2010, and the current owners plan to replicate the house's original porch as it appeared in the ca. 1900 photograph.

Visible at the north elevation is the north gable end of the two-story I-house, one-story dining room with enclosed passage, and rear, gabled-roof utility room extension. The gable end has boxed returns, a single-shouldered chimney laid in a common bond brick pattern of alternating courses of stretchers and headers, two nine-over-six double hung wooden sash windows flanking the chimney at the second story, and two six-over-six double hung wooden sash windows flanking the chimney at the first story. The main I-house, kitchen, and utility room are covered with weatherboard siding with wooden corner boards painted white, and the passage was enclosed during the 1990s. The former owners enclosed the passage with weatherboard siding and a pair of metal glass-and-panel doors. The kitchen has two six-over-six double hung wooden sash windows, each with a single, operable louvered wooden shutter painted green. The rear utility room has no windows.

The south elevation is two bays wide, and its gabled-roof has boxed returns. A single-shouldered chimney laid in a common bond brick pattern of alternating courses of stretchers and headers rises from the exterior at this elevation and matches the chimney at the house's north elevation. Two original nine-over-six double hung wooden sash windows flank the chimney at the second story, and one nine-over-six double hung wooden sash window is located to the west of the chimney at the first story. A two-over-two double hung wooden sash window added during the 1920s is located to the east of the chimney at the first story. Located to the west of the house at this elevation is a hipped roof extension in which a bathroom has been located since the 1950s, the gabled roof dining room, gabled roof kitchen extending to the south of the dining room, and the utility room. Each of these extensions are covered with weatherboard siding painted white, and the kitchen extending south from the dining room has boxed

⁴⁴ Fore, *The Mundy House, Denver, North Carolina, Historic Finishes Analysis*.

returns matching the dining room and house. The hipped roof extension has a one-over-one double hung wooden sash window at its west elevation, and the gabled roof extension to the kitchen has a six-over-six double hung wooden sash window at its south elevation. A paneled metal door opens to the passage at this elevation between the bathroom and kitchen. One large and one small brick interior chimney rise from the gabled roof extension to the kitchen. The larger chimney has a corbelled cap, and served both the kitchen at the adjoining extension. Currently, each of the windows of the main house and the six-over-six double hung wooden sash window on the extension to the kitchen have at least one operable louvered wooden shutter painted green.

Visible at the house's west, rear elevation is the main two-story I-house, one-story gable-roofed kitchen, hipped-roof extension housing the bathroom, gabled roof extension to the kitchen, and gabled-roofed utility room extending west of the kitchen. The second floor of the main house at this elevation retains its three original nine-over-six double hung wooden sash windows. The kitchen and its south extension have gabled-roofs with boxed returns. The kitchen and all of the rear extension are covered with weatherboard siding painted white, and their roofs are covered with wooden shingles. Originally, the kitchen had two six-over-six double hung wooden sash windows at this elevation, but now only the window at its northwest corner is visible. The other window was replaced with a doorway with the house's owner built the rear utility room. A paneled door opens to the interior of the utility room at this elevation.

Interior

The Mundy House's interior, much like the exterior, has received very few changes since its construction in the 1850s. The house retains its original pine flooring, paneled and pegged wooden doors and molded door surrounds, mantels, fireplaces, base and crown molding, and staircase. Currently, the wood lathing on both the first and second floors is exposed because the plaster that once covered the walls was removed in 2010 during a lead paint and asbestos abatement. A hipped roof bathroom extension near the house's southwest corner and a gabled roof utility roof extension at the dining room's west elevation were added during the 1950s. A passage is located at the house's west elevation and connects the house to the dining room and kitchen. This passage has a north-south orientation, and was originally an open passage. The passage was infilled during the 1980s. The passage provides access to the house,

bathroom, dining room, and kitchen. An original nine-over-nine double hung wooden sash window and paneled wooden door located at the house's west wall are visible from the passage, as well as an original nine-over-six double hung wooden sash window on the east wall of the dining room and a paneled and pegged door on the kitchen's west wall. A wooden door with two vertical recessed panels from the 1950s opens to the bathroom extension at the southern end of the passage, and a paneled metal was hung at the southern end of the passage, just west of the bathroom door, when the passage was enclosed during the 1980s. The passage's original ca. 1870 floor was level with the floors of the house, dining room, and kitchen, but was lowered to ground level when the passage was infilled. At this time, the house's owners laid a brick floor and a built brick apron around the perimeter of the passage. Brick steps lead to each room from the passage.

A central hall divides the first floor of the house into north and south parlors, and an open stringer staircase extends to the second floor's west elevation along the hallway's north wall. The staircase has an outer stringer panel, square balusters, and treads that are all painted white, and square newel post and molded handrail that have faux graining with an amber glaze applied over a rose-grey base. George Fore's micrograph examinations of the stair stringers, risers, balusters and corner vertical revealed that they were "finished with a faux stone treatment created with white spatters over a blue-grey ground coat." Fore also concluded that the door architraves at the central hallway's north, south, and east elevations for the north and south parlors and the front door, respectively, were finished with a medium, subtle faux graining pattern with an amber glaze applied to a rose-grey base coat. The stair door has the same finish. The architrave of the door at the hallway and house's west elevation is original to the house, but it is finished with faux graining that is different from the architraves at the hallway's east, north, south, and stair doors. The west door's architrave is finished with a dark faux graining treatment produced with the application of a dark red-amber glaze over a yellow base coat. The front door's sidelights and transom were originally painted an off-white color.

The north parlor has an original nine-over-nine double hung wooden sash window and a two-over-two double hung wooden sash window from the 1920s flanking the fireplace on the room's north wall. The brick firebox and concrete hearth with molded trim are surrounded by a simple mantel with tapered pilasters that was faux grained with a dark graining created with a red-amber glaze over a yellow base

coat. A two-over-two double hung wooden sash window from the 1920s is located on the room's east wall, and an original nine-over-nine double hung wooden sash window is located on the west wall. An original paneled and pegged wooden door near the room's southwest corner opens to the hallway. George Fore theorizes that "the north parlor appears to have been the principal room in the Mundy House, as suggested by the retention of its ca. 1870 finishes until the mid-twentieth century." The finishes in the north parlor were applied in a varied pattern like those in the hall. The architrave of the door leading from the parlor to the hallway has a medium faux graining created with an amber glaze applied over a rose-grey base coat. The door, window architraves, and mantel have a darker faux graining of red-amber glazing over a yellow base coat, and the room's tall baseboards show a faux stone treatment of white spatters over a grey ground coat. The baseboards' finish is still visible under a red stain applied to the baseboards in the twentieth century. Extant above the fireplace mantel is wall plaster on which is found past adhesive of a type and size that suggests that this parlor's walls were once wallpapered. The window sashes were painted the same off-white color as the front door's sidelights and transom.

The south parlor's south wall has its original fireplace with brick firebox and concrete hearth with molded trim that are flanked by a nine-over-nine double hung wooden sash window and a two-over-two double hung wooden sash window that was added in the 1920s. A two-over-two double hung wooden sash window was added to the room's east wall in the 1920s. The parlor's north wall retains its original door surround, but the door is no longer hanging. An original paneled and pegged wooden door surmounted by a single-light transom is located on the parlor's west wall, and opens to the bathroom extension.

This room was subordinate to the north parlor in regards to its usage, and could have been used as a bedroom or a number of other purposes. The finishes in this room are equally decorative to the finishes in the north parlor, but were applied in different patterns. The door on the west wall and the window architraves have faux graining treatment with a yellow-amber glaze brushed over a rose-grey ground coating. The parlor's baseboards and mantel have a faux graining treatment of darker amber glazing over a rose-grey base coat. Wall plaster present above the fireplace mantel has past adhesive of a type and size that suggests that this parlor's walls were once wallpapered. The 1920s window sashes were

painted the same off-white color as the front door's sidelights and transom and the 1920s window sashes in the north parlor. The room's north door is believed to be on the house's second floor hall along with other door removed at some point in the last 50 years. This door's finishes have been completely and thoroughly stripped, removing all traces of faux grain finishing.

The dining room was constructed separately from the two-story house, but both were built at the same time. The wall posts and studs of the house's second floor framing system, now visible in the dining room because plaster has been removed on its east wall, were never covered with weatherboard siding or had a window in this area on the west wall of the house's second floor. The dining room's north wall has two original six-over-six double hung wooden sash window, and an original six-over-six double hung wooden sash window is located on the west elevation, just north of the paneled wooden door that opens to the utility room extension to the west of the dining room. A fireplace with a brick firebox and hearth and pine, unpainted mantel with a central raised panel flanked by recessed panels is located on the dining room's south wall, just west of an original, unpainted pine door with two vertical raised panels above a single horizontal raised panel and an original nine-over-six double hung wooden sash window. Twentieth century raised-panel wainscoting painted white encircles the room, and could have been installed in another location in the house before installed in the dining room. The doors and mantel indicate faux graining with a red-amber glaze applied over a rose-grey colored base coat, and the door and window architraves were not faux grained, rather they were painted with a rose-grey color.

The interior of the gabled roof kitchen, attached to the dining room at its south elevation, has the house simplest finish treatments. The kitchen has a six-over-six double hung wooden sash window on its south wall, and the brick fireplace projects into the room from the north wall. The fireplace has a brick firebox and hearth, and no mantel. The room's walls are covered with plaster, and the room's baseboards are extant. Currently, a 1950s counter, sink, and wooden storage are located on the kitchen east wall, just south of an original paneled wooden door that opens to the passage between the kitchen and the house. The door and window architraves, the doors and baseboards were originally painted the terra cotta found on the house's exterior trim in the 1850s, and the baseboards and door and window architraves were painted off white during the twentieth century.

The house originally had two second floor bedrooms, but a partition wall was added in the south bedroom during the 1920s, creating a hallway between the two rooms. The north bedroom has nine-over-six double hung wooden sash windows flanking a fireplace with a brick firebox and hearth, and a mantel with tapered pilasters mantel shelf. The bedroom's east wall has a five-over-one double hung wooden sash window, and an original wooden paneled and pegged door is located at the room southwest corner. The south bedroom has nine-over-six double hung wooden sash windows flanking a fireplace with a brick firebox and hearth, and a mantel with tapered pilasters mantel shelf. Its east wall has a five-over-one double hung wooden sash window, and a nine-over-six double hung wooden sash window is located on the west wall. An original wooden paneled and pegged door is located at the room northwest corner. The hallway dividing the second floor bedroom has a five-over-one double hung wooden sash window on its east wall and a six-over-six double hung wooden sash window on its west wall. An original paneled and pegged wooden door leading to the house's attic is located on the hallway's north wall near the room's northeast corner. The bedrooms' door architraves and doors have faux graining of a red-amber glaze over a yellow base coat. The window architraves have faux graining of red-amber glazing on an off-white base coat. Their mantels and baseboard have faux graining of red-amber glazing on a medium-grey base coat. The window sashes were painted with an off-white color.

8F. Property boundary, significance and integrity

The Mundy House is situated on 1.34 acres at 4353 North NC 16 Highway, in Denver, Lincoln County, North Carolina, and is denoted as standing in Block B, on lots 6-12 on a survey of the R. O. Mundy Estate from October 27, 1962. The property, rectangular in shape, is bordered on the east by Highway 16, and on the north by industrial buildings, on the south by a used car lot, and on the west by a residential neighborhood. Situated near the house's northwest corner is a one-story, front-gabled log building that was originally a two-story, side-gabled log building. The original log building was moved to the property over 100 years ago, and Lincoln County remodeled it to become a one-story, front gabled log building in 2010. In 1985, while Marvin Brown was conducting the countywide architectural survey of Lincoln County, Mundy family members explained to him that the log building was "located on the property on the road," and was "occupied by the Ballard family over 200 years ago." The Mundy family moved the house west of the road, to the northwest corner of the Mundy House, and used it as a barn. It was reconverted into a house during the 1970s, although it was never used for this purpose. Due to its

deteriorated state, Lincoln County restored it in 2010 as a storage building. Rotten logs were replaced, and the roof was recovered with wooden shingles. The most recent deed to the Robert Mundy House is listed in the Lincoln County Deed Book 2388 at page 237.

Integrity

The Mundy House maintains a high level of integrity. It has its original massing, two gable end single-shouldered exterior brick chimneys with corbeled caps, weatherboard siding, passage between the house and dining room and kitchen, interior flooring, staircase, doors, and mantels. The house also has its original dining room that is joined to the house at the house's west elevation. The dining room has an original gabled roof kitchen at its south elevation, and the dining room and kitchen have their original six-over-six double hung wooden sash windows. The house retains its original nine-over-six double hung wooden sash windows on the second floor at the north and south elevations, and six-over-six double hung wooden sash windows on the first floor at the north elevation. One nine-over-six double hung wooden sash window is present on the first floor at the south elevation. During the 1920s, the house's owners replaced the original nine-over-six and six-over-six double hung wooden sash windows at each of the three bay's at the house's facade, and one of the six-over-six double hung wooden sash windows on the first floor at the south elevation. They replaced the two original six-over-six windows that flanked the central entry door at the facade with two-over-two double hung wooden sash windows, and replaced the three nine-over-six windows at the facade's second story with five-over-one double hung wooden sash windows. The owners installed these windows when they placed a non-load bearing partition wall on the second floor.

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