

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 advise in the preparation of applications.

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: Emergency Relief Administration Stone Fence

Current Name: Emergency Relief Administration Stone Fence

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: Corner of North Cedar Street and East McBee Street

Planning Jurisdiction: _____ PIN Number: 01098 REID: _____

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

Name: Lincoln County

Address: 115 West Water Street, Lincolnton, NC 28092

Phone: (704) 736-8472 Email: gwood@lincolncounty.org

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

Name: Jason L. Harpe

Address: 410 South Cedar Street

Phone: (704) 477-0987 Email: jason@harpeconsulting.com

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: _____

6. **General Date/Site Information**

A. Date of Construction and major additions/alterations: ca. 1935

B. Number, type, and date of construction of outbuildings: N/A

C. Approximate lot size or acreage: 3.58 acres

D. Architect, builder, carpenter, and /or mason: Designed by Mrs. F.H. (Rose Budd) Chamberlain

E. Original Use: Stone Fence

F. Present Use: Stone Fence

G. Significance for Landmark Designation: Association with Emergency Relief Administration, government-supported organization that supplied funds to local governments to hire unemployed workers for public works projects.

7. **Classification**

A. Category (fill in type from below): **Structure**

- **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	_____	_____
Structures	<u>1</u>	_____
Objects	_____	_____
Sites	_____	_____

D. Previous field documentation (when and by whom): 2010, Jason L. Harpe, Update to Lincoln County Historic Resources Survey

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.)

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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).



South Elevation, camera facing north.



East Elevation, camera facing west.



Plaque stating that the fence was “BUILT BY EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1933-1936”. The plaque is mounted to a rock at the fence’s east elevation near the northeast corner.



ERA Stone Fence plaque.



Opening flanked by two stone piers at the fence's east elevation, near the northeast corner.



South elevation, camera facing west.



Stone pier where the fence terminates at the south elevation.



West elevation, camera facing east.



North elevation, camera facing north.



East elevation, camera facing north.



North elevation, camera facing south. The stone fence forms part of the property owner's driveway at the north elevation.



Northeast corner, camera facing west. This stone pier forms the northeast corner of the stone fence and southeast corner of the adjoining property owner's driveway.



North elevation, camera facing west.



East elevation, camera facing west. A small trail extends from North Cedar Street into the park at the stone fence's west elevation.



East elevation, camera facing east. A small trail extends from North Cedar Street into the park at the stone fence's west elevation.



East elevation, camera facing south.



East elevation, camera facing east.



East elevation, camera facing east. Short course of concrete blocks were laid in the fence's east elevation during the 1960s.



East elevation, camera facing east.



Frank and Rose Budd Chamberlain Family in living room of their home at 314 East Sumner Street in Lincolnton.

8C. Maps

ERA Stone Fence. Red Lines
denote the 's boundaries.



Landmark Map 1



Landmark Map 2

8D. Historical significance (Applies to all classifications)

The Emergency Relief Administration Stone Fence, located at the intersection of North Cedar Street and East McBee Street in Lincolnton, is locally significant as an extant example of the government-supported projects of the 1930s in Lincolnton by organizations such as the Emergency Relief Administration and Works Progress Administration. The purpose of these projects was to alleviate unemployment among unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled workers of distressed families in rural areas during the Depression-era. This program promoted “public works and professional services not in competition with private industry.”¹

The stone fence was one of approximately seventy projects of the Emergency Relief Administration (ERA) of North Carolina completed in Lincoln County from 1933 to 1935. Other projects supported with funds from the North Carolina ERA include, but are not limited to, clerical help in the local ERA office, road improvements, janitorial services, beautification and grading of school grounds, road repair, putting down floors, farm relief, installation of occupational records, construction of sanitary privies, home making classes, and rebinding library books. Also supported by ERA funds were construction projects such as the lunch rooms at the Oaklawn Rosenwald School and Laboratory School, and gymnasiums at Rock Springs Elementary School in Denver, and North Brook No. 1 School in the North Brook Township. The stone fence and Oaklawn Rosenwald School lunch room are the only construction projects that maintain any level of integrity. The gymnasium at North Brook No. 1 is no longer extant, and the Rock Springs gymnasium has been altered extensively.²

Following the inauguration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) in on March 4, 1933, FDR presented to Congress a plan to extend relief to unemployed Americans and conserve and develop natural resources throughout the United States. Following his

¹ North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter, and Thomas W. Morse. *Emergency Relief in North Carolina: A Record of the Development and the Activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932-1935*, ([Raleigh, N.C.]: Edwards & Broughton Co, 1936), 18-19.

² N.C. Emergency Relief Administration, Application of Approval of Work Project, Town of Lincolnton, April 9, 1935. North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.

message to Congress, the Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) was passed on May 12, 1933, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was established. This administration was responsible for distributing Federal funds through grants made directly to States to “provide direct relief in cash or in kind, to pay work relief wages, and to finance other specified types of aid.”³

On June 16, 1933, Congress passed the National Recovery Act (NRA) to “promote recovery and reform, encourage collective bargaining for unions, set up maximum work hours and minimum wages, and forbid child labor in industry,” and took place during President Roosevelt’s first ninety-nine days in office. The enactment of the NRA produced relief organizations that were eventually referred to as Roosevelt’s “vegetable soup” organizations. This legislation produced the Emergency Banking Act, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA), Emergency Farm Mortgage Act, Abandonment of the gold standard, Home Owner’s Loan Act, and Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

On August 22, 1933, prominent citizens of Lincolnton met at the courthouse in downtown Lincolnton for a presentation by John H. Small, Charlotte Attorney and head of Mecklenburg County’s National Recovery Art (NRA) organization, on the ideals and purpose of the NRA, and the formation of a Lincolnton NRA organization. The NRA’s national organization extended an invitation to Postmaster Giles B. Goodson to organize and preside over a meeting of these citizens. The attendees nominated a steering committee consisting of the following members: M.T. Leatherman, C. Guy Rudisill, Sr., W.M. Pickens, G.B. Goodson, R.J. Sifford, J.W. Daniel, Mrs. L.C. Nixon, Mrs. C.H. Hinson, Mrs. Myrtie Anderson, C.C. Crowell, Rev. H.L. Fesperman, Alton B. Claytor, Frank P. Barkley, and Mrs. Herbert Miller. Small encouraged the committee to canvas all of the local businesses and urge them to place one of the NRA’s Blue Eagle in their windows, and ask all of the local consumers to patronize only those business.⁴

³ North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, Kirk, Cutter, Morse, *Emergency Relief in North Carolina*, 14.

⁴ “NRA Organization Formed Here; Small Spoke on NRA Purpose,” *The Lincoln County News* 24 August 1933.

On September 18, 1933, Lincoln NRA organization formed a compliance board for “hearing complaints of all kinds under the NRA and to iron out difficulties arising from the various codes,” and named M.T. Leatherman as its chairman. This six-member board consisted of men from various “classifications of labor” such as: Elmer Burke, Goodsonville – employee of Industrial Labor; Miss Sadie Lander – employee in industrial retail or wholesale trade; D.P. Rhodes – employer of industrial labor; F.P. Barkley – employer of retail or wholesale trade; Mrs. W.F. Hoyle – representative of the consumers in the community; Attorney Kemp B. Nixon – a lawyer in good standing with the State Bar Association and familiar with the NRA. The organization began their efforts with an advertisement in the local newspaper on the date as the election of the members to the compliance board. The ad charged employers to “sign up and carry out your agreement with our President,” and explained to consumers that “you can make the NRA immediately effective by patronizing those loyal employers who display the Blue Eagle.”⁵

On November 9, 1933, President Roosevelt created by Executive Order the Civil Works Administration (CWA), a \$400 million measure to provide employment opportunities on public-works projects. The CWA was created as a short-term plan, and President Roosevelt discontinued it by March 21, 1934. The Emergency Relief Administration (ERA) assumed its activities. Under the ERA, administrative oversight of the program was transferred from the Federal government to the State Relief Administration, and on April 1, 1934, the program became a long-range program with broader objectives than to simply provide temporary relief to impoverished families. The reestablishment of the ERA entailed programmatic efforts to rehabilitate people in rural areas, employ people to conserve natural resources, and promote public works projects and professional services.⁶

News of the CWA’s expiration was received in Lincoln County with many questions and uncertainties, but hopes for the future. The *Lincoln County News* included in their February 5, 1934 edition “hopes that the workers of the Civil Works Administration can stack up their shovels and go into private industry before May 1.”⁷ During the first week

⁵ Advertisement, *The Lincoln County News* 18 September 1933.

⁶ Ibid., 18.

⁷ “CWA TO END?” *The Lincoln County News* 5 February 1934.

of March 1934, employment for twenty-eight workers was terminated, and by March 12 the local community learned that all work under the CWA would be transferred to the ERA. Miss Helen Reinhardt, local civil works administrator for Lincoln County, reported to the *Lincoln County News* on March 15, 1934 that all work in Lincoln County begun under the CWA would end on March 31. Reinhardt joined local people who were previously employed under the CWA in their concerns about the continuation of local projects begun under the CWA, and whether or not they would have employment under the new administration.

Some of the local CWA projects such as the athletic stadium at Lincolnton High School and bridge over the South Fork River in the Elm Grove Mill community in the northwest section of Lincolnton were completed under the ERA, and others such as the “Horse Shoe Lake” project were not brought to fruition. The State Highway Commission supervised the construction of the Elm Grove bridge. Under the CWA, Lincoln County was approved for the construction of 2,000 pit privies, but on April 9, 1934, only one hundred forty-nine had been completed. An attempt was made in November 1934 to continue this sanitation project, but the privies would only be built “where property owners are willing to buy the materials.”⁸

Lincoln County submitted successful applications to the State CWA and ERA of North Carolina for funds to complete work in both the city of Lincolnton and various parts of Lincoln County between 1933 and 1935. Approximately seventy projects were completed throughout the county under the ERA. (A list of these projects is included in this report on page 22.) C. Guy Rudisill, Mayor of Lincolnton, submitted an application to the Emergency Relief Administration of North Carolina for the improvement of a public playground at the intersection of North Cedar Street and East McBee Street on April 9, 1935. Mayor Rudisill explained in the application that the proposed work was for “the improvement of the public playground and park located on Cedar Street in the town of Lincolnton,” and the work involved “grading of the grounds, removing of a few undesirable trees and stumps, filling in around the existing wading pool, construction of

⁸“Relief Workers To Go On Sanitary Projects Monday,” *The Lincoln County News* 22 November 1934.

drainage ditches, gravel walks, and a stone fence.”⁹ The mayor included additional remarks: “This is a public playground and park, owned by the town of Lincolnton, N.C.,” and “it is the only park of its kind in the town and a needed recreational center for children here.” To further justify the proposed project, the major added “This project will provide work for relief clients in this vicinity.”¹⁰

Mayor Rudisill submitted to the local newspaper, almost simultaneously with this application to the ERA for the park and stone fence, a report to the Board of Alderman on the progress made between 1933 and 1935 on government funded projects in Lincolnton. Approved by the E.R.A. on April 25, 1935, the total cost of the project was \$1,295. Employed to complete the project were thirty male “common laborers” at \$900; two stone masons at \$54; one additional stone mason at \$40.50; and a foreman and timekeeper at \$87.50. The city utilized one of their trucks to haul 54 cubic yards of rock, seventy-five bags of cement, and fifteen cubic yards of sand.¹¹

Before the city could begin the project, they had to include in the application a date the plans would be ready, and the projected completion dates. The project plans were ready on April 17, 1935, and date of completion was scheduled for May 22, 1935. The plans were drawn by Mrs. F.H. (Rose Budd) Chamberlain who lived two blocks away from the site. The proposed plans included a thirty foot by fifty foot wading pool with concrete bottom and walls; two foot by three foot drain for the pool; seventeen foot by thirty-nine foot open (covered) pavilion; two gravel walkways six feet wide extending from the stone fence at the property’s east elevation to the wading pool; and, a three foot tall stone fence “Broken Ashlar Type” extending fifty feet at the north elevation, two hundred fourteen feet at the east elevation, and seventy-five feet at the south elevation. Although the date of the completion is not known, the Lincoln County News reported on June 12, 1935 that “the work on the children’s park is progressing fine, the grass is beginning to come up and rock wall is well under way.”¹²

⁹ N.C. Emergency Relief Administration, Application of Approval of Work Project, Town of Lincolnton, April 9, 1935.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² “Work Progresses on Children’s Park.” *The Lincoln County News* 13 June 1935.

Rose Budd Chamberlain was born in Chatham County, North Carolina on September 27, 1876, the daughter of Dr. Abram Van Wyck Budd and Anna Catherine Bryan Budd. According to her obituary in the *Lincoln County News*, “she received her education at the Methodist Female Seminary in Durham and the American Art School in Baltimore, Maryland in 1893. After graduation, Rose taught classes in Summerville and Lillington and held position at colleges such as Lewisburg College in Lewisburg, North Carolina.” She married Frank Hart Chamberlain in 1901, and before moving to Lincolnton they lived in Greensboro, Mount Airy, and Charlotte, North Carolina, and Roanoke, Virginia. While in Mount Airy, the Chamberlains occupied the house where siamese twins Eng and Chang Bunker lived in during the mid nineteenth century. The family lived in Roanoke from 1917 to 1921.¹³

Frank Hart Chamberlain was very familiar with each of the locations where the family lived because of his business associations in the tobacco and textile industries. After moving to Lincolnton, Chamberlain owned and operated hosiery mills in Maiden and Cherryville, North Carolina.¹⁴ The Chamberlains lived in the W.E. Grigg house near downtown when they moved to Lincolnton in 1921, and they purchased four acres at 314 East Sumner Street in Lincolnton on April 24, 1924 from William A. Hoke.¹⁵ Gladys Childs, Lincoln County historian and contributor to the local newspaper, wrote that the Chamberlains had to clear “four hundred small pine trees...to make a clearing,” and “the heart of the Old McBee Ice Pond back of it was deep in ironwood which had to be dug out.”¹⁶ They began construction on their two-story Colonial Revival style home at the southern tip of the property in January 1927, and began living in the house by June 1927. The pond located on their property was used as a skating rink for many years.¹⁷ Although it is not documented, Rose Budd Chamberlain is believed to have designed the stone fence that encircles her home. The construction and appearance of this stone fence

¹³ “Last Rites Today For Mrs. F.H. Chamberlain.” *Lincoln County News* 27 August 1956.

¹⁴ *The Lincoln County News*, “F.H. Chamberlain Rites Saturday,” February 13, 1961. Frank Hart Chamberlain was born in Wilson, North Carolina on October 10, 1872, the son of Spencer Williams and Olivia Hart Chamberlain. He started his business career in the tobacco industry in Wilson and Durham, North Carolina. While in Lincolnton, Chamberlain was a charter member of the Rotary Club, serving as its first president, and was vestryman St. Luke’s Episcopal Church. He was a trustee of Reeves-Gamble Hospital in Lincolnton, and was an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

¹⁵ Lincoln County Deed Book 140, Page 394. Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Lincolnton, North Carolina.

¹⁶ “Sargeant At Arms’ of Lineberger Bros.” *The Lincoln County News* 12 April 1954.

¹⁷ Ibid.

resembles the Emergency Relief Administration stone fence that she designed for the City of Lincolnton at the nearby park.

While in Lincolnton, Rose Budd Chamberlain was very active in social and civic activities. As a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Rose Budd was several times the president of the Woman's Auxiliary, held offices in the Diocese, served at the East Sunrise Breakfast each year, and helped maintain the church's grounds. She was twice president of the Fourth District of the North Carolina Federation of Woman's Clubs for two terms; member of the State Board of the League of Women Voters; and, was for several years a member of the County Board of Charities and Public Welfare. She was president of the first Garden Club of Lincolnton; president of the Lincolnton branch of the Needlework Guild; and, chairman of the Lincoln Chapter of the Red Cross. She served chairperson of the National Consumers Tax Commission in Lincoln County, and chairperson of the Lincoln County Highway Beautification Commission.¹⁸

During the Great Depression, Chamberlain served as chairperson of the local Red Cross and headed all of the local relief activities such as soup distributing kitchen. She led workshops on the sleeping porches of her home on East Sumner Street where participants cut and distributed materials. She was a member of the Mentor Book Club, Lincolnton's Southern Stars Chapter, United Daughters of Confederacy, and Woman's Club of Lincolnton. As president of the Woman's Club, she orchestrated a local effort to plant fruit trees in all of the local mill villages. She planted the "Pilot" Christmas tree on Lincolnton's courtsquare, and was responsible for the planting of a second Christmas tree on the opposite side of the courtsquare. She was responsible for Lincolnton High School first annual, the "Pine Burr", and raised the money to print it.¹⁹

¹⁸ "Last Rites Today For Mrs. F.H. Chamberlain." *Lincoln County News* 27 August 1956.

¹⁹ Ibid.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES UNDER CWA AND ERA WORK
PROGRAMS

(Not including material donated by sponsors)

CLASSIFIED AS TO FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS²⁰

Name	Federal Gov. Funds		Local Gov. Funds		TOTAL
	CWA	ERA	CWA	ERA	
Addition to city filtering	\$49.50				\$49.50
Partition in office of local CWA office	\$37.10				\$37.10
Clerical help, ERA office	\$13.50				\$13.50
Sidewalks parallel to state highway No. 7	\$2,401.57				\$2,401.57
Straightening road in city of Lincolnton	\$6,585.01				\$6,585.01
Janitor services, schools and courthouse	\$322.30	\$1,386.45			\$1,708.65
Reepsville road improvement	\$4,849.11				\$4,849.11
Rebuilding county road southeast of Lincolnton	\$4,651.65				\$4,651.65
Grading football field, Oak Lawn School		\$759.95			\$759.95
Clerical help, Lincolnton National Guard organization	\$36.00				\$36.00
Beautification of Denver HS, Macpaela and Triangle grammar schools	\$216.00				\$216.00
Road repair, from Cat Square NC 27	\$4,133.00				\$4,133.00
Road repair, from Lowesville to Lincolnton	\$3,950.50				\$3,950.50
Road repair, Lincolnton-Cherryville road	\$3,674.79				\$3,674.79
Rifle range improvement, Lincolnton	\$564.65	\$148.00		\$8.00	\$720.65

²⁰ North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, Morse, Kirk, and Cutter. *Emergency Relief in North Carolina*, 495-496.