

LOCAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

Dr. Charles Philips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890

ABSTRACT

The nucleus of the house widely associated with Dr. Charles Hoover Phillips, a prominent physician serving western Randolph County in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, possibly was built as early as 1850 by Penuel Wood Keerans (later Kearns). By 1890, the house had been significantly expanded, probably after it came into the possession of Phillips's father, Methodist minister Charles Haley Phillips, in 1873, into a T-plan home with a cross-gable polygonal end pavilion and elaborate exterior ornamentation. A further expansion in the 1890s added more adornment, making it today one of the few houses remaining in Randolph County that demonstrates a strong Victorian era Queen Anne influence. Both the exterior and interior retain a high degree of originality. Following a North Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) survey in 1995, the house was identified as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places because of its architectural significance (Survey Site No. RD00026). The State Historic Preservation Office additionally recommended including a contemporaneous shed and bank barn north of the house in any National Register designation effort.

The parcel on which the house sits includes interesting remnants of the property's agricultural past, including the bank barn and shed; two hand-dug, stone-lined wells; farm fencing; a livestock exclusion gate; earthen erosion control berms; and a grove of pecan trees dating to Dr. Phillips's time. The northern edge of the property, which adjoins the Little Uwharrie River, includes remnants of historical modes of transportation, including the southern end of a river ford used from the 18th century until the Fuller Mill Covered Bridge was built in 1907; the old Fuller Mill Road bed; and the southern abutment of a since-demolished 1949 bridge that incorporates elements of the covered bridge abutment.

The house is of special significance due to its architectural importance and high degree of originality. The house and outbuildings meet criteria for designation as a Local Historic Landmark due to important architecture exemplifying an architectural type or style distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or overall quality of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship; and due to associations with significant persons, in that Dr. Charles Hoover Phillips was a locally important figure who chaired the Randolph County Board of Education and later became influential in Thomasville. The parcel includes significant elements of setting and feeling that tie the house to its past and to the history of the community, and meets criteria for inclusion in the designation as a result of its representation of a cultural, economic, historic, or social theme expressed through a distinctive area.

While the interior of the house includes many original and significant design elements, the proposed landmark designation covers only the exterior. The designation boundary encompasses the entire 21-acre parcel (see Appendix A: Site Plan and Designation Boundary).

HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE

The Dr. Charles Phillips house sits in an unincorporated community known as Fuller's Mill, for the productive grist mill established before the Civil War by Allen Skeen (1810-1890), but acquired in the late 1890s and operated into the 20th century by Albert Walter Fuller (1865-

1934).¹ Prior to and during its early association with the mill, the area was known as Fullers, and was the site of Fullers Ford, an important crossing point on the Little Uwharrie River as far back as the late 18th century. The house and its parcel are situated along the south/west bank of the Little Uwharrie River, on the east side of Fuller Miller Road just downstream of the mill site, in Randolph County's Tabernacle Township.

Although previous surveys date the house to circa 1890, it appears to have been built somewhat earlier as a vernacular farm house with two-rooms, or two stories with two rooms each, and a separate kitchen (see Architectural and Site Analysis, following, and Appendix C: Floor Plan). The house was part of a 95-acre parcel purchased by the Rev. Charles Haley Phillips in 1873 from Penuel Wood Keerans (1826-1982), a farmer (see Appendix B, Chain of Title). Phillips was born in Moore County, North Carolina and entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1850.² His first posting was to the church's Fayetteville circuit in 1851. He was moved to the Greensboro circuit in 1852. In 1853, he married Caroline Elizabeth (Lizzie) Skeen (1833-1891). Skeen was the daughter of mill owner Allen Skeen. Phillips and his family lived in Guilford County until relocating to Randolph County and settling on their new property.³ By 1873 Phillips had been appointed to the Davidson circuit of the church, and by 1878 to the Randolph circuit.⁴ Phillips added another 106 acres to his holdings in 1877 and 1880.⁵

By the time of his death in 1885, the Rev. Phillips appears to have expanded and adorned – if not rebuilt – the original house. Either before or during Phillips's ownership the kitchen was incorporated into the home, forming a dining room between the living room and the kitchen. Phillips's expansion of the house encompassed an addition to the south which included a polygonal end pavilion with a parlor and a bedroom downstairs, and two bedrooms upstairs.

After Lizzie's death in 1891, the entire 200 acres passed to their son, Dr. Charles Hoover Phillips (1871-1948). Dr. Phillips attended school at Mount Airy Military Academy under the tutelage of Harris Skeen, his uncle.⁶ He studied medicine with Dr. Alson Fuller (1832-1906) of Randolph County, and in 1892 graduated from the University of Maryland Medical School in Baltimore.⁷ He returned to Randolph County and practiced with Fuller. In 1893, he married Bessie Emma Fuller (1873-1936), Dr. Fuller's niece and the sister of Fuller Mill's A.W. Fuller.

During Dr. Phillips's ownership, the house was expanded again. A two-story addition to the north included a room with its own exterior entrance that was used as Phillips's doctor's office. More Queen Anne adornments and a wrap-around porch were added. In the 20th century, a two-story addition was built on the south end of the house that may have included as many as four bathrooms. The current homeowners have heard from members of the community that the house was one of the first in Randolph County to be electrified, and ceramic tubes remain in the walls.

Phillips practiced as a "horse-and-buggy" doctor for 29 years before moving to Thomasville in 1920.⁸ He served patients as many as 40 miles from home. In 1910, he was appointed to the Randolph County Board of Education to fill the unexpired term of a member who resigned.⁹ He would serve for 10 years, eight of those as chairman, ending his term in 1920 when he moved.¹⁰ He also sat on the board of directors of the First National Bank of Thomasville from its inception in 1907 until his death.

Phillips was instrumental in establishing telephone service in the area of his home. In 1899, he and Dr. Fuller undertook an effort to construct a telephone line between Fullers and Thomasville.¹¹ In 1903, he and Randolph County Sheriff Thomas Jefferson Finch (1861-1929), a Tabernacle native and Trinity resident, built a line to the Randleman Telephone Company's Caraway hub, linking Fullers with Randleman and High Point.¹²

After relocating, Phillips became prominent in Thomasville, helping to establish the Thomasville City Memorial Hospital and engaging in other civic activities.¹³ He was said to have brought more than 10,000 infants into the world during his medical career.

In 1936, Phillips deeded his Randolph County property to his son Marion Sims Phillips (1908-1982).¹⁴ Marion Phillips resided in Thomasville and served as Davidson County Register of Deeds. Marion made the house a rental property. In 1973, he sold the entire acreage to Holt-Rooks Equipment and Truck Company.¹⁵ This business had recently sold its International Harvester dealership in Asheboro, and saw the now 220 acres as an opportunity for a residential subdivision.¹⁶ When the subdivision did not come to fruition, the property was parceled out beginning in 1976. The house and its 21 acres on the east side of Fuller Mill Road were sold to Stan and Linda Swofford.¹⁷ Stan Swofford was the longtime, highly-regarded investigative reporter for the *Greensboro Daily News*.

The current owners purchased the farm from the estate of Linda Swofford in 2015.¹⁸ They have engaged in a careful analysis and authentic restoration effort, which is documented on their blog “Our Old House Adventure” (ouoldnchouse.blogspot.com.)

ARCHITECTURAL AND SITE ANALYSIS

The Phillips House is one of the few remaining homes in Randolph County to demonstrate a strong Queen Anne influence. A property inventory and evaluation conducted by the North Carolina Department of Transportation in 1995, in preparation for a replacement of the bridge over the Little Uwharrie River at Fuller’s Mill, states, “The Phillips House is an intact and elaborately detailed example of the Queen Anne style from the 1890s. The Phillips House embodies the distinctive characteristics of the style in its asymmetrical plan, prominent cross gable and polygonal end bay, ornate sawn brackets and spindlework, and varied wall textures. The Phillips House is one of the best remaining examples in the rural areas of Randolph County.”¹⁹

The NC DOT survey and a 1979 survey assume a circa-1890 date for construction of the house.²⁰ However, examination by the homeowner during restoration has suggested that the central portion of the home, now comprising a living room and foyer, was built somewhat earlier.²¹ Based on the presence of hand-hewn beams supporting the floor that are different from other structural elements, the original house would have had a two-room footprint. It may have been one or two stories. The construction date of the house is shown in Randolph County tax records as 1850, the same year Penuel Keerans purchased the property.²² Two 1850s-era Greek Revival doors also were found in the house. A separate kitchen, situated behind the house to the east, was connected to the house at some point before 1890, and a dining room created in between.

The kitchen may have been incorporated between the time of the Rev. Phillips’s acquisition of the house in 1873 and his death in 1885. During this period the house was expanded and adorned with ornate Queen Anne features. A two-story polygonal pavilion was added to the south end to include what are now a parlor and three bedrooms. The pavilion was capped by a front-facing gable with diamond-pattern fish scale shingles and a vent. A porch extending from the pavilion along the front of the house was supported on turned posts with carved cornice brackets and corbels.

The 1873-1885 date range for this initial work is assumed because houses in this period were beginning to display Victorian influences. The DOT report notes that "...[T]he Queen Anne style was the dominant style of domestic architecture nationwide in the 1880s and 1890s and was made popular through magazines and mail-order catalogs. Effective distribution of materials, standardized plans, and pre-cut architectural details via railroad also contributed to its broad appeal."²³ Thomasville, incorporated in 1851 and just ten miles away, was served by a railroad beginning in 1855. It is unlikely that Lizzie Phillips, late in her life, would have undertaken a major renovation of her house between the time of the Rev. Phillips's death in 1885 and her death in 1891. Moreover, it is known that Dr. Phillips made further modifications, likely circa 1892 when he returned to Randolph County to practice medicine; a photograph is extant showing the house prior to Dr. Phillips's changes (see accompanying images).

These changes included a two-story addition to the north end of the house that incorporated a formerly exterior chimney. The addition included the first-floor room that Phillips used as his doctor's office. This room had two independent exterior doors. The Queen Anne adornments were carried on into the new section, with the porch wrapping around the north side and along the east side as far as the ell created by the kitchen and dining room. The roofline was modified with a central gable. Windows and Eastlake-style bargeboards were added to each gable end. A portion of the wrap-around porch on the north side of the ell was enclosed, according to the homeowners, in 1902. At a later time, a two-story bathroom addition was added to the south side of the house, evidently to serve the downstairs and upstairs bedrooms. The space consisted of four small rooms with a cast-iron stack from bottom to top (the current homeowners have reconfigured the space into two bathrooms, and the no-longer-functional stack was removed). Although the DOT report dates the addition to circa 1950, the homeowners report finding in one of the bathrooms a sink and a claw-foot bathtub stamped with a manufacture date of 1910. The exterior of the house remains highly original; the NC DOT report notes its "weatherboard siding, reeded corner boards, and double hung window sash."²⁴

The interior of the house includes eight fireplaces, five of which have matching mantels and two which have more ornate mantles. Most of the original wood windows remain. Two Greek Revival doors that appear to date to the 1850s are present. Walls and ceilings are beadboard, and floors are quarter-sawn heart pine. There are 10 exterior doors, including a double door into the foyer. The northernmost door on the front appears to have been an independent entrance into the doctor's office. Interior trim is comprised of a variety of styles, with bulls-eye corner blocks, wainscoting, plinth blocks, picture rail, and extensive woodwork in the doctor's office. The homeowners have attempted to restore many of the original features of the house using salvaged materials as much as possible.

The parcel on which the house sits includes many interesting features. A gable-roof frame barn on the north end of the property was constructed in the mid- to late-19th Century and is an excellent example of a bank barn. A small shed, built about the same time as the barn, stands between the house and the barn. There are two hand-dug, stone-lined wells, one near the kitchen and another near the barn. During Dr. Phillips's tenure, a molded concrete block wall was constructed on the west side of the property between the house and Fuller Mill Road.

The property was part of a larger tract used for agriculture in the 19th and early 20th centuries.²⁵ Some farm fencing remains, including a livestock exclusion gate (a variant of a "kissing gate"), as well as earthen berms across the lot constructed during the farming period to control erosion as the land slopes downward toward a large meadow and the Little Uwharrie River to the east. A grove of pecan trees dating from Dr. Phillips's era can be found on the southern boundary near the house.

The south end of a river crossing used prior to the construction of the 1907 Fuller Mill Covered Bridge is located at the northern edge of the property. The crossing known as Fuller's Ford was a significant landmark in the area as early as 1793, when Methodist circuit-riding Bishop Francis Asbury crossed there. "Here we were assisted by some young men with a canoe," he wrote in his journal. "Thank the Lord, both men and horses were preserved! The young men sometimes prayed and sometimes swore."²⁶ In 1860, prominent Jamestown attorney George Mendenhall, on his way home from a Stanly County Superior Court session, drowned while attempting to cross the ford during a flood.²⁷

The southern abutment of a modern bridge that in 1949 replaced the 1907 covered bridge stands just downstream of the ford. This bridge has since been replaced by a newer bridge to the west (the reason for the 1995 NC DOT study).²⁸ The abutment incorporates elements of the covered bridge abutment. The old roadbed approaching the former bridge site crosses the northwestern corner of the property.

NATIONAL REGISTER CONSIDERATIONS

Although local historic landmarks do not have to meet National Register standards, it is useful to consider a proposed landmark against those standards.

In its 1995 survey, DOT recommended only the house and its "immediate setting" for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion C, architecture, stating, "The Phillips House is an intact and elaborately detailed example of the Queen Anne style from the 1890s."²⁹ The DOT recommended a square designation boundary of just under one acre including the house, several mature trees, the concrete wall and a garden.³⁰

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recommended extending the boundaries to include the well house, shed and barn, noting that these are "located within the larger domestic space of a rural residence, and contribute to the house's setting, feeling and associations."³¹ The SHPO found that remains of the 1949 bridge abutment "lack integrity and are not sufficient to convey the significance of the covered bridge," and therefore were not eligible for the National Register.³² Neither the DOT report nor the SHPO response made reference to any of the agricultural features on of the parcel, nor did they make note of the ford.

This judgement notwithstanding, the remnants of 19th century agricultural activity on the property and 18th through 20th century transportation are suggestive of distinctive historical themes, and offer a setting and feeling, that may warrant local landmark designation of the entire parcel.

The DOT concluded that the property was not eligible under National Register Criterion B, "association with the lives of significant persons in our past." The reporting official's research led him to conclude that although Dr. Phillips was successful in his profession, he "made no important contributions beyond his accepted responsibilities as a physician." However, more recent study shows that Phillips had a countywide impact in Randolph County as a long-serving school board member and chairman, and in Thomasville in his medical, business and civic activities.

¹ See Howard Hayes, "At Least for a While, Mill to Be Preserved," *Thomasville Times*, 16 February 1967, 1B; and Phillip Reese, "Turning Into Memories: Almost All of the Old Grist Mills That Were Once So Prevalent in Randolph County Are Gone," *The Greensboro News & Record* 7 July 2001, https://greensboro.com/turning-into-memories-almost-all-of-the-old-grist-mills-that-were-once-so-prevalent/article_a3b1fca1-ebe2-5639-bd7c-

[d3fe7375ecdf.html](#)). According to local historian Betty Brown, quoted in the New & Record article, Skeen sold Isham Fuller (1839-1921) an interest in the mill in the 1880s; Isham Fuller was A.W. Fuller's father.

² "Memoir of Charles H. Phillips," *Journal of the Forty-Ninth Session of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South*, Donald W. Bain, ed. (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards. Broughton & Co., Power Printers and Binders, 1886), 43.

³ See "Dr. Charles Hoover Phillips" in Hugh Talmage Lefler, *History of North Carolina: Family and Personal History*, Vol. IV (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1956), 479-480. Charles Hoover Phillips, born in 1871 and son of the Rev. Charles Haley Phillips, is identified as a Greensboro native. The 1870 census places the family in Sumner in southwestern Guilford County.

⁴ See "Appointments North Carolina Annual Conference, M.E. Church South," *Carolina Watchman*, 25 December 1873, 2; and "Appointments for 1879," *Greensboro North State*, 5 December 1878, 2.

⁵ Randolph County Deed Books 54/639 and 57/638

⁶ Lefler, 479.

⁷ Ibid. Dr. Alson Fuller was a native of western Randolph County He received a bachelors degree from Trinity College in 1855. He studied at the University of Louisiana medical school and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. See "Dr. A Fuller," *The Dispatch* (Lexington, N.C.), 3 June 1903, 3.

⁸ Ibid., 480.

⁹ "Neighborhood Notes," *The Union Republican* (Winston-Salem, N.C.), 9 March 1910, 3, citing *The Courier of Asheboro*.

¹⁰ Lefler, 480.

¹¹ "Neighborhood Notes," *The Union Republican* (Winston-Salem, N.C.), 9 February 1899, 7, citing *The Courier of Asheboro*.

¹² "Items from Caraway," *The Weekly High Point Enterprise* (High Point, N.C.), 9 September 1903, 5.

¹³ Lefler, 480.

¹⁴ Randolph County Deed Book 282/333.

¹⁵ Randolph County Deed Book 1060/243.

¹⁶ Recollection of Ross A. Holt, Randolph County Historic Landmark Preservation Commission member who compiled of this section of this report based on the landmark application and research provided by the homeowners. He is the son of Allen F. Holt, owner of Holt-Rooks Equipment and Truck Company.

¹⁷ Randolph County Deed Book 1086/800.

¹⁸ Randolph County Deed Book 2472/1093.

¹⁹ Clay Griffith, "Historic Architectural Survey Report Phase II (Abridged)," *Replace Bridge no. 59 on SR 1404 over Little Uwharrie River in Randolph County North Carolina, TIP No. B-3021*, (Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina Department of Transportation, 1995), State Historic Preservation Office Survey RD0026.

²⁰ Ibid., and L. McKay Whatley, *The Architectural History of Randolph County* (Asheboro, N.C.: City of Asheboro, County of Randolph et.al., 1985), 134.

²¹ The primary architectural analysis originates from homeowner Frederick (Fritz) Wang's deconstruction of elements of the house as he restores it, documented at *Our 1850 House Adventure: Restoring an 1850 Farm House in Randolph County, North Carolina* (ouoldhouse.blogspot.com, 2016-present).

²² Building Summary, Property Summary, 1482 Fuller Mill N, Randolph County Tax Department (REID 2648, <http://txpwa.co.randolph.nc.us/camapwa/PropertySummary.aspx?REID=2648>), 2023.

²³ Griffith.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ In 1909, Phillips's son, Charles Fuller Phillips (1895-1876), was lauded in newspapers statewide for raising 135 bushels of corn on one acre. "Rah for Charles. There is many a grown man in Randolph County who has never done half so important a thing, we dare say." "Great Corn-Raising by a Boy 10 Years Old," *The Evening Chronicle* (Charlotte, N.C.), 29 November 1909, 4, citing an article from the *Asheville Gazette-News*, which in turn cited *The Courier of Asheboro*.

²⁶ Francis Asbury, *The Journal and Letters of Francis Asbury, Vol. I, 1771 to 1793*, Elmer T. Clark, Editor-in-Chief (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1958), 777.

²⁷ "Death of George C. Mendenhall," *Weekly Raleigh Register*, 28 March 1860, 4.

²⁸ A 1907 newspaper article dates the covered bridge by noting that the bridge, “which Superintendent Kennedy and the road forces are building,” is almost complete; see “Local and Personal, *The Courier* (Asheboro, N.C.), 4 April 1907, 5.

²⁹ Griffith.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ David Brook, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, letter to Nicholas L. Graf, Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, [North Carolina] Department of Transportation, 17 November 1995.

³² Ibid. The memo cites survey RD0872 for its conclusions about the bridge abutment.

SOURCES

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- “Appointments for 1879.” *Greensboro North State*. 5 December 1878, 2.
- “Appointments North Carolina Annual Conference, M.E. Church South.” *Carolina Watchman*. 25 December 1873, 2.
- Brook, David, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, letter to Nicholas L. Graf, Division Administrator, Federal Highway Administration, [North Carolina] Department of Transportation, 17 November 1995.
- Building Summary. Property Summary, 1482 Fuller Mill N, Randolph County Tax Department, REID 2648, 2023.
- “Death of George C. Mendenhall. *Weekly Raleigh Register*. 28 March 1860, 4.
- “Dr. A Fuller.” *The Dispatch* (Lexington, N.C.). 3 June 1903, 3.
- Griffith, Clay. “Historic Architectural Survey Report Phase II (Abridged).” *Replace Bridge no. 59 on SR 1404 over Little Uwharrie River in Randolph County North Carolina, TIP No. B-3021*.” Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina Department of Transportation, 1995. State Historic Preservation Office Survey RD0026.
- “Great Corn-Raising by a Boy 10 Years Old.” *The Evening Chronicle* (Charlotte, N.C.). 29 November 1909, 4.
- Hayes, Howard. “At Least for a While, Mill to Be Preserved.” *Thomasville Times*. 16 February 1967, 1B.
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- “Local and Personal.” *The Courier* (Asheboro, N.C.). 4 April 1907, 5.
- Lefler, Hugh Talmadge. *History of North Carolina: Family and Personal History*. Vol. IV. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1956.
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- “Neighborhood Notes.” *The Union Republican* (Winston-Salem, N.C.). 9 February 1899, 7

“Neighborhood Notes.” *The Union Republican* (Winston-Salem, N.C.). 9 March 1910, 3

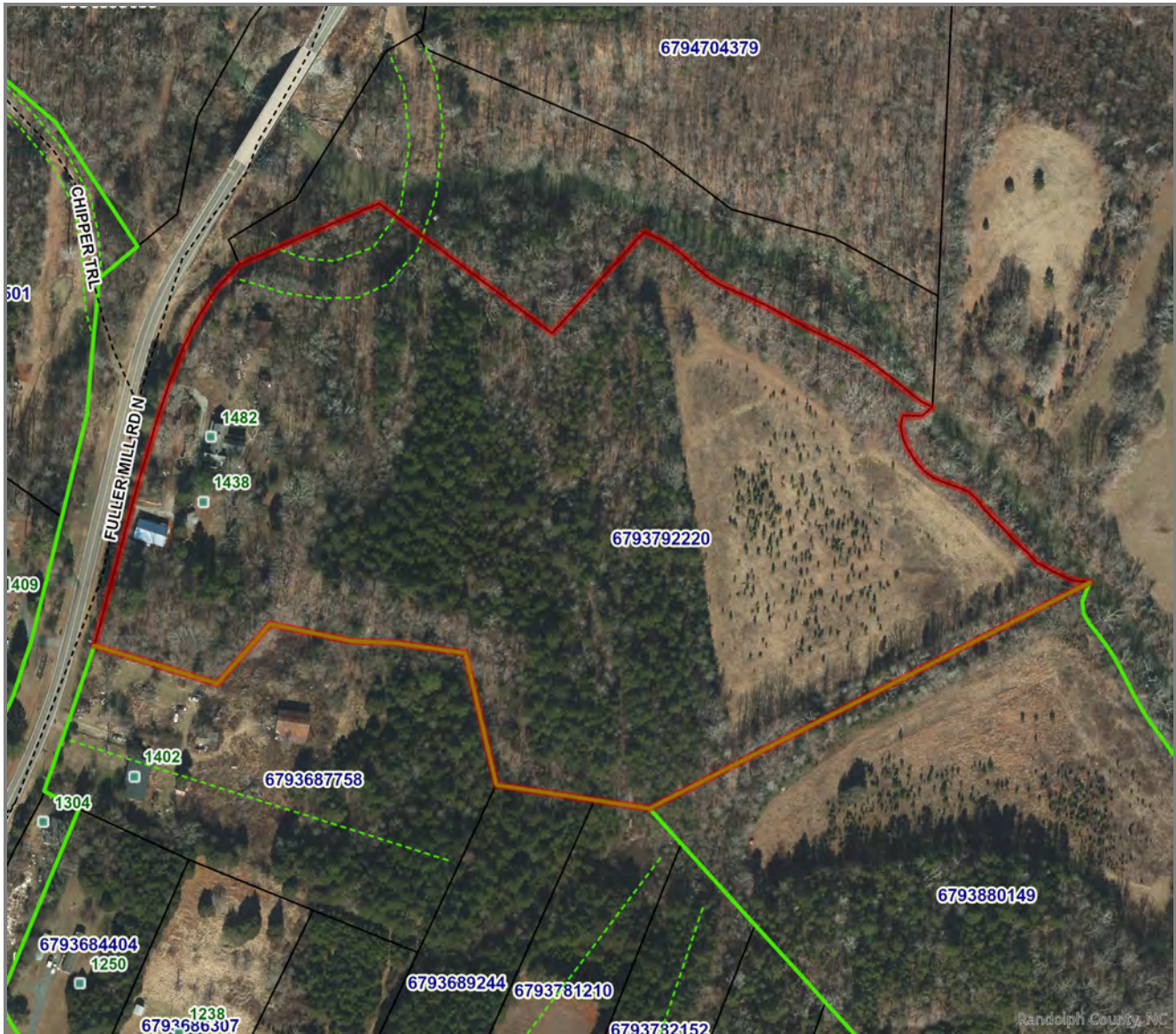
Randolph County Deed Books 54/639; 57/638; 282/333; 1060/423; 1086/800; and 2472/1093

Reese, Phillip. “Turning Into Memories: Almost All of the Old Grist Mills That Were Once So Prevalent in Randolph County Are Gone.” *The Greensboro News & Record*. 7 July 2001 (https://greensboro.com/turning-into-memories-almost-all-of-the-old-grist-mills-that-were-once-so-prevalent/article_a3b1fca1-ebe2-5639-bd7c-d3fe7375ecdf.html)

Wang, Frederick. *Our 1850 House Adventure: Restoring an 1850 Farm House in Randolph County, North Carolina* (ouoldhouse.blogspot.com).

Whatley, L. McKay. *The Architectural History of Randolph County*. Asheboro, N.C.: City of Asheboro, County of Randolph et.al., 1985.

Appendix A: Site Plan and Designation Boundary



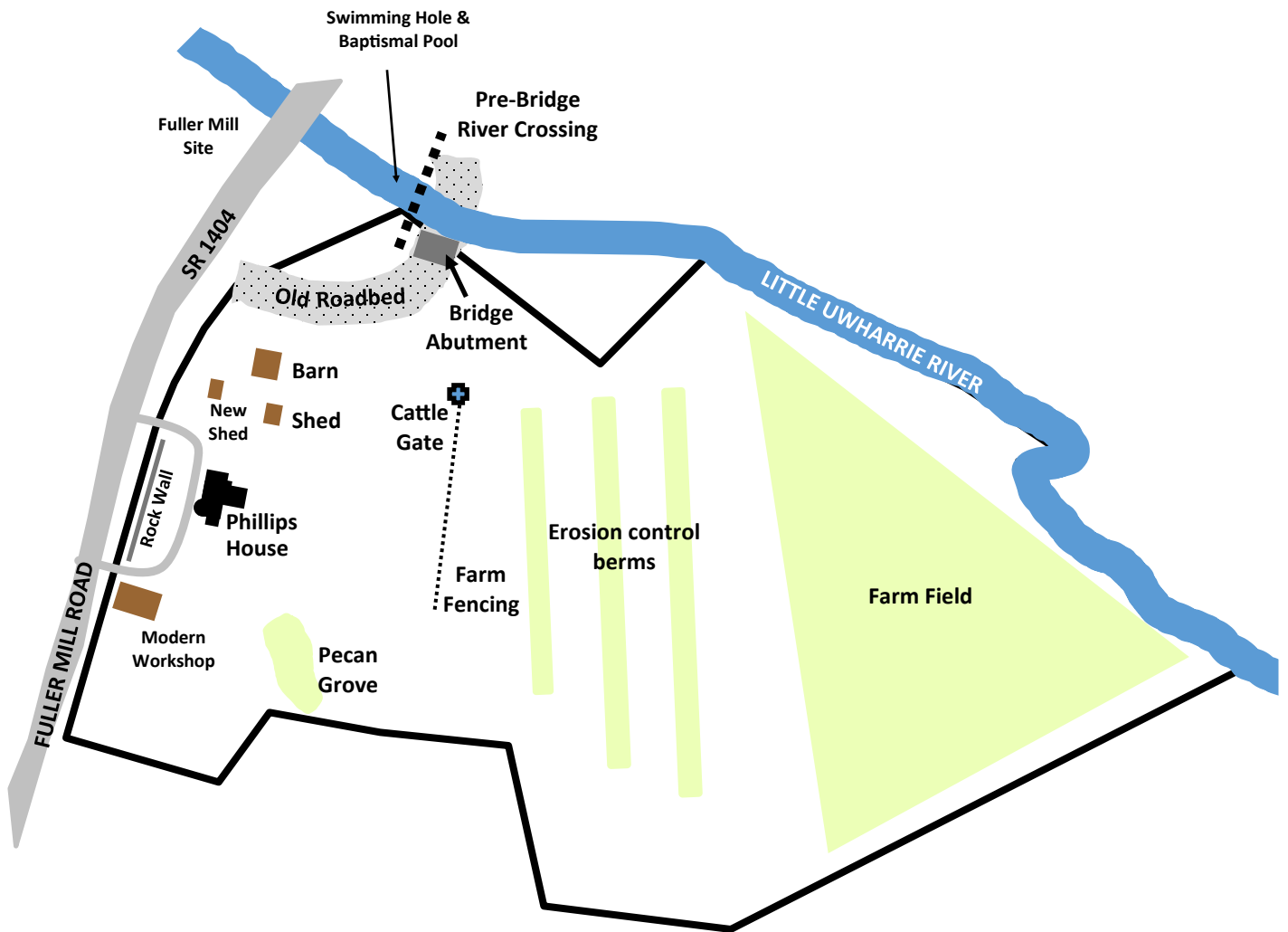
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PIN	6793792220	OWNER CITY	THOMASVILLE
TAXED ACREAGE	21.7	OWNER STATE	NC
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	R1404;BOTH	OWNER ZIP	27360
DEED BOOK & PAGE	002472/01090	LOCATION ADDRESS	1438 FULLER MILL RD N - Additional Addresses
PLAT BOOK & PAGE		LOCATION ZIP	THOMASVILLE,27360
OWNER	WANG, FREDERICK K (WANG, AMY E)	DATA REFRESHED	10/1/2023
OWNER ADDRESS	1482 FULLER MILL RD N		



Disclaimer: This map was compiled from recorded deeds, plats, and other public records and data. Users of this data are hereby notified that the aforementioned public information sources should be consulted for verification of the information. Randolph County, its agents and employees make no warranty as to the accuracy of the information on this map.

Map Scale
1 inch = 282 feet
 10/3/2023

Appendix A (cont'd): Site Plan and Designation Boundary

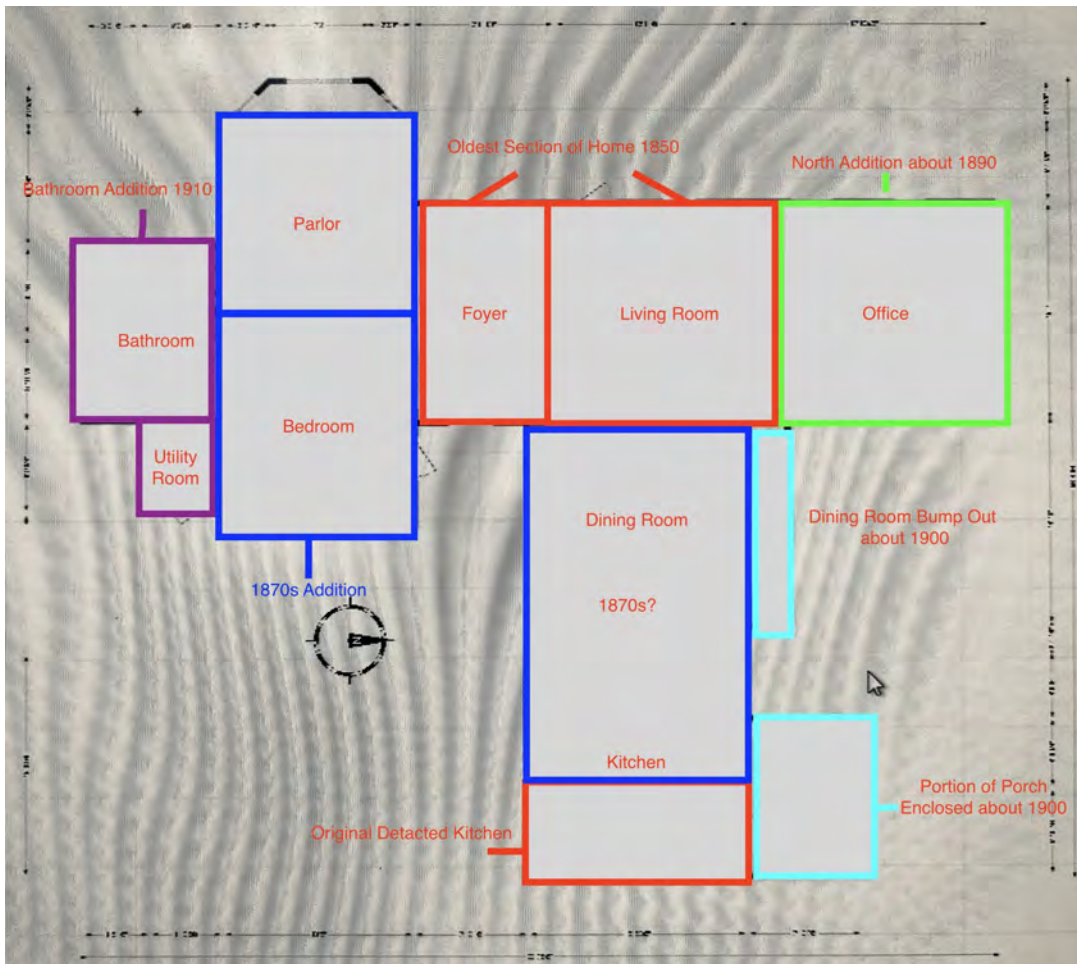


Appendix B: Chain of Title

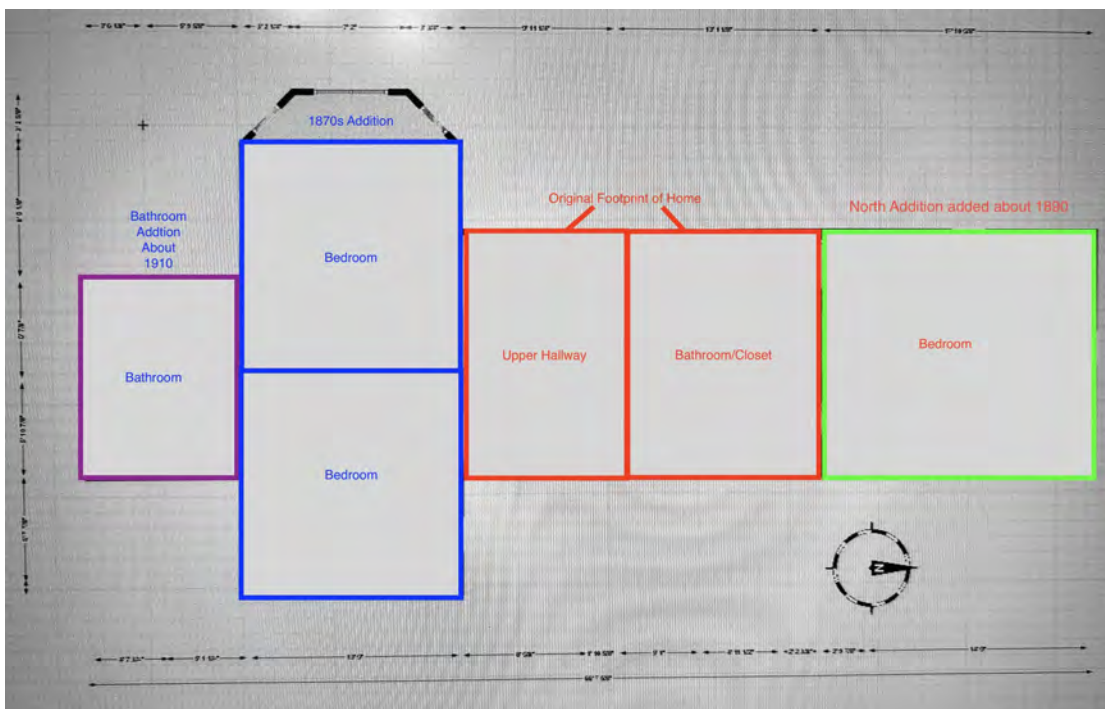
2015	DB 2472/1093	Darla Gayle Stedman, executor, Estate of Lynda Faye Stedman Swofford; Darla Gayle Stedman and Robert Burke Stedman, to Frederick K. Wang and Amy E. Wang, 21.754 acres.
1976	DB 1086/800	Holt Rooks Equipment & Truck Co. to Stan Swofford and Linda [Lynda] Swofford, 21.74 acres
1973	DB 1060/243	Marion S. Phillips to Holt-Rooks Equipment and Truck Company, 220 acres
1936	DB 282/333	C.H. [Charles Hoover] Phillips to Marion S. Phillips, 220 acres (two tracts)
1885		Death of Charles Haley Phillips
1874	DB 38/176	P. W. Keeran to C.H. [Charles Haley] Phillips, 95.75 acres
1850	DB 28/214	Addison Hale to Penuel W. Keerans, 121 acres
1849	DB 28/231	John Robbins and his wife Holland; John Hoover and his wife Elizabeth; Elizabeth and Doctor Whisenhunt, heirs of David Whisenhunt, to Addison J. Hale, 120.5 acres
1826	DB 18/390	Abraham Elliott [Jr.] to David Whisenhunt, 120.5 Acres
1785-1826		<i>Abraham Elliott Sr. (1725-1808) and Abraham Elliot Jr. (1756-1843) receive significant acreage on the waters of the Uwharrie River in northwestern Randolph County through state land grants and private transactions.</i>

Appendix C: Dr. Charles Phillips House Floor Plan

First Floor



Second Floor



Charles H. Phillips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890



West (front) elevation, top; South elevation from southeast, bottom



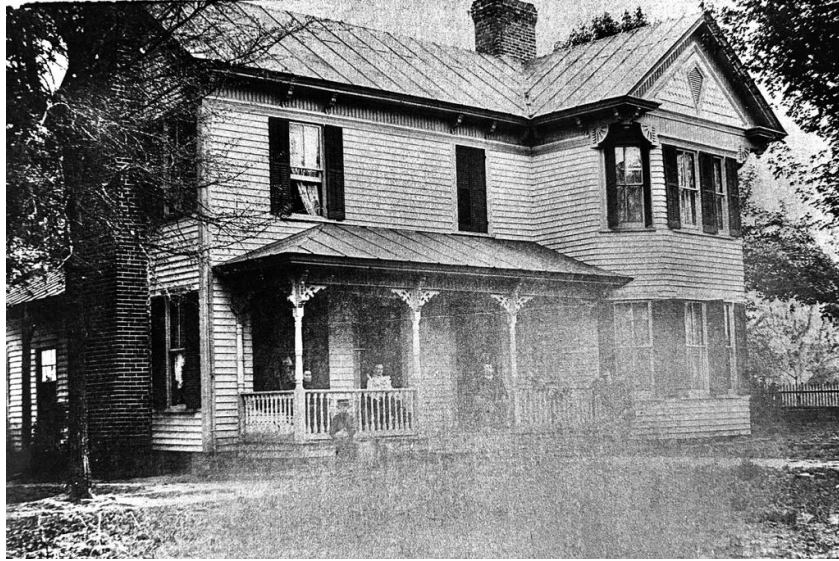
Charles H. Phillips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890



East elevation, top showing ell created by enclosures of formerly detached kitchen; north elevation showing north side of ell, bottom



Charles H. Phillips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890



***Top — Pre-1890 prior to addition to northern end;
middle — house in 1979; bottom — hand-hewn
beams under central portion of house***

Charles H. Phillips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890



Victorian adornments: top — pre-1890s gable end with vent; post-1890s gable end with window and Eastlake-style bargeboards. Middle — gable end; cornice bracket detail. Bottom — front porch detail with corbels and brackets and turned posts; bracket detail.

Charles H. Phillips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890



Exterior doors: top — Main entry front double door; central front door. Bottom — door to doctor's office; screen door to porch/kitchen.

Charles H. Phillips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890



Interior details: top row — doors, including two Greek Revival-style doors ca. 1850 and interior of front double doors. Middle row — mantles. Bottom row — elaborate woodwork in doctor's office; window detail. Note bullseye corner block in window and door frames.

Charles H. Phillips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890, Site



Top — 19th century bank barn. Bottom — shed; hand-dug, stone-lined well

Charles H. Phillips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890, Site



***Top — Fullers Ford. Bottom — bridge abutment behind summer foliage;
Fuller Mill Road bed***

Charles H. Phillips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890, Site



Top — pecan grove; meadow. Middle — livestock exclusion gate and farm fencing; earthen erosion control berms. Bottom — molded concrete block wall.

Charles H. Phillips House, ca. 1850-ca. 1890



***Top: Dr. Charles Hoover Phillips from a newspaper 1908 sketch; Dr. Phillips later in life.
Bottom: the Rev. Charles Haley Phillips; Dr. Alson Fuller from a 1903 newspaper sketch.***

Fuller's Mill



Top — rock bridge at Fullers Ford, 1933. Bottom: Fuller's Mill Covered Bridge

Fuller's Mill



Top — Fuller's Mill Covered Bridge; Bottom — A baptism on the Little Uwharrie River just northwest of the Phillips tract, with Fuller's Mill in the background.