



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

May 4, 2006

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PSS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loop,
U-2525 B & C, Guilford County, CH 91-0285

Thank you for transmitting the survey report by Heather Fearnbach of Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criteria cited:

- Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, 3640 Briarmeade Road, in northeastern Guilford County, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C, as an intact example of a medium-sized northeastern Guilford County farmstead. The mid-nineteenth– mid-twentieth century, sixty-four-acre Schoolfield-Hatcher farm illustrates the evolution of a rural subsistence farm through five generations of family use.

The farm is also a representative example the evolution of a vernacular farmhouse and outbuildings, constructed in accordance with the needs and economic success of the inhabitants. The farm complex includes the farmhouse, dairy barn, smokehouse, two equipment sheds, two grape arbors, and residual acreage historically associated with the complex.

We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described, justified, and delineated in the survey report.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because they are not architecturally or historically significant and (or) no longer retain integrity:

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

- Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin, 5110 Watlington Road, northeast Guilford County.
- Holt-Baldwin Farm, 1611 Oakleigh Road, Jefferson Township, Guilford County.
- And properties 1-4; 6-65; 67-93; 95-126.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr
Heather Fearnbach, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

bc: Brown/McBride
County

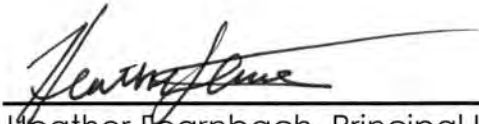
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Phase II Intensive
Final Identification and Evaluation

Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loop
Guilford County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. U-2525 B & C
WBS No. 34821.1.1

Prepared for:
Human Environment Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1583 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1583
919-715-1500

Prepared by:
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
Post Office Box 1171
604 West Morgan Street, Suite B-7
Durham, NC 27702
919-682-2211

March 2006



Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

3/29/06

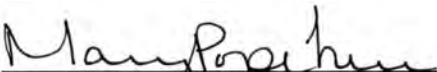
Date



Jennifer Martin, Project Manager
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

3/29/2006

Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

3.31.06

Date

**Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loop
Guilford County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. U-2525 B & C
WBS No. 34821.1.1**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct sections B and C of the Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loop in Guilford County. Section A has been completed and is currently in use. The protected corridor for sections B and C, in which NCDOT is in the process of acquiring right-of-way, appears on city, county and state maps. The project need, as articulated in the 1994 Federal Environmental Impact Statement, is to fulfill local, regional and state transportation goals; increase safety; improve overall urban mobility and air quality; serve and promote existing and planned development and help maintain the quality of life in Greensboro. The Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loop will be a four-lane-divided facility. Access ramps will be constructed at intersections with existing secondary roads, including Huffine Mill Road, Hicone Road and North Elm Street, and at US 29. Improvements to existing roads will be made to accommodate increased traffic demands.

As this project is state-funded, NCDOT Historic Architecture Group staff conducted a survey of historic resources in site-specific permit areas only in November 1997. There were no National Register-eligible or listed properties in the permits areas.

Due to the amount of time that had lapsed since the original survey and the fact that the entire project corridor is now subject to Section 106 (USACE Individual Permit required) and had not been surveyed, NCDOT contracted Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE) to conduct a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) delineated by NCDOT. All structures over fifty years of age within the APE were identified and evaluated according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. EPE historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on January 20 and February 2, 2006, covering one hundred percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. Three properties considered worthy of further analysis were evaluated in February and March 2006.

In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey, Study List and National Register files at the HPO in Raleigh. EPE historians conducted research at the Guilford County Courthouse and the Central Branch of the Guilford County Public Library in Greensboro, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University and the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem and at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh. Benjamin Briggs, Executive Director of Preservation Greensboro, and Julie Curry, preservation planner for Guilford County, gave valuable input during the course of the survey. EPE also contacted local historians and property owners for additional information.

EPE staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed project.

The project area includes one hundred and twenty-six (126) properties over fifty years of age, one hundred and twenty-three (123) of which were determined not eligible for the National Register at a concurrence meeting on February 15, 2006. At that meeting it was decided that three properties, the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, the Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin and the Holt-Baldwin Farm were to be evaluated in more detail. There are no properties less than fifty years old that meet the requirements of Criterion Consideration G within the project area.

Property Determined Eligible for the National Register

Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm (Property 66)

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin (Property 94)

Holt-Baldwin Farm (Property 5)

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

Properties 1-4, 6-65, 67-93, 95-126 (Appendix B)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	List of Maps, Photographs and Illustrations	5
II.	Introduction	6
III.	Physical Environment	11
IV.	Methodology	13
V.	Background Information and Historic Context	14
VI.	Property Inventory and Evaluations	15
	<i>A. Property Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register</i>	
	Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm	16
	<i>B. Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register</i>	
	Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin	35
	Holt-Baldwin Farm	42
VII.	Bibliography	48
Appendix A.	Area of Potential Effects (APE) Survey and Alternative Maps	A-1
Appendix B.	Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation	B-1
Appendix C.	Professional Qualifications	C-1

I. List of Maps, Photographs and Illustrations

Figure 1.	Project Location Map, McLeansville Quad	8
Figure 2.	Project Location Map, Browns Summit Quad	9
Figure 3.	Project Location Map, Lake Brandt Quad	10
Figure 4.	U-2525 Corridor	12
Figure 5.	Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm Site Plan	25
Figure 6.	Proposed Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm National Register Boundary	34
Photographs		
<i>Property Determined Eligible for the National Register</i>		
	Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm (Property 66)	26
<i>Property Determined Not Eligible for the National Register</i>		
	Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin (Property 94)	40
	Holt-Baldwin Farm (Property 5)	45
Area of Potential Effects (APE) Survey and Alternative Maps		
		A-2
Photographs of Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation		
		B-25

II. Introduction

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct sections B and C of the Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loop in Guilford County. Section A has been completed and is currently in use. The protected corridor for sections B and C, in which NCDOT is in the process of acquiring right-of-way, appears on city, county and state maps. The project need, as articulated in the 1994 Federal Environmental Impact Statement, is to fulfill local, regional and state transportation goals; increase safety; improve overall urban mobility and air quality; serve and promote existing and planned development and help maintain the quality of life in Greensboro. The Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loop will be a four-lane-divided facility. Access ramps will be constructed at intersections with existing secondary roads, including Huffine Mill Road, Hicone Road and North Elm Street, and at US 29. Improvements to existing roads will be made to accommodate increased traffic demands.

As this project is state-funded, NCDOT Historic Architecture Section staff conducted a survey of historic resources in site-specific permit areas only in November 1997. There were no National Register-eligible or listed properties in the permit areas.

Due to the amount of time that had lapsed since the original survey and the fact that the entire project corridor is now subject to Section 106 (USACE Individual Permit required) and had not been surveyed, NCDOT contracted Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE) to conduct a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) delineated by NCDOT. All structures over fifty years of age within the APE were identified and evaluated according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. EPE historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on January 20 and February 2, 2006, covering one hundred percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. Three properties considered worthy of further analysis were evaluated in February 2006.

In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey, Study List and National Register files at the HPO in Raleigh. EPE historians conducted research at the Guilford County Courthouse and the Central Branch of the Guilford County Public Library in Greensboro, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University and the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem and at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh. Benjamin Briggs, Executive Director of Preservation Greensboro, and Julie Curry, preservation planner for Guilford County, gave valuable input

during the course of the survey. EPE also contacted local historians and property owners for additional information.

EPE staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed project.

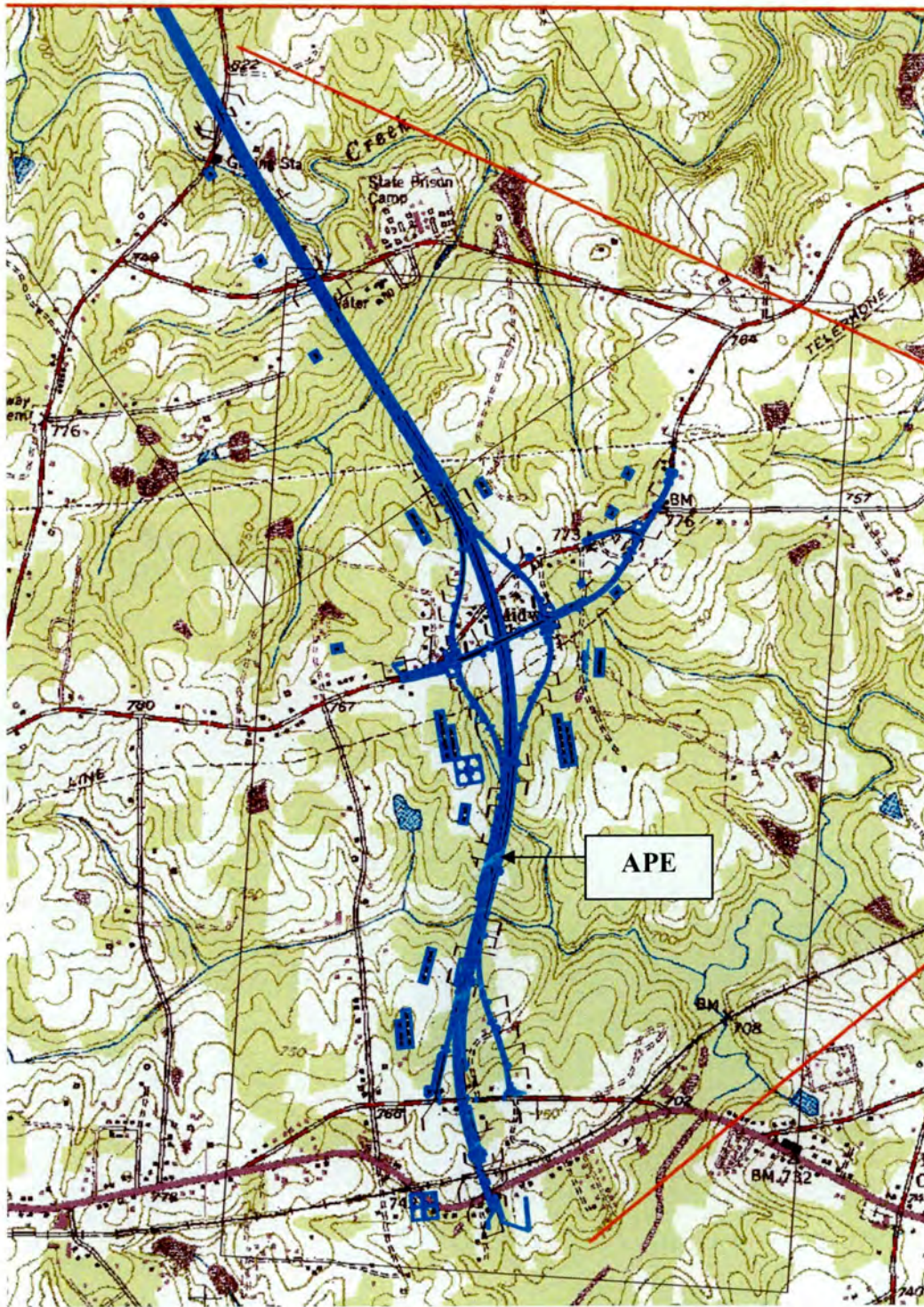


Figure 1. Project Location Map, Southeastern Section, McLeansville Quad

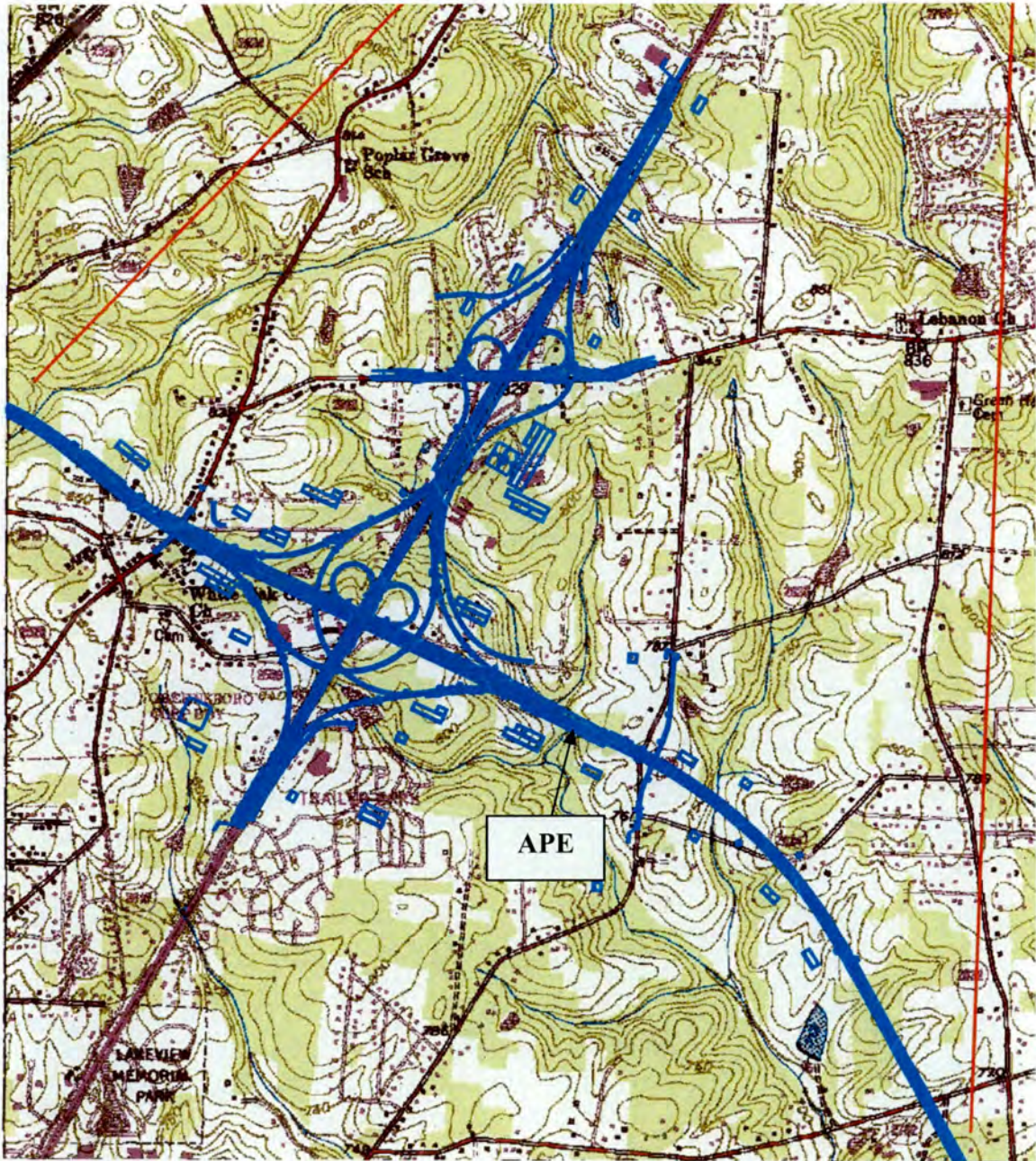
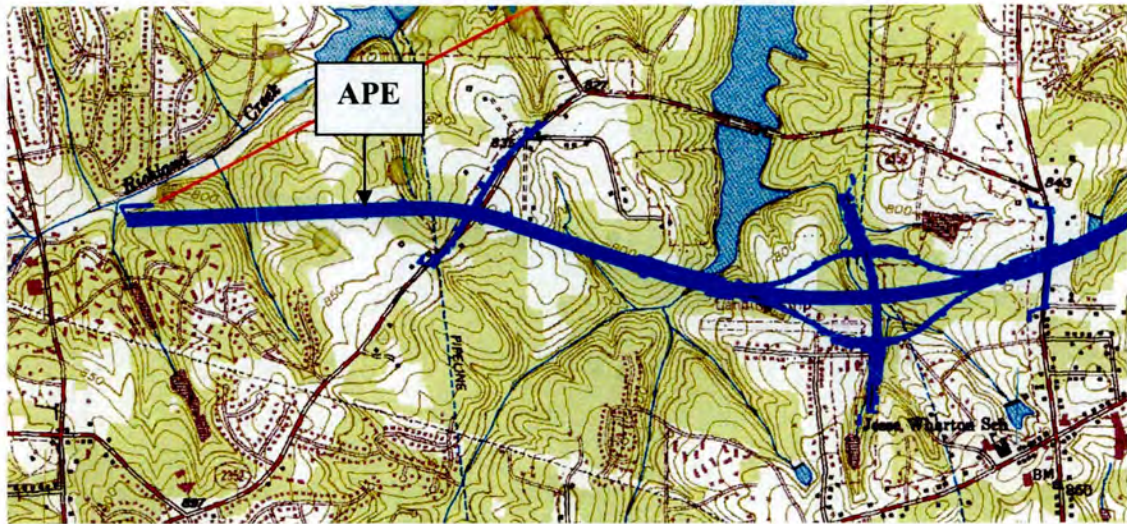
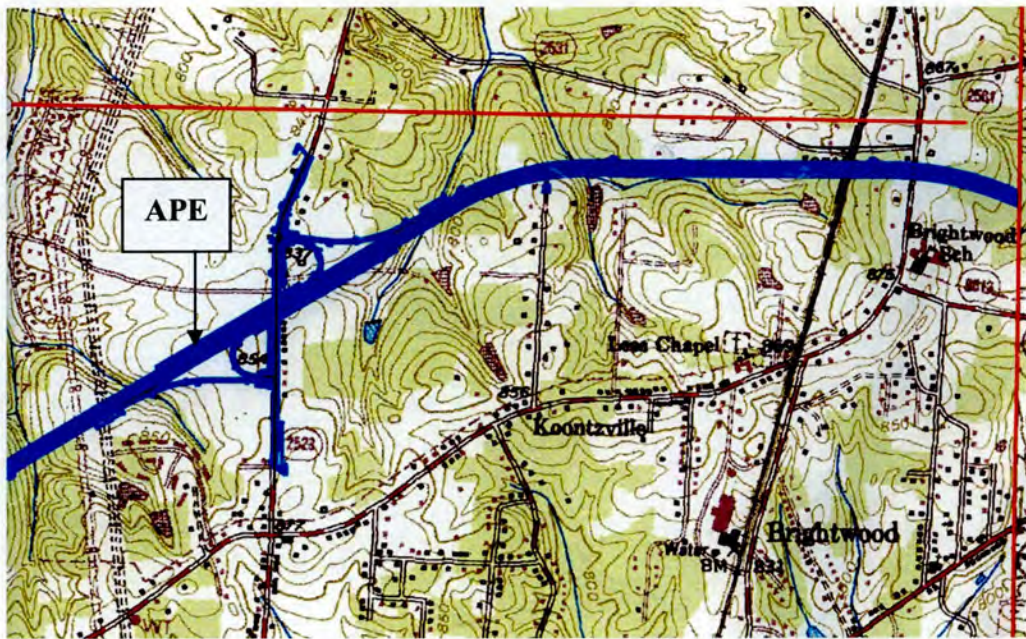


Figure 2. Project Location Map, Central Section, Browns Summit Quad



West End



East End

Figure 3. Project Location Map, Northwestern Section, Lake Brandt Quad

III. Physical Environment

The protected corridor for the proposed sections B and C of the Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loop in Guilford County extends north and west from US 70 on a new location and ends just east of Lawndale Drive (SR 2303). The loop intersects US 29, which runs north-south, and several well-traveled secondary roads, including Huffine Mill, Rankin Mill, McKnight Mill and Hicone Roads; Yanceyville, Church and Elm Streets; and Summit Avenue.

The study area is characterized by mid-to late-twentieth-century residential and commercial development. Most residences in the APE are modest in size and stylistic influence and date from the post-World War II period. A few late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century houses survive along with domestic and agricultural outbuildings and fields associated with tobacco and dairy farms. Recent residential development has further impacted the rural character of the study area in the form of expansive new subdivisions that occupy many historically agricultural parcels. Gas stations, commercial and light industrial buildings are located in the APE along US 29, Summit Avenue and Yanceyville Street. Richland Lake (formerly known as Lake Brandt) is just north of the proposed loop at the western end of section C.

IV. Methodology

EPE conducted a Phase II intensive-level historic resources survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. EPE historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot on January 20 and February 2, 2006, covering one hundred percent of the APE. Investigators photographed, mapped and evaluated every property over fifty years of age. Three properties considered worthy of further analysis were evaluated in February and March 2006.

In addition to the field survey, EPE reviewed the survey, Study List and National Register files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. EPE historians conducted research at the Guilford County Courthouse and the Central Branch of the Guilford County Library in Greensboro, the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University and the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem and at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh. Benjamin Briggs, Executive Director of Preservation Greensboro, and Julie Curry, preservation planner for Guilford County, gave valuable input during the course of the survey. EPE also contacted local historians and property owners for additional information.

EPE staff historians delineated the APE on USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Appendix A). The APE includes areas that may be physically and/or visually affected by the proposed project.

EPE conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; 36 CFR Part 800; and the NCDOT document entitled *Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines* (2003). This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

V. Background Information and Historic Context

Guilford County, formed in 1771 from parts of Orange and Rowan counties, was named in honor of English nobleman Francis North, Earl of Guilford. Martinville (originally known as Guilford Courthouse) served as the county seat until 1808, when county commissioners purchased thirty acres in a more desirable central location for a new county seat and named it "Greensborough" after Nathaniel Greene, the American General who led a Revolutionary War battle against Lord Cornwallis at Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781. Greensboro and High Point, established in the southeastern part of the county in 1853 as an important trading center on the plank road between Fayetteville and Bethania, experienced rapid growth in the late nineteenth century as a result of new textile and furniture manufacturing industries. Outlying areas remained rural, with only a few small communities such as Gibsonville, Pomona, Jamestown, Guilford College, Pleasant Garden and Summerfield boasting a significant number of residents.¹

Although Guilford County's transportation network was greatly improved in the 1920s with the paving of 137 miles of roads, it was not until the late 1940s that the four-lane US 29 was completed between Greensboro and High Point.² The construction of US 29 served to encourage residential and commercial development along the corridor, a trend that continued along sections of I-40 between Greensboro and Winston-Salem and I-85 between Greensboro and Durham that opened in the early 1960s.³ New construction continues in northeastern Guilford County as farms are sold to make way for new subdivisions, but the area remains predominantly rural in character.

¹ Bill Sharpe, *North Carolina Counties* (Raleigh: Warren Publishing Company, 1948); Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 2003), 322; William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 203, 206.

² Blackwell P. Robinson and Alexander R. Stoesen, *The History of Guilford County, North Carolina, U.S.A. to 1980, A. D.* (Greensboro: Guilford County Bicentennial Commission, 1981), 182.

³ "U.S. Highways," www.ncroads.com.

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

The project area includes one hundred and twenty-six (126) properties over fifty years of age, one hundred and twenty-three (123) of which were determined not eligible for the National Register at a concurrence meeting on February 15, 2006. At that meeting it was decided that three properties, the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, the Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin and the Holt-Baldwin Farm, were to be evaluated in more detail. There are no properties less than fifty years old that meet the requirements of Criterion Consideration G within the project area.

Property Determined Eligible for the National Register

Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm (Property 66)

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin (Property 94)
Holt-Baldwin Farm (Property 5)

Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

Properties 1-4, 6-65, 67-93, 95-126 (Appendix B)

Property Determined Eligible for the National Register

Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm (Property 66, Guilford County Survey Site #1826)

Location

The Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm is located at 3640 Briarmeade Road in northeastern Guilford County. The house, which faces south, is situated on a slight rise overlooking open fields, rolling hills and wooded areas. A large dairy barn is east of the house; a small gabled smokehouse, two equipment sheds and two grape arbors are to the northeast. Large deciduous and evergreen trees are located throughout the sixty-four-acre farm.

Historical Background and Agriculture Context

The rolling topography of Guilford County made the cultivation of farmland challenging for early settlers in the area. The prime agricultural land is located in the Deep and Haw River valleys and along the many creeks that traverse the county, where rich soil and level terrain made growing crops easiest. Transportation of people and goods to and from the region was arduous during the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, as the roads were poor and the rivers not deep enough to navigate. As a result, the county's population was generally composed of self-sufficient farmers until the arrival of the North Carolina Railroad in 1856, which greatly improved transportation and encouraged commercial agriculture and industry. Even then, isolated rural subsistence farms and crossroads communities remained common.⁴

Daniel G. Schoolfield purchased fifty-three acres near North Buffalo Branch from Joseph Brawley for \$342 in 1838.⁵ He married his first wife, Elizabeth King, in 1844. It appears that Elizabeth passed away in 1845 and Daniel subsequently married Lavinia Brewer on August 11, 1846. They had six children between 1847 and 1855. Lavinia died in childbirth around 1855, and Daniel married Elizabeth E. Wooters on December 25, 1856. Daniel was enumerated with Elizabeth and seven children in the 1860 census. His real estate was valued at \$500 and his personal property at

⁴ Sharpe, *North Carolina Counties*; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 322.

⁵ Deed Book 24, page 2, Office of the Register of Deeds, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro.

\$370. Daniel and Elizabeth had five children between 1857 and 1869. Daniel served in the Seventh Regiment of the North Carolina Senior Reserves in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.⁶

Guilford County farming practices were greatly influenced by the Model Farm, established in 1868 in the Springfield community (now part of High Point) by a committee of northern Quakers known as the Baltimore Association of Friends to Advise and Assist Friends of the Southern States. A farmhouse, barn and mill were among the buildings constructed in an effort to demonstrate improved agricultural methods and animal husbandry. The Model Farm also served to popularize the triple-A-roofed I-house as the prototypical farmhouse in Guilford County and throughout North Carolina.⁷

It is impossible to know if Daniel Schoolfield visited the Model Farm, but he was undoubtedly looking for ways to increase farm production. Daniel's farm value did not drop sharply after the Civil War, in fact, it increased a bit as he owned 113 acres worth an estimated \$560, \$500 of personal property and \$50 of farm equipment in 1870, which was about average for Gilmer township. The livestock on the farm included two horses, three milk cows, five other cows, five sheep and twelve pigs valued at \$208. The farm produced 250 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 107 bushels of winter wheat, 150 pounds of tobacco, 10 bushels of Irish potatoes, 2 tons of hay, 60 pounds of butter, 10 pounds of wool and 25 gallons of molasses in the 1869-1870 growing season.⁸

However, Daniel was on the verge of bankruptcy by 1873 and mortgaged his farm. The 1880 agricultural census reflects that the family continued to grow corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and tobacco; planted an orchard of 100 apple and 50 peach trees; and owned 21 chickens in addition to

⁶ "Daniel G. Schoolfield," ancestry.com; United States Census, Microfilm of Manuscript Census Records, Population Schedule, Guilford County, North Carolina, 1860.

⁷ H. McKeldon Smith, *Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture, High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1979), 22; Laura A. W. Phillips, "Ragsdale Farm," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1991. The Model Farm is located on the west side of Brentwood Street just north of Model Farm Road in southwestern Guilford County (approximately twenty-three miles from the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm).

⁸ Deed Book 51, page 513; Deed Book 72, page 97; Deed Book 115, page 370, Office of the Register of Deeds, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro; United States Census, Microfilm of Manuscript Census Records, Agriculture Schedule, Guilford County, North Carolina, 1870.

sheep and cows. Daniel passed away in August 1885, and in 1886 Elizabeth purchased the family home and land for \$760 at a public auction held to satisfy his debts. She sold the property to her oldest son, Robert Lee Schoolfield, for \$768 on November 16, 1889.⁹

Robert married Lillie Ada Starr on November 29, 1888 and the first of their ten children was born on September 7, 1889. According to local tradition, Robert constructed the one-story section of the Schoolfield-Hatcher House in the 1890s; property tax cards state the house was built in 1897. Elizabeth is enumerated with Robert's household in the 1900 census. Robert's name appears on the 1908 map of Guilford County in the approximate location of the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm.¹⁰

Census records indicate that much of Guilford County's rural population at the close of the nineteenth century was engaged in farming activities. There were 3,497 farms in the county in 1900, averaging 111.2 acres in size. Guilford County farmers grew wheat, oats, rye, corn, potatoes, peas, beans, peanuts, sugar cane, tobacco and cotton. Many farmers also raised dairy cattle and chickens and harvested honey and wax from bees. Most farmsteads had a vegetable garden, fruit trees and berry bushes for the use of the family.¹¹

During the first decades of the twentieth century the average North Carolina farm size dropped but productivity increased in response to advances in farm machinery, soil conservation, crop rotation, pest control and fertilizer availability. Publications such as *The Progressive Farmer*, started in 1886 by Leonidas L. Polk, provided support and advice for southern farmers. Progressive farming introduced new crops, led to debates over agricultural practices and sparked conversations among

⁹ United States Census, Microfilm of Manuscript Census Records, Agriculture Schedule, Guilford County, North Carolina, 1880.

¹⁰ "Robert L. Schoolfield," ancestry.com; United States Census, Microfilm of Manuscript Census Records, Population Schedule, Guilford County, North Carolina, 1900; Kaye Graybeal, "GF 1826," Guilford County Historic Resource Inventory Photo Update Form, 1995; Dewey Hatcher, telephone interview with the author, March 6, 2006; C. M. Miller, "Map of Guilford County, NC," November 1908, Guilford County Public Library, Central Branch, Greensboro.

¹¹ William R. Merriam, *Census Reports, Volume V, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900, Agriculture Part I, Farms, Livestock and Animal Products* (Washington: United States Census Office, 1902), 108, 291, 613, 657; William R. Merriam, *Census Reports, Volume V, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900, Agriculture Part II, Crops and Irrigation* (Washington: United States Census Office, 1902), 177, 384, 433, 488, 566, 736.

farmers regarding the best methods for selecting and caring for poultry and livestock.¹²

The majority of Guilford County farmers (1,155) owned between 50 and 99 acres in 1920, with an additional 958 farmers owning between 20 and 49 acres. Most farms, 2,977 out of a total of 4,021, were operated by owners rather than tenants. There were 145,795 improved acres in the county's farms in 1920, on which farmers produced \$5,517,178 worth of crops and raised \$1,808,473 worth of livestock. Guilford County's ratio of land area to acreage in farms and farm production was approximately 79 percent, about average for the Piedmont region.¹³

By 1925, North Carolina farm census reports indicate that Robert Schoolfield owned 135 acres, fifty of which he planted in tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, soybeans, hay and potatoes. One-half of an acre was dedicated to the family subsistence garden, and tenants cultivated three additional acres. A grove of seventy-five pecan trees was located south of the house. The family owned two milk cows and fifty hens. Robert appears on the list of landowners in *Coble's Home Almanac for the Year 1927*, which credits him with owning two cars, a tractor and 156 acres.¹⁴

Farm census reports reflect a wide range of farm sizes and production levels in Monroe Township in 1925; Robert Schoolfield's farm was about average. His neighbor, A. L. Rudd, had a smaller farm of 76 acres, 30 of which he planted in tobacco, corn, wheat, rye and potatoes. Proximity Manufacturing Company owned the largest farm tract—2,645 acres—in the township, and produced substantial quantities of corn and wheat.¹⁵

¹² William S. Powell, *North Carolina through Four Centuries* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), 425.

¹³ William Lane Austin, *Census Reports, Volume VI, Fourteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1920, Agriculture Part 2, The Southern States* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922), 236, 246, 255.

¹⁴ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports, 1925*, Box #13 (Greene-Halifax Counties); Grady W. Coble, *Coble's Home Almanac for the Year 1927 and Rural Directory of Guilford County* (Greensboro, 1926), 78. According to Dewey Hatcher, none of the fruit trees survive—they were located south of the house in what is now an open field—and he doesn't remember ever seeing any pecan trees on the property. Telephone interviews with the author, March 6 and March 28, 2006.

¹⁵ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports, 1925*, Box #13 (Greene-Halifax Counties).

Robert and Lillie conveyed seventy-three acres to their son, Tyre Starr Schoolfield, and his wife, Pearl Lee, on January 24, 1929.¹⁶ According to local tradition, Tyre constructed the two-story section of the Schoolfield-Hatcher House in the 1920s. The elder Schoolfields were not enumerated with Tyre and his family in the 1930 census, and Robert passed away soon after, in 1933. Tyre died in an automobile accident on August 20, 1938 at the age of thirty-seven, and Lillie succumbed to illness in 1944.¹⁷ It appears that Pearl continued to manage the farm, as the 1945 farm census reports that tenants cultivated thirty-three acres, producing corn, wheat, hay and tobacco. Eight people resided on the property.¹⁸ Pearl sold the seventy-three-acre farm to Henry and Minnie Hatcher on January 8, 1948. Prior to the purchase, the Hatchers were sharecroppers on a farm near Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.¹⁹

By the mid-1950s, the evolving layout of the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm complex reflected the efficiency of a diversified, progressive farm. Outbuildings and structures associated with the domestic sphere were closest to the family dwelling, while buildings associated with crop, livestock and poultry production were farther away. The back porch of the house served as convenient and sheltered work space in close proximity to the family's water source, a stone-lined well now covered by a concrete slab.

The grape arbors were located close to the house to allow the family to keep birds, snakes and other pests away from the grapes as they ripened. The smokehouse, used to preserve and store meat, was adjacent to the house to protect its contents and facilitate monitoring during the curing process. The dairy barn was at the eastern edge of the domestic complex to allow for convenient access for milking. The upper level of the barn had plenty of room for hay storage. Horses and cows were

¹⁶ Deed Book 621, page 1, Office of the Register of Deeds, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro.

¹⁷ Kaye Graybeal, "GF 1826," Guilford County Historic Resource Inventory Photo Update Form, 1995; Microfilm of Manuscript Census Records, Population Schedule, Guilford County, North Carolina, 1920; "Robert L. Schoolfield," ancestry.com; According to Lynne M. Schoolfield, Tyre Schoolfield died in a car wreck on the way to a ball game. Telephone interview with the author, March 6, 2006.

¹⁸ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1925, Box #102 (Guilford-Halifax Counties).

¹⁹ Deed Book 1207, page 572, Office of the Register of Deeds, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro; Dewey Hatcher, telephone interview with the author, March 6, 2006.

quartered in stalls on the lower level, with a tack room providing a separate storage area for horse saddles, bridles and other equestrian equipment. Some farm machinery and later automobiles were housed and serviced close to the house. The tobacco barns and a packhouse stood north of the house closer to the fields.²⁰

Henry and Minnie Hatcher continued to grow tobacco and keep dairy cows on the property after they purchased the farm, in keeping with the countywide trend. A 1971 article entitled "Farm Folks Deliver the Goods" in the *Greensboro Daily News* reported that livestock (dairy, beef and pork), poultry and tobacco farms were the most prolific and lucrative Guilford County agricultural operations. A North Carolina Department of Agriculture report indicated that corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, soybeans, hay and potatoes were the major crops harvested on the 244,036 acres of farms in the Guilford County in 1971.²¹

Henry and Minnie Hatcher's son, Dewey, built a brick Ranch house on four acres across Briarmeade Road in 1967 and still resides there. Minnie lived in the Schoolfield-Hatcher House until 1998. Dewey raises hay and a few cows and continues to maintain the historic buildings on the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm.²²

Description

Schoolfield-Hatcher House, circa 1897, 1920s, Contributing Building

The Schoolfield-Hatcher House is a two-story, three-bay, frame, I-house with two single-shouldered, brick end chimneys. Square replacement posts support the hip-roofed front porch. A single-leaf door with two horizontal panels surmounted by a pane of etched glass is located in the center of the façade, which is pierced by six-over-six wood sash windows. The house rests on fieldstone piers infilled with brick and is protected by a metal roof. A bracketed, shed-roofed hood covers the rear entrance.

²⁰ Mr. Hatcher stated that his family removed the tobacco barns and packhouse when Briarmeade Road was realigned and paved. Telephone interview with the author, March 6, 2006.

²¹ Dewey Hatcher, telephone interview with the author, March 6, 2006; Ed Gray, "Farm Folks Deliver the Goods," *Greensboro Daily News*, May 29, 1971; *Guilford: 1972 Land Utilization and Crop Acreage with 1971 Comparisons* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Agriculture and the Board of County Commissioners, 1973).

²² Dewey Hatcher, telephone interview with the author, March 6, 2006.

According to local tradition, the one-story rear ell is the oldest section of the house and was moved to its current location from another site on the farm. A shed-roofed porch supported by square replacement posts shelters two doors on the east elevation of the ell. The Hatchers replaced the original porch floor with a concrete floor. A stone chimney with a brick stack rises from the north elevation and a gabled addition extends from the west elevation.

Like most vernacular farmhouses, the Schoolfield-Hatcher House evolved according to the needs and economic success of the inhabitants. The house grew from a one-story, two-room dwelling into a much more commodious two-story house with a center-hall plan. The older house then functioned as a kitchen/dining room ell. The rear porch extends along the west elevation of the ell and terminates in an enclosed room, which served as a pantry and is accessible from the kitchen. The Hatchers covered the original weatherboards with rolled asphalt "faux brick" siding to update the look of the house and reduce maintenance expenses in the early 1950s. The wood cornices, characterized by gable-end returns, and window and door trim are intact. The interior of the house, which was simply finished with wood floors and beadboard walls and ceilings, remained unchanged with the exception of the kitchen floor, which was covered with linoleum. By the 1970s, the gabled addition on the west elevation, originally a dairy, was converted to a bathroom.²³

Outbuildings

A dairy barn, smokehouse, two equipment sheds and two grape arbors complete the assemblage of buildings and structures on the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm. The outbuildings suggest an awareness of mid-twentieth-century trends in the construction of farm buildings. Specifications for similar outbuildings were published in *The Progressive Farmer* and North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service bulletins of the period and emphasized ease of construction and sanitation, which could be improved by facilitating removal of waste, increasing ventilation and locating near a source of ample clean water. The layout of the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm complex reflects the efficiency of a diversified, progressive farm. Given that the property retains a large portion of the agricultural acreage originally associated with the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, it is one of the most intact extant examples of a moderately-sized,

²³ Ibid.

late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century farmstead in northeastern Guilford County.

Grape Arbor #1, circa 1920, Contributing Structure

This grape arbor, located northeast of the house, is composed of three skinned log posts topped with long vertical board and short horizontal boards that support the grape vine.

Grape Arbor #2, circa 1920, Contributing Structure

This grape arbor, located north of Grape Arbor #1, is composed of three skinned log posts topped with long board and short horizontal boards. There is no longer a grape vine growing on this arbor.

Smokehouse, circa 1950, Contributing Building

A one-story, front-gable-roofed, frame smokehouse, located northeast of the house, is sheathed with weatherboards attached with wire nails and rests on a concrete foundation. A metal roof shelters the building, which is accessed by a single-leaf entry on the west elevation. According to Mr. Hatcher, his parents built this smokehouse to replace an earlier smokehouse in the same location.

Dairy Barn, circa 1920, Contributing Building

A two-story, front-gable-roofed, frame dairy barn is located southwest of the house. The building is sheathed with weatherboards secured with wire nails, sheltered by a metal roof and rests on a concrete foundation. The interior contains eight milking stalls.

Equipment Shed #1, circa 1930, Contributing Building

A large equipment shed with a shed roof and three open bays is located northwest of the house. The building is sheathed with vertical boards secured with wire nails and sheltered by a metal roof.

Equipment Shed #2, circa 1960, Noncontributing Building

A large equipment shed with a shed roof, metal sheathing and three open bays is located at the north end of the complex.

Landscape, Contributing Site

The landscape of the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm includes the fields, tree stands and woodlands contained in the remaining sixty-four-acre farm tract. The agrarian landscape conveys the visual character typical of many Piedmont farmsteads during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Schoolfield-Hatcher House faces south and is situated on a slight rise with early to mid-twentieth-century outbuildings to the northeast and fields and rolling hills to the south.

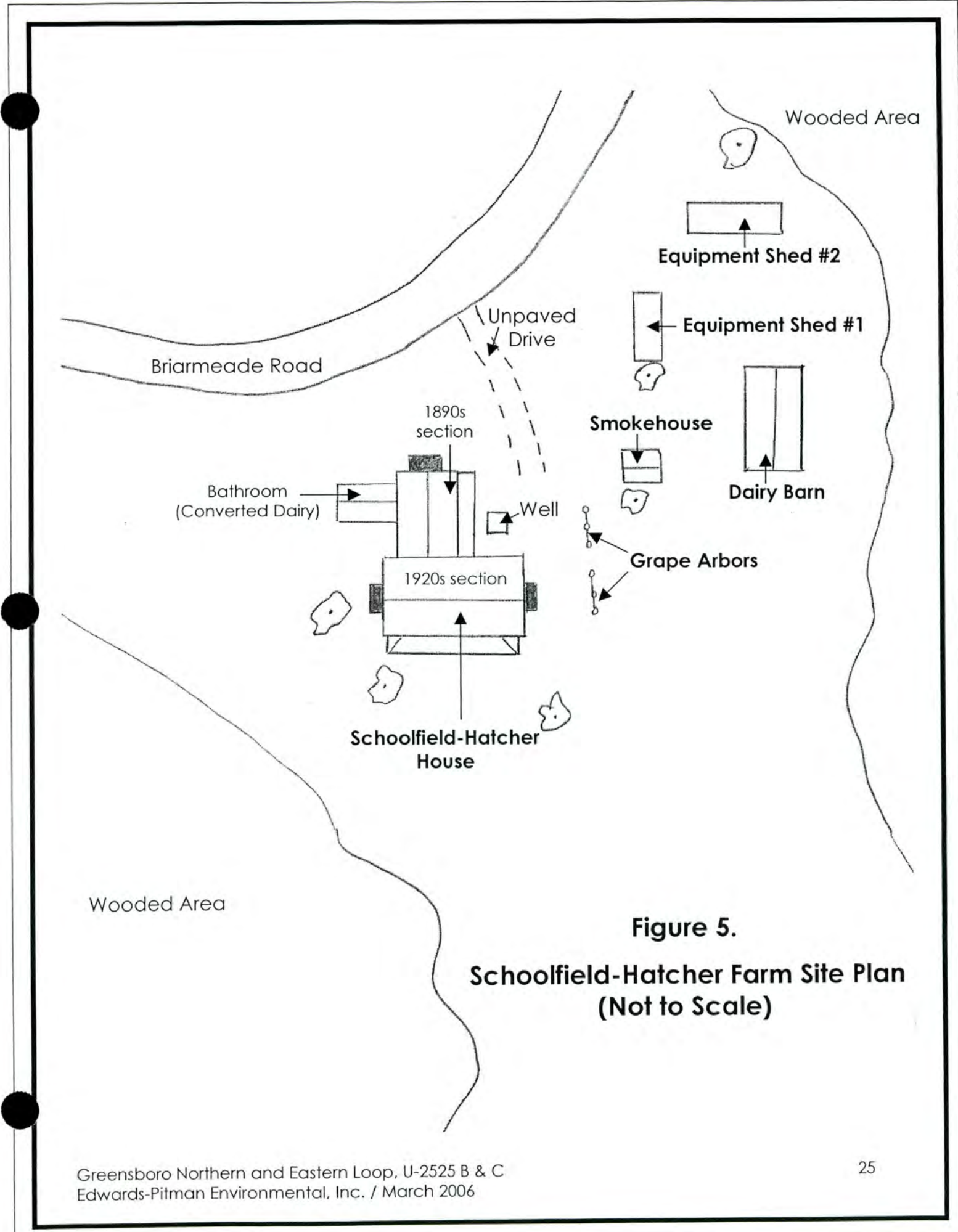


Figure 5.
Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm Site Plan
(Not to Scale)



Schoolfield-Hatcher House, Façade (South Elevation)



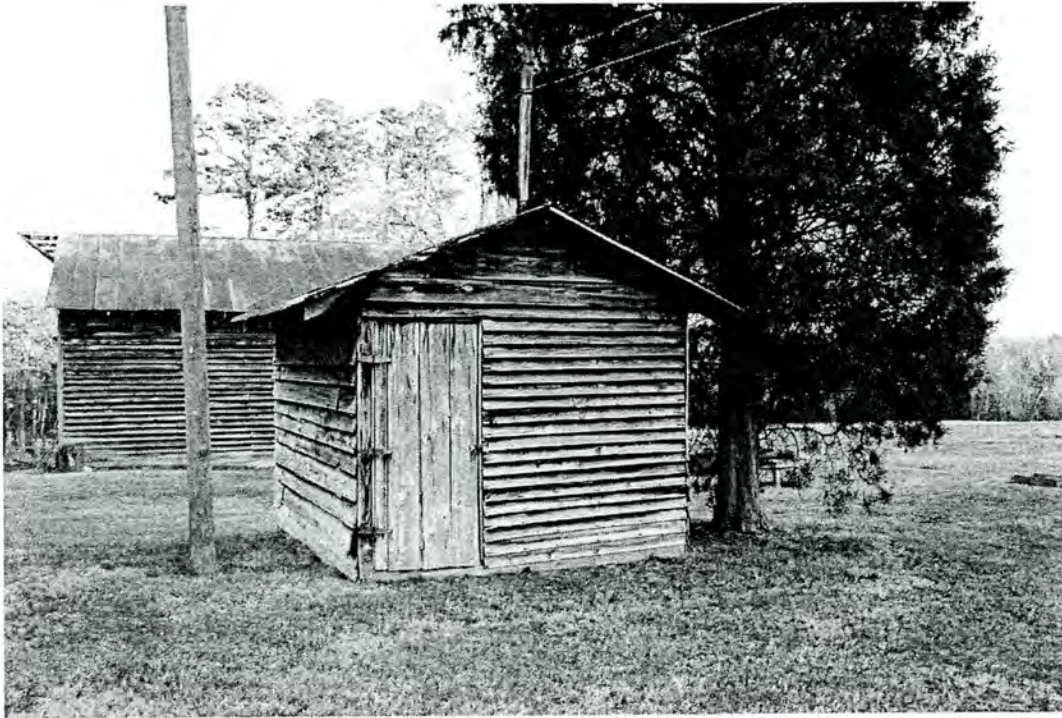
Schoolfield-Hatcher House, West Elevation



Schoolfield-Hatcher House, East Elevation



Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, Grape Arbors



Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, Smokehouse



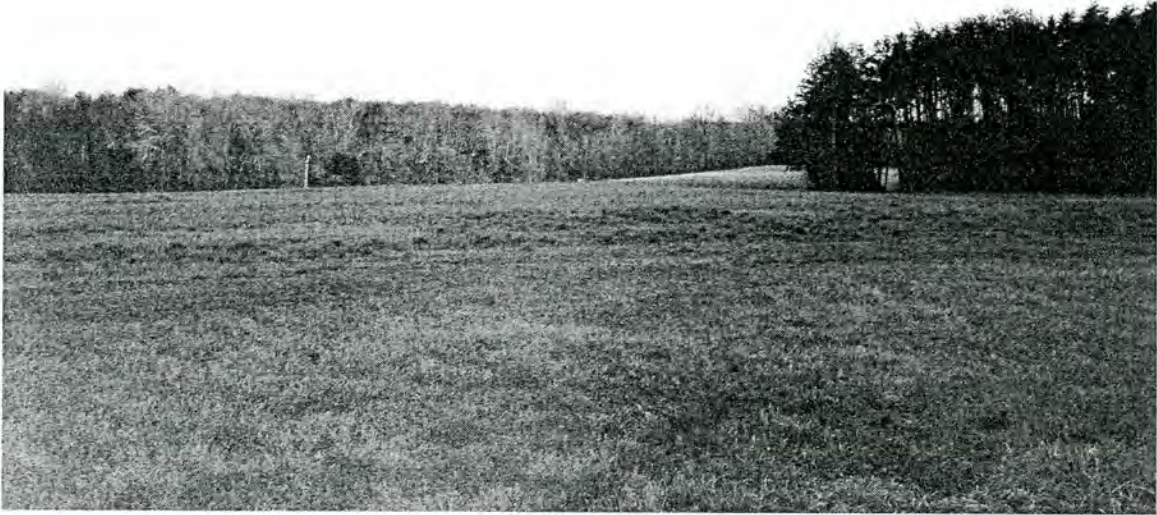
Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, Dairy Barn



Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, Equipment Shed #1



Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, Equipment Shed #2



Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, Landscape, Looking South from House

Architecture Context

The Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm is one of the few intact agricultural complexes in what was once a primarily agrarian section of northeastern Guilford County. Extensive development coupled with a changing economy has dramatically impacted many farms in the county. Factory and service industry positions provided income for many rural residents throughout the mid- and late-twentieth century. Although large farms were the once the norm in rural parts of the county, few intact farm houses and outbuildings survive.

The Rierson House (Property 3, GF 1833), constructed around 1881 northeast of the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm at 2223 Huffine Mill Road, is the only other I-house within the APE. The building has been altered since last surveyed in 1995 with replacement windows, vinyl siding and a shed addition. The tapered porch posts on brick piers are early twentieth century replacements of the original porch posts. No domestic outbuildings survive; a frame tenant house across the road may have been originally associated with the Rierson Farm. A "well-sited, landscaped and maintained" early-twentieth-century I-house (GF 1834) that stood east of the Rierson House at 2360 Huffine Mill Road was demolished a few years ago.²⁴

The Doggett-Rudd Farm, located approximately one-half mile west of the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm and outside the APE, backs up to Briarmeade Road but is accessed from McKnight Mill Road. Like the Schoolfield-Hatcher House, the Doggett-Rudd House originally faced an unpaved road that ran south of the farm complex. However, the Doggett-Rudd Farm retains no integrity of setting as new subdivisions, trailers and mobile homes stand to the south, east and west in what were fields associated with the farm. The two-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded house has an asymmetrical four-bay façade with a door centered in the western half, indicating that the western side of the building is older and the eastern half added to give the appearance of an I-house. The hip-roofed front porch, constructed when the house was enlarged, is supported by original, bracketed, square posts. The building retains six-over-six and four-over-four wood sash and is protected by a standing-seam metal roof. A one-story wing extends from the rear (north) elevation and a porch wraps around the north elevation of the main house and the east elevation of

²⁴ Kaye Graybeal, "GF 1833" and "GF 1834," Guilford County Historic Resource Inventory Photo Update Forms, 1995.

the wing. An intact collection of outbuildings including frame and log barns, a log wellhouse, a frame packhouse with a wraparound equipment shed and a ruinous stone dairy surround the house.

Although several Guilford County farms have been determined National Register-eligible following Section 106 review, it appears that only one farm is individually listed as such in the National Register. The Ragsdale Farm (NR 1991), also known as Magnolia Farms, located at 404 East Main Street in Jamestown, includes thirty-two resources on approximately thirty-nine acres. Like the Schoolfield-Hatcher House, the Ragsdale House changed over time, reflecting the increasing wealth and status of the family. The circa 1880 house, which may encompass an earlier dwelling, is a simply finished, triple-A-roofed I-house that was greatly expanded in size and level of ornament in 1900 to create an imposing Colonial Revival residence. Outbuildings constructed from the late nineteenth century through the 1940s include a cow barn, horse barn, granary, corn crib, smokehouse, garage, pump house, dog house, rabbit pen, chicken coop, fowl house, well house and tenant houses. The domestic landscape, encompassing gardens and lawns adjacent to the house, and the agricultural landscape, including fields, pastures and wooded areas, are also intact.²⁵

Evaluation

The Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture as an intact example of a medium-sized northeastern Guilford County farmstead. The Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm retains significantly more acreage than comparable farms, including the nearby Doggett-Rudd Farm and the Ragsdale Farm in Jamestown. Although only a few outbuildings survive, the landscape and buildings of the sixty-four-acre Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm epitomize the agrarian nature of life in rural Guilford County from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, when farmers and farm laborers made up the majority of the population. The Schoolfields and Hatchers, like most of their neighbors, relied on the livestock and poultry they raised and the crops they grew to provide an annual income for their families. The Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm illustrates the evolution of a rural subsistence farm through five generations of family use.

²⁵ Laura A. W. Phillips, "Ragsdale Farm," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1991.

The Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm is also eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for architecture as a representative example of the evolution of a vernacular farmhouse and outbuildings according to the needs and economic success of the inhabitants. The house has experienced some superficial alterations, but retains original wood cornices, window and door trim, and weatherboards (under the rolled asphalt "faux brick" siding applied in the 1950s). The outbuildings on the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm reflect an awareness of early-to mid-twentieth-century trends in the construction of smokehouses, dairy barns and equipment sheds. Specifications for similar outbuildings were published in *The Progressive Farmer* and Agricultural Extension Service bulletins of the period. The period of significance begins circa 1897, when Robert L. Schoolfield built the original portion of the house, and ends in 1956, by which time most of the extant outbuildings were constructed. The property is of local significance.

The Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm is not recommended as eligible under any other National Register Criteria. The Schoolfields and Hatchers were relatively prosperous farmers who were active in local affairs, but they did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. Finally, the farm is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed National Register boundary of the Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm, outlined in Figure 6, includes the dwelling, outbuildings and residual acreage historically associated with the farm owned by the heirs of Minnie Hatcher, Guilford County Parcel No. 070401910043800006 (64.03 acres) and follows the existing right-of-way along Briarmeade Road, which cuts through the northern section of the farm.



Figure 6. Proposed Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm National Register Boundary

Property Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin (Property 94)

Location

The Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin is located at 5110 Watlington Road in northeastern Guilford County. The Rustic Revival building, which faces south, is situated on a slight rise overlooking a small pond. Although the area immediately surrounding the cabin has been cleared for a lawn, driveway and parking area, much of the four-acre lot is wooded. A shed-roofed frame outbuilding is located in the woods northeast of the house; a modern shed-roofed plywood shed stands northwest of the driveway.

Background Information

Dr. Carl Ishmael (C. I.) Carlson, a native of Sweden, moved to Greensboro from New York in 1905. He opened a chiropractic practice in 1908, after completing a training program in Davenport, Iowa, and was instrumental in the creation of North Carolina's chiropractic state licensing board. Carlson married Laurinda Vinson Richardson in 1908 and they had one son and three daughters.²⁶ The Carlsons built a substantial Colonial Revival house with a cross-gambrel roof and a wraparound porch at 605 North Church Street in Fisher Park in the early 1910s. Around 1926, the Carlson family moved into an impressive Tudor Revival dwelling at 705 Sunset Drive in Irving Park.²⁷

After Dr. Carlson retired from medical practice he kept busy with a variety of business interests, including real estate and farming. *Coble's Home Almanac for the Year 1927* reports that Carlson owned 642 acres, a car and a tractor.²⁸ Greensboro city directories list him as the proprietor of

²⁶ "Dr. Carl Carlson Dead Here at 79; Funeral Saturday," *The Greensboro Record*, October 24, 1958; "Dr. Carl Carlson: Pioneer Chiropractor in State Dies at 79," *The Greensboro News*, October 24, 1958.

²⁷ Marvin Brown, *Greensboro: An Architectural Record* (Greensboro: Preservation Greensboro, 1995), 286, 330.

²⁸ Grady W. Coble, *Coble's Home Almanac for the Year 1927 and Rural Directory of Guilford County* (Greensboro, 1926), 46.

Carlson Peach Orchard, Shady Oak Diary, Richardson Realty and Monarch Machine & Manufacturing Company between 1931 and 1958.²⁹

Dr. Carlson was also very active in community affairs. He served as an elder of First Presbyterian Church and was a mason.³⁰ Mayor Roger Harrison appointed Carlson to the newly created Greensboro Recreation Commission in 1933. During his tenure as chairman of the Greensboro Boy Scout Council, Carlson secured a site on Air Harbor Road north of Lake Jeanette for a camp for African American Boy Scouts. Camp Carlson, named in his honor, opened in the summer of 1940 and served local scouts until the mid-1960s.³¹

On April 6, 1931, Dr. Carlson purchased approximately 105 acres north of Lees Chapel Road from F. C. Boyles, Jr. A 1931 plat, which shows the acreage divided into 14 parcels of varying sizes (most of which are 4 to 6 acres, but one is 41 acres), indicates one existing house near a spring on Lot 11.³² It appears that Dr. Carlson had a Rustic Revival cabin constructed on the property around 1932, which he may have used while hunting and fishing. Dr. Carlson's son, Carl I. Carlson Jr., has no memory of the property being a family retreat.³³

²⁹ *Greensboro City Directories* (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1931-1958); Dr. Carlson is not listed as a farmer in the North Carolina Department of Agriculture Farm Census Reports of 1925 or 1945 (there are no 1935 records for Guilford County).

³⁰ "Dr. Carl Carlson Dead Here at 79; Funeral Saturday," *The Greensboro Record*, October 24, 1958; "Dr. Carl Carlson: Pioneer Chiropractor in State Dies at 79," *The Greensboro News*, October 24, 1958.

³¹ Ethel Stevens Arnett, *Greensboro, NC: The County Seat of Guilford* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1955), 332, 370. According to Doug Thorne, there are no records or maps pertaining to Camp Carlson at the Boy Scouts of America, Old North State Council Headquarters in Greensboro, but Curtis Patterson and Barry Smith, long-time Guilford County Scout leaders, confirmed that Camp Carlson was on Air Harbor Road. As far as they know, little remains of the camp—only a few Rustic Revival picnic shelters, the dining hall and ruins of cabins and outhouse. The property was sold in the late 1960s after Guilford County Boy Scout camps were integrated, and part of it is now under the waters of Lake Townsend. Doug Thorne, Barry Smith and Curtis Patterson, telephone interviews with the author, March 6, 2006.

³² Deed Book 684, page 94; Plat Book 9, page 35, Office of the Register of Deeds, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro.

³³ Carl I. Carlson III, telephone interviews with the author, March 1 and 6, 2006.

Description

The Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin is a two-story, side-gable-roofed, round log, Rustic Revival building with a prominent fieldstone end chimney on the west elevation and a fieldstone foundation. Wood casement windows, deep eaves and a paint scheme consisting of dark brown logs with white mortar, window sash and log ends accentuate the Rustic Revival appearance of the dwelling. A shed-roofed hood covers the primary entrance on the south elevation, which is accessed by stone steps up to an expansive concrete patio. A shallow inset porch on the west elevation of the rear one-story wing shelters an auxiliary entrance. A brick end chimney rises from the north elevation of the rear wing. A door on the east elevation above an enclosed basement garage indicates that there may have been a side porch overlooking the pond. Asphalt shingles cover the gable ends.

A shed-roofed frame outbuilding in ruinous condition is located in the woods northeast of the house. A modern shed-roofed plywood shed with a recycled six-panel door stands northwest of the driveway.

Architecture Context

The circa 1932 Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin is an undistinguished example of the use of the Rustic Revival style in buildings devoted to outdoor leisure activities. Rustic elements were manifested in a variety of architectural styles, from Andrew Jackson Downing's suggested use of native stone and wood to create harmony between houses and their surroundings in mid-nineteenth century publications, to dwellings of the Arts and Crafts movement that encouraged a return to a more natural way of life during the industrial revolution. Characteristics of the Adirondack camp style promoted by architect William West Durant and pattern books such as *Bungalows, Camps and Mountain Homes*, published in 1915 by William Comstock, were reflected in rustic lodges such as the Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone National Park and the Grove Park Inn in Asheville, North Carolina.³⁴

³⁴ Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern and Jennifer F. Martin, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 59-60; Bruce E. Johnson, "Built Without an Architect: Architectural Inspirations for the Grove Park Inn," In *May We All Remember Well, Volume I* (Asheville: Robert Brunk Auction Services, Inc., 1997), 217; Linda Flint McClelland, *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 98.

The naturalistic Rustic Revival style was used throughout the United States in the 1930s for community buildings constructed as part of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal programs. The rustic nature of these buildings, from the saddle-notched logs to the massive stone chimneys and iron door hardware, was intended to evoke the spirit of the American pioneer in a time of nationwide economic hardship. The ashlar and heavy timber bathhouse at Hanging Rock State Park in Stokes County, designed by Robert Ormand and constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1939, is an exceptional example of this style.³⁵

The Rustic Revival style characterizes a number of dwellings and rural retreat complexes in Guilford and neighboring counties, including a few houses in very close proximity to the Carlson property. Doc Marshall constructed a one-story, front-gable-roofed Rustic Revival residence at 5001 Watlington Road in 1931. According to his grandson, Tommy Tucker, Mr. Marshall moved to Guilford County from his farm in Yadkin County to work at Cone Mills and built the house with logs he cut on the property. The round logs have been painted gray and the mortar and log ends bright white. Two brick chimneys serve the house, which is protected by a metal roof. The integrity of the dwelling has been compromised by the enclosure of the front porch and a series of additions extending from the rear elevation. Mr. Tucker also stated that there is another modest Rustic Revival house directly across Watlington Road, but that it is now unrecognizable as such since the logs ends were cut off and synthetic siding applied to the exterior.³⁶

Private dwellings such as the Henderson Dull House in the Lewisville vicinity of Forsyth County also manifest Rustic Revival elements. The two-story log house, built in 1833, was remodeled in the 1930s. Its rambling log additions, river rock foundation and massive river rock chimneys give it the appearance of a country lodge. A matching two-car garage is located at the rear of the residence.³⁷

³⁵ Catherine W. Bisher and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 362.

³⁶ Tommy Tucker, telephone interview with the author, February 10, 2006.

³⁷ Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Winston-Salem: City-County Planning Board of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, 1982), 132.

The Rustic Revival style was often used for buildings in hunting lodge and rural retreat complexes. The circa 1925 Dodge Hunting Lodge, located at 3109 Rustic House Lane in Guilford County, is a two-story, three-bay, double-pile building with wood casement windows, bracketed eaves and a stone interior chimney. Round, dark brown logs with bright white cement mortar accentuate the rustic nature of the lodge.³⁸

Long Creek Farm, the William N. Reynolds II estate at Devotion in Surry County, is an excellent example of the use of the Rustic Revival style on a large scale for a private retreat complex. Reynolds acquired ten thousand acres from thirty-five landowners in Surry and Alleghany Counties for his rural retreat. Augustus Constantine and William Roy Wallace designed a complex of buildings including a general store/gas station/post office, dairy, chicken house, pheasant house, fish hatchery, stables, cattle farm, slaughter house, hydroelectric dam, carpenter shop, movie theater, hunting lodge, and staff residences utilizing native wormy chestnut and river rock. Reynolds employed hundreds of local craftsman for the project. The majority of the buildings were constructed between 1933 and 1938.³⁹

Evaluation

The Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria. The building is not associated with an event that has made significant contributions to broad historical patterns, rendering the complex ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A. Dr. Carlson, a Greensboro chiropractor, was very active in community affairs, but he did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B. The modest log building is not an architecturally distinctive example of the Rustic Revival style, making the property ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C. Finally, the Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

³⁸ Vanessa Patrick, Heather Fearnbach and Richard Silverman, *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Phase II-Addendum: Intensive Evaluation of Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House, Guilford County, NC* (Raleigh: NCDOT, March 2001), 21, 41.

³⁹ Marion E. Venable, "Long Creek Farm," North Carolina Study List Application, 2000.



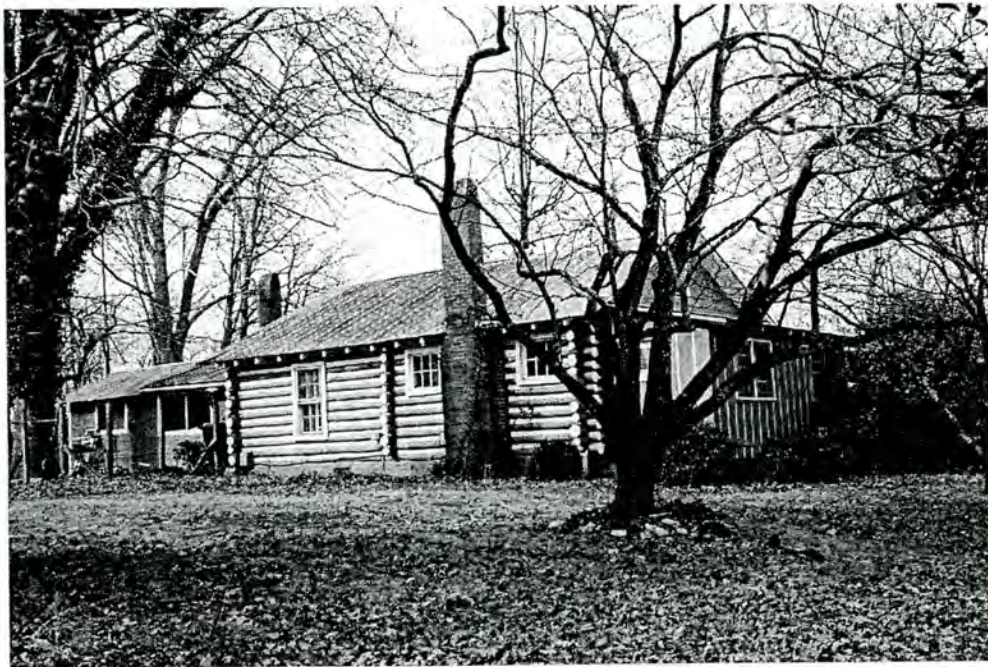
Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin, Façade (South Elevation)



Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin, West Elevation



Modern Shed North of Dr. C. I. Carlson Cabin



Marshall-Tucker House, 5001 Watlington Road

Property Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

Holt-Baldwin Farm (Property 5)

Location

The Holt-Baldwin Farm is located at 1611 Oakleigh Road in the Jefferson Township of northeastern Guilford County. The house faces south toward Huffine Mill Road and is surrounded by a grass lawn ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. A frame outbuilding is southwest of the house at the end of an unpaved driveway; a formed concrete flower house is to the south. Oakleigh Road, which serves as the eastern boundary of the two-acre parcel upon which the Holt-Baldwin House sits, extends north from Huffine Mill Road.

Background Information

M. B. and Mattie Holt deeded approximately five acres of land, "beginning at a rock near Oak Hill Schoolhouse," to Edward S. Holt on June 22, 1907.⁴⁰ M. B. Holt had inherited that acreage, in addition to other land, from his parents, Lewis S. and Martha Holt.⁴¹ It is unclear whether Edward constructed a dwelling on his property soon after acquiring it in 1907 or if a house was already there. Family tradition gives the house an 1890s construction date; property tax cards state the house was built in 1907.⁴² Either date is possible given the style and form of the dwelling.

The names M. B. and E. L. (which probably should have been E. S.) Holt appear on the 1908 Davidson County map in the approximate location of the house, as does a "wagon shop." Edward Holt was a blacksmith for the State Highway Commission, and according to his great-granddaughter-in-law, Pam Baldwin, his shop stood southwest of the house. A circa 1915 family photograph reveals that the house originally had a wood-shingled

⁴⁰ Deed Book 206, page 282, Office of the Register of Deeds, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro. Mattie Holt's relationship to M. B. Holt is unclear. Census records list Michael B. Holt's wife as Rachel in 1880, and their children include Ader, Samuel A., Mary A. and Edward S. Holt. Pam Baldwin, telephone interview with the author, March 28, 2006; "Michael B. Holt," ancestry.com.

⁴¹ Deed Book 73, page 252; Deed Book 84, page 27; Deed Book 82, page 29; Deed Book 84, page 29; Deed Book 85, page 765; Deed Book 118, page 96; Office of the Register of Deeds, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro.

⁴² Pam Baldwin, telephone interview with the author, February 27, 2006; Guilford County online property tax card, 1611 Oakleigh Road.

roof and a small central-bay porch. M. B. Holt passed away on December 25, 1917, and Edward inherited additional land. He owned 23.5 acres in 1925, 10 of which were fallow and 10.5 of which were wooded. Tenants cultivated three acres of corn. Edward kept thirty hens and two milk cows on the farm. The chicken houses, which stood northwest and northeast of the house, have all been demolished, as was the barn, which was northeast of the main domestic complex across what is now Oakleigh Road.⁴³

Edward was enumerated with his second wife, Susie, and his twenty-one-year-old daughter from his first marriage, Annie, in the 1930 census. Annie attended Oak Hill School and by 1930 was employed as a seamstress in an overall factory (which eventually became a Wrangler Jeans factory, according to her family). She later studied nursing and moved to Chapel Hill for about a year after she married Albert Baldwin. Upon her return to Guilford County, she lived in a small house on Edward's property with her husband and children. Annie continued to work as a seamstress at the Wrangler factory and inherited her father's house and land after he passed away in 1939. She is listed as the owner of a thirty-acre farm in the 1945 Farm Census reports, but no other information is given. Annie lived in the Holt-Baldwin House until her death in 1997. At that time, her grandson, Arnold Lee Baldwin Jr., and his wife, Pam, purchased the house and two acres, where they continue to reside with their children.⁴⁴

Description

The Holt-Baldwin House is a one-story, triple-A-roofed dwelling with a wraparound porch supported by square replacement posts spanned by a modern wood railing. The porch was expanded from a small, central bay, entry porch to the existing wraparound porch sometime after 1915. The house retains original weatherboards and two-over-two wood sash. The metal roof replaced original wood shingles. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation and a brick interior chimney rises from the

⁴³ C. M. Miller, "Map of Guilford County, NC," November 1908, Guilford County Public Library, Central Branch, Greensboro; Pam Baldwin, telephone interviews with the author, February 27 and March 7, 2006; *Greensboro City Directory* (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1930); North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1925, Box # 13 (Greene-Halifax Counties).

⁴⁴ 1930 Federal Census Population Schedule, Guilford County; Pam Baldwin, telephone interview with the author, February 27, 2006; *Greensboro City Directory*, (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1930); North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box # 102 (Guilford-Halifax Counties); Will Book P, page 501, December 4, 1939; Deed Book 5017, page 626, Office of the Register of Deeds, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro.

west side of the rear roof slope. A square attic vent is centered in the front gable. A gabled kitchen ell addition extends from the northwest corner and a projecting porch section shelters a well just outside the kitchen.

Although the floor plan of the house has not been altered since the kitchen ell was added, the interior has been remodeled over the years. Annie updated the bathrooms in the mid-1980s, and the original wood floors, ceilings and walls throughout the house have been covered with carpeting, vinyl and drywall everywhere but in the entry hall.⁴⁵

A front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded workshop with shed additions on the north and south elevations stands southwest of the house. The building is sheltered by a metal roof and illuminated by two large sixteen-pane windows on the south elevation. Three board-and-batten doors on the east elevation provide access to different parts of the building. The Baldwins believe that the workshop was constructed prior to the 1940s and that it was used as a work area by several family members who were painters. A shed-roofed, formed-concrete flower house is to the south. A large, metal, twelve-light sash (now devoid of glass panes) and a short, narrow door occupy the southern elevation. A North Carolina license plate dated 192_ (last number illegible) was used to make an impression in the concrete wall.

Evaluation

The Holt-Baldwin Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria. According to North Carolina Farm Census reports, the size and level of production of the Holt-Baldwin Farm were not exceptional in any way, rendering it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture. No individuals associated with the Holt-Baldwin Farm attained the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The farm is not architecturally distinctive, making it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The triple-A-roofed dwelling is a common example of one of the most popular styles of rural residences constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The outbuildings are also extremely typical in terms of type and function. Finally, the Holt-Baldwin Farm is unlikely to yield information about our past not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records, rendering it ineligible for the National Register under Criterion D.

⁴⁵ Pam Baldwin, telephone interview with the author, February 27, 2006.



Holt-Baldwin House, South Elevation



Holt-Baldwin House, East Elevation



Holt-Baldwin Farm, Workshop



Holt-Baldwin Farm, Flower House



**Edward S. Holt, his second wife, Susie, and Annie, his daughter from his first marriage, standing in the yard of the Holt-Baldwin House circa 1915.
Photograph courtesy of Pam Baldwin.**

VII. Bibliography

- Arnett, Ethel Stevens. *Greensboro, NC: The County Seat of Guilford*. Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1955.
- Austin, William Lane. *Census Reports, Volume VI, Fourteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1920, Agriculture Part 2, The Southern States*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922.
- Baldwin, Pam. Telephone interviews with the author, February 27, March 6 and March 28, 2006.
- Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003.
- Bishir, Catherine W., Michael T. Southern and Jennifer F. Martin. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999.
- Brown, Marvin. *Greensboro: An Architectural Record*. Greensboro: Preservation Greensboro, 1995.
- Coble, Grady W. *Coble's Home Almanac for the Year 1927 and Rural Directory of Guilford County*. Greensboro, 1926.
- Deed, Plat and Will Books. Office of the Register of Deeds, Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro.
- Carlson, Carl I., III. Telephone interviews with the author, March 1 and 6, 2006.
- "Dr. Carl Carlson Dead Here at 79; Funeral Saturday," *The Greensboro Record*, October 24, 1958.
- "Dr. Carl Carlson: Pioneer Chiropractor in State Dies at 79," *The Greensboro News*, October 24, 1958.
- Gray, Ed. "Farm Folks Deliver the Goods," *The Greensboro Daily News*, May 29, 1971.
- Graybeal, Kaye. Guilford County Historic Resource Inventory Photo Update Forms, 1995.

Greensboro City Directories. Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1930-1958.

Guilford: 1972 Land Utilization and Crop Acreage with 1971 Comparisons. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Agriculture and the Board of County Commissioners, 1973.

Guilford County Online Property Tax Cards.

Hatcher, Dewey. Telephone interviews with the author, March 6 and 28, 2006.

"Holt, Michael B." ancestry.com.

Johnson, Bruce E. "Built Without an Architect: Architectural Inspirations for the Grove Park Inn." In *May We All Remember Well, Volume I*. Asheville: Robert Brunk Auction Services, Inc., 1997.

McClelland, Linda Flint. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.

Merriam, William R. *Census Reports, Volume V, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900, Agriculture Part I, Farms, Livestock and Animal Products*. Washington: United States Census Office, 1902.

_____. *Census Reports, Volume V, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900, Agriculture Part II, Crops and Irrigation*. Washington: United States Census Office, 1902.

Miller, C. E. "Map of Guilford County, NC," November, 1908. Guilford County Public Library, Central Branch, Greensboro.

National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15*. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1991.

North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division. *Farm Census Reports, 1925, 1945, Guilford County*. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

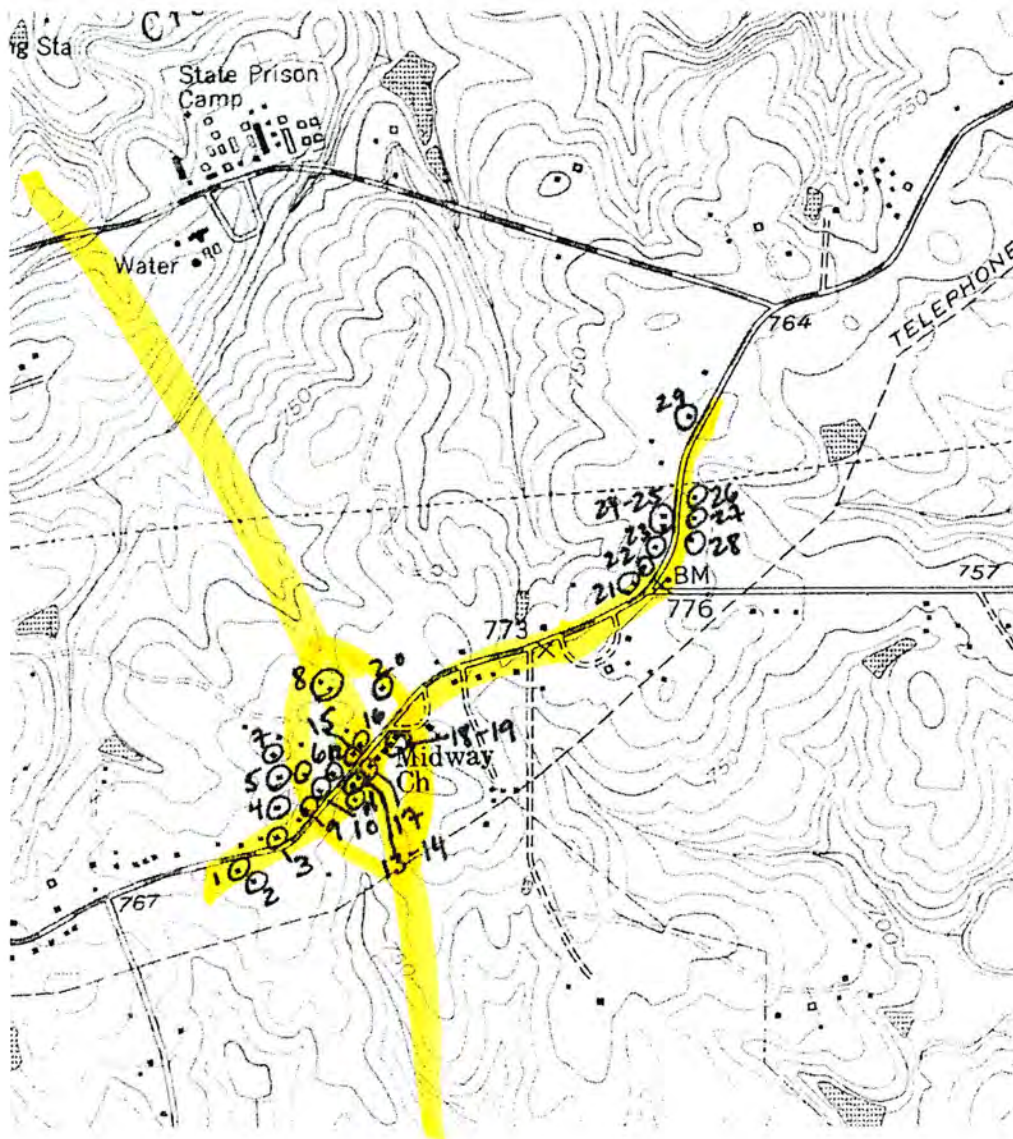
Patrick, Vanessa, Heather Fearnbach and Richard Silverman. *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Phase II-Addendum: Intensive Evaluation of Futrell-Mackay-Armstrong House, Guilford*

- County, NC. Raleigh: NCDOT, March 2001.
- Patterson, Curtis. Telephone interview with the author, March 6, 2006.
- Phillips, Laura A. W. "Ragsdale Farm," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1991.
- Powell, William S. *The North Carolina Gazetteer*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968.
- _____. *North Carolina through Four Centuries*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.
- Robinson, Blackwell P. and Alexander R. Stoesen. *The History of Guilford County, North Carolina, U.S.A. to 1980, A. D.* Greensboro: Guilford County Bicentennial Commission, 1981.
- "Schoolfield, Daniel G. and Robert L." ancestry.com.
- Schoolfield, Lynne M. Telephone interview with the author, March 6, 2006.
- Sharpe, Bill. *North Carolina Counties*. Raleigh: Warren Publishing Company, 1948.
- Smith, Barry. Telephone interview with the author, March 6, 2006.
- Smith, H. McKeldon. *Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture, High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County*. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1979.
- Taylor, Gwynne Stephens. *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*. Winston-Salem: City-County Planning Board of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, 1982.
- Thorne, Doug. Telephone interview with the author, March 6, 2006.
- Tucker, Tommy. Telephone interview with the author, February 10, 2006.
- United States Census, Microfilm of Manuscript Census Records, Agriculture and Population Schedules, Guilford County, North Carolina, 1840-1930.
- "U.S. Highways." www.ncroads.com.

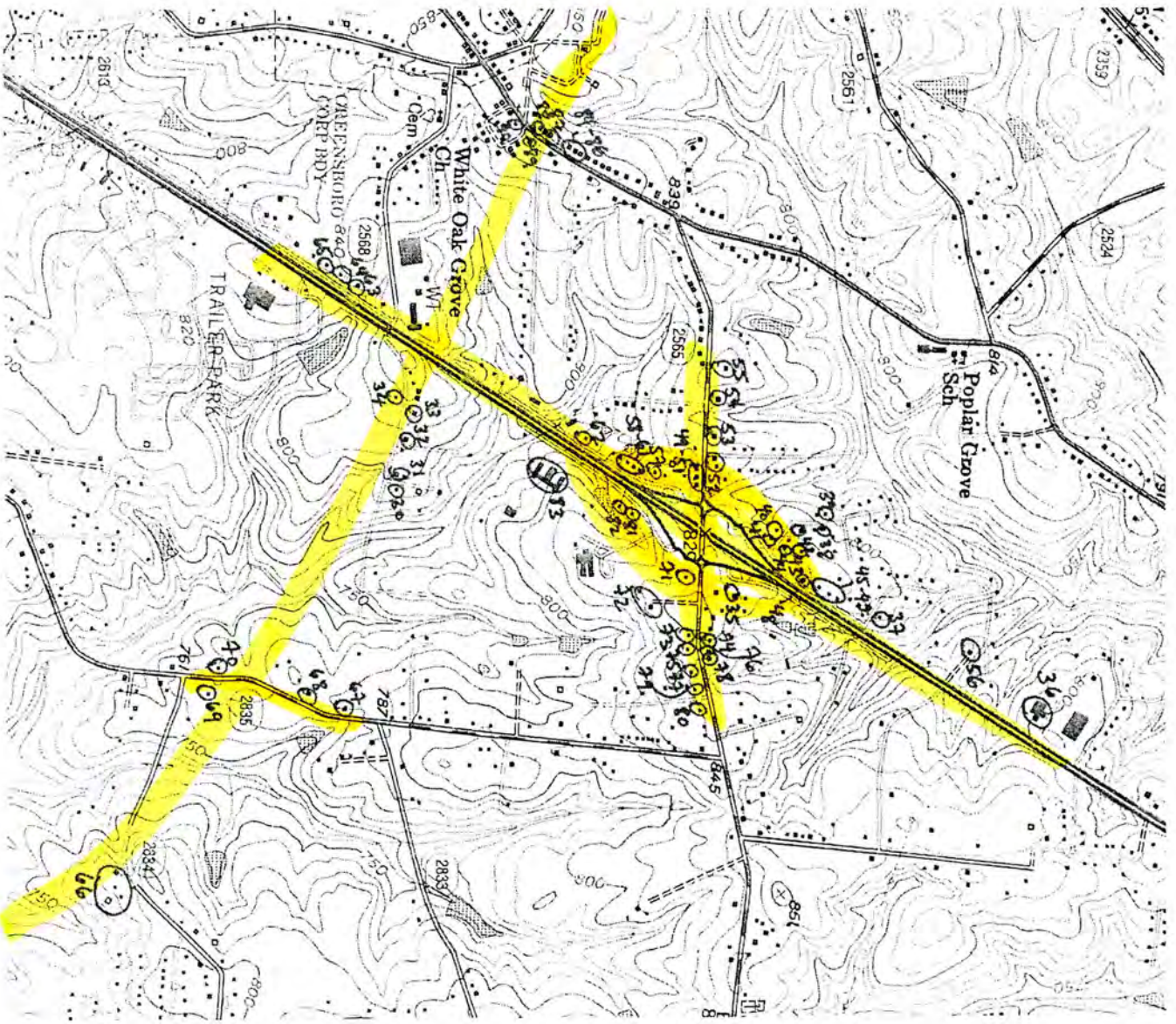
Venable, Marion E. "Long Creek Farm," North Carolina Study List
Application, 2000.

APPENDIX A

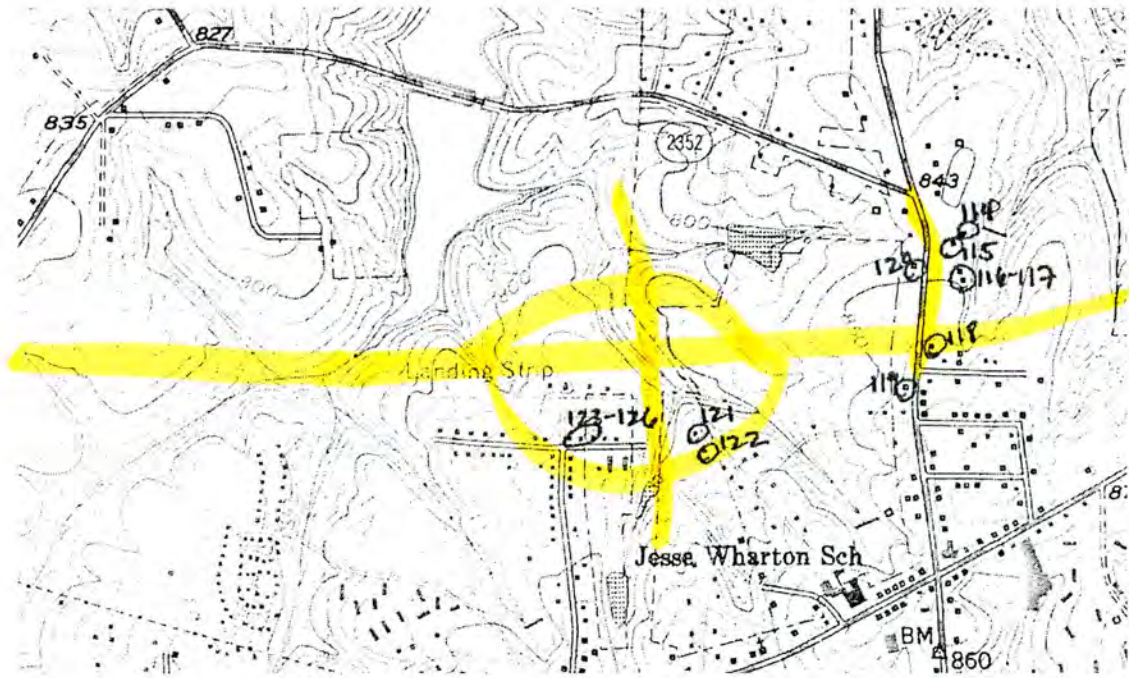
Area of Potential Effects Survey and Alternative Maps



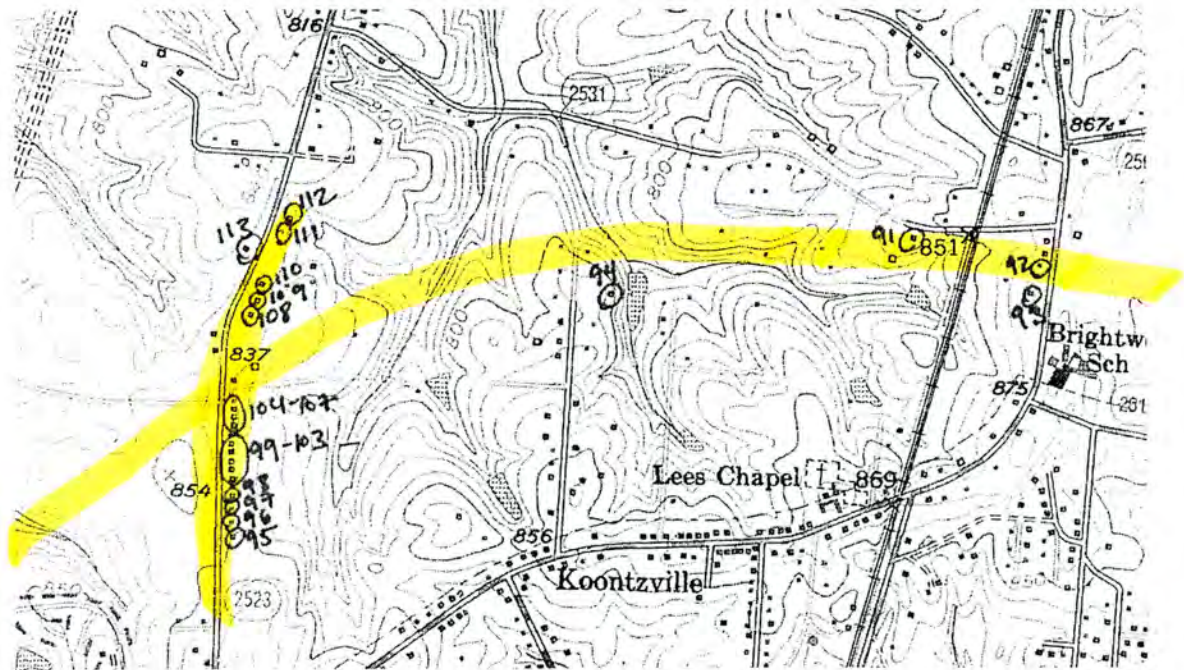
Map 1. Southeast Section of APE, McLeansville Quad



Map 2. Central Section of APE, Browns Summit Quad



West End



East End

Map 3. Northwest Section of APE, Lake Brandt Quad

APPENDIX B

**Properties Not Eligible for the National Register
and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation
with Concurrence Form**

Federal Aid #

HP# U-2525 B&C

County Guilford

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: Greensboro Northern & Eastern Urban Loop

On Feb. 15, 2006 representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1-4, 6-65, 67-93, 95-126 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

[Signature]
Representative, NCDOT

15-FEB-2006
Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator or other Federal Agency

Date

[Signature]
Representative, HPO

2-15-06
Date

[Signature]
State Historic Preservation Officer

2-15-06
Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of the form and the attached file will be included.

5, 66, 94 to be evaluated in report

**Inventory List
Greensboro Northern and Eastern Urban Loop
Guilford County
TIP No. U-2525 B & C
WBS#34821.1.1**

***Properties Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further
Evaluation (Keyed to Survey Map)***

1. House, circa 1947, 2218 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, front-gable-roofed house with a projecting side-gabled wing on the east elevation, replacement six-over-six sash, a flat-roofed entry porch supported by metal posts, a brick foundation, a brick end chimney, vinyl siding and a rear shed addition. A weatherboarded frame garage with two double-leaf doors and a shed-roofed equipment shed with two open bays and rustic wood siding stand to the rear of the house.

2. House, circa 1915, 2220 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, weatherboarded, L-plan house with two-over-two sash, two single-leaf entries, a brick pier foundation, a brick interior chimney, exposed rafter ends and a metal roof.

3. Rierson House (GF 1833), circa 1881, 2223 Huffine Mill Road

I-house with a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers, replacement one-over-one sash, a brick foundation, two brick end chimneys, cornice returns and vinyl siding. A shed porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers extends from the east elevation of the two-story rear ell; a one-story shed addition extends from the west elevation of the ell. A modern metal shed is just west of the house.

4. House, circa 1953, 1607 Oakleigh Road

One-story, front-gable-roofed house with a gabled front porch supported by metal posts, replacement six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash, a brick foundation and vinyl siding.

6. House, circa 1960, 1612 Oakleigh Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed Ranch with a brick kneewall across the façade, two-over-two horizontal sash, a side-gabled addition on the south elevation and aluminum siding. A garage with a side-gable-roofed, plywood-sided central section, a weatherboarded bay on the south end and an open equipment shed on the north end is northeast of the house.

7. House, circa 1969, 1615 Oakleigh Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed Minimal Traditional with a projecting front-gable bay and an inset entry porch, one-over-one, two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, brick end and interior chimneys, a side-gabled wing on the south elevation and vinyl siding. A side-gable-roofed shed with a metal roof and metal siding is just north of the house; a front-gable-roofed, two-bay garage with plywood siding is further north.

8. Tobacco Barns, circa 1930, 1622 Oakleigh Road

Two frame, gable-roofed tobacco barns in poor condition located northwest of a house constructed circa 2000. The western tobacco barn is weatherboarded and has a shed addition. The eastern tobacco barn is sheathed in metal siding and has a shed addition on the east elevation; an open equipment shed extends from the north elevation and connects to a shed-roofed building. The barns were associated with the Holt-Baldwin Farm (Property 5).

9. House, circa 1949, 2305 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a concrete block foundation and vinyl siding.

10. House, circa 1930, 2307 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, front-gable-roofed house with a hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts spanned by modern wood lattice, six-over-six sash, a brick foundation, a brick end chimney and aluminum siding. A front-gable-roofed, German-sided wellhouse with exposed rafter ends is west of the house. A front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded garage with a double-leaf door and a shed addition with one open bay is northeast of the house. A shed-roofed, weatherboarded outbuilding with exposed rafter ends and a shed-roofed, metal outbuilding are further east.

11. Barn, circa 1930, 2306 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, weatherboarded barn with a large door on the north elevation, a shed addition on the east elevation and a metal roof. According to the property owner, who resides in the circa 1977 house southwest of the barn, the barn was constructed around 1930 as part of a farm complex that is no longer extant.

12. House, circa 1940, 2313 Huffine Mill Road

One-story weatherboarded house with a side-gable roof and a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a brick façade chimney, exposed rafter ends, a side-gabled wing with wide German siding on the east elevation and a shed-roofed front porch extension.

13. House, circa 1946, 2316 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a brick foundation, vinyl siding and a rear shed addition. A front-gable-roofed shed with T-111 siding and a double-leaf door is southwest of the house.

14. House, circa 1963, 2318 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed Ranch with an attached carport at the east end, two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and metal awnings.

15. House, circa 1950, 2325 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed Minimal Traditional with a front-gable bay, eight-over-eight sash, a brick foundation, vinyl siding and an attached garage on the west elevation.

16. House, circa 1963, 2335 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, hip-roofed house with a brick kneewall across the façade, two-over-two horizontal sash, brick end and interior chimneys and vinyl siding. Metal awnings with metal posts and railings shelter entries on the façade and east elevation. A modern metal carport and a frame, gable-roofed outbuilding are west of the house.

17. House, circa 1915, 2334 Huffine Mill Road

One-story shotgun with front and rear shed-roofed porches supported by square posts, two-over-two sash, a brick pier foundation, board-and-batten siding and exposed rafter ends. A modern metal garage is at the rear of the house.

18. House, circa 1946, 2340 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, six-over-six sash, a brick foundation, a brick façade chimney, aluminum siding and a rear addition.

19. House, circa 1946, 2348 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled bay at the east end of the façade, a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a brick foundation, a brick façade chimney and vinyl siding. A long, side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided garage and a gambrel-roofed, frame shed are southwest of the house.

20. House, circa 1928, 2359 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, weatherboarded house with a side-gable roof and a screened, shed-roofed front porch supported by square posts, a long rear ell, six-over-six sash, a brick foundation and a brick interior chimney. A front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded garage with a double-leaf door and a shed-roofed, frame outbuilding are just north of the house. A gravel road leads to a large, circa 1970 barn and equipment shed.

21. House, circa 1952, 2369 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts, one-over-one and picture windows, a permastone kneewall across the façade and vinyl siding. A front-gable-roofed carport is west of the house; a shed-roofed, weatherboarded chicken house, two gable-roofed, weatherboarded outbuildings and a plywood shed are at the rear.

22. House, circa 1954, 2401 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, brick, side-gable-roofed Ranch with a gabled entry porch supported by paired square posts, six-over-six, eight-over-eight and picture windows, a brick interior chimney and a vinyl-sided addition on

the northeast elevation. A brick, side-gable-roofed shed and a modern metal garage stand to the rear of the house.

23. House, circa 1957, 2405 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, brick, side-gable-roofed Ranch with a shed-roofed hood over the entrance, two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, brick interior chimney, attached carport with decorative concrete block on the north elevation. A brick, side-gable-roofed shed and a modern prefabricated wood shed stand to the rear of the house.

24. House, circa 1959, 2409 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts, replacement sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, vinyl siding, metal awnings and a shed-roofed, screened porch on the south elevation. A plywood shed is northwest of the house.

25. House, circa 1949, 2413 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts, replacement sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, vinyl siding, metal awnings and a gabled addition on the north elevation. A flat-roofed carport with an enclosed shed room at the rear is southwest of the house.

26. House, circa 1958, 2412 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, brick, side-gable-roofed Ranch with a brick stoop and metal railings, two-over-two horizontal and picture windows and brick end and interior chimneys. A modern metal carport is southwest of the house.

27. House, circa 1955, 2410 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, brick, side-gable-roofed Ranch with two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, brick interior and end chimneys, metal awnings and a sunroom and attached carport on the south elevation. A modern frame gazebo and a side-gable-roofed, asbestos-sided outbuilding with a shed-roofed garage addition are southeast of the house.

28. House, circa 1955, 2404 Huffine Mill Road

One-story, brick, side-gable-roofed Ranch with a shed-roofed porch supported by metal posts spanned by a modern wood railing, a brick

interior chimney, metal awnings and a sunroom and attached carport on the south elevation. A front-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided garage is southeast of the house.

29. House, circa 1925, 2445 Huffine Mill Road

One-and-one-half-story, rough-face concrete block bungalow with a side-gable roof, an engaged front porch supported by square posts spanned by a wood railing, replacement sash, a rear shed addition and a large garage addition with two-over-two horizontal sash on the south elevation.

30. House, circa 1952, 2945 Whiterock Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by paired square posts, six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney and asbestos siding.

31. House, circa 1938, 2943 Whiterock Road

One-story, wood-sided house with a hip-roofed corner section and gabled wings to the side and rear, a shed-roofed entry porch supported by metal posts, two-over-two horizontal and picture windows and an attached carport on the north elevation. A side-gable-roofed, wood-sided outbuilding with an offset single-bay garage is northwest of the house.

32. House, circa 1961, 2937 Whiterock Road

One-story, brick, side-gable-roofed Ranch with two-over-two horizontal sash, a brick interior chimney and an attached, vinyl-sided, two-bay garage on the west elevation.

33. House, circa 1955, 2935 Whiterock Road

One-story side-gable-roofed house with a gabled front porch supported by metal posts, replacement sash, vinyl siding and an attached, front-gable, single-bay garage on the east elevation.

34. House, circa 1953, 2918 Whiterock Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts, six-over-six sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, and brick veneer on the east side of the façade.

35. House, circa 1959, 5404 Milford Road

One-story, brick, side-gable-roofed house with a screened, shed-roofed front porch, six-over-six sash and a brick interior chimney.

36. Industrial Building, circa 1956, 4643 US Highway 29 North

One-story, brick, flat-roofed industrial building with a projecting flat-roofed office wing, plate glass entry flanked by plate glass windows, clerestory windows in main block of building, loading dock on north elevation.

According to the owner, Jack Worsham, the building was the first custom injection molded plastic production plant in North Carolina. He designed the building in 1955 and Sneed & Sneed of Reidsville produced the construction drawings. He owned the business until 1988, and has rented the building to tenants since then.

37. House, circa 1950, 5502 Birch Ridge Road

One-story-on-basement, brick, side-gable-roofed house with a projecting central bay, metal casement windows and replacement six-over-six sash, a brick interior chimney, a screened porch on the west elevation and a basement garage.

38. House, circa 1922, 5518 Keren Drive

One-story side-gable-roofed house with a front porch created by a long metal awning supported by metal posts spanned by a metal railing, two-over-two horizontal replacement sash, a brick interior chimney, asbestos siding and a rear addition.

39. House, circa 1959, 5521 Keren Drive

One-story, side-gable-roofed Ranch with a brick kneewall, two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, a brick interior chimney, vinyl siding and a shed-roofed side porch connected to a front-gable-roofed, two-bay garage by a small gabled breezeway.

40. House, circa 1956, 5505 Keren Drive

One-story, side-gable-roofed Ranch with two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, a concrete block foundation, masonite siding and an auxiliary side entrance.

41. House, circa 1956, 5503 Keren Drive

One-story, side-gable-roofed Ranch with two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, a concrete block foundation, a brick interior chimney and asbestos siding with a faux brick rolled asphalt kneewall.

42. House, circa 1957, 5506 Keren Drive

One-story, hip-roofed Ranch with two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, a concrete block foundation, brick interior chimneys and vinyl siding. Three frame sheds stand to the east of the house.

43. House, circa 1960, 5504 Keren Drive

One-story, flat-roofed house with one-over-one and two-over-two horizontal sash, a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and an auxiliary side entrance.

44. House, circa 1953, 5502 Keren Drive

One-story, side-gable-roofed Ranch with replacement sash, a faux stone foundation, vinyl siding and a wood handicapped ramp with a wood railing.

45. House, circa 1957, 5421 Griggs Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, a picture window and high, horizontal, sliding sash on the façade, and a brick stoop with a metal railing.

46. House, circa 1952, 5419 Griggs Road

One-story brick Ranch with a low hip roof and a projecting hip-roofed central bay, two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, a sunporch with jalousie windows and an attached carport on the south elevation.

47. House, circa 1955, 5415 Griggs Road

One-story side-gable-roofed Ranch with two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, a brick foundation, a large façade chimney, T-111 siding and an attached garage on the south elevation.

48. House, circa 1922, 5407 Griggs Road

One-story, triple-A-roofed house with a shed-roofed front porch supported by turned posts, replacement sash, a concrete block foundation, a brick interior chimney, a wood-shingled front gable and "faux brick" rolled asphalt siding.

49. House, circa 1932, 4108 Hicone Road

One-and-one-half story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts on brick piers, paired three-over-one sash, a brick foundation, a brick end chimney, vinyl siding and a rear addition. A front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage with a shed addition stands southwest of the house.

50. House, circa 1939, 4200 Hicone Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry hood supported by oversized brackets, a gabled side porch, six-over-six sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney and vinyl siding. A front-gable-roofed, concrete block garage with an attached, flat-roofed carport is southwest of the house. A long, narrow, front-gable-roofed, concrete block shed stands south of the garage. A weatherboarded barn with an attached equipment shed and a small, vinyl-sided outbuilding are east of the concrete block shed. A front-gable-roofed, frame garage with a shed addition, a chain-link dog pen and an equipment shed stand southeast of the house.

51. House, circa 1938, 4204 Hicone Road

One-story, front-gable-roofed house with a hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts spanned by a modern wood railing, four-over-one sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, vinyl siding and a rear shed addition. A concrete block outbuilding with a metal roof and German-sided gables is south of the house inside a modern wood-and-wire fence. A front-gable-roofed garage with plywood siding and an attached carport stands to the southwest.

52. House, circa 1950, 4201 Hicone Road

One-and-one-half-story, brick Minimal Traditional with a side-gable roof, a projecting, one-story, front-gabled bay at the east end of the façade, replacement sash, a brick interior chimney and a one-story addition on

the west side. A front-gable-roofed, two-bay garage with asbestos siding and a brick kneewall is northeast of the house.

53. House, circa 1950, 4109 Hicone Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, aluminum siding and gabled side and rear additions. A gabled outbuilding and a modern metal carport stand to the north and east of the house.

54. House, circa 1947, 4101 Hicone Road

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed house with two gabled dormers, a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts, six-over-six sash, a stuccoed foundation, brick interior and end chimneys, aluminum siding and a rear shed addition. A front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage is northeast of the house.

55. House, circa 1925, 4029 Hicone Road

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed bungalow with a gabled dormer and a hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, triangular eave brackets and asbestos siding. A gabled outbuilding and a modern metal carport stand northwest of the house.

56. William Clymer House, circa 1917, 4623 US Highway 29 North

One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded house with a side-gable, metal roof, a hip-roofed entry porch supported by replacement posts, a four-board-and-batten front door, two-over-two sash with six-light sash on the upper level of the south elevation, a stuccoed stone chimney with a truncated brick stack and a one-story kitchen ell. A front-gable-roofed, concrete block outbuilding stands a few feet behind the kitchen ell. A front-gable-roofed garage with weatherboarded gables and metal-sheathed walls is northwest of the house. A shed-roofed privy is southwest of the house. According to Annie M. Clymer, her father William Clymer built the house around 1917 and farmed the surrounding acreage. The outbuildings were constructed later, but she wasn't sure of exact dates. William Theodore Holland now owns the house and 5.95 acres.

57. House, circa 1938, 4827 Grafton Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts spanned by a metal railing, six-over-six sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, vinyl siding and a rear addition. A modern metal carport is just south of the house; a shed-roofed, two-bay garage is southwest of the house.

58. House, circa 1950, 4825 Grafton Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a stuccoed foundation and vinyl German siding.

59. House, circa 1951, 4823 Grafton Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a shed-roofed entry porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a concrete block foundation, a concrete block interior chimney and vinyl German siding.

60. House, circa 1954, 4821 Grafton Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a shed-roofed front porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, vinyl siding and a rear addition. A gabled outbuilding is west of the house.

61. House, circa 1954, 4819 Grafton Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with replacement sash, a concrete block foundation, a concrete block interior chimney and asbestos siding. A gabled plywood shed and a gable concrete block outbuilding stand northwest of the house.

62. House, circa 1955, 4811 Grafton Road

One-story, weatherboarded house with a side gable roof and a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, six-over-six sash, a concrete block foundation, a concrete block interior chimney and a series of side and rear additions with masonite and plywood siding.

63. Commercial Building, circa 1964, 4259 Corbin Road

Concrete block commercial building with a side gable roof, asbestos-sided gables, boarded-up windows and doors on the façade and an open garage bay on the south elevation. The building now functions as R. C. Auto Sales and Construction.

64. Commercial Building, circa 1962, 4203 Corbin Road

Concrete block commercial building with a hip roof, metal casement windows and a central entry sheltered by a metal awning.

65. House, circa 1962, 4205 Corbin Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts spanned by a railing, replacement sash, a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding and an attached, two-bay garage. A front-gable-roofed prefabricated shed, a front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded garage with an equipment shed and a gabled outbuilding stand northwest of the house.

67. House, circa 1951, 4513 McKnight Mill Road

One-story brick house with a hip roof, an inset corner porch supported by grouped square posts, two-over-two horizontal and picture windows and a brick interior chimney. A gabled garage with a large, attached equipment shed is northwest of the house.

68. House, circa 1936, 4507 McKnight Mill Road

Heavily altered, one-story bungalow with an enclosed front porch, replacement sash, a brick foundation and vinyl siding.

69. House, circa 1960, 4503 McKnight Mill Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, a flat-roofed front porch supported by square posts spanned by a railing, replacement sash, a brick interior chimney and an attached, vinyl-sided garage on the north elevation. A front-gable-roofed, concrete block garage with an attached equipment shed is southwest of the house.

70. House, circa 1958, 4502 McKnight Mill Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, a shed-roofed entry porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, two brick interior chimneys and an attached carport on the north elevation. A side-gable-roofed, brick garage/apartment is northeast of the house.

71. House, circa 1955, 4300 Hicone Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, a front-gable bay on the east side of the facade, an inset front porch supported by metal posts, two-over-two horizontal and picture windows and a brick interior chimney.

72. House, circa 1945, 4304 Hicone Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with six-over-six sash, a brick foundation, two brick interior chimneys, vinyl German siding and a gabled rear ell. A side-gable-roofed, vinyl-sided garage with two roll-up garage doors flanking a single-leaf entry stands southwest of the house.

73. House, circa 1966, 4314 Hicone Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, a slightly recessed entry with a sidelight, two-over-two horizontal sash and a brick interior chimney.

74. House, circa 1961, 4315 Hicone Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed Ranch with two-over-two horizontal sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, asbestos siding and an attached one-bay garage on the west elevation.

75. House, circa 1953, 4316 Hicone Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, two-over-two horizontal and picture windows, a brick interior chimney and an attached carport on the east elevation. A prefabricated shed and a large metal carport are south and east of the house.

76. House, circa 1954, 4319 Hicone Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with gabled entry and side porches supported by square posts, two-over-two horizontal sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, asbestos siding and an attached

carport on the west elevation. A collection of metal outbuildings stands northeast of the house.

77. House, circa 1961, 4320 Hicone Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, a recessed entry with sidelights, aluminum windows, a brick interior chimney and an attached carport on the east elevation.

78. House, circa 1947, 4321 Hicone Road

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed Minimal Traditional with a projecting front-gable, one-story bay on the west side of the façade, a one-story gabled wing on the east elevation, a shed-roofed front porch supported by turned posts spanned by a wood railing, replacement sash, a brick foundation, asbestos siding and a wood deck on the east elevation. A frame outbuilding stands northwest of the house; a front-gable-roofed, single-bay, German-sided garage and a modern frame playhouse are northeast of the driveway.

79. House, circa 1966, 4322 Hicone Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, an inset front porch supported by turned posts, replacement sash and a brick interior chimney. A frame carport with an enclosed room is southeast of the house.

80. House, circa 1962, 4400 Hicone Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, two-over-two horizontal sash, a three-part picture window and a brick end chimney. A front-gable-roofed, German-sided garage stands southeast of the house.

81. House, circa 1950, 5134 Dunstan Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a bracketed, gabled entry hood, six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash, a concrete block foundation, two brick interior chimneys, vinyl siding and an attached carport on the south elevation.

82. House, circa 1963, 5132 Dunstan Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, two-over-two horizontal sash, a brick interior chimney and an attached carport on the north elevation. A collection of outbuildings stands to the rear of the house.

83. Brightwood Baptist Church, circa 1968, 5110 Dunstan Road

Brick church with a large, front-gable-roofed central sanctuary connected to two front-gable wings by long brick hyphens. Pointed-arch windows illuminate the sanctuary. The primary entrance, which is on the rear elevation, is sheltered by a flat-roofed porte cochere. A square bell tower embellished with a pointed-arch concrete panel extends from the southeast corner of the sanctuary. The building currently houses the United Holy Church of America, Inc. congregation.

84. House, circa 1943, 5103 Summit Avenue

One-story, side-gable-roofed Minimal Traditional with a projecting front-gable bay on the north side of the façade, a shed-roofed front porch supported by metal posts, six-over-six sash, a picture window, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney and masonite siding.

85. House, circa 1922, 5101 Summit Avenue

One-story, front-gable bungalow with a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered posts on stone piers that extends to a porte cochere on the north end, four-over-one sash, a stone foundation, a brick end chimney, triangular eave brackets and vinyl siding with wood-shingled gables. A plywood-sided outbuilding stands northwest of the house.

86. House, circa 1913, 5019 Summit Avenue

One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded bungalow with a side-gable roof, a large gabled dormer, an inset front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers that extends to a porte cochere on the north end, four-over-one and six-over-one sash, a brick foundation, two brick interior chimneys, triangular eave brackets and wood-shingled gables. A gable-roofed outbuilding stands northwest of the house.

87. Commercial Building, circa 1922, 5103 Summit Avenue

Heavily-altered, two-story, weatherboarded commercial building with a front-gable, metal roof, exposed rafter ends and a flat parapet. A hip-

roofed canopy, which sheltered gas pumps at one time, extends from the façade. The portion of the façade under the canopy is brick-veneered, as are the two gabled, one-story additions that flank the original building. A vinyl-sided addition with a small front porch is offset from the southwest corner of the southern brick addition, and a shed-roofed concrete-block addition projects from the rear of the northern brick addition.

88. House, circa 1946, 5005 Summit Avenue

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Minimal Traditional with a slightly projecting, central, front-gable bay, two gabled dormers, an awning across the central bay supported by metal posts, six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash, two brick interior chimneys, an enclosed side porch and a gabled garage wing on the south elevation.

89. Commercial Building, circa 1949, 5000 Summit Avenue

Two-story, hip-roofed, concrete block commercial building with a flat-roofed front porch, a double-leaf glass door with a transom on the north elevation, metal casement windows on the first floor of the façade, six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash elsewhere, a brick interior chimney and an attached metal carport on the north elevation. The building now serves as Pathway of Faith Baptist Church, founded in 1997 by pastor Charles Kelly Sr. A very large, front-gable roofed, concrete block building stands at the rear of the lot. According to a neighbor, the building was the Ivy Lane Marble Plant, which moved to a new location in October 2005.

90. House, circa 1959, 5001 Summit Avenue

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, an engaged front porch supported by turned posts, one-over-one sash, a brick interior chimney and an attached carport on the north elevation. Two modern metal carports are located northeast of the house.

91. House, circa 1920, 1112 Hillcroft Road

One-and-one-half-story, front-gable bungalow with a projecting front-gable bay on the west elevation, a shed dormer, a hip-roofed front porch supported by paired metal posts, three-over-one sash, a stone foundation, a brick interior chimney and vinyl siding. A gambrel-roofed garage with German siding, a metal roof and exposed rafter ends and a front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded outbuilding stand southwest of the house.

92. House, circa 1955, 2607 Lees Chapel Road

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed Minimal Traditional with a projecting front-gable bay on the south side of the façade, an enclosed front porch, six-over-six sash, a brick foundation, two brick interior chimneys and vinyl siding.

93. House, circa 1933, 2601 Lees Chapel Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts, replacement sash, a concrete block foundation, a brick interior chimney and vinyl siding. A frame garage, equipment shed and barn are located west of the house.

95. House, circa 1920, 4214 Yanceyville Road

Heavily-altered, one-story, front-gable bungalow with a wraparound porch supported by turned posts spanned by a wood railing, two-over-two horizontal sash, a brick foundation and vinyl siding. A concrete block outbuilding and a modern metal carport are east of the house.

96. House, circa 1958, 4216 Yanceyville Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed, brick Minimal Traditional with a projecting front-gable bay on the north side of the façade, a flat-roofed front porch supported by square posts spanned by a wood railing, two-over-two horizontal sash and two brick interior chimneys. An A-frame playhouse stands east of the house.

97. House, circa 1954, 4218 Yanceyville Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed Ranch with two-over-two horizontal sash, a picture window, two bay windows, a brick interior chimney and vinyl siding with brick veneer on the north half of the façade.

98. House, circa 1922, 4220 Yanceyville Road

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable bungalow with a large gabled dormer, an inset front porch supported by square replacement posts spanned by a modern wood railing, replacement sash, a brick foundation, two brick end chimneys, triangular eave brackets, vinyl siding and a gabled addition on the south elevation. A gable-roofed outbuilding stands east of the house.

99. House, circa 1947, 4224 Yanceyville Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts, replacement sash, a concrete block foundation, two concrete block end chimneys, asbestos siding and a rear addition. A circa 1970 frame outbuilding and a modern metal carport are east of the house.

100. House, circa 1930, 4226 Yanceyville Road

One-story, front-gable bungalow with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, six-over-six sash, brick piers infilled with plywood, a brick interior chimney, triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter ends and asbestos siding.

101. House, circa 1920, 4228 Yanceyville Road

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable bungalow with a large gabled dormer, an inset front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers, replacement sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney and vinyl German siding.

102. House, circa 1930, 4230 Yanceyville Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with gabled entry and side porches supported by metal posts, six-over-six sash, a concrete block foundation, a concrete block interior chimney, vinyl siding and a rear two-bay garage addition.

103. House, circa 1938, 4230-A Yanceyville Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, two-over-two horizontal sash, a concrete block foundation, a concrete block interior chimney, vinyl siding and a rear addition.

104. House, circa 1945, 4234 Yanceyville Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts, two-over-two horizontal sash, a picture window, a concrete block foundation, a brick end chimney, T-111 siding and a rear addition. A front-gable-roofed plywood shed and a large garage with two open bays, T-111 siding and a concrete block foundation are east of the house.

105. House, circa 1931, 4236 Yanceyville Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a concrete block foundation, brick end and interior chimneys, wood siding, a gabled wing on the south elevation, a rear addition and a large deck. A front-gable-roofed garage with plywood doors and corrugated metal siding is southeast of the house.

106. House, circa 1925, 4238 Yanceyville Road

One-story, front-gable bungalow with a gabled entry porch supported by metal posts, replacement sash, a brick foundation, brick end and interior chimneys, vinyl siding and a rear addition with a concrete block foundation. A concrete block pumphouse is south of the house; a gambrel-roofed, German-sided dairy barn is to the north.

107. House, circa 1957, 4238-A Yanceyville Road

One-story, hip-roofed house with a projecting hip-roofed bay on the north end of the façade, a flat-roofed front porch supported by metal posts, two-over-two horizontal sash, a brick foundation, brick end and interior chimneys and vinyl siding.

108. House, circa 1928, 4250 Yanceyville Road

One-and-one-half-story, front-gable bungalow with a hip-roofed front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers, three-over-one and replacement sash, two brick interior chimneys and brick veneer. A front-gable-roofed apartment with vinyl siding and a frame shed with an open garage bay are northeast of the house.

109. House, circa 1915, 4252 Yanceyville Road

One-story, hip-roofed bungalow with an inset front porch supported by square posts on brick piers, replacement sash, a brick foundation, an interior chimney, projecting front-gable bays on the north and south elevations, masonite siding and a rear addition. A weatherboarded, front-gable-roofed shed and a small, hip-roofed outbuilding are east of the house.

110. House, circa 1948, 4254 Yanceyville Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, replacement sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney and plywood "board-and-batten" siding.

111. House, circa 1959, 4306 Yanceyville Road

One-story, hip-roofed, brick Ranch with an enclosed corner porch, two-over-two horizontal sash, a picture window and two brick interior chimneys. A modern metal shed, four frame sheds and a concrete block garage painted to look like red brick are located east of the house.

112. House, circa 1945, 4308 Yanceyville Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed, concrete block Minimal Traditional with a projecting front-gable bay on the south side of the façade, a shed-roofed entry porch supported by paired square posts, six-over-six sash, a picture window, brick end and interior chimneys and asbestos-sided gables. A gabled outbuilding is southeast of the house.

113. House, circa 1945, 4305 Yanceyville Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed Ranch with two-over-two horizontal sash, a picture window, a brick interior chimney, T-111 siding with a brick kneewall and asbestos-sided gables. A side-gabled-roofed, brick, two-bay garage is southwest of the house.

114. House, circa 1947, 4410 North Church Street

One-story, front-gambrel-roofed house with a side-gable wing, a shed-roofed front porch supported by square posts, six-over-six sash, a concrete block foundation, a brick interior chimney and asbestos siding. A series of outbuildings are located east of the house.

115. House, circa 1945, 4408 North Church Street

One-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed house with two gabled dormers, a shed-roofed side porch supported by square posts, six-over-six sash, a brick foundation and asbestos siding. A front-gable-roofed, asbestos-sided, two-bay garage is southeast of the house; a weatherboarded barn with a metal roof is to the rear.

116. House, circa 1949, 4402 North Church Street

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry porch supported by square posts, an enclosed side porch on the south elevation, replacement sash, a concrete block foundation, a brick interior chimney and vinyl siding. A modern metal carport is east of the house.

117. House, circa 1945, 4400 North Church Street

One-story, side-gable-roofed house with a gabled entry hood, replacement sash, a concrete block foundation, a brick end chimney and vinyl siding. A modern metal carport is southeast of the house.

118. Olivia's Market, circa 1947, 4204 North Church Street

One-story, concrete block service station with a flat roof, terra cotta coping, an angled canopy that originally sheltered gas pumps and a series of rear additions. A concrete block outbuilding stands at the rear of the parking lot.

119. House, circa 1930, 4107 North Church Street

Heavily-altered, one-story, front-gable bungalow with a hip-roofed front porch supported by metal posts, replacement sash, a brick foundation, a brick interior chimney, aluminum siding, a gabled addition on the south elevation and a shed-roofed attached garage on the north elevation.

120. House, circa 1922, 4401 North Church Street

One-story, front-gable bungalow with a shed-roofed front porch supported by square posts on brick piers, replacement sash, a brick foundation, brick interior and end chimneys, triangular eave brackets, vinyl siding and a hip-roofed addition on the south elevation. A front-gable-roofed carport with a rear shed room is southwest of the house.

121. House, circa 1956, 4415 Edgemore Road

One-story, hip-roofed house with a wraparound porch supported by square posts spanned by picket fence sections, replacement sash, a permastone foundation, a brick interior chimney and masonite siding. A front-gable-roofed shed is southwest of the house.

122. House, circa 1960, 4413 Edgemore Road

One-story, hip-roofed brick Ranch with a hip-roofed entry porch supported by square posts spanned by wood lattice, six-over-six sash and a picture window above wood panels embellished with raised squares and a brick interior chimney.

123. House, circa 1958, 510 Kenneth Road

One-story, hip-roofed brick Ranch with a projecting hip-roofed bay, an inset corner entry porch, replacement sash and a brick interior chimney.

124. House, circa 1956, 512 Kenneth Road

One-story, side-gable-roofed Ranch with two-over-two horizontal sash, a picture window, a concrete block foundation, a brick end chimney and aluminum siding.

125. House, circa 1956, 516 Kenneth Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, replacement sash, a brick interior chimney and vinyl-sided gables. A front-gable-roofed, concrete block, single-bay garage and a German-sided shed with exposed rafter ends, a metal roof and brick piers are north of the house.

126. House, circa 1954, 518 Kenneth Road

One-story, brick Ranch with a side-gable roof, replacement sash and a brick interior chimney.



Property 1. House, circa 1947, 2218 Huffine Mill Road



Property 2. House, circa 1915, 2220 Huffine Mill Road



Property 3. Rierson House (GF 1833), circa 1881, 2223 Huffine Mill Road



Property 4. House, circa 1953, 1607 Oakleigh Road



Property 6. House, circa 1960, 1612 Oakleigh Road



Property 7. House, circa 1969, 1615 Oakleigh Road



Property 8. Tobacco Barn, circa 1930, 1622 Oakleigh Road



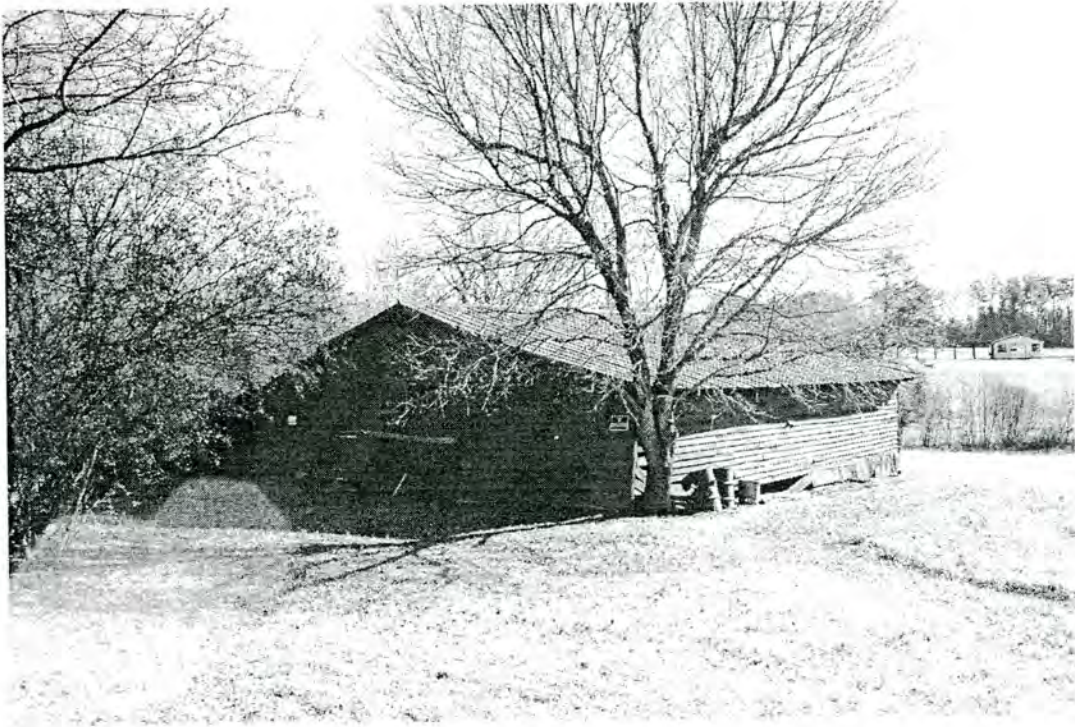
Property 8. Tobacco Barn, circa 1930, 1622 Oakleigh Road



Property 9. House, circa 1949, 2305 Huffine Mill Road



Property 10. House, circa 1930, 2307 Huffine Mill Road



Property 11. Barn, circa 1930, 2306 Huffine Mill Road



Property 12. House, circa 1940, 2313 Huffine Mill Road



Property 13. House, circa 1946, 2316 Huffine Mill Road



Property 14. House, circa 1963, 2318 Huffine Mill Road



Property 15. House, circa 1950, 2325 Huffine Mill Road



Property 16. House, circa 1963, 2335 Huffine Mill Road



Property 17. House, circa 1915, 2334 Huffine Mill Road



Property 18. House, circa 1946, 2340 Huffine Mill Road



Property 19. House, circa 1946, 2348 Huffine Mill Road



Property 20. House, circa 1928, 2359 Huffine Mill Road



Property 21. House, circa 1952, 2369 Huffine Mill Road



Property 22. House, circa 1954, 2401 Huffine Mill Road



Property 23. House, circa 1957, 2405 Huffine Mill Road



Property 24. House, circa 1959, 2409 Huffine Mill Road



Property 25. House, circa 1949, 2413 Huffine Mill Road



Property 26. House, circa 1958, 2412 Huffine Mill Road



Property 27. House, circa 1955, 2410 Huffine Mill Road



Property 28. House, circa 1955, 2404 Huffine Mill Road



Property 29. House, circa 1925, 2445 Huffine Mill Road



Property 30. House, circa 1952, 2945 Whiterock Road



Property 31. House, circa 1938, 2943 Whiterock Road



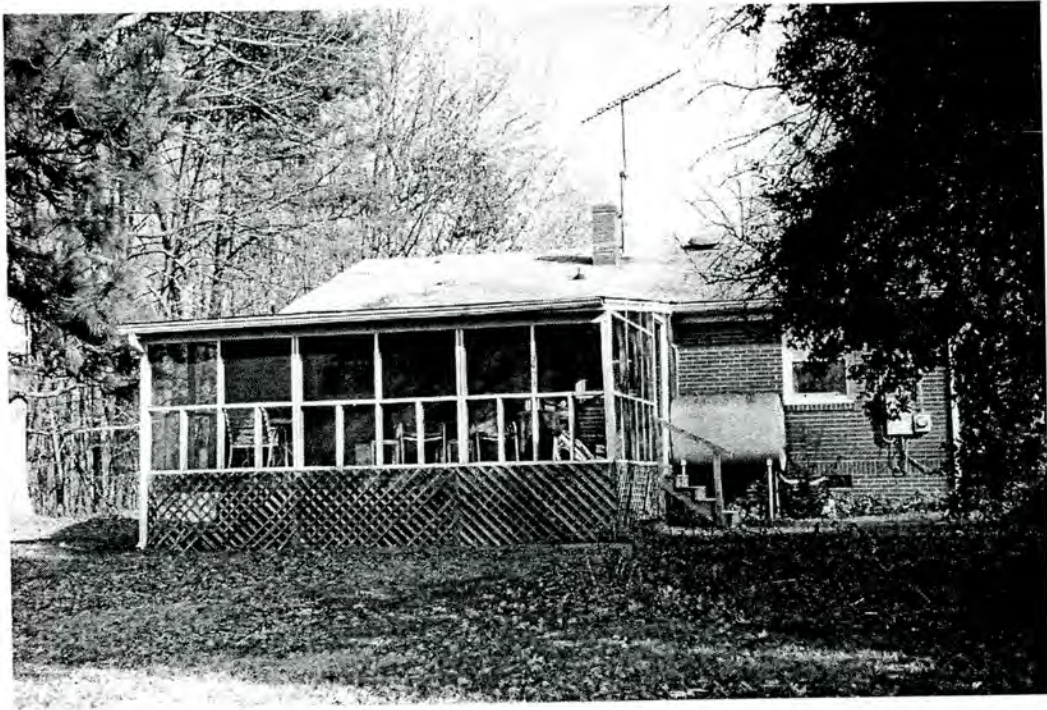
Property 32. House, circa 1961, 2937 Whiterock Road



Property 33. House, circa 1955, 2935 Whiterock Road



Property 34. House, circa 1953, 2918 Whiterock Road



Property 35. House, circa 1959, 5404 Milford Road



Property 36. Industrial Building, circa 1956, 4643 US Highway 29 North



Property 37. House, circa 1950, 5502 Birch Ridge Road



Property 38. House, circa 1922, 5518 Keren Drive



Property 39. House, circa 1959, 5521 Keren Drive



Property 40. House, circa 1956, 5505 Keren Drive



Property 41. House, circa 1956, 5503 Keren Drive



Property 42. House, circa 1957, 5506 Keren Drive



**Property 43. House, circa 1960, 5504 Keren Drive,
and Property 42 Outbuildings**



Property 44. House, circa 1953, 5502 Keren Drive



Property 45. House, circa 1957, 5421 Griggs Road



Property 46. House, circa 1952, 5419 Griggs Road



Property 47. House, circa 1955, 5415 Griggs Road



Property 48. House, circa 1922, 5407 Griggs Road



Property 49. House, circa 1932, 4108 Hicone Road



Property 50. House, circa 1939, 4200 Hicone Road



Property 51. House, circa 1938, 4204 Hicone Road



Property 52. House, circa 1950, 4201 Hicone Road



Property 53. House, circa 1950, 4109 Hicone Road



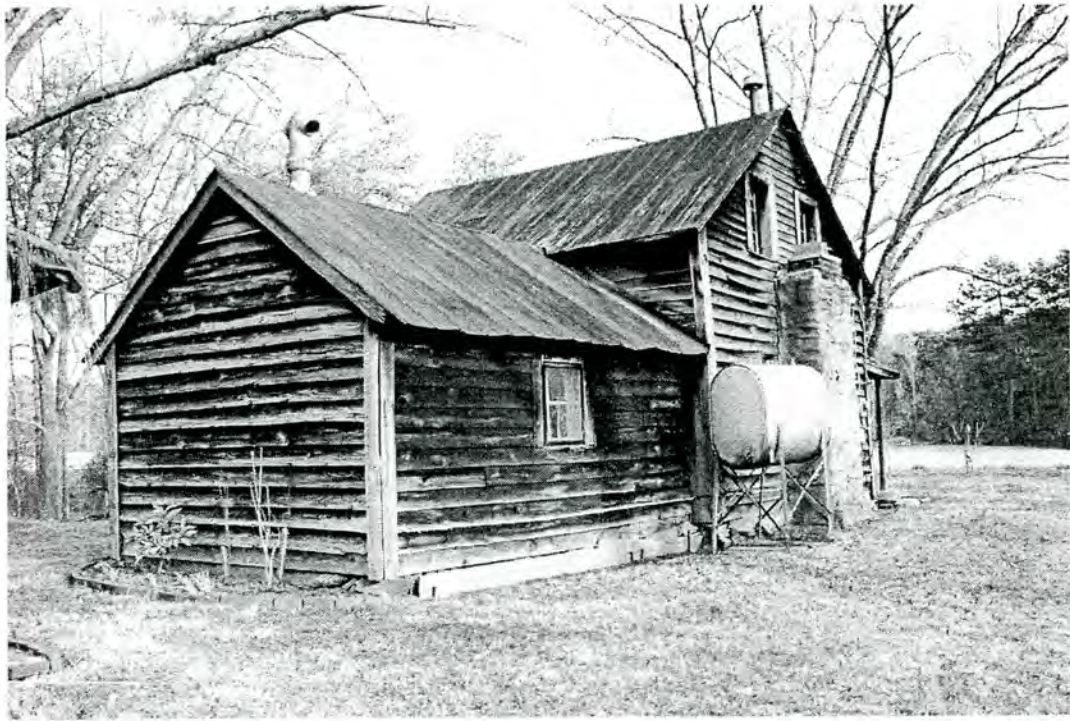
Property 54. House, circa 1947, 4101 Hicone Road



Property 55. House, circa 1925, 4029 Hicone Road



Property 56. William Clymer House, circa 1917, 4623 US Highway 29 North



Property 56. William Clymer House, circa 1917, 4623 US Highway 29 North



Property 56. William Clymer Privy, circa 1917, 4623 US Highway 29 North



Property 57. House, circa 1938, 4827 Grafton Road



Property 58. House, circa 1950, 4825 Grafton Road



Property 59. House, circa 1951, 4823 Grafton Road



Property 60. House, circa 1954, 4821 Grafton Road



Property 61. House, circa 1954, 4819 Grafton Road



Property 62. House, circa 1955, 4811 Grafton Road



Property 63. Commercial Building, circa 1964, 4259 Corbin Road



Property 64. Commercial Building, circa 1962, 4203 Corbin Road



Property 65. House, circa 1962, 4205 Corbin Road



Property 67. House, circa 1951, 4513 McKnight Mill Road



Property 68. House, circa 1936, 4507 McKnight Mill Road



Property 69. House, circa 1960, 4503 McKnight Mill Road



Property 70. House, circa 1958, 4502 McKnight Mill Road



Property 71. House, circa 1955, 4300 Hicone Road



Property 72. House, circa 1945, 4304 Hicone Road



Property 73. House, circa 1966, 4314 Hicone Road



Property 74. House, circa 1961, 4315 Hicone Road



Property 75. House, circa 1953, 4316 Hicone Road



Property 76. House, circa 1954, 4319 Hicone Road



Property 77. House, circa 1961, 4320 Hicone Road



Property 78. House, circa 1947, 4321 Hicone Road



Property 79. House, circa 1966, 4322 Hicone Road



Property 80. House, circa 1962, 4400 Hicone Road



Property 81. House, circa 1950, 5134 Dunstan Road



Property 82. House, circa 1963, 5132 Dunstan Road



Property 83. Brightwood Baptist Church, circa 1968, 5110 Dunstan Road



Property 84. House, circa 1943, 5103 Summit Avenue



Property 85. House, circa 1922, 5101 Summit Avenue



Property 86. House, circa 1913, 5019 Summit Avenue



Property 87. Commercial Building, circa 1922, 5103 Summit Avenue



Property 88. House, circa 1946, 5005 Summit Avenue



Property 89. Commercial Building, circa 1949, 5000 Summit Avenue



Property 90. House, circa 1959, 5001 Summit Avenue



Property 91. House, circa 1920, 1112 Hillcroft Road



Property 92. House, circa 1955, 2607 Lees Chapel Road



Property 93. House, circa 1933, 2601 Lees Chapel Road



Property 95. House, circa 1920, 4214 Yanceyville Road



Property 96. House, circa 1958, 4216 Yanceyville Road



Property 97. House, circa 1954, 4218 Yanceyville Road



Property 98. House, circa 1922, 4220 Yanceyville Road



Property 99. House, circa 1947, 4224 Yanceyville Road



Property 100. House, circa 1930, 4226 Yanceyville Road



Property 101. House, circa 1920, 4228 Yanceyville Road



Property 102. House, circa 1930, 4230 Yanceyville Road



Property 103. House, circa 1938, 4230-A Yanceyville Road



Property 104. House, circa 1945, 4234 Yanceyville Road



Property 105. House, circa 1931, 4236 Yanceyville Road



Property 106. House, circa 1925, 4238 Yanceyville Road



Property 107. House, circa 1957, 4238-A Yanceyville Road



Property 108. House, circa 1928, 4250 Yanceyville Road



Property 109. House, circa 1915, 4252 Yanceyville Road



Property 110. House, circa 1948, 4254 Yanceyville Road



Property 111. House, circa 1959, 4306 Yanceyville Road



Property 112. House, circa 1945, 4308 Yanceyville Road



Property 113. House, circa 1945, 4305 Yanceyville Road



Property 114. House, circa 1947, 4410 North Church Street



Property 115. House, circa 1945, 4408 North Church Street



Property 116. House, circa 1949, 4402 North Church Street



Property 117. House, circa 1945, 4400 North Church Street



Property 118. Olivia's Market, circa 1947, 4204 North Church Street



Property 119. House, circa 1930, 4107 North Church Street



Property 120. House, circa 1922, 4401 North Church Street



Property 121. House, circa 1956, 4415 Edgemore Road



Property 122. House, circa 1960, 4413 Edgemore Road



Property 123. House, circa 1958, 510 Kenneth Road



Property 124. House, circa 1956, 512 Kenneth Road



Property 125. House, circa 1956, 516 Kenneth Road



Property 126. House, circa 1954, 518 Kenneth Road

APPENDIX C

Professional Qualifications

HEATHER FEARNBACH

POSITION: Architectural Historian

EDUCATION: M.A. History with Emphasis in Public History (1997)
Middle Tennessee State University

Graduate work in Anthropology (1994-1995)
University of Tennessee at Knoxville

B.A. English Literature (1993)
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop – FHWA (2002)
Raleigh, NC

NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course (2002)
Raleigh, NC

Introduction to Section 106 of the
National Historic Preservation Act (2002)
Raleigh, NC

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Friends of Old Salem and the Collections
Historic Stagville Foundation (Board Member 2001-2003)
Joel Lane House Foundation (Board Member 1999-2002)
National Trust for Historic Preservation
NC African American Network on Historic Preservation
Preservation North Carolina
Raleigh Historic Districts Commission (2002-2003)
Vernacular Architecture Forum

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Fearnbach is an Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Fearnbach conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. As part of her evaluation of historic structures, Ms. Fearnbach delineates National Register boundaries and justifies those boundaries as part of Section 106 documentation. Ms. Fearnbach prepares National Register nominations and coordinates reviews with local, state and federal agencies as needed. She also conducts comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in South Carolina and North Carolina.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Fearnbach worked as an architectural historian with the North Carolina Department of Transportation. During her employment there, she performed architectural identification and analysis for the project planning process, assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f, prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA, provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel and the general public, coordinated the Historic Truss Bridge Relocation and Reuse Program, and reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents. Ms. Fearnbach has also served as the head of the Architecture Branch for the Historic Sites

Section of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and as a Site Manager at Somerset Place State Historic Site in Creswell, North Carolina.

Some projects Ms. Fearnbach has been involved with are listed below.

- *Lexington Residential Historic District National Register Nomination*, Davidson County, North Carolina (March 2006)
- *Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan*, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (March 2006)
- *City of Concord Survey Update*, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (January-June 2006)
- *Leigh Farm Historic Structures Report and Site Management Plan*, Durham County, North Carolina (January-June 2006)
- *West Main Street Historic District*, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (November 2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project*, Forsyth County (November 2005)
- *Forest Service Fire Tower Survey*, Western North Carolina (Fall 2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 109 Improvements*, Forsyth County and Davidson Counties (August 2005)
- *City of Lexington Architectural Survey*, Davidson County, North Carolina (May-September 2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business*, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (May 2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split*, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (May 2005)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Alexander Manufacturing Company Historic District and Florida-Georgia Historic District*, Rutherford County (May 2005)
- *James B. and Diana M. Dyer House National Register Nomination and Local Designation Report*, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina (May 2005)
- *Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion*, Gastonia, Gaston County, North Carolina (April 2005)
- *East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (March 2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Disher Retreat Evaluation, Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Eastern Extension, US 311 to I-40 Business*, Forsyth County (February 2005)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Oakland Street Historic District and Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion*, Gaston County (January 2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro*, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (January 2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Kerr Avenue Improvements from Oleander Drive to Martin Luther King Jr. Parkway in Wilmington*, New Hanover County (January 2005)
- *City of Mt. Pleasant Historic District Design Guideline Review*, South Carolina (Fall 2004-Spring 2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gastonia, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Salem Creek Connector*, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (August 2004)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Davidson County, North Carolina (August 2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: US 25-I 26 Connector*, Henderson County (August 2004)

- *Kenworth Historic District Boundary Expansion*, Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina (June 2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Cat Creek Stream Restoration Site*, Macon County (June 2004)
- *Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (May 2004)
- *Charles and Annie Quinlan House Local Designation Report*, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina (March 2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office* (2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Replace Bridge No. 325 on SR 2165 over Landrum Creek*, Chatham County (February 2004)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Report: Bodenhamer House Evaluation, Winston-Salem Northern Beltway: Eastern Extension, US 311 to I-40 Business*, Forsyth County (February 2004)
- *Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion*, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (January 2004)
- *Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination and Site Management Plan*, Randolph County, North Carolina (December 2003)
- *Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination*, Rutherford County, North Carolina (November 2003)
- *Benjamin W. Best House National Register Nomination*, Greene County, North Carolina (November 2003)
- *Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination*, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *First Christian Church National Register Nomination*, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *Oak City Christian Church National Register Nomination*, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 40 on US 70 Business over the Tar River*, Johnston County (July 2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office* (2003)
- *Historic Structures Recordation Plan for the John Mathews House*, Nash County, North Carolina (November 2002)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County* (September 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Robson House*, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Exhibit Design Section of the Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Peace House National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application*, Granville County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Ashland National Register Nomination*, Bertie County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *John Johns Farm National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *J.R. Nowell House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: New Location for NC 218 from US 74 to SR 1462*, Anson County (March 2002)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Widen US 29 to a Multi-lane Facility from South Scales Street to NC 14, Reidsville, Rockingham County (February 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351 over the South Fork of the New River, Watauga/Ashe County (January 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 88 Widening from US 221 Business to NC 194, Ashe County (July 2001)*
- *Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County, North Carolina (January 2002)*
- *King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County, North Carolina (January 2002)*
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Brentwood School, Guilford County; Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (January 2002)*
- *Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County, North Carolina (January 2002)*
- *Idol's Hydroelectric Plant National Register Nomination, Forsyth County, North Carolina (October 2001)*
- *Hauser Farm National Register Nomination, Surry County, North Carolina (May 2001)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222 over Shingle Landing Creek, Currituck County, North Carolina (February 2001)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 168 on SR 1217 over Cove Creek, Watauga County (December 2000)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121 over Deep River, Guilford County (December 2000)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 316 on US 70 Business over Campus Drive, Durham County (November 2000)*
- *Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County, North Carolina (September 2000)*
- *St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination, Halifax County, North Carolina (May 1999)*
- *CSS Neuse National Register Nomination, Lenoir County, North Carolina (May 1999)*

PUBLICATIONS: "Denominational Histories" with Teresa Biddle-Douglass, Rebecca Smith and Carroll Van West in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches* (Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 2000).

Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach and Ashley Vaughn (Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999).

Index of Tennessee Historical Quarterly (Winter 1998).

Entries on Andrew Jackson Donelson, Samuel Donelson and Stockly Donelson in the *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998).

JENNIFER F. MARTIN

POSITION: Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian

EDUCATION: M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation (1994)
Middle Tennessee State University

B.A. History and B.A. Sociology (1987)
University of South Carolina

Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic
Preservation Act (2001)
University of Nevada, Reno

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation North Carolina Board of Advisors
Vernacular Architectural Forum
National Trust for Historic Preservation
American Association for State and Local History

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Martin currently serves as Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. She is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Martin conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Ms. Martin prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Ms. Martin prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Martin was employed with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh as the National Register Coordinator for the State Historic Preservation Office. She reviewed and processed all nominations to the National Register and coordinated meetings of the National Register Advisory Committee. In addition to her principal duties, she administered several program areas including environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part 1 tax credit assessment. During her two-and-a-half year tenure as National Register Coordinator, 114 nominations were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Prior to her promotion to National Register Coordinator, Ms. Martin served as Preservation Specialist in the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- o *Wake County Phase I Survey Update*, North Carolina (Fall 2005-Spring 2006)
- o *Franklin Historic Preservation Commission Consulting*, Virginia (Fall 2005-Spring 2006)
- o *Green Level and Carpenter Rural Historic District Design Guidelines*, Wake County, North Carolina (Fall 2005-Spring 2006)
- o *Raeford Historic District National Register Nomination*, Hoke County, North Carolina (January 2006)

- *City of Mt. Pleasant Historic District Design Guideline Review*, South Carolina (Fall 2004-Spring 2005)
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination*, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2004)
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey*, Davidson County, North Carolina (July 2004)
- *Rowland Historic District National Register Nomination*, Robeson County, North Carolina (April 2004)
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office* (2004)
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway*, Forsyth County (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Spring 2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass*, Pender County (February 2003)
- *Valle Crucis Historic District National Register Nomination*, Valle Crucis, Watauga County, North Carolina (Spring 2003)
- *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office* (2002-2003)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening*, Hertford County (Fall 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening*, Durham County (October-November 2002)
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination*, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway*, Forsyth County (Summer and Fall 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (September 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation* (September 2002)
- *Research on historic train stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.* In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (July 2002 to present; ongoing).
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 158 Corridor*, Hertford County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Dudley High School, National Register Nomination*, Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination*, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 19/23*, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey (for the City of Darlington and the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office)*, Darlington County, South Carolina (October 2001-June 2002)
- *Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey*, Dare and Currituck Counties, North Carolina (2001-2002)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation (for The LPA Group) Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on I-77, Iredell County, North Carolina* (December 2001-February 2002)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Madison Schools Complex, Rockingham County; Clayton Mill, Johnston County and Clemmons School, Forsyth County.* (December 2001-January 2002)
- *Upper Richland County Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina.* A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)
- *Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina.* A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination, Burke County, North Carolina* (October 2001)
- *Jesse Penny House and Outbuildings National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina* (October 2001)
- *Apex Historic District Boundary Expansion II National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina* (October 2001)
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over the Ivy River, Madison County, North Carolina* (August 2001)
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 56 on SR 1250 over Canoe Creek, Burke County, North Carolina* (August 2001)
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination, Orange County, North Carolina* (October 2001)
- *Cowee-West's Mill Historic District National Register Nomination, Macon County, North Carolina* (October 2000)
- *Duplin County Architectural Survey (for Duplin County and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office), Duplin County, North Carolina* (2000)

PUBLICATIONS:

“Biltmore Complex,” “Biltmore Forest School” and “Appalachian Rustic Architecture” in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication 2002)

Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000.

A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999.

AWARDS:

Certificate of Commendation for *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast*. Presented by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), October 2001.

Griffin Award for Notable Research and Publication. Presented by the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, 2000.