



**North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office**

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Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources

October 9, 2003

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

FROM: David Brook *David Brook*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report/Winston-Salem Northern Beltway,
Western Section, US 158 to US 52, R-2247, Forsyth County, CH91-0603

Thank you for your letter of August 8, 2003, transmitting the survey report by Sarah A. Woodard of Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties remain eligible and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

John Henry Kapp Farm, 6055 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road, north side of NC Highway 65, 0.1 mile northeast of the junction with NC Highway 67 (Reynolda Road extension), remains eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The farm with associated land and buildings represents patterns of successful agricultural practices in Forsyth County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house is an unusually fine mid-nineteenth century brick-nogged farmhouse in Forsyth County. The property's National Register boundaries remain unchanged.

John Jacob Schaub House, south side of SR 1455 (Balsom Road), 0.2 mile west of junction with SR 1456 (Warner Road), remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a rare example of original, little altered Moravian architecture. The property's National Register boundaries remain unchanged.

Samuel B. Stauber House, 6085 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road (SR 1611), east and west sides of SR 1611 0.05 mile south of SR 1626 (Kapp Road), remains eligible for the

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

National Register under Criteria A and C. It is an excellent representative example of a mid-nineteenth century farmstead in the county, illustrating traditional German building practices and distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style. The property's National Register boundaries remain unchanged.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are listed in the State Study List and remain eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Eugene Thomas Kapp House, 5631 Kapp Road, remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house is of heavy frame construction with brick noggin and is an excellent of an unaltered, rural I-house with Queen Anne and Italianate detailing. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

Kapp's Mill Miller's House, 5611 Kapp Road, remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with rural industry and commerce in nineteenth-century Forsyth County. We concur with the National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

Jeremiah Bahnsen Conrad House, 2650 Spicewood Drive; SW corner of SR 1863 and SR 1434, remains eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for its association with western Forsyth County's rural agrarian development in the mid to late nineteenth century. The house is a well-preserved and distinctive example of a brick I-house with Greek Revival and Italianate details. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

Ploughboy Jarvis Farm, 1532 Jonestown Road; junction of SR 1136 and SR 1120, remains eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and B. The farm complex represents the pattern of agricultural practices in Forsyth County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, the farm is associated with James Monroe "Ploughboy" Jarvis whose writings pioneered seed production and farming practices. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

Thomas Jefferson Kapp House, 5620 Kapp Road; west side of SR 1626, 0.25 mile south of the junction with SR 1821 and 0.7 mile south of the junction with SR 1611, remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as an unusually fine mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival farmhouse in the county. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

Pfafftown Historic District, both sides of Transou Road, extending 0.05 mi S and 0.6 mi N of SR 1525, remains eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The district is an intact satellite community within the broader Moravian network established in the Wachovia tract. In addition, the district's structures are representative of building practices in rural and small town Forsyth county communities from the 1840s into the early twentieth century. We concur with the National Register boundaries as described 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 remain eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Doub-Yarborough House, 5315 Fleetwood Circle; NW corner of SR 1427 and SR 1348, remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a little altered example of the application of Colonial Revival ornamentation onto the traditional North Carolina I-house form. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

Columbus Kapp House, east side of dirt drive (Kapp Road), 0.1 mile south of the junction with SR 1898 and 0.3 mi south of the junction with centerline of US Highway 52, remains eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The house represents agricultural practices in Forsyth County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is also an excellent example of a late nineteenth-century brick nogged Victorian I-house in the western half of Forsyth County. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described 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 eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

Brookberry Farm, east side of SR 1314, 0.8 mile south of the junction with SR 1348, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The house, grounds, pastures, and dairy-related buildings survive as important examples of the country house movement and the Colonial Revival Style during the post-World War II period. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

Harmony Grove United Methodist Church Cemetery, north side of SR 1261, 0.3 mile east of SR 1103, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and Criterion Consideration D for its outstanding non-Moravian Germanic funerary art. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

Alexander Hege House, 5340 Shallowford Road, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for its association with the broad patterns of rural agrarian development in the western Forsyth County during the mid to late nineteenth century and as a well preserved example of a log house. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

John S. Shore Farm, 6010 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road, is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C. The farm is associated with the broad pattern of western Forsyth County's rural agrarian development in the early nineteenth century and is a well-preserved example of a typical I-house with a compliment of well-preserved outbuildings. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

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Todd House, 2514 Clemmonsville Road, is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as a rare and distinctive example of plank construction. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report.

The following properties are determined not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Community (Pfafftown) United Church of Christ

Clayton House

Alpheus Conrad House

Jessie Thomas "Jessie Pete" Conrad House
House

John William Kapp Farm

Wesley Kearney House and John Keatney House

Hugh Shoaf House

Southwest Elementary School

Thomas House

Properties 2-16; 18-78; 80-151; 154-169; 171-279; 281-294; 298- 300; 303- 327.

We do not concur with the evaluation of the Wolff-Moser House, 0.3 mi south of driveway start at SR 1631 (Mizpah Church Road), 0.8 mi east of SR 1611 (Bethania-Tobaccoville Road). The verbal description of the house does not provide enough evidence for us to substantiate changes to the structure. The house is still sited at its original location. Therefore, the Wolff-Moser House remains eligible for the National Register and is still listed in the State Study List.

We would like to request a further evaluation of the Hope Moravian Church, Hope Church Road. The church organization has had a significant impact on the ethnic history of the area and the vinyl siding does not appear to detract from the building's character and design.

Further, we are also requesting a supplemental Phase II survey report for this project. Because the western bypass will have secondary and cumulative impacts, we believe the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is larger than shown in this report. The planned interchanges will necessitate a four-lane highway to the nearest community. Therefore, wherever an interchange is planned, the APE should include the interchange to the nearest community. If interchanges are planned for this project, please provide us with additional information concerning the APE and an evaluation of the historic/architectural resources within the APE.

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, 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: Barbara Church, NCDOT
Sarah A. Woodard, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Phase II Intensive**

WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Western Section: US 158 to US 52
TIP No. R-2247/State Project No. 6.628001T

Prepared for

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April 2003

**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Phase II Intensive**

WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Western Section: US 158 to US 52
TIP No. R-2247/State Project No. 6.628001T

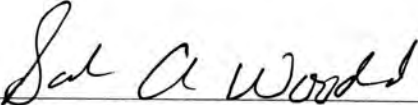
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April 2003

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Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

Historic Architectural Resources Section, NCDOT

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Management Summary

In 1990 and 1991 Langdon E. Opperman conducted the Phase II survey for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway Project (Western Section, TIP Number R-2247). She submitted a final report in October 1991. Her work refined the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to its current form and resulted in the determination of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for ten properties.

The goal of the current Phase II survey is to revisit the APE, review and update Ms. Opperman's research and determine the eligibility of any other properties that may have gained significance within the past decade.

Where possible, and with the permission of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architecture Section, EPEI historians inserted portions of the report prepared by Langdon Edmunds Opperman in 1991 that remain pertinent. EPEI gives full credit to Langdon Edmunds Opperman for her research and writing at the beginning of each section taken from her 1991 report. In these sections, when EPEI has added information to bring the report up to date, those sentences are underlined.

Management Summary from the 1991 report

Langdon E. Opperman wrote the following as part of the 1991 report's Management Summary:

Initial research and a reconnaissance survey of historic architecture were conducted by Langdon E. Opperman in June of 1990; a large study area was surveyed. Using USGS maps, every road and structure within that area was inspected. Over 72 square miles were surveyed. Most of the area contains rich farmland and is primarily in residential and farm use. In July 1990, a preliminary list of historic buildings in that area was prepared and submitted to Espey - Huston & Associates, Inc. (EHA) for their use in determining locations of study corridors. In October of 1990, Ms. Opperman was sent maps showing the study corridors and instructed to begin the in-depth field research, which continued into June 1991. During this work, several corridor routes were eliminated by EHA, most notably the elimination of a corridor which would have posed a significant effect on the Bethania Historic District. After receipt of these corridor changes, Ms. Opperman determined the Area of Potential Effect. The report was submitted in July 1991. Revisions suggested by NCDOT were incorporated into a final report, which was submitted in October 1991.

In addition to on-site survey of every older building in the study area, primary and secondary sources were studied and numerous oral interviews conducted. As a result of the survey, approximately 500 properties were mapped and photographed. After receipt of the revised corridor locations, a smaller area was delineated as the Area of Potential Effect and in-depth survey data was gathered on 37 properties. Many of these were not found in any of the sources consulted as part of this project. Many other properties were recorded in some detail as part of this project but were not in the APE or were not

considered to meet survey criteria. Of the thirty-seven properties studied, ten were determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Since 1991, one of these properties, the Constantine C. Stoltz House, has been demolished.

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register During the 1991 Study

- N326 Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House
- N100 Doub-Yarborough House
- N199 Ploughboy Jarvis Farm
- N454 Columbus Kapp Farm
- N464 John Henry Kapp Farm
- N466 Thomas Jefferson Kapp House
- **** Pfafftown Historic District
- N145 John Jacob Schaub House
- N245 Samuel Stauber House and Barn
- N407 Constantine C. Stoltz House*

Recorded Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register During the 1991 Study

- N188 Jack Boyer House
- N89, N92, N96 Brookberry Farms
- N97 Century Oak Farm (Vogler-Conrad House)*
- N408 Clayton House
- N98 Alpheus Conrad House
- N319 Jessie Thomas "Jessie Pete" Conrad House
- N200 Simeon Cook House
- N135 Emery Daub Farm
- N343 Doub/Conrad House

*demolished between 1991 and 2002

- N341 James W. Franklin House
- N24 Allen Harper Log House*
- N45 Hauser House
- N203 Henry Wesley Johnson House
- N465 Eugene Thomas Kapp House
- N455 John William Kapp Barn
- N467 Kapp's Mill Miller's House
- N356A Wesley Kearney House
- N356B John Henry Kearney House
- N327 Albert Pfaff House
- N201 Robertson House
- N47 Sharon United Methodist Church
- N231 Edwin F. Shore House*
- N241 Erastus E. Speas House
- N406 John Speas House
- N123 Transou-Davis House
- N496 Wolff-Moser House

*demolished between 1991 and 2002

Summary of Findings, 2002

Based on the APE determined in 1990-1991, historians with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. conducted fieldwork in western Forsyth County in July of 2002. Three hundred and twenty-eight buildings over fifty-years in age were photographed and mapped. Of these, seventeen were selected for further study and research. Two of these, the Abram Beckner House (#15) and the Lackey House (#120) are located just outside the APE, but are worthy of closer examination should the APE change in the future. Five (5) were found to be potentially eligible for the National Register. Nine (9) were determined not eligible for the National Register while research revealed that one of the properties selected for further study, the John Henry Kapp Tenant House (#303), was listed in the National Register in 1992 as a contributing building on the John Henry Kapp Farm.

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Samuel F. Stauber House, 6085 Bethania-Tobacoville Road (#295) 34

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Doub-Yarborough House (FY 315) 60

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Columbus Kapp Farm (#280) 72

Thomas Jefferson Kapp House, 5620 Kapp Road (#296) 78

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Recorded Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register During the 2002 Study

Brookberry Farm (#152)	96
Harmony Grove United Methodist Church (#79)	111
Alexander Hege House (#170)	117
John S. Shore Farm (#301)	123
Todd House (#1)	130

Recorded Properties considered not eligible for the National Register During the 2002 Study

Clayton House (#266)	136
Alpheus Conrad House (#150)	140
Jessie Thomas "Jessie Pete" Conrad House (#254)	145
House (#311)	148
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Introduction

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct a beltway on the northern side of Winston-Salem in central Forsyth County from an eastern terminus at Interstate 40 in the Kernersville vicinity, north to the Rural Hall area and to its western terminus near Clemmons. The project was originally phased in three sections, and each section has its own TIP number and state project number. This report concerns the western section as described in the following paragraph.

The western section of the beltway (TIP No. R-2247/State Project No. 6.628001T) begins at US 158, which is West Stratford Road, and proceeds northeasterly and north, crossing Interstate 40, US 421, Country Club and Lewisville roads, Robinhood Road, Spicewood, Yadkinville, Skylark, Balsom, Reynolds, Bethania-Tobaccoville, Mizpah Church, Shore and Bethania-Rural Hall roads before its northern end at two alternate locations on US 52. Figure 1 illustrates the two alternative corridors.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) conducted a Phase II intensive level historic resources survey within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. The APE was determined during the 1991 Phase II intensive level historic resources survey conducted by Langdon E. Opperman for this same project. Two EPEI historians conducted the field survey by automobile and by foot in July 2002, covering 100 percent of the APE. Every property over fifty years of age was photographed, mapped, and evaluated. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensely surveyed and evaluated in August and September 2002. Those properties not given additional examination are listed in the appendices

In addition to the field survey, EPEI reviewed the survey files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh, as well as the National Register and Study List files. Investigators conducted an examination of deeds and tax records at the Forsyth County Courthouse, and local research was done at the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem.

A number of factors was used to determine the APE for this project. The most significant was distance from each of the proposed corridor alternatives. Natural boundaries such as hills and wooded areas were taken into account, and variations in land use and sight visibility were also considered. The width of the APE varies and is generally wider near proposed intersections.

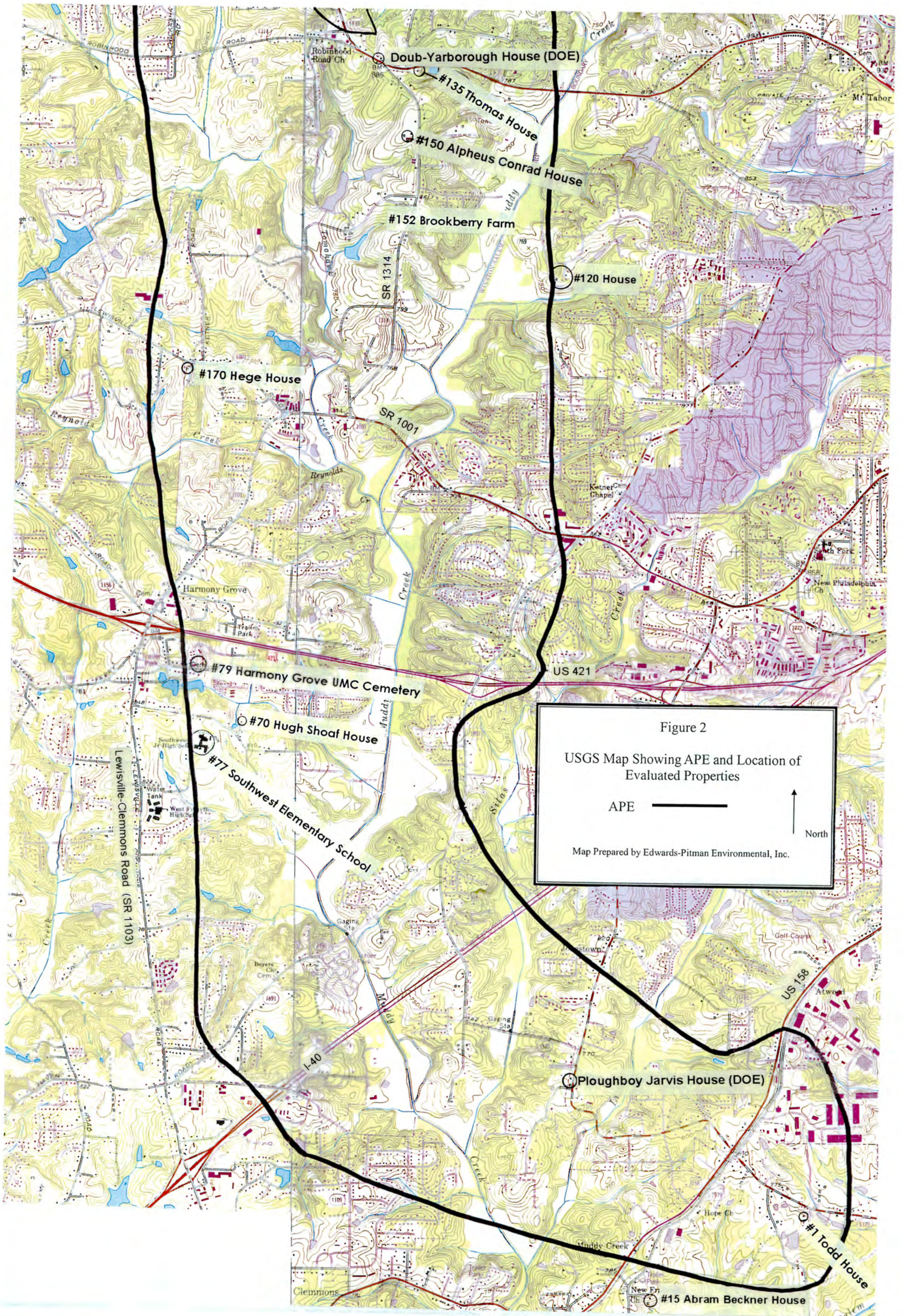


Figure 2
 USGS Map Showing APE and Location of
 Evaluated Properties

APE ———— ↑
 North

Map Prepared by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

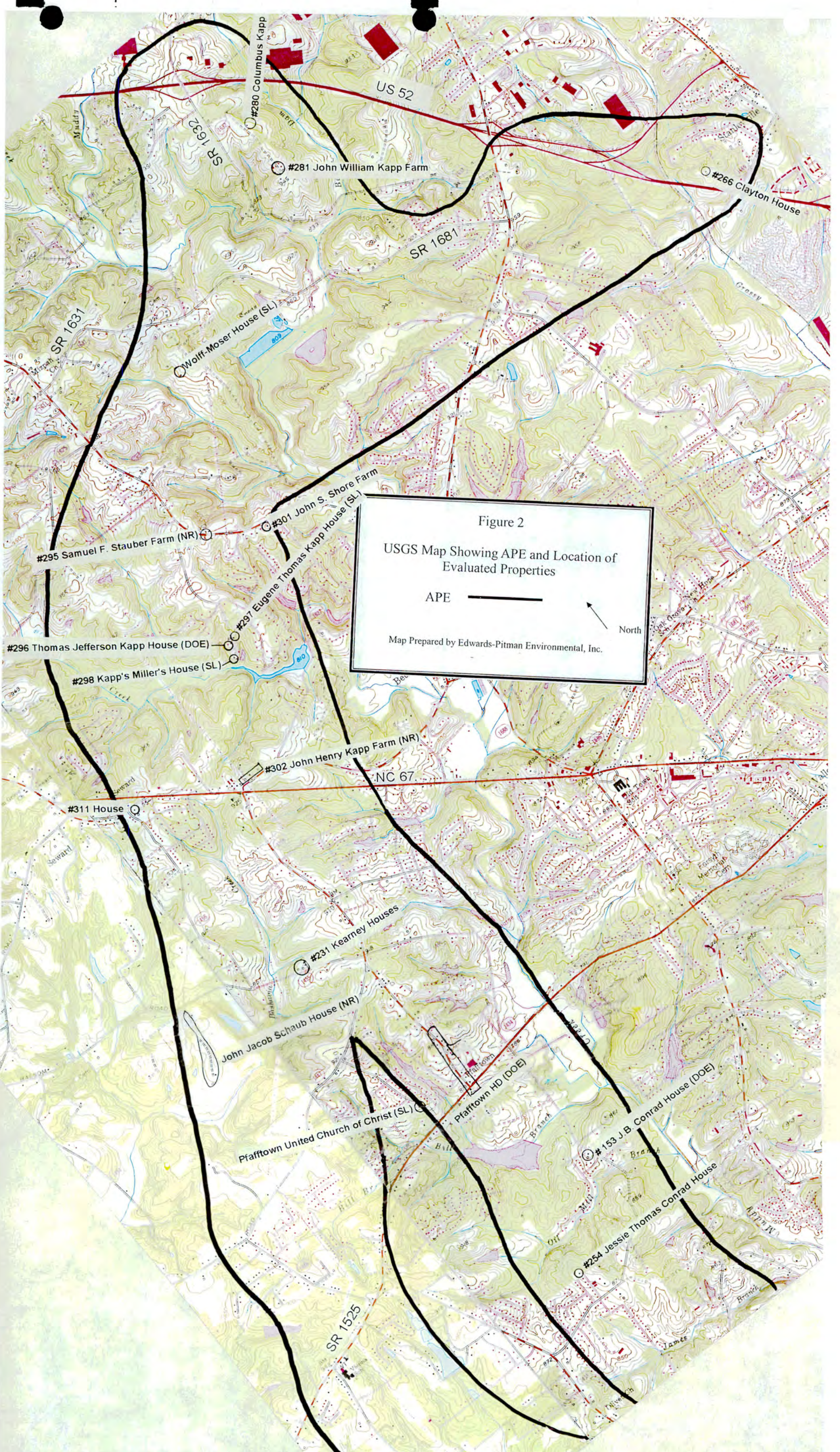


Figure 2
 USGS Map Showing APE and Location of
 Evaluated Properties
 APE —————
 North ↗
 Map Prepared by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

Physical Environment

Written by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991

Forsyth County lies on a moderate plateau, the topography gently rolling and well-drained, in the north central piedmont section of North Carolina. The county has a light sandy loam soil interspersed with clay; in some sections the clay predominates. It is a land of rolling to steep foothills, fifty miles east of the Blue Ridge Mountains and rimmed on the north by long, low ridges called the Sauratowns. The Sauratown range extends from western Stokes County into the center of the county. It appears on the 1770 Collet map and was named for the Saura Indians who once lived in the area. These Indians were mentioned by William Byrd in 1728.¹

A sizeable river, the Yadkin, forms the county's western border. South of Forsyth County it is joined by the Uwharrie River to form the Great Pee Dee River, which crosses South Carolina. The Yadkin was called the Sapona River by John Lawson in 1709, and appears as "Sapona or Yadkin River" on the 1733 Moseley map. The Sapona Indians lived in the area, but the origin or meaning of the name Yadkin is uncertain. It was also spelled Yatkin, Atkin, Reatkin, and other ways in the eighteenth century.²

The project area encompasses about 72 miles. It is well-drained by creeks, which are tributaries of the Yadkin. Among these is Muddy Creek, which runs through and near much of the study area. It rises in southwest Stokes County and flows south through the study area and into northwest Davidson County where it enters the Yadkin River. Muddy Creek appears as Gargals Creek on the 1755 Fry-Jefferson map, and as Gargales Creek on the Collet map. The uppermost branch is shown on the Collet map as Dorithea Creek, named for Dorothea, Countess Zinzendorf, whose husband was a patron of the Moravians. That portion was known as Dorithea Creek as early as 1756, but some time after 1770 the entire creek became known as Muddy Creek.³

At the time of European and colonial settlement of this area there were meadows among the dense hardwood forests; all the hardwoods indigenous to eastern North America were here.⁴ The forests, which covered this area, were substantially reduced by the enthusiastic efforts of eighteenth century settlers, more by the demands of agriculture than logging. The majority of remaining forest today is second-growth; all hardwoods except the chestnut survive. Pines are the most plentiful trees.

A point of importance to the development of the area is that rivers in Forsyth and neighboring counties all meet the ocean in South Carolina. This greatly influenced the settlement and development of the county. Because transportation by waterways was inadequate, land transportation, although slow and expensive, was the only alternative. It

1 William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 441.

2 *Ibid.*, 546

3 *Ibid.*, 341

4 Bill Sharpe, *A New Geography of North Carolina, Volume 2* (Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Co., Inc., 1958, third printing, 1966), no page number.

followed the lines of the ridges and valleys: northeast to southwest. For this reason, the project area was settled neither by immigrants fresh from Europe nor by those moving west from eastern Carolina. Rather, the area was settled by Germans, Moravians and Scotch-Irish reaching the area by the "Great Wagon Road" down the valleys from Pennsylvania. A few came up from South Carolina. These land routes north to Philadelphia and south to South Carolina were also the trade routes. Contacts with eastern North Carolina, both cultural and economic, were limited. The Yadkin's tributaries, though unsatisfactory for navigation, were more than adequate for mills. Started at first to serve their owners and neighboring communities, these small industries initiated by the topography were the center of many of the communities in the study area.

Thus the area's topography and waterways influenced who settled here; the cultural and religious influences those people brought, together with the trade limitation of the geography, caused the piedmont to develop as an area of small farms with few slaves.

Today, though stretches of the study area are characterized by rapid development, the majority of the study area retains its small farms and beautiful pasture land. Land use and zoning in the area is mostly residential; however, the encroachment of retail outlets and of single-family subdivisions has begun from the east near Winston-Salem and with industrial development, has spread as a result of construction of I-40, US 52, and improvement of US 421.



Historical Background

Written by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991

Settlement

While the eastern part of North Carolina was settled mainly by the English, early settlement of Forsyth County was in a great migration, which began in the 1750s, not from the more populous, eastern part of the colony, but from Pennsylvania.

A 98,000-acre tract of land called Wachovia was laid off by the General Assembly in 1755 in northeast Rowan County (now Forsyth) as an area for settlement by the Unitas Fratrum (United Brethren) or Moravians. The Parish of Dobbs was established at the same time, coextensive with Wachovia. Wachovia or Wachau-the-Aue (meadow land) along the Wach or Wack (principal stream) received its name from the resemblance of its water course and meadow land to a valley in Austria of the same name which formerly belonged to the Zinzendorf family, prominent Moravian leaders. The parish was named Dobbs in honor of Governor Arthur Dobbs.⁵

Bethabara (Old Town) was settled in 1753 by the first Moravians to arrive at the Wachovia tract from Pennsylvania. It was first named Bethabara (“House of Passage”) since it was intended to be a temporary settlement while construction of the planned town of Salem was underway. After 1766, when Salem was begun, Bethabara declined. The post office ceased to be called Bethabara in 1835 and was changed to Old Town.

Bethania, on Muddy Creek, was settled in 1759. It was named by the Moravians “new town” for the Biblical town of Bethany. Refugees during the French and Indian War found protection within the Bethania stockade and many of them remained to build homes there.

The town of Salem was laid out and settled in 1766 by the Moravians; the founding of this town had been their purpose in settling at Bethabara. Its name, meaning “peace,” is said to have been selected by Count Nikolaus Zinzendorf, patron and leader of the Moravian Church, prior to his death in 1760.⁶ Salem, a church-controlled community until 1857 when land ownership passed from the Moravian Church to private hands, was incorporated as an independent city in 1856, then consolidated with adjacent Winston in 1913 as Winston-Salem. Winston had been named the county seat in 1851. It was named for Major Joseph Winston (1746-1814), a Revolutionary leader.

Creation of Forsyth County

Forsyth County was formed in 1849 from Stokes County; it is today bounded by Guilford, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, and Stokes counties. It was named for Colonel

⁵ Powell, *Gazetteer*, 512.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 433.

Benjamin Forsythe (ca. 1760-1814), a native of Stokes County who was killed on the Canadian frontier in the War of 1812.⁷

Although there was no community here when the Moravians arrived on the western frontier in 1753, there were scattered settlers living on the land. The Great Wagon Road, which brought them here, had preceded them, bringing earlier settlers. The Moravians were skilled craftsmen and thus quickly developed a reputation and clientele for their superior wares.

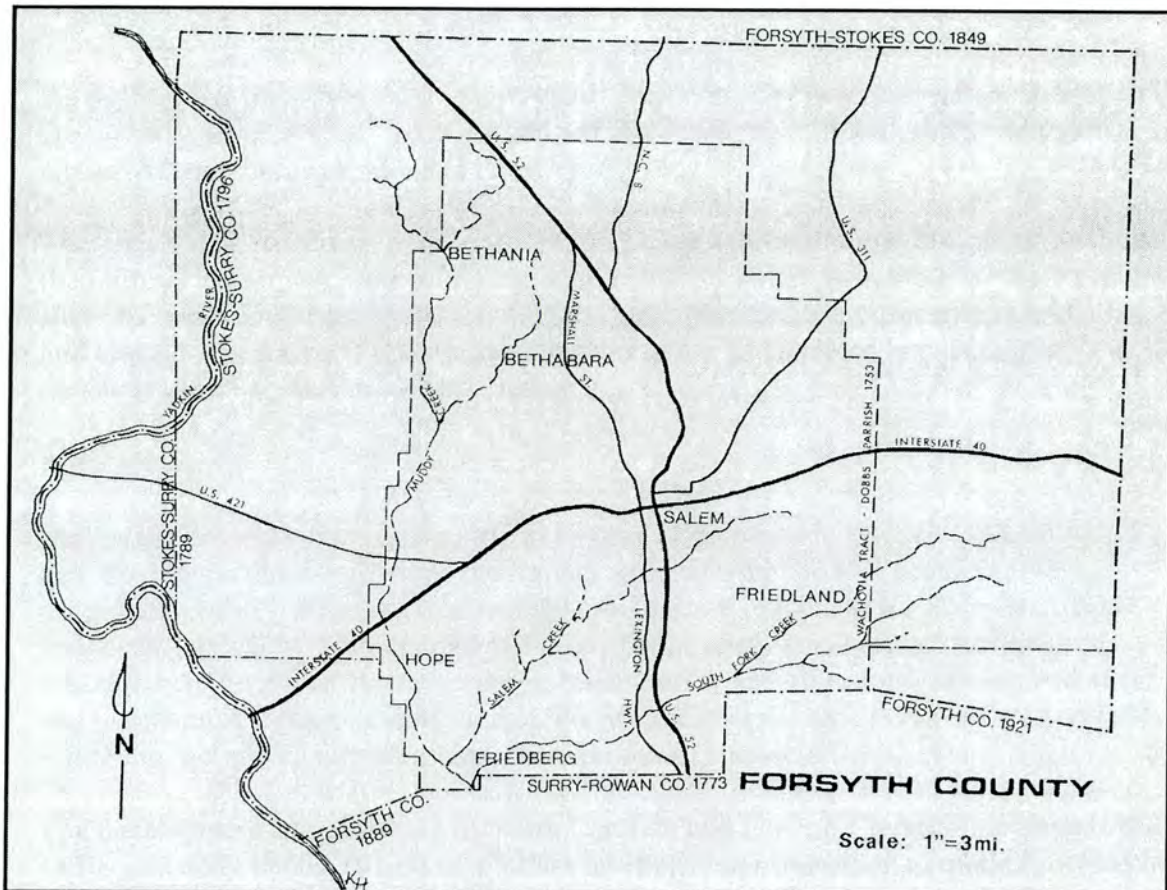


Figure 3. Map from *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*.

Trade and Transportation

As discussed in the Physical Environment section, the streams in Forsyth County are small. The resulting lack of navigable waterways and slow and expensive land transportation slowed the area from becoming a major trade area. Nevertheless, the town of Salem was the chief commercial center of the area, handling trade north to Philadelphia and south to Charleston.

⁷ Ibid., 178.

beginning to yield much better prices than in previous years, and livestock farmers were yielding greater profits through more attention to selective breeding and the general health of animals.¹²

Farmers in the study area generally undertook subsistence farming rather than concentrating on cash crops. After the invention of the cotton gin, however, a large number grew cotton, and after the discovery of bright leaf tobacco in 1839 tobacco production increased.

After the Civil War Forsyth County's agricultural system struggled. Forsyth County residents had not been large slaveholders before the war and hence escaped some of the difficulties associated with a new agricultural economic system. Nevertheless, the county's farms grew smaller and more numerous during Reconstruction and farm practices were not efficient.¹³ North Carolina agriculture as a whole recovered its pre-war volume of production by 1880. Corn, hogs, dairy and beef cattle, oats and cotton had all recovered by 1880. Opening of tobacco factories in Winston in the 1880s led to a major increase in cultivation of tobacco as a cash crop. Most Forsyth farms supplemented their cash crops with a variety of subsistence farms, primarily vegetables, potatoes, and fruit.

By the end of the nineteenth century, farm expenses were becoming higher and prices for crops were falling because of overproduction. As a result, the agricultural economy of North Carolina at the turn of the twentieth century was developing toward the wholesale cultivation of cotton and tobacco as cash crops. Heavy cultivation of corn as a feed crop may have supported the trend toward dairy farming that was developing. Dairy farming statewide had show steady growth in the years between 1850 and 1890.

Farmers in Forsyth County followed this trend away from mixed crop farming toward specialization. The small farms remaining in the study area concentrated on tobacco, corn, and small grains. Dairying was also popular until the 1960s when small dairy farms became economically obsolete.

Industry

Among the early settlers were people skilled in all the trades necessary to the community life. There were grist mills, saw mills, pottery shops, tanneries, plow shops, hat shops and shops where wagons, looms, spinning wheels, furniture and shoes, boots and saddles were made. By early in the nineteenth century there were factories for making chairs, carriages, wool and fur hats, and tobacco products. About 1833 the state's first steam-operated cotton mill, the nucleus of the textile industry, was in operation.¹⁴ As indicated above, the railroad greatly influenced the area's industrial growth. Winston-Salem became a tobacco and textile manufacturing center.

12 Gwynne Taylor, Samuel B. Stauber House, National Register Nomination, 1987.

13 Adelaide Fries, Stuart Thurman Wright, and J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March*, revised edition (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 178.

14 Blackwell P. Robinson, ed., *The North Carolina Guide* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955), 206.

Architecture

The late eighteenth century was an era during which substantial dwellings were constructed in the more prosperous eastern part of the state for its flourishing farmers, and considerable construction also took place there during the early nineteenth century when the Federal style gained ascendance. However, most settlers in the study area were small farmers and no examples of stylistically-developed early houses exist there. Most still lived in log houses, as the log tradition continued into the twentieth century in Forsyth County, especially in outbuildings.

Though the origins of American log building traditions lie in Continental Europe, by the time of the mid-eighteenth century immigration of German and English speaking peoples from Pennsylvania into piedmont North Carolina, the log house was the standard settlement dwelling for all immigrant groups. The single-pen log house was the most common, albeit the two-room saddlebag form and two-story, hall and parlor types were also widespread.¹⁵ A number of log dwellings remain in the study area. These range in date from the mid-nineteenth century to the turn of the twentieth, exemplifying the persistent popularity of traditional building methods, particularly for the yeoman farmer. Most log houses in the county are abandoned and deteriorated, or have been incorporated into modern buildings.

Catherine Bishir notes,

Our picture of various periods of log construction, as with all other types of construction, is skewed by surviving evidence. Time and change have erased from the landscape all but the sturdiest buildings from the more distant past, so that of the thousands of crude log and frame houses of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, none survive; hence our image of early houses draws disproportionately from the best examples. In early twentieth-century photographs and a few extant buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries we can see the last vestiges, the final generations of age-old traditions of handmade minimal housing. Even this last generation of minimal housing has all but vanished, and most of these that still stand are vacant and decaying. Within the last half-century, mass production has halted that tradition and transformed the production of minimal housing, for the mobile home and prefabricated house serve a somewhat comparable market today.¹⁶

Due to the traditional and conservative nature of the area's residents, changing stylistic trends in architecture were neither readily available nor embraced. As a result the architecture of the area continued to be simple and modest throughout the nineteenth

15 Michael T. Southern, Hoskins House National Register Nomination.

16 Catherine Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 483, note 30.

century, even when reflecting new artistic styles.¹⁷ Perhaps the most interesting building in the study area is the Constantine C. Stoltz House [demolished], a brick-nogged frame house built originally as a dogtrot and later enclosed. The house also features naïve vernacular ornamentation on both interior and exterior.

Generally, prices for farm products remained deflated for thirty or more years after the Civil War,¹⁸ so construction slowed after the war until the economy began its recovery. One of the farm buildings constructed after the War was the Model Farm in neighboring Guilford County. Although not in the study area, it affected the design and operation of farms and their buildings in the study area and surrounding region. The Model Farm was established in 1868 by the “Baltimore Associate of Friends (Quakers) to Advise and Assist Friends of the Southern States” to create a working farm and instruct in improved agriculture methods.

The Model farmhouse is a simple two-story frame, center-hall-plan farmhouse with an ornamental cross gable centered on the front (known as a triple-A I-house). The I-house, two rooms wide, one room deep and two stories high with exterior end chimneys, is a variant of a rural British farmhouse and is a common nineteenth century house form in most of the South. Most farmhouses in nineteenth century Forsyth County followed the pattern of the Model Farm common to much of the state and the form’s popularity continued into the 20th century, sometimes unadorned, or with widely varied levels of embellishment. The Moravians had brought with them a tradition of half-timbered construction so that in Forsyth these buildings were often of heavy pegged-frame construction with brick noggin. The non-Moravian German settlers had brought the half-timbered tradition as well.

A few buildings of distinction were built in the county during the immediate post-war period.¹⁹ The I-house is a typical example of the post-bellum house whose popularity continued in the study area until after the turn of the twentieth century. The simple two-story frame structure is generally unembellished, but some, such as the John Henry Kapp House (# 302) were somewhat more elaborate and representative of the most prosperous farms developed in the area at that time.

Generally speaking, however, farmhouses built with the profits of agricultural enterprise were not large or richly detailed. As a rule in western Forsyth County, the I-house, often of brick-nogged construction, hung on until it was built with a bungalow style porch, and then the bungalow took over. The widely available pattern books and popular magazines brought the bungalow to Forsyth County as architectural styles tended to become more standardized, virtually eliminating the conservative vernacular forms. Thus the study area is notable not only for the persistence and continuity of vernacular styles when other areas had moved on to more standardized styles, but also for the few academically-derived (or pattern-book-derived) examples of American styles in the early twentieth century.

17 Smith, 17.

18 Ibid, 21.

19 Ibid, 19.

Once Forsyth County's citizens began building bungalows, they rapidly absorbed other nationally popular styles as the twentieth century progressed. Period cottages, Minimal Traditional houses, and various Colonial Revival styles (many examples adorned with locally popular "Moravian Revival" elements such as the bonnet over the front door) were built in large numbers across the county from the 1930s through the 1950s. The Ranch house of the 1950s and 1960s was also extremely popular in Forsyth County as suburban living became increasingly desirable.²⁰

In this agrarian county, whatever the style of the house, the dwelling was only part of a larger complex, the farm operation, which was the vital unit. Traditional craftsmanship continued to be displayed in frame and log farm outbuildings, whose design changed little. Many farms today retain their outbuildings and many are still in use.

A large number of old buildings remain in the project area today. The dominant building types are simple farm-related dwellings and outbuildings of the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century, and a wide assortment of bungalows, which were a predominant residential style in the area. The study area has for the most part retained its integrity as a rural area of small farms and residential settlement.

²⁰ This paragraph was added by EPEI in 2002.

Property Inventory and Evaluations

Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

John Henry Kapp Farm (#302)

Ms. Opperman evaluated the John Henry Kapp Farm in 1991. No changes to the property or site have occurred since that time and thus, her description and evaluation are repeated here. The property was listed in the National Register in 1992 and the boundaries vary from those suggested by Ms. Opperman in 1991. As a result, the boundary description and justification provided here were taken from the National Register Nomination rather than Ms. Opperman's report.

Location: 6055 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road; North side of N.C. Highway 65, 0.1 mile northeast of the junction with N.C. Highway 67 (Reynolda Road extension)

Description: The John Henry Kapp House is a large two-story I-house, three bays wide and one room deep with a two-story rear gable ell. At each gable end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders, and cornice returns. Sash are six-over-six with the exception of narrow windows on the west side elevation; these are 4-over-4 but using the glazing and proportions of a 6-over-6 sash. Shutters on the front portion of the house are louvered; elsewhere they are single-paneled.

The dominant feature of the house is its front porch, which is three bays wide on the first floor and one bay wide above. Both levels are supported by turned posts with decorative sawn brackets and turned balusters. At the central entrance is a 4-panelled front door with sidelights and transom, all with a decorative geometric muntin pattern. Above is a central door leading to the second-story porch. The porch has a hipped roof covered with standing seam metal.

The two back porches are also of note, with flat jigsaw-cut balusters and slender, chamfered posts. Roofs are standing seam metal; portions of an earlier wood shingle roof remain beneath.

The house is of brick-nogged frame construction, which was a typical construction for dwellings of the time. The interior partition walls between central hall and front rooms of this house are also brick-nogged. Interior woodwork is a mix of Greek Revival and Victorian. There is a turned newel with turned balusters; most doors are two-paneled, and mantels are simple post-and-lintel. The right front room has a chair rail. Both front rooms had plaster walls and ceilings; one has been sheetrocked. The hall ceiling and dining room and kitchen walls and ceiling are all flushboard sheathing.

Several outbuildings remain. Behind the house to the north is a frame front-gabled smokehouse probably contemporary with the main house. Just east of the smokehouse is a side-gabled frame building constructed in the 1920s as a chicken house, later converted to storage and shop use. Still farther east is a small painted frame side-gabled structure

built as a workshop for Kapp's grandson, Ernest Kapp, an engineer. A two-paneled Greek Revival door was reused as its front door. Farther from the house to the east is a frame washhouse. Attached to the east rear of the house by a covered walkway is the well house. The well, no longer used, is lined with brick and had a large air tank with gasoline engine to pump air, creating air pressure and therefore supply running water to the house.²¹

East of the house is a large heavy timber frame barn built at the same time as the house. It is constructed of 8" hand-hewn oak beams put together with pegs and large metal spikes. The barn is side-gabled with a raised clerestory roof running the length of the roof ridge. Large double batten doors are at the main entrance with a doorway opening cut in for people. At each gable end is a pent roof at first-story level, allowing ventilation into the building while protecting it from rain. Inside, above the horse and cattle stalls are lofts for hay and straw. Above that is a higher loft, and above the upper loft is airspace and vented roof openings designed with the side vents to produce a continuing circulation of air. A pigpen shed was attached to the east. Sheds added to the back of the barn in the twentieth century have since been removed.

Just west of the barn but not attached is a separate granary and corncrib. An east-west fence between the two creates a paddock with gate where horses or cattle could be taken out. West of the corncrib section is an open section used to store the reaper, used for cutting wheat. In the granary is a great wooden box – it is said a piano was shipped in it. The box was used for wheat storage.

A large frame vehicle shed was demolished in 1991. An icehouse, located at one side of the front yard, and a milkwell had previously been demolished.

To the west of the house is a tenant house. It is a two-story, frame gable-front building with two-bays positioned asymmetrically. Windows are 4-over-4 sash, with a five-panel door at the entrance. A shed roof porch is supported by chamfered posts with spindlework and sawn brackets. At the rear is a shed ell, and a later shed addition is at the west side elevation. The house was built by Kapp as a tenant house in the 1890s or early 1900s; work was supervised by Kapp's son Thomas Eugene Kapp. The tenant farmers raised tobacco and corn; a former barn for the house no longer stands.

Historical Background: The house was built in 1867 by John Henry Kapp (1843-1896). Kapp was a successful entrepreneur in business with a relative; they owned and operated a tobacco factory in the east end of Bethania next to the creek at about the same time R.J. Reynolds came to Winston. According to family members, they made plug tobacco and employed about 75 people.²² Kapp also ran a general store, selling goods brought from Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is said that Kapp had seven businesses, including a mill and his two farms.²³

21 Rev. John Kapp. Interview conducted by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991.

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid.

Kapp was a member of a large family whose ancestor, John Jacob Kapp had been one of the second group to travel to Bethabara from Pennsylvania. Several members of the family, including John Henry, became successful millers and much of the former Kapp lands is within the Northern Beltway's study area. This Kapp was the son of Thomas Jefferson Kapp (#296), the brother of Eugene Thomas Kapp (# 297), and the second cousin of Lum Kapp (#280) and John William Kapp (#281).

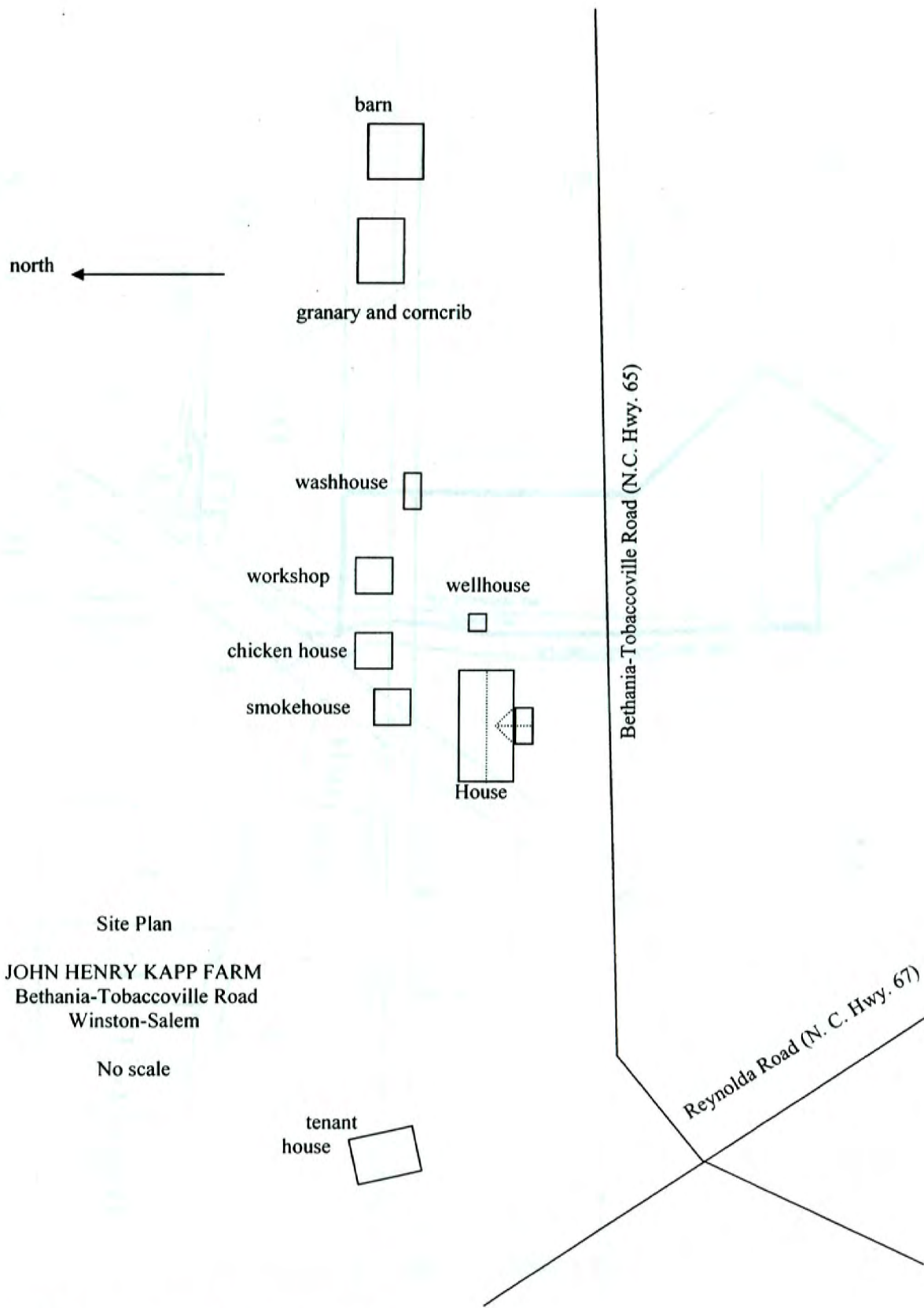
Kapp married in March 1870; he had completed his house before that time. The house was a two-story I-house with a one-bay, one-story porch and a separate kitchen building in the back. After their marriage, he and his wife, Sarah E. Lehman, raised the one-bay porch to the second floor level and built the matching full-front porch beneath. An early photograph of the house shows the present porch in place. At the same time, they built a dining room connecting the two-story rear gable ell present today.²⁴ The flat jigsaw balustrades were probably added when this work was done. Kapp and his wife had five children; he died of heart trouble at age 52 in 1896.

Evaluation: The John Henry Kapp Farm meets Register Criterion C as an unusually fine mid-nineteenth century brick-nogged farmhouse in Forsyth County, and exceptional for its extensive, significant and intact Greek Revival and Victorian woodwork. The property also meets Criterion A under agriculture; the property with its house, lands, and extant associated outbuildings represents patterns of successful agricultural practices in Forsyth County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The property was listed in the National Register in 1992.

Boundary Description and Justification: No changes have occurred to the property since the 1992 nomination so the boundary justification is repeated here. *The John Henry Kapp Farm nomination was written by Laura Phillips and Gywnne Taylor.*

The Kapp Farm is bordered on the south by Bethania-Tobaccoville Road, on the west by commercial development, and on the north and east by woodlands. The nominated property includes approximately thirteen acres of the original John Henry Kapp Farm. The boundary has been drawn to include the John Henry Kapp house, the outbuildings, a cultivated field, and a portion of the woodlands which boarder the rear of the nominated property. Although the Kapp farm once stretched north and northeast to encompass 106 acres, and although the property remains in family ownership (though in separate parcels), portions of the larger acreage have lost their historical integrity. The nominated resources include the surviving elements of the Kapp farm, which together convey the late nineteenth – early twentieth century physical character of the place.

24 Ibid.



Site Plan

JOHN HENRY KAPP FARM
Bethania-Tobaccoville Road
Winston-Salem

No scale

tenant
house



John Henry Kapp House



John Henry Kapp House



John Henry Kapp House, Tenant House



John Henry Kapp House, Outbuildings

John Jacob Schaub House

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Schaub House in 1991. An addition has been made to the rear but has no impact on the house's eligibility. Thus, Ms. Opperman's description and evaluation are repeated here with the inserted note about the addition underlined.

Location: At the end of a drive on the south side of SR 1455 (Balsom Road), 0.2 mile west of the junction with SR 1456 (Warner Road), adjacent to and immediately west of C.G. Hill Memorial Park

Description: The John Jacob Schaub House is an exceptional two-story brick house built in 1830. Built in a traditional Pennsylvania-influenced form, the dwelling stands out in rural Forsyth as one of the earliest, finest and most pristine brick houses in the area.

Except for changes made in the 1950s such as a new roof, some repointed masonry, and replaced porches, and a shed addition or porch enclosure across the rear elevation made around 2000, the house stands virtually as Schaub built it in 1830. The small brick dwelling has exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders and decorative caps. Because of the topography, the south chimney rests on a high stone foundation, while the northern chimney terminates at the ground level with molded bricks. Doors on the east and west elevations are batten with strap hinges. An outstanding feature of the house is its molded brick cornice on both the east and west elevations. The original porches on these elevations were similar to those replaced in 1951 except the pitch of the roof. The ghost mark of the original roofline is visible today in the brickwork directly under the sills of the second floor windows. The rear porch has been replaced with a one-story, shed roof addition, which was executed in a sympathetic design and does not detract from the house's eligibility.

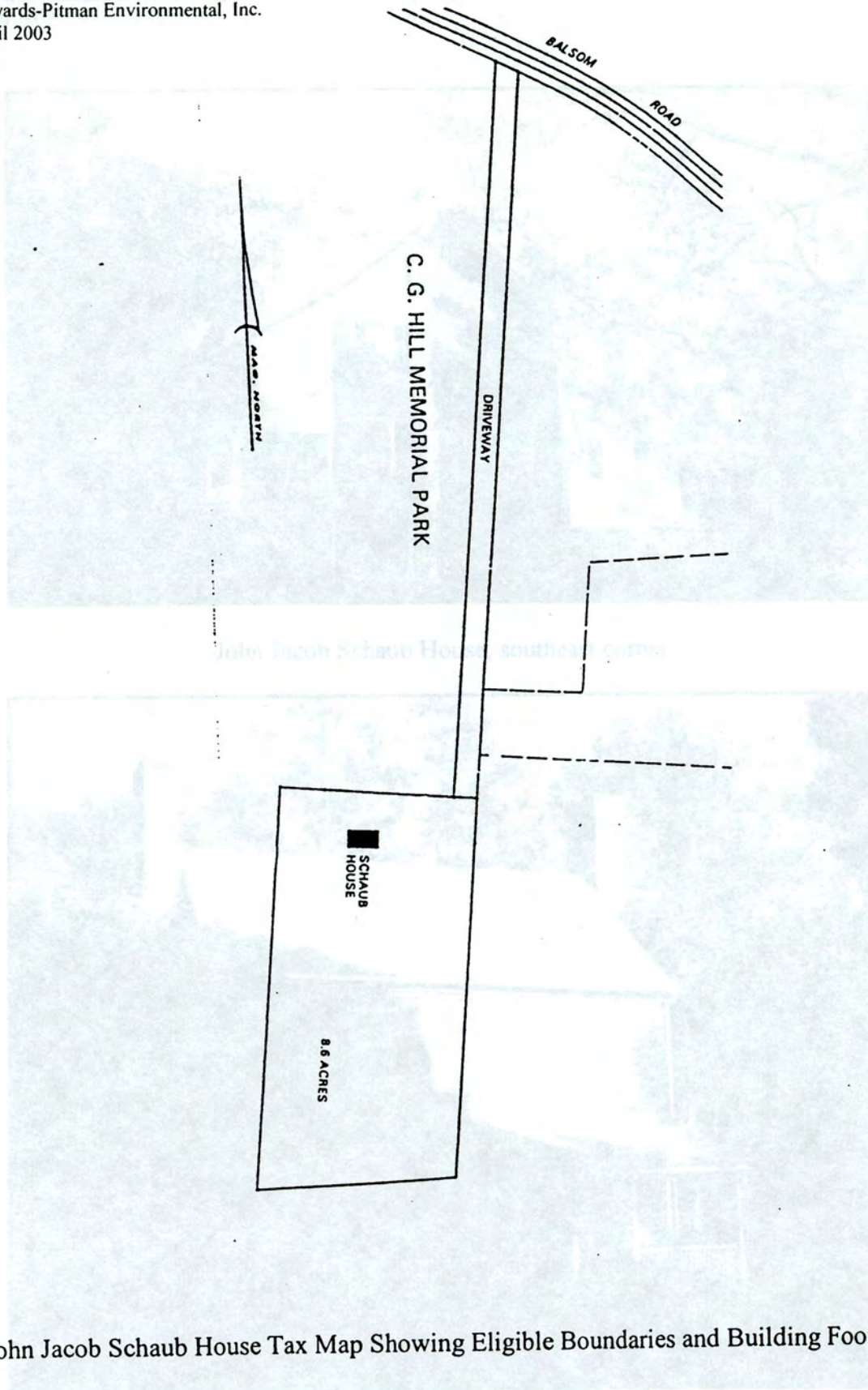
The interior of the house with its hall and parlor plan contains the original plaster finish with molded chair rail and fireplace surrounds. The mantels are of late Georgian – early Federal transitional design. An enclosed stair runs along the interior wall separating the downstairs rooms. The flush-sheathed wall enclosing the stair features flat-paneled wainscoting, which reappears on the second floor at the top of the stairs and along the wall containing the enclosed attic stairway.

Historical Background: John Jacob Schaub was one of the few Moravians in Piedmont North Carolina who lived in all three principal Germanic settlements: Bethabara, Salem, and Bethania. He began his new home in 1829. This is confirmed in the October 7, 1829, Bethania Diary when the recorder "Visited Br. and Sr. Jacob Schaub. They are building a new house." In August 1830, the Diary records their moving into "their recently built brick house." In 1837 Schaub died, leaving his wife and five children. His daughter, Maria Salome, lived in the house for several years. In 1951 the house was sold by Schaub descendants to Charles G. Hill, who stabilized the structure and made the changes noted above. After Hill's death his family gave the house and 13 acres of land to the City and

County for the public park. The City and County then sold the house and an 8.6-acre tract.

Evaluation: The house is a rare example of original, little-altered Moravian architecture. It was listed in the National Register in 1984 and has undergone no changes since that time. Thus, no boundary changes are recommended.

Boundary Description and Justification: The boundary encompasses 10.5 acres around the house. This is the parcel of land now associated with the house and provides acreage to illustrate the home's rural, agricultural setting.



John Jacob Schaub House Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries and Building Footprint

Samuel B. Stauber House (#295)

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Stauber House in 1991. No changes to the property or site have occurred since that time and thus, her description and evaluation are repeated here.

Location: 6085 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road; East and west sides of SR 1611 (Bethania-Tobaccoville Road), 0.05 mile South of SR 1626 (Kapp Road)

Description: The 1852 Samuel B. Stauber House is a two-story, weatherboarded, gable-roofed dwelling, 3 bays wide and 2 deep with a ca. 1947 rear ell on the southeast corner. The house is of heavy-timber frame filled with brick noggin, a fieldstone foundation and interior end brick chimneys. It is one of only two mid-nineteenth century frame houses in the county with interior chimneys and pedimented flush gable ends. An exterior end brick chimney stands on the east end of the rear ell. The front façade features a ca. 1947 fieldstone stoop, a late nineteenth century double-leaf front door surrounded by sidelights and a straight transom glazed with red glass, and a ca. 1947 pedimented porch roof. The 1947 changes replaced a façade-length, one-story porch that probably dated from the late nineteenth century.

Fenestration, except for the gable ends and the 1947 kitchen and rear ell, consists of two-over-two windows probably dating from a late nineteenth century remodeling, with pain surrounds and louvered shutters. The pedimented gable ends contain two small six-pane windows.

Although the house probably was altered in the late nineteenth century and again in 1947, both the exterior and the interior continue to represent a plainly detailed but fine example of mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival farmhouse architecture in Forsyth County.

The interior follows a double-pile, center hall plan, with the exception of the second floor “ballroom,” the only one of its kind in the county. The entrance hall contains double-leaf doors on both the front and back entrances and a straight-run, open string stair with square balusters. The newel post is square, tapers near the top, and terminates in a ball with a beaded lower edge. The batten doors at the rear of the hall are probably original to the house although the hardware is not (antique hardware was installed in 1947).

On the first floor two original corner fireplaces with Greek Revival mantels remain, in addition to chair rail, baseboard, and five-paneled doors. An unusual feature is the rounded projecting chimney breast in the south front room. The chimney breasts on the north side of the house are flush with the walls. Interior finish on the second floor echoes the simplicity of the first floor with one exception – the marbled mantel on the north side of the house in the ballroom. In addition, the plan of the second floor is unusual in Forsyth County’s mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival houses; the north side contains this one large room, which runs the length of the house. The mantel shelf wraps around the projecting chimney breast. The south side of the second floor is divided into two rooms, one with a corner fireplace and projecting chimney breast. Doors are six-paneled and are probably original to the house’s construction, although they may have been

salvaged from an earlier building. An enclosed stair to the attic has a grained two-paneled Greek Revival door.

North of the house is a frame smokehouse which probably dates from the mid- to late nineteenth century. A small frame packhouse or storage shed, ca. 1900, stands directly behind the rear ell of the house. A slave dwelling/tenant house is also north of the house. It is a one-story, frame gable-roofed structure with overhanging roof, ca. 1852.

Across the road from the house is the large heavy-timber barn on a fieldstone foundation. It is the only one of its type in Forsyth County in its original location. (The Beverly Jones Barn was moved to Old Salem in 1961.) Most barns of the period were double-pen log structures with an open center bay and stalls on either side, and the Stauber and Jones were much more sophisticated both in structure and plan. The two barns may have been built in the same year – 1847 – and Stauber may have purchased the barn when he bought the farm in 1852. The plan of the barn follows English antecedents in its rectangular shape with entrances on the long side and a passage through the building flanked by stalls on either side. Germanic influences can be seen, however, in the pent roofs covering the front entrances and in the small windows allowing light and air into the stalls.

The interior of the barn is divided into three major sections – two sets of stalls with a floored walkway between them on the side, the main open bay or threshing floor in the center, and a walkway and three stalls along the east side of the barn. There is an open area behind the stalls on the northwest end of the building, which makes the open threshing area L-shaped. Haylofts are located above the stall areas. The barn retains hollowed-log feeding troughs, overhead hay cribs, wooden hinges, and lattice-work stall doors.

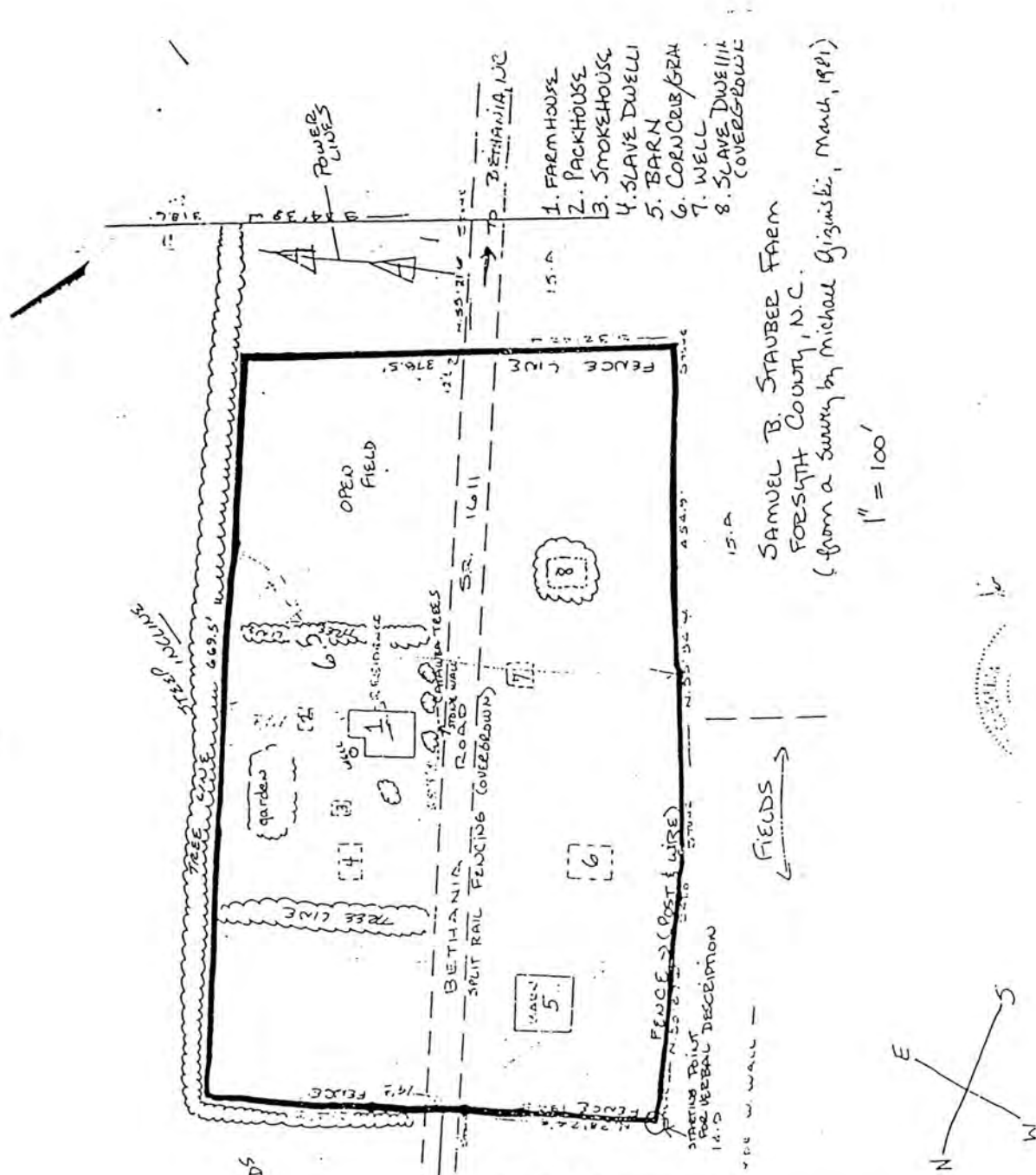
South of the barn is a corn crib and granary dating from the mid- to late nineteenth century.

Historical Background: Samuel B. Stauber was a 43-year old farmer in 1850 with a wife and six children. He owned 458 acres outside the Moravian community of Bethania, which he farmed with the aid of one white laborer and three slaves. He grew crops typical of N. C. and Forsyth County in the 1850s – wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, potatoes and flax. He grew no tobacco before the Civil War. Livestock included horses, milk cows, cattle, and swine. Stauber's farm was larger than the average North Carolina farm (the average farm size in 1850 was 369 acres) and he probably shared in the general farm prosperity of the 1850s in Forsyth County. In 1852 he bought an adjoining 492 acres and built his Greek Revival House.

The Civil War was hard on the Stauber family and farm and resulted in decreased crop production, although his farm was highly prosperous by Forsyth County standards. Stauber died in 1884 and his land was subdivided in five parts among his children and second wife, who received the house tract of 57 acres. Stauber's children sold the house in 1914.

Evaluation: The farm is an excellent representative of a mid-nineteenth century farmstead in Forsyth County. It illustrates both traditional German building practices and the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style, which swept across North Carolina and Forsyth County in the mid-nineteenth century. The farm was listed in the National Register in 1987.

Boundary Description and Justification: *from the 1987 National Register Nomination by Gwynne Taylor* The complex of buildings is surrounded by a 6.9 acre tract. The boundary contains the land immediately surrounding the house and outbuildings, which visually maintains the integrity of setting, feeling and association of the period of significance, 1852-1884, of the Samuel Stauber farm. The tree lines, fence lines, and power lines, which delineate this parcel visually from the surrounding countryside, have been used as boundaries, in addition to the boundaries of the tract left to Mary Jane Stauber after Samuel's death. The setting and surroundings have not changed since the 1987 nomination or the 1991 study by Ms. Opperman. Thus, no boundary changes are recommended.



Samuel B. Stauber House and Barn
 Site Plan by Gwynne Taylor, Stauber Farm National Register Nomination, 1987

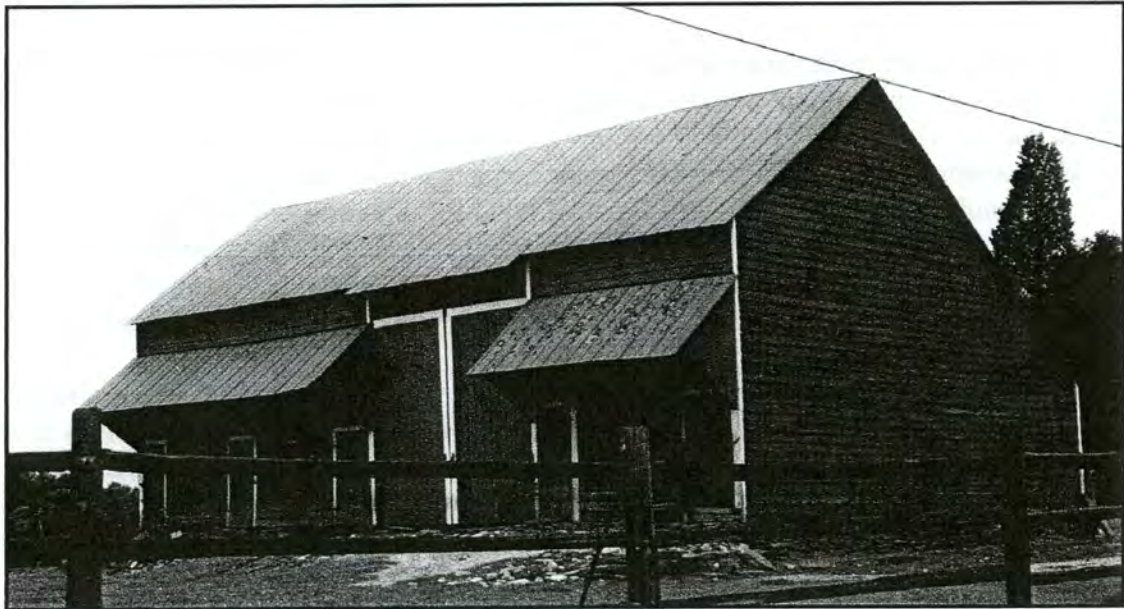


Samuel B. Stauber House and Barn Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries

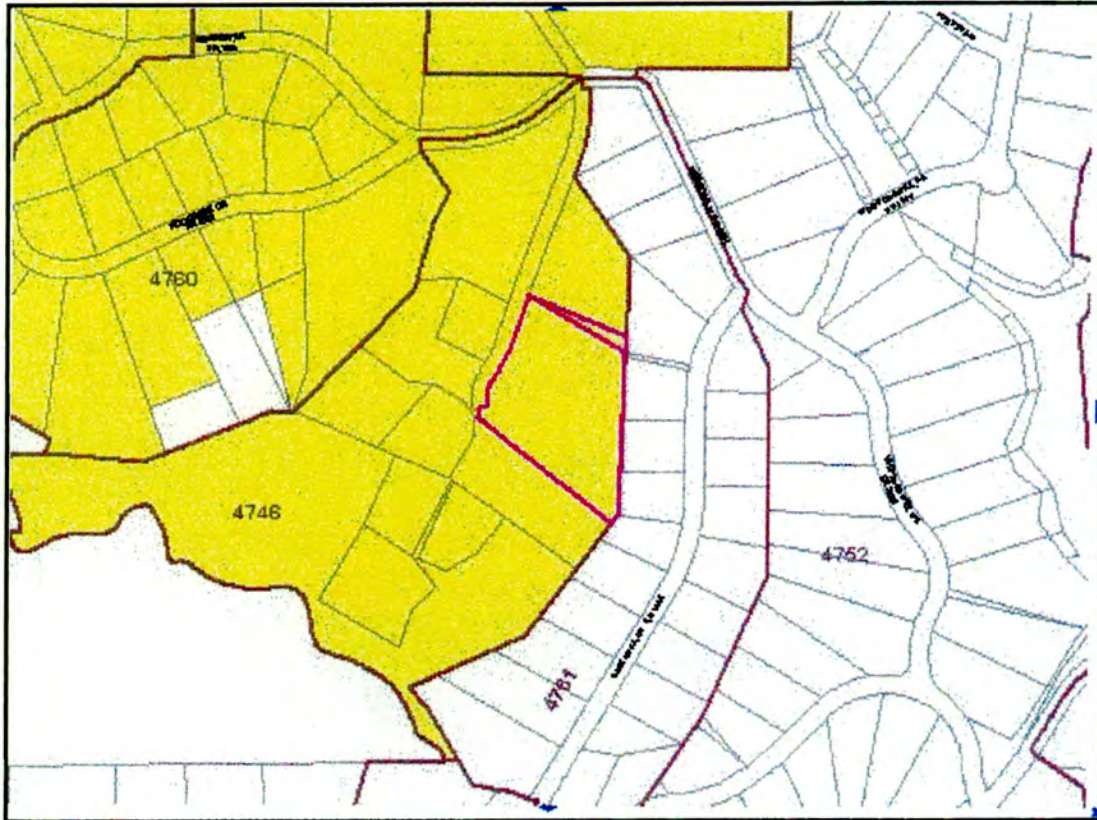


Samuel Stauber House

10



Samuel Stauber House, Barn



Eugene Thomas Kapp House Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries
(PIN Number 6809-01-9558)



Eugene Thomas Kapp House, west elevation

Kapp's Mill Miller's House (#298)

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Kapp's Mill Miller's House in 1991. Her description is repeated here.

Location: 5611 Kapp Road

Description: The miller's house is a small one-and-one-half-story gable-sided house with board-and-batten siding. At the southeast gable end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders. At the front entrance is a simple two-panel Greek Revival door. The door leading to the small shed-roofed back porch is batten. The inside retains flush-board sheathing on some walls, and a central enclosed stair with batten door. In the 1950s and 1960s the current owners remodeled the house, finishing the upper story, refinishing the first floor and adding an addition to the northeast end. The mantel has been removed. The house has been vacant since about 1970 and is in deteriorated condition.

Historical Background: This is said to have been the miller's house for Thomas Jefferson Kapp's gristmill down the hill on Mill Creek. This was the fourth mill in the Bethabara and Bethania area.²⁶ It was run by T. J. Kapp (#296). Remains of the mill are still evident in the creek. The mill had ceased operation by 1920. The miller's house appears to have been built in the mid- to late nineteenth century.

The property was later owned by Mr. Simpson, who was the manager of the Methodist Children's Home in Winston-Salem and owned this farm. It then passed to Brice Parker, then to Mr. Key and in 1958 to H. B. and Sarah Marley. The house had been used for storing hay and tack; the Marleys did the remodeling and lived in the house for about three years before building a ranch house next door.²⁷

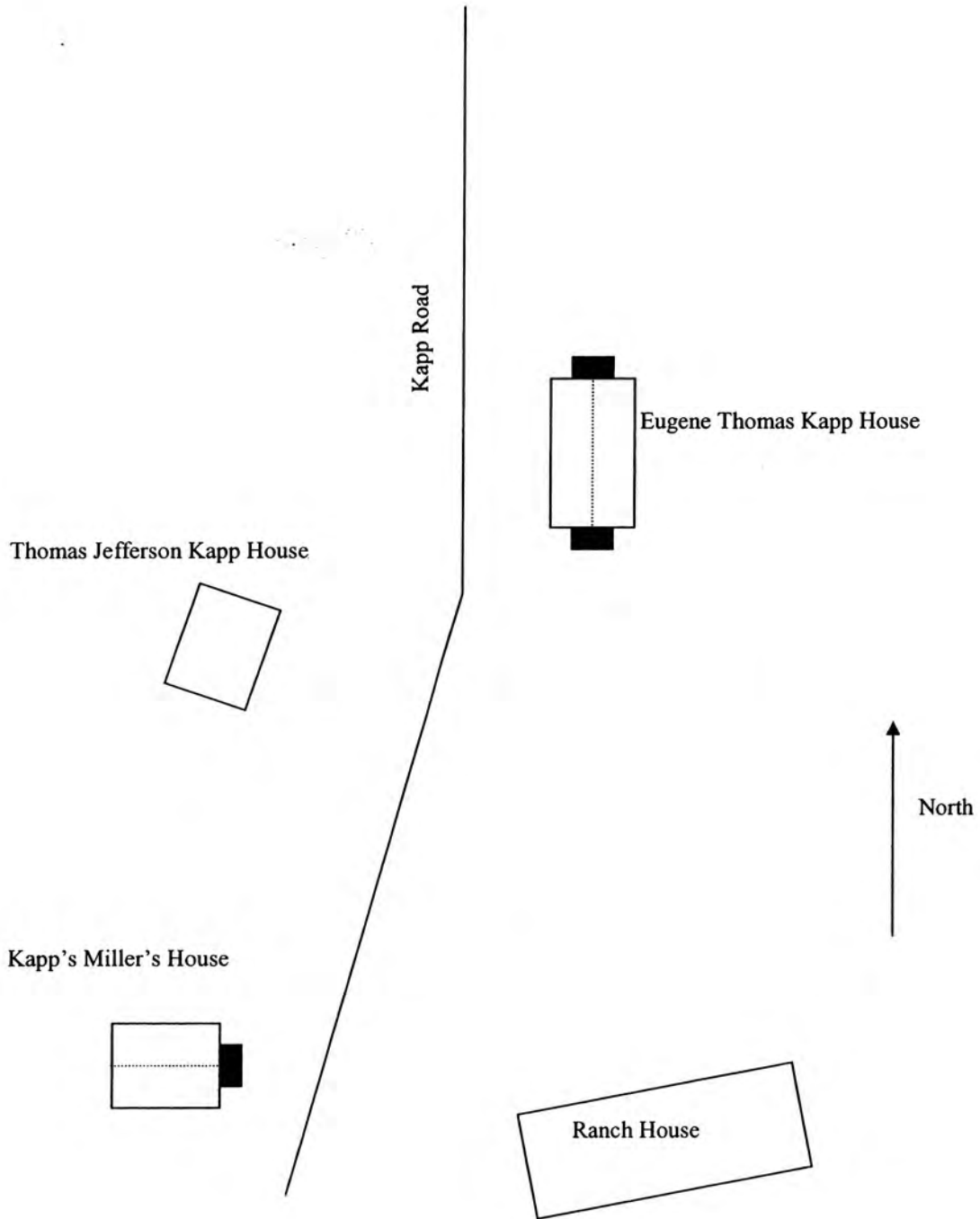
(According to the Marleys, in 1958 the mill was still standing. The main section was a three-story weatherboarded frame building.)

Evaluation: The property is listed on the state's study list for the National Register. It is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with rural industry and commerce in nineteenth century Forsyth County.

Boundary Description and Justification: The boundary follows the parcel lot line.

26 Rev. John Kapp.

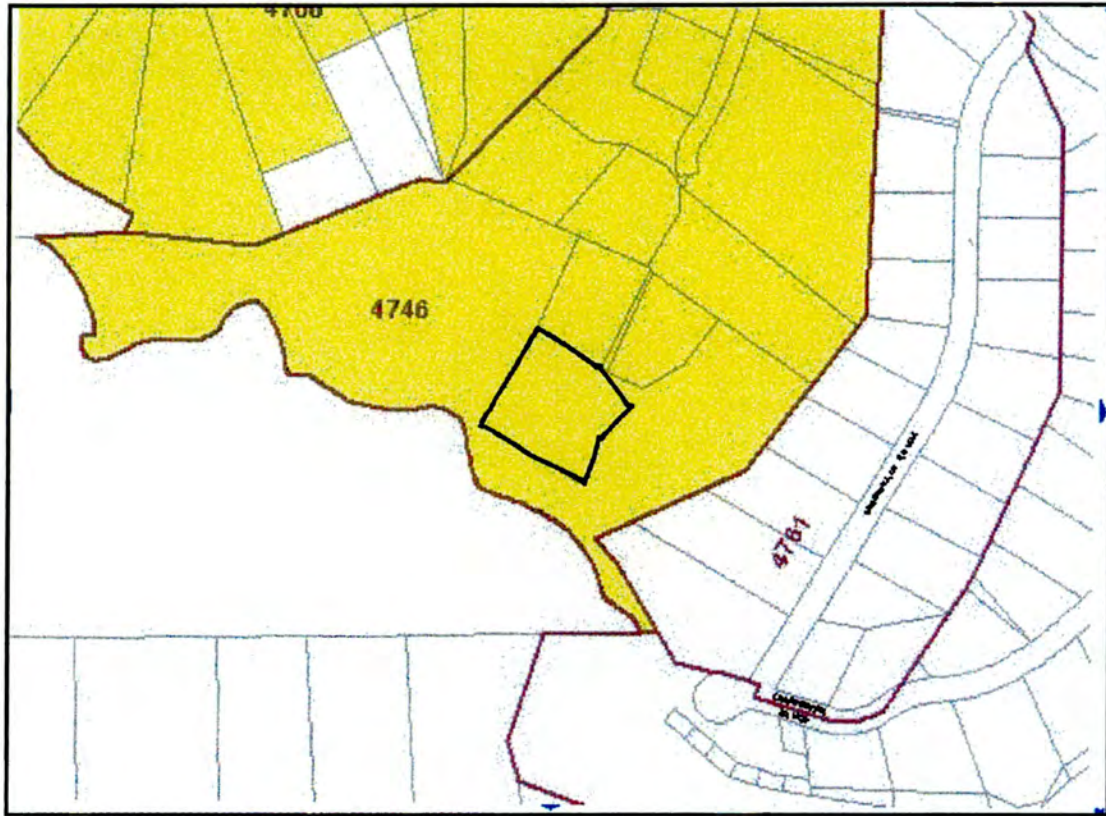
27 Sarah Marley and Scott Marley. Interviews by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991.



Site Plan

KAPP'S MILLER'S HOUSE
5600 Kapp Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



Kapp's Miller's House Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries
(PIN Number 6809-00-3999)



Kapp's Miller's House

Community United Church of Christ, also known as Pfafftown United Church of Christ (FY 638)

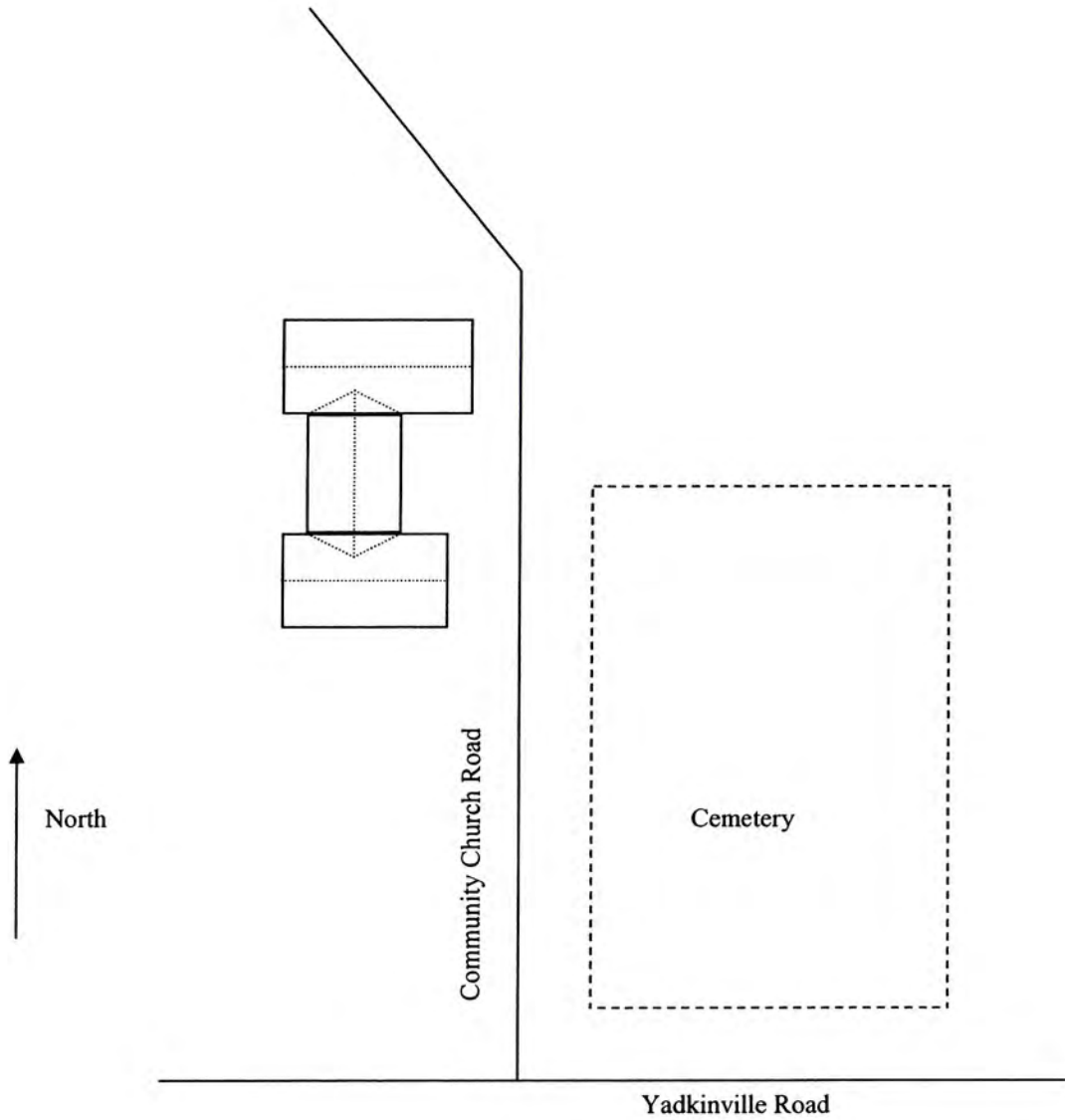
Location: 3410 Community Church Road

Description: Community United Church of Christ is a one-story, gable-front frame church building. A stained glass Gothic arch window pierces the center of the front elevation. Double-leaf Gothic arch doors sheltered by Gothic arch bonnets flank this window. Gothic arch, stained glass windows also pierce the side elevations. A small, square steeple with a pyramidal roof caps the building. Kneebraces are located in the front gable end. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. A brick addition is attached to the south elevation. A frame addition is attached to the brick addition's south elevation. A large cemetery with a historic gazebo is located across the road.

Historical Background: The Community United Methodist Church of Christ has also been known as the Pfafftown United Church of Christ. The building appears to have been constructed in the 1910s.

Evaluation: This building is listed in the state's study list for the National Register. The church is not eligible for listing in the National Register because the application of vinyl siding and the substantial addition to the south have compromised its architectural integrity.

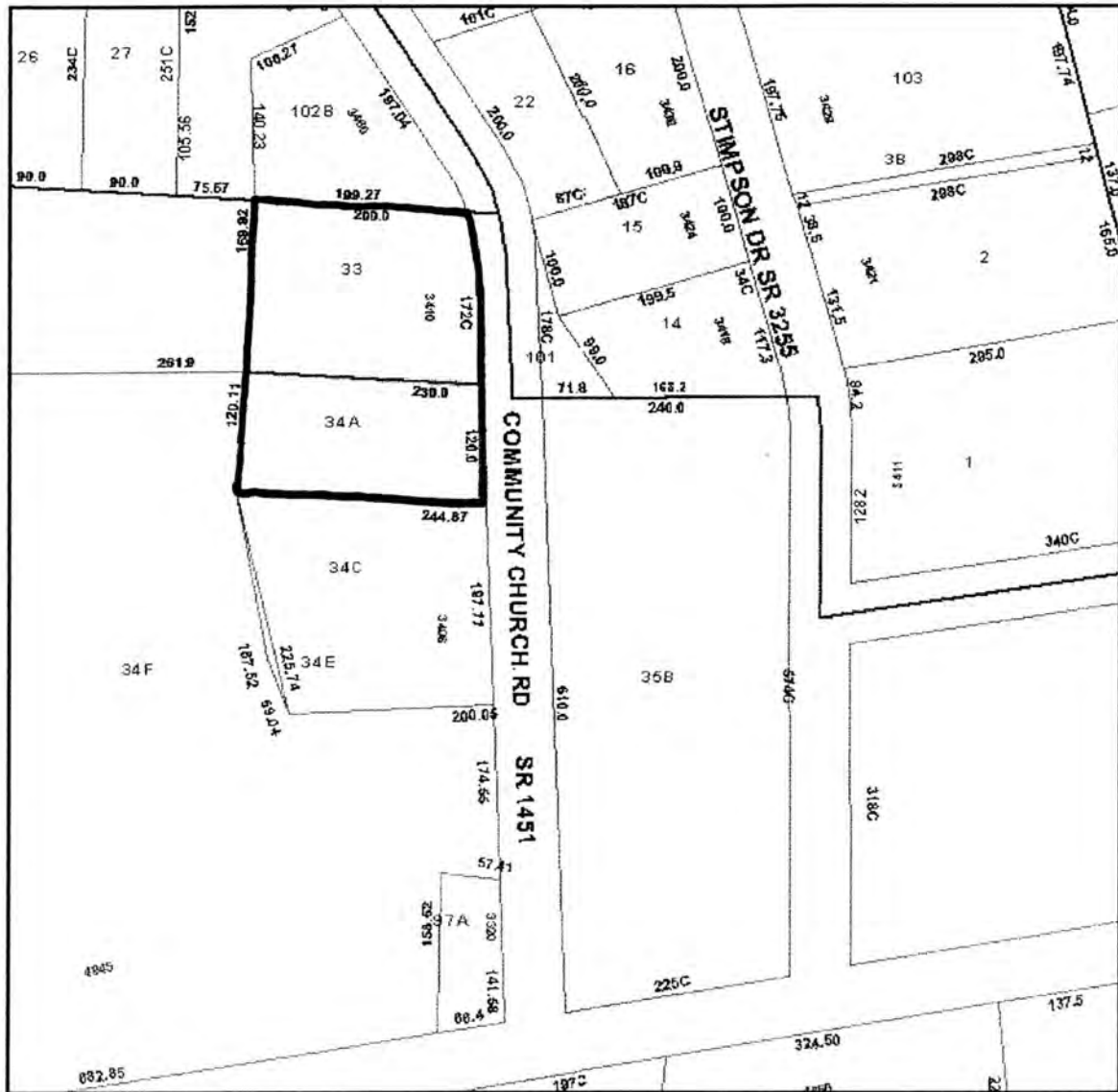
Boundary Description and Justification: The boundary follows the lot line of the parcels on which the building stands.



Site Plan

COMMUNITY OR PFAFTOWN UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
3410 Community Church Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



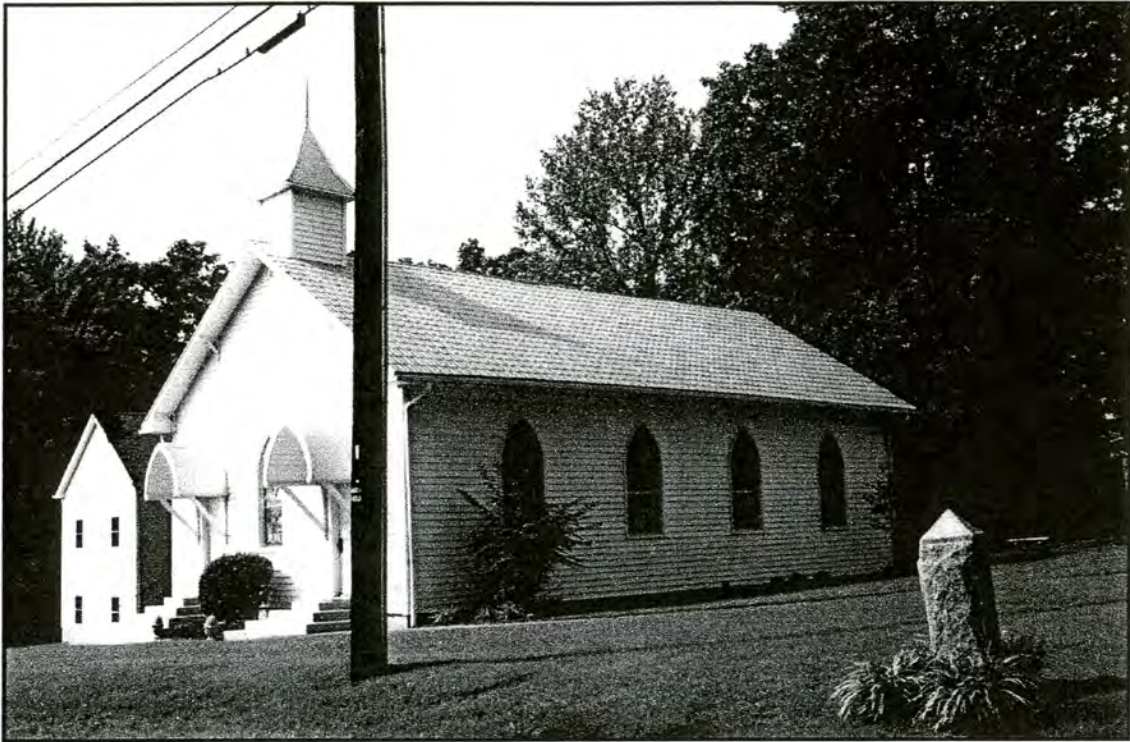
Community United Church of Christ Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries
Cemetery is the large parcel to the east, across Community Church Road.
(PIN Number 5897-67-2755)



Community United Church of Christ, east elevation



Community United Church of Christ, south and east elevations



Community United Church of Christ, north elevation



Community United Church of Christ, cemetery facing northeast

Wolff-Moser House (FY 603)

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Wolff-Moser House in 1991. Today, the house is inaccessible. It is slated to be moved into the town of Bethania where it will be restored to its earliest appearance. This move is scheduled for spring 2003 and a complete archaeological excavation of the site will be completed before the move. The site was not accessible to the investigator, but it is the investigator's understanding that the house remains in a similar state and condition as that of 1991. Therefore, Ms. Opperman's description is repeated here.

Location: on the west side of a drive, 0.3 mile south of its start at SR 1631 (Mizpah Church Road), 0.8 mile east of SR 1611 (Bethania-Tobaccoville Road)

Description and Historical Background: This house was identified in Gwynne Taylor's inventory as possibly a late-eighteenth century house with unusually sophisticated interior woodwork. The house was abandoned and in poor condition at that time. Today, the house stands, abandoned, among an overgrowth of weed trees in a field. All interior woodwork except some baseboard and a small section of chair rail have been removed. The building is used for storing bales of straw and has no doors or sash; some interior partitions are partially fallen.

Evaluation: The property is listed on the state's study list for the National Register. In its current location, the removal of original interior woodwork and the severe deterioration of the building make its eligibility for the National Register doubtful. In the new location, the building will not be eligible and once the planned archaeology has been completed at the current site, the parcel too will be ineligible. Although the house was enlarged and altered in the mid-1800s and was a rural farmhouse, plans include restoring it to its eighteenth century appearance and incorporating it into the more urban setting of Bethania's main street.

Boundary Description and Justification: The boundary follows the lot line of the parcel on which the house stands.



Wolff-Moser House Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries
(PIN Number 6900-30-7461)

Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House (#153)

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House in 1991. No changes to the property or site have occurred since that time and thus, her description and evaluation are repeated here.

Location: 2650 Spicewood Drive; SW corner of SR 1863 and SR 1434

Description: The Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House is a two-story brick I-house, three bays wide and one room deep. Brick is 4-to-1 common bond with penciling. At each end is a brick exterior end chimney with shoulders lower than is typical, and there is evidence of rebuilding of the stack and upper gable end; the roof is said to have been raised in the late nineteenth century.²⁸ Cornice is boxed and molded with return cornice at gable ends. At the east (front) façade is an attached, 3-bay hipped-roof porch supported by Doric columns with a plain picket balustrade; the porch has been screened. Windows are 6/6 sash with quarter-round surrounds, a header row of bricks at lintels and below sills, and louvered shutters. At the entrance is a 2-panelled Greek Revival door with 4-light sidelights above a molded panel. The beaded porch ceiling covers the top of uppermost light. Inside are Greek Revival doors and Italianate molding.

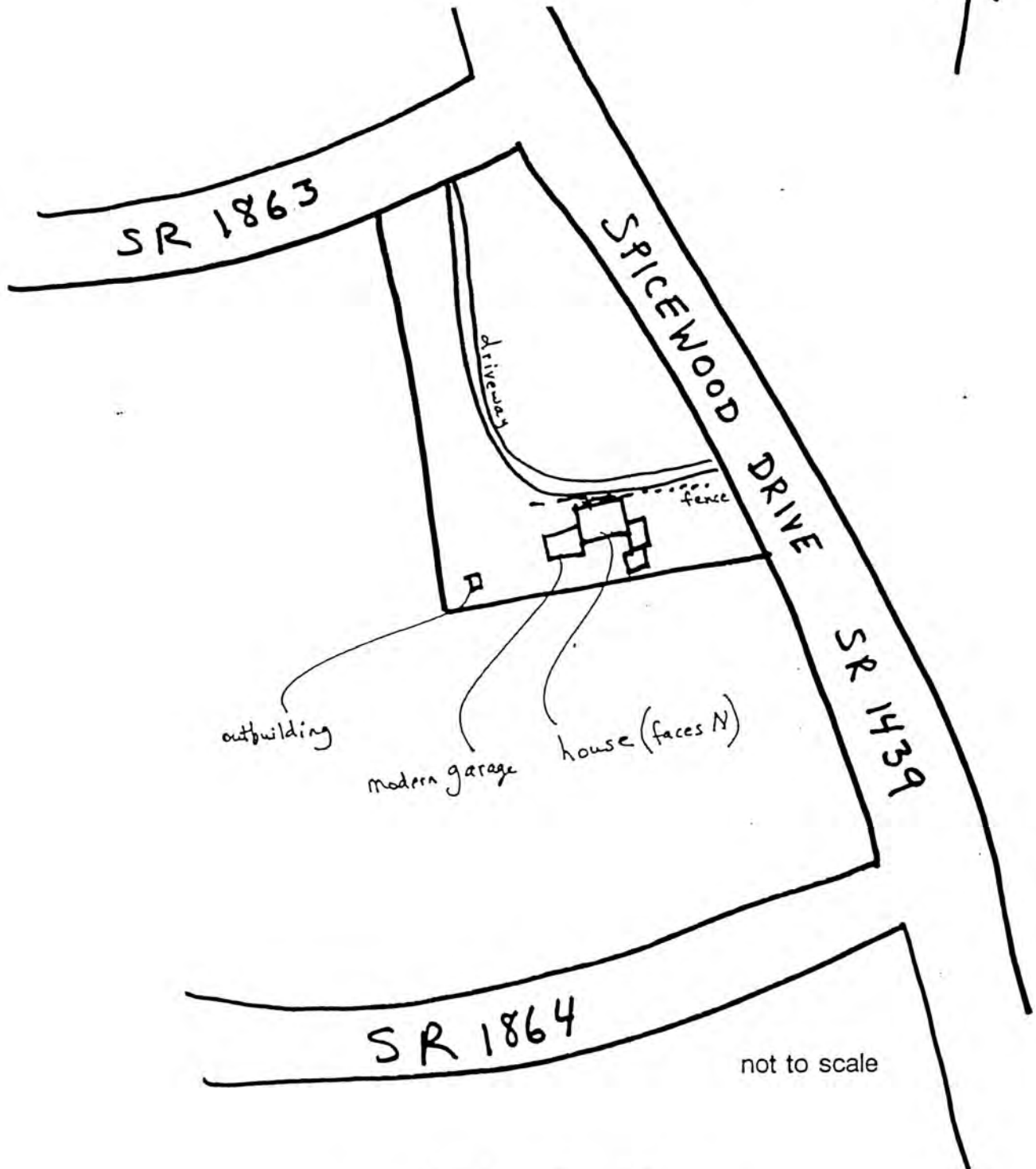
A wood picket fence surrounds the front yard; several additions have been made to the back of the house and a garage added to the north rear.

Historical Background: The house is believed to have been built from 1870 to 1873 by Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad, who owned and farmed a large acreage. In a flower bed is a brick with the date June 2?, 1870. Bahnson and Malissa Conrad had several children, most of who died of meningitis, leaving a son and daughter. His daughter, Mabel married another Conrad (Marvin) and inherited the house in 1929; it remains in Conrad ownership today. Jeremiah Conrad's son Eugene built a house on Conrad land across the hill to the southwest on Spicewood. (This house was destroyed between 1991 and 2002.)

Evaluation: The house fulfills Register criterion A for its association with the broad pattern of western Forsyth County's rural agrarian development in the mid- and late nineteenth century when the county's farmers were prospering, and Criterion C as a well-preserved and distinctive example of a brick I-house with Greek Revival and Italianate details. It has been placed on the Division of Archives and History's Study List.

Boundary Description and Justification: Of Jeremiah Conrad's large farm, the house and a little over an acre retain integrity and are included in the eligible area. Surrounding acreage, which was once part of the farm, has been developed within the past fifty years.

28 Gwynne Taylor. Survey file FY 639.



Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House
Site Plan by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991



Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries



Jeremiah Bahnsen Conrad House



Jeremiah Bahnsen Conrad House



Jeremiah Bahnon Conrad House

Doub-Yarborough House

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Doub-Yarborough House in 1991. No changes to the property or site have occurred since that time and thus, her description and evaluation are repeated here.

Location: 5315 Fleetwood Circle; NW corner of SR 1427 and SR 1348

Description: The Doub-Yarborough House began as a one-story log house and has been added to and modernized, which accounts in part for its retention. Shaded by large oaks in the front yard, today it is a two-story frame house with the earlier log house attached at the back. The front portion, built in 1901, is side-gabled, three bays wide and one room deep with a central entrance. Windows are 2/2 sash with louvered shutters at both levels. A full-front attached hipped-roof porch is supported by Doric columns and pilasters with no balustrade. Two corbelled brick interior chimneys project from the roof ridge. The design of the weatherboards is similar to the later German siding though with flat rather than curved surfaces; similar weatherboards were used on at least a small number of houses in the nearby city of Winston-Salem during this time.

The dwelling's turn-of-the-century interiors remain intact. Through the double-leaf front doors is a central hall with stairway having a heavy turned newel and left-hand-molded rail on turned balusters. The hall has a high (5 1/2 foot) wainscot defined by its course sand lime plaster and chair rail, and a beaded-board ceiling above. In the east front room is a period mantel with high slender columns supporting a second mantel shelf above a mirrored overmantel, and a picture mold above plastered walls. In the west room is a mantel with pilasters supporting a squat baluster at each end of a wide paneled frieze. The stairs themselves reach a landing where the balustrade turns 180 degrees and 3 steps lead to the second-floor hall. Mantels at this level are plain post-and-lintel with a heavy wood shelf. Doors are five-panel.

At the rear (NE) of the house is the 1850s-1860s oak log section, connected to the new house at its gable end. Today the central hall of the front section opens into the former porch (now enclosed) of that section. In 1901 the gable-end window of the log house became a door connecting it to the new house. The two rooms of the log house were used as the typical rear ell of the time: a dining room and kitchen. The whitewashed logs of the kitchen have been sheathed with beaded boards; dining room walls are vertical flush sheathing (today a bed room). In the 1930s a one-story bathroom addition was made to the NW rear corner of the house. In the 1960s, stained glass was added to the front door. The glass came from the former Mt. Tabor Church building when it was demolished in the 1960s. John Yarborough had been involved with construction of the church; his family thought it appropriate to have a remnant of the church's fabric made a part of his house.

Behind the house is a small gable-front frame barn dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century, and a later frame shed.

Historical Background: The log section of the house is believed to have been built ca. 1850 by David W. Doub, a circuit rider who served Methodist churches in the area. Doub had been the preacher in charge of the Methodist quarterly conference in 1860-1861 and died in May of 1864.²⁹ John Pratt bought the log house and land for his daughter Cora when she married ca. 1891. Cora (1871-1965) and her husband John Yarbrough lived in the log house for several years, building the 2-story frame portion in 1901; they cut the lumber from their land. An early photograph shows family members sitting on the porch of the weatehrboarded log house before the 1901 portion was added.³⁰

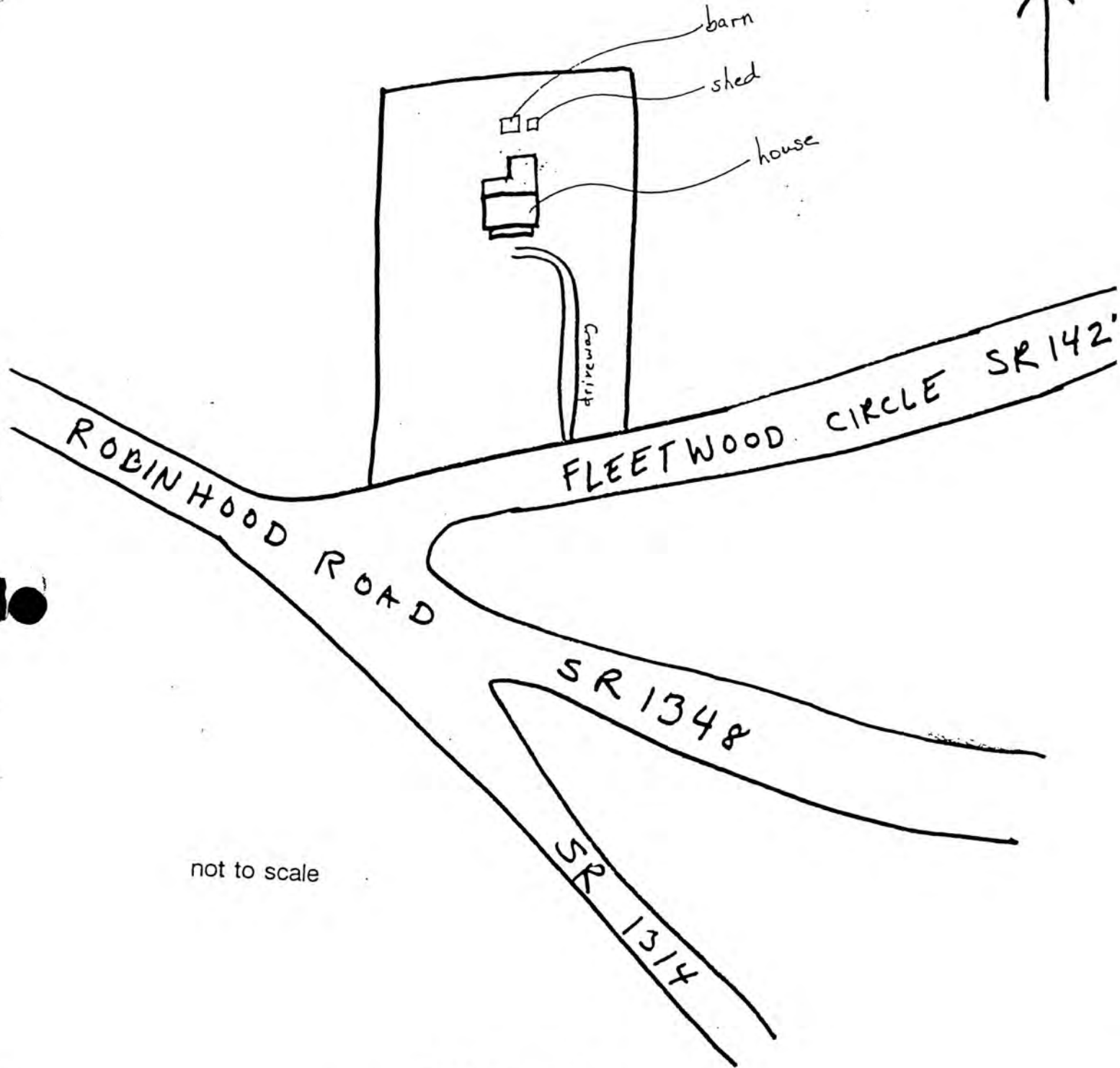
Evaluation: The Doub-Yarborough House meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It derives its chief architectural significance from the 1901 period as a little-altered example of the application of Colonial Revival ornamentation onto the traditional North Carolina I-house form. The Doub-Yarborough House retains an extraordinarily high level of integrity from its 1901 construction; with the exception of the stained glass in the front door and the addition of a bathroom, it has been virtually unchanged on both exterior and interior. Taylor's 1979 inventory and the surveys conducted for this project indicate that this house is among the least altered of turn-of-the-century I-houses in western Forsyth County; furthermore, it retains the log portion of which it was a product.

It should be noted that the house is of further interest as an example of a type. This type is a preexisting log house, altered as needed to accommodate the creation of a larger house reflecting changing needs and abilities, including growing families, changing styles, and the success in farming practices, which made the new house possible. In the case of the Doub-Yarbrough House, the log section has been changed to the extent that it has lost its integrity from its pre-1901 use as a stand-alone residence.

Boundary Description and Justification: Eligible boundaries include the house and 1.03 acres which remain with the house today and which retain integrity from the 1901 period. Not included in the eligible boundaries are adjacent lands, which have been developed within the past fifty years and do not retain integrity.

29 Tise, *Melting Pot*, 126; and B. Pratt Scroggs. Interview by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991.

30 Scroggs.



not to scale

Doub-Yarborough House
Site Plan by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991



Doub-Yarborough House Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries



Doub-Yarborough House

Ploughboy Jarvis Farm

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Ploughboy Jarvis Farm in 1991. Since that time, a house has been constructed on the edge of her recommended boundary. The property remains eligible for the National Register, but the boundary has been altered to reflect the modern encroachment. Her description and evaluation are repeated here. The accompanying map and site plan reflect the boundary change.

Location: 1532 Jonestown Road; Northwest corner, junction of SR 1136 (Jonestown Road) and SR 1120 (Ploughboy Lane)

Description: The Ploughboy Jarvis Farm is a late nineteenth century complex in an open rural setting. The house is a one-story frame L-shaped building with its projecting front cross gable to the north and an engaged shed-roofed porch covering the remaining two bays. The porch is supported by slender classical columns and has a beaded-board ceiling. Both roofs are metal shingle. At the central entrance is an unadorned replacement door; windows are 4-over-4 sash in plain surrounds, with paired sash (probably a later alteration) on the front elevation and on the south side addition. A corbelled brick interior chimney rises from the ridge of the east-west gable; a smaller corbelled brick exterior (flue) chimney is at the southern end, and a rear interior chimney heats the rear ell. Foundations are brick; the porch foundation has openwork and ca. 1920 brick steps. One-story rear gable ell with standing-seam metal roof; smaller gable addition. House is weatherboarded; smallest rear ell is covered with asbestos siding.

A complex of frame outbuildings surrounds the house, generally behind and to the south of the house. Closest to and south of the house is an open wellhouse pavilion with metal gable roof. Others, all frame, include a vehicle shed, barns, smokehouse, shop, privy, corner crib, garage and sheds. All are gable-roofed with standing seam metal roofs. The front upper gable ends of three project to protect their entrances.

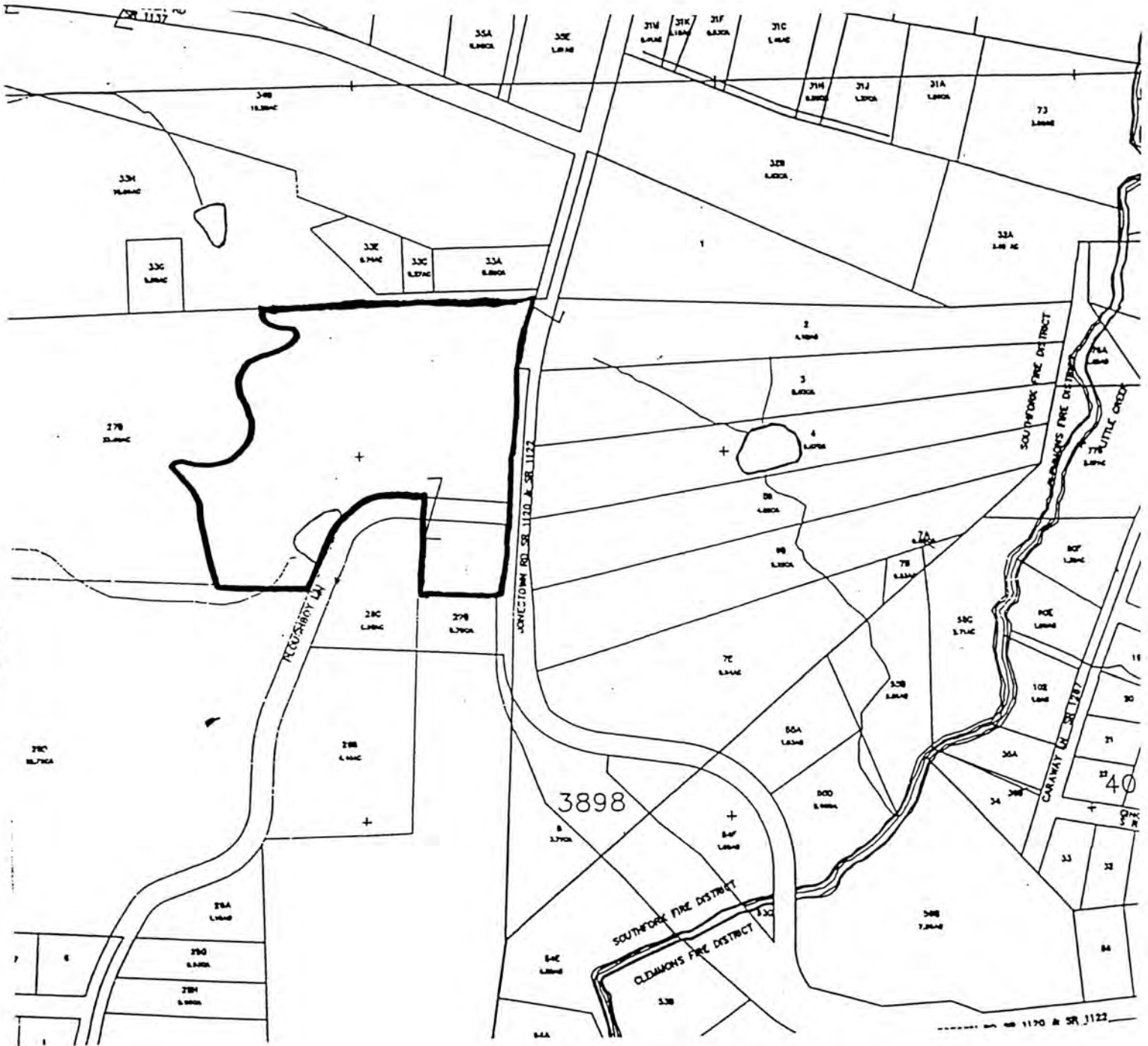
Historical Background: The house was built about 1897 by James Monroe Jarvis. Jarvis wrote for the *Union Republic*, a local newspaper, under the pen name "Ploughboy Jarvis." It was a series called "Ploughboy's Letters." Jarvis was also a farmer and carpenter. He developed a new variety of seed corn, which was named Jarvis' Golden Prolific Seed Corn and used in many of the states of the southeast. As Fries states, "He pursued the breeding of corn until the middle 1930s, when he was too old to do field work any more; when he retired, his name was synonymous with good farming practices over a wide territory."³¹

Evaluation: The Ploughboy Jarvis Farm is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion B for its association with the life of James Monroe "Ploughboy" Jarvis, whose writings and pioneering in seed-corn production and other farming practices affected farming conventions in a broad area. It also meets Criterion A in the area of Agriculture; the house with its associated outbuilding complex represents the pattern of agricultural practices in Forsyth County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth

³¹ William Powell, *Dictionary of North Carolina Bibliography*, 342.

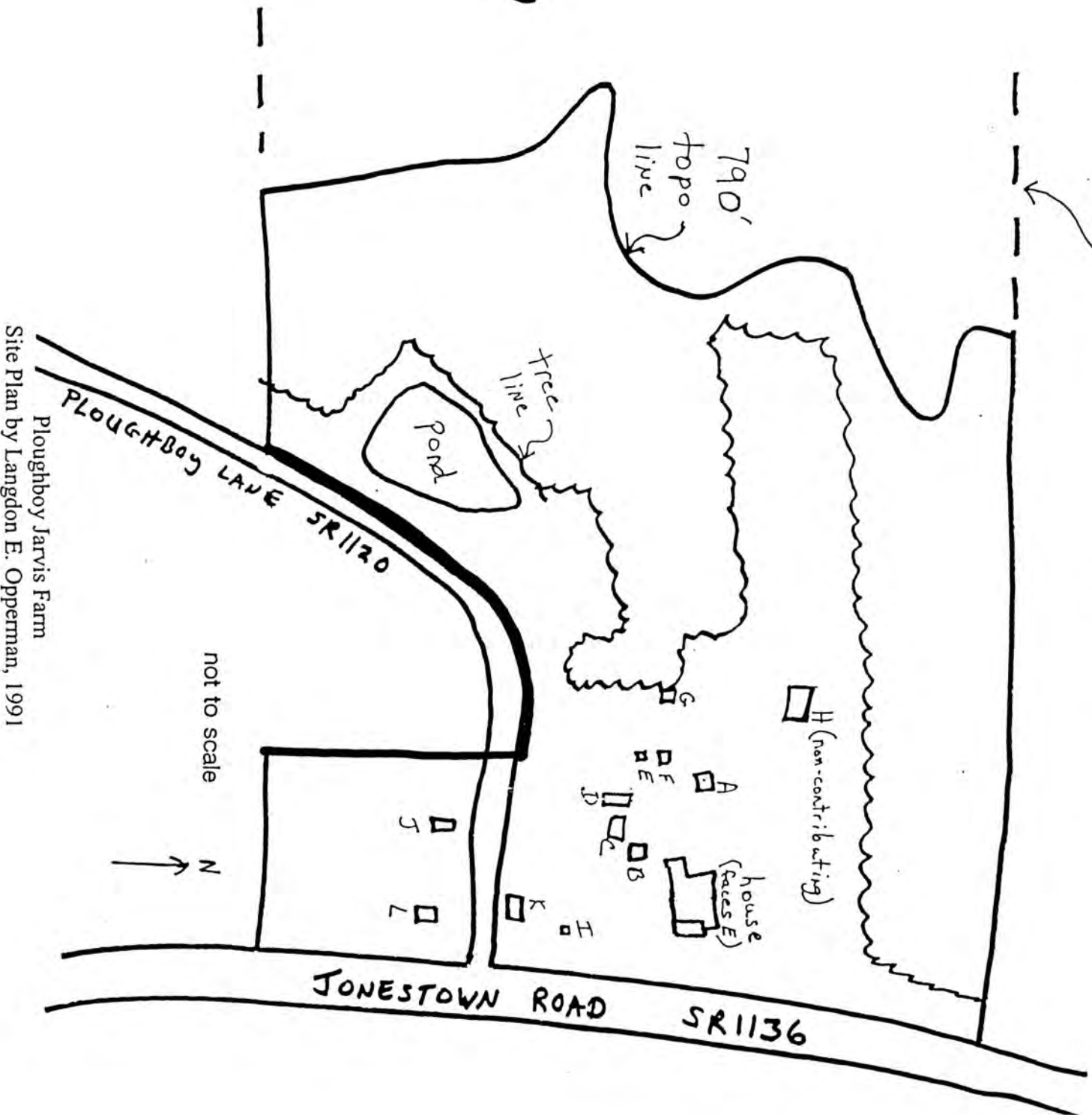
centuries. By their various functions and relationships these outbuildings represent how a successful farmer organized his operation. It has been placed on the Division of Archives and History's Study List.

Boundary Description and Justification: Boundaries include the buildings and about 13 acres of a 33-acre parcel still with the farm. Boundaries include a full complement of the elements necessary to Jarvis' successful farm, including the extant buildings, farm pond, stream, and both cleared and wooded lands. The boundary is skirted by Jonestown Road, by smaller parcels developed within the past 50 years, and by three small summits creating a rear boundary behind and west of the building complex. The rear boundary for the most part follows the 790' topo line.



Ploughboy Jarvis Farm Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries

Continuation of property line (legal tax parcel)



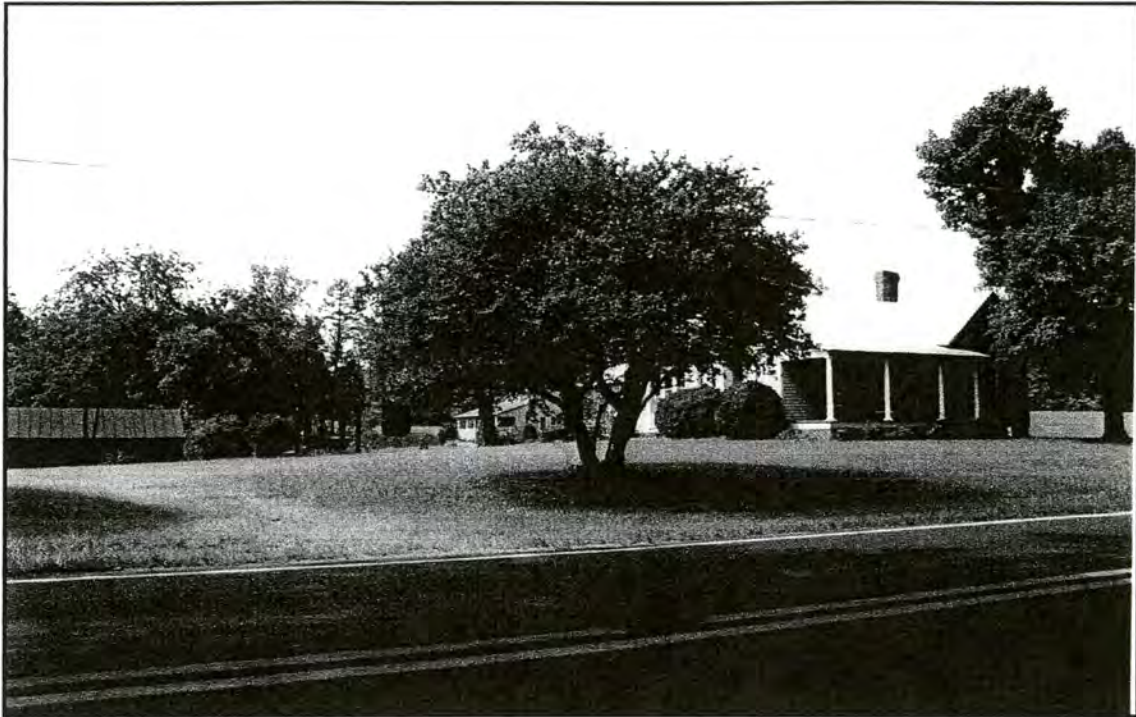
Ploughboy Jarvis Farm
Site Plan by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991



“Ploughboy” Jarvis Farm, house



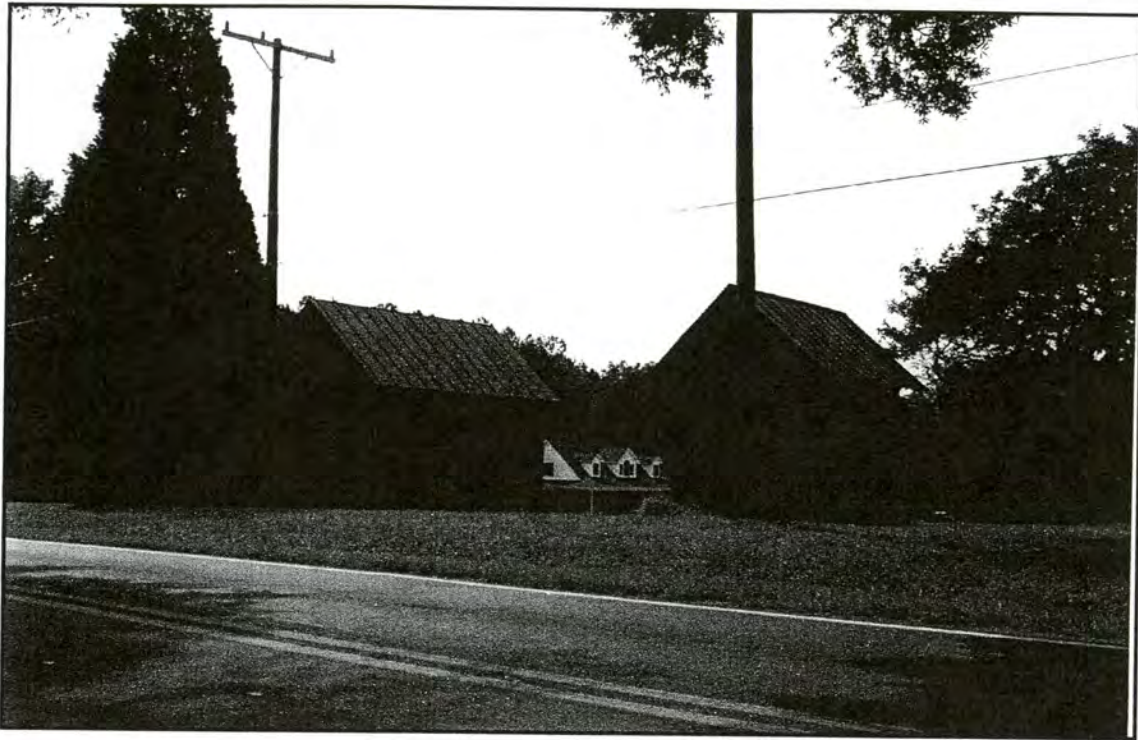
“Ploughboy” Jarvis Farm, house



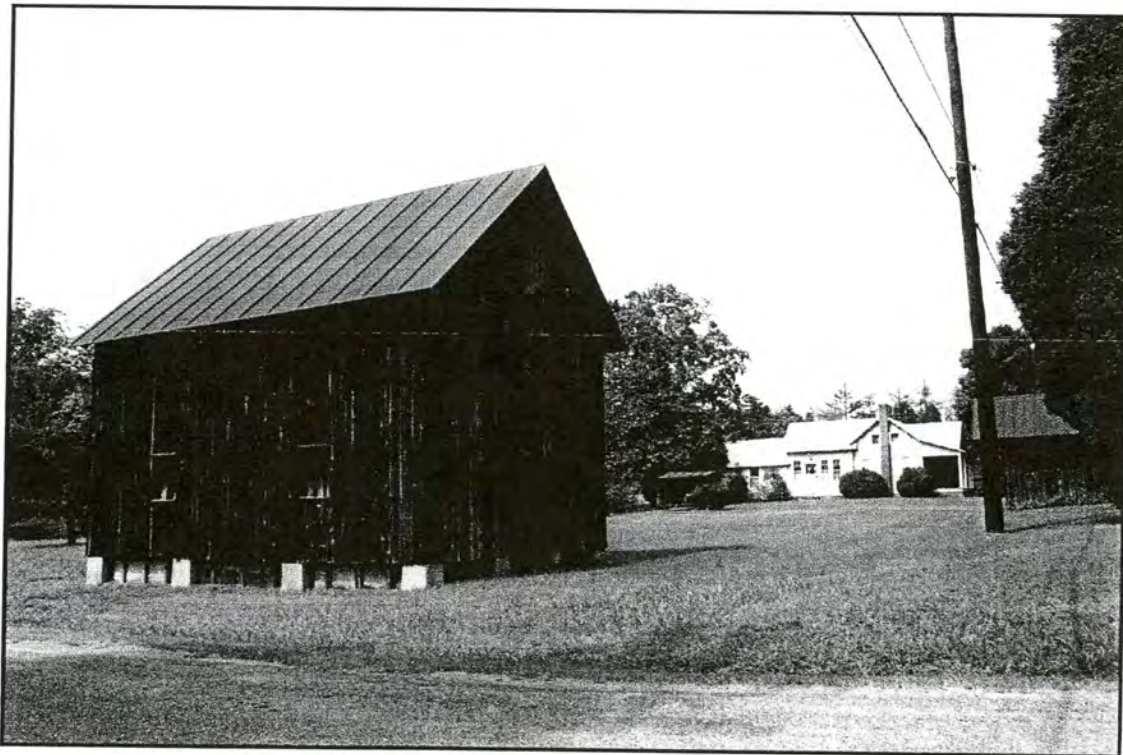
"Ploughboy" Jarvis Farm, house



"Ploughboy" Jarvis Farm, outbuilding



“Ploughboy” Jarvis Farm, barn or granary and smokehouse



“Ploughboy” Jarvis Farm, barn or granary

Columbus Kapp House (#280)

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Columbus Kapp Farm in 1991. No changes to the property or site have occurred since that time and thus, her description and evaluation are repeated here.

Location: East side of a dirt drive (Kapp Road), .25 mile from its start, which is on the east side of SR 1623 (Shore Road), 0.1 mile south of the junction with SR 1898 (Griffin Road) and 0.3 mile south of the junction with centerline of US Highway 52

Description: The Columbus Kapp House is a late nineteenth century I-house. The house is of frame construction with brick noggin. It is three bays wide with a central entrance; windows are 2-over-2 sash with louvered shutters. At the front is an attached 3-bay porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets. Carved rafter and purlin ends, unusual in the study area, are found at the eaves and gables of the house and porch. The porch ceiling is flush-board sheathed. The four-paneled front door is flanked by four-light sidelights over a molded panel, and topped by a two-light transom.

At the back is a one-story gable ell with engaged porch running its full length. The porch turns to meet an attached porch behind the two-story portion. These porches are also supported by turned posts and the same carved brackets as those on the front porch. Also found here are the decorative sawn ends found on the front porch and house. Two plain porch posts are in front of the 1906 one-room extension.

The house has three chimneys: two brick exterior chimneys with stepped shoulders, and an interior, formerly rear, chimney in the ell. Doors are four-paneled throughout and window sash are 2-over-2. All roofs are standing-seam metal.

At the east side of the house, adjacent to the kitchen, is a milkwell beneath a small porch. This is a series of wood shelves, which were lowered into a hole in the ground. Containers of butter, milk and cream were placed on the shelves, stored in the milkwell at 58 to 59 degrees and raised for use as needed.³²

Like the exterior, the interiors are for the most part intact. In the central hall is a turned newel, more elaborate than many in the area, and a molded baluster rail. Fireplaces are lined in soapstone, and post-and-lintel mantels with chamfered pilasters remain on both floors and in the kitchen. The mantel in the front south room (the Kapp's bedroom) has been removed. All walls are finished in plaster with wide baseboards.

Four outbuildings remain with the house; three are log. A large double-pen log barn behind the house is V-notched with front pent roof supported by frame trusses. It is flanked by two buildings forming a square yard between. To the north is a V-notched log granary and corncrib; to the south is a wagon and harness building. Farther south and closer to the house is the smokehouse, a frame front-gabled structure with front gable

32 Rosella Stoltz Pennington and Rev. John Kapp. Interviews by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991.

projecting over the entrance. The remains of a fallen washhouse and woodhouse are also to the south. All outbuildings are on fieldstone foundations.

Historical Background: The house was built in 1890 or 1891 by Columbus "Lum" Kapp (ca. 1860-ca. 1940) on lands of his father, William Washington Kapp. The senior Kapp lived about a quarter mile south in a log house. The Kapp family was one of the early families to settle the area; Lum Kapp's grandfather Heinrich (Henry) Kapp left Salem and acquired property in the area starting in about 1792; he is said to have amassed several thousand acres of which this property is a part.³³

Lum Kapp farmed tobacco, corn and small grains. He and his wife (a Speas from Yadkin County) lived with his parents until their youngest child Esther was three years old, then built this house in 1890 or 1891. He built his log barn, granary, and other outbuildings at the same time.

The house remained unchanged until after Esther's marriage. She and her husband David Stoltz had lived upstairs; however, a difficult pregnancy prompted construction in the summer of 1906 of a room behind the kitchen, using the existing kitchen as a heat source. Its only entrance was from the porch, which was extended using the current plain posts for support. The Stoltzes and their three children remained there until about 1913 when they moved to their own new house on N.C. Highway 65. Lum Kapp remained here until his death ca. 1940. The house then passed to his son Clarence, who with his wife Lela Butner Kapp continued to farm the land.

Few other changes were made for the next half century. Until Clarence Kapp's death in the early 1960s, the entrance to the kitchen and dining room was from the porch. It was not until after his death that a doorway was cut between the living room in the two-story section and dining room in the rear ell.³⁴ The house remains in family ownership. It was rented to tenants in the early 1970s and has been vacant for about 15 years. The house is stable though in need of maintenance; the outbuildings are in poor condition. The grounds behind and beside the house are kept mowed; however, the front yard where a double row of boxwoods leads to the front door, is heavily overgrown.

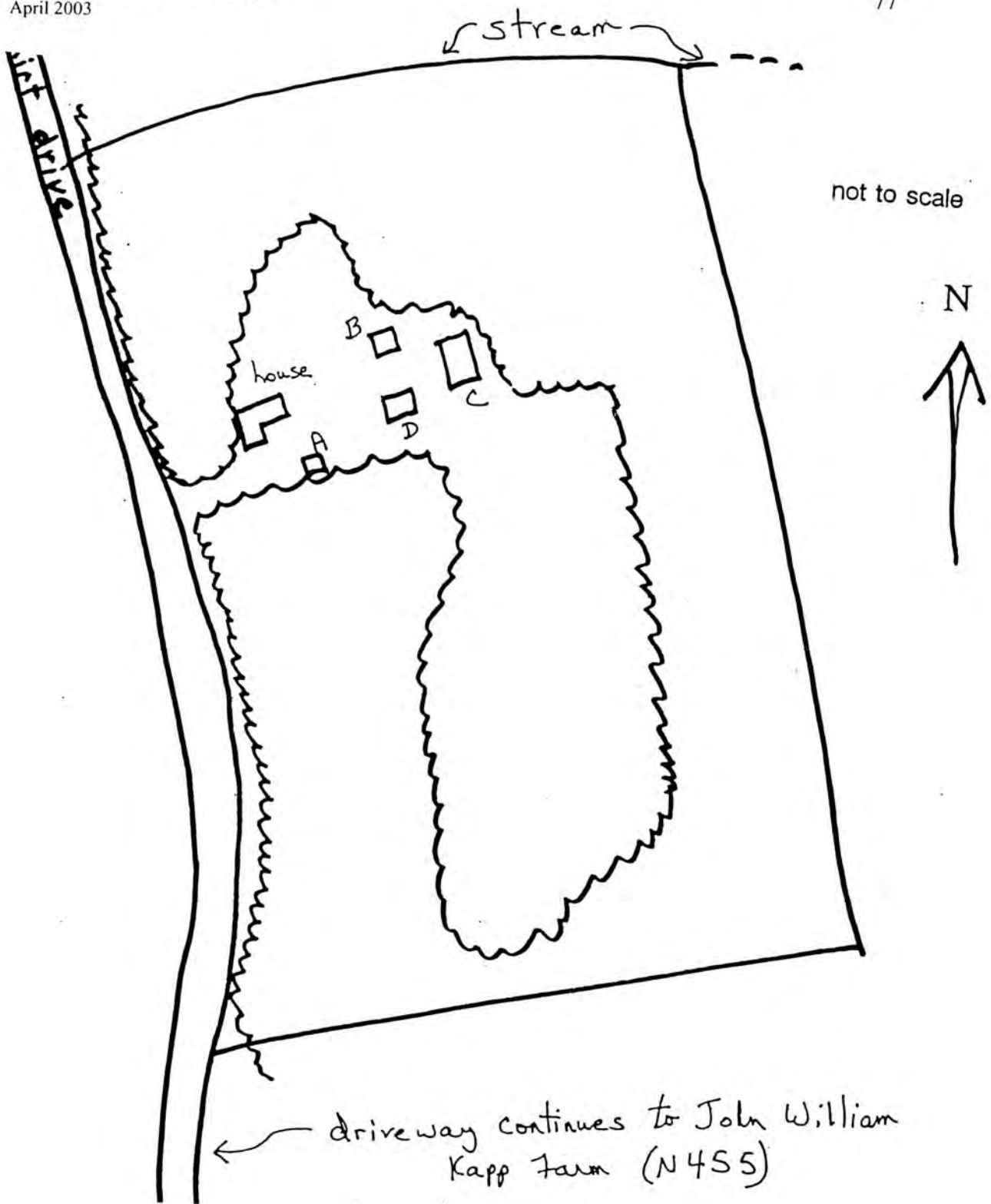
Evaluation: The house has undergone very little alteration. Though its condition is only fair, it retains a high level of architectural integrity. The property meets Criterion A under Agriculture; the property with its house, lands, and extant associated outbuildings represents agricultural practices in Forsyth County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also meets Criterion C as an excellent, and one of the most unaltered, examples of a late nineteenth century brick-nogged Victorian I-house surviving in the western half of Forsyth County.

Boundary Description and Justification: The boundary is delineated on the west by the entrance drive, on the north by a stream, and on the east and south by lines which encompass the building complex, cleared land, representative wooded land, and most of

33 William Kapp. Interview by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991.

34 Betty Kapp. Interview by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991.

the plateau on which the complex sits. This area contains about 13 acres of a 130-acre tract still with the house. Additional acreage has been excluded from the eligible area because the formerly agricultural lands have mostly grown up in forest and no longer retain their historic field patterns, nor the ratio of field to wooded area. The farmhouse complex, however, retains a sufficient number of buildings and a high level of integrity from its agricultural use during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.



Columbus Kapp Farm
Site Plan by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991



Columbus Kapp Farm Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries



Columbus Kapp House

Thomas Jefferson Kapp House (#296)

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Thomas Jefferson Kapp House in 1991. No changes to the property or site have occurred since that time and thus, her description and evaluation are repeated here.

Location: 5620 Kapp Road; West side of SR 1626 (Kapp Road), 0.25 mile south of the junction with SR 1821 and 0.7 mile south of the junction with SR 1611 (Bethania-Tobaccoville Road)

Description: The Thomas Jefferson Kapp House is a two-story Greek Revival I-house of brick-nogged heavy timber construction. Gable ends are pedimented; at each is a brick, stepped-shouldered chimney with corbelled top. The house is three bays wide on the first floor; second floor fenestration is in the two outer bays only. Sash are 9-over-9 with raised panel shutters. At the front is a one-story, one-bay pedimented entrance porch with flush-sheathed tympanum, supported by boxed columns and pilasters with a plain picket balustrade. The four-paneled front door in a three-part mitered surround is otherwise unadorned. Both roofs are standing-seam metal; eaves are boxed. At the back is a 1960s or 1970s one-story shed kitchen addition and side porch.

As Taylor notes, the house has vigorous Greek Revival interior woodwork. The front door opens into a two-room plan with enclosed stair against a partition wall. Mantels have tapered pilasters with "capitals." Walls were flush-sheathed with molded chair rail in the right front room; some surfaces have been covered with sheetrock.

Behind the house is a gable-front frame two-car garage and storage building constructed in the 1960s or 1970s.

Historical Background: Kapp was the son of Heinrich (Henry) Kapp and grandson of John Jacob Kapp. The Kapp family was one of the early families to settle the area; T. J. Kapp's father Heinrich left Salem (where he was learning the cobbling trade and unsatisfied with his prospects) and acquired property in the area starting in about 1792; he is said to have amassed several thousand acres of which this property is a part.³⁵

Henry became quite successful; he ran the first mill in nearby Bethania and later established another near the northern boundary. John M. Kapp, a cousin, operated Kapp's Mill on the Mitchell River in the Mountain View community of Surry County. The last of the Kapp Mills operated into the 1920s.³⁶ Thomas J. Kapp was also a miller, establishing a sawmill on Mill Creek behind his house – a miller's residence still stands (# 298). Kapp is thought to have built this house in about 1860. His son Eugene Thomas Kapp later built a house across the road (# 297).

Evaluation: The Thomas Jefferson Kapp House meets Criterion C as an unusually fine mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival farmhouse in Forsyth County, representing an

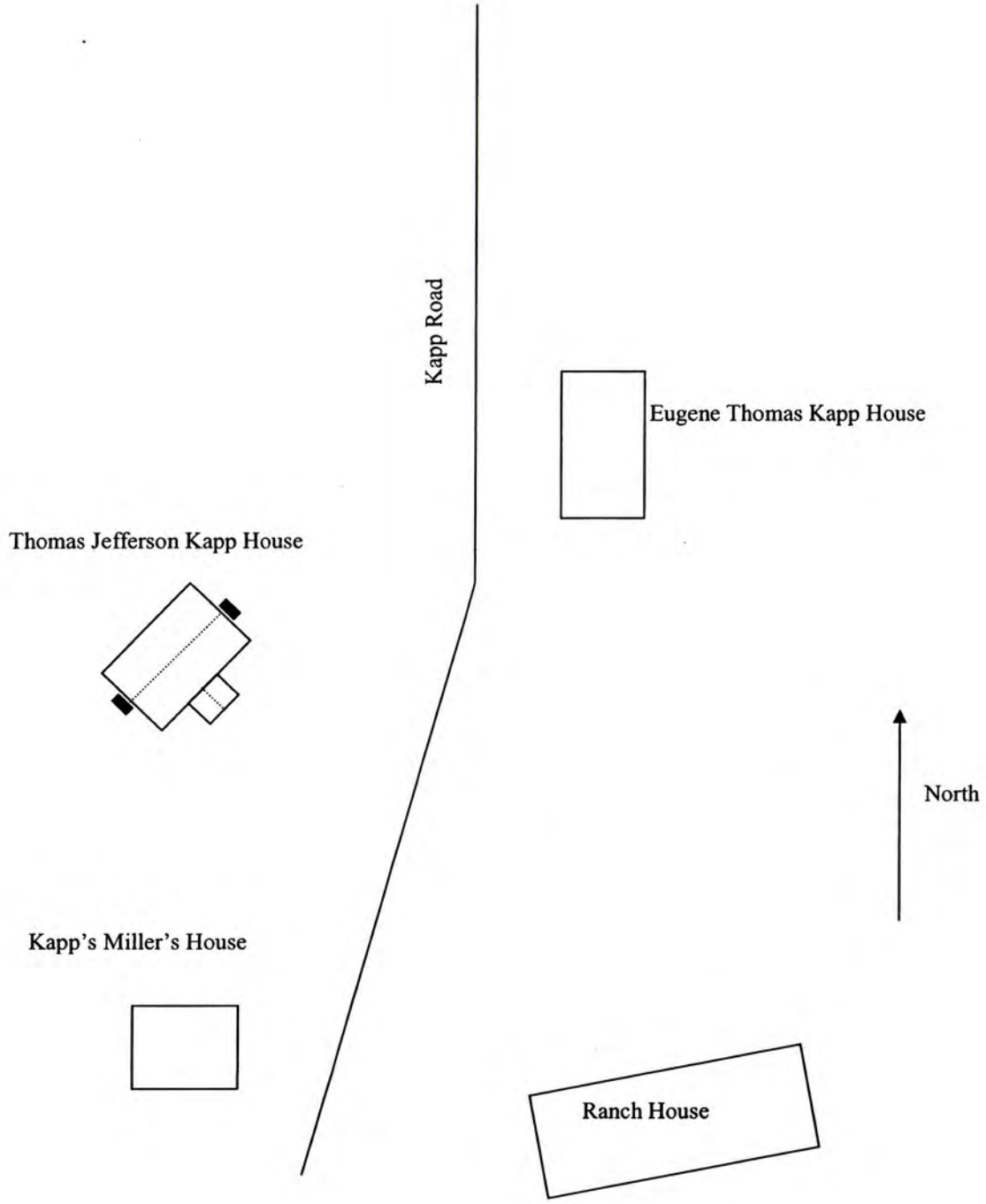
³⁵ William Kapp.

³⁶ Powell, *Bibliography*, 342.

early and intact example of the once-common I-house form with Greek Revival elements embellishments. It has been placed on the Division of Archives and History's Study List.

Boundary Description and Justification: Boundaries include a 1.13-acre tract which remains with the house today. The property has lost its large timber barn and all farm outbuildings and thus is no longer part of a farm complex. Much of the surrounding land excluded from the eligible area has been developed within the past 50 years.





Site Plan

THOMAS JEFFERSON KAPP HOUSE
5620 Kapp Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



Thomas Jefferson Kapp House Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries



Thomas Jefferson Kapp House



Thomas Jefferson Kapp House

Pfafftown Historic District

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Pfafftown Historic District in 1991. No changes to the district have occurred since that time and thus, her description and evaluation are repeated here. In 1992, Ms. Opperman's boundary was amended to include an archaeological site on the west side of the district. This tract has since been developed and therefore, the boundaries proposed originally in 1991 are followed here.

Pfafftown Historic District

Both sides Transou Road, extending 0.05 mi S and 0.6 mi N of SR 1525 (Yadkinville Road).

Peter Pfaff first came to York, Pa., in 1749. He married there. In 1771 he and his wife moved to Friedburg where he joined the Friedberg congregation and became one of its most active members. However, in 1786 he moved to his son's farm near Bethania after his wife's death in 1784.¹⁶ The community of "Pfafftown" emerged around their settlement. The elder Pfaff died in 1804 and is buried at Bethania.

No buildings remain in Pfafftown from this period. Around 1850 Pfafftown expanded when three Transou brothers built their houses there. The current district includes several extant fine Greek Revival vernacular houses constructed during this time.

Pfafftown continued to grow, and by 1896 the community had 100 citizens. Pfafftown lacked any major factories or mills, for the principal occupation was farming. A general store on the road to Yadkinville was run by John H. Pfaff.¹⁷ Gwynne Taylor quotes Mr. Clarence Fulk's reminiscences. Born in 1880, Fulk wrote his reminiscences in 1976 about his life in Pfafftown:

Pfafftown was and is, a community of farmers and a few merchants...Everyone around here farmed to make a living. Pfafftown had a grocery store which was managed and owned by Ivan Transou. It was located opposite the Pfafftown Christian Church in Ivan's house...There was a blacksmith shop and a harness and shoe shop down at the crossroads...The blacksmith shop was about 200 yards west of John Pfaff's store...The first post office in Pfafftown was located in Alex Transou's house...right beside Ivan's grocery store.¹⁸

The Pfafftown community supported an innovative program to assist the farmers in making ends meet. In 1900, the first and possibly only organization of its kind in the county, the Labor Exchange, was established. The purpose of this organization was to exchange labor and the products of labor. The Exchange flourished for several years, but eventually faltered and closed. No buildings associated with the Exchange remain.¹⁹

The Pfafftown Historic District has been placed on the Division of Archives and History's State Study List.

Buildings in the district date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century and are constructed of frame, log, and brick.

Key buildings include:

- 244 **Evan Transou House** ca. 1850
E side SR 3210, 0.5 mi N of SR 1525.

Two-story I-house, 3 bays wide on first floor with central entrance; on second floor, windows are at outer bays only. Two brick exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders (replaced). Attached hipped-roof porch supported by classical columns. Four-panel door at unadorned entrance, 6/6 sash. Inside is a hand-carved newel and flushboard sheathing. No mantels remain on the first floor. Behind the house is an open wellhouse and frame smokehouse.

The house was built ca. 1850 by Evan Transou, a wagonmaker and one of the Transou brothers who built in Pfafftown in the mid-nineteenth century. Evans built next door to his brother Julius Transou.

- 246 **Alexander Transou House** ca. 1848
W side SR 3210, 0.3 mi N of SR 1525.

Two-story, four-bay brick-nogged I-house built ca. 1848. Brick exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders. Full-front attached shed porch supported by chamfered posts with a plain picket balustrade. Beneath the porch roof the walls are clad with flush sheathing; entrance doors make up the two center bays. Both doors are three-panelled; 6/6 sash. Inside is flushboard sheathing with chair rail in one downstairs room and panelled wainscot in the other. Mantels have plain pilasters. At the rear is an 1870s wing with center chimney.

Also on the property are a number of outbuildings, some of them residences themselves. The "Bachelor's House" (A) is said to have been built in 1848 for Jonathan Transou. It is side-gabled with one exterior end chimney, a plain mantel and a Greek Revival two-panelled front door. Behind Alexander's house is a small board-and-batten house (B) built elsewhere by Amos Transou in the 1870s and moved to this location in the 1920s.²⁰ Another extant outbuilding is a small gable-front frame building clad with flush sheathing (C).

The house was built for Alexander Transou; the builder is known to have been Ezra Hauser. Transou was a farmer, storekeeper, and woodworker. The Transou store stood immediately south of his house.

- 244 **J.A. Transou House** 1856
E side SR 3210, 0.05 mi N of SR 1525

One-story V-notched exposed log house with replacement vertical-board in gables; brick exterior end chimney at south gable end. Various additions; house has been altered. Three bays wide with entrance in left (north) bay. Shed-roofed attached porch covers two bays of log house and part of a one-story frame side wing with exterior chimney. At the back is a modern stylized exaggerated-saddle-notched "log" house.

Julius A. Transou built the log house in 1856. He was the first baptized member of Pfafftown Christian Church; reported to have been a butcher and a piano tuner.²¹ House is now owned by Julius's great grandson.

- 251 **Eugene Romulous Pfaff House** 1870s-1880s
W side SR 1435, 0.05 mi S of SR 1525.

Two-story brick I-house, 3 bays wide and one room deep with central entrance. Brick exterior end chimneys. House is in 4-1-4 common bond with penciled mortar joints. At central entrance is a double-leaf 2-panelled glazed door with two-part glazed arched transom beneath brick arch; 6/6 sash on front, 4/6 on left side; two-story rear frame addition. Inside is a central hall plan, stairway with turned balusters and heavy turned newel, and plain Greek Revival mantels. All doors are 2-panelled Greek Revival; interior finish is plaster.

House was built for Eugene R. Pfaff probably in the 1870s or 1880s; Eugene, Albert (N327) and John H. Pfaff were brothers.²² This house was once used for the telephone office.²³

- 252 **John H. Pfaff House** 1904
SW corner SR 1435 and SR 1525.

Two-story, L-shaped brick-nogged house built in 1904. Interior chimneys; front-wrap shed porch supported by classical columns and pilasters. Central entrance has double-leaf front door; 2/2 sash with louvered shutters. Inside is central hall plan, stairway with heavy square newel, simple mantels, corner blocks and fluted moulded surrounds at doorways.

John H. Pfaff moved here from Bethania and started to build the house in 1904. He had worked for Lehman and Kapp's in Bethania and been an agent for the Johnson Harvester Company.²⁴ Pfaff was a great-grandson of Peter Pfaff. He owned the general store which was in front of house; was demolished in the 1970s by highway.²⁵

- 239 **Claude Transou House** 1903-1904
E side SR 3210, 0.5 mi N of jct with SR 1525.

Two-story frame L-shaped Queen Anne house, pyramidal roof with intersecting cross gables and interior chimneys. Projecting front gable is two-story polygonal cutaway bay; bracketed cutaway with pendants. Shingled gable. One-story hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and turned balusters. Unadorned half-glazed door enters central hall; extensive period woodwork inside. Heavy moulded-panel square newel. Panels on undercarriage of stairs curve to meet floor. Mantels with mirrored overmantel, also spindle decoration. One-story rear gable ell; behind house is a frame barn.

House was built 1903-1904 for Claude Transou by Miller Bros. Constr. Co. Transou worked with Vaughn Wholesale Grocers in Winston-Salem, which became Vaughn Coffee Mill. It closed during the depression, and Transou retired shortly after. He had farming done on this land.²⁶

- 241 **Will Wilson House** 1890s
3471 Transou Road. W side SR 3210, 0.5 mi N of jct with SR 1525.

One-and-one-half story frame L-shaped house with 3-bay front shed dormer, return cornice; stuccoed, corbelled brick interior chimneys. Attached shed porch supported by turned posts on brick piers; posts paired at ends. Later "bay window" at front cross gable; otherwise are 2/2 sash. Behind the house are a frame granary and vehicle shed.

House built for Will Wilson, probably in the late nineteenth century, and altered in the 1910s or 1920s. Wilson was brother of George Wilson (N349) with whom he started Wilson Bros. Lumber Co in Rural Hall (now Brannock & Lynch Lumber Co.).²⁷ After Wilson, owners were Peyton Abbott, minister of Pfafftown Christian Church; and then Sol Stimpson who bought the property ca. 1912 and remained until his death in the late 1970s.²⁸

- 249 **George F. Wilson House** 1912
3368 Transou Road. W side SR 3210, 0.3 mi N of jct with SR 1525.

One-and-one-half story frame house with Queen Anne elements; cross-gabled roof with Queen Anne pent eaves at gable ends, hipped dormers. Paired sash with geometric muntin patterns. Behind the house is a frame smokehouse.

House built 1912 by George Follett Wilson. Unlike most Pfafftown residents, Wilson was not a farmer. Before building this house he operated a blacksmith shop and sawmill across the road. Foundation and gears are evident and should be investigated to determine archaeological significance. There had been a log house on this site which earlier had been occupied by Transous. Wilson demolished it and built this house with lumber from his sawmill. A portion of the foundation and basement of the log house are beneath this house.

Wilson started Wilson Bros. Lumber Co with his brother Will (see N351).

Evaluation

Pfafftown today retains integrity and significance as a cohesive collection of farm residences from the 1840s and into the early twentieth century. The Pfafftown Historic District meets Criterion A in the area of Community Development as an intact example of a satellite community of Moravian farmers and merchants within the broader Moravian network established in the Wachovia tract.

It also meets Criterion C as an intact and significant collection of Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and related domestic architectural styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which are representative of building practices in rural and small town communities in Forsyth County in that period.

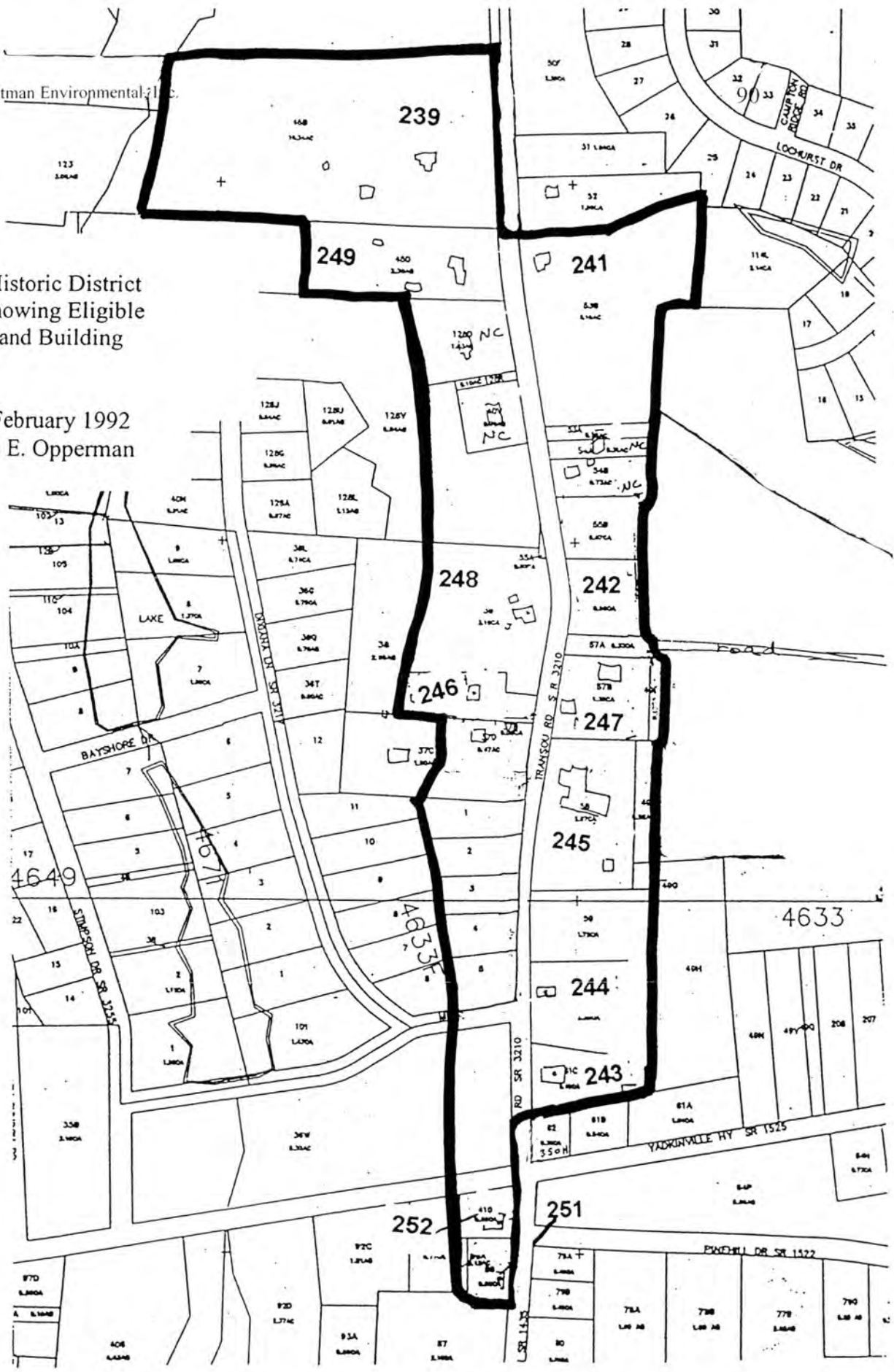
Boundaries

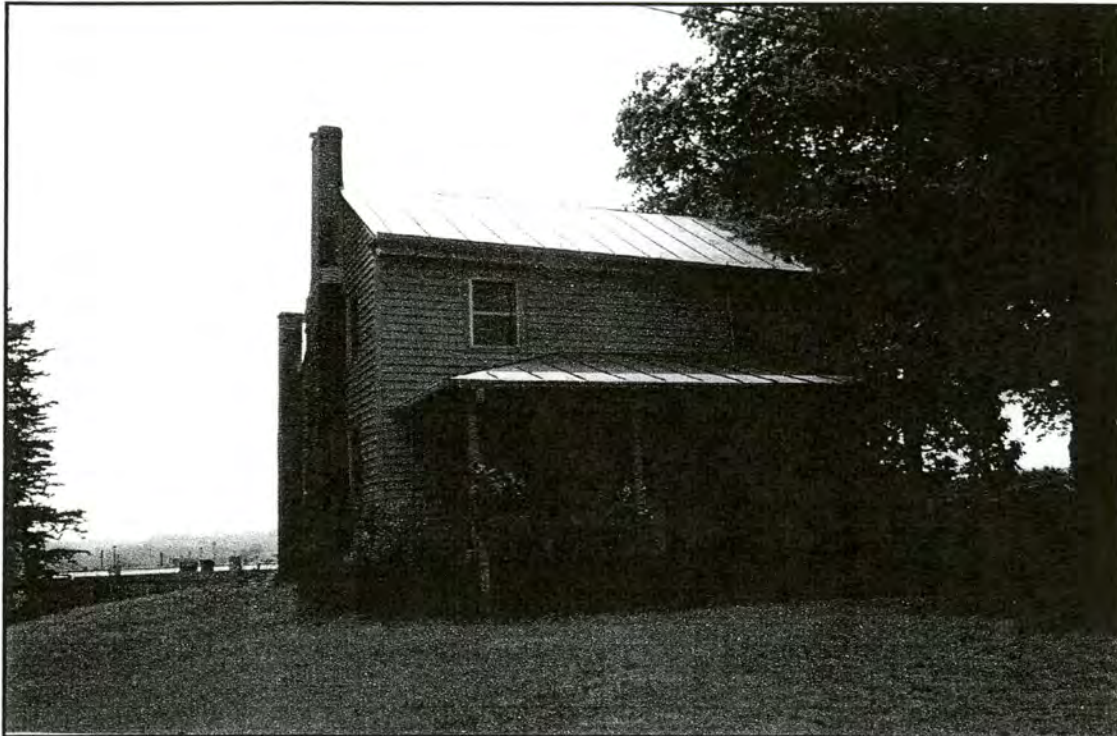
Boundaries of the eligible area generally follow the rear property lines of the buildings along Transou Road and Pfaff Lane. This is a linear district reflecting the growth of the community along Transou Road and Pfaff Lane, its southern extension. Due to the arrangement of the buildings and to adjacent encroachment of modern development, the boundary generally follows rear property lines.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
April 2003

Pfafftown Historic District Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries and Building Footprints

Revised in February 1992
By Langdon E. Opperman





Evan Transou House



Pfafftown Christian Church



Alexander Transou House



House, 3341 Transou Road



George F. Wilson House



House, Transou Road



John H. Pfaff House



Eugene Romulous Pfaff House



House, 3495 Transou Road



Claude Transou House



House, Transou Road



Will Wilson House



J.A. Transou House



Recorded Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register during the 2002 study

Brookberry Farm (#152)

The physical description was adapted from Ms. Opperman's 1991 report, but additional historical research was conducted and thus, the historical background, eligibility, and boundary description were rewritten. Because it was not taken from Ms. Opperman's report, it is underlined.

Location: East side of SR 1314 (Meadowlark Drive), 0.8 mile south of the junction with SR 1348 (Robinhood Road)

Description: Covering nearly 1,000 acres, Brookberry Farm is the largest private parcel in the study area. Several buildings stand on the property. The oldest is the ca. 1910 Conrad house, a two-story I-house with asbestos siding, two-over-two sash windows, and a hipped roof porch with battered posts on brick piers. Three small bungalow cottages also stand on the property. One dates from the 1920s, when Roy Thacker operated a dairy on part of the land. Felix Webster constructed the second one around 1940 when he owned Mr. Thacker's farm and Bowman Gray, Jr., constructed the third around 1950. Gray constructed numerous barns in the early 1950s, including one comprised of a Quonset hut on a high concrete block foundation. Gray also built a concrete block milking parlor. Gray's barns were used for his dairy operation, but were later used for horses and beef cattle.

The largest building is Gray's house, started in 1948 and completed the following year. The two-story brick house is composed of a central T-shaped block with one-and-a-half-story rectangular wings set at an angle on the main block's front corners. Brick chimneys stand on the main block's three gable ends. Wall dormers break the roof slope of the south wing while gabled dormers punctuate the north wing's roof slope. Windows on the north elevation of the north wing are metal casements. A four-bay garage occupies the lower level of the north wing. A one-story wing also extends off the main block's south elevation. This wing houses an indoor swimming pool.

Outbuildings associated with the 1948-49 house include a small brick pyramidal-roof gas pump shelter on the west edge of the driveway in front of the garage bays. Another pyramidal-roof outbuilding stands to the north and has two doors, one with a louvered panel. Immediately north of this building is a shed-roof, board-and-batten structure and farther north is a glass greenhouse. To the east is an overgrown tennis court. The pastoral landscape, much of which is still actively used as pasture land and for cultivation, is the site's most notable landscape feature.

Historical Background: Bowman Gray, Jr., president of R.J. Reynolds, began assembling the farm's nearly 1,000 acres in the late 1940s. Gray began building the main house in 1948 and completed it in 1949. He and his family lived here until his death in 1969. Gray ran a dairy of Golden Guernseys, but sold the Guernseys and began handling Charlais

beef cattle in the 1960s. Today, much of the land is leased for pastureland and crops. Wachovia Bank acts as trustee for the property.

Gray was the son of Bowman Gray, Sr., also a president of R.J. Reynolds. Besides being a business leader, he served as a trustee of several institutions including the University of North Carolina, the Research Triangle Foundation, and the Business Foundation of North Carolina. He also sat on the boards of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company and Piedmont Airlines. Gray and his brother, Gordon Gray, created several professorships and associate professorships at their alma mater, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

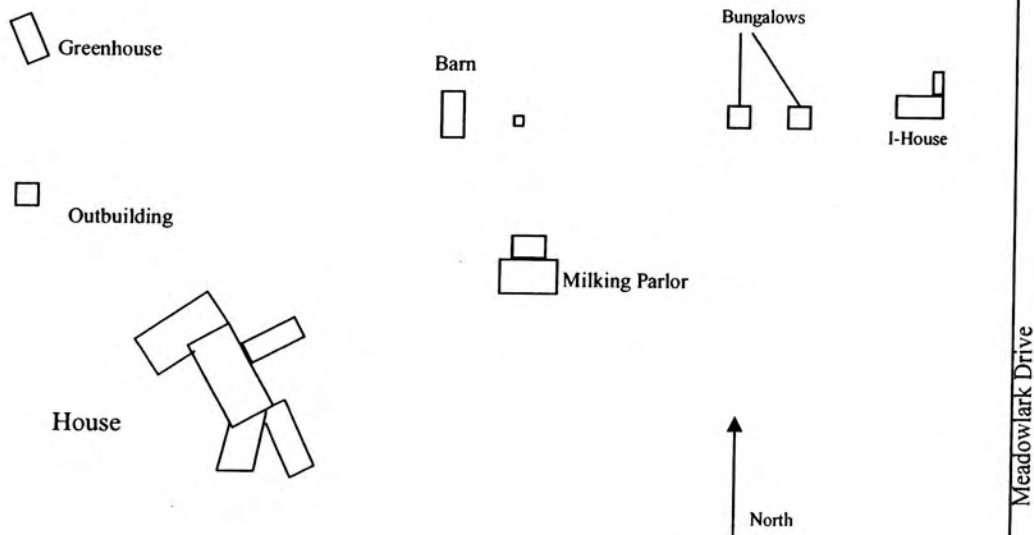
The country home movement in the United States was the product of the leading capitalists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, who, with vast disposable incomes, created estates and farms within commuting distance of their businesses. Of these homes in North Carolina, Catherine Bishir writes, "the country house represented the luxurious extreme of the outward movement of the elite. A number of such residences were erected in North Carolina in the early twentieth century; though located in rural areas, they were all part of a national urban sphere of architectural patronage and design." Bishir goes on to write that "A country house was usually conceived as a family's principal residence, located on a transportation line that allowed the man of the house to commute to his office while maintaining his family in a healthful, spacious estate suitable to elaborate entertaining."

In the Winston-Salem area, Bowman Gray, Sr., and Katherine Reynolds, wife of R. J. Reynolds, created Graylyn and Reynolda House, respectively. These two homes are the city's most notable country homes. Reynolda House was completed in 1917 and was a working farm complete with a village that included a school, church and housing. Bowman Gray, Sr. was president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company at the time of Graylyn's construction between 1929 and 1932. The Norman Revival estate is located across the road from Reynolda House.

The country house movement generally ends with the Great Depression or the outbreak of World War II at the latest, but because people continued to smoke R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's cigarettes throughout hard economic times and the war, Bowman Gray, Jr., as that company's post-war president, was able to amass acreage and construct his own country home. Northrup and O'Brien, a Winston-Salem architecture firm, may have designed the house. Northrup and O'Brien designed a number of Winston-Salem's large homes, including Graylyn, and they are known to have worked for various other members of the Gray family throughout the early and mid-twentieth century. This, however, is speculation.

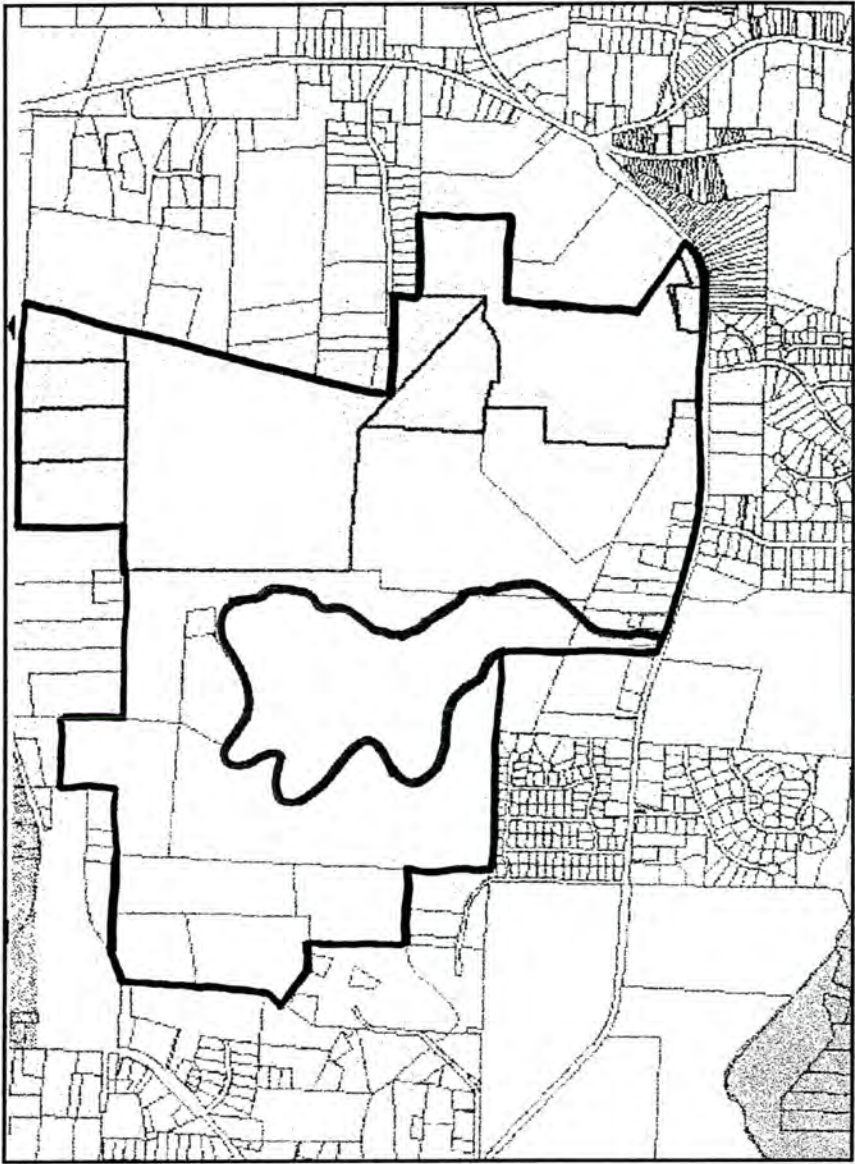
Evaluation: Brookberry Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The house, grounds, pastures, and dairy-related buildings survive as important examples of the country house movement and the Colonial Revival style during the post-World War II period.

Boundary Description and Justification: The Brookberry Farm boundary follows ridgelines and natural contours to encompass approximately 185 acres. Included in the site are the earlier I-house and bungalows, the various dairy buildings and the main house. Also included are pasturelands, woodlands cultivated fields which are an integral part of the site's integrity illustrating the land's use during it's period of significance.



Site Plan
BROOKBERRY FARM
E Side of Meadowlark Drive, 0.8 mi.
S of Robinhood Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



Brookberry Farm Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries
(PIN Number: 5896-12-3301)



Brookberry Farm, main house, south elevation



Brookberry Farm, main house, west elevation



Brookberry Farm, main house, east elevation



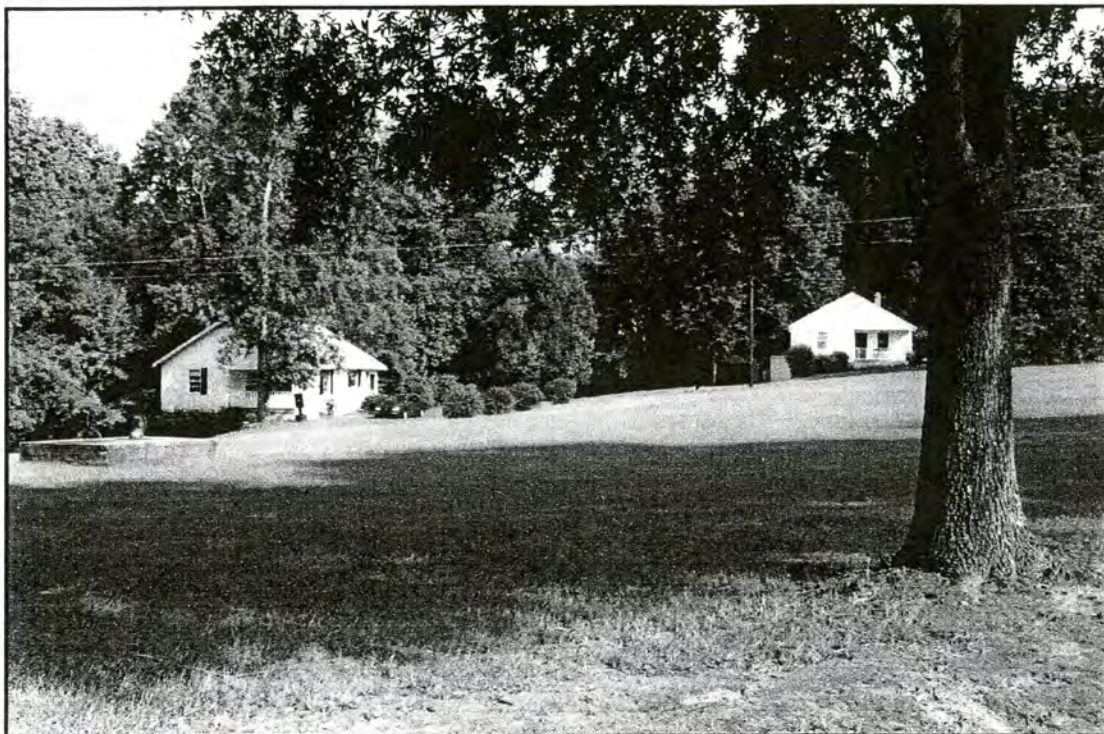
Brookberry Farm, main house, north elevation



Brookberry Farm, main house, south elevation



Brookberry Farm, main house, west elevation



Brookberry Farm, bungalows, west elevations



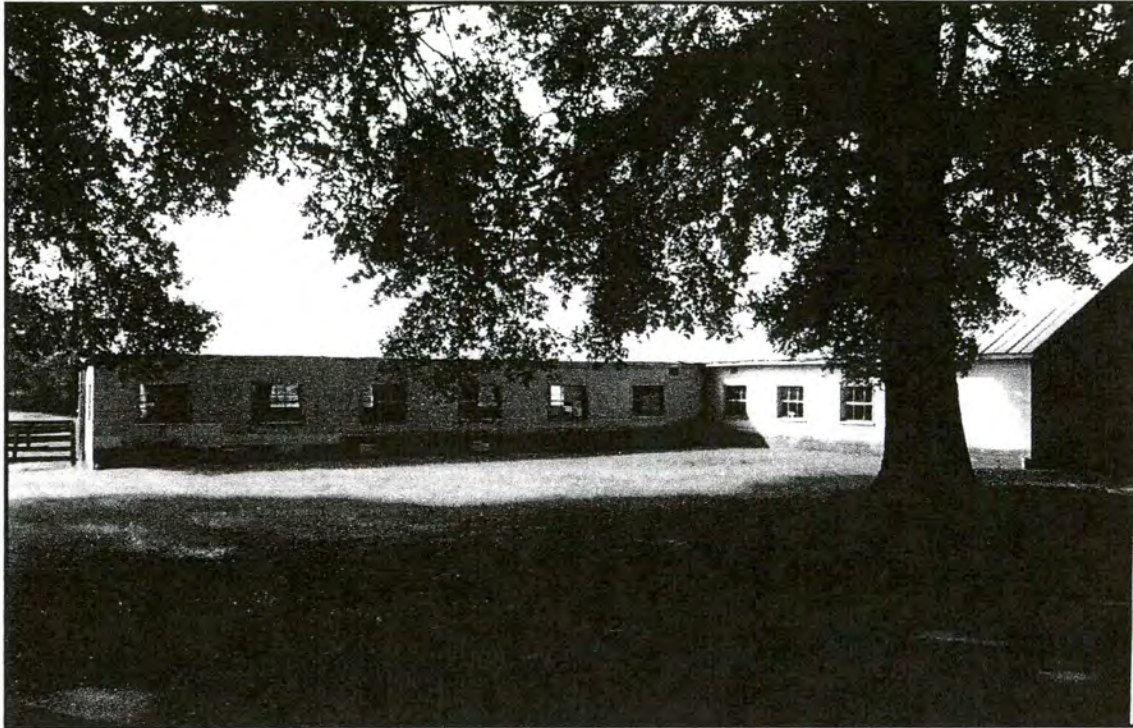
Brookberry Farm, Conrad House, south elevation



Brookberry Farm, Conrad House, south elevation



Brookberry Farm, milking parlor, north elevation



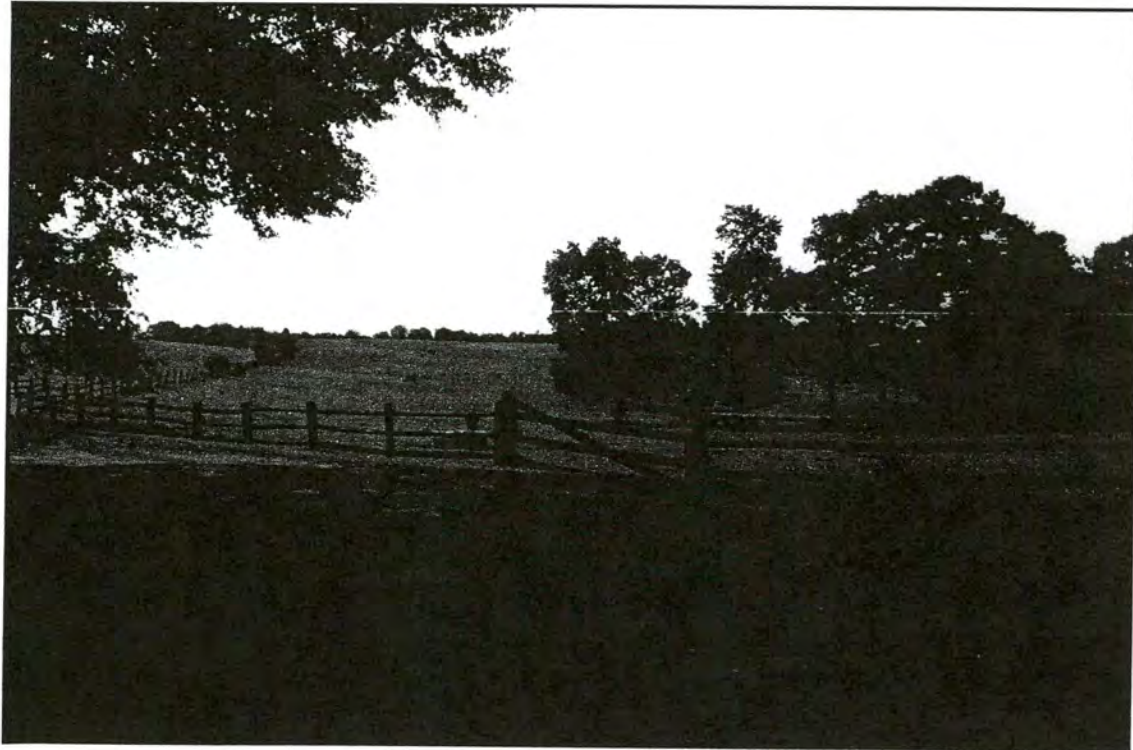
Brookberry Farm, milking parlor, north elevation



Brookberry Farm, dairy building, south elevation



Brookberry Farm, main house outbuilding, east elevation



Brookberry Farm, pastureland, facing south



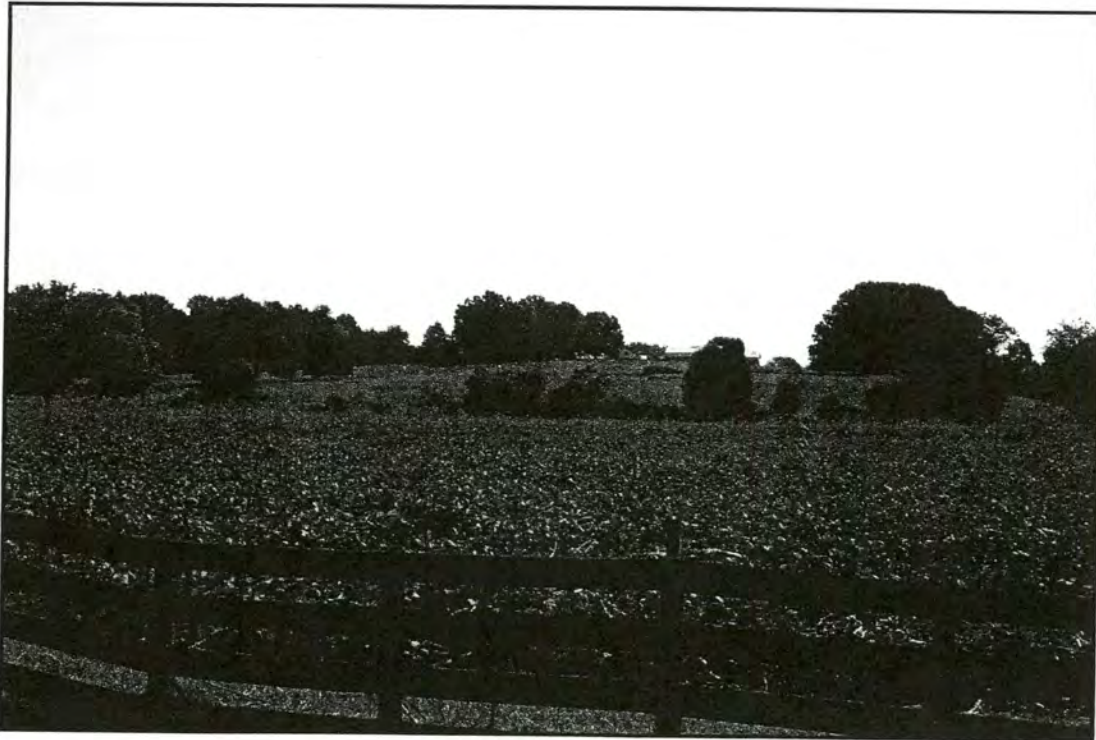
Brookberry Farm, main house board-and-batten outbuilding with green house barely visible through trees



Brookberry Farm, Quonset hut dairy barn



Brookberry Farm, bungalow, south elevation



Brookberry Farm, cropland, facing east with dairy barn and milking parlor in the distance



Brookberry Farm, main house gas pavilion



Brookberry Farm, bungalow, south elevation

Harmony Grove United Methodist Church Cemetery (#79)

Location: North side of SR 1261 (Marty Lane), 0.3 mile east of SR 1103 (Lake Cottage Road)

Description: The Harmony Grove United Methodist Church Cemetery contains approximately sixty marked graves, all of which are more than fifty-years old and the majority of which are from the nineteenth century. The most notable stones are small soapstone tablets with round discs or semicircles forming heads above square shoulders. These discs are incised with various typical German ornaments including pinwheels, compass stars, and stylized flowers. Approximately twelve of these early nineteenth century stones are standing. Early twentieth century and late-nineteenth century tombstones are generally small fairly unadorned tablets with one low obelisk-like stone. Most of these are granite although one or two concrete examples are present.

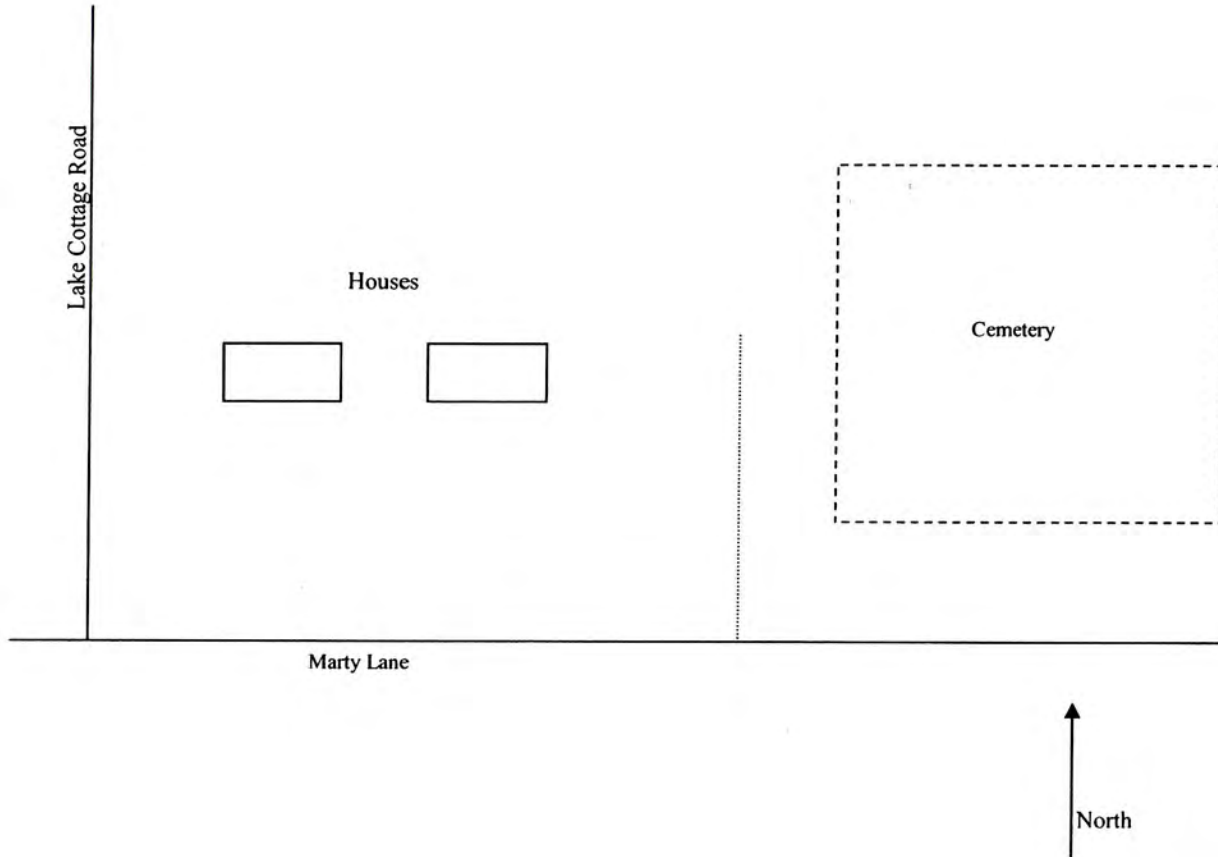
Historical Background: Besides Moravians, Lutherans and Methodists formed Forsyth County's earliest congregations, having organized near Lewisville and Clemmons during the second half of the eighteenth century. Preachers and property were apparently fairly fluid among the congregations during this early period: Moravian ministers were often invited to preach to other denominations and congregations frequently traded, shared, and took over one another's buildings and preaching stations.³⁷ This knowledge, when paired with the Germanic design of the earliest markers, suggests that while a Methodist church maintains the site currently, it may have been a Lutheran cemetery originally. No church and no physical evidence of a church are evident in the immediate vicinity, but the variety of names indicate the cemetery was associated with a congregation rather than a family.

Deed research indicates that Harmony Grove Methodist did not exist, at least not under that name, before 1955. Numerous attempts were made to contact Harmony Grove's church historian, but with no results. No information about the Harmony Grove congregation was found in the Forsyth County Public Library or in the libraries of Duke University, the University of North Carolina, or Wake Forest University. The only concrete evidence about the cemetery was obtained from a sign on the fence surrounding the cemetery; it simply states that the church owns the cemetery and maintains it. The current Harmony Grove Church is located in a brick building (circa 1955) on Styers Ferry Road, less than a mile away.

Evaluation: The property is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and Criterion Consideration D for its outstanding non-Moravian Germanic funerary art.

Boundary description and justification: The Harmony Grove cemetery is on a 0.83-acre parcel and is bounded by a fence. This parcel line follows the historic edge of the cemetery and thus is the eligible boundary.

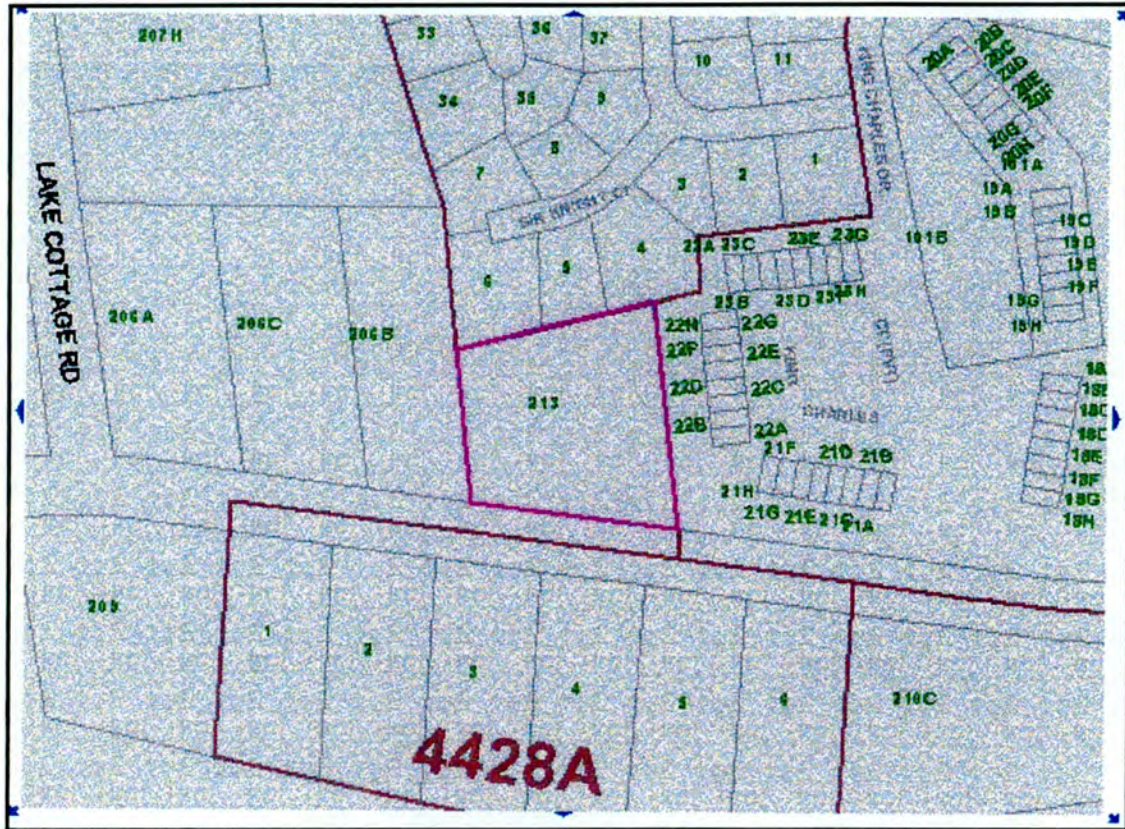
³⁷ Fries, et al., 65, 68.



Site Plan

HARMONY GROVE UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH CEMETERY
5865 Marty Lane
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



Harmony Grove United Methodist Church Cemetery Tax Map Showing Eligible
Boundaries
(PIN Number 5894-08-6774)



Harmony Grove United Methodist Church Cemetery, Jane Harper grave, 1829 or 1827

lo



Harmony Grove United Methodist Church Cemetery, facing southwest from northeast corner



Harmony Grove United Methodist Church Cemetery, facing northeast, Alfred Harper grave, 1846, in foreground



Harmony Grove Cemetery, Tennyson Jarvis grave, 1863

Alexander Hege House (#170)

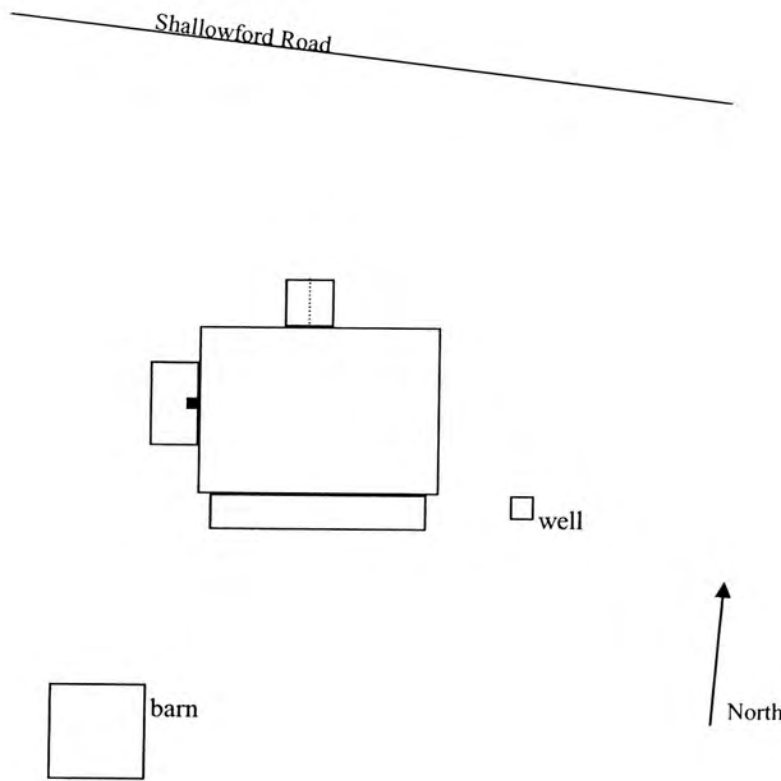
Location: 5340 Shallowford Road

Description: This is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gable log house. The symmetrical façade features a central entrance and six-over-six sash windows. Two small dormers pierce the front roof slope and are probably later alterations. A single-shoulder, fieldstone chimney stands on the west gable end. A gable-front stoop shelters the front door and a side porch is attached to the west elevation. A shed roof addition extends across the rear elevation. The house rests on a fieldstone foundation. A frame barn stands to the rear.

Historical Background: This house stands on land subdivided from the fifty-six-acre Alexander Hege estate in 1935. At that time, J. Frank Potts purchased the tract on which the house stands. In 1996, the property was deeded to his wife, Hazel Potts, who is the current owner. The house appears to have been constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century by one of Forsyth County's many small farmers, Alexander Hege being a likely candidate. Although log houses were once extremely common in Forsyth County, only a few remain and of those, a great number have been thoroughly altered.

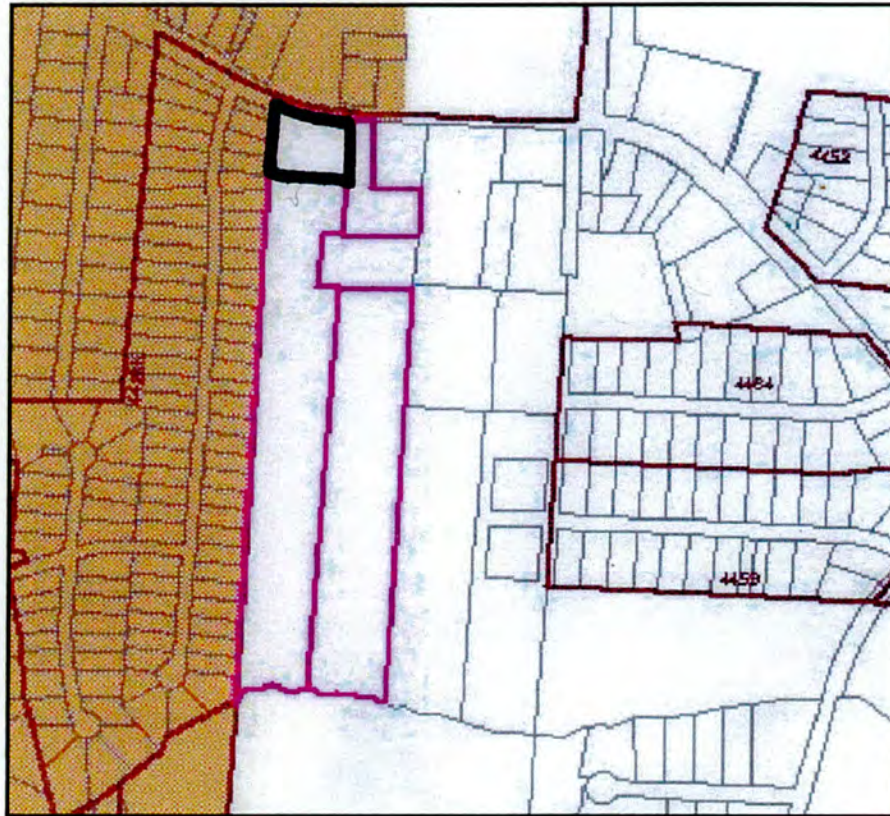
Evaluation: The house fulfills Register criterion A for its association with the broad pattern of western Forsyth County's rural agrarian development in the mid- and late nineteenth century, and Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a log house, once very common in Forsyth County.

Boundary Description and Justification: The site is composed of one acre. This encompasses the house and barn. Development of the surrounding lands within the last fifty years and the growth of trees in what once must have been cultivated fields or cleared pastureland precludes including a greater acreage.

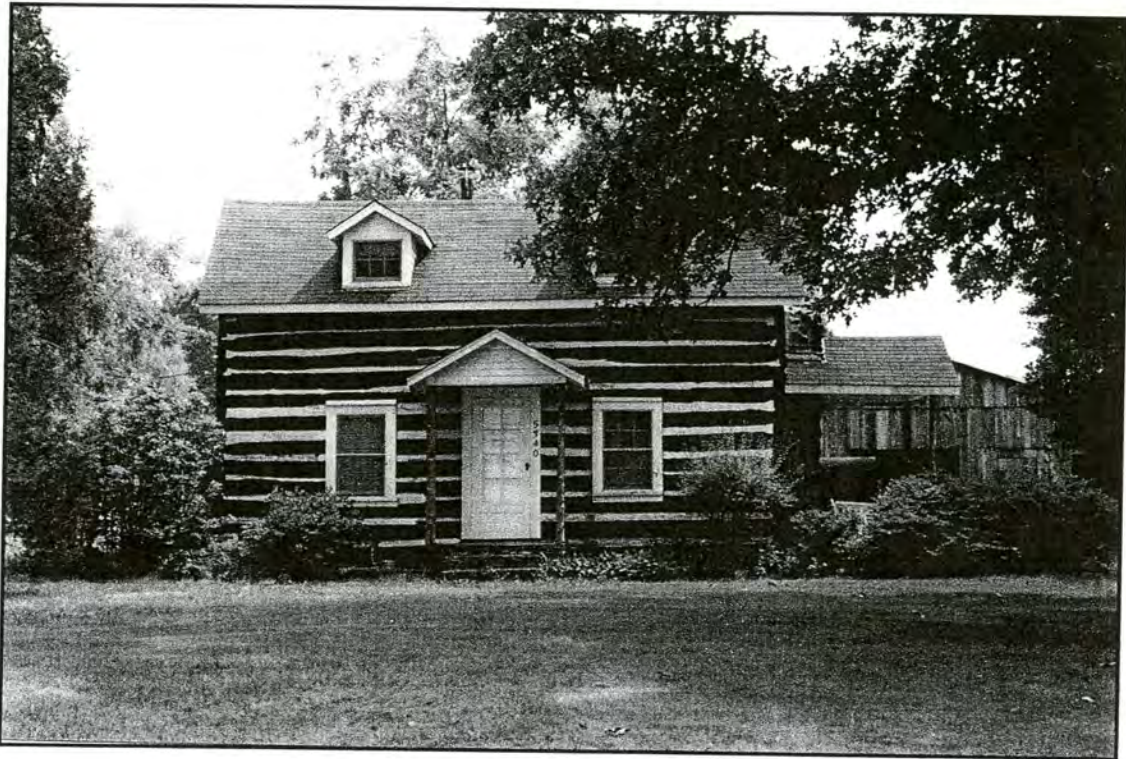


Site Plan
ALEXANDER HEGE HOUSE
5340 Shallowford Road
Winston-Salem vic.

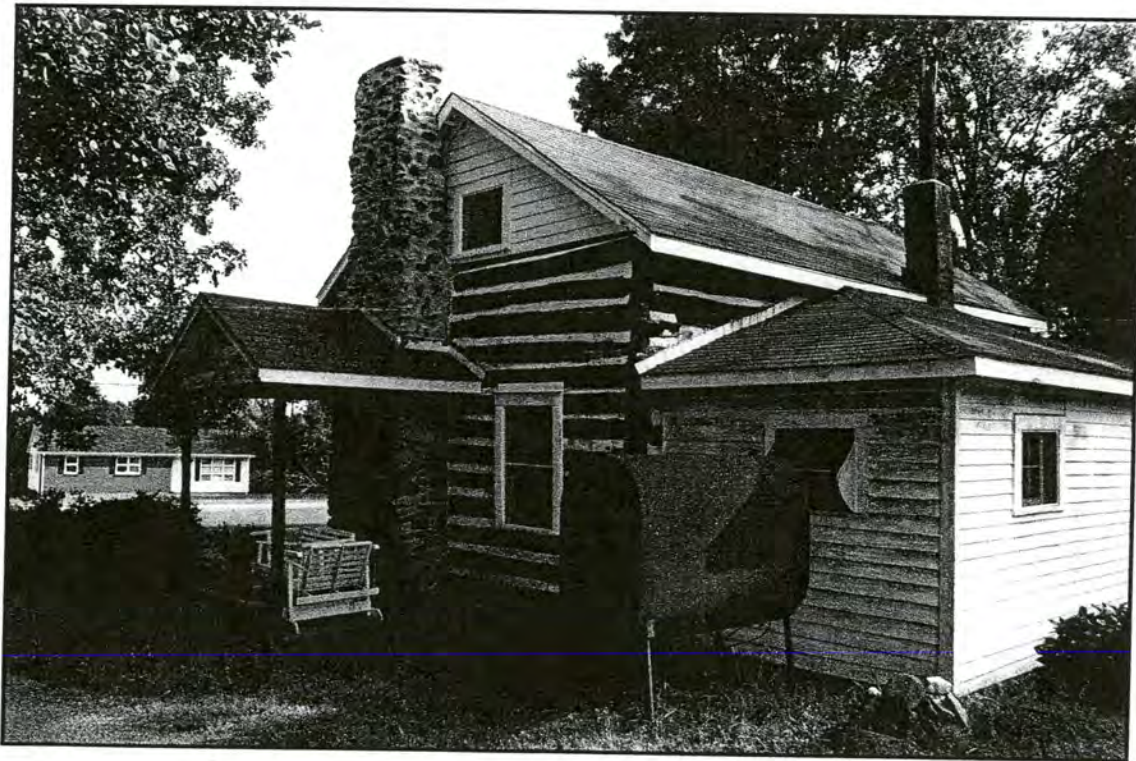
No Scale



Alexander Hege House Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries
(PIN Number 5895-16-0801)



Alexander Hege House, north elevation



Alexander Hege House, southwest corner



Alexander Hege House, east elevation



Alexander Hege House, barn



Alexander Hege House, southeast corner



Alexander Hege House, well pavilion

John S. Shore Farm (#301)

Location: 6010 Bethania-Tobacoville Road

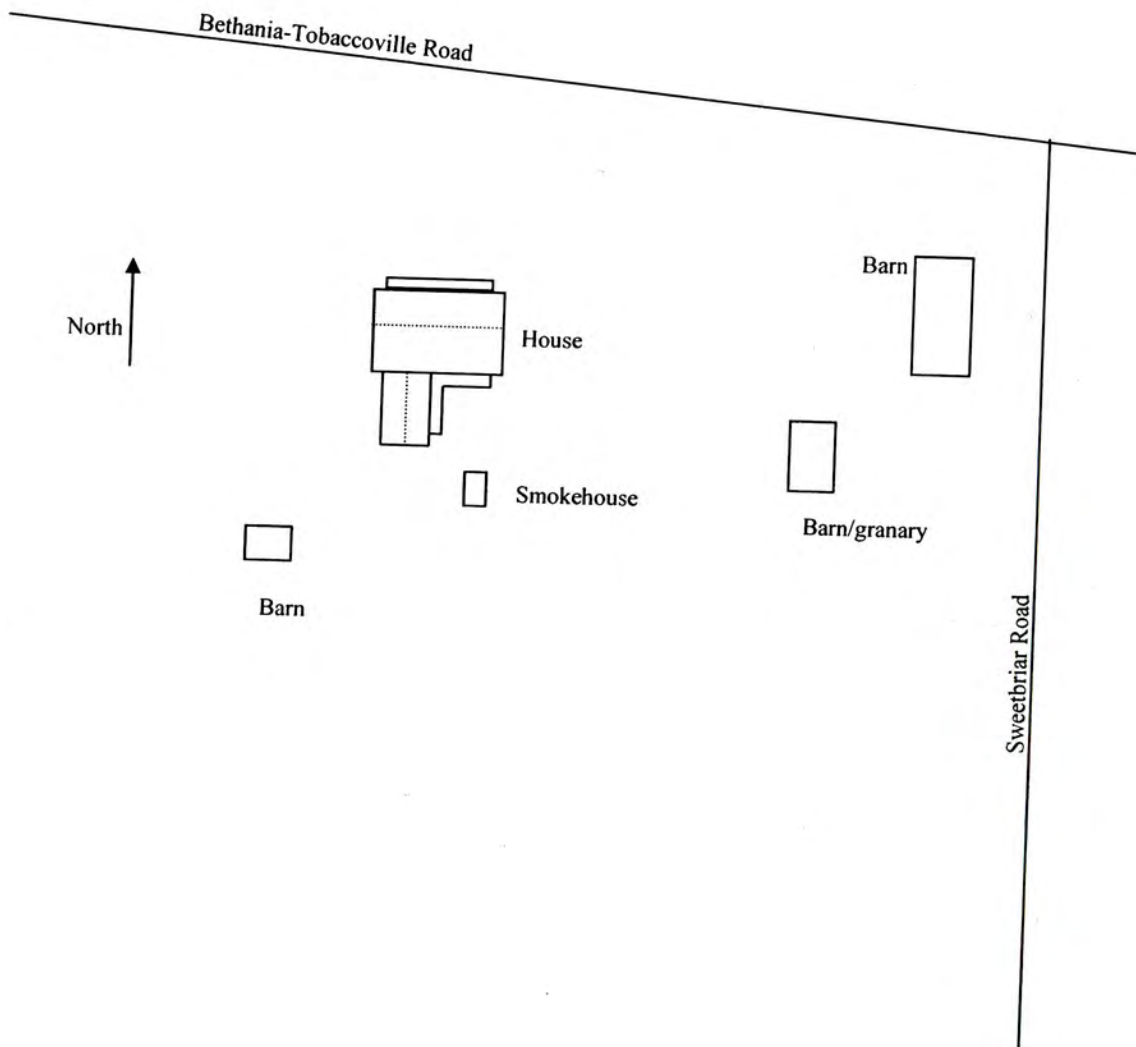
Description: This house is an I-house with a rear ell and historic rear shed additions.³⁸ A full-width shed porch with turned posts and sawn brackets extends across the façade. Two-over-two sash windows pierce all elevations, including the rear ell and shed rooms. The double-leaf front door features glazing and decorative Queen Anne carvings. Two brick interior chimneys pierce the roof's ridge. Weatherboards cover the exterior and the house stands on a brick foundation. Standing seam metal covers the roof. Immediately behind the house stands a frame, gable-front smokehouse. Just to the southwest stands a gable roof barn of indeterminate age. Across a small field to the east stand a large gabled barn and a smaller barn or granary.

Historical Background: In 1904, John S. Shore purchased two adjoining tracts of land; one from W. B. and Emma G. Little and one from H. A. and M. J. Peddycord. According to tax records, Shore constructed the house in 1907. The Shores were obviously farmers and likely farmed tobacco as well as crops for their personal use. In 1937, Shore divided the farm among his children. The house appears to have gone to Anna Shore Long.

Evaluation: The house is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the broad pattern of western Forsyth County's rural agrarian development in the early nineteenth century. Although it does not retain its original acreage, the property does include several outbuildings and a representative field. It is also eligible under Criterion C as a typical I-house with an unadulterated exterior and a complement of well-preserved outbuildings.

Boundary Description and Justification: The boundary follows the parcel lot line, encompassing 3.89 acres. Although the original farm was probably much larger, modern development has encroached on much of that land. The boundary surrounds the house, outbuildings and a representative field between the house and barns.

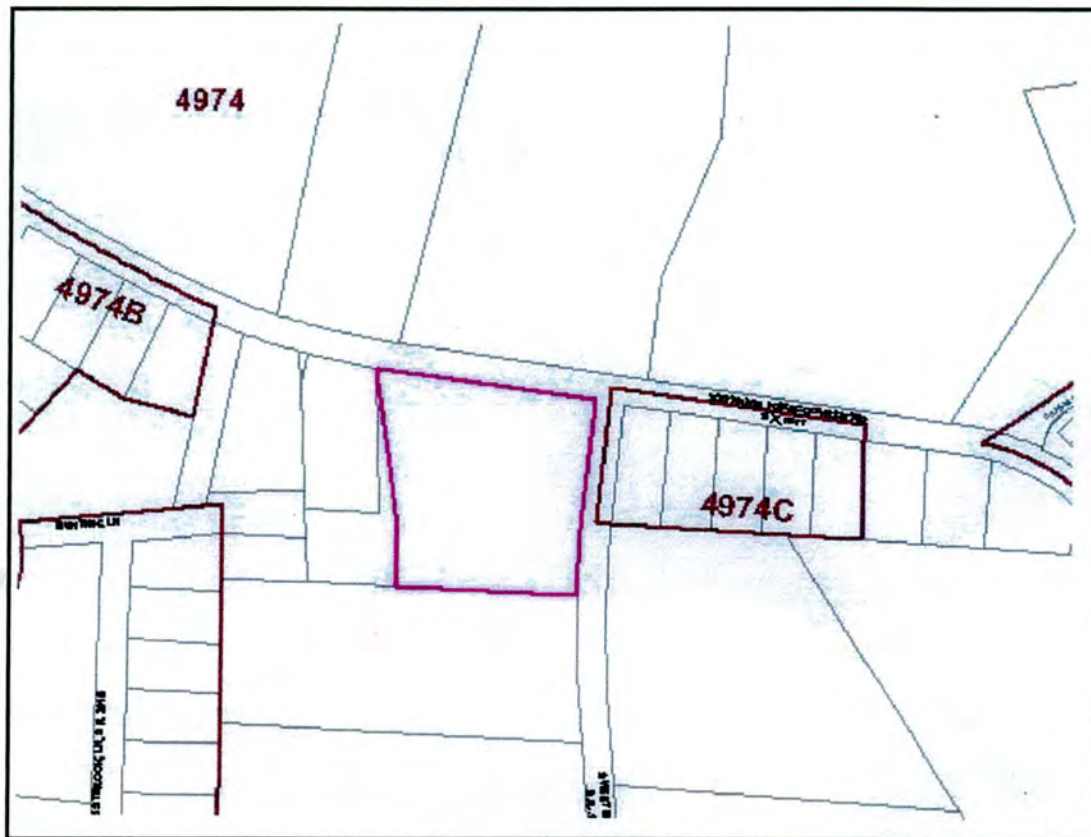
³⁸ I-house is defined for the purposes of this report, as a two-story dwelling with a center hall flanked by one room on each side of the hallway.



Site Plan

JOHN S. SHORE FARM
6016 Bethania-Tobacoville Road
Winston-Salem vic.

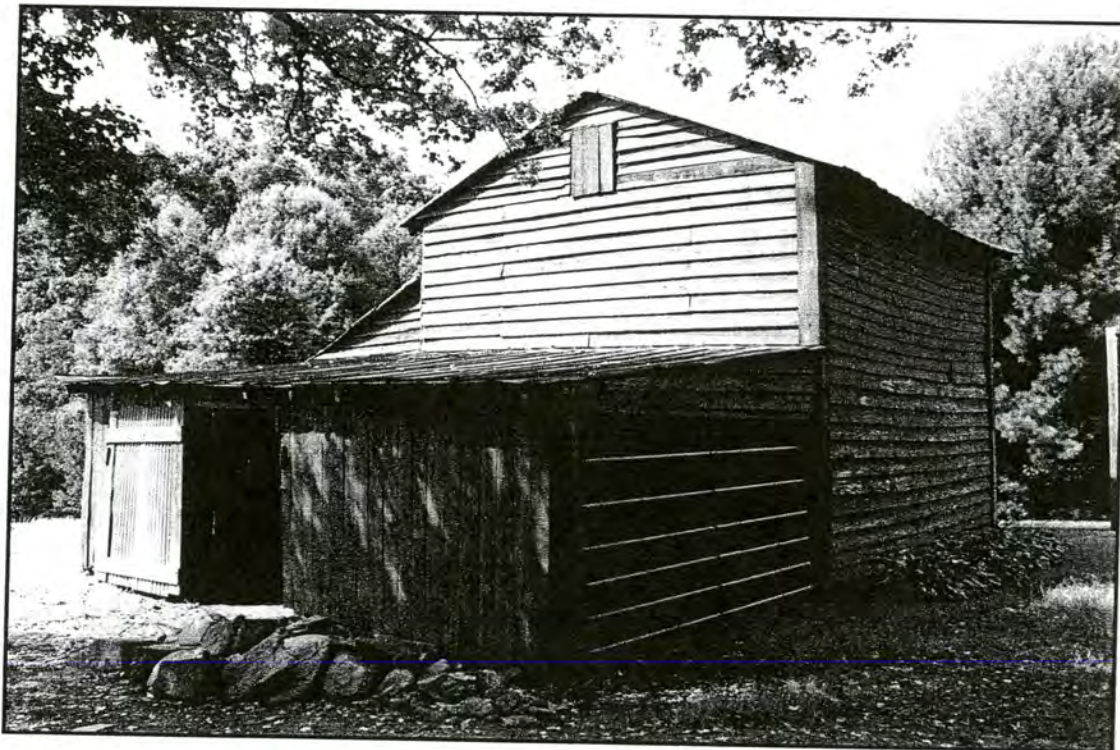
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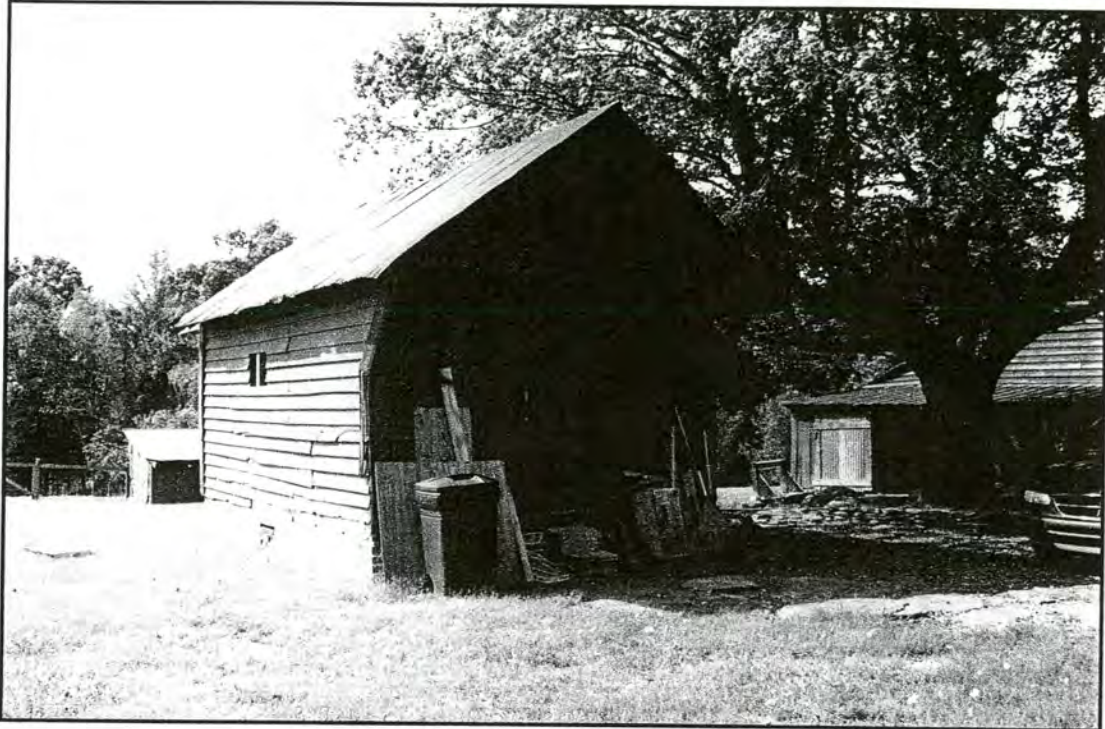
John S. Shore Farm Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries
(PIN Number 6809-33-6256)



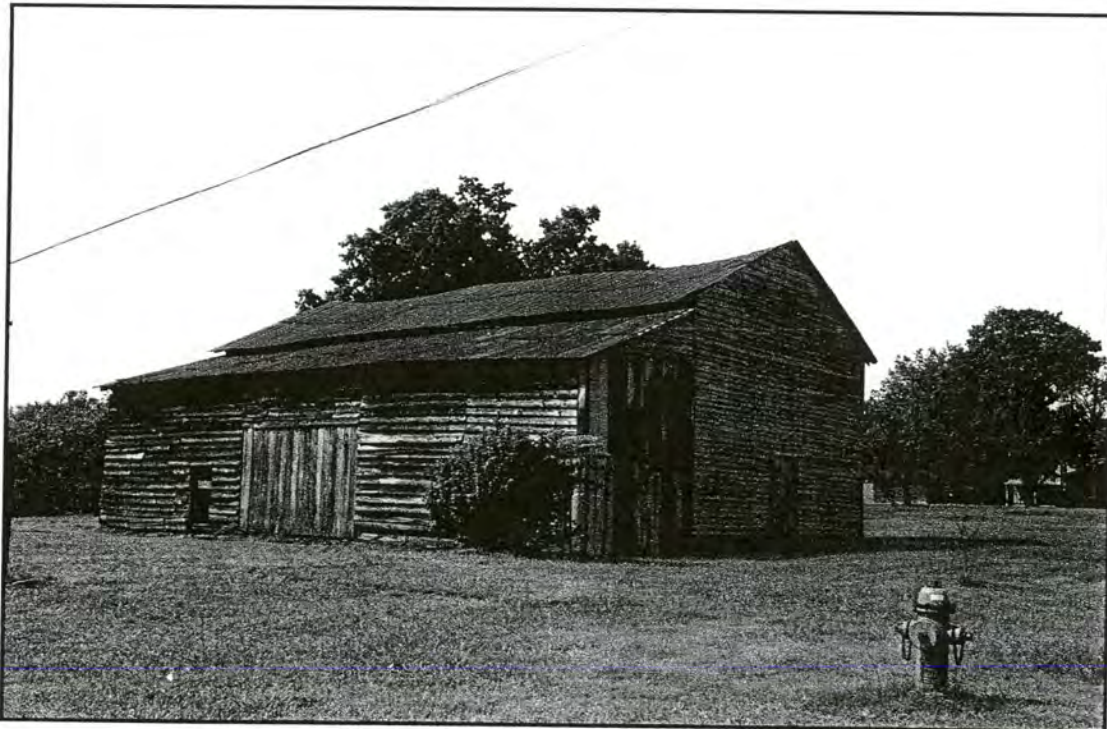
John S. Shore Farm, south elevation



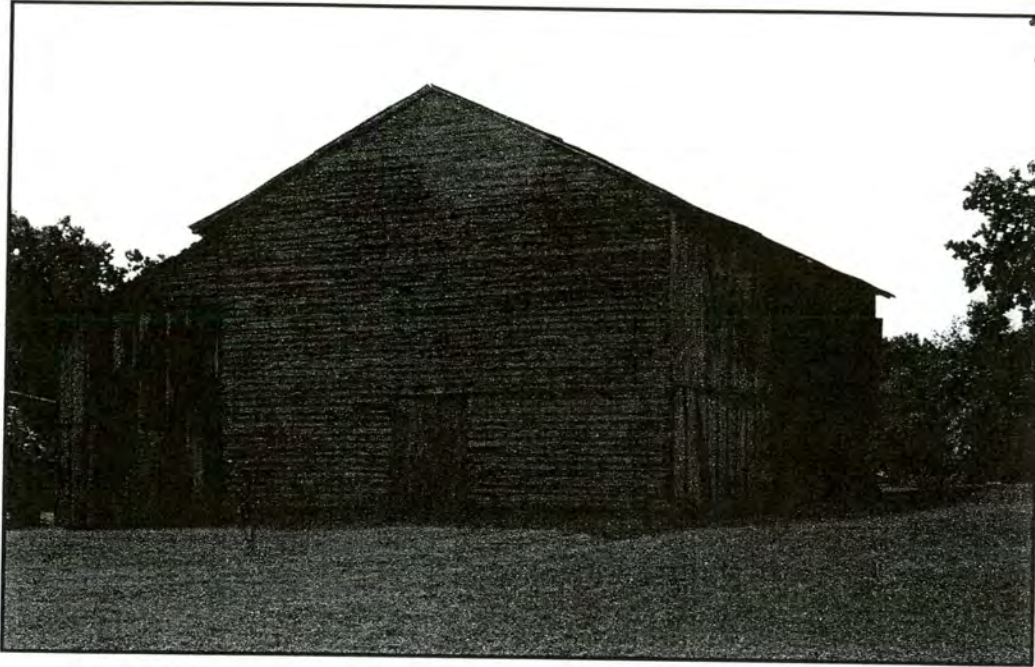
John S. Shore Farm, barn



John S. Shore Farm, smokehouse



John S. Shore Farm, barn



John S. Shore Farm, barn



John S. Shore Farm, barn/granary

Todd House (#1)

Location: 2514 Clemmonsville Road

Description: The Todd House is a one-story plank and log house. The side and front walls are constructed of substantial planks that average about fourteen inches in height and six inches in depth. Square notching joins the planks at the house's front corners. Half-dovetailing joins the planks with the hewn logs that form the rear wall. With little or no space between the edges of the planks, only a small amount of chinking is visible on the façade. A larger amount of chinking is present between the rear elevation's logs. A wrap-around porch with tapered posts and a simple balustrade extends across the north elevation (façade), the east elevation and around to the south. A rear ell is attached to the south elevation. The porch and possibly the house, stand on a brick pier foundation. Six-over-six windows pierce the north elevation and flank the front door. Two investigators made several attempts to gain access to the house, but fencing and the use of the site for grazing goats made a complete examination of the property impossible.

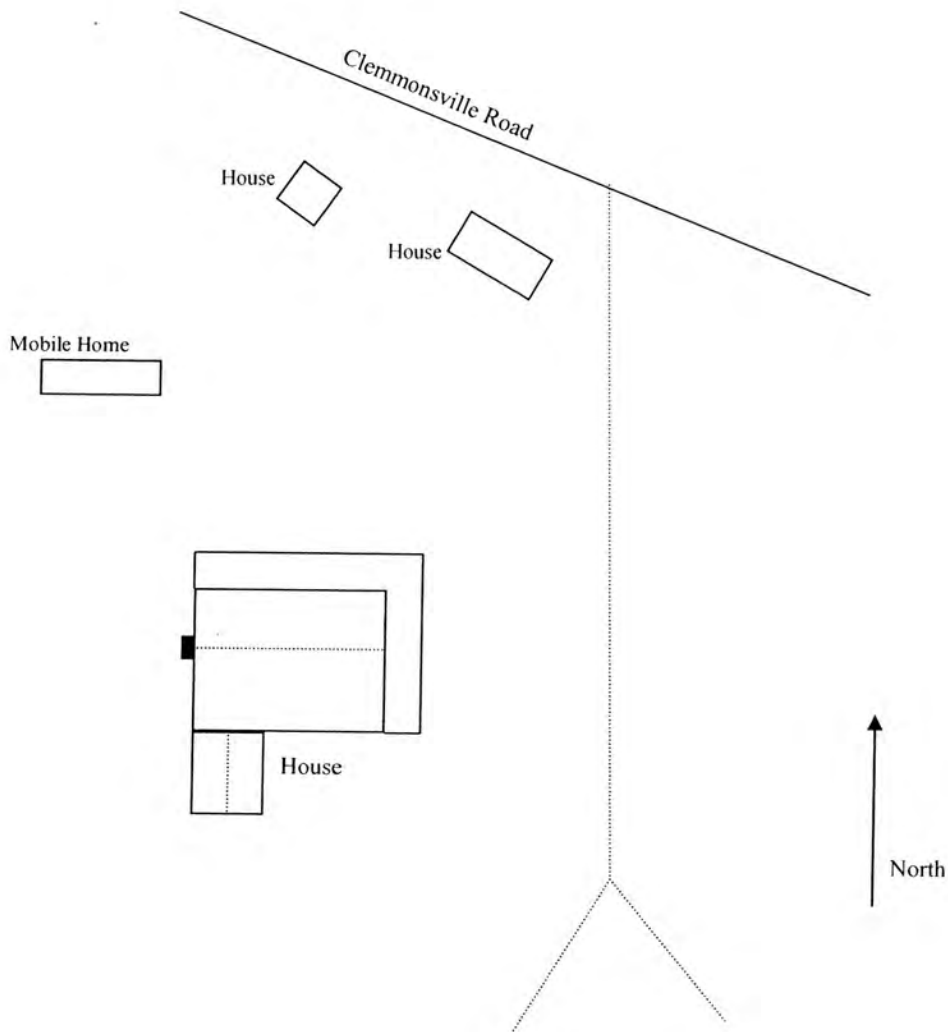
Historical Background: The Todd House was probably constructed in the late nineteenth century. George and Linnie Todd purchased the property in 1932 or 1933 and began farming. George Christopher Todd, George and Linnie's grandson, owns the house today. The only deed references concerning the parcel are related to George Christopher's inheritance; despite exhaustive research at the Forsyth County Register of Deeds, prior deed references could not be located.³⁹ Doris Todd, George and Linnie's daughter-in-law, believes the house was already on the property when the Todds purchased it, but for most of the twentieth century, Todds have occupied it.⁴⁰ Plank construction, basically a refined form of log construction, is fairly rare and this house is the only known example in Forsyth County.

Evaluation: The Todd House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its rare and distinctive plank construction.

Boundary Description and Justification: The boundary follows the line of the parcel on which the house sits. Members of the Todd family have constructed homes on parcels around the plank house so that the Todd House is surrounded by construction that is less than fifty-years in age.

39 Forsyth County Deeds, book 2192, page 3474 and book 1745, page 1680.

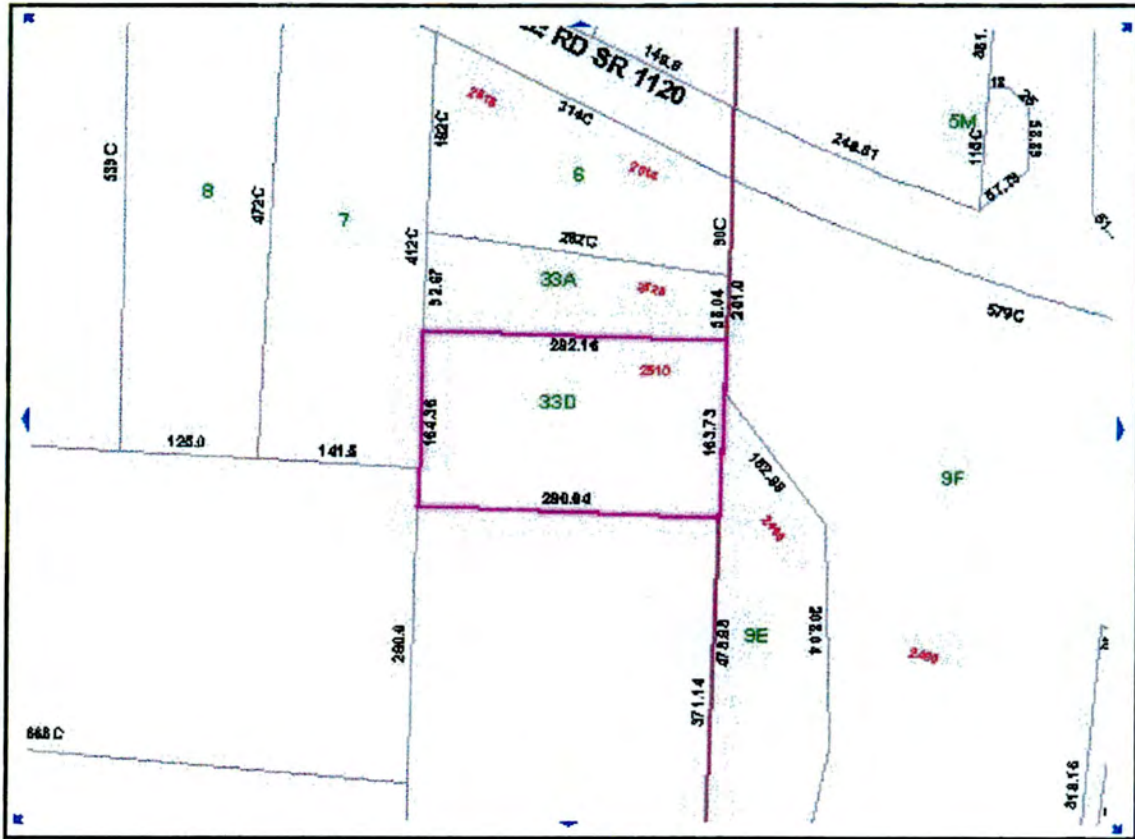
40 Doris Todd. Interviews by Sarah A. Woodard, September 25, 2002.



Site Plan

TODD HOUSE
2514 Clemmonsville Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



Todd House Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries
(PIN Number 6803-73-9125)



Todd House, northeast corner



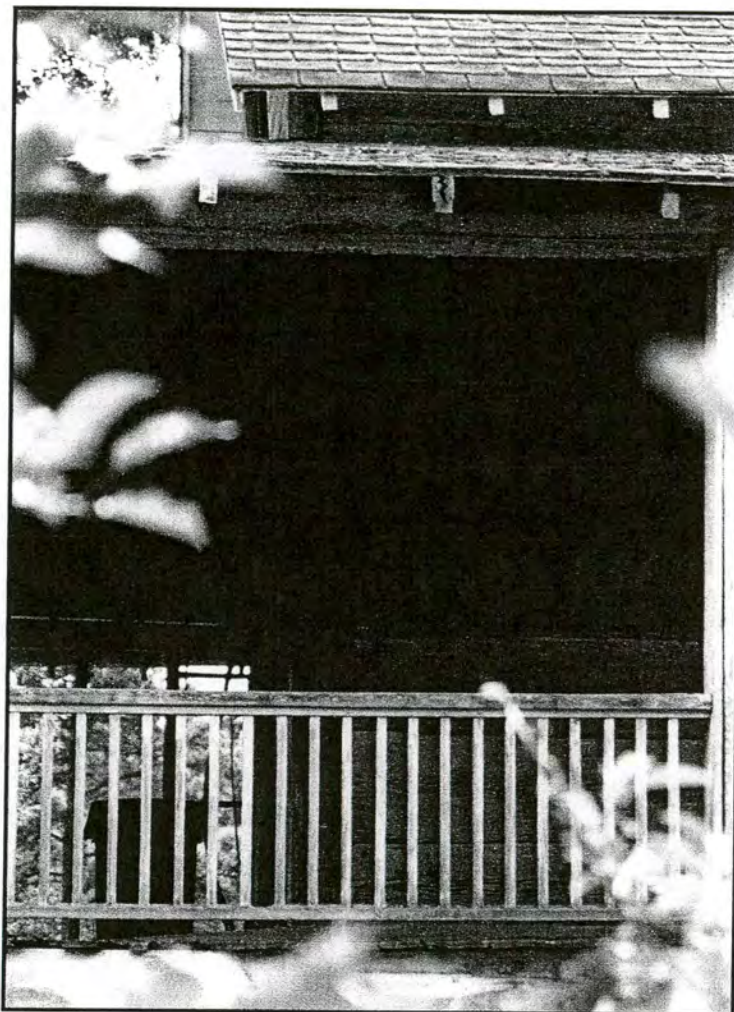
Todd House, north elevation



Todd House, south elevation



Todd House, east elevation



Todd House, northeast corner detail

Recorded Properties considered not eligible for the National Register during the 2002 study

Clayton House (#266)

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Clayton House in 1991. No changes to the property have occurred since that time and thus, her description is repeated here.

Location: 975 Ziglar Road; 0.2 mile north of SR 1669, 0.95 mile east of SR 1858

Description: This is a heavily altered frame house with log attachment. Its earliest portion appears to date from the Federal period with later Greek Revival elements and additions from the late 19th and 20th centuries. The Federal portion is a two-story gable-sided section built of heavy timber with 6-over-6 sash. To the east is a mid-nineteenth century section, also two-story with a slightly higher side-gabled roof. A brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders is at the east gable end.

Extending from this end is a log house. In 1946 it was disassembled and moved to this site from Rural Hall, where it was said to have been the oldest building in Rural Hall, built as an old stagecoach stop.⁴¹ The logs were reassembled here and used as a garage; in 1960, the current owner bought the property, closed up one end of the building and built a chimney and used the building as a playhouse for his children. He then built a garage and breezeway connection on the western side of the house.

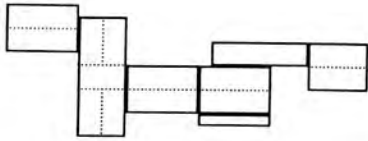
Inside, the house has several interesting mantels, doors and hardware. Some of these are probably original to the house. However, a major "restoration" of the house in 1946 included the collection of numerous elements from other early houses, which were then installed in this one.

The one-story front porch was added in the 1960s, as well as a one-story gable-front wing which projects from the front of the Federal portion. The entire house is covered with vinyl siding. Behind the house are a 1960s barn and a small V-notched log building with Portland cement chinking.

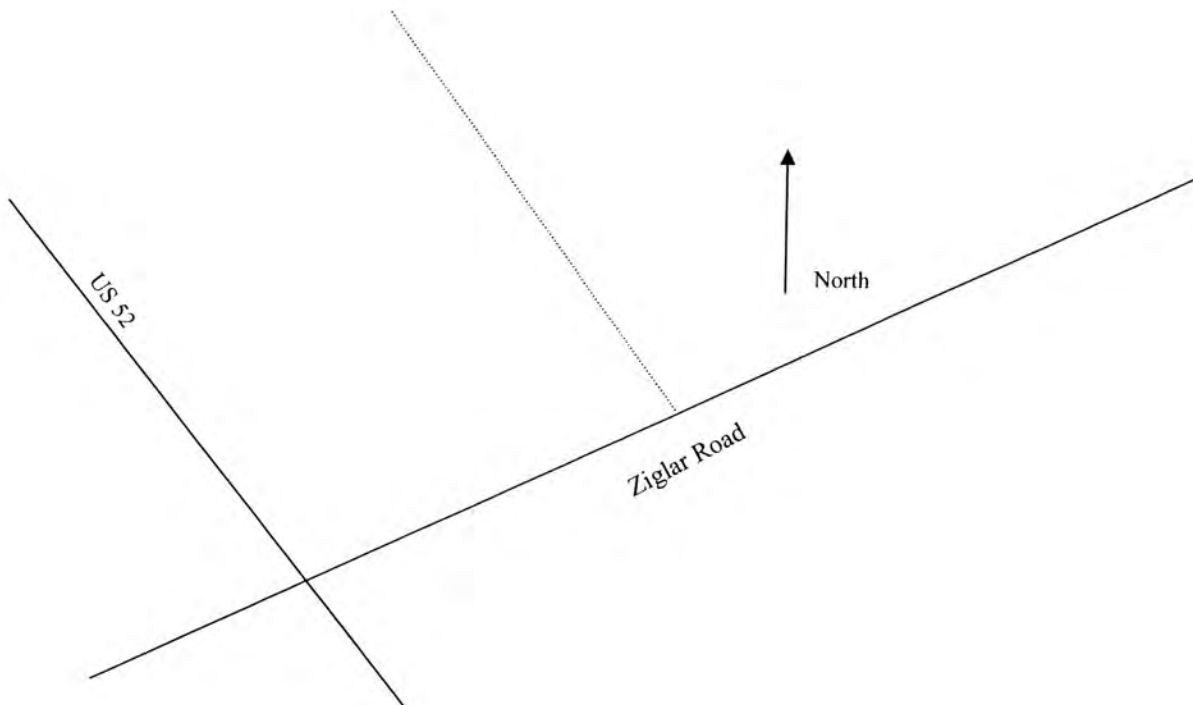
Historical Background: The house was owned by the Claytons from about the turn of the twentieth century until ca. 1925, then by the Ziglars until about 1945, then by Richards, who did the 1946 remodeling. Richards did much of the plumbing and electrical work himself, and the carpentry and other work was done by A. W. Nixon. Richards sold it in 1960 to William N. Scales. The property is once again owned by a Ziglar.

Evaluation: The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

⁴¹ William N. Scales. Interview by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991.



House



Site Plan

CLAYTON HOUSE
975 Ziglar Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



Clayton House, South Elevation



Clayton House, North Elevation



Clayton House, East Elevation


Alpheus Conrad House (#150)

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Alpheus Conrad House in 1991. No changes to the property or site have occurred since that time and thus, her description and evaluation are repeated here.

Location: 1010 Meadowlark Drive; west side of SR 1314, 0.5 mile south of the junction with SR 1348

Description: This is a two-story side-gable log house built in the 1870s. To the north is a later one-story gabled frame side wing. The log section is three bays wide on the first floor with second story windows at the outer bays only. At each end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders; the base of the northernmost chimney is covered by the frame addition. Windows are 6-over-6 sash with shutters added in 1991. A one-story shed roof porch covers the front façade of the log section and continues to create a wrap around porch to the north, then connecting with the inset porch of the one-story frame section. The frame section added in the late 1920s is asymmetrical with exposed rafter ends and inset porch supported by plain square posts. At the rear is a small shed and shed-roofed back porch on turned posts.

Inside are simple post-and-lintel mantels on both floors of the log section.

 Historical Background: The house was built by Alpheus Conrad. Alpheus married in 1862 during a leave from the Civil War; he and his wife moved into his grandfather's house just south of this house (since demolished). Members of the family have done considerable genealogical research from which it could be determined that the house was built after 1869 (Lewis T. Conrad was born in the old Frederick Holder house in 1869) and before 1878 (when Oliver Conrad was born in the new house). The Moravian records state that Alpheus and his wife Sarah A. moved into the "new house which he built" and make reference to the "present home in which his children were brought up."⁴²

The Conrads' two bachelor sons, Lewis and Oliver, remained in the house after their parents' deaths and lived there until their deaths in 1925 and 1928. The land then went to their sister Ellen Conrad Boose (1878-1946). She and her husband Robert N. Boose remodeled the house and lived there until Robert's death in 1953. They paneled the inside and added weatherboards to the log house for the first time. An early documentary photograph of the house shows it with exposed logs. The photo also shows a separate kitchen building to the right of the front of the house. That building had been demolished before 1920. The dining room and kitchen were added during the late 1920s remodeling. The work was done by Grover Kiger and his brother.⁴³ It appears that the second stair partition was added at this time.

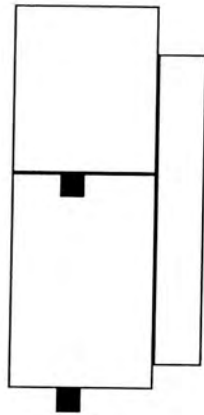
⁴² Charles Binkley, related to the Boose family by marriage, has conducted extensive family research on the Boose family.

⁴³ Russell Boose. Interview by Landon E. Opperman, 1991.

After Robert Boose's death in 1953, the property was sold to Bowman Gray who was amassing a large acreage for his Brookberry Farms. Gray had the rear bathroom added.

Evaluation: The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes, the most significant of which is the addition of siding when the home's logs were historically exposed.





Meadowlark Drive

North



Site Plan

ALPHEUS CONRAD HOUSE
1010 Meadowlark Drive
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



Alpheus Conrad House, east elevation

10



Alpheus Conrad House, west elevation



Alpheus Conrad House, west elevation



Alpheus Conrad House, south elevation

Jessie Thomas “Jessie Pete” Conrad House (#254)

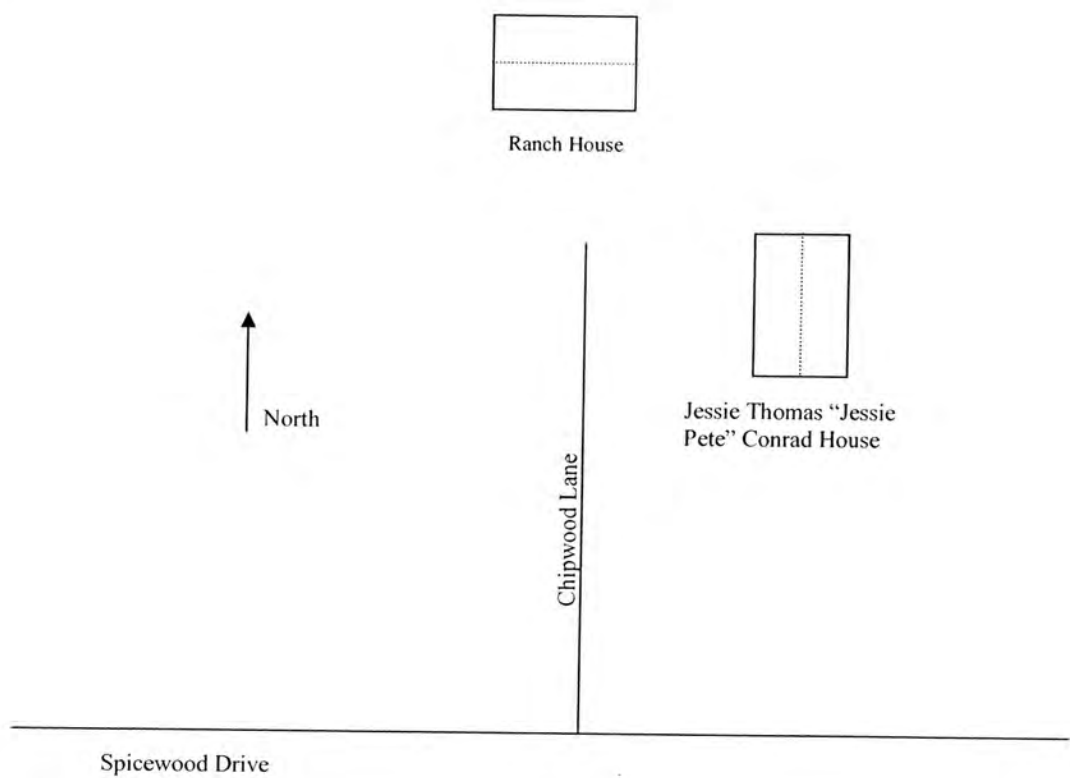
Ms. Opperman evaluated the Jessie Thomas “Jessie Pete” Conrad House in 1991. No changes to the property have occurred since that time and thus, her description is repeated here.

Location: 2271 Chipwood Lane; 0.2 mile north of the junction of SR 1434 and SR 3245

Description: This is a heavily altered two-story log house probably dating from the 1870s. It is three bays wide with a central entrance; on the second floor, windows are in the outer bays only. Sash are 6-over-6. The building has been extensively altered since 1975. The porch(es) have been removed, the chimney has been repointed, weatherboarding has been removed (during her 1979 inventory, Gwynne Taylor found remains of flush sheathing on the façade), and the entire building has been rechinked with Portland cement.

Historical Background: The house is believed to have been built by the Conrad family. A dated brick was in the chimney but has fallen and now cannot be found. The most recent occupant was Jessie Thomas Conrad, known as Jessie Pete. Conrad died ca. 1975 at the age of 90 and left it to a Beroth who sold it to the current owners.

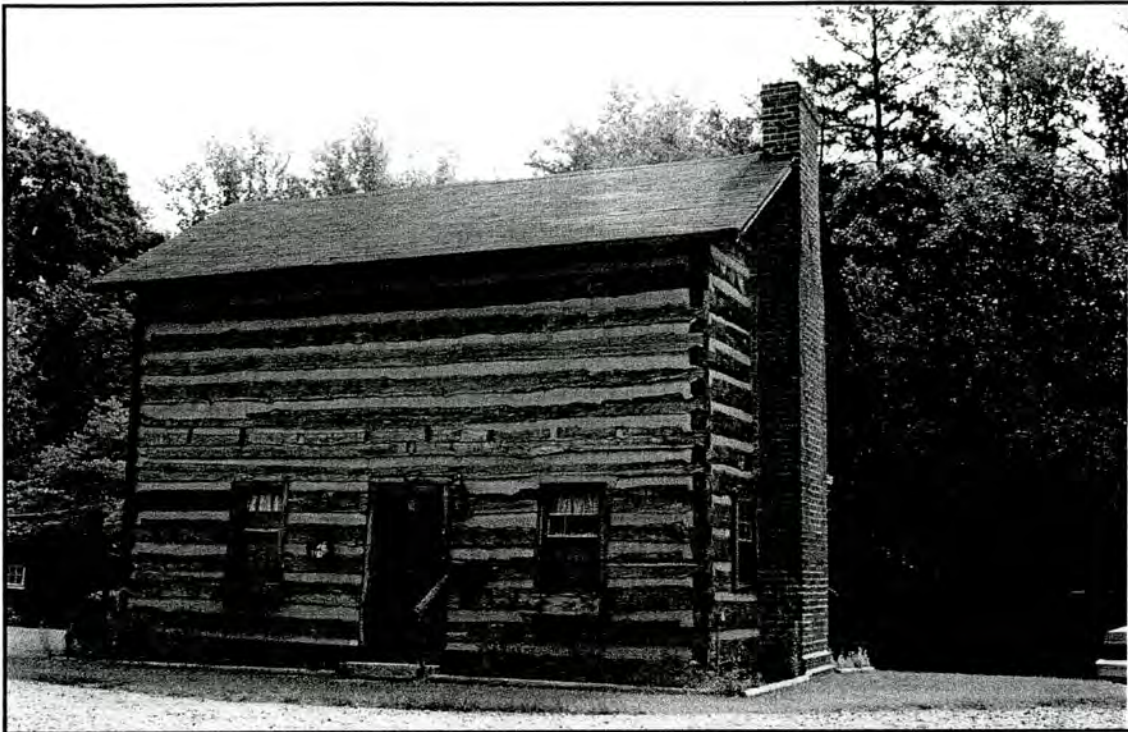
Evaluation: The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.



Site Plan

Jessie Thomas "Jessie Pete" Conrad House
2271 Chipwood Lane
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



Jessie Thomas "Jessie Pete" Conrad House, west elevation

House (#311)

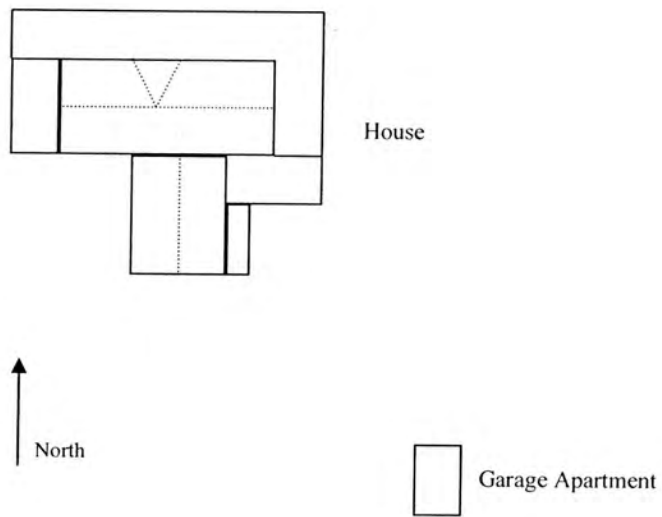
Location: 5170 Seward Circle

Description: This house is a two-story L-shaped triple-A with a wrap-around porch. The house also has several rear additions. The wrap around porch features Tuscan columns and has been enclosed on the western elevation. One brick interior chimney is present. Although the house retains its weatherboard siding, the windows and shutters are modern replacements. The house stands on a modern brick foundation. A side-gabled, two-story garage apartment stands to the rear.

Historical Background: According to tax records, the house was constructed in 1905. The garage apartment appears to date from the 1940s.

Evaluation: The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes, including the partial porch enclosure and the replacement of the original windows.

Seward Circle



Site Plan

HOUSE
5170 Seward Circle
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



House, north elevation



House, southeast elevation

John William Kapp Farm (#281)

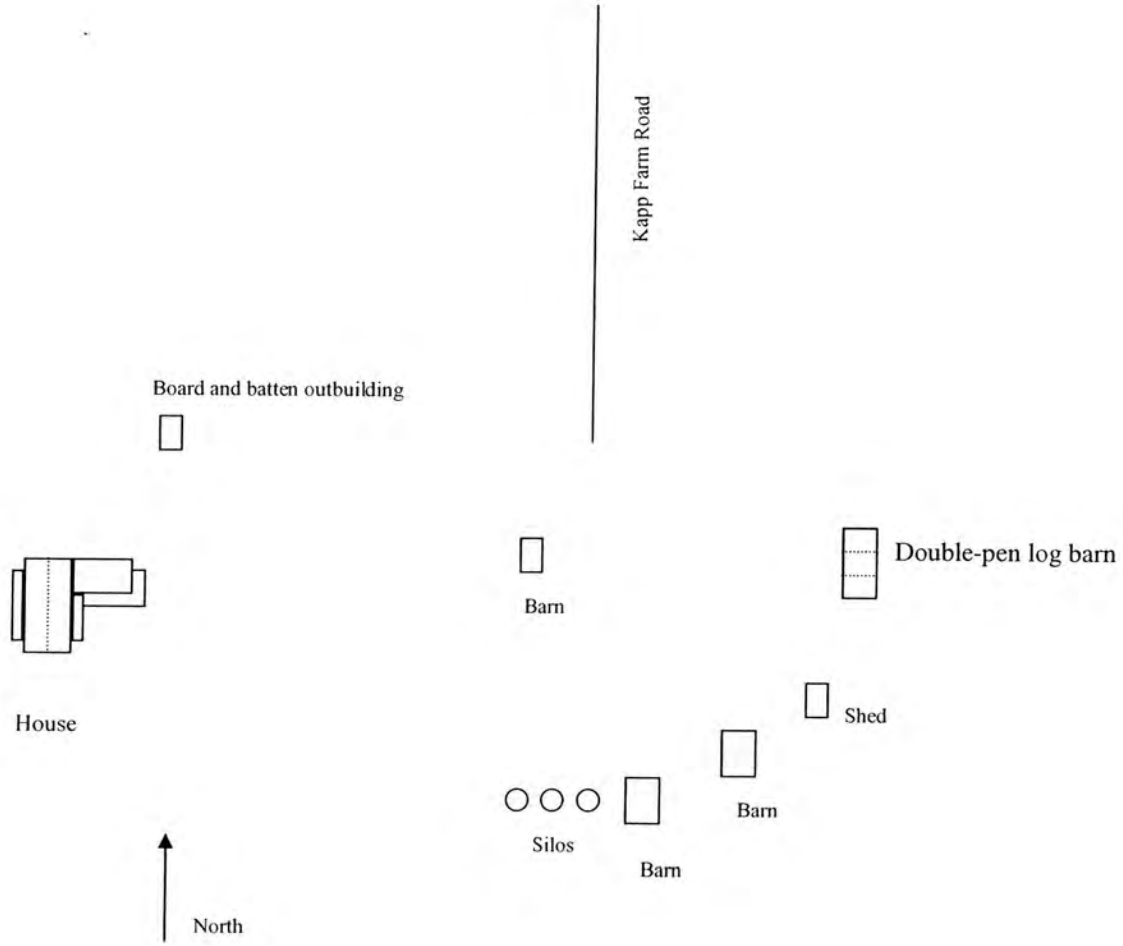
Ms. Opperman evaluated the double-pen barn on this property in 1991. Her research is used as part of this current evaluation.

Location: 2051 Kapp Farm Road

Description: The John William Kapp Farm consists of a two-story I-house and several outbuildings. The house features two-over-two sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and a front porch with turned posts on brick piers. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. Behind the house is a complex of outbuildings. These include several small barns, sheds and silos, most of which have undergone alterations or are less than fifty years in age. Of particular note is the double-pen log barn, which is probably contemporary with the house. Frame additions have been made to each gable end.

Historical Background: Henry Kapp moved from Salem to this area in 1792. His grandson, John William Kapp demolished an older log house (that of either Henry Kapp or William Washington Kapp, John William's father) when he constructed his own home around 1900. John William probably constructed the double-pen log barn when he built the I-house, although his father may have constructed it. Today John William's grandson and great grandson continue to operate the farm and the John William outbuildings are used as part of the modern farm operations. John William's great great grandson was recently born and thus becomes the seventh generation of the Kapp family to live on this farm.

Evaluation: The John William Kapp Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register. Although the property remains in use as a farm, most of the outbuildings have been significantly altered while some are not yet fifty-years old. The house has also been altered by the addition of vinyl siding.



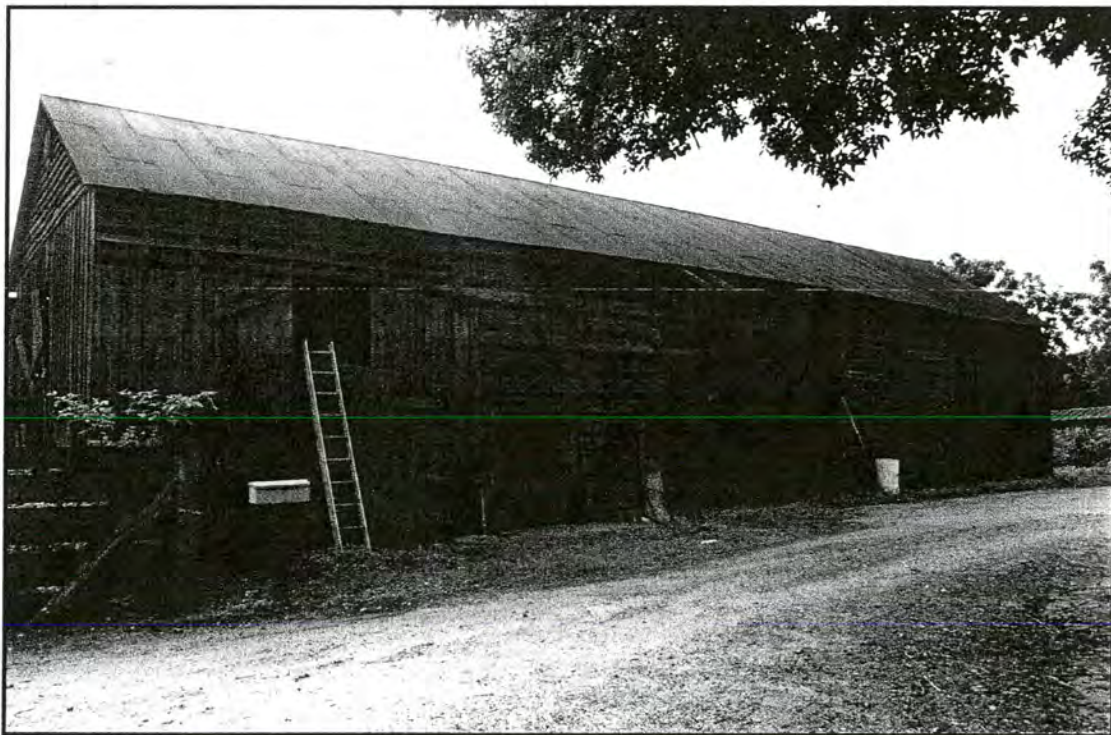
Site Plan

JOHN WILLIAM KAPP FARM
2051 Kapp Farm Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



John William Kapp Farm House, west elevation



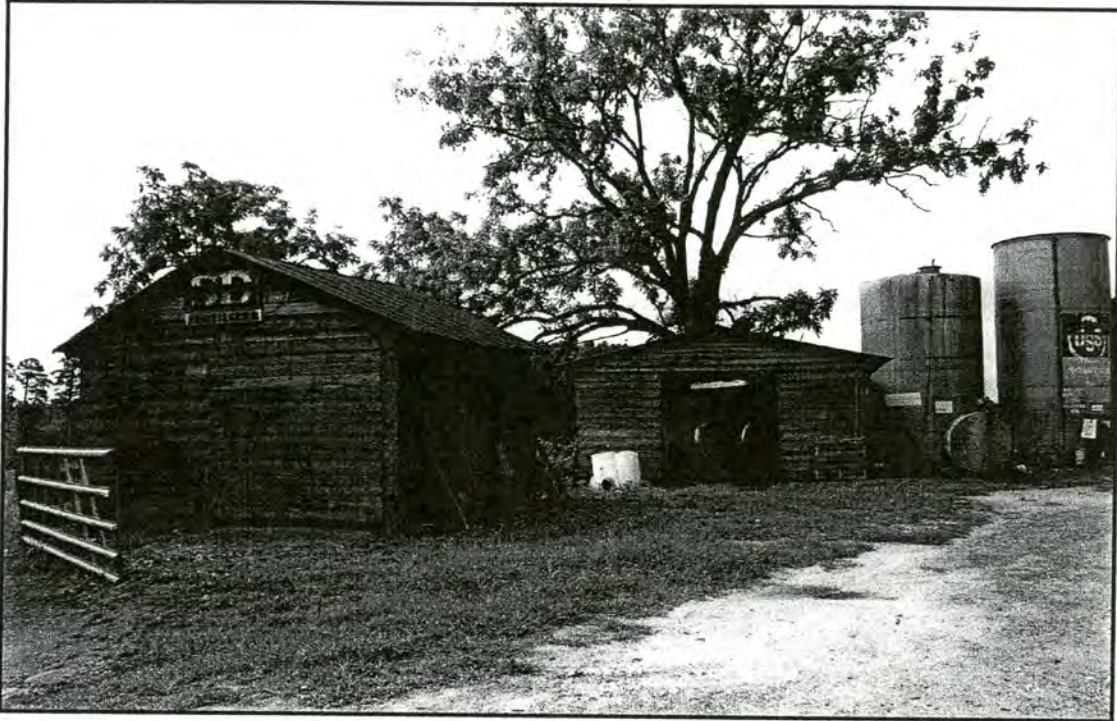
John William Kapp Farm, double-pen barn, west elevation



John William Kapp Farm, barn, northeast corner



John William Kapp Farm, outbuilding, south elevation



John William Kapp Farm, barns and silos, north elevations



John William Kapp Farm, storage building, north elevation

Wesley Kearney House and John Henry Kearney House (#231)

Ms. Opperman evaluated the Kearney Houses in 1991. Her description and evaluation are repeated here and an additional note about the building's current state has been added.

Location: 5025 Balsam Road; North side of SR 1455, 0.35 mile northwest of SR 3201

Description: These are two buildings, one in front of the other. The Wesley Kearney House is the earlier; it is a small one-story log house dating from the mid-nineteenth century. At the rear is a shed addition of brick-nogged heavy-timber construction. (It is possibly a restrained variant of half-timbering.) At the front is an inset porch supported by plain square posts. A brick exterior end chimney has low stepped shoulders. The front is three bays wide with a five-paneled door at the central entrance and 6-over-6 sash; sash are 4-over-4 on the sides. The building is weatherboarded and in deteriorated condition.

Directly in front is the John Henry Kearney House, a two-story frame house with interior chimneys and simple one-story bungalow porch on a concrete floor. The house is three bays wide and one room deep. To the west is a one-story kitchen wing with engaged porch connected to the wrap-around porch of the two-story portion.

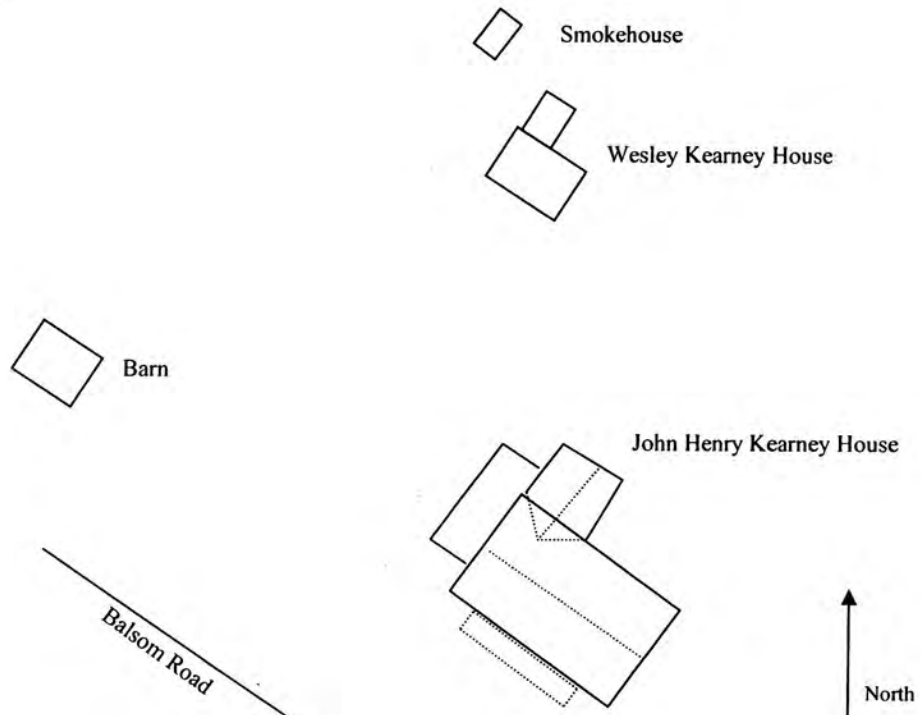
Historical Background: The first house was built by Wesley and Mary Margaret Kearney in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. It had a kitchen and dining room addition.

The two-story house was built by their son John Henry Kearney after his marriage in April of 1894. The house was later changed considerably. When built, it was one-and-a-half stories, of log, with two bedrooms, and faced east. After Mary Margaret's death in 1914, the younger Kearneys moved the kitchen and dining room from his parents' log house and placed it beside his front house. Until that time there was no kitchen in the front house; they had used the parents' kitchen. In 1924 the Kearneys created the full second story, adding a bedroom, living room and hall (the hall is where the front porch used to be). The front porch was also added at this time.⁴⁴ Today there is still no access to the kitchen and dining room portion from within the house; access is only from the porch.

Also on the property are several frame outbuildings, including a shed-roofed outhouse and two gable-roofed barns.

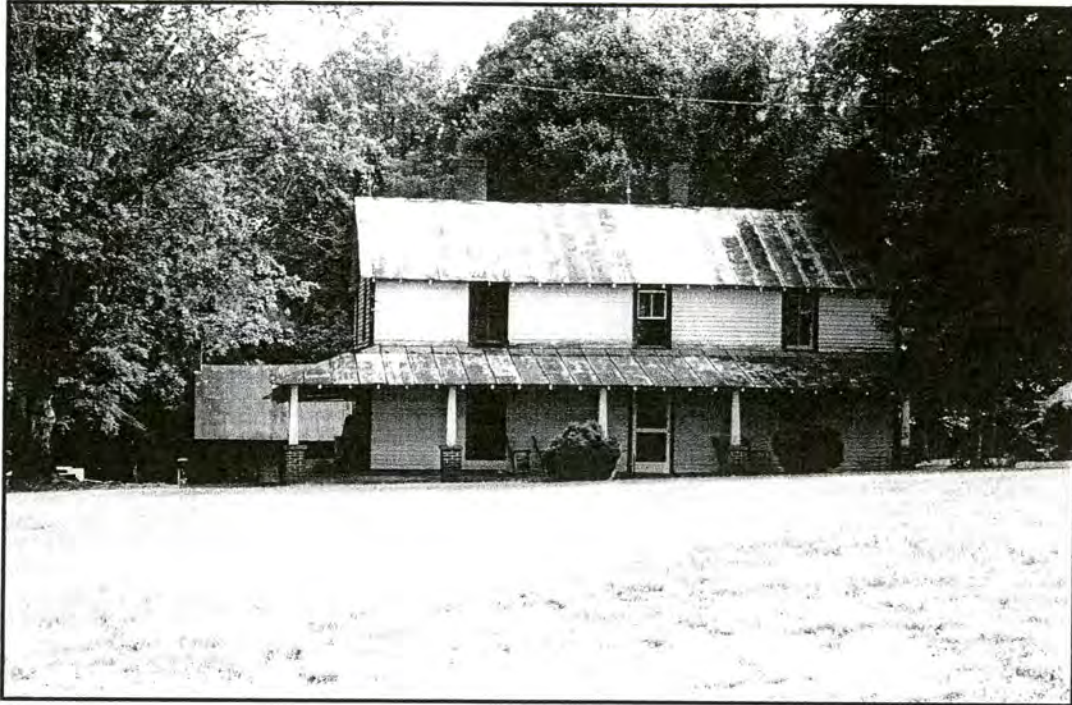
Evaluation: The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes. In addition, the rear elevation of the John Henry Kearney House has deteriorated significantly, and its condition adversely affects the dwelling's integrity.

⁴⁴ Mary Sullivan. Interview by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991.



Site Plan
WESLEY KEARNEY HOUSE
&
JOHN KEARNEY HOUSE
N Side of Balsom Road, 0.4 mi. W of Transon Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



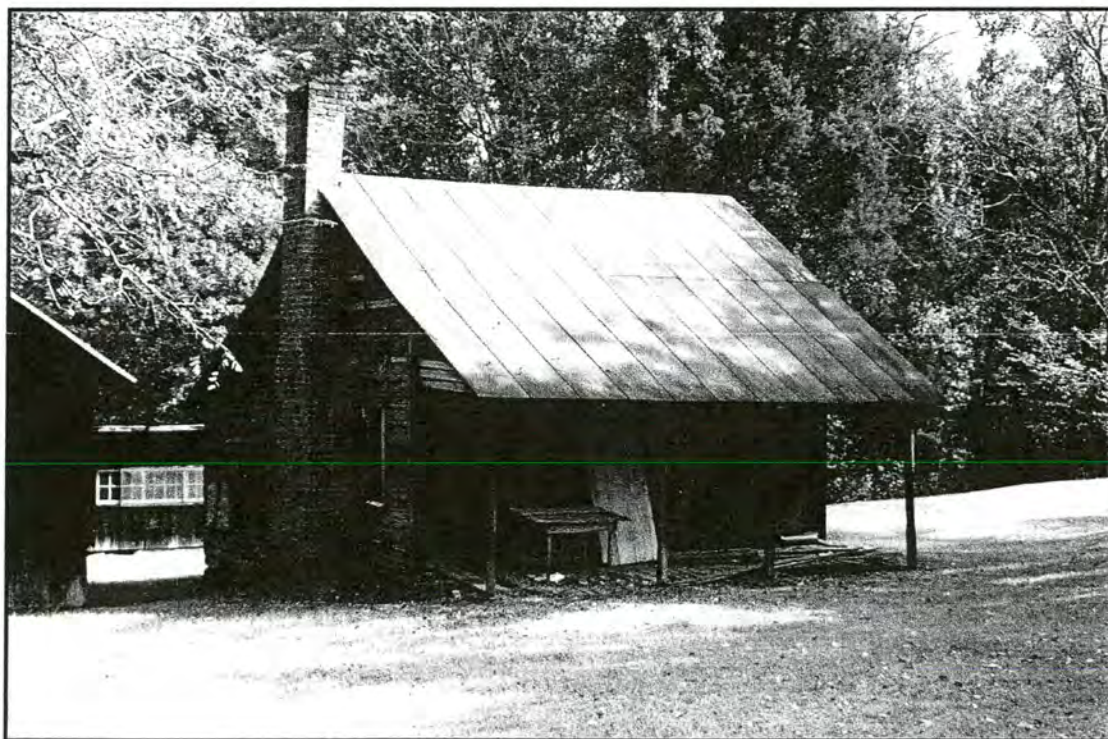
John Henry Kearney House, southwest elevation



John Henry Kearney House, northwest elevation



John Henry Kearney House, northeast elevation



Wesley Kearney House, west corner



Kearney Houses, smokehouse



Kearney Houses, barn

Hugh Shoaf House (#70)

Location: 6335 Holder Road

Description: The Hugh Shoaf House is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gable frame house. A shed roof porch extends across the façade and a shed room extends across the rear elevation. The house stands on a fieldstone foundation. Two-over-two sash windows pierce the front and side elevations. New weatherboard siding covers the exterior.

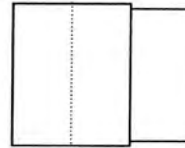
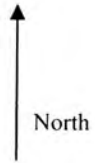
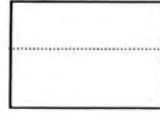
Historical Background: Hugh Shoaf constructed this house around 1900.⁴⁵

Evaluation: The house does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because its original siding has been replaced.

45 Gwynne Taylor. North Carolina Survey File, Site Number FY 172.
Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Western Section
Forsyth County
TIP No. R-2247



Ranch House



Hugh Shoaf House

Holder Road

Site Plan
HUGH SHOAF HOUSE
6335 Holder Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



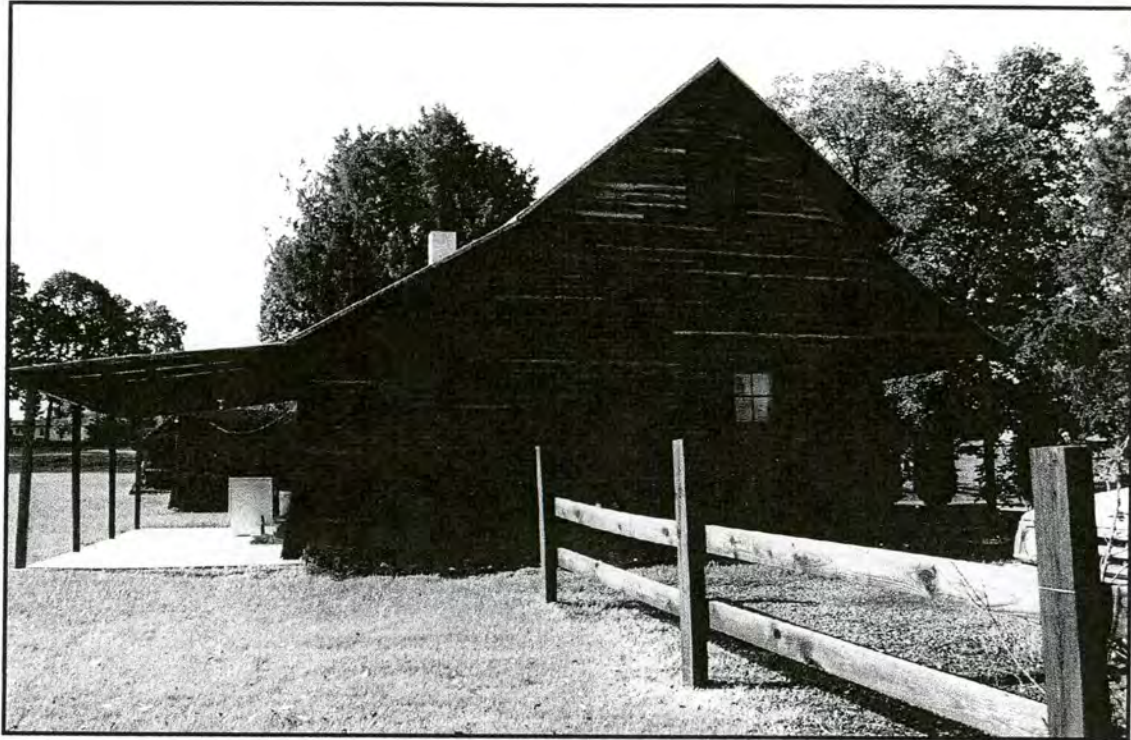


Hugh Shoaf House, south elevation



Hugh Shoaf House, west elevation





Hugh Shoaf House, north elevation

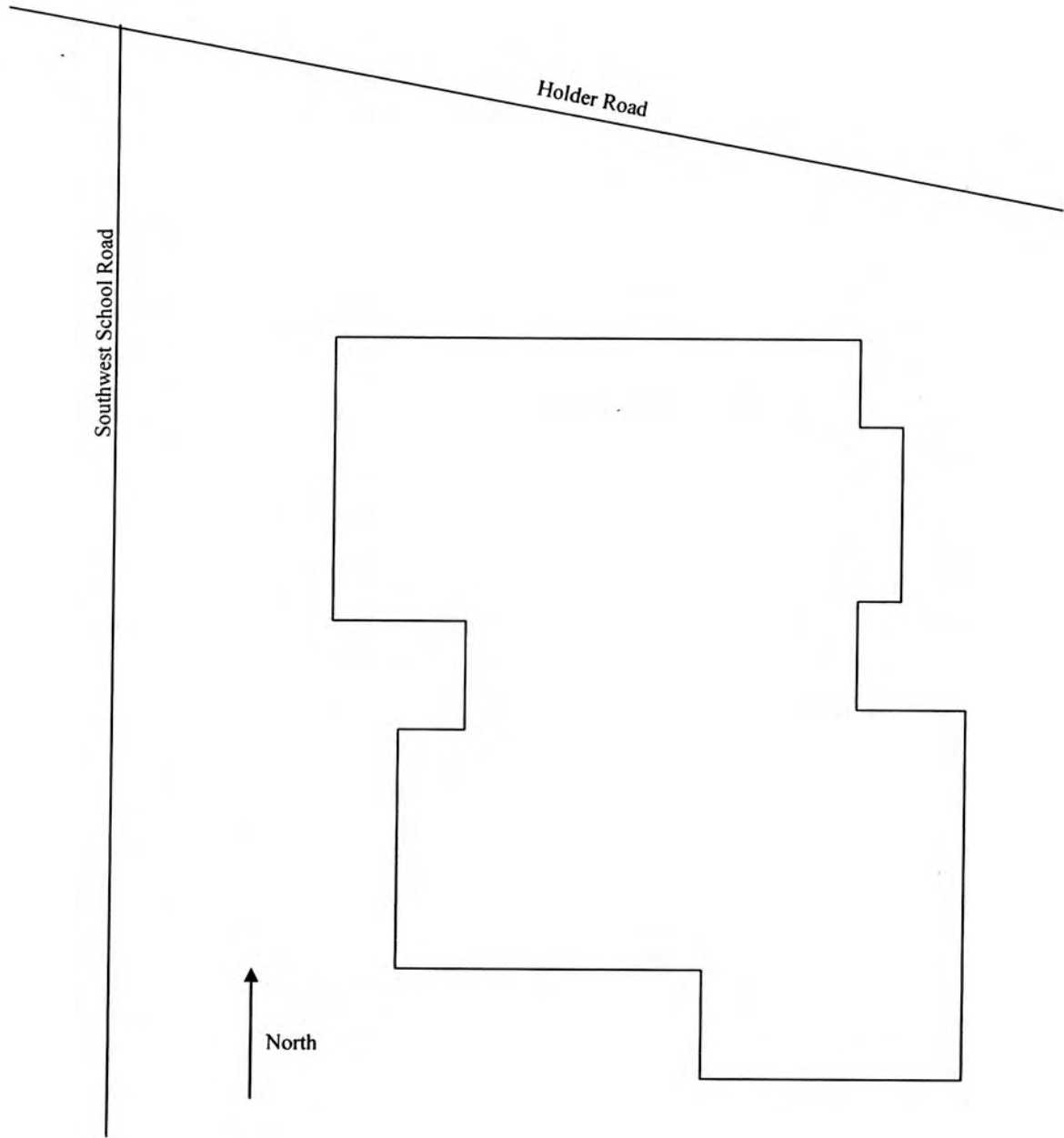
Southwest Elementary School (#77)

Location: 1631 Southwest School Road

Description: Southwest Elementary School is a one-story, brick school building with a cafeteria building and a gymnasium. The building features components typical of one-story Modernist schools such as banks of windows, exposed I-beams, and a flat roof with deep overhangs in some sections. Although generally intact architecturally, replacement windows have been installed and a new pitched roof has been installed over the original one in some parts of the sprawling building.

Historical Background: The Forsyth County School Board built Southwest Elementary in 1957.

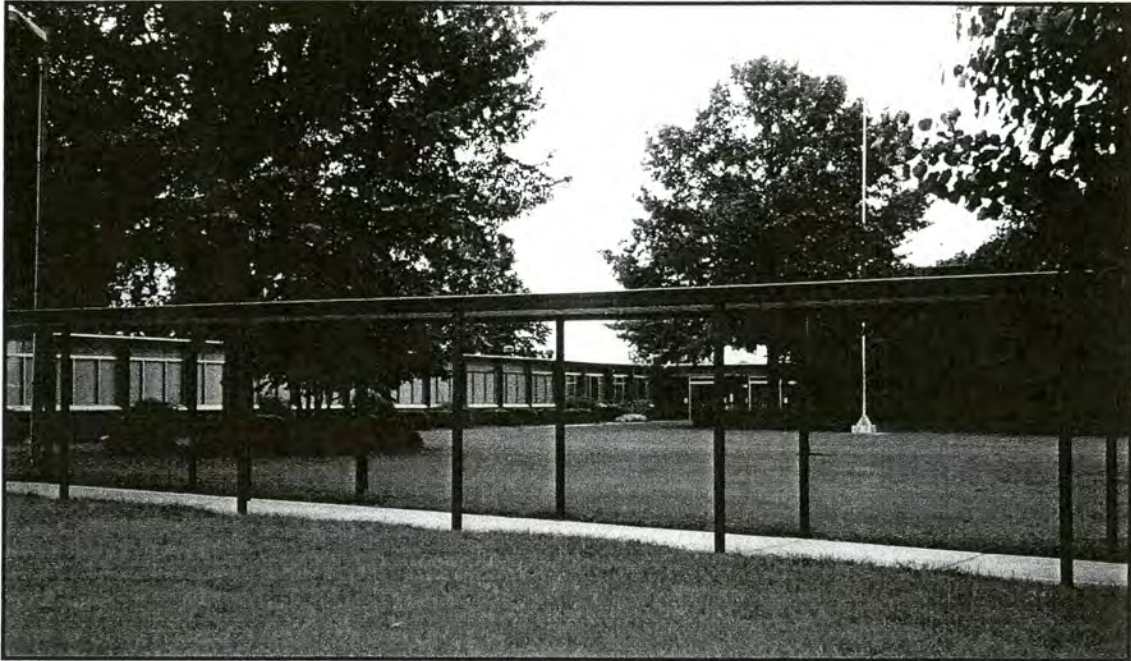
Evaluation: Southwest Elementary School does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it is not fifty years old and it does not meet Criterion Consideration G.



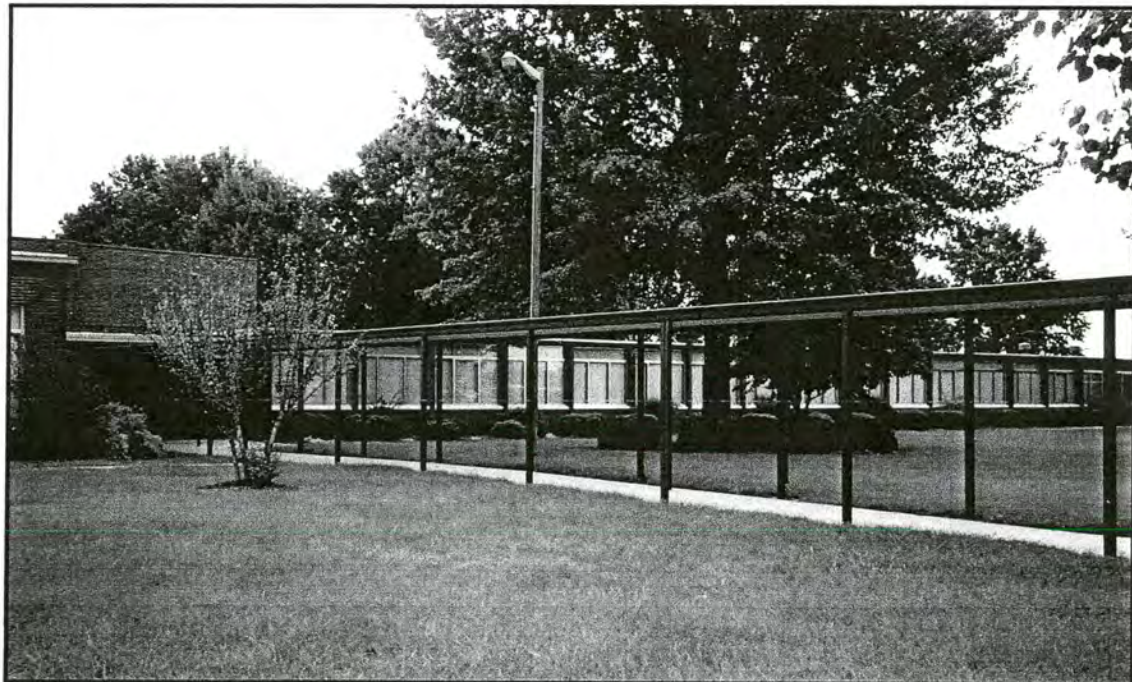
Site Plan

SOUTHWEST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
1631 Southwest School Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



Southwest Elementary School, southwest elevation



Southwest Elementary School, west elevation



Southwest Elementary School, west elevation

lo

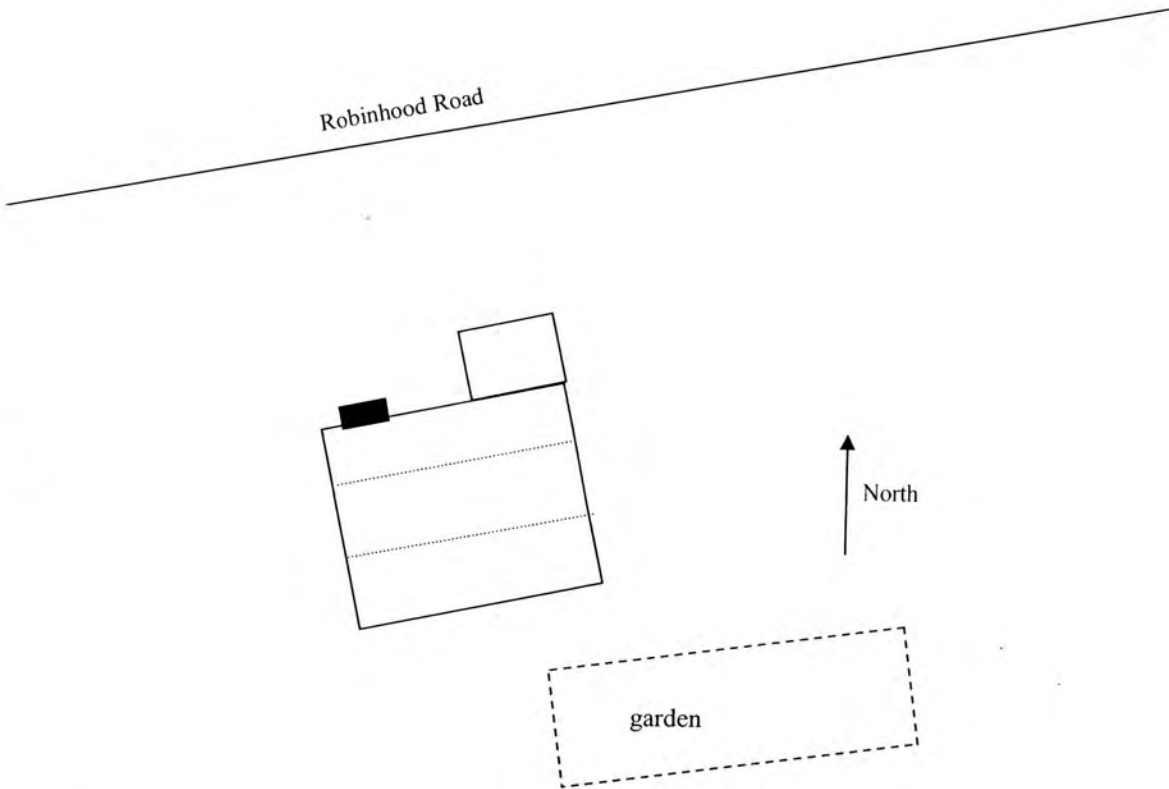
Thomas House (#135)

Location: 5100 Robinhood Road

Description: This is a one-and-a-half-story brick Period Cottage. The side-gable house features double gables on the side elevations and a projecting gable front bay housing the round-arch doorway. A tall brick chimney with stone accents near the top and at the shoulders is attached to the front elevation. Windows are metal casements. A large plate glass window was added to one of the east gables around 1942.

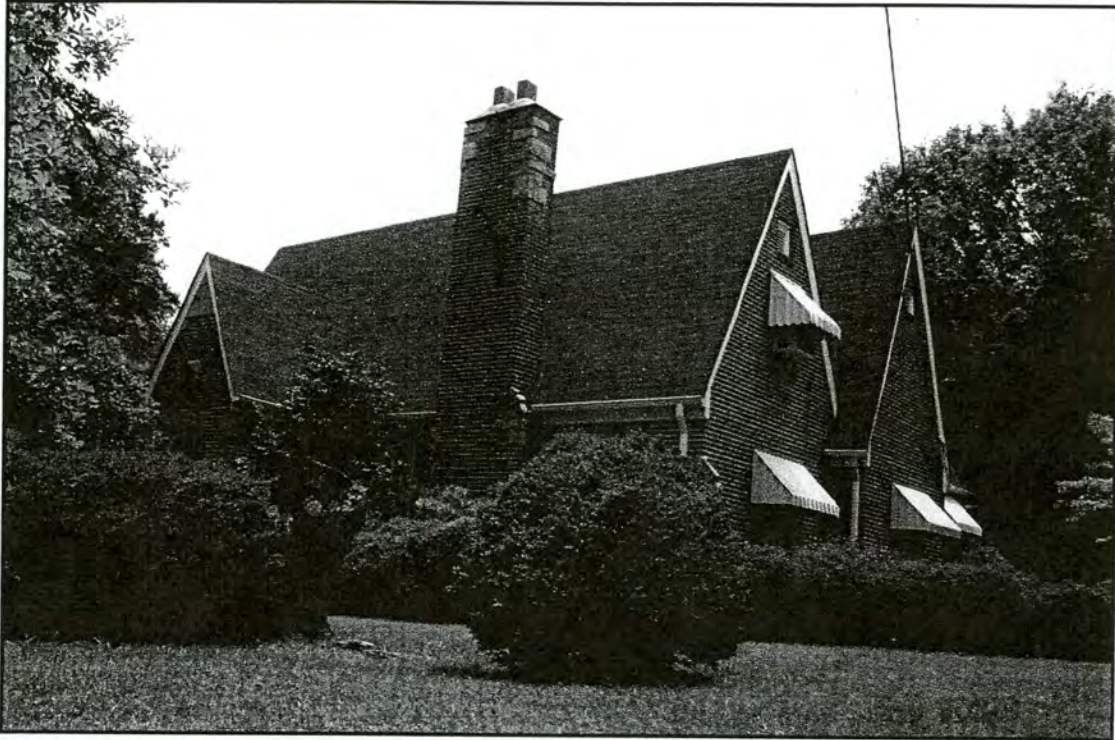
Historical Background: According to tax records, this house was constructed in 1938. The current owner, however, believes it to be a few years younger, dating from around 1940. The Thomas family built the house, but Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became estranged before moving into it. The house sat empty for a few years before Mrs. Thomas began living in it and added the plate glass window. Mrs. Thomas also planted an extensive boxwood garden around the east and south sides of the yard and created raised planting beds and a fishpond.

Evaluation: This house does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register. Although it is a good example of its type, it is not a notable example of its style nor is it associated with an important event or person.



Site Plan
THOMAS HOUSE
5100 Robinhood Road
Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale



Thomas House, north elevation



Thomas House, west elevation



Thomas House, northwest corner



Thomas House, north elevation detail



Thomas House, east elevation



Thomas House, garden

Recorded Buildings Outside the APE Worthy of Further Examination Should the APE
Change in the Future

Abram Beckner House (#15)
3761 Fraternity Church Road

Abram Beckner, a member of the Fraternity Church of the Brethren, constructed this house around 1900. It is a two-story I-house with single-shoulder gable end chimneys and a full-width double-tier front porch. Windows feature two-over-two sash. An ell is attached to the rear elevation.

House (#120)
4308 Lackey Hill Road

This two-story, brick, side-gable Greek Revival I-house was probably constructed around 1855. The house features gable-end chimneys, six-over-six sash windows and a simplified Greek Revival pediment at the front entrance. Sidelights and a transom surround the front door. The home's brick is laid in four-to-one common bond. The site includes outbuildings and boxwood plantings.

Bibliography

Books

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- Powell, William S. *The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press: 1968.
- Robinson, Blackwell P., ed. *The North Carolina Guide*. Federal Writers' Project. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, copyright 1955 by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. Printed by Van Rees Press, New York.
- Sharpe, Bill. *A Geography of North Carolina, Volume 2*, Raleigh: Sharpe Publishing Co., Inc., 1958.

National Register Nominations

Phillips, Laura and Gwynne Taylor. John Henry Kapp Farm. Forsyth County, 1992.

Southern, Michael T. Hoskins House and Coble Barn. Guilford County.

Taylor, Gwynne. Samuel B. Stauber Farm. Forsyth County. 1987.

Taylor, Gwynne. John Jacob Schaub House. Forsyth County. 1980.

Interviews by Langdon E. Opperman, 1991

Boose, Russell and Thelma.

Kapp, Betty.

Kapp, Rev. John H.

Kapp, William.

Marley, Sarah

Marley, Scott.

Pennington, Rosella Stoltz.

Scales, William N.

Scroggs, B. Pratt.

Sullivan, Mary.

Interviews by Sarah A. Woodard

Todd, Doris. September 23, 2002.

APPENDIX A
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY MAP AND APE



—

APPENDIX B

**PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
WITH CONCURRENCE FORM**

Federal Aid # TIP # R-2247 County: Forsyth

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

Project Description: Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Western Section
On August 19, 2002, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other: Sarah Woodard, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

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 2-14; 16-69; 71-76; 78; 80-117; 121-134; 136-149; 151; 154-169; 171; 230; 232 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. 238; 250; 253; 255 - 264; 267-279; 282-294; 297-300; 302; 304-310; 312-~~328~~ 328
- 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:

Vanessa C. Patrick
Representative, NCDOT

8-20-02
Date

TRH
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

8/26/02
Date

Claudia Brown
Representative, HPO

8-20-02
Date

David Wood
State Historic Preservation Officer

8-23-02
Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form will be included.

**PROPERTIES NOT CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
(Keyed to Survey Map)**

2. **P and D's Grocery**, ca. 1950
SE corner of Clemmonsville Road and Woodard Road
Concrete block commercial building with a flat metal roof and plate glass windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
3. **House**, ca. 1925
2540 Clemmonsville Road
Two-story, side-gable house clad in asbestos siding. Enclosed side porch. Six-over-six sash windows. Small, gable-front stoop over front entrance. Interior brick chimney. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
4. **House**, ca. 1925
2541 Clemmonsville Road
One-and-a-half-story, side-gable bungalow with asbestos siding. Six-over-six sash windows; sidelight flanking front door; wrap-around porch with battered posts on brick piers; exposed raftertails; two chimneys on gable end. Site includes a modern garage and a gambrel roof barn. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
5. **House**, ca. 1950
25?? Clemmonsville Road
One-story, side-gable house with an enclosed front porch, aluminum siding, and a brick foundation. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)*
6. **House**, ca. 1925
2854 Woodard Road
One-story, cross-gable bungalow with aluminum siding, six-over-six sash windows, kneebraces, and a wrap-around porch with metal replacement posts and a metal balustrade. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
7. **House**, ca. 1925
2836 Woodard Road
One-story, gable-front bungalow with asbestos siding and replacement windows. Retains original sidelights that flank one window on the façade. Hip roof porch with square posts. Brick foundation and an interior brick chimney. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
8. **House**, ca. 1925
2824 Woodard Road

One-story, gable-front bungalow with a screened, hip roof porch and vinyl siding. Substantial shed addition on side elevation. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*

9. **House**, ca. 1925
2560 Clemmonsville Road
One-story, side-gable bungalow with decorative shingles above the porch. Then engaged porch has posts on brick piers and one bay has been enclosed. Windows feature two-over-two sash. The house is clad in weatherboard and has a shed dormer on the front roof slope. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
10. **House**, ca. 1940
End of unnamed dirt road, off Clemmonsville Road
One-story, side-gable house with a steeply pitched front-gable. Concrete block construction with asbestos in the gable ends. House has six-over-six sash windows and a large picture window flanked by sidelights. A brick chimney stands on the façade. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
11. **House**, ca. 1950
2571 Clemmonsville Road
One-story, Minimal Traditional house with two front gables featuring formstone. House has asbestos siding and new replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance)*
12. **House**, ca. 1950
2727 Hope Church Road
One-story, side-gable, concrete block house with asbestos siding in the gable ends. House has eight-over-eight sash windows and a small entry stoop. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance)*
13. **House**, ca. 1950
2826 Hope Church Road
One-story, diminutive side-gable house with vinyl siding and replacement windows. Bracketed, gable-front stoop. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
14. **New Fraternity Church of the Brethren**, ca. 1900; remodeled 1930s
Fraternity Church Road (outside the APE)
Gable front church with corner tower. Exterior has been altered by the application of brick veneer and the bricking over of an arched window. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
16. **House**, ca. 1920
2853 Hope Church Road
One-story, stuccoed, Alhambra house with shed addition. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*

17. **Hope Moravian Church**, 1896; 1915
Hope Church Road
Organized 1780 as the first English-speaking Moravian congregation in Wachovia. Vestibule, Sunday school rooms, and steeple added in 1915. Vinyl siding; brick addition on rear. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)* (FY 217)
18. **House**, ca. 1950
2709 Hope Church Road
One-story L-shaped ranch with a garage and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
19. **House**, ca. 1925
2696 S. Stratford Road (U.S. 158)
Gable-front brick bungalow with cross gable porch. Craftsman style windows, lattice in gable ends, exposed raftertails, battered posts on brick piers. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
20. **House**, ca. 1940
2668 S. Stratford Road (U.S. 158)
One-and-a-half-story gambrel roof house with large shed dormer. New front door, vinyl siding, new windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
21. **House**, ca. 1925
2572 S. Stratford Road (U.S. 158)
One-story, side-gable bungalow with weatherboard siding, three-over-one sash windows, shed porch with square posts, shed dormer, brick foundation, and brick chimneys. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
22. **House**, ca. 1920
S. Stratford Road (U.S. 158)
Small, side-gable saddlebag with vertical wood siding and German siding. Craftsman style windows and knee braces. Rear shed addition. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
23. **House**, ca. 1925
115 Densmore Street
One-story, gable front bungalow with aluminum siding, six-over-six sash windows, and a wrap-around porch with paired posts. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
24. **House**, ca. 1900
2680 S. Stratford Road (U.S. 158)

- One-and-a-half-story, side-gable triple-A with asbestos siding, two-over-two sash windows, and a hip porch with sawnwork brackets. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
25. **Simon Cook House**, 1887
Ploughboy Jarvis Road
Two-story I-house with Craftsman porch, replacement windows, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations) (FY 275)*
26. **House**, ca. 1920
1755 Ploughboy Lane
One-story bungalow, side-gable, engaged porch and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
27. **House**, ca. 1900
1721 Ploughboy Lane
One-story, triple-A house. Altered with vinyl siding, new windows, and partially enclosed porch. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
28. **House**, ca. 1900
1526 Jonestown Road
One-story, board-and-batten side-gable house with new windows and a shed porch. Gabled addition on side elevation. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance)*
29. **House**, ca. 1950
1510 Jonestown Road
One-story, Minimal Traditional house with a façade chimney, new windows, and vinyl siding. Open side porch. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
30. **House**, ca. 1950
1543 Jonestown Road
Side-gable Minimal Traditional house with screened side porch and replacement windows. Brick. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
31. **House**, ca. 1900
1625 Jonestown Road
Two-story, gabled ell house with two-over-two sash windows, diamond attic vent, and sawnwork brackets on wrap-around porch. Vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
32. **House**, ca. 1950
1745 Jonestown Road
One-and-a-half-story, side-gable Cape Cod house with a Moravian style bonnet over the front door. Brick with six-over-six sash and stone chimneys on each

- gable end. Large modern garage. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
33. **House**, ca. 1920
1790 Jonestown Road
One-story, side-gable bungalow with German siding, six-over-one sash windows, exposed raftertails, gabled dormer. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
34. **House**, ca. 1940
2810 S. Stratford Road (U.S. 158)
One-story, side-gable house with aluminum siding and three-over-one sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
35. **House**, ca. 1940
2710 S. Stratford Road (U.S. 158)
One-story, side-gable house with aluminum siding and six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
36. **House**, ca. 1925
1406 Jonestown Road
One-story, gable-front bungalow with a cross gable porch with columns on brick posts. Brick balustrade. New windows; aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
37. **House**, ca. 1930
1382 Jonestown Road
One-story, gable-front bungalow with new windows, new porch posts, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
38. **Jonestown Civic Club**, ca. 1945
One-story, side gable building with gable end facing Jonestown Road. Six-over-six sash windows. Vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
39. **House**, ca. 1950
1344 Jonestown Road
One-story Ranch house clad in wood shakes. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
40. **House**, ca. 1890
1332 Jonestown Road
One-story gabled ell with shed roof porch. House has asbestos siding, two-over-two windows and exposed purlins. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
41. **Stores**, ca. 1920; ca. 1950
Jonestown Road

- Two gable-front stores: one is frame with kneebraces, boarded windows, weatherboard siding. The other is a concrete block building with a stepped parapet and a double-leaf front door. *Does not appear eligible (common types, no special significance)*
42. **House**, ca. 1925
Jonestown Road
Brick bungalow with cross-gable, wrap-around porch with a brick balustrade and battered posts on brick piers. Vinyl siding in gable ends. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
43. **House**, ca. 1900
1425 Jonestown Road
This is a long, side gable house with a front gable section. Probably started as a gabled ell. Vinyl siding. Two-over-two sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)*
44. **House**, ca. 1950
1433 Jonestown Road
Gable-front house with new windows, vinyl, and formstone foundation and formstone skirt below picture window. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
45. **Cook House**, 1915
5079 Silas Creek Road
One-story, side-gable cottage with diamond-shaped attic vents, aluminum siding, and two-over-two sash windows. Smokehouse has been converted into an apartment. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
46. **House**, ca. 1930
5051 Silas Creek Road
One-story, side-gable bungalow with large gable front dormer. Asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
47. **House**, ca. 1900
5001 Silas Creek Road
One-story side-gable house with a gabled ell. New windows, new porch posts, vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)*
48. **House**, ca. 1925
750 McGregor Road
Side-gable bungalow with gable front porch. Six-over-one sash windows; asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
49. **House**, ca. 1910
723 McGregor Road

- Side-gable cottage with full-width porch with columns on brick piers. New windows; vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)*
50. **House**, ca. 1925
McGregor Road
Cross gable bungalow with German siding. Wrap-around porch with battered posts on brick piers. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
51. **House**, ca. 1950
696 McGregor Road
Side-gable Minimal Traditional house with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
52. **House**, ca. 1900
664 McGregor Road
Side-gable cottage with gable end chimney and six-over-six sash windows. Vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
53. **House**, ca. 1925
McGregor Road
Bungalow with German siding and a wrap around porch. Exposed raftertails, kneebraces, and boarded windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
54. **House**, ca. 1940
805 McGregor Road
One-story side-gable bungalow with asbestos siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
55. **House**, ca. 1920
780 Peace Haven Road
Side-gable bungalow with gabled dormers, wrap around porch, new windows, and German siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
56. **Church of Christ of Boyers**, ca. 1950
798 Peace Haven Road
Brick, gable front church with double-leaf entry. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
57. **House**, ca. 1900
908 Peace Haven Road
One-and-a-half-story log house. Four-over-four sash windows. Bay window added, rear and side additions. Cement chinking. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
58. **House**, ca. 1925
946 Peace Haven Road

- One-and-a-half-story side-gable bungalow with a gable front porch. Kneebraces, aluminum siding, gabled dormer. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
59. **House**, ca. 1950
Peace Haven Road
Side-gable house with asbestos siding, eight-over-eight windows, dentilated cornice. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
60. **House**, ca. 1925
922 Peace Haven Road
One-story, side-gable, Rustic Revival log house with saddle notching. Two large sunroom additions. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
61. **House**, ca. 1920
SW side of SR 1109, 1.3 miles SE of junction with Peace Haven Road
One-story, side gable cottage with vinyl siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
62. **House**, ca. 1925
2766 S. Stratford Road (U.S. 158)
Gable-front bungalow with German siding, metal replacement front porch posts, Craftsman style windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
63. **House**, ca. 1925
2780 S. Stratford Road (U.S. 158)
Gable-front bungalow covered in wood shingles. Exposed raftertails, two-over-two sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
64. **House**, ca. 1920
855 McGregor Road
One-story, side-gable house with replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
65. **House**, ca. 1940
6163 Holder Road
One-story, side-gable house with six-over-six sash windows and shingled exterior. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
66. **House**, ca. 1925
6178 Holder Road
Cross-gable bungalow with wrap-around porch. Craftsman style windows. Kneebraces and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
67. **House**, ca. 1900

- Holder Road
One-story, L-shaped house. Weatherboard siding, exposed raftertails and purlins and six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
68. **House**, ca. 1925
6248 Holder Road
Bungalow with brick and German siding. Large two-story rear addition. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
69. **House**, ca. 1930
6323 Holder Road
Gable front bungalow with aluminum siding and four-over-one sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
71. **House**, ca. 1950
6327 Holder Road
One-story, side-gable cottage with eight-over-eight sash windows and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
72. **House**, nineteenth century
6496 Holder Road
One-story, side-gable house with exposed purlins, aluminum siding, gable front portico, stone foundation, and six-over-six sash windows. Probably has hall-parlor plan. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)*
73. **House**, ca. 1950
1650 Southwest School Road
One-story, side-gable house with asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
74. **House**, ca. 1950
1630 Southwest School Road
One-story, side-gable house with asbestos windows and picture window. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
75. **House**, ca. 1930
1626 Southwest School Road
Gable-front bungalow with six-over-one windows and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
76. **House**, ca. 1930
1620 Southwest School Road
Gable-front bungalow with hip roof porch, weatherboard siding, and Craftsman style windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
78. **House**, ca. 1900

- 6567 Holder Road
One-and-a-half-story side-gable house with an enclosed porch, rear ell, and asbestos siding. May be log. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
80. **House**, ca. 1950
5685 Luperville Drive
One-story, side-gable house with asbestos and six-over-six windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
81. **House**, ca. 1890
1005 Ridings Road
Two-story, side-gable house with six-over-six windows and asbestos siding. Possibly log. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
82. **House**, ca. 1945
990 Ridings Road
Gable-front bungalow with screened engaged porch and six-over-six windows. Aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
83. **House**, ca. 1950
5765 Kinney Road
Gable-front bungalow with asymmetrical roof pitch. Vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)*
84. **House**, ca. 1920
5775 Kinney Road
Gable-front bungalow with vinyl siding, substantial gabled addition, and plate glass windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
85. **House**, ca. 1950
5810 Kinney Road
Gable-front bungalow with vinyl siding and replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
86. **House**, ca. 1950
5835 Kinney Road
One-story side-gable house with vinyl siding and replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
87. **House**, ca. 1950
5845 Kinney Road
Ranch house with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
88. **House**, ca. 1925
5850 Kinney Road

- Gable front bungalow with new windows and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
89. **House**, ca. 1950
5904 Kinney Road
Brick ranch house. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
90. **House**, ca. 1925
5901 Kinney Road
Gable-front bungalow with four-over-one windows and weatherboard siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
91. **House**, ca. 1940
5930 Kinney Road
Brick period cottage with six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
92. **House**, ca. 1950
5940 Kinney Road
One-story, stuccoed ranch house with aluminum siding on one end. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
93. **House**, ca. 1950
5950 Kinney Road
One-story side-gable house with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
94. **House**, ca. 1920
4999 Lewisville Clemmons Road
One-story, side-gable saddlebag house with asbestos siding and Craftsman style windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
95. **House**, ca. 1950
4988 Lewisville Clemmons Road
One-story brick ranch house. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
96. **House**, ca. 1925
4968 Lewisville Clemmons Road
Gable-front bungalow with attached gable front porch. Kneebraces, asbestos siding, Craftsman style windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
97. **House**, ca. 1945
4958 Lewisville Clemmons Road
Side-gable ranch house with vinyl siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*

98. **House**, ca. 1940
4955 Lewisville Clemmons Road
One-story, side-gable house with six-over-six sash windows and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
99. **House**, ca. 1950
4941 Lewisville Clemmons Road
One-story, side gable cottage with vinyl siding and six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
100. **House**, 1922
4909 Lewisville Clemmons Road
Side-gable bungalow with vinyl siding and new windows. Date provided by owner. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
101. **House**, ca. 1952
4894 Lewisville Clemmons Road
One-story brick ranch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
102. **House**, ca. 1950
4882 Lewisville Clemmons Road
One-story brick ranch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
103. **House**, ca. 1950
4870 Lewisville Clemmons Road
One-story ranch house with vinyl siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
104. **House**, ca. 1920
4844 Lewisville Clemmons Road
One-story, side-gable bungalow with gable front porch with battered posts on brick piers. Vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
105. **House**, ca. 1925
4883 Lewisville Clemmons Road
Gable-front bungalow with hip roof porch that extends to create a porte cochere. Aluminum siding. Four-over-one windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
106. **House**, ca. 1900
4887 Lewisville Clemmons Road
One-story, side-gable saddlebag house with vinyl siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*

107. **House**, ca. 1945
4907 Lewisville Clemmons Road
One-story, Minimal Traditional house with vinyl siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
108. **House**, ca. 1925
4801 Lewisville Clemmons Road
Brick bungalow with Craftsman details. Stuccoed gable ends, false beams, wrap-around porch with tapered posts, Craftsman windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
109. **House**, ca. 1925
Behind 4801 Lewisville Clemmons Road
Side-gable bungalow with asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
110. **House**, ca. 1910
4867 Lewisville Clemmons Road
Side-gable saddlebag house with four-over-four sash windows, weatherboard siding, exposed purlins, screened shed porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
111. **House**, ca. 1920
5850 Lewisville Clemmons Road
Gable front bungalow with gable front porch. Vinyl siding, new windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
112. **House**, ca. 1900
East end of dirt road on west side of Riddings Road, .2 mile north of Kinney Road
Side-gable, one-story house. Weatherboard. Deteriorated condition. Four-over-four sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
113. **House**, ca. 1920
5310 Lukon Lane
One-story, side-gable cottage with weatherboard siding. Overgrown. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
114. **House**, ca. 1945
5330 Lukon Lane
Brick period cottage with arched doorway, façade chimney, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
115. **House**, ca. 1945
5230 Bennet Drive
One-story, side-gable house with six-over-six sash windows, picture window, asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*

116. **House**, ca. 1900
261 Peace Haven
One-story, gabled ell cottage with two-over-two and four-over-four sash windows, weatherboard siding, chamfered porch posts. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
117. **House**, ca. 1950
233 Nordwin Drive
Ranch house with Roman brick and jalousie windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
118. **House**, ca. 1950
201 Peace Haven Road
Brick Minimal Traditional house with vinyl siding on one section and gable ends. Façade chimney. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
119. **House**, ca. 1950
209 Peace Haven Road
Brick Cape Cod with six-over-six sash windows and vinyl siding on the gabled dormers. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
121. **House**, ca. 1925
5260 Fleetwood Circle
Gable-front bungalow with vinyl siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
122. **House**, ca. 1925
1510 Attanook Road
Gable front bungalow with screened, engaged front porch. Weatherboard siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
123. **House**, ca. 1925
5149 Fleetwood Circle
Gable-front bungalow with cross gable porch. Exposed raftertails, false beams, German siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
124. **House**, ca. 1925
5125 Fleetwood Circle
Bungalow with wrap-around porch with battered posts on brick piers. Six-over-one sash windows. Aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
125. **House**, ca. 1910
5109 Fleetwood Circle

- Gambrel roof house with aluminum and vinyl siding. Six-over-six sash windows. Screened side porch. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
136. **House**, ca. 1945
5147 Robinhood Road
Weatherboard Period Cottage with façade chimney, stoop entrance, six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
137. **House**, ca. 1945
5310 Robinhood Road
Side-gable cottage with screened side porch, gabled stoop, six-over-six sash windows, asbestos. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
138. **House**, ca. 1950
5277 Robinhood Road
Side-gable house with vinyl siding, eight-over-eight windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
139. **House**, ca. 1850
5284 Robinhood Road
Two-story, two-bay, side-gable house with six-over-six sash windows. Gable front porch. Large addition to rear; picture window added. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
140. **Commercial Building**, ca. 1950
5325 Robinhood Road
One-story, concrete block building with enclosed garage bays. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance)*
141. **House**, ca. 1950
1445 Lyndale Road
Brick ranch house with side porch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
142. **House**, ca. 1950
Southeast corner of Robinhood Road and Lyndale Road
Side-gable Minimal Traditional house with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
143. **House**, ca. 1950
5441 Robinhood Road
One-story Minimal Traditional with formstone façade, vinyl siding on side elevations, and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
144. **House**, ca. 1950
5451 Robinhood Road

- Brick Minimal Traditional house with eight-over-eight windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
145. **House**, ca. 1945
5461 Robinhood Road
One-story, Minimal Traditional with façade chimney, vinyl siding, and four-over-one sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
146. **House**, ca. 1950
5471 Robinhood Road
One-story side-gable house with six-over-six sash windows, asbestos siding, façade chimney. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
147. **House**, ca. 1925
Southwest corner of Lyndale Road and Robinhood Road
Bungalow with four-over-one windows and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
148. **House**, ca. 1950
1200 Meadowlark Drive
Side-gable house with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
149. **House**, ca. 1950
1105 Meadowlark Drive
One-story, side-gable house with façade chimney, aluminum siding, recessed entry, new windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
151. **House**, ca. 1945
West side of Meadowlark Drive, .5 mile south of Robinhood Road
Abandoned Period Cottage with brick façade chimney, six-over-six sash windows, aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
154. **House**, ca. 1925
1990 Shore Road
Gable-front bungalow with hip-roof porch, exposed rafter ends, shed dormers on both roof slopes. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
155. **House**, ca. 1925
680 Meadowlark Drive
Large bungalow with stuccoed exterior, exposed raftertails, kneebraces, and new windows. Front and rear shed dormers. Dairy barn with diagonal siding located across the road. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
156. **House**, ca. 1950
525 Meadowlark Drive

- One-story, side-gable ranch house with aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
157. **House**, ca. 1930
604 Meadowlark Drive
One-story, side-gable bungalow with Craftsman windows and hip-roof porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
158. **House**, ca. 1925
569 Meadowlark Drive
One-story, side-gable house with side porch, six-over-six sash windows, kneebraces, weatherboard. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
159. **House**, ca. 1925
5590 Hundley Road
Bungalow with weatherboard siding, kneebraces, and four-over-one sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
160. **House**, ca. 1940
5655 Hundley Road
One-story bungalow with engaged, screened porch and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
161. **House**, ca. 1950
5595 Hundley Road
Side-gable Minimal Traditional house with asbestos siding and six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
162. **House**, ca. 1900
4665 Styers Ferry Road
Two-story, side-gable house with German siding, addition with picture window, chimney on gable end. House may be log. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
163. **House**, ca. 1920
4787 Styers Ferry Road
Bungalow with nine-over-nine sash windows, weatherboard, exposed purlins, gabled porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
164. **Sharon United Methodist Church and cemetery**, 1897
5330 Sharon Church Road
Brick church, altered through sandblasting, repointing and the application of a red coating to the brick. Interior altered in the 1960s. A church has occupied this site since 1813. The cemetery contains some early nineteenth century graves, but most are late nineteenth and twentieth century graves. *Does not appear eligible (alterations) (FY 137)*

165. **House**, ca. 1900
5491 Shallowford Road
One-story, side-gable house with two-over-two windows; clad in pressed metal.
Does not appear eligible (no special significance)
166. **House**, ca. 1925
5234 Shallowford Road
Gable front bungalow with replacement windows and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
167. **House**, ca. 1945
5250 Shallowford Road
One-story house with vinyl siding, six-over-six sash windows, façade chimney.
Does not appear eligible (no special significance)
168. **Store**, ca. 1945
North side of Shallowford Road, 0.05 mile west of Ketner Road
Hip-roof store. Brick façade with concrete block sides. Boarded up windows.
Does not appear eligible (no special significance)
169. **House**, ca. 1945
5365 Shallowford Road
Side-gable house with gabled dormers. Vinyl siding. Large addition to one end.
Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)
171. **House**, ca. 1910
West side of dirt lane, 0.1 mile south of Shallowford Road; 0.05 mile west of Ketner Road
One-story, side-gable house with six-over-six sash windows, rolled asphalt siding. Stone foundation. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
172. **House**, ca. 1930
456 Ketner Road
Gable front bungalow with German siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
173. **House**, ca. 1925
North side of private drive off the west side of Ketner Road, .6 mile north of Shallowford Road
Part of Brookberry Farm (# 152). One-story, gable front bungalow with asbestos siding and six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
174. **House**, ca. 1900
5255 Shallowford Road

- One-story, diminutive side-gable house. Turned porch posts. Aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
175. **Hauser House**, ca. 1840
5201 Shallowford Road
One-story, side-gable house with interior chimney. Weatherboard. Partially enclosed front porch, four-over-four sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)* (FY 138)
176. **House**, ca. 1925
5279 Shallowford Road
Side-gable bungalow with engaged porch and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
177. **House**, ca. 1925
5169 Shallowford Road
Side-gable bungalow with aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
178. **House**, ca. 1925
5120 Shallowford Road
Gable-front bungalow with engaged porch. Two-over-two sash windows. Asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
179. **Store**, ca. 1930
5498 Robinhood Road
Side-gable, stuccoed store building with gable front canopy. Replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
180. **House**, ca. 1900
5515 Robinhood Road
One-story, side-gable house with rear ell addition, addition on one gable end and gable-front screened porch. German siding. Six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
181. **House**, ca. 1950
5535 Robinhood Road
One-story, side-gable, brick ranch house with vinyl in gable ends. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
182. **House**, ca. 1920
5544 Robinhood Road
One-story, side-gable house with six-over-six sash windows, picture window, German siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
183. **House**, ca. 1950

- 5574 Robinhood Road
One-story, side-gable house with six-over-six sash windows, façade chimney, aluminum siding, garage. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
184. **House**, ca. 1945
5738 Robinhood Road
Side-gable Minimal Traditional house with vinyl, siding. The letter B is in contrasting brick in the façade chimney. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
185. **House**, ca. 1945
1481 Algood Road
Side-gable Cape Cod house with aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
186. **Lomanh Largen House**, 1952
1400 Algood Road
Gable-front house with German siding and eight-over-eight sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
187. **House**, ca. 1950
South side of Robinhood Road, .2 mile west of Chickasha Road
Brick, side-gable house with replacement windows. Screened breezeway connects house to garage. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
188. **House**, ca. 1950
5881 Robinhood Road
Side-gable Minimal Traditional house with vinyl siding, façade chimney, and large rear addition. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
189. **House**, ca. 1925
1660 Chickasha Road
Side-gable bungalow with an engaged porch, gabled dormer, nine-over-one sash windows, and asbestos siding. Deteriorated barn across the road. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
190. **House**, ca. 1950
1960 Chickasha Road
Brick, side-gable house with six-over-six sash windows. Large addition. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
191. **House**, ca. 1900
1924 Chickasha Road
Two-story, side-gable house with outbuildings, asbestos siding, rear ell, two-over-two sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*

192. **House**, ca. 1925
1876 Chickasha Road
Gable-front bungalow with large addition on side elevation. Weatherboard, six-over-six sash windows, knee braces. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
193. **House**, ca. 1945
1930 Chickasha Road
Side-gable Minimal Traditional house with screened porch, vinyl siding, and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
194. **House**, ca. 1910
1970 Chickasha Road
Side-gable house with asbestos siding, gable front porch, six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
195. **House**, ca. 1925
1990 Chickasha Road
Side-gable house clad in formstone with replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
196. **House**, ca. 1925
1980 Chickasha Road
Side-gable bungalow with aluminum siding, replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
197. **Vienna Elementary School**, ca. 1955
1975 Chickasha Road
One-story, brick school with flat roof. Many additions and alterations. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
198. **Vienna Baptist Church**, ca. 1950
South side of Yadkinville Road, .1 mile west of Chickasha Road
Gable front brick church with vinyl siding in gable ends. Portico with columns, six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
199. **House**, ca. 1925
6045 Yadkinville Road (outside the APE)
Side-gable bungalow with shingles in gable end, asbestos siding, knee braces, boxwoods. Large brick garage apartment. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
200. **House**, ca. 1945
5995 Yadkinville Road (on the edge of the APE)
Side-gable Minimal Traditional house with front gable. Chimney has circle motif of contrasting bricks. Screened side porch. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*

201. **House**, ca. 1920
5850 Yadkinville Road
Side-gable house with asbestos siding and six-over-one sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
202. **House**, ca. 1945
5820 Yadkinville Road
Brick, side-gable Period Cottage with front gable, arched door, arched side porch, decorative brickwork in chimney. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
203. **Commercial building**, ca. 1950
5800 Yadkinville Road
Brick and concrete block commercial building with plate glass windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
204. **House**, ca. 1950
Glad Acres Road
Side gable brick house with metal casement windows and inset porch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
205. **House**, ca. 1925
58?? Tomahawk Drive
Gable front bungalow with two-over-two sash windows, German siding, exposed rafter ends. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
206. **House**, ca. 1900
5365 Yadkinville Road
One-story, side-gable house with German siding and four-over-one windows. Seam on façade. May be log construction. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
207. **House**, ca. 1925
5331 Yadkinville Road
Cross-gable bungalow with vinyl siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
208. **House**, ca. 1925
5301 Yadkinville Road
Side-gable bungalow. Brick with stuccoed gable ends. Craftsman windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
209. **House**, ca. 1900
5296 Yadkinville Road

Side-gable house with engaged full-width porch. Four-over-four windows. Asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*

210. **House**, ca. 1950
5175 Yadkinville Road
One-story, side-gable cottage with aluminum siding, six-over-six sash windows, side porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
211. **House**, ca. 1950
5311 Yadkinville Road
Side-gable, brick, Cape Cod house with six-over-six sash windows and wooden shakes on gable dormers. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
212. **House**, ca. 1940
5461 Yadkinville Road
Side-gable Period Cottage with front gable. Façade chimney. Enclosed side porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
213. **House**, ca. 1925
5535 Yadkinville Road
One-story, brick bungalow with partially enclosed front porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
214. **House**, ca. 1950
5625 Yadkinville Road
One-story, side-gable house with aluminum siding and six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
215. **Davis House**, ca. 1870
NW side of Yadkinville Road at junction with Kecoughtan Road
One-and-a-half-story log house with concrete chinking, partially enclosed front porch. New windows. New stone applied to chimney. *Does not appear eligible (alterations) (FY 911)*
216. **House**, ca. 1950
2721 Kecoughtan Road
Side-gable, one-story house with aluminum siding, eight-over-eight sash windows, brick chimney. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
217. **House**, ca. 1940
2734 Kecoughtan Road
One-story, L-shaped house with asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
218. **House**, ca. 1950
2780 Kecoughtan Road

Side-gable Colonial Revival with vinyl siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*

219. **House**, ca. 1925
2801 Kecoughtan Road
Gable-front bungalow with four-over-one windows and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
220. **House**, ca. 1900
2812 Kecoughtan Road
Two-story I-house with six-over-six sash windows. Altered by the addition of a gable-front, stone-veneer wing. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
221. **House**, ca. 1945
2815 Kecoughtan Road
One-story, side-gable cottage with six-over-six sash windows and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
222. **House**, ca. 1920
2885 Kecoughtan Road
Side-gable bungalow with Craftsman windows and pressed metal shingle roof. Altered by addition of brick veneer. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
223. **House**, ca. 1925
5820 Skylark Road
One-story, side-gable bungalow with asbestos siding and enclosed porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
224. **House**, ca. 1900
5338 Skylark Road
Two-story, L-plan house with weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, wrap-around porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type) (FY 2129)*
225. **House**, ca. 1910
5234 Skylark Road
Hip-roof cottage with four-over-four sash windows, aluminum siding, engaged porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
226. **House**, ca. 1900
5155 Skylark Road
Two-story I-house with two-over-two sash windows, rear ell, outbuildings, vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
227. **House**, ca. 1880
5??? Skylark Road

- One-story, single-pen log house with two-story addition with four-over-four sash windows and weatherboard. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)* (FY 627)
228. **House**, ca. 1925
5025 Skylark Road
Cross-gable, brick bungalow with engaged, brick front porch and Craftsman windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
229. **House**, ca. 1900
4970 Skylark Road
One-story, side-gable house with unusual porch posts (also found on #225). Weatherboard siding, four-over-four sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
230. **Daub-Conrad House**, ca. 1900
End of dirt lane, on the north side of Skylark Road, .2 mile west of junction with Transou Road
Two-story, side-gable I-house with two-over-two sash windows, sidelights, and weatherboard. Outbuildings, including large barn. *Does not appear eligible (common type)* (FY 2128)
232. **Store**, ca. 1920
Corner of Transou Road and Skylark Road
Heavily altered store with vinyl siding, new windows, clipped gables. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
233. **House**, ca. 1900
3655 Transou Road
Two-story, L-plan house with new windows and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
234. **House**, ca. 1940
36?? Transou Road
One-story, side-gable cottage with asbestos siding. Deteriorated condition. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
235. **House**, ca. 1940
36?? Transou Road
Similar to #234. Deteriorated, one-story, side-gable cottage with weatherboard siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
236. **House**, ca. 1925
3620 Transou Road
Side-gable house clad in vinyl. New windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*

237. **House**, ca. 1925
3610 Transou Road
Side-gable bungalow with aluminum siding and addition on one end. Four-over-one sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
238. **Dairy complex**, ca. 1945
East side of Transou Road, .2 mile south of Skylark Road
Overgrown dairy complex with house, silo, and barn. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
250. **House**, ca. 1900
West side of Pfaff Lane, .2 mile south of Yadkinville Road
Small side-gable cottage that may have previously been part of a larger house. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
253. **House**, ca. 1900
4680 Pine Hill Drive
One-and-a-half-story gabled ell with two-over-two sash windows, wall dormers, vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
255. **House**, ca. 1950
2416 Spicewood Road
Brick Minimal Traditional house with a bay window. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
256. **House**, ca. 1925
2480 Spicewood Road
Gable-front bungalow with vinyl siding and large gabled addition. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
257. **House**, ca. 1935
2520 Spicewood Road
One-story, side-gable cottage. River rock veneer with gabled entrance stoop. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
258. **House**, ca. 1945
2635 Spicewood Road
Minimal Traditional house with aluminum siding and river rock façade chimney. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
259. **House**, ca. 1900
2425 Spicewood Road
Two-story I-house with new shingles in the gable ends, vinyl siding, rear ell, and gable front porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*

260. **Beck Farm**, ca. 1850
2395 Hilltop Court (outside the APE)
Two-story, side-gable log house clad in weatherboards. Six-over-six sash windows. Brick gable end chimney. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)* (FY 652)
261. **House**, ca. 1900
2365 Hilltop Drive
Two-story side-gable hall-parlor house with gabled addition and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
262. **House**, ca. 1950
2305 Hilltop Drive
Side-gable house with German siding and picture window. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
263. **Joseph Conrad House**, early 19th c.; remodeled late 19th c. and ca. 2000
2240 Hilltop Drive
Completely and totally altered. Brick noggin construction. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)* (FY 650)
264. **House**, ca. 1925
North side of Ziglar Road, .3 mile west of University Parkway
One-story bungalow with asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
267. **Ziglar House**, 1883
1010 Ziglar Road
Two-story, side-gable house with vinyl siding, new windows, and Colonial Revival full-height porch. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)* (FY 561)
268. **House**, ca. 1900
12?? Shore Road
Single pen log house with log corn crib across the road. Very deteriorated. Chimney has fallen down. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)* (FY 596)
269. **House**, ca. 1880
1210 Bethania-Rural Hall Road
Two-story, side-gable house with brick gable end chimneys, six-over-six sash windows and sidelights and transom at front door. Bungalow porch with rusticated concrete block. Several outbuildings. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
270. **House**, ca. 1925
1225 Bethania-Rural Hall Road

- Side-gable bungalow with asbestos siding and knee braces. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
271. **House**, ca. 1950
5820 Murray Road
One-story, side-gable cottage with vinyl siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
272. **House**, ca. 1910
1670 Bethania-Rural Hall Road
One-story, hip roof cottage with weatherboard siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
273. **House**, ca. 1900 (outside APE)
1655 Bethania-Rural Hall Road
One-story, side-gable cottage with weatherboard siding, sidelights, transom, porch with sawnwork balustrade, shuttered windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
274. **House**, ca. 1925
1620 Bethania-Rural Hall Road
One-story, side-gable house with Craftsman windows, vinyl siding, and a shed porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
275. **House**, ca. 1925
1580 Bethania-Rural Hall Road
Gable front bungalow clad in formstone with large gabled addition and replacement posts on the front porch. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
276. **House**, ca. 1925
1570 Bethania-Rural Hall Road
Gable-front bungalow with vinyl siding. Hip roof porch with square posts on brick piers. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
277. **House**, ca. 1950
1540 Bethania-Rural Hall Road
One-story, side-gable house with vinyl siding and six-over-six sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*
278. **House**, ca. 1900
NW side of Bethania-Rural Hall Road, .1 mile SW of SR 1828
One-story, side-gable house with six-over-six sash windows. Light frame construction with brick noggin between the framing members. Clad in weatherboards except for part of the façade. Gabled dormer. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*

279. **House**, ca. 1925
2190 Shore Road
Large, side-gable, brick bungalow with prominent vinyl-clad gable dormer. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
282. **House**, ca. 1900
1755 Old Griffin Road
Side-gable, one-story, saddlebag house with two-over-two windows and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
283. **Edwin F. Shore outbuildings**, 1900
End of Old Griffin Road
This house was surveyed in 1991, but has since been torn down. Three outbuildings, a barn, a smokehouse and a third outbuilding, remain on the site. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
284. **House**, ca. 1900
2011 Griffin Road
Two-story, side-gable log house with large log addition. Heavily restored. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
285. **Daniel Speas House**, 19th century
1780 Mizpah Church Road
The earliest section of the Daniel Speas house dates from the early nineteenth century. A frame addition in the late nineteenth century enlarged the house to its present form. The exterior, gable end chimney is one of the county's best examples of dry-laid fieldstone masonry, according to historian Gwynne Taylor. The house has two-over-two sash windows, weatherboard siding, and a wrap-around porch with turned posts. *Does not appear eligible (common type) (FY 605)*
286. **Jessie Speas House**, ca. 1870
2795 Mizpah Church Road
The Jessie Speas house is a one-story, side-gable, Greek Revival cottage with a transom and sidelights, gable end chimneys, and a bungalow porch with a brick balustrade. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
287. **House**, ca. 1925
2515 Mizpah Church Road
Side-gable bungalow with vinyl siding, new windows, plate glass picture window, new porch posts, and a large gable front dormer. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
288. **Erastus Speas House**, 1906; 1916
2195 Mizpah Church Road

- Erastus Speas built a one-story house here in 1906 after a fire destroyed his earlier home. About ten years later, he and his sons added the second story. The two-story house has gable end chimneys and four-over-four sash windows. It is clad in vinyl siding and several historic and non-historic additions have been made to the rear. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance) (FY 605)*
289. **House**, ca. 1925
1615 Mizpah Church Road
Gable front bungalow with vinyl siding, new porch posts and balustrade, and two-over-two sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
290. **House**, ca. 1940
8170 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road
Gable front bungalow with vinyl siding and three-over-one windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
291. **House**, ca. 1880
6515 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road
Two-story, side-gable house with brick end chimneys. Two-over-two sash windows, sidelights, asbestos siding, Colonial Revival front porch, decorative exposed purlins. Modern rear ell. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
292. **House**, ca. 1950
6244 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road
Side-gable house with asbestos siding and horizontal-light windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
293. **House**, ca. 1950
6274 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road
Frame house with exposed raftertails, picture window and German siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
294. **House**, ca. 1925
6201 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road
Cross gable bungalow with stone chimney and stone piers with battered posts on the wrap around porch. Four-over-one sash windows, weatherboard siding, exposed raftertails and purlins. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
299. **House**, ca. 1925
3558 Bowers Road
Side-gable, one-story house with an engaged, full-width porch and four-over-one sash windows. Weatherboard siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
300. **House**, ca. 1925
3500 Bowers Road

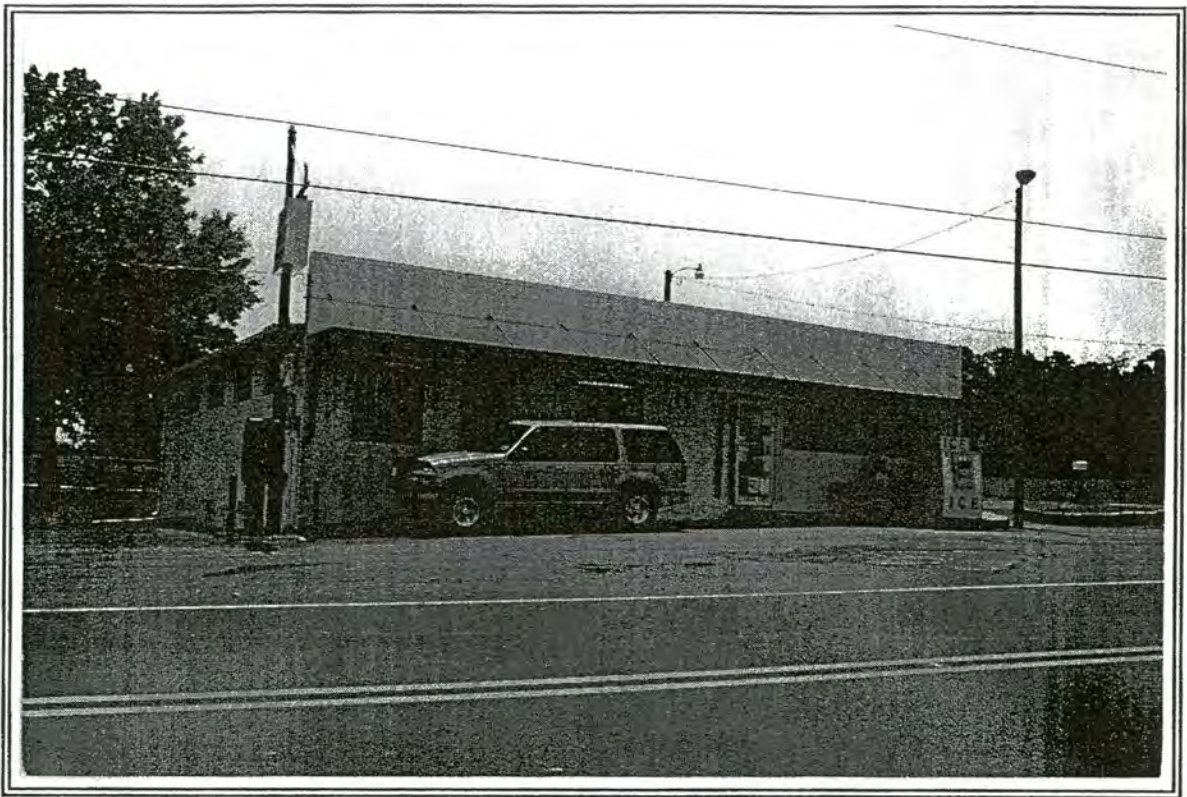
Gable front bungalow heavily altered by brick veneer and carport addition. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*

304. **House**, ca. 1925
6415 Reynolda Road
One-story, side-gable bungalow with vinyl siding and six-over-one sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
305. **Store**, ca. 1925
6390 Reynolda Road
One-story gas station with a broad hip roof and engaged canopy supported by brick columns. The building is brick and has boarded up windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
306. **House**, ca. 1925
6593 Reynolda Road
Hip roof bungalow with an enclosed porch and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*
307. **House**, ca. 1925
6465 Reynolda Road
Cross-gable bungalow with vinyl siding and Craftsman style windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
308. **House**, ca. 1925
Corner of Reynolda Road and Roberts Road
L-shaped, one-and-a-half-story house with German siding and four-over-one windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, no special significance)*
309. **House**, ca. 1925
Cross-gable bungalow with asbestos siding and exposed raftertails. Bungalow porch. Boarded up windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
310. **House**, ca. 1925
5195 Seward Circle
Side-gable bungalow with gable-front porch and gabled dormer. Vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
312. **House**, ca. 1900
West side of Warner Road at the junction with Gretchen Avenue
One-story, side-gable house with exposed raftertails and central chimney. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
313. **House**, ca. 1900
4584 Waldraven Road

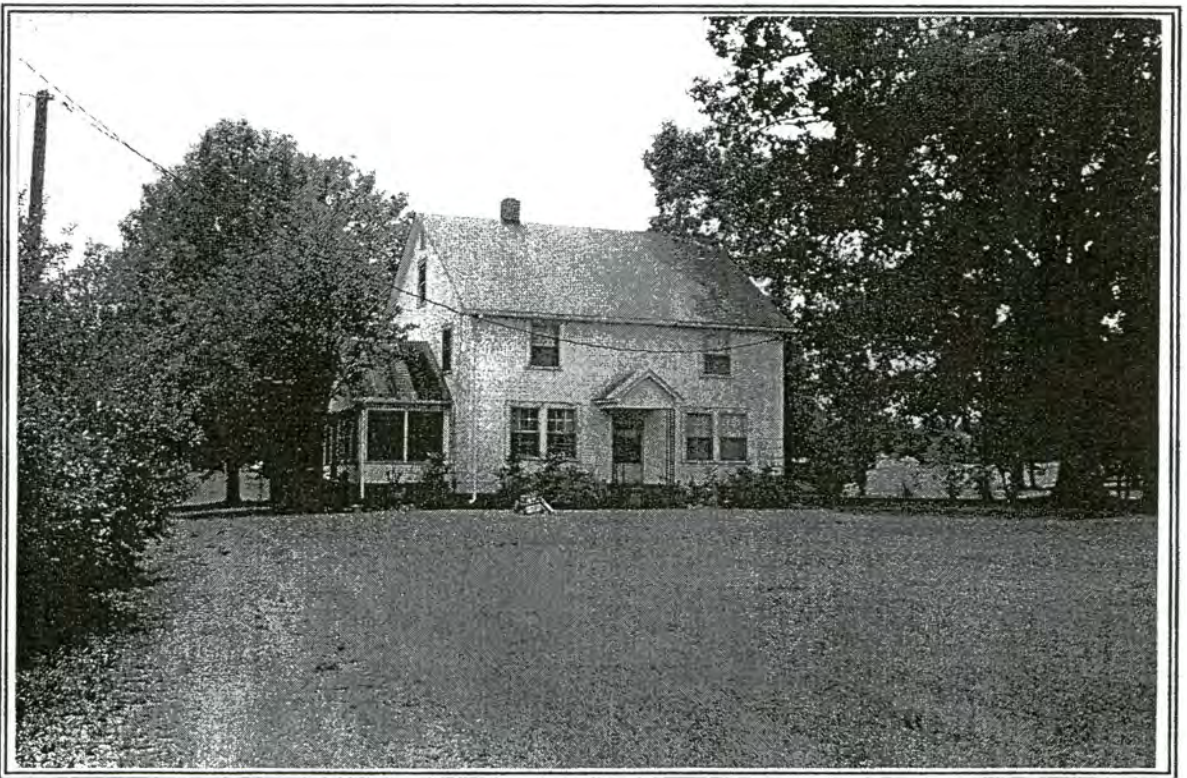
Two-story, side-gable I-house with weatherboard siding, four-over-four sash windows, double-leaf front door, single-shoulder brick chimney, and a shed porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*

314. **House**, ca.
5410 Balsom Road
Two-story, side-gable hall-parlor house with six-over-six sash windows, a brick gable-end chimney, and rolled asphalt siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)* (FY 626)
315. **Julius Whitman House**, ca. 1850
4725 Balsom Road
Two-story, side-gable house. Greatly altered with new windows, chimney, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)* (FY 624)
316. **House**, ca. 1900
4735 Balsom Road
One-story, side-gable house with two front doors and enclosed porch room. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
317. **House**, ca. 1925
4565 Balsom Road
One-story, side-gable bungalow with weatherboard siding and replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
318. **House**, ca. 1900
4515 Balsom Road
One-story gable-ell with new windows, vinyl siding, deck. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
319. **House**, ca. 1945
4370 Rock Hill Road
One-story Minimal Traditional house with façade chimney and six-over-six sash windows and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
320. **House**, ca. 1925
South side of Rock Hill Road, .1 mile east of Transou Road
One-story cross-gable bungalow with aluminum siding and Craftsman style windows. Wrap around porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
321. **House**, ca. 1950
3931 Transou Road
One-story, side-gable house with interior chimney and eight-over-eight sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*

322. **House**, ca. 1950
3750 Transou Road
Brick Minimal Traditional house with metal casement windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*
323. **House**, ca. 1900
3848 Transou Road
One-story, side-gable cottage with vinyl siding and four-over-four sash windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*
324. **House**, ca. 1925
4000 Transou Road
One-story, side-gable cottage with gable-front portico with paired posts. Sidelights, paired eight-over-one sash windows. Weatherboard siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*
325. **House**, ca. 1945
4321 Transou Road
Altered Period Cottage with replacement windows and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*
326. **House**, ca. 1925
4320 Transou Road
One-story cottage with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and addition. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*
327. **House**, ca. 1910
1415 Bethania-Rural Hall Road
Two-story, hip-roof house with two-over-two sash windows, full-width porch, asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*



2. P and D's Grocery, SE corner of Clemmonsville Road and Woodard Road



3. House, 2540 Clemmonsville Road



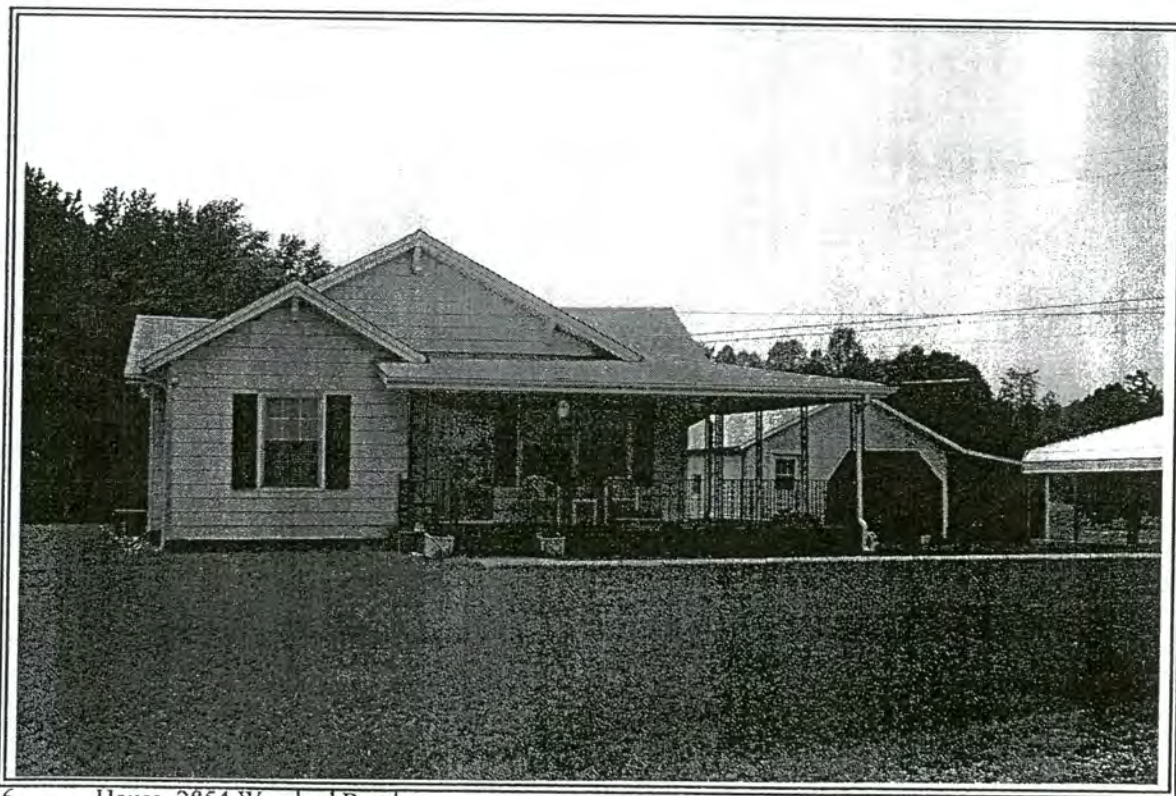
4. House, 2541 Clemmonsville Road



4. House (barn), 2541 Clemmonsville Road



5. House, 25?? Clemmons Road



6. House, 2854 Woodard Road



7. House, 2836 Woodard Road



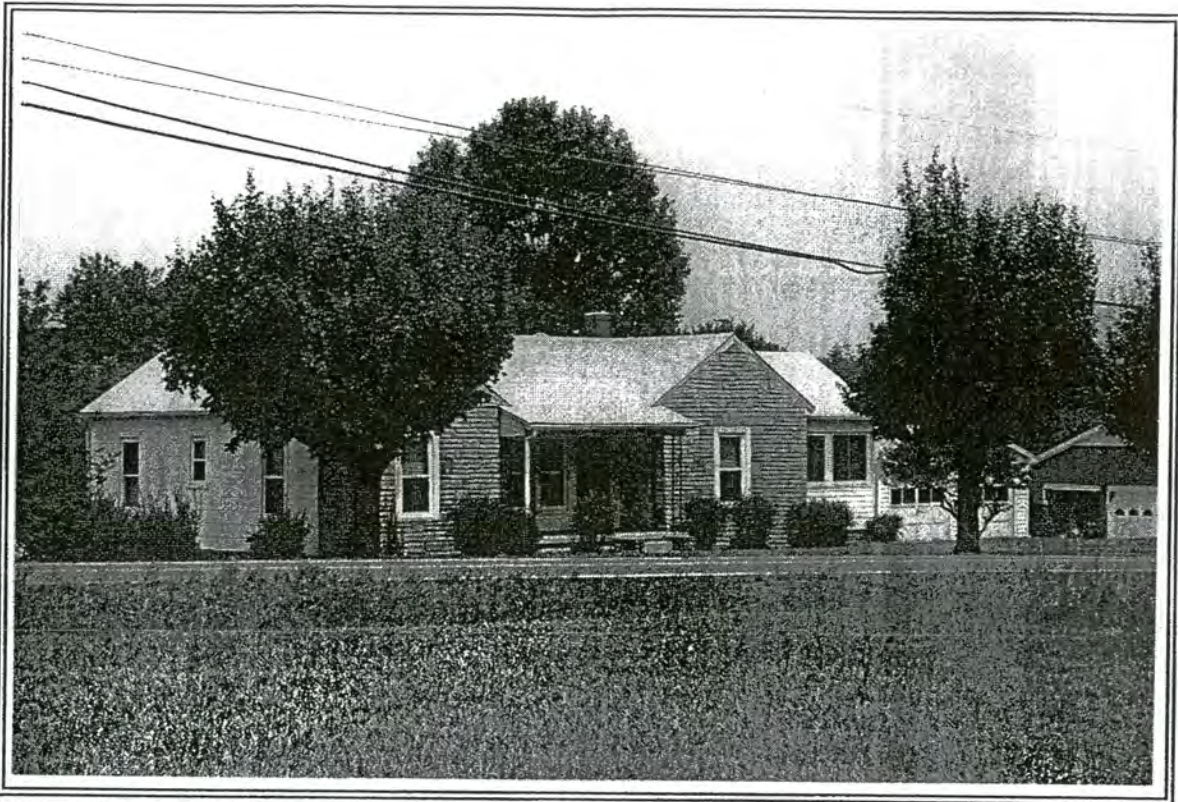
8. House, 2824 Woodard Road



9. House, 2560 Clemmonsville Road



10. House, End of dirt lane, off Clemmonsville Road



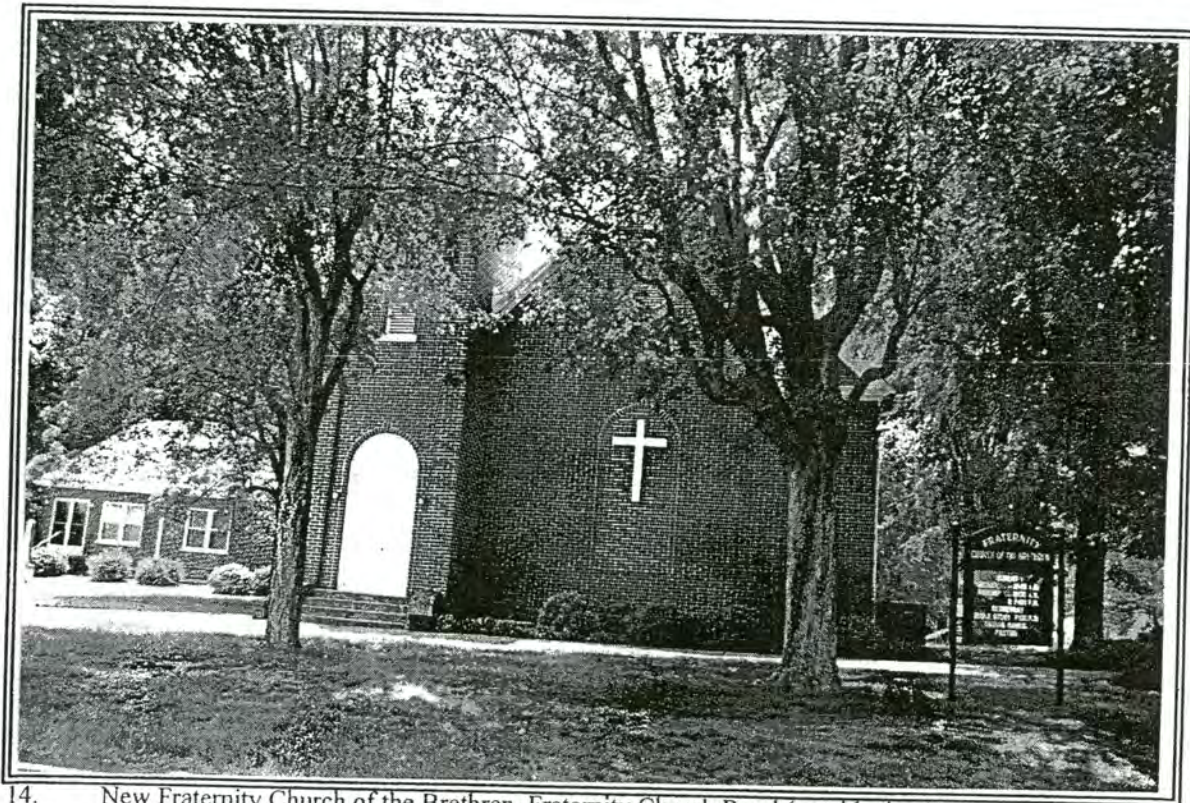
11. House, 2571 Clemmonsville Road



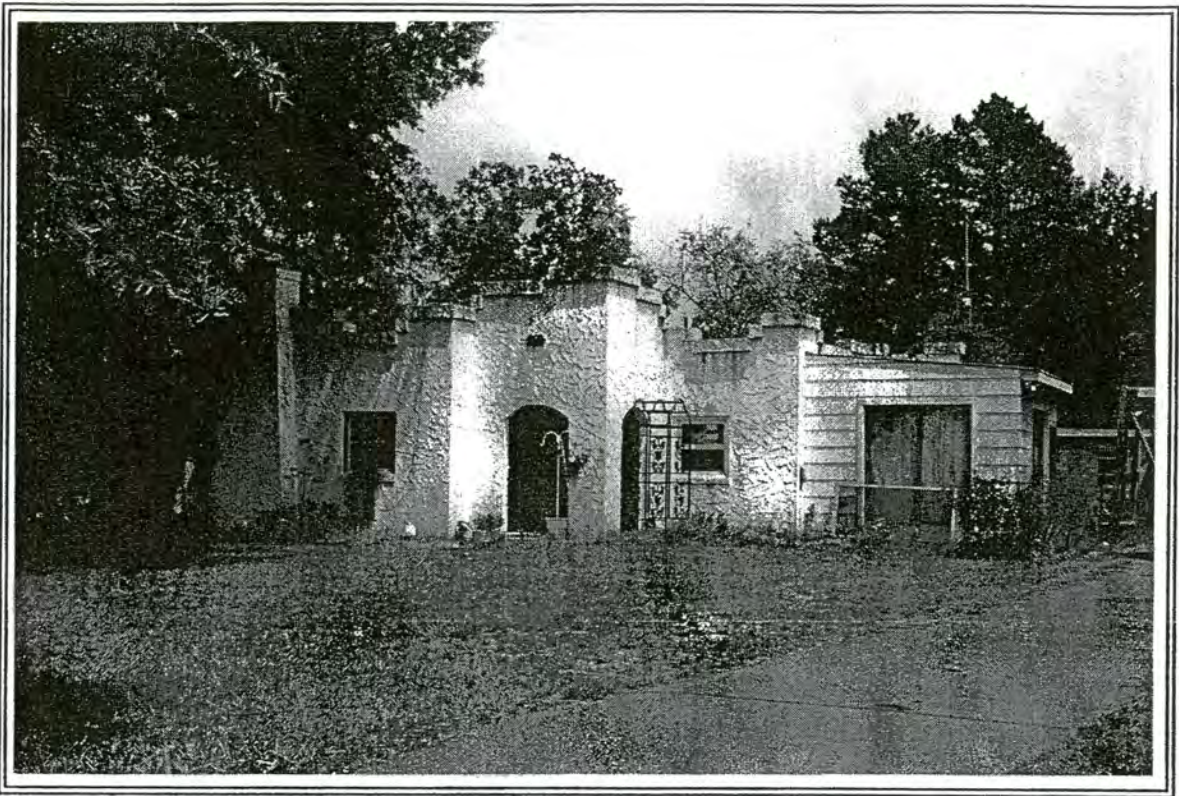
12. House, 2727 Hope Church Road



13. House, 2826 Hope Church Road



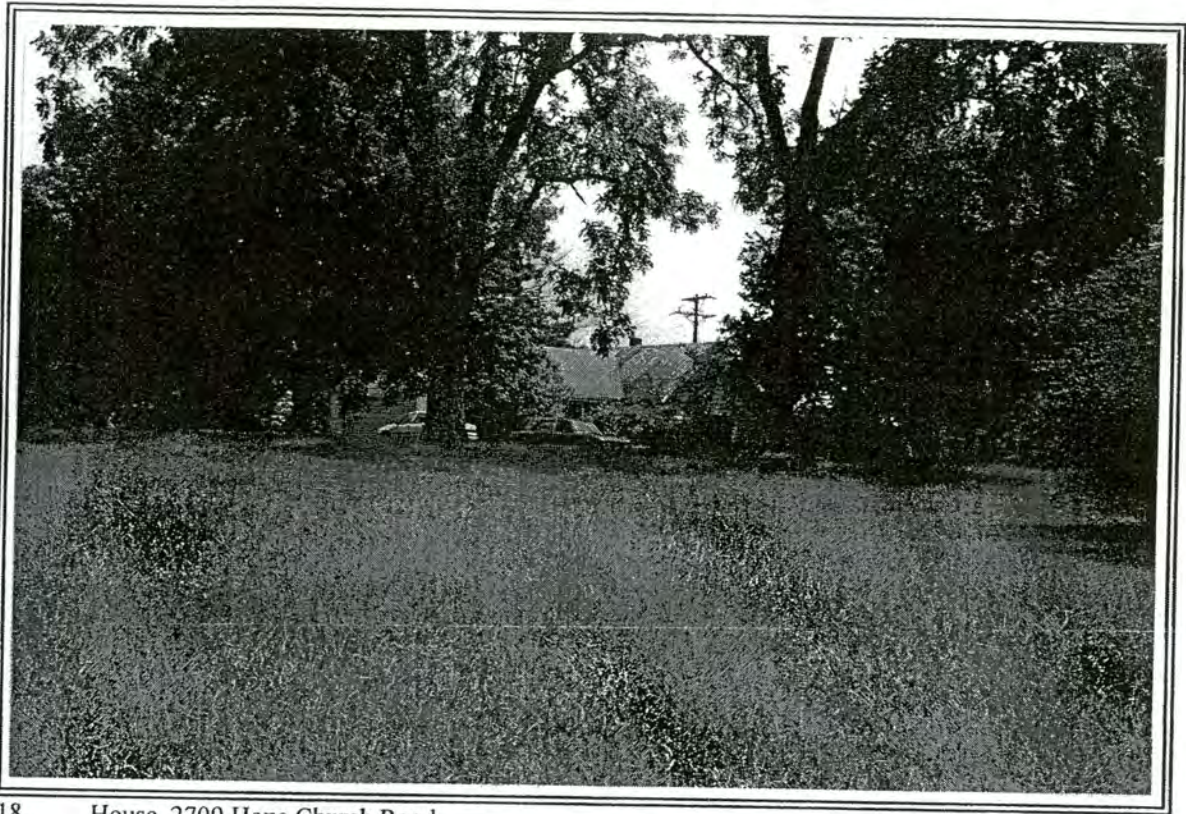
14. New Fraternity Church of the Brethren, Fraternity Church Road (outside the APE)



16. House, 2853 Hope Church Road (outside the APE)



17. Hope Moravian Church, Hope Church Road



18. House, 2709 Hope Church Road



19. House, 2696 S. Stratford Road



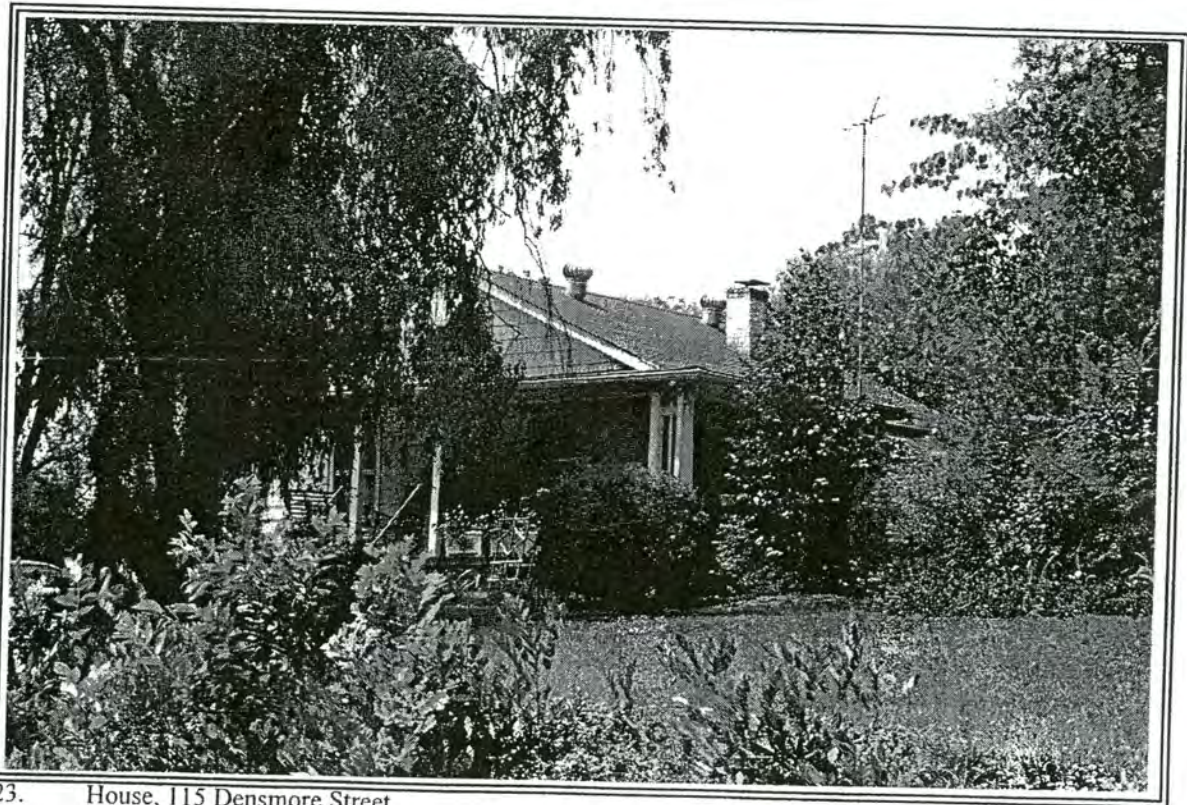
20. House, 2668 S. Stratford Road



21. House, 2572 S. Stratford Road



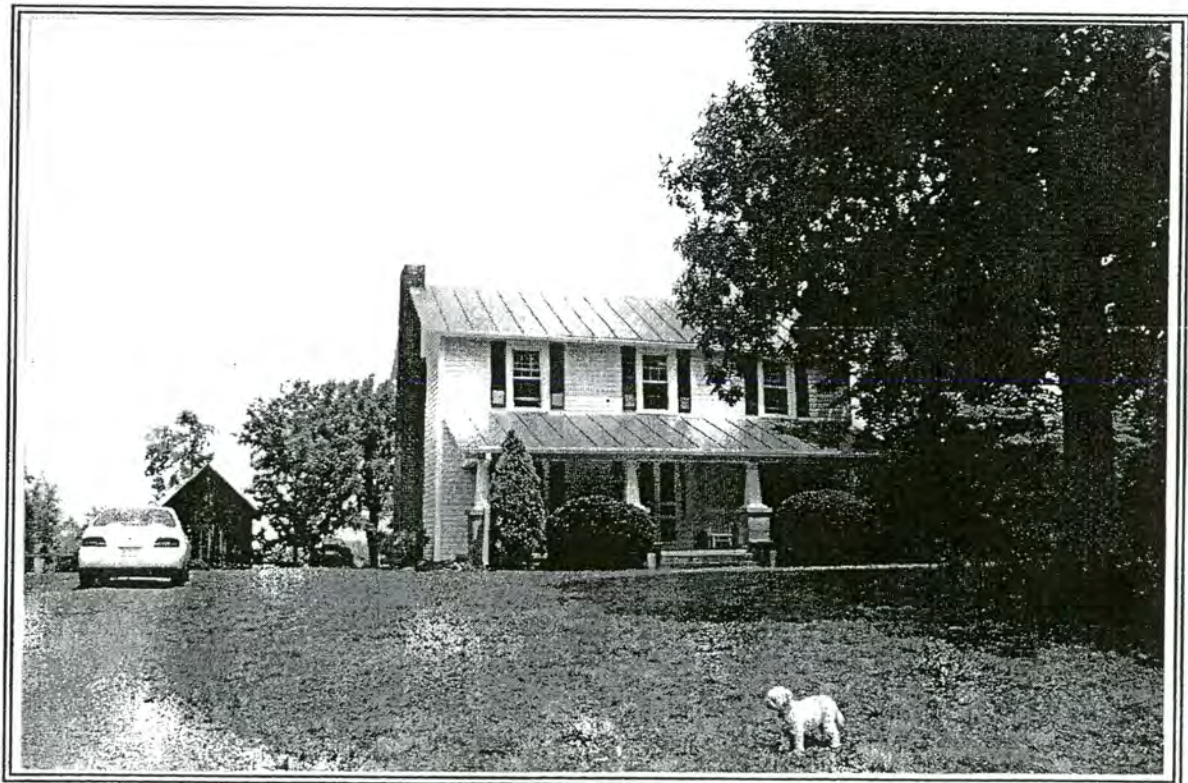
22. House, S. Stratford Road (US 158)



23. House, 115 Densmore Street



24. House, 2680 S. Stratford Road



25. Simon Cook House, Ploughboy Jarvis Road

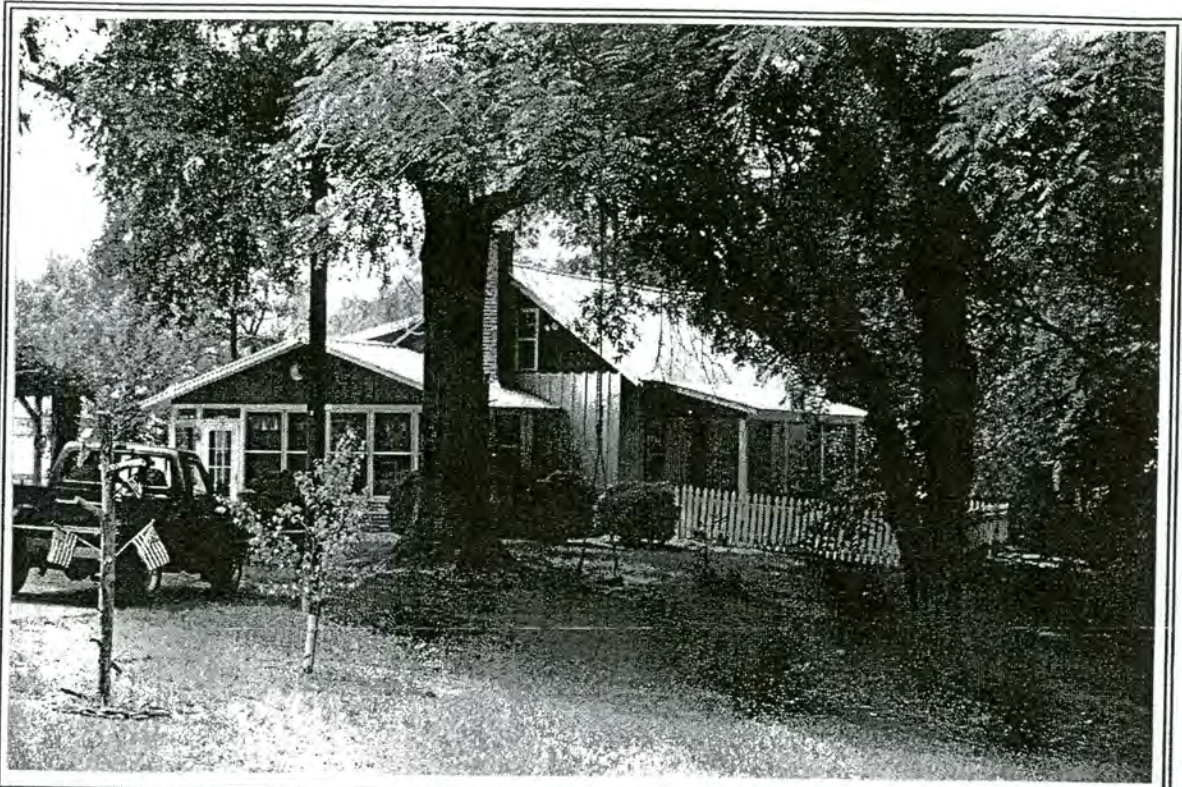


26. House, 1755 Ploughboy Jarvis Road



27. House, 1721 Ploughboy Jarvis Road

10



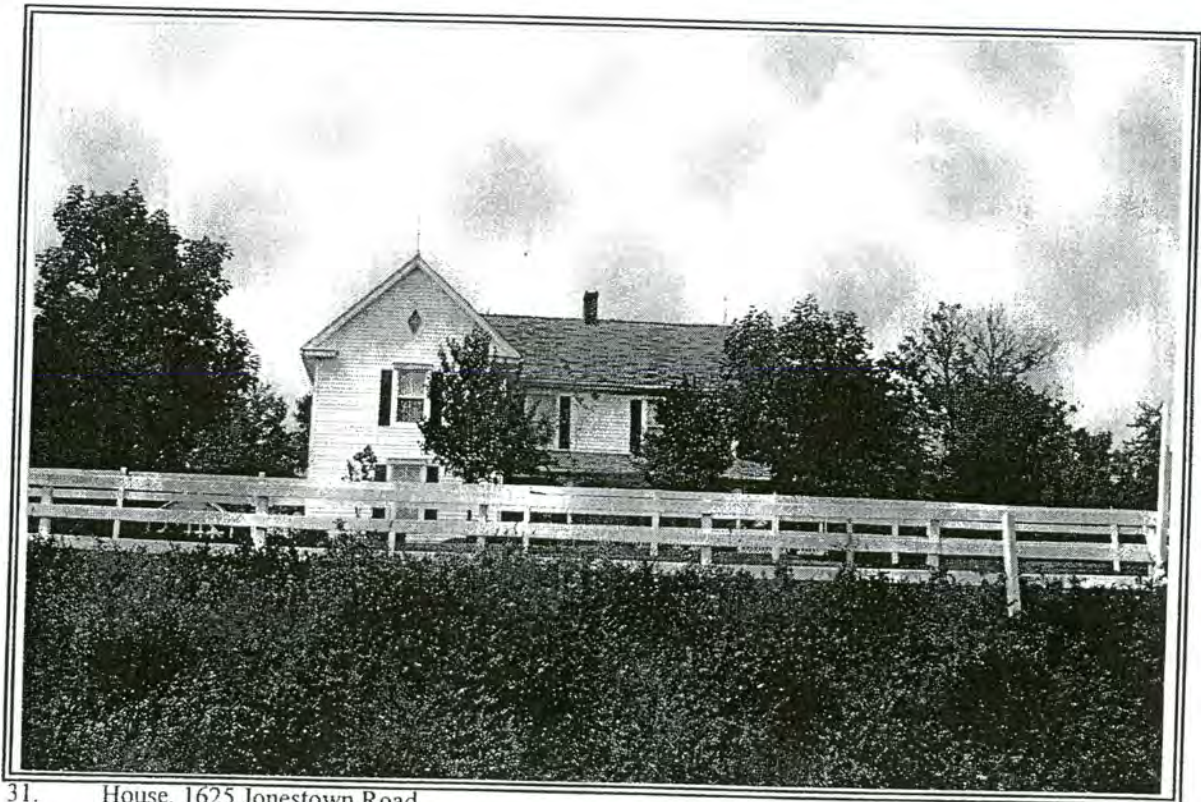
28. House, 1526 Jonestown Road



29. House, 1510 Jonestown Road



30. House, 1543 Jonestown Road



31. House, 1625 Jonestown Road



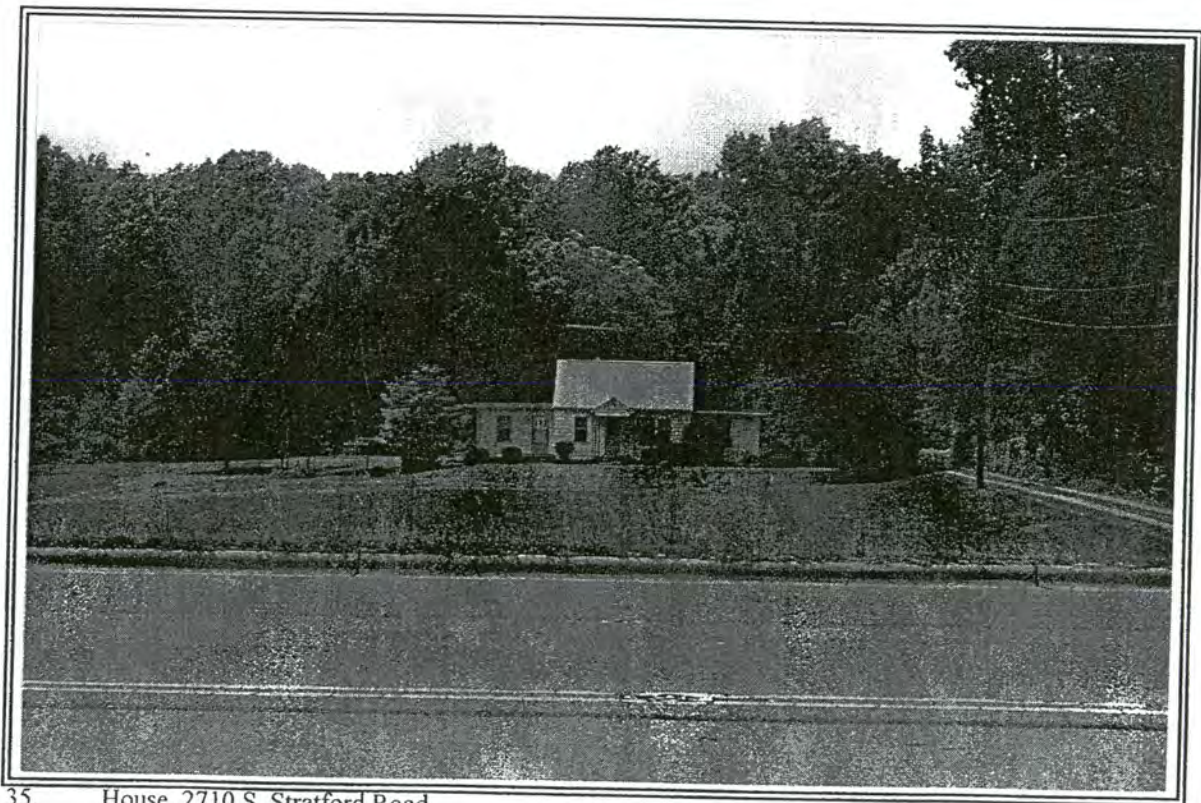
32. House, 1745 Jonestown Road



33. House, 1790 Jonestown Road



34. House, 2810 S. Stratford Road



35. House, 2710 S. Stratford Road



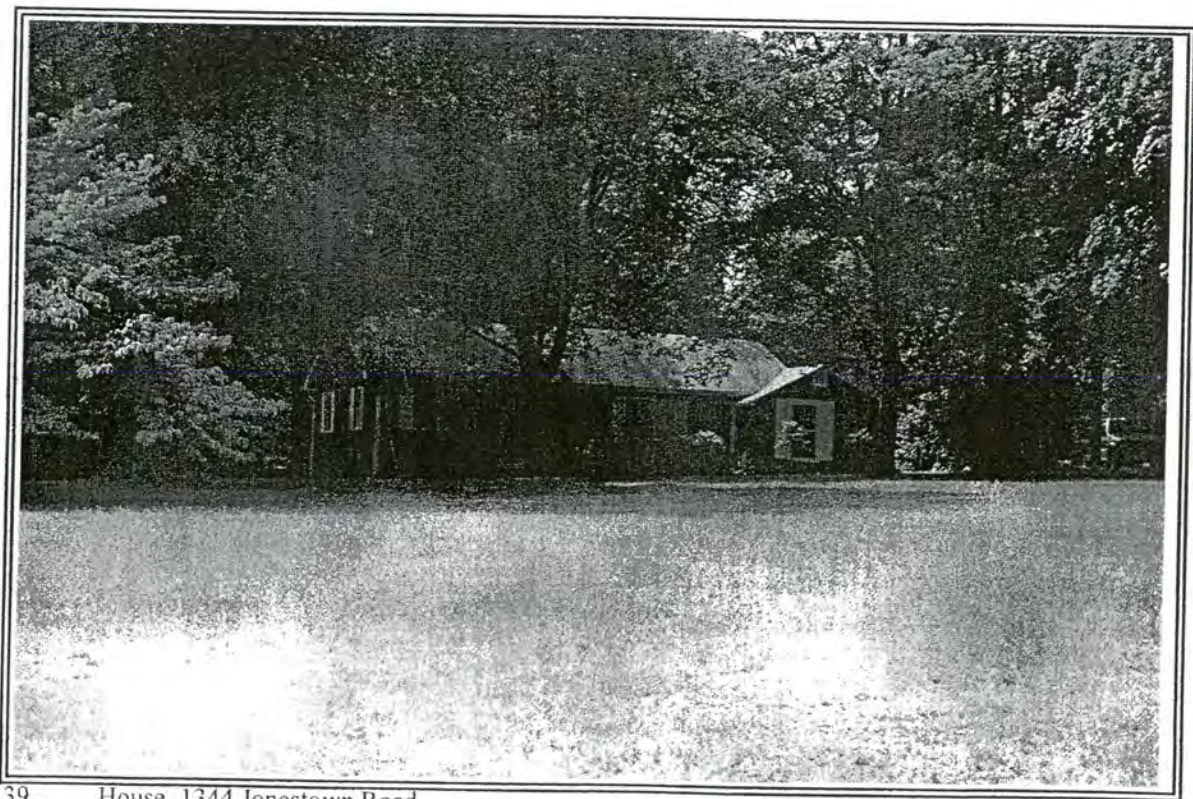
36. House, 1406 Jonestown Road



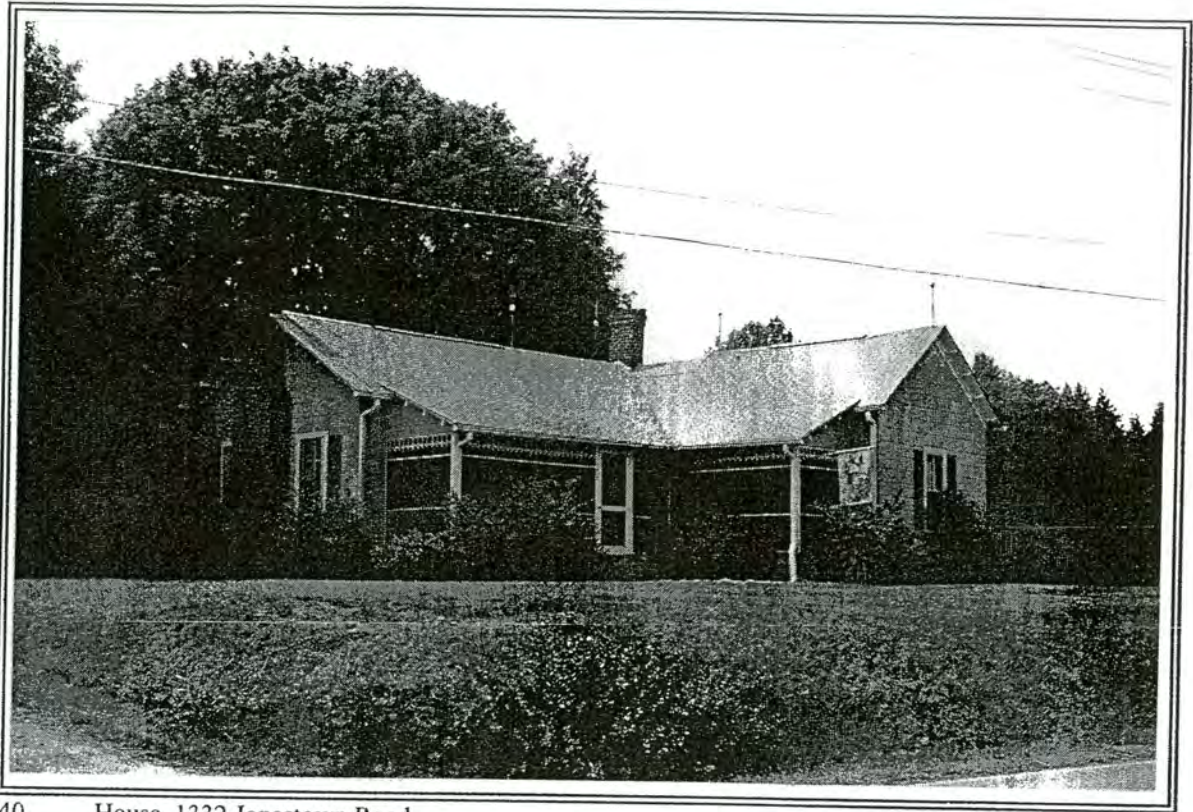
37. House, 1382 Jonestown Road



38. Jonestown Civic Club, Jonestown Road



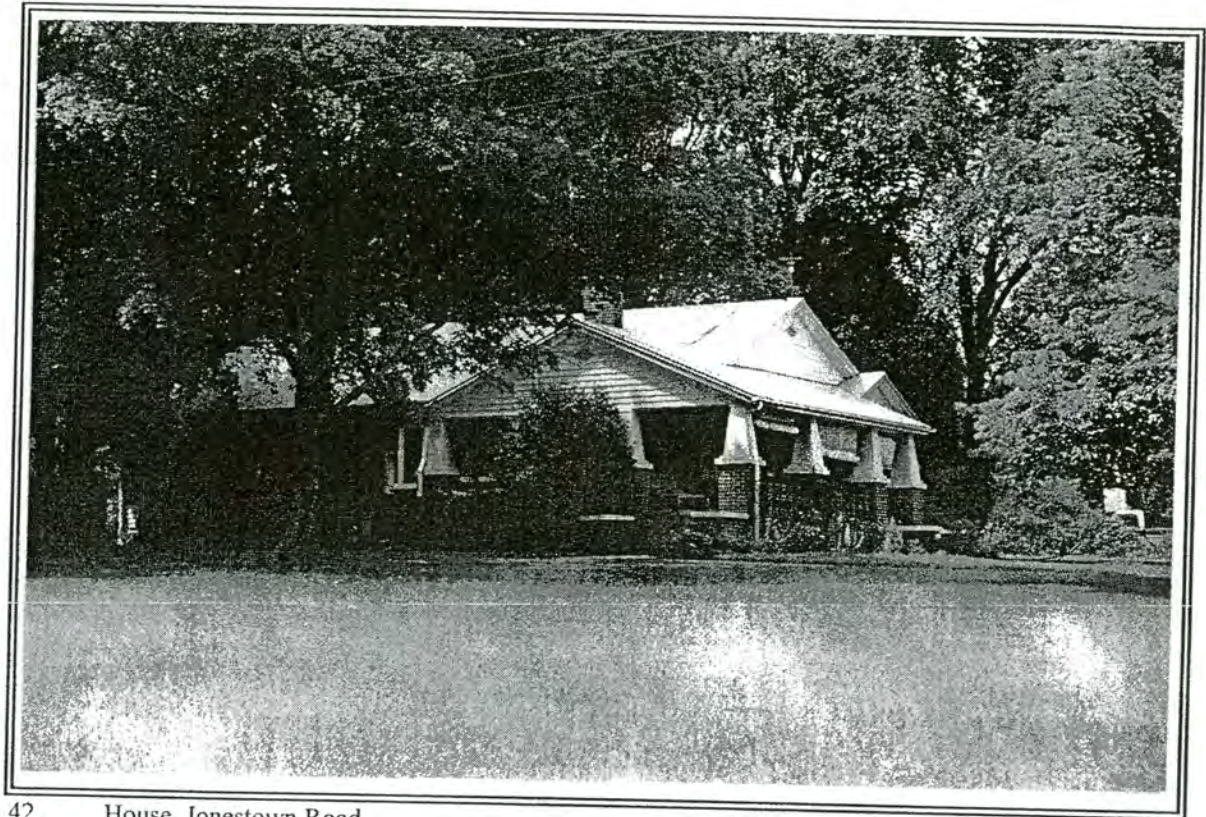
39. House, 1344 Jonestown Road



40. House, 1332 Jonestown Road



41. Stores, Jonestown Road



42. House, Jonestown Road



43. House, 1425 Jonestown Road



44. House, 1433 Jonestown Road



45. Cook House, 5079 Silas Creek Road



48. House, 750 McGregor Road



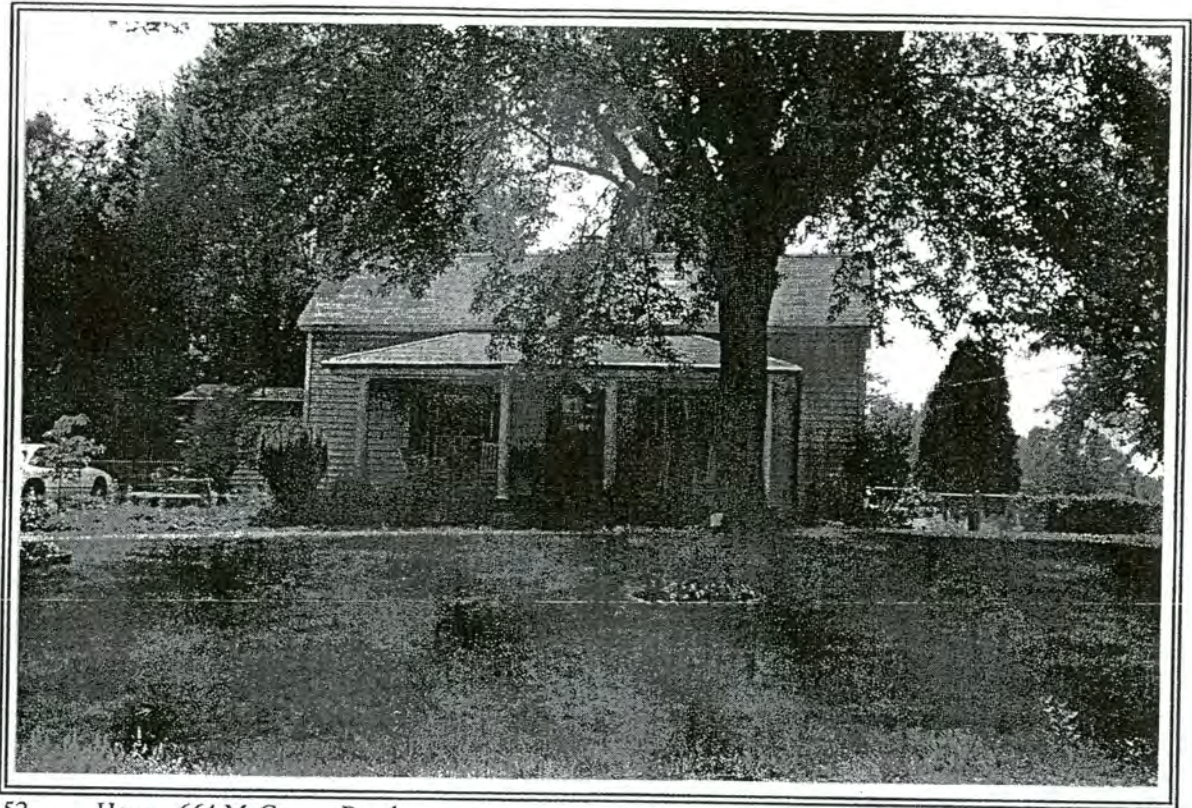
49. House, 723 McGregor Road



50. House, McGregor Road



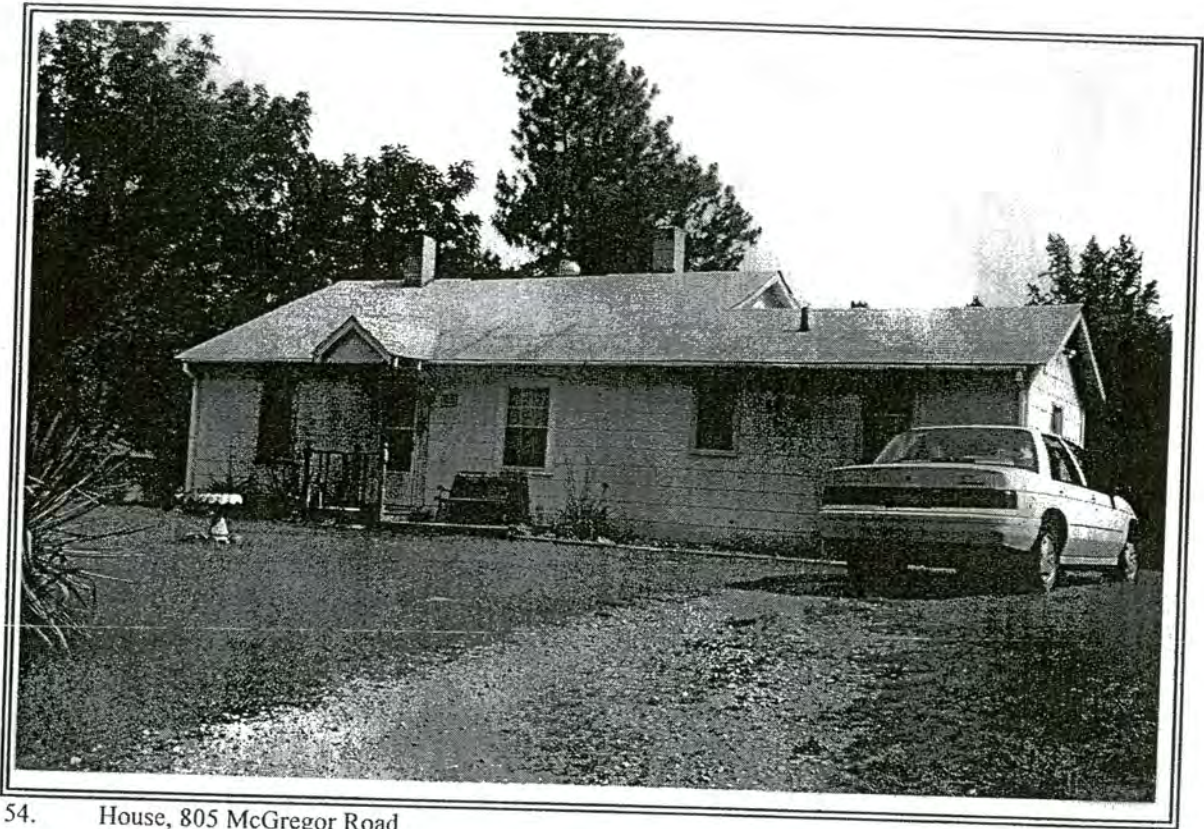
51. House, 696 McGregor Road



52. House, 664 McGregor Road



53. House, McGregor Road



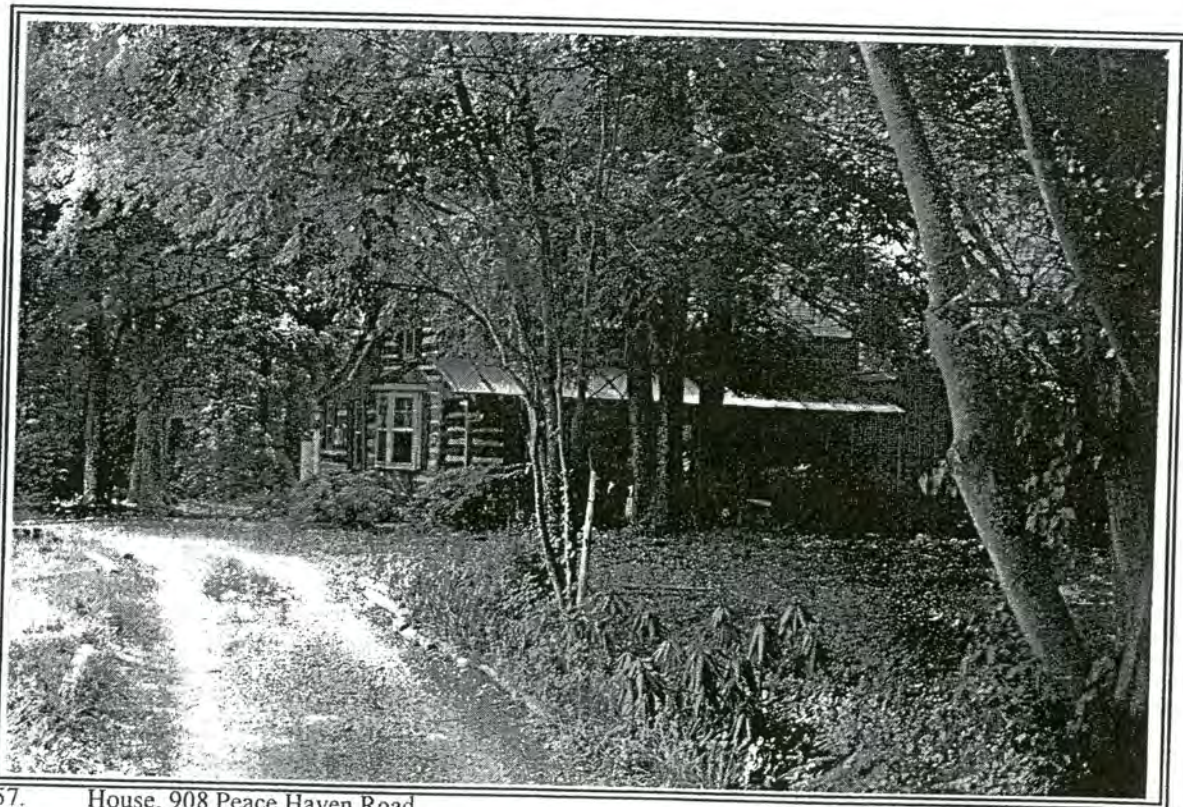
54. House, 805 McGregor Road



55. House, 780 Peace Haven Road



56. Church of Christ of Boyers, 798 Peace Haven Road



57. House, 908 Peace Haven Road



58. House, 946 Peace Haven Road



59. House, Peace Haven Road



60. House, 922 Peace Haven Road



61. House, SW side SR 1109, 1.3 mi SE jct w/Peace Haven Road



66. House, 6178 Holder Road



67. House, N side Holder Road



71. House, 6327 Holder Road



72. House, 6496 Holder Road



73. House, 1650 Southwest School Road



74. House, 1630 Southwest School Road



75. House, 1626 Southwest School Road



76. House, 1620 Southwest School Road



78. House, 6567 Holder Road



80. House, 5685 Luperville Drive





81. House, 1005 Ridings Road

lo



82. House, 990 Ridings Road



83. House, 5765 Kinney Road



84. House, 5775 Kinney Road



85. House, 5810 Kinney Road



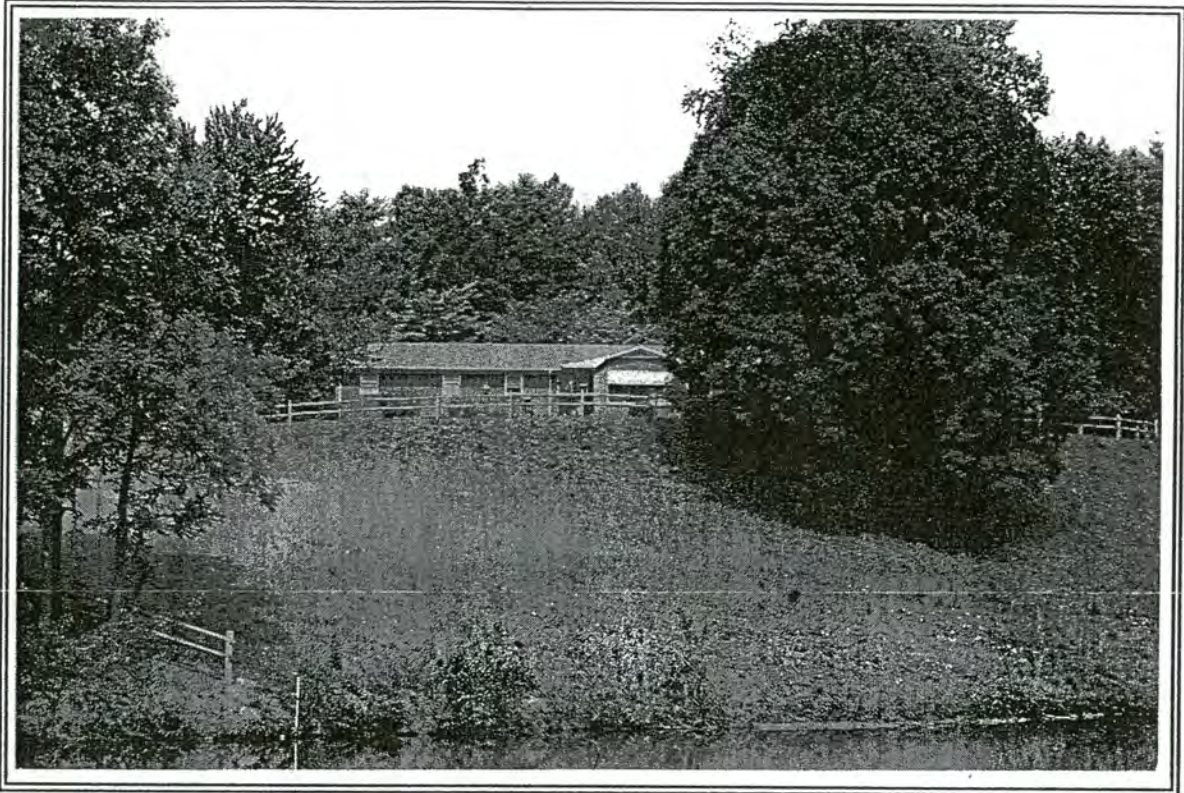
86. House, 5835 Kinney Road



87. House, 5845 Kinney Road



88. House, 5850 Kinney Road



89. House, 5904 Kinney Road



90. House, 5901 Kinney Road



91. House, 5930 Kinney Road



92. House, 5940 Kinney Road



93. House, 5950 Kinney Road



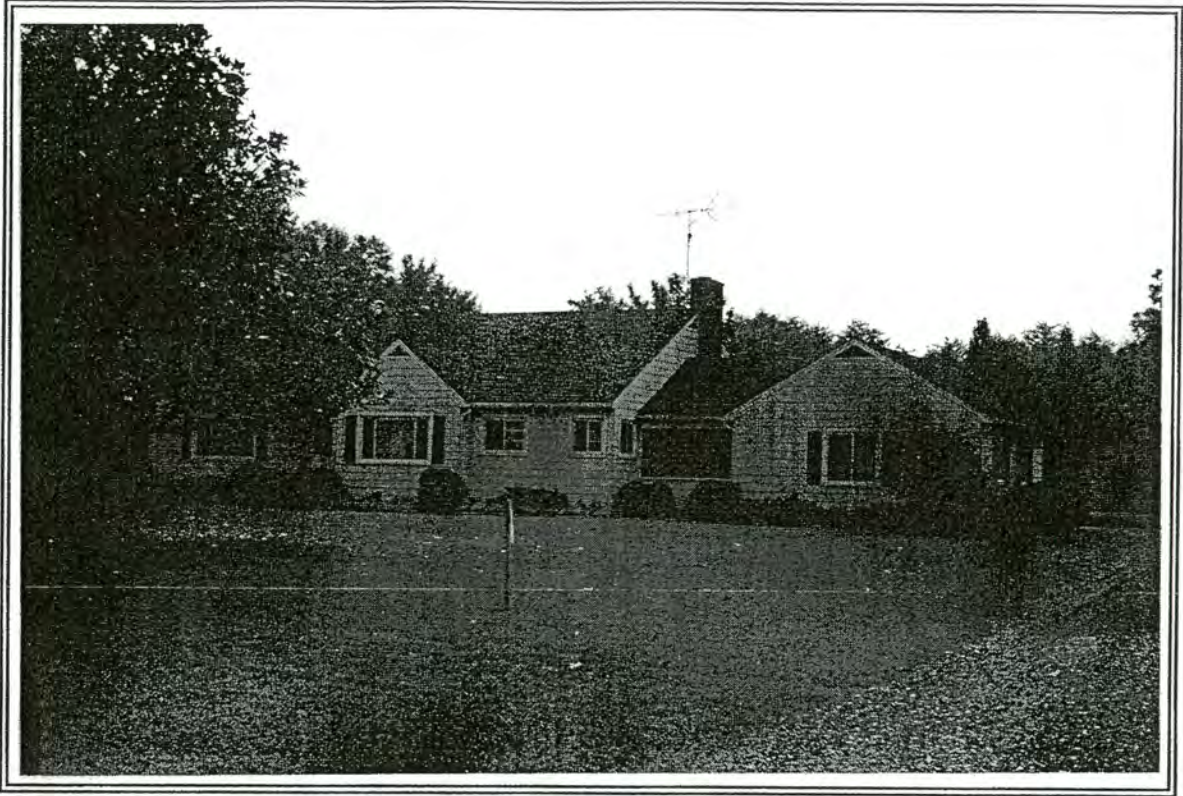
94. House, 4999 Lewisville Clemmons Road



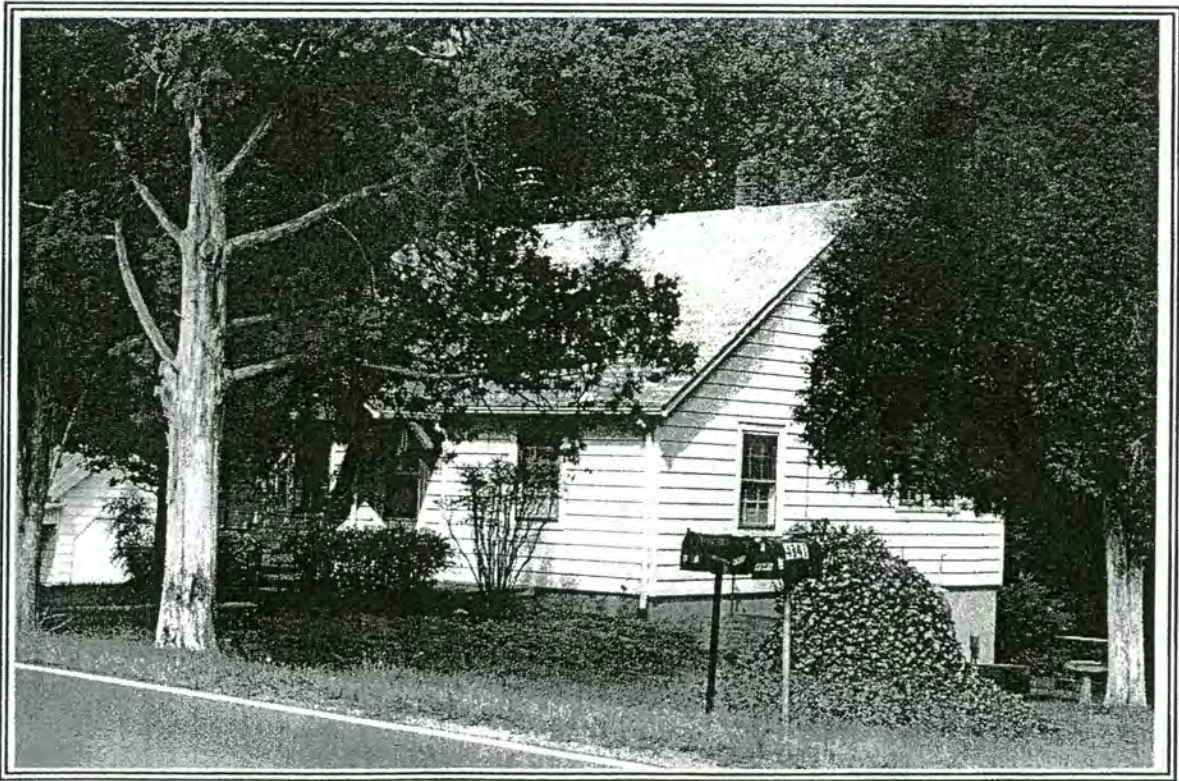
95. House, 4988 Lewisville Clemmons Road



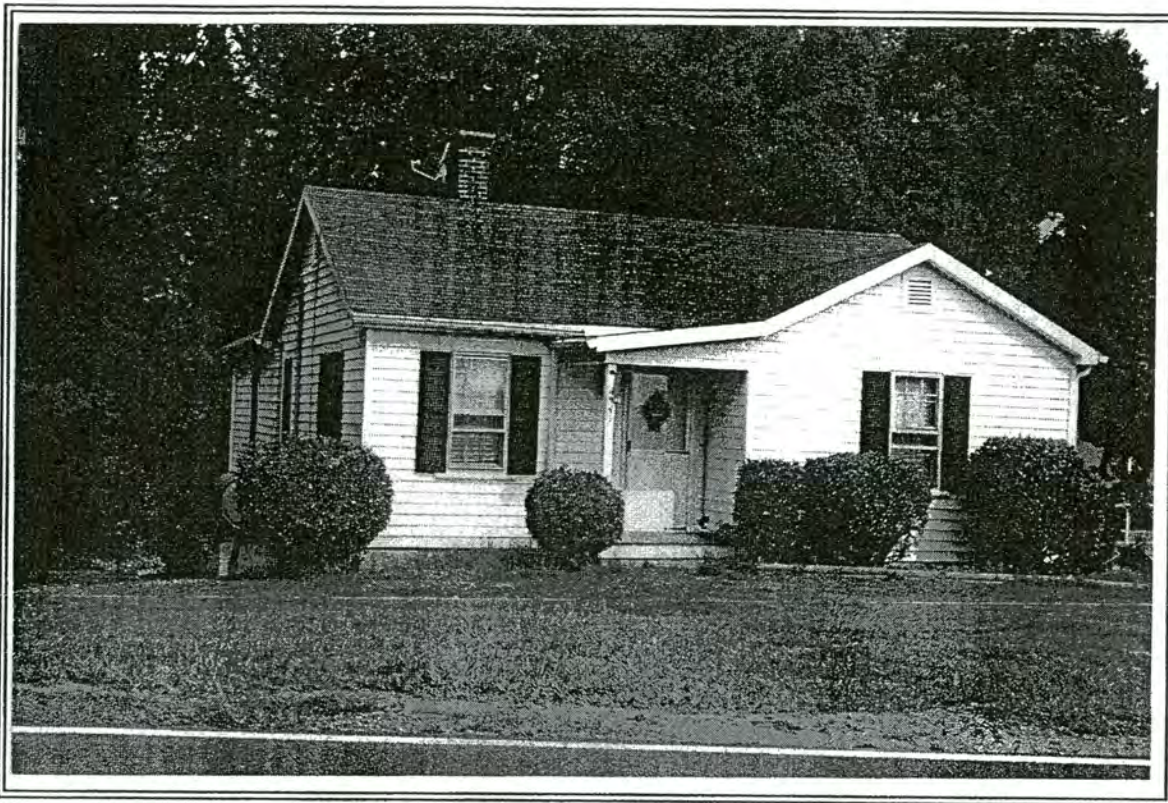
96. House, 4968 Lewisville Clemmons Road



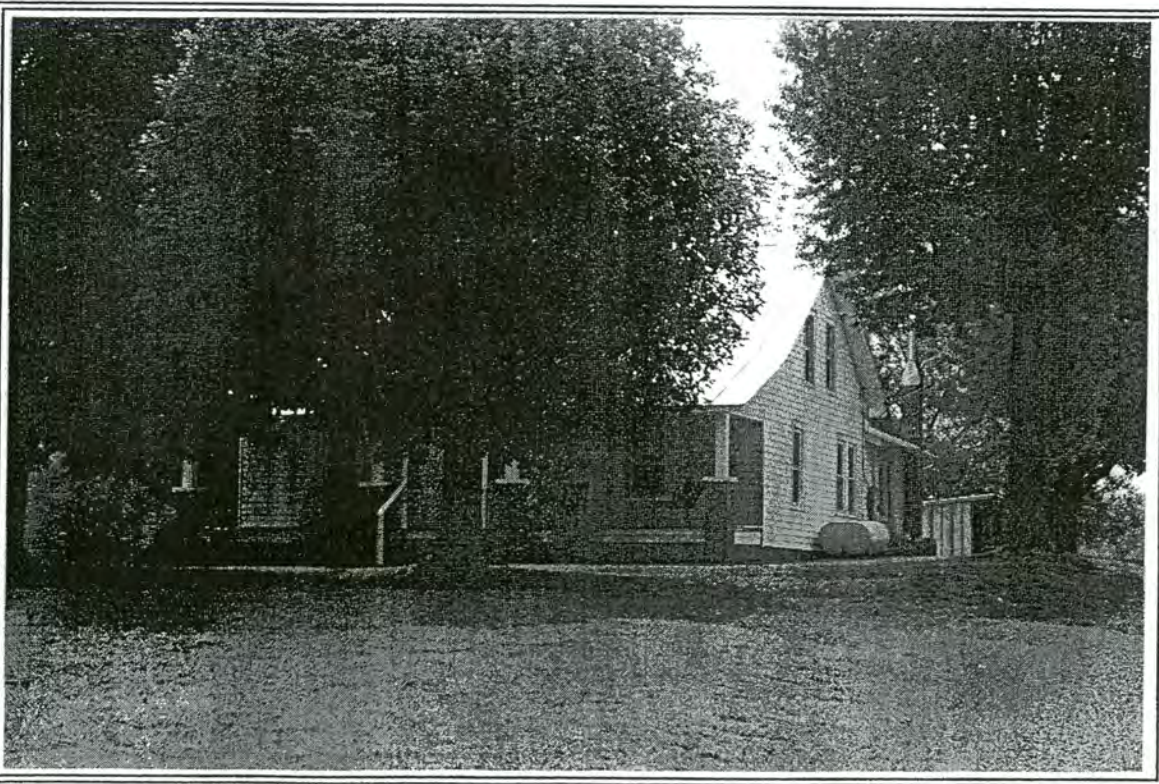
97. House, 4958 Lewisville Clemmons Road



98. House, 4955 Lewisville Clemmons Road



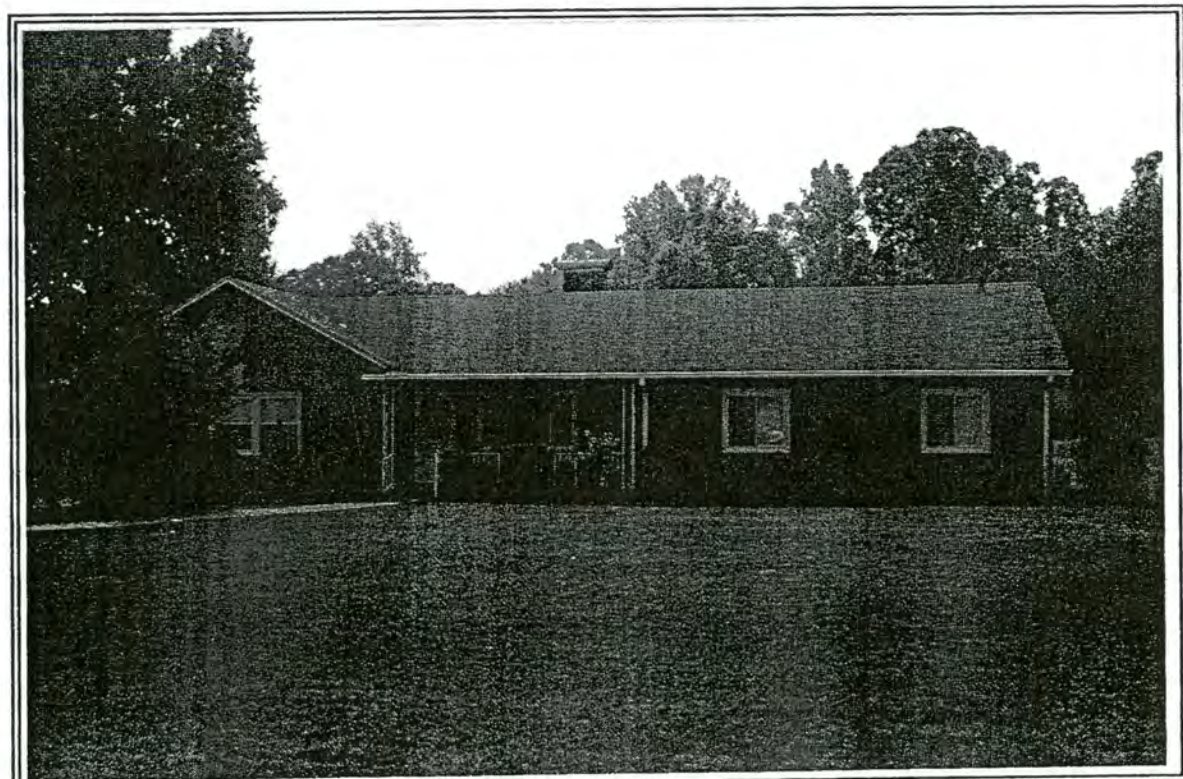
99. House, 4941 Lewisville Clemmons Road



100. House, 4909 Lewisville Clemmons Road



101. House, 4894 Lewisville Clemmons Road

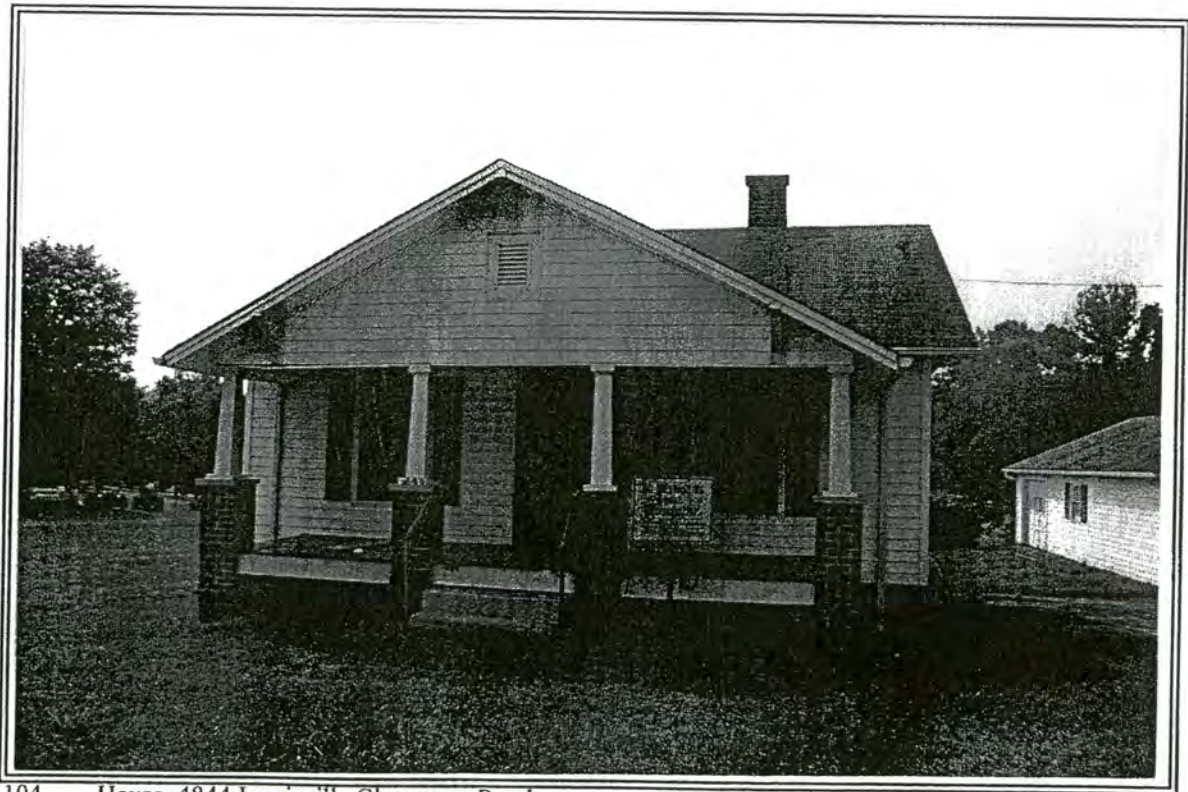


102. House, 4882 Lewisville Clemmons Road



103. House, 4870 Lewisville Clemmons Road

lo



104. House, 4844 Lewisville Clemmons Road



105. House, 4883 Lewisville Clemmons Road



106. House, 4887 Lewisville Clemmons Road



107. House, 4907 Lewisville Clemmons Road



108. House, 4801 Lewisville Clemmons Road



109. House, Behind 4801 Lewisville Clemmons Road



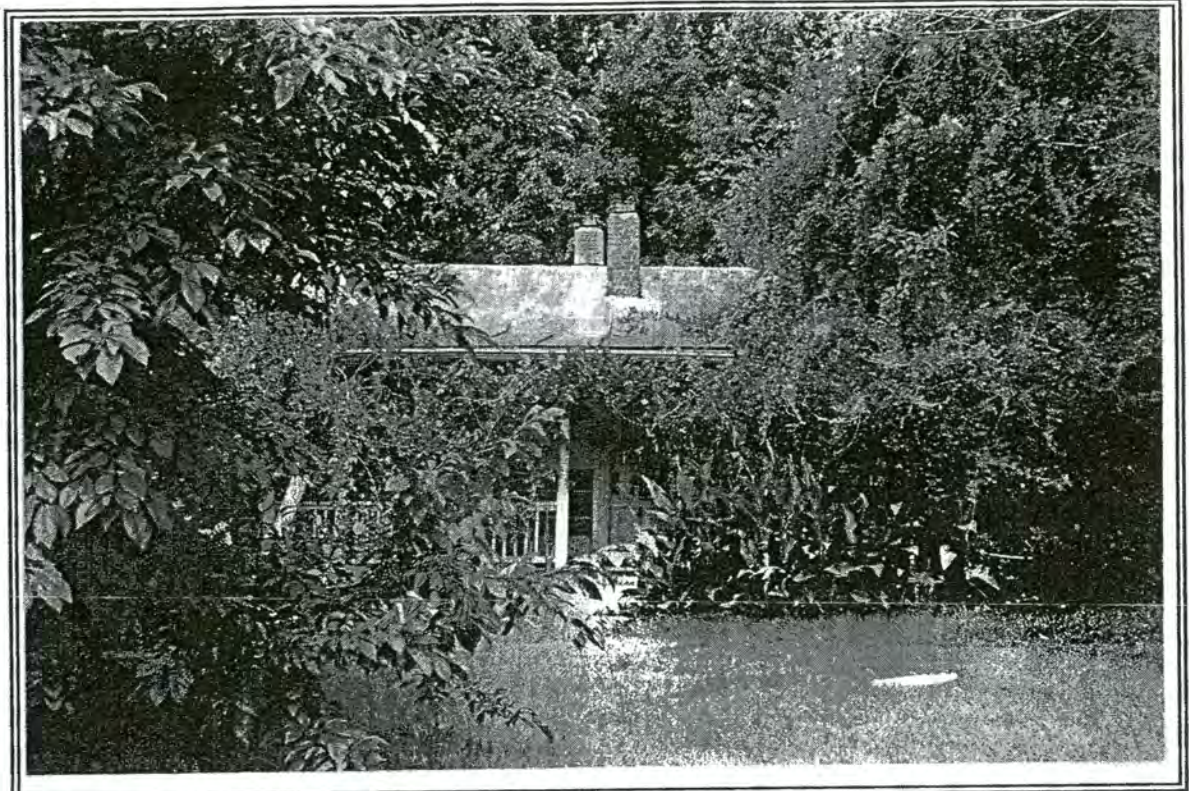
110. House, 4867 Lewisville Clemmons Road



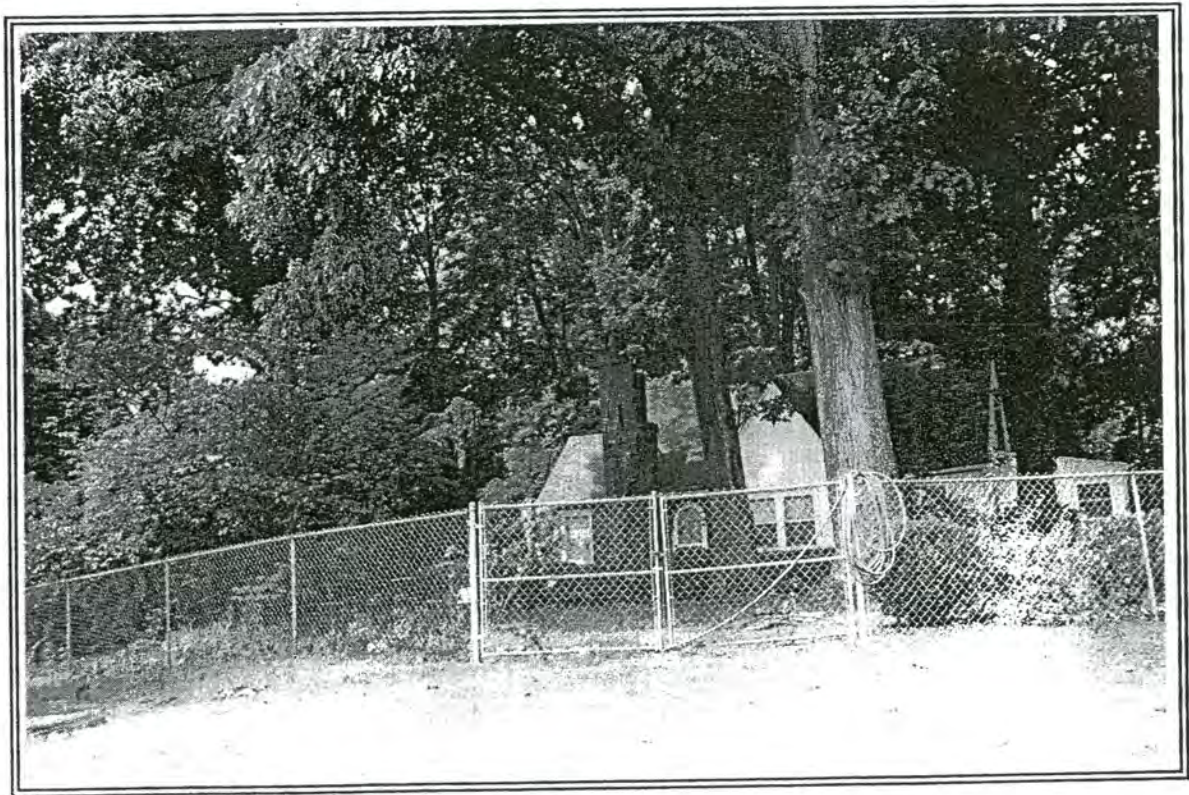
111. House, 5850 Lewisville Clemmons Road



112. House, End of dirt road, W side Ridings Road, 0.2 mi N of Kinney Road



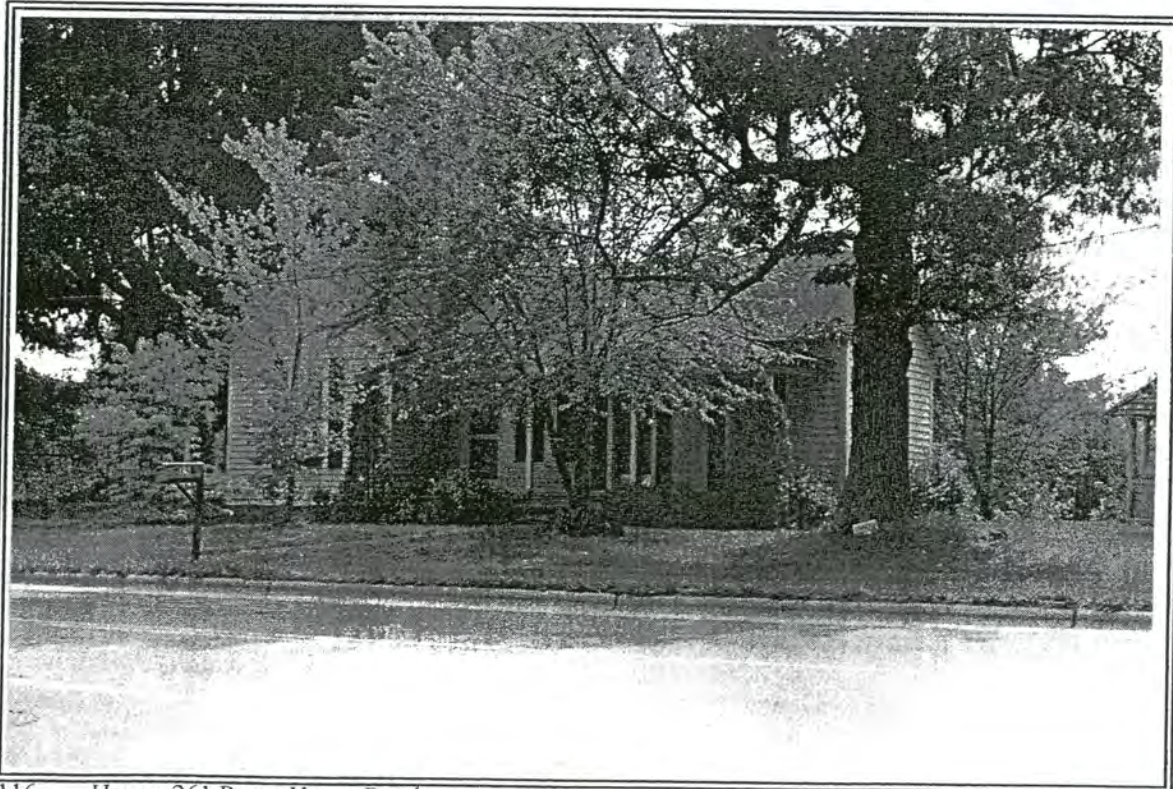
113. House, 5310 Lukon Lane



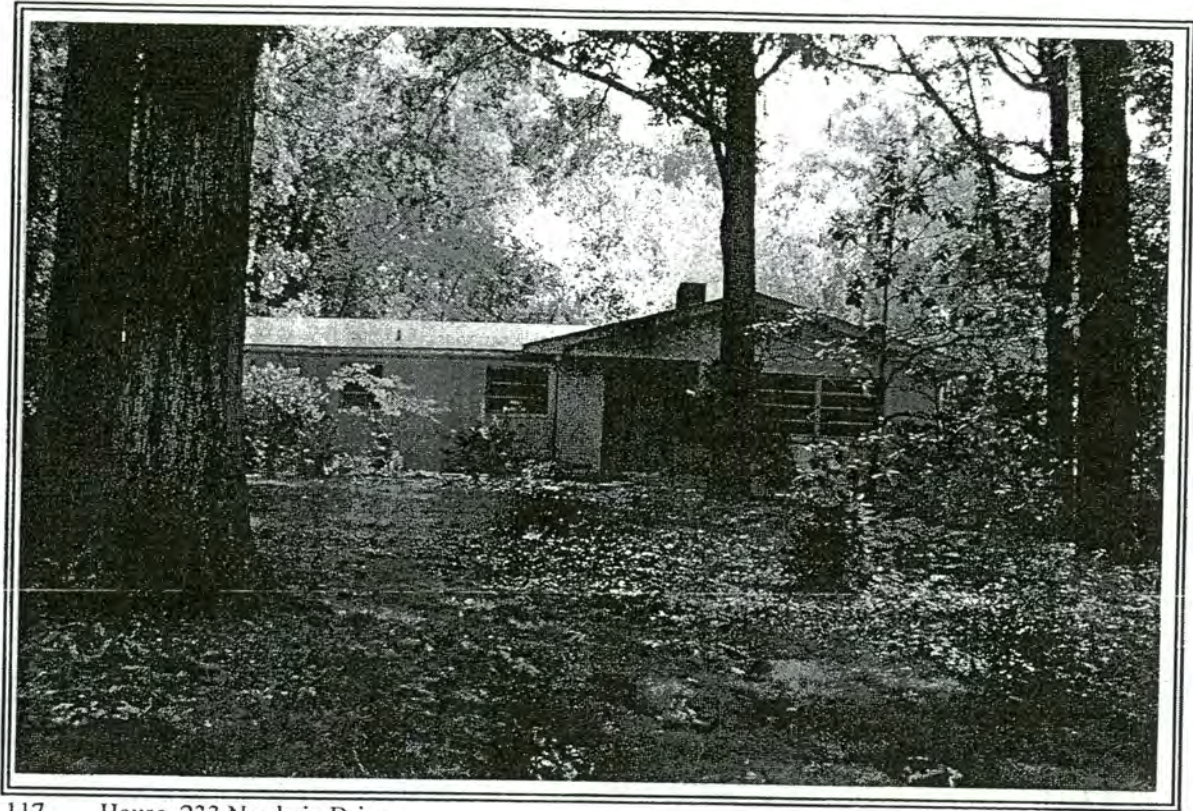
114. House, 5330 Lukon Lane



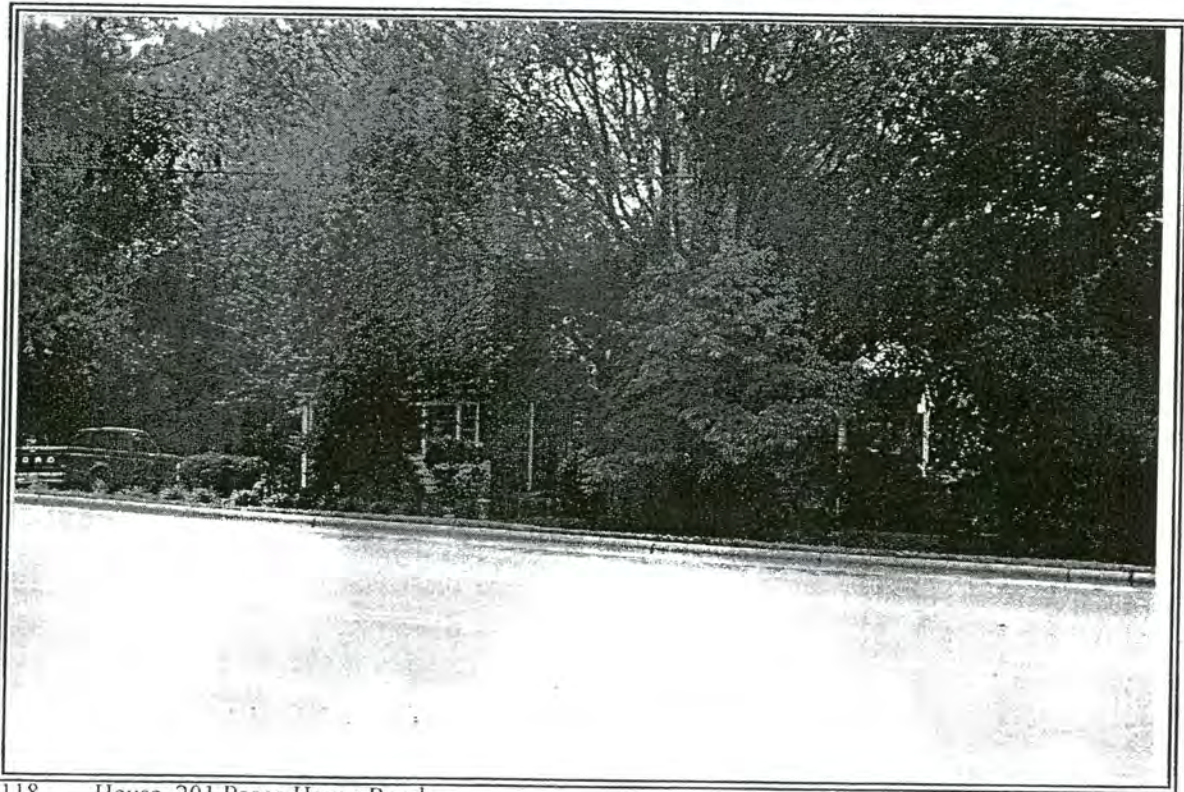
115. House, 5230 Bennet Drive



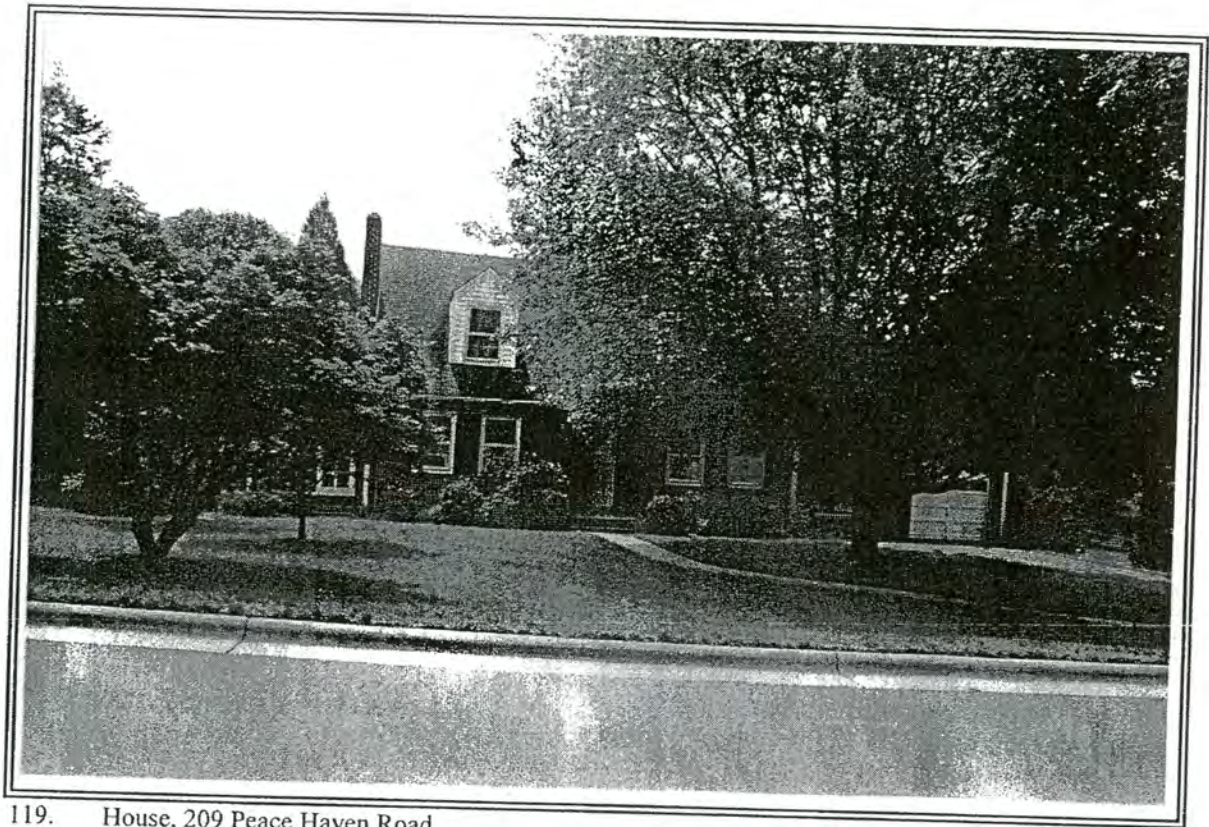
116. House, 261 Peace Haven Road



117. House, 233 Nordwin Drive



118. House, 201 Peace Haven Road



119. House, 209 Peace Haven Road



121. House, 5260 Fleetwood Circle



122. House, 1510 Attanook Road



123. House, 5149 Fleetwood Circle



124. House, 5125 Fleetwood Circle



125. House, 51009 Fleetwood Circle



126. House, 5104 Fleetwood Circle



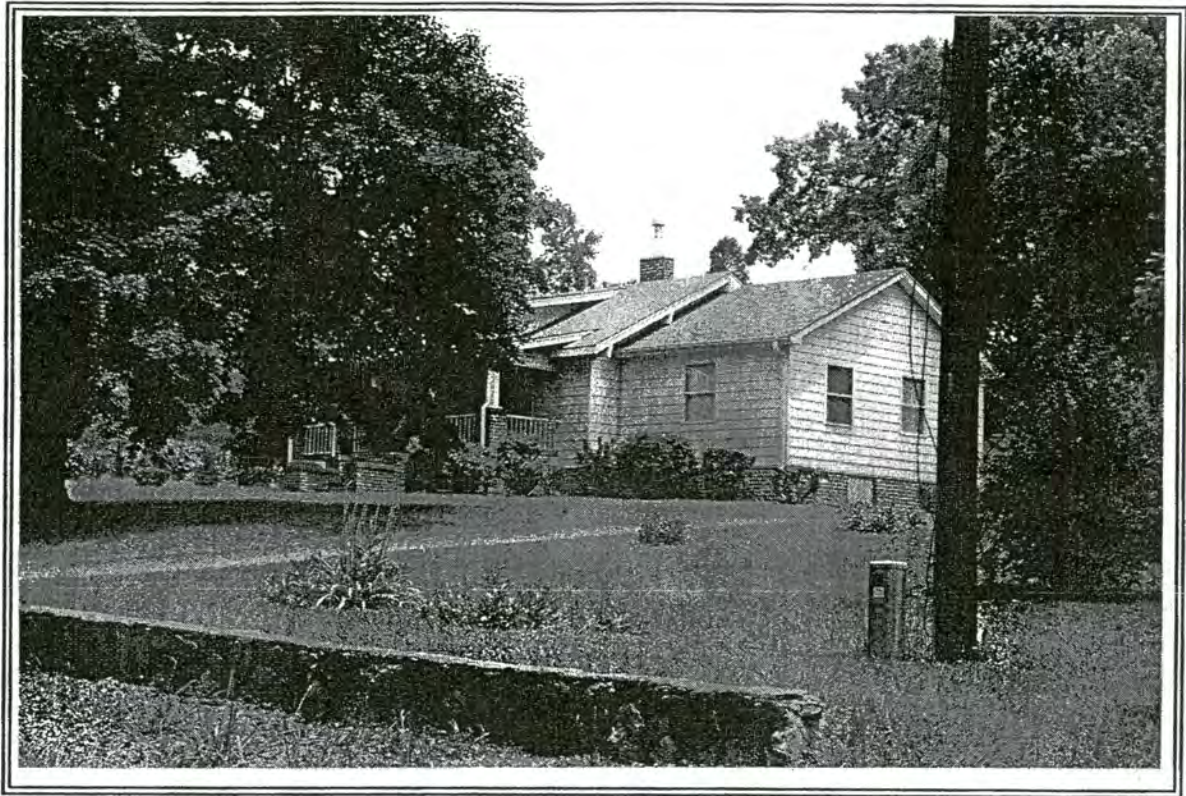
127. House, 5094 Fleetwood Circle



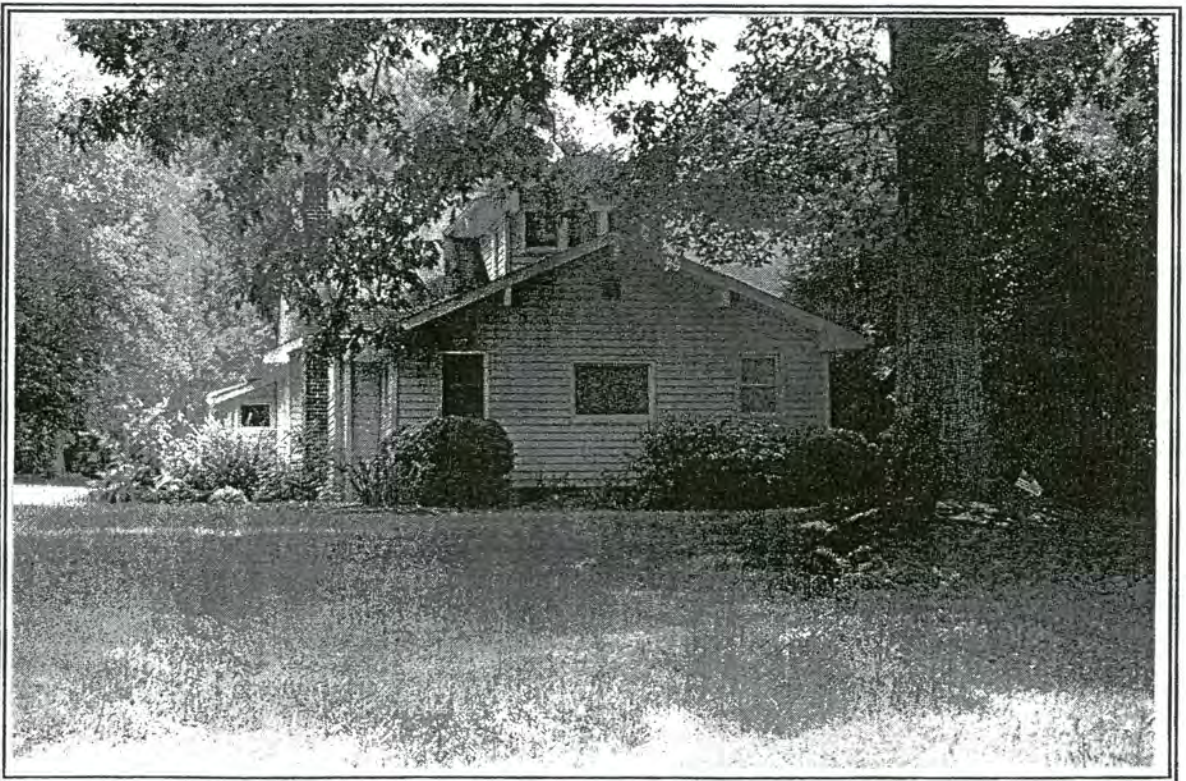
128. House, 4991 Fleetwood Circle



129. House, 49?? Fleetwood Circle

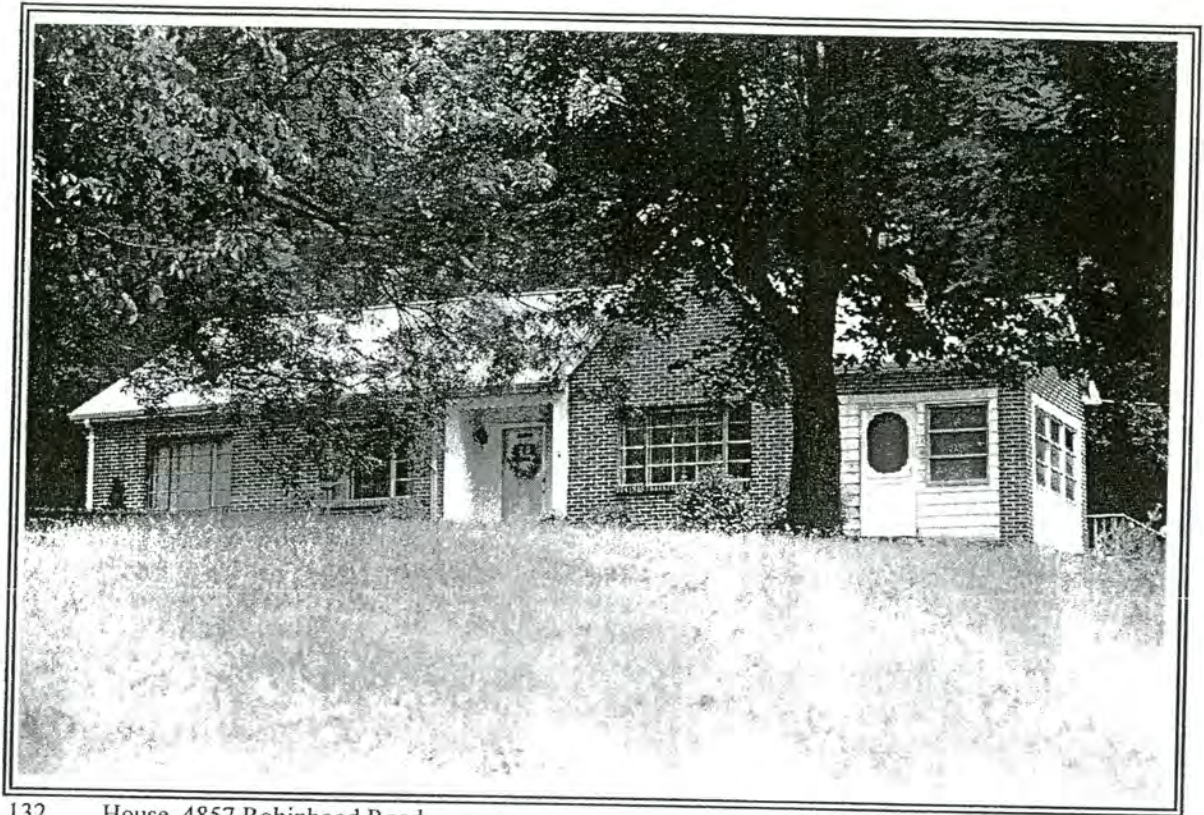


130. House, 4885 Fleetwood Circle



131. House, 4771 Fleetwood Circle

b



132. House, 4857 Robinhood Road



133. House, 4991 Robinhood Road



134. House, 5220 Robinhood Road



136. House, 5147 Robinhood Road



137. House, 5310 Robinhood Road



138. House, 5277 Robinhood Road



139. House, 5284 Robinhood Road



140. Commercial Building, 5325 Robinhood Road



141. House, 1445 Lyndale Road

b



142. House, SE corner Robinhood Road and Lyndale Road



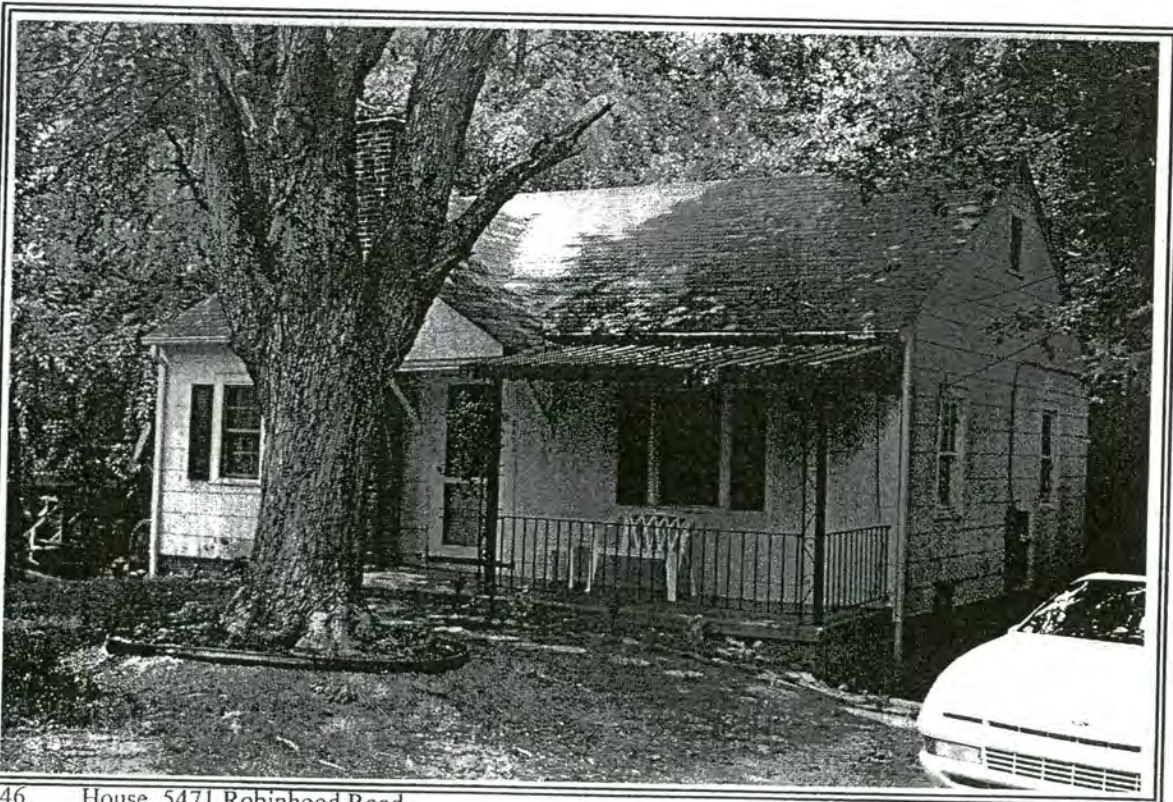
143. House, 5441 Robinhood Road



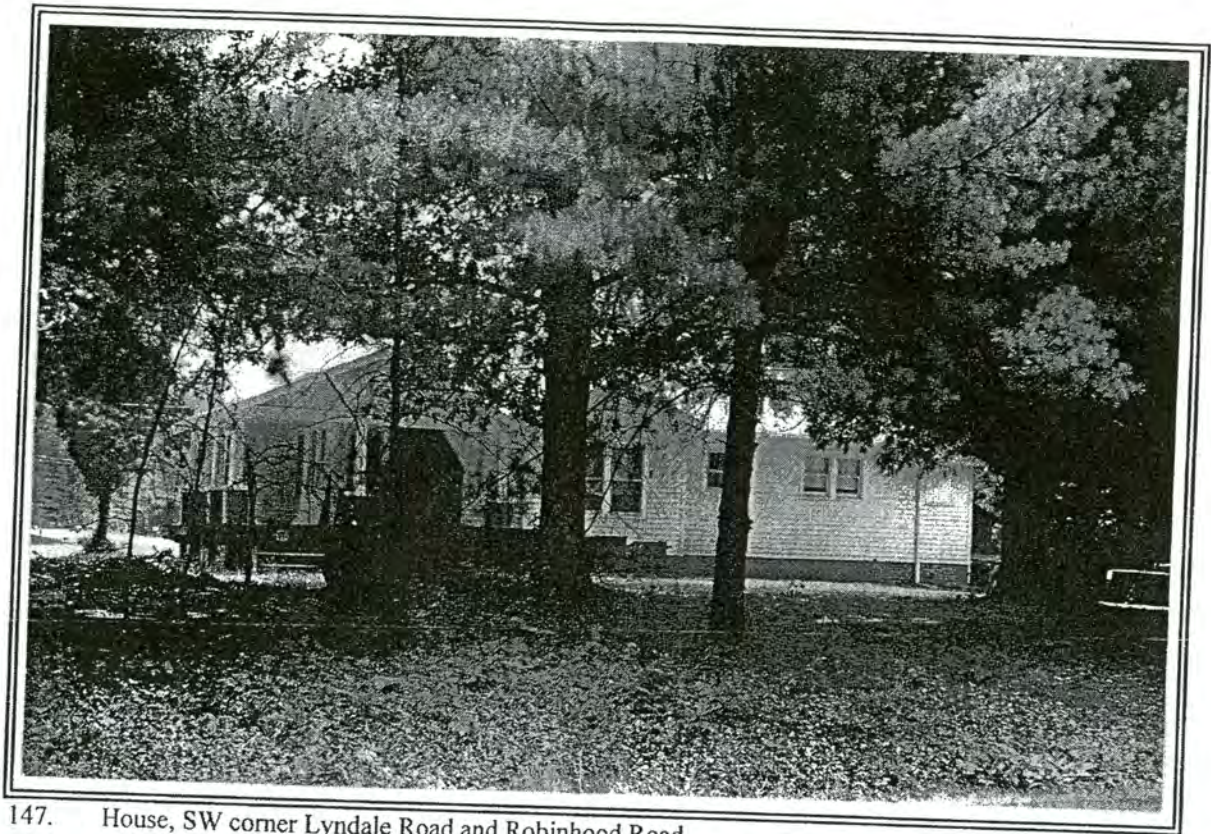
144. House, 5451 Robinhood Road



145. House, 5461 Robinhood Road



146. House, 5471 Robinhood Road



147. House, SW corner Lyndale Road and Robinhood Road



148. House, 1200 Meadowlark Drive



149. House, 1105 Meadowlark Drive



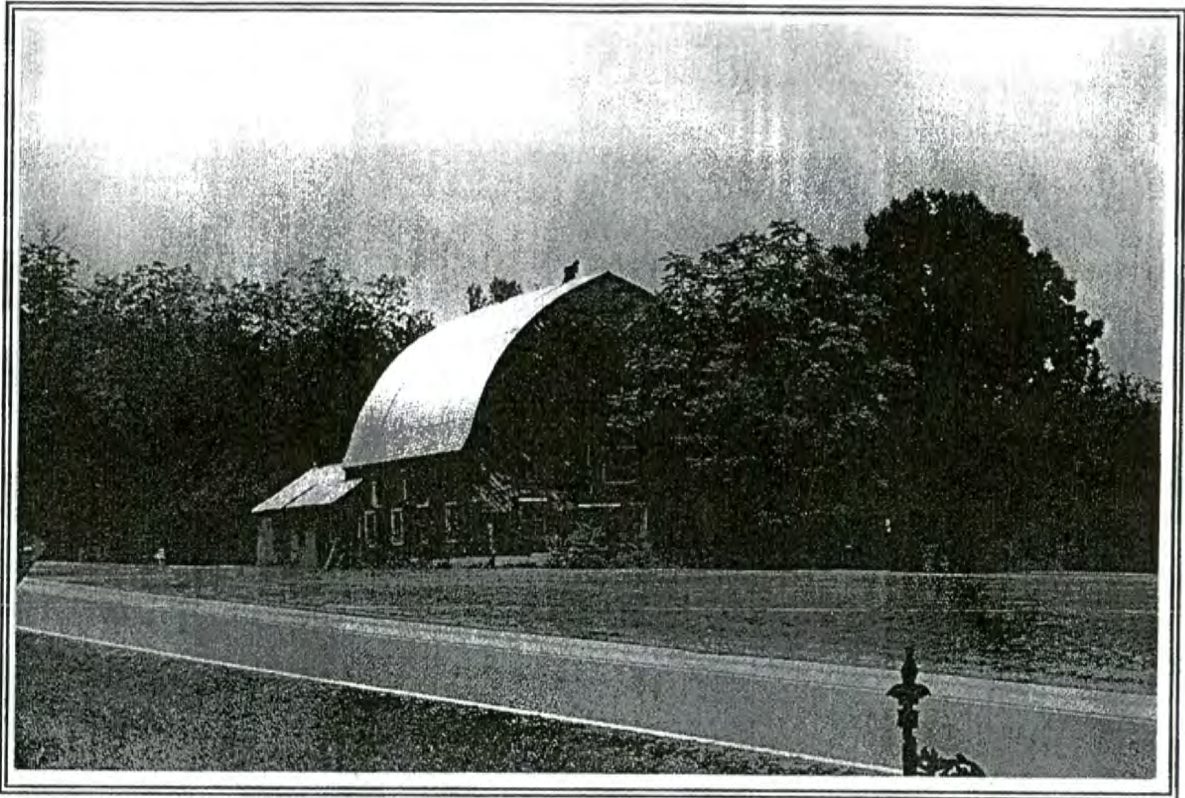
151. House, W side Meadowlark Drive, 0.5 mi S of Robinhood Road



154. House, 1990 Shore Road



155. House, 680 Meadowlark Drive



155. House (barn), 680 Meadowlark Drive



156. House, 525 Meadowlark Drive



157. House, 604 Meadowlark Drive



158. House, 569 Meadowlark Drive



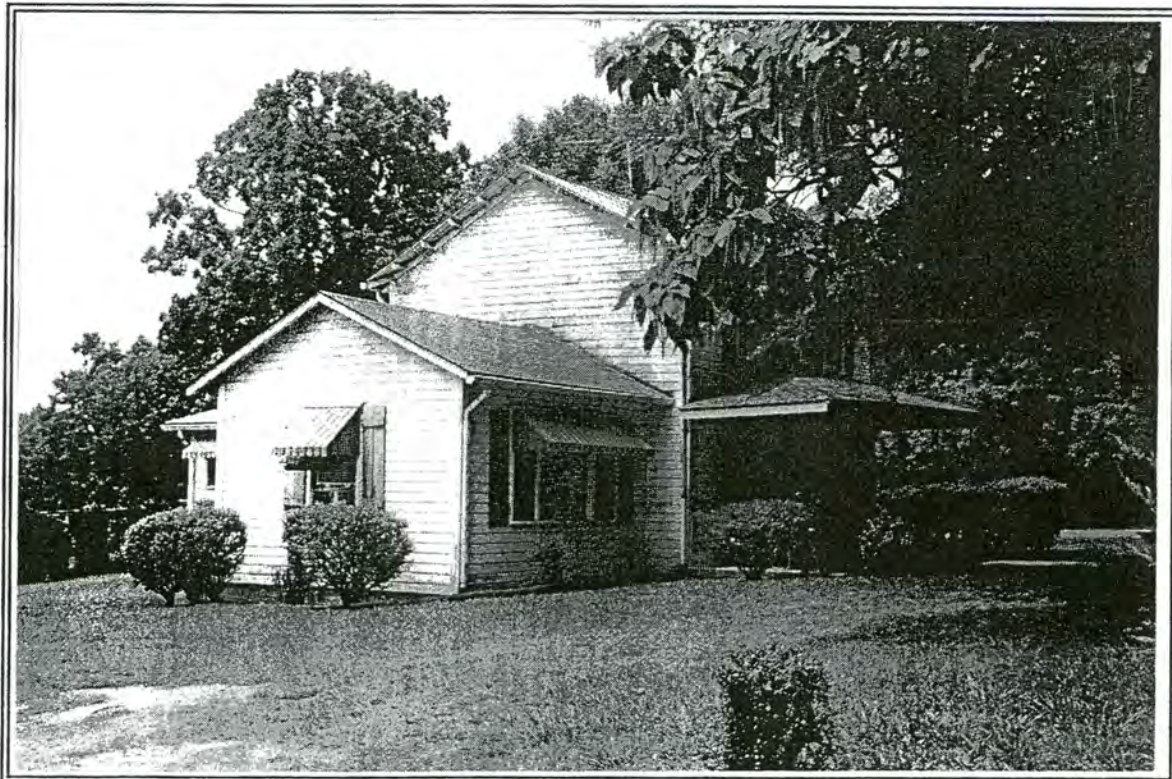
159. House, 5590 Hundley Road



160. House, 5655 Hundley Road



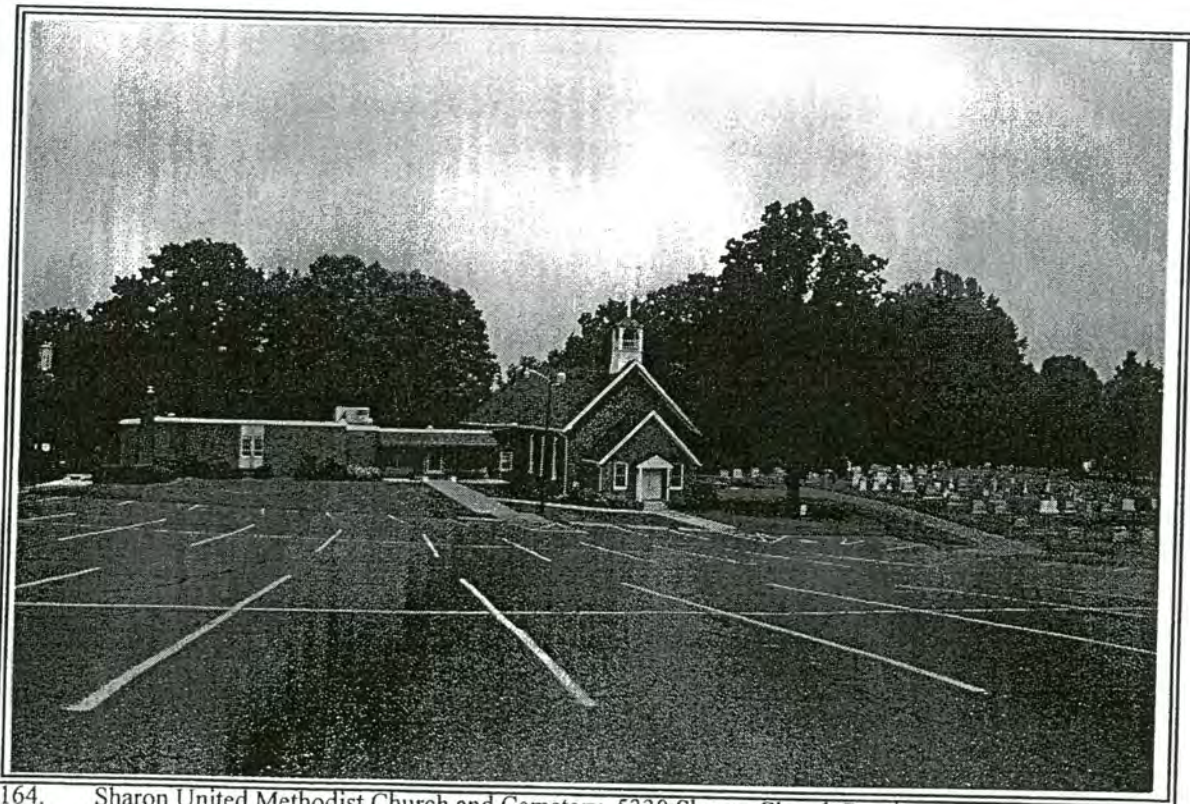
161. House, 5595 Hundley Road



162. House, 4665 Styers Ferry Road



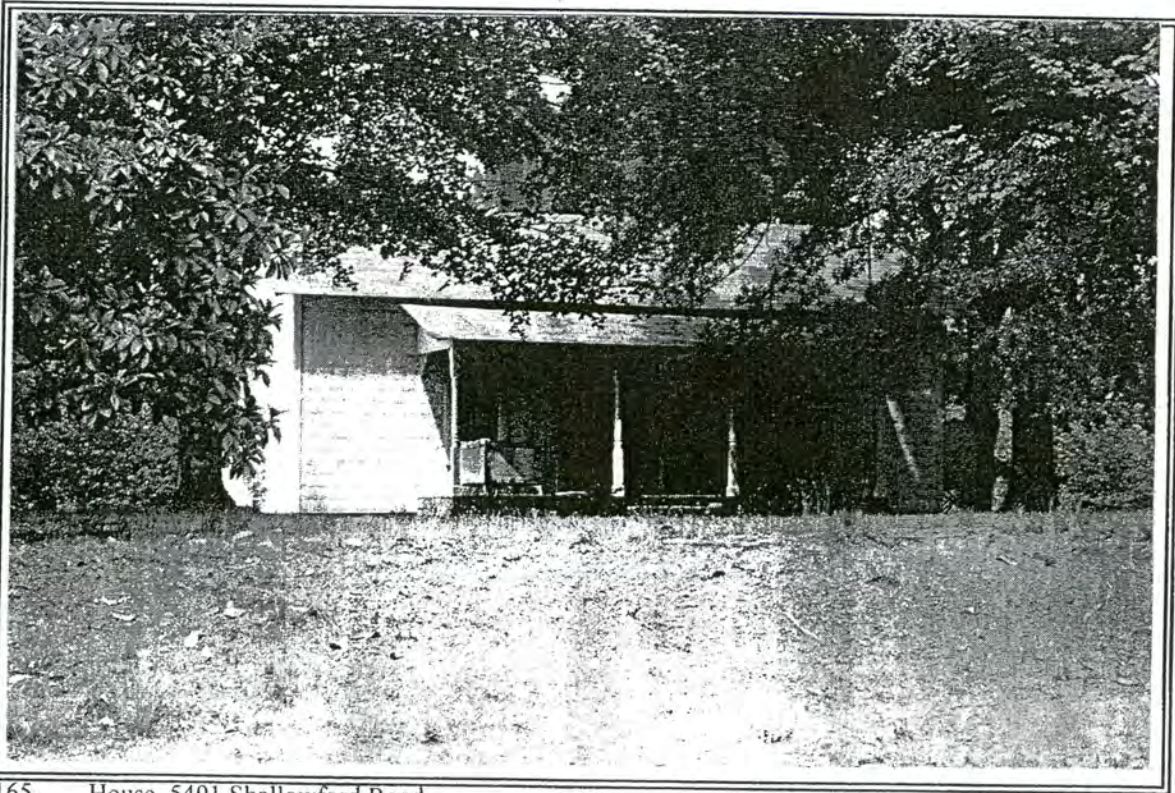
163. House, 4787 Styers Ferry Road



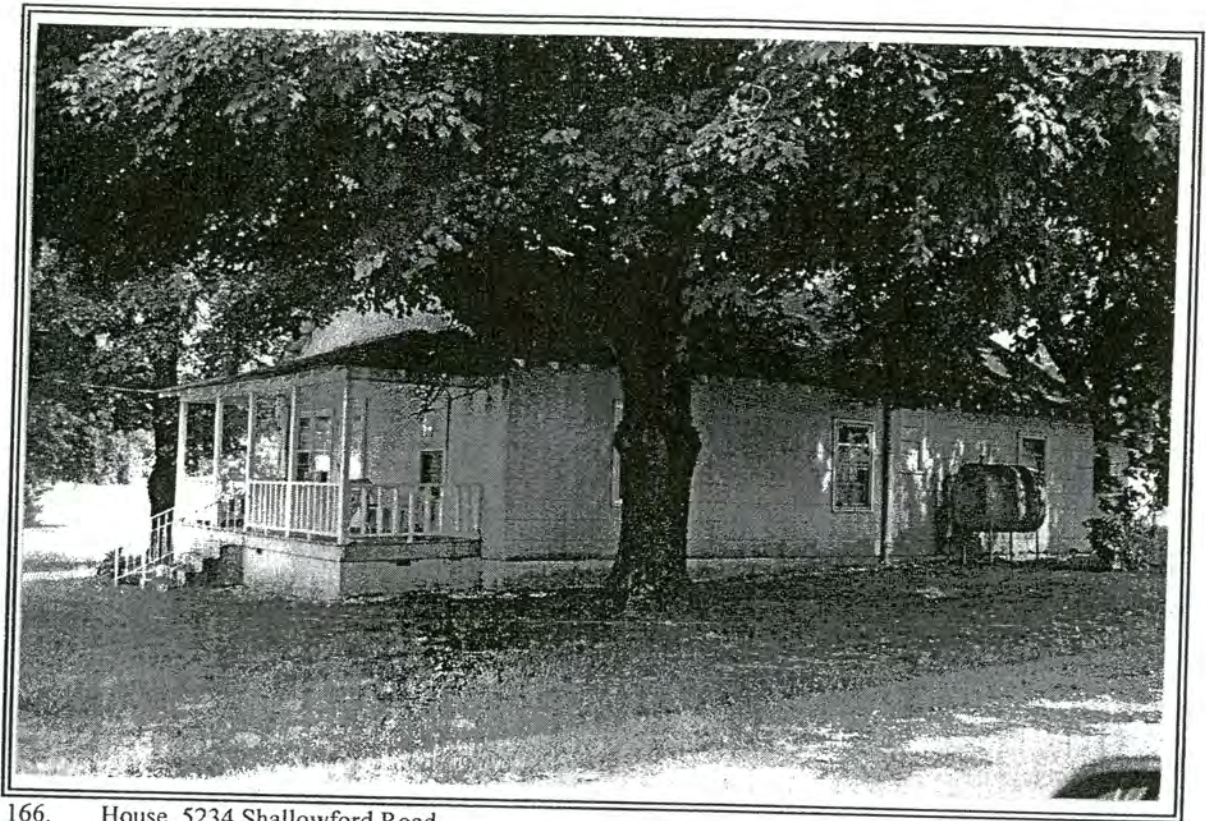
164. Sharon United Methodist Church and Cemetery, 5330 Sharon Church Road



164. Sharon United Methodist Church and Cemetery, 5330 Sharon Church Road



165. House, 5491 Shallowford Road



166. House, 5234 Shallowford Road



167. House, 5250 Shallowford Road



168. Store, N side Shallowford Road, 0.05 mi W of Ketner Road



169. House, 5365 Shallowford Road



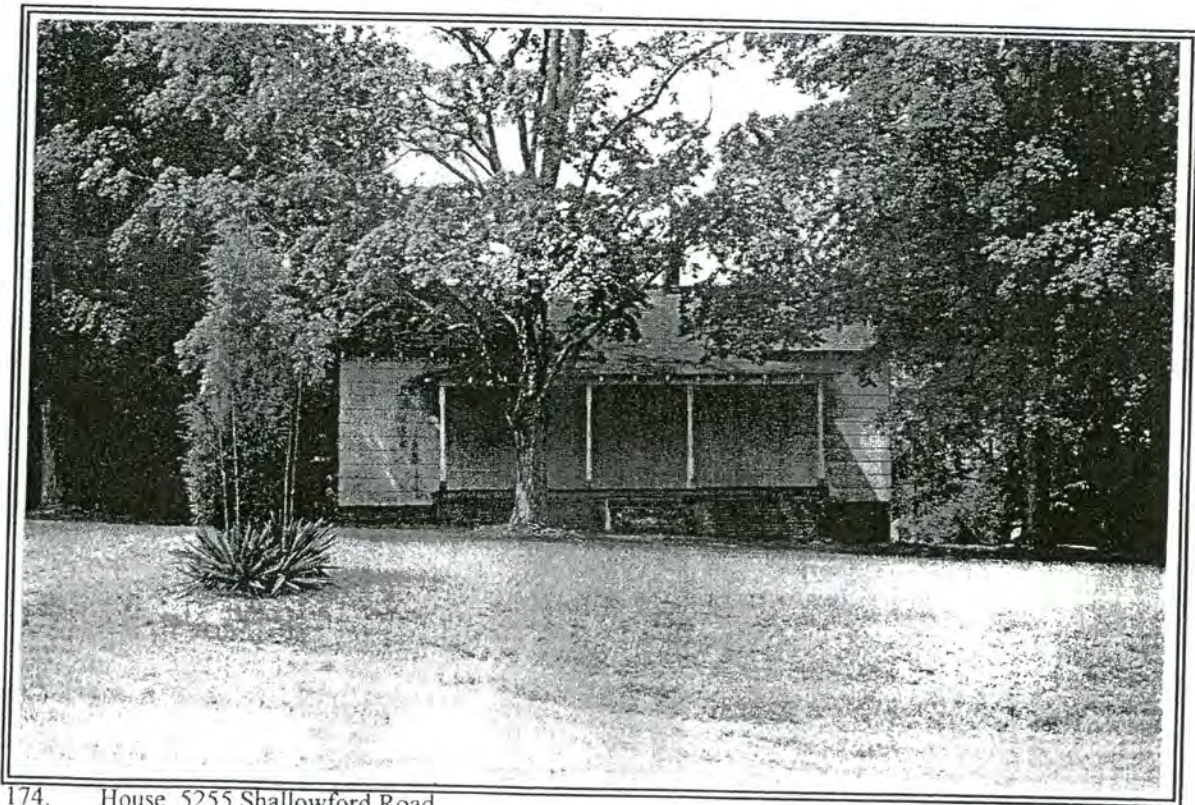
171. House, W side dirt lane, 0.1 mi S of Shallowford Road, 0.05 mi W of Ketner Road



172. House, 456 Ketner Road



173. House, End of private drive, W side Ketner Road, 0.6 mi N of Shallowford Road



174. House, 5255 Shallowford Road



175. House, 5201 Shallowford Road



176. House, 5279 Shallowford Road



177. House, 5169 Shallowford Road

b



178. House, 5120 Shallowford Road

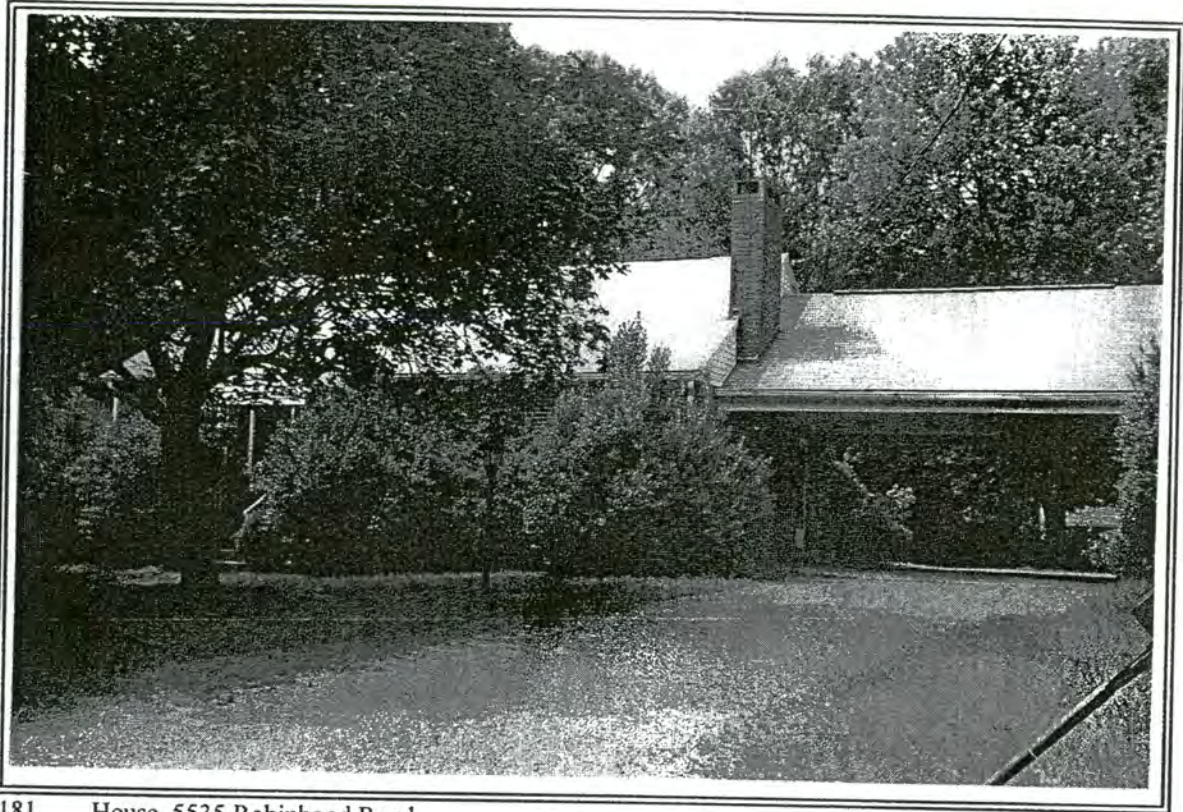


179. Store, 5498 Robinhood Road

lo

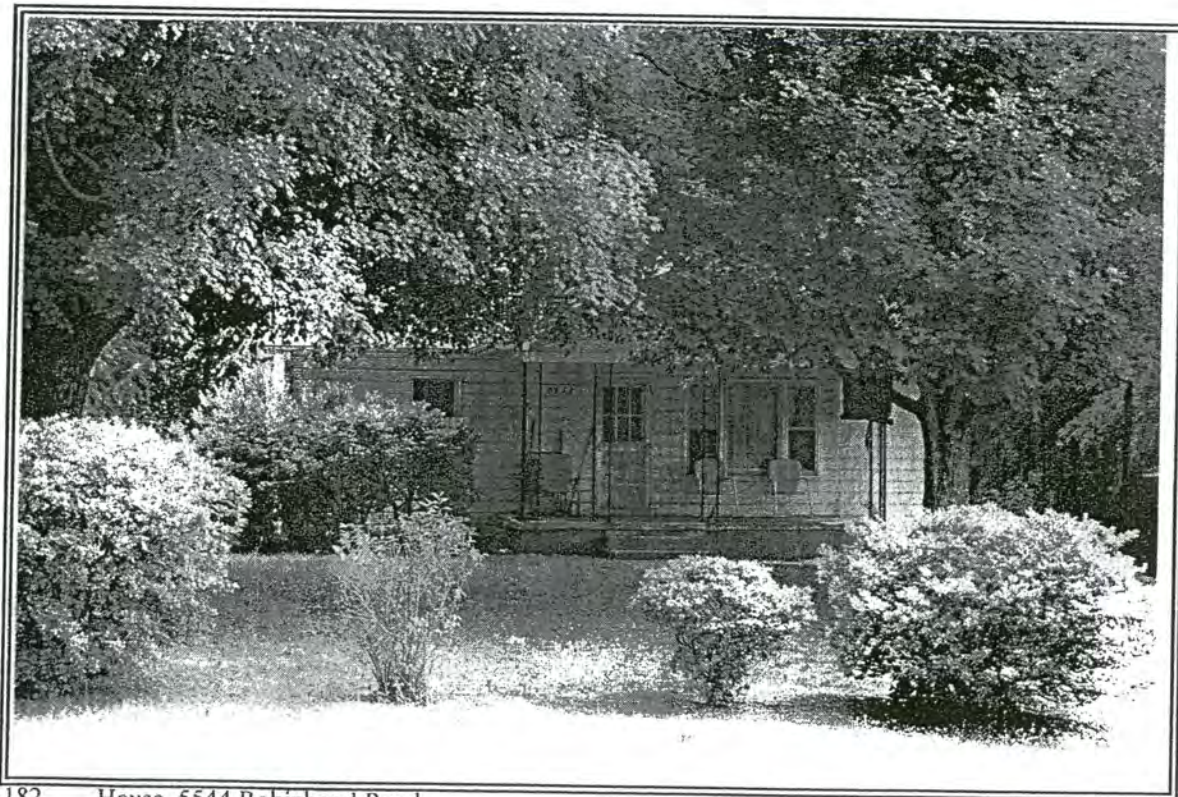


180. House, 5515 Robinhood Road



181. House, 5535 Robinhood Road

lo



182. House, 5544 Robinhood Road



183. House, 5574 Robinhood Road



184. House, 5738 Robinhood Road



185. House, 1481 Algood Road



186. Lomanh Largen House, 1400 Algood Road



187. House, S side Robinhood Road, 0.2 mi W of Chickasha Road



188. House, 5881 Robinhood Road



189. House, 1660 Chickasha Road



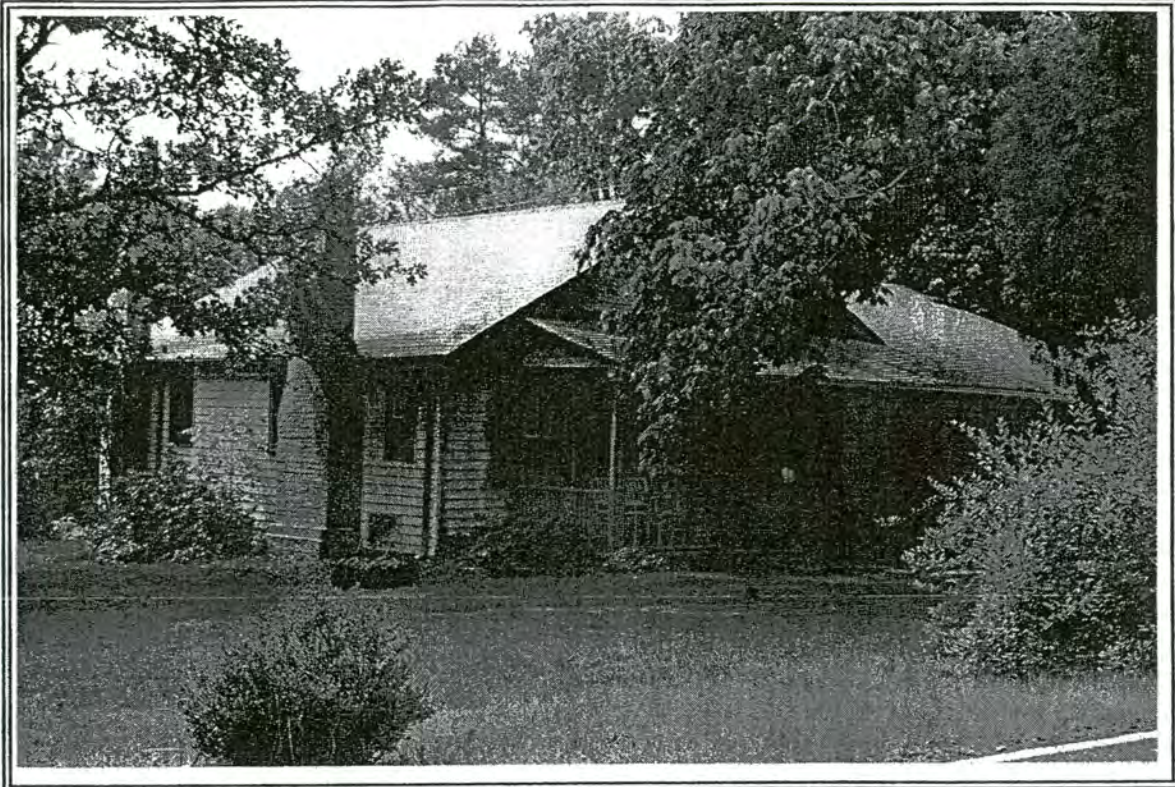
189. House (barn), 1660 Chickasha Road



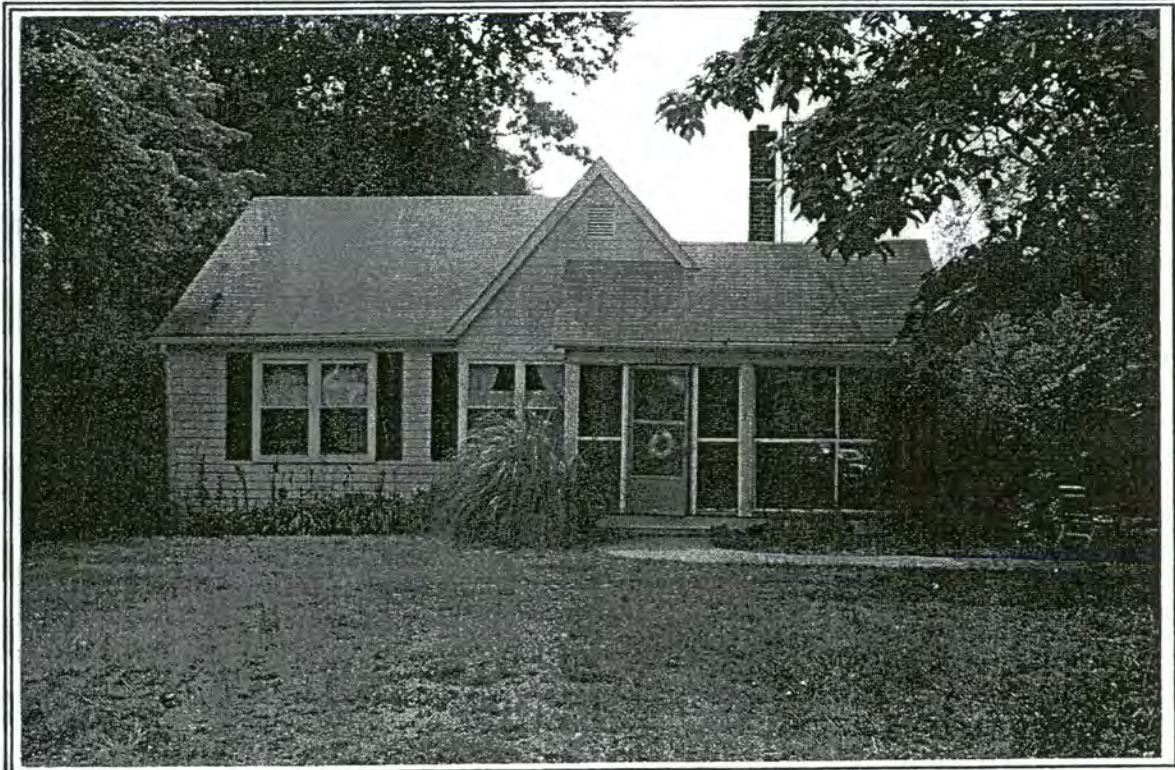
190. House, 1960 Chickasha Road



191. House, 1924 Chickasha Road



192. House, 1876 Chickasha Road



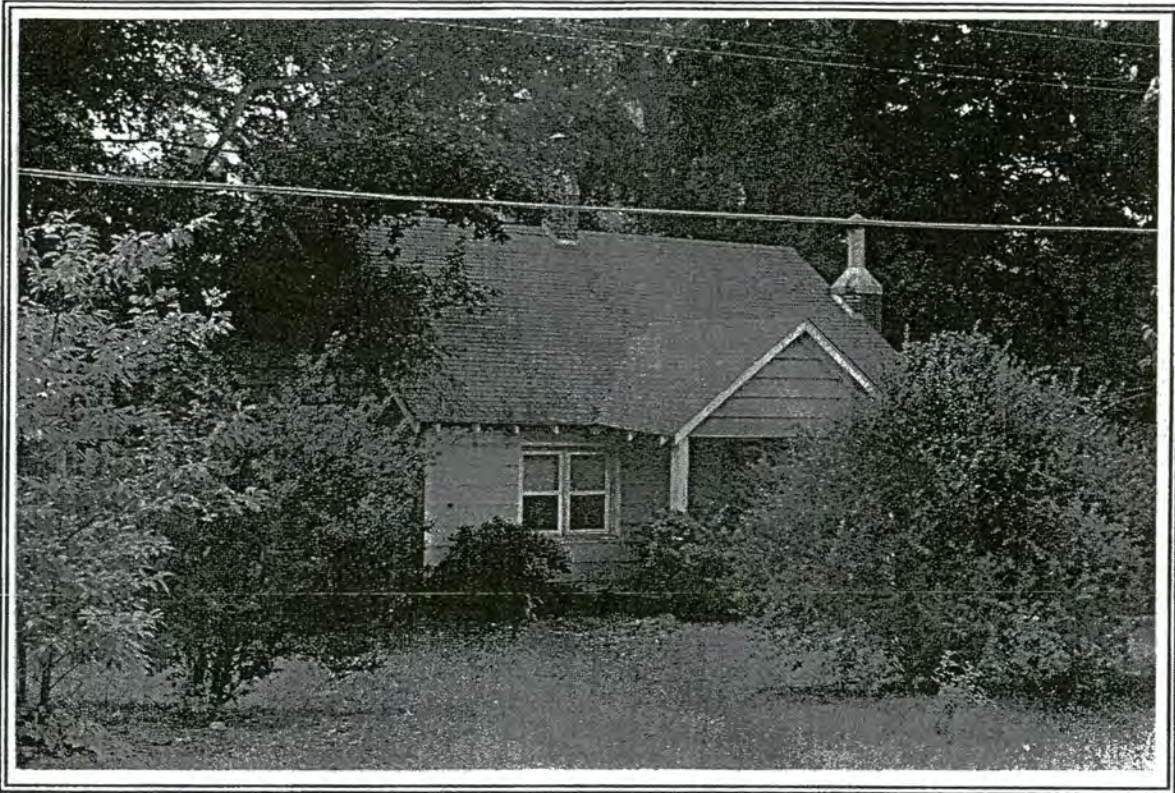
193. House, 1930 Chickasha Road



194. House, 1970 Chickasha Road



195. House, 1990 Chickasha Road



196. House, 1980 Chickasha Road



197. Vienna Elementary School, 1975 Chickasha Road



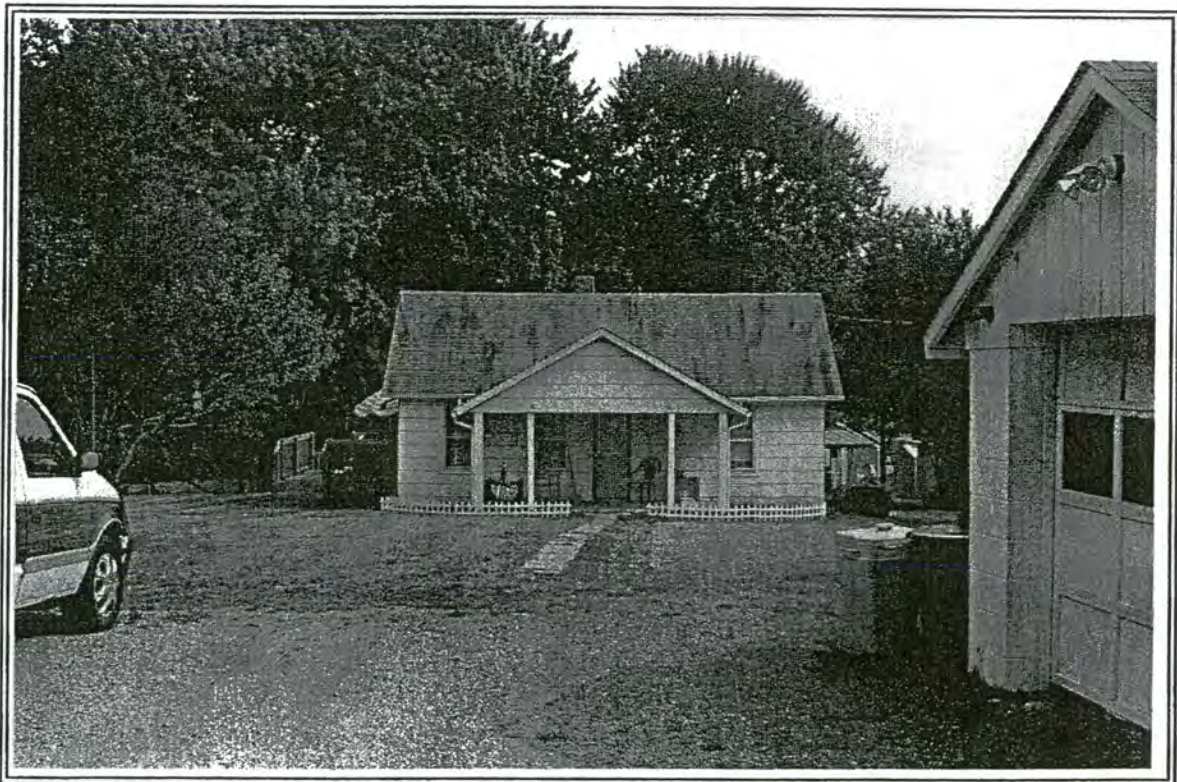
198. Vienna Baptist Church, S side Yadkinville Road, 0.1 mi E of Chickasha Road



199. House, 6045 Yadkinville Road (outside the APE)



200. House, 5995 Yadkinville Road (On the edge of the APE)



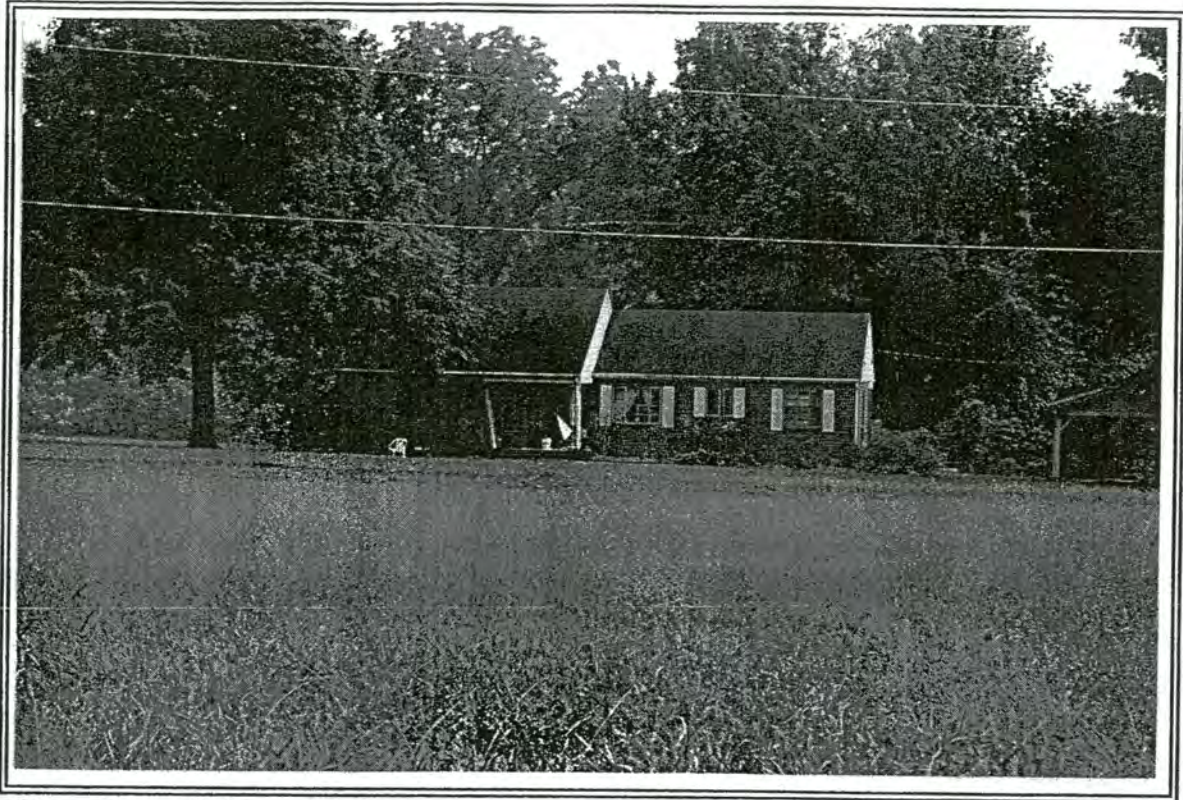
201. House, 5850 Yadkinville Road



202. House, 5820 Yadkinville Road



203. Commercial Building, 5800 Yadkinville Road



204. House, Glad Acres Road



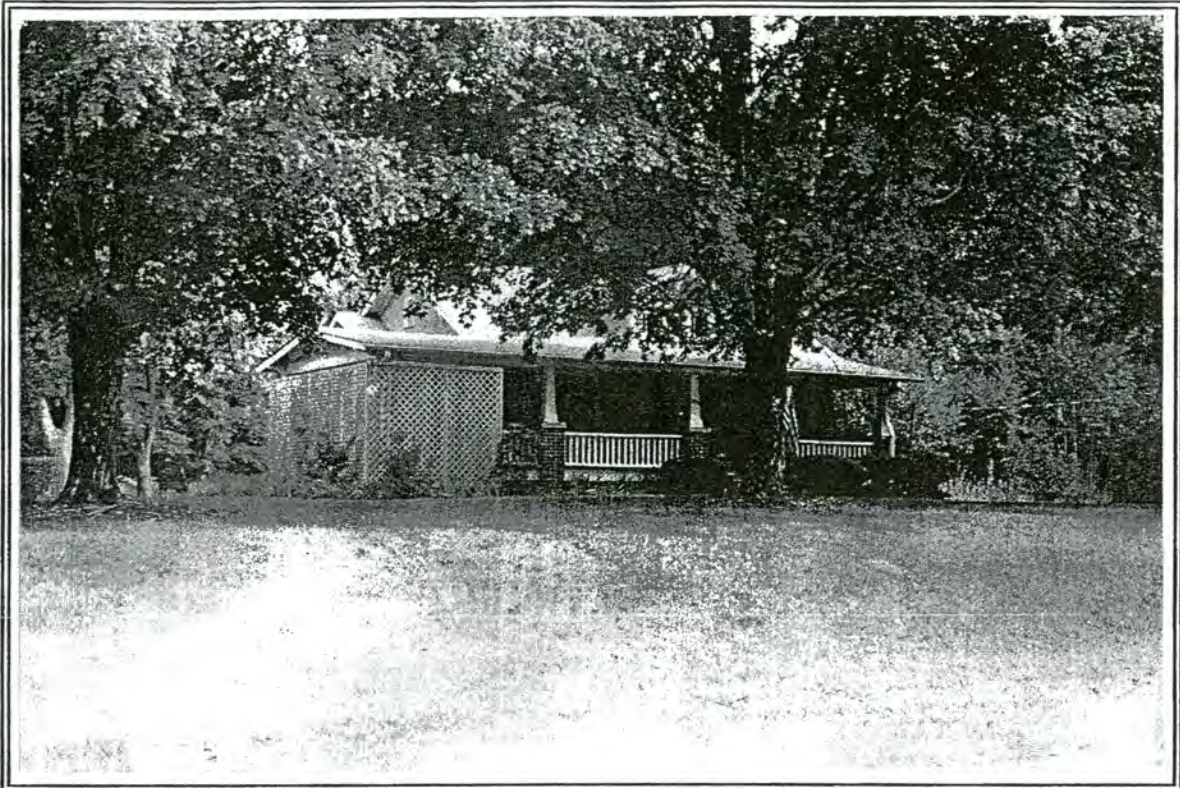
205. House, 58?? Tomahawk Drive



206. House, 5365 Yadkinville Road



207. House, 5331 Yadkinville Road



208. House, 5301 Yadkinville Road



209. House, 5296 Yadkinville Road



210. House, 5175 Yadkinville Road



211. House, 5311 Yadkinville Road



212. House, 5461 Yadkinville Road



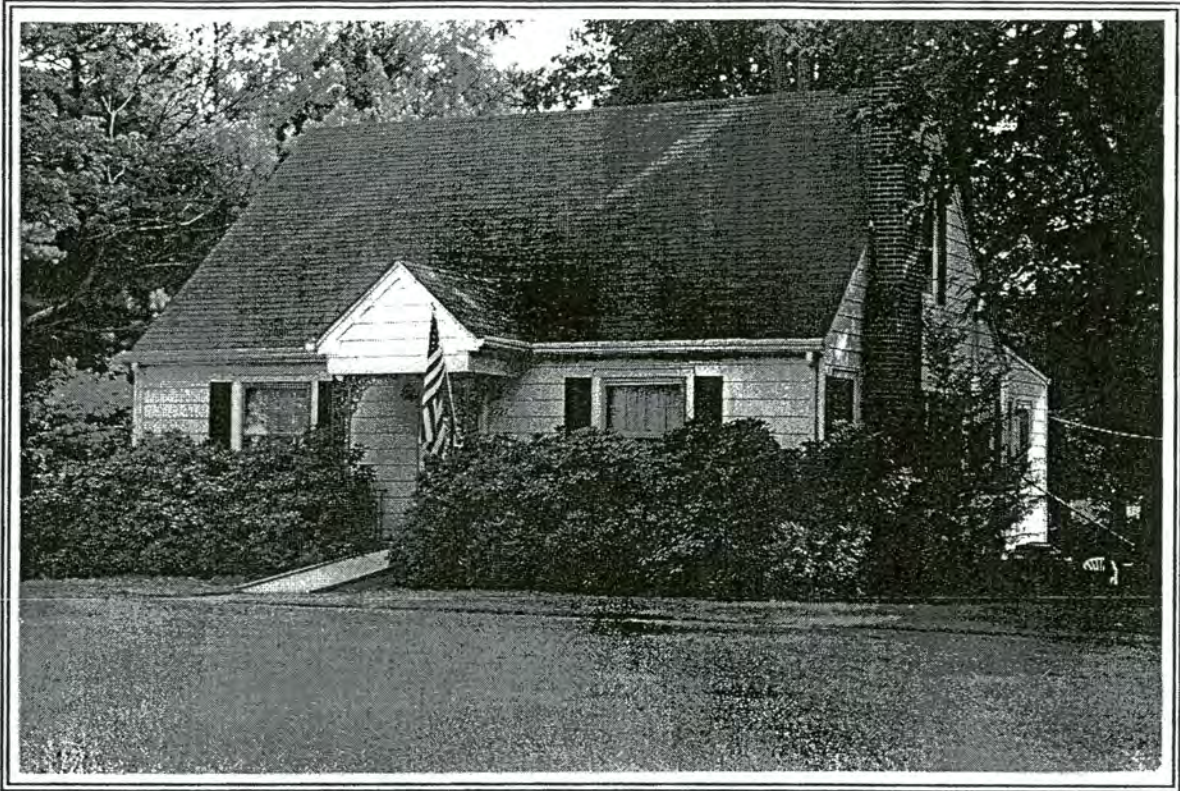
213. House, 5535 Yadkinville Road



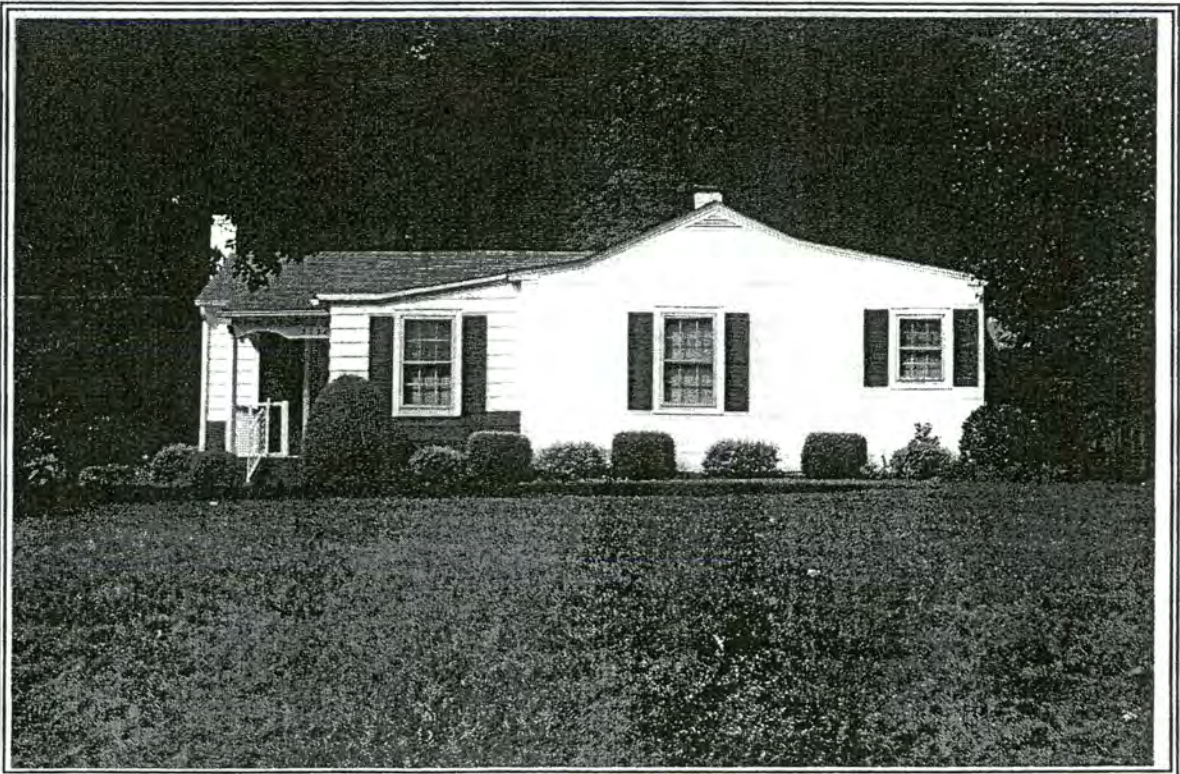
214. House, 5625 Yadkinville Road



215. Davis House, NW side Yadkinville Road at jct w/Kecoughtan Road



216. House, 2721 Kecoughtan Road



217. House, 2734 Kecoughtan Road



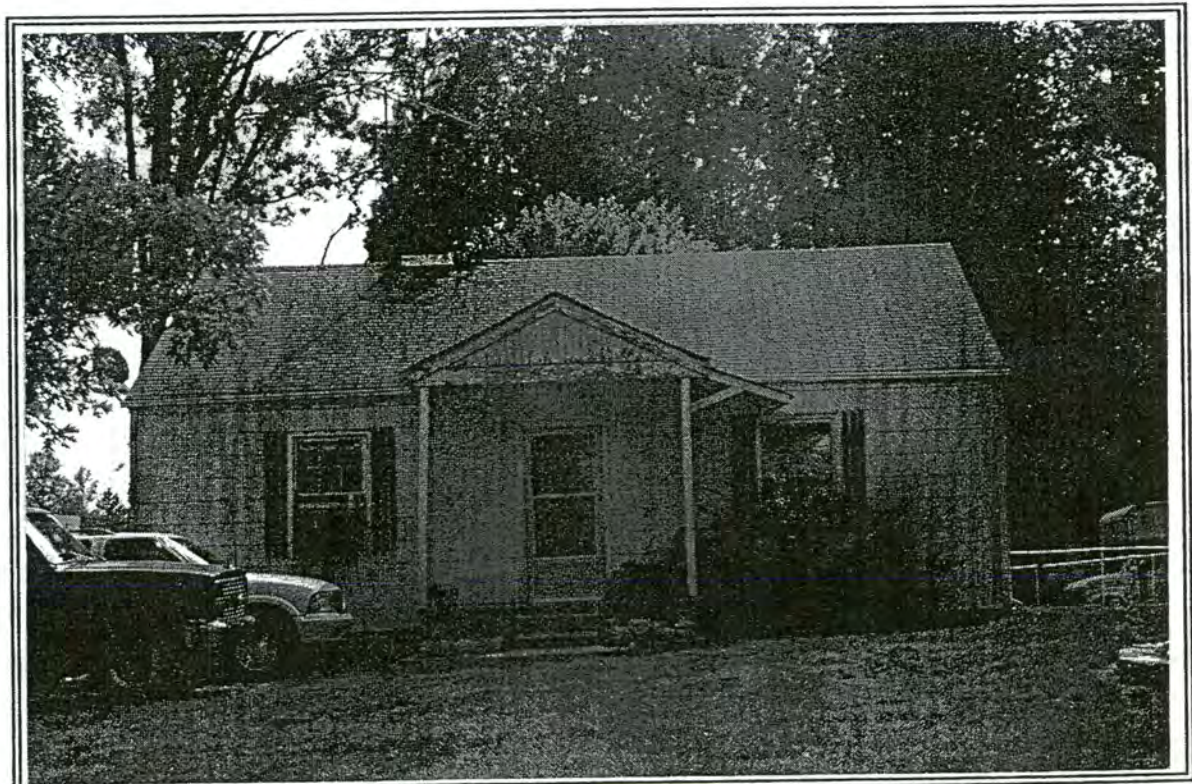
218. House, 2780 Kecoughtan Road



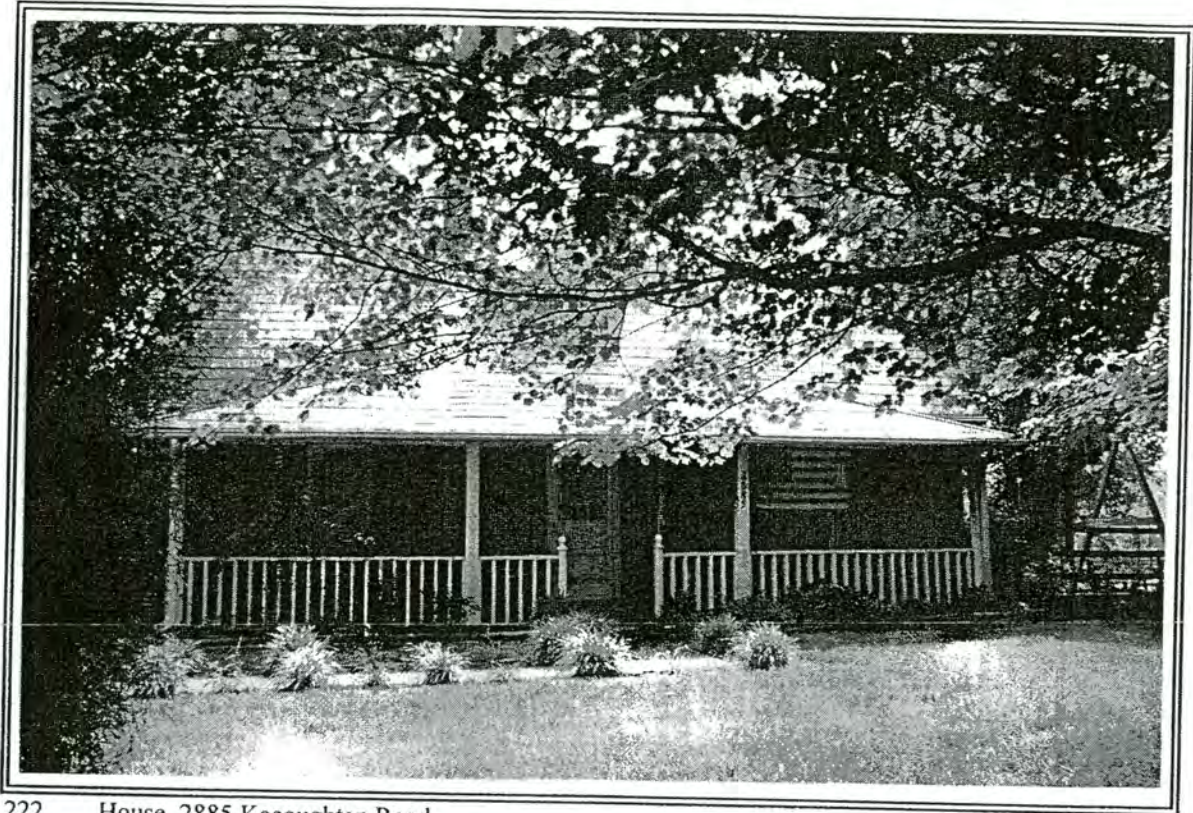
219. House, 2801 Kecoughtan Road



220. House, 2812 Kecoughtan Road



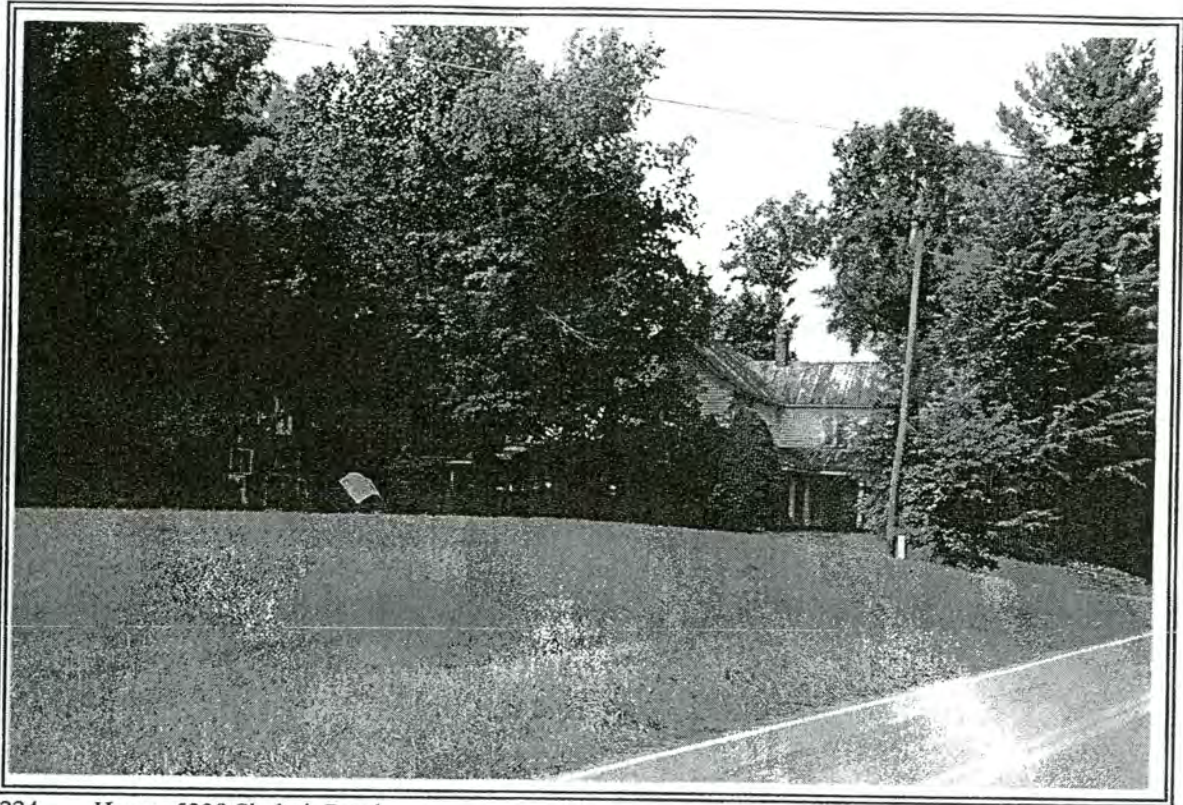
221. House, 2815 Kecoughtan Road



222. House, 2885 Kecoughtan Road



223. House, 5820 Skylark Road



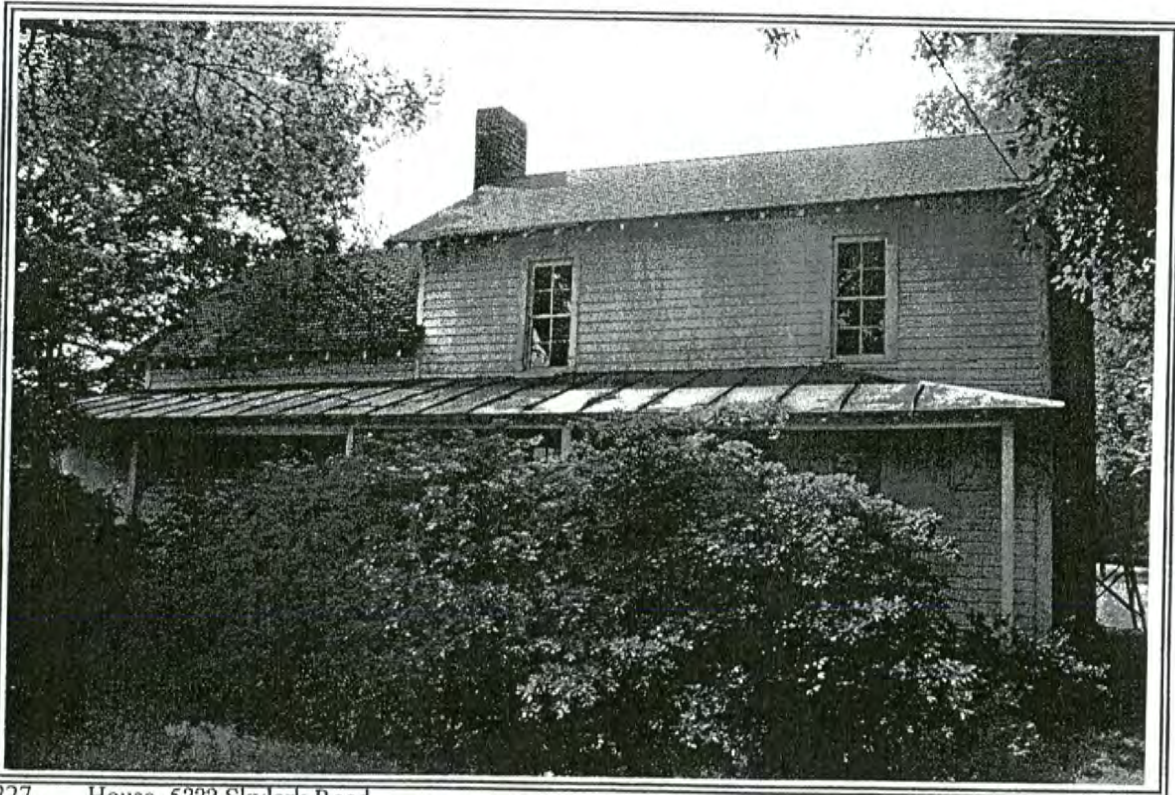
224. House, 5338 Skylark Road



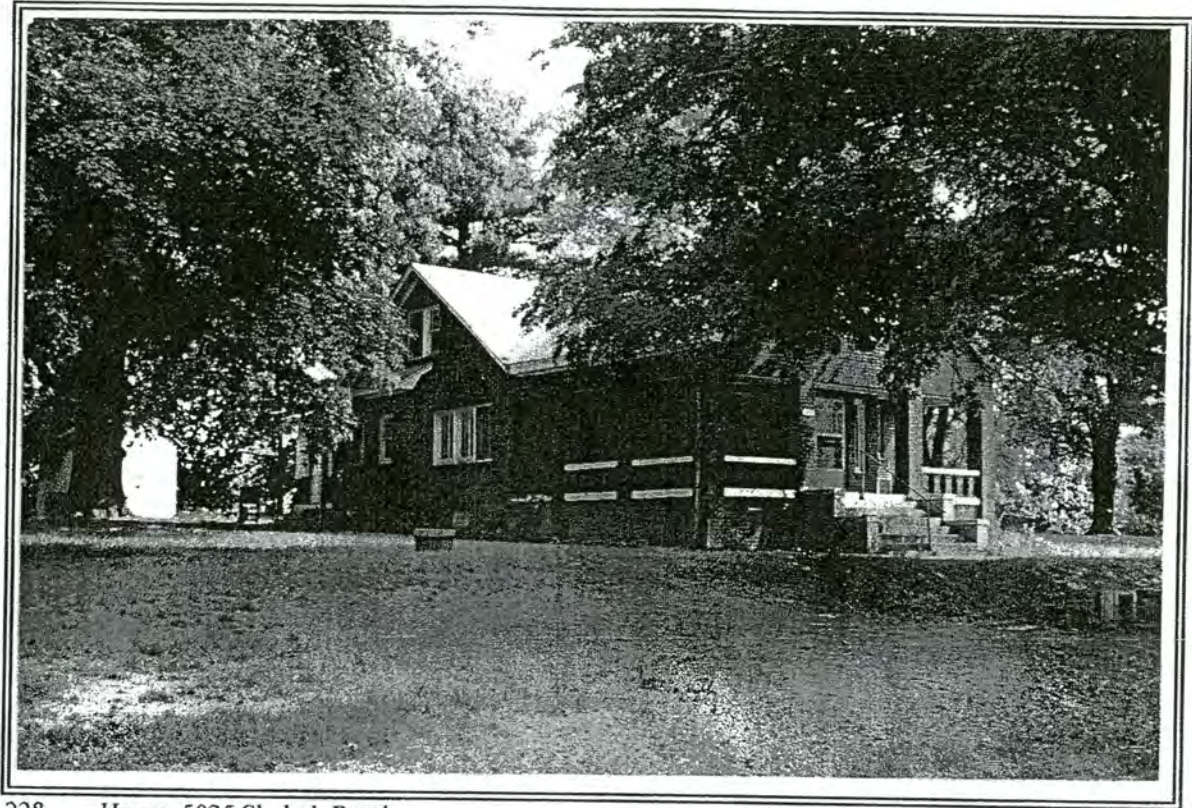
225. House, 5234 Skylark Road



226. House, 5155 Skylark Road



227. House, 5??? Skylark Road



228. House, 5025 Skylark Road



229. House, 4970 Skylark Road



230. Daub-Conrad House, End of dirt lane, N side Skylark Road, 0.2 mi W of jct w/Transou Road

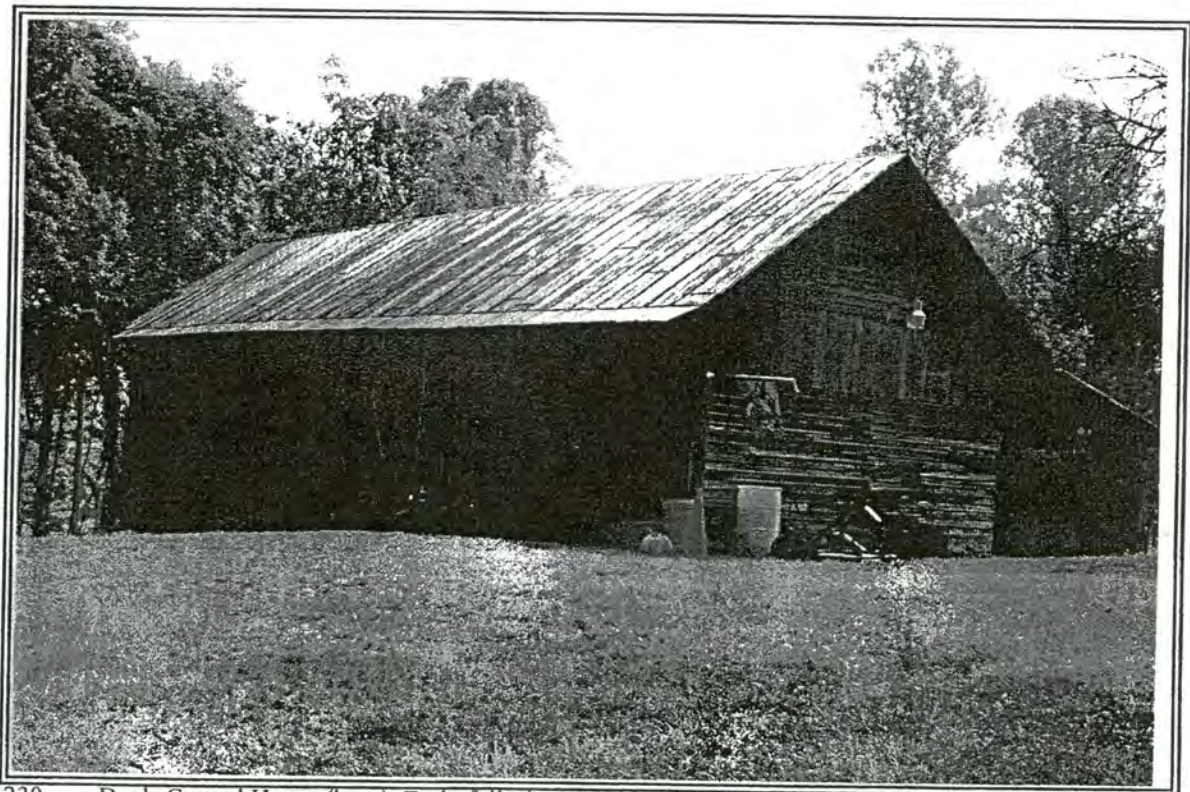
10



230. Daub-Conrad House (barn), End of dirt lane, N side Skylark Road, 0.2 mi W of jct w/Transou Rd



230. Daub-Conrad House, End of dirt lane, N side Skylark Road, 0.2 mi W of jct w/Transou Road



230. Daub-Conrad House (barn), End of dirt lane, N side Skylark Road, 0.2 mi W of jct w/Transou Rd



232. Store, SW corner Skylark Road and Transou Road



233. House, 3655 Transou Road



234. House, 36?? Transou Road



235. House, 36?? Transou Road



236. House, 3620 Transou Road



237. House, 3610 Transou Road

2



238. Dairy Complex, E side Transou Road, 0.2 mi S of Skylark Road



250. House, W side Pfaff Lane, 0.2 mi S of Yadkinville Road



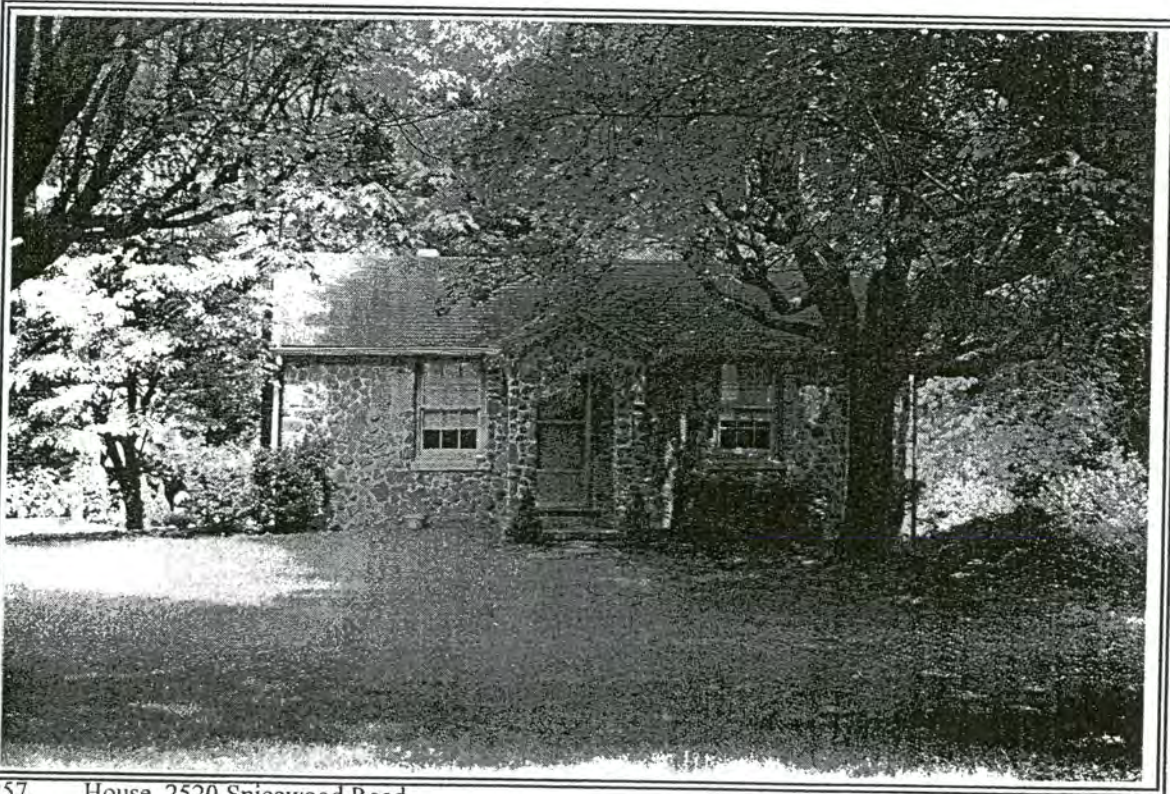
253. House, 4680 Pine Hill Drive



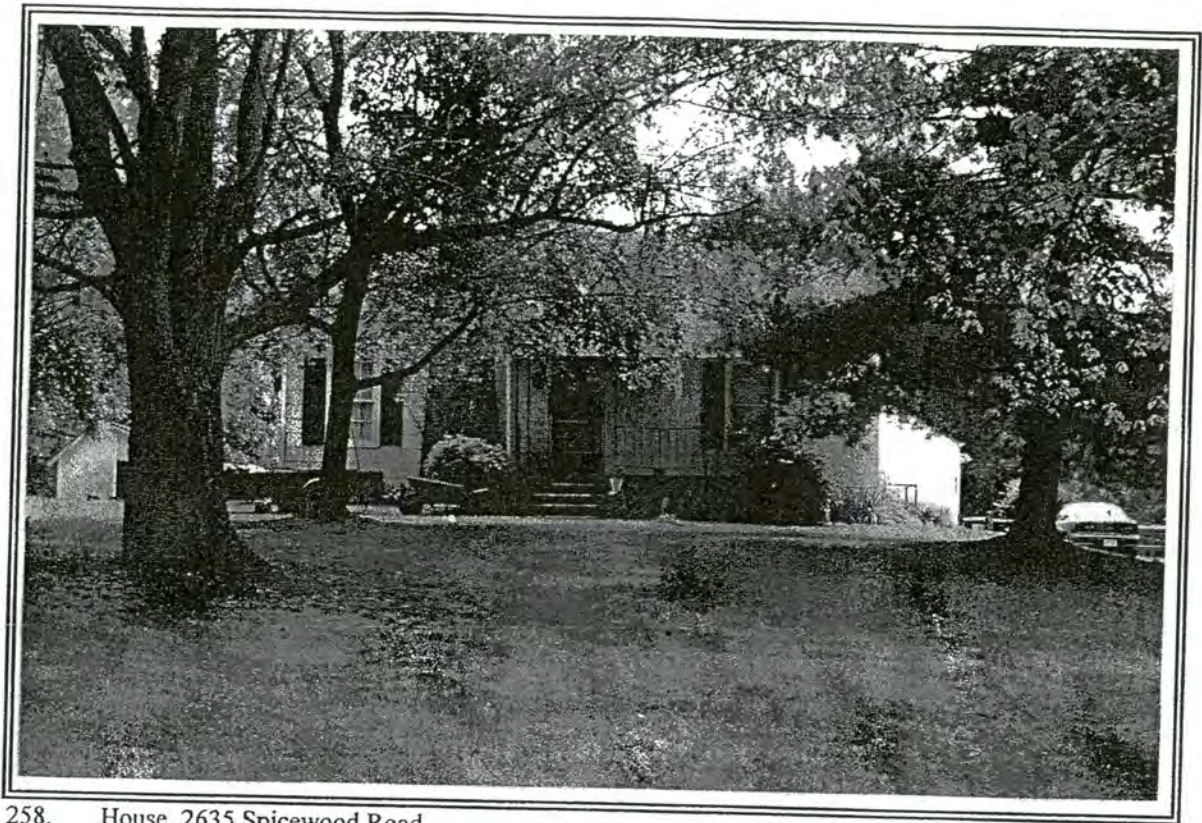
255. House, 2416 Spicewood Road



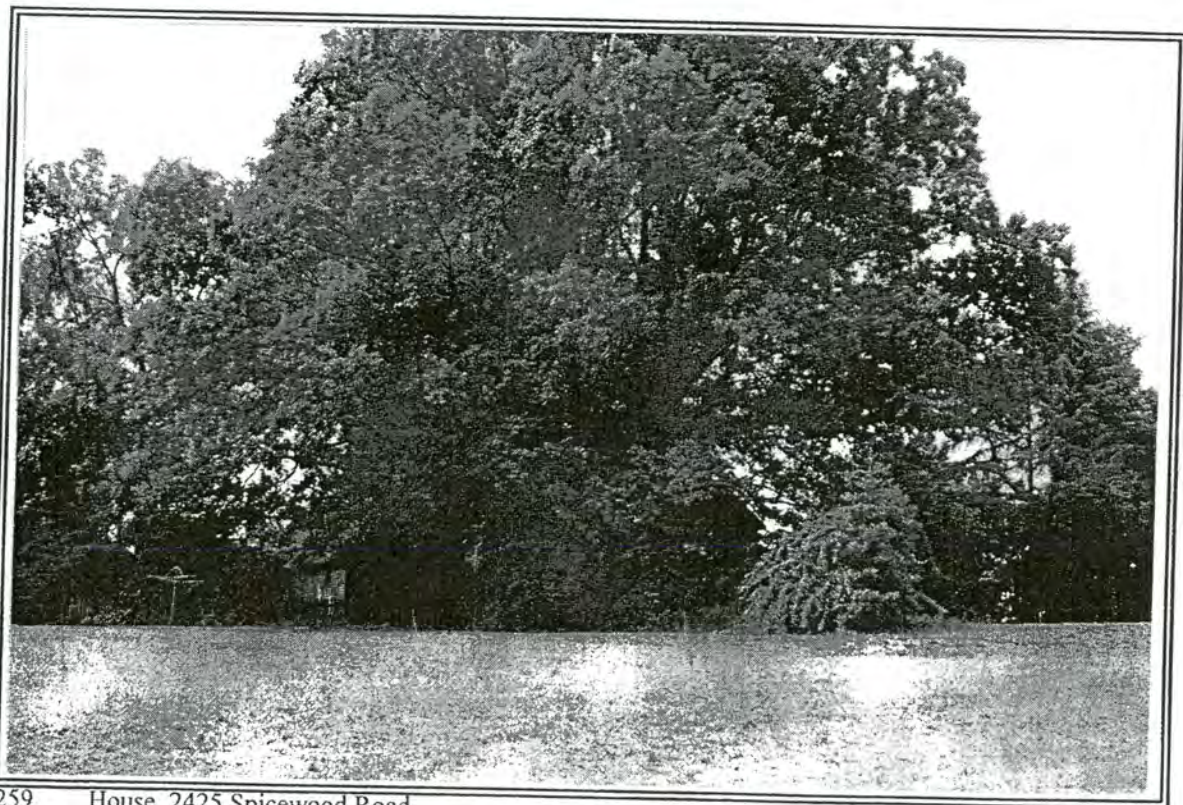
256. House, 2480 Spicewood Road



257. House, 2520 Spicewood Road



258. House, 2635 Spicewood Road



259. House, 2425 Spicewood Road



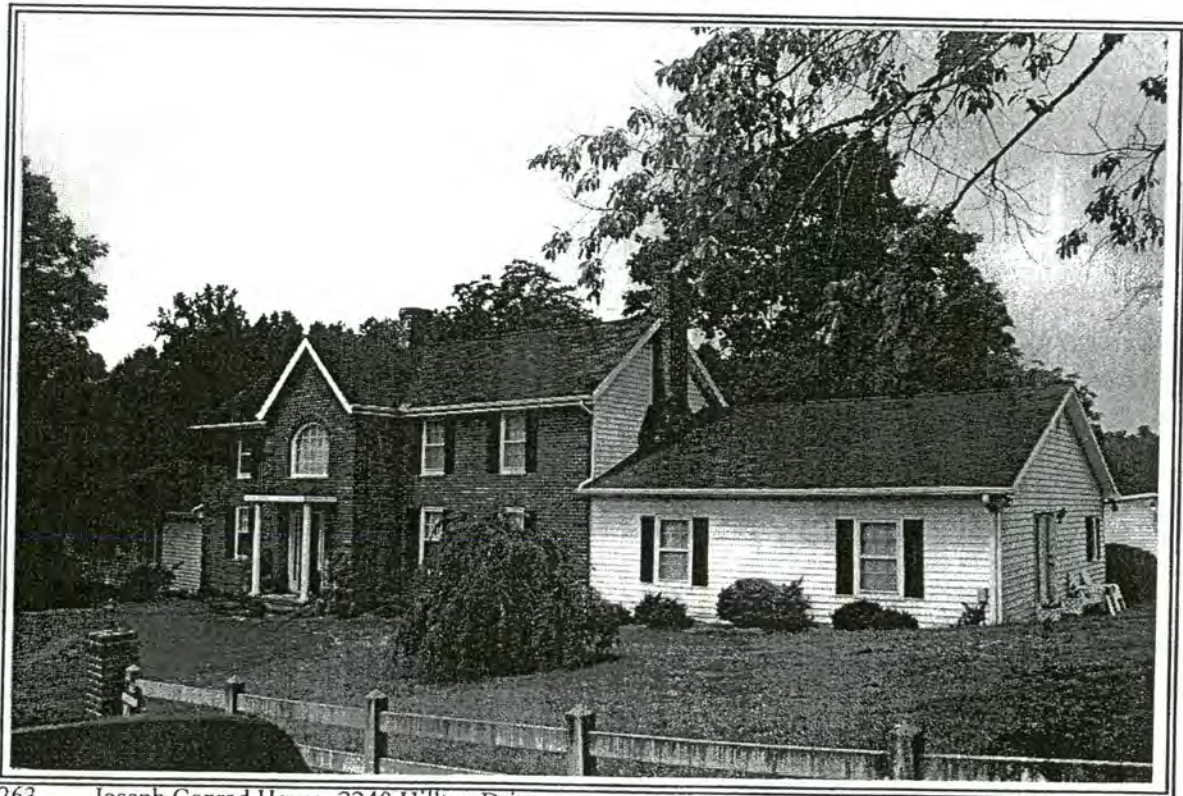
260. Beck Farm, 2395 Hilltop Drive



261. House, 2365 Hilltop Drive



262. House, 2305 Hilltop Drive



263. Joseph Conrad House, 2240 Hilltop Drive



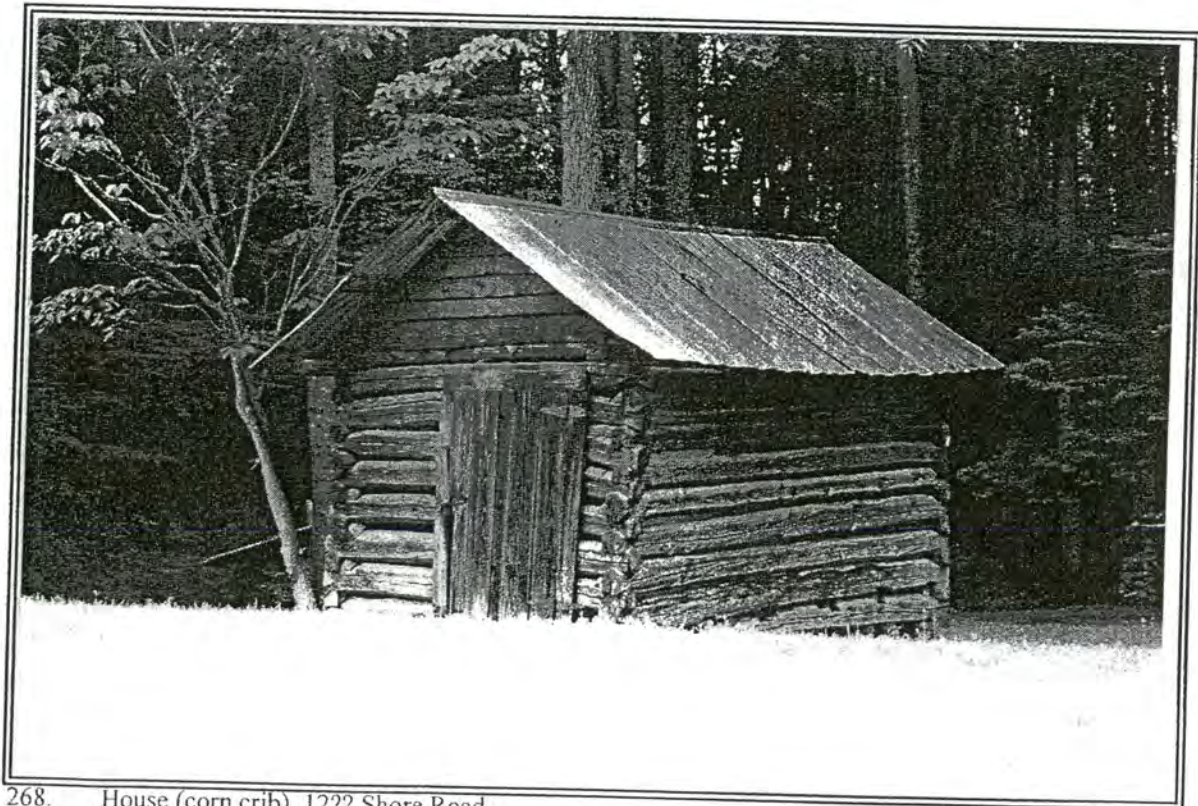
264. House, N side Ziglar Road, 0.3 mi W of University Parkway



267. Ziglar House, 1010 Ziglar Road



268. House, 12?? Shore Road



268. House (corn crib), 12?? Shore Road



269. House, 1210 Bethania-Rural Hall Road



270. House, 1225 Bethania-Rural Hall Road



271. House, 5820 Murray Road



272. House, 1670 Bethania-Rural Hall Road



273. House, 1655 Bethania-Rural Hall Road



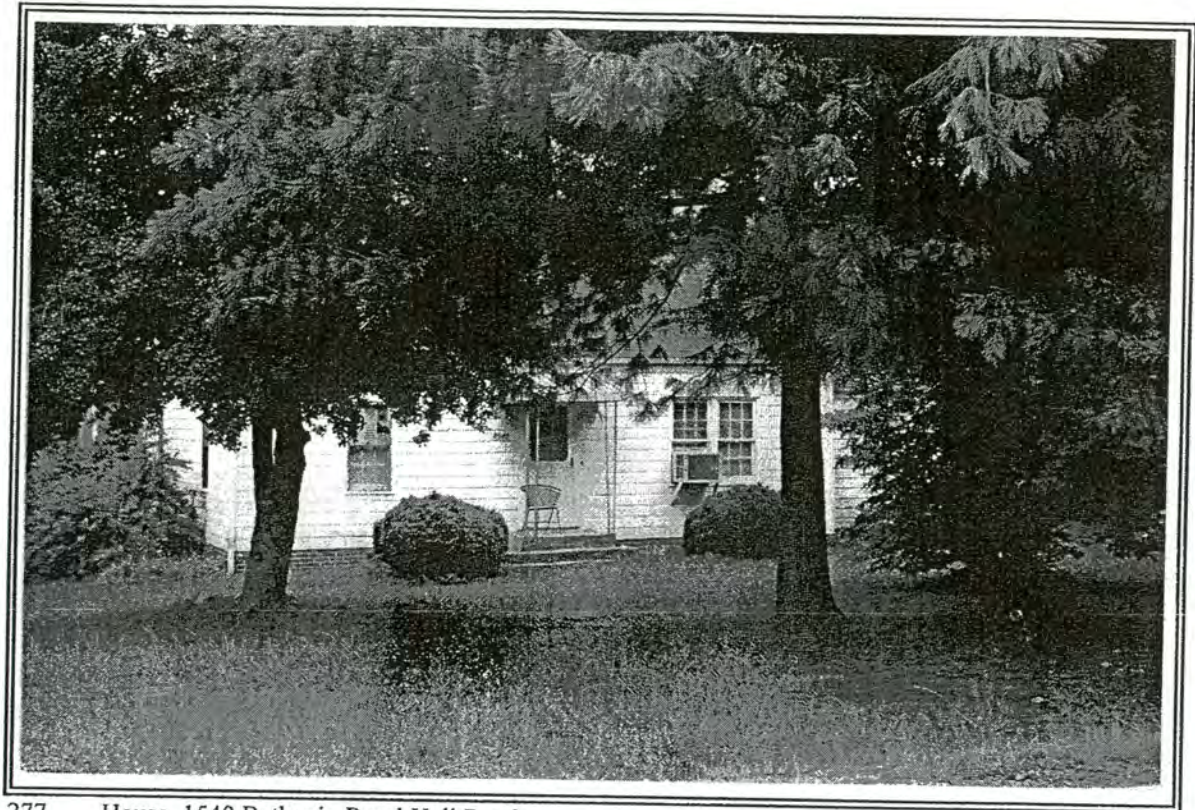
274. House, 1620 Bethania-Rural Hall Road



275. House, 1580 Bethania-Rural Hall Road



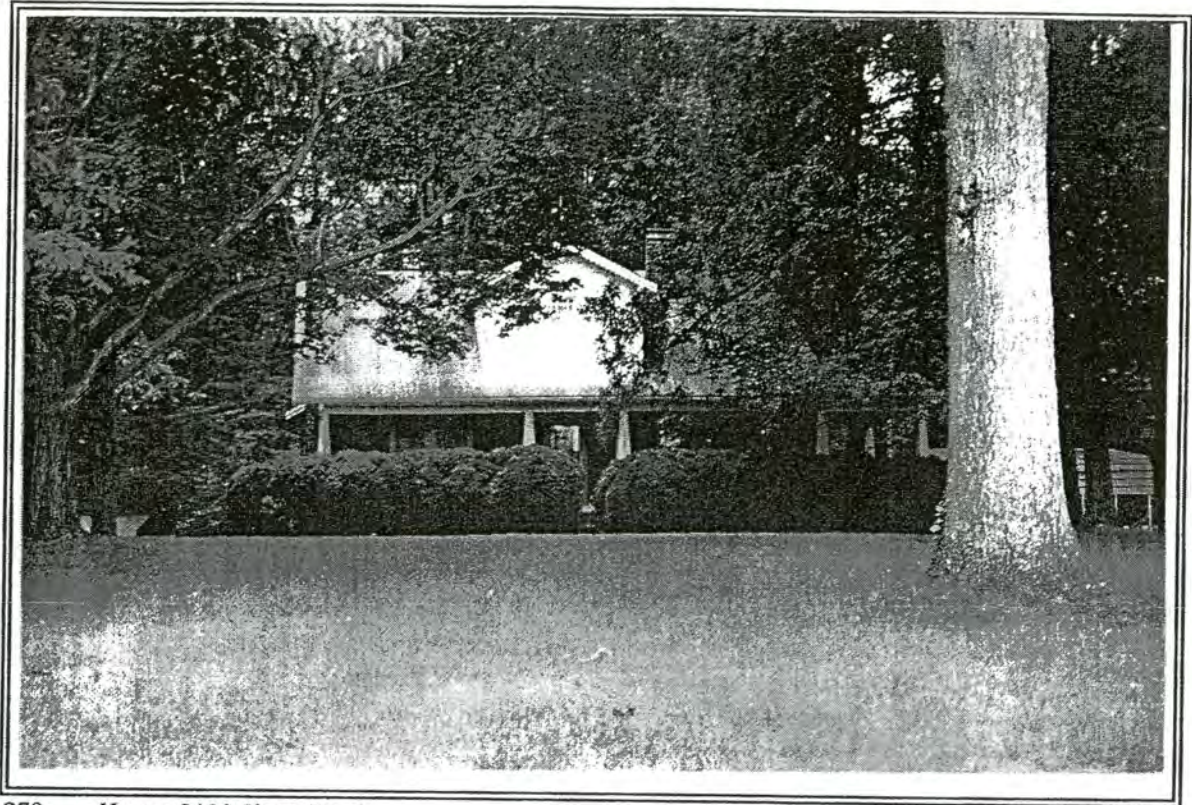
276. House, 1570 Bethania-Rural Hall Road



277. House, 1540 Bethania-Rural Hall Road



278. House, NW side Bethania-Rural Hall Road, 0.1 mi SW of SR 1828



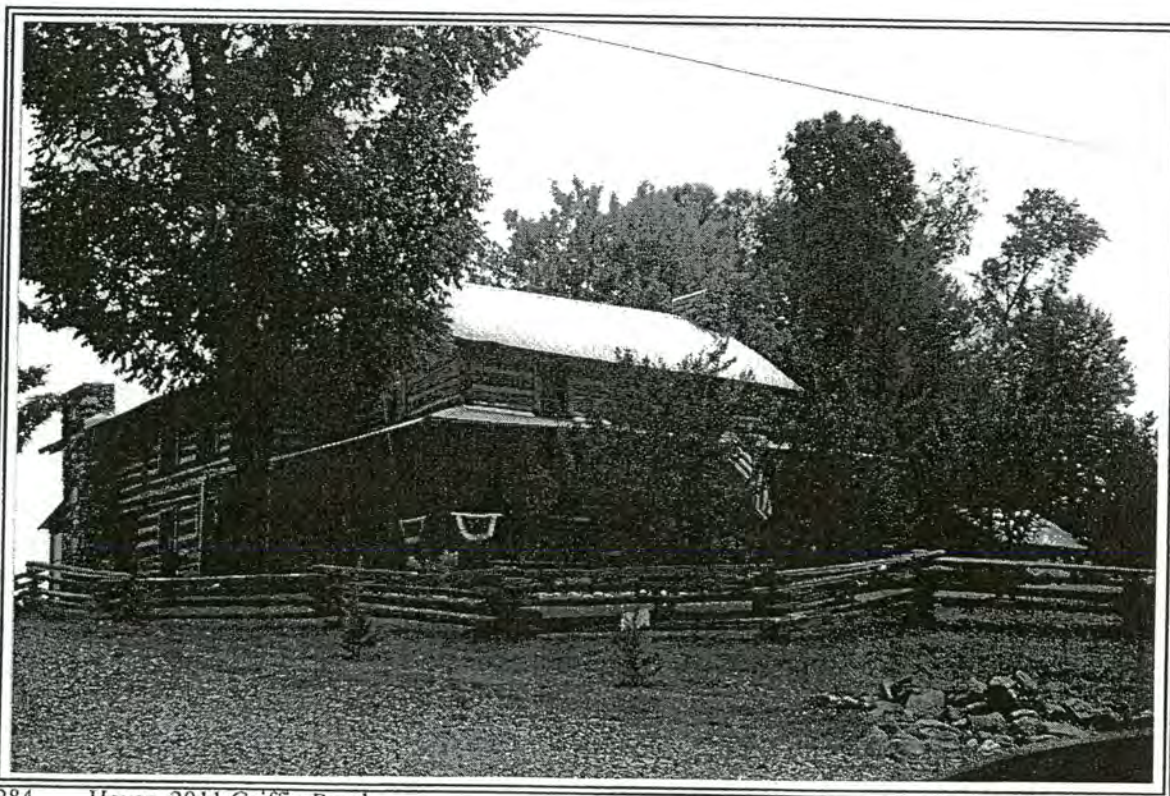
279. House, 2190 Shore Road



282. House, 1755 Old Griffin Road



283. House, End of Old Griffin Road



284. House, 2011 Griffin Road



285. Daniel Speas House, 1780 Mizpah Church Road



286. Jessie Speas House, 2795 Mizpah Church Road



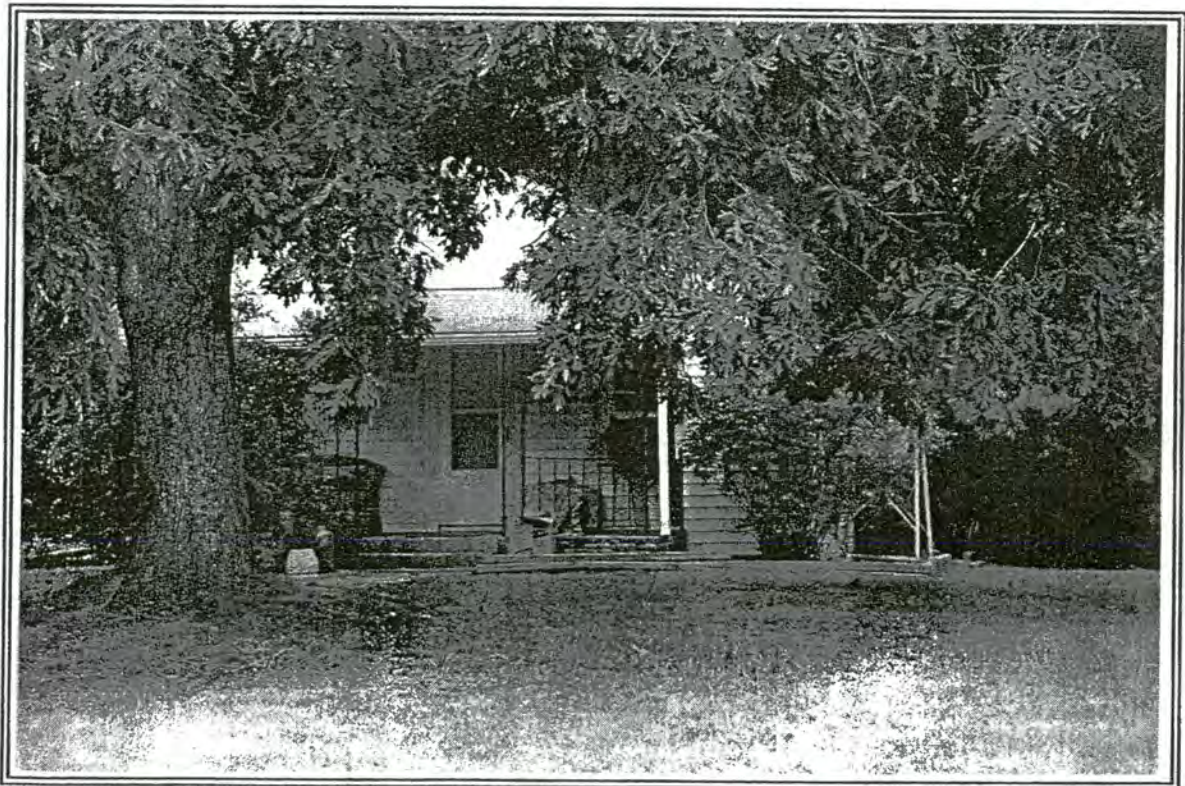
287. House, 2515 Mizpah Church Road



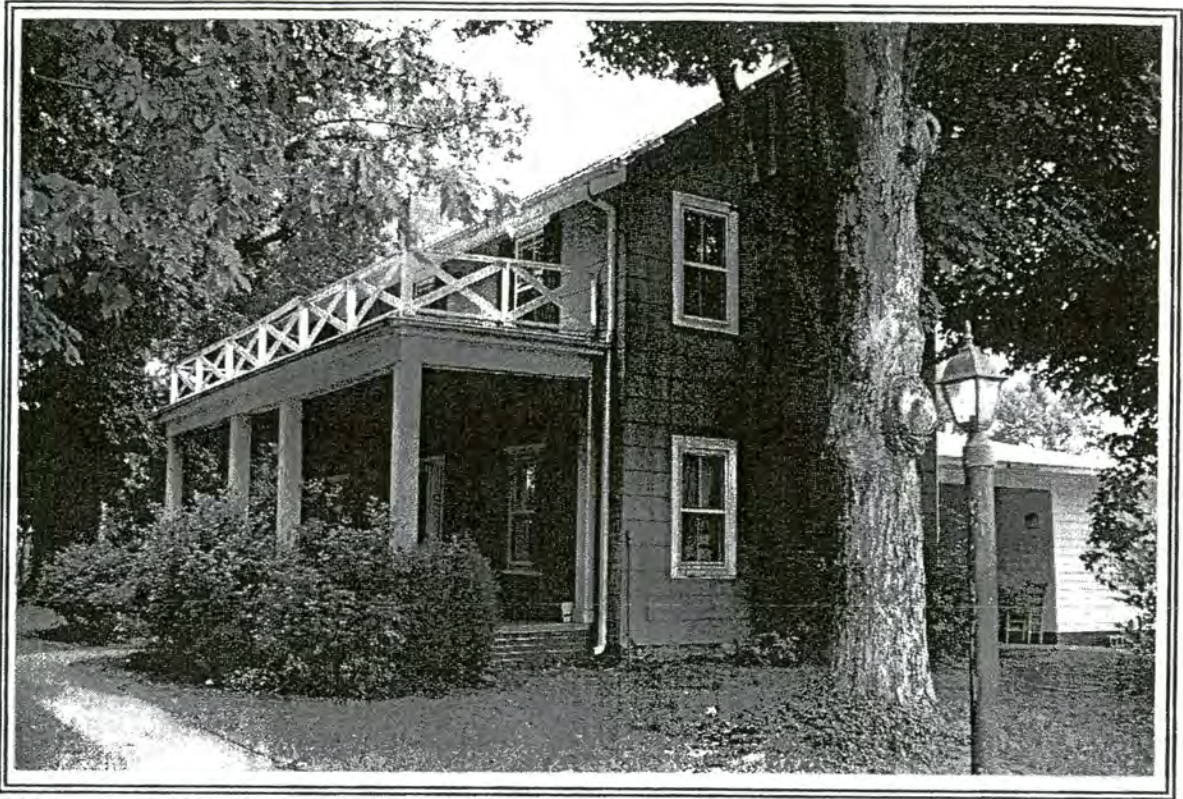
288. Erastus Speas House, 2195 Mizpah Church Road



289. House, 1615 Mizpah Church Road



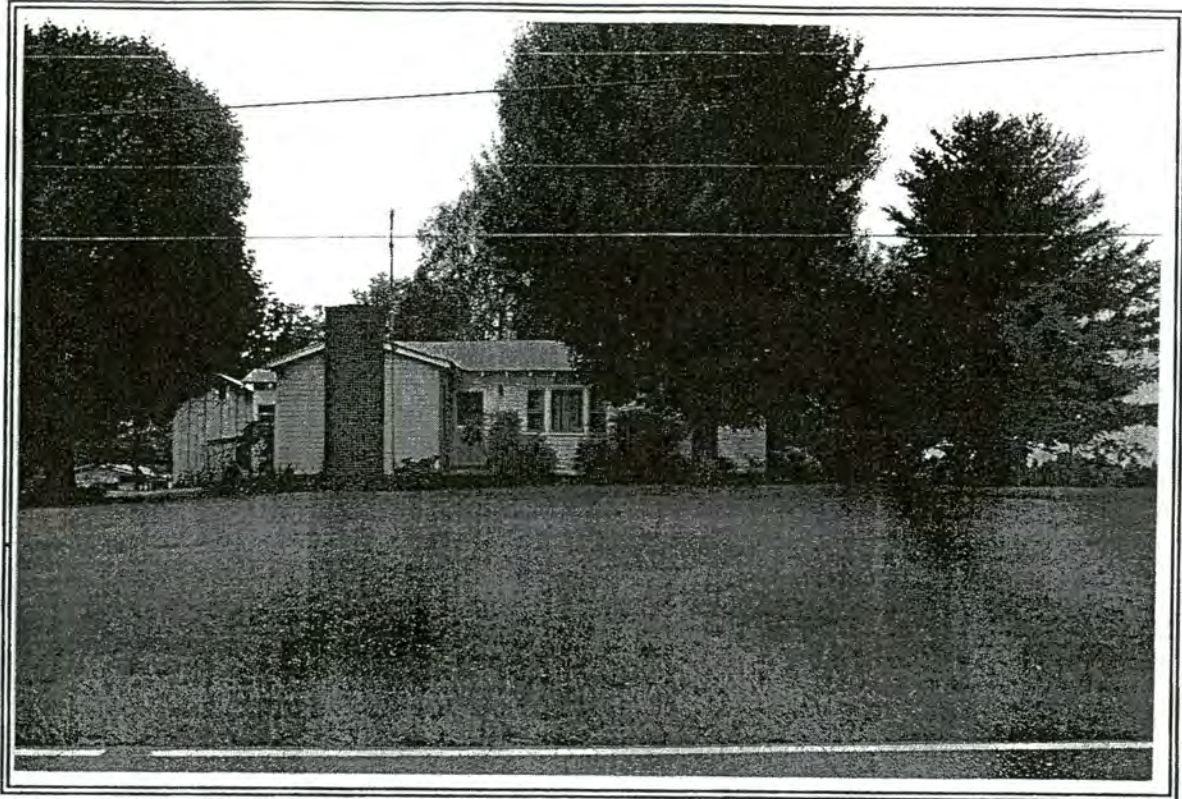
290. House, 8170 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road



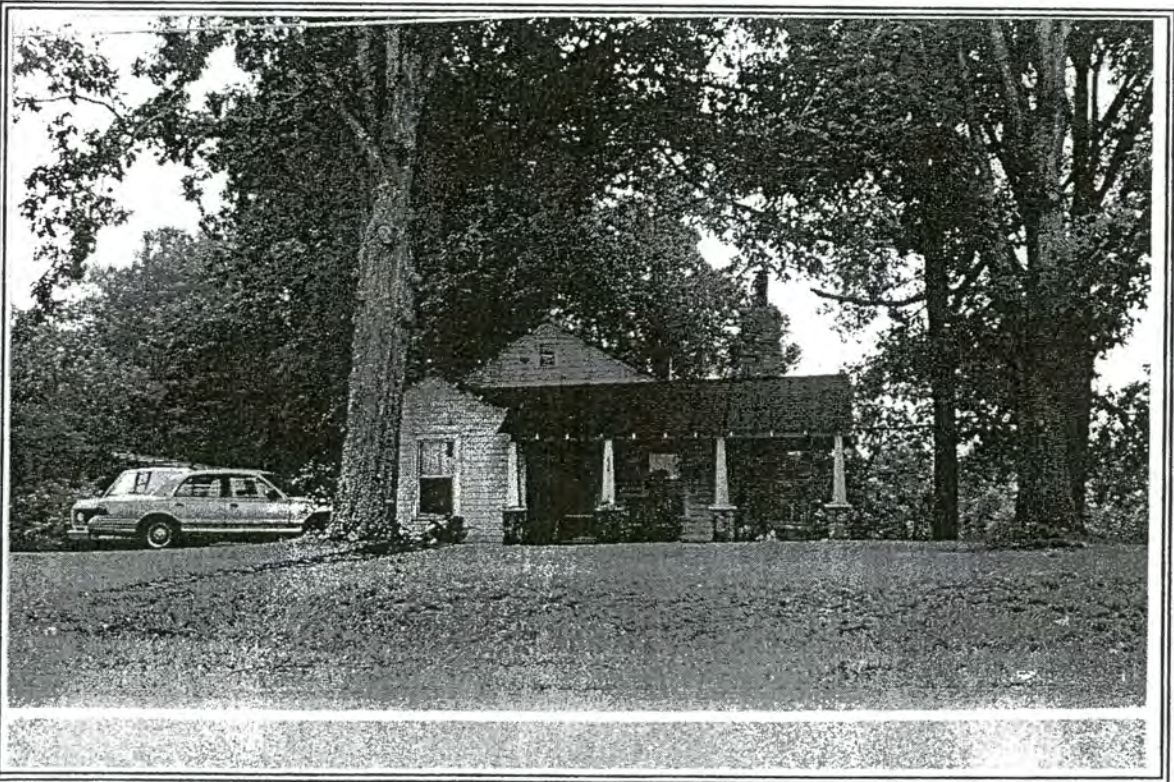
291. House, 6515 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road



292. House, 6244 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road



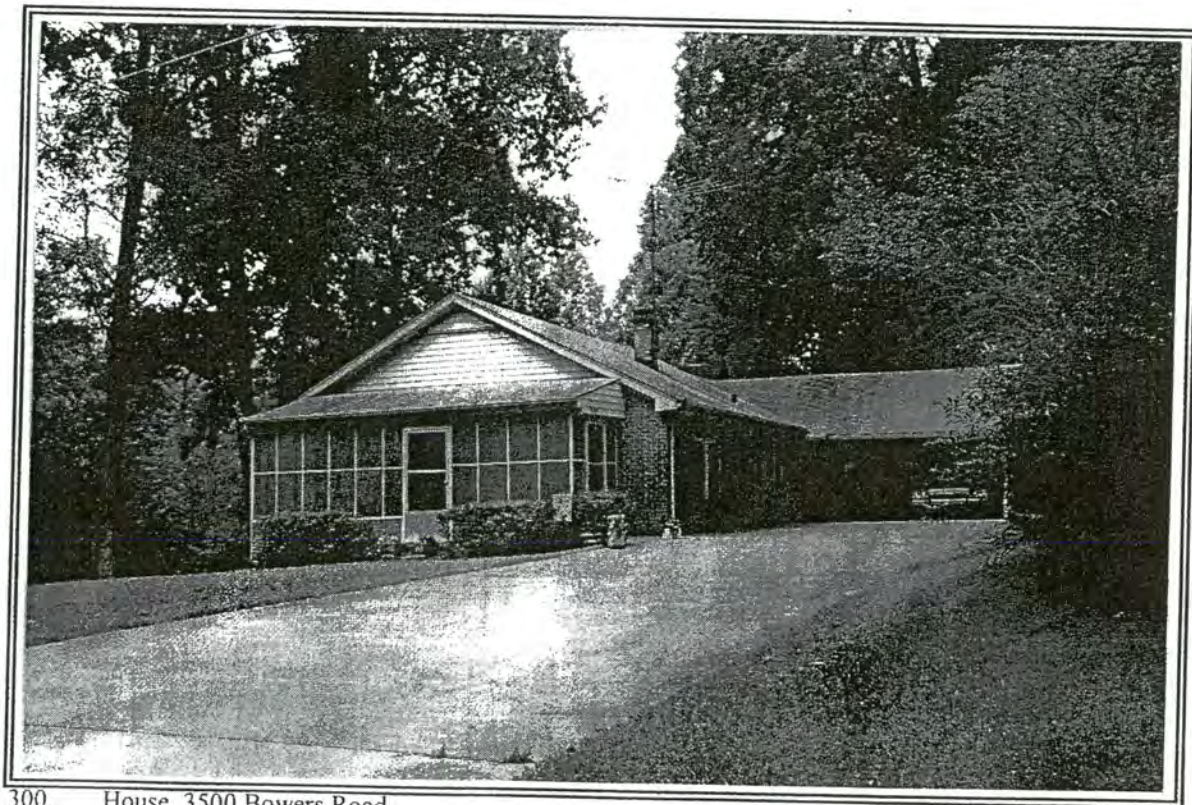
293. House, 6274 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road



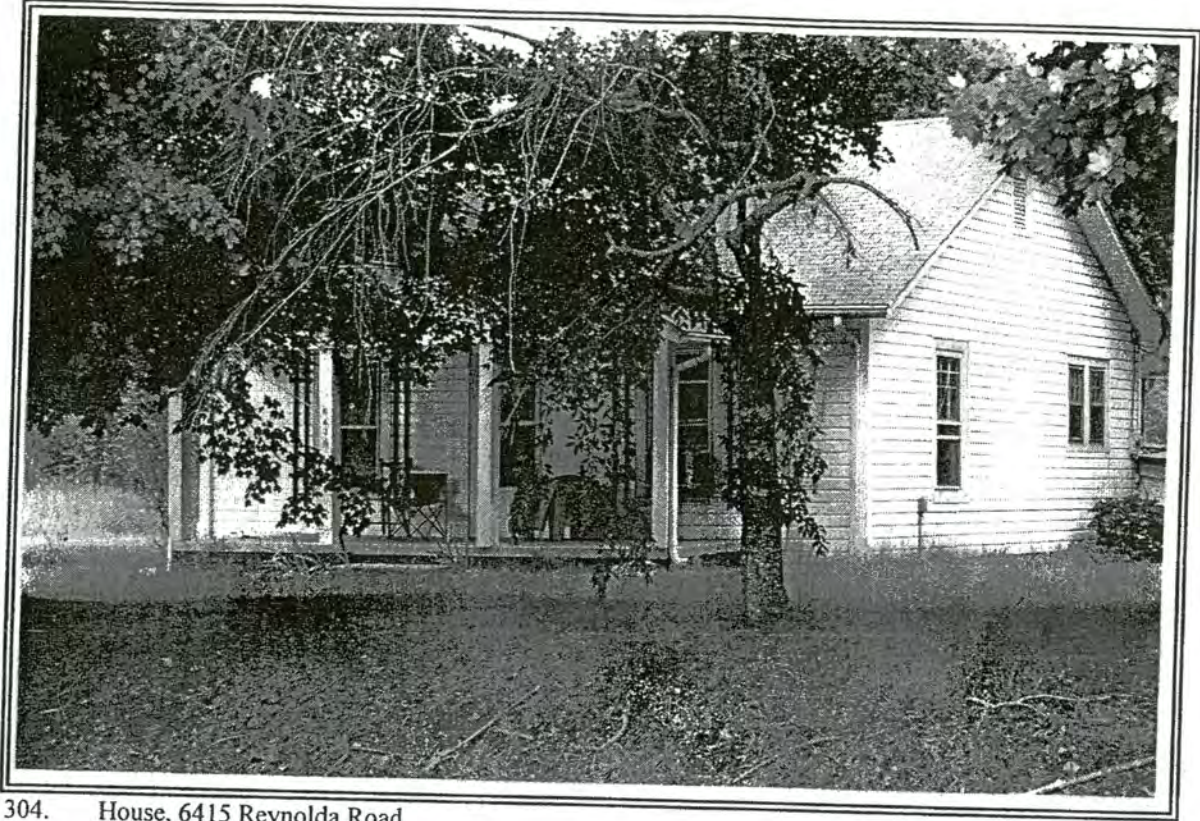
294. House, 6201 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road



299. House, 3558 Bowers Road



300. House, 3500 Bowers Road



304. House, 6415 Reynolda Road



305. Store, 6390 Reynolda Road



306. House, 6593 Reynolda Road



307. House, 6465 Reynolda Road



308. House, Corner of Reynolda Road and Roberts Road



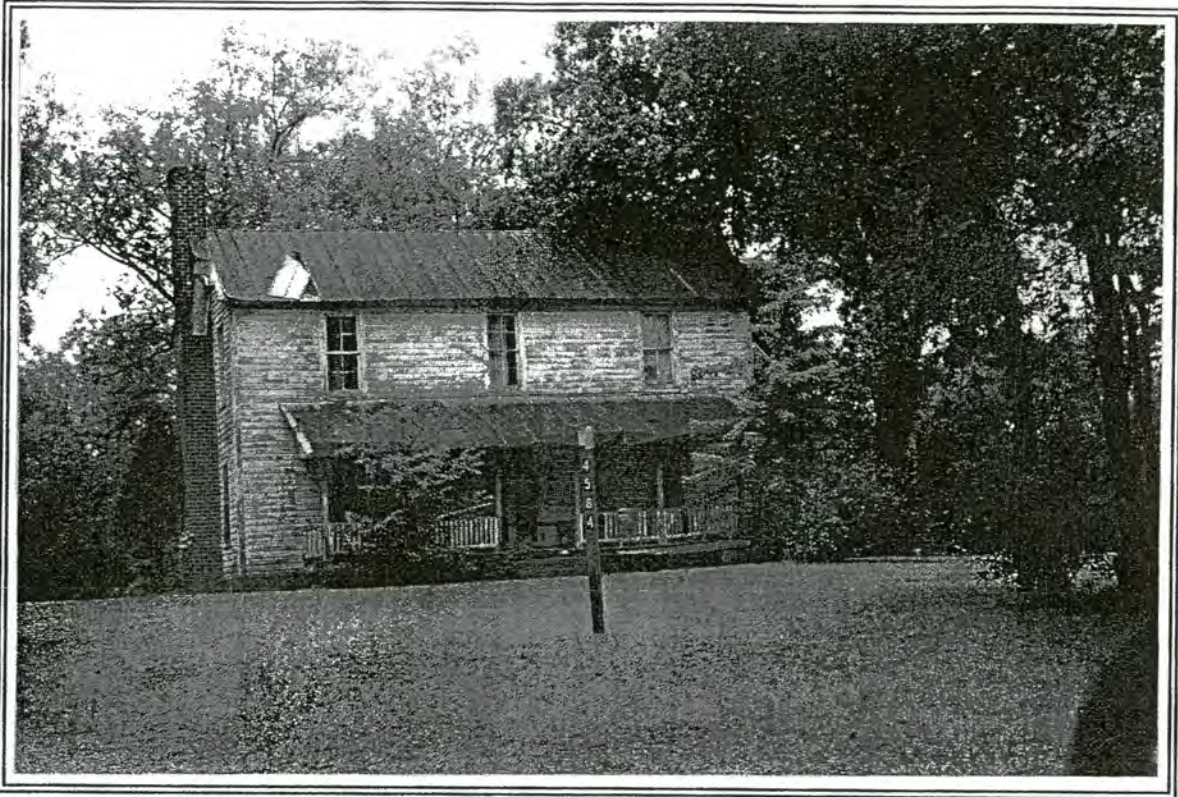
309. House, W side Roberts Road, 0.1 mi N of Reynolda Road



310. House, 5195 Seward Circle



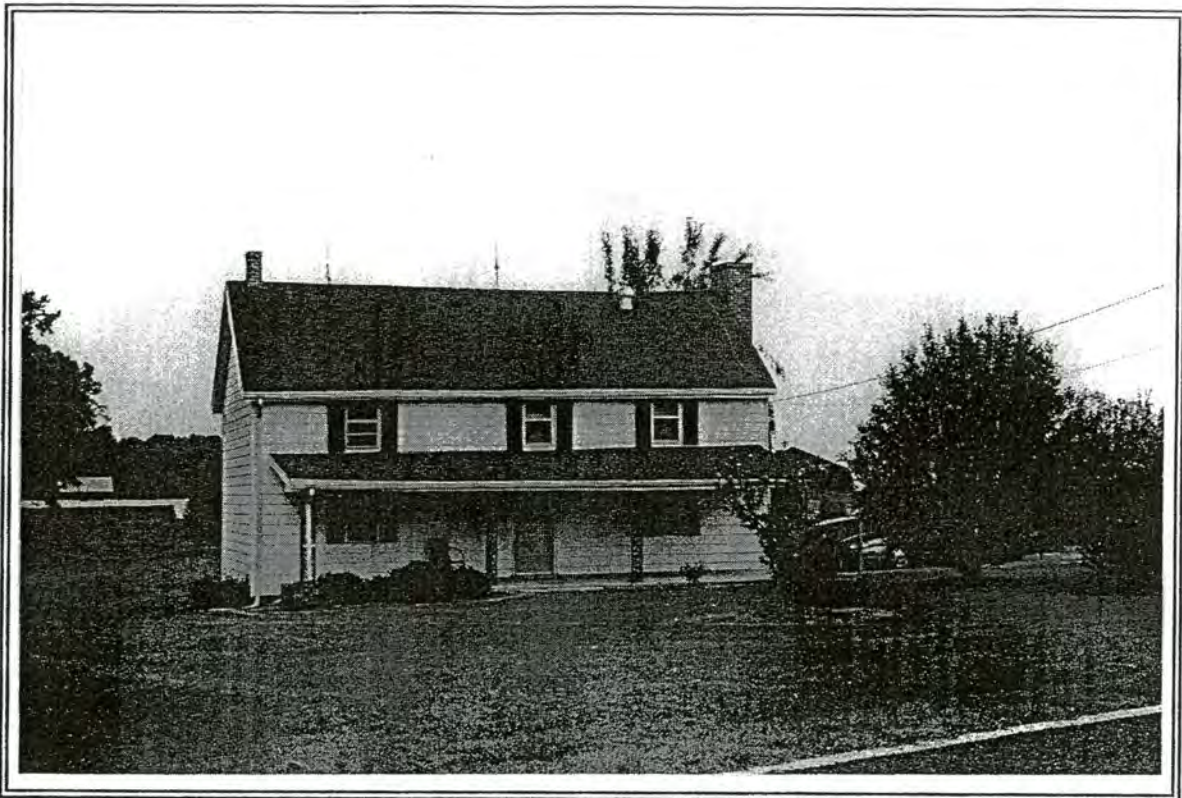
312. House, W side Warner Road at jct w/Gretchen Avenue



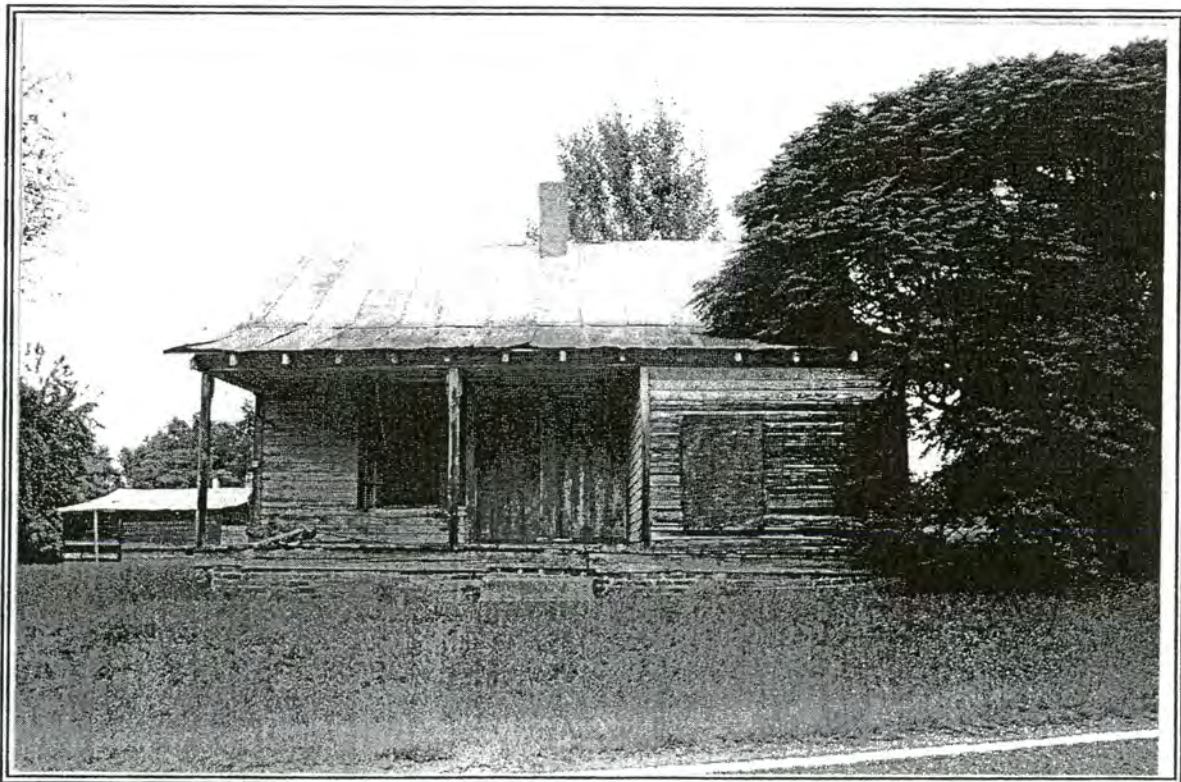
313. House, 4584 Waldraven Road



314. House, 5410 Balsom Road



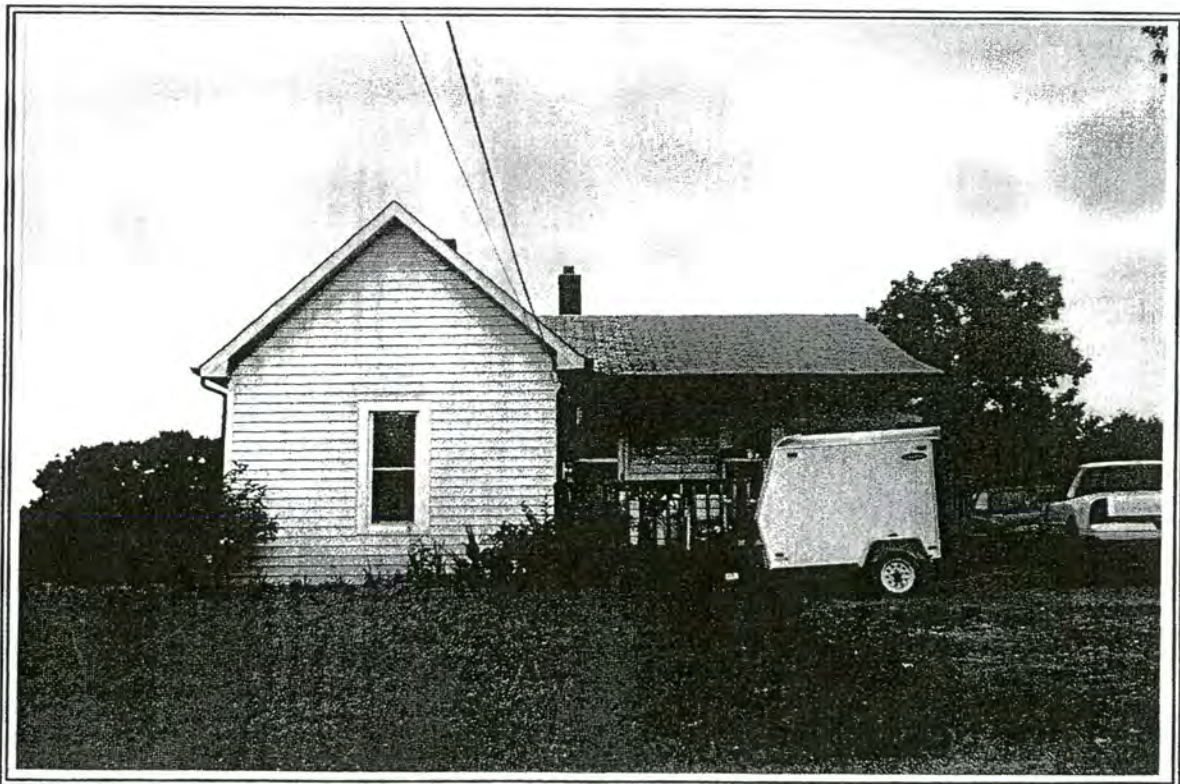
315. Julius Whitman House, 4725 Balsom Road



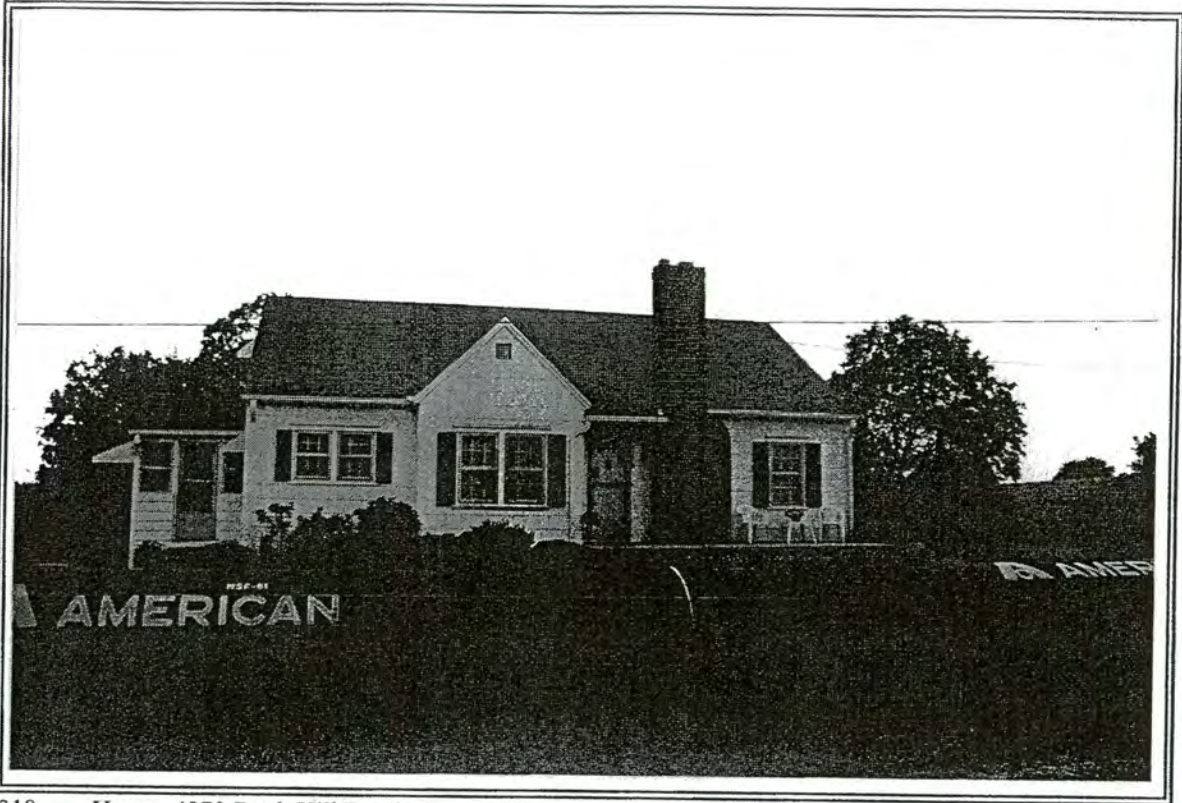
316. House, 4735 Balsom Road



317. House, 4565 Balsom Road



318. House, 4515 Balsom Road



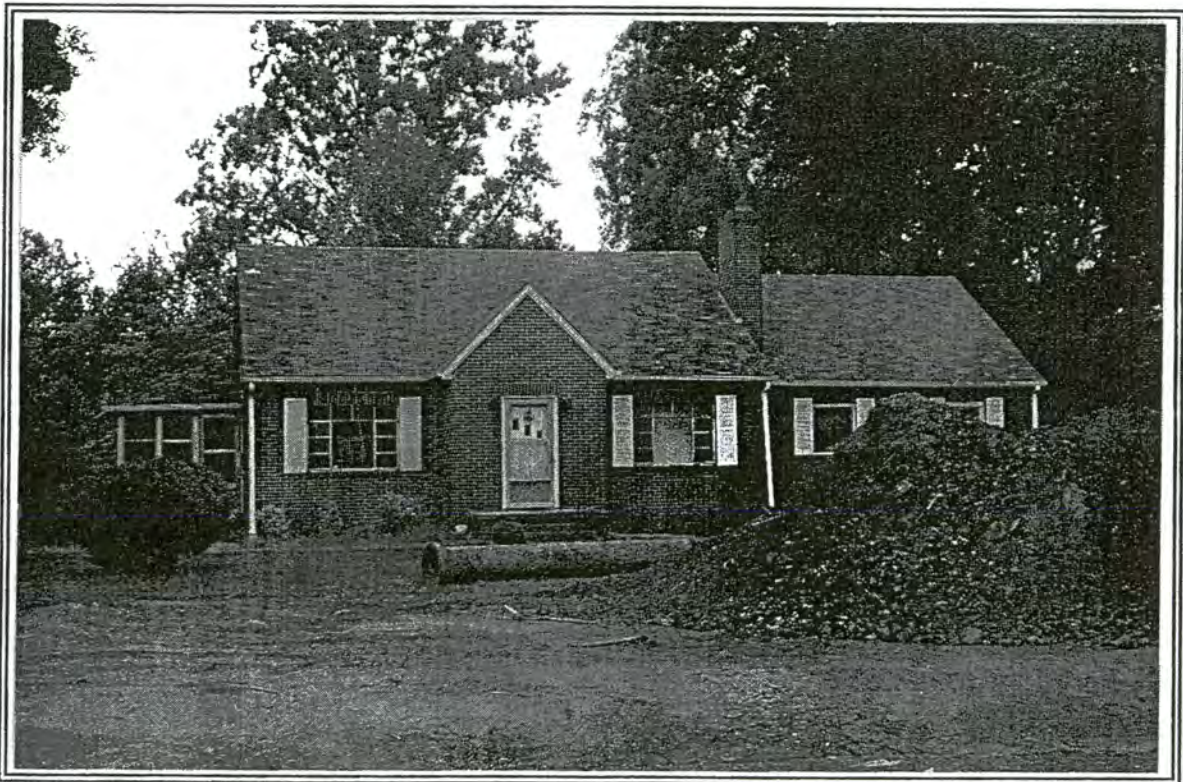
319. House, 4370 Rock Hill Road



320. House, S side Rock Hill Road, 0.1 mi E of Transou Road



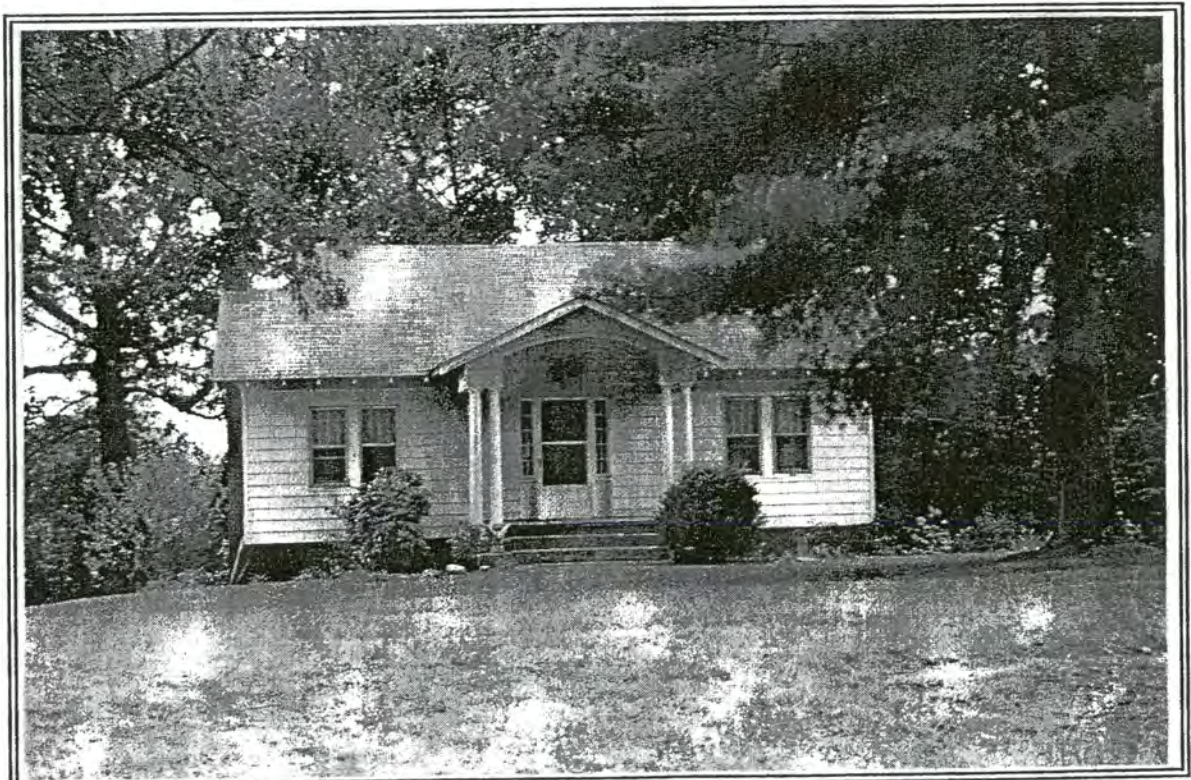
321. House, 3931 Transou Road



322. House, 3750 Transou Road



323. House, 3848 Transou Road



324. House, 4000 Transou Road



325. House, 4321 Transou Road



326. House, 4320 Transou Road



327. House, 1415 Bethania-Rural Hall Road

Appendix C

Professional Qualifications

CLAY W. GRIFFITH

POSITION: Senior Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Planner

EDUCATION: M. Architectural History (1993)
University of Virginia

B.S. Architecture (1990)
Georgia Institute of Technology

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law
(1994)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation North Carolina
Vernacular Architectural Forum
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians
Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County

EXPERIENCE:

Mr. Griffith currently serves as an Architectural Historian/Historic Preservation Planner for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. He is responsible for conducting and 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. Mr. Griffith 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. Mr. Griffith prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Mr. Griffith prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and designation reports for local historic preservation commissions and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service.

Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Griffith was employed at the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville as the Preservation Specialist for the State Historic Preservation Office. He administered the various program areas of the Historic Preservation Office in the 25 western counties including the National Register of Historic Places, environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part I tax credit assessment. Prior to employment with the Division of Archives and History, Mr. Griffith was employed in the Historic Architectural Resources Section of the North Carolina Department of Transportation in Raleigh where he managed the Historic Bridge Preservation Program and co-authored the re-evaluation study and report for the state's surviving metal truss highway bridges.

Some projects Mr. Griffith has been involved with are listed below.

- *Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (July 2002)*
- *Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (July 2002)*

CLAY G. GRIFFITH

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey Report, U.S. Highway 19 / 23, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March 2002)*
- *Grove Park Country Club Local Designation Report, Buncombe County, North Carolina (June 2002)*
- *Bynum House Local Designation Report, Buncombe County, North Carolina (June 2002)*
- *Handmade in America Historic Preservation Resource Team, Hot Springs, North Carolina (May 2002)*
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey, Darlington County, South Carolina. Conducted a survey of Darlington's existing National Register districts, potential new districts and areas of possible expansion of the current districts. (October 2001-June 2002)*
- *Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on I-77, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)*

PUBLICATIONS:

"Henry Bacon," Douglas Ellington" and "Grove Arcade" in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication 2002).

"An Inventory of Douglas Ellington's Architectural Work in Western North Carolina," in *May We All Remember Well, Vol. 2*. Robert S. Brunk Auction Services, Inc. 2001.

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.

- *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).*

JENNIFER F. MARTIN

- *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, Duplin County, North Carolina*, Conducted an intensive-level survey of a rural eastern North Carolina county. Over 500 resources recorded and a *National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* prepared a completion of project. Ms. Martin published her survey findings and research into the county's history in *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of 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.

SARAH A. WOODARD

POSITION: Architectural Historian
Historic Preservation Planner

EDUCATION: M.H.P. Historic Preservation (1999)
University of Georgia

B.A. History (1996)
Guilford College

Study Abroad (1994)
London, England

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation North Carolina
Vernacular Architecture Forum

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Woodard is an Architectural Historian/Historic Preservation Planner for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and is responsible for conducting and 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. Woodard 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. Woodard delineates National Register boundaries and justifies those boundaries as part of Section 106 documentation. Ms. Woodard 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. Woodard was employed with David E. Gall, AIA, Architect of Winston-Salem, North Carolina as an architectural historian. During her employment there, she conducted historic resource surveys and prepared National Register nominations. Prior to working for David E. Gall, Ms. Woodard served as Assistant Manager of Preservation North Carolina's Winston-Salem regional office. Ms. Woodard has also held various internship and research positions with Old Salem, Inc. and Reynolda House Museum of American Art in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Strawberry Banke Museum in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Blandwood Mansion in Greensboro, North Carolina and the Victorian Society in London, England.

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

- *Rockingham County Architectural Survey*, Rockingham County, North Carolina (ongoing since 2001; required completion date September 2003)
- *Oak Grove School National Register Nomination*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March-April 2002)
- *Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *City of Darlington Architectural Survey*, Darlington County, South Carolina. Conducted a survey of Darlington's existing National Register districts, potential new districts, and areas of possible expansion of the current districts. (October 2001-June 2002)

- *Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey*, Dare and Currituck Counties, North Carolina (2001-2002)
- *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. Conducted an intensive-level survey of the northern half of South Carolina's capital county. Documented and recorded over 700 historic resources as part of the project funded partially by the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Fund and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. (2001-2002)
- *Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination*, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (November 2001)
- *Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination*, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (November 2001)
- *Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination*, Burke County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination*, Orange County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Charlotte Modernist Architecture Survey*. Conducted a survey of Modernist buildings constructed in Charlotte, North Carolina, between 1945 and 1965. The project resulted in the preparation of a *National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*. Ms. Woodard was a co-presenter in presentations of this project at the 2000 annual conferences of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Preservation North Carolina. (1999-2000)
- *Wilmington National Register District Survey Update and Boundary Expansion*. Survey of more than 2,000 properties in Wilmington's National Register Historic District and the survey of an expansion area for the district. (2000-2001)
- *Charles Miller Homestead National Register Nomination*, Ashe County, North Carolina (June 2001)
- *Winston-Salem City Hall National Register Nomination*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (April 2001)
- *Holly Avenue Neighborhood Historic District National Register Nomination*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (August 2001)
- *Charlotte and Mecklenburg County Industrial and School Buildings Survey*, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina (August 2001)
- *Bloomsbury and Hayes Barton Historic Districts National Register Nominations and Five Points Neighborhoods Multiple Properties Documentation Form*, Wake County, North Carolina (2000-2001)
- *Oberlin Neighborhood Multiple Properties Documentation Form and National Register Nominations*, Wake County, North Carolina (2000-2001)