NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Win-Mock Farm Dairy

Bermuda Run, Davie County, DE0493, Listed 12/27/2010
Nomination by Laura A. W. Phillips
Photographs by Laura A. W. Phillips, February 2010

Overall view

Rear view

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name Win-Mock Farm Dairy

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 168 East Kinderton Way not for publication N/A

city or town Bermuda Run vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Davie code 059 zip code 27006

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property __X__ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

____ entered in the National Register _____
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the _____
National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
____ removed from the National Register _____

____ other (explain): _____ _____

_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- _X_ private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- _X_ building(s)
- ___ district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Agriculture/Subsistence	Sub: Animal Facility
Agriculture/Subsistence	Storage
Agriculture/Subsistence	Processing

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant/Not in Use Sub:

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
roof Metal
walls Wood
Concrete
other Metal

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

____ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

__X_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object,or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

(Enter categories from instructions)
__Architecture___

Period of Significance
__ca. 1930_____

Significant Dates
__N/A_____

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
__N/A_____

Cultural Affiliation
__N/A_____

Architect/Builder
__Unknown_____

Areas of Significance
Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 4.6

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	552020	3985320
2	__	_____	_____
3	__	_____	_____
4	__	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Architectural Historian

organization N/A date August 30, 2010

street & number 637 North Spring Street telephone (336) 727-1968

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27101

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Hillsdale Group, LLC (Bill Burnette, Managing Partner)

street & number P. O. Box 6 telephone (336) 998-5317

city or town Mocksville state NC zip code 27028

DESCRIPTION

Summary and Setting

Standing on a hilltop above the flood plain of the Yadkin River, the Win-Mock Farm Dairy is located at the eastern edge of Davie County in North Carolina's central piedmont. Originally the dairy buildings were part of a farm of 2,000 acres. However, in 1949 the original farm tract was divided, and with subsequent divisions of the property, less than five acres remain intact with the dairy buildings in a developed suburban setting. The property is surrounded roughly by Interstate 40 on the north, US 158 on the south, the Yadkin River flood plain on the east, and a mixed-use commercial/office development on the west. A dirt and gravel drive (formerly Bert's Way) leads from US 158 to the buildings and continues along the west side of the property to where a bridge (now blocked off) crosses I-40. Abundant hardwood trees form a buffer between the dairy buildings and the two highways. Downhill from the Win-Mock property on the east, a new road, Twins Way, which provides access to a group of soccer fields on the north side of I-40, winds its way from US 158 along the Win-Mock property toward the Yadkin River. Across this road to the east is a large pond, which is visible from the Win-Mock Farm Dairy. From the west, East Kinderton Way leads from the new mixed-use development to the Win-Mock property, where it ends in a circle just west of the property.

In the woods northwest and outside of the nominated property are a frame shed or garage and two dilapidated log outbuildings. Along with a frame tenant house that stood until ca. 2007 when it burned, these buildings were also part of the former Win-Mock Farm.

The nominated property contains three buildings – the **Dairy Barn**, the **Bottling Plant**, and the **Granary** – all of which date from ca. 1930. The barn and the granary are frame buildings, while the bottling plant is constructed of concrete blocks. Two poured-concrete silos are attached to the northwest end of the barn. At the southwest end, a covered, open, concrete walkway with steps at the west end connects the barn to the bottling plant. An above-ground **Cistern** nearly abuts the north end of the bottling plant. A concrete **Water Trough** is located east of the dairy barn. The three buildings and two structures all date to ca. 1930 and contribute to the historic and architectural character of the nominated property.

Dairy Barn

Exterior:

The dairy barn is by far the largest building on the property. Facing south, it is located along the east boundary near the center of the nominated tract. The two-story frame building measures thirty-eight-and-a-quarter feet in width by 180 feet in length. It has a concrete

foundation, white-painted wood German-siding, and a red-painted, standing-seam metal, Gothic-arch roof. The metal roof was added on top of the earlier cedar-shingle roof ca. 1985 (Bahnson Interview). Two one-story, gable-roofed wings extend to the east and west near the south end of the barn. Both the main barn roof and the roofs of the two wings have overhanging eaves.

Six evenly-spaced, narrow, shed-roofed dormers line each side of the roof. Each dormer contains a pair of four-light windows. Evenly-spaced along the crest of the roof are three metal ventilators. Each has a square base with honeycomb-patterned sides, a molded cornice, a four-sided, hipped section, and a circular vent topped by a conical cap with a short spire. The central and northern ventilators each retain a decorative metal weathervane with a filigree design at the center crossing and near the tip of the arrow, a standing sheep on the tail, and a five-pointed star atop the spire. The weathervanes may have been added after 1949 by the Bahnson family, who had sheep as well as cows. At both the north and south ends of the barn, the roof peak extends to form a hay hood over the hay loft door.

The two sides of the main body of the barn are similar, but not identical. Each has a long row of nine-light windows that slant inward at the top and can be raised and lowered along the slant. The east side of the barn has seventeen such windows. One is positioned south of the side wing. The remaining sixteen are equally positioned with a door at each end and a door in the center. The doors are double-leaf Dutch doors with cross bars that form an “x” over narrow vertical boards in each panel. The west side of the barn also has a single window positioned south of the side wing and a double-leaf door just north of the wing. North of the door is a small, projecting, shed-roofed shed that is three bays wide and has a single door on the south side. Three nine-light windows along the shed’s west side continue the spacing of the long row of matching windows that continues to the silos at the north end of the barn. Some of the window sash are missing on both the west and east sides of the barn, but at least some of these are in storage inside the barn. A frame connector at the north end of the west side joins the barn with the two poured-concrete silos. The connector has a window opening on the south side and a door opening on the north side. Each of the round silos has a conical roof and a rounded projection on the east side (where the grain is blown in to the top) that runs the full height of the silo. Circles in the concrete around the silos indicate their method of construction: they were formed of separately poured concrete rings.

Like the two sides of the barn, the north and south ends are very similar, but not identical. The doors and windows of the barn’s south end are symmetrically arranged. At each end of the first story is a single-leaf Dutch door with “x” bars in the upper and lower panels. At the center is a pair of large doors with “x” bars in the large lower panel and a single vertical bar in the upper panel. These doors hang on a metal track that allows them to slide to either side. Immediately above the sliding doors is a small, plain, rectangular, hinged door. Set between the first-story doors are two nine-light, slanting windows like those that line the sides of the barn.

Under the peak of the barn's Gothic-arch roof is a large loading door that is like the central doors of the first story, except that it is a much larger, single door with the upper panels angled along the top to fit into the roof peak. The bottom of the door is attached by three sets of hinges, each of which looks like a horseshoe. The hinges allow the door to open from the top and swing outward and down until it is flush with the barn wall. On either side of the loading door is a small, four-light window, above which is a louvered-wood vent. The whole is sheltered by a pointed hay hood. Beneath the hood is a metal track with a pulley.

The north end of the barn is identical to the south end except for the placement of the first-story openings. Here there is a single nine-light window at the west end and two sets of double-leaf sliding doors, one set in the center and one set near the east end.

The two wings that extend east and west from the south end of the barn are identical, except for one feature on the west wing. Six nine-light windows line the south side of both wings. Six also line the north side of the east wing, but on the west wing, the north side has only five windows. In place of the sixth window is a single-leaf door at the east end next to the main body of the barn. At the outer end of each wing is a center, double-leaf, Dutch door with a nine-light window on either side. Above the center door is a single opening with an eight-light sash on the lower half and a louvered-wood vent on the upper half.

Interior:

Refer to first-floor plan. The entire first floor of the barn has a poured-concrete floor. The main body of the barn, north of the two side wings, has unfinished outer walls with exposed studs. The ceiling has exposed ceiling joists with three rows of criss-crossing boards attached between the joists for extra strength. The barn is divided into three longitudinal sections that are nearly the same width. A center alley, which is slightly less than one third the width of the barn, runs from the south end of the barn to the north end. (Note: The center longitudinal space can be called an alley or an aisle. I have chosen to use the term alley in this nomination.) Heavy beams supported by heavy chamfered posts run along either side of the center alley. Originally, open cow stalls flanked the length of the center alley.

A section of the east-side stall, near the south end of the barn and just north of the cross aisle, remains largely intact, providing an image of the original appearance of the length of the barn. This section has a manure gutter running north-south through the center of the stall space. The stall is separated from the center alley by a wood railing attached to the heavy posts. Narrow uprights that fit into holes in a raised concrete curb at the bottom and into the heavy top rail where they are secured with pins are moveable, thus creating stanchions. The stanchions fit loosely around the necks of the cows, limiting forward and backward and sideways movement so that the cows would not step on each other. With the cows facing the center alley, they could be fed hay and feed while they were being milked. The manure gutter was strategically positioned

toward the rear of the cow. The multitude of windows along either side of the barn provided ample light for those milking the cows.

Originally, there were no partitions dividing the east and west stalls. All current partitions are not original and date from the 1980s and 1990s, after the period of significance. In the mid 1980s, the dairy barn was converted to a stable for horses. At that time, several partitions were added to the east stall, and the stall along the west side of the center alley was divided by partitions into twelve individual stalls. Plywood was added to the outer stall walls below the windows and covered the stanchions along the center alley. Doors were added to most of the horse stalls.

At the south end of the main body of the barn are two rooms, one on either side of the center alley. Each has an exterior door and a window on the south wall, a window on the side wall, and a door opening from the center alley. The room on the west side also has a door that opens to the west wing. The walls and ceilings of both rooms are sheathed with tongue-and-groove boards. Originally the west room was used for feed. Half of the east room was also used for feed, but the other half was used to store medicine for the cows. After the barn was converted to a horse stable, the east room became a tack room.

Between the feed rooms and the stalls, a cross aisle opens to the two side wings. The wings were used to house calves and, occasionally, a sick cow. The concrete floors in the wings each have four manure gutters running east-west. There are also rows of holes in the floor suggesting that the wings may have had removable metal stanchions. The walls and sloped ceilings in the wings are sheathed with tongue-and-groove boards. In the west wing, two shallow cabinets, possibly used to store medicine, are built into the west wall on either side of the exterior door. At the east end of the west wing, a double-leaf Dutch door closes off the wing from the cross aisle. The east wing has no such door separating it from the cross aisle, but instead, a double-wide opening.

At the north end of the barn, an open room on the west side of the center alley opens by way of a double-leaf Dutch door to the frame connector room between the barn and the silos. The concrete floors of the silos are below grade. The main body of each silo is one open space. The small, rounded projection that rises on the east side of each silo forms a chute that contains iron rungs forming a ladder. Between each rung is a frame door panel. When all the panels were closed, silage was blown up the chute to the top, where it dropped into the silo until the silo was nearly full. The silage could also be blown up a separate, exterior, chute and dropped into the silo through a square opening on the perimeter of the silo roof (Bahnson Interview). When silage was needed, a man climbed up the rungs within the chute and, at the top, stepped onto the top layer of silage in the silo. From there, he pitched the appropriate amount of silage into the top door panel of the chute, so that the silage fell back down the chute. As the silage decreased in height, the man removed the door panels, hooking them into the opening above (Minnesota

Study, 6.448; Bahnson Interview). From the bottom of the chute, the silage was gathered into a wagon and distributed along the center alley to the cows.

Refer to second-floor plan. The hay loft, a single, voluminous space, is reached from a recently built wood stair that rises from the middle of the center alley of the first floor to an opening in the loft floor. Around the opening is a vertical framework with corner braces. Originally, ladders were used to access the loft, because they could be removed, when necessary, from the center alley (Bahnson Interview). The hay loft has a tightly fitted wood floor and exposed framing. Curved rafters that are both laminated and bolted support the Gothic-arch roof, which allows for the maximum amount of uninterrupted storage space. The roof framing includes horizontal boards on the outside of the rafters onto which the roofing is attached. The cedar shingles from the pre-1980s roof are still visible. Diagonal braces beneath the impost of the roof arch help to strengthen the side walls, but when seen in a row, they give the impression that the Gothic arch curves inward at the bottom. Light streams into the loft from six dormers on each side. Beneath the roof peak, a metal track with pulleys runs from one end of the loft to the other, continuing through holes in the loft loading doors to the outside. The track was used to move hay from one part of the loft to another. Six trap doors in the loft floor allowed hay to be dropped to the first floor.

Each end of the loft is reinforced with vertical, horizontal, and diagonal posts and beams. At the south end, attached to the side framing post of the loading door, a metal brace pivots from side to side. It supports a small platform with vertical posts and a metal circle at the top where a man could stand and control the direction within the loft taken by hay that had been hauled up to the loading door from the outside. At the north end, a vertical framework rises from the floor to the loading door. At the base of the frame, a motorized conveyer belt, added in the 1960s, runs from the end wall to near the center of the loft (Bahnson Interview).

Water Trough

East of the dairy barn is a round, concrete, water trough. It has a rounded top edge and a vertical pipe at the center that supplied the trough with fresh water.

Bottling Plant

Exterior:

The bottling plant is located on level ground uphill from the west wing of the barn. Rectangular in shape, except for projections on either side, the building measures approximately twenty-eight by sixty-eight feet. A covered, open walkway, with metal posts and a flat, metal roof, connects the two buildings. The bottling plant is a one-story, white-painted building with a

concrete foundation, concrete-block walls, and a north-south-oriented gable roof sheathed with red-painted, standing-seam metal. The roof has overhanging eaves. Two circular metal ventilators, similar to those on the dairy barn, rise from the roof ridge, while two exhaust pipes – one large and one small – project through the west slope of the roof. All windows are replacement six-over-six, double-hung sash with fake paneled shutters. Most of the windows are singles, though there are three sets of double windows on the west side of the building. The set of double windows at the north end of the west side replaced a truck entrance. A single door south of this pair of windows was filled with concrete blocks, as was a single door near the east corner of the north end of the building. These three changes were made in the late 1990s or early 2000s (Bahnson Interview).

The south end of the bottling plant contains an asymmetrical arrangement of three doors and one window. At the east corner of the south façade is a wood door with four panels and a fanlight at the top. It opens to the office. A window is positioned just east of the center of the façade. Two doors, at slightly different heights because of the terrain that rises to the west, punctuate the west half of the façade. The two heavy wood doors have large hinges and a latch handle and open to two refrigerated rooms. The west door is the only entrance to that refrigerated room, whose west wall projects from the wall plane of the building's west side. The two doors may not have been installed at the same time, because the east door has six panels while the west door has only five, and the east door has three hinges that differ from the two larger hinges of the west door. At the top of the south façade, beneath the gable peak, is a louvered-wood ventilator.

The west side of the bottling plant has an asymmetrical arrangement of paired and single windows. The north end of the building is plain, interrupted only by a louvered-wood ventilator beneath the gable peak. The north third of the east side of the building projects several feet beyond the plane of the rest of that side. The roof extends to cover the projection. Five windows are fairly evenly spaced along the east side. A door located just south of the center of the east side is the door accessed by the walkway from the barn.

Interior:

Refer to floor plan. Note: Information on the workings of the bottling plant was provided by Bert Bahnson, whose family owned Win-Mock Farm from 1949 to 1996. The interior of the bottling plant has an irregular plan with ten rooms of various sizes arranged to accommodate the work that took place in the building. The interior has poured-concrete floors, now mostly covered with carpet. The ceilings are plastered. The walls are concrete-block, plastered in all but the northernmost two rooms. Walls, ceilings, and woodwork are painted white.

Starting at the south end, the office is located at the southeast corner of the building. It has an exterior door in the southeast corner, one window each on the south and east walls, and a

door on the north side that opens to the bottling room. West of the office is one of two refrigerated rooms. This narrow room is lined with thick concrete and has cooling coils attached to the ceiling. The room is accessed by two doors: the south door, already described, that opens to the outside, and the north door that opens to the bottling room. The north door matches the exterior door in its six wood panels and large hinges and opener. Both doors are insulated on the inside. The other refrigerated room, in the southwest corner of the building, was not accessible.

North of the two refrigerated rooms and office, the bottling room extends across the width of the building. It has two windows on the west side and one on the east side. The room has three doors: the office door, the refrigerated room door, and a swinging door near the east end of the north wall. The room's bottling equipment does not remain. However, at the west end of the north wall, the south end of the sterilizer projects about one-and-a-half feet through the wall.

The swinging door near the east end of the bottling room opens to a small vestibule. The door is composed of three horizontal panels in the bottom half and nine glass panes in the upper half. At the east end of the vestibule is the exterior door that opens to the covered walk to the barn. At the west end of the vestibule, five steps rise to a blank wall. Originally, a large vat was at the top of the steps, and milk brought from the barn was poured into the vat, where it ran over a cooling coil and from there to a bottling tank (gone) in the bottling room.

On the north wall of the vestibule, another swinging door opens to a room that had the dual purpose of storing milk bottles and sterilizing them. At the east side of the room is a single window; two windows are on the west side. Two doors on the north wall open to the next rooms to the north. In an alcove west of the vestibule at the west end of the storage/sterilizing room, the main body of the sterilizer projects into the room.

Manufactured by the American Sterilizer Company of Erie, Pennsylvania, the sterilizer is a large, metal, rectangular piece of equipment, painted black, which is connected to multiple pipes and gauges. The design of its front door is remarkably attractive and matches the door that projects into the bottling room. Twenty-two metal bars attached to the perimeter of the door converge in a spiraling manner at a circular center plate. Attached to the center of the plate is a large, steering-wheel-like circle crossed by three bars that end in six slightly bulbous handles. A large, curved pipe around the west side of the sterilizer door attaches to its west side, top, and bottom, where a flatter piece of metal bolts it to the floor. The inside of the sterilizer doors is convex. Inside, the sterilizer is lined with metal, and three metal tracks along each long side are designed to hold long trays, or bottle holders, that could be slid through one door or the other. Thus, the sterilizer could be accessed from both ends: the north end to receive returned glass milk bottles to be sterilized, and the south end to access those sterilized bottles to be filled with milk and then sterilized again. After the bottled milk was sterilized, it could be removed from

the sterilizer on the north wall of the bottling room and placed in the refrigerated room on the south wall.

From the north wall of the storage/sterilizer room, the door in the east half of the wall opens to a workshop room where equipment could be repaired. The room has one window on the east side, one interior window on its north wall, and a doorway west of the north window that opens to a large storage room and garage. A door in the west half of the north wall of the storage/sterilizer room opens to the boiler room. This room has a single window on the west wall and a doorway in the north wall that opens to a short hall. The round, vertical boiler with multiple small pipes attached to it stands in the southwest corner of the room. The boiler not only heated the building, but provided the steam for the sterilizer. A round water tank hangs in a horizontal position from the ceiling along the east side of the boiler room.

The short hall north of the boiler room provides access to a small bathroom on the west side and a wash room on the east side. On the west wall outside the bathroom, a metal ladder provides access to the attic. The modern bathroom has an interior window on its north wall. The wash room has an exposed concrete floor, which is divided in the center by a raised concrete curb that runs east-west. The north half of the room was used to wash utensils. The south half has a floor drain and water knobs on the south wall and was used as a shower room. A large, metal air duct now rises from the southwest corner of the wash room.

A door at the north end of the short hall opens to what was the ice room. It had one exterior door on the west wall, but that door has been enclosed. A door remains on the south half of the east wall. Interior windows on the south wall open to the bathroom and the washroom. No equipment remains in this room, but according to Bert Bahnson, there was once an oblong tank along the north wall that was filled with super-cooled ammonia. Containers with hot water were immersed in the ammonia, making ice. The water came from the cistern just beyond the north end of the building. There was another, round, tank on the east wall.

The door in the east wall of the ice room opens to the largest room in the building, an L-shaped space that was used for storage and as a small truck garage. In addition to the doorway and the window on the south wall that open to the workshop, this room has two windows on the east wall, an enclosed pedestrian door at the east end of the north wall, and a pair of windows on the west wall where there was originally a small-truck entrance. The facts that there are three interior windows in the north part of the bottling plant, the east wall of the L-shaped room projects eastward from the rest of the east side of the building, and the walls in this part of the building are not plastered but have exposed concrete blocks would suggest that this section of the building – north of the bathroom, hall, washroom, and workshop – is an addition. However, sixty-three-year-old Bert Bahnson does not recall this section of the building being an addition.

Cistern

Just beyond the north end of the bottling plant is a round, poured-concrete cistern, or water-holding tank, that provided water to the bottling plant. It has a conical roof like the nearby silos, but is shorter than the silos and does not have a projecting chute up the side, since its use was different. A metal strip with metal footholds rises from the ground to the top on the northeast curve of the structure.

Granary

Exterior:

The granary, which is actually a combination granary and corncrib, is located northwest of the barn and bottling plant. It is a two-story frame structure measuring approximately thirty-two feet wide by sixty-four feet long. The granary has a poured-concrete foundation. White-painted German siding sheathes three sides of the building, and horizontal wood slats cover the fourth, west, side. Red-painted, standing-seam metal covers the tall Gothic-arch roof, which is crossed by a tall, gable-roofed dormer that straddles the roof ridge. Each dormer has a pair of inset, four-light windows. Both the main and dormer roofs have overhanging eaves. The east side of the granary has a row of five evenly-spaced windows with nine-light sash that slant inward toward the top. The south end of the building has a pair of large doors in the center that slide left and right along a metal track. The paneled doors are composed of vertical tongue-and-groove boards with an overlay of red-painted boards that form an "x" in the lower half and a vertical board that divides the upper half into two panels. On either side of the sliding doors is a single door of the same design as the larger doors. The double sliding door opens to the granary's center alley. The west door opens to the corncrib, and the east door opens to a long storage room. Above the central sliding doors is a small, rectangular opening with a plain, single-panel door. Beneath the peak of the roof is a pair of deeply inset four-light windows. Four rectangular holes in the foundation – two flanking each of the two single doors – run through the foundation to the north end of the building. The north end of the granary is identical to the south end, except that it does not have the two single doors flanking the central sliding doors.

Interior:

Refer to first-floor plan. The interior of the granary has concrete floors and "unfinished" framing members and other features. The first floor is divided into three longitudinal sections of approximately equal widths.

The center section is an alley through which tractors and wagons could drive. The floor is lower than that of the granary on the west and the storage room on the east. Boxed wood studs and a two-part plate (two boards that fit on either side of the cut-out upper end of the studs) rest atop lower walls of poured concrete. Joists and other framing related to the functioning of the granary rest on top of the plates. At the center of the alley, a deep trough is cut across the concrete floor. On either side, a boxed metal duct rises to the loft, connecting at the top. The entire circuit formed the grain elevator. Within the elevator, oblong metal buckets are attached to chains on either side of the duct so they can pivot. Wagons unloaded grain into the floor trough, from which the buckets carried it up one side to the loft, emptied the grain, and returned, empty, to the bottom, operating in a continuous circuit. Also at the center of the alley, above the grain trough, a hand crank on the right side lowers and raises a stair that, with additional sections higher up, provides access to the loft. Between the studs at various places along either side of the center alley, but particularly on the east side, wood chutes emerge from wooden grain bins above. A slot near the bottom of each chute holds a wood paddle. When inserted in the slot, the paddles stopped the downward flow of the grain. Conversely, when the paddles were removed, the grain was allowed to drop into a waiting receptacle, such as a wagon, to be hauled to the barn. Near the south end of the granary and above the center alley a small, square, wood door that faces south opens to what is probably a bin. Its purpose is not known.

The entire west third of granary is devoted to the corncrib. Actually, a wood partition at the center divides the space west of the center alley into two corncribs. The north crib has a single doorway to the center alley. The south crib has a doorway to the center alley, too, but also has a door to the exterior at the south end. Nailed to the side jambs of the doorways that open to the center alley are short, spaced strips of wood that slant downward toward the crib. A series of boards was inserted into the spaces to prevent corn from falling into the center alley. When the corn was being loaded into a wagon in the center alley, these boards could be removed, from top down, as needed to expose the top layer of corn. Two long troughs in the concrete floor of the corncrib stretch the entire length of the building, opening to the outside. The troughs are covered with spaced wooden slats, allowing ventilation to the bottom of the crib. The crib walls begin with a concrete base that rises one-to-two feet above the floor. On top of the concrete is a wood sill, to which studs are nailed. Spaced wood slats are nailed to the studs on either side of the crib, creating the essential ventilation. The crib remains open to the loft, following the curve of the Gothic-arch roof. Like the roof in the barn, the curved rafters are composed of laminated and bolted boards. At several locations, cross bars of wood boards provide support for the crib walls. Near the top of the east (inner) wall of the crib can be seen the ends of iron tie rods that run through the center alley and storage room, connecting to the east wall of the building and providing additional support.

The east third of the first floor of the granary is a single space that extends the entire length of the building. It has two doorways that open to the center alley and an exterior door at the south end. Evenly spaced along the east wall are five windows. The first several feet of the storage room walls are concrete, above which the framework of studs and joists is exposed. This long space was used for storing grain and de-shelling corn. At the north end is a metal shelling machine that operated with belts powered by a Westinghouse motor. Ears of corn were fed into a hopper at the top of the machine, which would remove the kernels. An attached blower and double sieve would then separate dust and other foreign matter from the kernels.

Refer to second floor (loft) plan. In the loft, a relatively narrow floor runs longitudinally through the center. The stair from the first floor opens to the west side of the loft floor's center. West of the floor, the joists continue to the outside of the Granary, but otherwise that section of the loft is open to the corncrib below. Twelve rectangular openings in the loft floor open to grain bins below. The space east of the loft floor is lined with wooden bins that slant outward from the loft floor and rise about half the height of the loft. Multiple small doors are on the face of the bins. A large, round, metal duct that could be moved to different positions gathered grain from the grain elevator buckets and fed it into particular openings in the bins, which held various types of grain. From there, and from the bins beneath the loft floor, the grain traveled down wooden chutes to the first floor to be removed as needed.

Integrity

The Win-Mock Farm Dairy retains a high degree of integrity in terms of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The buildings and structures have not been moved. The designs and materials of the three buildings and two structures remain largely intact. The few alterations have been discussed previously in the description. Workmanship is good throughout, and the property's resources convey a strong visual feeling of the buildings and structures essential to the operation of a successful dairy during the second quarter of the twentieth century. The property also retains its historical association with the original owner, S. Clay Williams. It is the location of Williams' prominent dairy farm from the second quarter of the twentieth century, and the buildings and structures on the nominated property are the surviving resources built during Williams' ownership that were central to his dairy operation.

The nominated property has lost some of its integrity of setting, in that the 2,000 acres once associated with the dairy during Williams' ownership have long since been divided. Much of the area around the property has been altered in recent decades by a high level of mixed-use residential and commercial development, particularly to the west and south. However, the immediate setting of approximately four and six-tenths acres remains good, retaining the appearance and organization of the dairy buildings and structures with their physical relationship

to each other dating from the second quarter of the twentieth century. In addition, the area north of the nominated property retains its undeveloped, wooded character. Perhaps most important, the open view sheds from the Yadkin River and U. S. 158 to the east survive, so that the property's hilltop setting above the flood plain remains as dramatically visible as it has always been.

All of the property's resources are in good condition, and all contribute to the historic architectural significance of the Win-Mock Farm Dairy.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Win-Mock Farm Dairy in Davie County, North Carolina – so-named because the property is halfway between Winston-Salem, the county seat of Forsyth County, and Mocksville, the county seat of Davie County – is locally significant. It fulfills Criterion C for listing in the National Register because its three buildings and support structures embody the distinctive characteristics of dairy farm buildings in America from ca. 1920 to ca. 1950. The property's area of significance is architecture, and the period of significance is ca. 1930, the date of construction of its buildings and structures.

Between 1924 and 1933, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company executive S. Clay Williams (1884-1949) purchased more than 1,500 acres along the eastern edge of Davie County in North Carolina's Piedmont region. With the former county demonstration agent as his farm manager, Williams established one of the premier dairies in this area of the state and, certainly, the finest in Davie County. By 1945 he had amassed, in one of the state's leading dairy counties, a herd of 484 cows that was substantially larger than any other herd in the county. Williams developed his dairy at a time when scientific advances in dairy farming supported barn and other dairy building designs that accommodated more livestock and promoted more efficient use of labor, increased mechanization, and a greater emphasis on animal health and sanitation. The Win-Mock Farm Dairy buildings illustrate these advancements.

The great barn, at thirty-eight by 108 feet an exceptionally large barn, is sheltered by a Gothic-arch roof that provided the most unobstructed loft space for the storage of hay of any barn roof designs. Among other features, the barn has a poured-concrete floor with manure gutters that aided sanitation, roof ridge ventilators that provided healthier air for the cows, a plan with a center alley and flanking stalls and milking stanchions that allowed for greater efficiency, a north-south alignment that allowed the long rows of side windows to get the maximum amount of light, wings where calves were born and nursed, and proximity to its related buildings, the granary and the bottling plant. At the north end of the barn are two tall, concrete silos that allowed the storage of silage for year-round feeding of the cows. Just east of the barn is a round, concrete water trough.

The nearby granary is actually a combination granary and corncrib. Like the barn, it has a mammoth, Gothic-arch roof. Following the advancements of the day, the two-story building has a center alley through the first story with a grain elevator at the center, a tall corncrib on the west side, and a long storage room on the east side. A series of grain bins at the second-floor level held different types of grain that could be released through wooden chutes to the first-floor center alley as needed for distribution to livestock at the barn.

The one-story bottling plant, connected to the barn by a covered walkway, was constructed of concrete blocks as an aid to sanitation, and its rooms were arranged for the greatest efficiency of the processes it handled. The building was constructed with an office, two refrigerated rooms, a sterilizer that projects through an interior wall into both the bottle storage room and the bottling room, a boiler room, a room for washing equipment, a room for creating ice, a workshop, a storage room, and a garage for a milk truck. Just north of the bottling plant is an above-ground, silo-like cistern that provided the building with water.

There are other barns in both Davie County and neighboring Forsyth County that share some of the characteristics of the Win-Mock Farm Dairy barn, the primary building on the nominated property. However, its exceptionally large size and massive Gothic-arch roof, combined with its associated complex of dairy buildings and support structures – including the granary (which also has a sweeping Gothic-arch roof), bottling plant, cistern, and water trough, distinguish the Win-Mock Farm Dairy in Davie and Forsyth counties.

Historical Background

Dairy Farming in Davie County:

Like most of North Carolina in the nineteenth century, Davie County had an agriculture-based economy. As urbanization became more prominent in much of the state during the twentieth century, the county remained largely agrarian. Except for the expansion of the centrally located county seat, Mocksville, and the continuing outward growth of the population around Winston-Salem in neighboring Forsyth County that has crossed the Yadkin River into Davie County, most of the county remains rural. Agriculture continues to play a significant role in the county's economy.

Although Win-Mock Farm Dairy stands in that area of Davie County that has become highly suburbanized, during the second quarter of the twentieth century the dairy buildings were part of a 2,000-acre farm that was a leader in the county's dairy industry.

In the nineteenth century, commercial dairying in North Carolina comprised only a small part of the state's agricultural economy, although most farmers raised a few cows for domestic consumption. Commercial dairies were usually located near towns or cities where the populations supported commercial agriculture. North Carolina supported few such markets in the nineteenth century. In 1869, of the thirty-nine out of ninety counties in the state that produced any milk at all, it was Wake and New Hanover counties, with the Raleigh and Wilmington markets, respectively, that led the state in milk production. In 1870, Davie County had an average number of dairy farms when compared with other small North Carolina counties (Silverman, 44).

With increased rail construction, industrialization, and urban development in the late nineteenth century, commercial dairying grew in North Carolina. Whereas in 1870, 17,000 gallons of milk were produced statewide, that number had grown to more than 55 million gallons in 1890. It was at the end of the nineteenth century that commercial dairying began to become an important part of Davie County's agricultural economy (Silverman, 44).

Several factors contributed to the expansion of commercial dairying in North Carolina after the turn of the twentieth century. Among these were a more scientific approach to livestock breeding; rail expansion; improved roads that brought – especially after World War I – a widespread use of trucks; growth in demand for dairy products, particularly in the Piedmont where there was an increasing number of textile mill towns; and innovations in refrigeration and pasteurization, which insured the safety of perishable dairy products (Silverman, 45).

Commercial dairying in America coincided, in large part, with the formation of state departments of agriculture in the early twentieth century. Agricultural extension offices promoted dairying by ensuring the quality and safety of milk products through new government regulations and by promoting sanitary farm conditions. The Agricultural Extension Service even designed standardized plans for milking barns, with gable or gambrel roofs and concrete-block walls. Concrete block construction was considered easier to clean than frame construction, and by the 1920s new state hygiene laws required milking barns to have concrete floors that could be easily washed down (Silverman, 45).

Dairying became a major agricultural enterprise in Davie County in the 1920s. In 1920 there were 2,950 dairy cows in the county; by 1930, this number had grown to 5,600 (Wall, 322). Dairying, in fact, helped to bring prosperity to the county in the early years of the Depression. According to a newspaper article in the *Winston-Salem Journal* in December 1930, Davie County was at the head of Piedmont counties in the production of milk and other dairy products. At that time, 1,400 gallons of milk were being shipped by truck to Winston-Salem daily (*Winston-Salem Journal*, December 4, 1930). In 1940, dairying accounted for 17.7 % of all farm income in Davie County, well above the 3.6% average for the state and above the 14.3% national average (Silverman, 45). The county continued thereafter as a major dairy-producing county in North Carolina.

S. Clay Williams and Win-Mock Farm:

Into this milieu of dairy farming in Davie County stepped S. Clay Williams (1884-1949). A graduate of Davidson College and the University of Virginia, Williams was an attorney who moved to Winston-Salem in 1917 to join the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company as assistant general counsel. From there, he moved to the top of the management ladder at Reynolds. He was general counsel from 1921 to 1925, when he became a vice-president of the company. In 1931 he was made president, a position he held until 1934. At that time he became vice-

chairman of the board of directors, and the following year he was named chairman, remaining in that position until his death in 1949. Williams' business acumen went well beyond his work at Reynolds, however. In 1934 he served as chairman of the Business Advisory Council of the United States Department of Commerce, and from 1934 to 1935, he was chairman of the National Recovery Administration. He also served as director of a number of major American companies and organizations. In addition to all these achievements, Williams' obituary claimed, "He owned one of the most modern farms in the South, giving particular attention to the raising of pure-bred cattle, a field in which his farm has won great distinction." That farm was Win-Mock (*Winston-Salem Journal*, February 26, 1949).

Between 1924 and 1933, S. Clay Williams cobbled together an estate of more than 1,500 acres in Davie County, purchased in forty-five transactions. There, on the west side of the Yadkin River, he built a large stone house, which he called Willsherr Lodge, a name derived from a combination his name with that of his wife, LuTelle Sherrill. The house does not survive, and its architect is not known. In establishing a country estate, Williams was following a national trend among the wealthy. Across the river in Forsyth County, other Reynolds executives – William Neal Reynolds and Robert E. Lasater – enjoyed their estates, Tanglewood and Forest Hills Farm, respectively. However, whereas their interests lay in horses, Williams was committed to cows, more specifically, dairy cows (Davie County Deeds; *Winston-Salem Journal*, February 26, 1949; *Davie County Enterprise Record*, August 5, 1982).

On his estate, Williams proceeded to establish one of the premier dairies in this area of the state and, certainly, the finest in Davie County. By 1930, he had hired George Evans to be his farm manager. Evans, who previously had been the county demonstration agent, was elected first president of the Dairymen's Association in Davie County in 1930. Williams' dairy included up-to-date buildings and equipment. Although there is not a definitive date of construction for the barn, the granary, and the bottling plant, Bert Bahnson – whose family owned the property from 1949 to 1996 – claims that the barn and granary were constructed in 1929-1930, and that the bottling plant was built shortly thereafter. Given this information, the pattern of Williams' land purchases, and knowledge concerning when dairy buildings of this type were being constructed in America, a ca. 1930 construction date for the buildings is plausible. (*Winston-Salem Journal*, December 4, 1930; Bahnson Interview).

Farm Census Reports of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture for the years 1925, 1935, and 1945 provide information both on the extent of Williams' dairy operation and on the farm's standing in Davie County, at least in a large, three township section of the county. In 1925, not long after Williams had begun to purchase his property in Davie County, he was listed with 300 acres. A note added: "No report. Good farm lands however." That year, nine farms in Farmington, Clarksville, and Mocksville townships were listed with 250 or more acres eachh. In 1935, Williams was listed with just over 1,529 acres and fifty-four milk cows. In

addition, the crops he planted – corn, oats, and lespedeza – were all feed crops. In 1935 Williams' land more than doubled that of any other farms in the three townships. The next highest number of milk cows was fifty – at one of the institutional farms for Winston-Salem's Children's Home. Finally, in 1945, just four years before his death, Williams was listed with 484 milk cows – nearly four times as many as the next largest herd in the three-township area. At the same time, his listed acreage had, inexplicably, dropped to 1,488 (Farm Census Reports, 1925, 1935, 1945).

Later History of the Win-Mock Farm:

On June 1, 1949, three months after the death of S. Clay Williams on February 25, his heirs sold 1,200 acres of the farm – all that part on the north side of the Winston-Salem-to-Mocksville Highway (US 158) – to Southern Steel Stampings, Inc., a Winston-Salem company owned by members of the Bahnson family: Bleeker, widow of Fred Bahnson Sr. (whose company it had been), and their four sons, Fred Jr., Reid, Henry, and Alex. Fred Jr. and Bleeker were the largest shareholders, as the other three sons were busy with other occupations (Deed Book 47, p. 294; Bahnson Interview). The Bahnsons, who had other barns on their large farm, used the dairy barn to house cows and sheep until it was converted to a horse barn in the mid-1980s. They rented the granary to Carolina Milling Company and used the bottling plant for an office and storage. In 1980, when the family sold the Southern Steel Stampings Company, they transferred all the Win-Mock Farm property from the company to their private ownership, dividing it by value among the four sons. Fred Jr. and his family received the bulk of the farm land – approximately 861 acres – while just over 339 acres, including the Win-Mock Farm Dairy, went to Reid, Henry, and Alex Bahnson and their families (Deed Book 112, p, 468; Bahnson Interview). In 1996 Reid, Henry, and Alex Bahnson sold their 339 acres to the Hillsdale Group, LLC, for development (Deed Book 186, p. 303). Still owned by the Hillsdale Group, the now-unoccupied barns stand at the eastern end of a tract of 18.39 acres, the western portion of which has been partially developed as part of the Kinderton mixed-use development.

Architecture Context

Dairy Barn Development:

Rarely do barns, especially twentieth-century barns, reflect architectural styles. Rather, their appearance is dictated by their functional needs. Barns evolved according to the needs of farmers as well as advancements in agricultural technology (Sears). The Win-Mock Farm Dairy buildings exemplify the best in dairy barn and related building design of the 1920s and 1930s.

Prior to 1900, most barns were multi-purpose in use, of timber-frame or log construction, had gable roofs, and had few windows. After the first decade of the twentieth century, more

modern barns began to take shape, especially for dairies. These new designs assumed lumberyard distribution of standard-sized sawn boards and machine-made nails. The new barns did not require skilled joinery and were faster to build. Professionals such as agricultural engineers and farm experts influenced barn design by working with the United States Department of Agriculture, state agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations, extension services, and agri-businesses. Barn designs that accommodated more livestock and promoted more efficient use of labor, increased mechanization, and a greater emphasis on animal health and sanitation were published in professional and popular agricultural journals, pattern books, mail-order catalogs, and as part of promotions by building materials industries and barn equipment dealers and manufacturers. Some companies that offered barn plans and planning services were Hunt, Helm, Ferris and Company; James Manufacturing Company; National Plan Service; Radford Architectural Company; and Sanders Publishing Company. Barns could even be mail-ordered as pre-cut kits. Although these were available as early as 1910, their popularity peaked in the 1920s. The use of kit barns declined during the Depression and World War II, but was resurrected after the war with a greater emphasis on preassembly and prefabrication. Among the primary companies providing these barns were Aladdin, Chicago House Wrecking/Harris Brothers, Gordon Van-Tine, Montgomery Ward, and Sears, Roebuck (Minnesota Study, p. 5.19-20, 5.66; Sears). From where and in what form S. Clay Williams derived the plans and materials for his dairy buildings is not known, but his dairy barn, at least, is nearly identical to several published by these companies. Regardless, it is safe to say that his Win-Mock Farm Dairy buildings were both well constructed and up to date for their ca. 1930 construction.

One of the most popular dairy barn forms became known as the Wisconsin Dairy Barn. This barn had a narrow width-to-length ratio, light roof framing – often with a gambrel form – that provided for a maximum loft size, large hay doors at either end of the loft, side walls with rows of closely-spaced windows for light and ventilation, a low main-floor ceiling, a floor plan with stalls and alleys arranged for maximum efficiency – usually meaning a center alley with two flanking rows of stalls with stanchions – and an attached silo (Minnesota Study, 5.66, 5.72, and 6.83). The Win-Mock Farm Dairy barn is most like this barn form. However, rather than a gambrel roof, it has a Gothic-arch roof with curved laminated and bolted rafters, a form that was developed ca. 1920 and provided even more unobstructed loft space than the gambrel roof. The Win-Mock Farm dairy barn's thirty-eight-foot width is typical of these barns, though its 180-foot length is exceptionally long. Since barn length was dictated by the size of the herd, the unusual length of the Win-Mock dairy barn is a testament to the size of Williams' dairy herd (Minnesota Study, 6.83, 6.91).

The Win-Mock Farm Dairy barn also exhibits other important features of its day. Among these are a poured-concrete floor – a major aid to sanitation – manure gutters inset in the floor

behind each stanchion, a north-south alignment that allowed the side windows to get the maximum amount of light, roof ventilators, separate areas where calves were born and nursed, and close proximity to its related buildings – the granary and the bottling plant (Minnesota Study, 6.83, 6.91).

The Win-Mock granary utilizes the same Gothic-arch roof as the barn, and it too, reflects features indicative of its day. It demonstrates the great advance over earlier corncribs and granaries resulting from the advent of power-driven conveyors in the 1920s. A single conveyor could handle both corn and various grains under one roof. With the conveyer, or grain elevator, the height of a corncrib was no longer determined by the height to which a man could shovel, and grains could be kept on the upper floor in a series of bins for different types of grain. Because ear corn weighed less than loose grain, corncrib walls did not need to support as much weight and therefore could be tall and have the slatted walls necessary for proper ventilation. Even so, extra bracing and the use of tie rods were common (Minnesota Study, 6.63-64). Typical of this improved farm building type, the Win-Mock granary is tall, has a center alley with a grain elevator in the center, a tall corncrib on the west side of the alley, storage on the east side, and a series of grain bins at second-floor level. Like the barn, the granary is considerably larger than most of its counterparts in the county.

According to the Minnesota Historic Farms Study, a milk house was an unmistakable trademark of a dairy farm. For sanitation reasons, it was best if milk houses were built close by but separate from the dairy barn. Recommended sizes stayed relatively constant between the 1910s and the 1950s. For herds of less than twenty cows, a ten-foot by ten-foot milk house was recommended, although one measuring only eight feet by eight feet was often adequate. A dairy of more than twenty cows needed a larger milk house measuring eighteen feet by twenty feet. And if fluid milk was being bottled at the dairy, as at Win-Mock Farm, a milk house of around twenty-one feet by twenty-four feet was recommended (Minnesota Study, 6.331). When compared with these recommended sizes, the milk house – called the bottling plant – at the Win-Mock Farm Dairy was exceptionally large, at twenty-eight by sixty-eight feet. This is not surprising, however, given the size of the Win-Mock Farm Dairy and the size and quality of its barn and granary.

A milk house, especially one where milk was being bottled, required dedicated spaces for various functions. The bottling plant at Win-Mock Farm Dairy was no exception. It has ten rooms of various sizes arranged to accommodate the sequence of work that took place in the building. For sanitation purposes, the interior has poured-concrete floors, now mostly covered with carpet, plastered ceilings, and plastered concrete-block walls. The entire interior is painted white. At the approximate center of the building is a vestibule that opens from the walkway leading from the barn. Originally, a large vat (no longer present) was located at the top of steps at the rear of the vestibule. Milk brought from the barn was poured into the vat, where it ran

over a cooling coil and from there to a bottling tank (gone) in the adjacent bottling room. North of the vestibule is the bottle storage room and south of the vestibule is the bottling room. Between the two and west of the vestibule, a large rectangular sterilizer is built into the wall that separates the bottle storage and bottling rooms. The sterilizer opens to both rooms. South of the bottling room are two refrigerator rooms and a corner office. The middle refrigerator room opens both to the bottling room and to the outside, so that bottled milk could be stored until a milk truck received it through the outside door for delivery. In the north half of the building is the boiler room, which retains not only the boiler, but also a tank of water suspended from the ceiling. The boiler served the dual purpose of heating the building in winter and providing the steam for the sterilizer. Adjacent to the boiler room is the wash room, where equipment and utensils could be washed. Across from the wash room to the west is a small bathroom. East of the boiler room and the wash room, a repair shop provided space for repairing the bottling plant's equipment. At the north end of the building are two more rooms that were important to the workings of the bottling plant. On the west side is the ice room. Now empty, it once housed an oblong tank that was filled with super-cooled ammonia. When containers of hot water were immersed in the ammonia, ice was made. The water for the building came from the above-ground cistern that stands just north of the bottling plant. The largest room in the building is an L-shaped space located at the north end. It served as the garage for a small milk truck.

Comparison of Win-Mock Farm Dairy Barn with Other Area Barns:

According to Kirk F. Mohney's *The Historic Architecture of Davie County*, "Without question, the enormous and very impressive barns which were built on the Win-Mock Farm in the late 1920s are the grandest and most opulent representatives of the twentieth-century farm buildings in Davie County. In fact they have few equals in this section of North Carolina" (Mohney, 132).

The most comparable barn in Davie County was another Win-Mock barn located on the north side of I-40. In fact, it was much larger than the surviving dairy barn. Known locally as the "Black Barn" – as opposed to the surviving "White Barn" – it burned in 1968 (Bahnson Inteview).

The only comparable surviving barn mentioned by Mohney in the publication of his county-wide architectural survey is the Wade Smith Barn in Sheffield. It, too, was an impressive Gothic-arch roofed barn, but shorter in length than the Win-Mock dairy barn and flanked by a pair of tile silos and side wings with round-arch roofs (Mohney, 41). Of unequal height and different window shapes, the wings were doubtless built at different times. Today, the two-story barn has been altered, and the one-story wings have been detached from the central barn.

The primary barn at the Winston-Salem Children's Home Dairy in Clarksville Township is a long, two-story barn – though not as long as the Win-Mock dairy barn – with a steep gambrel roof and no side wings or silo. It has been covered with vinyl siding.

The largest barn at the Bahnson Dairy on NC 801 in Farmington Township is not nearly as large as the Win-Mock dairy barn. It has a gambrel roof and a tile silo at one end beneath a barn roof hood. Judging from the placement of its doors and windows, its plan appears to be quite different from that of the Win-Mock dairy barn. The Bahnson barn also appears to have a two-level loft.

Three Gothic-arch roofed barns in Davie County are similar to the central portion of the Win-Mock dairy barn, but are not as large. None have wings or silos. The Walter W. West Dairy Barn west of Farmington is significantly deteriorated. Nothing is known of the white-painted barn at 391 Sheffield Road at Ijames Crossroads. It has a shed down the east side, a row of six small windows along the west side, a center alley, a large loft, and a hay hood at the south end. It appears to be in good condition. The Ray Cornatzer Dairy Barn on Farmington Road, just north of I-40, was built in 1940. Remodeled and converted for use by an antiques business, its first floor is of concrete-block construction, it is flanked by two sheds, and its frame second floor has been covered with vinyl siding.

The most comparable barns in neighboring Forsyth County are found right across the Yadkin River from the Win-Mock Farm Dairy. These are two of the barns at Tanglewood, the former home of William Neal Reynolds, brother of R. J. Reynolds and, like S. Clay Willliams, a president of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Reynolds had over 1,100 acres on his estate, which was willed to the county in 1951 for use as a public park. Reynolds acquired his property in 1921, and it is likely that his barns were built in the 1920s, though possibly not at the same time. Whereas Williams invested in a dairy farm, Reynolds raised and raced thoroughbred harness horses (Tanglewood Park). The horse barns at Tanglewood are fairly comparable in length to the Win-Mock dairy barn, but otherwise their appearance is rather different. Both have board-and-batten siding and gambrel roofs – one that is tall and precise in form and the other that is lower and barely a gambrel. The latter barn has a center alley and two louvered-wood cupolas on the roof ridge. At the taller barn, the gambrel roof flares out at the bottom on one side to cover a one-story, full-length shed. Because of its shed, the alley at this barn is off center. On the other side of the barn, horse stalls open to the outside rather than being accessible only from the interior alley. This barn has round metal vents along the roof ridge (Survey File).

Barns in Forsyth County that compare in size with the Tanglewood barns and the Win-Mock Farm Dairy barn are rare. One such barn is located at Brookberry Farm in the Lewisville vicinity of western Forsyth County. Built in the 1950s and typical of some barns built in the post-war years, it is a long Quonset hut atop a concrete-block first story. Containing nearly 1,000 acres in the mid-twentieth century, Brookberry Farm is yet another large estate in the area

that was developed by a president – Bowman Gray Jr. – of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company (Survey File).

Other barns in Forsyth County are smaller in scale but are still impressive in appearance. At least two of these have a Gothic-arch roof like that of the Win-Mock dairy barn and granary. The first is located, along with the Quonset hut barn, on Brookberry Farm. Of barns in Forsyth County, this one is, perhaps, the closest in appearance to the barns at Win-Mock. Although the Brookberry Farm barn is shorter in length than the Win-Mock dairy barn and has been remodeled for adaptive use, it is distinguished because of its tall, graceful roof and because of its long line of repetitive side windows. Another Gothic-arch-roofed barn is the 1949 White Pine Dairy barn found at the Bruce and Lucille Nelson Farm in the Clemmons vicinity of southwestern Forsyth County (Survey Files).

Other notable gambrel-roofed barns in Forsyth County include those at Arden Farm (ca. 1935), Meadowbrook Farm (ca. 1950), and the Enoch and Ida Robertson Farm (ca. 1925), all in the Clemmons vicinity of southwestern Forsyth County. Perhaps more remarkable are the three gambrel-roofed barns at the Winston-Salem Children's Home (1940s), because they are part of a working dairy farm in the center of Winston-Salem (Survey Files).

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the heavy broken line on the accompanying Site Plan, drawn to a scale of 1" = 90'. The nominated property consists of the east end – approximately 4.6 acres – of Davie County Tax Parcel C800000178.

Boundary Justification

Changes have taken place in recent years to the landscape surrounding the nominated property. Beyond small buffers of trees, Interstate 40 borders the property on the north and US 158 borders it on the south. East Kinderton Way and a new, mixed-use development abut the nominated property on the west. Northwest of the nominated property are three deteriorated farm outbuildings. However, these are not architecturally significant and thus do not contribute to the significance of the dairy complex. The construction of a new road and retention pond and major re-grading of the land has taken place to the east of the nominated property. Therefore, that land does not warrant inclusion within the National Register boundary. Still, the open area to the east does allow for an unobstructed view of the dairy buildings from the highways (I-40 and US 158) and the Yadkin River. Because of the changes to the surrounding landscape, the boundary of the nominated property includes the Win-Mock Farm Dairy barn, granary, bottling plant, cistern, and water trough along with the surrounding 4.6 acres – that part of the historic Win-Mock Farm that survives intact with the dairy buildings and associated structures.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information for #1-5 applies to all nomination photographs:
1) Win-Mock Farm Dairy
2) Bermuda Run, Davie County, North Carolina
3) Laura A. W. Phillips
4) February 16, 2010
5) CD: NCHPO, Raleigh, North Carolina

6-7) 1: Overall (bottling plant and barn), view to northeast
2: Overall (granary, barn, and bottling plant), view to east
3: Overall (barn and bottling plant), view to northwest
4: Barn exterior, view to north
5: Barn exterior, view to southwest
6: Barn exterior, view to southeast
7: Barn interior, center alley, view to north
8: Barn interior, loft, view to south
9: Barn interior, west wing calf barn, view to west
10: Granary exterior, view to northeast
11: Granary interior, corncrib, view to north
12: Granary interior, center alley grain chutes and overhead grain bin, view to east
13: Bottling plant interior, boiler room and sterilizer, view to southwest
14: Setting, view to northeast
15: Setting, view to southwest