



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Division of Historical Resources
David J. Olson, Director

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

November 17, 2002

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: David Brook *David Brook*

SUBJECT: Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Replace Bridge No. 35 on US 158 over the Yadkin River, B-3835, Davie-Forsyth Counties, ER 01-8193

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2002, transmitting the survey report by Richard Silverman, concerning the above project.

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

- Tanglewood, William Neal Reynolds Property, 4061 Clemmons Road (US 158) Town of Clemmons, Forsyth County, under Criterion B for its association with William Neal Reynolds, president of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. The company rose to become a nationally significant corporation. The property is also significant under Criterion C as an important and largely intact collection of buildings and landscapes designed as a gentleman's rural estate and equestrian farm. The property recalls the period of rural estate development by the wealthy in the early twentieth century.
- Win-Mock Farm, US 158, Town of Bermuda Run, Davie County, under Criterion A as an example of the plan, layout, and functions of a second quarter, twentieth-century dairy operation and for its association with modern dairy farming in North Carolina. The property is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a rare example of a large dairy farm complex that includes some of the grandest and most opulent representatives of twentieth-century farm buildings in Davie County.

We concur with the National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the survey report for both eligible properties.

The following property is determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Bridge No. 35 on US 158 over the Yadkin River, Forsyth and Davie Counties. This structure is a common example of a steel stringer bridge and is not historically or technologically significant.

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.

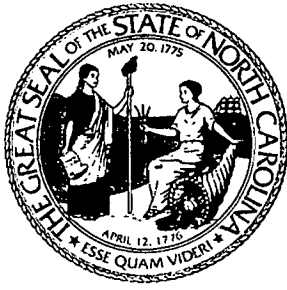
	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
Administration	507 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763 • 733-8653
Restoration	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4613 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4613	(919) 733-6547 • 715-4801
Survey & Planning	515 N. Blount St, Raleigh, NC	4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh 27699-4618	(919) 733-4763 • 715-4801

Page 2
Greg Thorpe
November 17, 2002

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.

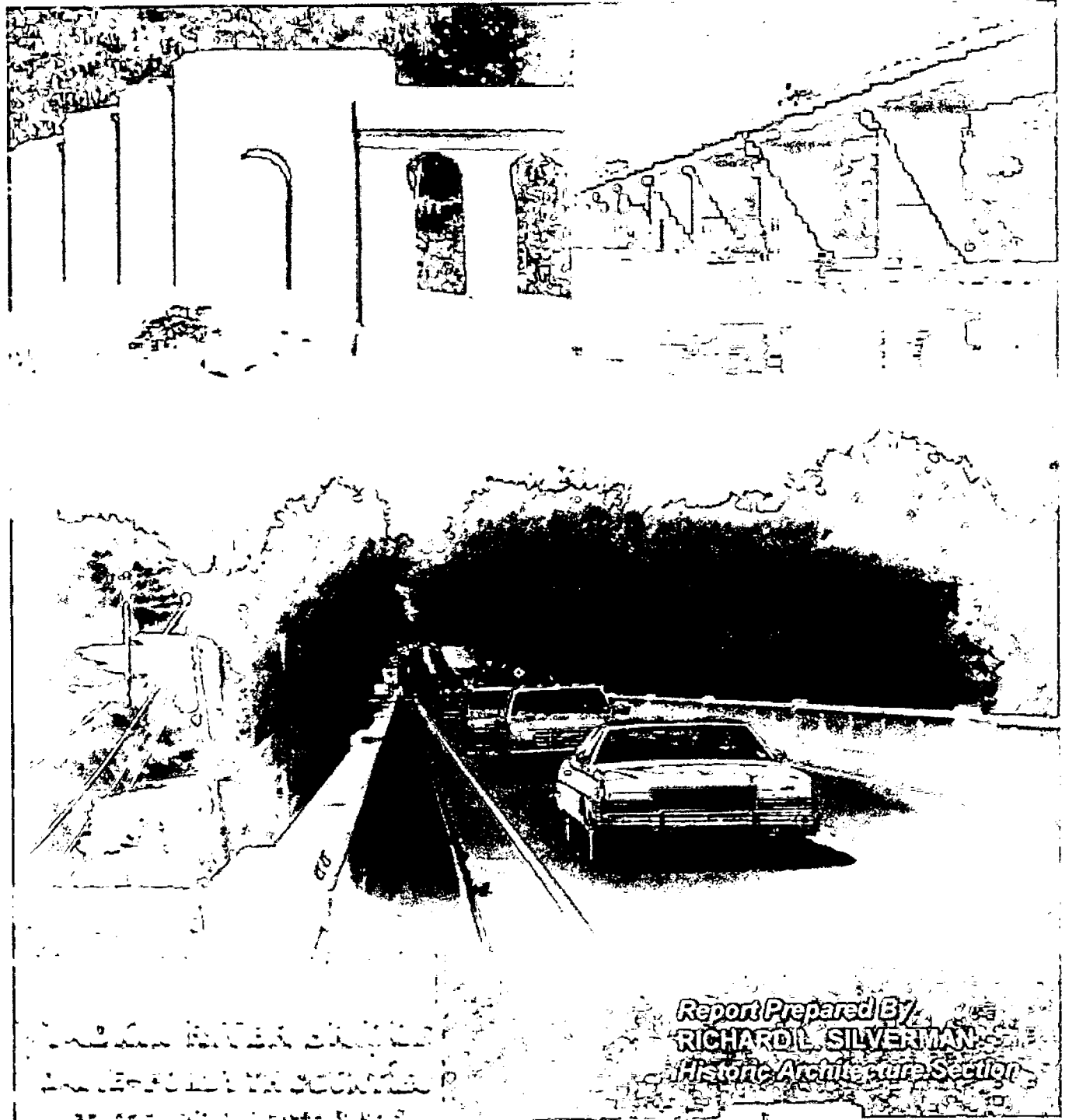
cc: Mary Pope Furr

bc: Brown/McBride
County



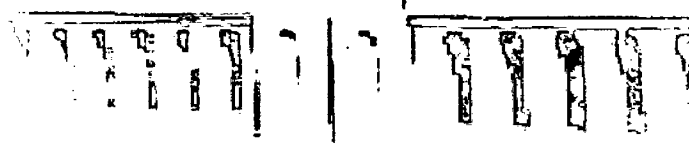
TIP # B-3835

REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 35 ON US 158 OVER THE YADKIN RIVER
DAVIE & FORSYTH COUNTIES



Report Prepared By
RICHARD L. SILVERMAN
Historic Architecture Section

YADKIN RIVER BRIDGE
DAVIE & FORSYTH COUNTIES
STATE PROJECT # 312
FEDERAL AID
1980



HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

TIP# B-3835

**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 35 ON US 158
OVER THE YADKIN RIVER
DAVIE-FORSYTH COUNTIES**

**STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1611401
FEDERAL AID NO. BRSTP-158(12)**



**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REPORT PREPARED BY:
RICHARD L. SILVERMAN
NOVEMBER, 2002**

Richard L. Silverman

Nov. 1, 2002

Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

Mary Pope Furr

Oct. 28, 2002

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

Date

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I. Management Summary

I. Management Summary

A. Project Description

B. Vicinity

C. Historic Architectural Resources Summary

I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project number B-3835 proposes to replace Bridge No. 35 on US 158 over the Yadkin River in Davie-Forsyth Counties (see sheet VIC-1, p. 8). There is one alternative under consideration for this project. This alternative will replace the existing bridge with a new 1083-foot (330.2 m) long bridge at its approximate existing location and at approximately the same roadway elevation as the existing bridge. Traffic will be maintained during construction by stage constructing the new structure on an alignment shifted slightly northward. The funding is being provided by the Federal Highway Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation Program. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field on 7 June 2002 (see sheet HR-1, p. 9).

Purpose and Need & Bridge Information

Bridge No. 35 has a sufficiency rating of 40.6 out of a possible 100. The deck and substructure of this 62 year-old bridge are in fair/poor condition, therefore the bridge needs to be replaced. Bridge No. 35 contains 15 spans totaling 1083 feet (330.2 m) in length. Constructed in 1940, the existing bridge is approximately 26 feet (7.9 m) wide, accommodating two lanes of traffic. The approach roadway cross section is approximately 24 feet (7.3 m) wide. The bridge superstructure consists of reinforced concrete deck on continuous I-beams. The end bents are reinforced concrete spill through, and the interior bents consist of reinforced concrete post and beam or post and web construction. The existing right-of-way is 100 feet (with encroachments limiting effective width). The existing speed limit is 55 mph. The posted weight limit is 37 tons for a single vehicle and legal limit for truck-tractor semi-trailer.

The proposed bridge will be 1083 feet (330 m) long, including two 12-foot (3.6-m) and two 14-foot (4.3 m) lanes and 2-foot (0.6 m) offsets. The project length, which includes the proposed bridge and approach roadway, is approximately 3500 feet (1067 m) long, with a proposed new right-of-way of 100 feet (30.5 m) along the centerline of the proposed alignment. The proposed design speed is 50 mph due to the proposed ultimate five-lane curb-and-gutter section for the approaches.

B. VICINITY

Bridge No. 35 spans the Yadkin River, linking the Forsyth County town of Clemmons with Bermuda Run, which lies in Davie County. Properties in the vicinity of the bridge were originally developed as farms. In the early 20th century, wealthy executives of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company purchased large parcels of land in this area to piece together new, large rural estates or "gentleman farms" that would displace the former middling farms. For example, S. Clay Williams, a president of R.J. Reynolds, built Arden Farms (Later to become Win-Mock farm when purchased by the Bahnson family

in 1949). Today Win-Mock survives as a complex of farm structures that once operated as a dairy. Several structures are standing, but the farm is no longer in operation. The large stone house that S. Clay Williams built in the 1920s was demolished when the Bermuda Run residential development was created.¹

Robert Lasater built Forest Hill Farm on the Forsyth side of the riverbank (on the north side of US 158 opposite Tanglewood Park). Today on this site one finds an apartment community with high-density housing. Incorporated into the complex as a community building overlooking a pool is a mid-19th century house (altered) that has been moved from its original site further west, towards the Yadkin River.²

William Neal Reynolds, a brother of R.J. Reynolds, built as his main residence a rural estate called Tanglewood Farm which includes a manor house and dependencies, horse track, barns, and other farm-related outbuildings. In the 1950s, Tanglewood Farm was donated by the Reynolds family to Forsyth County and developed as Tanglewood Park by Bennington, Vermont park designer Elwood Allen.³ Since that time, Tanglewood Park has become an annual stop on the PGA Senior golf tour, where professional golfers play the Robert Trent Jones Championship Course.

The area's natural, recreational, and cultural resources make the vicinity an attractive location for new development, and this new construction is beginning to alter the historic character-defining features of the area. Neighborhood shopping centers, convenience stores, and small highway-oriented businesses are becoming a common feature to this formerly rural landscape.

¹ Dale G. Neal. "Win-Mock..." *Davie County Enterprise Record*, 5 August 1982.

² Ibid.

³ William James Hall, *Tanglewood, Historic Gem of Forsyth County, North Carolina: The William and Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Park, Inc.* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Co., 1979).

I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (CONT'D.)

C. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

The APE for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown on sheet HR-1, page 9. Three properties with structures appearing over fifty years of age were identified in the APE as part of the NCDOT Historic Architectural Resources Survey for the B-3835 project: #1 - Tanglewood; #2 - Win-Mock Farm; #3 - Bridge No. 35. Current property designations are noted below:

PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

-NONE-

PROPERTIES EVALUATED BY NCDOT & CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

- Tanglewood (Property #1)
Evaluated in depth in this report - see pages 19-41.
- Win-Mock Farms (Property #2)
Evaluated in depth in this report - see pages 42-62.

PROPERTIES EVALUATED BY NCDOT & CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

- Bridge No. 35 on US 158 over the Yadkin River (Property #3)
Evaluated in depth in this report - see pages 63-68.

PROPERTIES ENTERED INTO THE NORTH CAROLINA STUDY LIST

- Tanglewood Manor House, a component of Tanglewood, is entered into the NC State Study list.
- Win-Mock Farm is entered into the NC State Study List.

PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION G

-NONE-

II. Maps

II. Maps

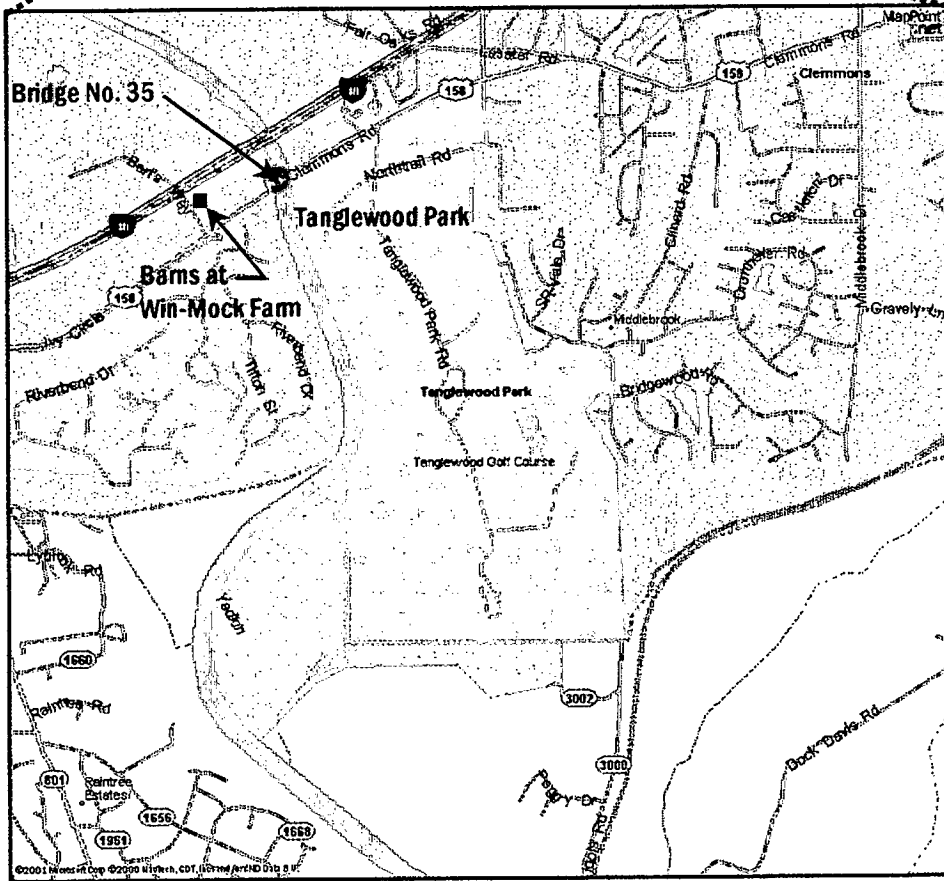
VIC-1: Project Vicinity Map

HR-1: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Map

II. MAPS



Davie-Forsyth Counties



NCDOT Historic Architecture
1548 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1548

T 919-733-3141
F 919-733-8794
www.ncdot.org

Project
**Replace Bridge No. 35 on US 158
over the Yadkin River
Davie-Forsyth Counties**

Sheet Title
PROJECT VICINITY MAP

Drawn By:
Silverman

Issue Date:
10-15-02

File Name:
VIC_1.ppt

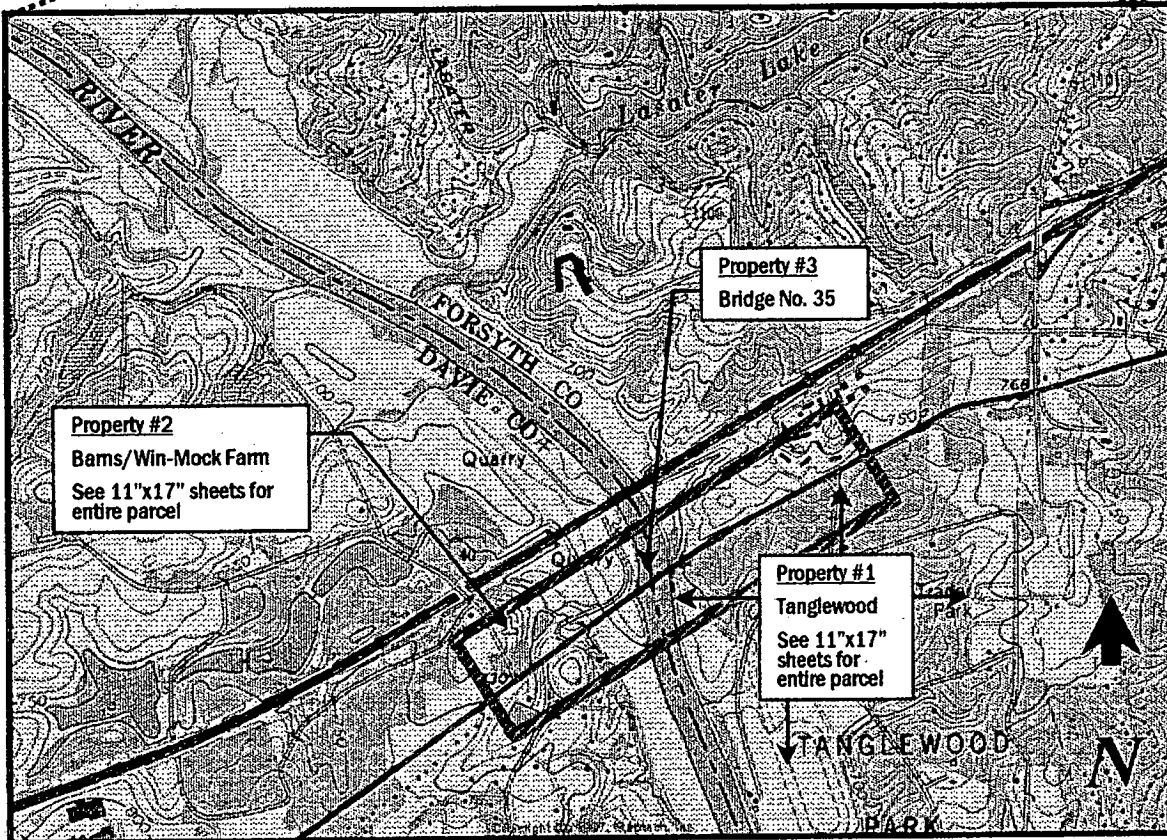
TIP No.
B-3835

Scale
NTS

Sheet No.
VIC-1



Davie-Forsyth Counties



 Area of Potential Effects



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Raleigh, NC 27699-1548

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F 919-733-8794
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Project
Replace Bridge No. 35 on US 158
over the Yadkin River
Davie-Forsyth Counties

Sheet Title
**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL
RESOURCES SURVEY MAP**

Drawn By:
Silverman

Issue Date:
10-15-02

File Name:
HR_1.ppt

TIP No.
B-3835

Scale
NTS

Sheet No.
HR-1

III. Purpose of Survey & Report

III. Purpose of Survey and Report

A. Purpose

B. NC Historic Preservation Office Requests

III. PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

A. PURPOSE

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a Categorical Exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

B. HPO REQUESTS⁴

In a letter of 20 February 2001 from David Brook, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer to William D. Gilmore, P.E., Manager of the NCDOT Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch, the following was stated (See *Section VIII: Project Record Documents*, p. 74):

We have conducted a search of our maps and files and have located the following structures of historical or architectural importance within the general area of the project:

- *Bridge No. 35 was built in 1940*

We recommend that an architectural historian on your staff evaluate the above property to determine its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and report the findings to us.

In addition, we have conducted a search of our files and are aware of no structures of historical or architectural importance located within the planning area. However, since a survey has not been conducted in over a decade, there may be structures of which we are unaware located within the planning area.

⁴ No request was made by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO) for NCDOT to evaluate Win-Mock Farm (SL). No request was made by HPO for NCDOT to evaluate Tanglewood Manor House (SL).

IV. Methodology

IV. Methodology

A. Technical Guidelines

B. Goals

C. Fieldwork and Research

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office dated 2 February 1996.

B. GOALS

NCDOT conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

C. FIELDWORK AND RESEARCH

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a field survey on 24 June 2002 and 18 September 2002 by car and on foot. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to a historic architectural resources survey map (See sheet HR-1, p. 9; sheet TP-2002, p. 28; sheet NR-1, p. 41, and sheet NR-2, p. 62). Background research regarding tax parcels was conducted via Davie and Forsyth County Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Additional research was conducted in Raleigh at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office and the North Carolina State Library & Archives.

As part of the fieldwork and research conducted on site, NCDOT staff also consulted with the following individuals at the B-3835 project location: Ann Swallow with the NC Historic Preservation Office; Clint Ingram, Tanglewood Park Site Manager; Gardner Gidley, a former manager at Tanglewood Park and long-time resident Bert Bahnson. Mr. Bahnson is the former owner of the barns at Win-Mock farm.

V. Historic Abstract

V. Historic Abstract

V. HISTORIC ABSTRACT

A. HISTORY OF CLEMMONS, NORTH CAROLINA

Early Settlement

Until 1752 the southwest portion of Forsyth county was part of Anson County, and the only known people here were Native Americans who camped along the Yadkin River. *Yadkin*, a Native American word, means big trees. There were probably hunters and trappers who passed through the area that would become Clemmons, but no actual settlers according to the Moravian Diaries.⁵

The boundary between Wachovia and the land destined to become Clemmons was Muddy Creek, which is located just east of the village of Clemmons. By 1753 the area of Clemmons fell in a newly formed county of Rowan. Rowan County was divided in 1771 and the northernmost part of the county became Surry County. The Clemmons section remained in Rowan until 1849 when Forsyth County was formed. All old records pertaining to the area before 1849 are located either in Salisbury's old Court House or in the State Archives in Raleigh.⁶

William Johnson

Considering the boundaries of present Clemmons, with the Yadkin River on the west and Muddy Creek on the east, William Johnson was among Clemmons' earliest settlers. On May 24, 1757, Johnson, a twenty-five year old emigrant from Wales, purchased 640 acres or about a square mile of land on the eastern bank of the Yadkin River southwest of Bethabara in Rowan County.⁷

Johnson bought the land from William Linville, a land agent in the Carolina colony for Lord Granville who was one of the Lords Proprietors of England. The Johnson land started 1358.6 feet south of the present Bridge No. 35 on US 158 where Tanglewood Park is located. This corner and the northwest portion of the property, including the fertile river bottom and the homesite, remained in the Johnson family for 164 years until 1921 when it was purchased by William Neal Reynolds, the brother of tobacco entrepreneur R.J. Reynolds.

The Johnson Family has been researched in great detail through the years by one of the descendants and a local historian, William J. Hall, formerly of Clemmons. William Johnson built a log fort (no longer standing) on his land to protect his family during the Native American uprising of 1758 and 1759. This fort stood a few hundred years south to southwest of the present Tanglewood Manor House. The small stream below the Manor House was called Johnson's Creek for more than 100 years.⁸

A marker in Tanglewood Park in front of the Manor House designates the site of the Johnson fort. Hall wrote that the Johnson land became divided among the heirs of

⁵ Ann Ellis Sheek, "First Settlers in the Clemmons Area" *The Courier* (19 June 1975).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

William Johnson until a grandson, James Johnson, began to buy back from the heirs of his older brothers and sisters as much of the original property as he could. According to family history, James built the central portion of the antebellum Tanglewood Manor House in 1859.⁹

On the highest point of the Johnson property is the cemetery. Hall wrote that this burial ground had about fifty stones and about fifty unmarked graves. He noted that some of the graves had been left outside the cemetery fence, later built by Will Reynolds. It was in this cemetery in 1935 that William Johnson's tombstone of native soapstone was found lying face down.¹⁰ Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church, located in the cemetery of Tanglewood Park, is on original Johnson property, but was not built until 1809.¹¹

Evan Ellis

The second recorded resident of the area was Evan Ellis, also from Wales. He recorded his land deed for 651 acres in 1758 in Salisbury. His property was just east of, and adjoining the Johnson land. The two men came from the same area of Wales and probably came to the area at the same time, but Ellis did not register his deed until a year after Johnson. Ellis kept his land until just before the Revolutionary War and then sold it to a man named Eccles. Ellis's will, written in 1796 and recorded at Salisbury, lists his children as John, Evan Jr., William, Isaac and Elizabeth.¹²

George McKnight

George McKnight, an industrious Scot-Irish emigrant, purchased 611 acres of land and registered it in 1762. Although visited by the Moravian Brethren from Salem, McKnight and his son Alexander were instrumental in establishing Methodism in Clemmons. His home was available as a preaching place for any denomination that requested it to hold religious services. Evidently the most requests came from the Methodists, and by 1790 Clemmons was the enter of Methodism in western North Carolina. Methodist Church history documents this McKnight's congregation as having been organized in 1780. The first annual Methodist Conference was held in Clemmons in 1789 at McKnight's Meeting House. This Meeting House was located just west of the village on Clemmons on the knoll to the right of the roadside park at the intersection of Lasater Lake Road and US 158.¹³

Methodists from as far away as Kentucky traveled by horseback and on foot to attend this historic conference and later ones which were also held at McKnight's. An old camp meeting ground was here on McKnight's property in the Moravian records, the Brethren wrote about these camp meetings and appeared concerned that the Moravian young people were much attracted to these gatherings. Since all the neighboring people probably came for miles around to camp and attend these meetings, it can be said that

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

these meetings were among the main social activities of that time in the history of Clemmons.¹⁴

Clemmons was founded in 1802 by a man named Peter Clemmons, who moved his wife and fourteen children to the area from Delaware. Mr. Clemmons originally bought 216 acres in Clemmons for \$542. Although other settlers lived in this sparsely populated area, it was Peter Clemmons who developed Clemmons into a community. He opened a store and old deeds refer to him as "Peter Clemmons, merchant of Clemmonsville".¹⁵

The Peter Clemmons House (not in the B-3835 APE) is still located west of the United Methodist Church on US 158 (Clemmons Road). Just west of his house, Clemmons built the first bridge across the Yadkin River. Edwin T. Clemmons, who lived from 1826 until 1896, was a great-grandson of Peter Clemmons. He was educated in the Salem Congregation and married Harriet "Hattie" Butner in 1858. He and Hattie had no children. As a boy Edwin became intrigued by the stagecoaches running through the area and the 1870 census lists Edwin Clemmons as a stage and mail contractor, owning several stage lines based in Salem and running to points such as Clemmons, High Point, Raleigh, Asheville and Wytheville, Virginia. The stagecoach business continued to grow for Edwin as indicated by orders for new coaches from the Abbot-Downing Company based in Concord, New Hampshire.

The Village of Clemmons was incorporated as a municipality in December of 1986. Today the Village of Clemmons is a thriving community encompassing about twelve square miles with a population of 15,200. Due to its proximity to Tanglewood Park, golf courses, and the natural scenery along the Yadkin River, development pressure has increased. Many residential and retirement-style developments have been built near the Davie-Forsyth county line.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ See also "Village of Clemmons: History of the Village, Founded in 1802"
www.clemmons.org

VI. Property Inventory & Evaluations

VI. Property Inventory and Evaluations

A. Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for the National Register

Property #1
Tanglewood

Property #2
Win-Mock Farm

B. Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible for the National Register

Property #3
Bridge No. 35 on US 158 over
the Yadkin River

C. Table I: Summary of Properties Evaluated by NCDOT

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

A. PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Identification

Tanglewood, William Neal Reynolds Property
(Currently Tanglewood Park)

Location

4061 Clemmons Road (US 158)
Town of Clemmons
Forsyth County, NC

Summary Statement

Tanglewood is a 1,314 acre property assembled in the mid-18th century among the rolling hills, long ridges, and winding rivers of the Piedmont region of North Carolina. Tanglewood has historic significance as the former country estate of a significant person, William Neal Reynolds, brother of Tobacco magnate R.J. Reynolds. It is also significant because of its association with the early settlement of southwest Forsyth County, its historic structures, and its historic landscape. The unique arrangement of Tanglewood's landscape with its open fields, mature woodlands, and the gardens associated with the Manor House and its dependencies¹⁶, account in a large part for its historic significance and rural character.

William Neal Reynolds – Biographical Information

William Neal Reynolds (1863- 1951), tobacco manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in Critz, Patrick County, Virginia, the son of Hardin William and Nancy Jane Cox Reynolds and the younger brother of Richard Joshua Reynolds. In 1881 William Neal Reynolds began working with Richard in his plug tobacco manufacturing firm in Winston, and in 1886 they formed a partnership that also included Henry Roan, the company's bookkeeper. The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was chartered as a corporation by the state of North Carolina on 11 Feb.1890. When it became a part of the American Tobacco Company trust on 4 Apr.1899, it received a New Jersey charter. It resumed independent operations on 1 Jan.1912.¹⁷

After attending local public schools, Reynolds entered King College on the Virginia-Tennessee line in the town of Bristol. His father died shortly afterwards, and in September 1882 he transferred to Trinity College, in Durham, North Carolina, where he remained for two years. Having worked for several years on an irregular basis in his

¹⁶ Entered in NC HPO Study List.

¹⁷ William S. Powell, ed. *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*. Vol. 5. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1994).

brother's tobacco factory, he then joined him full time. He learned the business almost from the ground up and after five or six years was in charge of buying the leaf tobacco.¹⁸

William Neal Reynolds served as a director of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company from 12 Feb. 1890 to 14 May 1942. He also was vice-president (the first one) from the beginning of his directorship until 2 Aug. 1918, when he became president. He filled this position until 8 Apr. 1924 and was chairman of the board (again, the first one) from that date until 6 May 1931. He then was chairman of the executive committee of the board until 14 May 1942.¹⁹

Reynolds had additional business interests. He was president of the Piedmont Park Company and the Winston-Salem Hotel Company and was a director of the W. S. Judy Seed Company. In addition, he was owner of Tanglewood Farm on the Yadkin River west of Winston-Salem where he raised fine stock and was widely known as the owner of standard-bred race horses. In the racing season 1909-10 one of his horses won fifteen of the seventeen races. He trained many of his horses personally and was the first president of the Union Trotting Association. Reynolds also owned the Arrowpoint breeding farm near Lexington, Kentucky, and held an interest in Seminole near Orlando, Fla. With others in racing he established the Hambletonian Stakes, and in 1933 one of his horses won the Hambletonian.²⁰

Duke University was an early beneficiary of his philanthropy, but he afterwards turned his attention to North Carolina State University and still later to Wake Forest University. He was active in the creation of the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, named in honor of the youngest son of his brother, Richard J. The foundation was instrumental in moving Wake Forest College to Winston-Salem where it was established on the R. J. Reynolds estate. Reynolds also erected and equipped a hospital in Winston-Salem for African-Americans and named it the Kate Bitting Memorial Hospital in honor of his wife. He founded the Cox School in Stokes County, North Carolina, as a memorial to his mother and the Hardin Reynolds School in Patrick County, Virginia, as a memorial to his father.²¹

He was married in 1889 to Kate G. Bitting, but they had no children. His Tanglewood estate was left as "a public park, playground, and amusement center for the white race," but later Forsyth County acquired it and opened it to the general public. The Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation received the remainder of his estate to benefit various charitable causes in the state. Reynolds and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and he was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.²²

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

Historic Abstract – Tanglewood

The original settlement of the Tanglewood property dates from three charters of 1606, 1609 and 1612 which were granted by James I to the Virginia Company of London. Earl Granville, who owned over fifty percent of the present state of North Carolina, sold property along the Yadkin River to a group of Quaker settlers. William Linville, one of these settlers, was granted the present Tanglewood tract. In 1757 William Linville sold the one square mile square central portion of the present Tanglewood to William Johnson.²³ After William Johnson's death, the property was dispersed in discreet parcels to his heirs. In 1921 William Neal Reynolds assembled several tracts of land for Tanglewood Farm, which included 250 acres from Thomas Griffith (a portion of William Johnson's original property) and additional tracts which were owned by other early settlers. The active development of Tanglewood occurred in three general periods²⁴:

1757 to 1921 - Johnson-Griffith Property

William Johnson and his heirs and Thomas Griffith use the property as a farm.

1921 to 1951 – Tanglewood Farm

The period of primary historic significance: William Neal Reynolds developed Tanglewood Farm into a gentleman's country estate and working farm.

1951 to 2002 – Tanglewood Park

The Reynolds families donation of the property to Forsyth County as a park and the development of the Elwood Allen master plan.

The overall character of Tanglewood, as a country estate has largely maintained its historic integrity. During William Reynolds tenure of 1921-1951, the property, which is on a ridge running north-south and parallel to the Yadkin River, consisted of the ca. 1859 Manor House (as enlarged by Reynolds in the 1920s) and dependencies, a working farm, an equestrian area, and the 1809 Mount Pleasant Chapel and its Cemetery. The Manor House and Chapel and Cemetery are sited at the high points of the property almost a mile apart, on the hills of the main ridge with vistas to the open fields beyond. The Manor House and its complex of support buildings and the equestrian area to the north were discreet from the farm, which was located at some distance to the south in a valley running east-west of the estate. The entrance drive, the main spine of circulation and communication through the estate, traveled continuously from highway US 158 to Clemmons Road off of which secondary loop roads provided connections to the various farm and equestrian areas. The open spaces were maintained as either fields of active cultivation on relatively flat areas or as meadow and pasture, which occurred in the bottom lands or flood plain areas. Woodland areas covered over fifty percent of the property, occurring mostly on the sloping topography, where there were also areas of

²³ William James Hall, *Tanglewood, Historic Gem of Forsyth County, North Carolina: The William and Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Park, Inc.* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Co., 1979).

²⁴ Child Associates, Inc., Landscape Architecture of Boston, Massachusetts, *Tanglewood: The William and Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Park*. Unpublished report in the possession of Tanglewood Park, Clemmons, NC. 1995 p. 2.; See also: Lappas + Havener, PA of Durham, NC. *Tanglewood Park: Comprehensive Master Plan*. Unpublished report in the possession of Tanglewood Park. 1994.

small pines, along US 158, walnut orchards which totaled twenty-six acres, and maple allees along the entrance drive from US 158 and at the equestrian area.²⁵

The historic landscape structure of roadways, open fields and meadows, and woodlands remains today and is relatively intact with the exception of several intrusions and alterations to accommodate new uses. These intrusions and alterations occurred during the 1950s and 1960s with the implementation of certain elements of the Allen master plan for Tanglewood Park. During the first ten year period of intense development of the public park, new recreational uses and park facilities were placed within highly visible open spaces along the historic entrance drive. It should be noted that the Allen master plan made a conscious effort to maintain the large tracts of woodland, rolling fields and pastures which existed on the property. A portion of the woodland, up to the southwest, was carved out and a pasture was reshaped by Tanglewood Park beginning in the mid-1950s to create the current golf courses designed by Robert Trent Jones. In the last twenty years, certain sections of the historic entrance drive have been reconfigured to provide ease of vehicular flow through the site to a late-modernist brick golf clubhouse constructed in the late 1970's.²⁶

Site Inventory: Tanglewood Farm Structures and Landscapes

As part of the field survey conducted by NCDOT Historic Architecture, site plans and digital images are provided for the Tanglewood property (See sheet TF-1929, p. 27; sheet TP-1952, p. 28; and TP-2002, p. 29 and illustrations on pages 30-40). Map TF-1929, redrawn by NCDOT, is based on a rare 1929 site plan of the Tanglewood Farm produced under the ownership phase of Will Reynolds.²⁷ This plan, currently in the possession of Tanglewood Park, illustrates the historic farm layout. The Allen Plan, found on sheet TP-1952 is a photocopy of the 1950s development plan by the Bennington, Vermont park planner, Elwood Allen.²⁸ Based on these historical documents and structures inventories held by the park manager, the following structures and historic landscape components of the Will Reynolds Tanglewood Farm era (1921-1951) are known to exist today as part of the Tanglewood Park property:

NOTE: Features are Keyed to map TP-2002, found on page 28. (See also figures 1.1-1.22, p. 30-40)

A. Woodland (fig. 1.1)

Denoted as "small pines" on the 1929 site plan. This wooded area fronting US 158 appears to have maintained overall integrity.

²⁵ Ibid, 2-8.

²⁶ Ibid., p.8.

²⁷ J.E. Ellerre, C.E.. *Map of Tanglewood Farms*. Owned by W.N. Reynolds and Kate B. Reynolus, December 1929. Now in the possession of the Tanglewood Park archives.

²⁸ The Allen Organization. *A Plan for Development, The William and Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Park, Inc* (Tanglewood Farm), ca. 1952.

B. Frank Lustig House (fig. 1.2)

This modest ca. 1930s frame house was the residence of the German gardener, Frank Lustig. Following Mr. Lustig's death, Mrs. Lustig continued to live in the house. The house has been sheathed in artificial siding.

C. Entrance Drive (fig. 1.3)

The original sand-clay farm road surface has been asphalt-paved, and the drive has been widened from the Park Entrance to the Guard Station, an alteration that led to the unfortunate removal of part of the historic maple allee. At the Manor House, the drive has been realigned to the west.

D. Race Track - 1/4 mile horse track (fig. 1.4)

This race track appears to be in the same location as shown in the 1929 plan, with a similar configuration and same relationship with the open space. The larger 1-mile, early 1960s Steeplechase Course surrounds the historic track without diminishing the historic character of the original track.

E. Equestrian Center (fig. 1.5-1.8)

The maple allee through this area is in good condition. Surrounding landscape features, such as the paddocks are in good condition and in the same location (except for the paddock adjacent to the entrance drive which was reconfigured for a parking area). Two historic barns and the office building survive from the Reynolds era. Other historic features of the Equestrian Center, such as the blacksmith shop, scales, cow barn, bridge over Johnson Creek, have not survived.

F. Farm Lands (fig. 1.9)

Areas of farm land, pasture and meadows maintain its historic pattern of open-space and historic rural farm character.

G. Manor House Area (fig. 1.10-1.14)

The center portion of the Manor House was built in 1859, with wings and additions by Will Reynolds in the 1920s. Under Tanglewood Park's development, the house underwent alterations for use as a restaurant and later as a bed and breakfast. Important landscape features that survive from the Reynolds era are: the Greenhouse (with alterations), the State Championship Walnut Tree, the Boxwood Allee, the Kate B. Reynolds Oak, a 1-story, wood frame dependency and a brick outbuilding. In the garden area behind the Manor House, original terraced cutting gardens adjacent to the historic greenhouse reinforce the historic image and provide a wonderful relationship to the landscape. The following structures and features of the Reynolds era are no longer present: On the south lawn, the flower garden is missing in part. A parking area was added to the south lawn, which also supplanted the original pergola. On the east lawn, the Wood House is missing. Only remnants of the orchard are to be found today. The farm road behind the house is no longer present. Also gone are the Dog Kennels. The drive (turnaround) at the Manor House has been reconfigured; the surface is not original, and the fish pond has been converted into a planter.²⁹

²⁹ Ibid, 14-23.

The siting of the Manor House on the high point of the ridge with the open space extending from that point to the east and west, provided spectacular uninterrupted views of Johnson's Creek, the Equestrian Center, and the meadows and fields beyond. The Manor House renovations took advantage of these vistas from new terraces along the east and west facades framed by allees of box gardens to the north and south. To the east views were directed through the orchard with the entrance drive and dependencies placed off to the side. On the west views stretched out under a grove of high branch deciduous trees which provided shelter from the hot summer sun. The relationship of open space to the Manor House has in a large part been maintained.³⁰

H. Entrance Wall (fig. 1.20)

The secondary entrance to Tanglewood Farm once was marked by this curved stone wall design. No longer serving its original function, this wall is important because it illustrates the Reynolds desire to depict Tanglewood as a rural property. The main entrance walls (demolished) on US 158 may have appeared similar to these.

J. Mt. Pleasant Chapel and Cemetery (fig. 1.21-1.22)

Mt. Pleasant Chapel (1809) and Cemetery, cited on the highest point of the property, once commanded panoramic views of the countryside. In the 1920s, Will Reynolds moved the chapel from its original hilltop position to the foot of the hill and converted the building into a granary (location as shown on the 1929 plan). In the mid-1950s, the chapel was returned to the top of the hill, adjacent to the cemetery, and restored. The chapel and cemetery stood apart from the working aspects of the farm and were connected solely by a spur of the entrance drive. The new intrusions of the 1971 clubhouse by the Charlotte architectural firm Odell, parking areas, and golf course detract from the simplicity of this historic site and the panoramic view of the countryside.

L. Stone Marker – William Johnson's Fort-Residence (no photo)

William Johnson, an emigrant from Wales was among the earliest European settlers of the Yadkin River Valley. In 1757, Johnson purchased one square mile of land within the property that would later become Tanglewood. On his parcel, Johnson built a fort (no longer standing) overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors. The approximate site of the fort is commemorated by a stone marker. The marker was moved away from the precise location of the original fort, according to former Tanglewood manager Gardner Gidley.³¹

³⁰ Ibid., 14-23.

³¹ Field survey with Gardner Gidley in September, 2002.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Tanglewood is considered **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The property qualifies for eligibility under Criteria B for its association with William Neal Reynolds, president of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and under Criterion C as significant both locally and regionally in the areas of architecture and landscape.

Tanglewood, Forsyth County, NC, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*³² There are no documented, specific events of outstanding significance associated with the history of Tanglewood.

Tanglewood is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*³³ Tanglewood illustrate the activities of William Neal Reynolds, president of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, NC. Will Reynolds owned and made Tanglewood Farm his primary residence from 1921 to 1951. Two years before moving to Tanglewood, Will Reynolds was appointed president of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. His ownership of Tanglewood Farm therefore coincides with the period in which he achieved his significance. Reynolds remained president until 1924 and was chairman of the board from that date until 1931. He then was chairman of the executive committee of the board until 1942. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, NC, rose to become a nationally significant corporation, today known simply as RJR.

Tanglewood is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack*

³² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 991), p. 12.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

*individual distinction.*³⁴ Tanglewood maintains an important collection of buildings and landscapes designed as a gentleman's rural estate and equestrian farm. The Manor House, originally built in 1859, with additions by Reynolds in the 1920s, is the focal point of what was an 1,100-acre estate. The surviving equestrian area and barns, horse track, gardener's house, meadows, paddocks, bottom lands, woodlands, maple and boxwood allees, and greenhouse recall a fleeting, though historically significant, period of 20th century rural estate development by a wealthy North Carolina tobacco entrepreneur. Few properties in North Carolina of this stature survive with associated historic landscapes largely intact.

Tanglewood, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*³⁵ The property is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

National Register Boundary

See sheet NR-1, p. 41.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary is drawn to include the significant historic structures and landscapes on site: the Manor House and its dependencies, the Greenhouse, Barns, the Gardener's House, Woodlands, Meadows, and Bottom Lands, the Equestrian Center, the 1920s horse track, Maple and Boxwood Allees. Excluded from the Tanglewood Farm National Register Boundary are the golf courses, which date to the mid-1950s, with major course renovations in the 1970s and subsequent decades. The Chapel is excluded from the historic boundary because it sits as an isolated island within the golf course area of the property. Well beyond the project area for the NCDOT bridge replacement project, it may be suggested that the chapel be evaluated individually for NR eligibility in any future study (beyond the scope of this study).

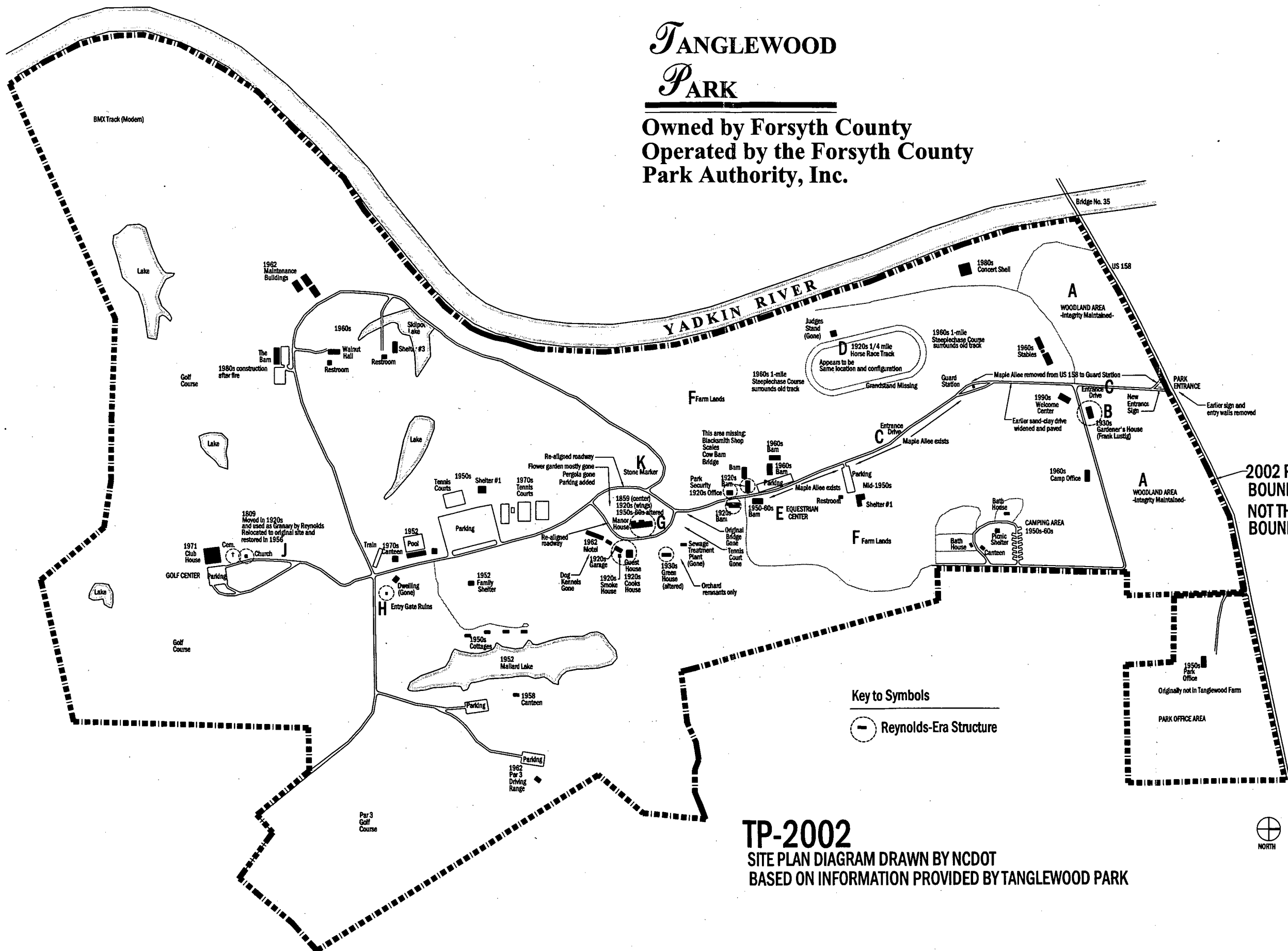
The legal boundaries are recorded on current tax map numbers held at the Forsyth County tax office in Winston-Salem.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 17.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 21.

TANGLEWOOD PARK

Owned by Forsyth County
Operated by the Forsyth County
Park Authority, Inc.



Key to Symbols
 ○ Reynolds-Era Structure

TP-2002
 SITE PLAN DIAGRAM DRAWN BY NCDOT
 BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY TANGLEWOOD PARK



North Carolina
 Department of Transportation
 Project Development &
 Environmental Analysis Branch
 Office of Human Environment
 Historic Architecture Section
 Physical Address:
 1 South Wilmington Street
 4th Floor - Room 402
 Raleigh, NC 27600-1548
 Mailing Address:
 1340 Mail Service Center
 Raleigh, NC 27601-1548
 Tel 919-733-7944
 Fax 919-733-8794
 www.ncdot.org

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B-3835
 REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 35 ON US 158 OVER THE YADKIN RIVER
 FORSYTH & DAVIE COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA
 TANGLEWOOD PARK SITE PLAN
 Project Sheet Title

Supervisor
 M. FURR
 Principal Investigator
 R. SILVERMAN
 Date Produced
 10-15-2002
 Computer File Name
 HD_1.DWG

Revisions	No.	Date
No.	Date	
No.	Date	
No.	Date	
No.	Date	
No.	Date	
No.	Date	
No.	Date	
No.	Date	
No.	Date	

Issue Date: 10-15-2002

Sheet No.
TP-2002
 TIP No.
B-3835

TANGLEWOOD FARM

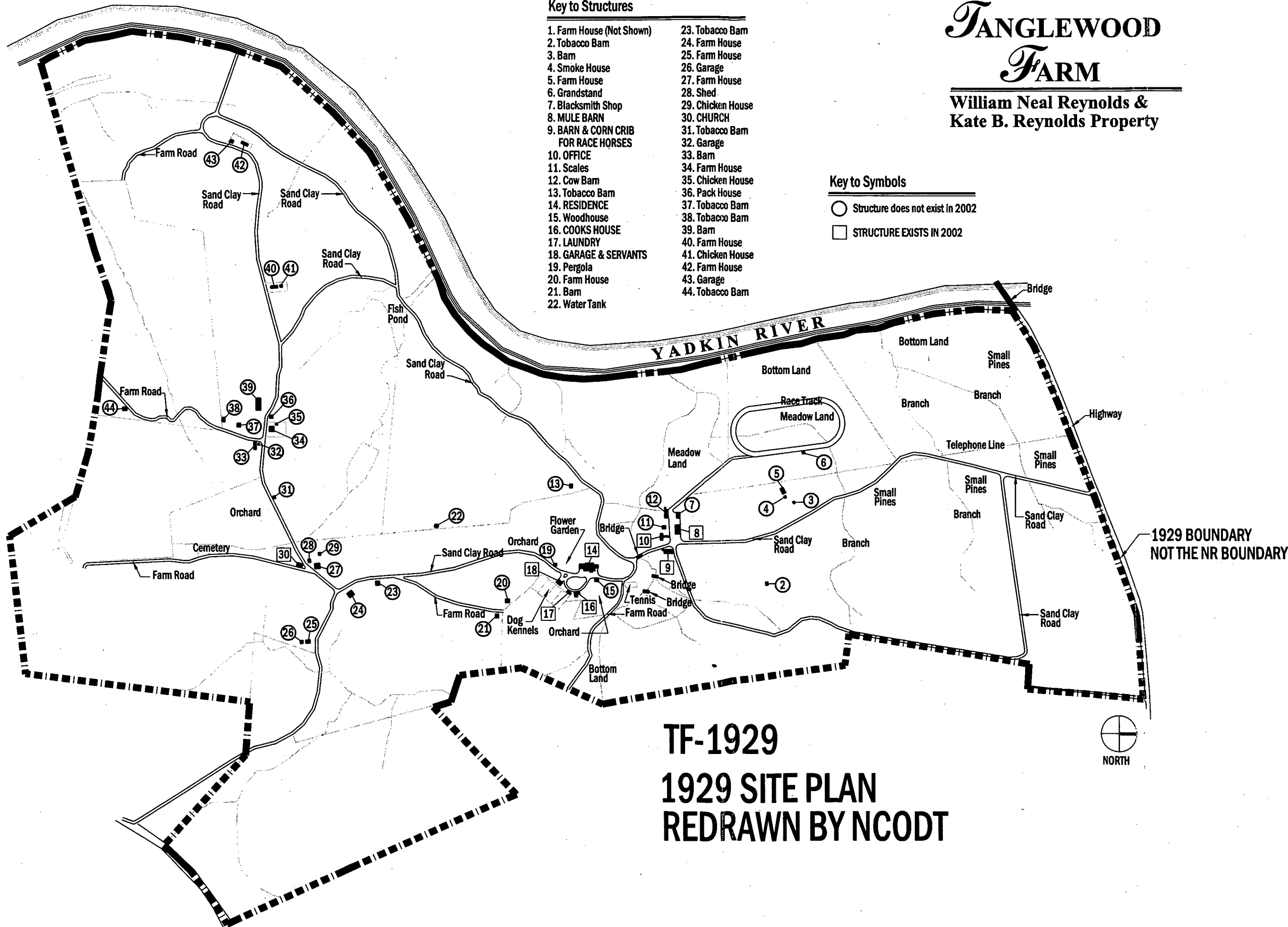
William Neal Reynolds &
Kate B. Reynolds Property

Key to Structures

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Farm House (Not Shown) | 23. Tobacco Barn |
| 2. Tobacco Barn | 24. Farm House |
| 3. Barn | 25. Farm House |
| 4. Smoke House | 26. Garage |
| 5. Farm House | 27. Farm House |
| 6. Grandstand | 28. Shed |
| 7. Blacksmith Shop | 29. Chicken House |
| 8. MULE BARN | 30. CHURCH |
| 9. BARN & CORN CRIB FOR RACE HORSES | 31. Tobacco Barn |
| 10. OFFICE | 32. Garage |
| 11. Scales | 33. Barn |
| 12. Cow Barn | 34. Farm House |
| 13. Tobacco Barn | 35. Chicken House |
| 14. RESIDENCE | 36. Pack House |
| 15. Woodhouse | 37. Tobacco Barn |
| 16. COOKS HOUSE | 38. Tobacco Barn |
| 17. LAUNDRY | 39. Barn |
| 18. GARAGE & SERVANTS | 40. Farm House |
| 19. Pergola | 41. Chicken House |
| 20. Farm House | 42. Farm House |
| 21. Barn | 43. Garage |
| 22. Water Tank | 44. Tobacco Barn |

Key to Symbols

- Structure does not exist in 2002
- STRUCTURE EXISTS IN 2002



TF-1929
1929 SITE PLAN
REDRAWN BY NCODT



North Carolina
Department of Transportation
Project Development &
Environmental Analysis Branch
Office of Human Environment
Historic Architecture Section

Physical Address:
1 South Wilmington Street
4th Floor - Room 402
Raleigh, NC 27601-1540

Mailing Address:
1540 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27608-1540

Tel 919-753-7544
Fax 919-753-8794
www.ncdot.org

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B-3835
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 35 ON US 158 OVER THE YADKIN RIVER
FOR SYTH & DAVIE COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA
1929 TANGLEWOOD FARM - SITE PLAN
- REDRAWN BY NCODT -

Project
Sheet Title

Supervisor
M. FURR
Principal Investigator
R. SILVERMAN
Date Produced
10-01-2002
Computer File Name
TF_1929

Revisions
No. 1 Date
No. Date
No. Date
No. Date
No. Date
No. Date
No. Date

Issue Date: 10-15-2002

Sheet No.
TF-1929
TIP No. Sheet No.
B-3835

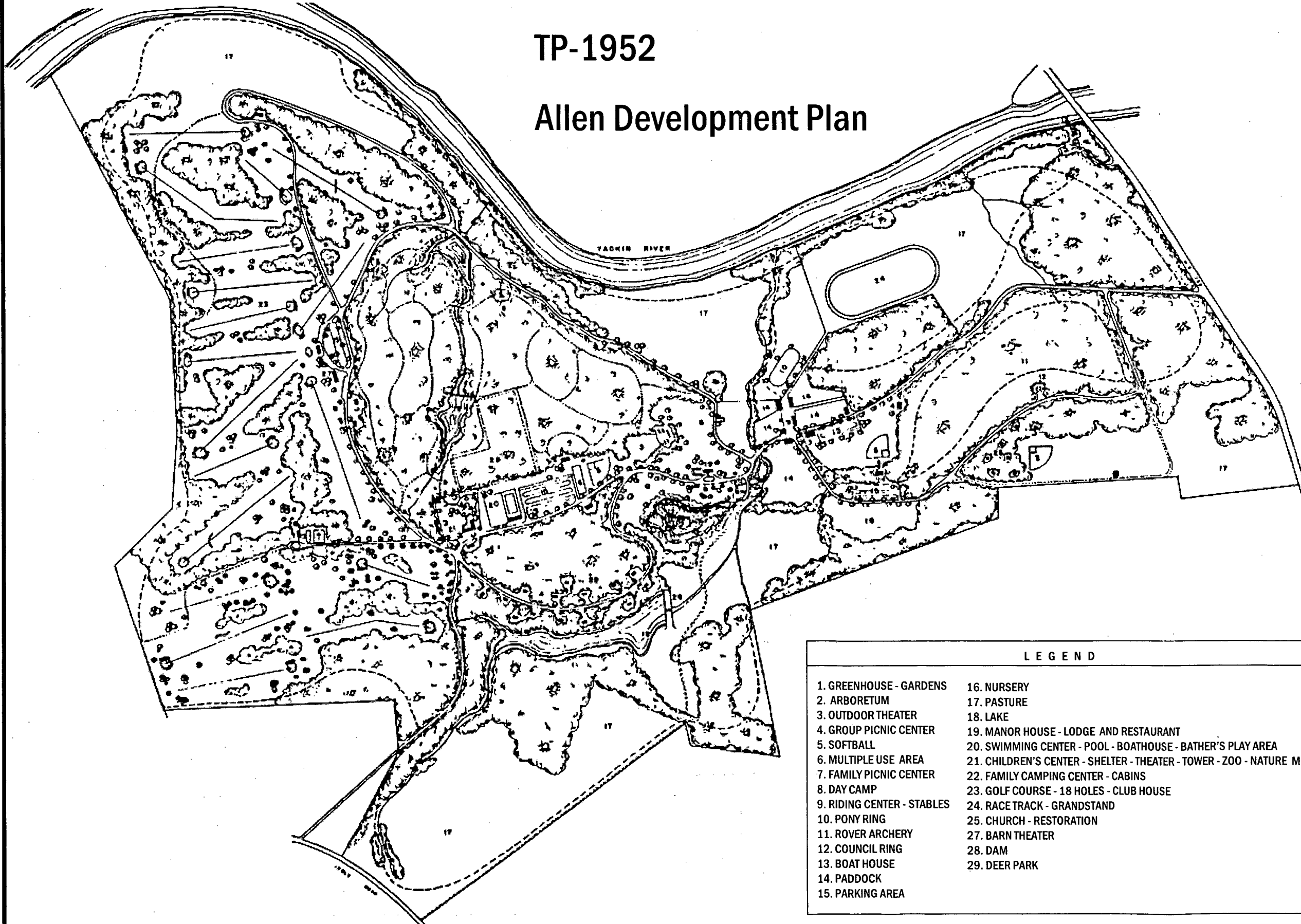


Historic Architecture
 NCDOT
 1 South Wilmington St.
 1548 Mail Service Center
 Raleigh, NC 27699-1548

Tel 919-733-3141
 Fax 919-733-9794
 www.ncdot.org

TP-1952

Allen Development Plan



LEGEND

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. GREENHOUSE - GARDENS | 16. NURSERY |
| 2. ARBORETUM | 17. PASTURE |
| 3. OUTDOOR THEATER | 18. LAKE |
| 4. GROUP PICNIC CENTER | 19. MANOR HOUSE - LODGE AND RESTAURANT |
| 5. SOFTBALL | 20. SWIMMING CENTER - POOL - BOATHOUSE - BATHER'S PLAY AREA |
| 6. MULTIPLE USE AREA | 21. CHILDREN'S CENTER - SHELTER - THEATER - TOWER - ZOO - NATURE MUSEUM |
| 7. FAMILY PICNIC CENTER | 22. FAMILY CAMPING CENTER - CABINS |
| 8. DAY CAMP | 23. GOLF COURSE - 18 HOLES - CLUB HOUSE |
| 9. RIDING CENTER - STABLES | 24. RACE TRACK - GRANDSTAND |
| 10. PONY RING | 25. CHURCH - RESTORATION |
| 11. ROVER ARCHERY | 27. BARN THEATER |
| 12. COUNCIL RING | 28. DAM |
| 13. BOAT HOUSE | 29. DEER PARK |
| 14. PADDOCK | |
| 15. PARKING AREA | |

Project
 Replace Bride No. 35 on US 158
 over the Yadkin River

Sheet Title
 Tanglewood Park: Allen Plan

TIP No.

B-3835

Sheet No.

TP-1952



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Entrance road through Woodlands (L and R)

This section of road between the entrance and guard station widened.

FIGURE

1.1



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Frank Lustig House

Built ca. 1930s for the German gardener, Frank Lustig. Occupied by Mrs. Lustig after his death.

Vinyl siding has been applied.

FIGURE

1.2



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

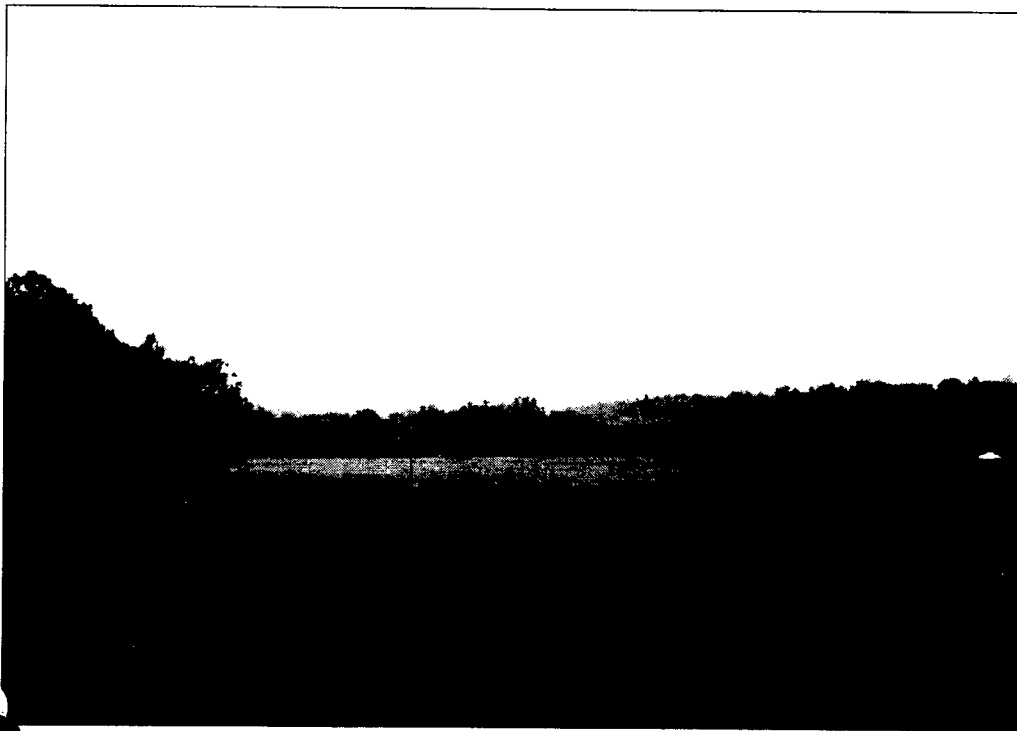
PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Main Drive

Narrow tree lined drive once was surfaced with sand-clay according to 1929 Tanglewood Park site plan.

FIGURE

1.3



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Horse Track

1929 track area (beyond)

FIGURE

1.4



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Equestrian Area

1929 site plan identifies this building as Reynolds' "Barn and Corn Crib for Race Horses."

FIGURE

1.5



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Equestrian Area

Oblique view of "Barn and Corn Crib for Race Horses"

FIGURE

1.6



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Office

Identified on 1929 site plan as the Office.

FIGURE

1.7



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Equestrian Area

Identified on 1929 site plan as the "Mule Barn".

FIGURE

1.8



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Equestrian Area

Farm road looking north towards horse race track.

FIGURE
1.9



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Manor House Area

Drive leading to rear of Manor House

FIGURE
1.10



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Manor House

View of Colonial Revival wing added to the Manor House in the 1920s by Reynolds.

FIGURE

1.11



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Manor House

1-story porch with wooden Tuscan columns.

FIGURE

1.12



PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Manor House

Rear view of Manor House. Section with the fabric canopy is the original 1859 section of the house.

FIGURE

1.13

EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER



PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Manor House

Boxwood allee near the Manor House.

FIGURE

1.14

EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER



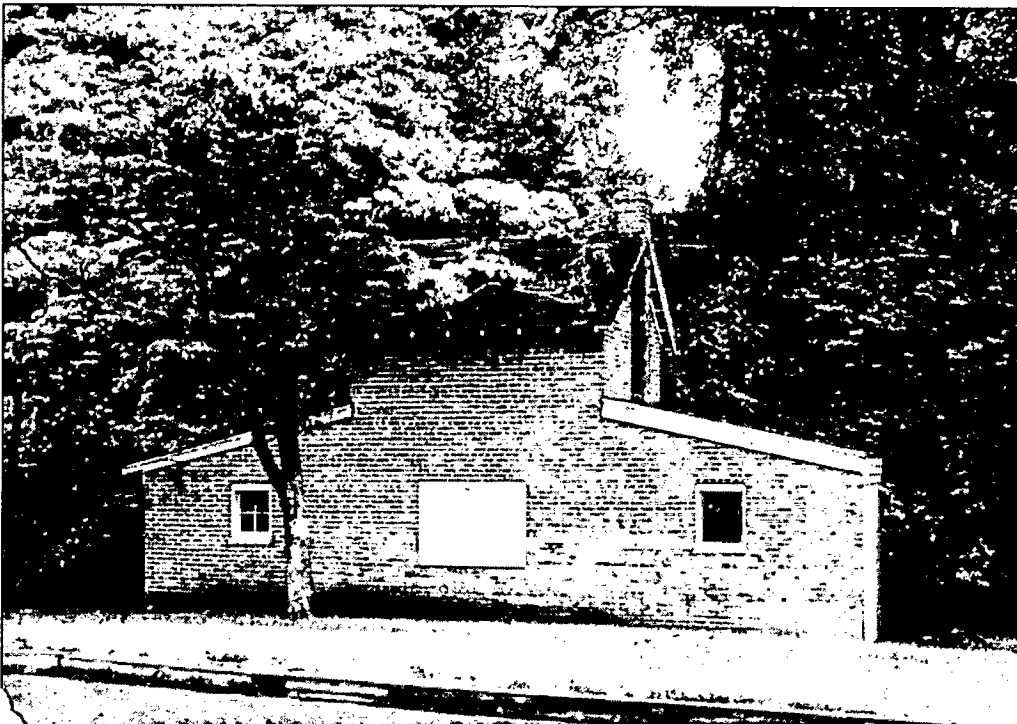
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Manor House Area

Identified on 1929 site plan as
"Garage and Servants" building.
Altered in the 1960s.

**FIGURE
1.15**



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Manor House Area

1929 site plan identifies this
structure as "Laundry" Others
suggest it was used as the
Smokehouse. Will Reynolds prided
in his smoked hams that he served
for visitors.

**FIGURE
1.16**



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

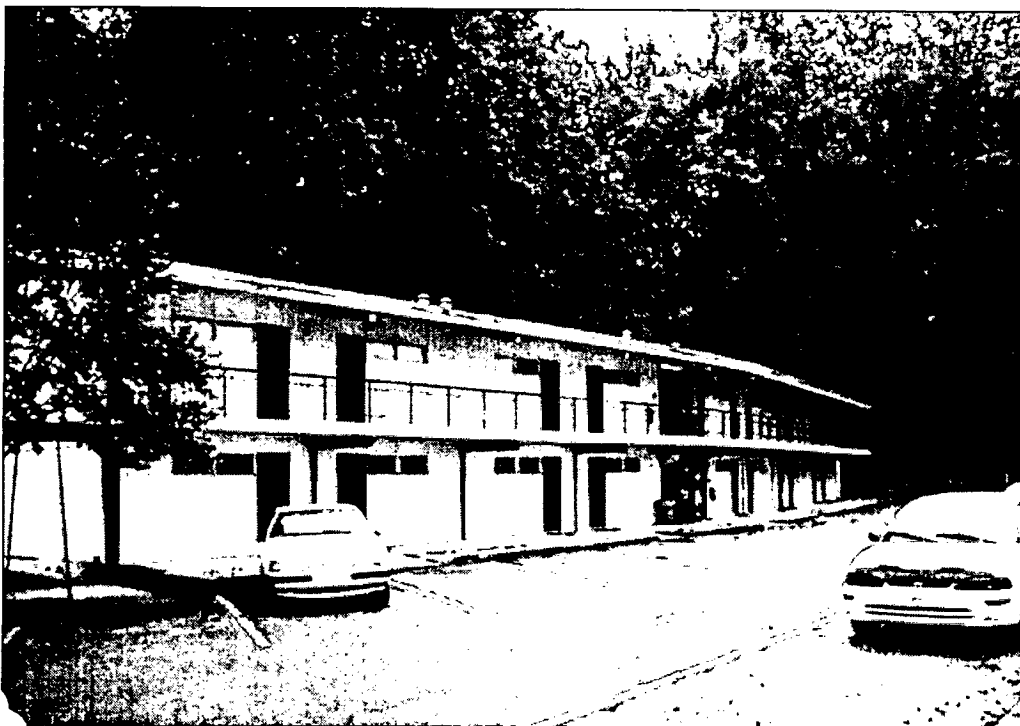
PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Manor House Area

1929 site plan identifies this building as "Cooks House" Some alterations have occurred. Park managers have occupied this residence.

FIGURE

1.17



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Manor House Area

Intrusive Early 1960s motel as per Allen Plan

FIGURE

1.18



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Greenhouse

Original stone section of the Greenhouse (Reynolds era). The glassed section behind was added later.

FIGURE
1.19



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Entrance Gate

A secondary entrance to the farm was accessed via these stone entry walls. These walls remain in a good state of preservation.

FIGURE
1.20



PROPERTY # 1

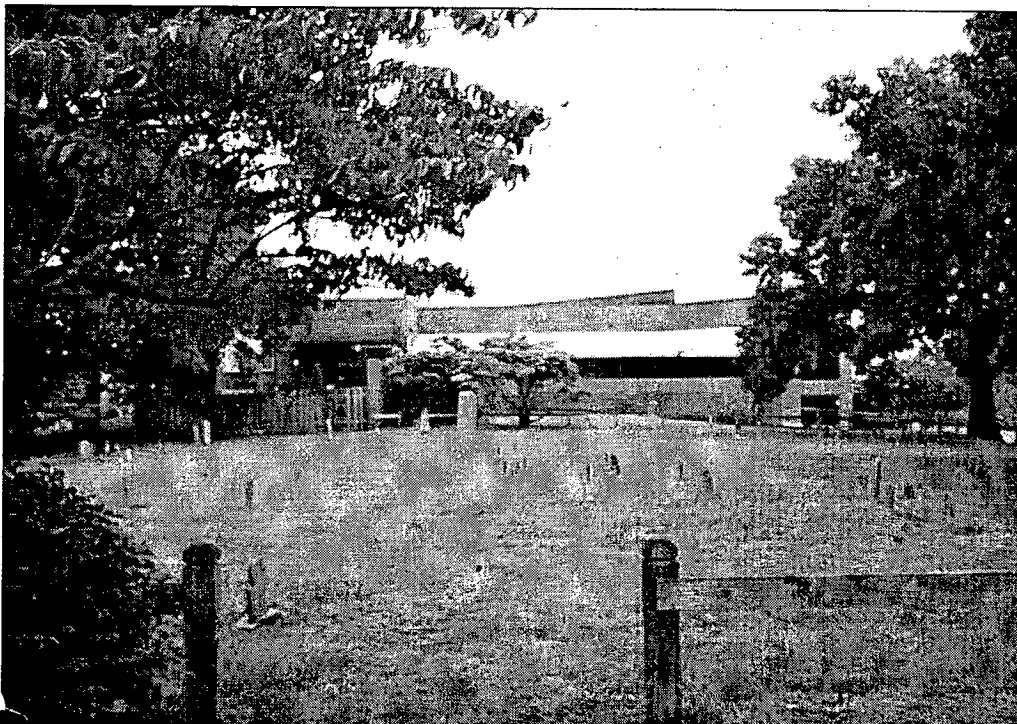
Tanglewood: Chapel

The ca. 1809 chapel was restored in the mid-1950s. Originally the building had no steeple; however, it seems to complete the building without diminishing the historic building form. Other interior features were altered via the restoration. The site lighting, fencing, and nearby 1971 golf club intrude on this historic gem.

FIGURE

1.21

OUTSIDE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS - NOT EVALUATED



PROPERTY # 1

Tanglewood: Cemetery

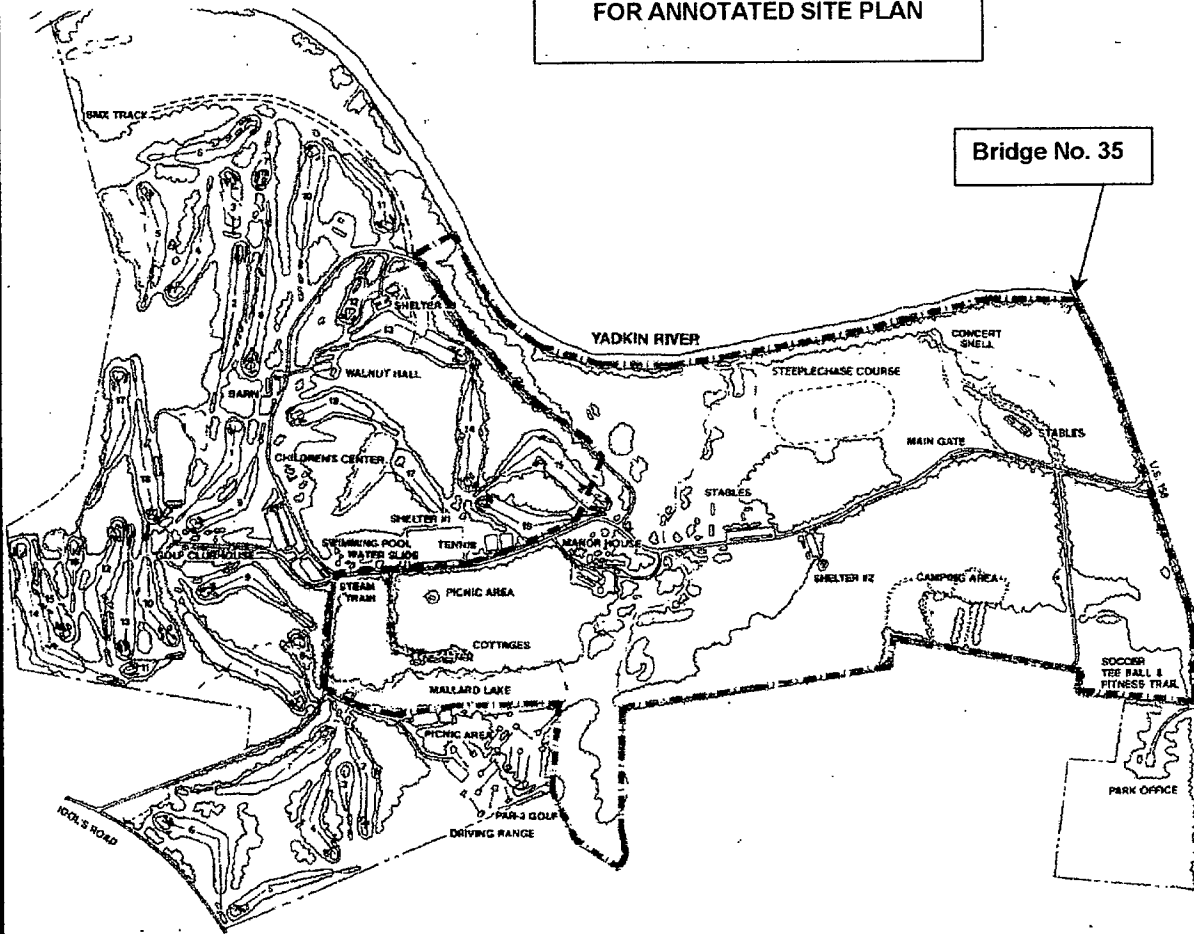
The cemetery displays stones dating from the 1760s. William Johnson, an early settler in southwestern Forsyth County is buried here.

FIGURE

1.22

OUTSIDE OF AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS - NOT EVALUATED

NOTE:
SEE SHEET TP-2002, PAGE 29
FOR ANNOTATED SITE PLAN



Tanglewood
Base Plan Courtesy Gardner Gidley



--- = --- Proposed NR Boundary

 <p>NCDOT Historic Architecture 1548 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1548 T 919-733-3141 F 919-733-9794 www.ncdot.org</p>	<p>Project Replace Bridge No. 35 on US 158 over the Yadkin River Davie-Forsyth Counties</p>	<p>Drawn By: <u>Silverman</u></p>	<p>TIP No. B-3835</p>
	<p>Sheet Title NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: TANGLEWOOD</p>	<p>Issue Date: 10-15-02</p>	<p>Scale NTS</p>
		<p>File Name: <u>NR_1.ppt</u></p>	<p>Sheet No. NR-1</p>

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS (CONT'D.)

A. PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER (CONT'D.)

Identification

Win-Mock Farm

Location

US 158
Town of Bermuda Run
Davie County, NC

Description & Historic Abstract

The NC Historic Preservation Office survey file states³⁶:

“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. The complex consists of a long, tall, round roofed dairy barn with smaller one-story wings and a pair of concrete silos, a bottling plant, a second livestock barn, and a small Craftsman cottage-style foreman’s house.”

“The dairy barn, whose expansive round roof extends down to tall walls covered in weatherboards, features ventilators and six shed roof dormers on each side of the roof. Long rows of windows define the milking parlor. A pair of tall concrete silos are located at the northwest corner of this building. Space for some 7,000 bales of hay is provided in the loft. The building’s front (south) elevation has a broad center opening flanked by smaller doors. One story wings project to the east and west. The latter leads to the concrete block bottling plant which has a small concrete silo. A second barn is much like the dairy barn but is shorter and has a single large center gable roof dormer instead of many smaller ones. The small foreman’s house is a one-story gable front frame building with an engaged porch across one bay and small hip roofed rear ell. Two log outbuildings behind the house appear to have been associated with an older farm.”

Win-Mock Farm survives from the estate built by S. Clay Williams, a former president of Reynolds Tobacco Company. Williams had acquired hundreds of acres in this section of Davie County. When originally organized the farm is said to have been one of the largest dairies in North Carolina. In 1949 Fred, Reid, and Henry Bahnson bought 1,200 acres of the Williams estate. The name Win-Mock had been given to the farm by the Bahnson’s because it is midway between Winston-Salem and Mocksville.

³⁶ “Win-Mock Farm, Hillsdale” Survey Files, NC Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Site Plan/Historic Structures Inventory³⁷

NOTE: Structures are keyed to sheet NR-2, found on page 62. (See also figures 2.1-2.28, p. 48-61).

A. Foreman's House and Outbuildings (fig. 2.1-2.4)

This small, 1-story wood-frame ca. 1920s Craftsman-cottage style structure features a partial-width engaged porch, exposed rafter-tail eave treatment, and six-over-six wood sashes. Two log structures are located behind the house and possibly related to an earlier farm complex. The house is in good condition.

B. Barn #1 – Granary (fig. 2.5-2.8)

The smaller of the two ca. 1920s barns on site served as a granary. On one side of the wide center aisle, corn was stored. Feed production and farm machinery occupied the opposite side. The center aisle is wide enough to accommodate farm vehicles. In the loft area above, a variety of feeds were stored. Barn #1, sheathed in wood novelty siding, is in excellent condition.

C. Barn #2 – Dairy Barn (fig. 2.9-2.20)

The larger of the two ca. 1920s barns was designed for a dairy operation. Many features of the dairy period of operation still remain. For example, concrete floors in the cow stalls are trenched to clean out the cow manure. In the 1920s, the loft area above was used for loose hay storage. A wagon brought the hay to either end of the barn; grappling hooks were lowered to retrieve the loose hay that was hoisted up to the loft. An overhead track guided this apparatus. Some time later, a metal conveyor system was installed to accommodate storage of square bales of hay. Single-story wings attached to the main barn were used to raise calves.

D. Concrete Silos (fig. 2.12-2.14)

The two large concrete silos contained silage.

E. Milk Producing Plant (fig. 2.21-2.22)

Originally the milk producing plant contained a sterilizer, an ice plant, and a bottling plant. The small concrete silo near the plant contained the water supply for this building. This building appears to have experienced some interior renovations.

F. Historic Landscape (fig. 2.23-2.28)

Approaching the barns from US 158, the property features mature hardwoods, an unpaved farm driveway, and bottom lands within the floodplain of the Yadkin River. There is also a wire fence and two unadorned, yet substantial, gate posts at the farm entrance. To the west of the barns is a new mixed-use commercial development with new parking areas and paved roadways. To the north of the farm complex is I-40. Thus, the farm complex site is hemmed in by modern development.

³⁷ Base on field visit with former owner Bert Bahnson as well as newspaper article: Dale G. Neal. "Win-Mock..." *Davie County Enterprise Record*, (5 August 1982).

Agricultural Context: Commercial Dairy Farming in Davie County

Commercial dairying played a small part of the agricultural economy of 19th century North Carolina. In this overwhelmingly rural state, most farmers raised a few dairy cows for domestic consumption, but as with all perishable products, the need for rapid and reliable distribution remained a stumbling block to marketing dairy products beyond immediate locales. A second hindrance was the absence of urban markets and need of milk products. Commercial dairies were generally located near towns or cities where the populations supported commercial agriculture. North Carolina supported few such markets in the 19th century. Not surprisingly, of the counties which produced milk in 1869 (and only 38 of the 90 counties in North Carolina produced any at all), Wake and New Hanover counties, with the Raleigh and Wilmington markets, respectively, led in milk production.³⁸ Davie County farms, with their 1,215 dairy cows enumerated in the 1870 census, maintained an average number of dairying operations relative to other small North Carolina counties.³⁹

Throughout the second half of the 19th century, rail construction, industrialization, and urban development all spurred the growth of commercial dairy operations so that while only 17,000 gallons of milk were produced statewide in 1870, by 1890 North Carolina produced over 55 million gallons of milk.⁴⁰ At the end of the 19th century, commercial dairying became an important component to the agricultural economy of Davie County, along with its other traditional agricultural products. Cotton was the favored crop in the southern and western townships of the county, while tobacco was grown primarily in the northern as well as western townships. Along the Yadkin River bottom lands, wheat, corn, and other small grains were produced. Making the transition to a cash economy, Davie County continued to diversify its range of farm products as did many other counties in the aftermath of the Civil War.⁴¹ The agricultural depression of the 1890s further encouraged the development of a dairy industry as plummeting cotton prices exposed the weaknesses of a cash crop economy. Farmers, in an effort to diversify their risks, increased the production of dairy products, and gradually this sector became a more significant part of the rural economy of North Carolina.⁴²

Other factors contributed to the expansion of commercial dairying after the turn of the century. Experiments in livestock breeding after the Civil War had put this aspect of production on a more scientific basis while rail expansion and improved local roads fostered more rapid distribution. By World War I, the widespread use of automobiles and

³⁸ Scott Owen. "An Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Phase II, Addendum: NC 119 from I-85 to South of SR 1917, Alamance County, North Carolina." Report Prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. June, 1995.

³⁹ *A Compendium of the Ninth Census* (June 1, 1870). Compiled Pursuant to a Concurrent Resolution of Congress, and under the Direction of the Secretary of the Interior. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1872).

⁴⁰ Owen, 1995.

⁴¹ *North Carolina and its Resources*. (Raleigh: State Board of Agriculture, 1896), 332.

⁴² *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910*. Abstract of the Census. Statistics of Population, Agriculture, Manufactures and Mining for the United States, the States, and Principal Cities. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1913) p. 660.

trucks became the essential elements of the distribution system. Particularly in the industrializing Piedmont, the growth and dispersal of textile mill towns created a demand for dairy products. Technological innovations in refrigeration and pasteurization insured the safety of these perishables, which in turn widened the markets for dairy products. The establishment of cooperative creameries as collection, and in some cases, processing centers also allowed farmers to make distribution more efficient. In 1917, nine creameries had been established throughout the state, the nearest one to Davie County opening as a combined creamery and milk plant in neighboring Winston-Salem in Forsyth County.⁴³

Dairying was given a boost when state departments of agriculture created extension offices prior to World War I as a means of promoting new methods of farming and soil conservation. State and federal programs also began to encourage a return to diversified agriculture as a safeguard during economic downturns, and dairying became a focal point of the new agricultural programs. Agricultural extension offices introduced clover and alfalfa as winter cover crops, enabling farmers to increase milk production, and in 1918, they initiated a plan to control tuberculosis in dairy cattle.⁴⁴ In 1921, the state passed a law giving the department of agriculture the authority to inspect dairy products and plants. With these technological improvements, increased demand, and governmental quality controls, dairy increased statewide, particularly during the 1920s when the boll weevil destroyed the cotton economies of many counties. In addition, increasing urbanization insured demand and buffered dairy farms from the agricultural depression of the 1920s. Davie County continued as a dairy producing county up to World War II, with dairy products accounting for \$231,394 of county farm income in 1940. Dairying accounted for 17.7% of all farm income in the county, well above the 3.6% average for the state, as well as topping the 14.3% national average.⁴⁵ By this period dairying had eclipsed both cotton and tobacco farming as a major source of agricultural income in Davie County.

Commercial dairying coincided, in large measure, with the formation of state departments of agriculture in the early 20th century, and agricultural extension agents promoted dairying by ensuring the quality and safety of the products and by promoting sanitary farm conditions. The agricultural extension service designed standardized plans for milking barns, with gable or gambrel roofs, and concrete block walls. Concrete block was considered easier to clean than frame construction, and by the 1920s and 1930s milking barns were also required under the new state hygiene laws to have concrete floors which could easily be washed down.⁴⁶

⁴³North Carolina. Dept. of Agriculture. *Biennial Report of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture*. (Raleigh : The Department of Agriculture, 1917) p. 72-73.

⁴⁴Kelly A. Lally. *The Historic Architecture of Wake County, North Carolina*. (Raleigh, NC: Wake County Government, 1994) p. 140.

⁴⁵*North Carolina Basic County Data*. (Raleigh, NC: The State Planning Board, 1946) n.p.

⁴⁶Lally, p. 151.

Specific Guidelines for Evaluating the Eligibility of Dairy Farms in Davie County

To be recommended as eligible for the National Register, a dairy farm in Davie County must retain both architectural and landscape elements to represent the rise of commercial dairy farming in the early 20th century. The milking barns should be basically intact, and the farmstead itself must retain a sufficient assortment of intact outbuildings to illustrate the operation of a dairy farm of this period. These buildings must include a well-preserved milking barn and a storage or processing building, such as a milkshed or a bottling house. The property should also retain some associated farmland that relates to the period of significance.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Win-Mock Farm is considered **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The property qualifies for eligibility under Criteria A and C as significant both locally and regionally in the areas of agriculture and architecture.

Win-Mock Farm, Davie County, NC, is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁴⁷ The barns and outbuildings of Win-Mock Farm (formerly Arden Farms) demonstrate the plan, layout, and functions of a 2nd quarter 20th century dairy operation. With the financial support of owner S. Clay Williams, a president of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, this dairy complex is uniquely illustrative of a large dairy complex. It is also demonstrative of the important role of mechanization and modernization of dairy farming in North Carolina during the twentieth century.

Win-Mock Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁴⁸ The property does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

⁴⁷ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

Win-Mock Farm is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*⁴⁹ The barns and outbuildings of Win-Mock Farm survive as a rare example of a large 2nd quarter, 20th century dairy farm that operated on the former estate of R.J. Reynolds tobacco executive S. Clay Williams. The enormous and very impressive barns, originally of Arden Farms, are the grandest and most opulent representatives of the twentieth century farm buildings in Davie County

Win-Mock Farm, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*⁵⁰ The conventional siting, plan, and construction of the property are not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

National Register Boundary

See sheet NR-2, p. 62.

National Register Boundary Justification

From the early and into the mid 20th century, Win-Mock farm encompassed hundreds of acres of farmland. Since that time, lands have been sold to other owners. Along with the parcel that the farm complex currently occupies, an additional contiguous parcel to the east, fronting the Yadkin River, that originally was part of Win-Mock farm has been included in the historic boundary. This parcel is largely bottom land in the flood plain of the Yadkin River. Having not been extensively developed, this land is both historically and visually connected to the farm complex.⁵¹

The National Register boundary for Win-Mock Farm therefore includes land from both parcels (see NR-2, p. 62) The eastern side of the National Register boundary is formed by the banks of the Yadkin River. I-40 forms the northern historic boundary, while to the west is a new mixed-use commercial development. Finally, the southern boundary is formed by US 158 and a modern residential development. In summary, the boundary is formed by an interstate, a river, mixed-use development, and residential development.

The legal boundaries are recorded on current tax maps held at the Davie County tax office in Mocksville, NC.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 17.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 21.

⁵¹



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

1-story craftsman cottage
residence of the foreman.

FIGURE

2.1



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Side view of the foreman's house.

FIGURE

2.2



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

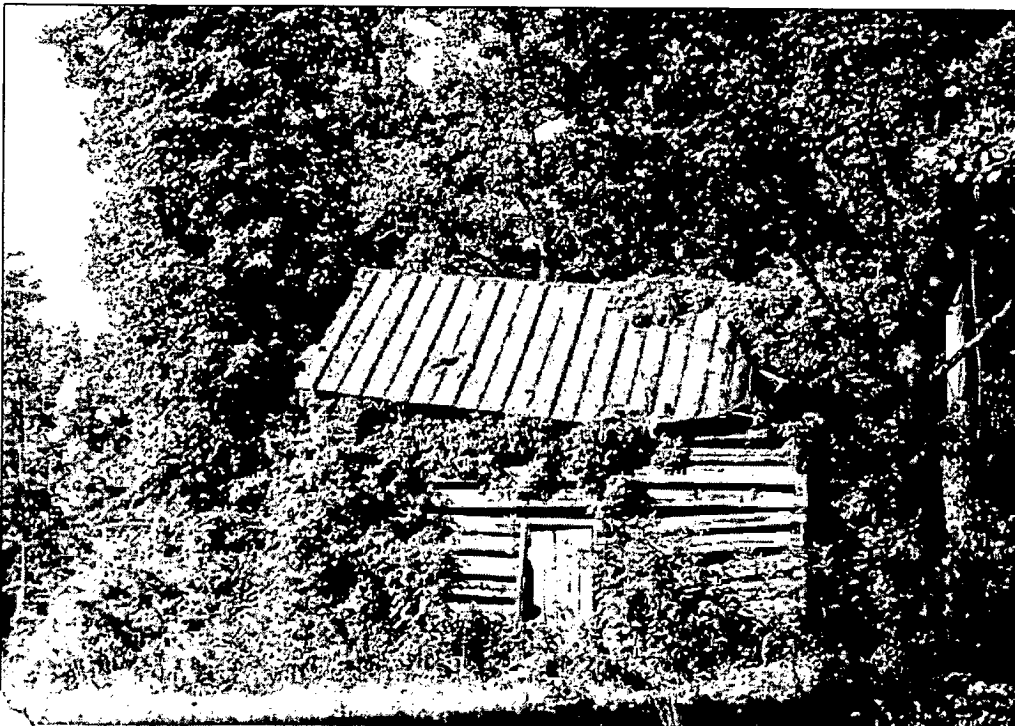
PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

1-story wood frame garage structure (outbuilding near the foreman's house).

FIGURE

2.3



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

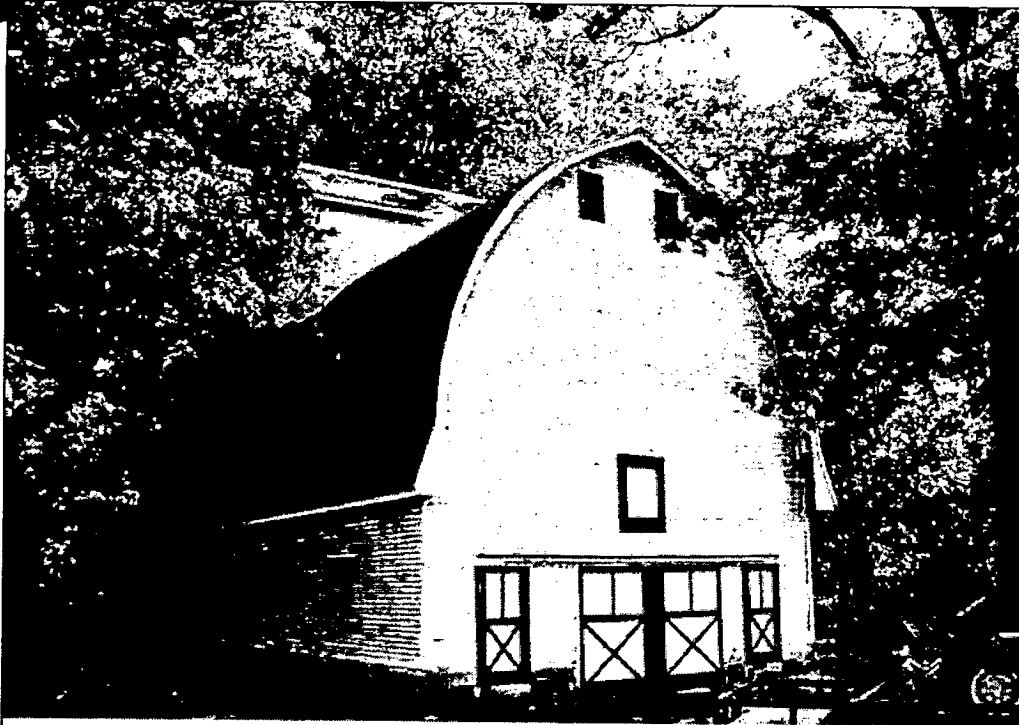
PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Log outbuilding near the foreman's house.

FIGURE

2.4



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Oblique view of Barn #1 which served as the Granary.

FIGURE

2.5



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Interior view of center aisle and west side bay which served as a corn crib.

FIGURE

2.6



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Side view of Barn #2 - Granary

FIGURE

2.7



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

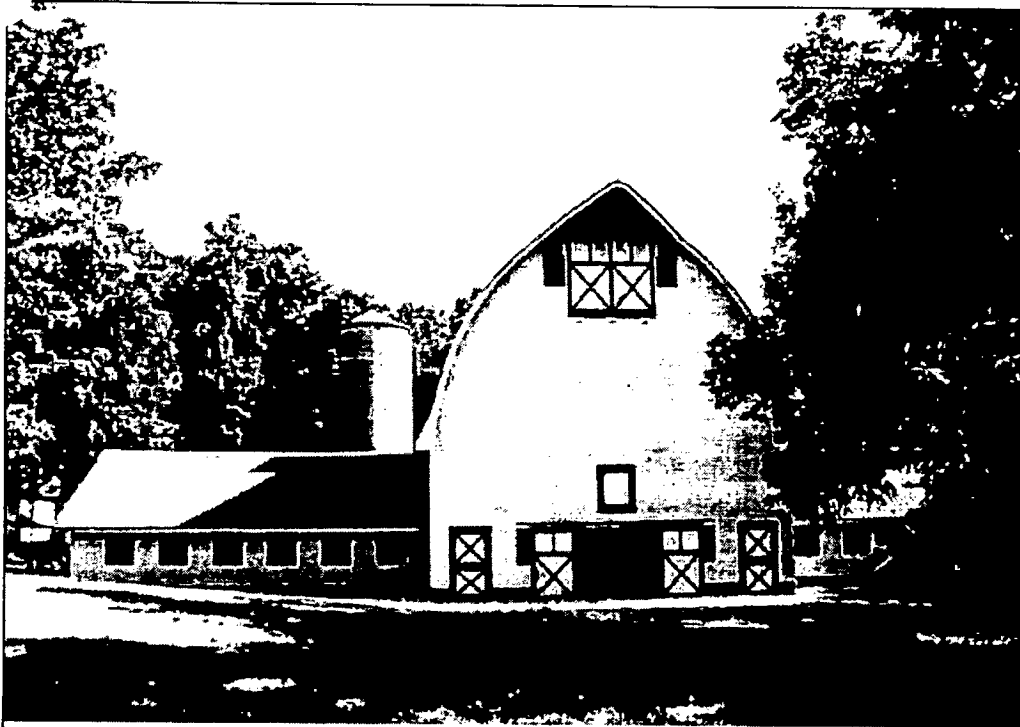
PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Detail of barn sash and wood novelty siding.

FIGURE

2.8



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Barn #2 served as a cow barn for the dairy operation. Calves were raised in the 1-story wings. The loft above was originally used for loose hay storage and later square bale hay.

FIGURE

2.9



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

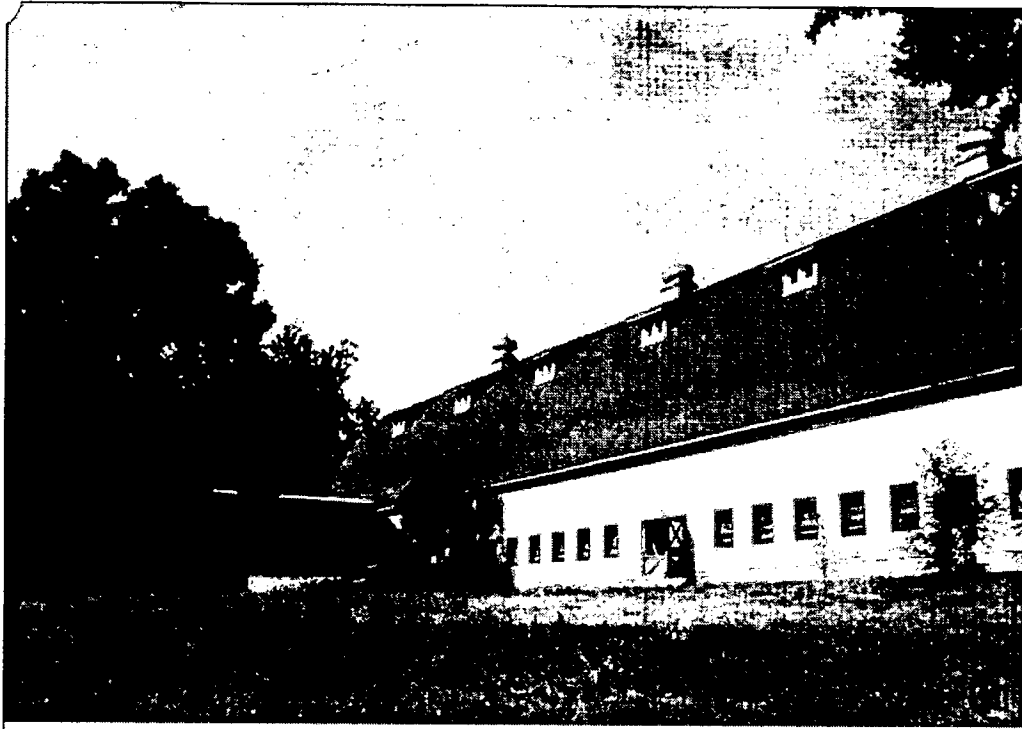
PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

View of 1-story wing for raising calves.

FIGURE

2.10



PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Side view of Barn #2 which faces the Yadkin River.

FIGURE
2.11

EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER



PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

View with concrete silo.

FIGURE
2.12

EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Concrete silos.

FIGURE
2.13



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Concrete silos.

FIGURE
2.14



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Barn #2 with cow stalls modified for horses.

FIGURE
2.15



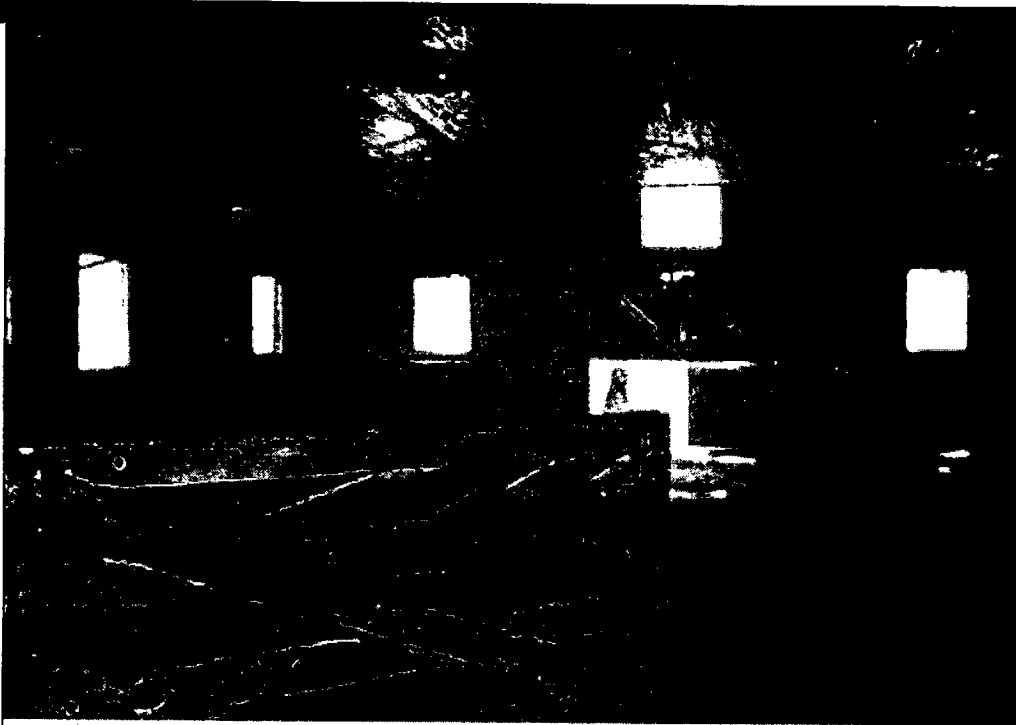
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

View from Barn #2 to water trough beyond.

FIGURE
2.16



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win Mock Farm

View of wing in which calves were raised.

FIGURE
2.17



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

View of center aisle, Barn #2.

FIGURE
2.18



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

View of Hay Loft, Barn #2.

FIGURE
2.19



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Barn #2, view of area in which calves were raised.

FIGURE
2.20



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Milk Producing Plant is a CMU wall structure.

**FIGURE
2.21**



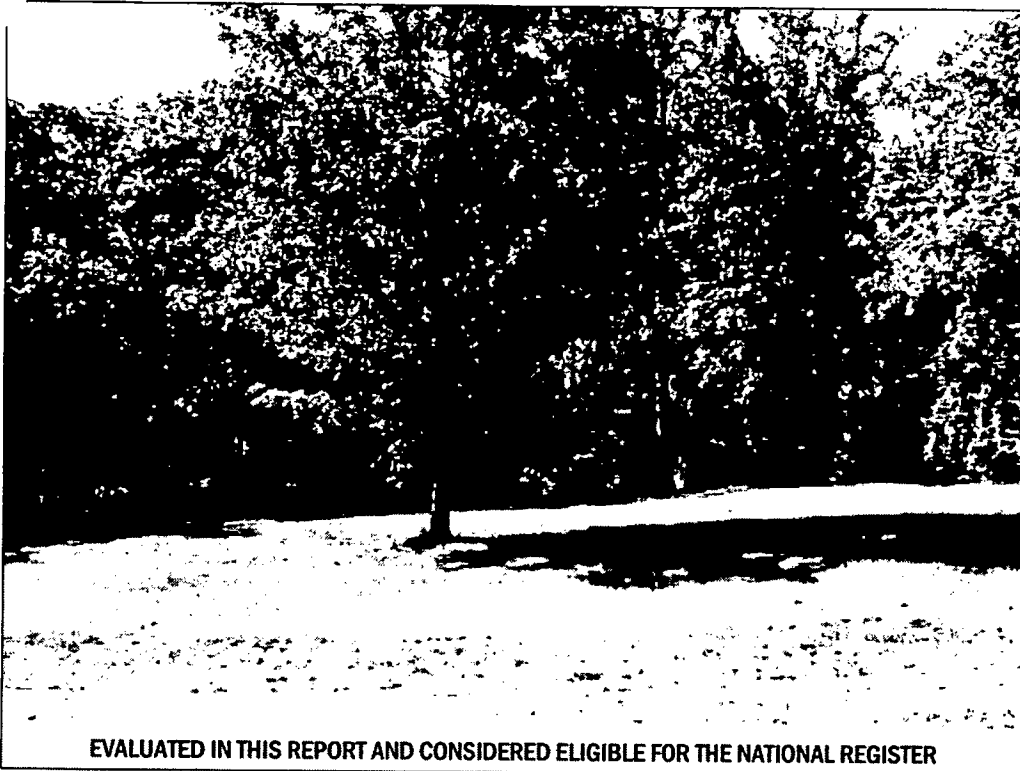
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Detail view of insulated door.

**FIGURE
2.22**



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win Mock Farm

Landscape between the barns and
US 158.

**FIGURE
2.23**



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

Farm road between barns and US
158.

**FIGURE
2.24**



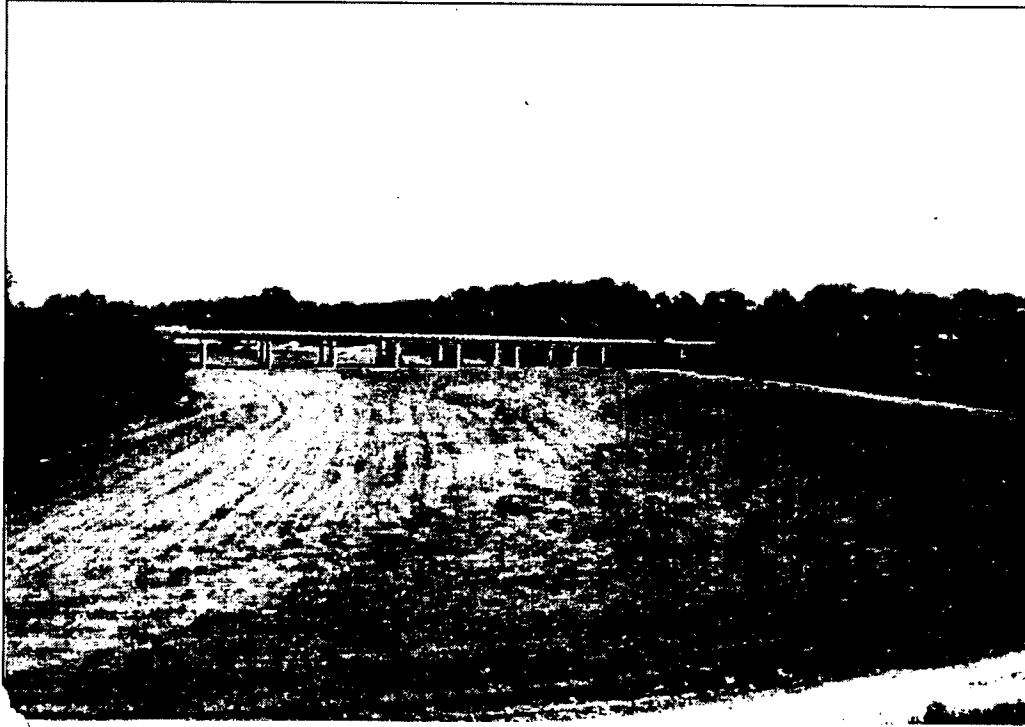
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

View from US 158 looking north:
Bottom Lands with 1-40 in the
distance.

FIGURE
2.25



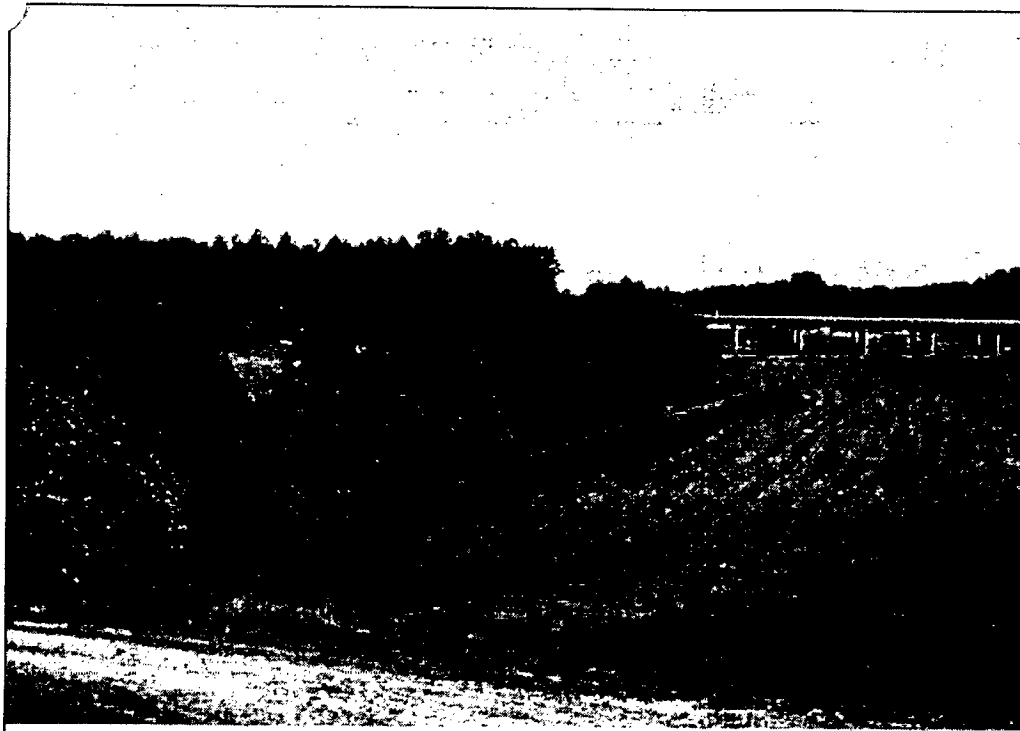
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

View looking north from US 158:
Bottom lands with 1-40 in the
distance.

FIGURE
2.26



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

Win-Mock Farm

View from US 158 of Bottom Lands and 1-40 in the distance.

FIGURE
2.27



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 2

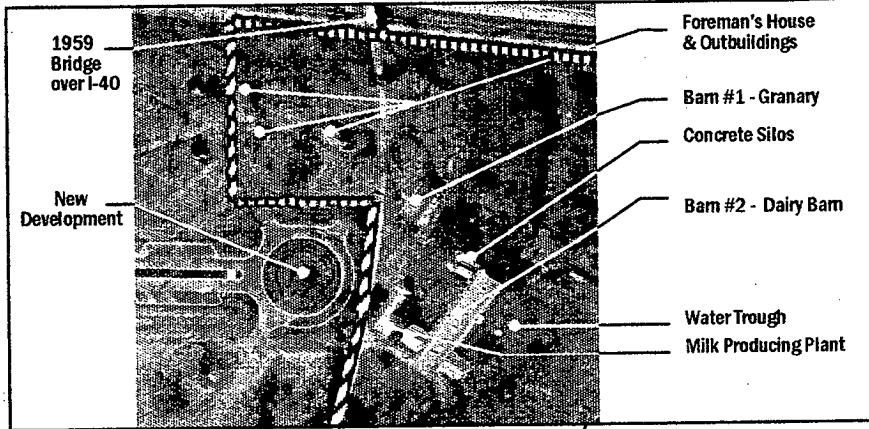
Win-Mock Farm

View from Bridge No. 35 on US 158: Bams and silos seen in the distance. Bottom lands in foreground.

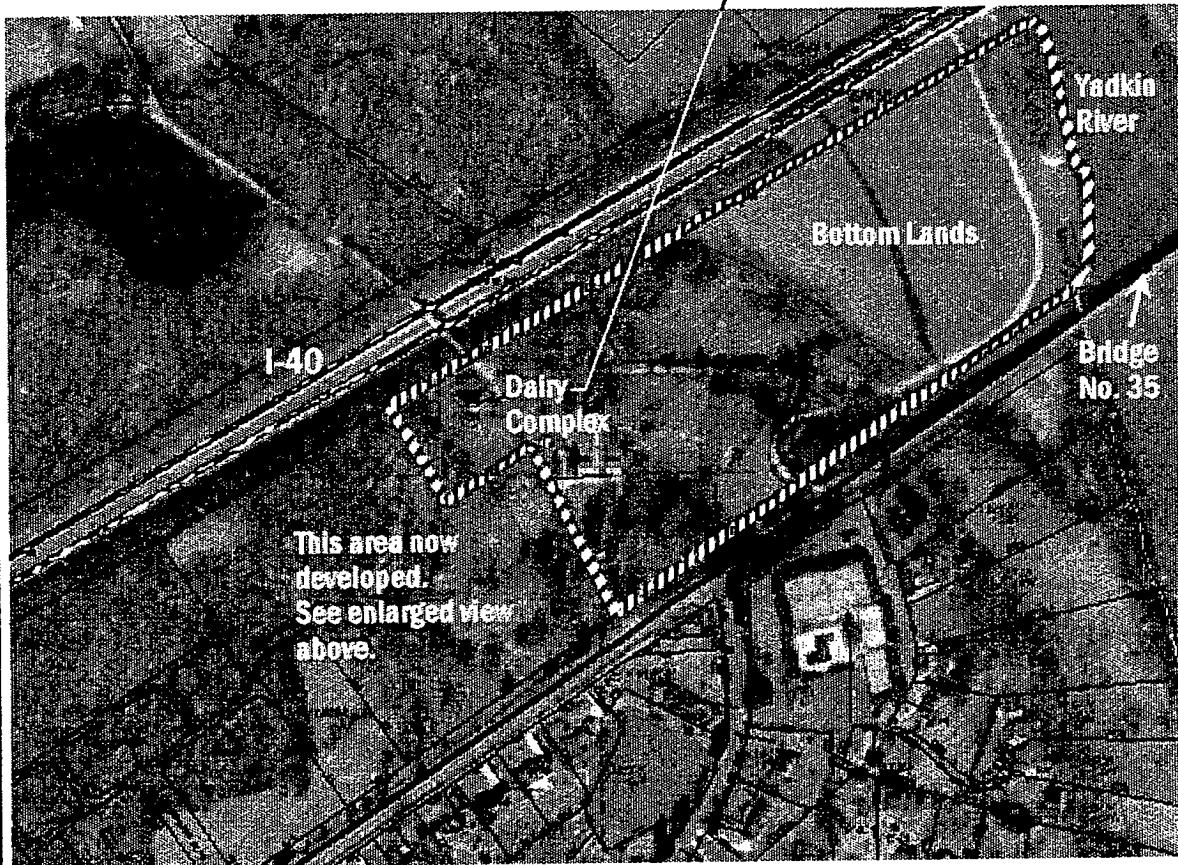
FIGURE
2.28

B-3835
Nov. 2002

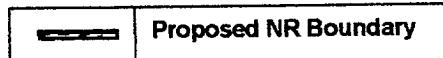
Phase II Report
Page 62



NR Boundary/See Below



Win-Mock Farm Complex



NCDOT Historic Architecture
1548 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1548

T 919-733-3141
F 919-733-9794
www.ncdot.org

Project
**Replace Bridge No. 35 on US 158
over the Yadkin River
Davie-Forsyth Counties**

Sheet Title
**NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY:
WIN-MOCK FARM**

Drawn By:
Silverman

Issue Date:
10-15-02

File Name:
NR_2.ppt

TIP No.
B-3835

Scale
NTS

Sheet No.
NR-2

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS (CONT'D.)

B. PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Identification

Bridge No. 35 on US 158 over the Yadkin River

Location

Bridge #35 carries US 158 over the Yadkin River, linking Forsyth and Davie Counties, NC

Description

NOTE: See fig's 3.1-3.6, p. 66-68

The NCDOT Historic Bridge Inventory by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc. states:

“The fifteen span, 1,083 foot long stringer bridge maintains 72' span lengths that are continuous. The end spans are supported on reinforced concrete end caps, post and beam interior bents, and post and web wall bents at the stream. The bridge is finished with standard design concrete balustrades with stepped ends. The beams are connected with rived splice plates.”⁵²

Summary of Significance

The NCDOT Historic Bridge Inventory by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc. states:

“The steel stringer bridge built in 1940 by the NC State Highway Commission has no innovative or distinctive details. It is a later example of the over 2,200 steel stringer bridges in the North Carolina built between the 1910s and 1961. Steel stringer bridges were favored for their economies of initial cost, construction, and maintenance, and they dominated pre-1961 bridge construction in the state and nation. The use of the continuous design does not make the bridge significant. By the time the bridge was built, the state bridge unit had been using the continuous design for several years. There are sixteen continuous steel stringer bridges that predate this one. The bridge is not historically significant for its technology or setting and context.”

⁵² Bridge No. 35. *North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Bridge Inventory – Phase I Report*. Unpublished database prepared by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc., n.d.

National Register Criteria Assessment

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Bridge No. 35 is considered **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under any criterion considerations.

Bridge No. 35, Davie-Forsyth Counties, NC, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*⁵³ There are no documented, specific events of outstanding significance associated with the history of Bridge No. 35.

Bridge No. 35 is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*⁵⁴ Bridge No. 35 does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

Bridge No. 35 is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.*⁵⁵ Bridge No. 35 illustrates a later example of the over 2,200 steel stringer bridges in the North Carolina built between the 1910s and 1961. There are sixteen continuous steel stringer bridges that predate this one. The bridge is not historically significant for its technology or setting and context.

Bridge No. 35, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered*

⁵³ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), p. 12.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

*important.*⁵⁶ Bridge No. 35 is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

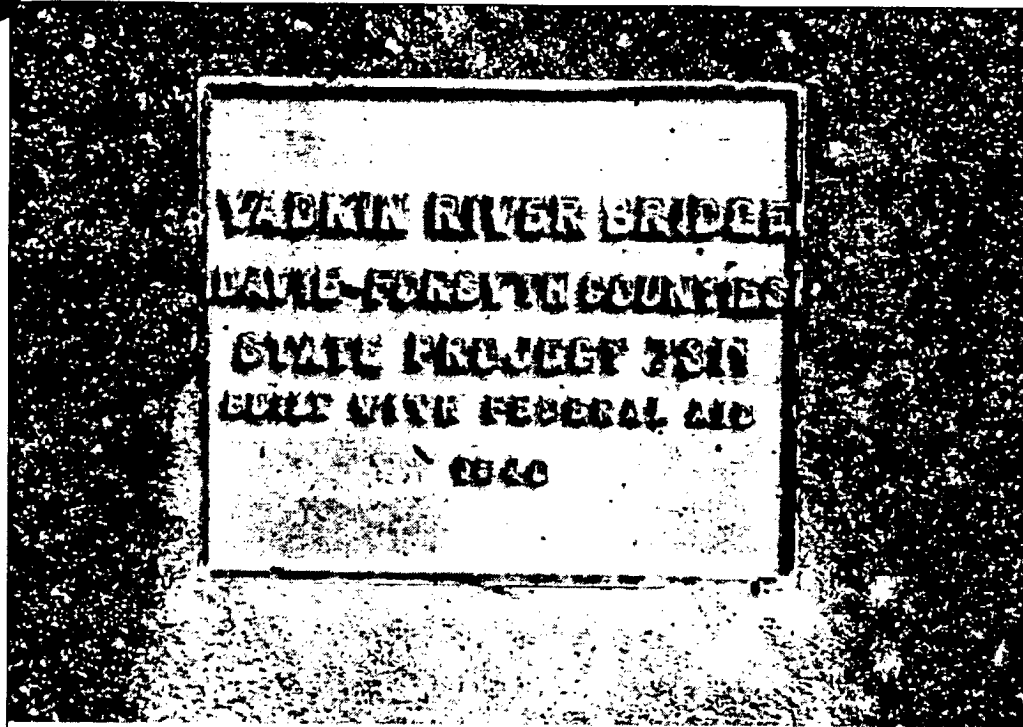
National Register Boundary

-N/A-

National Register Boundary Justification

-N/A-

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 21.



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

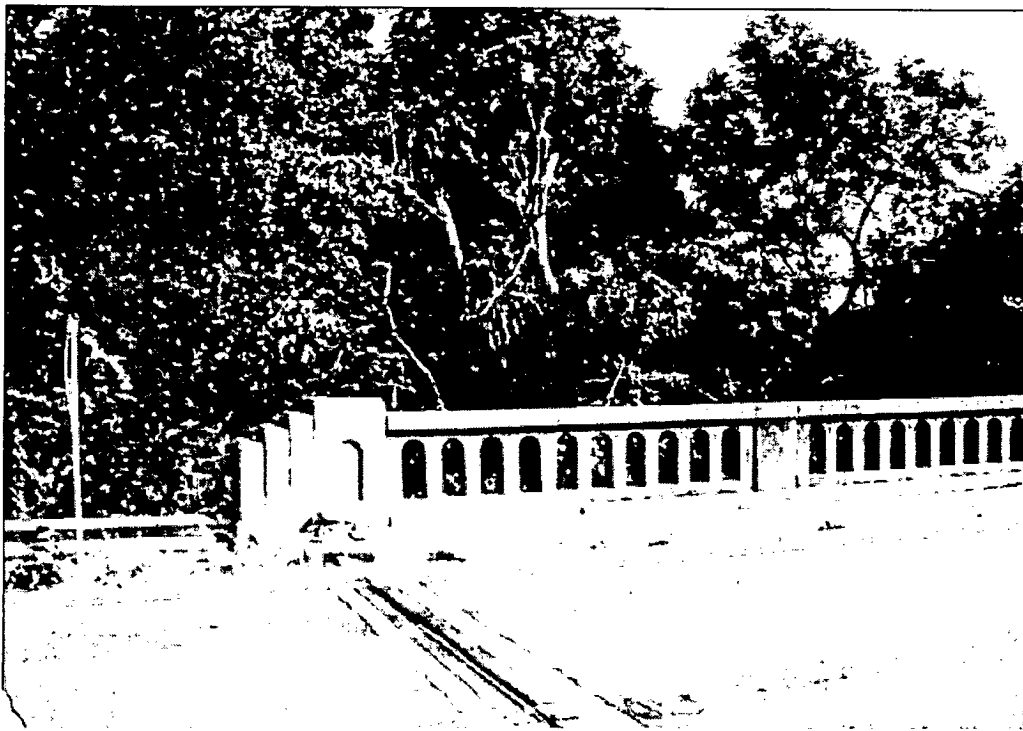
PROPERTY # 3

Bridge No. 35

Bridge Plate with 1940 date.

FIGURE

3.1



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

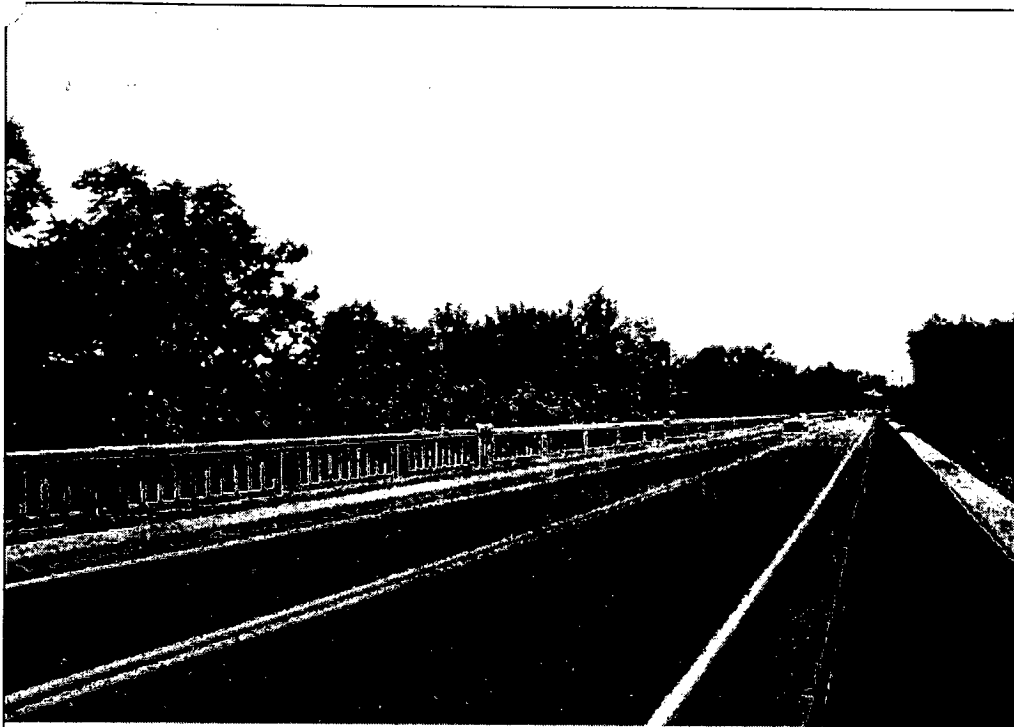
PROPERTY # 3

Bridge No. 35

Concrete rail with inset arch and stepped end cap.

FIGURE

3.2



PROPERTY # 3

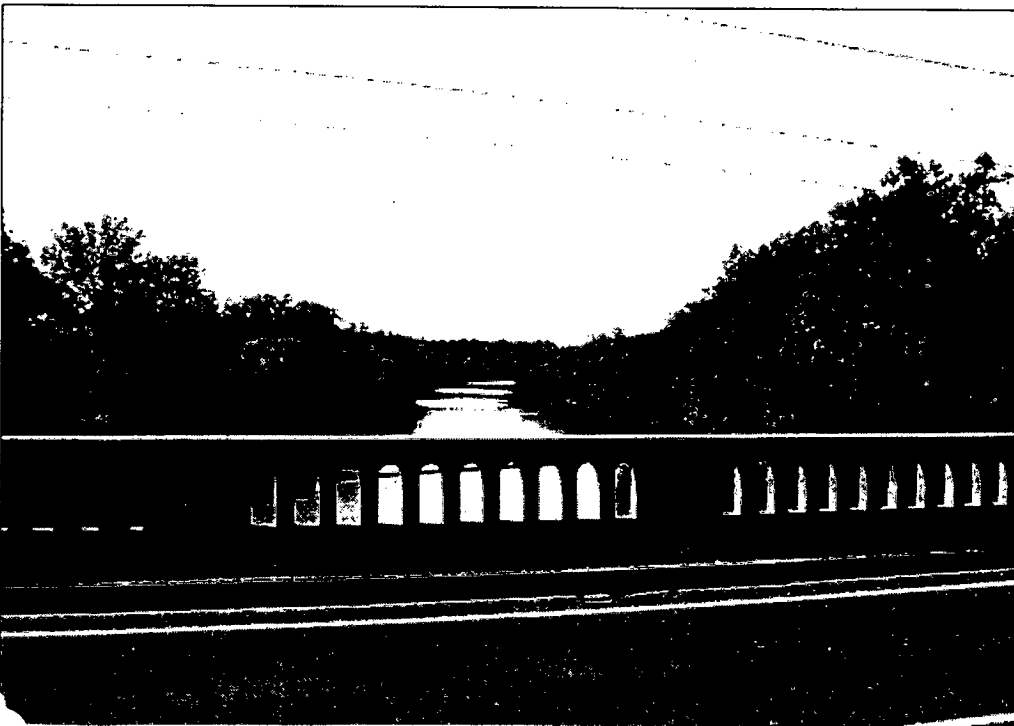
Bridge No. 35

View looking east.

FIGURE

3.3

EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER



PROPERTY # 3

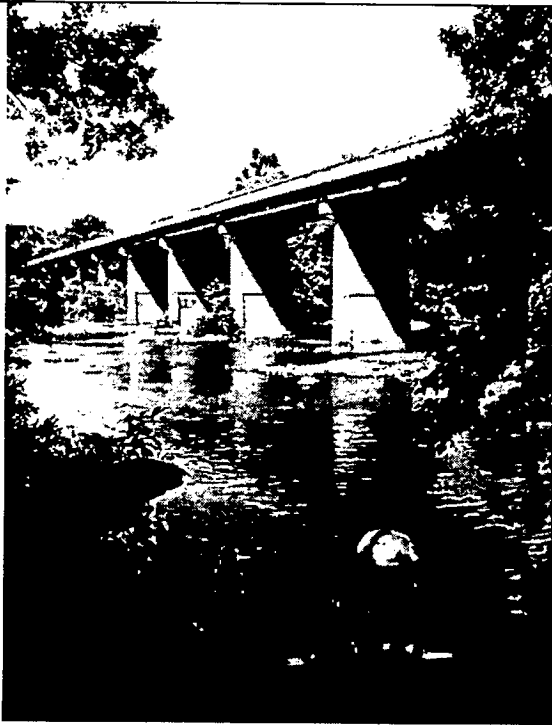
Bridge No. 35

View of rail and Yadkin River.

FIGURE

3.4

EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER



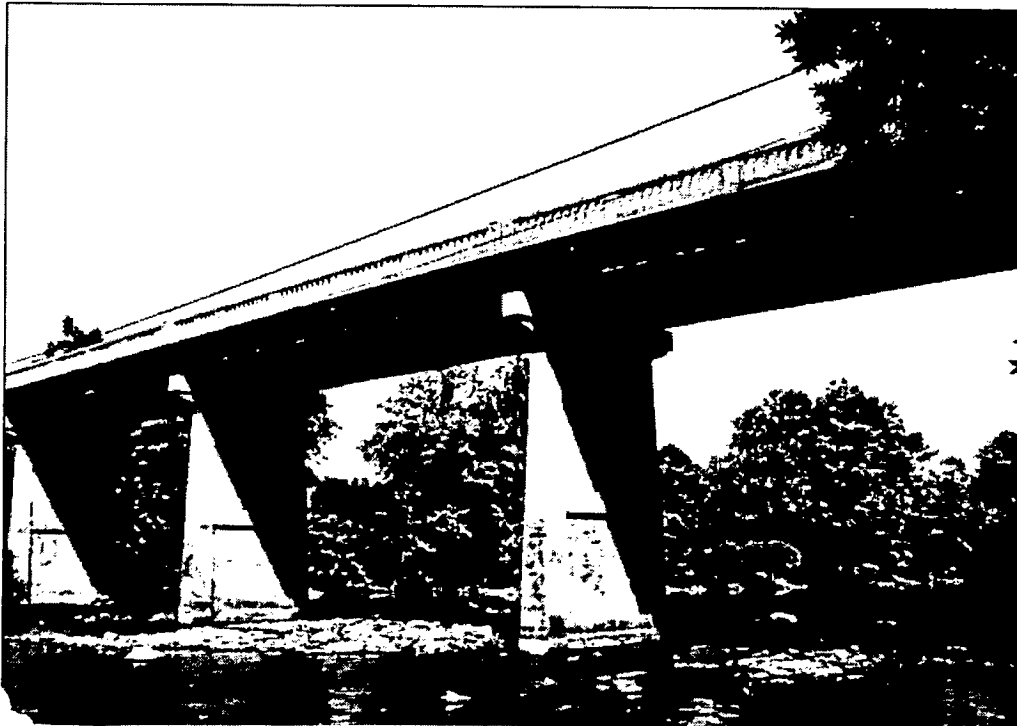
EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 3

Bridge No. 35

View from Tanglewood Park boat launch area.

FIGURE
3.5



EVALUATED IN THIS REPORT AND DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY # 3

Bridge No. 35

View from river's edge.

FIGURE
3.6

C. TABLE I: SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES EVALUATED BY NCDOT

PROPERTY NO'S.	IDENTIFICATION	SHPO STATUS	NCDOT EVALUATION	NOTES
1	Tanglewood Farm	Tanglewood Manor House (SL)	Eligible	See Evaluation and NR Boundary
2	Win-Mock Farm	Win-Mock Farm (SL)	Eligible	See Evaluation and NR Boundary
3	Bridge No. 35	Undesignated	Not Eligible	See Evaluation

VII. Bibliography

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Principal Sources Consulted

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VIII. Project Record Documents

VII. Project Record Documents

HPO Scoping Comments