



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

November 21, 2016

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for Replacement of Culvert #133 on SR 1170,
WBS 17BP.9.C.2, Forsyth County, ER 16-2120

Thank you for your memorandum of November 14, 2016, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and do not concur that the Richard and Virginia Craft House and outbuildings (FY00145) are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the alterations to the late 19th century log house, the extensive 1960s alterations, and the new post-1982 outbuildings and structures on the property.

When the house was approved for the Study List in 1982, it appears to have had some changes including the two-room 1964 building, rear shed roof extension and the rear deck. Since then the property has undergone further alterations and loss of historic fabric. Plus, more buildings and a pool were added to the property in the late 1980s. On the exterior, alterations include the new exterior brick chimney, new windows, replacement front porch, new side deck to the west, and the new front door. On the interior, the mantel surround and hearth in the main hall room are new; the original stair has been removed and a new stair installed in a different location; and the mantel, surround and hearth on the second floor are new.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov



PAT McCRORY
Governor

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON
Secretary

EZ 16- 2120

November 14, 2016

MEMORANDUM

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

SUBJECT: Culvert No. 133 Replacement on SR 1170 (Dull Road), Forsyth County

H Jo AVS
11/16/16
Dec 12/16

Dec 12/9/16
E. E. E. E. E.
11/18/16

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report and survey site forms for the above referenced project. Please feel free to contact me by phone (919-707-6075) if you have any additional questions or comments. We look forward to hearing from you.



HISTORIC STRUCTURE SURVEY REPORT

for

**Culvert No. 133 Replacement on SR 1170 (Dull Road)
Lewisville-Clemmons vicinity, Forsyth County
WBS No. 17BP.9.C.2**

Prepared for:

**Human Environment Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1598**

Prepared by:

**Fearnbach History Services, Inc.
3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104**

November 2016

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3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104**

November 2016

Heather Fearnbach

November 9, 2016

Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Date

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

Date

**Culvert No. 133 Replacement on SR 1170 (Dull Road)
Lewisville-Clemmons vicinity, Forsyth County
WBS No. 17BP.9.C.2**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Culvert No. 133 on SR 1170 (Dull Road) between Lewisville and Clemmons in southwest Forsyth County. NCDOT defines this project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE) as fifty feet on either side of Culvert No. 133 and three hundred feet from each end of that structure. NCDOT architectural historians reviewed the properties within the APE and determined that one property greater than fifty years old warranted further evaluation: the Richard and Virginia Craft House (FY00145) at 8165 Dull Road. The culvert replacement project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA, 2007). NCDOT architectural historians established an APE for each project and conducted preliminary investigations, identifying resources warranting additional study and eligibility evaluation.

NCDOT contracted with Fearnbach History Services, Inc. (FHS) and ACME Preservation Services, LLC (APS) to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the Richard and Virginia Craft House. Architectural historian Heather Fearnbach undertook the fieldwork and research in October 2016, photographing and mapping the building and authoring the report. Knowledgeable local residents and property owners provided information and allowed access. Additional primary sources included Forsyth County deeds and plats and United States census records.

Ms. Fearnbach conducted a survey of Forsyth County’s historic architectural resources from 2006 until 2009 and authored *Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage*, published in 2015. These projects provided general architectural and historical context for this analysis. The Richard and Virginia Craft House was included in the 2006-2009 survey update as well as the Forsyth County architectural survey executed by Gwynne S. Taylor from 1979 to 1981. The Craft House was added to the North Carolina Study List on April 8, 1982, following that survey’s conclusion.

This report demonstrates that the Richard and Virginia Craft House meets National Register Criterion C for architecture due to the rarity of comparable Forsyth County residences of this age, plan, and half-dovetail-notched, hewn log method of construction. The number of extant late-nineteenth-century log dwellings remaining in the county has decreased significantly over the past thirty years. However, the house does not possess the requisite historical importance to merit National Register listing under Criteria A or B, nor is it likely to yield information regarding building technology that is not accessible from other sources, making it ineligible under Criterion D.

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
FY00145	Richard and Virginia Craft House	8165 Dull Road	5874-99-9380	Eligible	C



Craft House
8165 Dull Road
Lewisville-Clemmons
vicinity
Forsyth County

parcel outlined in red, 2014
 aerials courtesy of Forsyth
 County GIS

<http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>





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I. Richard and Virginia Craft House

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
FY00145	Richard and Virginia Craft House	8165 Dull Road	5874-99-9380	Eligible	C



**8165 Dull Road, parcel outlined in red, 2014 aerial courtesy of Forsyth County GIS
<http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>**



Richard and Virginia Craft House, south elevation

Setting

The Richard and Virginia Craft House occupies a 4.58-acre tract on Dull Road's north side about six-tenths of a mile east of its intersection with Concord Church Road in southwest Forsyth County. The property, located approximately 1.5 miles south of central Lewisville and 5.3 miles northwest of downtown Clemmons, is situated between US 421 to the north and Interstate 40 to the south. The Yadkin River, which constitutes the Forsyth/Davie County line, is 2.4 miles west of the house. The Craft House parcel is bounded by sizable wooded residential lots to the west, north, and east. The acreage on Dull Road's south side directly opposite the subject property was subdivided to allow for the late 1970s construction of Ranch and split-level residences.

The Craft House, outbuildings, and a log rental house are clustered in the lot's elevated southeast section. The remainder of the tract is a rolling open field that slopes down to the west. A taupe-colored concrete-paver driveway on the dwelling's west side leads north from Dull Road to the log rental house, which was erected by the current owner Nelta Renegar and her husband Jack in the mid-1980s. The driveway forks and circles around the main house's north and east elevations to provide outbuilding access and Dull Road egress. Landscaped beds containing flowers and evergreen shrubs surround the residence. Deciduous and evergreen trees punctuate the grass lawn. The lot's perimeter is wooded. According to Mrs. Renegar, an unpaved road historically crossed the property north of the dwelling.

Two historic outbuildings—a one-story, side-gable-roofed, late-nineteenth-century, log smokehouse and a shed-roofed, 1930s, frame privy—stand northeast of the house. The Renegars commissioned the construction of the remaining outbuildings. An open four-bay 1987 carport with a low gable roof supported by square posts is east of the driveway and a beige-colored concrete-paved parking pad. A front-gable-roofed 1987 garage/workshop erected utilizing salvaged logs is north of the carport. A rectangular 1982 pool with a concrete deck is further north. A slightly elevated wood deck borders the concrete deck's west and north sections. A small, front-gable-roofed, 1982, log pool equipment shed stands near the pool's northeast corner. Mrs. Renegar also owns the 0.77-acre lot to the east, which was part of the Craft property. That parcel contains a frame rental house and a four-bay equipment shed erected in 1987.¹

¹ Nelta Renegar, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, October 14, 2016.



Richard and Virginia Craft House, southeast oblique

Exterior Description

The two-story, side-gable-roofed, half-dovetail-notched, hewn log Craft House was constructed in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The dwelling's primary façade faces south to Dull Road. In 1964, the previous owners, Garland and Mary Headen, erected the one-story board-and-batten-sided rear addition, which comprises a shed-roofed south section containing a bedroom, corridor, and bathroom, as well as a side-gable-roofed north section with a living room and kitchen. Mr. Headen used lumber from trees cut on the property for the addition's structural members, siding, and interior elements including wall sheathing, floor boards, exposed ceiling beams, and door and window surrounds.² A shed-roofed sunroom projects from the kitchen's south wall. A concrete faux-stone patio and sidewalk connect the sunroom and the front porch.

The Renegars embarked upon an extensive renovation after acquiring the property in 1979. Following the log structure's stabilization, contractors substituted concrete mortar for deteriorated chinking. The Headens had reconstructed a full-width, shed-roofed front porch supported by slender square wood posts. The Renegars added the deck-style wide-board floor and wood railing. The current metal porch roof is higher than the original roof, as indicated by wood blocks which fill the space once occupied by rafters. A narrow wood walkway extends from the porch's west end to the wood deck adjacent to the rear addition's northwest corner. Masons replaced the brick chimney on the east elevation with a brick chimney in the early 1980s, salvaging and incorporating a brick bearing the painted date "1871" into the stack. Jack Renegar asserted that the brick 1871 chimney had superseded an earlier stone chimney. The Renegars selected Rustic Revival-style tree bark siding from a North Carolina supplier to sheathe the gables of the log house and addition. An asphalt-shingle roof protects the dwelling.³

² Ibid.; 'Septic Tank System Inspection Form,' November 6, 1964.

³ Nelta Renegar, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, October 14, 2016.



Richard and Virginia Craft House, southwest oblique (above) and west elevation (below)

The south elevation's asymmetrical fenestration reflects the hall-parlor plan. At the wall's center, a brown-painted-metal-frame glazed storm door protects the replacement wood front door, which encompasses two tall vertical panels topped with two glazed panes. The door opens into the living room. East of the door, a six-over-six, double-hung, late-nineteenth-century, wood sash held together with corner pegs pierces the wall. Two matching windows illuminate the two second-story rooms. The double-hung windows retain wood "stops" that rotate to hold lower sashes up in an open position. Unadorned flat boards surround the door and window openings. The Renegars installed the board-and-batten shutters that frame the windows.

The Renegars also added the single-leaf, wood-frame, multipane door at the west elevation's center. Original vertical three-pane wood sash pierce the west second-story room's west and north walls and the east second-story room's east and north elevations. A six-pane wood sash on the chimney's north side brightens the first-story east room.





**Richard and Virginia Craft House, north elevation, 1964 addition (above)
and east elevation (below)**



Interior Description

The log Craft House contains two rooms on each level: a hall and parlor on the first floor and two second-story spaces that initially functioned as bedrooms. The west rooms are slightly narrower than the east rooms. In hall-parlor plan dwellings, the larger first story room, the hall, was a multipurpose area accessed directly through an outside door. Families cooked, ate, and socialized in this room. The parlor was a more private space that typically contained the main bed and was sometimes used for formal entertaining.



**Richard and Virginia Craft House, Hall (east room), south elevation (above)
and east elevation (below)**



The fireplace is on the east room's east wall. The Renegars added the post-and-lintel wood mantel, the oversized red brick firebox surround, and the slightly elevated matching brick hearth. A wood stove heats the room. Contractors removed all finishes from the log interior walls, exposed ceiling joists, and the undersides of the wide second-story floor boards during the renovation. These elements remain unpainted. Carpenters carefully numbered the original wide floorboards, which had to be removed to facilitate sill and joist repair, and subsequently reinstalled and finished them.

The board-and-batten door that hangs on strap hinges in the opening between the two first-story rooms is held closed by an iron thumb latch and keeper. A similar door and a wide-vertical-board wall enclose the wide, shallow closet that spans the west room's south elevation.

The central replacement stair leads north in a straight steep run along the east room's west wall to the upper floor. The original stair rose in the opposite direction at the same location and was enclosed by a vertical-board partition wall. The Renegars reconfigured the run to ease access and replaced the wall with simple wood railings comprised of square posts and flat handrails. The stair terminates at the east second-story bedroom's northwest corner.



Richard and Virginia Craft House, second floor (east room), east elevation (above)

The second story also retains original wide floorboards and unpainted log walls. The Renegars specified the installation of the board-and batten ceiling as well as the east room's fireplace, which encompasses a post-and-lintel wood mantel, an oversized red brick firebox surround, and the elevated matching brick hearth. A wall-mounted air-conditioning unit fills much of the opening beneath the window on the north elevation. The Renegars elected to convert the west room's south section into a bathroom and the north section into a laundry room and closet. A frame wall and a board-and-batten door with an iron thumb latch and keeper separate the spaces.



Richard and Virginia Craft House, Hall (east room), north elevation (above) and bedroom in 1964 addition, looking south (below; exposed logs on the north elevation of the original house)



On the north elevation of the log house's east first-story room, a door with two tall vertical panels and an iron rim lock with a faceted clear-glass knob secures the south end of the narrow corridor that bisects the rear addition's south section. The addition's floor system is approximately one foot higher than that of the original house. The corridor has hardwood floors, while carpeting covers the bedroom floor to the west. A full bathroom with a white-glazed square ceramic tile wainscot, small square variegated-brown ceramic tile floors, and white porcelain fixtures is on the hall's east side. Gypsum board sheathes the walls with the exception of the west section of the original dwelling's north elevation, which is visible in the bedroom. The corridor terminates at a large living room characterized by hardwood floors, wide-vertical-board sheathed walls, and a coffered ceiling. Two large, double-hung, four-over-four wood sash on the living room's west elevation and two matching windows flanking the plate-glass window at the north elevation's center provide ample light. A single-leaf wood door with two tall vertical panels topped

with six glazed panes at the west elevation's south end provides access to the wood deck, as does the single-leaf, wood-frame, multipane door on the bedroom's north elevation.



1964 addition, living room, looking northwest (above), and looking east, (below)



The oversized red brick chimney that separates the living room and kitchen is deep enough to accommodate a large fireplace with a post-and-lintel wood mantel in the living room as well as a three-level grill and a tall white-brick-lined recess containing a wide stove and vented hood in the kitchen. Large, square, ceramic tiles cover the kitchen floors and the ceiling is coffered. A pair of double-hung, four-over-two wood sash pierce the north elevation above the sink. Two double-hung, four-over-four wood sash at the east elevation's center supply additional light. Knotty pine cabinets with iron strap

hinges and door and drawer pulls line the north elevation. A matching Dutch door on the south elevation provides access to the sunporch, which has oversized square brick west and north walls with wide mortar joints. The south and east walls comprise full-height aluminum-frame plate-glass windows and doors. The single-leaf door at the room's southeast corner opens onto the patio.



**1964 addition, kitchen,
west wall (left) and
sunporch, looking
northwest (below**





Smokehouse, late nineteenth century

A one-story, side-gable-roofed, half-dovetail-notched, hewn log smokehouse stands northeast of the kitchen addition. The Renegars added the full-width shed-roofed porch that shelters the entrance on the south elevation. The porch has a wide board floor, dimensional lumber posts, and a railing comprised of slender rectangular wood balusters and a flat-board handrail. The board-and-batten door has a flat-board surround and is secured by an iron thumb latch and keeper. Weatherboards sheathe the gable ends. A standing-seam metal roof protects the building.



Privy, 1930s

A privy with flush horizontal-board walls and a corrugated-sheet-metal shed roof is north of the smokehouse. A narrow board-and-batten door on the east elevation provides interior access. The poured-concrete floor and toilet base reflect standards promoted by the agricultural extension service during the 1930s.



Pool and Pool Equipment Shed, looking northwest

Pool, 1982

A rectangular pool with a concrete deck is north of the garage/workshop. A slightly elevated wood deck with a dimensional lumber railing borders the concrete deck's west and north sections. The deck's projecting west section includes a frame pergola and bar.

Pool Equipment Shed, 1982

A small, front-gable-roofed, log pool equipment shed stands near the pool's northeast corner. Weatherboards sheathe the gable ends. A double-leaf board-and-batten door fills much of the south elevation.



Carport, 1987

An open four-bay carport with a low gable roof supported by square posts is on the east side of the driveway and a beige-concrete-paved parking pad. The asphalt roof shingles were replaced in October 2016.

Garage/Workshop, 1987

A front-gable-roofed garage/workshop, erected utilizing logs salvaged from a Forsyth County outbuilding, stands north of the carport. Weatherboards sheathe the gable ends. A six-pane wood sash pierces the east gable. The west elevation includes a double-leaf board-and-batten north door and a single-leaf board-and-batten south door. A low, open, dimensional-lumber-frame, equipment shed extends across the rear (east) elevation. The asphalt roof shingles were replaced in October 2016.



Rental House, 1987

Smokey Bailey recycled logs from a Forsyth County outbuilding to construct the first story of the two-story side-gable-roofed rental house located approximately 150 feet north of the Craft House. Weatherboards cover the upper story. Six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash illuminate the interior. Steeply-pitched shed roofed porches span the north and south elevations. The porches have a wide board floors, dimensional lumber posts, and deck-like railings. A walkway on the west elevation connects the porches. The walkway is cantilevered above the raised basement's concrete wall. The dwelling's south elevation is at the same grade as the gravel driveway, but the lot's grade drops dramatically to the north, necessitating a long run of wood stairs with wood railings to access the north porch from ground level.

Area Settlement History

In what is now Forsyth County, the Muddy Creek basin's abundant water supply, natural resources, and fertile soil proved attractive to English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers including Maryland farmers John Douthit and Christopher Elrod, who joined the movement south to homestead in the North Carolina Piedmont by 1750. Most colonists initially erected log dwellings, replacing them with more finely-crafted heavy-timber frame and masonry structures as circumstances allowed. The population influx precipitated the formation of Rowan County, encompassing the area west of Orange and north of Anson Counties, in 1753. That same year, after six months of exploring North Carolina in search of suitable land to settle, Bishop August G. Spangenberg led the Moravians to purchase 98,985 Rowan County acres from English Lords Proprietor John Carteret. They called the land "Wachau" after an Austrian estate that had belonged to their benefactor and spiritual leader Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The tract later became known as "Wachovia," the Latin form of the name.⁴

In an effort to expand the Moravians' American presence, fifteen unmarried men traveled from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to the North Carolina backcountry, arriving on November 17, 1753. Twelve of them remained to create a settlement called Bethabara. The majority of Moravian immigrants were craftsmen and shopkeepers, most of whom who had little farming experience but possessed the necessary skills to establish congregation towns.⁵ In February 1765, after carefully evaluating sites delineated during Reuter's demarcation of Wachovia's 154 square miles, church elders selected a central location for the permanent congregation town they named Salem. The community's builders erected a log dwelling in January 1766 to provide shelter while they crafted substantial heavy-timber and brick structures, many designed by Wachovia administrator and planner Frederic William Marshall.⁶

The backcountry's population burgeoned after a 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War. Moravian elders modified their original land use plan in order to attract settlers who required sizable tracts to farm profitably and wished to purchase rather than rent acreage. By allowing carefully-vetted colonists to move to North Carolina and acquire land from the church, they not only increased Wachovia's work force but recruited new congregants and clientele for Moravian craftsmen and shopkeepers. This decision permitted typical dispersed frontier settlement patterns rather than the Moravians' usual town planning approach.⁷

In 1790, census takers enumerated 8,528 residents in Stokes County, which then encompassed what would become Forsyth County. Almost all were self-sufficient farmers who depended upon the labor of family members, day laborers, and slaves to facilitate the relentless cycle of tasks related to planting and harvesting fields, tending livestock, and erecting and maintaining farm buildings and structures. The

⁴ Penelope Niven and Cornelia B. Wright, *Old Salem: The Official Guidebook* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2004), 8-17; Frank V. Tursi; *Winston-Salem: A History* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1994), 30-34, 43; Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, "There is None Like It:" The South Fork Settlements and the Development of Colonial Wachovia," Old Salem, Inc., 2003, 15-16, 22.

⁵ Adelaide L. Fries, ed., *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Volume I, 1752-1771* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1968 reprint), 73-74, 78-79; Daniel B. Thorp, "Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community," *The Journal of Southern History*, Vol. 52, No. 1 (February 1986), pp. 22, 32.

⁶ Larry Edward Tise, *Winston-Salem in History, Vol. 9: Building and Architecture* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston, 1976), 9; Niven and Wright, *Old Salem*, 20-27, 41; Adelaide L. Fries, *The Town Builders* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, 1915), 10-11, 15.

⁷ Thorp, "Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community," 34-36; S. Scott Rohrer, "Evangelism and Acculturation in the Backcountry: The Case of Wachovia, North Carolina, 1753-1830," *Journal of the Early Republic*, Summer 2001, pp. 199-229.

county's African American inhabitants included 13 free blacks and 787 slaves.⁸ Given that many land grants and property acquisitions encompassed sizable tracts, residents typically lived at great distances from each other, meeting at churches and in crossroads communities and small towns to socialize, trade, and address business matters.

Such communities include Clemmons and Lewisville. Clemmons, in what is now Forsyth County's southwest corner, evolved from a 640-acre tract purchased by William Johnson from William Linville in 1757. Johnson built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors during the French and Indian War. After Johnson's 1765 death, his descendants continued to live on his property. Other early settlers in the area include Peter Clemmons, a Delaware native who purchased 530 acres just north of the Johnson estate in 1777, operated a store, a farm, and a grist mill on Muddy Creek. His dwelling on Clemmons Road, which has served as a boarding house, general store, meeting house, inn, and stagecoach stop, was constructed around 1800 and expanded in the mid-nineteenth century.⁹

One branch of the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania to the Southern frontier crossed the Yadkin River at a shallow ford northwest of Clemmons. Wright's Store served as the primary trading post for travelers; a tavern, campground, a few permanent residences, and several churches were constructed in the area by the early 1800s. Lewis Case Laugenour, a descendant of the Laugenour family that settled in Friedland circa 1773, worked at the Nissen Wagon Works as a young man, went west during the California Gold Rush, and then returned to North Carolina and married one of the Nissen daughters. He built a house in western Forsyth County in 1859 and donated land for the construction of Baptist and Methodist churches; the community that grew up around his home became known as Lewisville.¹⁰

Richard and Virginia Craft House

Richard Craft's grandparents, English immigrant Nathan Charles Craft and Betsy Cooper, married in Stokes County on May 2, 1795. The couple resided in Salem by 1810 but established a farm northwest of Clemmons and south of Lewisville by 1820. Their family quickly grew with the births of Alice, Leah, Nathan Jr., Thomas, and Vachel. Thomas, born on May 14, 1802, and Virginia native Summerville Hudson married on September 17, 1823. The young couple likely initially resided on his parent's farm. Thomas and Summerville welcomed their first child, Richard, on August 8, 1824. On August 18, 1826, Thomas paid his father \$400 for 250 acres situated on Tomahawk Creek. In 1830, federal census takers enumerated Thomas as the head of a household that included three children and four adults. As that year's census only includes the names of household heads, it is impracticable to determine exactly who lived on the property. By 1840, the couple had seven children—Richard, Alice White, Elizabeth A., Nathan W., Nancy H., Thomas C., and Martha S.—ranging in age from newborn to sixteen. All of the siblings remained at home in 1850 and assisted with the farm's operation. Thomas was by then a well-regarded Methodist Episcopal clergyman and farmer with 60 acres under cultivation and 160 unimproved acres. Census takers valued their farm at \$440 and farm implements at \$60. Livestock included 4 horses, 3 milk and 6 other cows, 10 sheep, and 19 hogs worth \$377. The Crafts reported farm returns of 55

⁸ S. N. D. North, director, Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), 10.

⁹ Merrikay Brown and Jerry Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina: A Guide to Its Heritage and History* (Winston-Salem: Forsyth County Public Library, 2004), 5; Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1981), 113.

¹⁰ Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 12; Brad Rochester, "Laugenhour House To Get New Tenant," *The Courier*, August 25, 1777; "Lewis Laugenhour House," Lewisville Historical Society plaque; Eric Hill Associates, "Lewis Lagenauer House," Corridor 76 Study, no date.

bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 75 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 50 bushels of sweet potatoes, 15 pounds of wool, 60 pounds of flax, 5 bushels of flax seed, 11 tons of hay, and 104 pounds of butter.¹¹

Thomas and Summerville Craft's son Richard was poised to establish his own farm at the time of his June 21, 1855, marriage to Virginia Catherine Harper. Virginia, born on November 15, 1830, to Edger and Esther Baugh Harper, was known as "Gincy." Three months after the wedding, on September 27, 1855, Richard bought two tracts, a 151 ¾-acre parcel on Ellison's Creek and a smaller lot of unspecified acreage, from Jacob and Milly Whitman and Irvin and Martha Warner. Richard and Virginia Craft subsequently erected a house; likely the log dwelling at what is now 8165 Dull Road. The couple had eight children—John Wesley, Sarah Jane, George Milton, Ellen Summerville, Alice E., Thomas Albert, Jennie, and Martha A.—between 1857 and 1874. In 1860, Richard and Gincy are listed as owners of land valued at \$650 and personal property worth approximately \$200. Federal census takers enumerated their household after that of his parents, who held \$800-worth of real estate and personal property with an assessed value of \$600. The younger Crafts' farm encompassed 15 cultivated acres and 125 unimproved acres. Livestock included 2 horses, 2 milk and 3 other cows, 11 sheep, and 12 hogs worth \$200. The farm yield comprised 35 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of corn, 1 bushel of Irish potatoes, 10 bushels of sweet potatoes, 10 pounds of flax, 2 bushels of flax seed, 5 tons of hay, 60 pounds of butter, 15 pounds of honey, 1 pound of beeswax, and 8 pounds of wool. Census takers valued their farm implements at \$30. The Crafts are not listed among Forsyth County's slave owners and thus may have hired members of the adjacent households to assist with crop planting and harvesting.¹²

Reduced crop production and trade disruptions limited agricultural income during the Civil War, and staple goods were in short supply. Like most southern farmers, the Crafts suffered economic challenges including losses of material goods, livestock, and labor throughout and after the war. These stressors generally resulted in declining farm values. Richard and Gincy Craft fared better than most, as 1870 federal census takers noted only a slight decrease in the couple's estimated worth to \$600 of real estate and \$100 of personal property. Their household included five children, the eldest of whom, John, worked on the farm. It appears that the Crafts struggled to achieve economic stability during the Reconstruction era. In March 1877, Richard sold his wife's younger brother Lewis Marion Harper a one-half interest in the water-powered grist mill he had erected on Ellison's Creek. The \$500 transaction included rights to the mill site, equipment, dam, pond, and access roads to the property, but did not convey agricultural, mining, or timber privileges. The deed also specified that if the mill was destroyed by "fire or water or the lapse of time" the property's ownership would revert to Richard and his heirs.¹³

In 1880, six of the Craft's seven children remained at home and assisted with the farm. George, the eldest son in residence, oversaw the mill's operation. Charles Emerson's *North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory* indicates that Richard and Gincy Craft owned 127 acres in 1886. After Richard's death on July 7, 1893, Gincy retained the farm's ownership. In 1900, her son Thomas A. Craft, a farmer who served as the federal census taker that year, was enumerated as the head of a household that included Gincy, his wife Eliza Sue (known as Susie), their three young children, and his sister Ellen. By 1910, Gincy and Ellen were the only family members in residence at the farm. Thomas, Susie, and their twelve children

¹¹ United States Census, Population Schedules, 1830 and 1840; Forsyth County Deed Book 2, p. 180.

¹² The Craft's daughter Sarah Jane, born on April 2, 1860, died on October 16, 1861. Forsyth County Deed Book 2, p. 416; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Forsyth County, North Carolina, Population and Slave Schedules and Yadkin District Agriculture Schedule; marriage records; Craft grave markers, Harmony Grove Harper Graveyard, Clemmons, North Carolina.

¹³ United States Census, Population Schedule 1870; Forsyth County Deed Book 60, p. 255.

lived in Winston-Salem during the 1910s, where Thomas worked for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. However, they visited the farm frequently, particularly during the summer months. Thomas and Susie's daughters Blanche and Alberta recalled assisting their grandmother and their great-aunt Ellen with chores. Blanche's memories included storing perishable food in a milk well that was located in the yard near the kitchen.¹⁴

In 1930, federal census enumerators delineated that Ellen managed the farm, which was by that time a subsistence effort. The operation was not included in North Carolina Farm Census reports, indicating nominal production. Gincy died on November 23, 1931, at the age of 101, and is buried next to her husband in the Harmony Grove Harper graveyard in Clemmons. In 1934, Ellen sold a fifteen-acre tract that included the Craft House and outbuildings to Thomas Whitmell Davis Jr., whose vocations ranged from automobile salesman to real estate broker, and his wife Sara Sutton Davis. It appears that the couple used the farm as a country retreat, as they lived in his parent's Winston-Salem home at 667 West End Boulevard in 1940. Ellen then resided with her sister Alice E. Long, who headed a farming household in Clemmonsville Township that comprised Alice's daughter Pearl, her husband Opie Hauser, and the couple's four children. Ellen died on July 5, 1947, and is interred in the Concord United Methodist Church cemetery in Lewisville. On January 6, 1949, N. E. and Helen Wilkins Brewer conveyed the house at 8165 Dull Road to Edward A. and Frostie Lee Tucker Smith. Garland Jefferson Headen and his wife Mary Louise Lashmit Headen purchased the fifteen-acre parcel on February 27, 1950. Garland, a Wise County, Virginia native, worked for the Winston-Salem-based Frank L. Blum Construction Company. The Headens undertook improvements including erecting the 1964 rear addition during their tenancy. They sold 7.69 acres containing the Craft House and smokehouse to Jack R. and Nelta W. Renegar on December 27, 1979.¹⁵

Log Architecture Context

In age, plan, and method of construction, the Craft House manifests the perpetuation of traditional building practices and the utilization of available resources as early settlers established farms in the North Carolina Piedmont. Most early log dwellings were one room in plan sheltered by a side-gable wood-shingled roof and elevated above grade on wood or stone piers to allow for air circulation beneath the structure. Additional rooms without interior connections might be added to expand these modest one-story dwellings, creating plans such as the "saddlebag," featuring two contiguous rooms often heated by a central chimney, or the "dogtrot," two structures separated by an open central breezeway under a common roof. Stick and daub, parged log, and stone chimneys most commonly served the first generation of log buildings, followed by brick as backcountry residents undertook its manufacture. Larger rectangular one- and two-story dwellings employed frame interior partition walls to form hall-parlor or three-room plans. By the late-nineteenth century, builders replaced timber-frame and wood-shingle roof systems with circular-sawn rafters and nailing strips topped with standing-seam metal roofs comprised of panels folded, crimped, and soldered together.¹⁶

¹⁴ U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1880; marriage records; death certificates; Charles Emerson, *Charles Emerson's North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory: embracing the counties of Alamance, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Rockingham, Vance and Wake* (Greensboro: Charles Emerson, 1886), 239; *Winston-Salem City Directories, 1900-1920*; Blanche Craft Williams, interview with Lewisville Historical Society for the Log Cabin Tour, December 14, 1996.

¹⁵ Thomas W. Davis Sr. was a physician. U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1930 and 1940; "WWII draft registration cards," ancestry.com (accessed October 2016); Forsyth County Deed Book 365, p. 259; Deed Book 381, p. 142; Deed Book 592, p. 375; Deed Book 615, p. 189; Deed Book 1293, p. 493.

¹⁶ Bruce D. Bomberger, "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," Preservation Brief 26, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service Cultural Resources Preservation Assistance, September 1991, p. 4.

Freestanding kitchens were standard components of most domestic complexes from the seventeenth through much of the nineteenth centuries in rural and urban North Carolina. Kitchens were often one or two-room log or frame structures with large cooking fireplaces, typically located near the primary residence among a cluster of outbuildings such as dairies, meat curing houses, wash houses, and well houses. As cooking stoves became widely available and affordable in the late-nineteenth century, their use significantly reduced the heat generated by food preparation as well as the associated fire risk. Home owners thus frequently attached freestanding kitchens to residences with open breezeways or hyphens, renovated a room within a dwelling's main block to serve as a kitchen, or constructed kitchen ells.¹⁷

It is not possible to determine exactly when the Craft House was constructed. However, dendrochronology, the science of dating logs based on tree growth rings, could be employed to establish a date range during which the trees were most likely felled. Analysis of the hewn logs does not delineate a narrow construction window as the building technology remained unchanged over time and was frequently used to execute residences and dependencies through the nineteenth century's third quarter and outbuildings, particularly tobacco barns, through the mid-twentieth century. Log construction's enduring popularity stemmed from its relative simplicity and affordability. Builders required only established stands of straight and tall white oak, chestnut, cedar, fir, yellow poplar, or pine trees and a felling axe, a broad axe, and a saw to complete a rot- and insect-resistant log structure. The process of shaping logs to create one or more flat sides was considerably more labor-intensive than leaving them round, but facilitated coverage of the log exterior with wood siding and the interior with flush sheathing boards, both of which provided valuable insulation. Wood furring strips nailed to the logs allowed for secure and level sheathing attachment. Log interiors often display signs of several generations of finishes, ranging from whitewash to plaster, paper, fabric, or flush-board sheathing.¹⁸ It is likely that weatherboards sheathed the Craft House's log structure during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. However, the sizable logs hewn on four sides and joined with half-dovetail notches have been exposed to the elements for many years, resulting in raised wood grain.

Creating tightly-fitted corner notches in a variety of configurations was a time-consuming but important component of log building technology. Forsyth County settlers, many generations of whom were of English, German, and Scots-Irish heritage, tended to employ V-notching and half-dovetailing to secure log ends. Builders inserted chinking, typically comprising wood slabs or stone held in place by soft materials such as clay and straw, in the horizontal gaps between logs. Daubing—a smooth, thin coat of clay, lime, and a binder such as animal hair—finished the joints. Whitewash applied to both interior and exterior walls sealed the daubing. As daubing cracks and deteriorates rapidly due to temperature and moisture changes and whitewash dissipates with water exposure, frequent reapplication is necessary.¹⁹ The Craft House chinking and daubing has been replaced and no interior whitewash survives.

Careful investigation of plane and saw marks on frame building components provides important clues to their dates. Straight rather than radial saw marks indicate the use of pit or sash saws. Pit sawn lumber is distinguished by irregular saw marks, while water-powered sash sawn boards are characterized by more regular, albeit still jagged, saw marks. Circular saws were not in general use in North Carolina until the 1840s. Builders hand-planed boards to create more finished surfaces, as often seen on doors, wall, and ceiling boards. Craftsmen utilized molding planes with a variety of profiles to ornament exposed framing beams, baseboards, window and door surrounds, door and shutter panels, and window sashes.

¹⁷ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *Guide to the Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 447.

¹⁸ Bomberger, "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," p. 6.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

Nail type analysis is another useful dating mechanism. Carpenters utilized nails wrought by blacksmiths until the late-eighteenth century, when nails with machine-made shafts and hand-applied heads became available. Machine-headed cut nails were common by the 1840s and machine-made wire nails by the 1890s. In the Craft House, cut nails secure early elements such as floorboards and window and door trim.

Forsyth County Log Architecture

A search of the database containing properties inventoried during the 1979-1981 and 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural surveys generated records for 303 log dwellings, 84 of which had exposed log structures at the time they were surveyed. As interior access and intensive architectural investigation was not possible for most surveyed properties, this list does not include residences that may have early log sections encapsulated by later additions. The total number of Forsyth County's extant log dwellings had declined by almost one third by the time 2006-2009 survey update was completed, and has decreased more since then.²⁰ The estimated construction dates of these resources are conjectural in most cases and the survey forms typically contain minimal historical background information. However, it appears that property owners erected the majority of the county's extant log houses in the mid-nineteenth century and that many resources have been demolished, moved, significantly altered, or are in a deteriorated state.

Mid-nineteenth-century log dwellings in Lewisville vicinity include the Henderson and Mary Dull House (FY00160), at 8325 Dull Road, which is approximately one-third of a mile northwest of the Craft House. The original two-story, three-bay, circa 1860 dwelling was expanded with one-story, gabled, Rustic Revival-style log wings in the 1930s to serve as a rural retreat. When interviewed in 1979, Mrs. Richard Dull stated that her husband's grandfather Henderson Dull built the original house. Henderson Dull and Mary Aury wed on May 8, 1859. The couple had their first child, John H. Dull, in 1860, and eight other children between 1862 and 1878. cursory research was inconclusive, but it is possible that Henderson constructed the log house for his family soon after his marriage and prior to his enlistment in the Confederate army on March 13, 1862. Henderson and Mary Dull were enumerated with twenty-one-year-old Jacob Perkins in the 1910 Federal census. It appears that the Dulls left most of their property to their son John H. Dull, who, along with his wife Jennie, sold the property to R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company attorney M. A. Braswell and his wife Audrey in 1937. The Braswells already owned adjacent property, which they had purchased from Jacob and Claudia May Freeman in 1934. According to Dorothea Allcorn, the Braswells treated and rechinked the logs, remodeled the interior, erected the stone chimneys, and constructed additions in the 1930s. Roy and Edna Craft purchased the property on April 6, 1950, and sold it to Luther H. and Dorothea Allcorn on May 14, 1954. Mr. Allcorn was a senior engineer with the Bahnson Company in Winston-Salem by 1970. The couple had four grown children and attended Highland Presbyterian Church. Vincent P. and Cynthia G. Castellano purchased the property on June 10, 2003 and retain ownership.²¹

²⁰ Heather Fearnbach, Forsyth County architectural survey update, 2006-2009.

²¹ Forsyth County Deed Book 325, p. 281; Deed Book 407, p. 199; Deed Book 409, p. 1; Deed Book 2361, p. 812; Beryl Van Riper, "A Haven of Beauty," *Clemmons Courier*, April 2, 1970; Lewisville Historical Society, information collected for the Log Cabin Tour, December 14, 1996.



Henderson and Mary Dull House, April 2007 (HF)

A 1930s gabled hood shelters the dwelling's Rustic Revival-style front door, which has battered wrought-iron hardware and "1833" carved in the upper section. The significance of the date is unknown. The six-over-six and eight-over-eight window sash, five stone chimneys, a screened porch at the east end, a two-story rear wood-shingled addition with a sleeping porch above a screened porch, and the rear gabled wings were also added in the 1930s. The matching garage and guest house were likely constructed about the same time the house was remodeled. A log tobacco barn and a frame outbuilding stand north of the house. A log tobacco barn and a log dwelling were moved to a location west of the main house circa 2005.





Jacob and Martha Warner House, April 2007 (HF)

Like the Craft House, the one-story mid-nineteenth-century log Warner residence (FY00142) at 705 Lasley Road in Lewisville has a hall-parlor plan. The dwelling is just over a mile northeast of the Craft House. Farmer Jacob Irvin Warner (born December 30, 1826) likely erected the house soon after his 1848 marriage to Martha Susannah Binkley (born April 17, 1828), known as Patsy. The couple had eight children by 1870 and attended Concord Methodist Church. They remained on the farm with their son William M. Warner and granddaughter Stella Brown in 1910. William inherited the property after the deaths of Martha on January 24, 1913 and Jacob on February 19, 1913. The Warner family subsequently rented to the house to a variety of tenants. The weatherboarded dwelling had two rear shed rooms when Joe Marion purchased it in 1963. He removed the rear addition and weatherboards, reinked the structure, and built a brick chimney and the front and back shed-roofed porches by 1979. Original interior features include a board partition wall that encloses the stair to the loft.²²

²² U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1880-1910; grave markers; marriage records; Mildred Warner, Jacob Irvin Warner's great-granddaughter, interview with Lewisville Historical Society for the Log Cabin Tour, December 14, 1996; *Clemmons Courier*, September 10, 1987.



Warner-Tuttle House, April 2007 (HF)

The one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, log Warner-Tuttle House (FY00144) at 1261 Lasley Road near Lewisville is less than a mile northwest of the Craft House. The dwelling is located on an almost twenty-one-acre parcel that includes the brick 1962 Ranch house at 1275 Lasley Road and outbuildings. The log house retains board-and-batten doors and two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. A double-shouldered brick chimney with a freestanding, corbelled, replacement stack rises on the east elevation. The log rear shed addition is served by a single-shouldered brick chimney on its east elevation. A standing-seam metal roof protects the house and a sheet metal covers the stone foundation.

Thomas L. Warner and Nancy Binkley married on July 27, 1842 and purchased the acreage on which this house stands in the 1840s. The property was later owned by Jacob and Patsy Binkley Warner's son Costen Emory Warner, born May 23, 1860, and his wife Martha Inscore. Costen, a house carpenter, worked for the Fogle Brothers Company, a Winston-Salem construction firm, in the early twentieth century. Flossie Warner Tuttle, the daughter of Calvin Andrew Warner (Thomas and Nancy Warner's son) and Flora Emma Speer Daub, and her husband William Tuttle acquired the property by 1940 and lived there for many years. The house is now owned by Doris R. Holder, the widow of metal sculptor Frank Holder (1931-2009), who was Costen Warner's grandson.²³

²³ Frank and Doris Holder, interview with Lewisville Historical Society for the Log Cabin Tour, December 14, 1996; death certificates; grave markers; marriage records; U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1850-1940.



Waller House, November 2015 (HF)

Only a few rural Forsyth County dwellings are listed in the National Register. The circa 1800 to 1820 section of the Waller House (FY1485; NR 2014) at 9186 Reynolda Road in the Dozier vicinity is comparable to the Craft House in form and plan. Henry and Sarah Waller likely erected a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, single-room log house soon after they arrived in what was then Surry County around 1770. As the Waller family grew and prospered during the early nineteenth century, they expanded their holdings with the construction of the adjacent two-story side-gable-roofed log residence that features a hall-parlor first-floor plan. The one-room building retains a vernacular mantel with classical pilasters, an enclosed corner stair, and flush-board interior sheathing, while the two-story dwelling has a horizontal-board partition wall and an enclosed central stair with a straight run. Other original elements include eighteenth- and nineteenth-century board-and-batten doors and hardware, double-hung wood-sash windows, and wide board floors. The dwelling's period of significance is circa 1770 to 1790 for the one-and-one-half-story house and circa 1800 to 1820 for the two-story-house, encompassing the two buildings' probable completion dates.²⁴

²⁴ Heather Fearnbach, "Waller House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2014.

National Register Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Richard and Virginia Craft House is **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. The residence was inventoried during the 1979-1981 and 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural surveys and included on the North Carolina Study List on April 8, 1982. Despite twentieth-century modifications, the dwelling maintains the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association required for National Register listing.

The Richard and Virginia Craft House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A a 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 the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The Craft House does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend. The property's nominal acreage and lack of field patterns and outbuildings from the period of significance preclude its being eligible for agriculture.

The Richard and Virginia Craft House 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.* Property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Richard and Virginia Craft House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *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 lack individual distinction.* The Craft House meets National Register Criterion C for architecture due to the rarity of comparable Forsyth County residences of this age, plan, and half-dovetail-notched, hewn log method of construction. The number of extant rural log Forsyth County residences has decreased significantly over the past thirty years. The Craft House manifests the perpetuation of traditional log building practices on North Carolina Piedmont farms during the late nineteenth century. The dwelling retains character-defining features such as its form, plan, original windows, floorboards, some interior window and door trim, and massing. The rear addition and alterations such as chimney and porch reconstruction have not diminished the building's architectural significance. Most comparable log Forsyth County dwellings that remain in use have undergone similar modifications.

The Richard and Virginia Craft House 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 pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The dwelling is

unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records. However, as with other sites of this period, the house is closely related to its surrounding environment. Although the area closest to the house has been disturbed by grading and landscape feature and outbuilding construction, the archaeological remains of trash pits, privies, wells, and other structures may be present. At this time no professional archaeological investigation has been undertaken to discover such evidence, but archaeological features should be considered in the property's future development.

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Appendix A. Professional Qualifications

**HEATHER FEARNBACH
FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.**

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. in History coursework, 2006-2007, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- Master of Arts in History, emphasis in Public History, 1997, Middle Tennessee State University
- Graduate coursework in Anthropology, 1994-1995, University of Tennessee at Knoxville
- Bachelor of Arts in English Literature, 1993, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

President and Architectural Historian, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C.,
established May 2008

- Prepare National Register of Historic Places nominations, local designation reports, Section 106/4f reports, site management plans, historic structures reports, and historic furnishings plans
- Conduct comprehensive architectural surveys and historical research
- Provide historic rehabilitation tax credit consultation and application submittal services

Lecturer, Art and Design Department, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C., Spring 2003 to present;
Coordinator of the Certificate Program in Historic Preservation from its summer 2010 launch to present

- Teach “Introduction to Historic Preservation” (ARTD 206/PRSV 230) and “Preservation-Sensitive Sustainable Design” (PRSV 240) to undergraduate and continuing education students
- Recruit and advise certificate program students
- Arrange and supervise historic preservation internships

Lecturer, History and Interior Architecture Departments, University of North Carolina at Greensboro,
Spring 2008 to Fall 2012

- Taught HIS/IAR 628, “Identification and Evaluation of the Historic Built Environment” to graduate students

Architectural Historian, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., January 2003 to June
2008

- Operated regional office of Georgia-based consulting firm
- Wrote National Register nominations, local designation reports, and site management plans
- Prepared historic resource documentation as required by Section 106/4f and coordinated reviews with local, state, and federal agencies as needed
- Performed field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the areas of potential effect for proposed projects
- Conducted comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in North Carolina and South Carolina

Architectural Historian, Historic Architecture Section, Project Development and Environmental Analysis
Branch, Department of Transportation, Raleigh, N.C., October 2000 to January 2003

- Performed architectural identification and analysis for project planning process
- Assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f
- Prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA
- Provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel, and the general public
- Coordinated historic bridge relocation and reuse program
- Reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents

Restoration Specialist, Architecture Branch, Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History,
Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N.C., January 1999 to October 2000

- Functioned as Head of the Architecture Branch
- Supervised Facility Architect I position and temporary position

- Managed restoration, renovation, and new construction projects at twenty-two state historic sites
- Monitored in-house job request system and prioritized projects
- Provided expertise, advice, and counsel on building code, design, historic architecture, ADA, and restoration issues to site managers, maintenance personnel, and the public
- Coordinated the development of the section's programming for individual projects
- Handled the section's review of plans and specifications and provided written comments
- Acted as liaison with the State Historic Preservation Office

Historic Site Manager II, Somerset Place State Historic Site, Creswell, N.C., April 1998 to January 1999

- Managed daily operations involving administration, interpretation, and personnel
- Supervised and reviewed research projects
- Prepared general research and planning reports
- Revised the interpretive script for the site
- Revamped the education program and began a teacher's packet
- Reissued Somerset Place Foundation, Inc. publications
- Updated web page for the Historic Albemarle Tour web site
- Conducted regular, specialized and hands-on tours of Somerset Place, an antebellum plantation

Field Surveyor and Assistant Coordinator, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1997 to May 1998

- Conducted grant-supported research and survey work to prepare one multiple property nomination including denominational histories and thirteen individual nominations of rural African American churches in Tennessee to the National Register of Historic Places
- Coordinated research and planning for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee

Graduate Research Assistant, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1996 to August 1997

- Museums: Developed an exhibit entitled “Murfreesboro: Settlement to Reconstruction” for Bradley Academy, an African American school converted into a local history museum
- Heritage Education: Drafted design proposal for a 1920s heritage classroom at Bradley Academy and assisted with grant writing and preliminary exhibit design for the new Children’s Discovery House
- Heritage Tourism: Designed Civil War history wayside exhibits and an interpretive brochure for the Stones River and Lytle Creek Greenway in Murfreesboro, performed bibliographic research for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee project, and created a brochure for the Leadership Rutherford Committee

Researcher, National Park Service - Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, M.S., May 1997 to September 1997

- Visited repositories in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi to accumulate information for a comprehensive bibliography on the modern motor road that is the Natchez Trace Parkway’s major transportation corridor
- Evaluated project research and prepared a final report published in 1998

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Board Member, Wachovia Historical Society, term appointment 2014-2016

Board Member, North Carolina Preservation Consortium, term appointment 2013-2016

Advisory Council, North Carolina Modernist Houses, 2014

Board Member, State Capitol Foundation, Raleigh, N.C., 2010-2012

Commission Member, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, N.C., 2002-2003

- Served on the Certificate of Appropriateness and Research Committees

Board Member, Historic Stagville Foundation, Durham, N.C., 2001-2003

- Served on the Buildings Committee and assisted with special events

Consultant, Terracon, Duluth, G.A., 2001-2003

- Prepared communications tower review forms, conduct fieldwork, and provide additional documentation as requested for Section 106 compliance
- Presented proposed projects to the staff at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology

Board Member, Joel Lane House, Inc., 1999-2002

- Served as House Chairman (regularly inspected historic resources and scheduled repairs)
- Assisted with special event planning and execution
- Developed and implemented cyclical maintenance plan

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

Robert B. Stipe Award from Preservation North Carolina, 2015

The Robert E. Stipe Professional Award is the highest honor presented to working professionals who demonstrate an outstanding commitment to preservation as part of their job responsibilities. The award was established in 1983 to honor the contributions of Robert E. Stipe of Chapel Hill, an educator in the field of historic preservation and a mentor to a generation of preservation professionals.

Historic Preservation Medal from the Daughters of the American Revolution, 2015

The Historic Preservation Medal recognizes and honors a person who has done extraordinary work in the field over a long period of time.

Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2015

For *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*. The North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., established in 1941 to collect and preserve "North Carolina history, traditions, artifacts, genealogies, and folklore," presents the Willie Parker Peace Award annually to "encourage the writing and publication of the history of a North Carolina county, institution, or individual."

Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2012

For three reports: "Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage" and "The Bethania Freedmen's Community," prepared for the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, and a western North Carolina historic store context compiled for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Gertrude S. Carraway Award of Merit from Preservation North Carolina, 2011

In recognition of achievements as an architectural historian and a Salem College and UNC-Greensboro professor. Each year, Preservation North Carolina presents Carraway Awards to individuals and organizations that have demonstrated an outstanding commitment to promoting historic preservation. The awards have been given since 1975 and are named for the late Dr. Gertrude Carraway, a leader in the successful effort to reconstruct the state's colonial capitol, Tryon Palace, in New Bern.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phases I, II, III, and IV Architectural Survey (2006-2011)
- City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
- City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)
- City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (2004)
- City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)
- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)

HISTORIC CONTEXTS, NORTH CAROLINA STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS, AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

- Robert G. and Cornelia S. Fitzgerald House – Pauli Murray Family Home National Historic Landmark Nomination, with Sarah Azaransky, Durham, Durham County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital National Register Nomination, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Granite Mill National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance County (2016)
- Cherryville Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Seaboard Air Line Depot National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – BlueBell, Inc. Study List Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Study List Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016)
- Camel City Coach Company – Atlantic Greyhound Bus Garage Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1, Study List Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016)
- Bahnson Company Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Western Electric Company – Tarheel Army Missile Plant National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2015)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- St. Andrews Presbyterian College Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Laurinburg, Scotland County (2015-2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Shelby Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Memorial Industrial School National Register Nomination, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014-2015)
- Cora Manufacturing Company and Thomas M. Holt Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance County (2014)
- Barker House National Register Nomination, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- James H. and Anne Willis House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Downtown Sylva Historic District National Register Nomination, Sylva, Jackson County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Albemarle, Stanly County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- Waller House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2012-2014)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2013)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forsyth County (2013)
- *Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage*, contextual report prepared for the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission (2012)
- *The Bethania Freedmen's Community: An Architectural and Historical Context of the Bethania-Rural Hall Road Study Area*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2012)

- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company –Western Electric Company National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Washington Street Historic District National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2010)
- Farmington Historic District National Register Nomination, Farmington, Davie County (2010)
- Carolina Mill Study List Application, Carolina, Alamance County (2010)
- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination Draft, Lexington, Davidson County (2008)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County (2004)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County (2003)
- Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- West Raleigh National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Study List Applications: Brentwood School, Guilford County; Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett’s Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
- CSS *Neuse* National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke’s A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination Draft, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Pepper Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- O'Hanlon Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Waxhaw Water Tower Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Waxhaw, Union County (2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Local Landmark Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Hotel Albemarle Local Landmark Designation Report Revision and Resubmittal, Stanly County (2015)
- Moore House Local Landmark Application Addendum, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Park Place Local Historic District Local Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2013)
- YWCA Administration Building Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report and Consultation, Cabarrus County (2008, 2010)
- Lexington Residential Historic District and Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Local Designation Reports and Draft Design Guidelines, Davidson County (2007-2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2005)

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS AND RESTORATION PLANS

- Robert G. and Cornelia S. Fitzgerald House – Pauli Murray Family Home Historic Structure Report, Durham, Durham County (2015-2016)
- Restoration plan preparation for the Robson House and consultation during its installation in the chronological North Carolina history exhibit at the Museum of History in Raleigh, North Carolina (2009-2010)
- Leigh Farm Historic Structure Report and Site Management Plan, Durham County (2006)
- Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County (2006)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm Site Management Plan, Randolph County (2003)
- Robson House Historic Structure Report, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Museum of History in Raleigh, North Carolina (2002)

SECTION 106 REPORTS AND MITIGATION PROJECTS

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158, Walkertown, Forsyth County (2016)
- Juniper-Pine-Mooresville-Chestnut Mill Village and Frog Hollow Mill Village photo-documentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Kannapolis, Cabarrus County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Addendum: Silas Creek Parkway, Peters Creek Parkway, and University Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Repair Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 over the Haw River, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 over Silas Creek Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Meredith

College Campus Evaluation, Raleigh, Wake County (2015)

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Consolidated School Context, Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (R-2233B) in Rutherford County (2014)
- Ruth Elementary School photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Monteith House photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Old Wilson Historic District photodocumentation as mitigation for proposed redevelopment project, Wilson, Wilson County (2013)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Identification and Evaluation Addendum: I-40 Business/US 421 Improvements, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 229 on SR 2264 over the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Interpretative Panel Research and Design: Mitigation for the Removal of Bridge No.338 over the Yadkin River in Elkin, Surry County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Store Context, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Widening of Enola Road (SR 1922/1924) in Morganton, Burke County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Watkins Farm, Cornwall, Granville County (2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Ramsey Farm, I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements, Statesville, Iredell County (2009-2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loops, Guilford County (2006)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project, Forsyth County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 109 Improvement Project, Forsyth and Davidson Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2004)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*, published by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission in 2015
- "Northrup and O'Brien," biographical entry completed in 2010 for the *Dictionary of North Carolina Architects and Builders*, an online resource administered by North Carolina State University
- "Denominational Histories," with Teresa Douglas, Rebecca Smith, and Carroll Van West, in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American*

Churches in the South, Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, July 2000.

- *Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway* with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach, and Ashley Vaughn, Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999.
- Index, *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Winter 1998.
- “Andrew Jackson Donelson,” “Samuel Donelson,” and “Stockly Donelson,” *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FOR TAX CREDIT PROJECTS

- Charlotte Fire Station No. 4 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016)
- Southern Cotton Mills – Osage Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Bessemer City, Gaston County (2016)
- Southern Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Roberts Grocery Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Loray Mill Project 2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Gastonia, Gaston County (2015)
- Cleveland County Training School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- A. Blanton Grocery Company Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Spencer’s, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mt. Airy, Surry County (2015)
- Hudson’s Department Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waxhaw, Union County (2015)
- Swift and Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Pepper Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Pickett Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014-2015)
- Joseph L. and Margaret N. Graham House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Waller House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014)
- Oakdale Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Jamestown, Guilford County (2014)
- Carolina Casket Company (812 Millis Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Albemarle, Stanly County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- Florence Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Blanton Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Barker House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Pearl and James M. Crutchfield House House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Burtner Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Hudson Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Hudson, Caldwell County (2014)
- Hotel Hinton Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2013-2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Commercial Building, Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2015)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth

County (2013-2014)

- George H. Black House and Brickyard Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Cranford Industries Office Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2012-2013)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011-2013)
- Romina Theater, Horne Mercantile, Forest City Diner, Smiths Department Store, and Central Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Forest City, Rutherford County (2010-2013)
- O. P. Lutz Furniture Company – Lutz Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2012)
- Spencer’s, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Mt. Airy, Surry County (2012)
- W. L. Robison Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011-2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Royster Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2010-2011)
- Church Street School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Parts 1 and 2, Thomasville, Davidson County (2009)

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (CONFERENCES/ANNUAL MEETINGS/STUDY PROGRAMS)

- “St. Andrews Presbyterian College: A Modernist Mecca in Eastern North Carolina,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana, October 2016
- “Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage,” numerous presentations promoting book of the same name from May 2015 through 2016
- “Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architects,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 2014
- “Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update,” numerous presentations for entities including the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County Planning Board, Historic Resources Commission, City Council, and County Commissioners; the Forsyth County Genealogical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office’s National Register Advisory Committee in Raleigh, the Winston-Salem Colonial Dames Chapter, and various Winston-Salem garden clubs, 2007-2015
- “New Tools for Old Designs: Researching Historic Architecture Today,” at the Traditional Building Conference Series, “Building Well: Traditional Design, Materials, and Methods,” Graylyn International Conference Center, Winston-Salem, April 2012
- “Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage,” keynote address at the 2011 Farm City Banquet, held by the Forsyth County Agricultural Extension Service, Winston-Salem, November 2011 and Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2012
- “From Farm to Factory: Continuity and Change in the Bethania Freedmen’s Community,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Charleston, South Carolina, October 2011
- “Winston-Salem’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture,” Reynolda House Museum of American Art, October 2011
- “From the Roaring Twenties to the Space Age: Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 2010
- “Winston-Salem’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture,” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2010
- “Forsyth County’s Cultural Landscapes,” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2009

- “Forsyth County’s Historic African American Resources,” Preserve Historic Forsyth Annual Meeting, March 2009
- “Set in Stone: The Work of Frank W. Murrell and Sons,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Greensboro, North Carolina, October 2008
- “From Frontier to Factory Revisited: Forsyth County’s Diverse Architectural Legacy,” opening lecture at the Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Winston-Salem, October 2008
- “Leave No Stone Unturned: An Attempt to Uncover the Work of Charleston’s African American Stonemasons,” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, 2008
- “Early North Carolina Architecture,” North Carolina Museums Council Annual Meeting, Hickory, March 2007
- “An Anglomaniac Mansion in Tobacco Town: Mayer, Murray and Phillip’s Dyer House of 1931,” Colonial Dames Meeting, Winston-Salem, January 2007; Historic Architecture Round Table, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 2005
- “Gastonia’s Architecture: Portrait of a New South Economy,” with Sarah W. David, Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Gastonia, October 2005
- “Aladdin Homes: Built in a Day,” Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware
- “A Movable Beast: NCDOT’s Historic Truss Bridge Reuse and Relocation Program,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Statesville, 2001
- “The African American Community of Bethania,” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, July 1997

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: Charleston, Winston-Salem, July 2008
- “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, Boston, June 2006
- “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- Winterthur Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Wilmington, Delaware
- “Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Program Improvement Training,” presented by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in Columbia, S.C., March 2003
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002
- “Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop,” presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C., November 2002
- “Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina,” presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
- “Introduction to Section 106,” presented by the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Raleigh, N.C., April 2002
- Restoration Field School, taught by Travis McDonald at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Forest, Virginia, Summer 2000
- “History of North Carolina Architecture,” taught by Catherine Bishir at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C., Spring 2000
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, taught by Richard Guy Wilson, Summer 1999
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: The Backcountry, in Winston-Salem, N.C., Summer 1997