



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

January 24, 2019

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Widen NC 150 from US 64 to Forsyth County Line,
PA 17-12-0078, U-5902, Davidson County, ER 18-3639

Thank you for your November 13, 2018, letter transmitting the report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments and questions. We also note that in the text of your letter, you described the project as installation of "a roundabout in Union County." You may wish to correct this for your records.

We concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report:

- Good Hope Methodist Church Cemetery (DV0626), listed in the National Register in 1984 and remains eligible for listing
- Lafayette and Fallie Scott House (DV1892) under Criterion A and C
- Frank and Maude Sowers House (DV1893) under Criterion A and C
- John D. and Addie Hill House (DV1900) under Eligible, Criterion C - The table on the first page of the evaluation for the Hill House (page 153) recommends eligible under Criterion C. However, the National Register Evaluation on page 164 says eligible under A and C. We do not recommend this property as eligible under Criterion A for its local association with agriculture, because the property no longer retains any associated agricultural fields or pasture. The house may be eligible under Criterion C as a distinctive local example of a rural two-story hall/parlor plan house with contributing outbuildings that represent agricultural building-types, pending visual confirmation of what the interior of the house looks like. The consultant was able to get a verbal description of the interior from the owner, indicating it is a hall/parlor house.
- Manie and Letha Hege House (DV1901) under Criterion C - The consultant was unable to gain access to the interior. We agree with the consultant's assessment that the house may be potentially eligible under Criterion C for the reasons stated in the report, pending:
 - Clarification of whether the brick porch piers are original or early replacements;
 - Confirmation that the interior retains integrity for listing

We concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register for the reasons outlined in the report.

- Felix DeLapp House (DV0237)
- Charles and Jennie Miller House (DV1894)
- Ollie Low Craver House (DV0267)
- Royal and Floy Leonard House (DV1895)
- Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage (DV1897)
- Maple Gove Church of the Brethren (DV0013)
- D.K. and Blanche Miller House (DV1898)
- Good Hope Methodist Church (DV1899) - the cemetery near this church was listed in 1984.
- Arcadia United Methodist Church (DV1902)

We need additional information for, or corrections to the items shown below.

NC-150 Bridge:

- Is the NC-150 bridge near 64 in the APE?
- What is the age of the bridge?
- Has NCDOT previously evaluated?



Shiloh United Methodist Church 1956/and parsonage(s)

- The report only includes evaluation of 1930s church parsonage.
- Please include the 1956 church, cemetery, and 1960s parsonage in the evaluation.
- NOTE: (Map correction needed): In the map at the beginning of the report, the 1930s parsonage (DV 1897) is plotted on top of the church itself. The map should be marked to show the parsonage location for DV1897.

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 919-814-6579 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

Received: 11/16/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

Renee Gledhill-Earley
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

November 13, 2018
ER 18-3639

Due -- 12/11/18

Dear Gledhill-Earley:

H- ER letters
1/21/19

RE: ✓ Historic Structure Survey Report, TIP# U-5902, PA# 17-12-0078, Widen NC 150
from US 64 to Forsyth County line in Davidson County

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to install a roundabout in Union County. Calyx prepared the attached Eligibility Report and recommends four of the evaluated properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

wrong
project
Do.T
typo

The report and survey materials are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please let me know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6088 or by email at slreap@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Shelby Reap

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

Mailing Address:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PDEA-HUMAN ENVIRONMENT SECTION
MAIL SERVICE CENTER 1598
RALEIGH NC, 27699-1598

Telephone: (919) 707-6000
Fax: (919) 212-5785
Customer Service: 1-877-368-4968

Location:
1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD
RALEIGH NC 27610

Website: www.ncdot.gov

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

Widen NC 150 from US 64 to Forsyth County Line, Davidson County

TIP# U-5902

WBS# 44725.1.1

PA# 17-12-0078

Prepared for:

Environmental Analysis Unit

North Carolina Department of Transportation

1598 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699

Prepared by:



CALYX Engineers and Consultants

6750 Tryon Road

Cary, North Carolina, 27518

NOVEMBER 2018

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

Widen NC 150 from US 64 to Forsyth County Line, Davidson County
TIP# U-5902
WBS# 44725.1.1
PA# 17-12-0078

Prepared for:
Environmental Analysis Unit
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699

Prepared by:

CALYX Engineers and Consultants
6750 Tryon Road
Cary, North Carolina, 27518

NOVEMBER 2018



Sarah Woodard David, Principal Investigator

November 1, 2018

Date

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

Date

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes widening N.C. Highway 150 from U.S. Highway 64 to the Forsyth County line in Davidson County. The project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), as defined by NCDOT is illustrated in Figure 2 and insets.

This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS 2015). An NCDOT Architectural Historian defined an APE and conducted a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. Fourteen resources warranted an intensive National Register eligibility evaluation, and are the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that all other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

The Good Hope Methodist Church Cemetery (DV 626) is located in the project's APE. This cemetery was listed in the National Register in 1984 and it remains eligible for the Register.

Davidson County was comprehensively surveyed in 1980. Three of the resources evaluated in this report were previously surveyed.

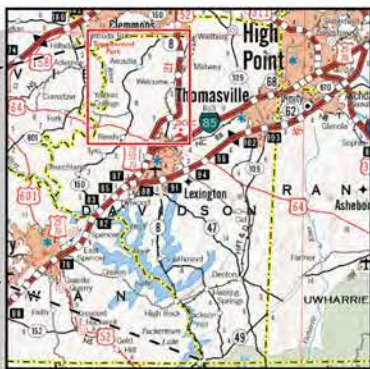
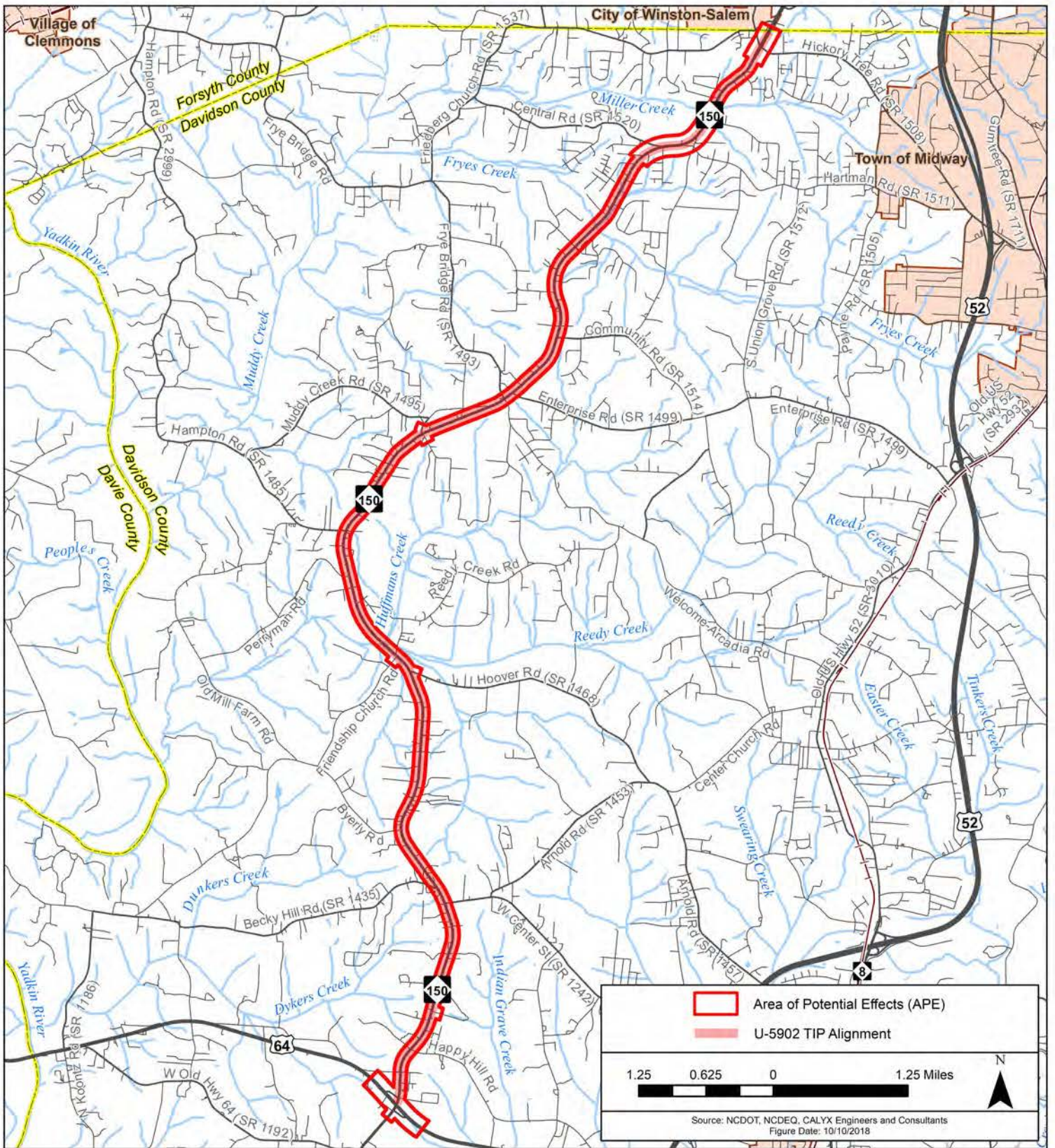
In September 2018, NCDOT requested that CALYX Engineers and Consultants (CALYX) complete research, an intensive-level historic resource field survey, and NRHP evaluation for these properties.

Based on the field survey, background research, and the evaluations documented in this report, the recommendation for the NRHP is as follows:

Property Name	NCHPO Survey Site Number	Eligibility Determination	Criterion
Lafayette and Fallie Scott House	DV 1892	Eligible	A and C
Frank and Maude Sowers House	DV 1893	Eligible	A and C
Felix DeLapp House	DV 237	Not Eligible	
Charles and Jennie Miller House	DV 1894	Not Eligible	
Ollie Low Craver House	DV 267	Not Eligible	
Royal and Floy Leonard House	DV 1895	Not Eligible	
House	DV 1896	DEMOLISHED	
Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage	DV 1897	Not Eligible	
Maple Grove Church of the Brethren	DV 13	Not Eligible	
D.K. and Blanche Miller House	DV 1898	Not Eligible	
Good Hope Methodist Church	DV 1899	Not Eligible	
John D. and Addie Hill House	DV 1900	Eligible	A and C
Manie and Letha Hege House	DV 1901	Eligible	C
Arcadia United Methodist Church	DV 1902	Not Eligible	

Table of Contents

Management Summary	i
Methodology	1
Evaluation: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House	2
National Register Evaluation	16
Evaluation: Frank and Margaret Sowers House	18
National Register Evaluation	35
Evaluation: Felix DeLapp House	37
National Register Evaluation	55
Evaluation: Charles and Jennie Miller House	57
National Register Evaluation	67
Evaluation: Ollie Low Craver House	69
National Register Evaluation	78
Evaluation: Royal and Floy Leonard House	79
National Register Evaluation	95
Evaluation: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage	97
National Register Evaluation	107
Evaluation: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren	108
National Register Evaluation	122
Evaluation: D.K. and Blanche Miller House	123
National Register Evaluation	134
Evaluation: Good Hope Methodist Church	136
National Register Evaluation	151
Evaluation: John D. and Addie Hill House	153
National Register Evaluation	164
Evaluation: Manie and Letha Hege House	167
National Register Evaluation	181
Evaluation: Arcadia United Methodist Church	184
National Register Evaluation	194
Works Cited	195



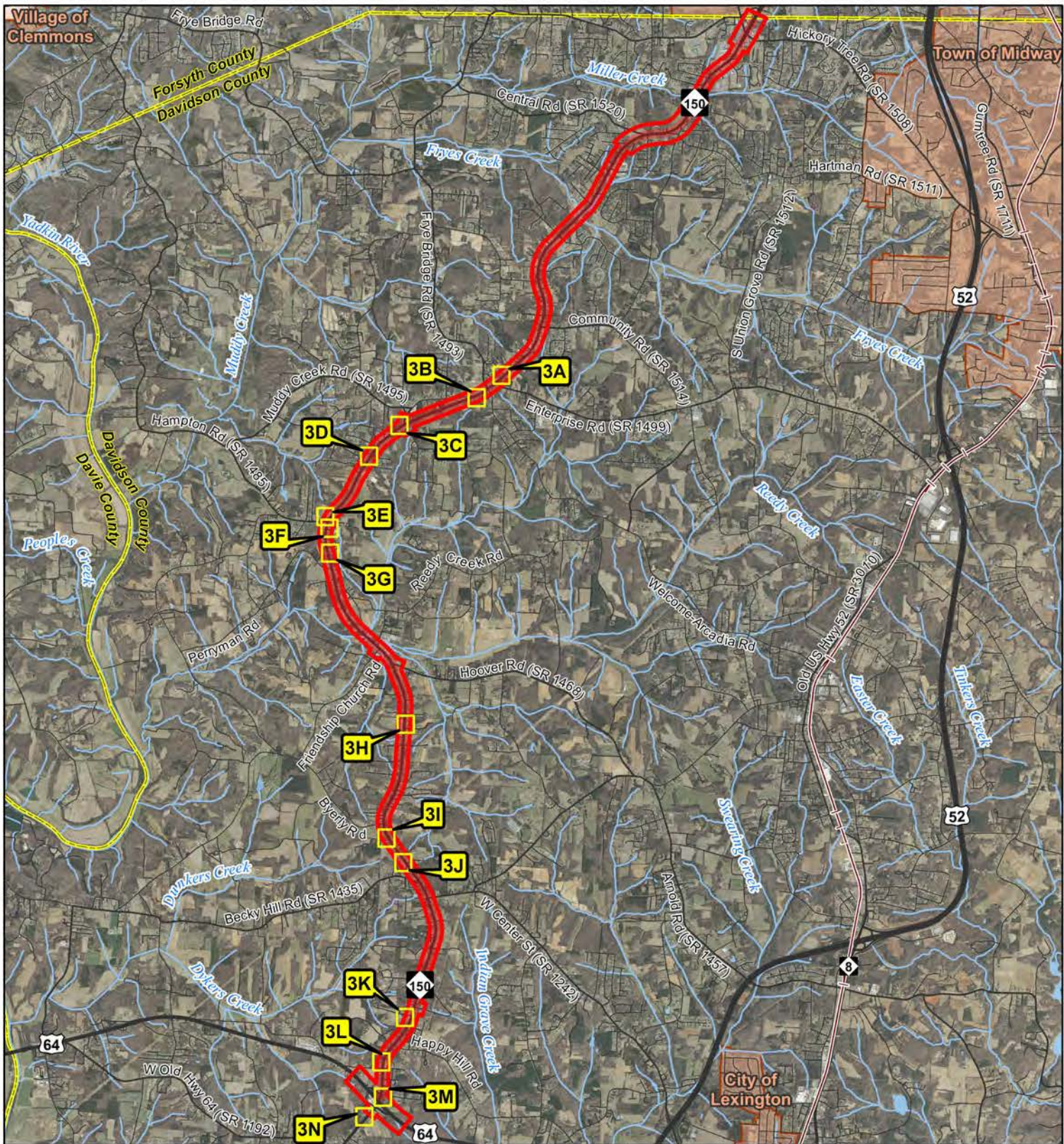
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County

NC 150 from US 64 to Forsyth County Line Widen to Multilanes

Figure 1 - Project Vicinity



- Survey Site Inset
- U-5902 TIP Alignment
- APE Boundary



Source: NCDEQ, NCDOT, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
 Figure Date: 10/11/2018



NORTH CAROLINA
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County
 NC 150 from
 US 64 to Forsyth County Line
 Widen to Multilanes

Figure 2 - Area of Potential Effects (APE)



-  Survey Site
-  NR-Eligible Boundary
-  U-5902 TIP Alignment
-  APE Boundary
-  Property Line



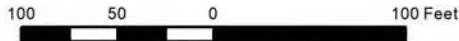
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

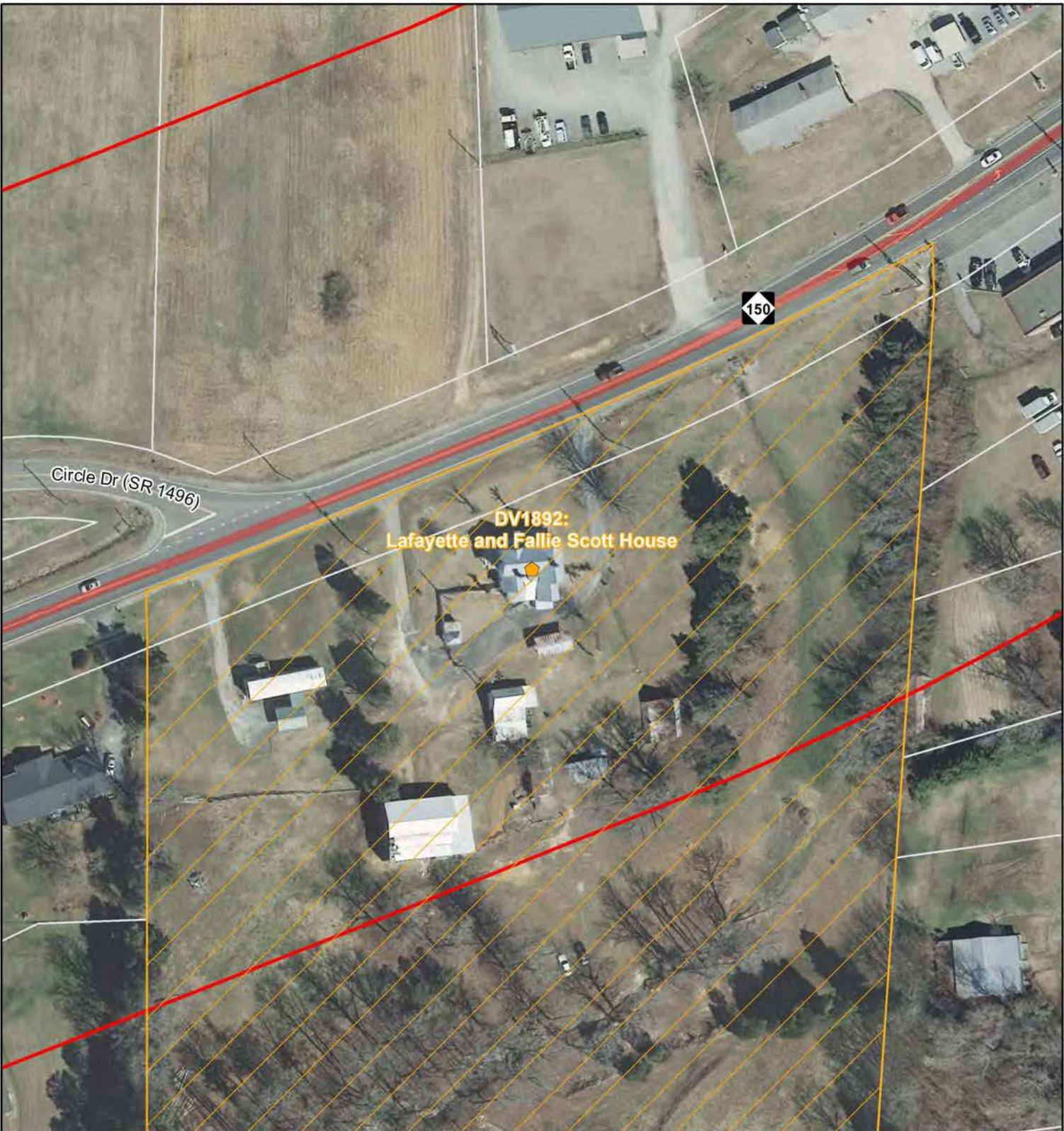
Davidson County

*NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes*

Figure 3A - Survey Site Inset



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018



- Survey Site
- U-5902 TIP Alignment
- NR-Eligible Boundary
- APE Boundary
- Property Line

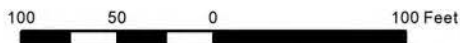


NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

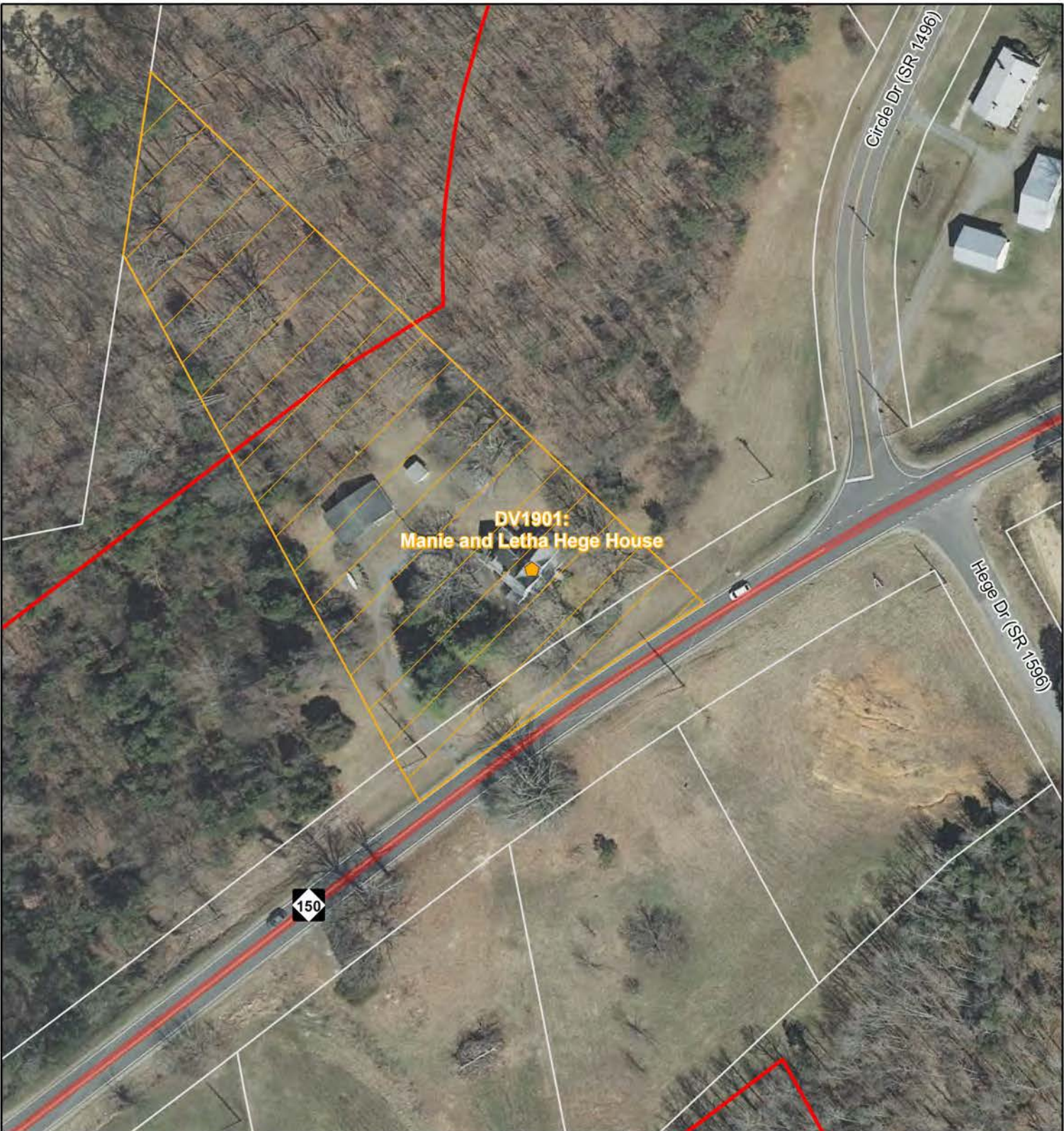
Davidson County

*NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes*



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018

Figure 3B - Survey Site Inset



- Survey Site
- NR-Eligible Boundary
- U-5902 TIP Alignment
- APE Boundary
- Property Line

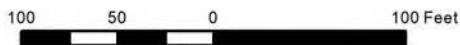


NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

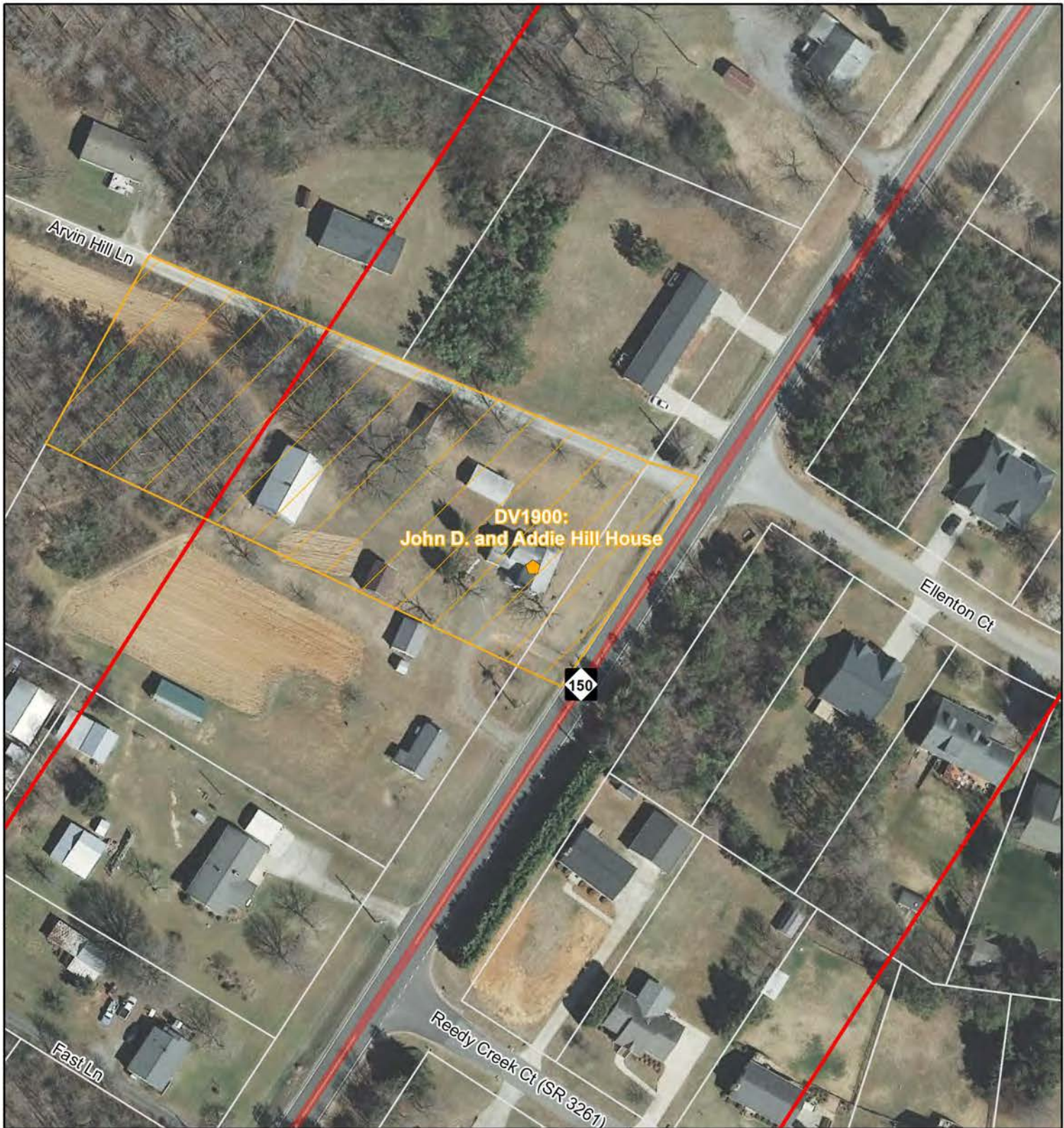
TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County
NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes

Figure 3C - Survey Site Inset



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018



- Survey Site
- NR-Eligible Boundary
- U-5902 TIP Alignment
- APE Boundary
- Property Line

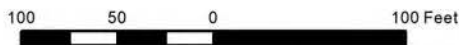


NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County

*NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes*



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018

Figure 3D - Survey Site Inset



- Survey Site
- U-5902 TIP Alignment
- NR-Eligible Boundary
- APE Boundary
- Property Line

100 50 0 100 Feet

Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018



NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County

*NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes*

Figure 3E - Survey Site Inset



Hampton Rd (SR 1485)

**DV1893:
Frank and Maude Sowers House**

150

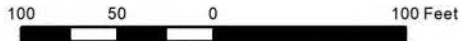
-  Survey Site
-  NR-Eligible Boundary
-  U-5902 TIP Alignment
-  APE Boundary
-  Property Line



NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County
NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018

Figure 3F - Survey Site Inset



-  Survey Site
-  U-5902 TIP Alignment
-  NR-Eligible Boundary
-  APE Boundary
-  Property Line

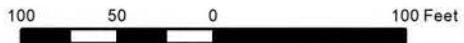


NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

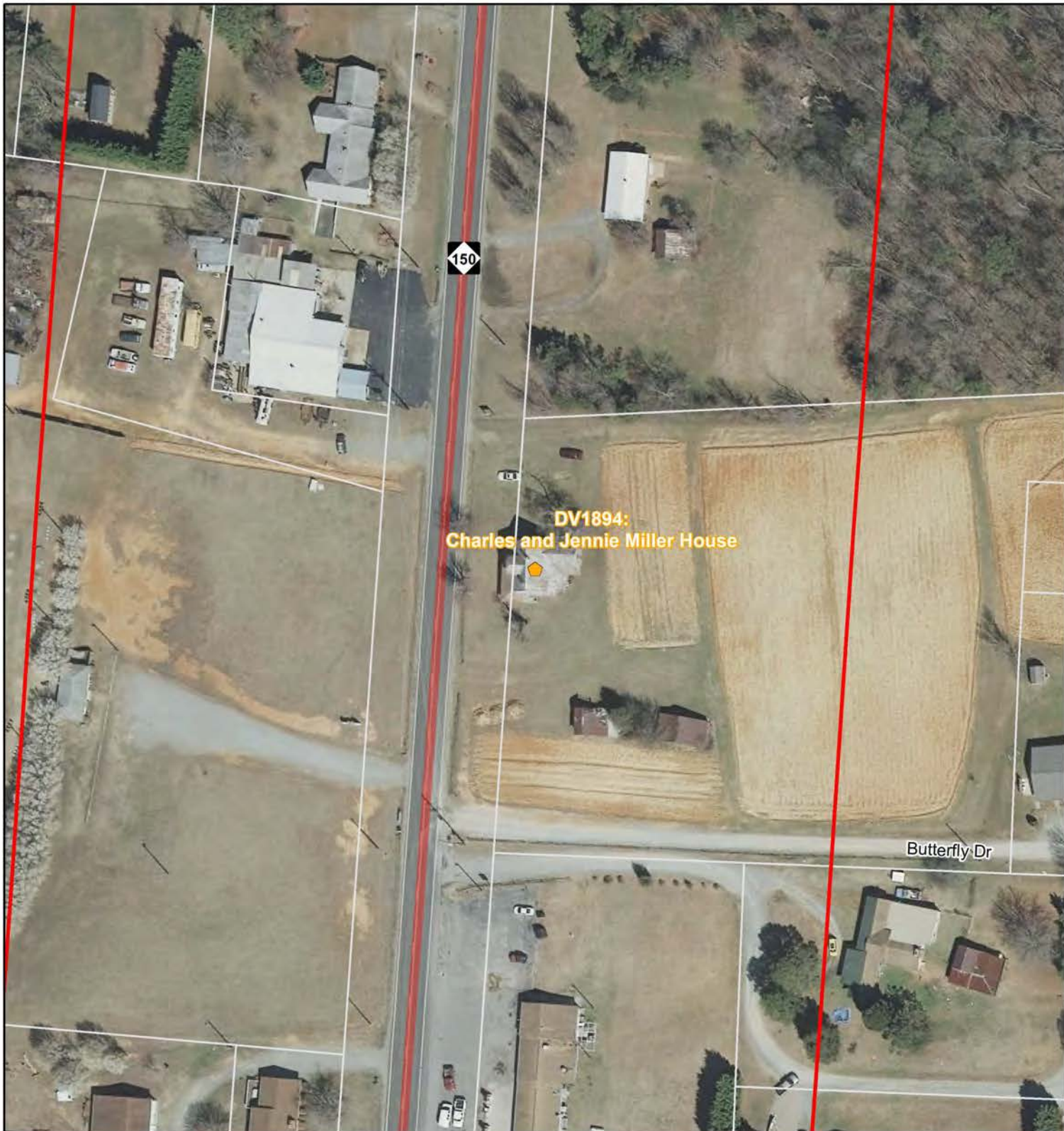
Davidson County

*NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes*



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018

Figure 3G - Survey Site Inset



-  Survey Site
-  U-5902 TIP Alignment
-  NR-Eligible Boundary
-  APE Boundary
-  Property Line



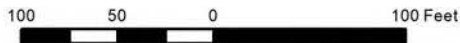
NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

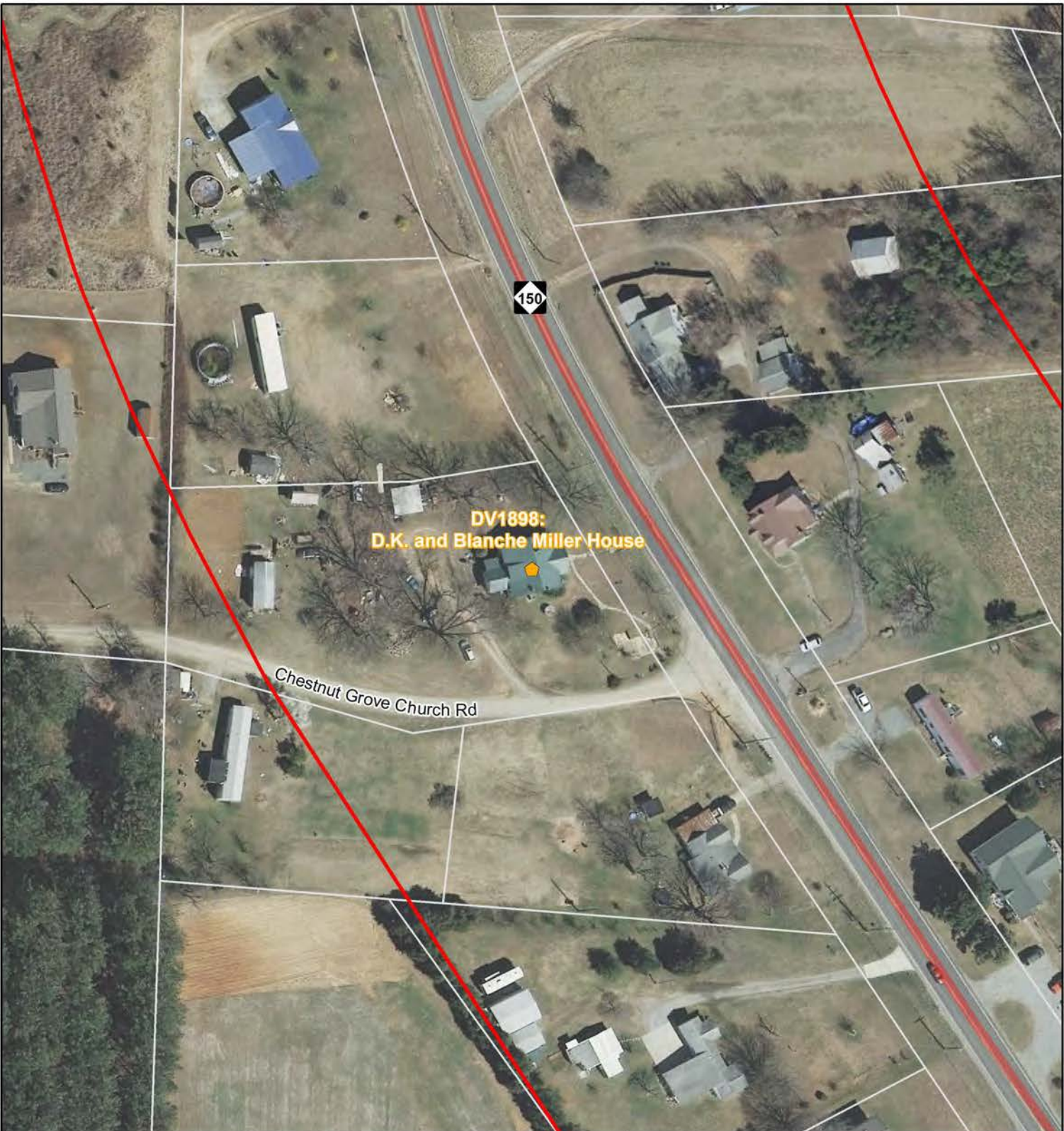
Davidson County

*NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes*

Figure 3H - Survey Site Inset



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018



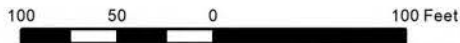
- ★ Survey Site
- U-5902 TIP Alignment
- NR-Eligible Boundary
- APE Boundary
- Property Line



NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County
NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018

Figure 3I - Survey Site Inset



-  Survey Site
-  U-5902 TIP Alignment
-  NR-Eligible Boundary
-  APE Boundary
-  Property Line

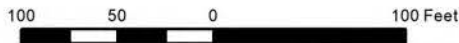


NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

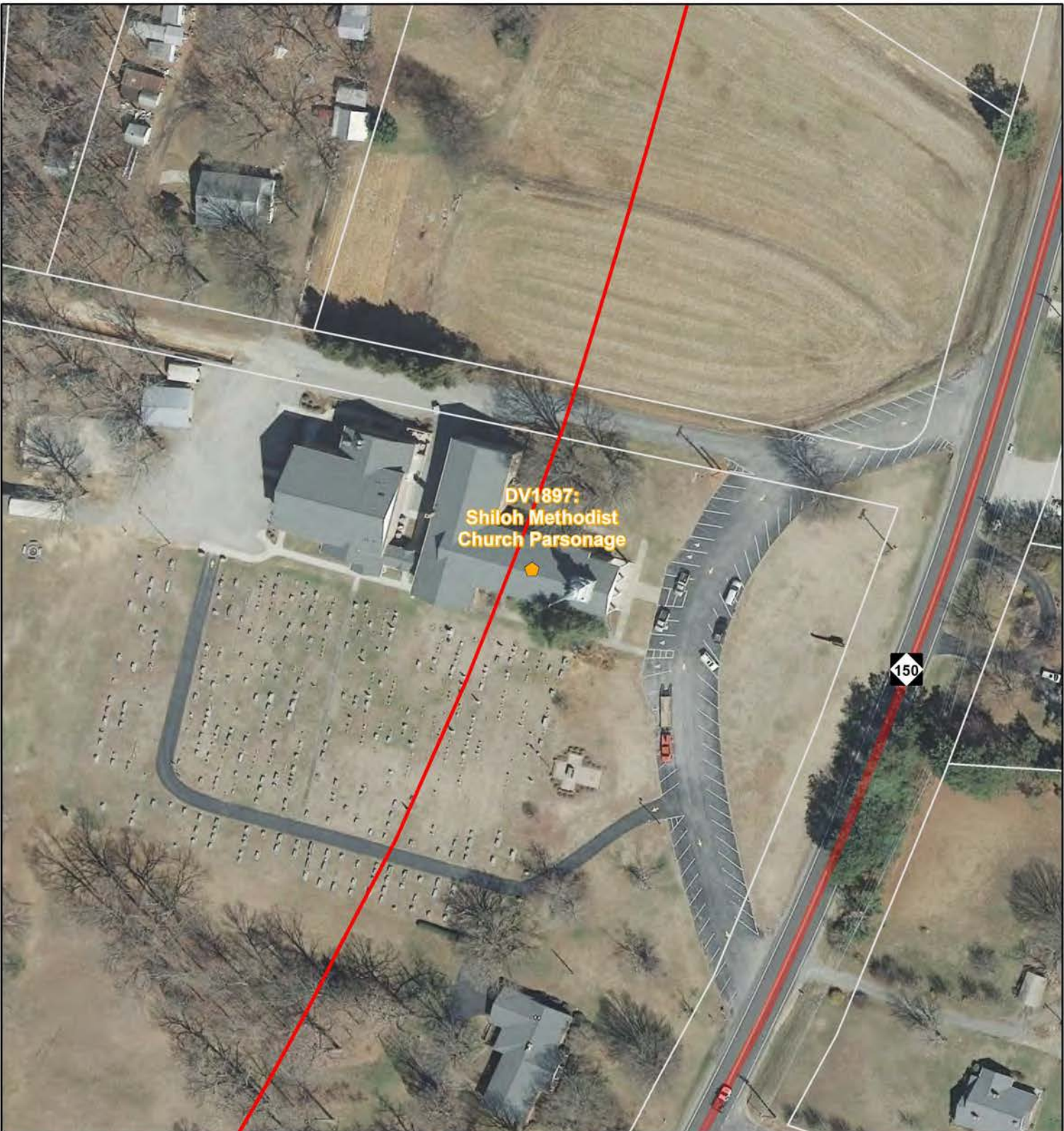
TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County
NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes

Figure 3J - Survey Site Inset



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018



- ◆ Survey Site
- U-5902 TIP Alignment
- NR-Eligible Boundary
- APE Boundary
- Property Line



NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

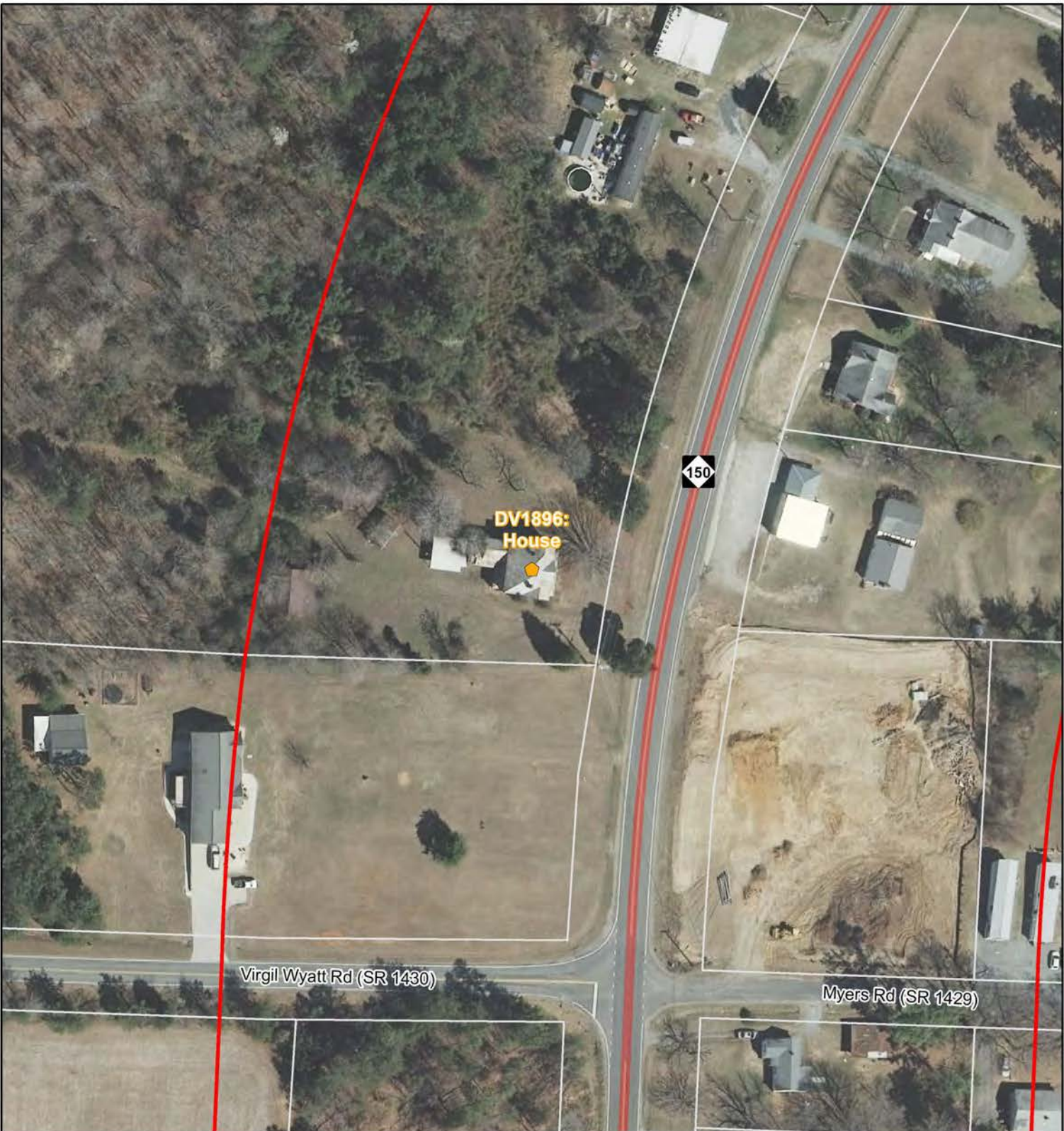
TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County
NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018

Figure 3K - Survey Site Inset



-  Survey Site
-  U-5902 TIP Alignment
-  NR-Eligible Boundary
-  APE Boundary
-  Property Line

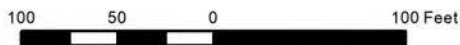


NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County
NC 150 from
US 64 to Forsyth County Line
Widen to Multilanes

Figure 3L - Survey Site Inset



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
Figure Date: 10/11/2018



- ★ Survey Site
- U-5902 TIP Alignment
- NR-Eligible Boundary
- APE Boundary
- Property Line

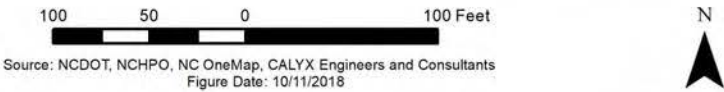


NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

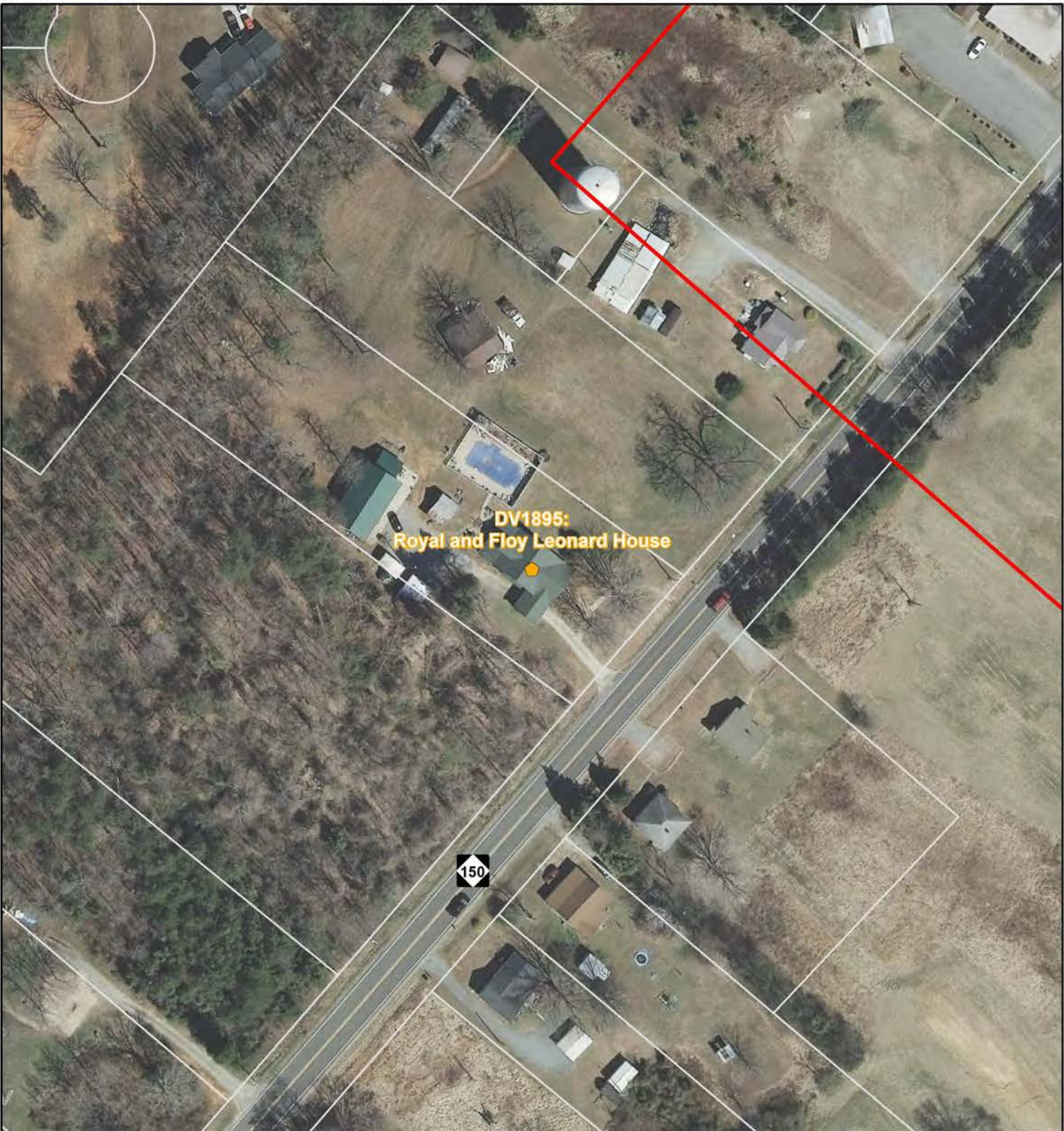
TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County
*NC 150 from
 US 64 to Forsyth County Line
 Widen to Multilanes*

Figure 3M - Survey Site Inset



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
 Figure Date: 10/11/2018



-  Survey Site
-  U-5902 TIP Alignment
-  NR-Eligible Boundary
-  APE Boundary
-  Property Line

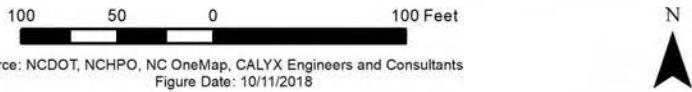


NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

TIP Project U-5902

Davidson County
*NC 150 from
 US 64 to Forsyth County Line
 Widen to Multilanes*

Figure 3N - Survey Site Inset



Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants
 Figure Date: 10/11/2018

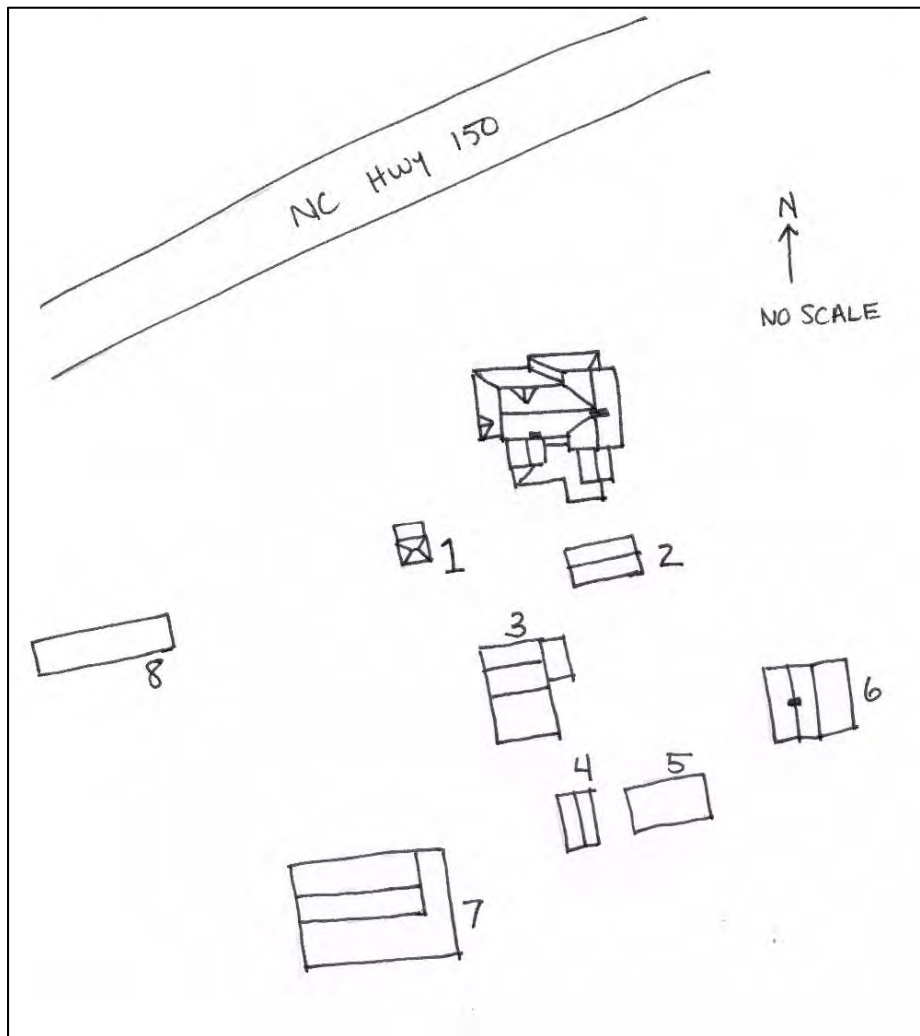
Methodology

On September 24 and 25, 2018, CALYX Architectural Historian Sarah Woodard David visited Davidson County and completed photo documentation for the fourteen properties included in this report. The investigator undertook research at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, the Davidson County Register of Deeds, the North Carolina State Library, and the North Carolina State Archives. The investigator also used online research tools and resources, including the Davidson County Register of Deeds websites, the website findagrave.com, and the web-based subscription services ancestry.com and newspapers.com. The investigator drove throughout Davidson County in search of comparable building types and specifically targeted buildings that had been documented in the county's 1980 countywide architectural survey.

CALYX conducted all fieldwork, research, and evaluations to meet the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800, as well as NCDOT's *Guidelines for the Survey Reports for Historic Architectural Resources*.

Evaluation: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House

Resource Name	Lafayette and Fallie Scott House
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 1892
Street Address	7784 North N.C. Highway 150
PIN	6810-03-11-7214
Construction Dates	ca. 1910
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible, Criteria A and C



4: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, site plan

Description

The Lafayette and Fallie Scott House is a two-story, gabled-ell dwelling. The two-story block follows a t-shaped plan with two one-story ells attached to the rear elevation. The house is covered in weatherboards. Elongated diamond-shaped attic vents are located in the primary gable ends. A small roof gable is situated on the front roof slope and a triangular vent and staggered shingles finish this gable. Windows throughout the house feature one-over-one sash or one-over-two sash. Modern metal sheathing covers the roof, including the porch roof.

The façade (north elevation) features a single window in the front-facing gable end at both the first and second floors. The front-facing gable has gable returns and an elongated diamond-shaped attic vent. On the first floor of the side-gable wing, the front door is located in the interior bay. The front door is original and is composed of a glazed panel above raised panels. Upstairs, above the front door is a single window. The outer bay of the façade contains windows at both levels. A one-story porch with Colonial Revival Tuscan columns extends across the front and around the south gable end.



5: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, north elevation

On the west gable end, a west-facing gable in the porch roof highlights a single-leaf door located in the first floor of the west gable. The west gable has gable returns and an elongated diamond-shaped attic vent.



6: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, west elevation

Four windows (two upstairs and two downstairs) punctuate the east elevation.



7: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, east elevation

Two one-story gabled ells are attached to the rear or south elevation. One ell is situated toward the west end of the side-gable wing. The other is attached to the rear-facing gable end of the main block's cross gable. Both ells have gable returns, but only the northernmost also contains an elongated diamond-shaped attic vent. A hip-roof addition stands between the main block's cross gable and the westernmost one-story ell. An enclosed back porch extends across the entire rear elevation.



8: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, southwest corner

Brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise along the south wall of the main block's side-gable wing and in the center of the main block's cross gable.

The investigator was unable to contact the owner and the interior was not documented.

The Scott House retains a remarkable collection of outbuildings. The following inventory list begins with the buildings closest to the house and moves away from the main house.

1. Well House

Ca. 1910

High-hip roof clad in pressed metal shingles on rectangular-in-plan wooden posts. Diagonal brackets extend from the posts to the eaves. The floor is paved in concrete and the pavilion shelters a concrete block well. A weatherboarded shed is attached to the pavilion's north side.



9: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, well house

2. Carport

Ca. 1990

One-story, gabled, open-sided pavilion supported by wooden posts.

3. Kitchen

Ca. 1910

This building's size and proximity to the house suggests this was a kitchen. This is a one-story, side-gable building with two front doors. The board-and-batten doors are the only articulation on the west or front elevation. A shuttered window and elongated diamond-shaped attic vent are located in the west gable end. A shed addition stands on the east gable end, which also features an attic vent to match the main house. Shed additions are located on the south elevation. The building stands on a brick and stone foundation and weatherboards cover the exterior.



10: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, kitchen

4. Outbuilding

Ca. 1910

One-story, gable-front, frame outbuilding with weatherboard siding. This building has a batten door with diagonally-laid boards. Windows are located on both side elevations. A metal-clad shed addition stands on the south gable end.



11: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, outbuilding

5. Equipment shed

Ca. 1950

One-story, shed-roofed building with metal siding.



12: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, equipment shed

6. Tenant House

Ca. 1910

One-story, side-gable, saddlebag house with central, board-and-batten front door, four-over-four sash windows, and a central brick chimney. A shed roof addition extends across the east elevation. The house stands on a stone foundation.



13: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, tenant house

7. Barn

Ca. 1920

Large frame barn with central drive-through. The front elevation features pedestrian doors on either side of this central drive, which could be closed with an extant sliding wooden door. A shed roof addition on the east gable end contains a double-leaf garage door.



14: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, barn

8. Trailer

Ca. 2000

Modern, single-wide mobile home.

Historical Background

Tax records indicate a construction date of 1910 for this house, and Lafayette and Fallie Scott made their first land purchases in 1906. Further supporting a circa 1910 construction date is the Manie and Letha Hege House, located about a half-mile south of the Scott House. This house is firmly dated to 1914, and the Hege and Scott houses appear to be the work of the same carpenter.

Lafayette Scott grew up in the Arcadia community of Davidson County, and in 1898 he married Fallie Augusta Byerly, who was also from a Davidson County farm family.

By 1910, the couple was living in the Arcadia community where they owned a farm and had a growing family. In March 1915, Fallie gave birth to a daughter, but suffered from eclampsia and had a fatal stroke in June. Lafayette never remarried and lived here with his children. The 1930 census documents him sharing the farm with a thirteen-year-old boy named Howard Scott who is listed as his son but appears to be his grandson.

In 1937, Lafayette and Fallie's son, Charles Howard Scott, and his wife, Patty, purchased the farm from Lafayette and Fallie's other children. Charles died in 2004 and Patty continues to own the property.

Architectural Context

The Colonial Revival became popular in the late-nineteenth century as the country tried to stabilize and define American culture during an influx of immigrants, growing industrialization, and class turbulence, and in the South, specifically, Colonial Revival carried the added dimension of being linked with "Anglo-Saxon" colonial architecture. The style first entered North Carolina residential architecture as classical adornments grafted onto Queen Anne house forms.¹

The Scott House is a vernacular interpretation of this melded "eclectic" Colonial Revival that blended that style with Queen Anne designs.

After the Civil War, Davidson County's economic recovery followed a trajectory seen across North Carolina's Piedmont: the region had been somewhat less dependent on enslaved labor relative to the eastern part of the state, and small-scale manufacturing had always been part of the local economy. This left Piedmont farmers and manufacturing entrepreneurs in a better economic position than their counterparts in the east. In Davidson County, small farms producing tobacco, corn, potatoes, dairy products, and some cotton recovered relatively quickly, based on the large number of surviving houses from the late 1860s and 1870s. Davidson County residents reinvigorated their local economies by fostering growing rail connections and eagerly producing raw materials needed by the nascent industries that were on the cusp of becoming massive economic engines. By the 1870s and 1880s,

¹ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005, portable edition), 489-490.

cotton and tobacco production in Davidson County far exceeded pre-War production as farmers supplied R.J. Reynolds and other tobacco producers and the textile mills of the Hanes and Holt families.²

This prosperity continued into the twentieth century, and throughout the late-1800s and early 1900s, farmers built new houses, or replaced or heavily remodeled older houses all across Davidson County. These farmers tended toward conservative expressions of fashion, however.

At the Scott House, the builder used a straight-forward T-shaped plan or gable-ell form, which signaled an awareness of the Queen Anne's asymmetry and was a fashionable departure from the I-house form, but was, nevertheless, not a full-blown application of the Queen Anne's vibrant use of gables, turrets, and projecting bays. The builder furthered the Queen Anne references by adding elongated diamond-shaped attic vents, gable returns, and, on the front roof slope, a modest shingled gable with a triangular vent. On the porch, the builder deployed Colonial Revival Tuscan columns in recognition of that style's increasing popularity. The overall effect is a conservative suggestion of national fashions that stops short of fully embracing the popular combination of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival in a full-blown, elaborate composition.

In addition to communicating the Scotts' fashion sense, the house also illustrates their prosperity. It sits on a slight rise overlooking a main road, and the design maximizes the house's width and height, creating a slightly imposing aspect to the façade.

The Scott House outbuildings are also part of Davidson County's architectural record. The unaltered and minimally altered buildings are examples of the typical frame, gable-roofed forms across the county at the turn-of-the-twentieth century, after log construction lost favor.

Agricultural Context

Very little is known about what the Scott family produced on their farm, but a 1909 newspaper report documents Lafayette Scott purchasing cattle and the largest remaining outbuilding is a cow barn (number 7 on the inventory list). The farm does not retain any tobacco-related outbuildings, making it likely that the Scotts raised dairy or beef cows.

The farm's other outbuildings suggest the family's activities were similar to other farming families across the county. The collection includes a well-preserved detached kitchen, a well house, a tenant house, and an unidentified outbuilding.

This aligns with the picture Jacob Calvin Leonard painted of Davidson County's agricultural scene in 1927. He recorded that "general farming" dominated the county's agricultural economy, and, at that time, it had been forty years since the introduction of Jersey cows to the county, which he called "the beginning of a slow improvement in the milk-giving of our so-called 'dairy cows.'"³ He went on to note that in recent years, "the improvement and growing of livestock has received much attention." He also credited the establishment of the Davidson County Creamery in Lexington as an impetus for an increase in dairy production.⁴

² Paul Baker Touart, *Building the Backcountry* (Lexington, NC: Davison County Historical Association, 1987), 30.

³ Jacob Calvin Leonard, *Centennial History of Davidson County, North Carolina* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Company, 1927), 74 and 81.

⁴ Ibid.

After the Civil War, as the county's builders moved away from log construction for houses, log also lost favor for outbuildings, with the exception of the double-crib log barn that retained popularity into the early twentieth century.⁵ Indeed, the Scott farm does not retain a single log outbuilding.

In short, the Scott House's outbuildings are typical of Davidson County's farm buildings from the turn-of-the-twentieth century and reflect the surge in dairy farming, the prevalence of "general farming," and the absence of tobacco production, as recorded by Leonard in 1927.

Comparable Examples

The Scott House can be compared to vernacular Queen Anne designs around the county, demonstrating that the house is an unaltered example of a typical farm house, falling in the middle of the stylistic spectrum used by the county's prospering farmers at the turn-of-the-twentieth century. Many of these examples also include outbuildings, most commonly a barn and/or smokehouse, but few were found to retain as many outbuildings as the Scott House. In terms of outbuildings, the Jacob William Wagner Farm, DV 371, makes an excellent comparison: its collection of outbuildings is one of the few seen that appeared to be more complete than the Scott House's outbuildings. The Wagner Farm is not designated in any way, but it appears as if it would be eligible for the National Register.



15: Dr. Frank Mock House, DV 276, 4630 Mt. Olivet Church Road

⁵ Touart, 36.



16: Christopher Garrison House, DV 88, N.C. Highway 109



17: Tuttle-King House, DV 83, N.C. Highway 109



18: Unsurveyed House, 2401 Old Greensboro Road



19: Lynn Kennedy House, DV 382, Haynes Road



20: Arthur Hedgecock House, DV 66, Abbott's Creek Road



21: Jacob William Wagner Farm, DV 371, 1126 Yokley Road



22: Jacob William Wagner Farm, DV 371, 1126 Yokley Road



23: Jacob William Wagner Farm, DV 371, 1126 Yokley Road

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Lafayette and Fallie Scott House retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association as a prominently-situated farm along one of the county's primary roads. It also retains excellent integrity of design, materials, and workmanship: neither the house nor the surviving outbuildings have been significantly altered.

Criteria Evaluations

The Lafayette and Fallie Scott House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with agriculture in Davidson County. The farm retains a notable number of outbuildings with excellent architectural integrity, and the site also retains associated pasture land, making it a very good example of a typical turn-of-the-twentieth-century farm.

The Lafayette and Fallie Scott House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. The Scott House has no known association with the lives of persons significant in our past.










The Lafayette and Fallie Scott House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house has undergone very few changes and retains excellent integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Similarly, the outbuildings have deteriorated somewhat, but otherwise, they remain in nearly original condition. Collectively, they present an outstanding and nearly unaltered illustration of the vernacular architecture found on farms across Davidson County and they embody the distinctive characteristics of a Davidson County farm. Furthermore, the Scott House itself is a good and intact example of a vernacular interpretation of Colonial Revival the Colonial Revival style blended with Queen Anne designs.

The Lafayette and Fallie Scott House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary for the Lafayette and Fallie Scott House follows the tax parcel (Davidson County PIN 6810-03-11-7214) associated with the house except along the north edge where it conforms to the existing edge-of-pavement. In this area, the roadway right-of-way contains portions of the Scott House's lawn, and the house's set-back from the road is part of its significance as a prominent edifice along the road. This 10.8-acre parcel encompasses the house, all outbuildings, and pasture land to the south of the complex.

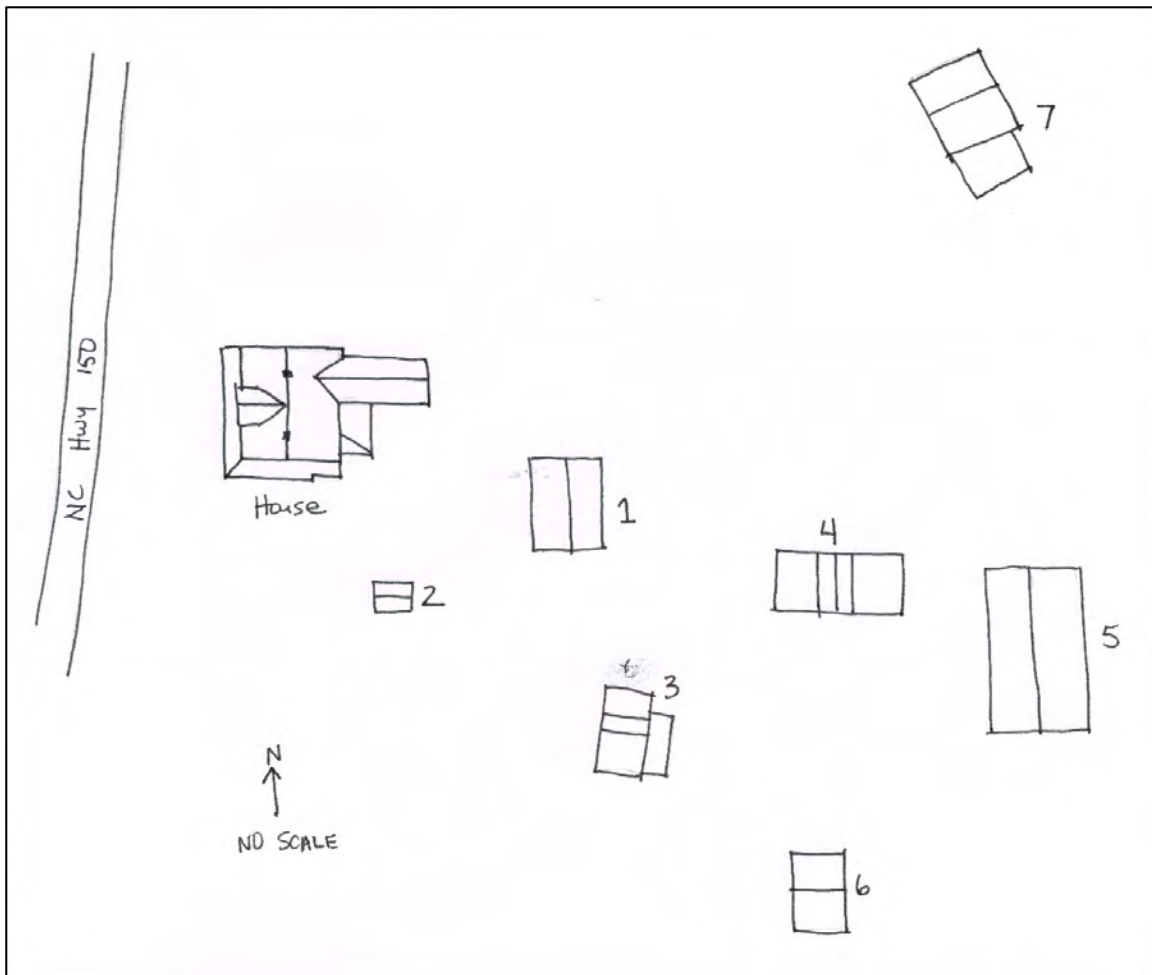


<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Survey Site  NR-Eligible Boundary  U-5902 TIP Alignment  APE Boundary  Property Line  Stream 	 <p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</p>
 <p>Source: NCDOT, NCDEQ, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants Figure Date: 10/11/2018</p> 	<p>TIP Project U-5902</p> <p>Davidson County</p> <p><i>NC 150 from US 64 to Forsyth County Line Widen to Multilanes</i></p> <p>NR-Eligible Boundary - Scott House</p>

24: Lafayette and Fallie Scott House, National Register Boundary

Evaluation: Frank and Maude Sowers House

Resource Name	Frank and Maude Sowers House
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 1893
Street Address	5894 North N.C. Highway 150
PIN	6709-02-65-3683
Construction Dates	1922
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible, Criteria A and C



25: Frank and Maude Sowers House, site plan

Description

The Frank and Maude Sowers House is a one-story, side-gable bungalow. Weatherboards cover the exterior, with the exception of the rear ell and rear porch enclosure, which are covered in asbestos siding. Windows throughout are original.

The front (west) elevation is symmetrical with a front door centered between two windows. Those windows are large and composed of ten-light sashes over large single-light sashes. The front roof slope breaks at the wall plane to engage the front porch. The porch columns are square and the porch wraps around the south gable end. The porch floor has been replaced with concrete, which was a common alteration seen at most older houses in the study area. A gabled dormer clad in wooden shingles punctuates the front roof slope. The dormer contains a bank of three four-over-one sash windows and is finished with kneebraces and exposed raftertails.



26: Frank and Maude Sowers House, west elevation



27: Frank and Maude Sowers House, southwest corner

On the south gable end, the gable is sheathed in wooden shingles and trimmed with kneebraces. A pair of four-over-one sash windows illuminates the attic. The wrap-around porch terminates at a shallow shed-roof projection which appears to be original to the house. Windows on the first floor are, like the attic windows, configured with four-over-one sashes.



28: Frank and Maude Sowers House, south elevation

The north gable end is clad in weatherboards with shingles and kneebraces in the gable end. Windows are arranged singly and in pairs and are four-over-one.



29: Frank and Maude Sowers House, north elevation

The east elevation is composed of a gabled ell projecting from the rear of the main block and an enclosed porch running along the back of the main block from the ell to the southeast corner. The porch enclosure contains six-over-one windows and its south end is covered in weatherboards. The enclosure's east elevation and the entirety of the gabled ell is covered in asbestos siding. The ell contains a mix of horizontal-light windows and six-over-one sash windows.



30: Frank and Maude Sowers House, east elevation

Inside, the Sowers House is finished with beaded board and five-paneled doors. All the original mantelpieces have been replaced with brick mantels. The investigator went inside the house but did not take photographs, at the owner's request.

The Sowers House retains a collection of outbuildings.

1. Sausage Kitchen

Ca. 1960

This one-story, side-gable, concrete block building is used for processing sausage for sale. Doors are located on both gable ends and the west elevation. Metal-frame six-over-six sash windows are located on the east and west elevations. A concrete block chimney flu stands on a corner of the south gable end. Weatherboards finish the gable ends.



31: Frank and Maude Sowers House, sausage kitchen

2. Smokehouse

Ca. 1922

This small, gable-front building features an overhanging gable on the west (front) elevation. The door is board-and-batten and the building is covered in weatherboards and stands on a stone foundation. This building form is seen at many historic properties on the Highway 150 corridor.



32: Frank and Maude Sowers House, smokehouse

3. Granary

Ca. 1922

One-story, frame, gable-front building with a board-and-batten door and weatherboard siding. Shed additions, enclosed on three sides, stand on either side elevation.



33: Frank and Maude Sowers House, granary

4. Tobacco Pack House

Ca. 1922

Gable-front frame building with open sheds on the side elevations. Vertical wood siding covers the exterior. The pack house was used for re-moisturizing cured tobacco (the process is called “ordering” or “bringing to order”) and then sorting or grading the leaves before taking them to market.



34: Frank and Maude Sowers House, tobacco pack house with equipment shed behind

5. Equipment Shed

Ca. 1960

One-story, shed-roof building. Open on three sides with bracketed posts along the west, south, and north elevations and a solid frame wall along the east elevation.

6. Barn

Ca. 1950

One-story, gable front, frame barn with one garage bay opening and board-and-batten pedestrian doors. Vertical wood siding covers the building.



35: Frank and Maude Sowers House, barn

7. Tobacco Barn

Ca. 1940

Traditional tobacco barn of frame construction on a concrete foundation, clad in metal sheathing.



36: Frank and Maude Sowers House, tobacco barn

Historical Background

Frank Sowers and Maude Mize were born into farm families in the Reedy Creek Township in 1873 and 1885, respectively. They married in 1903, and lived in the Welcome vicinity where they operated a dairy farm. The 1910 census records the family was living in the Reedy Creek township of Davidson County. They had been married seven years and had three children.⁶

In 1922, they built this house and continued dairy farming. They also raised tobacco and produce to sell at a farmer's market in Winston-Salem. The 1930 and 1940 censuses confirmed this.⁷

Maude Mize Sowers died in 1943 and Frank died in 1952. Their son, Cletus, and his wife, Mildred Zimmerman Sowers, took over the farm and raised their family here.⁸

In 1974, Mildred Sowers secured state approval for their sausage-making operation, which continues today. The family also continued dairying, tobacco farming, raising hogs, and farming produce. Cletus and Mildred died in 1981 and 1992, respectively, and their daughter, Margaret Sowers Dunning inherited the farm.⁹

Margaret and her husband have continued producing sausage, but have scaled-down the size of the sausage operation, and they have retired from other crops.¹⁰

Agricultural Context

In 1927, observer Jacob Calvin Leonard documented Davidson County's agricultural scene. He recorded that "general farming" dominated the county's agricultural economy, and that many "good stock hogs" had been brought into the county in recent years with increasing demand for the "true bacon type."¹¹ Cotton was "about the best money crop of the Davidson County farmer," and tobacco, while only constituting four percent of the county's cultivated fields, was very profitable on farms with the proper soil for it.

Indeed, the Sowers House outbuildings reflect varied farm production as the family participated in a wide variety of agriculture, including raising tobacco, dairy cows, pork, and produce. The smokehouse, a ubiquitous outbuilding in Davidson County, also illustrates the family's production of their own food.

After the Civil War, as the county's builders moved away from log construction for houses, log also lost favor for outbuildings, with the exception of the double-crib log barn that retained popularity into the early twentieth century.¹² As a result, the Sowers outbuildings are entirely of frame construction.

In short, the Sowers House's outbuildings are typical of Davidson County's farm buildings from the early-twentieth century. Their frame construction reflects the decrease in popularity of log construction and their varied uses reflect the prevalence of "general farming," the modest production of tobacco, and the home processing and sale of a farm product (sausage in this case).

⁶ Margaret Sowers Dunning, interview with the author, September 29, 2018.

⁷ Dunning interview.

⁸ Dunning interview.

⁹ Dunning interview.

¹⁰ Dunning interview.

¹¹ Leonard, 76 and 81.

¹² Touart, 36.

Architectural Context

During the nineteenth century and for the first two decades of the twentieth century, most builders and homeowners in rural North Carolina conservatively adopted nationally popular architectural styles by applying fashionable ornament to traditional building forms. As a result, the I-house and hall-parlor form were constructed for generations.

In the 1910s, however, the Craftsman style bungalow began its dominance in the public's taste, and by the 1920s, the bungalow, in either a higher-style, asymmetrical, highly-detailed form or in a more vernacular, usually-symmetrical, form, swept rural North Carolina, delivered to the public through widely disseminated magazines and newspaper articles and advertisements.

The Craftsman style emphasized structure, simplicity, and craftsmanship, highlighted by exposed raftertails and ornamental "structure" such as kneebraces. Craftsman designs usually eliminated interior hallways and emphasized casual living. Small, vernacular, gable-front interpretations of Craftsman bungalows became common in the countryside where middling farmers built these simple dwellings.¹³ The other vernacular interpretation of the Craftsman bungalow that became extremely popular in North Carolina is what historian Catherine Bishir describes as the "so-called 'semi-bungalow,' a spacious house with a second story treated as a half-story with large dormers."¹⁴

The state's more prosperous farmers constructed these semi-bungalows in a pattern similar to the earlier I-house. As with the I-house where owners applied stylistic references with restraint or profusion, depending on taste and finances, semi-bungalow owners could add as much or as little Craftsman ornamentation as they desired and could afford. Additionally, true Craftsman-style bungalows emphasized their horizontal lines and used projecting and receding wall planes to de-emphasize width, but semi-bungalows, like I-houses, stand proudly in the landscape and used height and breadth to communicate prosperity and respectability.

These houses are found in large numbers across North Carolina and Davidson County. The Sowers House falls squarely into this tradition. The family was a solidly middle-class farm family who chose to display its success through a conservatively fashionable and locally accepted architectural form.

The Sowers House outbuildings are also part of Davidson County's architectural record. The smokehouse is identical to smokehouses at many houses from the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century all across the county. The other outbuildings are ubiquitous throughout the state and county, and while none stand out for their architectural merit, they are all good examples of typical, frame, gable-front forms built after log construction lost favor.

Comparable Examples

The Frank and Maude Sowers House can be compared to a number of semi-bungalows in the county, but farms with a bungalow and more than two or three outbuildings are less common, and the Sowers House's combination of unaltered design and good, representative outbuildings stands out among the county's 1920s farms.

¹³ Bishir, 501.

¹⁴ Bishir, 501-502.



37: Unsurveyed House, 5406 Old Highway 64



38: Unsurveyed House retaining several outbuildings, 1840 Friendship Church Road



39: Unsurveyed House with well house and a barn, 9698 Hampton Road



40: Hampton Bungalow, DV 222, Hampton Road



41: Unsurveyed House, Friedberg Church Road



42: Unsurveyed House, 1576 Gumtree Road



43: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, 4949 Gumtree Road



44: Unsurveyed House retaining a barn and some outbuildings, 1603 Old Greensboro Road



45: Unsurveyed House, 6990 N.C. Highway 150



46: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, Old Salisbury Road



47: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, Old Salisbury Road



48: Unsurveyed House retaining several outbuildings, 6224 Old Highway 64



49: Unsurveyed House retaining several outbuildings, 6224 Old Highway 64

Specifically related to the processing of farm products, the Sowers' sausage kitchen can be compared to the milk house at the nearby Felix DeLapp House.



50: Felix DeLapp House, DV 237, milk house

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Frank and Maude Sowers House retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association as typical small farm with a small-scale processing component in Davidson County. The house also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as a very good and nearly-unaltered example of a “semi-bungalow.”

Criteria Evaluations

The Frank and Maude Sowers House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with agriculture in Davidson County. The intact house and farm buildings represent the way local families transitioned from full-time farming to a combination of several types of farming, small-scale processing of farm products, and “public work,” which is a local term indicating paid work off the farm. The 1920s were a period of improving transportation and mechanical innovation, which allowed some members of farm families to work off the farm, allowed farmers to market and deliver their products on their own, and allowed some elements of farm labor to become more mechanized, which, in turn, facilitated more “public work.”

The Frank and Maude Sowers House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No member of the Sowers family is known to be associated with Davidson County’s history.



The Frank and Maude Sowers House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house is a remarkably intact example of a house type found across North Carolina. Most examples seen in Davidson County had been altered through the application of modern replacement materials or through the loss of outbuildings. The Sowers House has undergone very few exterior alterations, retains all its exterior Craftsman design elements, and retains interior material with the exception of the mantelpieces. The house and outbuildings collectively embody the distinctive characteristics of a 1920s farm in Davidson County.

The Frank and Maude Sowers House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Boundary Description and Justification

The Frank and Maude Sowers House boundary follows the parcel lot line of the parcel on which the house stands (Davidson County PIN 6709-02-65-3683) except along the road where it conforms to the existing edge-of-pavement and at the southwest corner. Along the roadway, the existing right-of-way contains portions of the house’s lawn, a contributing feature of the historic property. The southwest corner of the house’s parcel is excluded because modern buildings stand in this location and this section of the parcel is not visually associated with the Sowers farm. Additionally, at the southwest corner, a small parcel containing some of the associated outbuildings is encompassed (Davidson County PIN 6709-01-45-6162). The boundary extends to the east to include extant farm and pasture land originally associated with the farm. The boundary includes roughly 47 acres.

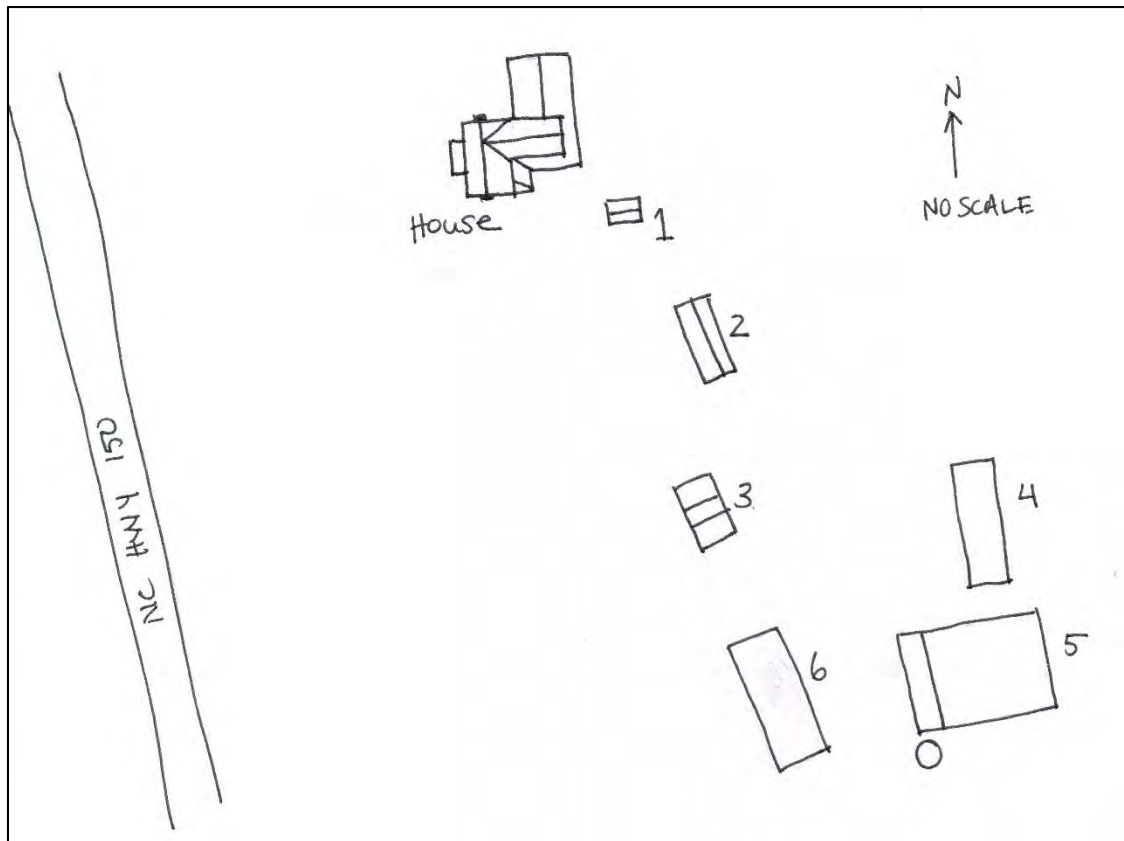


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Survey Site NR-Eligible Boundary U-5902 TIP Alignment APE Boundary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property Line Stream 	 <p>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</p>
<p>TIP Project U-5902</p> <p>Davidson County</p> <p><i>NC 150 from US 64 to Forsyth County Line Widen to Multilanes</i></p>		
<p>350 175 0 350 Feet</p> <p>Source: NCDOT, NCDEQ, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants Figure Date: 10/11/2018</p>		<p>N</p> 
<p>NR-Eligible Boundary - Sowers House</p>		

51: Frank and Maude Sowers House, National Register Boundary

Evaluation: Felix DeLapp House

Resource Name	Felix DeLapp House
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 237
Street Address	5708 North NC Highway 150
PIN	6709-03-44-8312
Construction Dates	Ca. 1885
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



52: Felix DeLapp House, site plan

Description

The Felix DeLapp House commands a small rise on the east side of Highway 150, presenting a striking façade to the road. Tax records and the current owner, a DeLapp descendant, give 1885 as the construction date for the front block. The owner stated that the two-story rear ell was added about ten years later, but the survey notes from the 1981 countywide architectural survey state that the main block and rear ell were both completed in 1886.

The house is a two-story I-house with gable-end chimneys and a two-story rear ell. Weatherboards cover the exterior and all windows have been replaced with modern, vinyl windows. The symmetrical façade has a central, single-leaf front door flanked by windows and sheltered by a partial-width, hip-roof porch. Three windows are located at the second floor level with the center window raised slightly to accommodate the porch roof. Four chamfered posts support the porch roof. Four chamfered posts support the porch roof.



53: Felix DeLapp House, west elevation



54: Felix DeLapp House, west elevation

The north and south gable ends are identical: single-shoulder, brick chimneys are flanked by windows at each level. The corners are finished with cornerboards with narrow caps. The gable eaves are finished with exposed purlins.



55: Felix DeLapp House, south elevation



56: Felix DeLapp House, north elevation



57: Felix DeLapp House, north elevation

On the east elevation, a two-story ell extends from the north bay of the main block. This ell matches the main block, although the cornerboards are not capped and the gable-end chimney has been demolished. A one-story ell is attached to the north elevation of the two-story ell.



58: Felix DeLapp House, east elevation

A one-story, hip-roof porch with chamfered posts follows the east elevation from the southeast corner of the main block, along the ell's south elevation, around the ell's east-facing gable end, and then along the east elevation of the one-story ell that extends to the north from the two-story ell's north elevation.

The one-story ell housed a kitchen and dining room and had a center chimney. Like the main house, the one-story ell has exposed purlins and weatherboards. The ell is configured with a gabled roof that engages a porch on the west elevation. The porch shelters two doors and a pair of modern replacement windows.



59: Felix DeLapp House, north ell

The entire house stands on a continuous brick foundation and asphalt shingles cover all the roofs.

Inside, the house is finished entirely with wood. In the main block and the two-story ell, the inside of the exterior walls is covered in horizontal, flush wood sheathing. Interior walls in both these sections were created from thick, vertically oriented, flush wood planks. Doors are a combination of twentieth century, six-horizontal-panel doors and original four-panel doors.

First floor mantels in the main block are simple post-and-lintel compositions. In the north room of the main block, original or early graining is present. The doors, window surrounds, and mantelpiece were painted brown and combed into a grain. The mantel's decorative finish also features periodic squiggles in the finish.



60: Felix DeLapp House, south downstairs room



61: Felix DeLapp House, north downstairs room mantel graining

The upstairs rooms in the main block do not appear to have had fireplaces, and the owner stated wood stoves were used in these rooms, though no evidence (such as flue holes in the walls) was seen. Leaving rooms unheated appears to have been a common, but as yet unexplained, practice in Davidson County. In the main block's center hall, a narrow stair features square newel posts with the corners cut away to create diamonds on each side of the posts.



62: Felix DeLapp House, newel post

The rear ell contains a very narrow stair along the original exterior wall of the main house. The ell's upstairs room was heated and the ell's mantels are simple shelves with stepped blocks underneath the shelves. One original, four-over-four sash window is located in the two-story ell's north wall where it opens into the one-story ell's attic space.



63: Felix DeLapp House, rear ell mantel



64: Felix DeLapp House, original window

The interior of the one-story ell appears to have had similar finishes, but most of its exterior has been removed for renovation, leaving the framing exposed.

The Felix DeLapp House retains a small collection of outbuildings. Demolished outbuildings include a log potato house, which stood immediately south of the main house, and a blacksmith shop that stood closer to the road. Additionally, the road originally ran closer to the house, with the front walk terminating at the road's edge. The road was shifted west when it was paved.

1. Smokehouse

Ca. 1900

This is a gable-front, frame building with an overhanging front gable eave and an off-center board-and-batten door. Weatherboards cover the building and it stands on a brick foundation. This form is a very common outbuilding at farms in northern Davidson County.



65: Felix DeLapp House, smokehouse

2. Milk House

1937

This gable-roof building housed a cooler for milk and a steamer to clean bottles. The frame building rises from a concrete block foundation that extends above the concrete floor to create a kneewall. Some exterior weatherboards have been replaced with modern cementitious siding. On the rear elevation, a pair of original six-over-six sash windows and a single four-over-four sash window remain. Other doors and windows have been replaced. A brick chimney flue pierces the east roof slope. The date was written in the concrete floor.



66: : Felix DeLapp House, milk house

3. Granary

Ca. 1900

One-story, gable-front outbuilding with weatherboard siding. An open shed on the south elevation appears to be original while a larger open shed has been added to the north elevation.



67: Felix DeLapp House, granary

4. Barn

Ca. 1900

This tall barn has been partially-demolished. Photos made during the 1981 countywide survey show this as a double-crib log barn that had been altered with the addition of a frame, shed roof section. The west walls of the log section appear to have been removed.



68: Felix DeLapp House, partially demolished barn, remodeled milk barn, and silo

5. Milk Barn and Silo

Ca. 1940

One-story, frame barn used as a milking parlor. This building has been heavily remodeled with the addition of modern windows and vertical siding. The silo was constructed by builders from Georgia who died soon after constructing this silo while working on their next silo in Guilford County.

6. Barn

Ca. 1940

Gable-front, frame barn with sheds on either side. Covered in metal sheathing.



69: Felix DeLapp House, barn

Historical Background

Felix DeLapp was born in 1834 to John Delapp, an immigrant from France, and Rosina Wagner, the descendent of German immigrants who had lived in Rowan County, in what later became Davidson County, since the mid-1700s. The 1870 census records show Felix living alone and working as a waggoneer in the Reedy Creek Township of Davidson County. By 1880, he had married Margaret Miller, from Cabarrus County, and they lived with their three-year-old son, Lawrence, in the Yadkin College Township.

The DeLapps built this house in 1885 and Margaret died in 1886. Felix married a woman named Elizabeth by 1900 when the census recorded Felix, Elizabeth, and Felix's son, Lawrence, farming in the Reedy Creek Township. The architectural survey file notes for this house state that the main block and rear ell were both completed in 1886; the current owner stated that the rear ell was an addition dating to about 1895.

Felix and Elizabeth resided here with Lawrence, his wife, Daisy Zimmerman, and their growing family until they died in 1924 and 1930, respectively. By the time of the 1930 census, Lawrence and Daisy DeLapp were dairy farmers with seven children. In 1940, the household still included five children ranging in age from 31 to 16, and one married son, Joe, apparently living next door or close by.

For the first half of the twentieth century, the DeLapps raised dairy cattle and bottled and delivered milk. When the farm was divided after Lawrence DeLapp's death in 1955, his daughter, Alice, retained the house but the family closed the dairy because no one owner retained enough land for maintaining the necessary cows. As the current owner notes, they went into "public work," meaning work off the farm.

Eventually, Lawrence's grandson, Joe Jackson DeLapp, Jr., purchased the house and began a renovation that has included replacing the windows.

Agricultural Context

As a dairy farm, the DeLapp House aligns with the picture Jacob Calvin Leonard painted of Davidson County's agricultural scene in 1927. He recorded that, at that time, it had been forty years since the introduction of Jersey cows to the county, which he called "the beginning of a slow improvement in the milk-giving of our so-called 'dairy cows.'"¹⁵ He went on to note that in recent years, "the improvement and growing of livestock has received much attention," and he credited the establishment of the Davidson County Creamery in Lexington as an impetus for an increase in dairy production.¹⁶

The DeLapps bottled, marketed, and delivered their own milk directly to their customers, rather than selling it to a larger outfit, such as the Davidson County Creamery. It is doubtless, however, that large milk distributors helped open the rural public's mind to purchasing milk rather than maintaining their own milk cows, and thereby, an operation such as the Davidson County Creamery may have paved the way for smaller suppliers, such as the DeLapps.

¹⁵ Leonard, 74 and 81.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Architectural Context

The Felix DeLapp House is an I-house: a two-story, side-gable, one-room-deep dwelling with a center hall passage and a three-bay façade. This form was constructed in North Carolina for the entirety of the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century. The house remained attractive to rural North Carolinians for so long for a variety of reasons. It presented the widest, most imposing façade to the road to maximize its proud impressiveness and give the owner a blank canvas onto which he could apply as much fashionable ornamentation as he liked or could afford. The house's proportions and porch size could also be adjusted to reflect prevailing tastes. Practically, the form was well-suited for ventilation, which was very important in the South, and socially, the center hall created a formality and provided privacy that earlier, open plans did not with the hall serving as a buffer between the family and any guest in the same way that a servant might act as a gate keeper.¹⁷

In the late 1800s in Davidson County, the I-house was sometimes adorned with Queen Anne or Italianate sawnwork, brackets, and shingles, but in many extant examples, including here, the I-house was very plainly finished leaving the proportions, chimney construction, and roof-pitch as the primary indicators of the time period in which the house was constructed. As a plain I-house, the Felix DeLapp House is a typical example of the county's I-houses. The austere exterior reflects traditional restraint with the only notable decorative details being the chamfered posts, exposed purlins, and simple cornerboards.

The house's outbuildings also fit into the county's architectural record. After the Civil War, as the county's builders moved away from log construction for houses, log also lost favor for outbuildings, with the exception of the double-crib log barn that retained popularity into the early twentieth century.¹⁸ The DeLapp property retains a partially-demolished double-crib log barn, but its other outbuildings are of frame construction.

Comparable Examples

Many unaltered or minimally-altered I-houses remain across Davidson County. Comparable examples reveal that the DeLapp House is one of many late-nineteenth century I-houses that were not heavily ornamented. The house retains a number of outbuildings, but the most notable of the outbuildings, the double-pen barn and the milk house have been heavily altered.

¹⁷ Michael Southern, "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont," in Doug Swaim, ed., *Carolina Dwelling* (Raleigh, NC: The Student Publication (North Carolina State University), 1978), 70-83 offers a thorough examination of the I-house in North Carolina.

¹⁸ Touart, 36.



70: George Beckerdite House, DV 138. Gumtree Road



71: Shoaf-Barnes House, DV 288, N.C. Highway 150



72: Old Herbert Wasler House, DV 265, Yadkin College Road



73: Fallie James Farm, DV 239, 869 Old Mill Farm Road



74: Davis-Scott House, DV 226, Centenary Church Road



75: Unsurveyed House retaining numerous outbuildings and barns, 1321 Gumtree Road



76: Unsurveyed House, marked as DV --- on SHPO webmap, 5057 N.C. Highway 109



77: Unsurveyed House, showing a typical porch alteration, 515 Jake Shoaf Road



78: Unsurveyed House, 6957 NC Highway 150



79: Eugene M. Michael House, DV 277, retaining several outbuildings, 1263 N.C. Highway 150



80: Unsurveyed House, 1300 block of Becky Hill Road

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Felix DeLapp House retains integrity of location, setting, and association as a prominent I-house along a main road. Its association with agriculture has been negatively affected by alterations to the outbuildings, and by a loss of surrounding cultivated land. The house retains much of its historic materials and workmanship, though the loss of its historic windows is significant. It retains overall integrity of design.

Criteria Evaluations

The Felix DeLapp House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a significant historic association. The house was the seat of a farm and it does retain some outbuildings, but when compared to the numerous outbuilding collections in Davidson County, the Felix DeLapp outbuildings are highly altered and many other I-houses in Davidson County retain better collections of outbuildings and associated farmland. The property is not otherwise known to have a historically significant association with agricultural development in Davidson County.

The Felix DeLapp House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. The house is not known to have an association with a person significant in history.

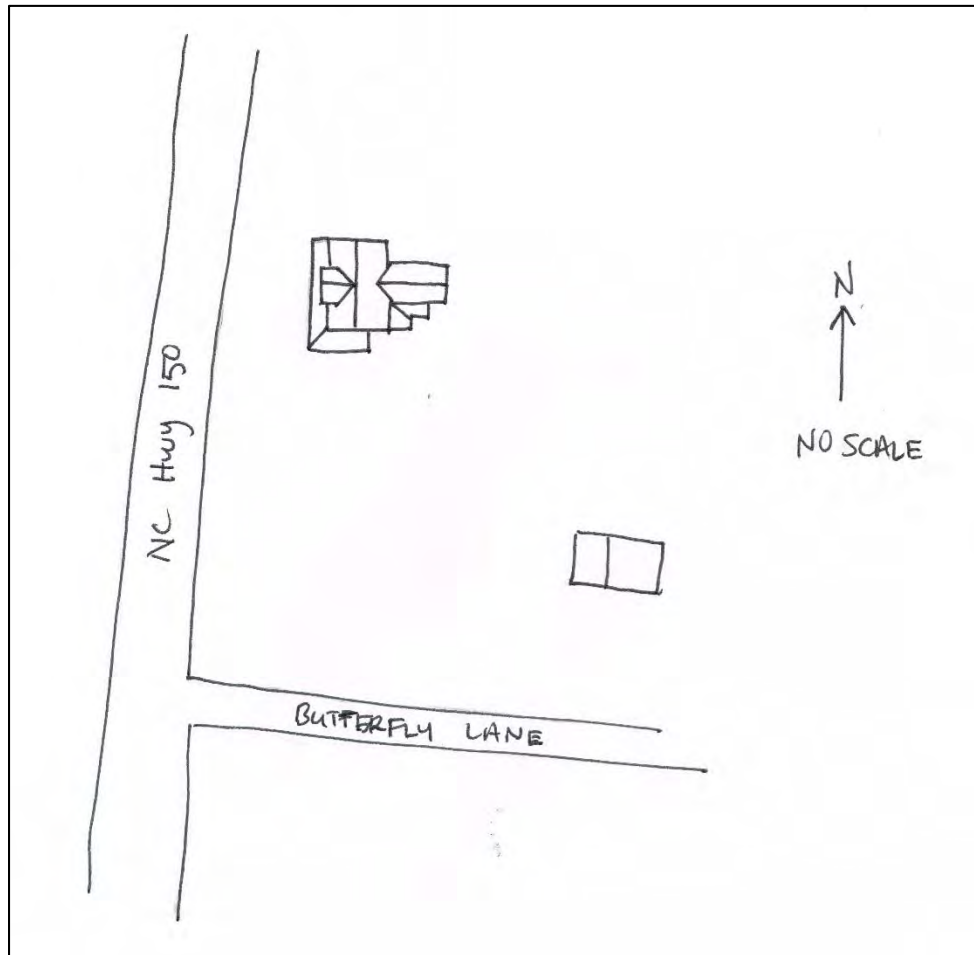
The Felix DeLapp House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house's historic windows have been replaced with non-historic, vinyl-clad units. This is a significant loss in light of the house's simplicity and absence of decorative elements. When a building is finished with so few architectural features, the loss and incompatible replacement of a visually prominent feature, such as fenestration, is striking. Davidson County retains a large number of I-houses, and, while many have

been covered with vinyl siding, several examples were noted that appear to be unaltered. Because of the loss of historic windows, the house's integrity of design and materials have been diminished, and it no longer adequately conveys the distinctive characteristics of an I-house; nor does the house possess high artistic value or represent the work of a master.

The Felix DeLapp House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Charles and Jennie Miller House

Resource Name	Charles and Jennie Miller House
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 1894
Street Address	3881 North NC Highway 150
PIN	6708-02-85-4636
Construction Dates	Ca. 1925
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



81: Charles and Jennie Miller House, site plan

Description

The Charles and Jennie Miller House is a one-story, side-gable bungalow similar to the Frank and Maude Sowers House. The house is covered in weatherboard siding and retains original eight-over-one sash windows. Pressed metal shingles cover the roof. Interior brick chimneys rise through the roof. The house stands on a continuous brick foundation.

The façade is three bays wide with a central front door flanked by single windows. The front roof slope breaks to engage a front porch with battered posts on brick piers. The porch extends across the façade and wraps around the south gable end, terminating in a shed-roof projection on the south elevation. The porch has exposed raftertails and a wooden floor. A jerkinhead dormer with a bank of three windows is centered on the front roof slope. Wooden shingles cover the dormer, and the dormer retains exposed raftertails and kneebraces.



82: Charles and Jennie Miller House, west elevation

On the south elevation, two windows occupy the shingled gable end. A shed-roof projection is located at the end of the wrap-around porch. Kneebraces are located in the gable end.



83: Charles and Jennie Miller House, south elevation



84: Charles and Jennie Miller House, south elevation

On the north elevation, the attic windows have been removed and the window opening has been covered with plywood. A shed-roof projection is also located on this gable end.



85: Charles and Jennie Miller House, north elevation

A one-story ell projects from the east elevation, and a shed porch on the rear ell and along the main block's east well has been enclosed.

A frame, gable-front tobacco pack house stands to the south of the dwelling. Aerial photography indicates that a second outbuilding was adjacent to the pack house, but this building has been demolished.



86: Charles and Jennie Miller House, tobacco pack house

It was not safe for the investigator to fully document this property, and the interior and rear elevation were not recorded.

Historical Background

Charles and Jennie Miller married in 1905, and in 1914, Charles purchased two tracts of land from his father, Isaiah B. Miller. This house stands on land described as tract two of that purchase.

¹⁹

The 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940 censuses document the family as farmers living on Winston Road, which would be today's N.C. Highway 150. In 1910 and 1920, Charles' father was enumerated next to or close to Charles and Jennie.¹⁹

Jennie Miller died in 1946, and in 1959, Charles sold this house to his daughter and son-in-law, Blanche and Harold Hendrick. Charles died in 1960, and Harold sold the house to James Harry Hill in 1975. Hill's son, Harry Lee Hill, owns it today.²⁰

Architectural Context

During the nineteenth century and for the first two decades of the twentieth century, most builders and homeowners in rural North Carolina conservatively adopted nationally popular architectural styles by applying fashionable ornament to traditional building forms. As a result, the I-house and hall-parlor form were constructed for generations.

In the 1910s, however, the Craftsman style bungalow began its dominance in the public's taste, and by the 1920s, the bungalow, in either a higher-style, asymmetrical, highly-detailed form or in a more vernacular, usually-symmetrical, form, swept rural North Carolina, delivered to the public through widely disseminated magazines and newspaper articles and advertisements.

The Craftsman style emphasized structure, simplicity, and craftsmanship, highlighted by exposed raftertails and ornamental "structure" such as kneebraces. Craftsman designs usually eliminated interior hallways and emphasized casual living. Small, vernacular, gable-front interpretations of Craftsman bungalows became common in the countryside where middling farmers built these simple dwellings.²¹ The other vernacular interpretation of the Craftsman bungalow that became extremely popular in North Carolina is what historian Catherine Bishir describes as the "so-called 'semi-bungalow,' a spacious house with a second story treated as a half-story with large dormers."²²

The state's more prosperous farmers constructed these semi-bungalows in a pattern similar to the earlier I-house. As with the I-house where owners applied stylistic references with restraint or profusion, depending on taste and finances, semi-bungalow owners could add as much or as little Craftsman ornamentation as they desired and could afford. Additionally, true Craftsman-style bungalows emphasized their horizontal lines and used projecting and receding wall planes to de-emphasize width,

¹⁹ 1910 U.S. Census, accessed via ancestry.com, and I.B. Miller to Charles A. Miller, Davidson County Deed Book 123, page 307, May 22, 1914.

¹⁹ U.S. Census records, accessed via ancestry.com.

²⁰ Miller grave markers at Shiloh Methodist Church; C.A. Miller to Blanche Hedrick, Davidson County Deed Book 328 page 171, October 15, 1959; Harold Carl Hedrick to James Harry Hill, Davidson County Deed Book 532, page 91, November 10, 1975; and Jean Lee Hill to Harry Lee Hill, Davidson County Deed Book, 2181, page 2262, May 27, 2015.

²¹ Bishir, 501.

²² Bishir, 501-502.

but semi-bungalows, like I-houses, stand proudly in the landscape and used height and breadth to communicate prosperity and respectability.

These houses are found in large numbers across North Carolina and Davidson County. The Miller House falls squarely into this tradition. The family was a solidly middle-class farm family who chose to display its success through a conservatively fashionable and locally accepted architectural form.

Comparable Examples

The Charles and Jennie Miller House can be compared to a number of semi-bungalows in the county, including the Frank and Maude Sowers House documented in this report. Although the Miller House has not been significantly altered, other examples that have not been neglected can be found throughout the county and examples with more than one outbuilding are common.



87: Unsurveyed House, 5406 Old Highway 64



88: Unsurveyed House retaining several outbuildings, 1840 Friendship Church Road



89: Unsurveyed House with well house and a barn, 9698 Hampton Road



90: Hampton Bungalow, DV 222, Hampton Road



91: Unsurveyed House, Friedberg Church Road



92: Unsurveyed House, 1576 Gumtree Road



93: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, 4949 Gumtree Road



94: Unsurveyed House retaining a barn and some outbuildings, 1603 Old Greensboro Road



95: Unsurveyed House, 6990 N.C. Highway 150



96: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, Old Salisbury Road



97: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, Old Salisbury Road



98: Unsurveyed House retaining several outbuildings, 6224 Old Highway 64



99: Unsurveyed House retaining several outbuildings, 6224 Old Highway 64

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Charles and Jennie Miller House retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association as a bungalow in rural Davidson County. It has lost its integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a farm seat because it retains only one deteriorated outbuilding and no associated cultivated land. The house has not been altered, but it has suffered significant deterioration and neglect, resulting in a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Criteria Evaluations

The Charles and Jennie Miller House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for association with agriculture. The Millers were a farm family, but no associated farmland remains and only one outbuilding is standing.

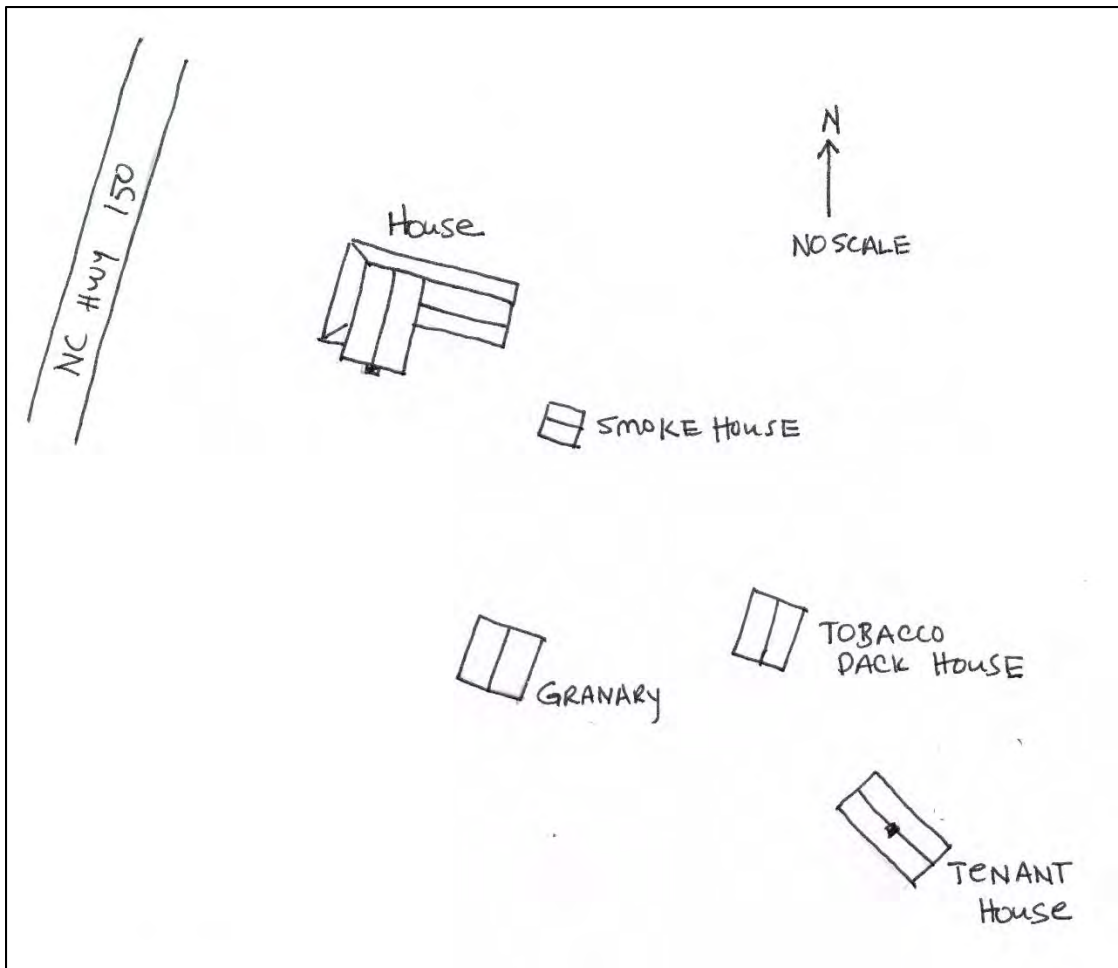
The Charles and Jennie Miller House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No one associated with the Miller House is known to have made significant contributions to our history.

The Charles and Jennie Miller House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house has been minimally altered, but it has suffered from neglect and deterioration which has diminished its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Upstairs windows are lost and other windows and exterior woodwork is deteriorated to the point that the house is no longer a good example of a Davidson County bungalow. The semi-bungalow house form is common in Davidson County, and many better and more intact examples are extant, including the Frank and Maude Sowers House, which is recommended eligible in this report.

The Charles and Jennie Miller House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Ollie Low Craver House

Resource Name	Ollie Low Craver House
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 267
Street Address	1601 South NC Highway 150
PIN	6706-02-77-3406
Construction Dates	Ca. 1871
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



100: Ollie Low Craver House, site plan

Description

The Ollie Low Craver House is a two-story hall-parlor house with a side-gable roof. The 1981 architectural survey file for the house describes the house as being of log construction, but the investigator does not think the window and door openings are deep enough to enclose log construction and the house does not exhibit any tell-tale leaning in the walls.



101: Ollie Low Craver House, northwest corner

The symmetrical façade is three bays wide with a central front door flanked by windows. The front door is a nineteenth-century, single-leaf door with two vertical panels above a horizontal panel, and two shorter vertical panels below the horizontal panel. Many windows are missing or deteriorated, but extant windows have original six-over-six sashes. Weatherboards cover the exterior with flush sheathing covering the wall between the first floor windows and the front door. Corner boards are finished with a simple molded cap and a wide cornice board runs between the eave and top of the windows. A hip-roof porch extended across the façade and wrapped around the north gable end, but the south end of the porch roof and sections of the porch floor have collapsed. The porch retains most of its delicate, tapered, rectangular-in-plan posts.



102: Ollie Low Craver House, west elevation



103: Ollie Low Craver House, west elevation



104: Ollie Low Craver House, west elevation

The south gable end is overgrown, but a vine-covered brick chimney remains on the south gable end. The north gable end has two windows at each floor and gable returns. Like other three-room or hall-parlor houses in the study area, only one side of the house was heated.

On the north end, the porch terminates at a one-story, gabled ell that extends to the east.

To the south of the house is a small frame outbuilding that may have been a small barn or granary. To the east is another small frame building that may have been a smokehouse, which is a very common outbuilding in the study area. To the southeast is a larger outbuilding that was probably a tobacco pack house, and to the southeast of the pack house is what appears to be a tenant house with a saddlebag plan.



105: Ollie Low Craver House, possible granary



106: Ollie Low Craver House, tenant house

When the investigator visited the property, extensive roof damage could be seen when looking up through open second floor windows. This damage is also visible in aerial photography. The roof failure suggests that the interior has suffered water damage and is likely unstable, so the investigator did not go inside. Furthermore, the investigator was not able to contact the owner, and because the property was extremely overgrown, the investigator did not fully traverse it.

Historical Background

The Ollie Low Craver House was probably built by Ollie's parents, Isaac Addison and Susan Shoaf Craver who married in 1871. In 1876, Isaac and Susan bought this land from Isaac's father, Alexander, in two purchases. The architectural survey file from 1981 suggests an antebellum construction date, but the tax record dates in Davidson County (1870 for this house) have proven to be accurate and features such as the gable returns and capped cornerboards are consistent with a later-nineteenth century construction date. The circa-date of 1871 is applied in this report to correspond with Isaac and Susan's marriage date; although they did not buy the land until 1876, it was owned by Isaac's father and they may have built the house prior to buying the land.

Isaac Addison was born in Davidson County in 1848, one of ten children of Alexander and Sarah Craver, a prosperous family that lived along present-day Highway 150, south of the Ollie Low Craver House. The 1870 census records twenty-one-year-old Isaac living alone and working as a farm laborer with a combined worth of over \$400 in personal and real estate. In 1871, he married Susan Shoaf, who was the daughter of a financially comfortable family in Lexington. Isaac and Susan's only child, a daughter named Ollie, was born in 1878.²³

Alexander Craver had owned seven enslaved people in 1860, but the family seems to have recovered financially after the Civil War, reflecting Davidson County's generally quick rebound. Though the Craver family had profited from slave labor, the county's farmers generally had owned fewer enslaved people than their counterparts in the eastern part of the state. This left Piedmont farmers and manufacturing entrepreneurs in a better economic position than farm families in eastern North Carolina. In Davidson County, small farms, including Isaac and Susan's farm, that produced tobacco, eggs, and dairy products, recovered relatively quickly, based on the large number of surviving houses, including this dwelling, from the late 1860s and 1870s.

An 1886 newspaper article noted that Isaac Craver had about two hundred hens and was harvesting eight to ten dozen eggs per day.²⁴ Census records consistently describe Craver as a farmer, and the 1910 and 1920 censuses also describes his daughter, Ollie, as a "dairy woman" on the family's dairy farm. Additionally, newspaper reports and advertisements document his work in the late-nineteenth century as a well-known auctioneer who worked in Davidson and Forsyth counties.²⁵

Isaac died in 1926 and Sarah died in 1934.²⁶ The following year, Ollie married Phillip Hedrick, who worked for the railroad. Phillip died in 1943 and Ollie owned the house until her death in 1967.²⁷ In 1969, the house was auctioned to settle a family dispute, and William P. Grimes won the property. The house has been vacant since sometime prior to 1981.²⁸

²³ 1860, 1870, and 1880 U.S. Census records, accessed via ancestry.com, and Craver family grave markers in the Reeds Baptist Church cemetery.

²⁴ The Winston-Salem *People's Press*, March 25, 1886, page 3.

²⁵ Craver is noted as the auctioneer in many advertisements. Specifically, he's described as well-known in the Lexington *Dispatch*, January 12, 1898, page 4.

²⁶ Craver family grave markers in Reeds Baptist Church Cemetery.

²⁷ Craver-Hedrick grave markers in Reeds Baptist Church Cemetery, and 1940 U.S. Census records accessed via ancestry.com.

²⁸ Joe H. Leonard to William P. Grimes, Davidson County Deed Book 470, page 224, March 12, 1969.

Architectural Context

Davidson County's most common antebellum house plan was the two-room, hall-parlor plan. This arrangement features two rooms with a front door opening directly into one of the rooms. This room, the home's most public room and, usually, most finely-finished room, served as the hall. The other room was a more private space called the parlor. If the house had a second floor or half story, an enclosed stair usually rose along the interior partition wall.

By the mid-1800s, the center hall plan had supplanted the hall-parlor plan in most parts of North Carolina, but the hall-parlor form lingered in Davidson County into the early 1900s.²⁹ As Paul Touart notes, this unusually late use of the hall-parlor plan "repeats a pattern of building that was centuries old, and points of the overall conservative nature of architectural traditions in Davidson County."³⁰ Also notable in the county is the use of only one chimney for hall-parlor houses, which left one side of the house unheated. Another variation on this plan found in Davidson County is a three-room layout in which one room is not heated and the other room that is heated is actually divided into two small rooms, each with a corner fireplace served by the single exterior chimney.

The continued use of the hall-parlor and three-room plans may be attributed to conservativeness, but, perhaps, also to cultural traditions. Davidson County was heavily populated with settlers of German descent in the 1700s and German surnames are still common in the county today. These German settlers brought with them the continental plan, which consisted of a three-room layout that is, essentially, a hall-parlor plan with one room divided into two and a central interior chimney. It is possible that the long use of the hall-parlor plan and, less commonly, the three-room plan, is related to this continental plan, and can be linked to the county's German heritage as much as to a general conservative nature.

The Ollie Low Craver House is a late-nineteenth century, hall-parlor plan with only one gable end chimney. The house was fashionably finished with molded eaves, flushboard sheathing surrounding the front door, and cornerboards, but the plan still adhered to the old hall-parlor layout.

Comparable Examples

Symmetrical hall-parlor-plan houses are difficult to distinguish from I-houses, but a house with a chimney on only one gable end is likely a hall-parlor example. I-houses are far more common, but extant examples in better condition can be found. The Old Sharp Homeplace (DV 290) is a better example of this house form than the Ollie Low Craver House, and the Old Arthur Wasler House (DV 265) is also a better example of a similar mid-to-late-nineteenth-century house, although it is an I-house.

²⁹ Touart, 35-36.

³⁰ Touart, 36.



107: Unsurveyed House, 1737 Gumtree Road



108: Unsurveyed House, 2082 Ridge Road



109: Old Sharp Homeplace, DV 290, 3930 N.C. Highway 150



110: Old Herbert Wasler House, DV 265, Yadkin College Road; this is an I-house with chimneys on both gable ends, but the use of flushboard sheathing under the porch is similar to that at the Ollie Low Craver House

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Ollie Low Craver House retains integrity of location. Its integrity of setting, feeling, and association have been negatively affected by neglect and alterations to the landscape: the surrounding farmland has been subdivided and the immediate yard has become completely overgrown with vegetation. The house has not undergone significant alterations, but neglect and deterioration have damaged the house's integrity of materials, design, feeling, and workmanship.

Criteria Evaluations

The Ollie Low Craver House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a significant historic association. The house retains outbuildings, including a tenant house, but the outbuildings are in very poor condition, and many other Davidson County farms retain good collections of intact outbuildings. Furthermore, no cultivated fields remain to communicate the house's association with agriculture, and the farm's known products (dairy products and eggs) are not represented by the extant outbuildings. The lot is entirely overgrown with tress, bushes, and mature vegetation. The property no longer conveys and is not otherwise known to possess a historically significant association with agricultural development in Davidson County.

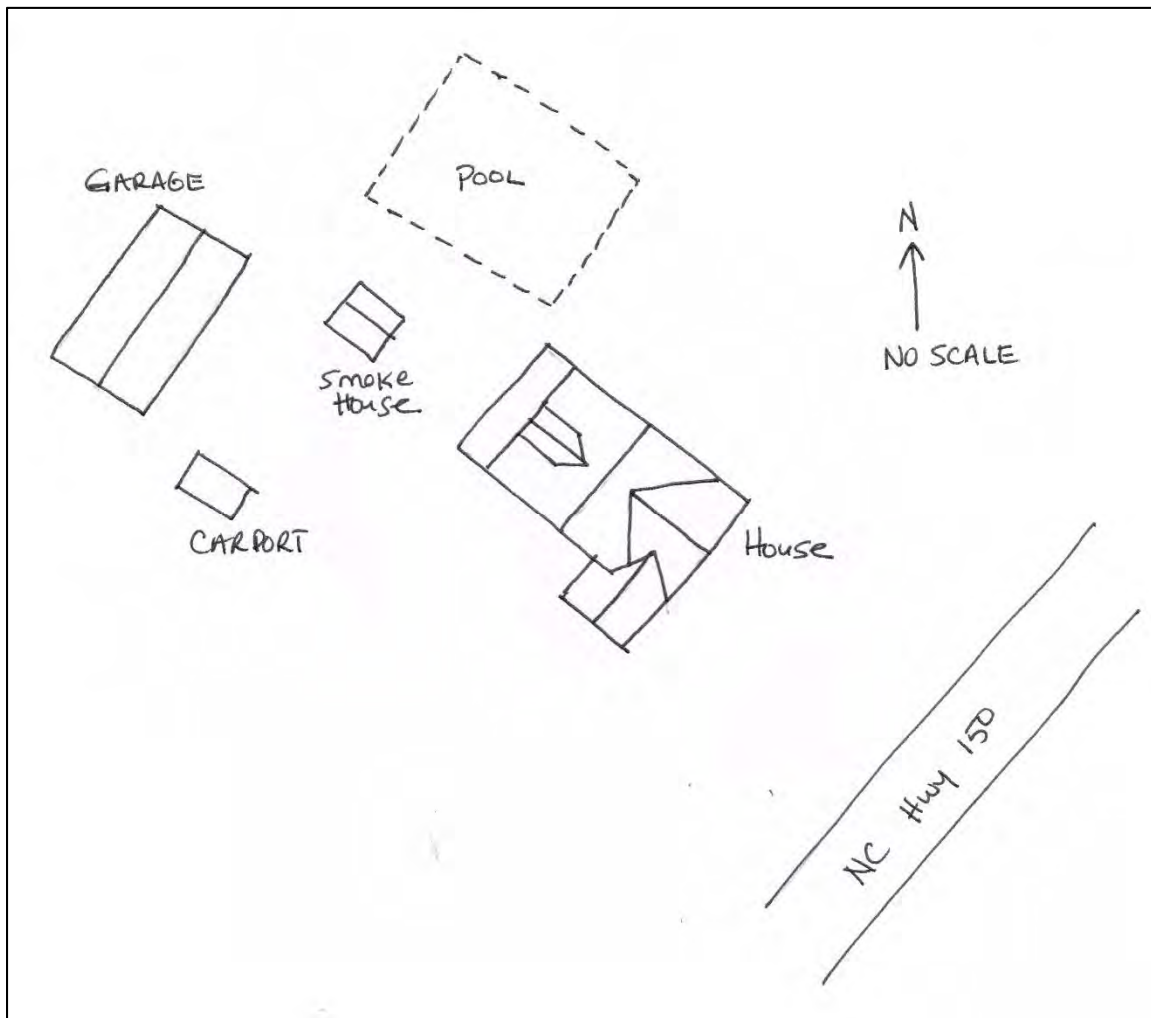
The Ollie Low Craver House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No one associated with this house is known to have significance in Davidson County's history.

The Ollie Low Craver House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house has not been significantly altered, but it is deteriorated to the point that it has lost architectural integrity. The porch is partially collapsed and many window sash are missing or significantly deteriorated. The main roof is failing leading to significant destruction of materials and structural unsoundness. Other more intact hall-parlor houses from the second half of the 1800s can be found in Davidson County, and this house's condition is such that it no longer embodies the characteristics of the county's late hall-parlor plans.

The Ollie Low Craver House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Royal and Floy Leonard House

Resource Name	Royal and Floy Leonard House
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 1895
Street Address	294 South NC Highway 150
PIN	6706-02-66-1675
Construction Dates	1923
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



111: Royal and Floy Leonard House, site plan

Description

The Royal and Floy Leonard House is a side-gable bungalow with a prominent, full-width, gable-front porch. The house is covered in original weatherboards except for the soffits, which are clad in vinyl siding. Wooden shingles cover the side gable ends and porch gable.



112: Royal and Floy Leonard House, east elevation



113: Royal and Floy Leonard House, east elevation with large, modern garage in background

The porch is composed of battered brick posts at each end and a brick lattice balustrade with a concrete railing. Flanking the porch entrance are brick piers with paired, square posts. The porch openings are highlighted with segmental arches that spring from the porch posts. The porch floor is concrete and the date of 1932 is etched in the concrete in the driveway under the porte cochere. The concrete porch floor and possibly the porch's brickwork may date to 1932. A pair of original eight-over-one sash windows occupy the porch's front gable end and a kneebrace is located at the apex. The porch has been extended to the south to incorporate a porte cochere. The porte cochere posts are smooth brick that appears to be newer than the other brick on the porch, but other finishes on the porte cochere, including wooden shingles, match the main house.

The façade under the porch features the original, single-leaf front door. The Craftsman door contains twelve square glazed panels over four long glazed panels. All the panes are beveled. Craftsman style sconces flanking the front door appear to be original. On the outer bays on either side of the front door are large, twelve-over-one sash windows. On the main block's southeast corner, under the porch, the corner is clipped and a second door occupies the resulting angled wall. Concrete steps are angled to join the concrete steps to the main porch and these steps lead to the porte cochere.



114: Royal and Floy Leonard House, front door



115: Royal and Floy Leonard House, front porch

The south gable end retains original eight-over-one windows, a shed-roof projection and original attic windows. A brick chimney flue on this elevation has been truncated.



116: Royal and Floy Leonard House, south elevation

A rear shed extends across the entire west elevation. This shed originally contained rooms on either end with an open porch between the two rooms, but the porch has been enclosed. A gabled dormer is

centered on the rear roof slope and is probably an addition to the house. It is covered in vinyl siding and has a vinyl window.



117: Royal and Floy Leonard House, west elevation

The north elevation mirrors the south with a shed roof projection, original windows, and a shingled gable end.



118: Royal and Floy Leonard House, north elevation with tall vinyl fence around pool

The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the interior chimneys have been removed. The house stands on a continuous brick foundation.

The interior retains remarkable integrity. The front south room retains an original closet with a built-in beveled mirror, a wooden, Craftsman style, post-and-lintel mantel and an original chair rail. (The paneling below the chair rail is a later alteration.)



119: Royal and Floy Leonard House, front south room

The north front room has a brick Craftsman style mantel, as does the north back room. The two north rooms are connected with original French doors.



120: Royal and Floy Leonard House, front north room

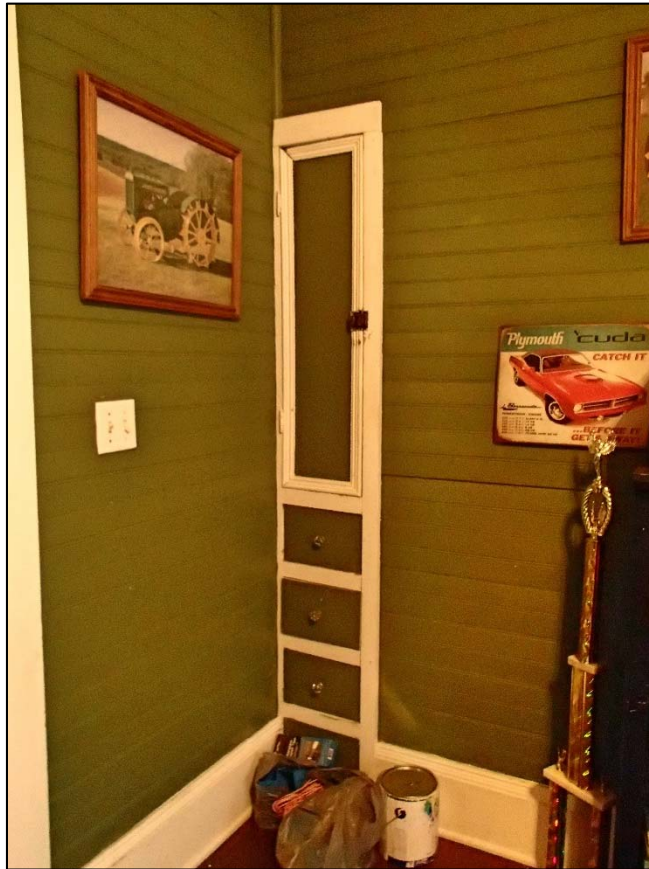


121: Royal and Floy Leonard House, north back room



122: Royal and Floy Leonard House, doors between north front room and north back room

The south back room features a narrow built in cupboard and drawers. Five-panel original doors remain throughout the house.



123: Royal and Floy Leonard House, south back room

The original rooms in the rear shed retain beaded board sheathing. The kitchen, stair to the attic, and the finished attic have been remodeled and modernized.

A frame, gable-front smokehouse is the only historic outbuilding on the property. A large garage, open-sided carport, and swimming pool with a tall vinyl fence are modern additions to the site.



124: Royal and Floy Leonard House, smokehouse with large garage and vinyl pool fencing in background

Historical Background

In 1920, Floy Ridenhour and Royal Leonard married. Both were from farming families in the Tyro area. In 1923, the couple bought this property from Bayard and Sadie Sink.³¹

Bayard and Sadie married in 1916, and in 1920 they were in living in the Tyro Township. In 1922, they purchased sixty-three acres on the Salisbury Road, as Highway 150 was known, and one year later, they sold two-and-a-half-acres to the Leonards. The Sinks could have built this house, but it seems more likely that they carved this lot from their 1922 purchase and the Leonards built the house. The 1930 census records Royal Leonard working as a laborer.³²

In 1998, Floy Leonard's estate sold the house out of the Leonard family.³³ The two subsequent owners have maintained the house's original finishes. A carport, large garage and workshop, and swimming pool were added to the property since 1998.

Architectural Context

During the nineteenth century and for the first two decades of the twentieth century, most builders and homeowners in rural North Carolina conservatively adopted nationally popular architectural styles by applying fashionable ornament to traditional building forms. As a result, the I-house and hall-parlor form were constructed for generations.

³¹ U.S. Census records, accessed via ancestry.com, and B.R. and Sadie Sink to Royal D. Leonard, Davidson County Deed Book 94, page 549, June 2, 1923.

³² U.S. Census records, accessed via ancestry.com, and D.C. and Laura Craver to B.R. and Sadie Sink, Davidson County Deed Book 91, page 234, June 11, 1922.

³³ Betty Rose Ridenhour, executor of the Floy R. Leonard estate to Michelle Y. Epley, Davidson County Deed Book 1083, page 754, June 8, 1998.

In the 1910s, however, the Craftsman style bungalow began its dominance in the public's taste and by the 1920s, the bungalow, in either a higher-style, asymmetrical, highly-detailed form or in a more vernacular, usually-symmetrical, form, swept rural North Carolina, delivered to the public through widely disseminated magazines and newspaper articles and advertisements.

The Craftsman style emphasized structure, simplicity, and craftsmanship, highlighted by exposed raftertails and ornamental "structure" such as kneebraces. Craftsman designs usually eliminated interior hallways and emphasized casual living. Small, vernacular, gable-front interpretations of Craftsman bungalows became common in the countryside where middling farmers built these simple dwellings.³⁴ The other vernacular interpretation of the Craftsman bungalow that became extremely popular in North Carolina is what historian Catherine Bishir describes as the "so-called 'semi-bungalow,' a spacious house with a second story treated as a half-story with large dormers."³⁵

The state's more prosperous farmers constructed these semi-bungalows in a pattern similar to the earlier I-house. As with the I-house where owners applied stylistic references with restraint or profusion, depending on taste and finances, semi-bungalow owners could add as much or as little Craftsman ornamentation as they desired and could afford. Additionally, true Craftsman-style bungalows emphasized their horizontal lines and used projecting and receding wall planes to de-emphasize width, but semi-bungalows, like I-houses, stand proudly in the landscape and used height and breadth to communicate prosperity and respectability.

These houses are found in large numbers across North Carolina and Davidson County. The Leonard House falls into this tradition. The family was a solidly middle-class, rural, non-farming family who chose to display its success through a conservatively fashionable and locally accepted architectural form. The Leonards, however, replaced the front dormer, common to semi-bungalows, with a prominent gable-front roof that springs from the front roof slope and dominates the façade. They also chose to highlight the openings between the porch posts with arches. In the 1930s, they replaced the porch floor, and may have added the porte cochere and replaced the porch balustrade at that time.

Comparable Examples

The Royal and Floy Leonard House can be compared to a number of semi-bungalows in the county. Many of these have undergone alterations but they retain settings free from the visual intrusion of a modern swimming pool and large modern garage.

³⁴ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005, portable edition), 501.

³⁵ Bishir, 501-502.



125: Unsurveyed House, 5406 Old Highway 64



126: Unsurveyed House retaining several outbuildings, 1840 Friendship Church Road



127: Unsurveyed House with well house and a barn, 9698 Hampton Road



128: Hampton Bungalow, DV 222, Hampton Road



129: Unsurveyed House, Friedberg Church Road



130: Unsurveyed House, 1576 Gumtree Road



131: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, 4949 Gumtree Road



132: Unsurveyed House retaining a barn and some outbuildings, 1603 Old Greensboro Road



133: Unsurveyed House, 6990 N.C. Highway 150



134: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, Old Salisbury Road



135: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, Old Salisbury Road



136: Unsurveyed House retaining several outbuildings, 6224 Old Highway 64



137: Unsurveyed House retaining several outbuildings, 6224 Old Highway 64

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Royal and Floy Leonard House retains integrity of location, materials, feeling, and workmanship. The porch and porte cochere reflect later but historic alterations, but the brick porch detracts from the house's original integrity of design. The house's setting has undergone some changes with the addition of a swimming pool, but it does not appear that the Leonards engaged in significant farming, thus it retains its association as the early-twentieth-century home of a non-farming family. The pool, however, is surrounded on two sides by a tall, white, vinyl privacy fence and vinyl picket fencing on the other two sides. The privacy fencing creates a broad wall appearance and the location of the fences, around the pool, are disconnected with historical fencing patterns. Additionally, the modern garage has a footprint only slightly smaller than the main house. It is visually subservient to the house, but its location relatively close to the house's rear elevation has a significant and negative impact on the house's integrity of setting.

Criteria Evaluations

The Royal and Floy Leonard House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a significant historic association. The Leonards appear to have been successful middle-class laborers, and the house does not have a known association with any particular aspect of Davidson County's history.

The Royal and Floy Leonard House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Neither Royal nor Floy Leonard are known to have important historical associations.

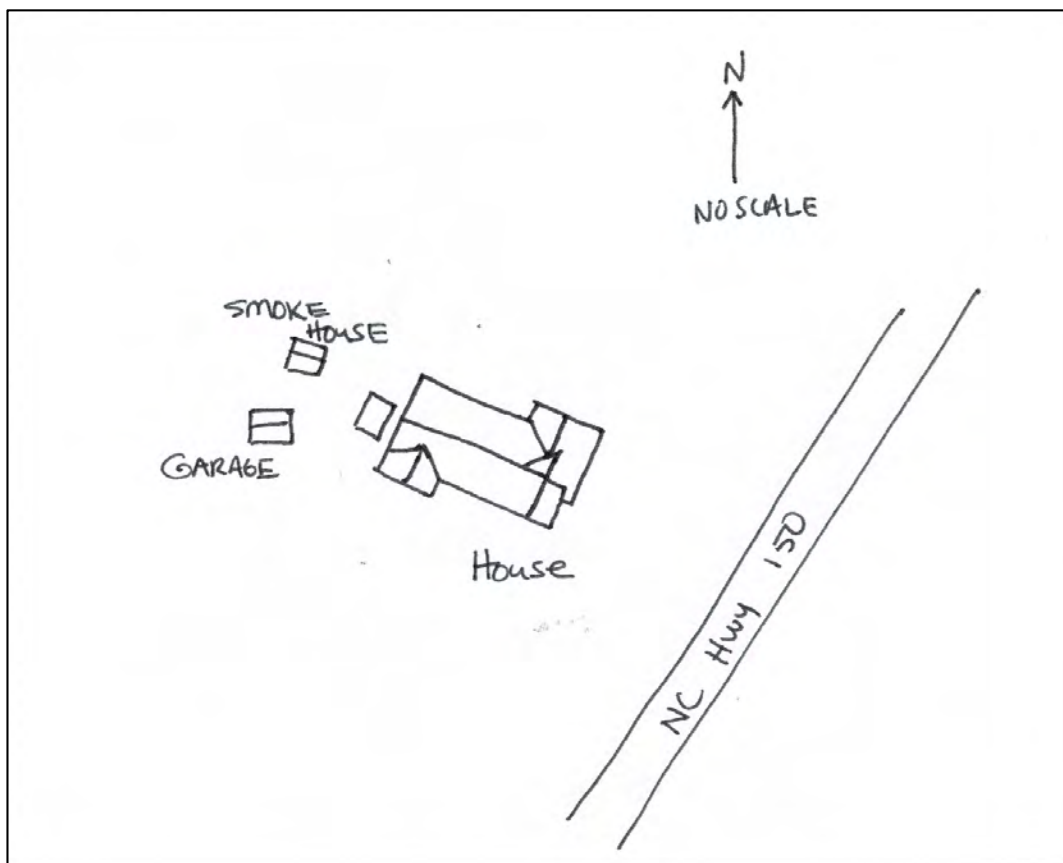
The Royal and Floy Leonard House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house has not undergone significant alterations, but it is not a particularly good example of a semi-bungalow nor is it a particularly good example of a high-style Craftsman design. The composition draws from high-style Craftsman design and the typical semi-bungalow form, and combines

them in a way that prevents the house from successfully expressing one tradition or the other. It possesses neither the high artistic values of Craftsman design, nor does it fully embody the distinctive characteristics of the semi-bungalow. Additionally, the brick porch may be an alteration that, while added more than fifty years ago, is incongruous with and detracts from the original historic design.

The Royal and Floy Leonard House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage

Resource Name	Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 1897
Street Address	819 North NC Highway 150
PIN	6707-04-81-0189
Construction Dates	1936
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



138: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, site plan

Description

The Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage is a diminutive brick bungalow. Brick soldier courses trim the windows and create a water-table. The house has a gable-front roof form with a side-gable wing projecting to the north. On the façade, the gable-front block has a lower gable-front projection with a pair of original six-over-one sash windows, while the taller portion of the gable-front block has a gable-end finished with pebbledash and a pair of three-light attic windows. The side-gable wing engages a full-

width porch with brick posts, a brick balustrade, and a concrete floor. The porch projects beyond the north wall plane and the resulting gable end is finished with pebbledash. The front door is a single-leaf French door with sidelights. A pair of windows is located on the façade, to the north of the front door.



139: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, east elevation



140: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, front door

The north elevation retains original windows, and exposed raftertails.



141: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, northeast corner



142: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, north elevation

The west or rear elevation features a gable end finished with pebbledash and a hip-roof back porch enclosed with German siding. A shed roof projects over a small second porch added to the original back porch.



143: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, northwest corner

The south elevation retains original windows and exposed raftertails. Toward the back of the house, a small gabled ell extends to the south. This gable end is finished with a single-shoulder chimney flanked by original six-over-one windows. The ell's east elevation has a small brick stoop.



144: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, south elevation



145: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, south elevation

The interior is plainly finished with a brick Craftsman style mantel in the north front room and five-panel doors with glass knobs. The kitchen retains original glass-front doors.



146: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, living room fireplace



147: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, original kitchen cupboard

A modern metal carport is situated immediately to the west of the house. A gable-front smokehouse with German siding and a gable-front garage, also with German siding, stand behind the dwelling.



148: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, smokehouse



149: Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage, garage

Historical Background

Shiloh Methodist Church was established in 1856. The congregation met in a brush arbor for many years and the church is marked on an 1890 map of Davidson County. The congregation built a frame sanctuary in 1909.

In 1936, the congregation built this house as a parsonage. Twenty years later, in 1956, they replaced the frame church with the existing sanctuary, which is an imposing, Colonial Revival brick building.³⁶

In 1967, the church constructed a second parsonage, a Ranch house that is slightly closer to the church and the congregation began renting the first parsonage to the current occupants.³⁷

Architectural Context

During the nineteenth century and for the first two decades of the twentieth century, most builders and homeowners in rural North Carolina conservatively adopted nationally popular architectural styles by applying fashionable ornament to traditional building forms. As a result, the I-house and hall-parlor form were constructed for generations and transcend many styles.

In the 1910s, however, the Craftsman style bungalow began its dominance in the public's taste and by the 1920s, the bungalow, in either a higher-style, asymmetrical, highly-detailed form or in a more vernacular, usually-symmetrical, form, swept rural North Carolina, delivered to the public through widely disseminated magazines and newspaper articles and advertisements.

³⁶ Gerald Fink, interview with the author, October 2, 2018.

³⁷ Fink interview.

The Craftsman style emphasized structure, simplicity, and craftsmanship, highlighted by exposed raftertails and ornamental “structure” such as kneebraces. Craftsman designs usually eliminated interior hallways and emphasized casual living. Small, vernacular, gable-front interpretations of Craftsman bungalows became common in the countryside where middling farmers built these simple dwellings.³⁸ The other vernacular interpretation of the Craftsman bungalow that became extremely popular in North Carolina is what historian Catherine Bishir describes as the “so-called ‘semi-bungalow,’ a spacious house with a second story treated as a half-story with large dormers.”³⁹

Some builders and owners, however, adhered to the more high-style concepts of Craftsman design. Craftsman design can be traced to the work of California brothers Charles Sumner Green and Henry Mather Greene, who practiced architecture in Pasadena from 1893 to 1903. Inspired by the English Arts and Crafts movement and Asian architecture, their designs emphasized nature and structure or craftsmanship and incorporated materials like stone, used projecting and receding planes, exposed and sometimes faux structural members, and horizontal lines to communicate those ideals.

When Shiloh Methodist Church decided to construct a parsonage in the 1930s, they chose a relatively high-style design that incorporated many Craftsman characteristics. The house dates to 1936, making it a very late application of such a well-detailed design.

Comparable Examples

Many small, masonry, Craftsman bungalows can be found throughout Davidson County. Unlike “semi-bungalows,” such as the Charles and Jennie Miller House and the Frank and Maude Sowers House, these cottages are smaller but often incorporate more purely Craftsman concepts, such as projecting and receding planes and structural detailing.

³⁸ Bishir, 501.

³⁹ Bishir, 501-502.



150: Unsurveyed House, stucco exterior, 1812 Hickory Tree Road



151: Unsurveyed House, 2717 Hickory Tree Road



152: Unsurveyed House, 1995 Mt. Olivet Church Road



153: Unsurveyed House, 11279 Old Highway 52



154: Unsurveyed House, north side of Old Highway 64, near its intersection with Old Highway 75

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as a small, brick Craftsman bungalow associated with a nearby church.

Criteria Evaluations

The Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a significant historic association with an aspect of history. Churches all across the county built parsonages, and the Shiloh parsonage is not known to be particularly important in the history of local parsonages.

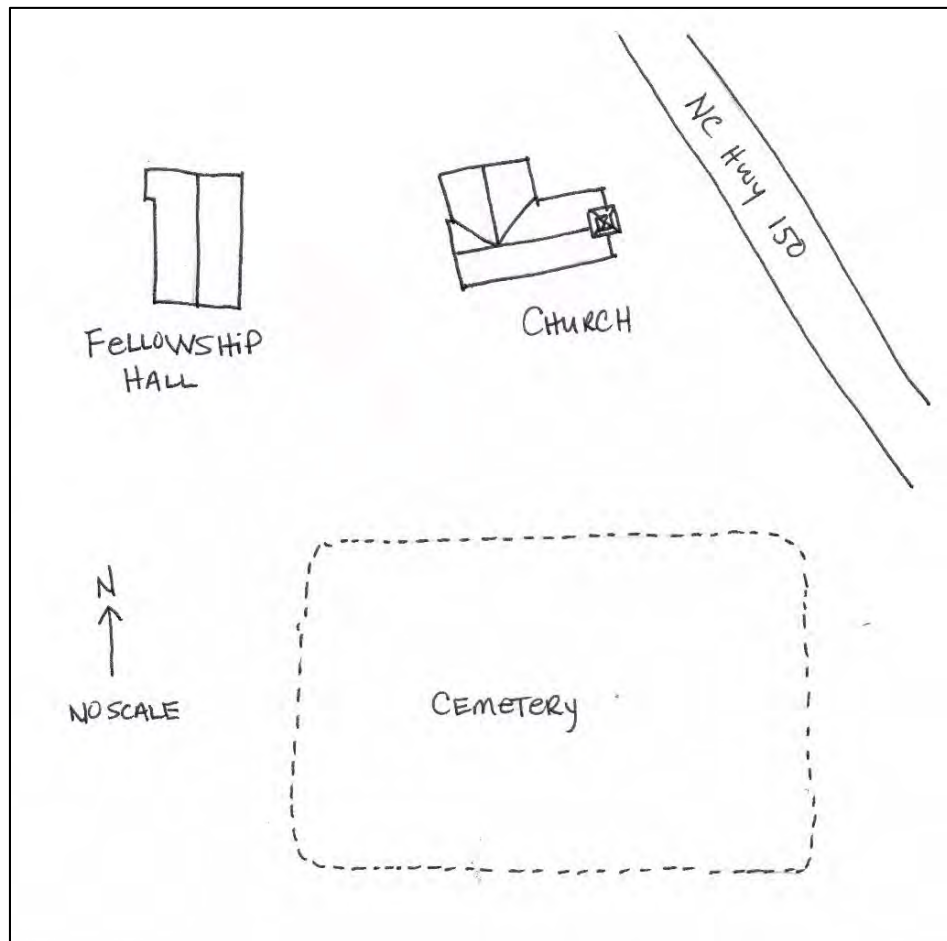
The Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. The house is not associated with any persons known to be a historical significance.

The Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. While the house does incorporate many Craftsman elements and comes closer to approaching a truly high-style Craftsman cottage than many of the county's simpler bungalows, it is not outstanding and is one of many examples finished to a similar stylistic level. Additionally, because it was built in 1936, it is a very late example, constructed outside of the style's heyday. While late examples of a form, such as the hall-parlor, might be significant for illustrating that plan's unusually long life in the county, the Shiloh parsonage is an outlier rather than representative of a pattern.

The Shiloh Methodist Church Parsonage is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren

Resource Name	Maple Grove Church of the Brethren
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 13
Street Address	2493 North NC Highway 150
PIN	6707-02-88-1881
Construction Dates	Ca. 1900
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



155: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, site plan

Description

The Maple Grove Church of the Brethren is a gable-front, frame church with Gothic arch windows and a projecting bell tower. The building is covered in vinyl siding and windows and doors have been replaced. Based on historic photographs and the photos taken in the 1982 countywide architectural survey, the building had weatherboard siding, multi-light wood frame windows, and wood shingles on the top stage of the bell tower. Today, the only original materials visible on the exterior are the molded concrete block in the foundation and the metal shingles on the steeple's roof.



156: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, southeast corner

The façade is dominated by the tower, which contains a double-leaf front door. The tower was added sometime after 1917 and before 1933. Above the door, about mid-way up the tower, is a shallow pent roof. The tower rises above the gable's apex and terminates at another shallow pent roof. Above this pent is an open bell tower with four clipped-corner openings. The original bell is visible inside. The bell housing is crowned with a pyramidal-roof steeple topped by a wooden cross. Pressed metal shingles cover the steeple roof. The rectangular vent in the tower was originally an oval vent.



157: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, northeast corner

The south elevation features four Gothic arch windows.



158: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, south elevation

The west or rear elevation contains two Gothic arch windows at the first floor level and a modern paneled door. A wooden exterior stair leads to a door to a half-story space. Adjacent to this door is a square window. The west elevation also includes the west side of a north-facing gable addition. This wing's west elevation contains a Gothic arch window.



159: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, west elevation

The north elevation is mostly devoted to a gabled addition. This wing has a central door flanked by Gothic arch windows. Small Gothic arch windows are located in the attic's half-story. The main block's north elevation contains two Gothic arch windows.



160: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, north elevation

The original main block stands on a continuous foundation of concrete block molded so that the blocks have beveled edges. The north-facing ell rests on plain concrete blocks.



161: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, original foundation detail

Inside, the sanctuary is a rectangular room with the front doors opening to a center aisle arrangement facing, on the opposite wall, a dais that projects from a segmentally arched apse recess. Original, five-panel doors flank the pulpit. To the south of the pulpit, the baptismal pool is set into the floor and remains covered when not in use.



162: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, pulpit



163: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, baptismal

The existing pews were in place at least as early as the 1960s, but they do not appear to be original. Original beaded board wainscoting and a chair rail remain, but above the chair rail, the walls are sheathed in a vertically grooved, synthetic wall board. Modern ceiling tiles cover the ceiling and the floor is carpeted. The north wall of the sanctuary opens into the side-gabled addition. Trim in the side-gable wing suggests it was added sometime in the mid-twentieth century.



164: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, interior from pulpit toward front door



165: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, interior of north addition

Behind the sanctuary, the space is carved into a storage area, nursery, and office.



166: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, original interior door

An upper half-story behind the sanctuary is finished with sheetrock and modern ceiling tiles.

To the south of the church is a cemetery. The earliest marked graves date from 1923. Markers from the 1920s and 1930s were executed in concrete or stone. Most markers are mass-produced granite markers typical of the twentieth century. One notable marker is Sallie Louisa Curry's 1933 memorial, created from white quartz rocks set in concrete.



167: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, cemetery, facing north toward church



168: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, Sallie Louisa Curry grave marker



169: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, cemetery, facing west

To the west is a one-story, fellowship hall with a brick façade and concrete block side and rear walls. The hall features metal-framed windows.



170: Maple Grove Church of the Brethren, fellowship hall

Historical Background

According to an information display at the church, congregants of the Church of the Brethren began meeting in this area in the 1860s, and this building was constructed about 1900.

The Church of the Brethren are also known as the Dunkards, which is derived from the German word *tunker* or *taufer*, which means to dip or immerse. The Church of the Brethren traces its roots to the first years of the 1700s in Germany, and the denomination is, essentially, a German Protestant group that practices baptism and some congregations refer to themselves as “German Baptist.”

The Brethren began establishing congregations in North Carolina’s Piedmont region in the mid-1700s, but their numbers remained small, and they planted just forty-three churches in the state between 1742 and 1962, when the denomination’s youngest church in the state was established in Statesville. Most of the state’s congregations are located in the areas where Germans had settled in the eighteenth century, with some congregations located farther west and into the state’s mountains.⁴⁰

Dunkards are distinguished in their baptism practice by dunking candidates forward, rather than arching the candidate’s back and keeping the candidate’s face up. The forward dunking represents the way Christ’s head fell forward in death on the cross, and by immersing candidates three times, the baptism references the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Originally, church leaders sat at long tables to collaboratively lead worship services. Congregations periodically hold lovefeast meals that include a meal, communion, and foot washing. The denomination practices pacifism, simplicity, and austerity. The Brethren saw the church as its people, rather than the buildings, meaning that many congregations did not have buildings for many years and when they did construct one, it defined austere simplicity.⁴¹

In the late nineteenth century, a Brethren elder named Daniel Vaniman published a treatise advocating for the adoption of “popular ‘neat and becoming’ architectural styles such as Gothic Revival, adding Sunday school rooms, and installing ‘practical pews,’” meaning a type of pew that incorporated a hinged leaf on the back that could be raised to create a table for the pew behind. This feature was intended to facilitate the church’s lovefeast services. Slowly, the denomination began giving up its more austere meetinghouse designs, in favor of churches more like Maple Grove, with architectural elaboration outside and a center aisle between rows of pews that faced a pulpit rather than table inside.⁴²

Around 1860, Brethren ministers began serving the community around what became Maple Grove Church. Services were held in homes, under a brush arbor, and, later, in an old log school building near the present church site. Land for the current church was donated by a member named Giles Walser and construction was undertaken by local men.⁴³

⁴⁰ Heather Fearnbach, “Old German Baptist Brethren Church,” National Register Nomination, 2014, section 8, page 13.

⁴¹ Fearnbach, section 8, pages 14-15, and Dunkard Brethren Church website, church history accessed via <http://www.dunkardbrethrenchurch.com/Church-History.html>, October 2018.

⁴² Fearnbach, section 8, page 15.

⁴³ Informational display board located in the Maple Grove Church of the Brethren fellowship hall, viewed in October 2018.

A 1917 photo of the church shows a portion of the façade revealing that the tower was an addition. The original façade contained only a centered, double-leaf front door. In 1933, the congregation gathered for a group photograph that shows the tower with the segmentally arched doorway.⁴⁴

At Maple Grove, lovefeasts are held annually or semi-annually and consist of a fellowship meal, foot washing, and communion. Before the fellowship hall was constructed, foot washings were conducted at long tables set up inside the church itself.⁴⁵

The fellowship hall was constructed sometime in the mid-twentieth century while the main building's north ell was added sometime in the early part of the mid-twentieth century based on doors that appear to date to the 1930s or 1940s.

Vinyl siding was added to the exterior around the time of the 1981 countywide architectural survey.

Architectural Context

The architecture of the Church of the Brethren follows the same evolutionary pattern as many Baptist and Methodist churches in North Carolina. The congregation's first church buildings were simple frame or log structures, sometimes with the front entrance in the gable end, sometimes with the entrance on the long side elevation. Simplicity and austerity were required (and affordable), as was solid craftsmanship. The Maple Grove congregation met for many years without a building before moving into an older log structure.

By the late-nineteenth century, farmers and manufactures were prospering and as they built new houses or remodeled existing homes with mass-produced millwork and began to expect more modernity in their homes, they also began to expect their church buildings to modernize. Many congregations continued building simple sanctuaries, but the Gothic Revival, popularized in the Carpenter Gothic mode in rural areas particularly by the Episcopal Church, emerged as the standard style for congregations that wanted an updated church building.

While the county's urban congregations constructed large masonry edifices, as did some rural congregations such as Hedrick's Grove Reformed Church and Holly Grove Lutheran Church, most rural churches were frame with modest Gothic references, typically limited to Gothic arch windows. Such was the case at Maple Grove where the congregation's original building was a simpler gable-front building, lacking the tower, which was probably added in the 1920s.

Comparable Examples

Based on extant examples, Davidson County congregations favored applying brick veneer to older, frame buildings or, more commonly, building new sanctuaries at the middle of the twentieth century. Relative to other areas of North Carolina, the investigator saw few frame churches. One of the best and least altered, Mt. Ebal Methodist Protestant Church, is listed in the National Register.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Tim Sink, pastor, interview with the author, October 8, 2018.



171: New Jerusalem Reformed Church, DV 427, Jerusalem Road



172: Mt. Ebal Methodist Protestant Church, DV 441, NR-Listed, Ebal Church Road



173: Cedar Grove Baptist Church, DV 499, 5651 N.C. Highway 47



174: Yadkin College Methodist Church, DV 58, NR-Listed in the Yadkin College Historic District



175: Yadkin College Methodist Church, DV 58, NR-Listed in the Yadkin College Historic District



176: Beulah United Church of Christ, Arnold Road

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

Maple Grove Church of the Brethren retains integrity of location. It is still a roadside, rural church with a cultivated field adjacent, but its setting has been negatively affected by the presence of an adjacent electric power substation. It retains its feeling and association as a rural Brethren church. However, the church's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been obscured or destroyed with the application of vinyl siding on the exterior and modern materials inside.

Criteria Evaluations

Maple Grove Church of the Brethren is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. No significant patterns of history are associated with the building. The Dunkards are a small denomination in North Carolina, so their churches are rare, but older Brethren congregations better represent the denomination's history in the state, including the Old German Baptist Brethren Church, which was listed in the National Register in 2014 and stands in adjacent Forsyth County.

Maple Grove Church of the Brethren is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No one of known significance was associated with the church.

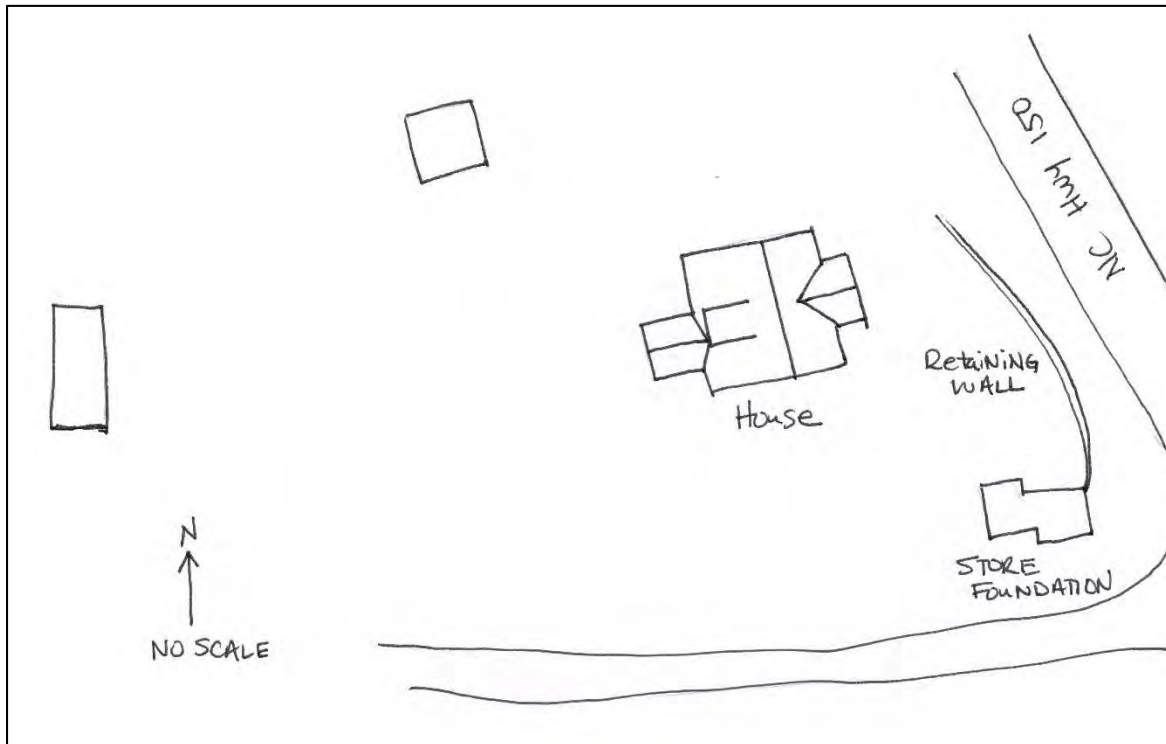
Maple Grove Church of the Brethren is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The church originally had weatherboards, multi-light windows, an oval vent in the bell tower, and wood shakes on the steeple. The windows have been replaced, and the other exterior features have been covered with vinyl siding. The interior retains some original doors and beaded board wainscoting, but modern materials cover the walls above the wainscoting, the ceiling, and the floors. The alterations have significantly diminished the building's architectural integrity.

Maple Grove Church of the Brethren is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Additionally, because the building does not meet any other criterion, it cannot meet Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties.

Evaluation: D.K. and Blanche Miller House

Resource Name	D.K. and Blanche Miller House
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 1898
Street Address	2767 North NC Highway 150
PIN	6708-04-70-2132
Construction Dates	Ca. 1923
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



177: D.K. and Blanche Miller House, site plan

Description

The D.K. and Blanche Miller House is a one-story, side-gable house. The house retains original weatherboard siding, but all windows have been replaced. The house stands on a continuous stone foundation. Mr. Miller quarried the rock from a nearby creek. The eaves are finished with exposed raftertails.

On the east elevation, the single-leaf front door is centered between two paired windows. A partial-width, gable-front porch with battered posts on stone piers projects from the façade. An arched attic vent is centered in the porch's gable end.



178: D.K. and Blanche Miller House, east elevation

The north gable end has a pair of windows toward the front of the house. A second pair of windows, located toward the back of the house, has been converted to a doorway sheltered by a shed roof. Kneebraces highlight the gable end.



179: D.K. and Blanche Miller House, northeast corner

The west elevation features two small square window openings, one of which retains the house's only original window, a small four-light sash. A gabled porch projects to the west. Part of the porch was enclosed to create a bathroom in the 1930s. Later, another enclosure completely enclosed the south half of this porch. The north side of the porch was enclosed with windows in the later twentieth century.



180: D.K. and Blanche Miller House, west elevation



181: D.K. and Blanche Miller House, west elevation

A brick chimney flu rises along the south gable end. The south gable end is finished with kneebraces and a pair of windows and single window.



182: D.K. and Blanche Miller House, southeast corner

The front door opens into a large room that occupies the north end of the front half of the house. The south front room and north front room are connected by French doors. The north front room retains a fireplace with a Colonial Revival mantelpiece and hexagonal penny tile.



183: D.K. and Blanche Miller House, front north room mantelpiece

The two back rooms are separated by a hallway. The back rooms and the hallway are finished with flush wood sheathing. Both five-panel doors and older, nineteenth-century paneled doors are found in the back of the house. The north back room includes another Colonial Revival mantelpiece flanked by original built-in cupboards. The south back room is not heated and is simply finished with flush sheathed

wood. A stair in the hallway rises toward the back of the house to a landing where it turns toward the front of the house. Headspace for the landing area is created from a low shed dormer on the rear roof slope.



184: D.K. and Blanche Miller House, north back room mantelpiece

The house is well-constructed, but displays a combination of finishes and a floorplan indicative of the work of a vernacular carpenter.

The house does not retain historic outbuildings, but a stone retaining wall along the front of the property matches the house's foundation. At the southeast corner of the property, the retaining wall joins a stone foundation that surrounds a concrete floor. This is the foundation for a store that the Millers ran.



185: D.K. and Blanche Miller House, store foundation



186: D.K. and Blanche Miller House, front retaining wall

Two modern outbuildings stand behind the dwelling.

Historical Background

David King Miller grew up in the Reedy Creek Township of Davidson County. He married Blanche Poole in 1914. The 1920 census records him as a farmer with Blanche and three children. In 1930, he was described as a carpenter, and in 1940, he was listed as the operator of a “farm shop.”

According to the current owner, “old Mr. Miller” built the house in 1925, but he purchased the property in 1921; this report’s construction date of circa 1923 reflects the oral tradition and the purchase date. Miller is believed to have built the house himself and quarried rocks for the foundation from “the river,” presumably the Yadkin River. The Millers built a shop, presumably the one noted in the 1940 census, on the front corner of the property in the 1920s. It is not clear when that building was demolished.

⁴⁶

David Miller died in 1957, but Blanche lived here until 1989, a few years before her death in 1992.⁴⁷

Architectural Context

During the nineteenth century and for the first two decades of the twentieth century, most builders and homeowners in rural North Carolina conservatively adopted nationally popular architectural styles by applying fashionable ornament to traditional building forms. As a result, the I-house and hall-parlor form were constructed for generations.

In the 1910s, however, the Craftsman style bungalow began its dominance in the public’s taste and by the 1920s, the bungalow, in either a higher-style, asymmetrical, highly-detailed form or in a more vernacular, usually-symmetrical, form, swept rural North Carolina, delivered to the public through widely disseminated magazines and newspaper articles and advertisements.

The Craftsman style emphasized structure, nature, and craftsmanship, highlighted by exposed raftertails, ornamental “structure” such as kneebraces, and the use of rustic or natural materials like stone. Craftsman designs usually eliminated interior hallways and emphasized casual living. One vernacular interpretation of the Craftsman bungalow that became extremely popular in North Carolina is what historian Catherine Bishir describes as the “so-called ‘semi-bungalow,’ a spacious house with a second story treated as a half-story with large dormers.”⁴⁸ The other primary vernacular interpretation of Craftsman bungalows in North Carolina are small, gable-front interpretations of Craftsman bungalows constructed all over the state by middling farmers.⁴⁹

The Miller House is an exceptionally personalized version of the bungalow that combines Craftsman elements and some Colonial Revival features. Miller built Craftsman porch posts of stone piers with battered posts, but added an arched attic vent to the porch’s gable end. Inside, he created a personal version of an open floor plan with a hall-parlor configuration at the front of the house and a center-hall plan for the back half of the house.

⁴⁶ S.E. and Mittie Mise to D. K. Miller, Davidson County Deed Book 89, page 382, July 16, 1921, and Billy Ray Hinson, interview with the author, September 30, 2018.

⁴⁷ Blanche Miller to Richard R. and Judy K. Childress, Davidson County Deed Book 725, page 943, November 3, 1989.

⁴⁸ Bishir, 501-502.

⁴⁹ Bishir, 501.

Comparable Examples

The Miller House is a personal, vernacular application of both Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements to a simple, square cottage. Comparable examples of semi-bungalows are presented here because that is what the house is most closely aligned with.



187: Unsurveyed House, 5406 Old Highway 64



188: Unsurveyed House retaining several outbuildings, 1840 Friendship Church Road



189: Unsurveyed House with well house and a barn, 9698 Hampton Road



190: Hampton Bungalow, DV 222, Hampton Road



191: Unsurveyed House, Friedberg Church Road



192: Unsurveyed House, 1576 Gumtree Road



193: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, 4949 Gumtree Road



194: Unsurveyed House retaining a barn and some outbuildings, 1603 Old Greensboro Road



195: Unsurveyed House, 6990 N.C. Highway 150



196: Unsurveyed House with dairy barn, Old Salisbury Road

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The D.K. and Blanche Miller House retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling as a vernacular bungalow with associated retaining walls. It does not retain an association with agriculture because no outbuildings or cultivated fields are extant, nor does it retain its association with local commerce

because the farm store is no longer extant. The house's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling has been diminished by removal of original windows.

Criteria Evaluations

The D.K. and Blanche Miller House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for association with agriculture, commerce, or any other historical theme or pattern of history. Due to changes to the property, including removal of agricultural outbuildings and the store, the resource's former historic associations in the areas of agriculture and commerce are no longer conveyed.

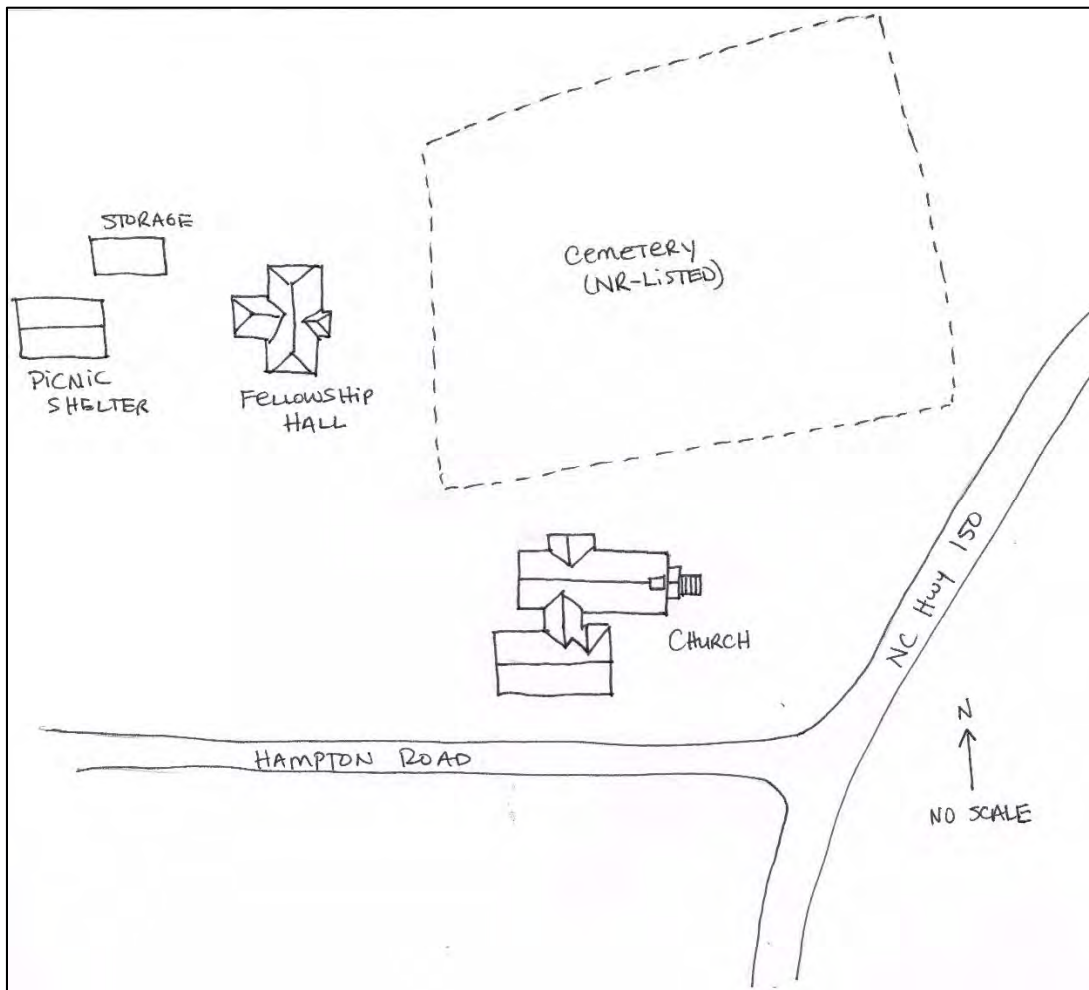
The D.K. and Blanche Miller House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No person of historical significance is known to be associated with the house.

The D.K. and Blanche Miller House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Evaluated as a vernacular expression of prevailing styles, it is not a particularly creative or unique interpretation, so it does not possess high artistic values nor does it represent the work of a master. When evaluated as a Craftsman bungalow, it does not possess high artistic value nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type. Furthermore, the house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been diminished by the replacement of all original windows.

The D.K. and Blanche Miller House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Evaluation: Good Hope Methodist Church

Resource Name	Good Hope Methodist Church
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 1899
Street Address	10253 Hampton Road
PIN	6709-01-45-3759
Construction Dates	1950
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



197: Good Hope Methodist Church, site plan

Description

Good Hope Methodist Church is a gable-front, brick, Gothic Revival church building. Stained glass windows throughout are original. The façade is symmetrical with a gable-front vestibule projecting forward. The projecting vestibule features a central, double-leaf wooden door with iron strap hinges below a stained glass, Gothic-arch transom. The doorway is surrounded by a wide cast stone, Gothic-arch opening. Above the entrance, a cast stone cross is set in the brick. On either side of the vestibule projection are small Gothic-arch windows highlighted with cast stone sills and keystones. Centered in the main block's front gable is a round attic vent also highlighted with cast stone keystones. Both the main block's gable and the vestibule gable are finished with gable returns. Truncated buttresses with angled cast stone caps are situated on the vestibule's front corners while two-stage buttresses with cast stone caps at each stage occupy the main block's corner. Concrete steps lead to the front door and are flanked by wide brick cheek walls capped with cast stone. At the main block's apex is an octagonal steeple with louvered panels and a metal roof topped with a round finial.



198: Good Hope Methodist Church, east elevation



199: Good Hope Methodist Church, east elevation detail



200: Good Hope Methodist Church, east elevation

The north and south elevations are nearly identical. The north elevation is five bays deep while the south elevation is only four bays deep because the rear-most bay is obscured by an addition. On both sides, the forward-most bay contains a small, single Gothic arch window. The other bays contain large, stained glass, Gothic arch windows. Cast stone keystones and sills trim the windows. Below each window is a small basement-level window. These window openings contain modern vinyl windows but are trimmed with a cast stone cap. Two-stage buttresses extending from the grade to the eave separate each bay.



201: Good Hope Methodist Church, southeast corner



202: Good Hope Methodist Church, north elevation

Toward the rear of the north elevation, a gabled wing projects to the north. This wing appears to be original. The wing's windows are not arched, but contain stained glass windows. The finishes of cast stone sills and headers on the windows and buttresses at the corners match the building's main block.

The rear or west elevation of the main block includes six-over-six sash windows with cast stone sills and headers at the main level and in the gable end, and two-stage buttresses at the corners. A gabled projection houses a single door that leads to the basement. A brick chimney flue rises along this elevation.



203: Good Hope Methodist Church, northwest corner



204: Good Hope Methodist Church, west elevation

To the south, a substantial addition is connected to the original main block by a brick hyphen. The addition references the main block's cast stone window sills and headers, as well as keystones and round attic vents. The addition's windows are paired stained glass windows. The bulk of the addition is a gable-front structure with an engaged, full-width portico with Gothic arch openings and cast stone keystones. A long concrete ramp runs under the portico and turns to extend along the addition's south elevation. The façade of the addition is set well back from the original main block and leaves the main block as the complex's primary elevation.



205: Good Hope Methodist Church, southwest corner



206: Good Hope Methodist Church, addition's south elevation



207: Good Hope Methodist Church, addition's southeast corner

Behind the church, to the northwest, is a long, low, one-story, hip-roof building that, presumably, serves as a fellowship hall. This building has a hip-roof stoop with metal posts, modern vinyl replacement windows, and a wide chimney on the south elevation.

Behind this building, to the west, is a large, gable-roof open pavilion or picnic shelter and a large metal, prefabricated, storage building similar to a Quonset hut, but of recent vintage. To the south of the fellowship hall is a paved basketball court and immediately south of the basketball court is a single-car, brick garage. This garage was part of the parsonage, which was a hip-roof, brick Ranch house that faced

Hampton Road and stood directly behind the church until it was torn down sometime between 2014 and 2018.



208: Good Hope Methodist Church, fellowship hall



209: Good Hope Methodist Church, storage building and picnic shelter

North of the church building and east of the fellowship hall is Good Hope’s cemetery. This cemetery predates the church’s organization (1851). According to the National Register nomination, the cemetery contains over 350 grave markers. The cemetery is significant for a group of twenty-six markers dating primarily from the 1830s and 1840s, including eight by a stonecutter who styled himself as “Master of

the Upper and Lower Case.” The remaining markers are typical memorials from the nineteenth, twentieth, and early-twenty-first centuries.



210: Good Hope Methodist Church, early grave marker



211: Good Hope Methodist Church, cemetery



212: Good Hope Methodist Church, early grave marker

The investigator did not gain access to the interior.

An adjacent building also owned by the church may have served as the church's parsonage. This house is visible on aerial photography, but it has been torn down recently.

Historical Background

Davidson County's earliest settlers of European descent were German, therefore, the county's earliest churches date to the mid-1700s and were Reformed, Lutheran, and Moravian. Baptists and Methodists began establishing churches in what became Davidson County in the late 1700s, and Good Hope Methodist was established in 1851. When they constructed their first building is not clear, but in 1921, they constructed a new sanctuary.⁵⁰ The present building was completed in 1950.

Architectural Context

The architecture of Good Hope Methodist Church follows the same evolutionary pattern as many Baptist and Methodist churches in North Carolina. The congregation's first church buildings were simple frame or log structures, sometimes with the front entrance in the gable end, sometimes with the entrance on the long side elevation. Simplicity and austerity were required (and affordable), as was solid craftsmanship.

⁵⁰ Lexington *Dispatch*, January 4, 1921, page 1.

By the late-nineteenth century, farmers and manufactures were prospering and as they built new houses or remodeled existing homes with mass-produced millwork and began to expect more modernity in their homes, they also began to expect their church buildings to modernize. Many congregations continued building simple sanctuaries, but the Gothic Revival, popularized in the Carpenter Gothic mode in rural areas particularly by the Episcopal Church, emerged as the standard style for congregations that wanted an updated church building.

As Davidson County residents continued to prosper as farmers and factory workers, they continued building new churches, but as the twentieth century progressed, Colonial Revival gained favor. By mid-century, architects and congregations were, most often, choosing between Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival, which never lost favor with church designers. Both Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival churches dating from the early 1900s until the Great Depression can be found throughout the county. Notable brick Gothic Revival churches built in rural Davidson County in the 1910s and 1920s include Holly Grove Lutheran Church (1914) and Hedrick's Grove Reformed Church (1922). In 1921, the Good Hope congregation completed a new frame, weatherboarded sanctuary.⁵¹

Following World War II, Davidson County enjoyed general economic prosperity, as did much of the country. The flourishing economy sparked a building boom among congregations of all denominations resulting in the construction of many, many new sanctuaries across the county in the 1950s. As had been the case for decades, congregations generally picked between Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival, and the congregation at Good Hope chose Gothic Revival.

Comparable Examples

Brick, mid-twentieth-century, Gothic Revival churches are extremely common in Davidson County. Comparable examples demonstrate that Good Hope is a typical example and one of many.

⁵¹ The Lexington *Dispatch*, January 4, 1921, page 1.



213: Centenary United Methodist Church, DV 214, Centenary Church Road



214: Shady Grove United Methodist Church, 167 Shady Grove Church Road



215: Bethesda United Methodist Church, DV 358, 2911 Bethesda Road



216: Bethesda United Methodist Church, DV 358, 2911 Bethesda Road



217: Pilgrim Lutheran Church, DV 355, 823 Ridge Road; Pilgrim Lutheran was built in 1944 and it identical to Good Hope



218: Pilgrim Lutheran Church, DV 355, 823 Ridge Road; Pilgrim Lutheran was built in 1944 and it identical to Good Hope



219: New Jerusalem Lutheran Church, Old Highway 64 at the intersection with N.C. Highway 109



220: Fairview United Methodist Church, 5629 Old N.C. Highway 109



221: Summerville Baptist Church, 3134 Summerville Church Road



222: Lebanon Lutheran Church, DV 507, 198 N.C. Highway 47

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

Good Hope Methodist Church retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. An addition to the south was accomplished with minimal physical or visual

impact on the original building, and replacement windows at the basement level do not detract significantly from the building's integrity.

Criteria Evaluations

Good Hope Methodist Church is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a significant historic association. It is one of many Methodist churches in the county, and no events of notable importance are associated with the building.

Good Hope Methodist Church is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No person of historic significance is associated with the building.

Good Hope Methodist Church is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Alterations to the church have been minimal, but it does not represent the work of a master nor does it possess high artistic values relative to the county's other mid-twentieth-century Gothic Revival churches. The church is a typical example of its type and style and does not stand out in the county's rich collection of brick, mid-twentieth-century Gothic Revival churches.

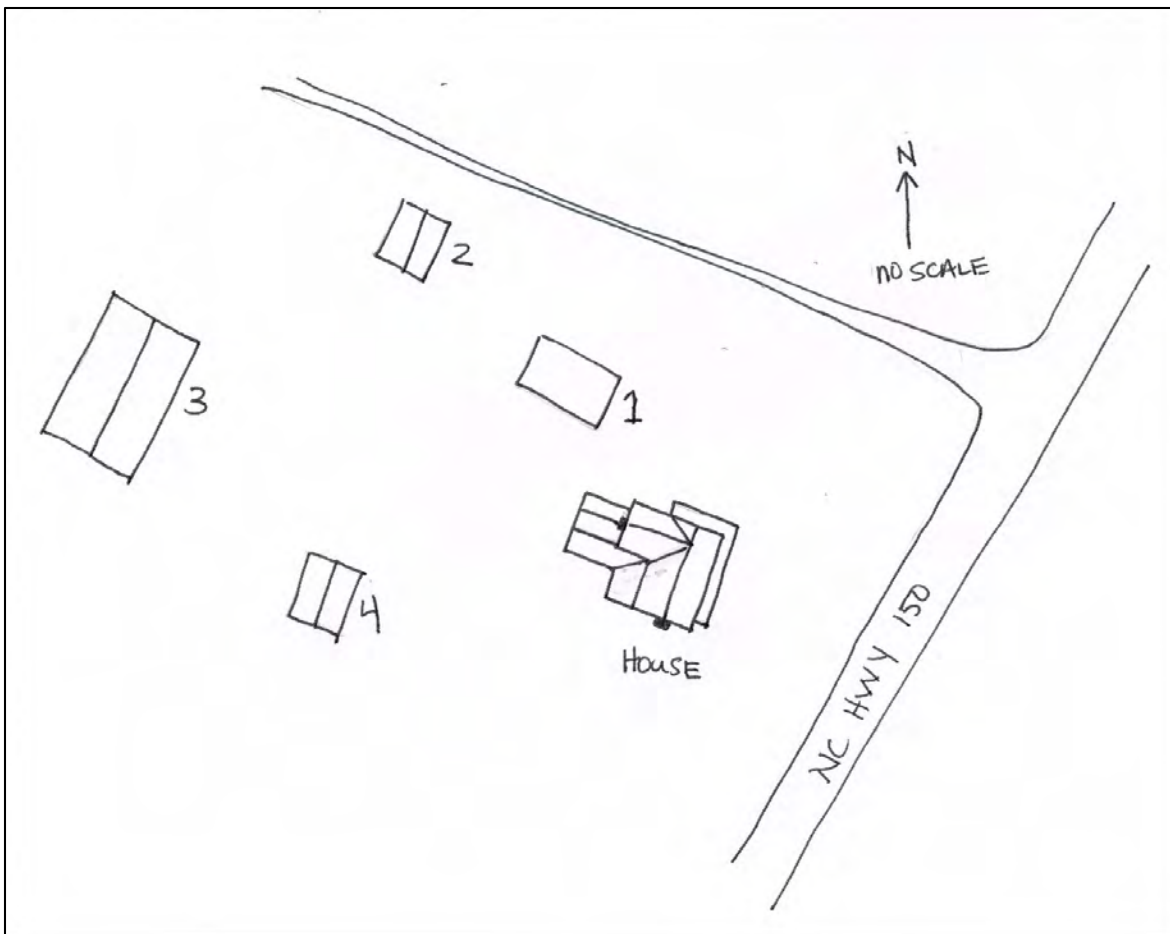
Good Hope Methodist Church House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Additionally, because the church does not meet any of the National Register criterion, it also does not meet Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties.

Good Hope Methodist Church Cemetery was listed in the National Register in 1984, and it remains eligible for inclusion. The cemetery has not undergone significant alterations since it was listed in the Register. The cemetery's eligibility is based on its collection of twenty-six markers dating from the 1830s and 1840s and one marker from 1862. Good Hope Methodist Church's congregation was not formed until 1851. Therefore, the cemetery's National Register eligibility is not related to the church building's eligibility because the church and the cemetery were not associated during the time in which almost all of the significant markers were carved. Furthermore, the church is one of many examples of its type, style, and era, while the cemetery contains one of the largest groupings of gravestones by an important local stone carver who styled himself as the "Master of the Upper and Lower Case."

Evaluation: John D. and Addie Hill House

Resource Name	John D. and Addie Hill House
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 1900
Street Address	6641 North NC Highway 150
PIN	6709-02-68-3861
Construction Dates	Ca. 1889; 1912
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible, Criterion C



223: John D. and Addie Hill House, site plan keyed to inventory list

Description

The John D. and Addie Hill House is a two-story hall-parlor house. Davidson County has a number of these houses whose distinction is a single chimney on one gable end so that one room is unheated and the other room or rooms (in some cases, the space on the chimney side of the house is divided into two rooms, each with a corner fireplace) are heated. Additionally, at this house, the upper floor of the main block does not appear to be heated at all, which was also the case at the Felix DeLapp House.

The John D. and Addie Hill House has a three-bay façade with a central front door flanked by windows. Windows throughout the house are a combination of original two-over-two sash and what appear to be original or early replacement one-over-one sash windows. The hip-roof porch extends from the south bay across the center and north bay and then wraps around the north gable end. The porch posts are finished with a chamfer that terminates at the bottom and top of the post with a rounded edge rather than an angled edge to create a modified lambs tongue finish. The porch roof and main block roof feature exposed raftertails.



224: John D. and Addie Hill House, east elevation



225: John D. and Addie Hill House, porch post detail

Single windows are centered on the north gable end both upstairs and downstairs.



226: John D. and Addie Hill House, north elevation

The south gable end has a single-shouldered chimney with the shoulders located between the first and second story. This chimney was constructed in the mid-twentieth century to replace the original chimney. Windows flank the chimney at both levels of the house. Exposed purlins are found on both gable ends.



227: John D. and Addie Hill House, south elevation

A two-story, one-room-deep, gabled ell projects to the west. A one-story ell projects from the two-story ell's gable end. A brick chimney rises between the two-story ell and the one-story ell. Both the one and two-story ells match the main block with exposed raftertails, exposed purlins, and one-over-one sash windows. An enclosed shed roof porch extends along the ell's south elevation and turns the interior corner to run along the main block's west elevation. Two-over-two and four-over-four windows are in the enclosed porch.



228: John D. and Addie Hill House, west elevation



229: John D. and Addie Hill House, ell, south elevation

The interior was not accessed, but the owner described a hall-parlor plan. She noted that beaded board sheathes the rooms in the front block and that original mantels and doors with porcelain knobs remain throughout the house.

The house retains a number of outbuildings.

1. Shed

Ca. 1900

This one-story side-gable, frame shed incorporates two open bays and a third bay that has been partially enclosed with a frame room. The enclosure was used as a “meat house” where meat was salt-cured. Wood was stored in the center bay, and the westernmost bay housed a Delco generator. This building is significantly deteriorated; part of the north wall is missing and the roof is failing.



230: John D. and Addie Hill House, shed



231: John D. and Addie Hill House, shed

2. Potato House

Ca. 1900

One-story, gable-front, frame outbuilding with weatherboard siding. Potato houses were used to “cure” sweet potatoes and were a common fixture on Davidson County farms.



232: John D. and Addie Hill House, potato house

3. Barn

Ca. 1900

This large, frame, side-gable barn features weatherboard siding and a wide, off-center drive-through.



233: John D. and Addie Hill House, barn

4. Tractor Shed

Ca. 1900

The north gable end (front) is an open bay, but this opening may be a later modification. A small door is centered in the north gable end and an enclosed staircase rises from the front floor to the upstairs room. The building stands on a stone foundation. Small square windows are located on the rear (south)

gable end. Weatherboards cover the exterior. The extant bay housed a tractor-powered corn mill. Sheds once stood on either side of this building and were used to shelter a tractor and thresher.



234: John D. and Addie Hill House, tractor shed



235: John D. and Addie Hill House, tractor shed

Historical Background

John Drewia Hill bought this property from his father, John Drewy Hill, in 1894 just before the younger John Hill married Addie Miller.⁵² According to John and Addie Hill's descendant, John D. and Addie Hill first lived in the kitchen ell of the house, which had been built in 1889, presumably by the younger John or his father. John and Addie made additions to that building, and around 1912, added the front, two-story main block.⁵³

Census records document John and Addie Hill with a growing family living here and working as farmers. The family raised potatoes, corn, and tobacco, and engaged in subsistence farming. The wood used to expand the house was felled and milled on the farm.⁵⁴

In 1945, John Hill sold the house to his son, Arvan, retaining a life estate for himself and Addie.⁵⁵ Addie died in 1953 followed by John in 1961.⁵⁶ In 1980, Arvan transferred the house to his daughter, Carolyn Hill Scott, retaining a life estate for himself.⁵⁷ Arvan died in 1990 and the house remains in Carolyn's ownership.⁵⁸

The house has undergone very few changes since the south chimney was rebuilt in the mid-twentieth-century.

Architectural Context

Davidson County's most common antebellum house plan was the two-room hall-parlor plan. This arrangement features two rooms with a front door opening directly into one of the rooms. This room, the home's most public room and, usually, most finely-finished room, served as the hall. The other room was a more private space called the parlor. If the house had a second floor or half story, an enclosed stair usually rose along the interior partition wall.

By the mid-1800s, the center hall plan had supplanted the hall-parlor plan in most parts of North Carolina, but the hall-parlor form lingered in Davidson County into the early 1900s.⁵⁹ As Paul Touart notes, this unusually late use of the hall-parlor plan "repeats a pattern of building that was centuries old, and points of the overall conservative nature of architectural traditions in Davidson County."⁶⁰ Also notable in the county is the use of only one chimney for hall-parlor houses, which left one side of the house unheated. Another variation on this plan is a three-room layout in which one room is not heated and the other room that is heated is actually divided into two small rooms, each with a corner fireplace served by the single exterior chimney.

The continued use of the hall-parlor and three-room plans may be attributed to conservativeness, but, perhaps, also to cultural traditions. Davidson County was heavily populated with settlers of German

⁵² John Hill to John D. Hill, Davidson County Deed Book 55, page 68, March 23, 1894.

⁵³ Carolyn Hill Scott, interview with the author, October 2, 2018.

⁵⁴ U.S. Census Records accessed via ancestry.com and Scott interview.

⁵⁵ J. D. Hill to Arvan Hill, Davidson County Deed Book 293, page 118, May 20, 1957, correcting a deed dated June 28, 1945.

⁵⁶ Hill family grave markers, Good Hope Methodist Church Cemetery.

⁵⁷ A. L. Hill to Carolyn Hill Scott, Davidson County Deed Book 585, page 737, September 1980.

⁵⁸ Scott interview.

⁵⁹ Touart, 35-36.

⁶⁰ Touart, 36.

descent in the 1700s and German surnames are still common in the county today. These German settlers brought with them the continental plan, which consisted of a three-room layout that is, essentially, a hall-parlor plan with one room divided into two and a central interior chimney. It is possible that the long use of the hall-parlor plan and, less commonly, the three-room plan, is related to this continental plan, and can be linked to the county's German heritage.

The John D. and Addie Hill House is an early twentieth-century, hall-parlor plan with only one gable end chimney. The house was neatly finished with exposed raftertails and purlins, chamfered porch posts, and cornerboards, but the plan still adhered to the old hall-parlor layout. The house is an intact representation of the longevity of the hall-parlor plan in Davidson County.

The house's outbuildings are the product of the county's architectural trends as well. Buildings to house more modern rural necessities included a tractor shed that also sheltered a wheat thresher, and a shed for the Delco power generator. All these buildings are frame, reflecting the trend away from log construction following the Civil War.

Agricultural Context

The outbuildings at the Hill House are typical of the county's extant outbuildings and reflect the picture Jacob Calvin Leonard painted of Davidson County's agricultural scene in 1927. John D. and Addie Hill farmed potatoes, tobacco, and corn. As noted in 1927, the county was the sixth-largest corn producing county in the state and the county was known for "splendid" yields of Irish and sweet potatoes. Tobacco comprised only a small fraction of the county's agricultural production, and no tobacco-related outbuildings remain at the Hill House. Rather, the remaining buildings reflect the prevalence of "general farming."⁶¹

The family did not have the type of smokehouse commonly seen in Davidson County, but instead maintained a "meat house" as a room in a larger structure. Here, they used salt to cure their meat. The property also retains a potato house, a once-common feature at Davidson County farms, while the tractor shed also housed a wheat thresher that ran on the tractor's engine.⁶²

Lost outbuildings include a granary, chicken house, and pig pen.

Comparable Examples

The Hill House is one of the latest hall-parlor houses the investigator saw in Davidson County, but Paul Touart documents its long life in the county. The Ollie Low Craver House, documented in this report, is an example from the 1870s. Unaltered examples were rare.

⁶¹ Leonard, 81-83.

⁶² Touart, 36.



236: Unsurveyed House, 1737 Gumtree Road



237: Unsurveyed House, 2082 Ridge Road



238: Old Sharp Homeplace, DV 290, 3930 N.C. Highway 150

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The John D. and Addie Hill House retains integrity of location. It retains integrity of association, setting, and feeling as a turn-of-the-twentieth-century farm, although its setting has been negatively affected by the loss of cultivated fields and pasture. The house and outbuildings retain integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The most significant alteration to the house is the reconstruction of the south chimney and the outbuildings have undergone few alterations.

Criteria Evaluations

The John D. and Addie Hill House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a good example of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century farm with associated outbuildings. It does not retain farm fields, but the outbuildings are sufficient to communicate the property's agricultural association with early-twentieth-century agricultural development in Davidson County. The farm produced potatoes, corn, some tobacco and foodstuffs typical of the farm's era.

The John D. and Addie Hill House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No person of historic significance is known to be associated with the house.

The John D. and Addie Hill House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house is a late example of the use of the hall-parlor plan in Davidson County. While many examples remain, this house has undergone very few alterations, and its late construction date makes it an important representative of the longevity of the plan in local builders' repertoires. The property is also a notable and intact example of an early-twentieth-century farm complex, including house and outbuildings, in Davidson County.

The John D. and Addie Hill House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Boundary Description and Justification

The boundary for the John D. and Addie Hill House follows the parcel lot line associated with the lot (Davidson County PIN 6709-02-68-3861) on which the house stands except along the front where the boundary conforms to the existing edge-of pavement. This area contains portions of the house's lawn, a contributing feature of the resource. The boundary encompasses the house and historic outbuildings and is sufficient to convey the significance of the property.

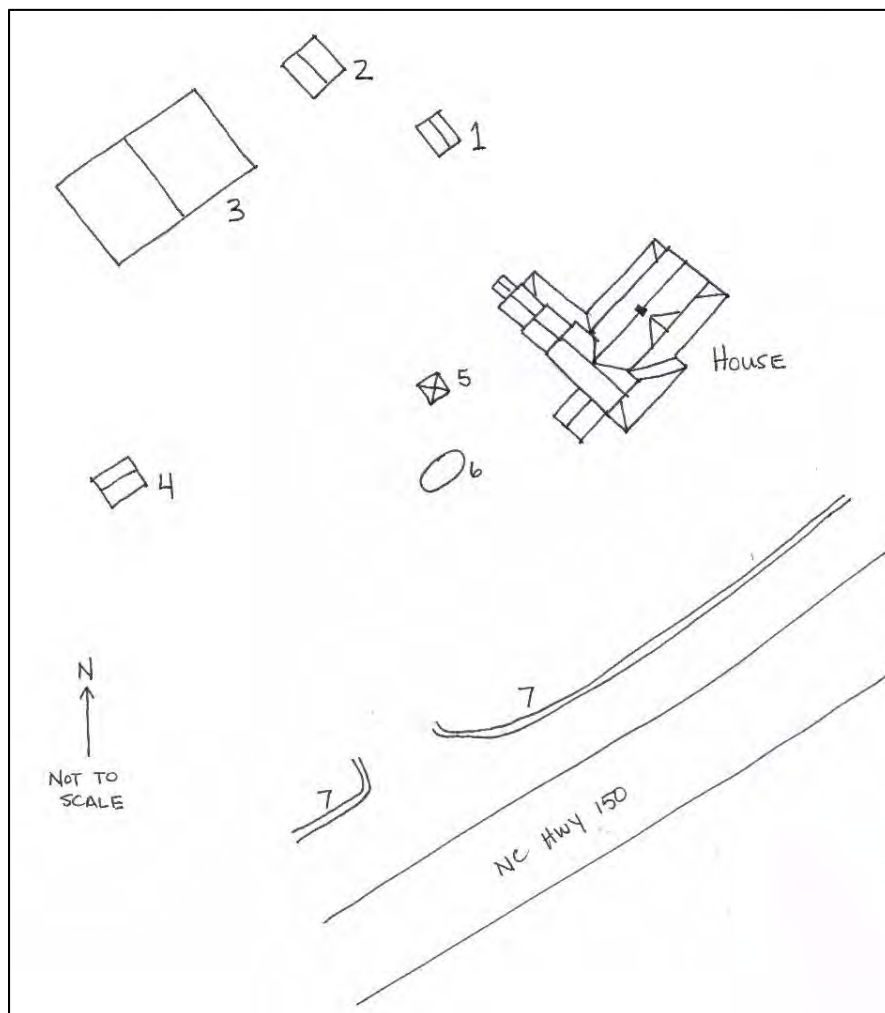


Survey Site NR-Eligible Boundary	U-5902 TIP Alignment APE Boundary Property Line	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TIP Project U-5902 Davidson County <i>NC 150 from US 64 to Forsyth County Line Widen to Multilanes</i>
<p>Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants Figure Date: 10/11/2018</p>		
NR-Eligible Boundary - Hill House		

239: John D. and Addie Hill House, National Register Boundary

Evaluation: Manie and Letha Hege House

Resource Name	Manie and Letha Hege House
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 1901
Street Address	7035 North NC Highway 150
PIN	6800-04-70-8333
Construction Dates	1914
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible, Criterion C



240: Manie and Letha Hege House, site plan keyed to inventory list

Description

The Manie and Letha Hege House is a two-story, vernacular Queen Anne House. The house has a gabled-ell form that retains original weatherboard siding, corner boards with narrow caps, decorative shingles in the gable ends, and original one-over-one windows.

The façade features a pair of windows centered in the first floor of the gable-front wing, a centrally-located, single-leaf door, and a pair of windows in the outer bay, to the north of the front door. The original door contains a single pane of glass above paneling and an original door bell. A one-story, full-width porch extends across the façade and has paired Tuscan columns on brick piers flanking the entrance and at the corners. Two other turned posts appear to be later additions to the house. Above the front porch, a single window is centered in the front-facing gable, a single window is centered over the front door, and a single window is centered over the pair of windows in the façade's north bay. The front-facing gable is finished with decorative shingles that have a variety of edges: sawtooth, straight, and a small sawtooth that creates a fringe. An elongated diamond-shaped attic vent and gable returns complete the front gable. A secondary roof gable is centered on the front roof slope of the side-gable section. This small gable is finished to match the larger gable end with decorative shingles and a diamond-shaped attic vent.



241: Manie and Letha Hege House, southeast elevation



242: Manie and Letha Hege House, shingle detail



243: Manie and Letha Hege House, front door

The northeast gable end matches the front-facing gable with decorative shingles, an attic vent, and gable returns. Single windows are centered on this end at both the first and second story.

U-5902 --- Davidson County



244: Manie and Letha Hege House, northeast elevation

A one-story, gabled ell is attached to the southwest elevation. This ell contains one-over-one sash windows and a diamond-shaped attic vent to match the other gable ends, but it appears to be an addition based on its location, banked windows, and French door.



245: Manie and Letha Hege House, southwest addition

A two-story gabled ell is attached to the main block's northwest gable end and a one-story ell is attached to this ell's gable end. Both of these ells are original or early additions and retain corner boards

and gable returns. An enclosed, shed-roof porch is attached to the one-story ell's south elevation. On the one-story ell's gable end, a final small gable projects to house steps to the basement level.



246: Manie and Letha Hege House, northwest elevation

The interior was not accessible.

The property retains a small collection of outbuildings.

1. Smokehouse

Ca. 1914

This one-story, gable-front, frame outbuilding has a bracketed, overhanging gable over a board-and-batten door. The building stands on a stone foundation. Smokehouses were noted at many older homes in the study area.



247: Manie and Letha Hege House, smokehouse

2. Granary

Ca. 1914

This small, frame, gable-front outbuilding has weatherboard siding and slatted vents around the eaves and in the gable end. The eaves overhang deeply on the side elevations.



248: Manie and Letha Hege House, granary

3. Garage

Ca. 1950

The garage is a gable-front building with drop siding. Wide, open garage bays flank a central pedestrian door.



249: Manie and Letha Hege House, garage

4. Outbuilding

Ca. 1914

Gable-front, frame, weatherboarded outbuilding with a board-and-batten door.



250: Manie and Letha Hege House, outbuilding

5. Well house

Ca. 1914

Open-sided pavilion with square, bracketed posts supporting a pyramidal roof. The well itself is walled with mid-twentieth-century brick.



251: Manie and Letha Hege House, well house

6. Fish Pond

Ca. 1930

Rock-lined pool with small foundation used as a gold fish pond and, later, as a home for a small pet alligator.



252: Manie and Letha Hege House, fish pond

7. Retaining Walls

Ca. 1950

Retaining walls of mid-twentieth-century brick extend along the front of the property.



253: Manie and Letha Hege House, retaining wall



254: Manie and Letha Hege House, retaining wall

Historical Background

Isaac Permania Hege, known as Manie, grew up in a farm family in the Reedy Creek area of Davidson County. In 1912, he married Letha Clinard, who was the daughter of farmers in Forsyth County, and in 1914, the *Lexington Dispatch* noted that Manie had been in Lexington to purchase building materials for his “new 9-room residence which he is building near the Reedy Creek-Arcadia township lines.”⁶³

Manie operated a general store located near the south end of the home’s driveway. He also ran a real estate business and, although he was known as a merchant with no farming interests, the 1920 census documents him as a farmer.⁶⁴

Manie died in 1957, and Letha continued living here until her death in 1979. In 1981, Letha and Manie’s grandchildren sold the house out of the family’s ownership.⁶⁵

Architectural Context

The Queen Anne style arrived in North Carolina after the Civil War to “display the technological potential of the industrial age at its most extravagant and unabashed.”⁶⁶ Turrets, gables, bays, fanciful porches, irregular windows, and balconies sprouted from all sides of the most elaborate designs.⁶⁷ In rural North Carolina and among the less affluent, the style was applied to older and less elaborate forms, like hall-parlor houses and I-houses. Mass-produced spindlework, sawnwork, rich windows, and paneled doors

⁶³ The *Lexington Dispatch*, March 25, 1914, page 1.

⁶⁴ U.S. Census Records, accessed via ancestry.com, and Fred Hege, telephone interview with the author, October 1, 2018.

⁶⁵ Hege interview, and Fred and Renee Hege and Elizabeth H. and Danny Leonard to James R. and Ruby Wimbush, Davidson County Deed Book 590, page 171, February 12, 1981.

⁶⁶ Bishir, 403.

⁶⁷ Bishir, 403.

could be used sparingly or in profusion as the owner wished or could afford, and Queen Anne ornament remained popular in rural Davidson County well into the twentieth century.

Meanwhile, the Colonial Revival became popular in the late-nineteenth century as the country tried to stabilize and define American culture during an influx of immigrants, growing industrialization, and class turbulence, and in the South, specifically, Colonial Revival carried the added dimension of being linked with “Anglo-Saxon” colonial architecture. The style first entered North Carolina residential architecture as classical adornments grafted onto Queen Anne house forms.⁶⁸

The Hege House is a vernacular interpretation of this melded “eclectic” Colonial Revival that blended Colonial Revival and Queen Anne designs.

After the Civil War, Davidson County’s economic recovery followed a trajectory seen across North Carolina’s Piedmont: the region had been somewhat less dependent on enslaved labor relative to the eastern part of the state, and small-scale manufacturing had always been part of the local economy. This left Piedmont farmers and manufacturing entrepreneurs in a better economic position than their counterparts in the east. In Davidson County, small farms producing tobacco, corn, potatoes, and dairy products, and some cotton recovered relatively quickly, as evidenced by the large number of surviving houses from the late 1860s and 1870s. These farmers and the merchants in these rural communities reinvigorated their local economies by fostering growing rail connections and eagerly producing raw materials needed by the nascent industries on the cusp of becoming massive economic engines. Thus, by the 1870s and 1880s, cotton and tobacco production in Davidson County far exceeded pre-War production as farmers supplied R.J. Reynolds and other tobacco producers and the textile mills of the Hanes and Holt families.⁶⁹

This prosperity continued into the twentieth century and throughout the late-1800s and early 1900s, farmers and rural business owners built new houses or replaced or heavily remodeled older houses all across Davidson County. These home owners tended toward conservative expressions of fashion, however.

At the Hege House, the builder used a straight-forward T-shaped plan at its core which signaled an awareness of the Queen Anne’s asymmetry and was a fashionable departure from the I-house form, but it was, nevertheless, not a full-blown application of the Queen Anne’s vibrant use of gables, turrets, and projecting bays. The builder furthered the Queen Anne references by adding elongated diamond-shaped attic vents, gable returns, and rich shingles on all gable ends. On the porch, the builder deployed Colonial Revival Tuscan columns on brick piers in recognition of the increasing popularity of both Colonial Revival and Craftsman designs. The overall effect is a conservative suggestion of national trend of melding the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne that does not embrace that fashion as fully as the more elaborate designs found the county’s larger towns.

Still, the house communicated the Heges’ fashion sense and their prosperity. It sits on a slight rise overlooking a main road, and the design maximizes the house’s width and height, creating a slightly imposing aspect to the façade.

⁶⁸ Bishir, 489-490.

⁶⁹ Touart, 30.

Comparable Examples

Turn-of-the-twentieth-century houses in Davidson County are numerous. The Hege House can be compared to vernacular Queen Anne designs around the county, demonstrating that the house is a minimally-altered example of typical rural house, falling in the middle of the stylistic spectrum used by the county's prospering farmers at the turn-of-the-twentieth century. Many of these examples, like the Hege House, also include a small number of outbuildings, most commonly a barn and/or smokehouse.



255: Dr. Frank Mock House, DV 276, 4630 Mt. Olivet Church Road



256: Christopher Garrison House, DV 88, N.C. Highway 109



257: Tuttle-King House, DV 83, N.C. Highway 109



258: Unsurveyed House on Sexton Road, and Ebal Church Road



259: Unsurveyed House, 66 Bombay Road



260: Gaither Wasler House, No. 2, DV 55, NR-Listed in the Yadkin College Historic District



261: Unsurveyed House, 2401 Old Greensboro Road



262: Lynn Kennedy House, DV 382, Haynes Road



263: Arthur Hedgecock House, DV 66, Abbott's Creek Road

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

The Manie and Letha Hege House retains integrity of location. The Hege House retains integrity of setting in a grove of trees, and it retains integrity of association as the home of a local merchant and real estate developer. Additionally, the intact house retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Criteria Evaluations

The Manie and Letha Hege House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a significant historic association. The house was not associated with a farm, although it retains the outbuildings necessary for supplying the household with food. The family's store is no longer standing, so it is not significant for its role in rural commerce.

The Manie and Letha Hege House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No one of historic significance is known to be associated with the property.

The Manie and Letha Hege House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The house has a small addition to the south gable end and two modern turned porch posts have been added to the porch, but otherwise the house is a minimally altered example of the modest application of melded Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style in a way that demonstrated the family's prosperity and fashion awareness. The house is, therefore, a good and intact example of a business owner's rural dwelling in the early twentieth century.

The Manie and Letha Hege House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Boundary Description and Justification

The Manie and Letha Hege House boundary follows the parcel lot lines of the tract (Davidson County PIN 6800-04-70-8333) associated with the house except along the front of the property where it conforms to the existing edge of pavement. Right-of-way in this area contains portions of the house's lawn, which is a contributing feature of the resource. The proposed boundary encompasses the house, its outbuildings, and its landscape features which include mature trees and retaining walls along the front of the property.

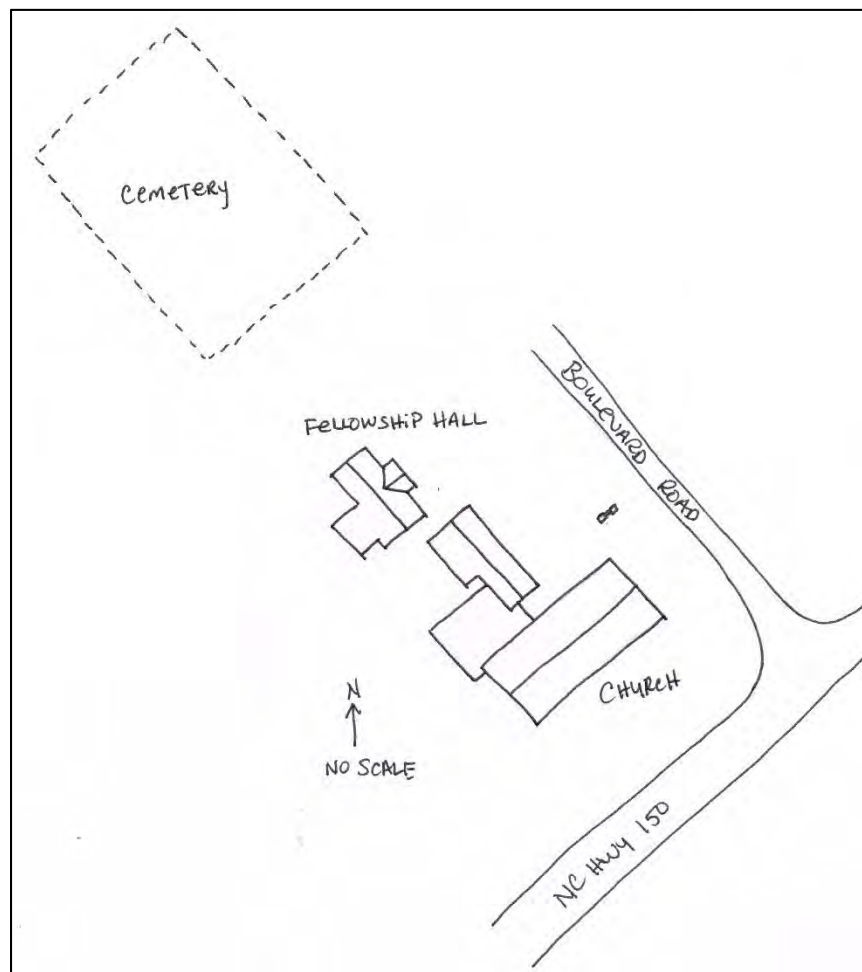


Survey Site NR-Eligible Boundary	U-5902 TIP Alignment APE Boundary Property Line	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TIP Project U-5902 Davidson County <i>NC 150 from US 64 to Forsyth County Line Widen to Multilanes</i>
<p>Source: NCDOT, NCHPO, NC OneMap, CALYX Engineers and Consultants Figure Date: 10/11/2018</p>		
		NR-Eligible Boundary - Hege House

264: Manie and Letha Hege House, National Register Boundary

Evaluation: Arcadia United Methodist Church

Resource Name	Arcadia United Methodist Church
HPO Survey Site Number	DV 1902
Street Address	121 Boulevard Road
PIN	6810-03-22-8719
Construction Dates	1968
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



265: Arcadia Methodist Church, site plan

Description

Arcadia United Methodist Church is a one-story, gable-front, Modernist church building. The façade incorporates a portico created by a deep gable overhang supported by columns at each corner that rise with an interior curve into rafter beams that meet at the roof's apex. Exposed purlins extend across the portico's ceiling. The wall under the overhang features a central concrete panel that extends from the apex to the grade. A thin metal cross is mounted on this concrete panel. The panel is flanked by double-leaf, Colonial Revival-style six-panel doors that are likely replacements given their traditional appearance. Above the door, stained glass panels extend up to the roof. The outer bays of the façade are brick.



266: Arcadia Methodist Church, north elevation



267: Arcadia Methodist Church, north elevation



268: Arcadia Methodist Church, front entrance

The side walls are inset inside the structural beams, so that a colonnade runs along each side elevation. Bricks on the side elevations are slightly staggered to create a textured pattern. Windows are centered in the bays between the columns. The windows feature a fix-panel divided into three horizontal lights of varying sizes and two vertical lights. Each pane of glass is a different color. Below this fix-panel is a hinged window with three vertical glazed panels, each with a different color stained glass. Above the fixed panel is another hinged window with three panels: one square, and two rectangles, again in varying colors of glass.



269: Arcadia Methodist Church, east elevation

U-5902 --- Davidson County



270: Arcadia Methodist Church, northeast corner



271: Arcadia Methodist Church, typical side-elevation window

U-5902 --- Davidson County



272: Arcadia Methodist Church, side wall detail

The rear, or south elevation, is blank.



273: Arcadia Methodist Church, south elevation

A flat-roof addition stands on the main block's southwest corner. This section is brick and contains sliding metal-frame windows.



274: Arcadia Methodist Church, flat-roof addition

This flat roof section of the complex also serves as a hyphen to join the sanctuary to a side-gable building. This side-gable block is covered in vinyl siding and has vinyl replacement windows.



275: Arcadia Methodist Church, gabled addition

To the west of this side-gable wing is a side-gable building with a brick façade and concrete block gable ends and rear elevation. This building has vinyl replacement windows and a small gabled stoop with metal posts. The stoop's gable end and the side gable ends are clad in vinyl siding.



276: Arcadia Methodist Church, side-gable building

A pair of brick pylons stand in front of the sanctuary and support a bell that was probably in the church's earlier building. Above the bell, a wooden beam spans the pylons and is topped with a wooden cross.



277: Arcadia Methodist Church, bell tower

To the east of the complex is the church's cemetery. The 1919 marker of an infant son of the Hartman family appears to be the earliest marker. The vast majority of the markers date to the mid-twentieth century and are typical, mass-produced, mid-twentieth century granite markers.



278: Arcadia Methodist Church, cemetery

The investigator was unable to gain access to the interior of this building.

Historical Background

In 1914, a man named Lindsay Ripple organized Arcadia Methodist Church and donated land and materials for its construction. Burials began in the adjacent cemetery at least as early as 1919.⁷⁰

In 1960, the congregation tore down their original sanctuary. Just eight years later, the congregation razed the 1960 building and dedicated this sanctuary in September, 1968. It is not known when the congregation added the vinyl siding, nor is it clear why they tore down the 1960 building in 1968.⁷¹

Architectural Context

The architecture of Arcadia Methodist Church reflects the evolution of church design over time and the congregation's modern aspirations.

Methodists and Baptists generally built plain houses of worship, reflecting the austerity promoted by their denominations, but by the late-nineteenth century, farmers and manufactures were prospering and they began to expect more modernity in their places of worship. Many congregations continued building simple sanctuaries, but the Gothic Revival, popularized in the Carpenter Gothic mode in rural areas particularly by the Episcopal Church, emerged as the standard style for congregations that wanted an updated church building.

⁷⁰ "Arcadia Methodist Celebrates a Century," The Lexington *Dispatch*, August 29, 2014, accessed online in October 2018 via <http://www.the-dispatch.com/lifestyle/20140829/arcadia-united-methodist-celebrates-a-century>.

⁷¹ "Arcadia Methodist Celebrates a Century," The Lexington *Dispatch*, August 29, 2014, accessed online in October 2018 via <http://www.the-dispatch.com/lifestyle/20140829/arcadia-united-methodist-celebrates-a-century>.

The appearance of Arcadia Methodist's first building is not known, but it was a gable-front structure that faced Highway 150, and it almost certainly was a frame building that was either plain or exhibited some restrained Gothic Revival or Queen Anne elements.⁷²

As Davidson County residents continued to prosper as farmers and factory workers, they continued building new churches, but as the twentieth century progressed, Colonial Revival gained favor. By mid-century, architects and congregations were, most often, choosing between Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival, which never lost favor with church designers. Both Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival churches dating from the early 1900s until the Great Depression can be found throughout the county.

Following World War II, Davidson County enjoyed general economic prosperity, as did much of the country. The flourishing economy sparked a building boom among congregations of all denominations resulting in the construction of many, many new sanctuaries across the county in the 1950s. As had been the case for decades, congregations generally picked between Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival, as did the congregation at nearby Good Hope Methodist when they chose Gothic Revival in 1950. Likewise, Arcadia Methodist replaced its first sanctuary with one whose interior appears to be traditional and likely reflected an exterior that was either Colonial Revival or Gothic Revival.⁷³

It is unclear why the congregation tore down the 1960 church and rebuilt it as a Modernist edifice in 1968, but in any case, the congregation decided to build another new sanctuary, this time choosing Modernism. Many churches in Davidson County, however, were making the same decision and a surprising number of churches from the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s were built in this style.⁷⁴

Modernism in the United States can be traced to European Modernism that Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe, and Le Corbusier introduced to this country at the beginning of World War II. The basic tenets of Modernism emphasized function and utility; abstract beauty, sculptural form, and symbolism; honesty in materials; and the use of modern materials, technology, and natural materials. In North Carolina, the School of Design at North Carolina State College opened in 1948, and the school's teachers and students helped spread Modernism across the state.⁷⁵

By the late 1960s, Modernism had become a common style for a variety of buildings, including churches, and in rural Davidson County, although Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival remained the most common style for churches throughout the twentieth century, Modernism was applied much more frequently to churches than to any other building type. Most of these churches, however, emphasize verticality; Arcadia Methodist is one of the few examples that presents a horizontally-oriented building.

Comparable Examples

As many churches built new buildings in the mid-twentieth century, many congregations chose Modernism. Examples in Davidson County illustrate that Arcadia Methodist is a smaller-scale example of the style.

⁷² Map of the Property of L. E. Ripple Estate, 1938, Davidson County Plat Book 5, page 3.

⁷³ "Arcadia Methodist Celebrates a Century," *The Lexington Dispatch*, August 29, 2014, accessed online in October 2018 via <http://www.the-dispatch.com/lifestyle/20140829/arcadia-united-methodist-celebrates-a-century>.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷⁵ Sarah A. Woodard and Sherry Joines Wyatt, "Motorized Landscape: The Development of Modernism in Charlotte, 1945-1965," Architectural Survey Report for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2000, 25-26.



279: Reedy Creek Baptist Church, 600 Reedy Creek Baptist Church Road



280: Oak Forest United Methodist Church, 11461 Old Highway 52



281: Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church, 6516 Old Greensboro Road

National Register Evaluation

Integrity

Arcadia Methodist Church retains integrity of location. It also retains integrity of setting and association as a rural church. While the building's overall design, materials, workmanship, and feeling remain intact, its design has been somewhat diminished by the application of vinyl siding to the external structural members and the connection of a traditional, architecturally unrelated fellowship hall to the main body of the church.

Criteria Evaluations

Arcadia Methodist Church is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for a significant historic association. The church has no known association with any significant aspect of Davidson County history.

Arcadia Methodist Church is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. No person of historical significance is known to be associated with the church.

Arcadia Methodist Church is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The application of vinyl to the external structural member's masks what was intentionally intended to be exposed. Because the display of function was an important tenant of Modernism, hiding the beams with vinyl cladding significantly impedes the communication of the church's Modern design. Therefore, the church is not a good or intact example of Modernist design in Davidson County.

Arcadia Methodist Church is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because it has not yielded nor is it likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Works Cited

- Bishir, Catherine. *North Carolina Architecture*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005 (portable edition).
- Davidson County Deed Books.
- Dunning, Margaret Sowers. Interview with the author. September 29, 2018.
- Fearnbach, Heather. "Old German Baptist Brethren Church." National Register Nomination, 2014.
- Fink, Gerald. Interview with the author. October 2, 2018.
- Hege, Fred. Interview with the author. October 1, 2018.
- Hinson, Billy Ray. Interview with the author. September 30, 2018.
- Leonard, Jacob Calvin. *Centennial History of Davidson County*. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Company, 1927.
- Scott, Carolyn Hill. Interview with the author. October 2, 2018.
- Sink, Tim. Interview with the author. October 8, 2018.
- Southern, Michael. "The I-House as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont." In Doug Swaim, ed. *Carolina Dwelling*. Raleigh, NC: The Student Publication, North Carolina State University), 1978.
- Touart, Paul Baker. *Building the Backcountry: An Architectural History of Davidson County, North Carolina*. Lexington, NC: Davidson County Historical Association, 1987.
- U.S. Census Records.
- Woodard, Sarah A. and Sherry Joines Wyatt. "Motorized Landscape: The Development of Modernism in Charlotte, 1945-1965." Architectural Survey Report for the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2000.

Newspapers

- Dispatch*. Lexington
- People's Press*. Winston-Salem.