



8

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

August 28, 1995

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for NC 109
from I-85 Business in Thomasville to I-40/US
311 in Winston-Salem, Davidson and Forsyth
Counties, R-2568, Federal Aid Project STP-
109(1), State Project 8.1600901, ER 96-7201

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of August 1, 1995, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Scott Owen and Ed Davis concerning the above project.

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

D. Austin and Mack Parker Houses. These intact and unusual houses combine elements of the Spanish Revival, Mission, and Moderne styles, and are eligible under Criterion C for architecture. We believe the proposed boundaries are appropriate for these properties.

DOE

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

House #6. This property is an altered example of a typical house type.

House #7. This property is an altered example of a typical house type.

John W. Hines House (DV 82). The Hines House lacks sufficient architectural significance for individual eligibility, and the log house is in ruinous condition. Please see our comments in the attachment regarding this property.

Emory H. Wyre Farm (DV 102). The Wyre farmhouse lacks integrity because of numerous character-altering changes.

House #34. This property lacks special historical or architectural significance.



Until additional information for the property listed below is provided, we are unable to make a determination of its eligibility for the National Register:

John Williams Hiatt Farm (DV 378). Please see our comments in the attachment regarding this property.

The report in general meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior. Specific concerns and/or corrections which need to be addressed in the preparation of a final report are attached for the author's use.

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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



for David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Attachment

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church
Forsyth County Joint HPC

b:  File
Brown/Bevin
County
Rf

ATTACHMENT

Historic Structures Survey Report
for NC 109 from I-85 Business in Thomasville to
I-40/US 311 in Winston-Salem, Davidson and Forsyth Counties,
R-2568, Federal Aid Project STP-109(1), State Project 8.1600901, ER 96-7201

General Comments

The use of boilerplate evaluation paragraphs (such as those used for #16 and #34) for properties believed to be ineligible is inappropriate for a Phase II survey report. If there is no additional information about the property, it can be presented at a historic architectural resources photograph session. If an eligible property is evaluated in a Phase II survey report, the evaluation should include specific reasons that the property does not meet National Register criteria, and should refer to the historical and architectural contexts developed for the report.

The term "vernacular" should not be used as a style. According to *National Register Bulletin 16A*, it "does not describe any specific characteristics." "Other" can be used when there is no appropriate choice for style.

Specific Comments

John W. Hines House. Since full evaluation of this property relied upon information about the log house, the report should have included a photograph of it.

John William Hiatt Farm. The evaluation in the report is inadequate to determine the eligibility of this property. Reference is made to six outbuildings but the report includes photographs or descriptions of none.

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
Phase II (Abridged)

IMPROVEMENTS TO NC 109 FROM I-85 BUSINESS TO
I-40/US 311 IN WINSTON-SALEM
DAVIDSON AND FORSYTH COUNTIES
TIP # R-2568. WORK ORDER #8.1600901.
FEDERAL AID # STP-109(1).

North Carolina Department of Transportation
March 13, 1995

Scott Green

Principal Investigators

3/31/95

Date

Barbara Church
Architectural Resources

3/31/95
Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is proposing to widen NC 109 in Davidson and Forsyth Counties from two lanes to a four lane curb and gutter, median-divided facility. This project begins at I-85 Business in Thomasville and terminates at I-40/US 311 in Winston-Salem. Some proposed alternate corridors, if chosen, will require construction on new location. Additional right of way will be required.

Prior to the field survey, all files relative to the project vicinity were reviewed at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). All publications relating to the architectural heritage of the county were examined at the North Carolina State Library and the School of Design at North Carolina State University. The vertical files located at the Public Libraries in both Lexington and Winston-Salem were also reviewed.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was initially determined by the proposed project corridors, which included the length of NC 109 from I-85 Business in Thomasville to I-40/US 311 in Winston-Salem; it was then finalized after the survey and is defined by the limits of the proposed corridors, and by adjacent residential and commercial development where the proposed alternate corridors pass through populated areas. An overview map of the project area and a map of the APE are attached hereinafter (see Figures 1 and 2).

All structures over fifty years of age were surveyed within the APE. A total of fifty-seven properties were identified, mapped, and photographed. In a meeting on February 9, 1995 SHPO concurred with the determination of NCDOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) that forty-nine properties (out of the fifty-seven identified) were not eligible for the National Register and did not warrant further evaluation. The remaining eight properties are evaluated in this report. Based on the historical information available and the field survey of each property, two buildings have been determined potentially eligible for listing in the National Register.

The properties located within the APE were also evaluated for any possible historic districts. The existing historic architectural resources do not represent a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. For these reasons the historic architectural resources located within the APE are not considered eligible for listing as a district in the National Register.

In addition, the APE was considered, under the guidelines

established by the National Park Service (NPS), as a cultural landscape. NPS defines a cultural landscape as those areas which "clearly represent or reflect the patterns of settlement or use of the landscape, as well as the continuum and evolution of cultural attitudes, norms, and values towards the land." As opposed to natural landscapes (the other category recognized by NPS), cultural landscapes are "clearly human-influenced and manipulated" although formed by "the same fabric and materials which make up natural areas." Additionally, the NPS defines historic landscapes as a sub-category of the cultural landscape, strongly associated with a particular person or event of historical significance" (Melnick 1980:1-2). The APE displays none of these characteristics, as demonstrated hereinafter.

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register Page

38-39. The D. Austin Parker and Mark Parker Houses ... 14

Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

6. House	17
7. House	19
16. John William Hiatt Farm (DV 378)	20
25. John W. Hines House (DV 82)	21
31. Emory H. Wyre Farm (DV 102)	23
34. House	25

Properties Found Not to be Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

1. House	27
2. Pine Woods United Methodist Church	27
3. House	28
4. House	28
5. House	29
8. House	29
9. House	30
10. House	30
11. House	31
12. House	31
13. Charlie Payne Farm (DV 380)	32
14. House	32
15. House	33
17. Mac Hiatt Farm (DV 379)	33
18. House	34
19. House (DV 106)	34
20. House	35
21. House	35
22. House	36
23. House	36

24. House	37
26. McCuistan Farm (DV 78)	37
27. House	38
28. Charlie Stone House (DV 105)	38
29. House	39
30. Idol-Mickey Frame House (DV 104)	39
32. House	40
33. House	40
35. House	41
36. New Mount Vernon United Methodist Church	41
37. House	42
40. Roscoe Lambeth Farm (DV 97)	42
41. Reid House (FY 299)	43
42. House	43
43. House	44
44. House	44
45. House	45
46. House	45
47. House	46
48. House (FY 297)	46
49. House	47
50. George Sink House (FY 304)	47
51. House	48
52. House	48
53. House	49
54. House	49
55. House	50
56. House	50
57. House	51

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
i. Signatory Page	2
ii. Management Summary	3
iii. Table of Contents	6
I. Purpose of Survey and Report	7
II. Methodology	8
III. Historic and Architectural Contexts of the Project Area	9
IV. Summary Results of Findings	12
A. Properties Under Fifty Years of Age	12
B. List of Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register	12
C. List of Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register	12
D. List of Properties Found Not to be Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation	12
V. Bibliography	26
VI. Appendix A: Properties Found Not to be Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation	27
VII. Appendix B: Letter, William S. Price, Jr. to Percy Hines, August 2, 1994	52
VIII. Figure 1: Overview of the Project Area	53
IX. Figure 2: Area of Potential Effect	54
X. Figure 3: Proposed National Register Boundary, Austin and Mark Parker Houses	58

PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

This survey was conducted and the report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertaking on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted and this report compiled by NCDOT in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Phase II (Abridged) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 15, 1994. This survey meets the guidelines of NCDOT and those of the National Park Service.

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

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. The field survey was conducted by car and on foot, and covered all roads lying within the preliminary APE. All structures over fifty years of age were photographed and keyed to a local map and an aerial composite. The boundary of the APE was then finalized as the limits of the proposed alternate corridors, and adjacent residential and commercial development where the proposed alternate corridors pass through populated areas.

The background research of the project area concentrated on the architectural and historic development of Winston-Salem in particular and Forsyth County in general. This research was largely compiled from the thirteen volume publication Winston-Salem in History published by Historic Winston. Survey files located in the State Historic Preservation Office were checked for properties located in the APE. There are no properties within the APE listed on the National Register or on the State Study List.

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXTS OF THE PROJECT AREA

Historical and Architectural Development of Forsyth County: 1880-1945

Between the years 1880 and 1945, all of the factors necessary for the explosive industrialization of Winston, Salem and Forsyth County were in place. Specifically these factors were an efficient transportation network, an abundance of economical labor, investment capital (accumulated by the production of bright-leaf tobacco) and a supply of leaders committed to the creation of enterprise.

While it can be stated that the creation and phenomenal growth of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company between the years 1874 and 1945 would most profoundly transform the small, agrarian county into one of the south's most aggressive manufacturing centers, many other large industries developed during this period. These included the Arista Mills, Chatham Manufacturing Company, Southside Cotton Mills, Hanes Hosiery Mills Company, P.H. Hanes Knitting Company -- all textile manufacturing companies. Furniture manufacturers included the United States Veneer Company, Salem Parlor Company, Forsyth Furniture Company, and the B.F. Huntley Furniture Company. Other large tobacco companies included Brown and Williamson and Taylor Brothers.

By 1930, Forsyth County was the wealthiest county in North Carolina. The value of manufactured products in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County was estimated to be \$302,491,000.00, of which \$200,000,000.00 was value added by manufacturers.

The buildings associated with this financial boom range in scale and sophistication. The most prominent families, influenced by Catherine Smith Reynolds, hired the nations most elite architectural firms to design their homes, offices and churches. During this period (1900 - 1945) works by Charles Barton Keen, Mayer, Murray and Phillips, Ralph Adams Cram and Shreve and Lamb (to name only several) combine to create a collection of Beaux-Arts buildings unprecedented not only in North Carolina, but in the entire South.

Middle-class neighborhoods sprang up on the periphery of the city, largely created by the advent of the trolley car. Many of these neighborhoods were constructed by the manufacturers for housing their workers (Hanes Town being the largest). Many other neighborhoods were more diverse, both stylistically and in scale (Ardmore and the West End).

Despite the rapid urbanization of the county, the rural areas remained principally small family farms. As with the majority of Piedmont North Carolina's counties, tobacco was the primary cash-crop.

Finally in the early decades of the twentieth century Forsyth County attracted a resident group of architects. These architects (together with several in Greensboro) would design the majority of both Forsyth and Davidson Counties major buildings (both public and private). By 1945 the county's architects included Willard C. Northup, Leet A. O'Brian, Harold Macklin, William Roy Wallace, and Luther Lashmit.

Historical and Architectural Development of Davidson County:
1880-1945

By the year 1880, Davidson County had regained a majority of its antebellum economic levels in both agriculture and small scale industry. Unlike many eastern North Carolina counties, the Piedmont was not dependent on slave labor, facilitating a more rapid economic recovery. A comparison of the 1860 and 1880 censuses indicates that the production of the primary staple crops (cotton and tobacco) nearly doubled within the twenty year period.

By the year 1900, led by Alamance County textile magnate, W. E. Holt, a number of both small and large cotton mills were constructed in the county. The Sanborn Insurance Maps of the early twentieth century indicate dozens of houses for mill workers, chapels, and mill offices. Among the many mill villages, perhaps the most interesting was the model community of Erlanger (now referred to as Parkdale Mills). Constructed by Charles and Sydney Erlanger of Baltimore, Maryland, Erlanger boasted a complex of over 200 mill houses, a company store, a community club house, day nursery, kindergarten, primary grammar school, a dairy and a community church. The tree lined streets were neatly laid out with grassy medians bordered by compact mill houses.

The population of Lexington in 1880 was 475 persons. The population of the town grew to 2900 by 1910. The increased population, coupled with a decaying business district prompted massive rebuilding in the early twentieth century. As the commercial value of real estate increased during the next several decades, Lexington's once prominent collection of post-bellum houses have largely been replaced with modern business facilities.

Thomasville, founded in 1852, grew on either side of the North Carolina Railroad which passes directly through the center of town. Appropriately, the 1870 stick-style rail depot is one of Thomasville's most prominent and stylish buildings. The population of the town in 1860 was 308 persons. The population of the town in 1900 was 751 persons; however by 1920 the population had grown to 5,676 persons. The remarkable growth was directly due to the production of furniture. Begun as cottage industries at the turn of the

century, a series of consolidations resulted in the mammoth Thomasville Furniture Corporation. The resulting prosperity produced large and stylish residential buildings constructed between 1910 and 1945.

The general prosperity witnessed in the county through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was coupled with a general rebuilding of the county's housing stock. In each area, nationally popular architectural styles and house forms began to replace the diverse vernacular traditions dominating the earlier architecture. Frame and brick construction replaced log wall techniques, and various room arrangements were discarded in the widespread acceptance of the center-hall single-pile house type.

It should be noted that although industry and commerce thrived in most areas of the county, farmers suffered through national agricultural problems in overproduction and falling prices. This forced much of the population of Davidson County to seek work in nearby mills.

SUMMARY RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Properties Under Fifty Years of Age

Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age may be listed in the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register under Criterion G.

List of Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

38-39. The D. Austin Parker and Mark Parker Houses

List of Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

6. House
7. House
16. John William Hiatt Farm (DV 378)
25. John W. Hines House (DV 82)
31. Emory H. Wyre Farm (DV 102)
34. House

List of Properties Found Not to be Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

1. House
2. Pine Woods United Methodist Church
3. House
4. House
5. House
8. House
9. House
10. House
11. House
12. House
13. Charlie Payne Farm (DV 380)
14. House
15. House
17. Mac Hiatt Farm (DV 379)
18. House
19. House (DV 106)
20. House
21. House
22. House
23. House
24. House
26. McCuistan Farm (DV 78)
27. House

28. Charlie Stone House (DV 105)
29. House
30. Idol-Mickey Frame House (DV 104)
32. House
33. House
35. House
36. New Mount Vernon United Methodist Church
37. House
40. Roscoe Lambeth Farm (DV 97)
41. Reid House (FY 299)
42. House
43. House
44. House
45. House
46. House
47. House
48. House (FY 297)
49. House
50. George Sink House (FY 304)
51. House
52. House
53. House
54. House
55. House
56. House
57. House

Properties Considered Potentially
Eligible for the National Register



Austin Parker House



Mark Parker House

The D. Austin and Mark Parker Houses
#38 - #39

Description

During the 1920's and 1930's Mr. D. Austin Parker, a Winston-Salem automotive dealer, spent one month each winter in southern Florida and in Cuba. During this period, he and his family developed an interest in Spanish Revival architecture. When Mr. Parker inherited his father's farm in 1940, he hired a local contractor (Fogle Brothers, Inc.) to build the Spanish Revival house which he had sketched on a paper bag while sailing home following one of his recent trips to Cuba. Austin Parker built a house for both himself and his son, Mark Parker. The eclectic stucco buildings, designed by Austin Parker, combine elements of the Spanish Revival, Moderne and Mission styles. Both the interior and exterior of both houses remain exactly as constructed in 1941 (including the original pastel colored interior walls).

The former buildings associated with the 19th century farm have been destroyed and the land formerly associated with the farm has been subdivided and sold.

Integrity

Both the exterior and the interior appear to remain intact. With the exception of aluminum awnings (added twenty-two years ago) the houses and their settings remain as conceived and built in 1941.

Evaluation

Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the contexts of the historical and architectural development of the area. Research by NCDOT as well as discussions with LeAnn Pegram of the Forsyth County Planning Department have revealed that only one additional Spanish Revival building is known to have been constructed in Forsyth County between the years 1900 and 1945. The Parker residences have been determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture.

There are no historical events or persons of significance associated with this property, and it is not, therefore, eligible under Criterion A or Criterion B. In addition these buildings are no longer part of a farm complex. Moreover, no information exists whatever which would associate this building with the important commercial (and consequent residential) development of Forsyth County during the period 1900 -1945 and, therefore, it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information

important in history (building construction) and so it is not considered eligible under Criterion D.

Proposed National Register Boundary

As previously stated, these properties were once associated with a farm consisting of 65 acres. The buildings associated with this farm have been destroyed. The parcels marked 6C and 6D on the attached Forsyth County tax map (Figure 3) are the Mark and Austin Parker properties, respectively. The properties marked 6W, 6A, 6X and 6Y were originally associated with these two buildings as part of the 65-acre farm. However, the historic integrity of this farm has been destroyed: lots 6W, 6A, 6X, and 6Y have been sold and subdivided, and are currently being developed as modern residential single family homes.

The legal property limits of the Austin and Mark Parker houses, outlined as Parcels 6C and 6D in Figure 3, have been selected as the proposed National Register boundary. These two lots, drawn together within the same boundary, form a rough rectangle measuring 542.5 feet by 357.6 feet by 555.5 feet by 364.7 feet. The northern limit of the proposed National Register boundary corresponds with the southern edge of right of way along SR 2705, which is also the northern limit of the legal property boundaries.

Boundary Justification

The proposed National Register boundary for the Parker houses has been drawn to coincide with their current legal property boundaries (Parcels 6C and 6D in Figure 3). This proposed National Register boundary includes all land currently associated with these two buildings in order to preserve the landscaped setting with which they have been historically associated since their construction in 1941, and that today serves to maintain the historic integrity of the properties. The northern limit of the legal property boundaries, and thus the proposed National Register boundary, corresponds with the southern edge of right of way along SR 2705. Right of way on the south side of SR 2705, which is the area between the back of the drainage ditch and the edge of pavement, has not been included within the proposed National Register boundary as it has not been historically associated with the surrounding landscape, and contains no historic, designed landscape features. Right of way is owned and regularly maintained by NCDOT. This maintenance often includes clearing, mowing, and dredging to improve and maintain proper runoff and drainage, and adding pavement to repair erosion along the edge of the road.

Properties Considered Not Eligible
for the National Register



6. House

- A. Location: East side of NC 109, approx. 4000 feet north of I-85 Business, Davidson County
- B. Date: c. 1880's/c. 1900
- C. Style: Vernacular
- D. Description: The main part of this two-story side gable frame house appears to have been built in the 1880's. It is three bays wide and one room deep, and is flanked by two exterior end chimneys. The front entry, which has its original panelled door and is framed by side lights, is sheltered by an attached hipped roof porch with turned porch posts. The main house is lit with 6x6 sash windows. A hipped roof rear ell appears to have been built c. 1900. It has its own central chimney stack, and is lit with vertical 2x2 sash windows. The rear of this house is sheltered by an attached "L" porch that was built with the ell. Five frame outbuildings are scattered around the house.
- E. Integrity: This house has lost some integrity of design with the addition of the rear ell and porch. It has also lost some integrity of materials: the house is now clad in vinyl siding, and a new standing seam metal roof is being installed over asphalt shingles (which are not original to the house themselves).
- F. Evaluation: This house has been evaluated within the

context of the architectural and historical development of the project area. Although this is a late nineteenth-century farm dwelling of some interest, its additions and alterations diminish its integrity. At the same time, neither outstanding architectural features nor historical significance associated with events or people are present to supersede the integrity problem and qualify the property for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C. In addition, this house does not qualify under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield information important in the history of building technology. It is therefore not eligible for the National Register under any Criteria.



7. House

- A. Location: West side of NC 109, approx. 1.0 mile north of I-85 Business, Davidson County
- B. Date: c. 1890's/Early 20th century
- C. Style: Vernacular
- D. Description: This two-story single pile frame house is based on a central passage plan that is typical of late nineteenth-and early twentieth-century farm houses in Piedmont North Carolina. Entry is through the central bay of the facade, and is sheltered by an attached porch. A decorative gable pediment overlooks the central bay. The main part of this house is flanked by exterior end chimneys. An ell of a later date (probably early twentieth century) extends to the rear of the house. The house is lit with 6x6 sash windows. Several frame and concrete block outbuildings are located to the rear and side of the house.
- E. Integrity: This house has lost some integrity of materials, having been clad in artificial siding.
- F. Evaluation: This house has been evaluated within the context of the architectural and historical development of the project area. This typical farmhouse is not associated with events or persons of any significance in our past, and it has no special historical or architectural significance. In addition it has lost some integrity of materials. This house therefore fails to qualify for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C. In addition, this house does not qualify under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield information important in the history of building technology. It is therefore not eligible for the National Register under any Criteria.



16. John William Hiatt Farm (DV 378)
- A. Location: West side of NC 109, approx. 0.5 mile south of SR 1756, Davidson County
- B. Date: 1918
- C. Style: Craftsman
- D. Description: This foursquare Craftsman farmhouse, built in 1918, is situated on a hill on the west side of NC 109, and faces away from the highway. A one-story porch wraps around the front, and is supported by battered wood posts. The entry retains its original door and door bell, and is framed with sidelights. A hipped roof dormer overlooks the front elevation, and all the windows in the original core are 1x1 sash. A one-story kitchen wing with two shed additions extends to the rear (it is unknown if these are original to the house, or are later additions). A late nineteenth-century smokehouse and barn are located to the rear. Four log and frame outbuildings are located downhill from the house, hidden in the treeline between the house and NC 109.
- E. Evaluation: This house has been evaluated within the context of the architectural and historical development of the project area. This foursquare farmhouse is not associated with events or persons of any significance in our past, and it has no special historical or architectural significance. It fails to qualify for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C. In addition, this house does not qualify under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield information important in the history of building technology. It is therefore not eligible for the National Register under any Criteria.



25. John W. Hines House (DV 82)

- A. Location: East side of NC 109, approx. 0.5 mile north of SR 1723, Davidson County
- B. Date: 1925
- C. Style: Craftsman
- D. Description: With the assistance of local carpenter John Yokeley, John W. Hines built this large two-story Craftsman farmhouse in 1925 across the road from the farm's original 1842 log house. The John W. Hines House has a side gable roof with extended eaves (and the requisite triangular knee brackets and exposed rafter tails), and a two-story ell that extends to the rear. A smaller one-story addition extends further to the rear, and encompasses a concrete block screened porch. An attached porch on bungalow-style supports (battered posts on concrete block piers) wraps around the south and east elevations. The windows are all 1x1 sash, and mostly grouped in pairs. The house rests on a brick pier foundation with molded concrete block infill. A pair of interior end chimneys flank the main block of the house, and the rear ell has a central chimney. Several outbuildings are located to the rear of the house, including a mid to late nineteenth-century hewn log house. Paul Touart described this log structure as a "rent house", and information in the survey file indicates that it was built to house farm workers (Paul Touart, Building the Backcountry: An Architectural History of Davidson County, NC, p. 68; Paul Touart, "Hines House", DV 82, 1982, Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History). This log house was originally situated on the east side of the road, across from the 1842 log house. It was moved to its present location when the Hines House was built in 1925. It is clad in weatherboarding, and has two rooms downstairs (divided by a wood partition) and one room upstairs (reached by a

ladder).

- E. Integrity: The Hines House retains its integrity of materials and design to a large degree, despite the concrete block screened porch to the rear, and the replacement of several porch supports with 4x4 posts. The nineteenth-century log house has suffered a loss of integrity of materials, setting, and design, however, and is in ruinous condition. The structure has been moved from its original site, the chimney is now gone, the roof has been replaced, and the weatherboarding has vanished in many places.
- F. Evaluation: This house has been evaluated within the context of the architectural and historical development of the project area. The John W. Hines House was presented to the National Register Advisory Committee (NRAC) on July 15, 1994 for an assessment of eligibility, and was found to lack sufficient architectural significance for an individual nomination. The NRAC then deferred their decision on the Study List application "pending review of additional information about the log house" (see Appendix B). Thus the John W. Hines House has already been determined to be ineligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Design. It is not associated with events or persons of any significance in our past, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criteria A or B. The log house is a typical tenant house of the latter decades of the nineteenth century, and has no special historical or architectural significance as an individual structure. Neither does it have any special historical or architectural significance in association with the 1925 house, as it was built several decades earlier in association with the original 1842 house (which is now demolished). In addition, it has suffered a great loss of integrity of materials, setting, and design, and is in ruinous condition. Like the Hines House, it is not associated with events or persons of any significance in our past. The log house, therefore, is not considered eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C. Finally, this property does not qualify under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield information important in the history of building technology. The John W. Hines House, and the log house located to the rear, have thus been evaluated individually and as a group, and have been determined to be ineligible for the National Register under any Criteria.



31. Emory H. Wyre Farm (DV 102)
- A. Location: End of dirt lane on east side of SR 1700, approx. 0.7 mile north of SR 1723, Davidson County
- B. Date: Mid nineteenth century
- C. Style: Vernacular
- D. Description: Two nineteenth-century one-room log houses were moved together and joined at the corners to create this "L"-shaped farm house. Two shed additions with German siding were later added, presumably in the twentieth century, to enlarge the house. According to Paul Touart's 1982 survey of the property, the northern most section of the house (the gable end shown on the left in the above photograph) used to stand several hundred feet north of the present location (Paul Touart, "Emory H. Wyre Farm", DV 102, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History). Entry is through a small attached porch on metal trellises on the southern log section, which has since been covered in brick veneer. The northern most section is now covered in frame siding. No information is available about the integrity of the interior. To the west of this house are situated four outbuildings, including a single pen hewn log barn and a single pen hewn log corn crib.
- E. Integrity: Multiple twentieth-century additions and remodelings have wrought character-altering changes upon this house, and have completely ruined its integrity of design and materials. Brick veneer and German frame siding completely cover the original log exterior; modern doors and windows (with metal awnings) have been punched through the original fabric of the house; and a modern chimney has been added to the rear.
- F. Evaluation: This house has been evaluated within the context of the architectural and historical development of the project area. Due to multiple character-altering changes to the original design and fabric of this house,

and the complete lack of integrity of design and materials, this property cannot be considered eligible for the National Register under any Criteria.



34. House

- A. Location: East side of SR 1700, approx. 0.2 mile north of SR 1711, Davidson County
- B. Date: c. 1920
- C. Style: Craftsman
- D. Description: This large side gable bungalow with a recessed porch has the expected Craftsman features: extended eaves with triangular knee brackets in the gables, and exposed rafter tails above the porch; a large shed roof dormer with a pair of 6x1 sash windows and exposed rafter tails; and a diamond-shaped vent in the gable ends. An ell extends from the rear of the house, and has a screened porch. Entry is through the bungalow-style recessed front porch, and the front door is framed with side lights. All windows in the main core of the house are 6x1 sash. Several frame outbuildings are located on the north side of the house.
- E. Evaluation: This house has been evaluated within the context of the architectural and historical development of the project area. This bungalow farmhouse is not associated with events or persons of any significance in our past, and it has no special historical or architectural significance. It fails to qualify for the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C. In addition, this house does not qualify under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield information important in the history of building technology. It is therefore not eligible for the National Register under any Criteria.

Bibliography

- Bishir, Catherine W. North Carolina Architecture. Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1990.
- Glassie, Henry. Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. Philadelphia: U.Penn. Press, 1968.
- "Homes and Buildings." Vertical Files, Davidson and Forsyth County Public Libraries.
- Interviews (personal) with Mrs. Mark Parker and Mr. Richard Parker. February 8, 1994.
- Lefler, Hugh and Talmadge, Albert Ray. The History of a Southern State, North Carolina. Chapel Hill, UNC Press, 1973.
- Melnick, Robert Z. "Preserving Cultural and Historic Landscapes: Developing Standards." CRM Bulletin. Volume 3, number 1 (March, 1980).
- Sink, Jewell and Mathews, Mary Green. Pathfinders Past and Present, A History of Davidson County, N.C. High Point, Hall Printing Company, 1972.
- Touart, Paul Baker. Building the Backcountry, An Architectural History of Davidson County. Charlotte, The Delmar Company, 1987.
- . "Hines House." DV 82. North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History. 1982.
- Winston-Salem in History. 13 Volumes. Published by Historic Winston Foundation, 1976.

Appendix A: Properties Found Not to be Eligible for the
National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation



1. House



2. Pine Woods United Methodist Church



3. House



4. House



5. House



8. House



9. House



10. House



11. House



12. House



13. Charlie Payne Farm (DV 380)



14. House



15. House



17. Mac Hiatt Farm (DV 379)



18. House



19. House (DV 106)



20. House



21. House



22. House



23. House



24. House



26. McCuistan Farm (DV 78)



27. House



28. Charlie Stone House (DV 105)



29. House



30. Idol-Mickey Frame House (DV 104)



32. House



33. House



35. House



36. New Mount Vernon United Methodist Church



37. House



40. Roscoe Lambeth Farm (DV 97)



41. Reid House (FY 299)



42. House



43. House



44. House



45. House



46. House



47. House



48. House (FY 297)



49. House



50. George Sink House (FY 304)



51. House



52. House



53. House



54. House



55. House



56. House



57. House

Appendix B: Letter, William S. Price, Jr. to
Percy Hines, August 2, 1994



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

August 2, 1994

Mr. Percy Hines
401 Montreat Rd.
Black Mountain, NC 28711

Re: John W. Hines House, Davidson County

Dear ~~Mr. Hines~~ Percy,

At the request of Janice Hines Huesman, the above-referenced property was presented to the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee (NRAC) at its meeting in Raleigh on July 15, 1994, for a preliminary assessment of the property's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The NRAC is a board of professionals and citizens with expertise in history, architectural history, and archaeology, and meets quarterly to advise me on the eligibility of properties for the National Register and the adequacy of nominations.

The committee acknowledged that the John W. Hines House is representative of simple yet handsome Craftsman-influenced farmhouses of the mid-1920s and that it is notable for its high degree of preservation. However, the committee determined that this example of a popular house type does not appear to possess sufficient architectural significance to be nominated to the National Register individually.

The committee also noted that the early 1980s architectural survey of Davidson County identified a hall and parlor log house directly behind the John W. Hines House. Because this late nineteenth-century dwelling may be important individually or may render the overall property significant as a complex representing development by successive generations of the Hines family, the committee elected to defer their decision on the Study List application pending review of additional information about the log house. If you or Ms. Huesman would like the NRAC to reconsider the Study List application, they will do so if you submit color slides of the earlier building and a brief description and history of it to this office.

If you would like to discuss this issue further with my staff, please contact Ms. Linda Harris Edmisten, National Register Coordinator, at 919/733-6545.

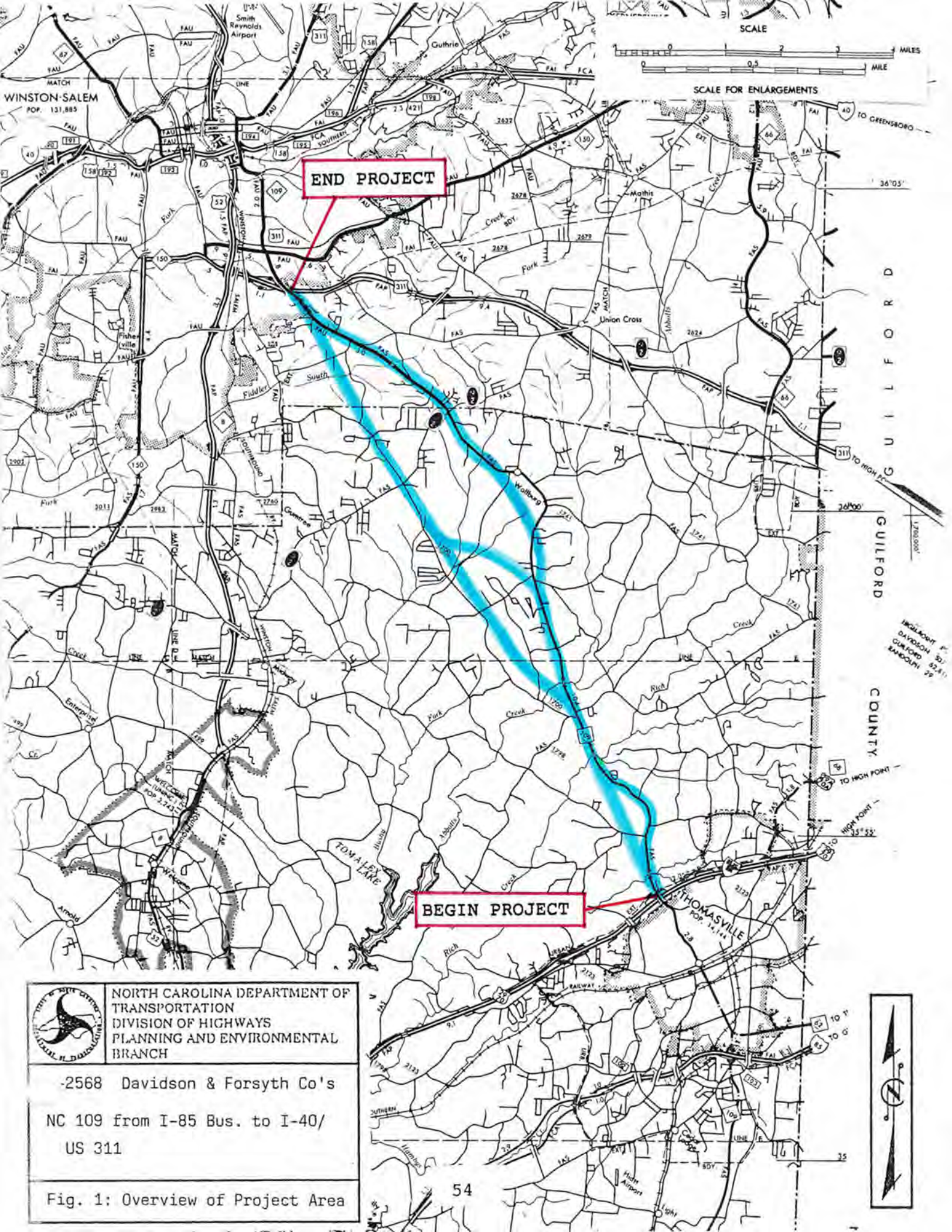
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill".

William S. Price, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

WSP,Jr./crb

cc: Janice Hines Huesman
Linda Harris Edmisten



END PROJECT

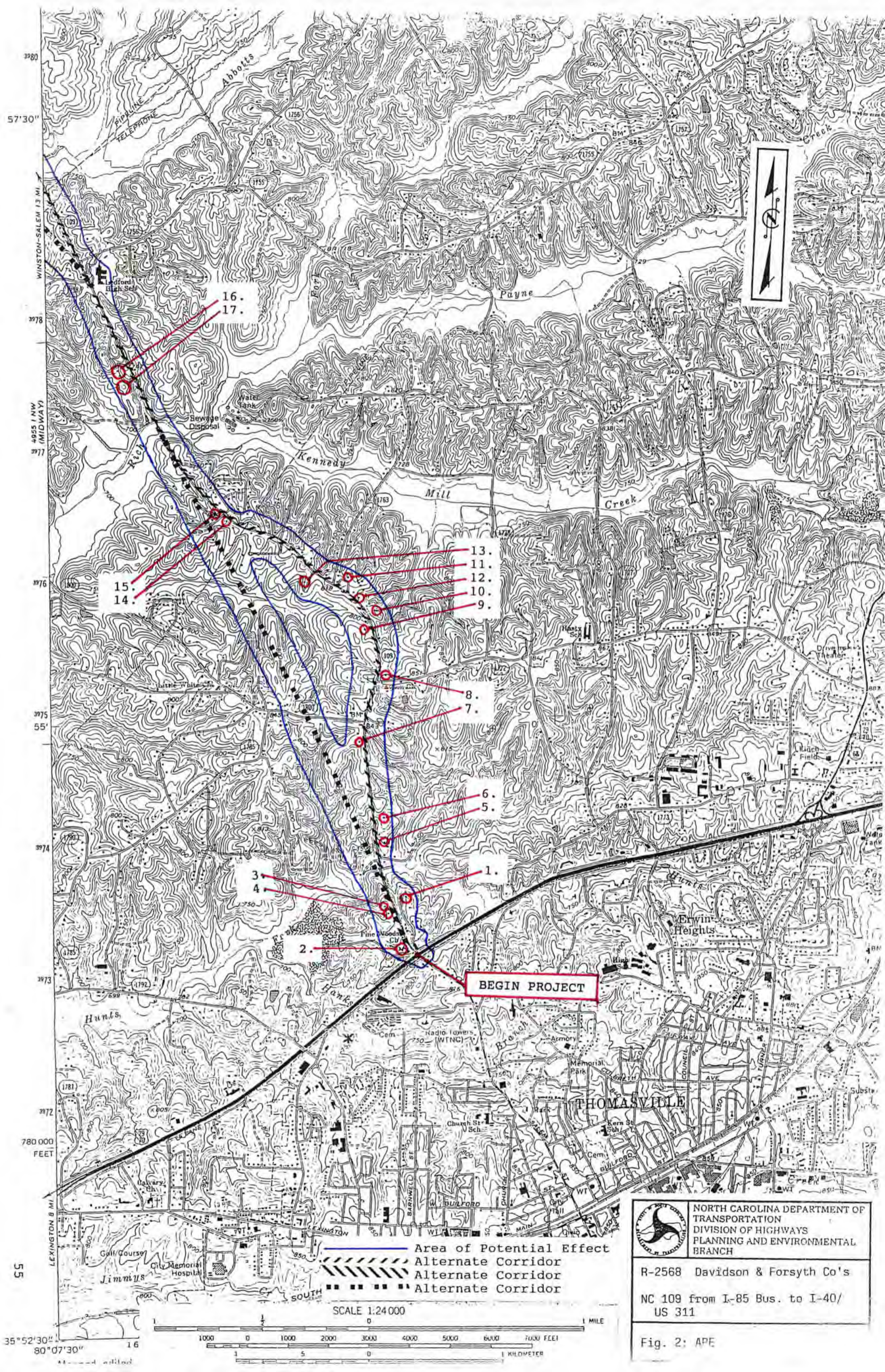
BEGIN PROJECT



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH

-2568 Davidson & Forsyth Co's
NC 109 from I-85 Bus. to I-40/
US 311

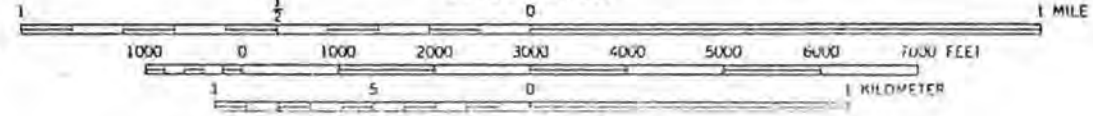
Fig. 1: Overview of Project Area




BEGIN PROJECT

- Area of Potential Effect
- Alternate Corridor
- Alternate Corridor
- Alternate Corridor

SCALE 1:24 000



 NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH

R-2568 Davidson & Forsyth Co's
NC 109 from I-85 Bus. to I-40/
US 311

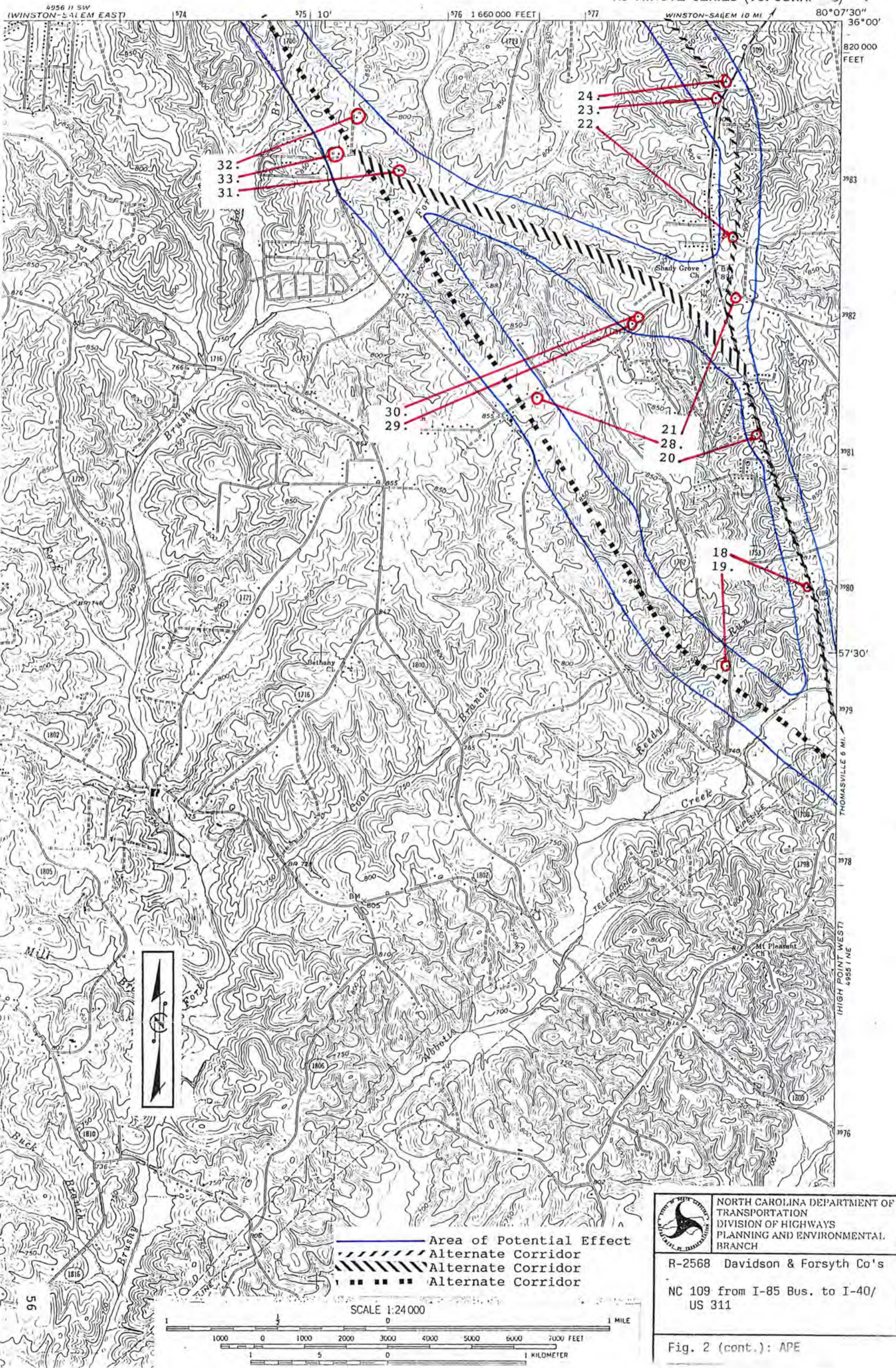
Fig. 2: APE


3980
57°30"
3978
4955 (NW (MIDWAY)
3977
3976
55'
3975
3974
3973
3972
780 000 FEET
55
LEXINGTON 8 MI
55
35°52'30"
80°07'30"

Abbotts
Payne
Kennedy
Mill
Creek
Hunts
Erwin Heights
THOMASVILLE
Jimmie's
SOUTH

16.
17.
15.
14.
13.
11.
12.
10.
9.
8.
7.
6.
5.
3.
4.
2.
1.

(KERNE)

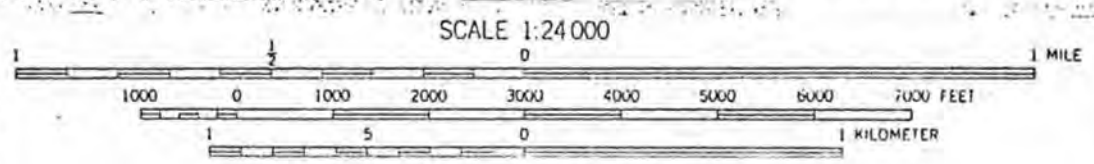


 NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH

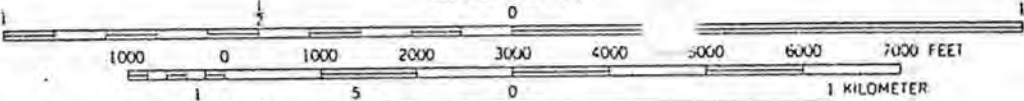
R-2568 Davidson & Forsyth Co's
NC 109 from I-85 Bus. to I-40/
US 311

Fig. 2 (cont.): APE

— Area of Potential Effect
 // Alternate Corridor
 // Alternate Corridor
 ■ ■ ■ ■ Alternate Corridor



SCALE 1:24000



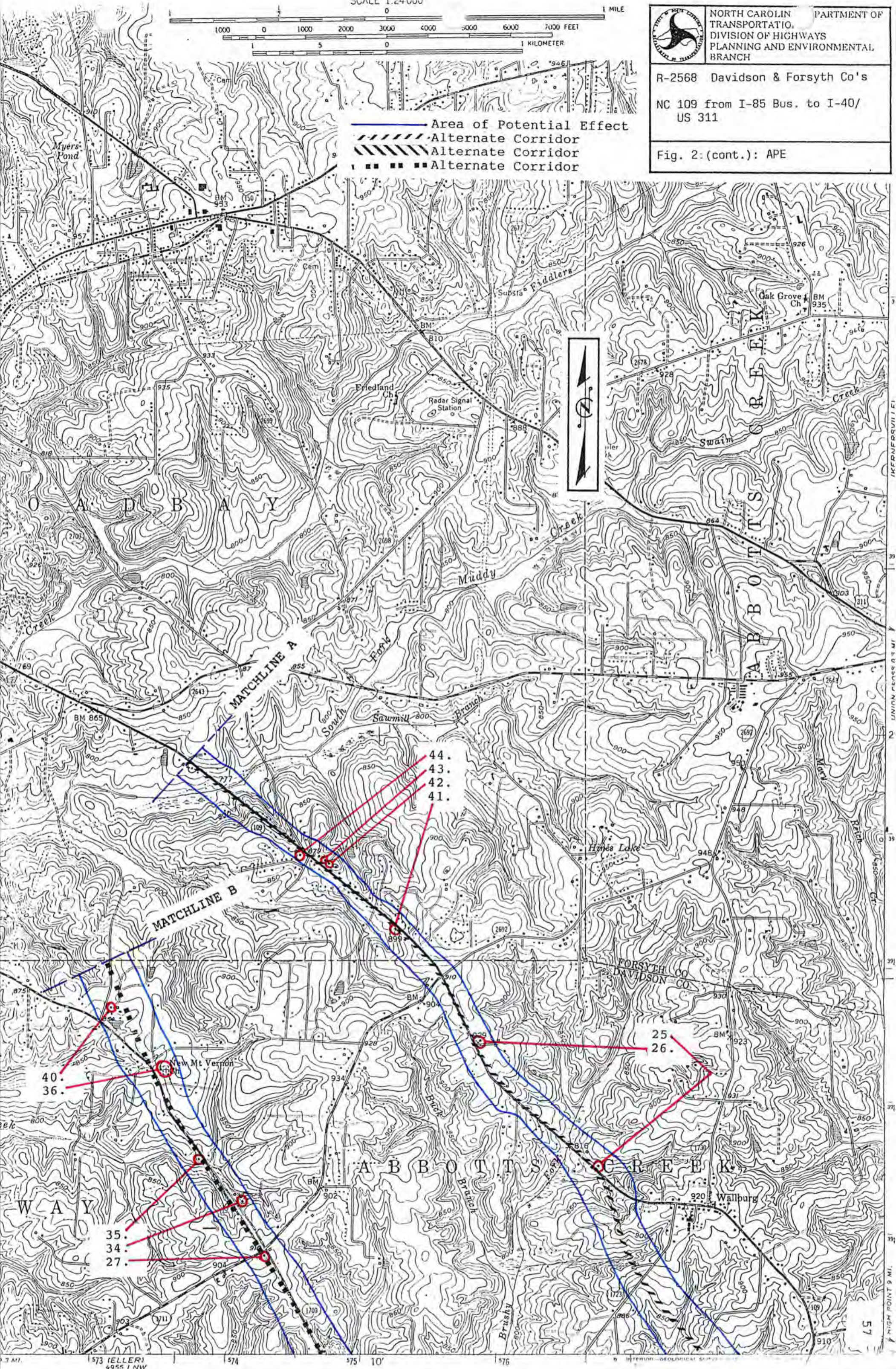
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH

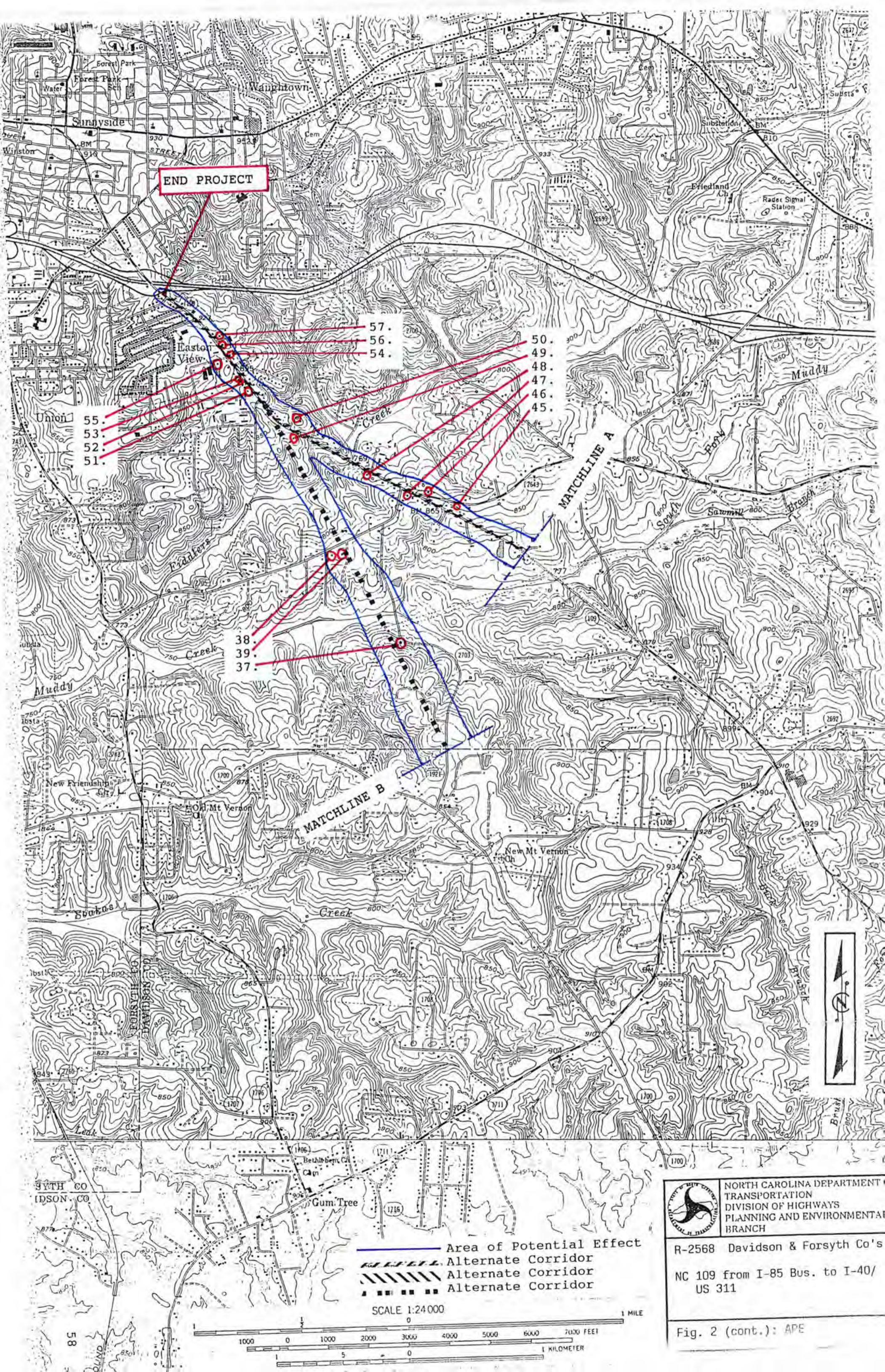
R-2568 Davidson & Forsyth Co's

NC 109 from I-85 Bus. to I-40/
US 311

Fig. 2:(cont.): APE

- Area of Potential Effect
- ▨ Alternate Corridor
- ▩ Alternate Corridor
- Alternate Corridor





END PROJECT

- 57.
- 56.
- 54.
- 50.
- 49.
- 48.
- 47.
- 46.
- 45.
- 55.
- 53.
- 52.
- 51.
- 38.
- 39.
- 37.

MATCHLINE A

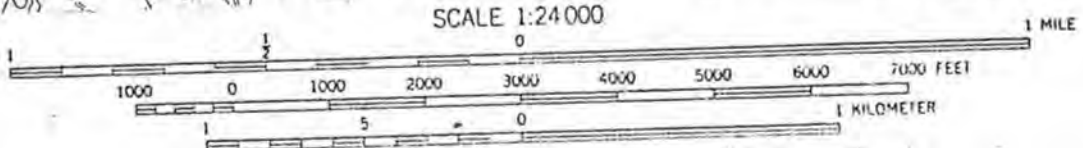
MATCHLINE B



FORSYTH CO
DAVIDSON CO

- Area of Potential Effect
- Alternate Corridor
- Alternate Corridor
- Alternate Corridor

SCALE 1:24000



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH

R-2568 Davidson & Forsyth Co's
NC 109 from I-85 Bus. to I-40/
US 311

Fig. 2 (cont.): APE



30D
7.22AC

116A

540.60

498.5

100.0

100.0

100.0

170C

16C

206.0

100.0

290C

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

5B
3.71AC

1075

707.0

539C

6W
3.60CA

563C

WINSTON-SALEM

40.91

259C

0.33CA

6V

364.7

101C

210C

101C

277.12

217.2

211.5

245.0

279.9

232.92

207.2

206.95

206.5

206.7

206.3

206.1

205.9

205.7

205.5

205.4

205.6

205.5

205.4

205.4

205.4

205.4

205.4

205.4

205.4

205.4

205.4

205.4

TEAGUE RD SR 2705

102B
3.46AC

102A
0.41AC

103
0.33AC

101
0.49AC

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

105
0.9

5A
3.29AC

2667

311C

35

150C

0.50CA

183

37

0.15CA

170C

195C

1170

31

0.41

286C

15

0.70AC

16

317.0

17

315.5

18

313.1

19

310.0

20

303.4

21

306.1

22

303.7

23

301.0

240

1.55CA

26F

0.60AC

26D

0.64AC

214C

28C

222C

0.19AC

6Y
49.81AC



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
BRANCH

Proposed NR Boundary
Austin and Mark Parker Houses

Fig. 3

SOUTH FORK MUDDY CREEK

NO NAME RD

HARTSOE RD SR 2897

2765

101

205.6

57