



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary  
February 20, 2001

Division of Archives and History  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Director

MEMORANDUM

To: William D. Gilmore, P.E., Manager  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

From: David Brook *per for DB*  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121 over Deep River,  
TIP No. B-3652, Guilford County, ER 01-8415

Thank you for your letter of January 5, 2001, transmitting the survey report by Heather Fernbach, North Carolina Department of Transportation concerning the above project.

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

Jamestown Historic District remains eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. We concur with the boundaries as noted in Figure 3 of the report. However, in order for the boundary to be formally reduced, as suggested in the report, an official boundary reduction must be reviewed and approved by the National Register Advisory Committee.

In addition, we concur that the following property is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Bridge No. 20

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 any questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator, at 919 733-4763.

cc: Nicholas Graf, FHWA  
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

bc: Brown/Montgomery  
106  
County  
RF

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

*April need disk*

January 29, 2000

**MEMORANDUM**

To: William D. Gilmore, P.E., Manager  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

*JWC*

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Cc: Nicholas Graf, FHWA  
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

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county  
J*



**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES  
SURVEY REPORT  
Final Identification and Evaluation**

**Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121 over Deep River  
Guilford County, North Carolina  
TIP No. B-3652  
State Project No. 8.2495801  
Federal Aid No. BRSTP-4121(2)**



**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Report Prepared by Heather Fearnbach**

**December 2000**

GF  
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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT  
Final Identification and Evaluation**

**Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121 over Deep River  
Guilford County, North Carolina  
TIP No. B-3652  
State Project No. 8.2495801  
Federal Aid No. BRSTP-4121(2)**



North Carolina Department of Transportation Report  
Prepared by Heather Fearnbach

December 2000

*Heather Fearnbach*

Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator  
Historic Architecture Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

12/29/2000

Date

*Mary Pope Furr*

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

12/29/2000

Date

**Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121 over Deep River  
Guilford County, North Carolina  
TIP No. B-3652**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121 in Guilford County with a new structure (Figure 1). Bridge No. 20 is a two-lane, reinforced concrete deck girder structure built in 1926 and has a sufficiency rating of 45.5 out of 100. Several alternatives are being evaluated for replacing Bridge No. 20. They each involve replacing the bridge with a similar two-lane structure in the vicinity of the existing bridge.

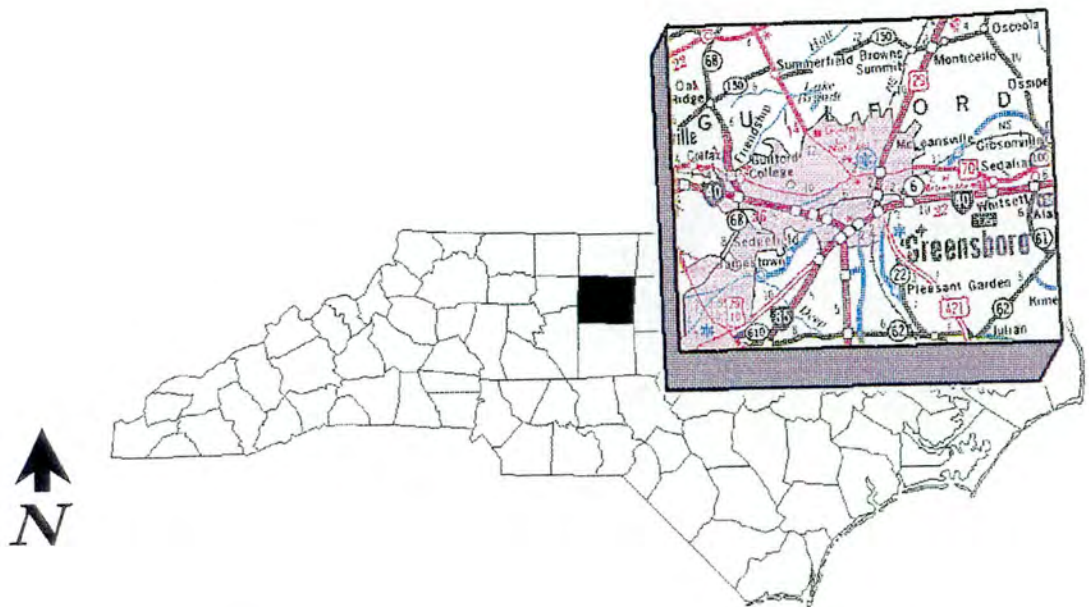
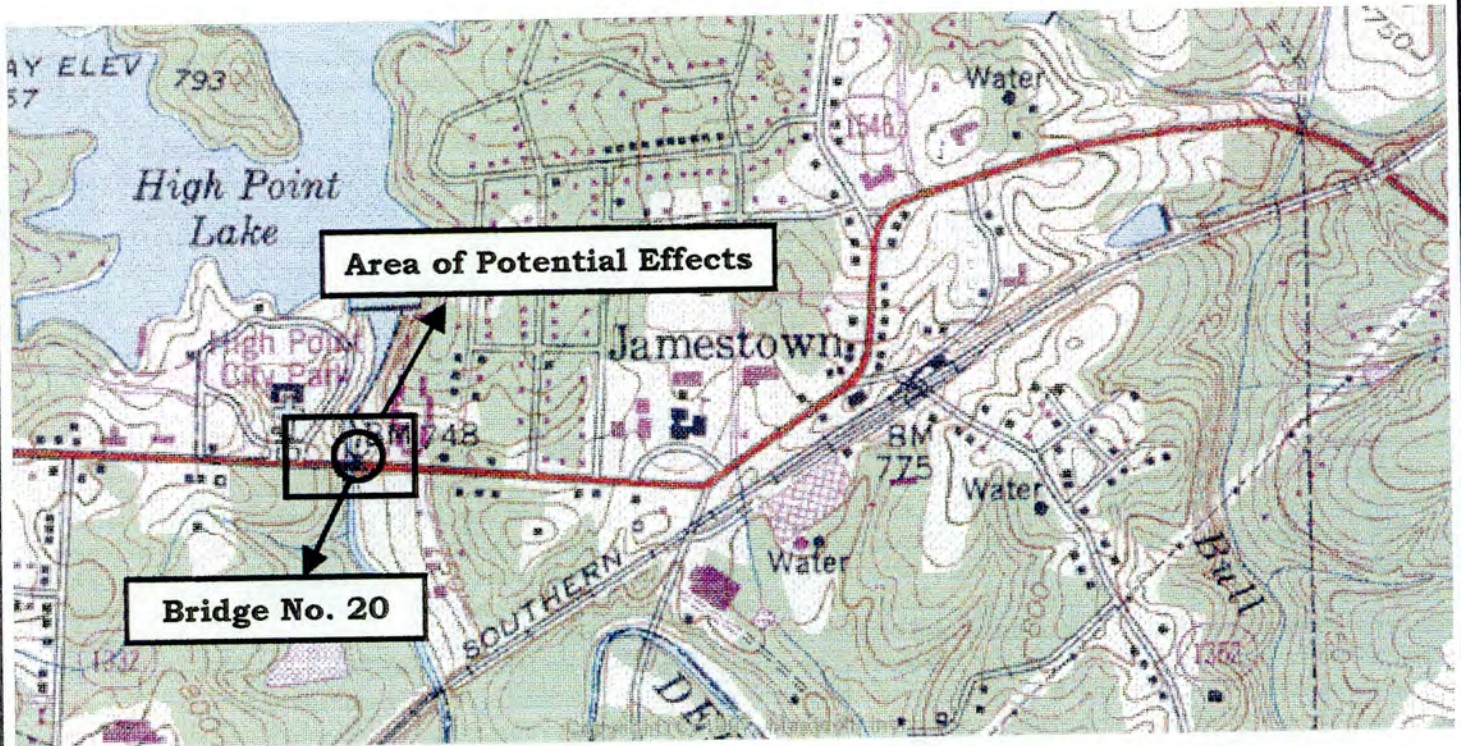
**PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT**


NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT and documented by a Categorical Exclusion (CE). This report is prepared as a technical appendix to the CE and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that if a federally funded, licensed or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

**METHODOLOGY**

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Administration (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 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. This survey and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) dated February 2, 1996.





 <p>Historic Architecture                  NCDOT                  1 South Wilmington Street                  P.O. Box 25201                  Raleigh, NC 27611-5201                  T 919-733-7844                  F 919-733-9794                  www.dot.state.nc.us</p>	Project <p><b>Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121                  over Deep River</b></p>	Drawn By: Feambach Issue Date: 11-28-00	TIP No. <p><b>B-3652</b></p>
	Sheet Title <p><b>Vicinity Map and Area of Potential                  Effects</b></p>	Scale <b>NTS</b> Figure No. <p><b>1</b></p>	



NCDOT conducted an intensive survey with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. The APE for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The APE boundary is shown on the attached map (Figure 1).

The survey methodology consisted of field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted field survey on November 8 and 20, 2000. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to an area map.

Background research was conducted at the HPO in Raleigh and the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh.

### **SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS**

The bridge under consideration spans Deep River on SR 4121 in Guilford County. Bridge No. 20, a reinforced concrete deck girder structure, has four spans and is supported by concrete abutments. The railings are solid reinforced concrete with a recessed panel design. Bridge No. 20, built in 1926, is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places because it is neither historically nor architecturally significant (Figure 2). The bridge was presented at a photograph review session with the HPO and the concurrence form is included as Appendix A.

The Jamestown Historic District, located within the APE of the bridge replacement project, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. Extensive commercial development along SR 4121 has significantly diminished the cohesiveness of the historic district, and consequently the boundaries of the district should be reduced to create a smaller, core historic district. The few remaining National Register-eligible properties outside of the district should be individually listed.

*Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places*  
Jamestown Historic District

*Properties Evaluated and Considered not Eligible for the National Register*  
Bridge No. 20



**Figure 2- Bridge No. 20 over Deep River,  
Looking West**



## PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

### *Properties Listed on the National Register of Historic Places*

#### **Jamestown Historic District**

##### Location

The Jamestown Historic District, located in southwestern Guilford County, includes properties bordering a 1.1-mile section of SR 4121 (also known as Main Street/Greensboro-High Point Road/U.S. 29A-70A).

##### Description

The following excerpts from the National Register nomination (1973) describe the historic district (Figures 3-7):

Since Jamestown grew up around the important stage road from Charlotte and Salisbury to Virginia, the Historic District consists of the remaining nineteenth-century buildings that flank a roughly one-mile stretch of the present U.S. 29A-70A (the modern enlargement of the early road). The center of the original town is near the spot where the road crossed the Deep River, a stream along which early settlement in the area took place. Just north of Jamestown the river is dammed to make the High Point Lake. The core of the Historic District is a group of early nineteenth-century brick buildings: the Richard Mendenhall Plantation Buildings, the Richard Mendenhall Store, and the Jamestown Friends' Meeting House.

The Mendenhall Plantation is a large brick structure in the Pennsylvania-influenced style typical of the area, of brick laid in Flemish bond, with segmental-arched openings and rambling additions. With its outbuildings and rolling fields, it suggests the self-sufficient and semi-rural life of early Jamestown.

The Mendenhall Store, across the road from the house, is located quite near the pavement on the corner of the main road and the secondary road to the meeting house. The two-story three-bay structure is similar in exterior appearance to the main block of the house. It is of brick laid in Flemish bond and rests on a foundation of rough stone over a full cellar.

The Jamestown Friends' Meeting House is a small, one-story, three-bay structure of similar design to the other two buildings. It too is of brick laid in Flemish bond, rests on a stone foundation and features a corbel cornice. The main (south) façade has well executed brick arches over the segmental-arched openings; the entrance is in the central bay.

Three buildings in Jamestown are related to the importance of the medical profession there in the nineteenth century. Dr. Shubal Coffin's House and Medical School is said to have been built before 1812 but remodeled in the mid-nineteenth century. With handsome Greek Revival elements, it is apparently the only extant structure in Jamestown showing a significant influence of national stylistic trends in contrast to

the utilitarian simplicity and almost timeless design of the more typically Quaker buildings.<sup>1</sup>

The core Jamestown Historic District, including the Mendenhall House and outbuildings, the Mendenhall Store, the Jamestown Friends Meeting House, and the Dr. Schubal Coffin House and Medical School retain architectural integrity. The Jamestown Historical Society relocated the threatened Dr. Madison Lindsey House, a circa 1820, two-story, three-bay house with a rear ell addition, to the Mendenhall property in 1983, and the structure is being restored for use as a house museum.

There are two other buildings described in the 1973 nomination that are still eligible for listing on the National Register. The early nineteenth-century Potter Log House grew from a small one-room log structure with a massive stone chimney to a three-room house with a one-story frame addition to the front and a rear shed. A brick chimney connects the frame and log sections of the house. The second Dr. Schubal Coffin House, circa 1855, is a two-story, four-bay frame house oriented toward the railroad. Board and batten siding covers the house with the exception of an area of horizontal flush board sheathing under the front porch. The Potter House and the second Dr. Schubal Coffin House retain architectural integrity and are representative of the establishment and evolution of Jamestown.

Since the 1973 listing of the Jamestown Historic District on the National Register, two of the ten buildings individually mentioned in the nomination have been lost to development along Main Street and one has lost its integrity. The Thad McInnis House and the Joyner House are gone, with new commercial buildings replacing them (Figures 8 and 9). The Harper-Johnson House is now surrounded by commercial buildings in a small office park, thus losing its integrity of setting (Figures 10 and 11).

#### Statement of Significance

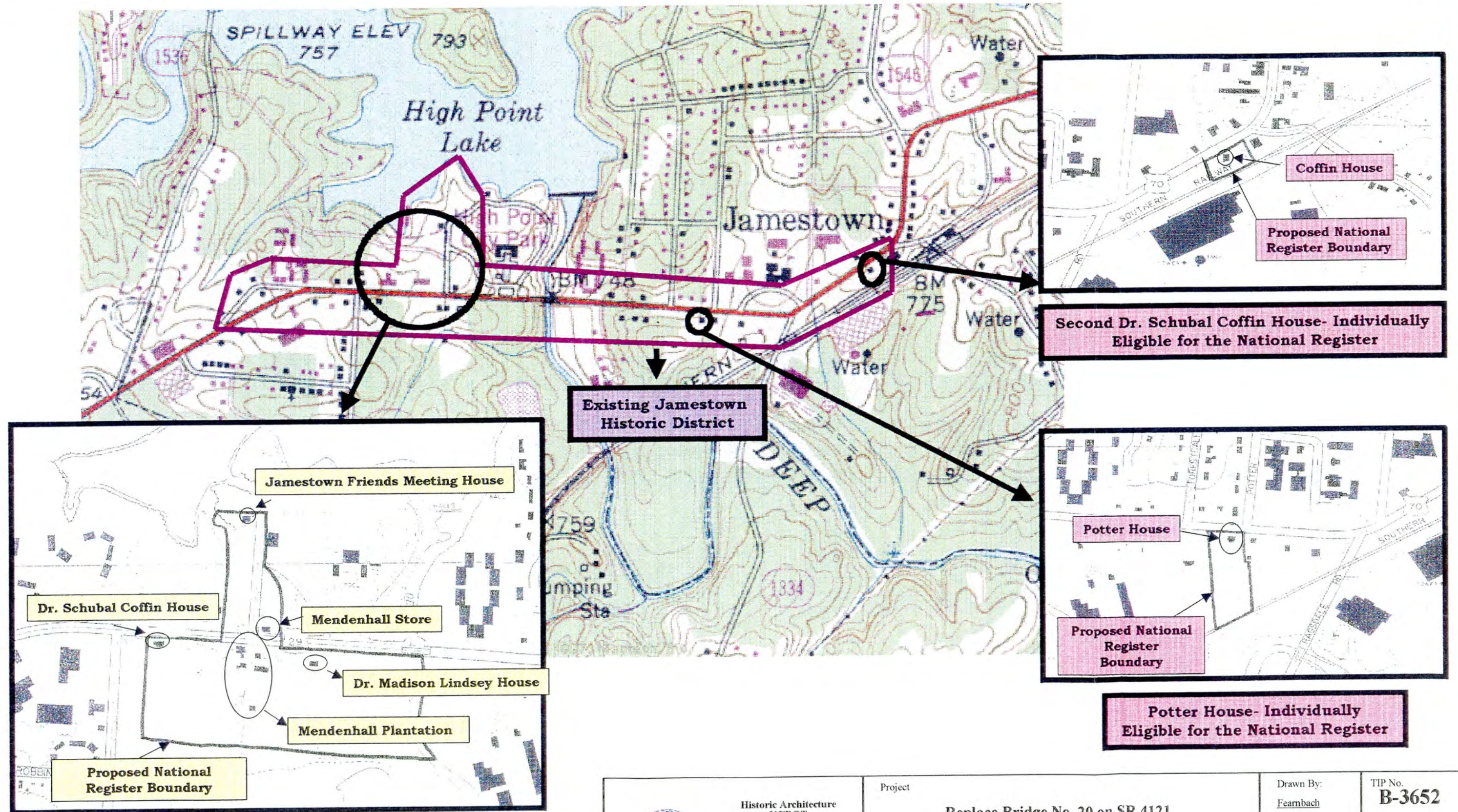
The following excerpt from the National Register nomination (1973) describes the significance of the buildings in the Jamestown historic district:

Jamestown is perhaps the most complete vestige in North Carolina of the important contribution made by Quakers to the state's cultural, political and intellectual history. The brick meeting house, the Mendenhall dwelling and Mendenhall store are reminders of the outstanding family who founded Jamestown and provided leadership to that and other Quaker communities for decades. These buildings are the core of a


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<sup>1</sup> Catherine Cockshutt, "Jamestown Historic District," Section 7, Description, National Register Nomination, HPO files, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1973.





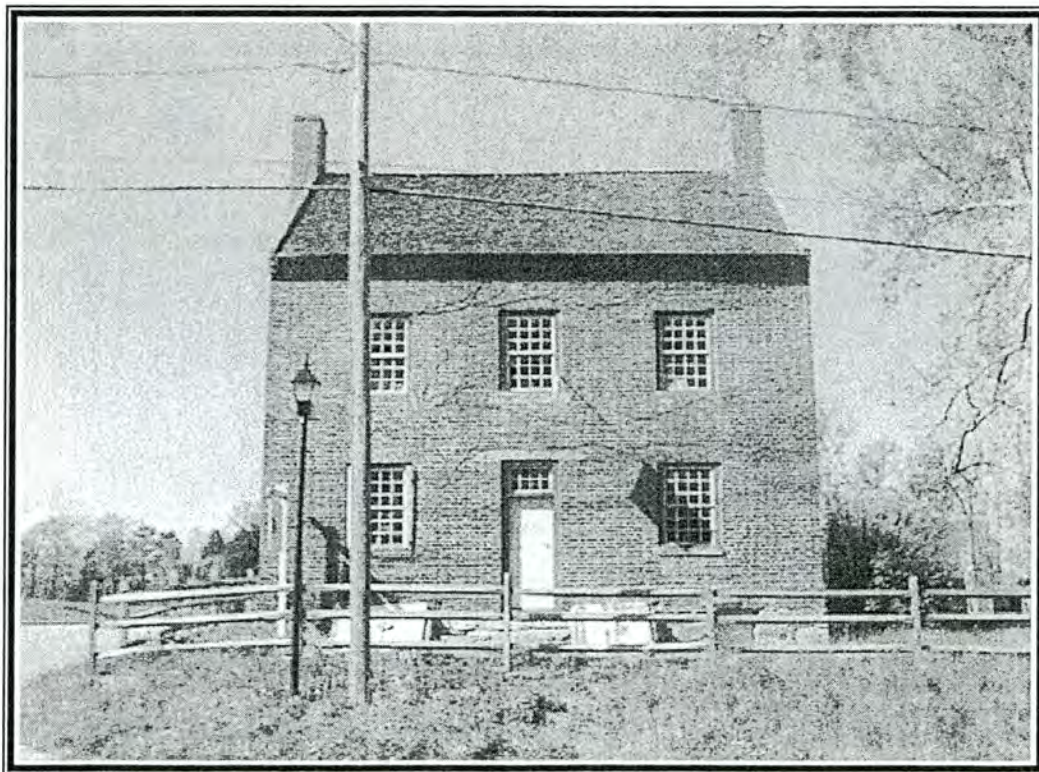
**Proposed Boundary Reduction-  
 Jamestown Historic District**

 Historic Architecture NCDOT 1 South Wilmington Street P.O. Box 25201 Raleigh, NC 27611-5201 T 919-733-7844 F 919-733-9794 www.dot.state.nc.us	Project	Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR 4121 over Deep River	Drawn By: Feambach	TIP No. <b>B-3652</b>
	Sheet Title	Existing and Proposed National Register Boundaries	Issue Date: 12-02-00	Scale NTS
				Figure No. <b>3</b>





**Figure 4- Mendenhall House**



**Figure 5- Mendenhall Store**





**Figure 6- Jamestown Friends Meeting House**

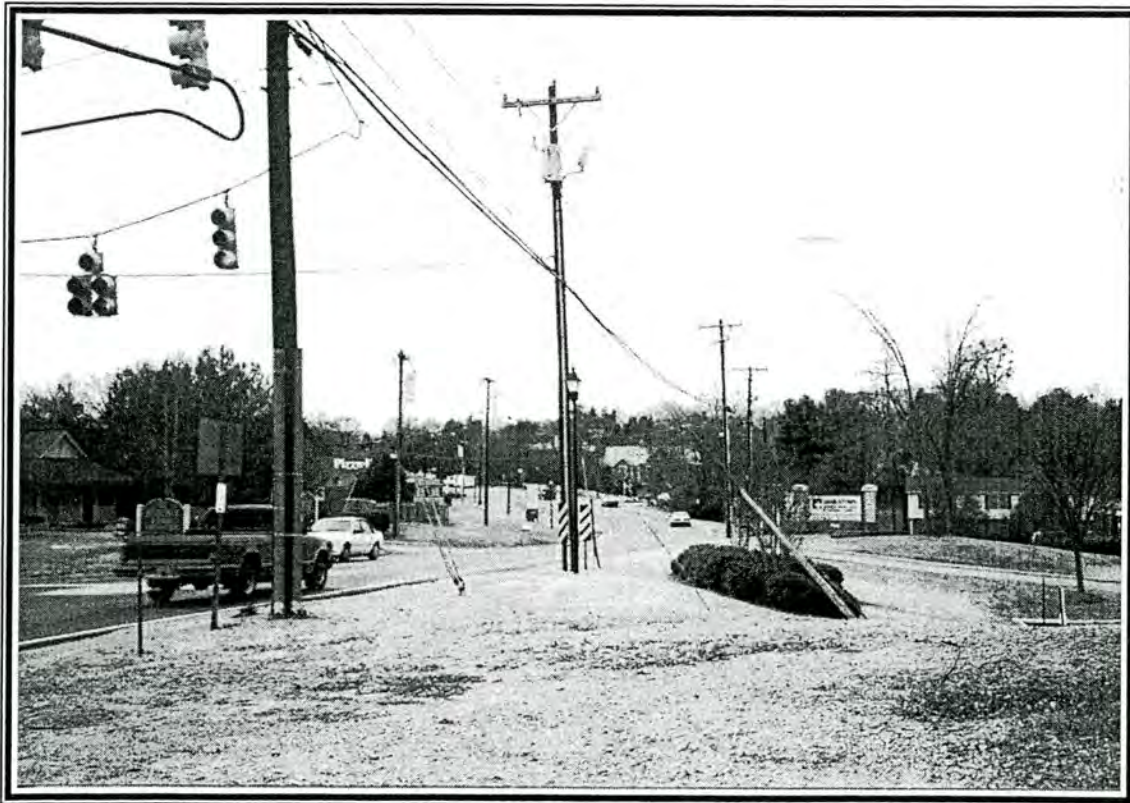


**Figure 7- Dr. Schubal Coffin House and Medical School**



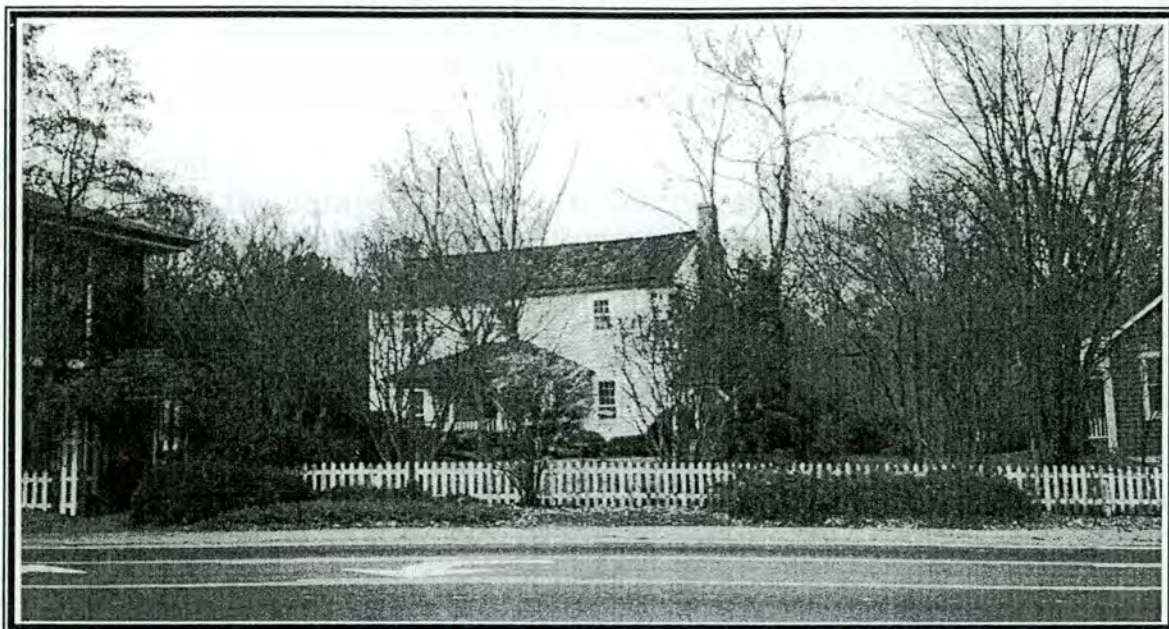


**Figure 8- Former site of the Thad McInnis House (demolished)**



**Figure 9- Commercial development along SR 4121, Looking West from former site of the Thad McInnis House**





**Figure 10 - Harper-Johnson House- South (Main) Elevation**



**Figure 11- Harper-Johnson House-  
North and West (Rear) Elevations**

district that includes several other unpretentious nineteenth-century buildings spanning the development of the town along the old stage road. The physical plainness of Quaker life was accompanied by the uniquely Quaker progressiveness in education, medicine, and manumission—all of which were part of the life of the small community at Jamestown.<sup>2</sup>

### Evaluation

The core of the Jamestown Historic District contains extremely significant early buildings that illustrate the influence of the Quaker tradition on the history and architecture of North Carolina. Commercial infill development has isolated other important buildings in the Jamestown Historic District and has completely obliterated two structures. Due to the dramatic changes since the 1973 National Register nomination, the boundaries of the historic district should be reduced to create a core historic district including the Mendenhall House and outbuildings, the Mendenhall Store, the Jamestown Friends Meeting House, the Dr. Madison Lindsey House, and the Dr. Schubal Coffin House and Medical School. The second Dr. Schubal Coffin House, located at 109 West Main Street, and the Potter Log House, located at 211 W. Main Street, are individually eligible for the National Register (Figures 12-15).<sup>3</sup>

### Boundary Description

The boundaries of Jamestown Historic District as listed in 1973 and the proposed boundary reduction and individually eligible properties are delineated in Figure 3.

### Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary reduction of the Jamestown Historic District reflects the commercial development along SR 4121 since 1973. The new core historic district and individually listed property boundaries encompass only National Register-listed resources.

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<sup>2</sup> Catherine Cockshutt, "Jamestown Historic District," Section 8, Significance, National Register Nomination, HPO files, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1973.

<sup>3</sup> Laura A.W. Phillips made the same recommendations regarding a reduction of the boundaries of the Jamestown Historic District in a 1990 report she prepared for NCDOT, "Greensboro-High Point Road (US 29A/70A), Guilford County, North Carolina, TIP U-2412."





**Figure 12 - Second Dr. Schubal Coffin House-  
East (Main) Elevation**



**Figure 13- Second Dr. Schubal Coffin House-  
North Elevation**





**Figure 14- Potter House North (Main) Elevation**



**Figure 15-  
Potter House-  
South (Rear)  
Elevation**



## Bibliography

Cockshutt, Catherine. "Jamestown Historic District." National Register Nomination, HPO files. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1973.

National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15*. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991.

Phillips, Laura A.W. "Greensboro-High Point Road (US 29A/70A), Guilford County, North Carolina, TIP U-2412." Report prepared for NCDOT, 1990.

**Appendix A: Concurrence Form**

TIP # B-3652 Federal Aid # BRSTP-4121(2) County Gilford

CONCURRENCE FORM  
FOR  
PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Brief Project Description  
Replace Bridge No. 20 on SR4121 over Deep River

On 12/7/2000, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

reviewed the subject project at:

- A scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

All parties present agree:

- there are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criterion Consideration G within the project's area of potential effect.
- there are properties over fifty years old (list attached) within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as Bridge No. 20 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

Heather Fearnbach 12/7/2000  
Representative, NCDOT Date

Michael Dawson 12/7/00  
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Paul Montgomery 12/7/00  
Representative, SHPO Date

David Brook 12/18/00  
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.