



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary  
Office of Archives and History

Division of Historical Resources  
David J. Olson, Director

May 9, 2002

MEMORANDUM

To: Mary Pope Furr  
NCDOT/PDEA

From: David Brook *for David Brook*

Re: HSSR for widening US 29 to multi-lane facility from South Scales Street to NC 14,  
Reidsville, U-3326, Rockingham County, ER02-9158

Thank you for your letter of February 28, 2002, transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and concur that the Trent Farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The report meets our guidelines for report preparation and those of the Secretary of the Interior. We would note that on August 31, 2002 we provided scoping comments on the proposed undertaking and did not recommend an architectural survey as part of project planning.

While we very much appreciate that you would like a copy of our memorandums relating to historic structures, our budgetary situation necessitates that we limit the numbers of copies sent to agencies. This means that we will not generally send separate copies of negative scoping comments, except for bridge replacement projects. Perhaps, the project engineer can provide you with a copy of our comments or inform you of the need or not for a survey. This should save both our agencies time and resources.

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 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: William Gilmore

bc: S&P/DOT ✓  
County

	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

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
REPORT**

**Final Identification and Evaluation**

**Widen US 29 to a multi-lane facility  
from South Scales Street to NC 14, Reidsville  
Rockingham County, North Carolina**

**TIP No. U-3326**

**State Project No. 8.1511901**

**Federal Aid No. STP-29B (1)**



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

**February 2002**

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North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Report Prepared by Heather Fearnbach

February 2002

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

2/22/02

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Date

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

2/22/02

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



**Widen US 29 to a multi-lane facility  
from South Scales Street to NC 14, Reidsville  
Rockingham County, North Carolina  
TIP No. U-3326**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 29 from South Scales Street to NC 14 in Reidsville (Figure 1). The project length is 6.7 miles. The purpose of the project is to improve safety and the level of service along NC 29.

Several alternatives are being evaluated for widening NC 29. A four-lane median section with curb and gutter or paved shoulders and a five-lane section with curb and gutter or four-foot paved shoulders will be evaluated for best-fit alternatives. During construction, traffic will be maintained on the existing road.

**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.

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 in Figure 1.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted field surveys on November 7 and December 10, 2001. All structures over fifty years of age in the APE were photographed and keyed to an area map (Figure 1).

Background research was conducted at the HPO in Raleigh, the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh, and the Rockingham County Courthouse in Wentworth.

### **SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS**

The project area includes one property over fifty years of age. The Trent Farm was presented at a HPO/NCDOT concurrence meeting on November 29, 2001, at which time the HPO requested more information before making a determination of eligibility. The Trent Farm does not appear to be eligible for the National Register.

*Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register*  
Trent Farm







## HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT FOR THE PROJECT AREA

(This context was written by Sarah A. Woodard for the Phase I Planning Report of the Rockingham County Historic Architecture Survey)<sup>1</sup>

Located in North Carolina's northern Piedmont, Rockingham is a rectangular county of 572 square miles, described by Alexander Sneed in 1810 as "rather broken than level, tho' not mountainous, with a salubrious air, which renders it as healthy, perhaps, as any part of North Carolina."<sup>2</sup> Rolling hills and fertile bottomlands provided farmland and hunting grounds for Native Americans and later for white settlers who also harnessed the rivers' horsepower for industrial purposes. Rockingham is bordered by Virginia on the north, Caswell County on the east, Guilford County on the south, and Stokes County on the west.

Rivers and creeks are the county's most notable geographic features. The most prominent of these is the Dan River, which winds across the county from southwest to northeast. In 1733 William Byrd described the Dan as "about eighty yards wide, always confined within its lofty banks, and rolling down its waters, as sweet as milk, and as clear as crystal."<sup>3</sup> The Mayo and Smith Rivers join the Dan at Mayodan and Eden, respectively. Sneed depicted the Mayo and Smith as "Shallow and rapid Streams . . . [with] Mill Seats equal perhaps, to any in the State."<sup>4</sup> The Haw River makes a northerly arc, passing through the south-southeastern edge of Rockingham County, and has been described as deep, muddy, and narrow, but flanked by some of the best meadows in the county.<sup>5</sup>

Rockingham County includes six incorporated municipalities. The largest is Eden with a population of 15,238. Reidsville is inhabited by

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<sup>1</sup> Sarah A. Woodard and Jennifer F. Martin, "Phase I Planning Report: Rockingham County Historic Architecture Survey" (Raleigh: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, 2001).

<sup>2</sup> Alexander Sneed, "Rockingham County," in Albert Ray Newsome, "Twelve North Carolina Counties in 1810-1811," *North Carolina Historical Review* 6 (July 1929): 295. Articles written by residents of twelve counties were submitted to the *Star* (Raleigh) at the request of publisher Thomas Henderson. The original descriptions are contained in the Thomas Henderson letter book, 1810-1811, a bound volume of manuscripts in possession of the North Carolina Archives.

<sup>3</sup> William Byrd, *The Westover Manuscripts: Containing the History of the Dividing Line Betwixt Virginia and North Carolina; A Journey to the Land of Eden, A.D. 1733; And A Progress to the Mines written from 1728 to 1736, and Now First Published* (Petersburg, VA: Edmund and Julian Ruffin, 1841), 114. Accessed via <http://docsouth.unc.edu/nc/byrd.html>.

<sup>4</sup> Newsome, 297.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

14,485. Madison and Mayodan have just over 2,000 citizens apiece while Stoneville has a population of 1,002. Wentworth is one of the state's smallest county seats, although its incorporated area includes a population of over 2,000.

Alexander Sneed wrote in 1810 that the county's first permanent settlers were hunters who arrived around 1750.<sup>6</sup> A grave marker in the Speedwell Presbyterian Cemetery is said to date from 1739 and thus suggests that non-Native American settlement was underway by that time.<sup>7</sup> Several churches in the county have mid- and late-eighteenth century origins and the Troublesome Creek Ironworks, consisting of a charcoal-burning furnace where ore was smelted and various iron products were created, including munitions during the Revolutionary War, is estimated to date from around 1770.<sup>8</sup>

By 1820, Rockingham's population had increased slowly but steadily from 6,211 in 1790 to 11,474. The towns of Leaksville, Wentworth, and Madison had been established and a local economy based on the plantations, small farms, and small industrial facilities along the county's rivers began to thrive. Most of the county's buildings were "Generally of wood, some Framed but the greater part of hewn logs, covered with Shingles with Brick and Stone Chimneys, which render them more warm and comfortable than elegant."<sup>9</sup> Log homes dating from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, remain one of the county's most common historic house types.<sup>10</sup>

The majority of the county's antebellum residents were white farmers engaged in subsistence and tobacco farming. They lived in log and frame houses on farms averaging about ninety-nine acres, and very few, six percent of the white population in 1860, were slave owners, and of those, sixty-seven percent held fewer than ten slaves.<sup>11</sup> Like larger plantations, these farms were producing grains, cotton, wool, and dairy products.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Newsome, 296.

<sup>7</sup> Lindley Butler, 9, and Laura Phillips, "Report on Rockingham County Reconnaissance Survey," unpublished report, North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, 1998, 1.

<sup>8</sup> North Carolina Department of Archives and History and Lindley S. Butler, "Troublesome Creek Ironworks," Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 1972, 8-1.

<sup>9</sup> Newsome, 299.

<sup>10</sup> Phillips, 5.

<sup>11</sup> 1850 and 1860 census data accessed via <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census>.

<sup>12</sup> Butler, 40.



These farms produced corn, oats, wheat, rye, dairy products, cotton, and wool, but tobacco was the principle crop. Between 1850 and 1860, the county's production of the crop nearly doubled to over three million pounds. The tobacco produced by these planters was sold and warehoused in Rockingham County towns. Auctions were held in Madison and Leaksville, and Stoneville was established in 1857 for the purpose of holding tobacco auctions. Reidsville also became an important tobacco trade center during the Civil War, developing into the county's leading tobacco manufacturing town after the war.

The Dan River was an important trade route by which the county's products were transported to Virginia and other areas for trade. In 1815, the legislatures of Virginia and North Carolina re-chartered the Roanoke Navigation Company, which was originally established in 1812. The company's goal was to make the Roanoke and its tributaries, such as the Dan, navigable.

Along with trade and agricultural pursuits, manufacturing was part of Rockingham's economic history. The most common operations included gristmills, sawmills, and flourmills while furniture, leather, iron, and brick were also being produced. Tobacco manufacturing reigned as the leading industry in the first half of the nineteenth century. Small tobacco factories stood scattered across the county, although there was a concentration in Madison.

The largest manufacturing antebellum enterprise was the Leaksville Factory. James Barnett, Leaksville's leading industrialist, built a gristmill on his Smith River property in the early 1800s. When he left for Kentucky, his brother William took over the business and partnered with Rockingham native, John Motley Morehead in 1831. Although Morehead was by that time, a resident of Greensboro, he had been raised in Rockingham County and maintained business interests in the county.<sup>13</sup>

By 1836, Morehead gained complete control of the business, which had expanded to include a sawmill, oil mill, gin, carding machine, and general store, in addition to the gristmill. Morehead joined with William A. Carrigan in 1837 and expanded operations further to include textile manufacturing. The Leaksville Factory, as it was called, was housed in a stone building with a gable roof and initially produced yarn, but a weaving operation was added. Employing twenty-five men and eighty women by 1860, the mill produced 120,000 yards of osnaburg, 150,000 yards of sheeting, and 240 pounds of yarn per year. At the end of the

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid., 32.

Civil War, the company was providing worker housing, but it is unclear when that began. The factory burned in 1892, but its stone was used to build the foundation of another textile mill. Although this mill has been demolished, its foundation is extant.<sup>14</sup>

After the Civil War, Rockingham County, like many other parts of the South, became more industrialized, although agriculture continued to dominate the economy. Bateaux and even low-draft steamboats remained important to commerce in Rockingham County well into the 1880s. As one writer noted in 1884, “Bateaux ply frequently from Madison to Danville, Virginia.”<sup>15</sup> Rail lines, however, eventually superseded the river as the preferred transportation corridor, bringing increased population and industry to the county, a trend seen across the country. The county’s first rail line was the Piedmont Airline Railway, constructed in the midst of the Civil War to connect Greensboro and Danville, Virginia.

The town of Reidsville was established in 1863 along the route of the Piedmont Airline Railway. With its rail connection, Reidsville became the center of tobacco manufacturing in Rockingham County. By 1900, over eighteen hundred people worked in Reidsville’s tobacco factories and the town ranked second only to Durham in the production of smoking tobacco.<sup>16</sup> In 1911, James Buchanan Duke’s American Tobacco Company consolidated many of Reidsville’s factories. A few years later, American Tobacco began manufacturing Lucky Strikes in Reidsville under the guidance of Charles A. Penn, a local tobacco leader who became an American Tobacco executive when Duke purchased his company. That cigarette became one of the industry’s all-time leading brands and although the industry continued to be a major employer in Reidsville into the 1990s, the sale of American Tobacco in 1994 effectively marked the end of tobacco’s reign in Reidsville.<sup>17</sup>

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, various plans for railroads in other areas of the county came and went. Finally in 1883, a narrow gauge line opened connecting Leaksville and Danville. In 1889, a branch of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad arrived in Madison. As the century came to a close, Francis H. Fries, a Winston-Salem industrialist, along with other Winston-Salem investors, sought to

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid., 42.

<sup>15</sup> *Sketches of the County of Rockingham, NC: Its Topography, Geography, Climate, Soil, and Resources, Agricultural and Mineral* (Leaksville: Gazette Job Print, 1884), 17.

<sup>16</sup> Butler, 60.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 77-78.

compete against Greensboro's superior rail connections by linking Winston-Salem with Roanoke, Virginia via Rockingham County where it was to follow the Dan and Mayo Rivers. The line was completed in 1891.<sup>18</sup> These rail lines helped foster the industry that had been developing in the county since early in the nineteenth century.

During the late nineteenth century, as the county's towns were gaining footholds and industry was expanding, Rockingham's citizens were still predominantly farmers. In 1870, twelve Rockingham County farms were comprised of more than five hundred acres, a greater number of large farms than normally found in Piedmont North Carolina counties, where counties had, on average, around five farms greater than five hundred acres.<sup>19</sup> The vast majority of farms, eighty-eight percent of Rockingham County farms, were less than one hundred acres, as evidenced by the large number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century small farmsteads found throughout the county.<sup>20</sup> By 1880, the average farm size in Rockingham had grown to 140 acres. In 1890, the average farm size had increased slightly to 145 acres, compared with 127 in Guilford and only ninety-eight in Stokes. Caswell County farms, however, remained large, averaging 205 acres, but as manufacturing increased in importance (from fifty-three to one hundred three factories from 1890 to 1900), the close of the century witnessed a sharp drop in large-scale farming in Rockingham and her neighbors. While the number of individual farms in the county grew between 1890 and 1900, the average size decreased by forty acres.<sup>21</sup>

These farms were producing grains, beef, and dairy products, but mostly, they were producing tobacco, reflected in the tremendous number of log tobacco barns still extant in the county.<sup>22</sup> So much tobacco in fact that the practice was criticized throughout *Rockingham County: Economic and Social*, the 1918 publication produced by the Rockingham County Club at the University of North Carolina. One of the book's several authors wrote, "Devotion to the single-crop system has sadly impeded the agricultural development of the county."<sup>23</sup> The club pointed out the dangers of tobacco loyalty, from the ruination of the fertility of the soil to

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid., 61-62, 65.

<sup>19</sup> Census data accessed via <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census>.

<sup>20</sup> Phillips, 6.

<sup>21</sup> Census data accessed via <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census>.

<sup>22</sup> Phillips, 5.

<sup>23</sup> Rockingham County Club, 15.



a dependence on food produced outside the county. By 1910, the county was second in the state only to Pitt County in tobacco production, producing nearly 2.3 million pounds of the leaf annually.<sup>24</sup>

In the early twentieth century, Rockingham's development continued on the course set in the earliest days of its history. Agriculture, mainly tobacco farming, remained important while industry dominated the county's riverside and railroad towns. During the Depression, manufacturing plants were forced to make pay cuts and lay off workers, but generally the economic hardships of the time period had less of an impact when compared with urban areas. In the post-World War II years, agriculture and textile manufacturing remained strong economic forces. In Stoneville in 1952, five tobacco warehouses sold over seven and a half million pounds of tobacco, and Clarence Stone, cousin of the mayor, claimed the town had "more Cadillacs per capita than any town he knew of."<sup>25</sup>

By 1953, 12,970 people were employed in Rockingham County's industries. About eighteen percent of these workers were engaged in tobacco manufacturing. The remainder, over twelve thousand, was employed in textile mills. The average farm size had continued its steady decrease, and was down to seventy-one acres, although four farms were comprised of over one thousand acres.

Throughout the late twentieth century, development in Rockingham County has become increasingly suburbanized as improved highway connections with Danville, Virginia and Greensboro have facilitated commuting. Today, about nine thousand people are employed in the county's thirty-eight textile or textile-related mills.<sup>26</sup> Tobacco is still the chief cash crop, but the manufacture of tobacco products has decreased sharply.

## **PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS**

### *Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register*

#### Location

The Trent Farm is located in Reidsville on the west side of Highway 29 Business, one-quarter mile north of the intersection of Highway 29 and

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<sup>24</sup> Ibid., 24.

<sup>25</sup> Paul Pleasants, "The Eight Towns of Rockingham," *The State*, (March, 1953): 26.

<sup>26</sup> Census data accessed via [www.census.gov/epcd/ec97/nc/NC157\\_31.HTM](http://www.census.gov/epcd/ec97/nc/NC157_31.HTM).

Highway 158. The farm is completely surrounded by commercial and modern residential development.

### Description

The Trent Farm is composed of an early-twentieth-century house, cemetery, two sheds, two barns, and four log tobacco barns situated on a twelve-acre parcel of land (Figures 2-5). The house faces south toward a hay field. The Trent House is a two-story, three-bay, center-hall-plan, frame building with a continuous brick foundation, a standing-seam metal roof, and two single-shouldered brick end chimneys. A chimney on the northern elevation of the two-story rear ell separates it from the one-story addition behind it. The house has been sheathed in vinyl and all of the windows replaced with one-over-one aluminum sash with snap-in muntins. A modern wooden door with an etched-glass oval insert serves the front entry. The flat-roofed front porch with turned posts and balusters is also new.

A large, gable-roofed, frame barn with vertical weatherboard sheathing, a standing-seam metal roof, and open equipment storage sheds on the east and west elevations is located northeast of the house. A smaller gable-roofed, frame barn with vertical weatherboard sheathing, a standing-seam metal roof, an open shed on the western elevation and an enclosed shed room on the eastern elevation, is located east of the house toward Highway 29. A small frame shed is directly behind the house.

Four log tobacco barns are situated in a line northwest of the house. They are all in poor condition - most have lost their roofs and have vegetation growing out of them. An equipment shed is just west of the tobacco barns. The family cemetery is on a small rise northwest of the line of tobacco barns and contains graves of the Trent, McCoy, and Moody families. Most of the markers date from the first half of the twentieth century.

### Evaluation

The Trent Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American History or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.*<sup>27</sup> The Trent Farm is not associated with any significant event or historic trend other than

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<sup>27</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), 12.

agriculture, and several early-twentieth century farms in the vicinity possess more intact collections of outbuildings and better represent the role agriculture played in the economy of the county. The Rob Benton Joyce Farm complex in the Ayersville vicinity includes three log tobacco barns, a log packhouse, a washhouse, a potting shed, a dairy, a hog curing house, a corn crib, a tractor shed, a chicken house, and a privy (Figure 6). The many outbuildings at the Joyce-Alley Farm, in the Mayodan vicinity, completely surround the house (Figure 7). Four log sheds, a chicken house, a smokehouse, and a glass potting shed are located north of the house, while a granary, chicken shed, nubbin crib, barn, two log tobacco barns, and a log shed are located southeast of the house. The Joe Frank Smith Farm, in the Price vicinity, has a complement of extant outbuildings behind the house (Figure 8). A log smokehouse, privy, frame stable and feed barn, log corncrib, two sheds, and log packhouse functioned in the production of tobacco, corn and hay.<sup>28</sup> A farm on the west side of SR 2414, .2 miles south of its intersection with SR 2453, has at least ten log and frame outbuildings behind the house (Figure 9). All of these farms also have more intact field patterns than the Trent Farm.

The Trent Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.*<sup>29</sup> The Trent family does not appear to be extraordinarily significant in a local, state, or national context.

The Trent Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction) for its architectural significance. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose*

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<sup>28</sup> Sarah Woodard. Rockingham County Survey Files, 2001-2001, located at the Raleigh offices of Edwards-Pittman Environmental.

<sup>29</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin* 15, 15.



*components lack individual distinction.*<sup>30</sup> The Trent House is an extremely common two-story, three-bay, center-hall-plan, frame building type and has been significantly altered through the addition of vinyl siding, the replacement of all exterior doors and windows, and the alteration of the front porch. Other examples throughout the county possess a higher degree of integrity. The house associated with a century farm on Highway 158, .3 miles west of the intersection of Highway 158 and Highway 29 Business, is a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, two-story, three-bay, L-Plan, gable-roofed, frame house with a hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns that winds around the front and side elevations. The two-over-two wood sash windows and standing-seam metal roof are original to the house, which is served by two interior brick chimneys with corbelled stacks (Figure 10). The Wall House, in the Ayersville vicinity, is a two-story, three-bay, center-hall-plan, triple-A-roofed, frame building with a shed-roofed front porch supported by bungalow posts and a one-story rear ell (Figure 11). Although the house has been sheathed with asbestos siding, it retains original six-over-six wood sash windows and double front doors. The Rob Benton Joyce House, in the Ayersville vicinity, is a two-story, three-bay, center-hall-plan, frame building with a hip-roofed front porch supported by turned posts and sawnwork brackets and a one-story rear ell (Figure 12). Although the house has been sheathed in aluminum siding, it retains original elements such as the porch, door and window configuration. A two-story, three-bay, center-hall-plan house in the Mayodan vicinity has a two-tiered front porch supported by turned posts with sawnwork brackets on the second floor and square posts on the first floor (Figure 13). A two-story ell and a series of shed additions extend from the rear elevation of the house. This building retains original weatherboards, two-over-two wood sash windows, and porch elements.<sup>31</sup>

The Trent Farm is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*<sup>32</sup> It is unlikely that the Trent house or outbuildings will yield any new information regarding building technology or early-twentieth-century farm life in Rockingham County.

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<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> Sarah Woodard, Rockingham County Survey Files.

<sup>32</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*, 15.



**Figure 2 - Trent House and Barn**



**Figure 3 - Trent Barn**





**Figure 4 - Row of Tobacco Barns, Trent Farm**



**Figure 5 - Trent Cemetery**





**Figure 6 - Rob Benton Joyce Farm, Ayersville vicinity**



**Figure 7 - Joyce-Alley Farm, Mayodan vicinity**



**Figure 8 - Joe Frank Smith Farm, Price vicinity**



**Figure 9 - Barn in large complex of outbuildings,  
SR 2414, Reidsville**





**Figure 10 - House, Highway 158, Reidsville**



**Figure 11 - Wall House, Ayersville vicinity**



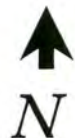
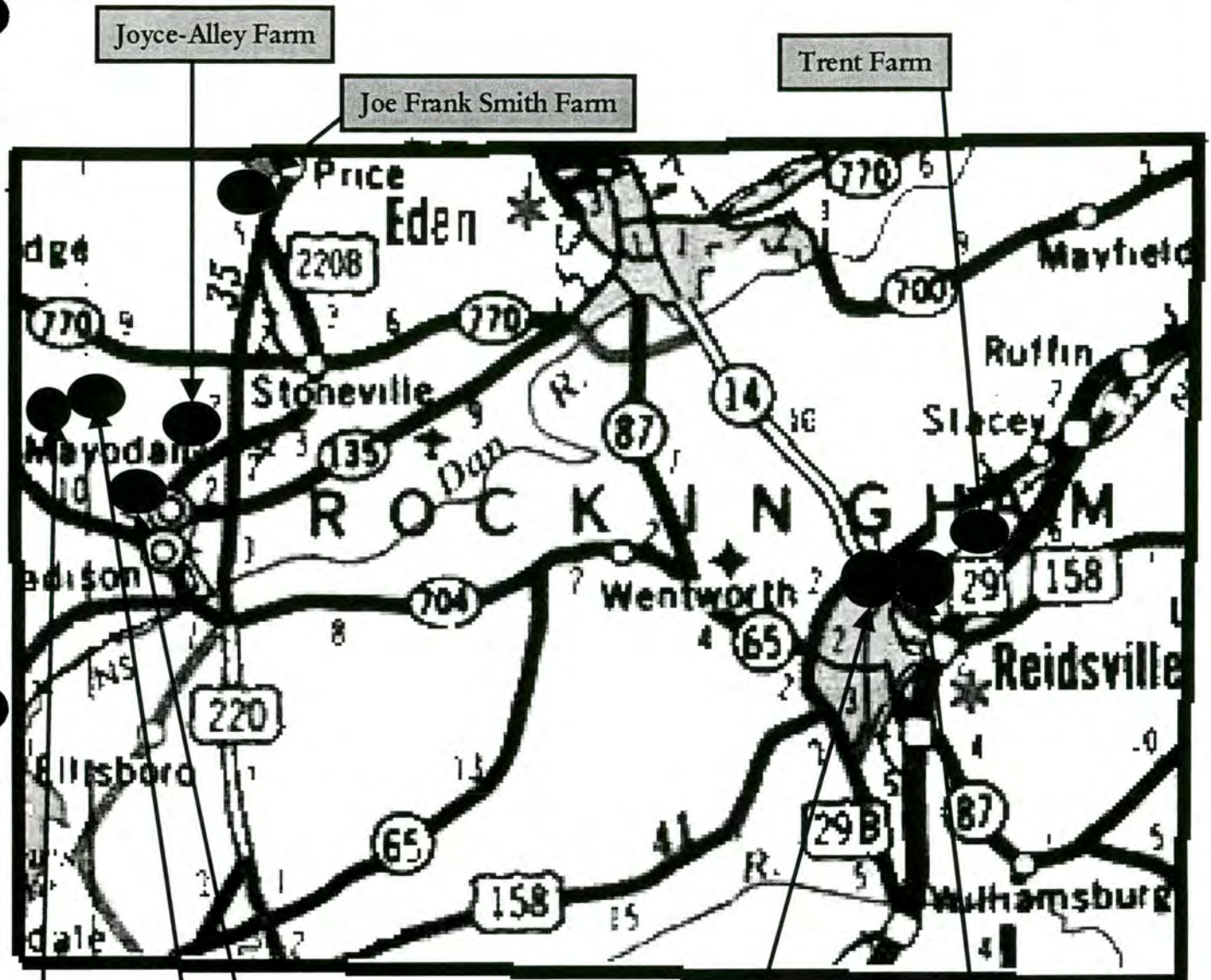



**Figure 12 - Robert Benton Joyce House, Ayersville vicinity**



**Figure 13 - House, Mayodan vicinity**





 <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 <b>Widen US 29 to a multi-lane facility from South Scales Street to NC 14, Rockingham County</b>	Drawn By: Fearnbach	TIP No. <b>U-3326</b>
	Sheet Title <b>Historic Resource Location Map</b>	Issue Date: 2-14-02	Scale <b>NTS</b>
			Figure No. <b>14</b>

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