



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

March 23, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter B. Sandbeck *Refer PBS*

SUBJECT: Addendum to Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Widen US 29 Business (Freeway Drive) from Southern Loop to NC 14, Reidsville, U-3326, Rockingham County, ER 02-7009

Thank you for your letter of February 4, 2005, transmitting the survey report by Richard L. Silverman.

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:

RK1589

◆ Bartee Log House, southwest corner of Swallow Road and Reid School Road, Reidsville, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture. It is as a rare example of a mid-nineteenth century log dwelling, exhibiting the distinctive characteristics of the type. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as defined and delineated in the report.

RK1829

◆ D.C. Smith Farm, 7310 US 158 west, Reidsville, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The farm includes mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth century intact farmhouses, in-place agricultural outbuildings, rolling hills, and surrounding fields, illustrating the development of tobacco-based agriculture in county. The farm complex is also a representative example of the tobacco farm type. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as defined and delineated in the survey report.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

◆ McNeil Rental House, southwest corner of Swallow Road and Reid School Road, Reidsville, is not architecturally or historically significant and lacks good integrity.

ADMINISTRATION
RESTORATION
SURVEY & PLANNING

Location
507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC
515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC
515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC

Mailing Address
4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617
4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617
4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617

Telephone/Fax
(919)733-4763/733-8653
(919)733-6547/715-4801
(919)733-6545/715-4801

We also concur that the Reuben Wallace McCollum House is listed in the National Register and located close to the project area. If the project changes and especially if the project includes intersection work at US 29 and NC 87, we will need to consider its potential effects upon the McCollum property.

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: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Matt Wilkerson, NCDOT

bc: Southern/McBride
106
County



RECEIVED
FEB 7 2005
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

February 4, 2005

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Ref #: ER 02 - 7009
A
S

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

Due 3/1/05

RE: U-3326, Addendum, Widen US 29 Business, Reidsville, Rockingham County, NC. State Project # 8.1511901, Federal Aid # STP-29B(1).

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. The present report is an addendum to the 2002 historic architectural resources survey undertaken for the subject project (letter from HPO to NCDOT dated May 9, 2002, as referenced by North Carolina HPO tracking number: ER02-9158). Changes in the scope of the project necessitated additional historic architectural resources studies.

Please find attached two copies of the U-3326 Addendum. This report concludes:

- Bartee Log House is recommended **eligible** for the National Register.
- D.C. Smith Farm is recommended **eligible** for the National Register.
- McNeil Rental House is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register.

Please review the report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Richard Silverman, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 715-1618.

Sincerely,

Richard Silverman
Historic Architecture Section
Office of Human Environment

RECEIVED

FEB 14 2005

Attachment
cc
cc (w/ attachment):

Teresa A. Hart, P.E., Project Development Manager, PDEA
John F. Sullivan, III, P.E., Division Administrator, FHWA

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
1583 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC 27699-1583

TELEPHONE: 919-715-1500
FAX: 919-715-1522
WEBSITE: WWW.NCDOT.ORG

LOCATION:
PARKER LINCOLN BUILDING
2728 CAPITAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 168
RALEIGH, NC 27604

ADDENDUM TO
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
TIP# U-3326

WIDEN US 29 BUSINESS (FREEWAY DRIVE) FROM
SOUTHERN LOOP TO NC 14, REIDSVILLE
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

STATE PROJECT NO. 8.1511901
FEDERAL AID NO. STP-29B(1)
WBS# 34924.1.1



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REPORT PREPARED BY:
RICHARD L. SILVERMAN
FEBRUARY, 2005

Richard L. Silverman

Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

02-01-2005

Date

Mary Pope Furr

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

Feb 1, 2005

Date

**WIDEN US 29 BUSINESS, REIDSVILLE
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
TIP No. U-3326**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) TIP project U-3326 proposes to widen US 29 Business (Freeway Drive) from Southern Loop to NC 14 in Reidsville. The project length is 6.7 miles. The purpose of the project is to increase the traffic carrying capacity of US 29 Business. The need is based on traffic volume increases that will exceed the current facility's design. A historic architectural resources survey report was completed for U-3326 in February 2002 by Heather Fearnbach, NCDOT architectural historian. The North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO) concurred with the findings of the report via a letter of May 9, 2002 (ER02-9158).

Since the time of the 2002 report, the scope of the U-3326 project has changed, necessitating the expansion of the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The expanded APE for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian (see Figure 1, p. 4).

PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

NCDOT conducted a survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies performed 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) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects) on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and available for review by the public.

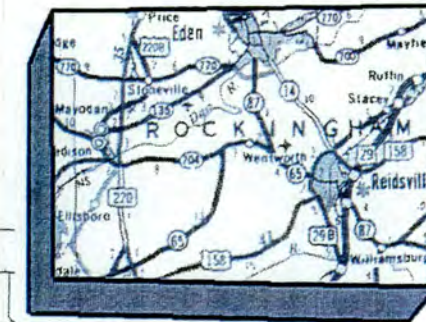
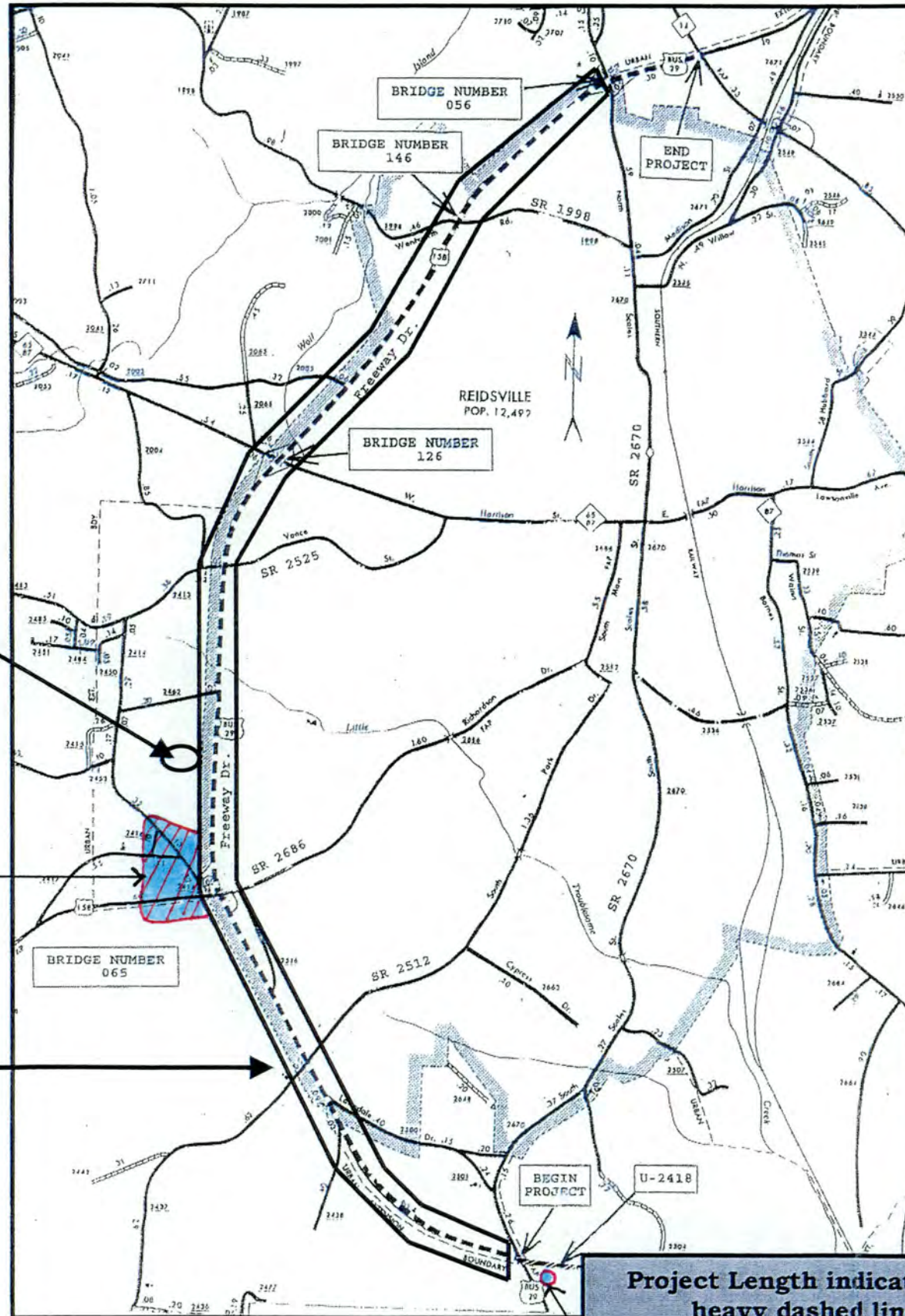
METHODOLOGY

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of 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 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.

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 survey methodology consisted of a field survey and background research on the project area. A NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a field survey on December 15, 2004 by car and on foot. All structures over fifty years of age in the expanded APE were photographed and keyed to a historic architectural resources survey map (See sheet HR-1, p. 5). Preliminary research was completed at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office. Background research regarding tax parcels was conducted via Rockingham County property ownership land records. Historical map research was conducted in Raleigh at the North Carolina State Library & Archives. Rockingham County Historian Robert W. Carter provided historical information about the Bartee Log House. The Principal Investigator also interviewed John McNeil, who lives in the house next door to the Bartee Log House.



REVISED
2005



Widen US 29 to a multi-lane facility from
 South Scales Street to NC 14
 Rockingham County

TIP No. U-3326

Figure 1
 Vicinity Map, Area of Potential Effects,
 Historic Resource Location (Not To Scale)

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

Trent Farm

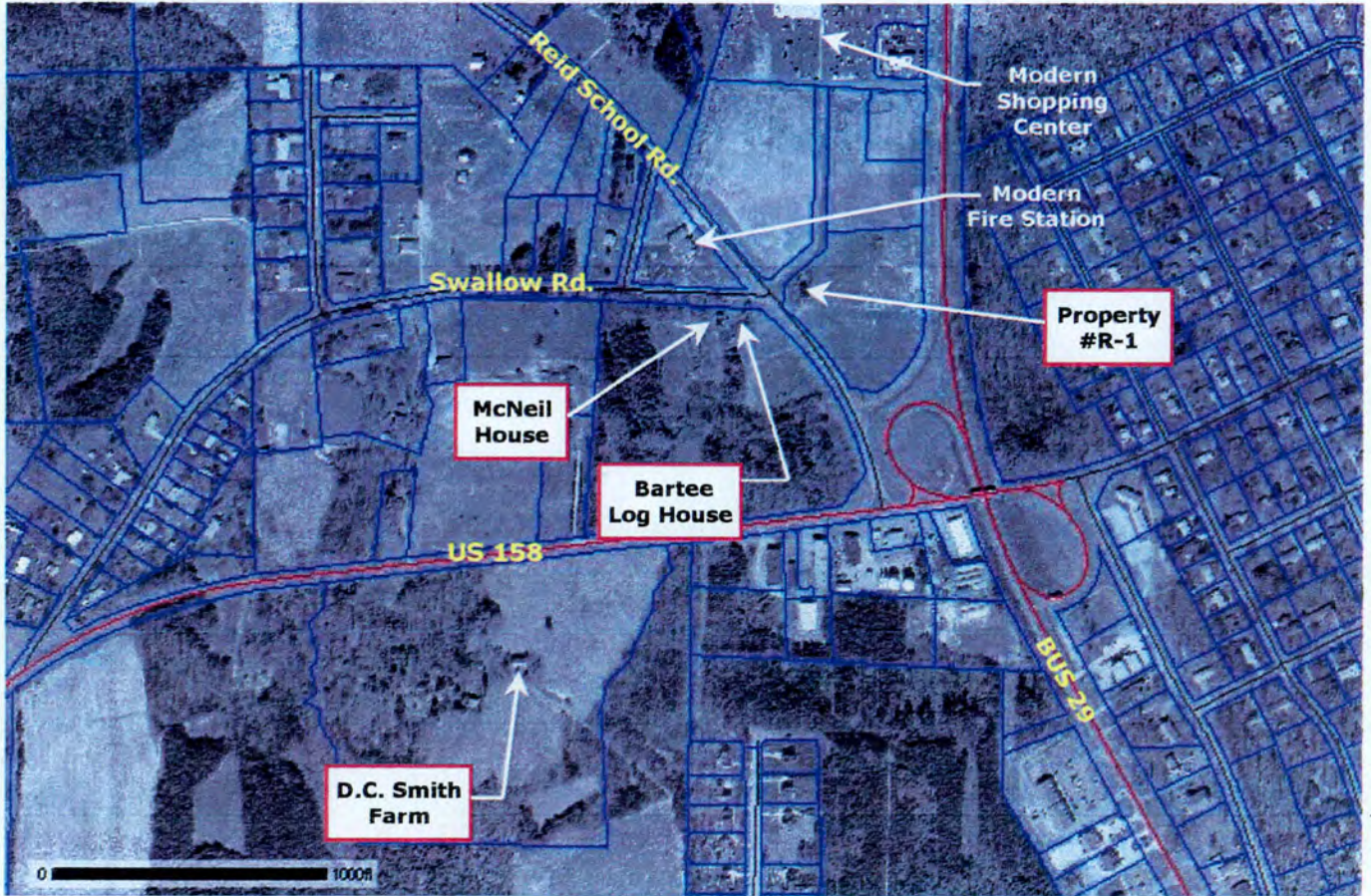
DETERMINED
 NOT ELIGIBLE
 IN 2002

EXPANDED
 A.P.E.
 (2005)

Area of
 Potential
 Effects
 indicated by
 solid outline

Project Length indicated by
 heavy dashed line

— MCCOLLUM HOUSE (NR)
 — OUTSIDE THE A.P.E. —




KEY

**Surveyed
Historic
Resource**



NOTE: SEE SHEETS NR-1 AND NR-2 FOR NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARIES

 <p>NCDOT Historic Architecture 1583 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1583</p> <p>T 919-715-1333 F 919-715-1501 www.ncdot.org</p>	<p>Project</p> <p>Widen US 29, Reidsville Rockingham County</p>	<p>Drawn By: Silverman</p> <p>Issue Date: 02-01-05</p> <p>File Name: HR_1.ppt</p>	<p>TIP No.</p> <p>U-3326</p>
	<p>Sheet Title</p> <p>ADDENDUM Historic Resources Survey Map</p>	<p>Scale</p> <p>NTS</p>	<p>Sheet No.</p> <p>HR-1</p>

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

The expanded APE for historic architectural resources was delineated by a NCDOT staff architectural historian and reviewed in the field. The expanded APE boundary is shown on Figure 1, page 4.

Architectural Resources - Summary of Recommendations

- The Bartee Log House is recommended Eligible for the National Register.
- The D.C. Smith Farm is recommended Eligible for the National Register.
- A house labeled "R-1" was shown at an NCDOT-HPO concurrence meeting on January 11, 2005 and determined Not Eligible for the National Register and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation. See signed NCDOT-HPO Concurrence Form, included in this report.
- The McNeil Rental House is recommended Not Eligible for the National Register.

Properties Listed in the National Register

After the U-3326 Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report was completed in February 2002, the Reuben Wallace McCollum House was listed in the National Register (May 1, 2003). The location and National Register Boundary for the McCollum House is attached to the end of this report.

NOTE: The McCollum House is located outside of the APE for the subject project.

**PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS:
PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

Identification

Bartee Log House

Location

Southwest corner of Swallow Road and Reid School Road
Reidsville

History

NOTE: Content for this section provided by Rockingham County Historian Robert W. Carter. (Text edited for inclusion in this report).

William D. Bartee and wife Karen moved from Virginia to Rockingham County, North Carolina some time prior to September 30, 1844 when they purchased two adjoining tracts of land totaling 122 ½ acres located on the Courthouse Road (or Danville Road). The adjoining property owners were Nathan Wright, Walker, and William Hopkins. The land was purchased from W.C. Robertson for a price of \$310.¹

The Bartees had three sons (1) Jefferson T. Bartee (1832-1901) who married Emily Hopkins on March 25, 1855; (2) William Bartee (1834 - ?) and (3) Richard Bartee (1836-1900).² The father, William D. Bartee, died in September 1849 of fever.³ Family lore says he died of smallpox caught from a group of travelling Indians who spent the night at his home.⁴ The Bartee home was on the main road leading from Greensboro, North Carolina to Danville, Virginia. After 1832 a stagecoach line traveled the road on its way between these two points.⁵

In November 1853 Karen Bartee purchased an additional 5 ½ acres of land from William Hopkins. This land adjoined the other Bartee land.⁶ In 1856 Jeffrey T. Bartee purchased a farm about two miles west of the homeplace, and in 1857 he sold his interest in his father's land then listed as 125 acres where his mother Karen still lived on her "dower right."⁷ In 1859 Richard D. Bartee sold to his brother, William H. Bartee, his interest in his father's land listed as 134 acres.⁸ Their mother Karen still resided on the land in 1869 when she received a Homestead Exemption which included one half of the land.⁹ Her

¹ Rockingham County Deed Book, 2dO, page 45.

² Information from 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses and *The Heritage of Rockingham County, NC, 1983*. Bartee article, number 325, page 159. Rockingham County Marriage Bonds.

³ 1850 Census Records, Mortality Information.

⁴ *The Heritage of Rockingham County, 1983*, page 159.

⁵ Research by Robert W. Carter, Rockingham County Historian.

⁶ Rockingham Deed Book, 2dS, page 215.

⁷ Rockingham Deed Book, 2dV, page 151.

⁸ Rockingham Deed Book, 2dV, page 393.

⁹ Rockingham Deed Book, 2dY, page 226.

son William H. Bartee, who had purchased 2/3 undivided interest in the Bartee Homeplace, died by 1872, and his administrator W.M. Edwards sold the 123 acre homeplace on September 7, 1872 for \$460 to Robert P. Richardson. The deed states that this is the land purchased by W.D. Bartee from W.C. Robertson (in 1844).¹⁰ It appears that Karen must have sold her dower interest in the homeplace to Robert P. Richardson. By this time the family moved several miles west to the Midway community where members of the family were prominent farmers for two more generations.¹¹

The Bartee homeplace continued to be owned by members of the Richardson Family of Reidsville and was part of the Richardson Farm. It was used as a tenant house until the adjoining house was built in the twentieth century. Tradition says members of the Bartee family are buried behind the house near the cedar trees.¹²

Description

The Bartee Log House is located in Reidsville on the southwest corner of Swallow Road and Reid School Road, within view of the US 29 Business route. This highway serves as a visual boundary between the established residential development within the City of Reidsville to the east and the commercial and industrial development west of US 29 Business. More recent development has occurred within the immediate vicinity of the Bartee Log House. This includes the construction of a fire station, located directly across the street from the house. Additionally, a shopping center is situated to the northeast of the property.

Facing north, the house sits on a flat and largely unshaded corner lot. The original portion of the house, constructed in the mid-nineteenth century of hewn oak logs with V-notching, has a nearly square form, measuring approximately 19 feet by 20 feet. While some of the logs show signs of aging, only a few have been replaced with pine logs. The house rests on a continuous fieldstone rubble foundation. At the time the house was built, it may have been sheathed in weatherboards. Today weatherboarding partially covers the log structure, in both the upper gables as well as on sections of the west elevation. A rear shed roofed addition was constructed some time in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Original batten doors survive on the front and rear facades of the original body of the log house.

The west elevation includes a pair of fieldstone chimneys crowned by brick stacks. The chimney serving the single pen body of the house features nineteenth-century brick, whereas the chimney serving the rear ell is built of early twentieth-century brick. The roof over the north façade is covered in a recently applied corrugated metal whereas the rear of the house and ell are covered in a rusted 5-V metal roofing. The window flanking the main chimney on the west gable end is covered with boards and does not show evidence of having glazed sashes. Window openings on the east elevation, one of which is in the upper gable, are boarded as well. The window opening on the east elevation's

¹⁰ Rockingham Deed Book 3dC, page 69.

¹¹ See note number four.

¹² Community tradition from several older residents of the area in the 1960s and 1970s.

rear shed addition was once a paired sash. This section, now covered in board-and-batten siding, is accessed by a single door opening. There are no window openings on the rear façade.

The interior of the main body consists of one first-floor room and a one-room loft. There remains some evidence of an interior whitewash finish over bare log, with some plaster from a later date. The single room loft is reached by enclosed stairway positioned in the southeast corner of the house. Log construction continues above the upper floor level to receive skinned pole roof rafters. Timber posts provide vertical framing for the gable ends. This stairway is sheathed in wide beaded poplar boards with cut nails, indicative of mid-nineteenth-century construction. Floors of both stories are made of narrow boards. The walls are built of exposed logs partially chinked with a clay-based mortar that in places shows evidence of whitewashing. Exposed ceiling joists are made of narrow sections of beaded lumber, another feature suggesting a mid-nineteenth-century period of construction. A batten door leads into the rear addition, which likely served as a kitchen. The fireplace on the west wall is built of stone. Though no longer attached to the wall, a wooden mantel is currently stored inside the house. The interiors of the main body and rear addition remain essentially intact. Presently the house is used for all-purpose storage.

Other Structures and Features

In 1872 Robert P. Richardson acquired the Bartee Log House and its parcel of land. There exist two structures on the parcel constructed during the Richardson period of ownership: a poorly maintained log tobacco barn and a frame tenant house that is now occupied by the McNeil family. The rental house stands two stories tall, features a side gable roof with a plain projecting eave and a single-shoulder brick exterior end chimney. A single-story, three-quarter width, shed-roofed porch projects from the façade. A series of one-story additions are appended to the rear of the building. The building exterior is clad in asbestos siding. Built during the second quarter of the twentieth century, the McNeil rental house was constructed after the Bartees sold the parcel and ended their tenure on this site. Accordingly, the McNeil rental house lacks a significant architectural and historical association with the nearby Bartee Log House. On its own, the McNeil tenant house does not possess architectural or historic significance to be considered an eligible National Register property. A log tobacco barn, located in an area of overgrown brush behind the McNeil rental house, is also associated with the Richardson period of ownership. There exist hundreds of examples of this building type in Rockingham County, and many survive in better condition than this structure. A family cemetery is also located in a grove of cedars behind the Bartee Log House. No headstones or markers were located, as the area has not been maintained. Historical research, interviews, and fieldwork have provided an ample body evidence which affirm that under National Register Criterion Consideration C, the Bartee Log House is the sole conveyer of architectural significance on this parcel. No other features on the site convey significance under any National Register criteria consideration.

National Register Evaluation – Bartee Log House

Although the relatively small size of the hewn logs suggests a late-nineteenth century construction date, interior detailing, such as beaded ceiling joists and interior beaded flush boards suggests that the Bartee Log House was built during the mid nineteenth century. Other distinctive features of the house include a pair of substantial fieldstone and brick chimneys on the side (west) elevation. The chimney serving the main body of the house appears to date to the early period of the house. Window openings for the structure are somewhat larger than might be expected of an antebellum log structure. However, these features must be weighed against the evidence from the interior. Overall, the building retains its architectural integrity, although there is some evidence of deterioration. The front porch, not original to the structure, collapsed and was removed in 2004.

The basic, nearly square form of the house exemplifies regional construction forms and techniques of its era, as well as depicts changes typifying log houses during this period. The Bartee Log House reflects the persistence of the log house type in the region, whereas houses of this construction type in many parts of North Carolina had fallen from favor. The house also represents the traditions of rural self-sufficiency as well as the use of locally available materials.¹³ The rear addition's 1940s-1950s excavated basement is notable for its illustration of a house remodeled for use as a tobacco packhouse function. Even though documentary evidence does not conclusively provide a construction date for the house, the Bartee Log House illustrates how mid-nineteenth Rockingham County residents lived.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), The Bartee Log House is considered **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture.

The Bartee Log House, Guilford County, NC, 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 pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. 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.*¹⁴ There are no significant events associated with the Bartee Log House that possess National Register significance.

The Bartee Log House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the*

¹³ Today the house is used for storage.

¹⁴ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), 12.

*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.*¹⁵ The Bartee Log House does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The Bartee Log House is **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 components may lack individual distinction.*¹⁶ Interior detailing, such as beaded ceiling joists and interior beaded flush boards suggests that the Bartee Log House dates to at least the mid-nineteenth century. Other distinctive features of the house include a pair of substantial fieldstone and brick chimneys on the side (west) elevation. Thus the house exhibits distinctive features characteristic of mid-nineteenth century log construction. Even though documentary evidence does not provide a convincing construction date for the house, the Bartee Log House illustrates how mid-nineteenth Rockingham County residents lived.

The Bartee Log House, is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (Potential to Yield Information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.*¹⁷ The Bartee Log House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Though architecturally interesting, the overall structure of the house is not considered highly significant within the context of building technology. V-notching was a common joinery technique in Rockingham county throughout the nineteenth century.

National Register Boundary

See sheet NR-1, this report

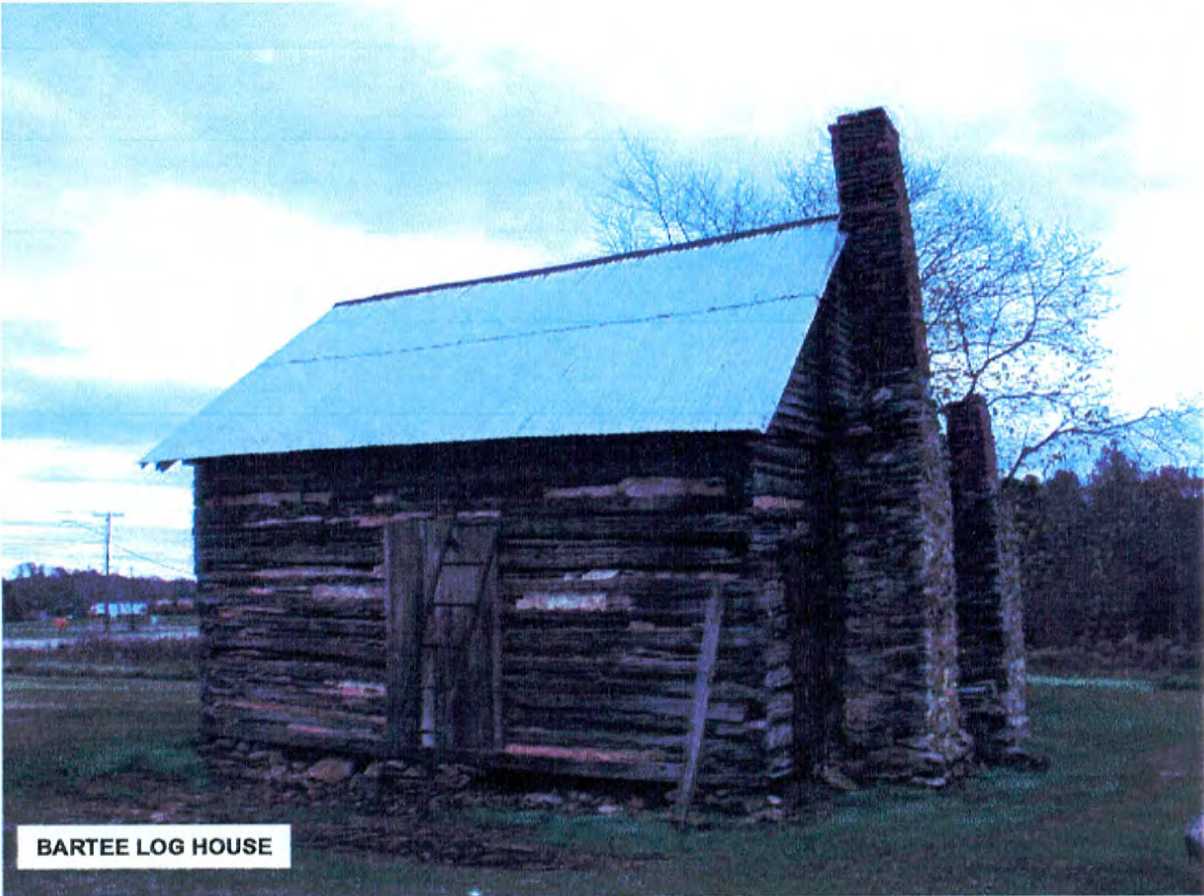
National Register Boundary Justification

While the Bartee property once included larger acreage and an agrarian setting, the historic associations with agricultural usage have been lost. The recommended boundaries for the historic property include only the footprint of the house.

¹⁵ Ibid., 15.

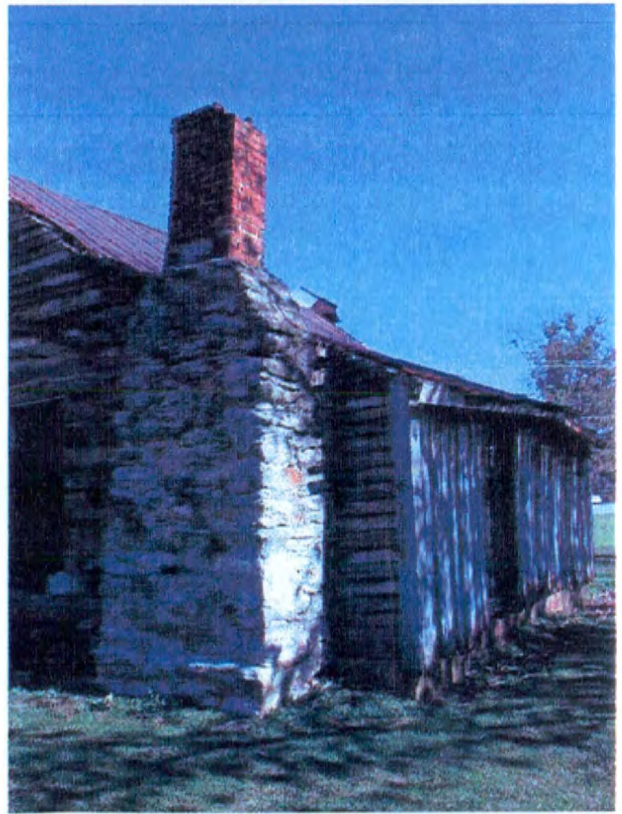
¹⁶ Ibid., 17.

¹⁷ Ibid., 21.





BARTEE LOG HOUSE

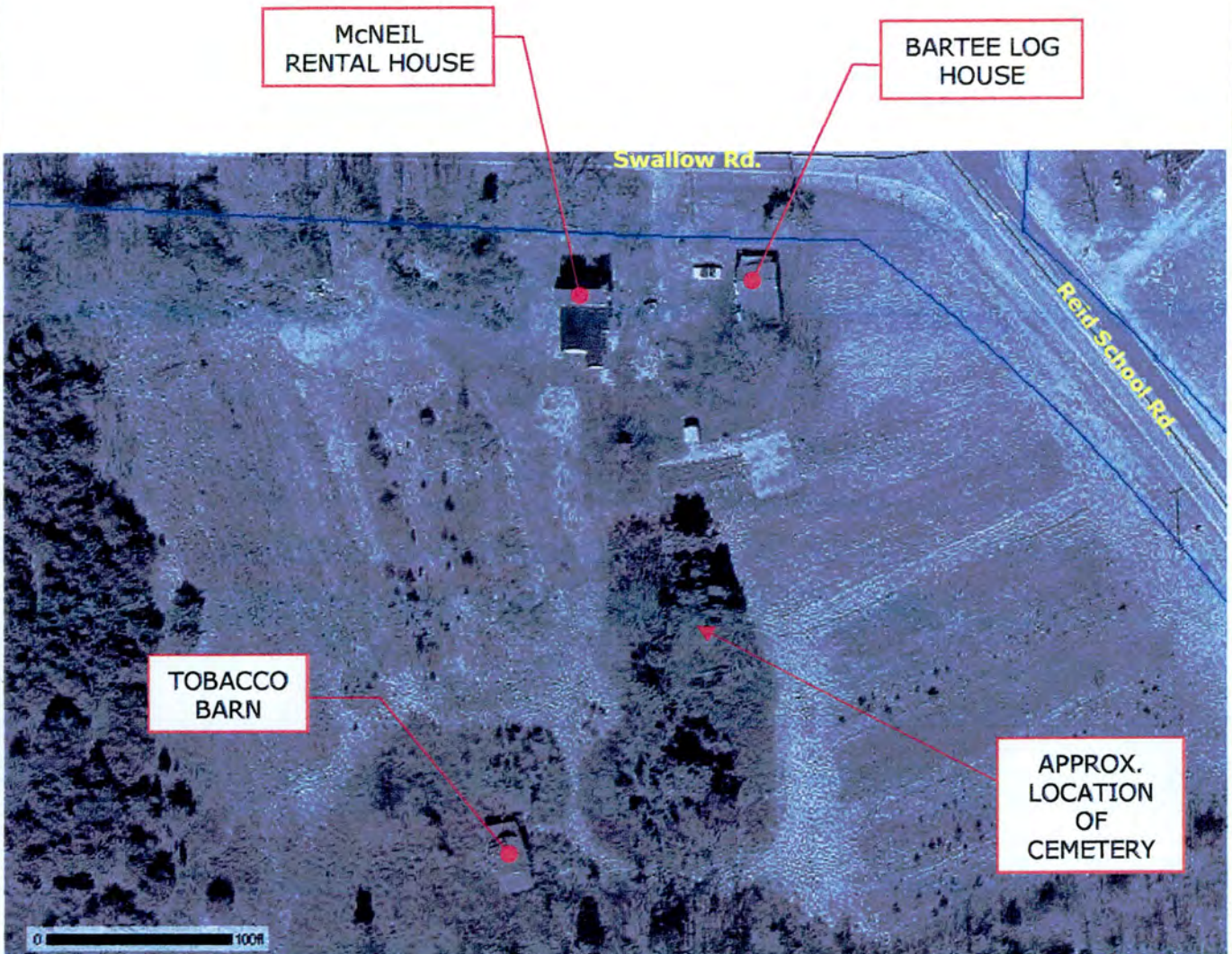




BARTEE LOG HOUSE








NOTE: SEE SHEET NR-1 FOR NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY



Rockingham County GIS Aerial Map
-No Scale-

 <p>NCDOT Historic Architecture 1583 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1583</p> <p>T 919-715-1333 F 919-715-1501 www.ncdot.org</p>	<p>Project</p> <p>Widen US 29, Reidsville Rockingham County</p>	<p>Drawn By: <u>Silverman</u></p>	<p>TIP No. U-3326</p>
	<p>Sheet Title</p> <p>Log House Site Plan</p>	<p>Issue Date: <u>02-01-05</u></p>	<p>Scale NTS</p>
		<p>File Name: <u>SP_1.ppt</u></p>	<p>Sheet No. SP-1</p>



NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY



Rockingham County GIS Aerial Map
-No Scale-



NCDOT Historic Architecture
1583 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1583

T 919-715-1333
F 919-715-1501
www.ncdot.org

Project

**Widen US 29, Reidsville
Rockingham County**

Sheet Title

**NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY
Bartee Log House**

Drawn By:
Silverman

Issue Date:
02-01-05

File Name:
NR 1.ppt

TIP No.

U-3326

Scale

NTS

Sheet No.

NR-1

**PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS:
PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
(CONTINUED)**

Identification

D.C. Smith Farm

Location

7310 US 158 West
Reidsville, Rockingham County

Previous Survey Information

As part of the original U-3326 Historic Architectural Resource Survey Report prepared in February 2002, the D.C. Smith Farm was not in the Area of Potential Effects for the subject project and therefore not evaluated. However, in the in-depth National Register evaluation for the nearby Trent Farm, the D.C. Smith Farm was used for purposes of comparison. The D.C. Smith Farm was considered by the report to maintain “a higher degree of integrity” than the Trent Farm.

History & Description

Meador and Smith families have been associated with this farm since 1835, when Thomas L. Meador acquired the property. His daughter, Hannah Adeline Meador, became the owner in 1890. Adeline had been born in the old log house which stills stands to the west of the present family home.¹⁸ The Smith family became associated with the farm when Benjamin H. Smith married Hannah Meador. In 1898 the farm passed down to their son Dillon C. Smith, who in 1914 constructed the presently standing two-story T-Plan house. D.C. Smith maintained ownership of the farm until 1964, when the ownership of the property was divided among Smith’s children. This period of divided ownership lasted only two years, until Clara Smith Freeman and Herman H. Smith became principal owners from 1966 to 1987. Clara Smith Freeman has been the sole owner since 1987. In recognition of one hundred years of continuous family ownership, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture designated the property as a certified Century Farm in 1995.¹⁹

The D.C. Smith Farm encompasses rolling agricultural land and woods on the outskirts of Reidsville in Rockingham County. The farm includes the 1914 house and ten surviving outbuildings built during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The house is a two story, T-plan dwelling with a wraparound porch, standing-seam metal roof, two-over-two

¹⁸ *The Heritage of Rockingham County*, 1983.; North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Century Farm Certificate Application for D.C. Smith Farm.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

windows, and original glazed and paneled front door. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns, and the main entrance is indicated by a small, low-pitched pediment. Two corbelled brick interior chimneys pierce the front section's standing-seam-metal roof. A one-and-a-half-story ell with an enclosed shed-roofed porch is attached to the rear elevation. The major modification to the main two-story block is the application of replacement aluminum siding. The interior of the house was not accessible as it appears that the house is not currently occupied.²⁰

Outbuildings and Other Associated Resources

Farm buildings, the majority of which remain in good condition, create an informal courtyard behind the residence. In traditional fashion, the wash house, which historically served the household, stands nearest to the house. Farther away from the house, a collection of agricultural outbuildings forms a farmyard and includes two frame sheds, a frame barn, a log granary, and a log tobacco barn. The stock barn is a sizable frame structure with a large open loft on the upper level. The interior walls of the log granary are clad in tongue-and-groove flush sheathing. All of the outbuildings appear to date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

A distinguishing feature of the D.C. Smith Farm is the fortunate survival of an earlier house constructed on the property. Standing to the southwest of the farmyard, this two-story log-constructed house was built by Thomas L. Meador in the mid-nineteenth century, perhaps as early as the mid-1830s. According to family history, Thomas' daughter Adeline had been born in this house. Based on physical evidence, it appears that the house was initially built to a one-story-and-loft plan. Later, the upper walls were heightened to create a full two-story house. An exterior end chimney on the west elevation is constructed with a fieldstone base and continues upward in two campaigns of brick, the upper section dating to the period in which the house was enlarged to its present two-story massing. Log walls are substantial and are joined together at the corners with V-notching. The presence of this earlier log house on the same parcel as the 1914 house wonderfully illustrates the development of domestic architectural trends in rural Rockingham County. Around the log house and further west, the once-cultivated landscape has been overtaken by brush and secondary growth. There does, however, remain clear evidence of a farm roadbed once serving three additional tobacco barns, one of which lies in a ruinous condition. None of the tobacco barns is actively being utilized.

²⁰ Information provided by HPO Survey file; Current owner's son, D.C. Smith's grandson, during a personal interview with Sarah Woodard and Jeff Smith on August 28, 2002.

National Register Evaluation – D.C. Smith Farm

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), The D.C. Smith Farm is considered **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for agriculture and under C for architecture.

The D.C. Smith Farm, Rockingham County, NC, is **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 pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. 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.*²¹ With both mid-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century farmhouses intact and an in-place collection of agricultural outbuildings, as well as rolling fields, the farm is illustrative of the development of tobacco-based agriculture during the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries in Rockingham County.

The D.C. Smith 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.*²² The D.C. Smith Farm does not illustrate the activities of any particular person notable in national, state, or local contexts.

The D.C. Smith Farm is **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 components may lack individual distinction.*²³ Under Criterion C, the T-plan house is a fine example of the conservative, nationally popular designs that gradually characterized larger farmsteads in Rockingham County with the arrival of large scale commercial tobacco farming. The log granary and original log house, frame barns, sheds, and surrounding fields are all contributing resources.

The D.C. Smith 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*

²¹ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1991), 12.

²² *Ibid.*, 15.

²³ *Ibid.*, 17.

*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.*²⁴ The D.C. Smith Farm is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. The structure and design of the house is not considered highly significant within the context of building technology.

National Register Boundary

See Sheet NR-2, this report.

National Register Boundary Justification

The proposed National Register boundary is defined by the tax parcel on which the D.C. Smith Farm stands. This parcel includes the resources that contribute to the significance of the tract. The right-of-way of US Highway 158 forms the northern boundary of the D.C. Smith Farm.

²⁴ Ibid., 21.



D.C. SMITH FARM - 1914 HOUSE

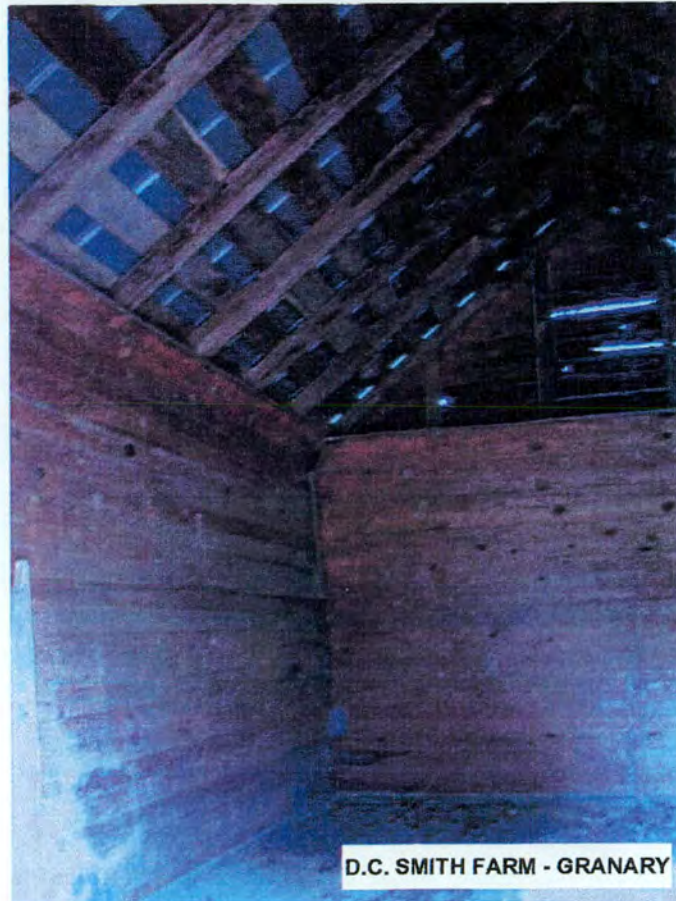


D.C. SMITH FARM - 1914 HOUSE



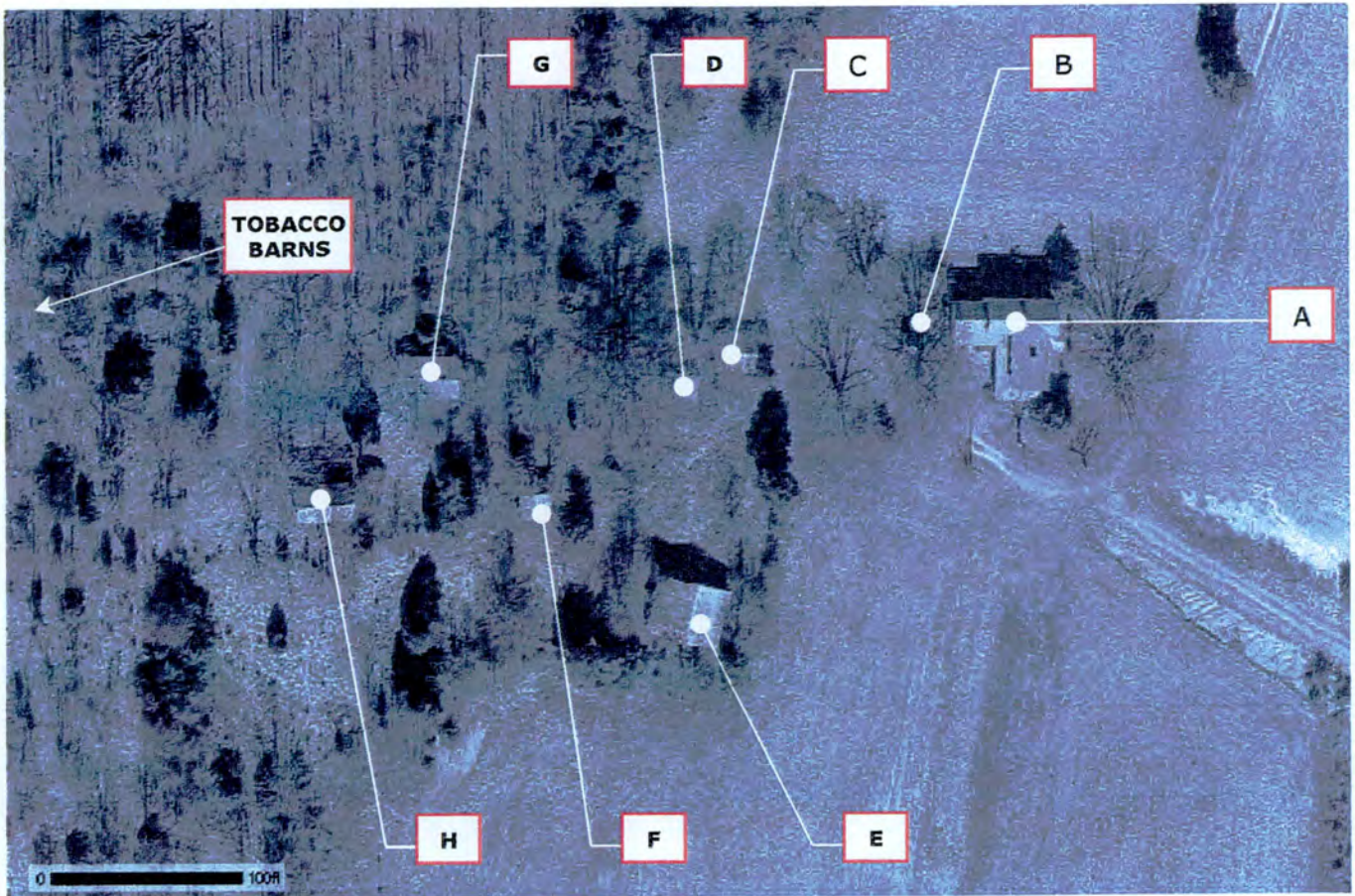


D.C. SMITH FARM - GRANARY



D.C. SMITH FARM - GRANARY





Key to Structures


- A - House
- B - Wash House
- C - Shed
- D - Shed
- E - Barn
- F - Granary
- G - Tobacco Barn
- H - Log House

ADDITIONAL TOBACCO BARN

NOTE: SEE SHEET NR-2 FOR NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY

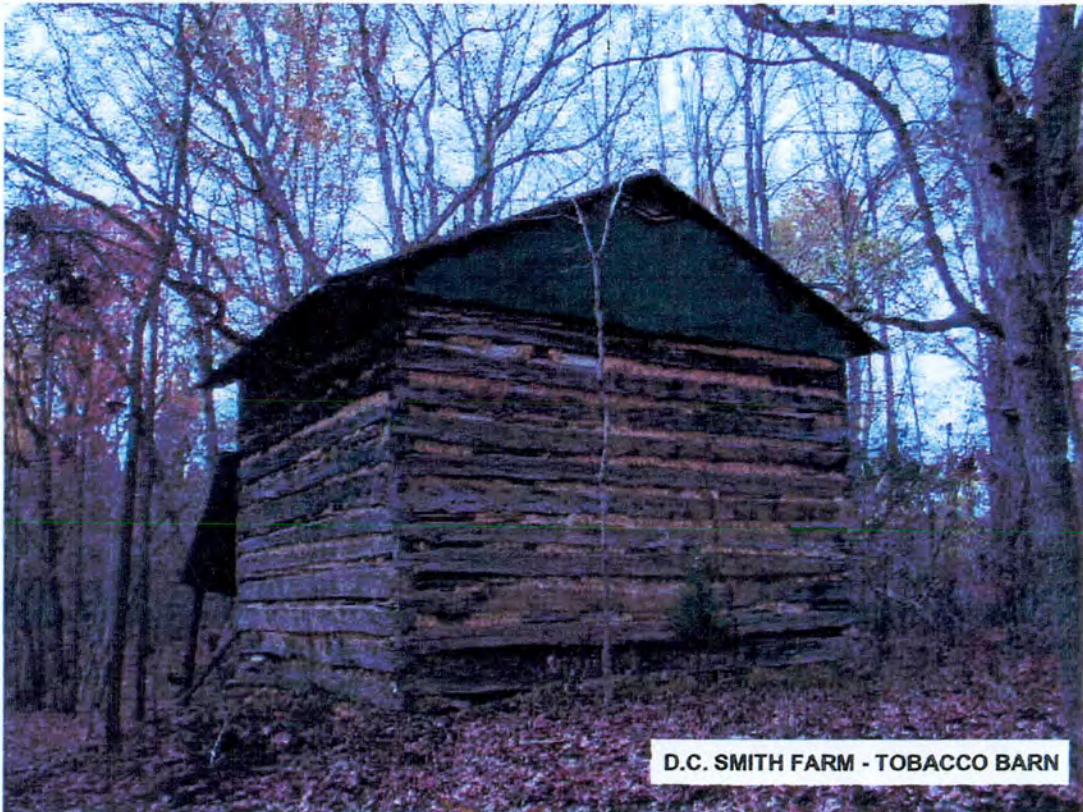


Rockingham County GIS Aerial Map
-No Scale-

 <p>NCDOT Historic Architecture 1583 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1583</p> <p>T 919-715-1333 F 919-715-1501 www.ncdot.org</p>	<p>Project</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Widen US 29, Reidsville Rockingham County</p>	<p>Drawn By:</p> <p>Silverman</p>	<p>TIP No.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U-3326</p>
	<p>Sheet Title</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D.C Smith Farm Site Plan</p>	<p>Issue Date:</p> <p>02-01-05</p>	<p>Scale</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NTS</p>



D.C. SMITH FARM - TOBACCO BARN




D.C. SMITH FARM - TOBACCO BARN



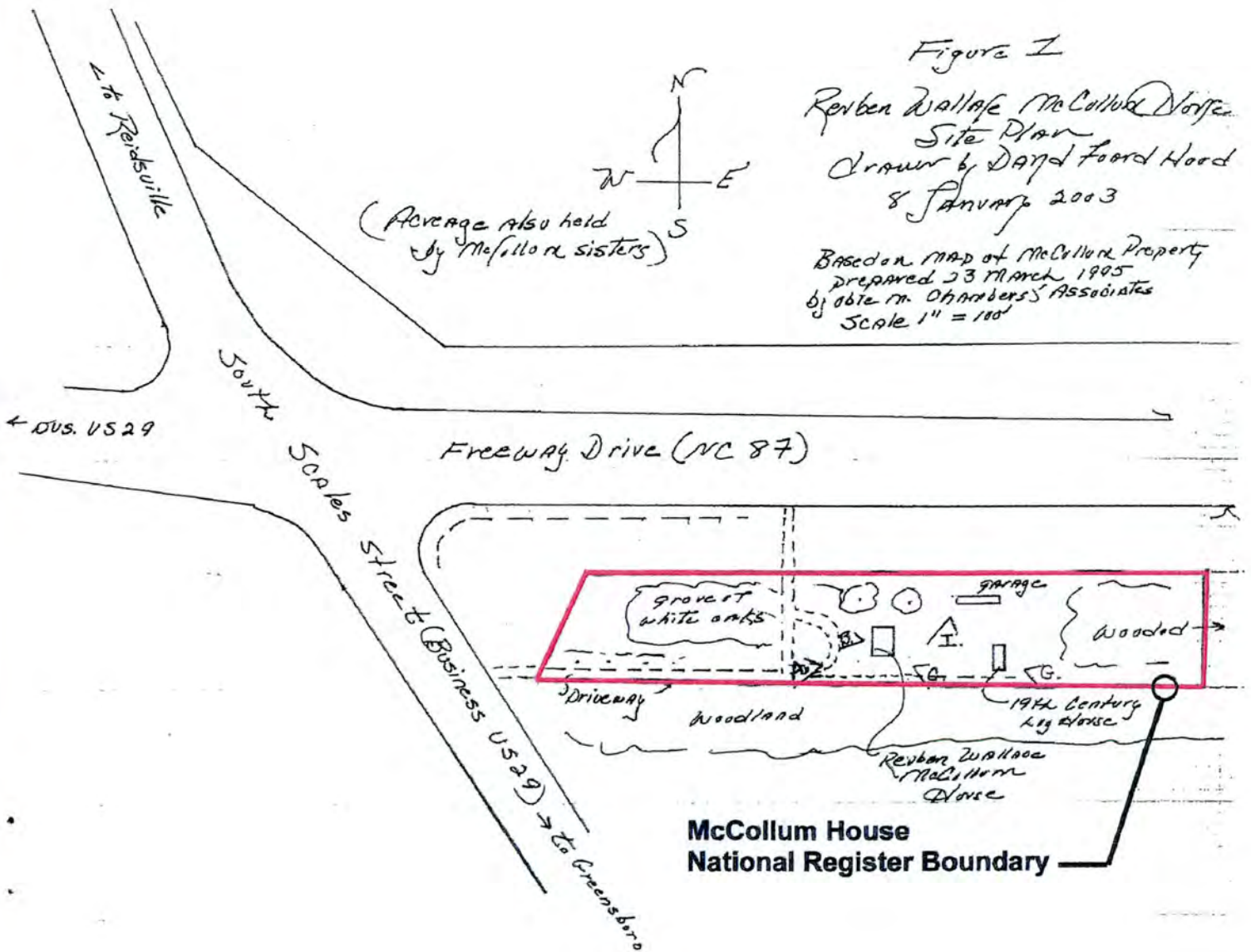
NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY



Rockingham County GIS Aerial Map
-No Scale-

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	<p>Sheet Title</p> <p>NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY D.C. Smith Farm</p>	<p>Issue Date: <u>02-01-05</u></p>	<p>Scale NTS</p>
		<p>File Name: <u>NR 2.ppt</u></p>	<p>Sheet No. NR-2</p>

After the U-3326 Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report was completed in February 2002, the Reuben Wallace McCollum House was listed in the National Register (May 1, 2003). The location and National Register Boundary for the McCollum House is shown below (Source: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office). This property is located outside of the APE for the subject project.



NOTE:

The McCollum House is located outside of the APE for the subject project.

**PROPERTY INVENTORY & EVALUATIONS:
PROPERTIES DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL
REGISTER AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION
(SEE NCDOT CONCURRENCE FORM DATED JAN. 11, 2005)**



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

Project Description: **Widen US 29 Business to a Multi-Lane Facility, Reidsville**

On Jan. 11, 2005 representatives of the

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

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property/ies identified as: R-1, R-2 is/are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it/them is/are necessary. (Note D.C. Smith Farm and Bartee Log House to be Evaluated in a Report) *
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

R. Silverman

Representative, NCDOT

11 Jan 2005

Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Shirley D. [Signature]

Representative, HPO

1/11/05

Date

Renee Hedhill-Early
State Historic Preservation Officer

1-11-05

Date

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

R-2 To be discussed in report -

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