



## North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

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

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

August 2, 1995

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

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for Winston-Salem Northern Beltway (Eastern Section) from US 52 to US 421/I-40 Business, Forsyth County, U-2579, State Project No. 6.628002T, ER 95-9273

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of June 28, 1995, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Ruth Little for Kimley-Horn and Associates concerning the above project.

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

John and Matthew Clayton Farm. This farm consists of the homesteads of two successive generations: a frontier homestead and a later nineteenth century progressive farm set at a strategic crossroads, with old roadbeds preserved. It is eligible under Criterion A for agriculture and transportation and Criterion C for architecture. We believe that the eligible boundaries should include the entire northern woods tract, property which remained associated with the farm after its 1920 subdivision.

John and Charles Fries Day Farm. This farm is a rare surviving example of the small subsistence post-Civil War farm in Forsyth County. It is eligible under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture. We believe the proposed boundaries are appropriate for this property.

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

Zimmerman House (FY 676). This house has been heavily remodeled and may have been moved to its current site.

C. C. Stoltz Farm (FY 564). This farm's outbuildings have been demolished and the house is in the process of demolition.

Rev. Thomas Stoltz House. This Italiante-style house is in ruinous condition.

Slate-Dollon House (FY 529). This house has been moved and enlarged, and is now abandoned and deteriorating.

Crews-Grubbs House (FY 523). This typical but well-preserved I-house does not retain historic farm outbuildings and does not appear to be one of the most intact representatives of its type in the project area.

Joe Grubbs House (FY 526). This property lacks special historical or architectural significance.

Charles Melvin Fulp House (FY 524). This property lacks special historical or architectural significance.

Davis-Hampton Houses (FY 520). These altered log houses, once joined but now separate, no longer have significance as a dog-trot, and are not eligible in their present configuration.

House, 1801 Old Hollow Road. This rusticated concrete block bungalow is a typical, though particularly decorative, example of the common Craftsman style.

Day Miller's House (FY 533). This log cabin lacks integrity as a nineteenth century structure because of later additions, and as a twentieth century tenant house lacks special historical or architectural significance.

D. P. Davis House (FY 518). This deteriorated log house lacks special historical or architectural significance.

Will Hammock Farm. This farm complex includes a Foursquare farmhouse that appears to be typical of the project area and at present does not have sufficient historic or architectural significance or eligibility.

Frank Dillon House (FY 504). This house lacks special historical or architectural significance.

Moses Westmoreland Farm. This property is a relatively typical twentieth century farm complex, and the log house and frame I-house have undergone alterations and have lost integrity.

Morris House. This house is an altered example of the typical I-house, and lacks special historical or architectural significance.

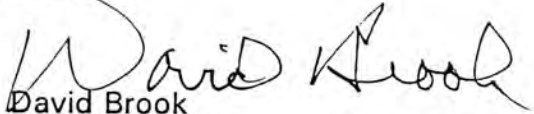
Sapp House (FY 317). This house is a typical I-house that has undergone numerous alterations and has lost integrity.

The report in general meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick  
B. Church  
Forsyth County Historic Properties Commission

bc: File  
✓ Brown/Bevin  
County  
RF

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES  
SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT  
WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY:  
EASTERN SECTION FROM US 52 TO I-40 BUSINESS EIS  
STATE PROJECT NO. 6.628002T  
FORSYTH COUNTY  
TIP No. U-2579**

**for  
Kimley-Horn and Associates  
P O Box 33068  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27636-3068  
919-677-2000**

**and**

**THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION  
AND  
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Prepared by  
M. Ruth Little, Ph.D.  
Longleaf Historic Resources  
2709 Bedford Avenue  
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919-836-8128**

**January 1995, revised June 1995**

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**January 1995, revised June 1995**

*M. Ruth Little*  
**M. Ruth Little, Architectural Historian  
Longleaf Historic Resources**

*June 22, 1995*  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Project Manager, N.C. DOT**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Historic Architectural Resources  
Section, N.C. DOT**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

**WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY:  
EASTERN SECTION FROM US 52 TO I-40 BUSINESS EIS  
STATE PROJECT NO. 6.628002T  
FORSYTH COUNTY  
TIP No. U-2579**

**I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

Longleaf Historic Resources conducted an intensive, Phase 2 survey of historic architectural resources within the area of potential effect of several alternative corridors for the 12.5 mile Winston-Salem Northern Beltway in northeast Forsyth County, from US 52 on the north to I-40 Business on the south. M. Ruth Little was principal investigator; Michelle Michael was field assistant. The study was conducted for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., engineers, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. The results of this study will be included as a technical appendix in the environmental documents being prepared by NCDOT.

The project consists of two detailed study corridors, each 1200 feet in width, which extend from US 52 north of Winston-Salem to I-40 Business to the south. Each corridor is approximately 12.5 miles long and contains several crossovers. The APE for the intensive historic architecture survey extends approximately 2000 feet in width and was determined during a meeting attended by Barbara Church and Jay Bissett of the Planning and Environmental Branch, NCDOT; Nate Benson of Kimley-Horn Engineers, and M. Ruth Little on July 27, 1994.

Longleaf Historic Resources performed the Phase 1 Reconnaissance Survey for this project in April-May 1993. M. Ruth Little was principal investigator; Kaye Graybeal of Greensboro served as field assistant. Based on this preliminary survey, the following eligible and potentially eligible properties were identified as being in the APE at the July 27, 1994 meeting: Matthew and John Clayton Houses Complex on NC 66 and the Charles F. Day Farm and John Day House on Dippen Road.

The area of potential effect (APE) is delineated on the Rural Hall, Walkertown, Winston-Salem East and Kernersville USGS quad maps (*Figure 2*). The APE is defined as the areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character of use of such historic properties as may exist. The limits of the APE were determined by the character of the adjacent built environment and landscape and are described in detail in the Introduction.

Approximately 150 over-fifty year old buildings not considered significant enough to be evaluated in depth in the survey report are located within the APE. Due to the historical development of this area, which contains several crossroads communities and suburban development around Winston-Salem, the state highways and secondary roads within the APE are densely settled with houses dating from the 1920s-1940s period, now mingled

with post-World War II ranch houses as well as more recent subdivision housing. Under a recent agreement between NCDOT and NCSHPO, each one of these is documented with a photograph, keyed to the USGS maps. These photographs were reviewed at a meeting between NCDOT and NCSHPO held on January 17, 1995 at which the SHPO concurred that most of them were not eligible for the National Register. The SHPO requested that one, House at 1801 Old Hollow Road, be evaluated further in the survey report (See the concurrence form, following page 77, documenting the evaluation of these properties in the report.) Documentation of this group of buildings consists of these photographs, a list, the keyed maps and the concurrence with the determination of "not eligible for the National Register." This documentation will be included in a technical appendix to this report.

Survey methodology consisted of an intensive examination covering 100% of the alternative corridors and their area of potential effect. The survey was conducted by automobile and by foot. Boundaries of each tract containing an eligible resource were determined by interviews with property owners and by the use of deeds, tax maps and surveys. The base field maps used were the Rural Hall, Walkertown, Winston-Salem East and Kernersville quads. Field methodology was tailored to take advantage of the existing historic structures files prepared by Gwynne S. Taylor during her intensive historic survey of Forsyth County in 1979-1980. All properties recorded by Taylor that have retained integrity were evaluated in this report. The following six properties recorded by Taylor within the study area have been demolished or have disappeared: FY 510: Walker House; FY 511: Walker House; FY 576: Stultz Cemetery; FY 522: Church; FY 512: House; FY 517: House, and FY 519: Roberson-Pfaff House. The Robert Grubbs House, FY 525, has lost its integrity. These are therefore not evaluated in this report.

This report of the Phase 2 Survey divides the historic properties in the APE into three categories: properties on the State Study List [a list of properties determined eligible by the North Carolina SHPO] or eligible for the National Register; properties of sufficient historical significance to warrant evaluation but not eligible for the Register; and properties over fifty years of age that represent typical examples of common house types that do not warrant evaluation.

All properties included in this report are evaluated in terms of their significance and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Of the two properties already on the Study List, the John Clayton Log House remained eligible for the National Register, but, in the opinion of the consultant, is merely one eligible resource in an eligible farm district, the John and Matthew Clayton Farm. The John Day Log House was moved in the mid-1980s to the Charles Fries Day Farm nearby. It has lost its status as a study list property because of the move, but, in the opinion of the consultant, the Charles Fries Day Farm appears to be eligible for the National Register, and the John Day House would be a contributing resource on this farm. Therefore the properties judged eligible for the National Register in this report are as follows:

John and Matthew Clayton Farm      page 14

The second category, properties of historic significance but not considered eligible for the National Register, consists of eleven properties recorded by Taylor that were re-recorded for this study. These consist exclusively of nineteenth century houses: either log homesteads, frame I-Houses (two-story side-gable single-pile houses), or houses which are a combination of both building forms. Five properties not previously recorded are included in this report: the Will Hammock Farm, containing a substantial ca. 1925 Foursquare farmhouse and outbuildings; the Rev. Thomas Stoltz House and Barn, a significant but ruinous ca. 1870 complex; the ca. 1925 Craftsman style house at 1801 Old Hollow Road; the Moses Westmoreland Farm with a 1901 log house and 1924 frame house; and the Morris House, a late nineteenth century I-House. The following properties, listed alphabetically, are evaluated in this report:

✓ Crews-Grubbs House	page 44
✓ D.P. Davis House	page 57
✓ Davis-Hampton Houses	page 50
✓ Day Miller's House	page 55
✓ Frank Dillon House	page 63
✓ Charles Melvin Fulp House	page 48
✓ Joe Grubbs House	page 46
✓ Will Hammock Farm	page 60
✓ House, 1801 Old Hollow Road	page 52
✓ Morris House	page 71
✓ Sapp House	page 66
✓ Slate-Dillon House	page 42
✓ C.C. Stoltz Farm	page 36
✓ Rev. Thomas S. Stoltz House & Barn	page 39
✓ Moses Westmoreland Farm	page 66
✓ Zimmerman House	page 34

The third category of properties, the over-fifty year old properties not sufficiently significant for recordation and evaluation, are listed in a chart in the appendix.



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#### IV. INTRODUCTION

The proposed Winston-Salem Northern Beltway: Eastern Section from US 52 to I-40 Business, State Project No. 6.628002T, TIP No. U-2579, is located in northeast Forsyth County on the USGS quads of Rural Hall, Walkertown, Winston-Salem East and Kernersville. *Figure 1 shows the geographic location of the project, the alternative corridors, and location of all eligible properties. The following Figure 2a and 2b, created from these four quad maps, shows in detail the area of potential effect (APE) of the alternative corridors with all recorded properties: eligible and ineligible.* Boundaries of eligible properties are indicated by shading. Ineligible properties are circled.



This report presents the results of a comprehensive historic architectural survey of the project area. The sponsoring agency is the North Carolina Department of Transportation and the engineering firm in charge of project planning is Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc. This survey report was prepared according to NCDOT guidelines. An architectural survey within the APE associated with the potential new alignments of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway was necessary for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and 36 CFR 800. In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations, the work plan included the following items: (1) historical and architectural background research focusing on the general survey area in order to develop a context within which to evaluate properties potentially eligible for the National Register; (2) determining the APE; (3) identifying and evaluating those properties within the APE which appear to meet one or more of the National Register criteria; and (4) preparation of a report describing the project, the survey process, and the conclusions of the survey. The scope of work is shown in excerpts from the principal investigator's subcontract with Kimley-Horn & Associates included in the Appendix.

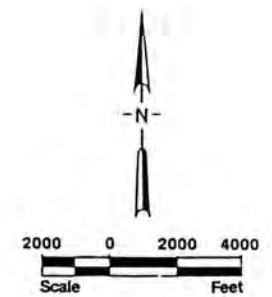
The principal investigator of the historic architecture survey is M. Ruth Little, Longleaf Historic Resources. Her resume is presented in the Appendix. Survey Field Assistant was Michelle Michael. These personnel spent five days: November 10, November 30, December 5, December 13 and December 14, 1994 in the field completing the survey.

The APE is defined as the areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of such historic properties as may exist. The area of potential effect was determined not only by whether the study corridors crossed a portion of a historic property, but also by whether any historic resource would be impacted visually by a proposed road within a corridor. For the Northern Beltway, the APE is a band measuring a minimum of 2000 feet wide and a maximum of 4000 feet wide, centered on the potential alignments. Topography and the character of adjacent land use determined the width of the study area. In any instance where a historic property lay within approximately 750 feet of the edge of the study corridor, or where the proposed highway would be visible from the historic property, the APE includes such properties.

TIP No. U-2579  
 WINSTON - SALEM  
 NORTHERN BELTWAY  
 (EASTERN SECTION)

LEGEND

-  ALTERNATIVES SELECTED FOR DETAILED STUDY
-  PROPOSED INTERCHANGE



SELECTED ALTERNATIVE CORRIDORS

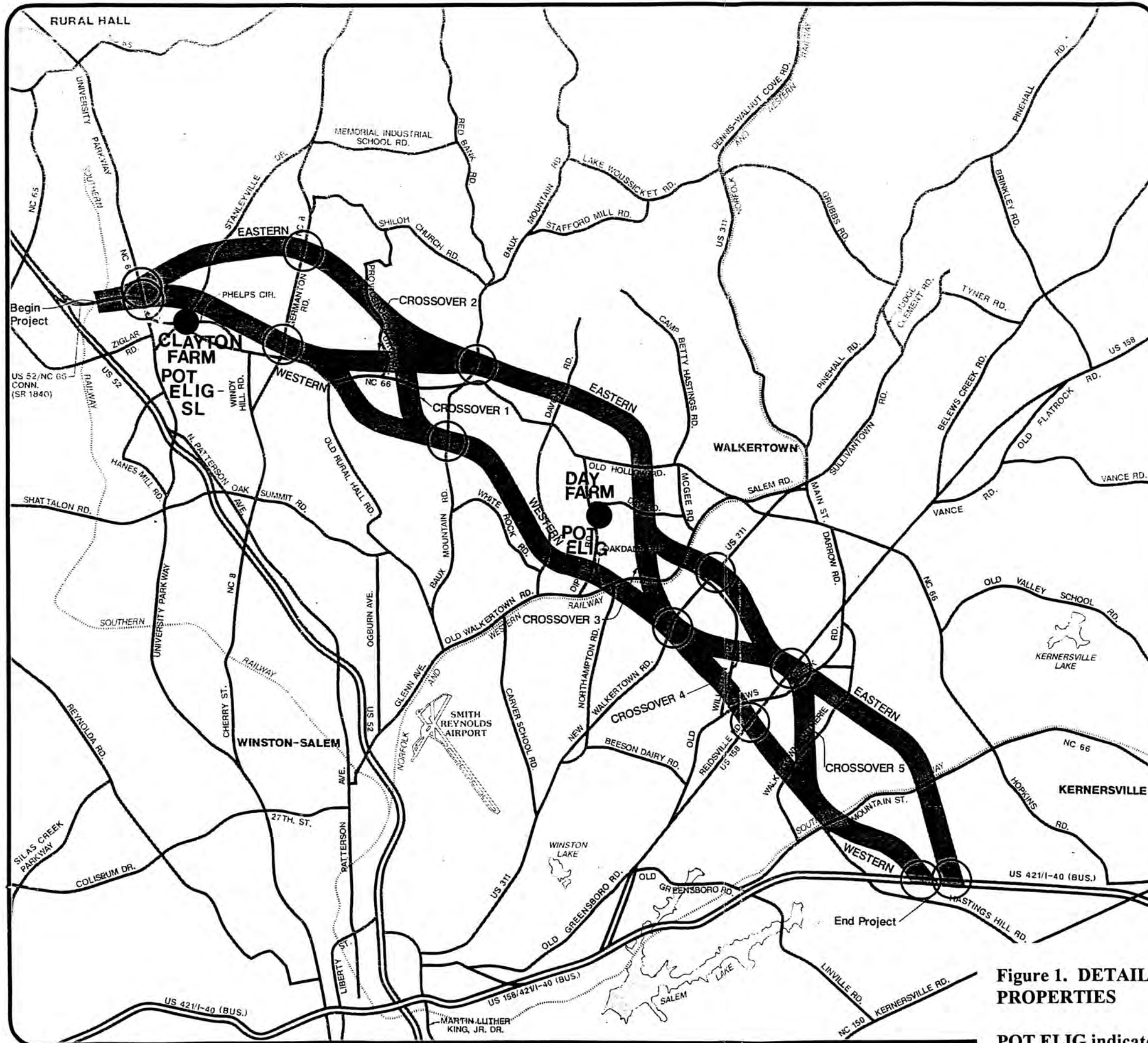
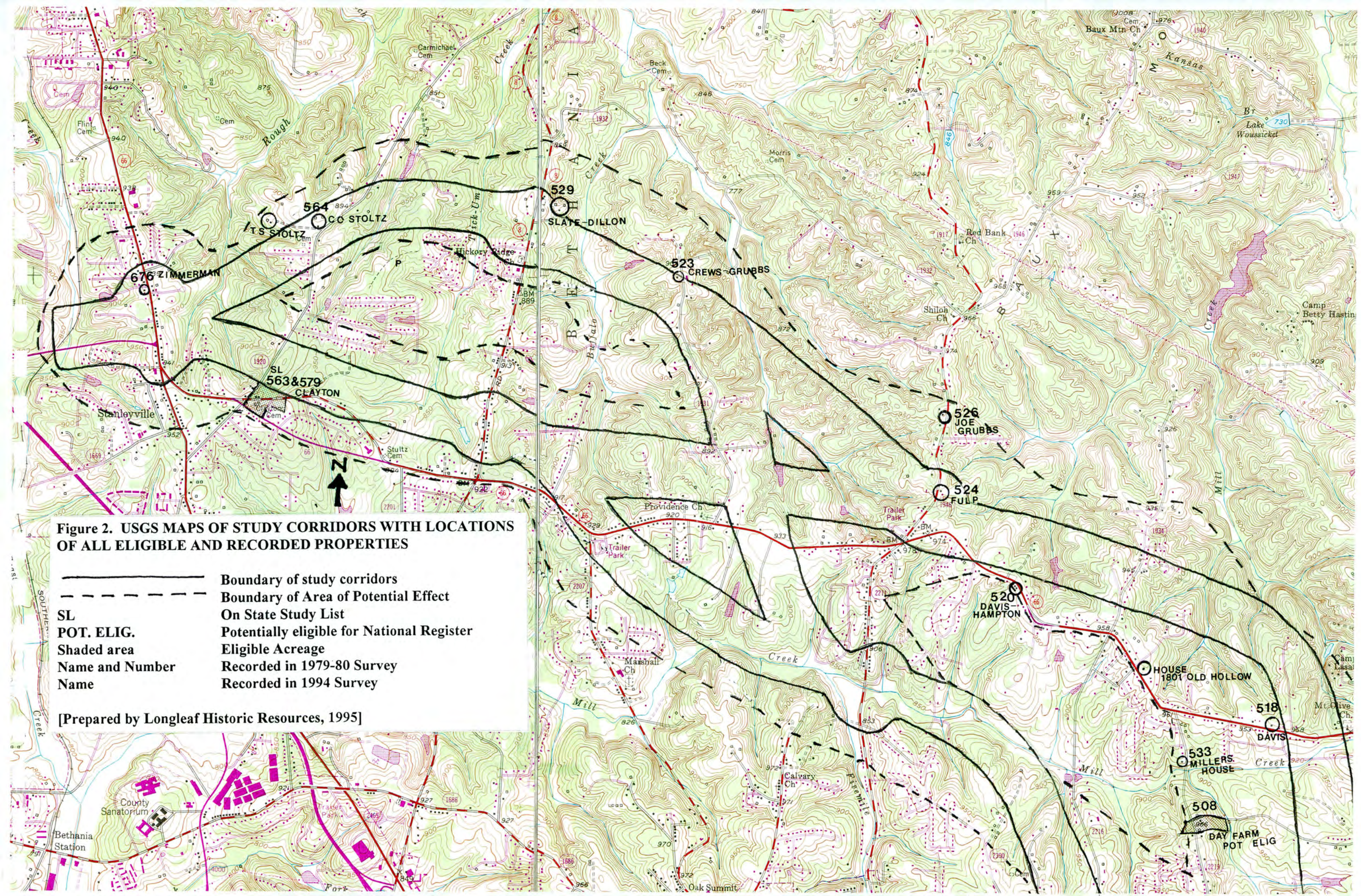




Figure 1. DETAILED STUDY CORRIDORS, WITH ALL ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

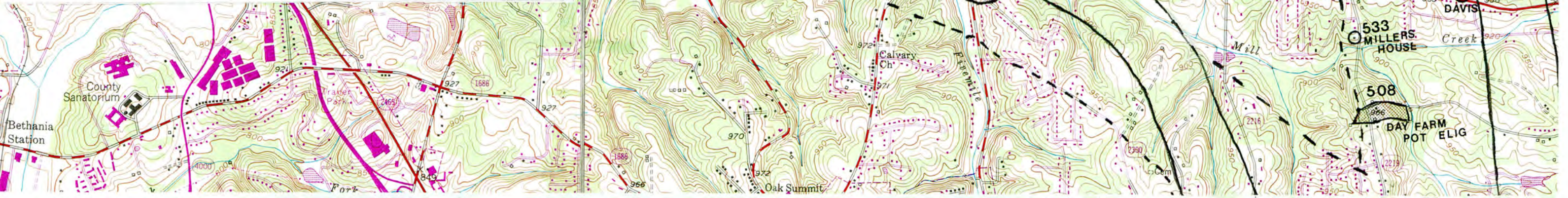
POT ELIG indicates that the property is potentially eligible  
 SL indicates that the property is on the State Study List

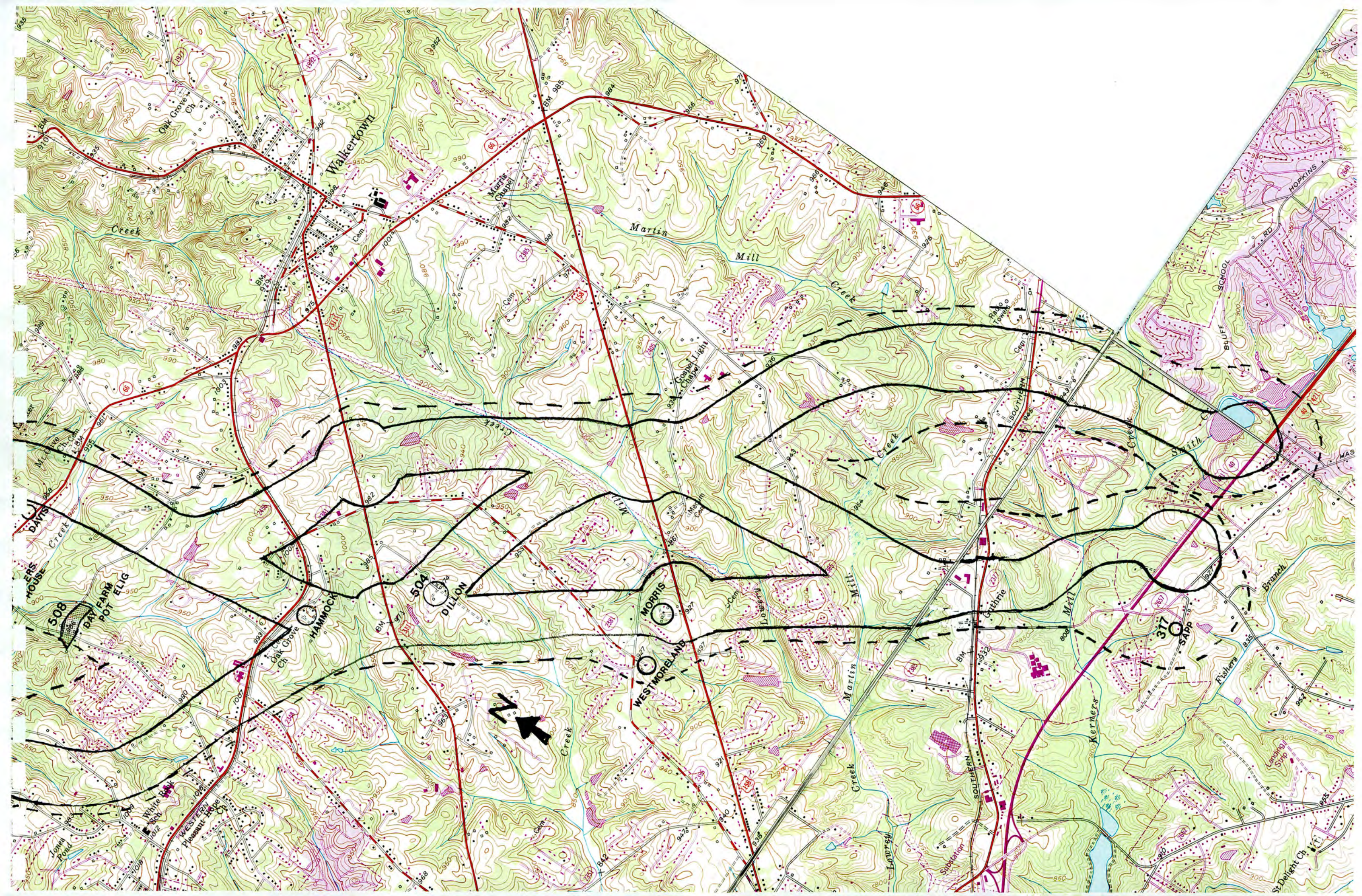


**Figure 2. USGS MAPS OF STUDY CORRIDORS WITH LOCATIONS OF ALL ELIGIBLE AND RECORDED PROPERTIES**

-  Boundary of study corridors
-  Boundary of Area of Potential Effect
- SL** On State Study List
- POT. ELIG.** Potentially eligible for National Register
- Shaded area** Eligible Acreage
- Name and Number** Recorded in 1979-80 Survey
- Name** Recorded in 1994 Survey

[Prepared by Longleaf Historic Resources, 1995]





## V. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The topography of the study area consists of gently to moderately rolling hills and valleys that drain into numerous creeks, including Rough Fork, Mill Creek, Buffalo Creek, Lowrey Creek, Martin Mill Creek, and Kerners Mill Creek. Several of these have been dammed to create Salem Lake, a large reservoir on the eastern side of the city of Winston-Salem. Elevations range from approximately 800 to approximately 900 feet above sea level.

Existing land use in the study area is a dense mixture of rural and suburban residential, with industrial and commercial land use along the major traffic arteries, SR 2377 (West Mountain Street), US 158, US 311 and NC 66. Railroad tracks parallel SR 2456 (Old Walkertown Road) between northeast Winston-Salem and Walkertown, and also West Mountain Street between East Winston and Kernersville.

Historically, the study area contained farms, which were intermixed with rural residential development along the major roadways beginning in the early twentieth century. Vistas of rolling fields are still visible in some areas of the study area, and the occasional log tobacco barn remains as a testament to the importance of tobacco cultivation in past decades. This section of Forsyth County has been under suburban residential pressure since the 1920s, however, and is currently very densely developed with both individual residences and subdivisions. The farms which remain have shrunk in acreage because much of the land has been sold and subdivided for residential developments. A number of industrial plants stand along the major arteries. Traffic congestion is a problem in much of the area because existing roads are few and only two lanes in width.



## VI. METHODOLOGY

The work plan for this project conforms to the following guidelines, regulations and technical advisories: "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Phase II (Intensive) Surveys of Historic Architectural Resources for the North Carolina Department of Transportation," dated June 15, 1994 (NCDOT); and "Guidelines for the Preparation of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office," 1989.

Background research for the project study area was conducted in 1992, and involved a file search of all properties recorded by Gwynne S. Taylor during the Forsyth County Historic Architecture Survey conducted in 1979-80. Background research for the preparation of the historical and architectural background section utilized Gwynne Taylor's historic architecture guidebook, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*, 1981. Other secondary research materials included histories of Forsyth County. Primary research in Forsyth County deeds and census records was conducted for certain properties. As is always true of local history research, interviews with older residents of the project area provided indispensable information.

The survey team spent five days: November 10, November 30, December 5, December 13 and December 14, 1994 in the field completing the survey. Survey techniques consisted of stopping at each significant historic resource for reevaluation. If access to the interior was possible, the interior was viewed and photographed. Access was possible for each property determined eligible. All structures shown on the USGS maps of the study area that were within the area of potential effect and were color-coded as having been built before 1951 were examined in the field. This detailed survey yielded a number of properties that are over fifty years old that had not been recorded during the comprehensive survey. Five of these: the Rev. Thomas Stoltz House, the Will Hammock Farm, the House at 1801 Old Hollow Road, the Moses Westmoreland Farm, and the Morris House, were recorded; the rest were photographed and keyed to the survey maps because they represent typical examples of early twentieth century house types. All research material collected for this report, including files for the new properties, will be deposited with the State Historic Preservation Office.

## VII. HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUND

[Note: The following historic and architectural context for the Northeast Winston Beltway study area is taken in large part from Gwynne Taylor's excellent survey publication, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*, 1981.]

The Winston-Salem Northern Beltway (Eastern Section) corridors under study are located in the northeast section of the Wachovia Tract, the 100,000 acre land grant deeded to the Moravians, led by Bishop August Spangenburg, by Lord Granville of England in 1752. Spangenburg praised the tract for its

countless springs, and numerous fine creeks; as many mills as may be desired can be built. There is much beautiful meadow land....There is good pasturage for cattle.... There is also much lowland which is suitable for raising corn, etc. There is plenty of upland and gently sloping land which can be used for corn, wheat, etc.....<sup>1</sup>

At the time of Moravian settlement, the area was part of Rowan County. It was later part of Surry County, then Stokes County and finally in 1849 this area was established as the new county of Forsyth. In the eighteenth century the first three permanent settlements established by the Moravians were Bethabara (1753), Bethania (1759), and Salem (1766), located in the central and northwestern sections of the tract. There were no major Moravian settlements in northeast Forsyth County in the study area for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway (Eastern Section). *Figure 3 shows the Forsyth County boundaries in 1849 and the boundaries of the Wachovia Tract.* Although the study area is within the Wachovia Tract, the significant settlement of this northeast quadrant came from non-Moravians, and the area's period of greatest significance is the late nineteenth and early twentieth century period of railroad arrival and subsequent industrial boom. Indeed, the defining period for the cultural resources of the area was the second quarter of the twentieth century, when it became a suburban area in which families lived on small garden tracts and commuted into Winston-Salem for work.

### Early Transportation Network

Forsyth County is drained by a number of sizable creeks, such as Muddy Creek, but has no navigable rivers. In a section of piedmont North Carolina without waterways, backcountry roads formed the only method of transportation for settlers. Older roads are now secondary roads or have been abandoned. SR 1920, which intersects NC 66 at the Stanleyville crossroads, is the modern replacement of a portion of the Old Wagon Road from Pennsylvania to Georgia, a major avenue for colonial settlement of the North Carolina backcountry. A series of historical maps of Forsyth County drawn by C. M. Miller: the first in 1898, the second in 1907, the final in 1927, show the evolution of the

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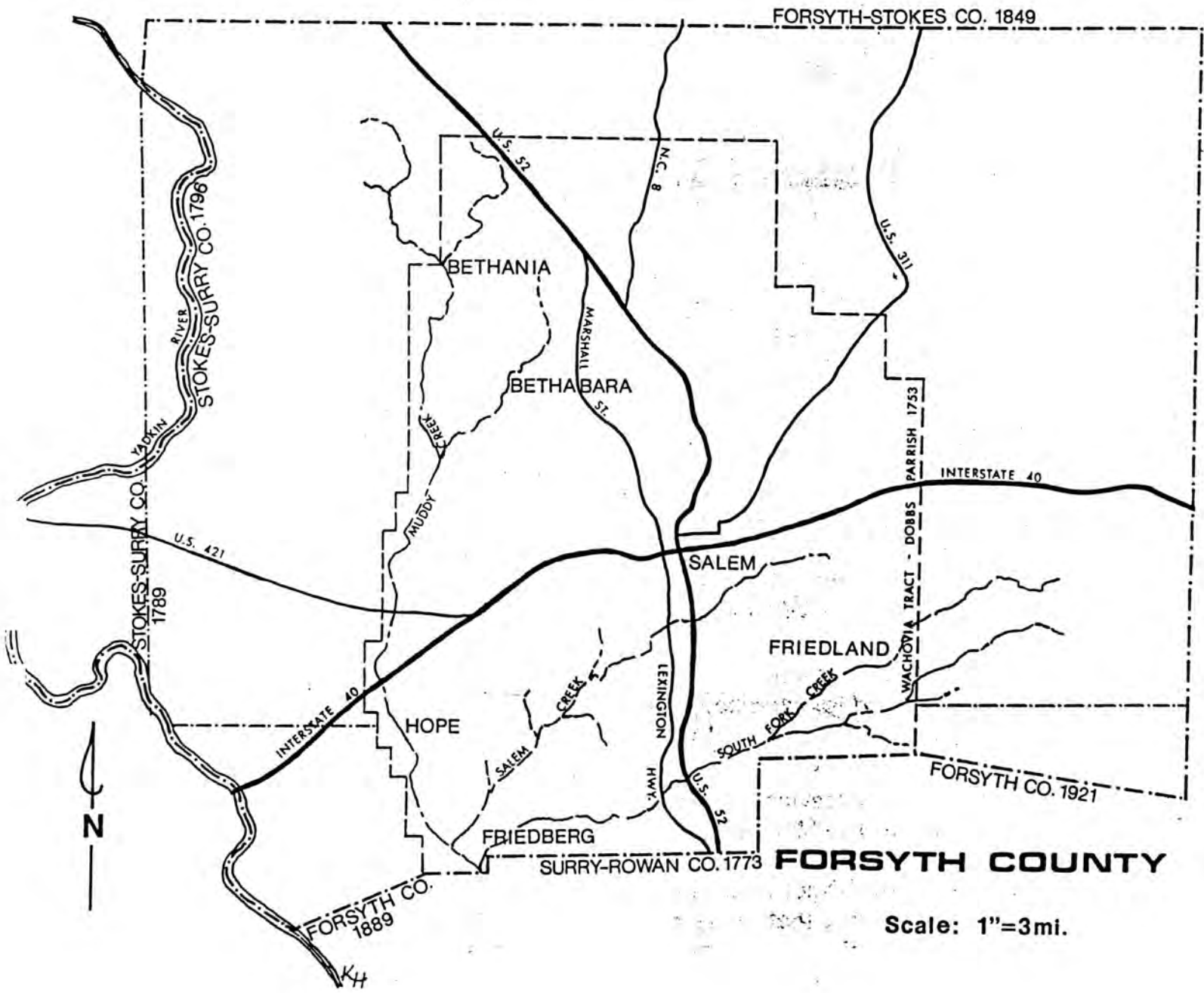
<sup>1</sup> Adelaide L. Fries, Douglas Letell Rights, Minnie J. Smith, and Kenneth G. Hamilton (eds), *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Historical Commission, 1922-1959), I, 59.

transportation network which has profoundly affected development in the area under study for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway. (*Figure 4: Map of Forsyth County, C. M. Miller, 1927*) The highway between Winston-Salem and Rural Hall (NC 8) was shown as the Germanton Road on the 1898 map, because it led to Germanton, the former county seat of Stokes County when it included present-day Forsyth County. Old Hollow Road (NC 66), which forms the major east-west artery through the region, was the road between Rural Hall and Walkertown by 1898. By 1907 it had a significant concentration of adjacent dwellings. On the 1927 map it was called "Old Holler Road." Another significant early artery is Old Walkertown Road (SR 2456), which extends from Winston-Salem to Walkertown and has the Norfolk and Western Railroad paralleling it. By 1898 this was an important road which paralleled the Roanoke and Southern Railroad. In 1927 this was N.C. Highway 77 and had a number of residences along it. The area is presently bisected by several other early or mid-twentieth century highways: US 421, US 158, and US 311.

### **Early Communities**

The two main communities located near the Northern Beltway (Eastern Section) study area, Walkertown and Rural Hall, were established by non-Moravians in the late eighteenth century. Walkertown was first settled in the late eighteenth century by Robert Walker, and was a Methodist-oriented community which grew slowly until after the Civil War. In 1872 the Sullivan & Osburn tobacco manufactory began operation. The Roanoke and Southern line came south from Roanoke, Virginia through Walkertown to Winston-Salem in 1889. In 1889 the Leight Lumber Factory began to operate and in 1891 the Crews Tobacco Factory was established. In 1903 the Walkertown Chair Factory was established. None of these enterprises lasted long, the longest being the Chair Factory which continued until 1940. Walkertown residents found employment in Winston-Salem and Kernersville and continued to live in the Walkertown area.

The town of Rural Hall began as a Lutheran community. In 1790 a Lutheran congregation acquired a tract of land on Beaver Dam Creek and built a church, now known as Nazareth Lutheran Church. The home of Z. B. Bitting, the first station agent for the Cape Fear Railroad, gave the town its name, for his ca. 1800 house had a wide hall which became a meeting place for the community, and was known as "the Hall." To distinguish mail sent to "Bitting's Hall" from mail sent to Main Hall at Salem Academy, the Salem postmaster marked mail "The Rural Hall," and the name remained. Rural Hall's greatest growth occurred after the Southern Railroad came through in 1887 and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in 1890. In the decade before and after the turn of the twentieth century, the railroads stimulated the construction of frame houses and brick commercial buildings along Broad Street, the main artery. In the late nineteenth century in the nearby countryside families such as the Howard Thackers and the Matthew Claytons built commodious brick homes. Brick churches built near Rural Hall during this period of growth such as Nazareth Lutheran, Antioch Methodist and Macedonia Baptist show the trend toward brick construction.



**Figure 3. Map of Forsyth County Showing Boundaries of the Wachovia Tract and Present Boundaries of the County, finalized in 1849 (taken from Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*)**

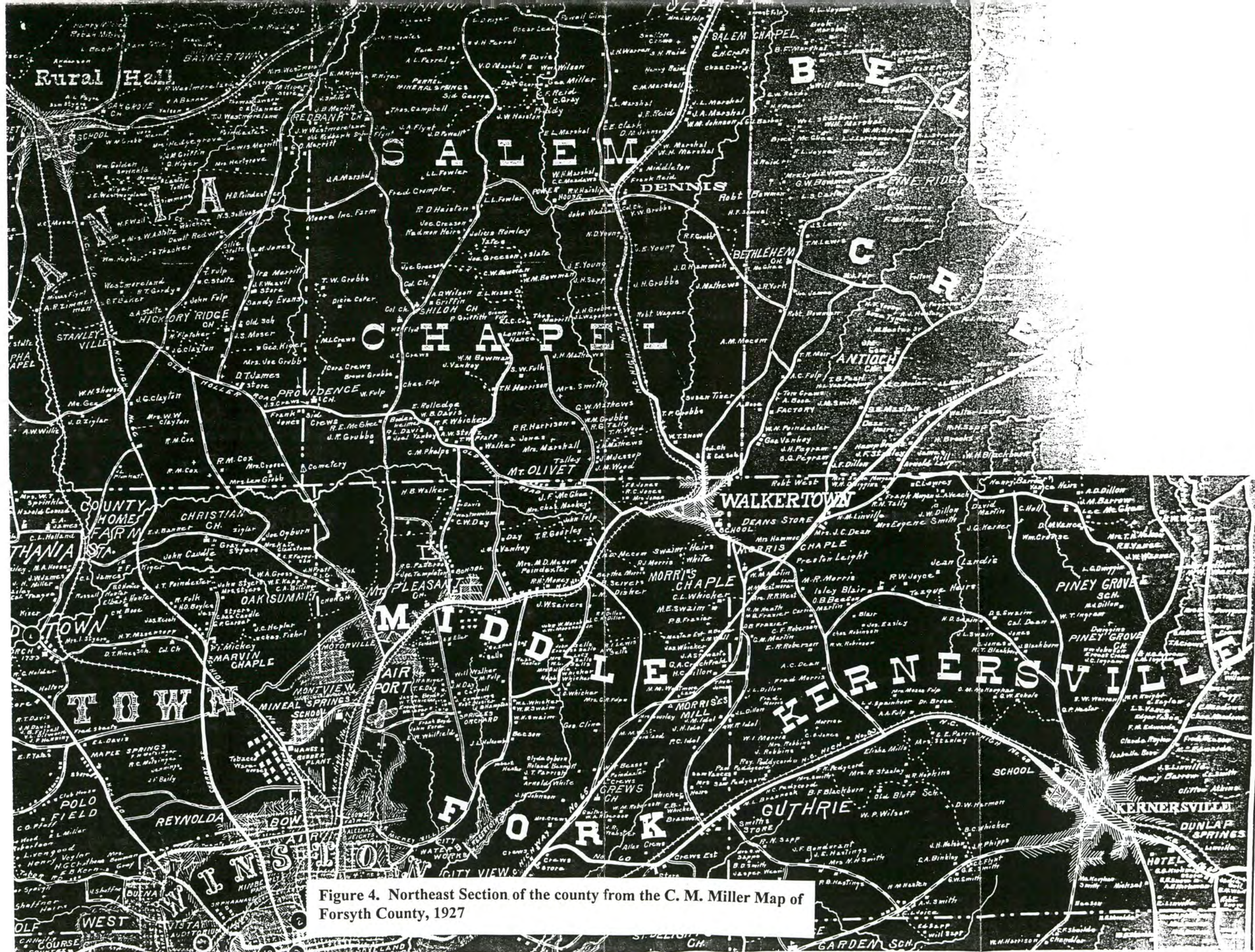


Figure 4. Northeast Section of the county from the C. M. Miller Map of Forsyth County, 1927

## **Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Agriculture in Forsyth County**

The cultural resources eligible for the National Register that lie in or adjacent to the alternative corridors of the Northeast Winston Beltway study area, the John and Matthew Clayton Farm and the Charles Fries Day Farm, fall under the context of Forsyth County agricultural development in the nineteenth century.

With the exception of the Moravian farmers in Wachovia who grew livestock and tobacco for commercial trade, most farming in antebellum Forsyth was subsistence. Farmers grew corn, hay, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and raised horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine. In the decade of the 1850s several factors caused a boom in tobacco production in the county. The discovery of the "bright" tobacco curing process, improvements in transportation, and the establishment of many small tobacco factories throughout the county gave great impetus to tobacco cultivation, especially in northern Forsyth County. Rise in cultivation of this commercial crop caused a doubling in the number of acres under cultivation and of the average farm value. This decade also saw increased livestock production, although the overemphasis on tobacco caused a decrease in other agricultural products. Forsyth was not a large slaveholding county, due in large part to ambivalence within the Moravian community about the moral acceptability of the institution. It had the lowest slave population of any central piedmont county.

The economic stagnation caused by the Civil War affected Forsyth County as strongly as the rest of North Carolina, although the emancipation of the slaves was much less a factor in this area than in areas of the state with large slave populations. In 1869 1,272 farms were in operation; the average farm contained 163 acres, somewhat smaller than the state average of 212 acres. Throughout Reconstruction farm size shrank. Unlike eastern counties where plantations were broken up into tenant farms or farmed by sharecroppers, Forsyth County had few tenants or sharecroppers. This high percentage of owner-occupied small farms should have resulted in prosperity and progress among farmers, but by the end of the century the farm population was barely growing enough food to feed themselves, much less to supply the growing needs of Winston-Salem. Concentration on the cash crop of tobacco was largely to blame.

Farm size continued to shrink in the twentieth century and the number of farms rose. By 1920 there were 2,849 farms. The early twentieth century Forsyth County farm produced tobacco as the cash crop, and raised small grain, hay and corn for farm needs. During the early twentieth century a revitalization of farming practices happened in Forsyth. A number of wealthy landowners, such as Catherine Reynolds, wife of tobacco financier R. J. Reynolds at Reynolda Farm near Winston-Salem, established demonstration farms to help local farmers diversify their crops and products. Pioneer work in cattle breeding in the late nineteenth century at farms such as those of H. E. Fries and Dr. H. T. Bahnsen led to the popularity of cattle and dairy farming by the 1920s. Many farmers diversified into dairying and sold milk and other dairy products to the public. By 1940 there were

3,370 farms, which averaged approximately 57 acres in size. By the 1940s the county also became a leader in the production of hogs and poultry.

### **Nineteenth Century Architecture in Forsyth County: Pioneer Log Homesteads**

The properties eligible for the National Register within the study area for the Northern Beltway (Eastern Section), the John and Matthew Clayton Farm and the Charles Fries Day Farm, have significance to Forsyth County rural architecture of the nineteenth century. Both farms contain two generations of nineteenth century farmhouses: the initial log homestead of the first generation and the frame or brick house of the second generation.

No known Moravian cultural resources were documented within the North Beltway (Eastern Section) study area, although most of the early settlers in the area were Germans. In the early nineteenth century, outside of the Moravian settlements, non-Moravians developed a building tradition in which log construction dominated. A typical log house of the period was a rectangular one or two-room structure, covered with weatherboards, with an exterior end chimney of brick or stone. More prosperous settlers sometimes constructed a two-story frame, one-room deep house often called an I-house. One local characteristic of this regional house type is brick nogging, a traditional German construction technique. Most of these houses have exterior end chimneys, one-story porches across the facade, and a rear shed or ell.

The earliest types of historic dwellings in the study area are log houses and log outbuildings located on dirt lanes often a long distance from the present roads. The best-documented antebellum dwelling is the John Clayton House (FY 563) built ca. 1820 on the Old Wagon Road. The substantial and well-finished 1 1/2 story log house is finished with batten doors, beaded ceiling joists, and a flush-sheathed front porch wall. Most of the earliest log dwellings have been overbuilt in later periods and do not retain integrity as eighteenth or early nineteenth century homesteads: for example, the Fountain Flynt House on NC 8 near Rural Hall contains a mid-eighteenth century log house that is now the kitchen wing, and the main block is said to be a late 18th-early 19th century log house, however it has been considerably enlarged.

Log continued to be the most generally used method of building up to the end of the nineteenth century. Most of the log homesteads found in the study area, such as the D.P. Davis House (FY 518) or the Day Miller's Cabin (FY 533) appear to have been built in the mid to late 19th century. They are one-room log houses with lofts, built with V or square notched corners, exterior end brick chimneys, and have often been enlarged with frame side or rear additions. The Crews-Grubbs House (FY 523) consists of a log homestead that became the rear ell when an I-House (a 2-story, side-gable, one room deep house) was added in the late nineteenth century. The log dogtrot house form was apparently somewhat common in the area, although one example, the Davis-Hampton House, was divided into two smaller dwellings some years ago, and a second example, the Walker House (FY 510), was demolished in the 1980s.

The dominant method of outbuilding construction was log, as well, although big barns were sometimes of heavy timber. Farms typically consisted of a two-story, central passage barn, a log smokehouse, and a log crib. Occasionally a log potato house occurred. With the exception of a few farms, most nineteenth century outbuildings have been demolished.

To be eligible for the National Register, a log homestead needs to retain basic integrity of design, materials, feeling, workmanship, location and setting. Integrity of setting can be defined as retaining a rural setting, whether or not the land is still used for agricultural purposes. Many log houses stand in Forsyth County, but very few are potentially eligible because of severe remodeling as well as drastic alteration of their historical setting.

### **Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Frame and Brick I-Houses**

By the mid-nineteenth century the Greek Revival style had arrived in Forsyth County, and was executed in elegant manner in a few urban buildings, such as Edward Belo's House in Salem, built in the 1850s, with a monumental Corinthian portico with cast-iron columns made by Belo at his own iron foundry. In rural northeast Forsyth County, the closest approximation of the Greek Revival style which has survived among the vernacular farmhouses of the period is the Nathaniel F. Sullivan House (FY 566), just outside the study area in the vicinity of Rural Hall. About 1855 Sullivan built his two-story double-pile house of bricks made on the site. The house has a center hall plan with four exterior end chimneys, and all of the interior mantels were marbled.

The Sullivan House is one of the few double-pile houses, that is, two rooms deep, that survive in the county. The dominant middle-class house form in the county is the I-House, which is a two-story, side gable house which is single pile, or one room deep on both levels. These I-Houses are almost invariably of frame construction. A stylish early example of the I-House was built about 1860 by the Walker family. For the interior they secured a carpenter who copied a stylish Greek Revival mantel with pilasters and fretwork capitals from Asher Benjamin's 1830 pattern book, *The Practical House Carpenter*. Greek Revival was still the style of choice in rural Forsyth County long after the Civil War ended.

Although some farmers, such as Nathaniel Sullivan, had achieved sufficient prosperity to build large stylish houses, the majority continued to construct small vernacular houses, and log construction remained one of the dominant forms of construction throughout the nineteenth century. The saga of two generations of the Day family, who owned land on Mill Creek near Walkertown, illustrates the more common experience in the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1860 when John Day married, he built a one-story log house (FY 507). About 1880 the Days added a two-story hall-and-parlor log house to the front. The house was finished with an exterior end brick chimney, six-over-six sash windows and Greek Revival style two-paneled doors. Day's son Charles built his own starter house in the 1880s, a small frame house. Charles Day and his sons ran a grist mill down on the creek, which must have been lucrative. Charles enlarged his house by adding a two-story



block in front in the early twentieth century and converted the original house into the rear dining room. The result was an I-House with two exterior end brick chimneys (FY 508).

The rise of tobacco as a cash crop brought sufficient prosperity to average middle-class farmers in northeast Forsyth County so that in the 1880s, for the first time since settlement, they began to build houses of frame and brick rather than log. Some of these houses were two-story brick houses that utilized elements of the old-fashioned Greek Revival style or the current Italianate style. No brickmakers appeared in Branson's Business Directories in the 1870s, but by 1884 there were four and by 1890 ten brick manufactories operated in Winston. Throughout Forsyth County brick construction boomed in the 1880s and 1890s. In 1879 Matthew Clayton, who had grown up in his father's log house, built a fine brick I-House with a brick dining room and kitchen ell (FY 579). Sparring Greek Revival trim decorates the house. C. C. Stoltz built a vernacular two-story frame house about 1900 that breaks from earlier tradition with its interior brick chimneys and brazenly stylish mantels with a wealth of sawnwork details (FY 564). Unfortunately this house is now being demolished.

Throughout the rest of the 1800s and into the second decade of the twentieth century the I-House remained the accepted house type for middle-class farmers. These I-Houses with bits of stylish trim on porches and a decorative front gable, set on spacious parcels of land, occur sporadically along the secondary roads of the study area. To be potentially eligible for the National Register, these I-Houses need to retain integrity of design, materials, feeling, workmanship, location and setting. Most examples in Forsyth County have lost integrity due to the replacement of porches and the application of new siding, often concealing original trim as well as original weatherboards. Furthermore, most examples lost much of their integrity of setting and feeling when they ceased to be the seat of a working farm. However if such a house retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as well as integrity of location, and is still located in a rural setting, even if the house is no longer the seat of a working farm, it is potentially eligible under Criterion C as a building type.

### **Twentieth Century Forsyth County Dwellings**

Beginning in the 1920s young families, many of the men commuting to jobs in Winston-Salem, Walkertown or Kernersville, abandoned the traditional vernacular house types of their parents and built Craftsman style bungalows and cottages close to the roads. Local builders, probably following mail-order plans, built these small frame cottages in a hundred variations of side and front-gable rooflines, engaged porches with bungalow piers, and gabled or shed dormer windows until the 1940s. The examples of this property type in the study area are generally small and standardized, and none appear to have any special architectural significance. Beginning in the 1950s and continuing into the 1970s brick and frame ranch houses were built among the earlier twentieth century houses. Since the 1970s, residential development has shifted from individual, custom built houses on road frontage to the subdivision of entire farms into residential neighborhoods with cul-de-sacs and closely spaced single family houses.

## VIII. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

### A. Recorded Properties Eligible for the National Register

#### 1. John and Matthew Clayton Farm

Location: northeast junction of SR 1920 (Stanleyville Dr.) and NC 66 (Old Hollow Rd.), Stanleyville community

Date of Construction: ca. 1816, 1879

Style: vernacular log house; Greek Revival style brick house

Summary of physical description:

#### **John & Elizabeth Clayton Log House**

John and Elizabeth Clayton's log house is said to predate 1816, the date of their marriage. The two-story rectangular building is two bays wide and one bay deep, with a front shed porch and a rear frame shed. The house originally stood just west of the brick house and was moved approximately 300 feet to its present corner site in the late nineteenth century.

The log house retains a remarkable amount of original fabric. The massive logs are covered with later weatherboard and the type of corner notching is unknown. The front elevation beneath the porch has wide flush sheathing. The front and rear doors, apparently original, are constructed of beaded battens, and the rear door retains its wide iron strap hinges. The main block retains six-over-six sash which are apparently original. The two second story front windows have later sash apparently inserted when the current porch roof was built. The window opening onto the front porch and the front door retain simple mitered molding that appears to be Greek Revival in style. The exterior end chimney on the south end was built of brick after the move. An old photograph taken prior to the move, in the possession of the Clayton family, shows a front porch with paired latticework posts. When the house was moved, it was apparently weatherboarded, the roof was rebuilt with wide overhanging eaves with eave returns, and the present front porch with plain posts was built. The rear shed has a hewn and pegged heavy timber frame indicating that it is an early addition.

The interior has an enclosed corner stair to the second floor, and a board partition wall creating a hall and parlor plan on the first floor. A partition divides the second floor into two bedrooms. The walls are covered with several layers of paper. Exposed ceiling joists have beaded edges and the upstairs floor boards are beaded. A wide mantel shelf of indeterminate age tops the fireplace. The rear shed is also divided into two rooms, and the batten door between them has a tapering stile reminiscent of Moravian craftsmanship.

## **Matthew and Sarah Clayton Brick House**

In 1879 Matthew and Sarah Clayton constructed a modern and substantial brick home beside their old log homestead and moved their family into the spacious modern quarters, converting the old log house into a granary. They had strong red bricks made on the plantation and built a two-story, one-room deep house with a rear ell, all of common bond brick including the interior partition walls as well. The house has survived almost completely unaltered, and is now lived in by Matthew and Sarah's grandson. The central entrance has double doors, each with four panels, with a transom and sidelights, and two-over-two sash windows illuminate the entire house. All openings have simple molded surrounds. A one-story original porch shelters the entire front elevation, supported by chamfered posts set on paneled wooden bases, with ornate scrollwork brackets. At each end is an exterior end brick chimney. The original rear ell porch has been turned into a sun room, and a second porch constructed on the other side of the ell, along with a frame rear room and side room, by John G. Clayton in the early twentieth century. In 1919 a painter scored the mortar joints of the brick walls with lime paint, and painted the date, August 3, 1919 on one chimney.

The interior is completely unchanged, with a wide stair hall and flanking room on each side at each level, each with plastered walls, pine floors and beadboard ceilings. The Greek Revival style doors have two vertical panels surmounted by three pane transoms. The stair in the center hall rises with a landing to the second floor, with a ramped rail, turned balusters and thick turned newel. The wall beneath the stair features unusual flat paneling. Mantels have transitional Greek Revival-Italianate compositions of chamfered pilasters supporting plain architraves, molded cornices and shelves. The rear ell contains a dining room and kitchen finished identically to the main block.

**Associated Resources:** Nine outbuildings and the family cemetery are grouped to the sides and rear of the brick house.

Slave Cabin, ca. 1860. One-room side-gabled square-notched log house with batten doors, ruinous brick chimney. The interior is whitewashed, with a ladder accessing the low loft. This structure had a frame room on the rear in earlier years and served as a tenant house, but according to family tradition originally served as slave quarters.

Potato House, ca. 1880. Front-gabled V-notch log structure with overhanging front gable, low batten door. The space inside consists of a low first floor with built-in potato bins along one side and a ladder access to the low loft area. It apparently functioned as a potato drying house.

Store, ca. 1900. One-story frame front-gable store built and operated by John G. Clayton in the early twentieth century. It retains its plain siding, exposed rafter tails, and 2/2 sash windows. In the 1940s his son James G. and his wife Alma made their home here as newlyweds, altering the original diagonal entrance and adding a front porch.

Garage, ca. 1950. Front-gable log garage built of logs from a tobacco barn on the rear of the property that was demolished.

Old Wagon Road Bed, 18th century. A section of this important colonial road, which extended north into Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania and along which settlers emigrated into Forsyth County in the eighteenth century, is visible to the rear of the Clayton Log House.

Clayton Cemetery, established mid-19th century. Approximately 50 gravestones, representing each generation of Claytons who have lived on this plantation, are aligned in rows, forming a dense grouping beneath a canopy of cedar and hardwood trees. Plantings of boxwood, other shrubs and periwinkle grace the peaceful cemetery. An earlier picket fence has been replaced by a recent chain link fence. The earliest dated gravestone is for Elizabeth Clayton, died 1854. Her husband John, who died in 1863, lies beside her. A number of their children are nearby, including Gabriel and Gideon who were killed in action in the Civil War, and their daughter Charity who died in the late 1850s. The mid-nineteenth century gravestones are simple marble headstones. The monument of Matthew C. Clayton, died 1920, is an impressive marble obelisk with a long and noble epitaph.

Barn, ca. 1880, rebuilt ca. 1950. Originally this 2-story double pen log barn with central passage stood in front of the brick house. It was built by Matthew Clayton. His grandson James G. took the barn apart and reconstructed a one-story barn in the rear yard.

Equipment Shed, ca. 1920, moved ca. 1950. This 1-story frame 3-bay open shed originally stood in front of the brick house beside the barn. It was moved to the rear yard about 1950.

Dairy, early 20th century. Frame front-gable structure on a concrete foundation that originally functioned as a dairy.

Historical Background: John Clayton was born in Bethania Township in 1788. In early manhood he purchased a large tract of land on the Old Wagon Road in the township and set up housekeeping with his new wife Elizabeth Moore, whom he married in 1816, in a substantial log house that is said to have been on the property. The couple had nine children. By 1860 their farm contained 425 acres and 12 slaves, most of whom were adults in their prime working years. John was also assisted in farming by his four oldest sons William, Matthew and Gabriel and Gideon. By 1860 John had given Matthew a 200 acre homestead and Gabriel a 140 acre homestead out of his total acreage. John was still farming his 150 improved acres in 1860, and produced the largest crop of corn in the Buffalo District in this year. He produced only 300 pounds of tobacco in the year, relatively small in comparison to the large amounts produced by other farmers in the district, a number of whom raised over 2000 pounds. Like his neighbors, John operated a diversified farm that raised cattle, sheep, swine, wheat, rye and oats, potatoes, and produced wool and butter in addition to his two major crops--corn and tobacco.

The Civil War years were hard on the Claytons. Elizabeth died in 1858, John in 1863, and Gabriel and Gideon were killed in action while serving in the Confederate army. Matthew received a bullet through the skull but survived and returned to the farm, married his deceased brother Gabriel's sweetheart Sarah, and set up housekeeping in the old log house. Under a pre-war agreement among the brothers, if one of them died in the war, the survivors were to inherit his land. Matthew received his brothers' share of the farmland and became the sole owner of the farm.

By 1870 Matthew and Sarah had two children. In 1879 he erected the substantial brick house beside the log house and over the years improved the farm with numerous outbuildings, some now gone. About 1915 Matthew moved the old homestead out across the road, updated it with weatherboard and rented it out as a tenant house. When he died in 1920 at the age of ninety, he was a distinguished Confederate veteran, a Mason, and one of the most respected citizens of Bethania Township.

Matthew and Sarah's son, John Gideon Clayton, was born in 1873. He inherited the farm and made a life of farming, raising principally corn and tobacco. The corn fields were located north of the house, while tobacco was spread to the north and east. A number of log tobacco barns stood in the woods to the north but have been demolished. He served as justice of the peace, a Mason, a Knights of Pythias, and was active in the church and in the Democratic party. He and his wife, Ora Belle Ziglar, had three children who survived: Virginia, Mary Belle and James G. John G. Clayton died young and Ora Belle remained on the farm until her death in the 1950s. James G., who married Alma Clayton in 1944, has remained on the farm throughout his life as well. He and his wife still live in the brick house.

The large farm was subdivided at the death of Matthew Clayton in 1920, and the descendants drew numbers from a hat to determine ownership of the tracts. James G. Clayton bought out his sisters to acquire the homeplace tract of 5.85 acres and the adjacent north tract of 17.6 acres. He also owns two other tracts, a 35 acre tract along the north boundary of the farmland and a 23 acre tract along Phelps Circle in Clayton Acres, a subdivision laid out on farmland owned by his sisters in the 1950s. Farmland to the south has also been converted into subdivisions. Along the north side is another large subdivision, Tamara Lakes. On the west side, at the intersection is a commercial building and a church, and to the north an 18 acre portion of the Clayton farm owned by a descendant remains undeveloped. The cemetery is located on a 1.33 acre lot reserved within Clayton Acres, with access through another reserved lot that adjoins the hometract.

The locations of the Old Hollow Road and Old Wagon Road that intersect at the Clayton Farm have changed in the twentieth century. In the 1920s the Old Wagon Road was moved to the west to its present location and is known as Stanleyville Drive. In 1952 Old Hollow Road, which originally passed close in front of the brick house (and the log house prior to its move), was moved to the south and became NC 66. As a result the brick house enjoys a wide expanse of front lawn.

Evaluation: The John and Matthew Clayton Farm with early nineteenth century log house, 1879 Greek Revival style brick house, log outbuildings, ca. 1900 frame store, large family cemetery and preservation of a segment of the colonial Old Wagon Road comprises the remarkable conjunction of the homesteads of two successive generations: a frontier homestead and a later nineteenth century progressive farm set at a strategic crossroads, with old roadbeds preserved. The close proximity of roads and store and houses and outbuildings illustrates the intimate domestic scale of nineteenth century life in Forsyth County.

Within the contexts of nineteenth century agriculture and nineteenth century architecture in Forsyth County, developed in Section VII, the Clayton Farm meets criteria for eligibility to the National Register. In 1981, after completion of the Forsyth County Historic Architecture Survey, the John Clayton House was placed on the National Register Study List as one of the best preserved early log dwellings surviving in Forsyth County. The splendidly preserved Matthew Clayton brick house also possesses architectural significance as one of a small group of two-story Greek Revival style houses built in the second half of the nineteenth century in Forsyth County when the brickmaking industry was developed. Its sturdy simple design expresses the conservatism of its rural builders. The slave house, located along the edge of the Old Wagon Road, adds to both areas of significance since it is a rare survival of slave housing in the county, and illustrates an apparently unusual placement, since most quarters were located further from the main house and were not on a thoroughfare. The other outbuildings complete the agricultural ensemble and contribute to the architectural significance as well. The importance of the Old Wagon Road as the principal emigration route from the Shenandoah Valley into piedmont North Carolina, and certainly the route taken by the Moravians when they settled Wachovia, perhaps justifies adding the theme of transportation to the significance of the Clayton Farm, since few segments of the road have survived in the county. This context is not developed in this report due to the difficulty of researching the history of early roads. Ag -

Boundary determination: Because of the 1920s subdivision of the farm and subsequent residential development on most of the farm, only the home tract (5.85 ac.), the south portion of the woods tract to the north (approximately 3 ac.), and the two cemetery tracts (approx. 2 ac.) totaling approximately 11 acres, still retain historical significance and are eligible for the National Register. These boundaries are indicated by a broken line on the following tax map. Although the agricultural character of the woods tract has changed from corn and tobacco fields and tobacco barns to timber since the 1920s, the tract links the houses and outbuildings to the family cemetery and provides the only remaining open space remnant on the north side.

[Source: Survey File by Gwynne Taylor, Forsyth County Historic Survey, 1981, in NCSHPO Archives; Biography of John Gideon Clayton in *History of North Carolina*, IV: North Carolina Biography, New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1919, 248; interviews

with James G., Alma and Norris Clayton, November 30, 1994; Forsyth County Census Records, Population, Slave and Agriculture Schedules, 1850, 1860, 1870]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan and Boundary map: see following pages

Figure 5. John Clayton Log House



Figure 6: Section of the Old Wagon Road behind John Clayton House





Figure 7: Matthew Clayton Brick House



Figure 8: Matthew Clayton Brick House Interior View



Figure 9: Clayton Store and Slave Quarters



Figure 10: Clayton Family Graveyard



Figure 11: John and Matthew Clayton Farm Site Plan

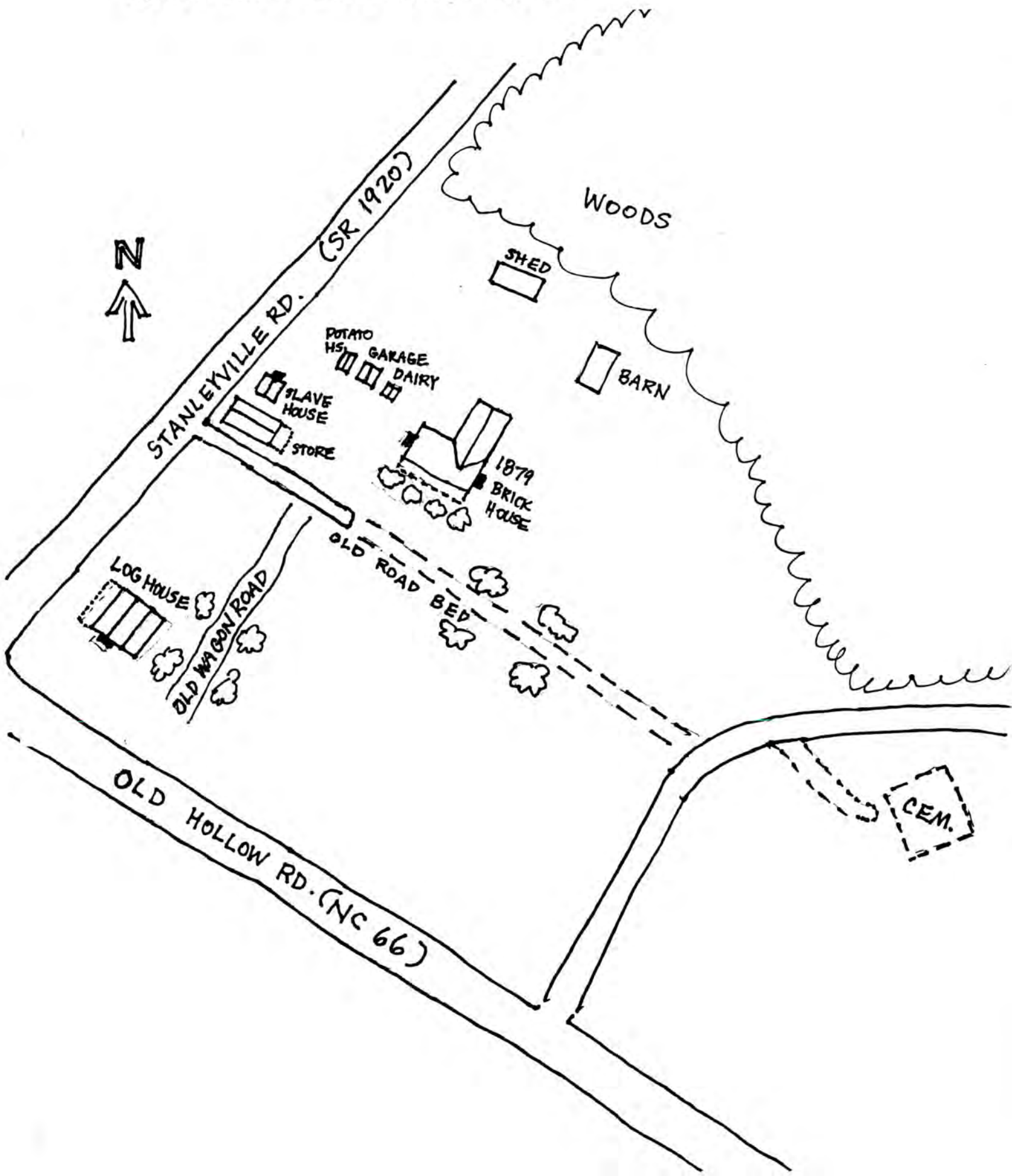
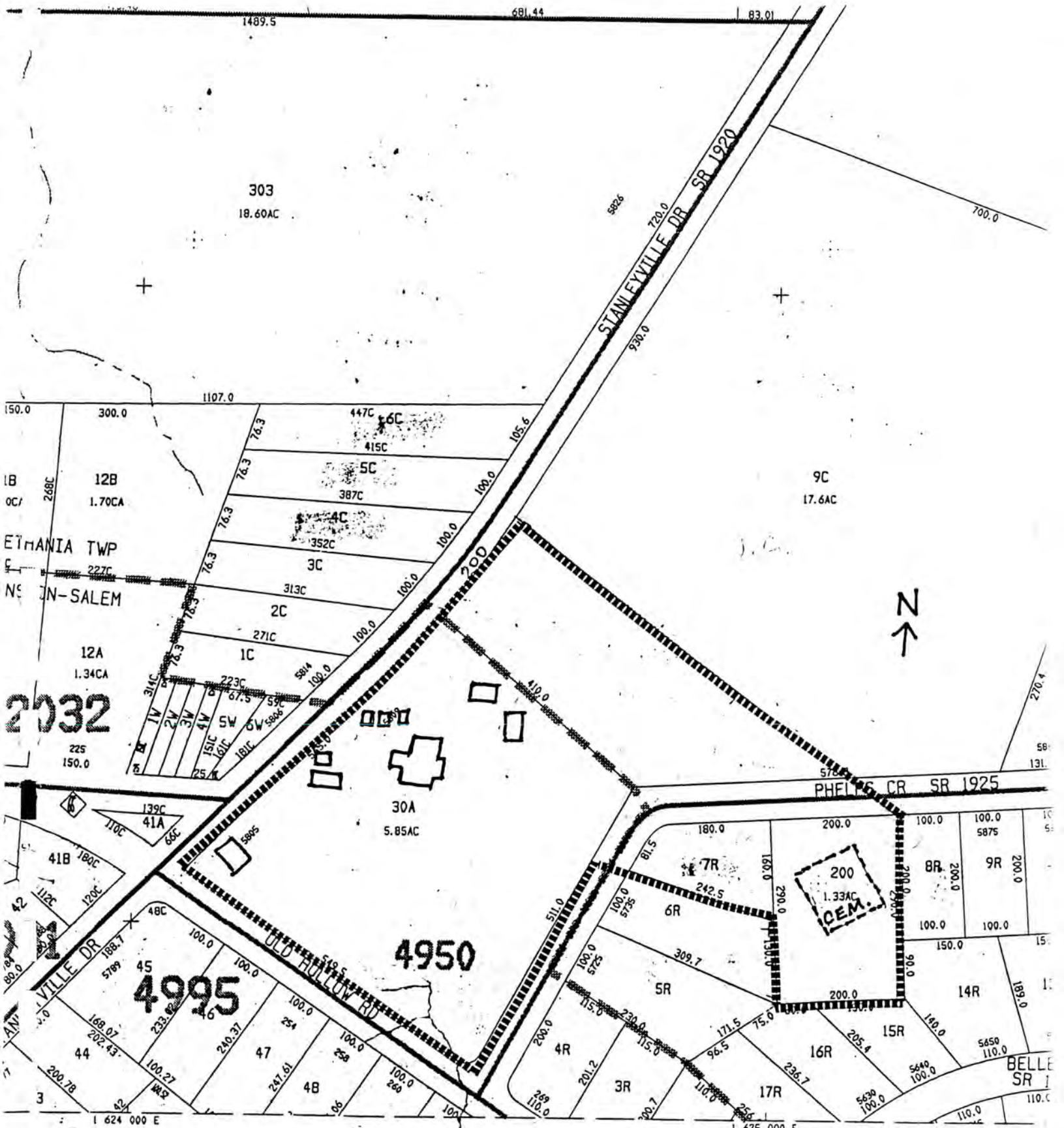


Figure 12: John and Matthew Clayton Farm Tax Map with Eligible Boundaries



## 2. John and Charles Fries Day Farm

Location: southeast corner SR 2219 (Dippen Rd.) and SR 2220 (Day Rd.), Winston-Salem vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1880, early 20th century

Style: vernacular log, vernacular frame construction

Summary of physical description: **John Day Log House**, ca. 1880

The sizeable Day Log House, built ca. 1880, is two-stories tall, with a side-gable roof, and is constructed of hewn V-notched logs. The gable end brick chimney was dismantled and the rear ell was dismantled when moved to its present site about 1985. It rests on a high fieldstone foundation, apparently reconstructed from the original. The two-bay wide front elevation has a two-panel Greek Revival front door and six-over-six sash window in the first story, with truncated sash of three over six panes in the upper story. The rear door is identical to the front door. A photograph taken before the move shows a simple shed front porch and a one-story rear ell with shed porch. The chimney gable end has plain weatherboard, otherwise the walls are bare log.

The interior is apparently unaltered since its 1880s construction. The interior walls are whitewashed log, with board floors and exposed joists on the first floor. A vertical board partition wall separates the space into two rooms: the large room has a fireplace, the smaller room is unheated. A corner enclosed stair rises to the second floor, also partitioned into two rooms. The simple vernacular mantel exhibits construction details typical of the 1880s, a transitional period between the preindustrial and industrial age, with circular sawn boards that are pegged and nailed.

**Charles Fries Day House**, ca. 1880, early 20th century

The present dining room of the rear ell is the 1 1/2 story frame house which Charles Fries Day built for his bride Martha ca. 1880. Slightly later the Days added on the kitchen to the north end. In the early twentieth century Day added a 2-story, side-gable, one room deep block to the south end, creating a traditional I-House with rear ell form. The interior finish of the original house is visible and consists of wide horizontal wall sheathing, an exterior door with two vertical panels, a 6/6 sash window and a mantel of late Greek Revival style with a plain frieze and plain pilasters.

The house faces south, rather than west toward Dippen Road, and a grove of old hardwoods and boxwood encircles the house. Descendants have lived in the house continuously and nothing has been altered. Plain weatherboard covers the walls; the windows have 2/2 sash, and exterior end 1-to-5 common bond brick chimneys flank the gable ends. A low brick and stone foundation supports the house. The main roof has exposed rafter tails. A full-length one-story porch along the front has turned posts. The

front door is a glazed and paneled double leaf door. The rear ell has an engaged porch with identical posts.

Charles and Martha's great-grandson, the current owner, has been meticulously restoring the interior for almost twenty years and the vernacular farmhouse is intact and in mint condition. The interior center hall floor plan contains an open-string stair with turned newel and balusters, and all walls and ceilings are sheathed. On the first floor, exterior walls have wide horizontal sheathing; partition walls, beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing. On the second floor all walls have beaded sheathing. All mantels are vernacular late Greek Revival style compositions with pilasters supporting a plain frieze and shelf. Doors have five horizontal panels. The only interior alterations are the addition of a bathroom and porch on the east side of the ell and the remodeling of the kitchen.

#### **Outbuildings:**

Wellhouse. ca. 1880. Hipped roof shelter of hand-hewn, pegged construction, recently restored.

Barn. ca. 1880. Two-story heavy timber frame barn with central runway, vertical siding and stone rubble foundation. The hand-hewn and pegged frame indicates that the old building methods remained in use for barns longer than they did for houses.

Corn crib/Granary/Wagon Shed. ca. 1880. Front-gable hand-hewn frame building with stone foundation and plain siding. One section has vented slats and functioned as a corncrib, the center section as a granary, the third section as a wagon shed.

Garage. ca. 1925. One-bay garage with flanking equipment sheds; front-gable roof, plain siding. This is said to have been built when the Days bought their first car.

Privy. early 20th century. Frame shed-roofed structure with plain siding.

Smokehouse. ca. 1880. V-notched log structure with overhanging front gable, attached shed.

Tobacco Barn. early 20th century. Substantial V-notched log tobacco barn with attached buggy shed.

Historical Background: John Fries Day, born in 1825 to Elisha and Elizabeth Day who lived nearby, married Moriah Fulp in 1852 and about 1860 constructed a small log house on land which he apparently acquired from his father. By 1870 John and Moriah's farm was worth \$300, and their fourteen year old son Charles Fries Day was a farm laborer. Three daughters also lived at home. The Days farmed 25 acres of improved land and had 60 acres of woodland. In 1880 Charles, twenty-four years old, married Martha Walker. At this time he and his father built a two-story log house on their land close to Dippen Road. Charles and Martha lived here while their new 1 1/2 story frame house was being

built on another section of the farm. [This is now the rear ell of the I-House.] After the young couple moved into their new house, John is said to have moved his log house, located near a spring, up to the newer log house, attached it as the rear kitchen ell, and made his home here.

Charles and Martha expanded their frame house gradually to its present size. They raised three sons and a daughter and had many agricultural pursuits. Charles was one of the first men in the Walkertown section of Forsyth County to grow tobacco. The Days cultivated an apple orchard and sold dried fruit. Day and his son Charles Blackwell Day had a milk route in Winston-Salem, selling milk, buttermilk and butter. The family raised milk cows, horses, mules, pigs and chickens. In the early 20th century Day and his sons, Tommie, Charles Blackwell, and John Tucker, owned and operated a grist mill on Mill Creek a short distance from the farmhouse.

Although the mill is gone, the log mill house still stands on the north bank of the creek, but this land is no longer associated with the farmhouse. Charles died in 1935 and his only daughter, Cynthia Day Shields, inherited the house. In 1973 at her death her daughter Rebecca Day Church inherited the house. Rebecca's son Charles Church and his family now own and reside in the Charles Fries Day House. His brother John Church inherited the John Fries Day log house, and sold the tract on which it stood in the mid-1980s. In order to save the house it was moved onto the property of the Charles Fries Day House, and it is currently awaiting restoration.

Evaluation: Of the approximately 85 acre farm owned by Charles Fries Day, only some eleven acres remain, since other family members have inherited large portions of the land and much residential development has occurred in the vicinity in recent years. The remaining home tract lies on both sides of Dippen Road: 8.49 acres with the houses and outbuildings on the east side, and 2.59 acres of woodland on the west side. All of the farm fields are gone except for the hillside to the east, now planted in young pine trees but planted in corn during the farming tenure of Charles Fries Day. The John Day House was recognized as a significant log homestead during the Forsyth County Historical Survey and was placed on the Study List for the National Register in 1981. Although it has lost its original setting because of its move, it was moved only about 600 feet and remains on John Day's original land that he gave to his son. The brick chimney and rear wing have been dismantled, but the main block remains intact. Son Charles Fries Day's house and seven outbuildings remain as a remarkably intact late nineteenth century small farmstead. In a section of Forsyth County which has seen explosive residential growth in the past twenty years, the Day Farm is a rare example of the small subsistence post-Civil War farm.

The farmstead is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for the architectural distinction of the vernacular I-house with earlier house serving as rear ell and for its outbuildings of traditional heavy timber and log construction. While the I-House with earlier house serving as rear ell is a common phenomenon in Forsyth County, few surviving examples retain integrity, and even fewer retain their associated outbuildings. The Day Farm is also potentially eligible under Criterion A under the theme of agriculture

because the succession of father's log house, son's frame starter house enlarged to a substantial frame house, and the large variety of outbuildings illustrate settlement patterns, generational progress, and the physical layout of the typical small farm complex during the second half of the nineteenth century in rural Forsyth County. As discussed in the agricultural and architectural background section in Section VII, the Day Farm is significant as one of a very small number of farm complexes that survive in the county. Certain I-Houses in the study area, such as the Crews-Grubbs House (FY 523), retain equal integrity, but no other farm complex has survived in such a complete state. The farm has special significance because it represents not the landed gentry's lifeways but the hardscrabble existence of the small farmer, who raised corn, grain, livestock, tobacco and fruit trees and engaged in dairying and milling. The following contexts: nineteenth and twentieth century agriculture in Forsyth County, nineteenth century pioneer log homesteads, and late nineteenth and early twentieth century frame and brick I-houses in Forsyth County, discussed in Section VII, provide the basis for this evaluation.

Boundary determination: The entire hometract as it now exists is eligible for the Register. The approximately eleven remaining acres that form the hometract are intimately associated with the historical significance of the farmstead and are vital to the conveyance of the agricultural setting. According to descendants, the 2 1/2 acres of hardwood forest across Day Road from the farmhouse have always been timberland. Because of this historical continuity of land use, this section seems to represent an essential remnant of the original 85-acre farm and to belong within the eligible boundaries. The broken line on the following tax map indicates the eligible boundaries of the property.

[Source: Notes by Rebecca Church, interview with Rebecca Church, August 7, 1979 by Gwynne Taylor, notes in John and Charles Day Houses files, NCSHPO Archives; Forsyth County Census Records: 1860 and 1870 population schedule, 1870 agricultural schedule; interview with Charles Church, December 10, 1994; newspaper obituary of Charles F. Day, 1935, in family papers.]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan and Boundary map: see following pages



Figure 13. Charles Fries Day House



Figure 14. View of Charles Fries Day House with outbuildings



Figure 15. Parlor mantel of Charles Fries Day House, ca. 1900



Figure 16. Heavy timber barn of Charles Fries Day Farm



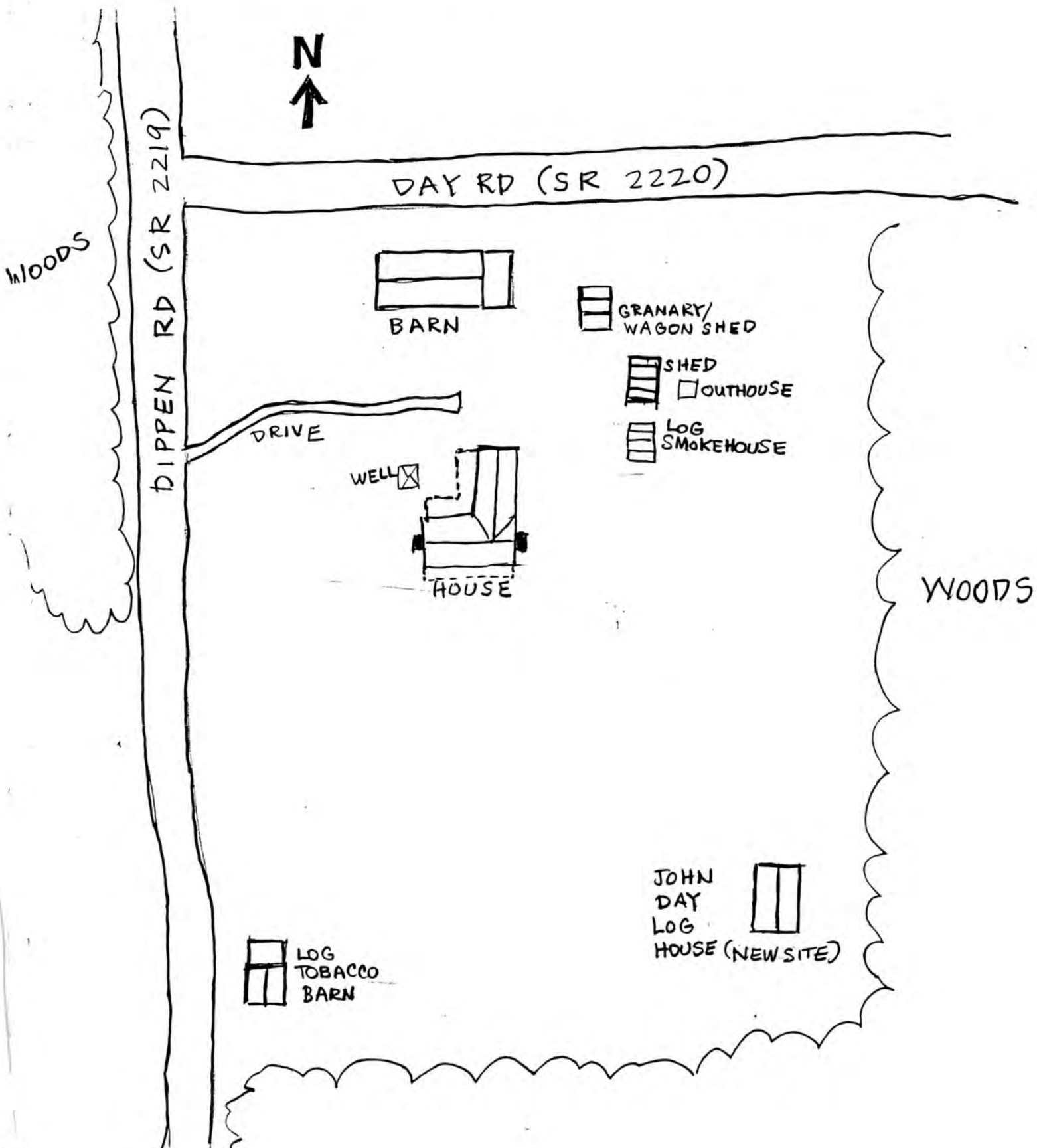
Figure 17. John Day Log House



Figure 18. Crib/granary/wagon shed



Figure 19. Charles Fries Day Farm Site Plan



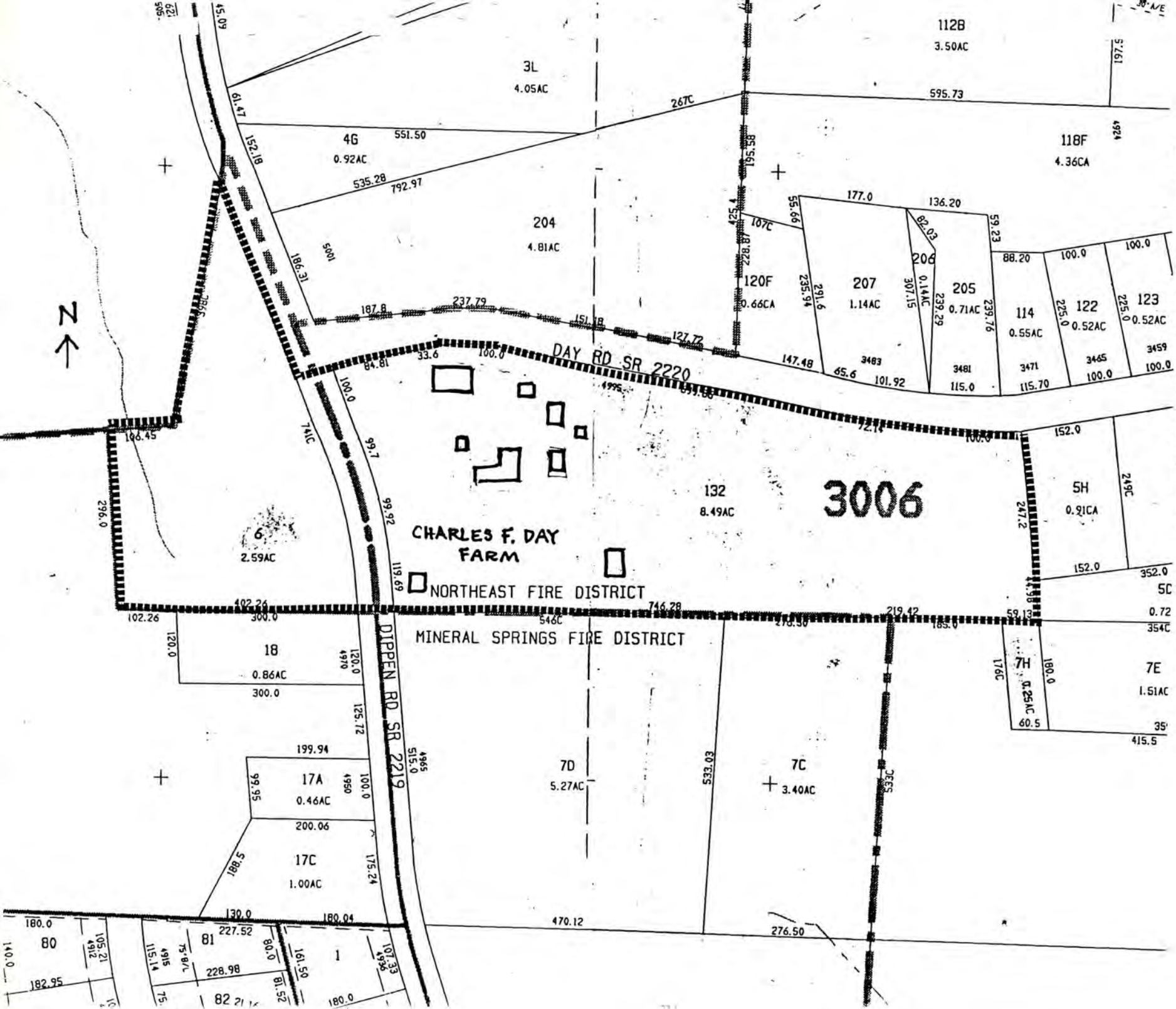


Figure 20. Tax Map of Charles Fries Day Farm with eligible boundaries

## VIII. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

### B. Significant Properties Recorded or Rerecorded in 1994 and not considered eligible for the National Register

#### 1. Zimmerman House (FY 676)

Location: SW jct. University Parkway (NC 66) and Lake Vista Trail

Date of Construction: early 19th century, altered

Style: vernacular 1 1/2 story house

Summary of physical description: Small side-gable 1 1/2 story frame house with plain siding, exterior end brick chimney of 20th century construction, and 6/6 and 4/4 sash windows. The roof has exposed rafter tails, and shelters a rear shed addition. The front porch appears to be a replacement, and has one bay enclosed as a room. The only indication of a construction date earlier than ca. 1900 is the front door, which has a Greek Revival style two vertical panel design. The house sits on a busy corner, quite close to the road, on a small lot with no outbuildings. The interior was not available for inspection.

Historical Background: According to information collected by Gwynne Taylor in 1980, this is a brick-nogged house built for a large landowner named Zimmerman in the early 19th century. It appears to be a rental house presently.

Evaluation: The Zimmerman House was obviously heavily remodeled on the exterior around the turn of the twentieth century, and may have been moved to this site as well, since its present site, awkwardly close to busy University Parkway, is not compatible with its supposed early construction date. The house has lost its exterior architectural integrity and its integrity of setting and association, and does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the National Register.

[Source: Gwynne Taylor interview with Russell Burcham, Jan. 18, 1980]

Photographs: see following page

Site Plan: see following page

Figure 21. Zimmerman House



Figure 22. Zimmerman House Site Plan



## 2. C.C. Stoltz Farm (FY 564)

Location: W side Stanleyville Dr. (SR 1920) 1 mi. N of jct. with NC 66, Stanleyville community

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Style: I-House

Summary of physical description: Frame I-House [2-story, side-gable, one room deep form] with interior brick chimneys, 6/6 sash windows, plain siding, rear one-story ell, and a wraparound front porch with tapering boxed posts that may have been added in the early 20th century. The interior center hall plan contained eccentric sawnwork trim. The house and four outbuildings, including a one-story log barn, had been unoccupied for a number of years. In 1994 the farm was put up for sale. The outbuildings have been demolished and the house is in the process of demolition.

Historical Background: This tract of approximately 145 acres was the farm of C. C. Stoltz, one of the sons of the Reverend Thomas Stoltz who owned a much larger tract on this site and gave this tract to his son. The farm is now in the hands of heirs who are selling it to a developer to be developed as a residential subdivision.

Evaluation: This ca. 1900 farm, with its vernacular farmhouse with stylishly eccentric interior trim and a collection of log and frame outbuildings, was a significant survival of the German-American farming community in the Stanleyville community. All of the buildings are now doomed, however.

[Source: interview with A. W. Stoltz Jr., nephew of C.C. Stoltz, December 13, 1994]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



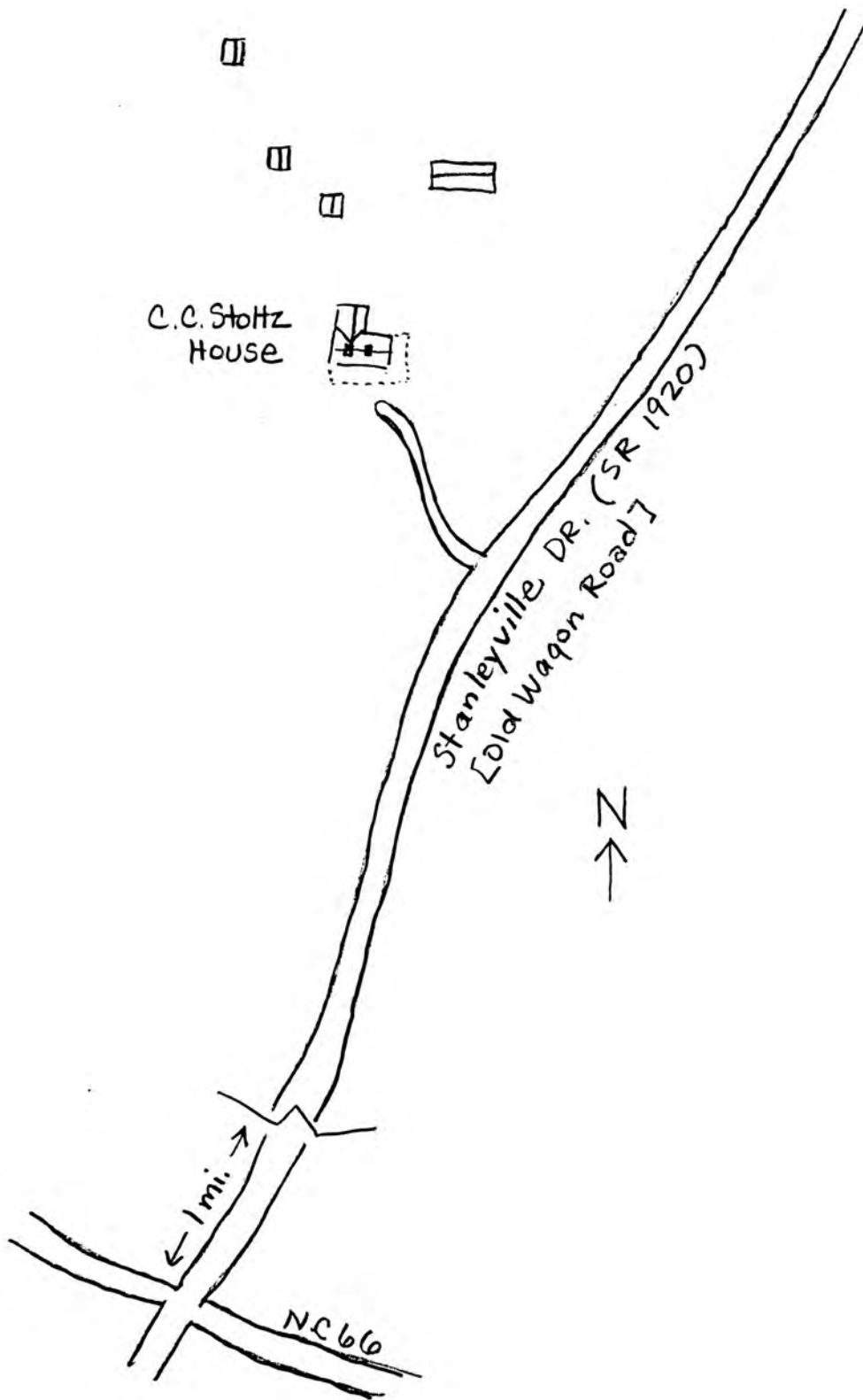
Figure 23. C. C. Stoltz House in 1993



Figure 24. C. C. Stoltz House in process of demolition in 1994



Figure 25. C. C. Stoltz Farm Site Plan



### **3. Rev. Thomas Stoltz House**

Location: 0.3 mi. dirt lane, W side Stanleyville Dr. (SR 1920) 1 mi. N of jct. with NC 66, Stanleyville community

Date of Construction: ca. 1880

Style: Italianate

Summary of physical description: Although this is now a ruin, it was a significant example of the Italianate style for rural Forsyth County. The 2-story frame house with brick nogging has an unusual form, for a 2-story front wing is centered in front of a traditional 2-story side-gable one room deep I-House. An early 20th century photograph indicates that the house was covered with plain siding, had 6/6 and 4/4 sash windows, and a double front door. It did not have a front porch. The house has a 1-story side wing and a rear ell as well. Little remains on the interior except for the open-string staircase in the center hall. A front-gable log barn of approximately the same age as the house stands to the rear.

Historical Background: Rev. Thomas S. Stoltz was apparently the original Stoltz in this vicinity, and owned a large tract of land on this site. He built this house about 1880 and raised a large family here. One of his sons was C. C. Stoltz, who built a house nearby that is now being demolished. The house has apparently been abandoned for decades, and has slowly been collapsing.

Evaluation: Because of its current ruinous condition, and because the land on which it is located is now for sale for development as a residential subdivision, the Rev. Thomas Stoltz House is doomed. This unusual Italianate house can only be documented, for there is no chance for its preservation.

[Source: interview with A. W. Stoltz, Jr. on December 13, 1994]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

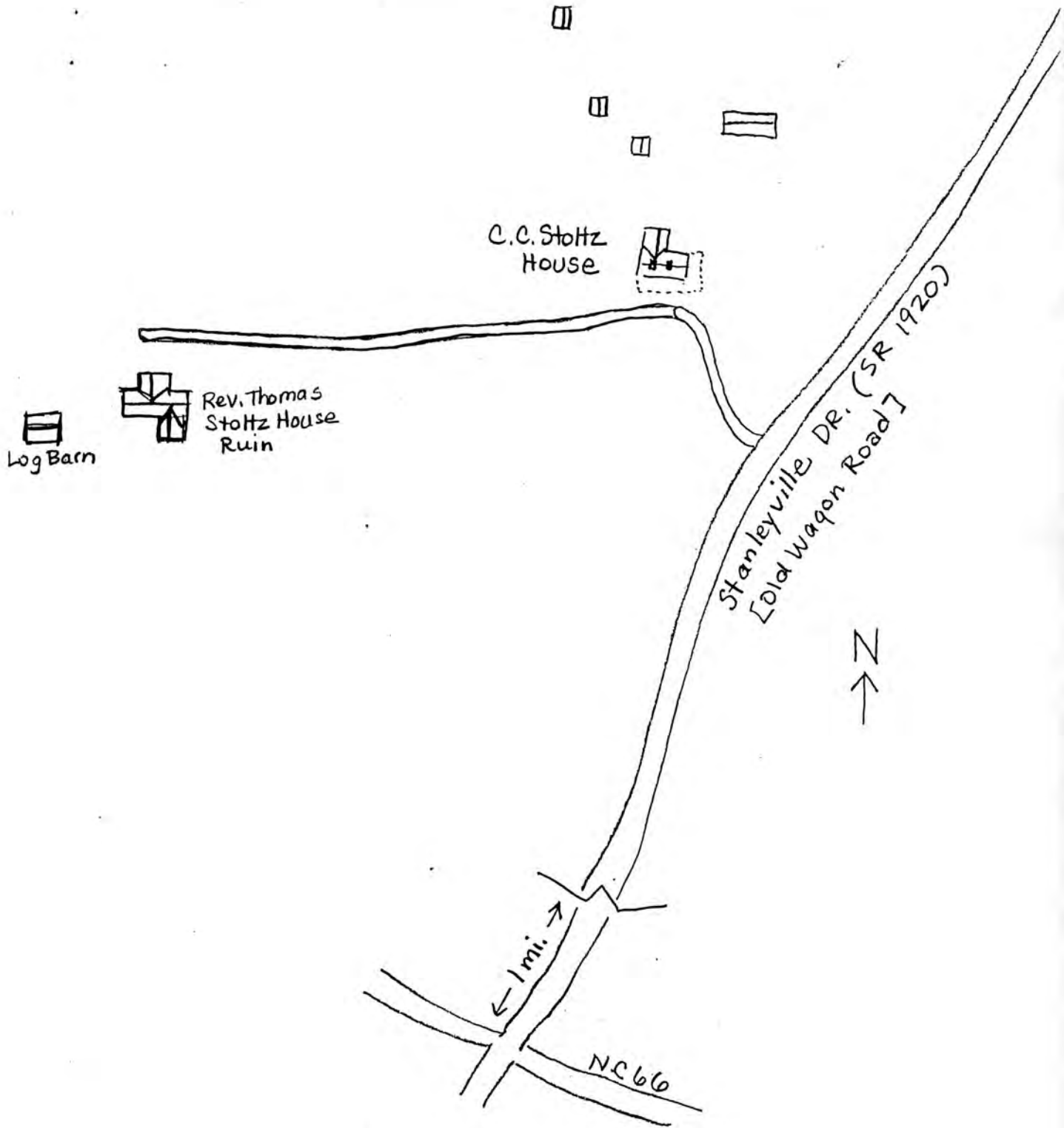
Figure 26. Rev. Thomas S. Stoltz House Ruin



Figure 27. Rev. Thomas S. Stoltz Barn



Figure 28. Rev. Thomas S. Stoltz House Site Plan



#### **4. Slate-Dillon House (FY 529)**

Location: E side NC 8 1 mi. S of jct. w/ SR 1920, Rural Hall vicinity

Date of Construction: mid-19th century?; moved and enlarged ca. 1900

Style: vernacular log house

Summary of physical description: Two-story log house which was moved from a location deeper in the woods to its present location many years ago. At that time it was apparently enlarged with a side frame 2-story addition, and remodeled. The house has exterior end brick chimneys, plain siding, 4/4 sash windows, turn-of-the-century front doors, and a plain front shed porch.

Historical Background: According to owner Mary Dillon, who lives in a newer house closer to the highway, this house belonged first to the Slate family and later to the Dillons. According to family tradition, meetings of the Hickory Ridge United Methodist Church were held in this house. Since the church was established in 1847, the family has always thought that the house was built about this time. It may also have been used as a school, although this is contradicted by a long-time neighbor, Mr. Weaver, who lives across the street.

Evaluation: The Slate-Dillon House is one of numerous examples of small log homesteads of indeterminate 19th century construction dates that stand in the study area and elsewhere in Forsyth County. The house has been moved, enlarged, and is now abandoned and in deteriorating condition. It does not have any particular historical or architectural significance that would make it eligible for the National Register under any of the criteria.

[Source: interview with Mary Dillon, April 19, 1993; interview with son of John Weaver, December 13, 1994]

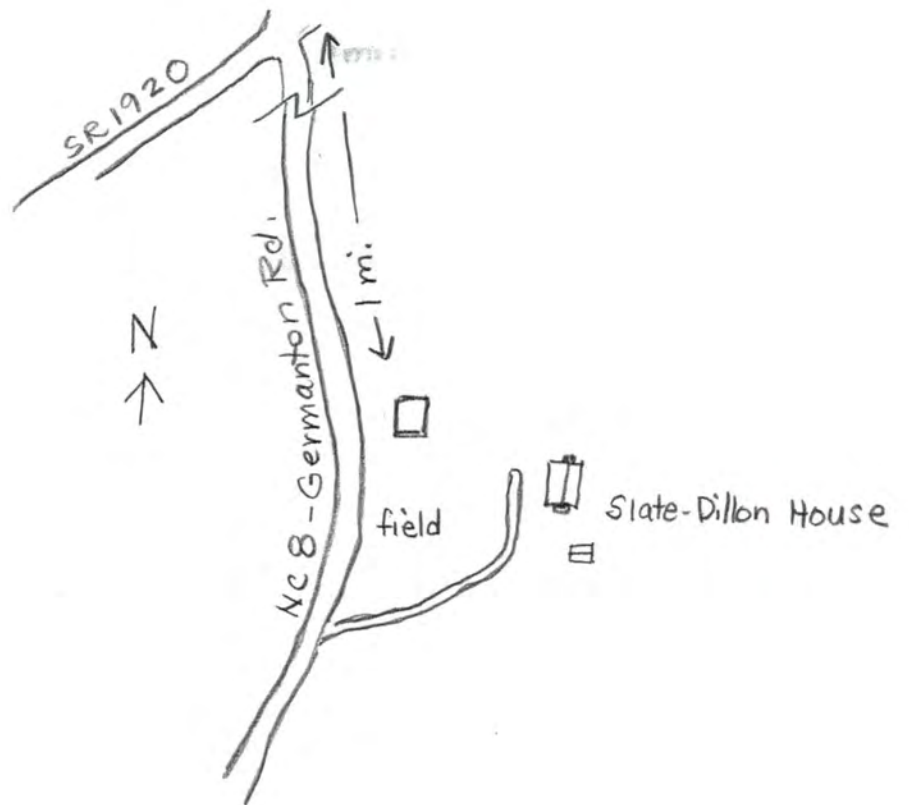
Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure 29. Slate-Dillon House



Figure 30. Slate-Dillon House Site Plan



## 5. Crews-Grubbs House (FY 523)

Location: W side Providence Church Rd. (SR 1931), 1.2 mi. N of jct. w/ NC 66, Winston-Salem vicinity

Date of Construction: mid-19th century?; ca. 1890

Style: vernacular log; I-House

Summary of physical description: Like so many homesteads in this vicinity, the rear 1-story ell is said to be the original log homestead built in the mid-19th century. About 1890 the frame 2-story, side-gable, one room deep I-House was added and became the main block of the house. The rear ell was resided to match the addition, so that no early fabric is visible on the rear of the house. The I-House is well-preserved, with plain siding, a decorative front gable, exterior end brick chimneys, 2/2 sash windows, and a 1-story front porch with turned posts with sawnwork brackets.

Historical Background: According to information collected by Gwynne Taylor in 1979, a Crews family built a log house on this site in the mid-nineteenth century. In the 1890s when Robert Grubbs acquired the house, he apparently added the I-House to the log homestead. The property was next owned by Walter Grubbs and then by R. W. Clayton. The log section is said to have been once used as a school.

Evaluation: The Crews-Grubbs House is a typical and well-preserved example of the I-House, perhaps the most popular house type in Forsyth County for middle-class farmers from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries. As discussed in the I-House context in Section VII, an I-House built as a farm seat also needs to retain integrity of setting to be eligible for the Register. The Crews-Grubbs House retains a rural setting, but does not retain historical farm outbuildings. To evaluate if the house is eligible for the Register as one of the most intact representatives of its property type in Forsyth County would require a county-wide assessment of this type. The Forsyth County Inventory was conducted so many years ago that no such evaluations were made at that time. Based upon the understanding of the type gained from the current project study area, the house does not appear to qualify for the National Register.

[Source: Gwynne Taylor interview with a Mrs. Crews, August 8, 1979]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



Figure 31 and 32. Crews-Grubbs House

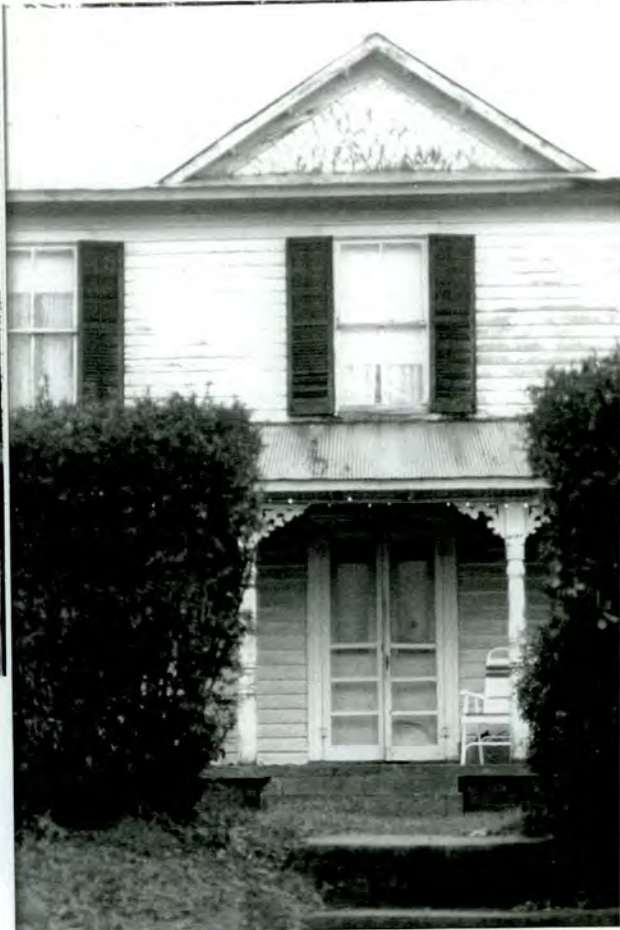
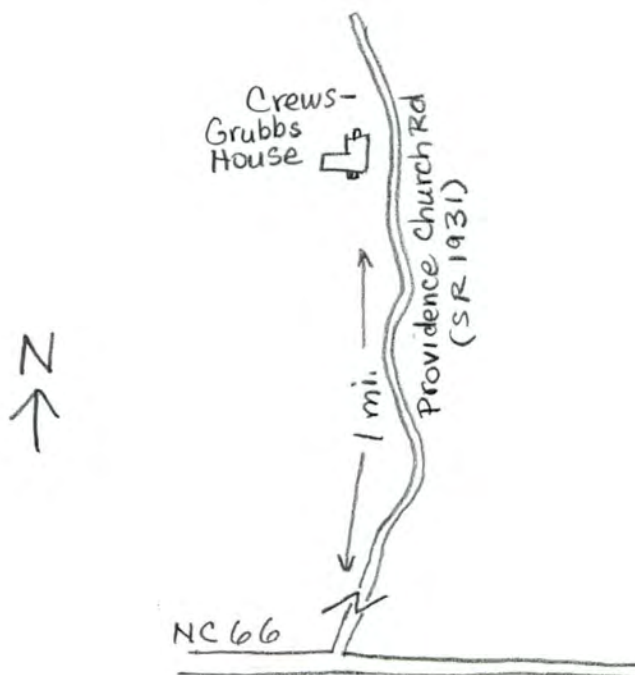


Figure 33. Crews-Grubbs House Site Plan



## **6. Joe Grubbs House (FY 526)**

Location: W side SR 1946 (Baux Mountain Rd.) .5 mi. N of jct. w/ NC 66, Winston-Salem vic.

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Style: I-House

Summary of physical description: Frame 2-story, side-gable, one-room deep I-House with exterior end brick chimneys, 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows, plain siding, front door with sidelights and transom, and front gable with decorative shingles. The 1-story front porch has plain posts and a few remaining sawnwork brackets. There are no remaining outbuildings.

Historical Background: According to Cecil Crews, who owned the house in the 1970s, the original owner was Joe Grubbs. Joe Ed Crews purchased it from Grubbs in the early 1900s; Cecil Crews obtained the house from Joe Ed. The yard has been stripped of all trees and shrubs and the house is in fair condition. It appears to now be occupied by tenants.

Evaluation: The Joe Grubbs House is one of a number of ca. 1900 I-houses in this vicinity and has no special historical or architectural significance and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under any of the criteria.

[Source: Gwynne Taylor interview with Cecil Crews, August 9, 1979]

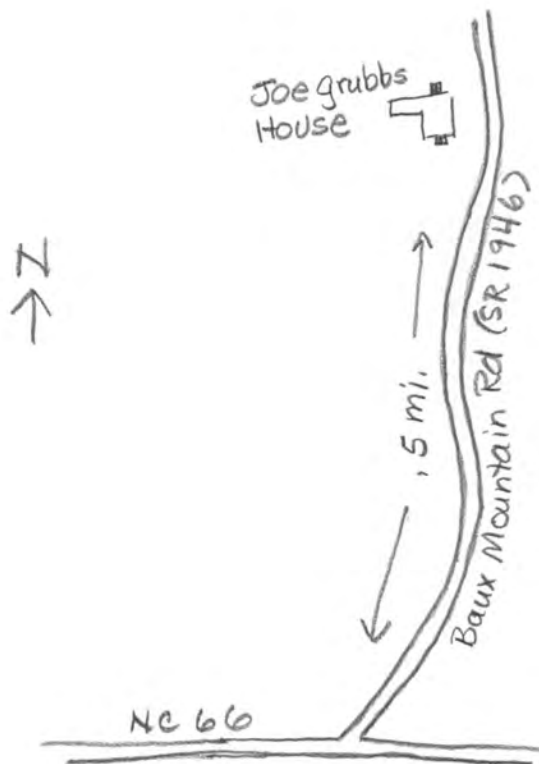
Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure 34. Joe Grubbs House



Figure 35. Joe Grubbs House Site Plan



## 7. Charles Melvin Fulp House (FY 524)

Location: E side SR 1946 (Baux Mountain Rd.), .2 mi. N of jct. w/ NC 66, Winston-Salem vicinity

Date of Construction: 1890

Style: I-House

Summary of physical description: This typical 2-story, side-gable, one room deep I-House is well-preserved on the exterior, with plain siding, exterior end brick chimneys, exposed rafter tails, and 4/4 sash windows. The original 1-story rear ell was raised to 2-stories in 1937, and a 2-story rear porch added at the same time. The original front porch posts may have been replaced by the present bungalow posts in the 1930s. The interior has been updated with sheetrock, dropped ceilings, and a bathroom added at the back of the center hall.

Historical Background: According to family tradition, this land was acquired in the 1700s by William Marshall, from Maryland. It descended through his family to the Fulps, and in 1890 Charles Melvin Fulp built this farmhouse. His son inherited the house and enlarged the rear ell in 1937. His granddaughter now owns the property and lives here.

Evaluation: The Fulp House is a relatively well-preserved and typical example of the I-House, the dwelling of choice for middle-class farmers in this section of Forsyth County. It does not have any special historical or architectural significance that would cause it to be eligible for the National Register under any of the criteria.

[Source: interview with Billy Fulp Cox on December 13, 1994]

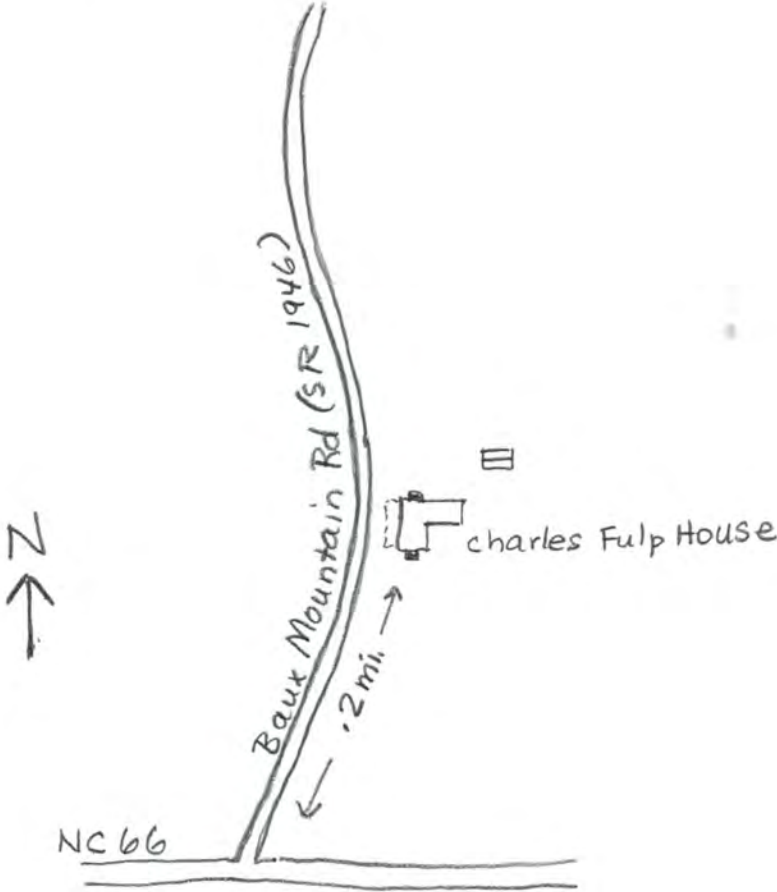
Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure 36. Charles Melvin Fulp House



Figure 37. Charles Melvin Fulp House Site Plan



### **8. Davis-Hampton Houses (FY 520)**

Location: S side NC 66 .45 mi. NW of jct. w/ SR 1934, Winston-Salem vic.

Date of Construction: late 19th century

Style: vernacular log house

Summary of physical description: Presently a pair of 1 1/2 story log houses sitting in close proximity to one another, these were said to have been joined as a dog-trot house originally. Each unit has square notched logs exposed to the weather, a pair of 4/4 sash windows on the main elevation, and a batten front door. Each has an attached porch. The east unit has an exterior brick chimney of recent construction and a rear ell. The west unit has a frame addition, an interior concrete block chimney, and a rear ell. Both are presently used for storage by Liberty Baptist Church, which was recently constructed a short distance to the rear.

Historical Background: The original house is said to have been constructed by a Mr. Davis, and the next owner was an African-American named Alec Hampton. At least four other individuals have owned it since then. Liberty Baptist Church apparently owns the two units now.

Evaluation: A large number of log one-room and loft houses still survive along the twisted secondary roads of this section of Forsyth County. All appear to have been built in the nineteenth century. If this was originally built as a dog-trot, it would be an unusual log form. In their present separate configuration, the houses no longer have significance as a dog-trot, and are merely small, altered log houses. They have no special historical or architectural value and are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

[Source: Gwynne Taylor interview with M. M. Doty, August 8, 1979]

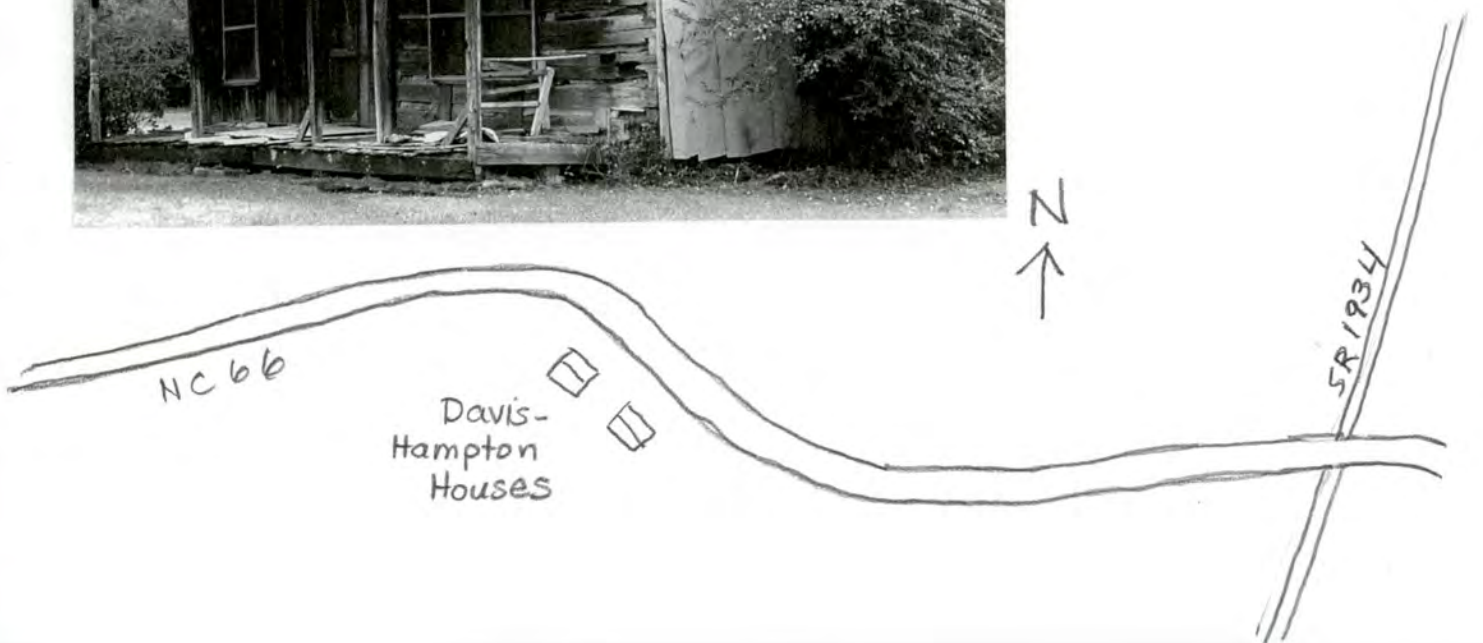
Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure 38. Davis-Hampton Houses  
Figure 39. View of west Davis-Hampton House



Figure 40. Davis-Hampton Houses Site Plan



## **9. House, 1801 Old Hollow Road**

Location: 1801 Old Hollow Road (NE jct. NC 66 and Crews Land), Winston-Salem vic.

Date of Construction: ca. 1925

Style: Craftsman

Summary of physical description: The house faces Old Hollow Road, and is presently abandoned. It has the Craftsman side-gable form with engaged front porch that is found in many other Craftsman houses of this area. A large front-gable dormer window is centered over the facade. Paired windows with Craftsman sash and a Craftsman front door remain. The roof has exposed rafter tails and knee braces, and the gable ends have wood shingles. The first floor walls are formed of rusticated concrete block, painted white. The front porch has a concrete block railing, and bungalow style piers consisting of block bases supporting paired concrete colonnettes with vertical fluting and horizontal cushion moldings.

Historical Background: The principal investigator did not collect any information about this house during the survey. The C. M. Miller Map of Forsyth County, drawn in 1927, shows A. W. Stoltz and R. H. Whicker living in houses at this approximate location, so this structure is possibly the residence of one of these two men.

Evaluation: Old Hollow Road, West Mountain Street, Old Walkertown Road and University Parkway, important transportation routes through this section of Forsyth County in the 1920s-1940s period, contain many examples of the bungalow and Craftsman style houses. These houses are set close to the highways and contain few, if any, outbuildings. They were built by families whose heads of household no longer farmed as a full-time occupation, but drove to jobs in the nearby centers of Walkertown or Winston-Salem. This house at 1801 Old Hollow Road features rusticated concrete block walls and decorative cast concrete columns that set it apart from the more typical frame Craftsman houses of the area. The rusticated concrete block of the walls is found on a number of houses and small stores in the vicinity, but the concrete columns occur rarely. Porch columns identical to these exist on a Craftsman house on the Germanton Road (NC 8), but the house walls are of frame. Likely a concrete plant in the Winston-Salem area produced such decorative concrete building products during the 1920s, and these products were utilized in various combinations on buildings erected by local builders. The house is merely a particularly decorative example of the Craftsman style and does not appear to meet the criteria of eligibility to the National Register under Criterion C since it is one of many variations of the style that still exist.

[Source: C. M. Miller Map of Forsyth County, 1927]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



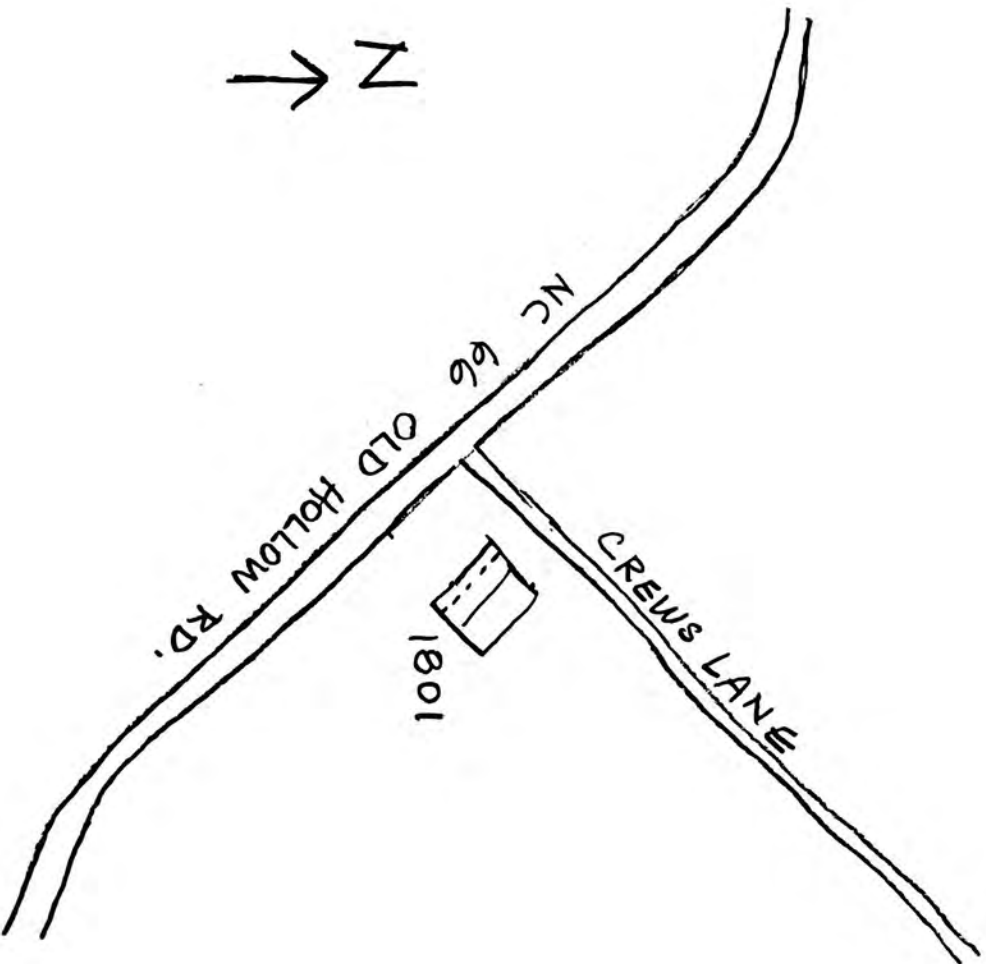
Figure 41. House, 1801 Old Hollow Road



Figure 42. House entrance, 1801 Old Hollow Road



Figure 43. House, 1801 Old Hollow Road, Site Plan



#### **10. Day Miller's House (FY 533)**

Location: W side SR 2219 (Dippen Rd.) .3 mi. N of jct. with SR 2220 (Day Rd.), Winston-Salem vic.

Date of Construction: mid-19th century

Style: vernacular log house

Summary of physical description: 1 1/2 story log house with exterior end replacement brick chimney, covered with board-and-batten siding and pierced by 6/6 sash windows. This is said to have been constructed during the Civil War. After 1912 when the Day Mill was demolished, some of the wood was used to add the west side addition and perhaps the rear shed. The west addition has the same types of window and siding as the original section. The house overlooks Mill Creek and the site of Day's Mill.

Historical Background: In the late 19th century nearby farmer Charles Fries Day purchased a tract of land adjacent to his farm, which contained a grist mill and miller's cabin. Day and his three sons ran the mill until the early twentieth century, and it had become quite deteriorated by 1912 and was torn down shortly afterward. The miller's cabin on a 16-acre tract remains in the Day family and has been rented to tenant Shorty Brannock for many years. An early 20th century shed stands to the rear.

Evaluation: As a house type, the small log cabin is typical of the numerous log homesteads which line the back roads of this section of Forsyth County. Because of its function as the residence of millers who operated the Day grist mill it has strong local historical significance, but with its early twentieth century addition and board-and-batten covering it no longer has visual integrity as a nineteenth century structure and now represents a twentieth century tenant house. If the mill had survived the entire complex might be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but in its altered state and as merely a remnant of the complex, it does not meet criteria for eligibility to the Register.

[Source: Ruth Little interview with Charles Church, April 1993; family papers in possession of Charles Church which were copied by Gwynne Taylor, August 10, 1979]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure 44. Day Miller's House



Figure 45. Day Miller's House Site Plan



**11. D. P. Davis House (FY 518)**

Location: N side NC 66 .1 mi. W of jct. w/ SR 1936 (Bonnie Venture Dr.), Winston-Salem vic.

Date of Construction: ca. 1900

Style: vernacular log house

Summary of physical description: Double-pen, 1 1/2 story log house with exterior end brick chimneys, front batten doors, 6/6 sash windows and a rear frame shed. The loft area has 6-pane casement windows. An attached front porch with plain posts extends across the front. The logs are covered with plain siding and also asphalt siding, and the roof has exposed rafter tails. Four outbuildings are tightly clustered in the rear: a 2-story barn of light timber frame, a small log corn crib, and two smaller log buildings of unknown function. The three log outbuildings are square-notched.

Historical Background: This log homestead was constructed for D. P. Davis around 1900, perhaps in several stages. His widow, Bettie Davis, continued to live here until the 1970s. The house has apparently been vacant since that time and is now quite deteriorated.

Evaluation: The D. P. Davis log house is one of many log homesteads built in Forsyth County in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It has no special historical or architectural significance and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

[Source: Gwynne Taylor interview with unknown individual, August 7, 1979]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

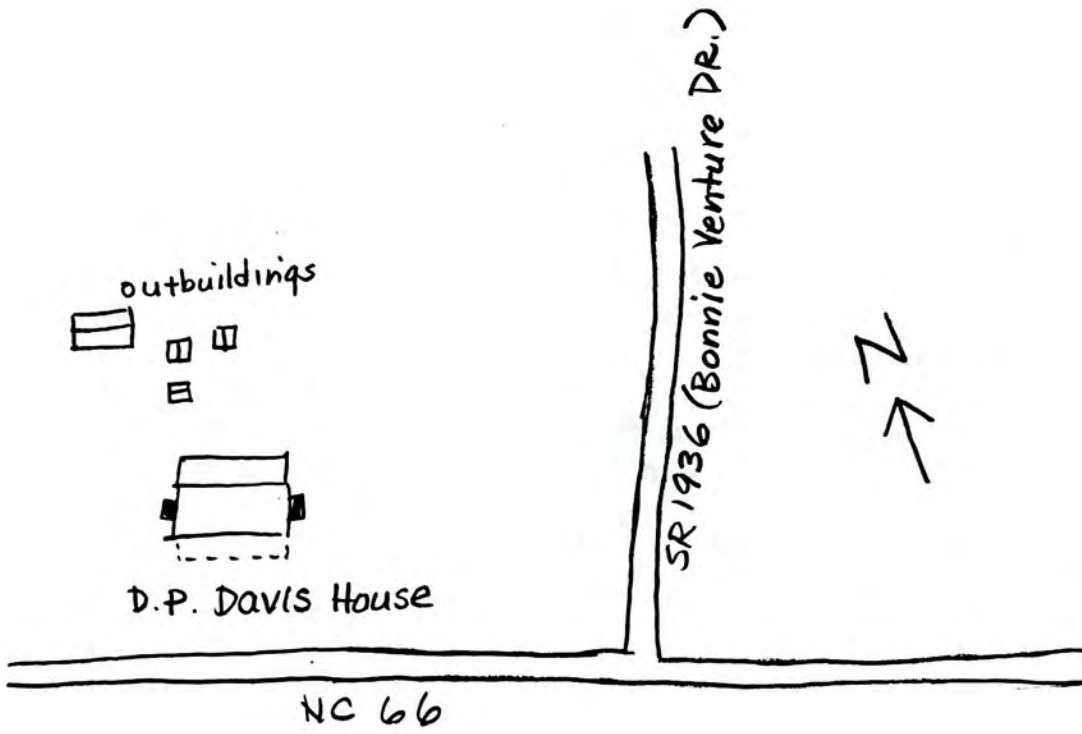
Figure 46. D. P. Davis House



Figure 47. D. P. Davis House Outbuildings



Figure 48. D. P. Davis House Site Plan



## 12. Will Hammock Farm

Location: S side Hammock Farm Rd., S side of SR 2456 (Old Walkertown Rd.), .3 mi. E of jct. w/ SR 2348, Winston-Salem vic.

Date of Construction: 1925

Style: Craftsman Foursquare

Summary of physical description: Large frame Foursquare with hipped roof, two interior brick chimneys, central entrance and flanking windows with Craftsman sash, and a rear shed. A substantial wraparound porch with Bungalowoid posts extends across the front and forms a porte-cochere on the west side. The house has German siding.

Four outbuildings roughly contemporary with the house stand to the rear: a large gambrel-roofed frame barn; a small front-gabled frame building that may be a washhouse; and two front-gabled frame garages. Far behind the house is a deteriorated, vacant tenant house built ca. 1930. It is a 2-story board-and-batten house with a central chimney and 4/4 sash windows.

Historical Background: Will Hammock, a farmer and builder, built this house for his own family in 1925. Will's widow continues to live in the house, and their son, William Hammock Jr., lives next door in a brick ranch house.

Evaluation: The Will Hammock House is a fine large example of the Foursquare farmhouse that superseded the 2-story, single pile I-House for middle-class farmers in rural Forsyth County in the 1920s. This house type was not considered old enough to be included in the 1979-80 county historic survey by Gwynne Taylor, and its general incidence in the county is not known. There are, however, several other examples of Foursquares in the project study area. At the present time it does not seem to have sufficient historic or architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

[Source: Ruth Little interview with William Hammock, Jr., April 1993]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages



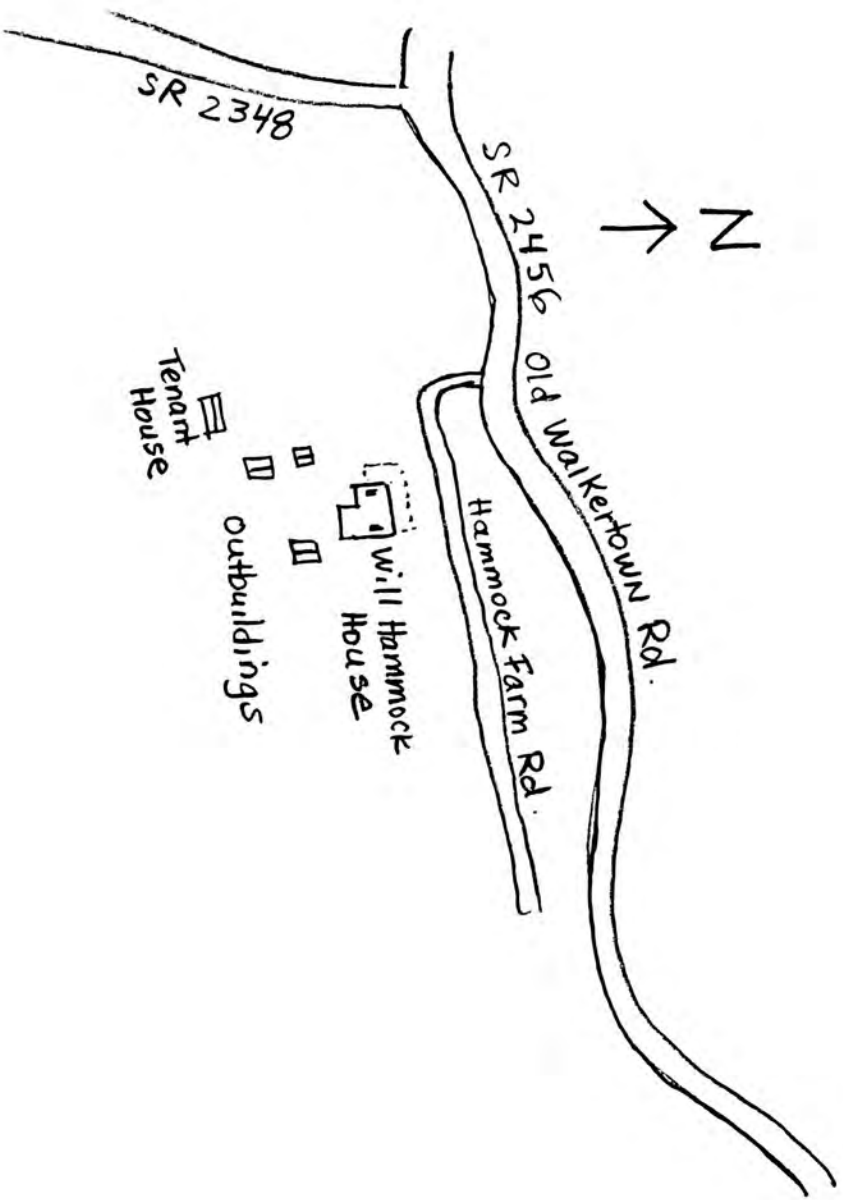
Figure 49. Will Hammock House



Figure 50. Will Hammock Farm Outbuildings



Figure 51. Will Hammock Farm Site Plan



### **13. Frank Dillon House (FY 504)**

Location: W side Dillon Farm Rd. (SR 2391) .4 mi. S of jct. w/ US 311, Winston-Salem vicinity

Date of Construction: 19th century; ca. 1900

Style: vernacular log house with frame addition

Summary of physical description: 1 1/2 story log homestead with frame addition added at right angles to it around 1900. The log section was remodeled when the addition was constructed. The exterior end brick chimneys all appear to have been built at the same time, and the entire house is covered with plain siding. A plain 1-story front porch wraps across both sections. Two outbuildings that may be contemporary with the log house stand nearby: a 2-story heavy timber side-gable barn and a log tobacco barn.

Historical Background: This homestead is said to have been in the Dillon family since the 1890s, but the original log section is estimated to have been built around 1870. Robert Frank Dillon and his wife, Elizabeth Sells Dillon, purchased the property ca. 1890 and probably added the frame addition. The property passed to Charles Helsabeck Dillon and is now owned by Mrs. Gladys Dillon.

Evaluation: The evolution of this farmhouse from a small log homestead to a larger farmhouse created by adding a frame addition was repeated on farms all over northeastern Forsyth County. There does not appear to be any special historical or architectural significance in the Frank Dillon House that would render it eligible for the National Register under any of the criteria.

[Source: Gwynne Taylor interview with Mrs. Gladys Dillon, July 31, 1979]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure 52. Frank Dillon House



Figure 53. Frank Dillon Barn

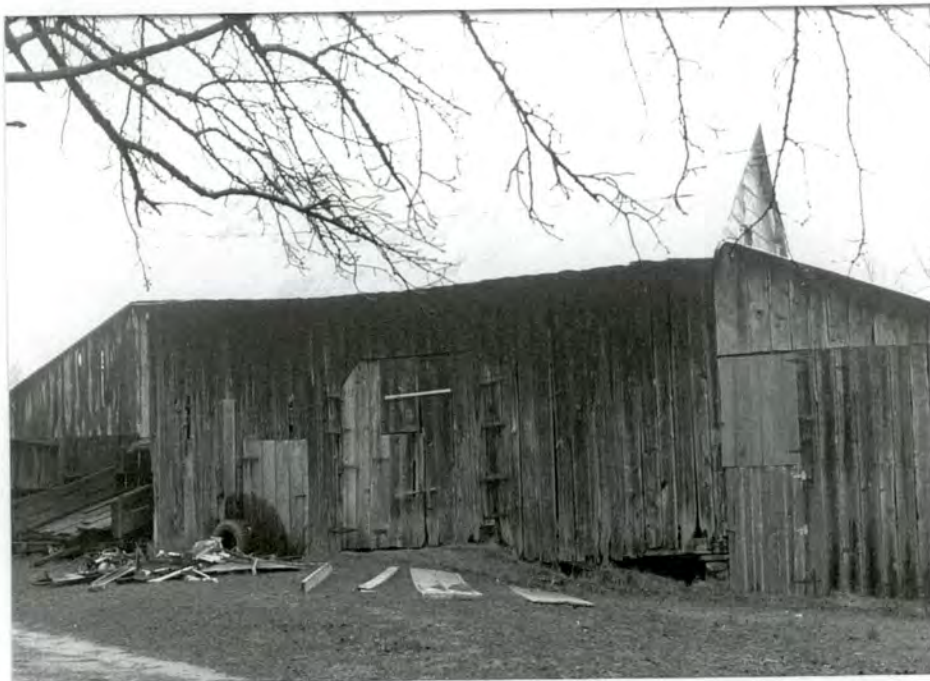
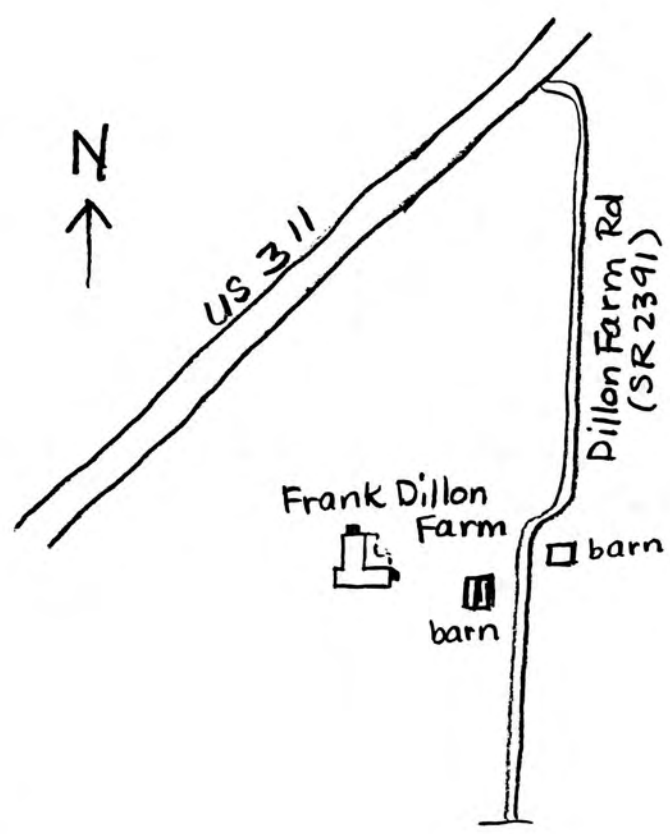


Figure 54. Frank Dillon Farm Site Plan



#### 14. Moses Westmoreland Farm

Location: S side Old Belews Creek Road (SR 2396) at jct. with Williston Road (SR 2381), Winston-Salem vicinity

Date of Construction: 1901, 1924

Style: vernacular log house; I-House

Summary of physical description: **Log House:** The original house on this small farm is a 2-story V-notched log house built in 1901. The house has a frame extension, 4/4 sash windows, and is covered with plain siding. A shed addition now conceals the lower front facade. This was apparently added when the house was converted to agricultural use. It is abandoned and in deteriorated condition.

**Frame I-House:** In 1924 a replacement house of stylish frame construction was built in front of the log house. This 2-story, side-gable house is one room deep, and qualifies as an I-House in form. It has exterior end brick chimneys, a decorative front cross-gable, a front porch and a rear 1-story ell. Although the form is that of a tri-gable I-House, an old-fashioned rural farmhouse type by the 1920s, the decorative details, including eave brackets and Craftsman style sash windows, exhibit up-to-date Craftsman design. The interior is intact, with plastered walls, beadboard ceilings, original mantels, and a stair with turned railings and newel post. The exterior has been altered by the enclosure of the front porch with screening and a thorough application of vinyl siding which conceals all siding and trim.

The house has three outbuildings. The frame corncrib and 2-story log barn were built in the early 20th century. The front-gable garage is of mid-20th century construction.

Historical Background: Moses Westmoreland acquired this 54 acre farm about 1900, and in 1901 built a log house for his family. The Westmorelands grew grain and vegetables and kept a few cows. The current farmland consists of pastureland and woodland, but is no longer farmed actively. In 1924 the Westmorelands had a modern and substantial frame house constructed, and the function of the log house shifted to agricultural use. The current owner-occupant of the farm, Carolyn Westmoreland, is the daughter of Moses. She is 92 years old and has lived here since her birth in 1903.

Evaluation: The Moses Westmoreland Farm illustrates a familiar pattern of growth from the log homestead to frame or brick farmhouse. On the Charles Fries Day Farm and John and Matthew Clayton Farm this pattern took two generations, while on this farm it occurred in a single generation. The Westmoreland Farm is a well-preserved example of a first-quarter 20th century farm landscape that still survives in sufficient numbers in rural Forsyth County that it does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under any of the criteria. Architecturally, the log house does not retain structural integrity. The frame 1924 farmhouse is a late example of the house of choice--the I-House--for middle-

class farmers in the area. In addition, it has lost integrity due to the application of vinyl siding over original siding and trim.

[Source: Kaye Graybeal interviews with Carolyn Westmoreland, January 22, 1995 and with Tucker Westmoreland, January 24, 1995]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

Figure 55. Moses Westmoreland Frame Farmhouse



Figure 56. Moses Westmoreland Farmhouse, side elevation.





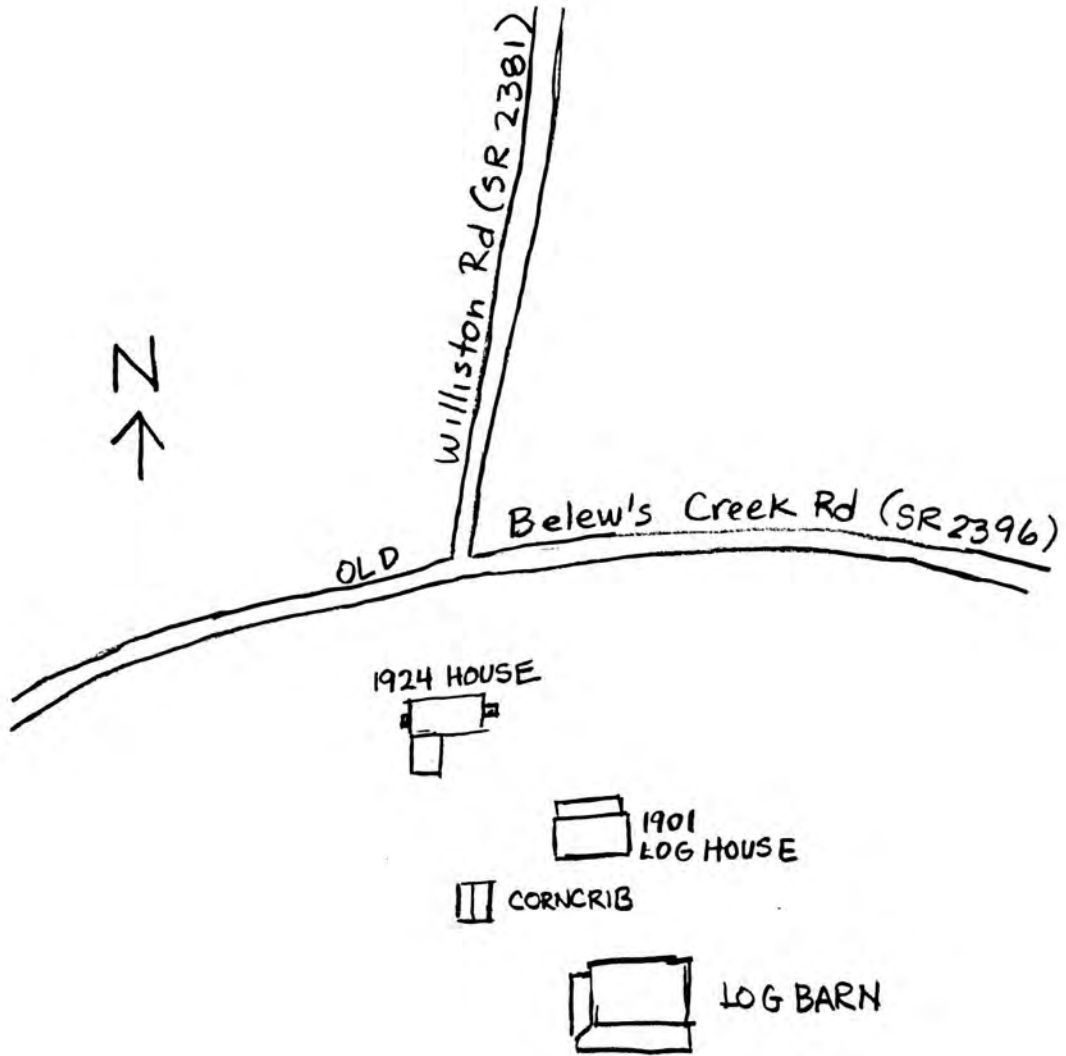
Figure 57. Moses Westmoreland Log House, 1901



Figure 58. Moses Westmoreland Corncrib and Barn



Figure 59. Moses Westmoreland Farm Site Plan



## 15. Morris House

Location: NW side US 158 .2 mi. S of jct. with Old Belews Creek Road (SR 2396), Winston-Salem vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1890

Style: I-House

Summary of physical description: This late 19th century example of the typical middle-class farmhouse of the area, the I-House, is a 2-story frame, side-gable building, one room deep, with exterior end brick chimneys, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, and a front porch with Craftsman style posts. Windows are concealed behind louvered shutters. The rear ell is a 1950s addition. The house has plain weatherboard. The house faces Old Belews Creek Road to the north, but its present entrance is off US 158 to the south.

Three outbuildings are located near the house. Close to the house is a front-gabled frame wellhouse, probably contemporary with the house. A short distance to the rear stands a 2-story log barn, now covered with vertical siding and enclosed on two sides by a plank shed. This appears to be of early 20th century construction. A ca. 1940 frame garage stands beside the house.

Historical Background: The Morris family constructed this house in the late 19th century, and they have owned this small farm ever since. The house does not appear to be occupied at the present time and neighbors were unable to offer any further historical information.

Evaluation: The Morris House is another of the ubiquitous I-House farmhouses that occur in northeastern Forsyth County. This was the house type of choice for farmers from the 1880s to the 1920s. This particular example has an altered front porch and a rear addition that somewhat compromise its original integrity. The frame wellhouse and log barn are also common outbuilding types. This small farm complex does not appear to have any special architectural or historical significance that would make it eligible for the National Register.

[Source: Kaye Graybeal interview with Tucker Westmoreland, January 24, 1995]

Photographs: see following pages

Site Plan: see following pages

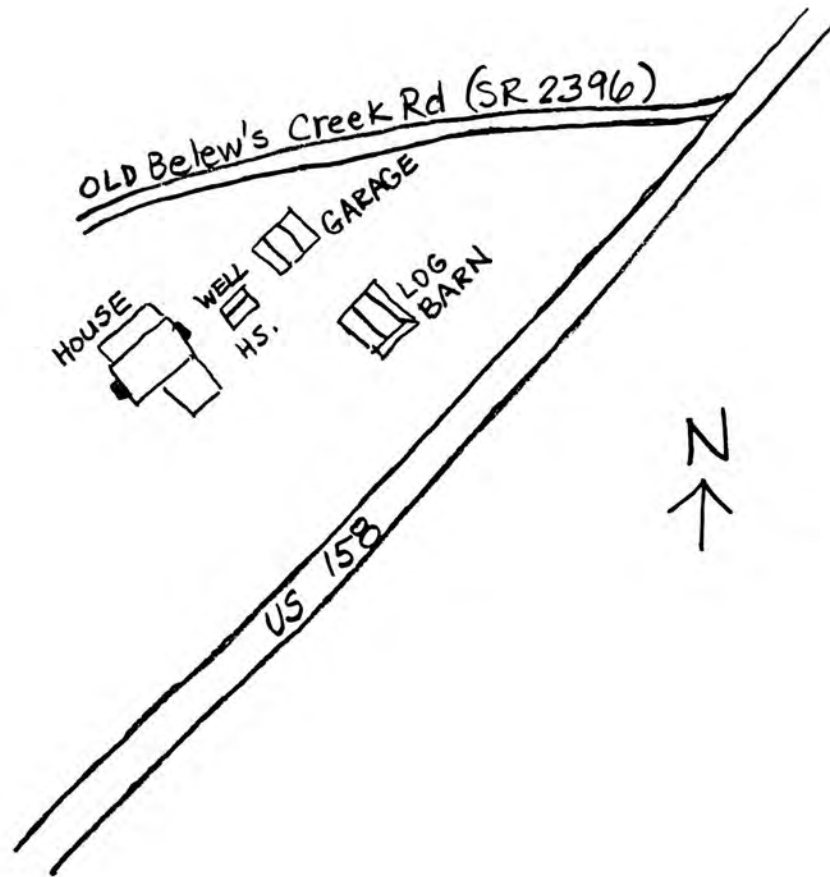
Figure 60. Morris House and wellhouse.



Figure 61. Morris Barn and Garage.



Figure 62. Morris Farm Site Plan



## 16. Sapp House (FY 317)

Location: on a dirt lane, S side Hastings Hill Rd. (SR 2657), entrance .1 mi. S of jct. w/ US 421/Business 40, Winston-Salem vicinity

Date of Construction: ca. 1860, ca. 1900

Style: I-House

Summary of physical description: This 2-story, side-gable, one room deep I-House differs little from the numerous other examples in the vicinity, with the exception that it is abandoned and deteriorated. The house has exterior end brick chimneys, plain siding covered with asphalt siding, 2/2 sash windows, and an entrance stoop that is probably a replacement for the original porch, which has disappeared.

Historical Background: The Sapp family originally owned this house, and one section of it is said to be of log construction, although this is not in evidence on the exterior. There is said to be a date of 1860 on an interior brick of the chimney. The I-House section was obviously constructed around 1900.

Evaluation: This is a typical example of the ubiquitous I-House farmhouse in this vicinity, but has lost its architectural integrity because of deterioration, replacement of original porch and application of asphalt siding. It has no special historical or architectural significance and does not qualify for the National Register under any of the criteria.

[Source: interview with adjacent resident, name unknown, December 14, 1994]

Photographs: see following page

Site Plan: see following page

Figure 63. Sapp House



Figure 64. Sapp House Site Plan



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Charles Church; April 1993 and December 1994

A. W. Stoltz Jr., December 13, 1994

Mary Dillon, April 19, 1993

Billy Fulp Cox, December 13, 1994

William Hammock Jr., April 1993

Carolyn Westmoreland, January 22, 1995

Tucker Westmoreland, January 24, 1995

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**X. APPENDICES**

**Subcontract Agreement and Resume of Principal Investigator**

**List of Over-50 Year Old Properties and Concurrence Form**

1365-23  
Supplement  
Phase II

WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY (EASTERN SECTION)  
FROM US 52 TO I-40 BUSINESS, FORSYTH COUNTY, TIP U-2579

PROPOSAL FOR INTENSIVE SURVEY OF HISTORIC/CULTURAL  
SITES

LONGLEAF HISTORIC RESOURCES

August 4, 1994, revised Sept. 21, 1994

RECEIVED

SEP 26 1994

KIMLEY-HORN  
TPTO OFFICE

Longleaf Historic Resources proposes to perform the following historic architectural services for Kimley-Horn Engineers, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for compliance with Section 106, codified as 36 CFR Part 800, and Section 4(f) of the Federal Highway Act.

The project consists of two detailed study corridors, each 1200 feet in width, which extend from US 52 north of Winston-Salem to I-40 Business to the south. Each corridor is approximately 12.5 miles long and contains several crossovers. The APE for the intensive historic architecture survey extends approximately 2000 feet in width and was determined during a meeting attended by Barbara Church and Jay Bissett of the Planning and Environmental Branch, NC DOT; Nate Benson of Kimley-Horn Engineers, and M. Ruth Little on July 27, 1994. The APE, sketched by Barbara Church, is shown on the attached map.

Note: Longleaf Historic Resources performed the Phase 1 Reconnaissance Survey for this project in April-May 1993. Based on this preliminary survey, the following eligible and potentially eligible properties were identified as being in the APE at the July 27, 1994 meeting: Matthew and John Clayton Houses Complex on NC 66 and the Charles F. Day Farm and John Day House on Dippen Road. Approximately 17 historic properties that were surveyed during the Phase 1 and judged not potentially eligible also fall within the APE. This proposal is based upon the evaluation of this group of 19 properties in the report. If, as a result of the post-fieldwork meeting with SHPO to review the entire group of over-50 year old properties, additional properties needing evaluation are added, then the effort required to evaluate these and to include them in the report will be conducted under a supplement to this contract.

An unspecified number of over-fifty year old buildings not considered significant enough to be recorded are located within the APE. Due to the historical development of this area, which contains a number of small towns and suburban development around Winston-Salem, the state highways and secondary roads

within the APE are densely settled with houses dating from the 1920s-1940s period, now mingled with post-World War II ranch houses as well as more recent subdivision housing. Under a recent agreement between NC-DOT and NCSHPO, each one of these must be documented with a photograph, keyed to the USGS maps. These photographs will be reviewed at a post-field meeting between NC-DOT and NCSHPO. No other documentation of this group of buildings will be conducted and they will not be included in the Phase 2 report except in the form of a list. Photographs of this group of insignificant over-50 year old buildings will not be included in this report. It is likely that there are some 200 buildings in this category, which would add some 66 pages to the report and increase the time and expense of this scope significantly.

In the event that a potential 4(f) property is found during the intensive survey and affirmed during the post-fieldwork meetings, additional work regarding this property would be a supplement to this contract.

This proposal is based on the requirements of current NCDOT guidelines, "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Phase II (Intensive) Surveys of Historic Architectural Resources for the North Carolina Department of Transportation," dated June 15, 1994 (copy attached), and upon NCSHPO guidelines, "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office," 1989.

#### Deliverables:

1. Management Summary with photos keyed to field maps of all over-50 year old properties for Post-fieldwork meeting with DOT and SHPO:
2. Historic Architecture Report

#### Special Terms

Compliance beyond the identification and evaluation stage is not included in this proposal. Any additional research necessary to prepare formal Determinations of Eligibility to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior (as opposed to the level of effort required in the NCSHPO guidelines) for eligible properties that will be adversely affected by the final corridor, and any additional work required to prepare Memoranda of Agreement under Section 106 or Section 4(f) must be negotiated in a separate contract.

Scope of Work: If a difference in the level of effort to meet the requirements of this project shall occur between this proposal and the Engineering Agreement, then this proposal will take precedence.

Submissions other than those included here: Submissions listed are the only ones covered under this contract. Any other submissions, such as maps other than those included in the review meeting and reports or photographs needed prior to the schedule contained here will be subject to an additional charge. Also, services requested in a piecemeal fashion rather than as a whole will be subject to an additional charge. [This refers to the division of the fieldwork or report preparation into smaller portions rather than being performed at the same time.]

Payment Schedule: Project will be invoiced at the first of the month for the work performed in the previous month, but in no case should payment be made later than 60 days from date of invoice. Subcontractor is a sole proprietorship, and cannot maintain normal business activities without timely payment. Contractor reserves the right to delay submission of the final report when payment for previous invoices has been delayed for more than 60 days.

## **M. RUTH LITTLE**

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**2709 Bedford Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607**

**919-836-8128**

**FAX 919-836-9731**

### **EXPERIENCE:**

Twenty years of experience in all aspects of historic preservation, including eight years in the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office as Survey Specialist, National Register Coordinator and Surveyor Coordinator; four years teaching related courses in community college and technical institutes; and four years as a preservation consultant. Established a consulting firm, **Longleaf Historic Resources**, in 1990. The firm has **DBE and WBE certifications in North Carolina and Virginia.**

### **EDUCATION:**

**Ph.D. in Art History**, 1984. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Specialization in American Architecture, Folklore

**American Studies Summer Institute**, Boston University, 1979

**M.A. in Art History**, 1972. Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Specialization in American Architecture

**B.A. in Art History and French**, 1969. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

**Diplome in French Studies**, 1968. Universite de Lyons, France

**Licensed Real Estate Broker in North Carolina** Since 1982

### **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:**

1990: Established Longleaf Historic Resources, an historic preservation consulting firm

1986-1989: N.C. State Historic Preservation Office, National Register Coordinator 1986-88; Survey Coordinator 1989

1982-1986: Real Estate Broker with Bacon & Co., Raleigh and Howard Perry & Walston Inc., Raleigh

1981-1982: Art and Art History Instructor, N.C. School of Science and Mathematics, Durham

1981: Art History Instructor, North Carolina Central University, Durham

1978-1979: Instructor of Preservation Technology, Durham Technical Institute, Durham, N.C.

1976-1978: Instructor of Art History, Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte, N.C.

1976-1978: Consultant to Charlotte Historic Properties Commission

1971-1976: Survey Specialist, N.C. State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

1969-1970: Consultant with the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission

#### **PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS:**

Reconnaissance Survey of Historic Resources, Laurinburg-Maxton Airport Environmental Assessment, prepared for Hobbs, Upchurch & Associates, 1994.

Phase 1 Architectural Evaluation, US 58, Lee County, Virginia, prepared for Coastal Carolina Research, 1994.

Phase 1 Architectural Evaluation, NC 9, Chester County, South Carolina, prepared for Garrow & Associates, 1994.

"The Old Chapel Hill Cemetery," Chapel Hill, N.C. National Register Nomination, 1994.

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#### **PAPERS PRESENTED:**

1994 Chair, "The Creole Cottage," paper session at the Vernacular Architecture Forum Conference, Charleston, May 1994

1991 "Farmers Who Carved Gravestones and the British Immigrants Who Took Over Their Business," Annual Meeting of Preservation/North Carolina, Durham, N.C.

1989 "The Last Generation of Traditional Stonecutters in Piedmont Carolina: 1830-1870," Annual Meeting of the Association for Gravestone Studies, Byfield, Mass.

**PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES:**

Memberships: Vernacular Architecture Forum  
(former member, Board of Directors)  
Association for Gravestone Studies  
Historic Preservation Foundation of N.C. (Board of Advisors)

1983-1989: Raleigh Historic Properties Commission

1985-1986: Raleigh Historic District Commission

1977-1978: Board of Directors, Dilworth Neighborhood Development Association, Charlotte, NC

1975-1976: Board of Directors, Historic Oakwood Neighborhood Association, Raleigh, NC

1976: Founded Capital Landmarks, Inc., non-profit revolving fund

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□



CONCURRENCE FORM  
FOR

( PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Brief Project Description Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, eastern section.

On Jan. 17, 1995, representatives of the

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

reviewed the subject project at

- A 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 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) <sup>DYB</sup> within the project's area of potential effect, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, properties identified as 1-111, except 9, 24, 27, 42, 44, 49, 52, 59, 62, 64, 86, 93, 99, 104 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.  
\* Photo #52 reviewed 1/20/95 - considered not eligible.
- there are no National Register-listed properties within the project's area of potential effect.

Signed:

Barbara H. Church 1-17-95  
Representative, NCDOT Date

Ray C. Shelton 1/26/95  
FHWA for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Linda W. Edmister 1/17/95  
Representative, SHPO Date

( David Wood 1/17/95  
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

**Northern Beltway (Eastern Section), Winston-Salem, N.C. TIP U-2579**

**List of Over-50 Year Old Properties Ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

**M. Ruth Little**

**December 1994**

**\*Indicates that property was evaluated fully in report**

**The term "I-House" refers to a 2-story, side-gable, one room deep house.**

No.	Name:Walkertown Quad	Address	Reason Ineligible:
1	Craftsman farmhouse; log tobacco barn	2301 Pisgah Church Rd.	Typical example of a common type
2	Craftsman house	end of dirt road near Pisgah Church	Typical example of a common type
3a,b &c	Three Craftsman houses	both sides of W. Mountain St.	Typical examples of a common type
4	Craftsman house	535 Elliott Rd.	Typical example of a common type
	Winston-Salem East Quad		
5	E.J. Elliott Farm: 1921 Craftsman house and outbuildings	500 Elliott Rd.	Typical example of a common type
6	Goode's Nursery: 19th c. log ell with late 19th c. I-House addition, very altered	S side W. Mountain St. (SR 2377) .2 mi. E of SR 2657, Guthrie vic.	Integrity has been lost through alteration
7	Craftsman House	S side W Mountain Rd. (SR 2377) at Guthrie	Typical example of a common type
	Winston-Salem East Quad		Typical example of a common type
8	I-House; frame barn	E side Sedge Mtn. Rd. (SR 2632)	Typical example of a common type
9.	*Sapp House FY 317	N side dirt lane, S side Hastings Hill Rd. (SR 2657)	See evaluation in report
10	Bunyon Smith House: 1914; frame barn	S side dirt lane, on S side Hastings Hill Rd (SR 2657)	Typical example of a common type
	Walkertown Quad		
11	Ruby & Tucker Westmoreland Farm: ca. 1920 house now oat house; brick cottage built ca. 1940	S side Belews Creek Rd. (SR 2405)	Typical examples of common types
12	Craftsman House	W side SR 2385 near Gospel Light Church	Typical example of a common type

13.	James Dillon Log House, 19th c.; frame tobacco pack house	SE side SR 2385 (Walkertown-Guthrie Rd)	Integrity of log house is lost through overbuilding
14	Frame tenant house	W side SR 2385	Typical example of a common type
15	Frame 1 1/2 story house, side gable, 1920s	W side SR 2385	Typical example of a common type
16	Frame Craftsman with dormer and shed porch	E side SR 2385	Typical example of a common type
17	Log House, V Notch, stone rubble chimney	beside 730 Walkertown-Guthrie Rd. (SR 2385)	Typical example of a common type
18	Fulk Homestead, log house with large double shoulder chimney but completely remodelled inside & outside	4669 Old Belews Creek Rd. (N side SR 2396)	Early log house but integrity lost through alteration
19	Craftsman house beside #20	E side SR 2381	Typical example of a common type
20	Craftsman house beside # 19	E side SR 2381	Typical example of a common type
21	1 1/2 story tri-gable House, abandoned, with outbuildings-ca. 1915	end of lane, W side SR 2381	Typical example of a common type
22	1-story tri-gable House with replacement porch, siding & windows	E side SR 2381	Typical example of a common type
23	Rustic Revival log house	rear of Marie's Restaurant, N side US311 (New Walkertown Rd)	Typical example of a common type
24	*Dillon House FY504	W side Dillon Farm Rd., S side US 311	See evaluation in report
25	Trailer on site of older house, probably demolished, but had no trespassing sign	End of Dillon Farm Rd., S side US 311	No photo because no access possible
26	R.H. Money House, ca. 1928, 2-story concrete-block house	Ne jct. Old Walkertown Rd. (SR 2456) & Plantation Rd.	Concrete block material is unusual, but house type is common 1920s form
27	*Will Hammock Farm, 1925	206 Hammock Farm Rd., S side Old Walkertown Rd (SR 2456)	See evaluation in report
28	Oak Grove Moravian Church & Cemetery; 1951 building	S side Old Walkertown Rd. (SR 2456)	Cemetery dates from late 19th century; building not yet 50 yrs. old
29a & b	Pair of Craftsman rusticated block houses	end of Hammock Farm Rd. on S side Old Walkertown Rd (SR 2456)	Typical examples of common type

30	1 1/2 story frame Craftsman house	Hammock Farm Rd. on S side Old Walkertown Rd. (SR 2456)	Typical example of a common type
31	Shouse Farm Tenant House, early 20th c.	end of Plantation Rd., N side Old Walkertown Rd (SR 2456)	Integrity is lost through overbuilding
32	Craftsman frame house, ca. 1935	5036 Davis Rd (SR 2216)	Typical example of a common type
33	Craftsman frame house, ca. 1935	5035 Davis Rd (SR 2216)	Typical example of a common type
34a-j	Block of Craftsman houses with concrete block store across road, 1920s-1930s	5400 block Old Walkertown Rd. (SR 2456)	Typical examples of common types
35	I-House, ca. 1900	4865 Dippen Rd. (SR 2219)	Typical example of a common type
36	frame Craftsman house	4895 Dippen Rd. (SR 2219)	Typical example of a common type
37a & b	front-gable frame ruinous house, 1930s, and stuccoed 1-story frame side gable house, ca. 1915	W and E side Dippen Rd (SR 2219) adjacent to Charles Fries Day Farm	Typical example of a common type
38	1 1/2 story tri-gable frame house, ca. 1900, altered	W side Dippen Rd (SR 2219)	Typical example of a common type; also integrity is lost
39	Vernacular side-gable House, ca. 1920	4885 Dippen Rd (SR 2219)	Typical example of a common type
40	1 1/2 story frame side-gable house, ca. 1900, altered	4851 Dippen Rd (SR 2219)	Typical example of a common type
41	Log tenant house? ca. 1900, square-notch, with no chimney or windows left	in woods, E side Dippen Rd (SR 2219) near jct. with Old Walkertown Rd.	Typical example of a common type
42	*Day Millers House FY 533	5080 Dippen Rd. (SR 2219)	See evaluation in report
43	House, early 20th c., but very altered	N side NC 66, end of Bonnie Venture Dr. (SR 1936)	Integrity is lost through alteration
44	*D.P.Davis House FY 518	N side Old Hollow Rd (NC 66)	See evaluation in report
45	1 1/2 story frame tri-gable house, early 20th c.	end of dirt lane, N side Old Hollow Rd (NC 66)	Typical example of a common type
46	frame Craftsman house	3582 Day Rd (SR 2220)	Typical example of a common type
47	I-House, ca. 1900, with gambrel barn, log tobacco barn	3690 Day Rd (SR 2220)	Typical example of a common type

48	1-story side gable frame house, ca. 1920	on dirt lane, W side SR 2223	Typical example of a common type
49	Bungalow of rusticated concrete block with fluted concrete porch posts	1801 Old Hollow Rd (NC 66) at jct. with Crews Lane	Unusual material but common house type
50	Craftsman frame house, ca. 1930	N side Old Hollow Rd (NC 66) near jct. with Crews Lane	Typical example of a common type
51	Frame front-gable house, ca. 1935	1711 Old Hollow Rd. at jct. with Davis Rd.	Typical example of a common type
52	Sutphin Log House	dirt lane, W side Davis Rd. (SR 1934)	Deteriorated example of a common type
53	1 1/2 story frame house, ca. 1900, with front-gable barn	5650 Davis Rd (SR 1934)	Typical example of a common type
54	Rustic Revival log house, ca. 1940	5624 Davis Rd (SR 1934)	Typical example of a common type
55	Frame Craftsman house with permastone siding	5521 Davis Rd (SR 1934)	Typical example of a common type
56	1 1/2 story frame Craftsman house	1631 Old Hollow Rd (NC 66)	Typical example of a common type
57	Board-and-batten outbuilding (perhaps tenant house), ca. 1900	N side Old Hollow Rd (NC 66) .5 mi. W of jct. with Davis Rd. (SR 1934)	Typical example of a common type
58	Frame Craftsman house, ca. 1930	N side Old Hollow Rd (NC 66) across from Liberty Baptist Church	Typical example of a common type
59	*Davis-Hampton Houses FY 520	S side Old Hollow Rd (NC 66) in front of Liberty Baptist Church	See evaluation in report
60	1 1/2 story frame Craftsman house; with log tobacco barn, frame smokehouse, barn, shed	1519 Old Hollow Rd (NC 66)	Typical example of a common type
61	Frame Craftsman house	1501 Old Hollow Rd (NC 66)	Typical example of a common type
62	*Joe Grubbs House-FY 526	6208 Baux Mountain Rd (SR 1946)	See evaluation in report
63	Robert Grubbs House-FY 525	6000 block Baux Mountain Rd (SR 1946), west side	Typical example of a common type; very altered
64	*Charles Melvin Fulp House FY 524	5905 Baux Mountain Rd (SR 1946)	See evaluation in report

65	2-story frame house, ca. 1945; Sol James Store- 1 story front-gable frame store ca. 1940	ne and nw jct. of Baux Mountain Rd & Old Hollow Rd. (NC 66)	House is recent Colonial Revival style; store is typical example of a common type
66	Frame Craftsman house	se corner Burdette St. and Old Hollow Rd (NC 66)	Typical example of a common type
67	Ruined 1-story log house, very altered	N side Old Hollow Rd (NC 66) near Burdette St.	Integrity has been lost through alteration and neglect
68	Frame Craftsman house	1416 Old Hollow Rd. (NC 66)	Typical example of a common type
69	Westmoreland Farm barn, ca. 1930. House gone.	W side Baux Mountain Rd (SR 2211), beside a branch that empties into Mill Creek	Typical example of a common type
70a	3 Craftsman frame houses	5010, 5020, 5036 Baux Mountain Rd (SR 2211)	Typical examples of a common type
-c			
71	Frame side-gable house, ca. 1920, with Log outbuilding	end of dirt lane, S side Old Hollow Rd ( NC 66), across from Providence Moravian Church	Typical example of a common type
72	2-story frame I-House with wing, ca. 1915, abandoned, with log tobacco barn and sheds	S side Old Hollow Rd (NC 66) .2 mi. E of jct. with SR 1931	Typical example of a common type
73a	Five early 20th century and Craftsman houses in Mineral Springs community	1300 block, N & S sides Old Hollow Rd. (NC 66) just west of Baux Mountain Rd.	Typical examples of common types
-e			
74a	Providence Moravian Church (cornerstone says "1880-1960), with cemetery; Two Craftsman houses at opposite corner are 1105 Old Hollow Rd, house next door:	1100 block Old Hollow Rd. (NC 66) at jct. with SR 1931	Stones date from late 19th century to present; building not 50 yrs. old; houses typical examples of a common type
-c			
75a	3 Craftsman houses intermingled with later houses on N and S sides of road	N and S sides Old Hollow Rd (NC 66) between Providence Moravian Church and SR 2207 (Rural Hall Rd.)	Typical examples of a common type
-c			
76	Craftsman frame house	5475 Green Acres St. (S side Old Hollow Rd)	Typical example of a common type
77a	Craftsman houses and one I-House (now Dunne's Chinese Restaurant, with modern front & rear additions)	700 block, both sides Old Hollow Rd between Rural Hall Rd (SR 2207) and NC 8	Typical examples of common types
-g			
	<b>Rural Hall Quad</b>		

78	Rustic Revival log house, ca. 1945, built by Clayton heir	N side Phelps Circle near Clayton Farm, N side Old Hollow Rd.	Typical example of a common type
79	Brick Bungalow	N side Phelps Circle near east jct. with NC 66	Typical example of a common type
80	Site of Stoltz Cemetery FY 576: cemetery appears to have disappeared	ne jct. Phelps Circle and Old Hollow Rd. (NC 66)	
81a & b	Two Abandoned frame houses, ca. 1930	on Sherri Lynn Rd., N side Old Hollow Rd. in Stanleyville community	Typical examples of common types
82a -e	Five brick and frame Craftsman houses	100-200 block Old Hollow Rd. in Stanleyville community	Typical examples of a common type
83	Frame Craftsman	end of Bray St. (SR 1921), E side University Parkway (NC 66)	Typical example of a common type
84	2-story side-gable House, ca. 1920, very altered	ne corner Lochinuar (SR 2066) and Bray (SR 1921), E side University Parkway	Typical example of a common type
85	Frame Craftsman house	E side Baker St., on w side University Parkway (NC 66)	Typical example of a common type
86	*Zimmerman House FY 676	6572 Lake Vista Trail (at jct. with University Parkway (NC 66)	See evaluation in report
87a -h	Eight Craftsman houses	E and W sides University Parkway (NC 66) between Tickle Rd. and Old Hollow Rd., Stanleyville community	Typical examples of a common type
88	Craftsman house	Virginia Lake Rd. on N side Ziglar Rd. (SR 1669), Stanleyville community	Typical example of a common type
89a & b	Two frame Craftsman houses	6320 University Parkway and house next door, at jct. with Ziglar Rd. (SR 1669), Stanleyville community	Typical examples of a common type
90a -f	4 Craftsman houses; Cooke & Mabe Stone Masons Shop bilt ca. 1941; tiny brick commercial building ca. 1940	E & W sides University Parkway (NC 66) near jct. with Matthews St., Stanleyville community	Typical examples of a common type; Shop is altered
91	Arlie Stoltz House, 1921, and gambrel barn	6025 Stanleyville Dr. (SR 1920)	Typical example of a common type

92	A.W. Stoltz Sr. Tenant House ruin, ca. 1920	end of dirt lane, E side SR 1920 near Trick-um Creek	Integrity is lost through neglect
93	*Rev. Thomas S. Stoltz House ruin, ca. 1890	end of dirt lane, W side Stanleyville Dr. (SR 1920), behind C.C. Stoltz Farm	See evaluation in report
94	Brick Craftsman house	E side SR 1920 at jct. with Ridgecliff Dr.	Typical example of a common type
95	Frame Craftsman house	E side SR 1920 north of Tamara Lakes subdivision	Typical example of a common type
96	Frame Craftsman house	5890 Stanleyville Dr. (W side SR 1920)	Typical example of a common type
97	Side-gable frame house with stone rubble chimney, ca. 1930	E side NC 8 near Hickory Ridge Meth. Church	Typical example of a common type
98	John Weaver House, 1921 frame Craftsman style	W side NC 8 near Hickory Ridge Meth. Church	Typical example of a common type
	<b>Walkertown Quad</b>		
99	*Slate-Dillon House FY 529	E side NC 8 .3 mi. S of jct. with SR 1932	See evaluation in report
	<b>Rural Hall Quad</b>		
100	Hickory Ridge United Methodist Church & Cemetery "1847-1951" on cornerstone	W side NC 8 at jct. with Pebblebrook Rd.	Cemetery has some late 19th century stones; building not 50 years old
101	Side-gable frame house, early 20th c.	5968 Germanton Rd. (NC 8) beside Hickory Ridge Church	Typical example of a common type
102	Craftsman frame house with fluted concrete porch posts	E side NC 8	Typical example of a common type
103	Small frame Craftsman house	W side NC 8	Typical example of a common type
	<b>Walkertown Quad</b>		
104	*Crews-Grubbs House FY 523	near end of Providence Church Rd. (SR 1931)	See evaluation in report
105	Rustic Revival log house, ca. 1935	W side Providence Church Rd (SR 1931) beside Northside Baptist Church	Typical example of a common type
106	Johnson House, ca. 1925	5710 Providence Church Rd. (SR 1931)	Foursquare Craftsman farmhouse; common house type
107	Rusticated block Craftsman house	5730 Providence Church Rd. (W side SR 1931) near jct. with NC 66)	Typical example of a common type



108	Collins Dairy Farm: site of Walker Log House FY 511 (demolished); 1930s brick Craftsman house, numerous frame barns, milk houses	4561 White Rock Road, NE side SR 2300	Typical examples of common types
109 a-c	3 Craftsman houses with frame outbuildings	NE side White Rock Rd. (SR 2300) near jct. with Ader Dr. (SR 2320)	Typical examples of a common type
110	Westmoreland Farm, McGee Cemetery: Brick Tudor cottage farmhouse, log and frame outbuildings, McGee Cemetery across road with no visible stones	E & W sides Belews Creek Rd. (SR 2405) just east of jct. with US 158	Typical examples of common types
	<b>Walkertown Quad</b>		
111	Old Wilson Place-early 19th century but completely altered	end of dirt lane, S side W. Mountain St. (SR 2377) across from Pisgah Church	Integrity is lost through total alteration
112	*Moses Westmoreland Farm	S side Old Belews Creek Road (SR 2396)( at jct. with Williston Rd (SR 2381)	See evaluation in report
113	*Morris House	NW side US 158 .2 mi. S of jct. with Old Belews Creek Rd SR 2396)	See evaluation in report