

# North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources State Historic Preservation Office

David L. S. Brook, Administrator

Division of Historical Resources

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

January 20, 2004

**MEMORANDUM** 

TO:

Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director

Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM:

David Brook Novid Brook 6,873

SUBJECT:

Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report/Winston-Salem Northern Beltway,

Eastern Section, I-40 Business to US 52, U-2579, Forsyth County, ER03-0569

Thank you for your letter of August 8, 2003, transmitting the survey report by Jennifer F. Martin of Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

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

Clayton Family Farm (also known as the John and Mathew Clayton Farm), 5809 Stanleyville Road or NE corner of SR 1920 and NC 66.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties remain eligible and are listed on the North Carolina state Study List:

John and Charles Fries Day Farm, 4995 Dippen Road or SE corner of SR 2219 and SR 2220.

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

Seaver's Gulf Station, 5476 Old Walkertown Road, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C as an increasingly rare building type associated with the development of rural transportation history in the county and as well-preserved example of the standardized gasoline station. We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described and delineated in the survey report.

Hammock Family Farm, 206 Hammock Farm Road on the S side of SR 2349, 0.1 mi. SE of SR 2456, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. It is associated with the development of agriculture in Forsyth County and contains a collection of well-preserved outbuildings associated with cattle farming, hay cultivation, and domestic farming activities. The property is one of the most outstanding farm complexes from the World War I period in Forsyth County. We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described and delineated in the survey report.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Tucker Westmoreland Farm, 4885 Old Belews Creek Road
William Westmoreland Farm, 4750 Old Belews Creek Road
Frank Dillion Farm, W side of Dillion Farm Road
Money House, 5400 Old Walkertown Road
Davis-Hampton Houses, S. side of Old Hollow Road

Crockett Ogburn House, 5710 Providence Church Road

plus the properties listed in Appendix B of the survey report.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Barbara Church, NCDOT Jennifer F. Martin, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

bc: √ Southern/McBride

106 County

# Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Phase II Intensive

# WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY Forsyth County, North Carolina

Eastern Section: I-40 Business to US 52 TIP No. U-2579/State Project No. 6.628002T

For

Kimley-Horn and Associates Post Office Box 33068 Raleigh, North Carolina 27636-3068 919/677-2000

Prepared by

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. 5400 Glenwood Avenue Suite 412 Raleigh, North Carolina 27612 919/785-9702

April 2003

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April 2003

F. W. T. April 11, 2003
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

Historic Architectural Resources Section, NCDOT

#### I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct the Eastern Section of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway from I-40 Business northward to US 52 in northeast Forsyth County. The project consists of three alternative corridors and is approximately 12.5 miles long. The project is located on the Rural Hall, Walkertown, Kernersville, and Winston-Salem East United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps. The proposed alternatives are depicted in figure 1.

This phase II report was planned as a consolidation and update of the Phase II study completed by Longleaf Historic Resources in June 1995. The report that resulted from the 1995 study, on file at the NCDOT and HPO, found two historic properties in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that appeared to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places: the John and Matthew Clayton Farm and the John and Charles Fries Day Farm. The John and Matthew Clayton Farm, also known by its historic name, the Clayton Family Farm, is located at the northeast corner of SR 1920 and NC 66. In 2001 that property was entered in the National Register of Historic Places. The John and Charles Fries Day Farm is located at 4995 Dippen Road.

When Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPEI) began the current update and consolidation of the 1995 survey, it became apparent that during the course of the earlier study not all properties that were fifty years old had been photographed and mapped on USGS maps. In order to insure that no historic properties were overlooked, Edwards-Pitman Environmental reassessed all the properties fifty years old or older in the APE and prepared this report. This update and consolidation of the previous report is submitted pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

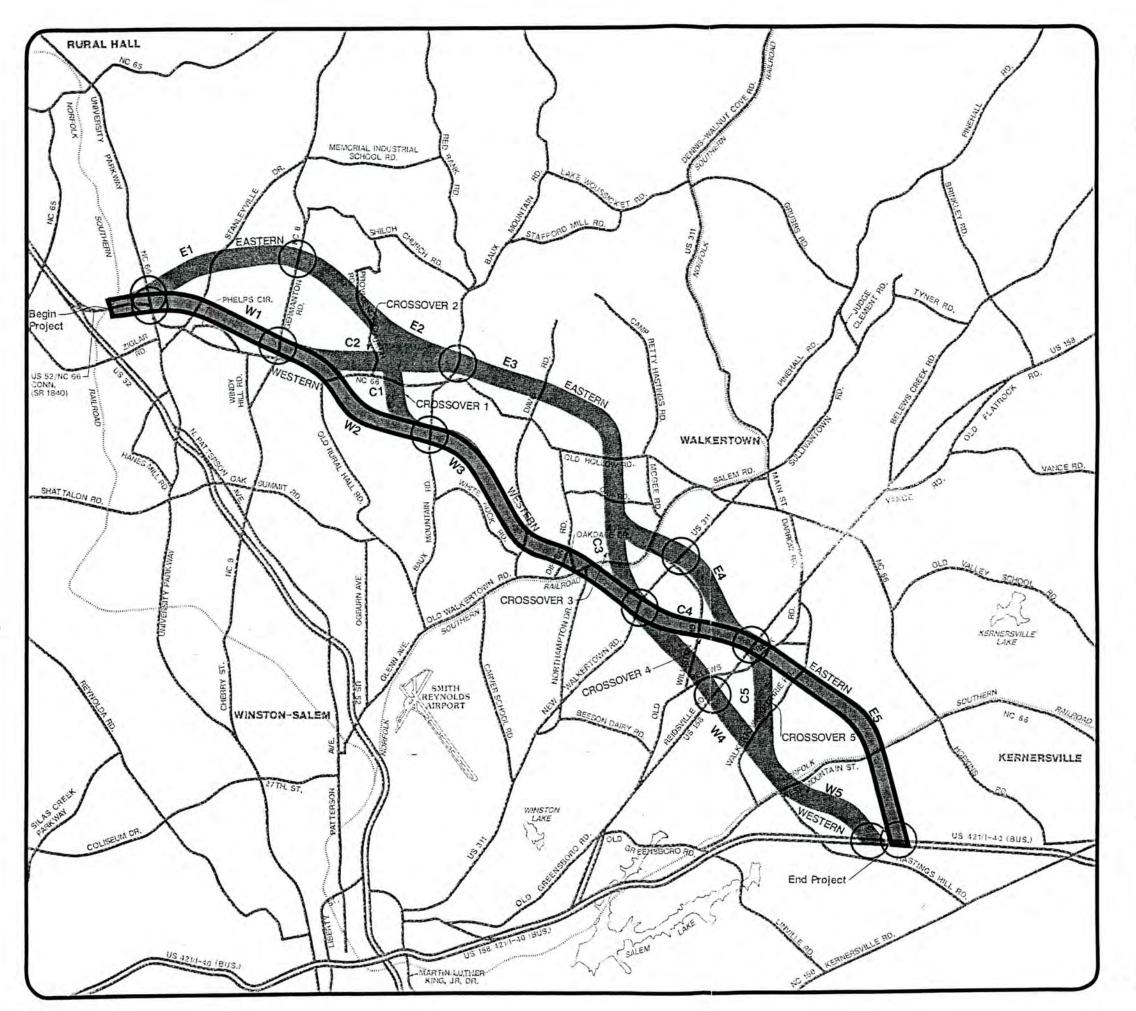
Edwards-Pitman Environmental conducted an intensive, Phase II survey of historic architectural resources within the APE to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age according to National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. The study was conducted for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., engineers for the NCDOT. The results of this study will be included as a technical appendix in the environmental documents being prepared by NCDOT. Jennifer F. Martin, and Sarah A. Woodard, architectural historians for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, conducted the field survey in June and July 2002 covering 100 percent of the APE. Every property over fifty years of age was photographed, mapped, and evaluated. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensely surveyed and evaluated in August and September 2002.

In addition to the field survey, EPEI historians reviewed the survey files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh, as well as the National Register and state Study List files. The investigators conducted an examination of deeds and tax records at the Forsyth County courthouse, carried out research at the Forsyth County library, and interviewed local sources.



Where possible, and with the permission of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architecture Section, EPEI historians inserted portions of the report prepared by Longleaf Historic Resources in 1995 that remained pertinent. EPEI gives full credit to Longleaf Historic Resources and Dr. M. Ruth Little who prepared the 1995 report.





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

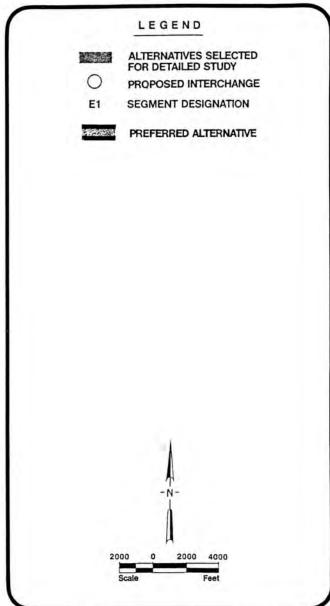


Figure 1
Winston-Salem Northern Beltway
Eastern Section

Alternative and Preferred Corridors

The APE for this project was delineated in 2001 when the study area was shifted; that APE was maintained for this latest intensive-level survey. The APE is defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE and the location of evaluated properties are shown in Figure 2.

Three hundred and thirty five (335) properties over fifty years of age were identified during the field survey; two (2) additional properties were identified, but stand just outside the APE and therefore were not evaluated. One property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Clayton Family Farm (#337) One (1) property, the John and Charles Fries Day Farm (#112), is on the North Carolina state Study List of properties that appear potentially eligible for listing on the National Register and has previously been previously determined eligibility through the environmental review process. The Day Farm is the only property previously determined eligible through the environmental review process located within the APE. It was determined eligible as part of the 1995 Phase II survey completed by Longleaf Historic Resources. Three hundred and twenty-four (324) properties were determined to be ineligible by NCDOT and the HPO. Nine (9) properties were intensively surveyed and evaluated. Two (2) of the evaluated properties are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Clayton Family Farm (also known as the John and Matthew Clayton Farm) (FY 563; NR 2001), 5809 Stanleyville Road or NE corner of SR 1920 and NC 66 (#337)

Properties on the North Carolina state Study List and Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

John and Charles Fries Day Farm (FY 508), 4995 Dippen Road or SE corner of SR 2219 and SR 2220 (#112)

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places

Seaver's Gulf Station, 5476 Old Walkertown Road (#78)

Hammock Family Farm (FY 77), 206 Hammock Farm Road or S side of SR 2349, 0.1 mi. SE of SR 2456 (#95)

Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Tucker Westmoreland Farm, 4885 Old Belews Creek Road or N and S sides of SR 2405, 0.6 mi. NE of US 158 (#51)



William Westmoreland Farm, 4750 Old Belews Creek Road or N side of SR 2405, 0.1 mi. NE of US 158(#53)

Frank Dillon Farm (FY 504), W side of Dillon Farm Road, 0.4 mi. S of US 311 (#71)

Money House, 5400 Old Walkertown Road or NE corner of Plantation Road and Old Walkertown Road (#96)

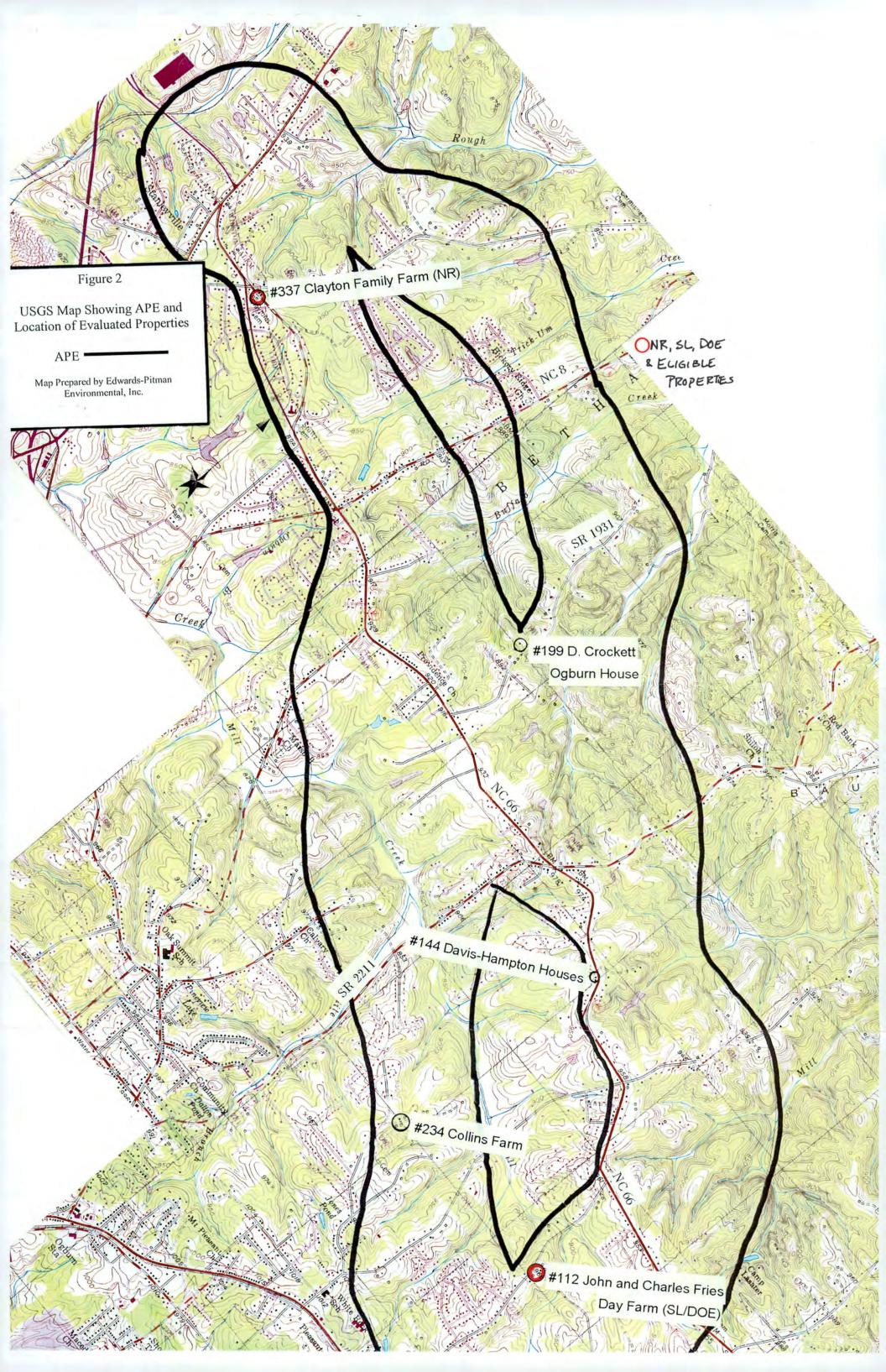
Davis-Hampton Houses (FY 520) S. side of Old Hollow Road, 0.45 mi. NW of SR 1934 (#144)

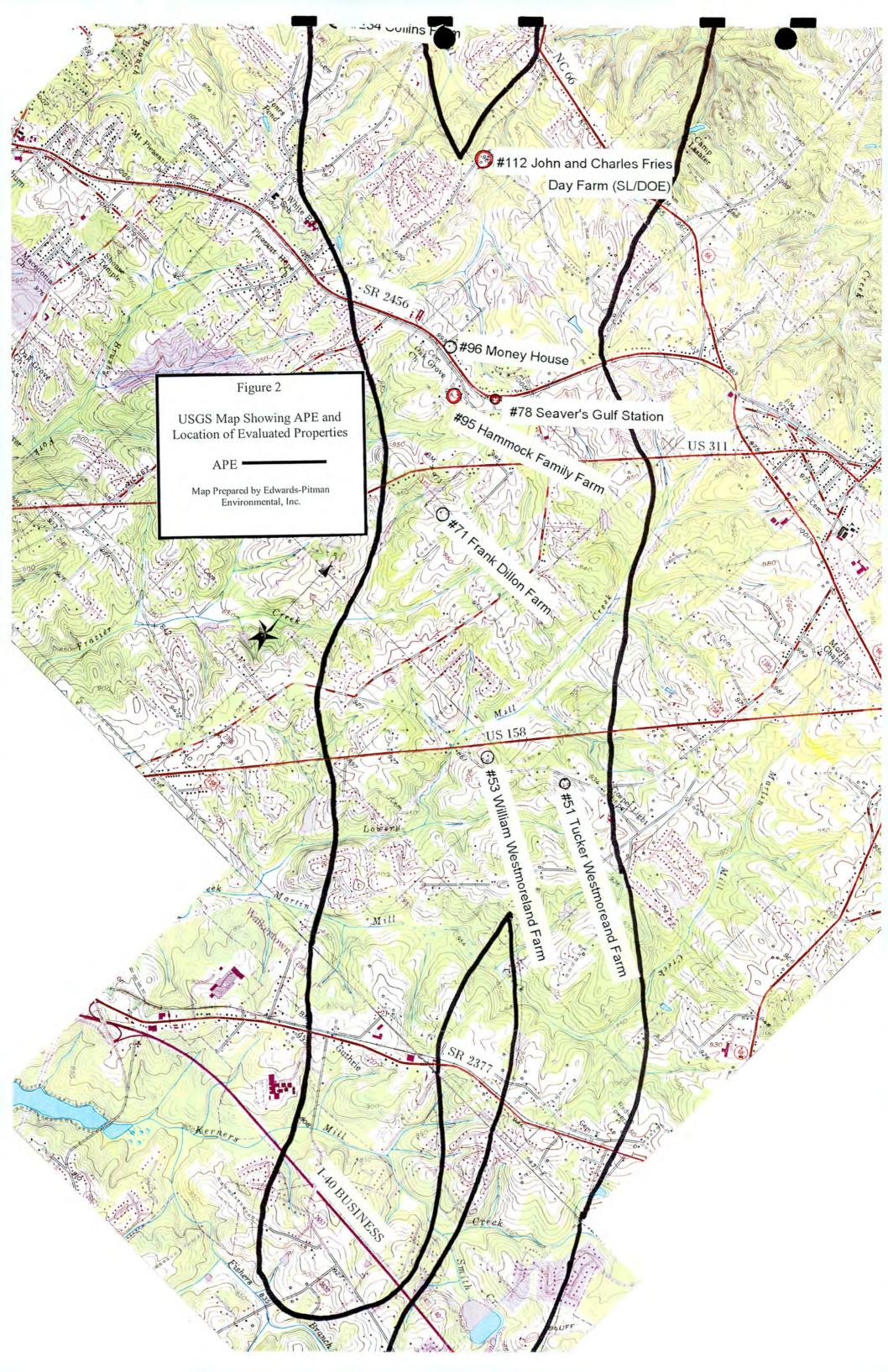
D. Crockett Ogburn House, 5710 Providence Church Road or W side of SR 1931, 0.5 mi. N of NC 66 (#199)

Collins Farm, 4561 White Rock Road or NE side of SR 2300, 0.7 mi. E of SR 2211 (#234)

Properties Considered Not Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

See Appendix B





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#### II. INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct the Eastern Section of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway from I-40 Business northward to US 52. The project, TIP No. U2579, State Project No. 6.628002T, is located in northeast Forsyth County. Edwards-Pitman Environmental conducted a Phase II intensive level historic resources survey to confirm the Area of Potential Effects (APE), which had been determined during the previous Phase II study completed in 1995 and to identify and evaluate all structures over fifty years of age within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. Two Edwards-Pitman Environmental historians conducted the field study by automobile and on foot in June and July 2002, covering 100 percent of the APE. Every property over fifty years of age was photographed, mapped, and evaluated. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensively surveyed and evaluated in August and September 2002.

In addition to the field survey, Edwards-Pitman Environmental reviewed the survey files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. Investigators conducted an examination of deeds and tax records at the Forsyth County Courthouse, conducted research at the Forsyth County library, and interviewed local sources.

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 APE 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 the corridor. For the Northern Beltway, the APE is a band measuring a minimum of 2,000 feet wide and a maximum of 4,000 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. The APE is shown on the Area of Potential Effects Map in Figure 2.

#### III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

[Note: The following comes largely from a context written by Dr. M. Ruth Little for the Phase II report for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway: Eastern Section from US 52 to I-40 Business (1995)]

The project area for the construction of the Eastern Extension of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway is located northeast of Winston-Salem in Forsyth County. The topography 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, Kerners Mill Creek. Several of these creeks have been dammed to create Salem Lake, a large reservoir on the eastern side of Winston-Salem. Elevations range from approximately 800 to 900 feet above sea level.

Existing land use in the 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 Road), US 158, US 311, and NC 66. The Norfolk and Southern Railroad tracks parallel SR 2377 (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 mixed with rural residential development along the major roads beginning in the early twentieth century. Vistas of rolling fields are still visible in some portions 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 development since the 1920s, however, and is currently very densely developed with both individual residences and subdivisions. The farms that remain have shrunk in acreage because much of the land has been sold and subdivided for residential development. 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.

#### IV. METHODOLOGY

Edwards-Pitman Environmental conducted a Phase II level historic resources survey with the following goals: (1) to confirm the project's APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify all properties within the APE that are fifty years of age; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Edwards-Pitman Environmental historians conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot in June and July 2002, covering 100 percent of the APE. Every property over fifty years of age was photographed, mapped, and evaluated. Those properties considered worthy of further analysis were intensely surveyed and evaluated in August and September 2002.

In addition to the field survey, EPEI reviewed the survey files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh. Investigators conducted an examination of deeds and tax records at the Forsyth County courthouse, and interviews were conducted with members of the local community.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T6640:8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48FR44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and the NCDOT document entitled Historic Architectural Resources: Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines (1994).

#### V. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

[Note: The following comes largely from a context written by Dr. M. Ruth Little for the Phase II report for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway: Eastern Section from US 52 to I-40 Business (1995)]

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 Spangeburg, by Lord Granville of England in 1752. Spangeburg 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....

At the time of the 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 part of 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 northeastern Forsyth County in the project area for the Eastern Section of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway.

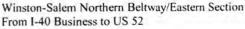
Although the study area is within the Wachovia Tract, the significant settlement of this area came from non-Moravians, and the area's period of greatest significance is the late nineteenth and early twentieth century with the arrival of the railroad and subsequent industrial boom. Indeed, the defining 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 to Winston-Salem for work.

#### Early Transportation Network

Forsyth County is drained by a number of sizable creeks, 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 transportation network which has profoundly affected development in the area under study for the Winston-Salem Northern

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.





Beltway. 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 was included in 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. Several other early or mid-twentieth century highways presently bisect the area: US 412, 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 Walkertown 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 or 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. His ca. 1800 house with a wide hall 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 the mail "the Rural Hall," and the name remained. Rural Hall's greatest growth occurred after the Southern Railway came through in 1887 and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in 1890. In the decade before the 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.

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

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 has 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 the 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 of 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. Bahnson 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 fifty-seven acres in size. By the 1940s the county was also becoming a leader in the production of hogs and poultry.

#### Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Farm Complexes in Forsyth County

The farm functioned as the basic economic unit in rural Forsyth County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The farm house stood at the center of the

complex, and together with the other buildings and structures, this tight unit served to feed and shelter the family and provide economic attainment. Typically, the house stood forward of the outbuildings which were spread out behind the house. Buildings associated with domestic chores such as smokehouses and wash houses were positioned close to the back door of the house which usually opened into the kitchen. Larger buildings used for livestock or crop storage and processing stood farther away, but within sight of the house. This arrangement endured into the twentieth century, even as original farm houses were replaced with more modern dwellings.

Log was the materials of choice in the construction of outbuildings in Forsyth County during the late nineteenth century. Log barns—usually associated with livestock production—were common fixtures on county farms and typically second only to the dwelling in their importance and prominence. In fact, farmers typically erected substantial barns at the same time they built their dwellings.

Cribs built with log cores often functioned as all-purpose buildings in that they served as storage for crops and shelter for livestock. These barns usually had a gable roof and most had attached sheds on their sides in order to shelter equipment. For double- and triple-crib barns the entrance or principal bay was typically on the longer elevation. Entrances on smaller, single-crib barns usually occurred on the shorter elevation. Typically, single-crib log barns served as storage for corn.

In the late nineteenth century, new types of barns associated with bright tobacco appeared in Forsyth County. Tobacco barns—usually built of hewn logs—served to cure the leaf to an optimum bright yellow color using a wood-fired furnace. These tall rectangular buildings typically stood close together, but not so close as to risk the destruction of the group by a rapidly spreading fire. Unlike in the eastern part of the state where shed roofs were attached to the sides of the buildings, tobacco barns in Forsyth usually lacked such shelters. Farmers who grew tobacco also built packhouses for storing the cured leaf. These buildings were usually small one-story buildings constructed of log or wood.

Outbuildings of frame construction were somewhat rare in Forsyth County during the mid-nineteenth century, but by the end of the century and into the twentieth century, frame barns and other frame outbuildings began appearing more frequently. Frame barns typically matched earlier log barns in size, but the arrangement of bays and spatial divisions evolved. Instead of an entrance on the longer elevation, it usually, but not always, was placed on the gable end. Inside, stalls flanked the barn's central passage. Like their earlier log counterparts, frame barns usually had attached sheds on the side elevations.

In addition to substantial barns, farms in Forsyth County in the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century contained an array of smaller outbuildings, each with a specific purpose. The smokehouse was generally a frame or log building that stood near the rear of the house or adjacent to the kitchen where it was easily accessible to the food preparation area. These somewhat diminutive buildings are rectangular in shape with their gable roof's overhanging the gable-end door to provide shelter. Inside, hooks or



pegs along a sturdy cross beam or joist were used for hanging the meat. Wash houses, which also stood near the rear of the house, were usually weatherboard. Later in the century, farmers in Forsyth County frequently built them of concrete block.

In the twentieth century, outbuildings were built in a variety of forms and materials. Agricultural extension services provided farmers with plans for barns, silos, chicken houses, and a variety of outbuildings.

While nineteenth century farms with an extensive collection of outbuildings are quite uncommon in Forsyth County, agricultural complexes from the twentieth century remain widespread. These farms included many styles of houses from the first half of the twentieth century including vernacular forms such as two-story, single-pile dwellings to styles that enjoyed national popularity such as the bungalow, Foursquare, and period or English cottage. Outbuildings varied in size and form, but became more standardized.

# Nineteenth Century Architecture in Forsyth County: Pioneer Log Homesteads

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 façade, and a rear shed or ell.

The earliest types of historic buildings in the study area are log houses and log outbuildings. Log continued to be the most generally used method of building up to the end of the nineteenth century. The log dogtrot house form was apparently somewhat common in the area, although one example, the Davis-Hampton House (#144; FY 520), was divided into two smaller dwellings many years ago.

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 dwellings, 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 foundry. In rural northeast Forsyth County, the closest approximation of the Greek Revival style that 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 chimneys, and all of the interior mantels were marbleized. The Sullivan House is one of the few double-pile houses that survive in the county. In the rural portions of Forsyth County, the dominant middle class house form is the I-House which is a two-story, side gable house which is single pile, or one room deep on both levels.

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 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 that utilized elements of the Greek Revival style or the 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). Sparing Greek revival trim decorates the house.

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. Many examples in Forsyth County have lost integrity due to the replacement of porches and the application of new siding, often concealing the original trim as well as the 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 not 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 many 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.

The period cottage or English cottage style occurs frequently in the study area. Most examples are executed in brick and feature the characteristic high-pitched front gable roof containing the entrance bay and a front elevation chimney. These cottages were typically constructed in the 1930s and 1940s.

Beginning in the late 1940s and early 1950s and continuing into the 1970s, brick and frame ranch houses were built among 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.

#### VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Three hundred and thirty five (335) properties over fifty years of age were identified during the field survey; two (2) additional properties were identified, but stand just outside the APE and therefore were not evaluated. One property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Clayton Family Farm (#337) One (1) property, the John and Charles Fries Day Farm (#112), is on the North Carolina state Study List of properties that appear potentially eligible for listing on the National Register and has been previously determined eligible through the environmental review process. It was determined eligible as part of the 1995 Phase II survey completed by Longleaf Historic Resources. Three hundred and twenty-four (324) properties were determined to be ineligible by NCDOT and the HPO. Nine (9) properties were intensively surveyed and evaluated. Two (2) of the evaluated properties are recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Properties on the North Carolina state Study List and Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

John and Charles Fries Day Farm (FY 508), 4995 Dippen Road or SE corner of SR 2219 and SR 2220 (#112)

Properties Evaluated and Considered Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places

Seaver's Gulf Station, 5476 Old Walkertown Road (#78)

Hammock Family Farm (FY 77), 206 Hammock Farm Road or S side of SR 2349, 0.1 mi. SE of SR 2456 (#95)

Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Tucker Westmoreland Farm, 4885 Old Belews Creek Road or N and S sides of SR 2405, 0.6 mi. NE of US 158 (#51)

William Westmoreland Farm, 4750 Old Belews Creek Road or N side of SR 2405, 0.1 mi. NE of US 158(#53)

Frank Dillon Farm (FY 504), W side of Dillon Farm Road, 0.4 mi. S of US 311 (#71)

Money House, 5400 Old Walkertown Road or NE corner of Plantation Road and Old Walkertown Road (#96)

Davis-Hampton Houses (FY 520) S. side of Old Hollow Road, 0.45 mi. NW of SR 1934 (#144)

D. Crockett Ogburn House, 5710 Providence Church Road or W side of SR 1931, 0.5 mi. N of NC 66 (#199)

Collins Farm, 4561 White Rock Road or NE side of SR 2300, 0.7 mi. E of SR 2211 (#234)

Properties Considered Not Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places and Not Worthy of Further Evaluation

See Appendix B

# A. PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

# 337. Clayton Family Farm (FY 563)

Location: 5809 Stanleyville Road (NE corner of SR 1920 and NC 66), Stanleyville

Description: The Clayton Family farm consists of about twenty-five acres of house site, lawn, and woodlands in a built-up modern residential setting north of the city of Winston-Salem. Fifteen resources make up the nominated property; twelve of these resources contribute to the historic significance of the property. The Matthew C. Clayton House, the Clayton Store, and all of the outbuildings are located on the north side of the former Old Hollow Road. In the woods behind these buildings is the site of the open pond, used by travelers to water their livestock in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The John Clayton House stands south of the former Old Hollow Road, and west of the former Old Wagon Road; it originally stood west of the Matthew Clayton House, but was moved in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century to face Stanleyville Road. The cemetery occupies a hill southeast of Phelps Circle, east of the houses and outbuildings. A lawn, once cultivated with corn, spreads out in front of the Matthew Clayton House. Historically, in the area behind the house where trees now grow, the Claytons grew tobacco and corn.

# Inventory

The Matthew C. Clayton House is a two-story, single-pile brick house built in 1879 with additions on the rear from the 1920s and 1950s. The three-bay-wide common-bond building has a side-gable roof with overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Chimneys occupy each gable end and a one-story ell extends from the rear elevation. Italianate-influenced wood posts support the hipped-roof front porch which was extended to the southeast in the 1920s. Italianate-influenced double-leaf paneled wood doors provide entrance to the interior. The house has a central-passage plan and retains pine floors, plastered walls, and board ceilings. The dwelling's six mantels reflect an Italianate influence. The stair features a heavy turned newel and turned balusters.

The John Clayton House dates to ca. 1800 and was moved in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The two-story, two-bay-wide weatherboarded log dwelling rests on a foundation of brick, stone, and concrete blocks. The single pen house features a heavy timber frame shed on the rear. The metal-sheathed roof has wide-overhanging boxed eaves and prominent cornice returns. The exterior brick chimney is a replacement of the original. The interior retains much of its original eighteenth century fabric including beaded ceiling joists, wide hand-planed and bead-edged boards sheathing the first floor walls and the ceilings of the shed room. The main core of the house original consisted of one room (a single pen). Around the time the house was moved, a partition wall was installed to create a hall-parlor plan. A narrow stair occupies the south corner of the pen.

Plans are underway to move the John Clayton House several hundred feet to the northeast and away from NC 66 in order to insure its preservation.

Two sections of **the roadbed of the Great Wagon Road** extend across the Clayton Farm. One section is located east of the John Clayton House and measures about one hundred feet in length, about twenty feet wide, and three to four feet in depth. Another segment of the old road is north of the garage and dairy and northwest of the Matthew Clayton House. It is one hundred feet long, twenty-five feet wide and one to four feet deep. The road was realigned, most likely around 1920, to follow modern-day Stanleyville Drive.

A section of the roadbed of Old Hollow Road, an important early trade and travel corridor, extends across the lawn in front of the Matthew Clayton House. In 1953 Old Hollow Road was realigned to the south leaving an approximately 550 foot section abandoned in the yard of the Clayton Farm. The family took over part of the old road to use as a driveway.

The site of **the open pond** is northeast of the Matthew Clayton House. Historically used as a watering hole for livestock traveling the Old Wagon Road, the open pond has been overgrown with trees since the mid twentieth century. The open pond, so called because it was open for all to use, was cited on the *Great Map of Wachovia*, Part I begun in 1758 by Christian Gottlieb Reuter.

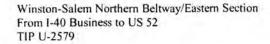
The Clayton store was built around 1910 and moved to its current location in the early 1930s. The one-story, weatherboarded frame building has a front gable roof and two-over-two sash windows. After the store closed, the building was used as a tenant house.

A small mid-nineteenth century log **slave house** stands on the north side of the store. The one-story building rests on a missed rubble foundation. The square-noted house is chinked with clay and has a wood-shingled gable roof now covered with corrugated metal. Inside, the logs are exposed and are white-washed. A small corner stair leads to the loft.

A combination **smokehouse/potato house** dating from the mid to late nineteenth century stands northwest of the Matthew Clayton House. The one-story, V-notched log building has a metal-sheathed roof with an overhanging front gable and a squat batten door with wrought iron strap hinges. Inside, built-in shelves occupy the west wall and a ladder stair leads to a loft.

A mid-twentieth century **garage** standing just east of the smokehouse/potato house is built from logs salvaged from a log tobacco barn that once stood on the farm. A gable roof sheathed in metal covers the structure.

A diminutive frame building used as a dairy and built in the early twentieth century is located just east of the garage. Resting on a raised concrete foundation, the building is



sheathed in vertical board siding. A batten door pierces the south end and metal sheathes the front-gable roof.

A circa 1920 **equipment shed** is located on the north side of the Matthew Clayton House. The one-story, frame structure with vertical board siding and a metal sheathed shed roof was moved in the mid-twentieth century during the realignment of Old Hollow Road.

An early twentieth century **privy** is located east of the equipment shed. The small frame building has wide, horizontal board siding, a narrow batten door, and a metal-covered shed roof. The privy was moved in the 1960s, but continued to be used by a tenant until the 1980s.

A one-story, **double-pen log barn** with V-notched corners and a central passage stands northeast of the Matthew Clayton House. A frame shed occupies its north end. The barn originally stood two stories tall, but was dismantled and rebuilt to one story in the 1950s in conjunction with the realignment of Old Hollow Road.

Clayton Cemetery occupies a hill east of the house tract and on the opposite side of Phelps Circle. Plantings at the cemetery include cedar and hardwood trees, boxwoods, and periwinkle. The cemetery contains about fifty graves dating from 1833 to 1998.

Historical Background: John Clayton (ca. 1756-1801) acquired approximately 200 acres from Frederic William Marshall, administrator of Wachovia, in February 1799. The Clayton land stood at a strategic location near the junction of the Quaker Road, an old road that led from the New Garden Friends Meeting in Guilford County to the Westfield Friends Meeting in Surry County, and a section of the Great Wagon Road. The exact date of the John Clayton house is unknown as is the builder, but physical evidence indicates a date of circa 1800, around the time of John Clayton's death.

Upon John Clayton's death, the property passed to his eldest son, also named John (1788-1863). Clayton and his wife Elizabeth Moore had nine children and by 1860 their farm contained 425 acres worked by twelve slaves. Corn was his main crop, but he also grew a small amount of tobacco, as well as wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes. His livestock holdings included cattle, sheep, and swine. Elizabeth Clayton died in 1858 followed by John in 1863.

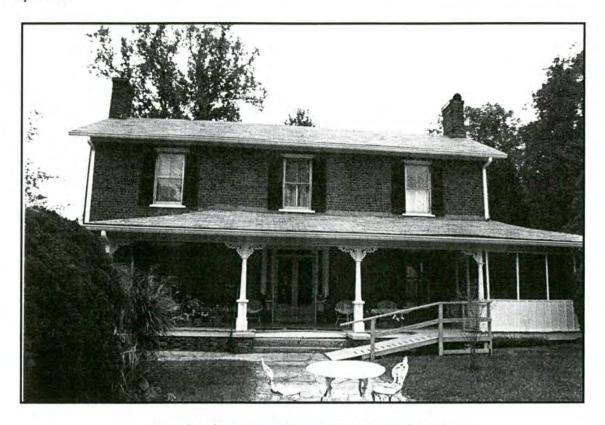
Matthew Columbus Clayton (1830-1920), one of John and Elizabeth Clayton's sons, inherited the farm, including the home tract. He and his wife Sarah McKinney lived in the log house initially, but then built the brick house in 1879.

Sarah and Matthew died in 1916 and 1920, respectively, leaving the property to their only child, John Gideon Clayton (1873-1931). Gid, as he was known, farmed, served as a justice of the peace, and operated the general store that stands on the farm. Gideon Clayton's death in an automobile accident in 1931 spelled the end of the store. Farming activities on the Clayton property greatly decreased after his death; by the 1960s, no one was farming the property.

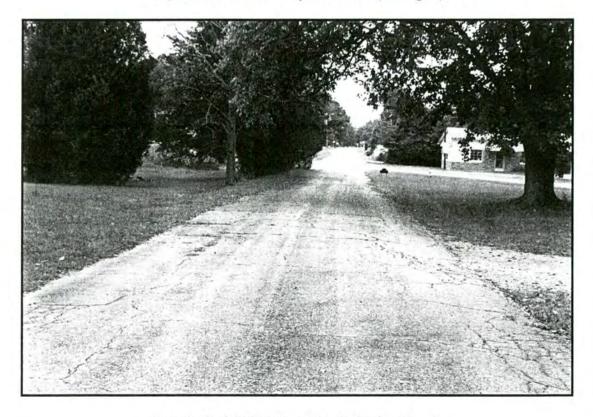
Upon Gid Clayton's death, his wife, Ora Belle Ziglar Clayton, took over the parenting of the couple's three children. One of them, James Gideon Clayton, inherited the house tract upon Ora Belle's death in 1951. In 1953, Old Hollow Road, which ran east-west in front of the brick house, was moved southward. The barns and other buildings that had stood on the south side of Old Hollow Road were torn down or moved to an area behind the house. In the 1950s, trees were planted in the fields behind the brick house that once produced corn and tobacco.

**Evaluation:** The Clayton Family Farm was listed in the National Register on October 5, 2001. The Clayton Family Farm is significant on the local level for its association with early transportation in the area (Criterion A) and for its intact collection of nineteenth and twentieth century domestic, commercial, and agricultural buildings and structures (Criterion C). The property meets Criterion Consideration B because the buildings that were moved in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries retain integrity of design, materials, setting, and feeling. The farm presents one of the most intact and historically significant complexes in rural Forsyth County.

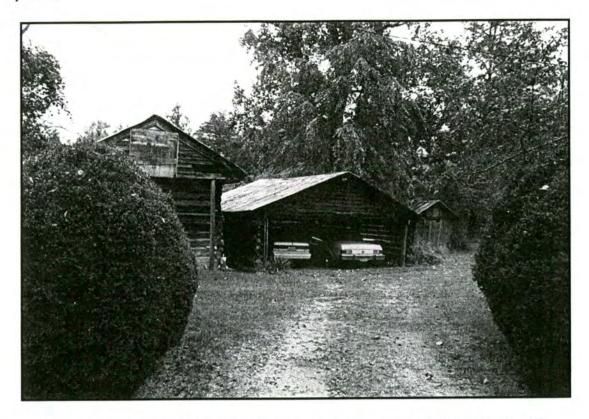
**Boundary Description and Justification**: The National Register boundaries for the Clayton Family Farm encompass twenty-five acres comprised of the home tract, the woodlands that include the site of the open pond, and the parcel containing the cemetery. This acreage contains all historic resources associated with the Clayton Family Farm and its setting.



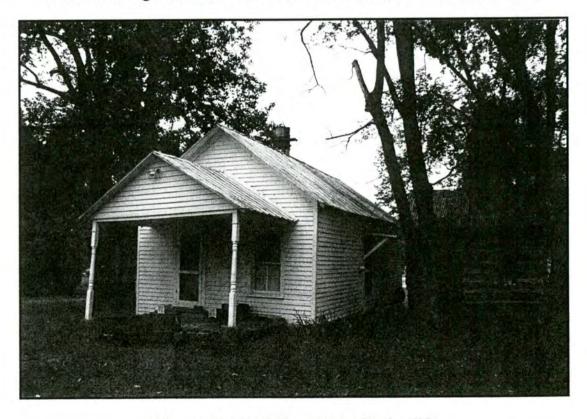
Façade of Matthew Clayton House (Facing N)



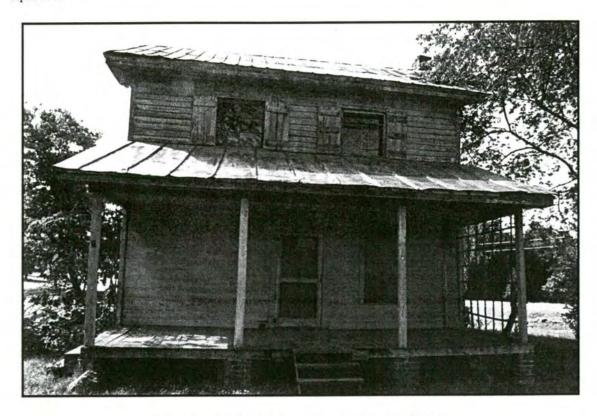
Roadbed of Old Hollow Road (Facing West)



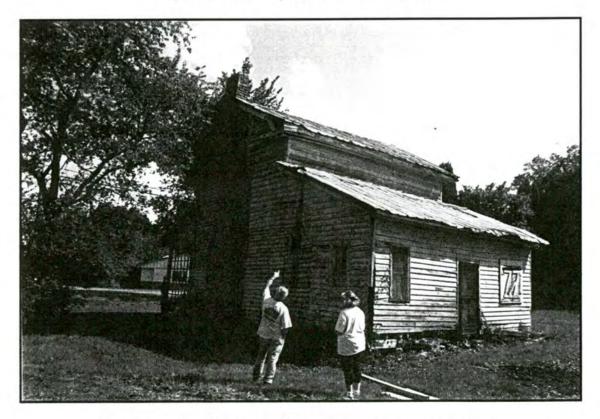
From Left to Right: Smokehouse/Potato House, Garage, and Dairy (Facing N)



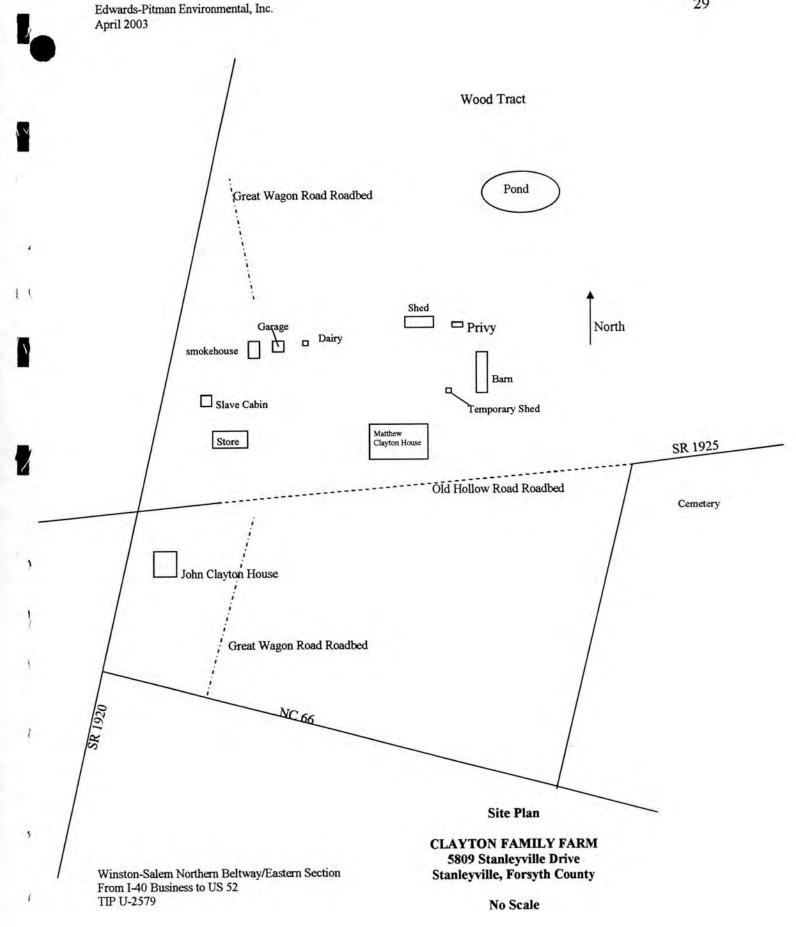
Clayton Store and Slave House (Facing W)

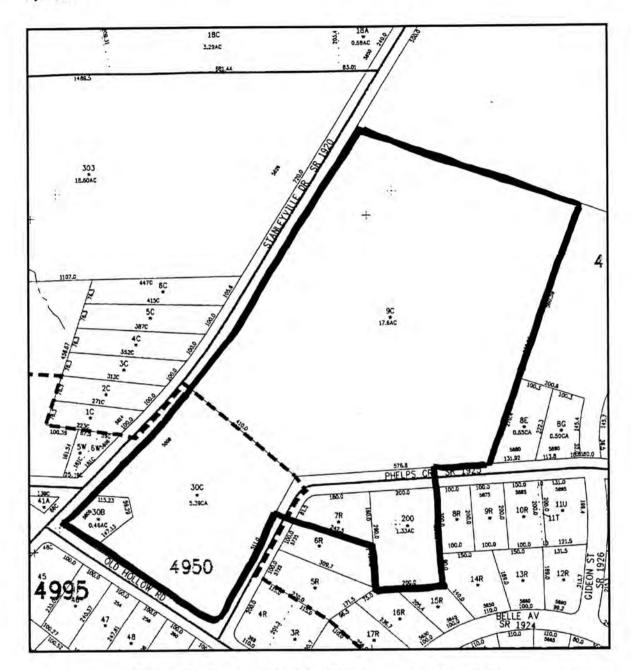


Façade of John Clayton House (Facing ESE)



Southwest (Rear) Corner of John Clayton House (Facing NE)





Clayton Family Farm Tax Map Showing Listed Boundaries (PIN Numbers 6829-44-1190, 6829-44-4186, 6829-44-9008, 6829-54-1017, 6829-54-0669)

# B. PROPERTIES ON THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE STUDY LIST AND PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

# 112. John and Charles Fries Day Farm (FY 508)

Longleaf Historic Resources evaluated the Day Farm in 1995. No changes to the property or to the site have occurred since that time and thus, their description and evaluation are repeated here.

Location: 4995 Dippen Road or SE corner of SR 2219 (Dippen Road) and SR 2220 (Day Road), Winston-Salem vic.

**Description**: The Day Farm is a medium-sized complex of frame and log buildings situated on approximately eleven acres in a rural area northeast of Winston-Salem.

#### Inventory

The John Day Log House, a ca. 1880, two-story, side-gabled house with V-notched corners is located at the southeast corner of the property. The gable end brick chimney and the rear ell were dismantled when the house 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 windows 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 wall are whitewashed log, with board floors and exposed joints 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 toe the second floor, also partitioned into two rooms. The simple vernacular mantel exhibits construction details typical of the 1880s, a transitional period between the pre-industrial and industrial age, with circular sawn boards that are pegged and nailed.

The ca. 1880 **Charles Fries Day House** with an early twentieth century addition occupies the center of the farmstead. The present dining room of the rear ell is the one-and-a-half story frame house that Charles Fries Day built for his bride Martha ca. 1880. Slightly later, the Days added the kitchen to the north end. In the early twentieth century, Day added a two-story, side-gabled, one-room-deep block to the south end, creating a two-story house with a rear ell. The interior finish of the original house is visible and consists of wide horizontal wall sheathing, an exterior door with two vertical panels, a six-over-six 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 boxwoods encircles the house. Descendants have lived in the house continuously and nothing has been altered. Plain weatherboard covers the walls; the windows have two-over-two sash, and exterior end one-to-five 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 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 farm house 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:**

A ca. 1880 well house stands just west of the rear ell. The hipped roof shelter built of hand-hewn, pegged construction was restored in the 1990s.

The ca. 1880 **barn** stands behind and north of the house. The two-story heavy timber frame building with a central runway has vertical siding and a 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.

A combination **corn crib/granary/wagon** shed built ca. 1880 stands southeast of the barn. The front-gable, hand-hewn farm building with a stone foundation and plain board siding is divided into three sections, each devoted to a different use. One portion is vented with slate and was used as a corn crib. The central portion functioned as the granary. Wagons were stored in the third portion.

A ca. 1925 garage/shed contains one bay with flanking sheds for storing equipment and stands south of the corn crib. The front-gabled building has plain siding.

An early twentieth century **privy** is located behind the garage/shed. The frame, shed-roofed building has plain wood siding.

The ca. 1880 smokehouse, located south of the garage/shed, is built with V-notched corners and has an overhanging front gable. A buggy shed is attached to this building.



A **tobacco barn** stands at the southwest corner of the property. The early twentieth century log structure is built with V-notched corners. A buggy shed is attached to one side.

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 twenty-five acres of improved land and had sixty 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 one-and-a-half story frame house was being built on another section of the farm; the house they built is now the rear ell of the main farm 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 new 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 operated a farm. Charles was one of the first men in the Walkertown section of Forsyth County to raise 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 twentieth century, Day and his sons, Tommie, Charles Blackwell, and John Tucker, owned and operated a grist mill on Mills Creek a short distance from the farm house. The mill house, still standing on a hill near the creek, is in poor repair and has been abandoned for a number of years.

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 home. 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.

Evaluation: Of the approximately eighty-five acre farm owned by Charles Fries Day, only about eleven acres remain. Other family members have inherited large portions of the land and some of that has been subject to residential development in recent years. The remaining home tract lies on both sides of Dippen Road: a 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 that was originally planted in corn during the tenure of Charles Fries Day. The John Day House was recognized as a significant example of log construction during the Forsyth County survey and was placed on the state Study List in 1981. Although it has been moved about 600 feet from its original location, it remains on the land that John Day gave his son. The brick chimney and rear wing have been dismantled, but the main block remains intact. 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 much residential growth in the past twenty years, the Day Farm is a rare example of the small subsistence post-Civil War farm.

The farm is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for the collection of well-preserved domestic and agricultural buildings that remain on the property. The farm house represents a common building technique of the nineteenth century where a log dwelling was built and later incorporated as the rear ell of a more substantial frame house. The outbuildings represent construction methods and patterns of arrangement practiced on farms in the county in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The farm is also eligible under Criterion A for the ensemble of outbuildings that retain their integrity as a group and represent common agricultural practices of this section of Forsyth County in the post Civil War period. The Day farm is significant as one of a few farm complexes from the late nineteenth century that survive.

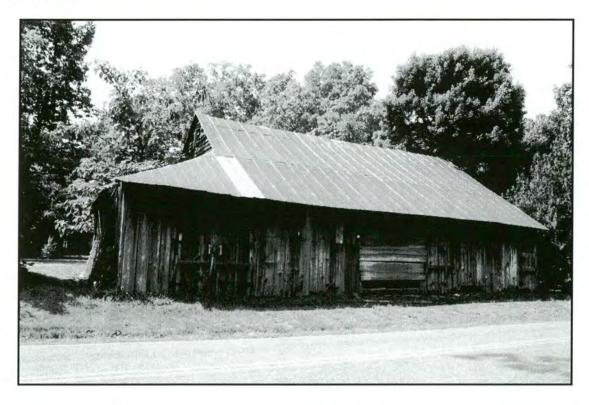
Boundary Description and Justification: The Day Farm was determined eligible for the National Register on August 2, 1995 as a result of Ruth Little's Phase II Survey Report for the Eastern Section of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway. The entire home tract remains eligible for the National Register. The approximately eleven acres that form the home tract are intimately associated with the historical significance of the property and are vital to the conveyance of that significance. According to descendants of the original owners, the two-and-a-half acres of hardwood forest across Day Road from the farm house have always been timberland. Because of this historical continuity of land use, this section represents an essential remnant of the original eighty-five acre farm.



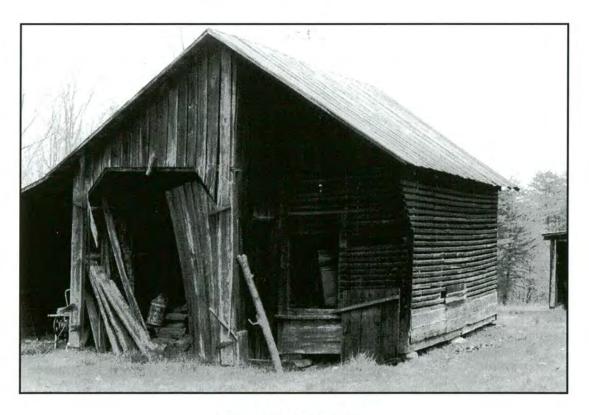
John and Charles Fries Day Farm House (Facing NNE)



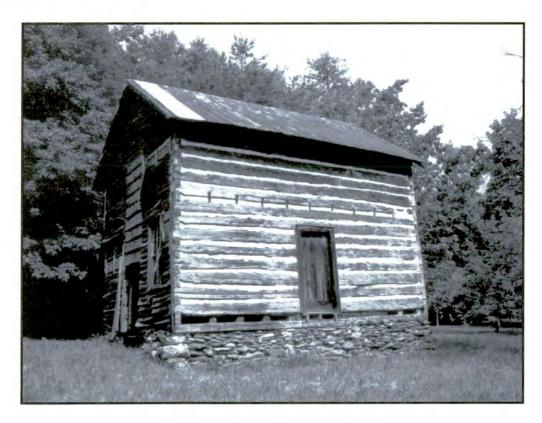
Day House Rear Ell (Facing SE)



Barn (Facing S)



Corn Crib (Facing E)



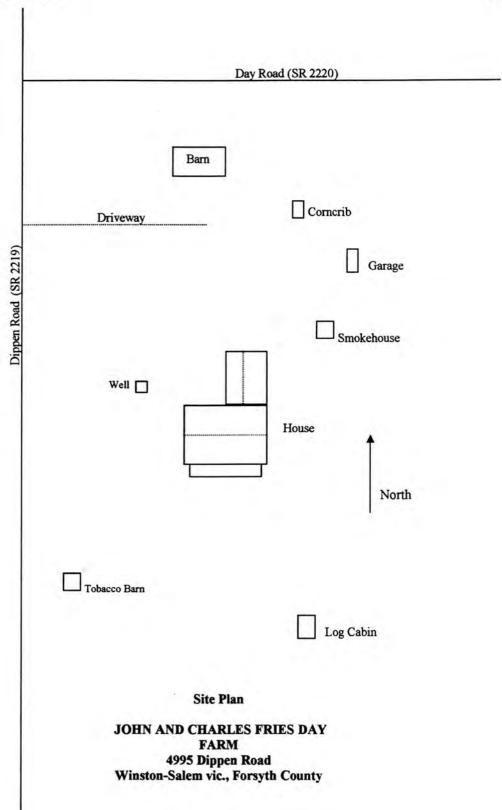
John Day Log House (Facing NW)

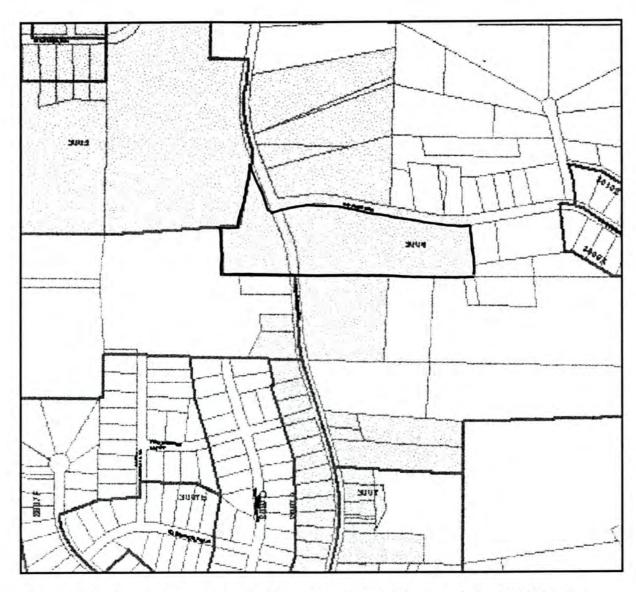


Smokehouse (Facing NE)



Tobacco Barn at Southwest Corner of Property (Facing E)





John and Charles Fries Day Farm Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries (PIN Numbers 6848-73-9406 and 6848-73-1358)

# C. PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## 78. Seaver's Gulf Station

Location: 5475 Old Walkertown Road, Walkertown vic.

Description: The ca. 1930 gas station faces northwest toward Old Walkertown Road. It is a narrow rectangular building constructed of rusticated or rough-faced concrete block whose asphalt-shingled hipped roof extends forward to shelter a service canopy supported by two square supports built of rusticated concrete block. Exposed rafter tails decorate the building's eaves on each elevation. A chimney flue sheathed in concrete stucco rises from the rear roof ridge and was likely used to vent a heating stove. The front canopy shelters a single leaf door—a replacement of the original—and two windows. Tongue and groove sheathes the underside of the canopy. The gas pumps are no longer in place. Two additional automobile service-related buildings occupy the same parcel as the Gulf station and stand to the north; both were built later and are were not evaluated for their eligibility.

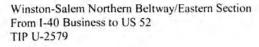
Historical Background and Contexts: According to James D. Watson, the current property owner, the Seaver family operated the Gulf station from the time of its construction until the 1960s. Seaver's Gulf Station is a well-preserved representation of early automobile history in rural Forsyth County. The station is also an example of an automobile gas station executed in rusticated concrete block and built according to a standardized plan. Concrete block was an especially popular material for garages and other automobile-related buildings because of its fireproof qualities.

## Context: Gas Stations of the Early Twentieth Century

In 1907, Standard Oil built the first gas station in the United States in Seattle. Business proved so brisk that the owners erected a canopy to shelter customers from the rain. In 1913, Gulf Refining Company opened the country's first architect-designed drive-up gas station in Pittsburgh. The next year, Standard Oil started a chain of gas stations housed in small, standardized buildings with attached canopies. In the next few years, the service station industry expanded rapidly as cars became more popular.<sup>2</sup>

Oil Companies recognized the potential success of using standardized station designs. A uniform building and sign design would create the brand recognition to attract customers. These corporations sought to create certain building forms that consumers would associate with good and reliable service and products. By the 1920s, these standardized stations helped to fuel the explosion in the number of stations. In 1929, over a hundred and forty thousand gas stations operated in the United States.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> John Margolies, *Pump and Circumstance: Glory Days of the Gas Station* (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1993), 44-47.





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "Service Station History," Chevron Website (September 28, 2002); John A. Jakle and Keith Sculle, *The Gas Station in America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1994), 131.

By the 1920s, most stations were dealer-owned so that owners contracted for the products of one or several oil companies. Companies not only supplied the gas and other products, but also the design for the station itself. Increasingly, however, large oil companies were expanding their ownership of stations. Recognizing the profitability of the retail gas selling business, large companies like Standard Oil and Gulf began opening more and more stations that were corporate owned and operated.<sup>4</sup>

During the Depression as gas prices fell, gas station owners had to expand their retail offerings in order to get by. Business owners began carrying tires, batteries, and other accessories. This trend expanded over time and by the post World War II period, stations became full-service operations. The small roadside station became less popular and many closed during the 1950s and 1960s. Those that stayed afloat had to expand to carry food items in order to attract business. Those that could not remain viable were sold and converted to houses, retails shops, or restaurants. Many others have been left to decay.<sup>5</sup>

## Context: Rusticated Concrete Block as a Building Material

Concrete's history as a building material goes back to the Romans who used it to build the Pantheon (118-128 AD). Once Portland cement began to be used on a wide scale in the 1880s, concrete block construction became more practical and more popular. By using mold plates, plain concrete block could be turned into imitative dressed stonework.<sup>6</sup>

The modern hollow block industry began in 1900 when Harmon S. Palmer patented his cast iron block machine. Other inventors developed the machines, but they all shared a common technique. The operator mixed a combination of Portland cement, water, sand and stone or gravel aggregate, shoveled it into the machine and tamped it down in order to remove any air. The operator pulled a lever and block was formed and ready for drying. Each block had to cure for several weeks in order to harden. All over the country, people created blocks in their backyards and built all types of buildings. Sears, Roebuck and Company, which sold pre-fabricated houses in a package that included precut wood, also sold plans for concrete block buildings. Those packages did not include the blocks since so many consumers were making their own blocks with backyard machines.8 The heyday of concrete block—especially those blocks cast in decorative forms occurred from the late nineteenth century through the 1930s. Between 1900 and 1930, thousands of rusticated concrete block buildings were built in the United States. Concrete block enjoyed popularity because of its cost-effectiveness, strength and convenience and because it could be adapted to the popular buildings styles of the period. Besides its affordability, one of the chief reasons for the popularity of concrete block was the variety

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Jakle and Sculle, 132.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Morgolies, 53-54.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> J. Randall Cotton, "Ornamental Concrete Block Houses," Old-House Journal (October 1984), 180.

Pamela H. Simpson, "Blocks Like Rocks," Building Renovation (Spring 1995), 49.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Pamela H. Simpson, Cheap, Quick and Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials, 1870-1930 (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1999), 14.

of textures and ornament that could be created. Face plates offered consumers all types of textures for their blocks, but the rusticated or rock faced surface was the most popular.

Although local contractors and building supply companies typically provided blocks for projects, Sears sold a large number of block-making machines and related supplies and hardware during the early twentieth century. Witnessing the popularity of the blocks, many people purchased the machines and sold the blocks as a business. In 1921, H.B. Leonard started his own concrete block business in Davidson County. He sold blocks throughout the piedmont including to customers in Winston-Salem.

By 1910, over a thousand companies were selling massed-produced blocks. In 1924, several concrete industry associations agreed to standardize the size and weight of concrete blocks. By the end of the 1920s, most blocks on the market measured eight-by-eight-by-sixteen inches. The industry also worked to gain acceptance for the blocks which were sometimes derided by the general public and builders. Magazines published plans for concrete block houses and model homes were erected. <sup>10</sup>

By the early 1930s, rusticated concrete block had fallen out of favor, as had the old method of making them in the backyard. Stylistically, architects, builders, and consumers had turned their favor toward more streamlined and smooth surfaced buildings and began rejecting the faux-quarry stone surface of concrete block buildings. Blocks became relegated to utilitarian buildings or where veneered with brick or some other material. Changes in technology created more light-weight aggregates which made blocks lighter in weight. The cinder block offered the same cost-effectiveness and ease of use as concrete blocks, but at only a portion of the latter's weight. New machines developed in the early twentieth century allowed producers to make multiple blocks simultaneously. 11

Evaluation: Seaver's Gulf Station is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with early rural transportation history in Forsyth County. Once a common building type, small gasoline stations from the period before World War II are becoming increasing rare. These businesses not only supplied customers with gasoline, they also functioned as community gathering places, especially in rural areas where such institutions were rare. The rural gas station helped to nurture and expand the automobile culture in areas outside cities and towns. The Seaver Gulf station is also eligible under Criterion C as well-preserved example of a standardized gasoline station built with rusticated concrete blocks made in a hand-operated block-making machine. The property is not eligible for its association with the Seaver family. The property is not eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.

**Boundary Description and Justification:** Seaver's Gulf station occupies a portion of a .36 acre parcel on Old Walkertown Road. The boundary for the station is the land

<sup>9</sup> Simpson, Cheap, Quick and Easy, 17.

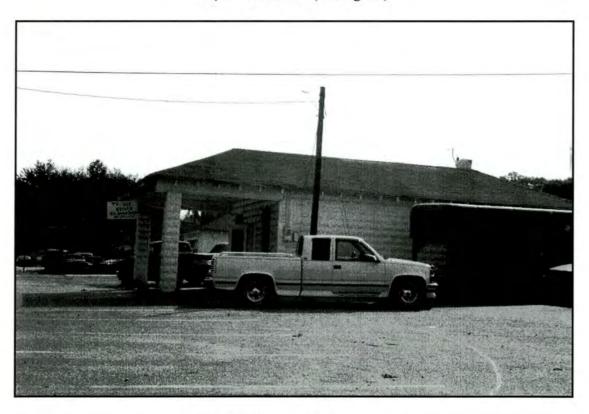
<sup>10</sup> Simpson, Cheap, Quick, and Easy, 22-23.

<sup>11</sup> Simpson, Cheap, Quick, and Easy, 27-29.

immediately around the station. The area of the parcel that includes the station is shaded in green on the following tax map.



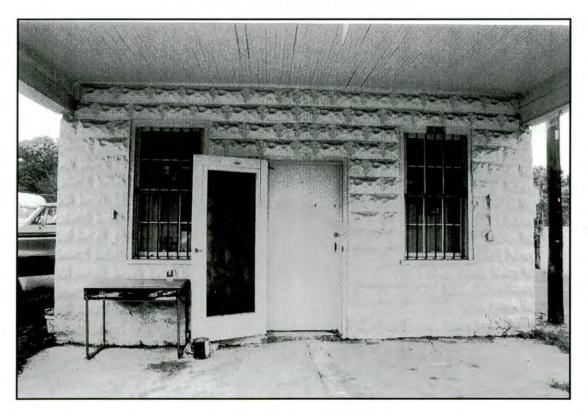
Façade of Station (Facing SE)



Southwest Elevation (Facing NE)



Northeast Elevation (Facing SW)



Area Under Front Canopy (Facing SE)

Old Walkertown Road (SR 2456)

canopy

North

Site Plan SEAVER'S GULF STATION 5475 Old Walkertown Road Walkertown vic.

No Scale



Seaver's Gulf Station Tax Map. Boundary of Eligible Portion of Parcel Indicated by the Section of the Map Shaded Green (PIN Number 6857-19-9400)

#### 95. Hammock Family Farm

Location: 200 Hammock Farm Road (S side of SR 2349, 0.1 mi. SE of jct. with SR 2456), Walkertown vic.

Description: The Hammock Family farm is a large complex of domestic and agricultural buildings from the early to mid-twentieth century set on approximately one hundred acres in a rural area northeast of Winston-Salem. Twelve resources make up the eligible property; Eight contribute to the historic significance of the property. The Will Hammock House, built in 1925, stands on the north end of the property and faces north toward Hammock Farm Road. Directly behind the house is a small wash house. To its west are a garage and an equipment shed. A cinderblock milking parlor, gambrel-roofed barn, and a long, horizontal barn stand at the south end of the farm yard along a wire and fence. A ca. 1955 brick ranch house, built for William "Billy" Hammock is located southeast of the main house. Behind the brick ranch are three outbuildings from the 1950s and an earlier outbuilding. The original Hammock house, built in the nineteenth century, stands in the woods behind the house tract. The owners would not allow access to it. The farm yard behind the Will Hammock House is grass with only a few trees. Large oaks grow in front of the house and help to shelter it from the road. Woodland occupies the acreage outside of the house tract.

## Inventory

The Will Hammock House is a two-story, frame, German-sided Foursquare dwelling built in 1925. Paired wooden posts set on brick plinths support the wraparound porch as it extends to the west to form a porte-cochere. A low-hipped roof pierced by interior matching brick chimneys surmounts the house. Windows are single and paired three-over-one sash. A hipped roof rear shed and hipped roof ell extend from the rear elevation. The interior is remarkably intact and is based on an irregular plan common to Craftsman houses. All the finishes—plaster walls and hardwood floors—are well-preserved.

A gable-roofed **well house** that is also used for storage stands directly behind the house. A brick chimney occupies its south gable end and a shed addition is found on its west side. It dates to 1925.

A front-gabled frame **garage** with a south elevation shed garage bay addition stands to the southwest of the house. The 1925 building has a metal-sheathed roof with rafter tails exposed on its north side and large sliding doors on the east elevation.

An **equipment shed**, also from 1925, is located south of the garage. The north-facing building has an open bay shed attachment on its south side and rafter tails under a front gable roof. Large sliding doors occupy the north elevation.

A rectangular unpainted **barn** stands at the southwest corner of the farm yard. Vertical wood siding sheathes the exterior and a stamped metal roof surmounts the building. The building appears to date to ca. 1950.

A cinder block milking parlor from ca. 1950 stands at the south end of the farm yard. A metal covered gable roof covers the rectangular building. Large six-over-six windows illuminate the interior.

Just east of the milking parlor stands a large gambrel-roofed **livestock barn**. The wood-sided barn dates to 1925 and features an overhanging hood that shelters the hay loft.

A small **shed** stands at the southeast corner of the farm yard. The wood-sided gable-roofed building appears to date to the 1940s.

A brick **ranch house** built for William "Billy Hammock" is located southeast of the Will Hammock House. It dates to the mid-1950s. **Three sheds** from the mid-1950s stand behind the ranch house.

Historical Background: Will Hammock (1893-1975) established this farm on land his parents first settled in the nineteenth century. His father built a small house that still stands, but in ruinous condition in the woods behind the house tract and farm yard. Will Hammock was a builder, farmer, and furniture maker. Several pieces of furniture he made remain in the house including an exquisite Chippendale dresser and several book shelves. The Hammock family grew an insignificant amount of tobacco on the farm during its early years. Instead, the family raised cattle that they then sold at the Greensboro livestock market. They also grew hay. Two of the children of Will Hammock still live on the property. Billy Hammock lives in the brick ranch house and his sister, Mary Elizabeth "Betty" Hammock, resides in the house her father built.

Evaluation: The Hammock Family Farm, representing three generations of the Hammock family's tenure, is eligible under Criterion A in the area of agriculture for its collection of well-preserved outbuildings associated with cattle farming, hay cultivation, and domestic farm activities in Forsyth County. The farm is also eligible under Criterion C for the ensemble of twentieth century farm buildings and the dwelling which make the property one of the most outstanding complexes from the period after World War I. The farm is not eligible for its association with Will Hammock, the builder of the house and several of the farm buildings. Although Hammock was a carpenter and builder, there is no evidence that he made significant, specific contributions in either of those fields. The farm is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.

Boundary Description and Justification: The eligible boundary of the Hammock Family Farm includes approximately 25 acres of land historically associated with the farm and which provides an appropriate setting for the houses and farm buildings. The additional seventy-five acres is not included as eligible because it does not retain its historic appearance associated with cattle-raising or hay cultivation. The eligible boundary is shown on the accompanying tax map.



Façade of Hammock Family Farm House (Facing S)



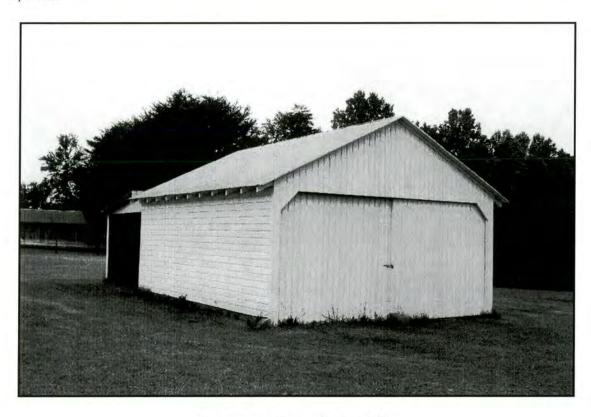
Wash House and Rear of House (Facing N)



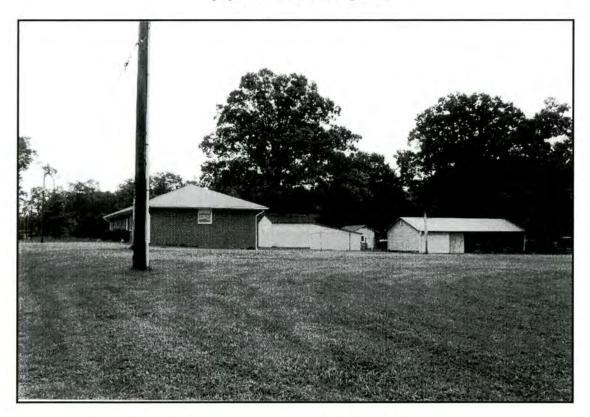
Small Pump House and Wash House (Facing SE)



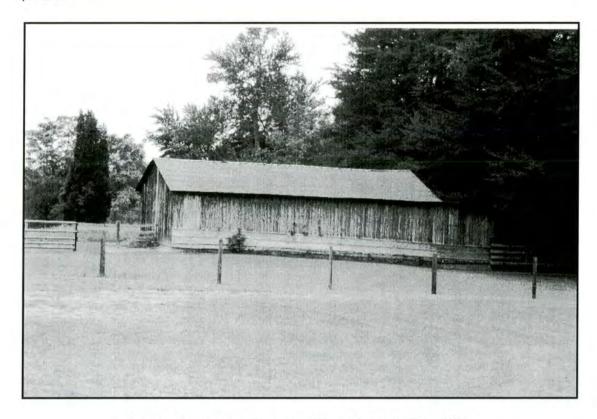
Garage (Facing WSW)



Equipment Shed (Facing SW)



View of Billy Hammock House and Outbuildings (Facing E)



Barn at Southwest Corner of Farm Yard (Facing SW)

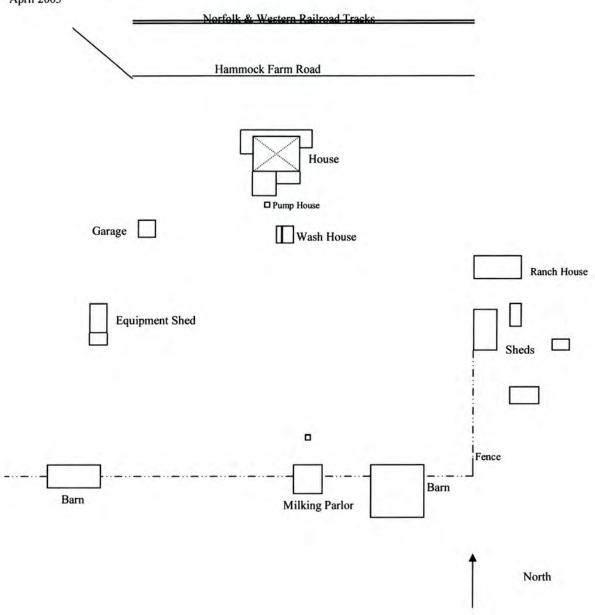


Barn and Milking Parlor at South End of Farm Yard (Facing SE)



Overall View of Farmstead from Hammock Farm Road (Facing SE)

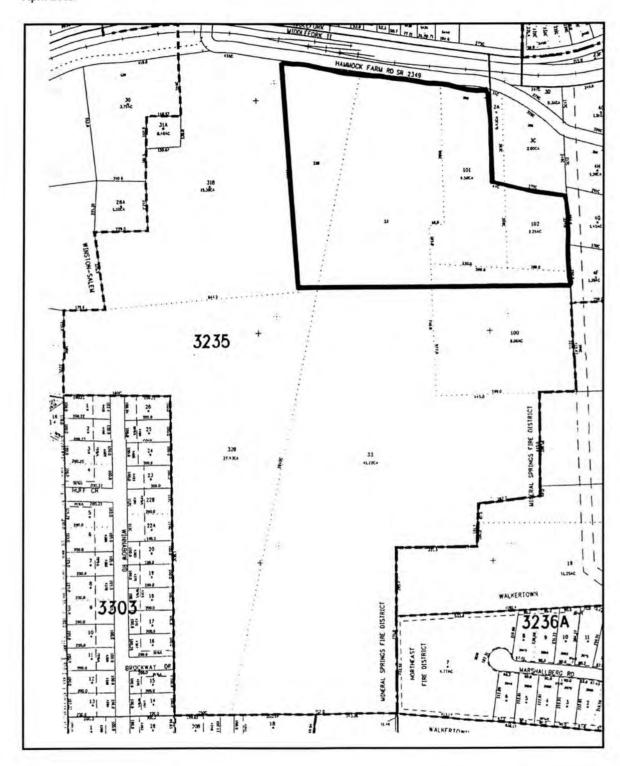




#### Site Plan

HAMMOCK FAMILY FARM 200 Hammock Farm Road Walkertown vic.

No Scale



Hammock Family Farm Tax Map Showing Eligible Boundaries (PIN Number 6847-98-7693)

## D. PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED INELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

#### 51. Tucker Westmoreland Farm

Location: 4785 Old Belews Creek Road (N and S sides of SR 2405, 0.6 mi. NE of jct. with US 158), Winston-Salem vic.

**Description:** The Tucker Westmoreland Farm is a medium sized agricultural complex consisting of twelve buildings situated on forty-nine acres on the northeast side of Winston-Salem in rural Forsyth County. This mid-twentieth century farm includes a brick period or English cottage built in the 1940s and a group of contemporary outbuildings.

## Inventory

The one-and-a-half-story **house** is built of red brick with a side-gabled roof and two front-facing gables on its façade; the smaller gable surmounts a recessed entrance containing a round arched front door. Typical of the style, the house features a broad façade chimney. Windows on the front are oversized multi-light sash, while windows on the rear elevation are smaller six-over-six sash. A porch incorporated under the side gable roof occupies the north gable end.

A ca. 1950 gabled-roof **barn or shed** stands on the opposite side of Old Belews Creek Road from the house and other outbuildings. The building is used for equipment storage and has sheds on its north and south elevations.

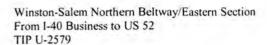
A 1940s concrete block **wash house** is positioned just behind the house. Two doors and a window mark the façade of the small side-gabled building. A concrete block chimney occupies the north gable end.

A long, rectangular **chicken house** from the 1940s or 1950s stands behind, or to the east of, the wash house. A small gable roof building, original use unknown, is attached the chicken house's west, or front, corner. A small gable-roofed **packhouse** stands behind the chicken house.

A large metal-sheathed **barn** from the 1950s stands just east of the house. The sidegabled building has a metal roof and large, sliding metal doors on its west, or front, elevation.

**Two garages**—one with a front-gable roof and a single bay and the other with a side-gabled roof and multiple open bays—stand just north of the house. Both have metal roofs and appear to date to the mid-twentieth century.

Farther east of and behind the house is a group of **four small outbuildings**. All appear to date to the mid-twentieth century. They are wood-sided and have gable roofs.



Historical Background: Tucker Westmoreland (1942-1999) was the son of Moses Westmoreland, a large landholder this area of Forsyth County. Moses Westmoreland acquired a farm on Old Belews Creek Road around 1900 and built a log house for his family, including his two sons Tucker and William. Tucker Westmoreland built the brick house on his farm around 1940. He married Ruby Holder of the Sedge Garden area. Tucker Westmoreland grew a variety of crops including tobacco, corn, and grain. His son and daughter-in-law, Dan Tucker Westmoreland and Jean Whicker Westmoreland, now reside on the farm.

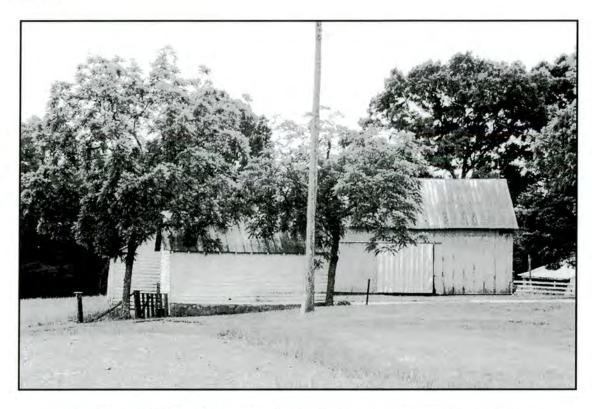
**Evaluation:** The Tucker Westmoreland Farm does not appear to possess any historical significance, nor is associated with any significant person. While the farm contains an extensive collection of agricultural and domestic outbuildings, it is one of many intact farms from the mid-twentieth century that survive in the county. The Tucker Westmoreland Farm is not eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.



Tucker Westmorland Farm House (Facing SE)



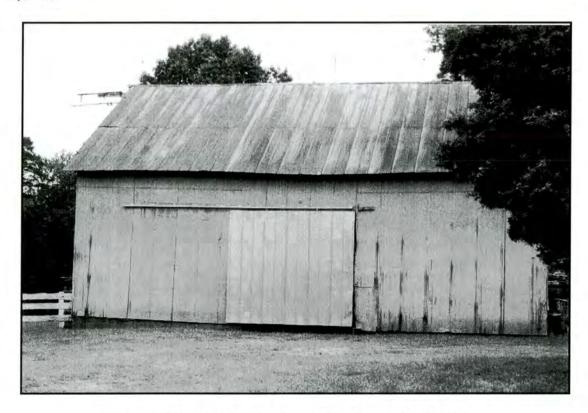
Rear Elevation of Tucker Westmorland Farmhouse (Facing NW)



Barn (on Right) and Garages to the Northeast of the House (Facing SE)



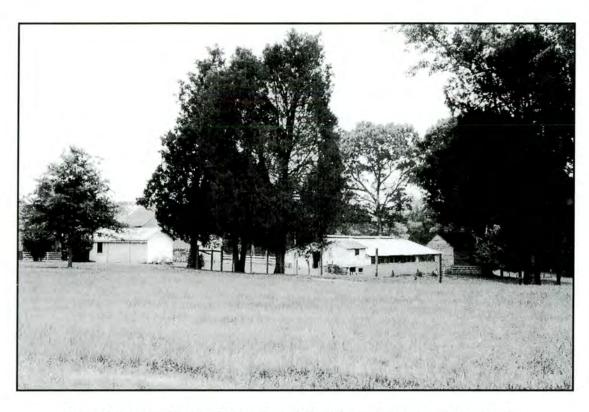
Front of Garages to the Northeast of the House (Facing NE)



Front of Barn to the Northeast of the House (Facing E)



Wash House (Foreground) and Chicken House Behind House (Facing SSE)



Overall View of Outbuildings from Old Belews Creek Road (Facing E)



Barn on Opposite Side of Old Belews Creek Road (Facing W)



View of Outbuildings on North Side of Farm from Old Belews Creek Road (Facing SE)



Overall View of Farm (Facing SW)

North

Site Plan

TUCKER WESTMORLAND FARM 4855 Old Belews Creek Road Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale

## 53. William Westmoreland Farm

**Location:** 4750 Old Belews Creek Road (N side of SR 2405, 0.1 mi. NE of jct. with US 158), Winston-Salem vic.

**Description:** The William Westmoreland Farm is a small agricultural complex consisting of seven buildings situated on nine-and-a-half acres on the northeast side of Winston-Salem in rural Forsyth County. The farm includes a brick minimal traditional house built in the early 1940s and a group of outbuildings primarily from the mid-twentieth century.

#### Inventory

The **house** faces northeast toward US 158. The current approach to the house is from the rear via Old Belews Creek Road. The house is a one-and-a-half story side-gabled pressed brick house with two front-facing gables. A "W" in lighter-colored brick decorates the forward gable. The other gable is sheathed in vinyl siding. Brick chimneys occupy the façade and southeast gable end. A side porch is located on the northwest end. It appears to have been enclosed. A rear porch has been enclosed in vinyl and a row of continuous aluminum-frame windows. A large two-bay garage has been added to the rear elevation.

A mid-twentieth century **tobacco barn** sided in vertical wood stands to the southwest of the house. One wall of the gable-roofed building is sheathed in faux brick rolled asphalt siding. A **garage** from the mid-twentieth century stands south of the tobacco barn.

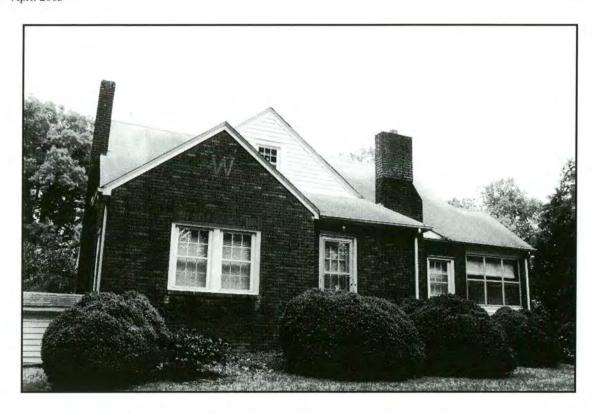
An elongated shed-roofed **chicken house** with horizontal wood siding stands south of the house. Typical of chicken houses in the piedmont, this building has a row of windows one its north elevation to allow sunlight to enter the interior. The building dates to the mid-twentieth century.

A row of three outbuildings lines the north side of the driveway that enters the property. The **crib** is the northernmost building. The side-gabled roof building dates to the midtwentieth century and features a central corncrib flanked on both sides by drive-through bays. A metal-covered roof surmounts the building. A mid-twentieth century side gabled **barn** stands southeast of the crib. The building's entrance is one its long, southwest elevation. A small **log tobacco barn** built in the nineteenth century stands southeast of the barn. The square-notched building has a front-gable roof and a shed roof sheltering its entrance. The origin of this building is not known.

Historical Background: William Westmorland was the son of Moses Westmoreland, a large landholder this area of Forsyth County. Moses Westmoreland acquired a farm on Old Belews Creek Road around 1900 and built a log house for his family, including his two sons William and Tucker. William Westmoreland built the brick house on his farm around 1940. He grew a variety of crops including tobacco, corn, and grain and raised chickens.

Evaluation: The William Westmoreland Farm does not appear to possess any historical significance, nor is associated with any significant person. While the farm contains an extensive collection of agricultural and domestic outbuildings, it is one of many intact farms from the mid-twentieth century that survive in the county. The William Westmoreland Farm is not eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.

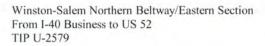




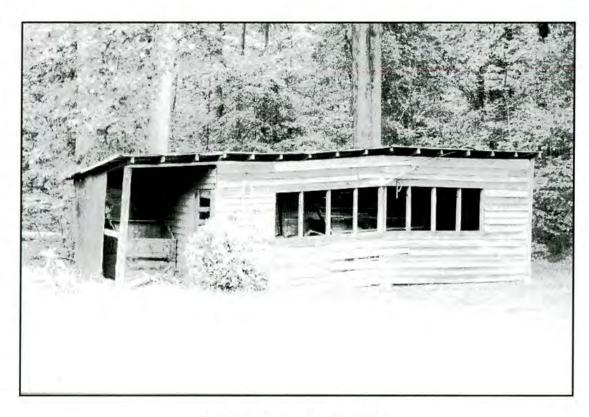
Façade of William Westmorland House (Facing SW)



Rear of William Westmorland House (Facing NE)







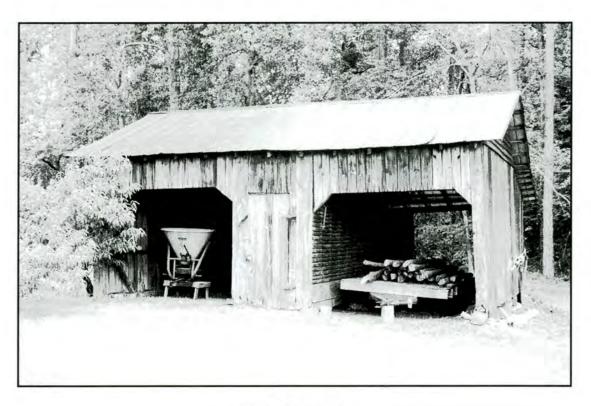
Chicken House (Facing SW)



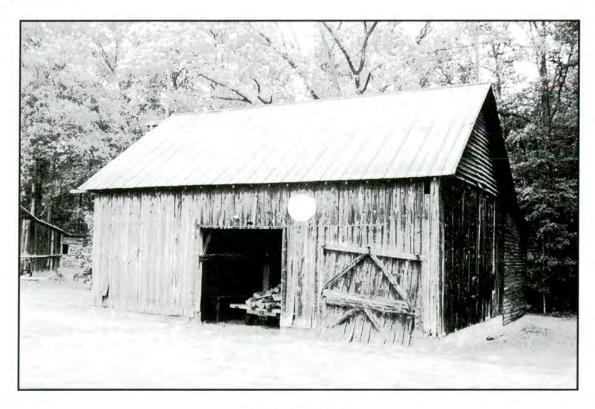
Log Outbuilding (Facing E)



Garage and Tobacco Barn (Facing W)



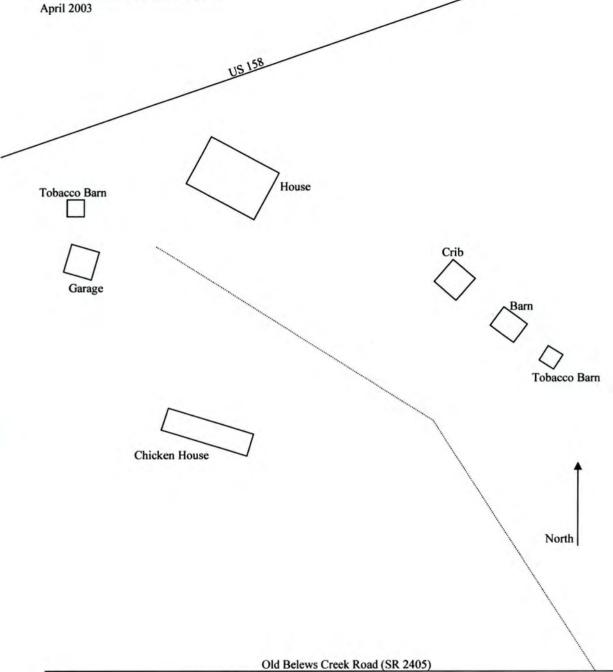
Crib (Facing E)



Barn (Facing E)



Overall View of Crib and Barn (Facing SE)



#### Site Plan

## WILLIAM WESTMORLAND FARM 4750 Old Belews Creek Road Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale

# 71. Frank Dillon Farm (FY 504)

Location: W side of Dillon Farm Road, 0.4 mi. S of US 311, Winston-Salem vic.

**Description:** The Dillon Farm is a small complex comprised of a house, barn, smokehouse, and garage on a little under three acres in a rural setting northeast of Winston-Salem.

The original log portion of the **Dillon house** was built around 1870. The builder and original owner are unknown, but Frank and Elizabeth Dillon purchased the property in the 1890s. The one-and-a-half-story log section has a brick chimney on its east gable end and an enclosed shed porch that extends along its entire rear elevation. The frame addition was built around 1900 resulting in an L-shaped dwelling. The log portion was remodeled when the frame addition was built. A one-story porch was built to extend across the façades of both sections of the house. The entire house was sheathed in weatherboard around 1900. At present the house is unoccupied and has suffered from deterioration. Some of the weatherboard is falling off and the rear shed porch appears structurally unstable.

A large heavy timber framed **barn**, probably built around 1870, stands due east of the house. It is a gable-roofed building with sheds on its north and south elevations. A shed roof shelters the entrance bay on the west elevation.

A circa 1870 **smokehouse** stands south of the house. The front-gable building is sided in vertical wood and has a gable roof which shelters an open space.

A garage, probably dating to the mid-twentieth century, stands north of the house. It is a gable-roofed building with a side open bay addition. Vertical wood sheathes the exterior.

Historical Background: The builder or original owner of the Dillon Farm is unknown, but Frank and Elizabeth Dillon purchased the property around 1890. They likely added the frame addition to the original log house. According to Frank Dillon's great-great grandson, the farm produced tobacco, corn, cattle, and hogs. The property has been passed down to members of the Dillon family and is currently owned by Charles Ray Dillon.

**Evaluation:** The Dillon House does not appear to possess any historical significance, nor is associated with any significant person. While the expansion of the log house with a frame addition is important to understanding the evolution of nineteenth century vernacular dwellings in Forsyth County, there are many other, better-preserved examples of this pattern. The Frank Dillon Farm is not eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.





Front (E Elevation) of Dillon Farm House (Log Portion on Left)



North Elevation of Dillon Farm House (Facing S)

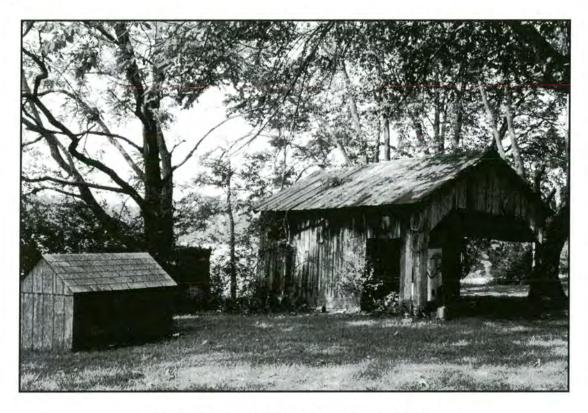




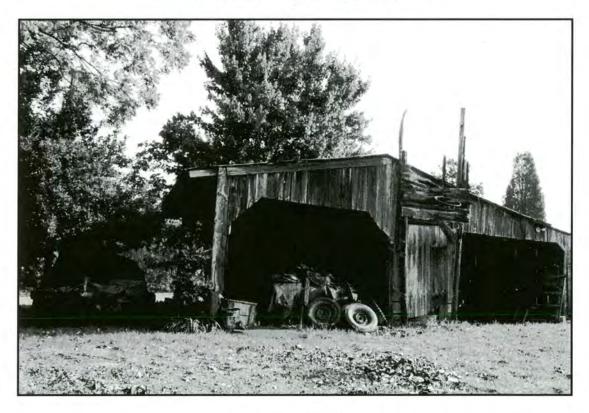
Southwest Corner (Rear) of House (Facing NE)



Barn Standing East of the House (Facing E)

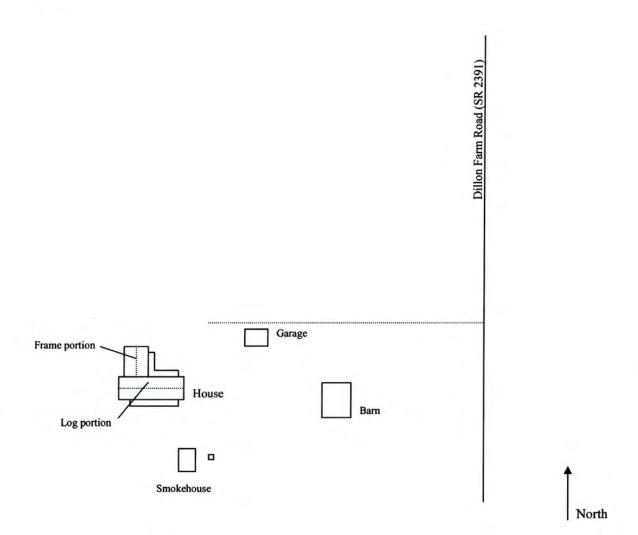


Smokehouse and Pump House (Facing SW)



Shed (Facing N)





#### Site Plan

FRANK DILLON FARM
3353 Dillon Farm Road
(W Side of SR 2391, 0.4 mi. S of US 311
Winston-Salem vic., Forsyth County

NO SCALE



## 96. Money House

Location: 5400 Old Walkertown Road (NE corner of SR 2222 and SR 2456), Walkertown vic.

**Description:** The Money House is a substantial two-story sandstone block house built around 1920. The house rests on a granite foundation and is surmounted with a hipped roof. Tall sandstone posts support a two-tier portico which is sheltered by a hipped-roof porch. A simple balustrade encloses the upper balcony. A hipped roof porch extends along the front of the house and terminates on the west side in a porte-cochere. Sandstone posts support the porch and porte-cochere. The house exhibits some Craftsman influences, especially in the leaded upper sash on the first story façade and the eight-over-one windows on the second floor. An original hipped roof ell and a later synthetic sided addition attach to the rear elevation. Interior sandstone chimneys rise from junction of the rear of the two-story block where the ell is attached and from the east slope of the roof. Inside the house exhibits an irregular plan common to Craftsman houses. According to the current owner, the entire house was gutted around 1977. Only the floor and ceilings are original.

A circa 1920 sandstone garage that matches the house stands in the rear yard.

**Historical Background:** Mr. Money (first name unknown) worked as a real estate agent in Forsyth County. He built this house for his family. No other historical information was available.

**Evaluation:** The Money House is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria. No significant historic events or persons are associated with the house. The house does not qualify under Criterion C because of the loss of integrity when the interior was gutted in the 1970s. The property is not likely to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.





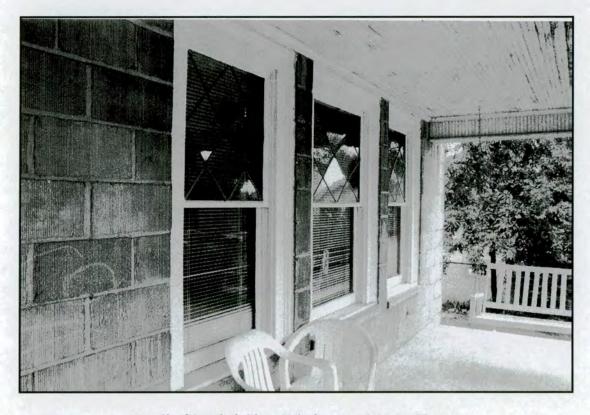
Money House Façade (Facing N)



Northwest Corner of Money House (Facing SE)



Detail of Sandstone Blocks Used to Build Money House

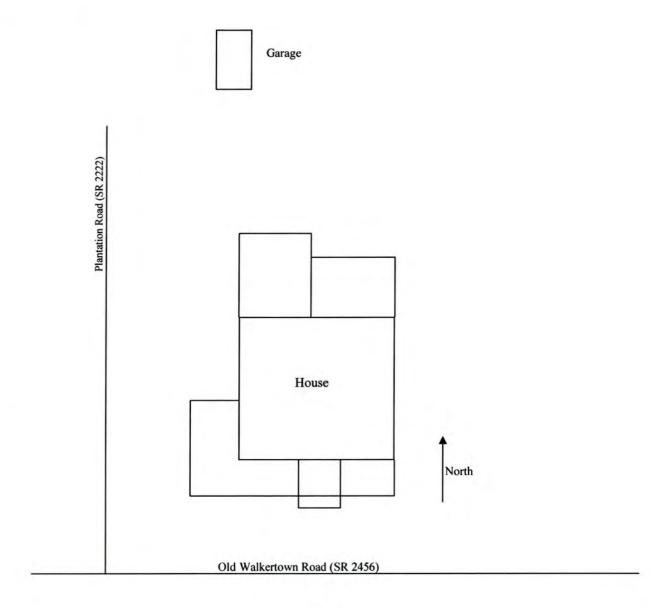


Detail of Leaded Glass Windows on Money House



Garage Behind Money House





#### Site Plan

MONEY HOUSE 5400 Old Walkertown Road Walkertown vic.

No Scale



# 144. Davis-Hampton Houses

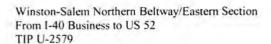
Location: S side of Old Hollow Road (NC 66), 0.45 mi. NW of jct. with SR 1934, Winston-Salem vic.

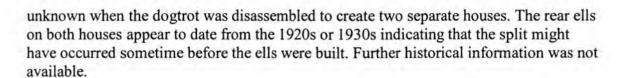
**Description**: The Davis-Hampton houses are a pair of single-pen, one-and-a-half-story log houses built sometime in the nineteenth century and standing side-by-side on the south side of Old Hollow Road. According to Gwynne Taylor, principal investigator for the Forsyth County architectural survey, the houses were originally joined together to form a dog trot. Liberty Baptist Church, which currently owns the houses, uses both buildings for storage.

The **house on the north side** is composed of a rectangular log pen with square-notched corners with a frame one-story addition on its south side and a later rear ell projecting from its rear (west) elevation. It is possible that the small side addition is the former enclosed breezeway of the dogtrot. Vertical boards sheath the side addition, the rear ell, and all sides of the log pen, except on the façade where the logs remain uncovered. A flue rising from the ridge of the main block is concrete block; the flue on the ell is stuccoed, but appears to be built of brick. A single-leaf board-and-batten door and three windows pierce the façade of the log pen. Simple square posts support the shed roof porch. A decorative front gable occurs in the center of the side gable metal-clad roof above the porch. The south gable end features two windows on the lower story and a single window in the upper floor. The north gable end is obscured with dense tree growth. Two batten doors are located on the south side of the rear ell, while a window pierces the west gable end. A wooden ramp on the north side of the ell leads to a large warehouse-type door. Access to the interior was restricted.

The house on the south side is nearly identical to the house on the north side. It is composed of a rectangular log pen with square notched corners with a later frame one-story ell projecting from its rear elevation. The pen is uncovered so that the logs are visible. Weatherboard sheaths the rear ell. A brick chimney, mostly likely dating to the early or mid-twentieth century, occupies the south gable end. A brick flue resting on a tall square post provided ventilation for the cooking fire in the rear ell and remains in place on the south gable end. A metal seamed roof covers the house. Square posts with a crude balustrade support the shed roof porch. At least two windows and a single-leaf batten door pierce the façade; it is possible another window is located behind a large sheet of plywood on the front porch. The south gable end contains one upper story window, while the north gable end is obscured by a tree. A window pierces the south side of the ell. A screed and partially boarded-up porch is located on the north side of the ell. Access to the interior was restricted.

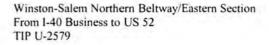
**Historical Background**: According to local sources, the two single-pen log houses were originally joined together to form a dogtrot. A Mr. Davis is said to have built the dogtrot. Alec Hampton purchased the house from Davis. After Hampton sold it, several others owned it including Bob Tise, Wachovia Bank, Joel Vauhoy, and M.M. Doty. It is





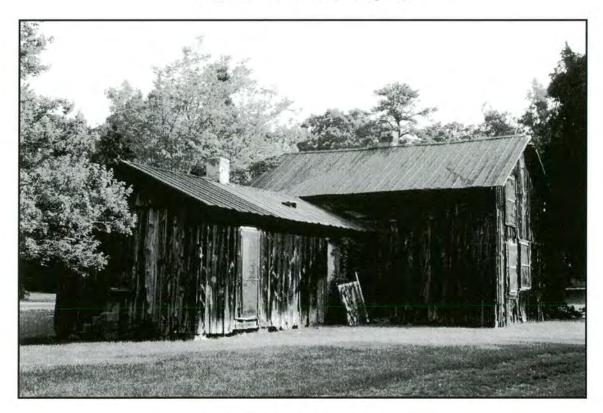
Evaluation: Numerous intact log houses survive in rural Forsyth County. The Tom Wagner House (FY 527) located on SR 1947 (Stafford Mill Road) near Winston-Salem is a one-story log dogtrot with board-and-batten walls infilling what was once the open breezeway between the two pens. It has V-notched corners and a board-and-batten rear shed addition. The Stewart-Jones House (FY 290) on SR 2670 near Winston-Salem is a one-story single-pen log house built in the mid-nineteenth century. A shed addition extends across the rear elevation and a brick chimney occupies one gable end. The original mantel has been removed. The Kirk House (FY 262) on SR 1126 (Kirk Road) near Winston-Salem is composed of log core built in 1810 with log additions dating from the 1930s. A single-pen log house (FY 516) on SR 1938 (Camp Betty Hastings Road) near Walkertown retains its stone and brick chimney.

Although each pen of the Davis-Hampton Houses is mostly intact, the separation of the two parts severely compromises the intent of the original dwelling resulting in a loss of integrity for both dwellings.

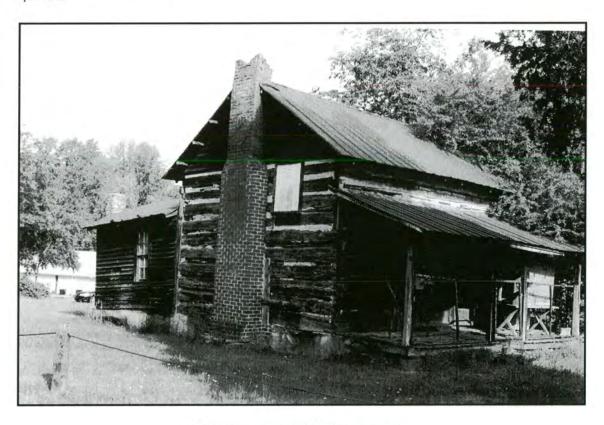




House on North Side (Facing SE)



Rear of House on North Side (Facing N)

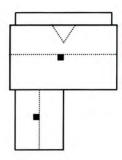


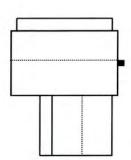
House on South Side (Facing W)



Rear of House on South Side (Facing E)









Site Plan

DAVIS-HAMPTON HOUSES S Side of Old Hollow Road (NC 66), 0.45 mi. NW of SR 1934 Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale

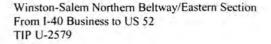
# 199. D. Crockett Ogburn House

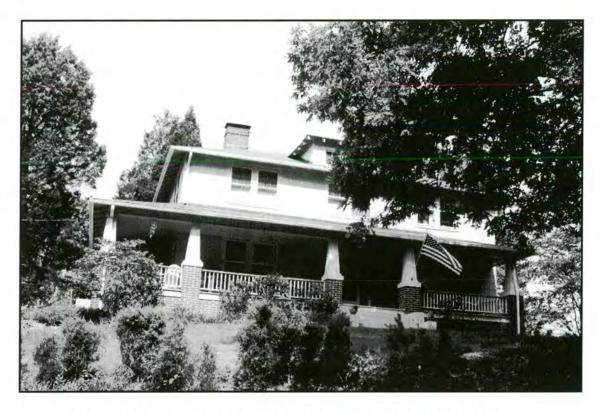
Location: 5710 Providence Church Road (W side of SR 1931, 0.5 mi. N of NC 66), Winston-Salem vic.

**Description:** The 1928 Ogburn House is a substantial two-story Foursquare dwelling sheathed is asbestos shingle siding which was added in 1950. The house rests on a brick foundation and has a hipped roof with a front dormer. A hipped-roof ell projects from the rear elevation. A pair of interior brick chimneys rises from the roof's slope. Flared Craftsman porch supports decorated with an applied diamond motif and a simple narrow raised panel rest on brick plinths and support the wrap around porch. Windows are six-over-one double-hung sash; a pair of oversized replacement windows pierces the south elevation just to the west of a bathroom addition. Inside, the house retains all of its original finishes and room arrangement. The house is based on a central-passage plan with rooms flanking a hallway. When the Ogburn property was an operating tobacco farm, a two-story log barn, a tobacco packhouse, a meat and grain house, a chicken house and four log tobacco barns stood on the property. Those buildings have been demolished.

**Historical Background:** D. Crockett Ogburn, a carpenter and farmer, purchased 83.45 acres from the Joe F. Grubbs Estate in 1927. Ogburn built a commodious dwelling for his wife Mary and their seven children. After the family moved in, two more children were born. In 1950, asbestos shingles were added to the exterior. Crockett Ogburn was a successful farmer who grew a substantial amount of tobacco for market. After Crockett and Mary Ogburn died, the estate was auctioned in 1971. Clinton and Patsy Ingram bought the house and thirty acres. Jean and Charles Johnson purchased the house and five acres in 1988.

**Evaluation:** The Ogburn House is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria. No significant historic events or persons are associated with the house. The house does not qualify under Criterion C because it is one of numerous two-story Craftsman style dwellings in rural Forsyth County. Furthermore, the dwelling's context as a farm house was compromised when the outbuildings were demolished. The property is not likely to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.





Front of Ogburn House from Providence Church Road (Facing W)



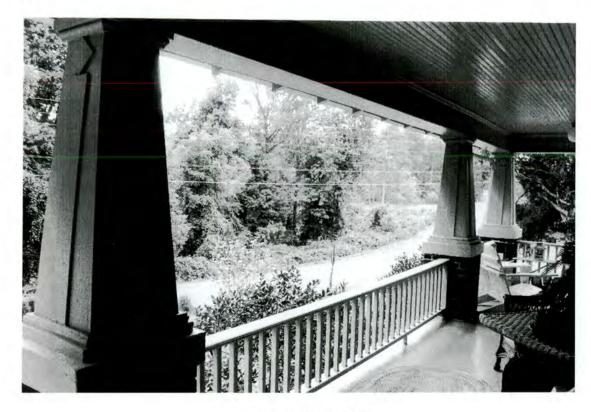
South Elevation of Ogburn House (Facing NNW)



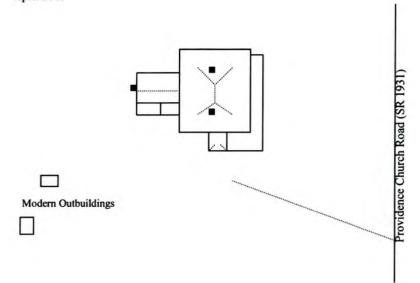
Rear (SW Corner) of Ogburn House (Facing NE)



South Elevation (Facing N)



Front Porch (Facing SE)



North

# Site Plan

D. CROCKETT OGBURN HOUSE 5710 Providence Church Road (SR 1931) Winston-Salem vic.

No Scale

## 234. Collins Farm

Location: 4561 White Rock Road (NE side of SR 2300, 0.7 mi. E of SR 2211), Winston-Salem vic.

**Description:** The Collins Farm is a small agricultural complex consisting of eight buildings situated on ninety-three acres on the northeast side of Winston-Salem in rural Forsyth County. The farm includes a brick house built in the 1940s and a group of outbuildings primarily from the mid-twentieth century.

# Inventory

The **house** is a one-and-a-half-story brick house with front-gabled dormers on the front slope of its side-gabled roof. A front-gabled roof supported by square posts shelters the front door. Large picture windows pierce the façade. A glassed-in porch occupies the southeast end. A modern large brick addition set at a right angle to the main block of the house is located on the west end.

Two ca. 1940 barns stand behind the house. Gambrel roofs surmount both buildings. The barn to the west has its entrance on its longer southwest elevation. The barn to the east is sided with vinyl and appears to have been converted to living space. A gambrel-roofed crib is located at the northeast corner of the yard. A drive-through crib cuts through the middle via the longer elevation.

A front-gabled brick **shed or storage building** is located just south of the crib. It has a single-leaf door on its northwest elevation. A brick front-gabled **garage** with on open bay on its northwest elevation stands south of the shed. A larger brick **garage** stands south of the small garage. The side-gabled building has a large bay, a window and a door on its façade. A **chicken house** is located in the woods behind the garages. The weatherboard building is overgrown and in near ruinous condition.

**Historical Background:** Despite repeated attempts to contact the owner or occupants, the consultant could not gather any specific historic information about this property.

**Evaluation:** The Collins Farm does not appear to possess any historical significance, nor is associated with any significant person. While the farm contains an extensive collection of agricultural and domestic outbuildings, it is one of many intact farms from the midtwentieth century that survive in the county. The Collins Farm is not eligible under Criterion D for its potential to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.



South Corner of House (Facing N)



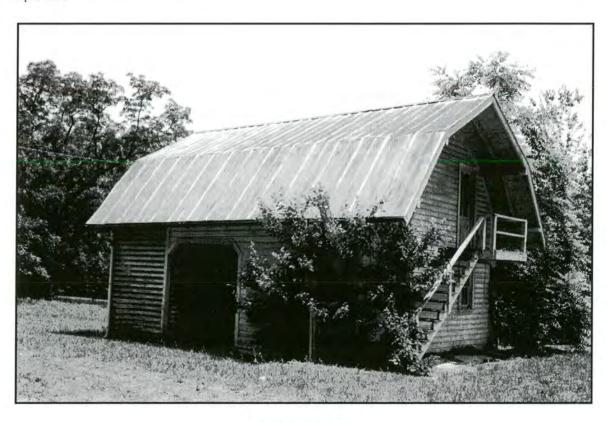
Southeast End of House (Facing NW)



Barn #1 (Facing N)



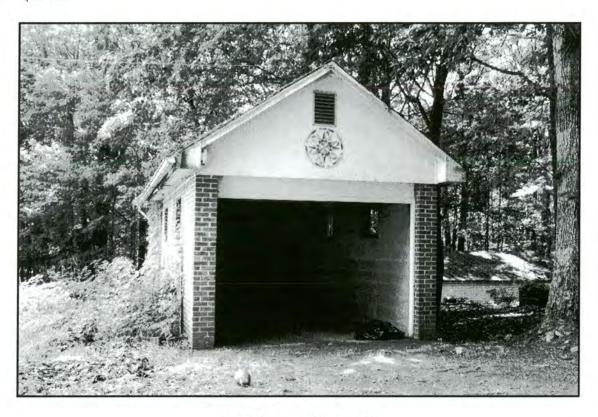
Barn #2 (Facing N)



Crib (Facing NE)



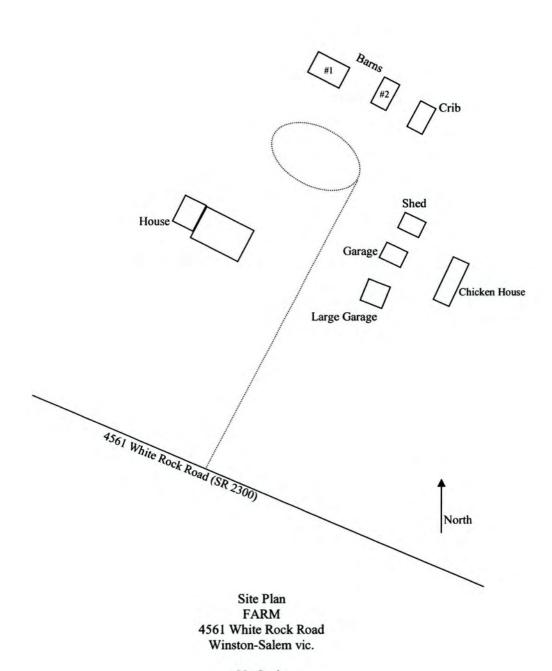
Shed (Facing SE)



Small Garage (Facing SE)



Large Garage (Facing SE)



No Scale

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Appendix A

Concurrence Form

. '7

Federal Aid # NHF-0918(14)

TIP #

U-2579

County: Forsyth

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

Project Description: Construction of Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Section On 7/16/02 , representatives of the  North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) Other: Jennifer Martin, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.  Reviewed the subject project at  Scoping meeting Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation Other  All parties present agreed  There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.  There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within project's area of potential effects over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on thistorical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1-50; 52; 72-77; 79-94; 97-111; 113-143; 145-198; 200-233; 235-336 are considered not eligible for the National R and no further evaluation of them is necessary.  There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.  All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Histori Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.  There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)  Signed:  Physical Representative, NCDOT  Date  There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)		
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State Historic Preservation Officer Date		

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

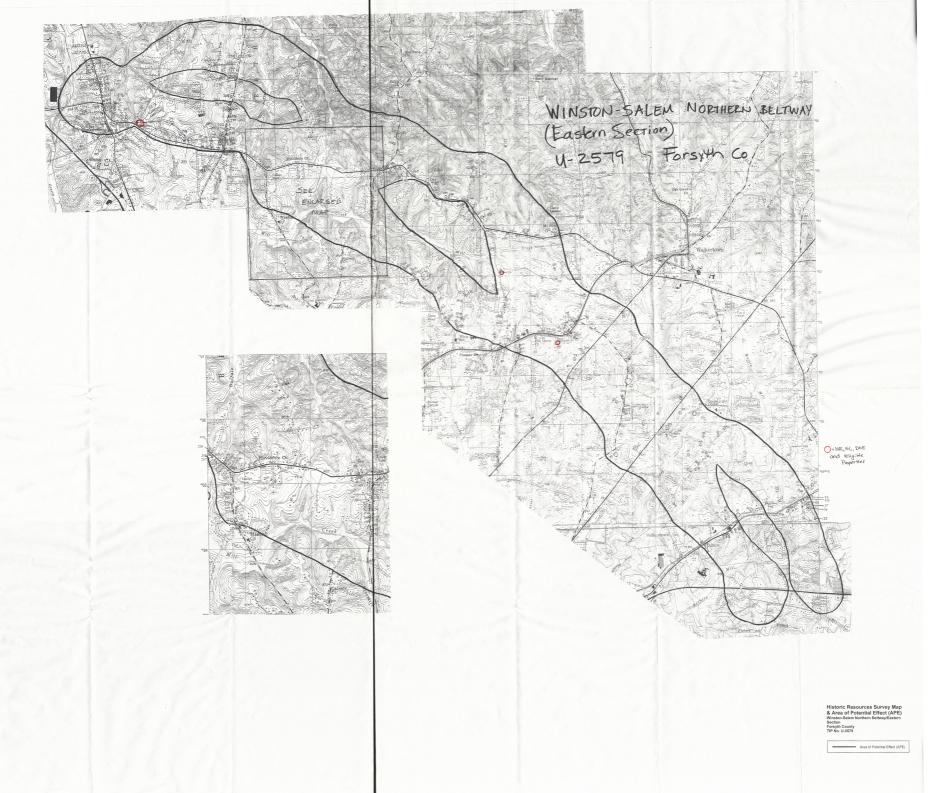


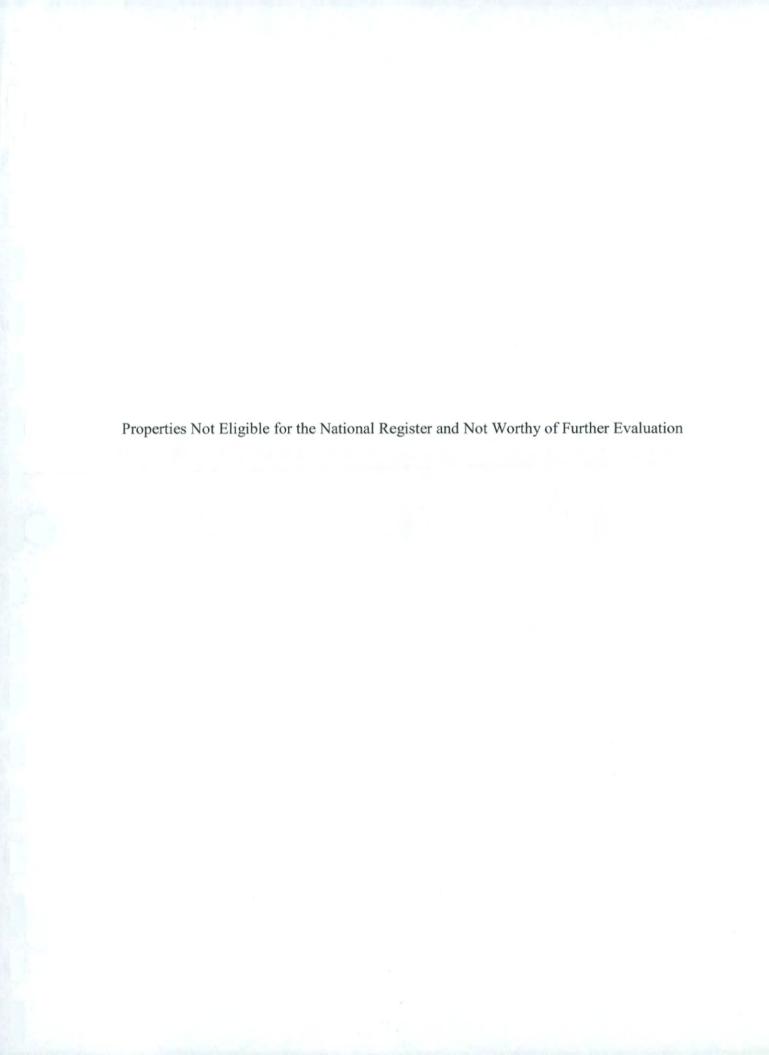
# Appendix B

Historic Resources Survey Map

and

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





# PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION (Keyed to Survey Map)

## 1. House, ca. 1925

2493 Peddycord Park Road

Bungalow with replacement porch posts on brick piers, four-over-one windows, and German siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## Byrd's Country Crafts and Antiques, ca. 1930

2492 West Mountain Road

Commercial building features a concrete block façade, weatherboard on the side walls, an interior chimney and exposed rafter ends. *Does not appear eligible (no special siginificance)*.

## 3. House, ca. 1925

2486 West Mountain Road

One and one-half story side gable bungalow with central dormer, German siding, exposed rafter ends, and square porch posts. Detached weatherboard garage. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### House, ca. 1930

2456 West Mountain Road

One and one-half story side gable bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, four-over-one windows, and vinyl siding. A frame barn and a smaller brick and rusticated concrete block outbuilding stand behind the house. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

## 5. House, ca.1930/ca. 1945

24?? West Mountain Road

One story side gable bungalow with German siding. Porch was enclosed later and features casement windows. Deteriorated condition. *Does not appear eligible* (common type, alterations).

#### House, ca. 1930

2444 West Mountain Road

Small one-story side gable house with vinyl siding and replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations).* 

#### 7. House, ca. 1900

2426 West Mountain Road

One-story, side-gable house with two-over-two windows and replacement vertical siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

## House, ca. 1930

2432 West Mountain Road

One-story front gable bungalow with attached hip-roof porch, vinyl siding, and side addition. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations)*.

## 9. House, ca. 1900

2420 West Mountain Road

Two-story I-house with two-tiered portico, four-over-four windows, one-story rear ell, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*.

#### 10. Warehouses, 1949 and earlier

2425 West Mountain Road

Complex of warehouse buildings along railroad tracks. According to the owner's son, they were used as airplane hangers in WWII then reassembled at this site in 1949. They were used initially as a factory for producing pipe. King Sash and Door occupied the complex. At one time, Piedmont Leaf Company used the buildings. *Does not appear eligible (common type, no special signficance)*.

#### 11. House, ca. 1930

2450 Pisgah Church Road

One-story side gable house with synthetic siding, but chimney indicates there might be an older core. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

#### 12. House, ca. 1930

2449 Pisgah Church Road

One-story side gable bungalow with end chimney, vinyl siding, and replacement porch posts. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

13. **Ring Farm**, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century-early 20<sup>th</sup> century (outside the APE) 2405 Pisgah Church Road

The Ring family built the two-story, triple-A, I house ca. 1859; the Peddycords bought it ca. 1903. House has brick nogging according to owner. It is now covered with vinyl siding. The Peddycords built another house, which is also frame with brick noggin, across the street for a widowed family member. Other outbuildings include ca. 1930 milking parlor, well house and two barns. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)*.

14. House, mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century (outside the APE)

2345 Pisgah Church Road

Two-story, three-bay, side gable, frame I-house with brick end chimneys, metal seam roof, attached hip roof porch. A one-story ell extends to the rear and 20<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings stand behind the house. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

House, ca. 19302301 Pisgah Church Road

One and one-half story bungalow with central dormer, engaged porch, tapered posts on brick piers, two-over-two windows, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

## 16. House, ca. 1930

2280 Pisgah Church Road

One-story side gable house with vinyl siding and replacement porch posts. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*.

## 17. House, ca. 1940

2239 Pisgah Church Road

Period cottage with ranch house addition. Does not appear eligible (alterations).

## 18. House, ca. 1940

2153 Pisgah Church Road

Ranch/minimal traditional with aluminum siding. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 19. House, ca. 1900

2145 Pisgah Church Road

Two-story, three-bay, side gable, frame I-house with brick interior chimneys, aluminum siding, replacement windows, replacement porch posts, and rear additions. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations).* 

#### 20. House, ca. 1930

End of dirt lane on N side of Pisgah Church Road, 0.4 mi. E of jct. w/West Mountain Road

One and one-half story bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and synthetic siding. One detached outbuilding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

## 21. House, ca. 1900

2131 Pisgah Church Road

One-story L-plan house with additions and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

#### 22. House, ca. 1930

2150 West Mountain Road

One-story front gable bungalow with original siding, shingled front gable, and four-over-one windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 23. House, ca. 1940

2160 West Mountain Road

One-story side-gable house with asbestos shingles. Ca. 1940 garage. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

561 Pisgah Circle

One-story cinder block house with hipped roof. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 25. Farm, ca. 1880 and later

528 Pisgah Circle

Two-story I-house with front additions and vinyl siding. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century gambrel-roof barn and a late 20<sup>th</sup> century barn. *Does not appear eligible* (alterations to house, no special significance).

## 26. House, ca. 1950

540 Pisgah Circle

One-story side gable house with vinyl siding and side addition. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 27. House, ca. 1930

554 Pisgah Circle

One-story side gable house with front gable porch and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 28. House, ca. 1930

562 Pisgah Circle

One-story front gable bungalow with engaged corner porch and asbestos siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, no special significance).

#### 29. House, ca. 1950

2170 West Mountain Road

One-story side gable brick ranch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 30. House, ca. 1950

2180 West Mountain Road

One-story side gable brick Minimal Traditional with projecting front gable bay and side sun porch. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

## 31. House, ca. 1940

2222 West Mountain Road

One-story side gable house with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 32. House, ca. 1940

2228 West Mountain Road

One-story side gable house with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

2234 West Mountain Road

One-story side gable bungalow with attached porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and asbestos siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

## 34. Log Outbuildings, date unknown

Just off Elliot Road

Two log outbuildings; associated house is gone. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 35. House, ca. 1930

2240 West Mountain Road

One-story side gable bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and asbestos shingle siding. A small weatherboard outbuilding stands to the side. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 36. House, ca. 1950

2280 West Mountain Road

Brick ranch with casement windows and front gable. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

## 37. House, ca. 1930

521 Walkertown-Guthrie Road

One and one-half story side gable bungalow with engaged porch, replacement iron porch posts, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 38. House, ca. 1940

706 Walkertown-Guthrie Road

Period cottage with German siding. Detached front gable garage with side shed. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 39. House, ca. 1945

715 Walkertown-Guthrie Road

One-story, side-gable house with asbestos shingles. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 40. House, ca. 1945

730 Walkertown-Guthrie Road

One-story, side-gable house with aluminum siding. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 41. House, ca. 1930

765 Walkertown-Guthrie Road

Intact, but abandoned one and one-half story bungalow with German siding. Deteriorated condition. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

780 Walkertown-Guthrie Road

One-story side gable house with aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 43. House, ca. 1900

N. Side of Rocky Ford Lane

Intact saddlebag house with small barn and store-type building. Abandoned. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance).* 

# 44. House, mid-19th century/ca. 1950

4105 Rocky Ford Lane

One and one-half story, side gable, frame house with interior brick chimney, front gable addition on front, and enclosed porch addition. House is covered with asbestos shingles. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

#### 45. House, ca. 1940

End of Carbine Road

Concrete block house—might have older core. Abandoned and deteriorated condition. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 46. House, ca. 1945

885 Walkertown-Guthrie Road

One and one-half story brick house with front gable projection, engaged partial width porch, and large picture window. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 47. House, ca. 1910

Opposite Carbine Road

One-story side gable frame house with German siding. Abandoned. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 48. House, ca. 1910

827 Walkertown-Guthrie Road

Side-gable house with asbestos siding. Abandoned. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 49. **House**, ca. 1900

840 Walkertown-Guthrie Road

Coastal-cottage-form with vinyl siding and replacement porch posts. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations).* 

## 50. House, ca. 1930

W side of Walkertown-Guthrie Road, 0.1 mi. of SW of Morris Road

One and one-half story bungalow with side gable roof, engaged full width porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

## 52. House, ca. 1930

N side of Old Belews Creek Road, 0.2 mi. SW of SR 2406 One-story side gable house with German siding. Deteriorated condition. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 54. Magee Cemetery, nineteenth century graves, but newer stones

S. side of Old Belews Creek Road

Family plot consisting of two stones, both made of concrete. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance).* 

# 55. **Tobacco Barn**, early 20<sup>th</sup> century

S. side of Old Belews Creek Road

Single-pen log barn with two side shed additions. *Does not appear eligible (no special siginficance)*.

## 56. House, ca. 1930

4855 NC 158

Brick, hipped roof house with arched openings on front gable porch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 57. House, late 19th century

4669 Old Belews Creek Road

One and one-half story frame house with new siding and windows. A well house and shed stand in the yard. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

#### 58. Moses Westmorland Farm, 1924

4880 Old Belews Creek Road

Two-story, triple-A, I-house with vinyl siding. The original 1901 log house has recently been demolished. Outbuildings include a hog house, garage and barn. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding).* 

## 59. House, ca. 1910

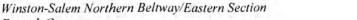
300 Stanley Avenue

Two-story side gable house with replacement windows and tarp covered porch on front. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance).* 

#### 60. Morris Farm, ca. 1890

4639 US 158

Two-story I-house has been significantly altered with vinyl siding and additions that overwhelm the original house. A well house and garage remain on the property, but have also been sided with vinyl. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations).* 





B-10

3185 Williston Road

One-story side gable Craftsman-influenced house with asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 62. House, ca. 1930

3225 Williston Road

One-story side gable bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, porte cochere, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 63. House, ca. 1930

3231 Williston Road

One-story front gable bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

#### 64. House, ca. 1930

3249 Williston Road

Modified one-story period cottage with vinyl siding and new windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

## 65. House, ca. 1900

Adjacent to 3250 Williston Road

Intact one and one-half story triple-A house with exterior end chimney, attached partial width porch on turned posts, exposed rafter ends, and a rear ell. A chicken house and barn stand behind the house. Deteriorated condition. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 66. House, ca. 1945

3274 Williston Road

One-story side gable house with vinyl siding and iron posts. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 67. Farm, ca. 1900

3375 Williston Road

One-story side gable house with attached full width porch, exterior end chimneysaluminum siding, and replacement windows. Outbuildings include log tobacco barn, barn, log crib, metal-covered tobacco barn and pack houses. *Does not appear eligible (alterations to house, no special significance).* 

#### 68. House, ca. 1940

3415 Williston Road

One-story side gable house with asbestos siding. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

Williston Road

One-story bungalow with attaché front gable porch and vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

## 70. House, ca. 1890

4595 New Walkertown Road

Two-story side gable house with rolled asphalt siding and attached porch. Pack house and hewn log smokehouse stand to rear. Deteriorated condition. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance)*.

# 72. House, late 19th century

4386 Dillon Farm Road

Possible log house that has been totally remodeled. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

# 73. House, early 20th century

4334 New Walkertown Road

One-story L-plan concrete block house with extensive additions. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance)*.

#### 74. House, ca. 1940

4245 New Walkertown Road

One-story side gable brick period cottage with contemporary garage. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 75. House, ca. 1930

W. side New Walkertown Road (OUTSIDE APE)

Intact one story side gable bungalow with central dormer, exposed rafter ends, German siding, tapered posts on brick piers, and knee braces in the gable ends. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### 76. House, ca. 1940

5498 Old Walkertown Road

One-story period cottage with aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible* (synthetic siding).

#### 77. House, ca. 1910

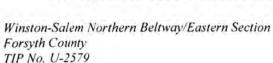
4901 Talphin Road

Two-story side gable I-house with vinyl siding and replacement full-height portico. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations).* 

## 79. Garage, ca. 1930

5479 Old Walkertown Road

One-story concrete block commercial garage with hip roof and exposed rafter ends. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.



5218 Old Walkertown Road

One-story house with high hip roof, wraparound porch, porte cochere, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*.

#### 81. House, ca. 1930

5220 Old Walkertown Road

Two-story hip-roof Craftsman-influenced house with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*.

#### 82. House, ca. 1930

5224 Old Walkertown Road

One-story front gable bungalow with German siding, wraparound porch, replacement porch balustrade, and detached garage. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 83. House, ca. 1935

4708 Maxwell Road

One-story hip roof Craftsman-influenced house that has been altered with enclosure of porch. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

#### 84. House, ca. 1910

5304 Old Walkertown Road

One-story, side-gable house with weatherboard siding, attached hip roof porch with replacement posts, and a side addition. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 85. House, ca. 1930

5312 Old Walkertown Road

One-story front gable bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

## 86. House, ca. 1930

5316 Old Walkertown Road

One-story side gable bungalow with attached front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and asbestos shingles. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 87. House, ca. 1930

5320 Old Walkertown Road

One-story side gable bungalow with central dormer, full width porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and synthetic siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 88. House, ca. 1930

#### 5328 Old Walkertown Road

One story front gable bungalow with attached hip roof porch and vinyl siding. Modern garage. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 89. House, ca. 1945

4591 Northampton Road

One-story period cottage with projecting entrance bay, flat roof side addition, and vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

#### 90. House, ca. 1940

4465 Northampton Road

One-story side gable period cottage with aluminum siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special signficance).

#### 91. House, ca. 1940

4457 Northampton Road

One story period cottage with projecting entrance bay, aluminum siding, and side addition. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

#### 92. Oak Grove Moravian Church, ca. 1960

Hammock Farm Road

Brick front gable Colonial Revival style church with additions. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 93. House, 1930

234 Hammock Farm Road

One-story bungalow that has been altered with side addition (possible enclosed porch) and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations)*.

#### 94. House, ca. 1945

232 Hammock Farm Road

One-story side gable house with vinyl siding and picture windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).* 

## 97. House, ca. 1930

5412 Old Walkertown Road

One and one-half story Craftsman house with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*.

## 98. House, ca. 1930

5416 Old Walkertown Road

One-story side gable bungalow with attached front gable porch, asbestos shingle siding, and original weatherboard in gable. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

5420 Old Walkertown Road

One-story side gable bungalow with attached shed porch and asbestos shingle siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

## 100. House, ca. 1930

5424 (?) Old Walkertown Road

One-story front gable bungalow with attached hip roof porch, square posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

#### 101. House, ca. 1930

5428 Old Walkertown Road

One-story front gable bungalow with engaged corner porch, vinyl siding, and other alterations. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 102. House, ca. 1940

5456 Old Walkertown Road

Brick period cottage with side addition. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 103. House, ca. 1935

5460 Old Walkertown Road

One-story side gable brick house with vinyl clad portico. *Does not appear eligible* (no special signficance).

#### 104. House, ca. 1940

5468 (?) Old Walkertown Road

Brick period cottage with corner porch with iron posts. *Does not appear eligible* (no special significance).

#### 105. House, ca. 1940

5472 Old Walkertown Road

Brick period cottage with replacement windows. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

## 106. House, ca. 1930

5476 Old Walkertown Road

One-story front gable brick bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and six-over-one windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### 107. House, ca. 1930

5490 Old Walkertown Road

One-story side gable bungalow with attached front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

5496 Old Walkertown Road

One-story side gable bungalow with attached front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

## 109. House, ca. 1930

3755 Hill Croft Lane

One story side gable house with German siding, interior brick chimney, and sixover-six windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 110. House and Barn, ca. 1900

3690 Day Road

Two-story, three-bay, side gable I-house with weatherboard siding, attached hip roof porch on turned posts, and four-over-four windows. Large gambrel-roofed barn stands in rear yard. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 111. House, ca. 1930

358? Day Road

One-story front gable bungalow with weatherboard siding, attached hip roof porch, and tapered posts on brick piers. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 113. House, ca. 1930

4881 Dippen Road

One-story side gable bungalow with attached front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

## 114. House, ca. 1910

4885 Dippen Road

Two-story side gable I-house with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

# 115. House, 19th century

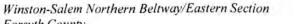
4847 Dippen Road

One and one-half story I-house with vinyl siding and other alterations. Does not appear eligible (alterations, synthetic siding).

## 116. House, ca. 1925

4741 Oakdale Drive

Intact one and one-half story bungalow with oversized shingled shed dormer, attached front gable porch, shingles and knee braces in the gable ends, tapered posts on brick piers, and rear ell. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.





Oakdale Drive

One-story side gable house with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding).

## 118. House, ca. 1940

4746 Dippen Road

One-story, stone-veneered period cottage with enclosed side porch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 119. House, ca. 1930

4774 Dippen Road

One-story side gable house with cross gable over entry, German siding, shed roof porch, and tapered posts on brick piers. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 120. House, ca. 1940

Dippen Road

Period cottage with side additions and altered windows. *Does not appear eligible* (alterations, no special significance).

## 121. House, ca. 1930

4895 Dippen Road

One-story front gable bungalow with aluminum siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

#### 122. House, ca. 1900

5080 Dippen Road

One-story side gable board and batten house with rear shed roof addition. Abandoned. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 123. House, ca. 1890

Old Hollow Road

One and one-half story I-house with asphalt shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

## 124. House, ca. 1925

1980 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable house with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

# 125. Mt. Olivet United Methodist Church, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century

Old Hollow Road

Gable-front church with large side addition and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, synthetic siding).* 



1801 Old Hollow Road

One and one-half story rusticated concrete block bungalow. Dormer and gable ends have been covered with composite wood siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations).* 

#### 127. House, ca. 1950

5624 Davis Road

One-story house with pole log pens on each end. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 128. House, ca. 1890

5650 Davis Road

One and one-half story I-house with rolled asphalt shingle siding, attached hip roof porch with turned posts, and rear ell. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

## 129. House, ca. 1940

5125 Davis Road

One and one-half story brick period cottage. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 130. House, ca. 1930

5035 Davis Road

One-story side gable bungalow with replacement porch, replacement windows, and vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

#### 131. House, ca. 1925

Davis Road

One-story side gable bungalow in ruinous condition. Does not appear eligible (common type, no special significance).

#### 132. House, ca. 1940

4909 Davis Road

One-story side gable brick house with replacement front gable porch. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 133. House, ca. 1930

4910 Davis Road

One-story side gable bungalow with replacement front gable porch and vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

#### 134. House, ca. 1920

Davis Road

One-story side gable saddlebag house with metal seam roof, attached hip roof porch, and vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding).

4944 Davis Road

One-story front gable bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

#### 136. House, ca. 1930

5000 Davis Road

One-story side gable bungalow with central dormer, full width porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

## 137. House, ca. 1930

5036 Davis Road

One and one-half story Craftsman-influenced house with vinyl siding and replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, synthetic siding).* 

## 138. House, ca. 1930

4908 Manning Street

One-story front gable bungalow with front gable porch, replacement porch posts, knee braces, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

## 139. House, ca. 1930

4915 Manning Street

One and one-half story brick bungalow with replacement wraparound porch and vinyl siding in gable ends. *Does not appear eligible (common type, no special significance).* 

#### 140. House, ca. 1940

5050 Northwest Drive

One and one-half story period cottage with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (alterations, synthetic siding).

## 141. House, ca. 1920

4945 Northwest Drive

One-story, side-gable house with weatherboard siding, metal seam roof, and exposed rafter ends. Small metal covered outbuilding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 142. House, ca. 1930

4711 Northwest Drive

One-story side gable bungalow with weatherboard siding, central gable dormer, wraparound porch, and tapered posts on brick piers. *Does not appear eligible* (common type).

5442 Davis Road

One and one-half story, front-gable house with vinyl siding and other alterations. Does not appear eligible (alterations, synthetic siding).

## 145. House, ca. 1900

N. corner of Old Hollow Road and Baux Mountain Road Two-story, three-bay, side gable I-house in deteriorated condition. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 146. House, ca. 1930

5980 Baux Mountain Road

One-story front-gable bungalow with front gable porch and weatherboard siding. Does not appear eligible (common type).

## 147. House, ca, 1890

6056 Baux Mountain Road

Two-story I-house with replacement windows, bungalow type porch, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, synthetic siding)*.

#### 148. House, ca. 1940

606? Baux Mountain Road

One and one-half story brick period cottage with double arched porch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 149. House, ca. 1890

5905 Baux Mountain Road

Intact two-story, three-bay I-house with four-over-four windows, attached hip roof porch, and tapered posts on brick piers. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 150. Union Tabernacle Church, 1944

SE jct. of Old Hollow Road and Baux Mountain Road Gable-front brick church. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 151. House, ca. 1940

SE corner Brown Street and Baux Mountain Road One-story brick period cottage. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 152. Gulf Station, ca. 1925

NE corner of Old Hollow Road and Baux Mountain Road Front-gable station with synthetic siding and replacement canopy posts. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, synthetic siding).* 

#### 153. House, ca. 1940

1930 Old Hollow Road

One-story brick period cottage. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

## 154. House, ca. 1940

1924 Old Hollow Road

One-story brick period cottage. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 155. House, ca. 1940

1754 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable house with aluminum siding and gable canopy on iron posts. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

## 156. House, ca. 1930

1705 Old Hollow Road

One-story front gable bungalow with attached hip roof porch, square posts, and asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 157. House, ca. 1900

N. side of Old Hollow Road, opposite Kelsey Drive One-story side gable brick house with wraparound porch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 158. House, ca. 1910

N. side of Old Hollow Road, just east of Crews Lane One-story front gable house with rolled asphalt siding. *Does not appear eligible* (no special significance).

#### 159. House, ca. 1930

1631 Old Hollow Road

One and one-half story Craftsman-influenced house with vinyl siding and replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, synthetic siding).* 

#### 160. House, ca. 1940

1641 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable minimal traditional with asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 161. House, ca. 1945

1535 Old Hollow Road

One and one-half story minimal traditional with gable dormers, side porch, and asbestos siding. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 162. House, ca. 1930

N. side of Old Hollow Road, 0.2 mi. E of SR 2083 (Burdette Dr.) One-story bungalow with wraparound porch (partially enclosed), tapered posts on brick piers, and asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*.

1506 Old Hollow Road

One and one-half story bungalow with central dormer, replacement porch posts, replacement windows, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations, synthetic siding).* 

#### 164. House, ca. 1930

1501 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable bungalow with front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### 165. House, ca. 1930

1519 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable bungalow with asbestos siding. Does not appear eligible (common type).

## 166. House, ca. 1920

N. side of Old Hollow Road, opposite 1528 Old Hollow Road One-story, side-gable house with front gable projection and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 167. House, ca. 1940

1476 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable brick period cottage. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 168. House, ca. 1930 and later

1416 Old Hollow Road

One-story bungalow with German siding enlarged on both sides. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

#### 169. House, ca. 1930

E. side of Baux Mountain Road, just north of Old Hollow Road One-story Craftsman-influenced house with asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 170. House, ca. 1945

5081 Baux Mountain Road

Stuccoed, post-war, moderne house. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 171. House, ca. 1930

5079 Baux Mountain Road

One-story, stone period cottage with side additions. Large outbuilding appears to be an old school, but has been greatly altered—open on the east side for use as a garage. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

## 172. House, ca. 1910

SW jct. of Baux Mountain Road and Mistic Lane One-story side gable house with replacement windows, vinyl siding, and side addition. Appears to have been moved (concrete block foundation). *Does not* appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 173. House, ca. 1930

3075 Baux Mountain Road

One-story side gable bungalow with front gable porch and vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

#### 174. House, ca. 1930

5029 Baux Mountain Road

One-story side gable house with front gable porch and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 175. House, ca. 1945

5023 Baux Mountain Road

One-story side gable ranch house covered with Permastone veneer. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 176. House, ca. 1940

5015 Baux Mountain Road

One-story period cottage with aluminum siding and brick-covered entrance. Does not appear eligible (alterations, synthetic siding).

#### 177. House, ca. 1950

4941 Baux Mountain Road

One-story side gable ranch house with aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible* (no special significance).

#### 178. House, ca. 1935

4939 Baux Mountain Road

One-story side gable house with rolled asphalt siding and exposed rafter tails. Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance).

## 179. House, ca. 1930

5010 Baux Mountain Road

One-story side gable bungalow with German siding, four-over-one windows, and paired square posts on brick piers. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### 180. House, ca. 1930

5020 Baux Mountain Road

One-story bungalow with front gable porch on replacement posts, knee braces, and aluminum siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

## 181. House, ca. 1930

5030 Baux Mountain Road

One-story side gable Craftsman-influenced house with front gable porch, twoover-two windows, and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

## 182. House, ca. 1930

5036 Baux Mountain Road

Bungalow with replacement porch, carport addition, and vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

## 183. House, ca. 1930

5040 Baux Mountain Road

One-story front gable bungalow with enclosed porch and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations).* 

#### 184. House, ca. 1930

5044 Baux Mountain Road

One-story side gable Craftsman-influenced house with four-over-one windows and vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding).

#### 185. House, ca. 1920

5050 Baux Mountain Road

One-story, side-gable house with vinyl siding and replacement porch. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)*.

## 186. House, ca. 1930

5058 Baux Mountain Road

One-story front gable bungalow with many alterations (siding, porch enclosure, replacement windows). Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations).

#### 187. House, ca. 1930

1322 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable bungalow with central dormer replacement front gable porch, six-over-one windows, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations).* 

#### 188. House, ca. 1910

1325 Old Hollow Road

One-story, triple-A house with synthetic siding and side addition. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

1316 Old Hollow Road

One-story, side-gable house with vinyl siding and replacement porch. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)*.

## 190. House, ca. 1940

1315 Old Hollow Road

One-story, side-gable house with gable dormers, six-over-one windows, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*.

## 191. House, ca. 1925

1313 Old Hollow Road

One and one-half story side gable house with interior chimneys, replacement porch posts, and vinyl siding and replacement porch. *Does not appear eligible* (synthetic siding).

#### 192. House, ca. 1920

1300 Old Hollow Road

One-story hip roof bungalow with center dormer, engaged full width porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and aluminum siding. Small log outbuilding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 193. House, ca. 1930

1261 Old Hollow Road

One-story front gable bungalow with engaged corner porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

## 194. House, ca. 1930

1127 Old Hollow Road

One-story brick bungalow with extensive alterations and additions. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*.

# 195. House, 19th century

End of dirt lane, on south side of Old Hollow Road Single-pen log house with modern gambrel roof. *Does not appear eligible* (alterations, no special significance).

#### 196. House, ca. 1945

W. side of dirt lane (no name)

One-story side gable period cottage/minimal traditional with asbestos siding and brick knee wall. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 197. House, ca. 1945

1122 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable cottage with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

## 198. House, ca. 1930

5370 Providence Church Road

One and one-half story rusticated concrete block bungalow with center shed dormer, engaged full width porch, and vinyl siding in gable ends. Detached garage covered with shingles. *Does not appear eligible (common type, no special significance)*.

#### 200. House, ca. 1930

5917 Providence Church Road

Intact one-story front gable bungalow with pole log construction, stone foundation, stone chimney, four-over-four windows, attached hip roof porch, and exposed rafter ends. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 201. House, ca. 1945

59?? Providence Church Road

One-story side gable brick period cottage. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 202. House, ca. 1940

6001 Providence Church Road

One-story side gable minimal traditional house with asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding).* 

#### 203. House, ca. 1940

1111 Old Hollow Road

One and one-half story brick period cottage. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 204. House, ca. 1925

1113 Old Hollow Road

One and one-half story bungalow with inset porch, tapered posts on brick piers, replacement windows, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations)*.

#### 205. House, ca. 1925

900 Old Hollow Road

One-story front gable bungalow with asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

# 206. Outbuilding, early 20th century

@ 5760 Sandhill Drive

One-story front gable outbuilding with side sheds. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

890 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable bungalow with front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, four-over-one windows, and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

## 208. House, ca. 1945

884 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable minimal traditional with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 209. House, ca. 1930

5475 Grubbs Street

One-story side gable bungalow with center dormer, replacement front gable porch, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations)*.

## 210. House, ca. 1930

5470 Grubbs Street

One-story side gable bungalow with German siding, front gable porch, exposed rafter ends, and knee braces. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 211. House, ca. 1930

5923 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story front gable bungalow with altered front porch. *Does not appear eligible* (common type, alterations).

#### 212. House, ca. 1930

5847 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story bungalow with wraparound porch, replacement porch posts, and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 213. House, ca. 1930

5834 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story side gable Craftsman-influenced house with asbestos shingle siding. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

## 214. House, ca. 1930

5839 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story front gable bungalow with engaged full width porch, knee braces, and asbestos shingle siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

#### 215. House, ca. 1930

5837 Old Rural Hall Road

Heavily altered one-story front gable bungalow with aluminum siding. Large garage building covered with aluminum siding at rear. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations).

## 216. House, ca. 1930

5829 Old Rural Hall Road

Intact one-story brick bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered brick posts on brick piers, and exposed rafter ends. *Does not appear eligible (common type, no special significance).* 

## 217. House, ca. 1930

5821 Old Rural Hall Road

One and one-half story Colonial Revival cottage with gable dormers, six-over-six windows, and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 218. House, ca. 1930

5815 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story front gable bungalow with weatherboard siding, engaged porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and shingled gables. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 219. House, ca. 1930

5807 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story front gable bungalow with weatherboard siding, front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and four-over-one windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### 220. House, ca. 1930

5806 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story side gable bungalow with center dormer, full width porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible* (common type).

## 221. Store, ca. 1930

5818 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story board-and-batten store with parapet. Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance).

#### 222. House, ca. 1920

5820 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story, side-gable house with vinyl siding and replacement windows. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

#### 223. House, ca. 1940

5838 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story, side-gable house with asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*.

## 224. House, ca. 1930

5846 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story front gable brick bungalow with front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl-filled gable. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### 225. House, ca. 1930

5850 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story side gable Craftsman-influenced house with front gable porch and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*.

## 226. House, ca. 1935

5860 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story, side-gable cottage with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible* (synthetic siding).

## 227. House, ca. 1940

5908 Old Rural Hall Road

One and one-half story brick period cottage. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 228. House, ca. 1940

5930 Old Rural Hall Road

One and one-half story brick period cottage. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 229. House, ca. 1910

5942 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story, side-gable house with two-over-two windows, replacement porch posts, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations)*.

#### 230. House, ca. 1940

4509 White Rock Road

One-story front gable house with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).* 

#### 231. House, ca. 1930

4517 White Rock Road

One-story side gable bungalow with enclosed porch. *Does not appear eligible* (common type, alterations).

#### 232. House, ca. 1930

4525 White Rock Road

One-story bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. Outbuildings include a modern garage, two barns, and large shed. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

#### 233. House, ca. 1930

4539 White Rock Road

One-story side gable bungalow with engaged full width porch, replacement porch posts, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

#### 235. House, ca. 1930

4538 White Rock Road

One-story side gable bungalow with front gable porch and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

## 236. House, ca. 1930

886 Old Hollow Road

One-story front gable bungalow constructed of concrete block. Front gable porch supported on iron posts. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### 237. House, ca. 1940

690 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable period cottage/minimal traditional with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

#### 238. House, ca. 1950

684 Old Hollow Road

One-story side-gable house with front gable porch on iron posts, replacement windows, vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*.

#### 239. House, ca. 1940

669 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable brick period cottage with front gable projection. Gable ends are covered with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 240. House, ca. 1950

683 Old Hollow Road

One-story side-gable cottage with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

#### 241. House, ca. 1945

714 Old Hollow Road

One-story side-gable cottage with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

#### 242. House, ca. 1945

#### 720 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable period cottage with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

## 243. House, ca. 1930

726 Old Hollow Road

One-story bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

#### 244. House, ca. 1930

731 Old Hollow Road

One-story brick bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and stucco in the gable ends. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 245. House, ca. 1945

738 Old Hollow Road

One and one-half story side gable brick house with gable dormers and a Colonial Revival entry surround. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 246. House, ca. 1950

750 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable brick house with side addition. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 247. House, ca. 1930

756 Old Hollow Road

One-story bungalow with iron porch posts, replacement windows, and asbestos shingle siding. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

#### 248. House, ca. 1930

N. side of Old Hollow Road, just west of and opposite of Old Rural Hall Road One-story front gable bungalow with original siding, wraparound porch, and replacement chimney. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*.

## 249. House, ca. 1930

737 Old Hollow Road

One-story front gable bungalow with wraparound porch, replacement porch posts, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 250. House, ca. 1930

5952 Old Rural Hall Road

One-story front gable bungalow with German siding, exposed rafter ends, wraparound porch, and replacement porch posts. *Does not appear eligible* (common type, alterations).

## 251. House, ca. 1945

#### 827 Old Hollow Road

One-story Minimal Traditional with aluminum siding and additions. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 252. House, ca. 1930

831 Old Hollow Road

Intact one-story bungalow with jerkinhead roof, German siding, and front gable porch. Does not appear eligible (common type).

#### 253. House, ca. 1935

845 Old Hollow Road

One and one-half story period cottage with tall side gable roof, original siding, and six-over-one windows. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 254. House, ca. 1900

875 Old Hollow Road

Two-story, three-bay I-house with exterior end chimneys, asbestos shingle siding, and replacement porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*.

#### 255. House, ca. 1930

W. side of NC 8, opposite 6065

One-story side gable bungalow with center shed dormer, engaged full width porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

#### 256. House, ca. 1920

6065 NC 8

One-story L-plan house with partial width porch, six-over-six windows, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding)*.

#### 257. House, ca. 1910

5968 NC 8

One-story L-plan with metal seam roof, hip roof porch supported on turned posts with brackets, and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).* 

#### 258. House, ca. 1935

5964 NC 8

One-story side-gable house with front gable porch and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 259. House, ca. 1930

5960 NC 8

One-story front gable bungalow with inset corner porch, German siding, and sixover-one windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type )*.



5908 NC 8

One-story side gable period cottage with stucco, metal casement windows, and additions. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

## 261. House, ca. 1930

5856 NC 8

One-story front gable bungalow with replacement porch and asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

## 262. House, ca. 1920

5852 NC 8

One-story hip roof house with attached hip roof porch and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).* 

## 263. House, ca. 1930

5710 NC 8

One-story front gable bungalow with four-over-one windows, replacement porch posts, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

#### 264. House, ca. 1930

5714 NC 8

One-story bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 265. House, ca. 1945

5722 NC 8

One-story period cottage with rough cut wood siding. *Does not appear eligible* (no special significance).

#### 266. House, ca. 1930

5734 NC 8

One-story front gable bungalow with three-over-one windows, attached hip roof porch, and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 267. House, ca. 1940

5746 NC 8

One-story side gable house with enclosed front gable porch and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations).* 

#### 268. House, ca. 1940

5754 NC 8

One-story side gable brick period cottage with addition on south end. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

5762 NC 8

One-story hip roof cottage with three-over-one windows and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding).* 

## 270. House, ca. 1930

5766 NC 8

One-story side gable bungalow with aluminum siding and side addition. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations).* 

## 271. House, ca. 1945

5800 NC 8

One-story side gable brick period cottage with enclosed porch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

## 272. House, ca. 1915

5810 NC 8

Intact one-story, side gable house with original siding, front gable porch, and exposed rafter ends. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 273. House, ca. 1920

W. side NC 8

One-story, side gable house with metal seam roof, eight-over-twelve windows, and Permastone siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*.

#### 274. House, ca. 1925

583? NC 8

One-story side gable saddlebag house with attached partial width porch, four-over-one windows, and asbestos siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).* 

#### 275. **House**, ca. 1945 and later

5937 NC 8

One and one-half story stone veneer period cottage that has been altered and enlarged over time. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance)*.

#### 276. House, ca. 1920

5807 NC 8

One-story cross-plan house with asbestos shingle siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

## 277. House, ca. 1930

5801 NC 8



One-story bungalow with rusticated concrete block porch, rustic concrete porch posts, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

## 278. House, ca. 1940

5757 NC 8

One-story side gable Minimal Traditional house with vinyl siding and replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*.

## 279. House, ca. 1945

5753 NC 8

One-story side gable Minimal Traditional house with stucco exterior and significant additions. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance)*.

## 280. House, ca. 1930

E. side NC 8

One-story side gable bungalow with front gable porch on brick posts, exposed rafter ends, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations).* 

#### 281. House, ca. 1930

5737 NC 8

One-story side gable bungalow with aluminum siding and enclosed porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding, alterations).* 

#### 282. House, ca. 1935

5725 NC 8

One-story, side-gable bungalow with front gable porch, replacement windows, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### 283. House, ca. 1930

535 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable Colonial Revival/Minimal Traditional house with asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance).* 

## 284. House, ca. 1940

5126 White Oak Road

One-story side gable house with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

## 285. House, ca. 1940

507 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable Period cottage with front gable porch, replacement porch posts, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance)*.

511 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable period cottage with aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).* 

# 287. House, first half 20th century

527 Old Hollow Road

One-story gable-on-hip cottage with eight-over-eight windows and asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 288. House, ca. 1930

547 Old Hollow Road

One-story front gable brick bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and stucco in the gable ends. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### 289. House, ca. 1930

6160 Phelps Circle

One-story front gable brick bungalow with jerkinhead roof, hip roof porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and detached period garage. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 290. House, ca. 1945

6051 Phelps Circle

One-story side gable house with gabled wall dormers, side porch, and asbestos shingle siding. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

#### 291. House, ca. 1930

5960 Phelps Circle

One-story, side-gable, saddle-notched log house with gable dormers, brick knee wall, picture window, and side addition. *Does not appear eligible (alterations)*.

#### 292. House, ca. 1930

5850 Stanleyville Drive

One-story front gable bungalow with vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible* (common type, synthetic siding).

## 293. House, ca. 1930

5890 Stanleyville Drive

Intact one and one-half story bungalow with center gable dormer, full width porch, and exposed rafter ends. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

#### 294. House, ca. 1930

6025 Stanleyville Drive

One and one-half story bungalow with vinyl siding and vinyl windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

5991 Stanleyville Drive

One and one-half story brick bungalow with center gable dormer, replacement porch posts, and detached period garage. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*.

#### 296. House, ca. 1935

6053 Norman Drive

One-story side gable house with asbestos shingle siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

## 297. House, ca. 1930

200 Old Hollow Road

One-story front gable brick bungalow with wraparound porch, replacement porch posts, and detached modern garage. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*.

#### 298. House, ca. 1930

212 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable Craftsman-influenced brick house with front gable projection, wraparound porch, and replacement porch posts. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*.

## 299. House, ca. 1930

213 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable bungalow with center gable dormer, attached partial width porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

#### 300. House, ca. 1940

162 Old Hollow Road

One-story side gable Minimal Traditional brick house with gable dormers, sixover-six windows, and Colonial Revival entrance. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 301. House, ca. 1930

154 Old Hollow Road

One-story front gable bungalow with wraparound porch, square posts on brick piers, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 302. House, ca. 1940

140 Old Hollow Road

One-story Minimum Traditional house with six-over-six windows, wraparound porch on iron posts, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

## 303. House, ca. 1935

6568 University Parkway

One-story side gable bungalow with front gable porch, replacement porch posts, and asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*.

## 304. House, ca. 1930

Adjacent to 6505 University Pkwy.

One-story side gable bungalow with front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and shingles in the gable ends. Intact, but abandoned. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

## 305. House, ca. 1930

6526 University Pkwy.

One-story side gable bungalow with wraparound porch, square posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

#### 306. House, ca. 1945

6566 University Parkway

One-story Minimal Traditional house with additions. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance)*.

#### 307. House, ca. 1900

6572 University Parkway

Two-story, triple-A house with original siding, metal seam catslide roof, and attached hip roof porch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 308. House, ca. 1930

6594 University Parkway

One-story side gable bungalow with front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, shingles in the gable ends, aluminum siding, and detached period garage. Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).

#### 309. House, ca. 1940

6616 University Parkway

One-story side gable Minimal Traditional brick house. *Does not appear eligible* (no special significance).

## 310. House, ca. 1940

6622 University Parkway

One-story side gable brick period cottage. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

# 311. House, ca. 1940

6634 University Parkway

One-story Minimal Traditional brick house with carport addition. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

### 312. House, ca. 1930

6643 University Parkway

One-story front gable bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

# 313. House, ca. 1920

6245 University Parkway

Two-story Colonial Revival house with vinyl siding and enclosed porch. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

# 314. House, ca. 1945

6589 University Parkway

One-story Minimal Traditional house with aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).* 

### 315. House, ca. 1940

5857 University Parkway

One-story side gable brick period cottage with arched entry and side porch. *Does not appear eligible (no special significance)*.

#### 316. House, ca. 1940

6569 University Parkway

One-story L-plan house with aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible* (synthetic siding, alterations).

#### 317. House, ca. 1930

6563 University Parkway

One and one-half story side gable bungalow with center gable dormer, wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

### 318. House, ca. 1930

6551 University Parkway

Intact one-story side gable bungalow with center shed dormer, exposed rafter ends, and attached partial width porch. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

### 319. House, ca. 1930

6325 University Parkway

One-story front gable brick bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and aluminum siding in the gable ends. Detached two-bay period arage. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

### 320. House, ca. 1940

6307 University Parkway

One-story side gable brick period cottage side addition. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

### 321. House, ca. 1945

6253 University Parkway

One-story side gable brick house with south end addition. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, no special significance)*.

#### 322. House, ca. 1930

6241 University Parkway

One-story front gable brick bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, some vinyl siding, and stucco in the gable ends. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

### 323. House, ca. 1930

6314 University Parkway

One-story front gable bungalow with German siding and porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

### 324. House, ca. 1930

6320 University Parkway

One-story front gable bungalow with German siding, four-over-one windows, porte cochere, and tapered posts on brick piers. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

# 325. House, ca. 1940

6328 University Parkway

One-story hip-on-gable brick period cottage. Does not appear eligible (no special significance).

### 326. House, ca. 1945

6336 University Parkway

One-story side gable period cottage with aluminum siding and additions. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations).* 

### 327. House, ca. 1930

6334 University Parkway

One-story front gable brick bungalow with wraparound porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and vinyl siding in the gable ends. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

### 328. House, ca. 1930

6350 University Parkway

One-story front gable brick bungalow with replacement porch posts. *Does not appear eligible (common type)*.

# 329. House, ca. 1930

6356 University Parkway

One-story front gable bungalow with front gable porch, replacement porch posts, and asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

### 330. House, ca. 1930

South end of Virginia Lake Road

One-story front gable bungalow with front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, exposed rafter ends, and asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding)*.

# 331. House, ca. 1945

End of Stanleyville Manor Avenue

One-story side gable Minimal traditional with aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).* 

### 332. House, ca. 1945

315 Stanleyville Manor Court

One-story side gable house with German siding and replacement windows. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations)*.

# 333. House, ca. 1925

6475 University Parkway

One-story side gable bungalow with cross-gable dormer, exposed rafter ends, four-over-one windows, and asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations).* 

#### 334. House, ca. 1930

6457 University Parkway

One-story L-plan with vinyl siding. Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).

#### 335. House, ca. 1930

6451 University Parkway

One-story side gable bungalow with front gable porch, tapered posts on brick piers, and asbestos shingle siding. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).* 

### 336. House, ca. 1940

3445 Williston Road

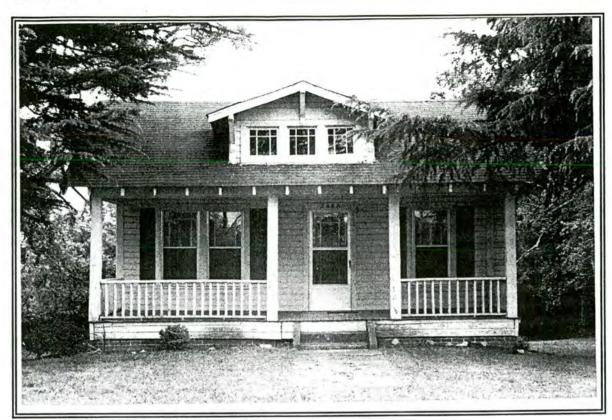
One-story side gable house with aluminum siding and side addition. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, no special significance).* 



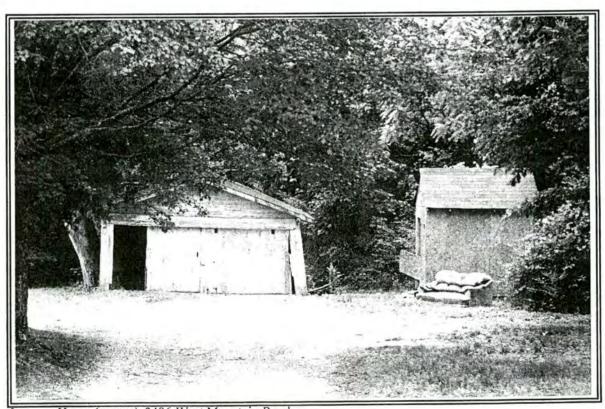
. House, 2493 Peddycord Park Road



Byrd's Country Crafts and Antiques, 2492 West Mountain Road



3. House, 2486 West Mountain Road



House (garage), 2486 West Mountain Road



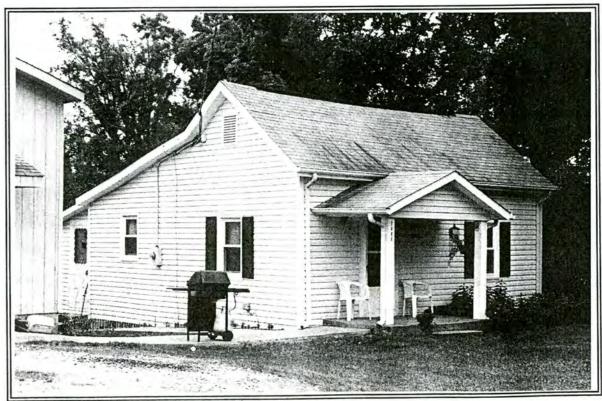
House, 2456 West Mountain Road



4. House (outbuildings), 2456 West Mountain Road



5. House, 24?? West Mountain Road



6. House, 2444 West Mountain Road



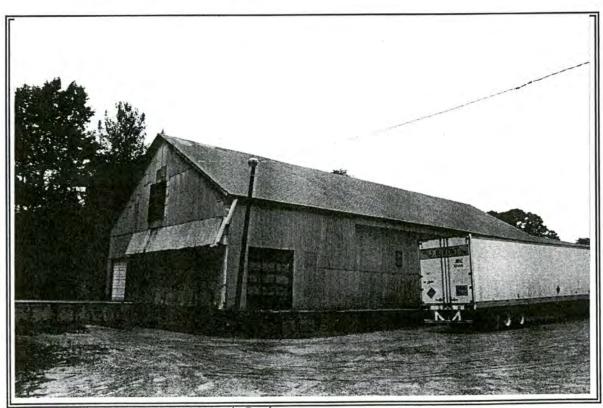
7. House, 2426 West Mountain Road



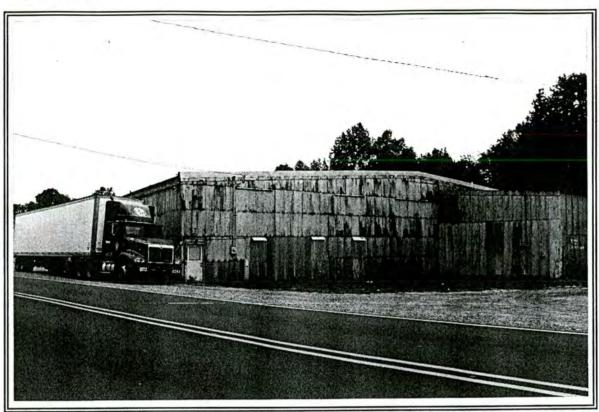
House, 2432 West Mountain Road



9. House, 2420 West Mountain Road



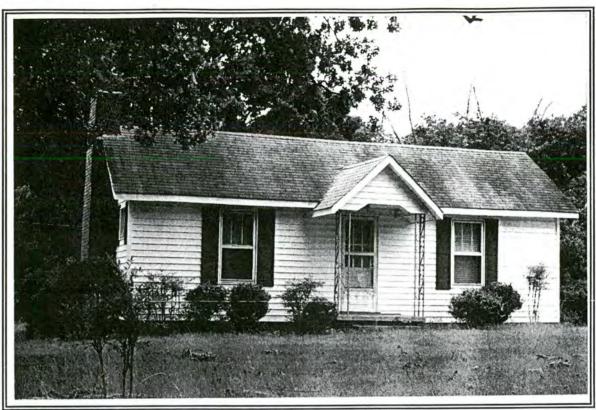
10. Warehouses, 2425 West Mountain Road



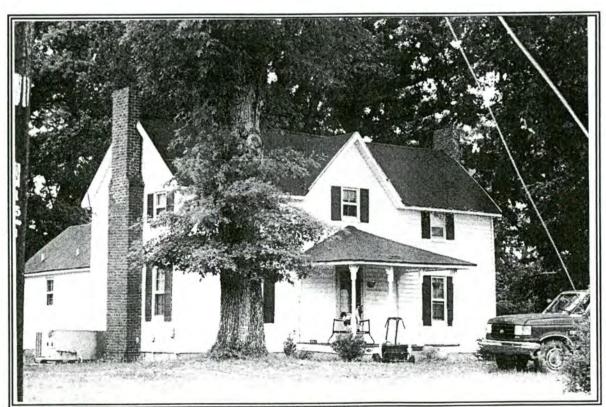
10. Warehouses, 2425 West Mountain Road



11. House, 2450 Pisgah Church Road



12. House, 2449 Pisgah Church Road



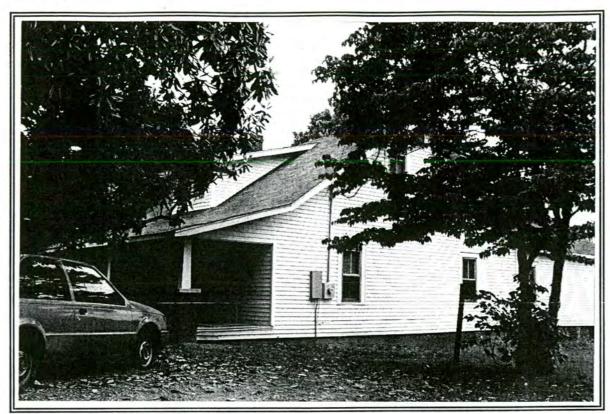
13. Ring Farm, 2405 Pisgah Church Road (outside the APE)



13. Ring Farm, 2405 Pisgah Church Road (outside the APE)



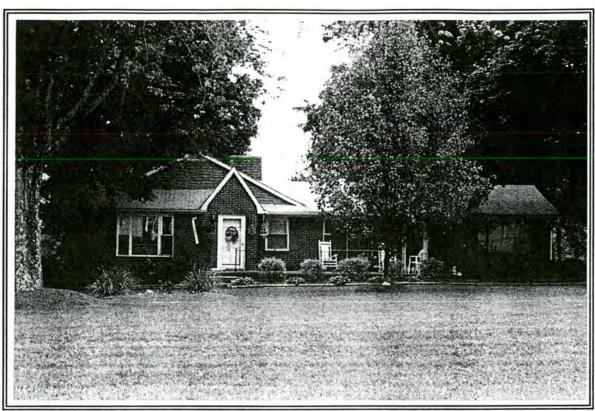
14. House, 2345 Pisgah Church Road



15. House, 2301 Pisgah Church Road



16. House, 2280 Pisgah Church Road



17. House, 2239 Pisgah Church Road



18. House, 2153 Pisgah Church Road



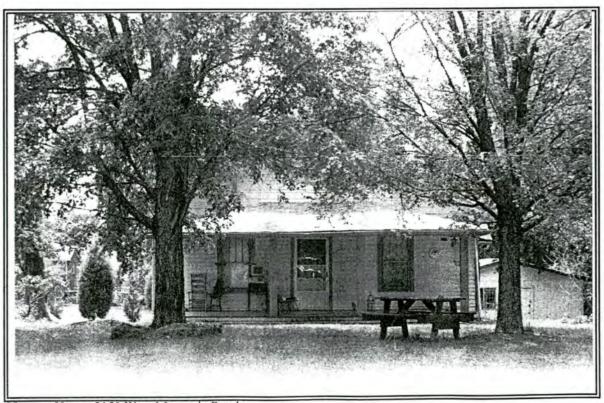
19. House, 2145 Pisgah Church Road



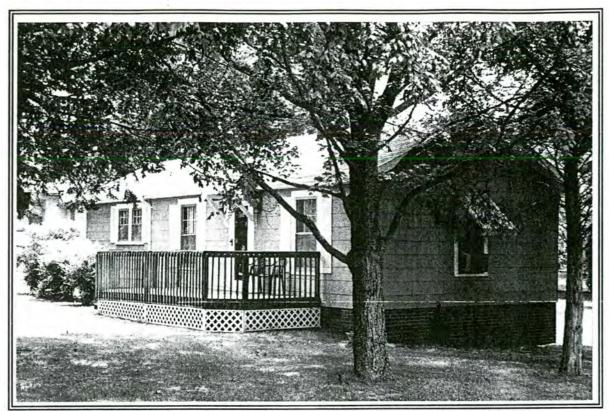
House, N side Pisgah Church Road, 0.4 mi E of jct w/West Mountain Road



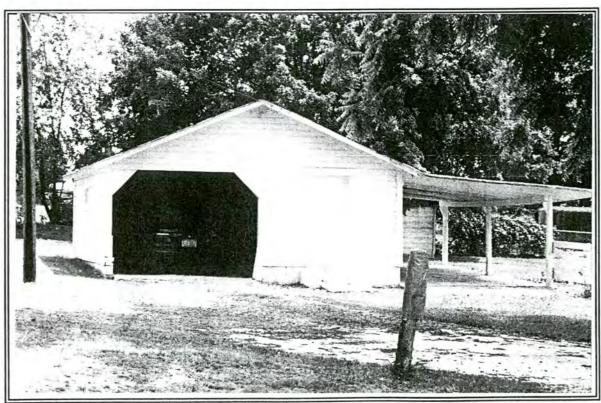
21. House, 2131 Pisgah Church Road



22. House, 2150 West Mountain Road



23. House, 2160 West Mountain Road

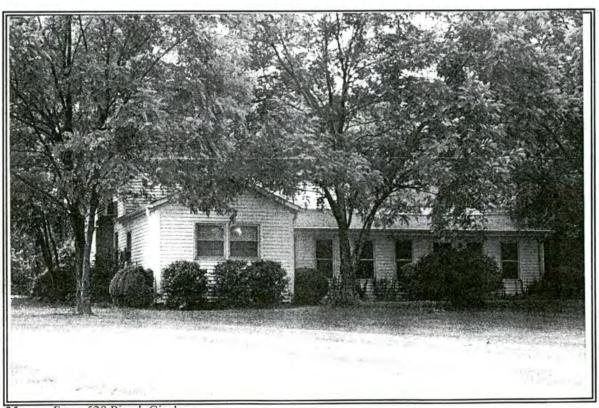


23. House (garage), 2160 West Mountain Road





24. House, 561 Pisgah Circle



25. Farm, 528 Pisgah Circle





25. Farm (barn), 528 Pisgah Circle



25. Farm (barn), 528 Pisgah Circle

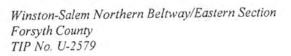




26. House, 540 Pisgah Circle



27. House, 554 Pisgah Circle





28. House, 562 Pisgah Circle

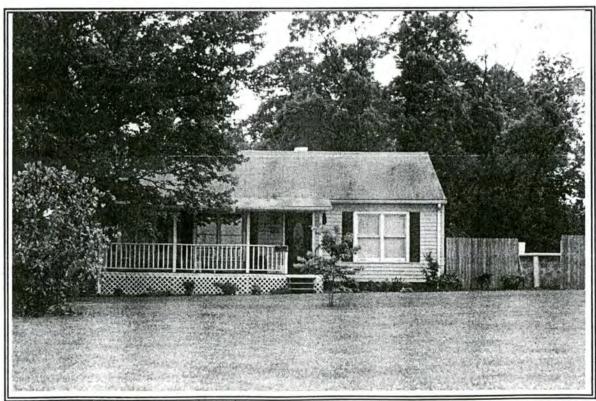


29. House, 2170 West Mountain Road



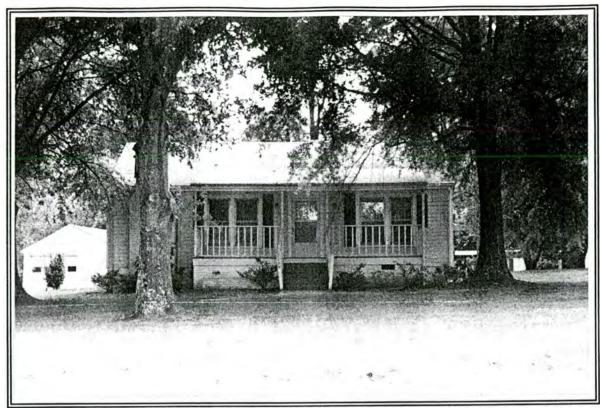


30. House, 2180 West Mountain Road

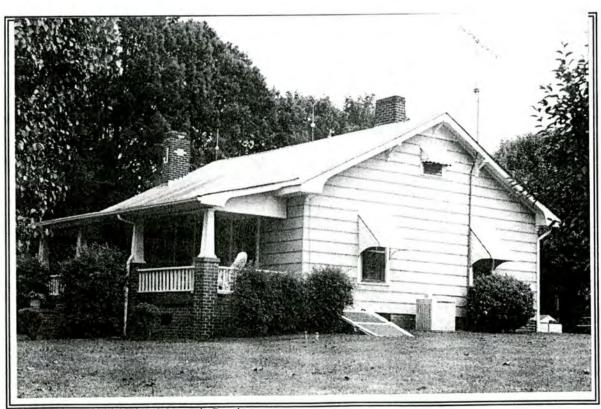


31. House, 2222 West Mountain Road

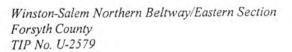


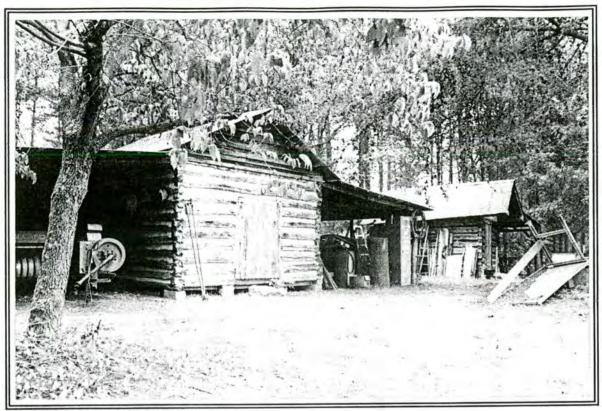


32. House, 2228 West Mountain Road

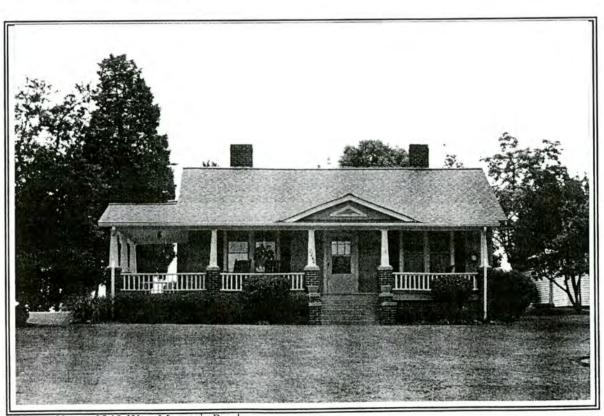


33. House, 2234 West Mountain Road

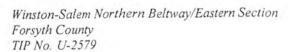




34. Log outbuildings, Elliott Road



35. House, 2240 West Mountain Road

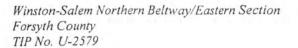


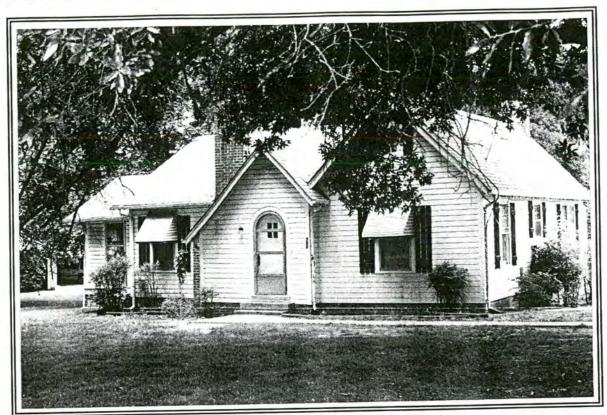


36. House, 2280 West Mountain Road



37. House, 521 Walkertown-Guthrie Road

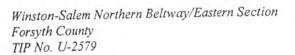


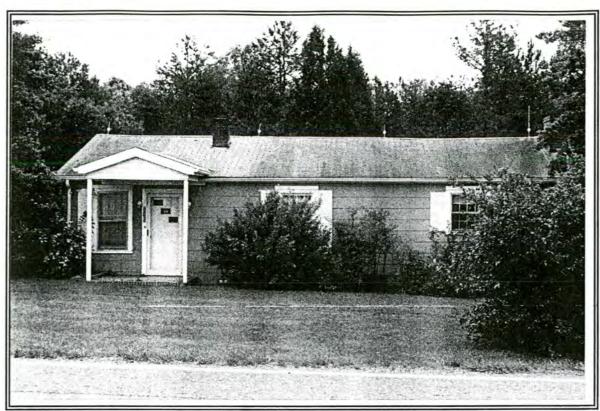


38. House, 706 Walkertown-Guthrie Road



38. House (garage), 706 Walkertown-Guthrie Road





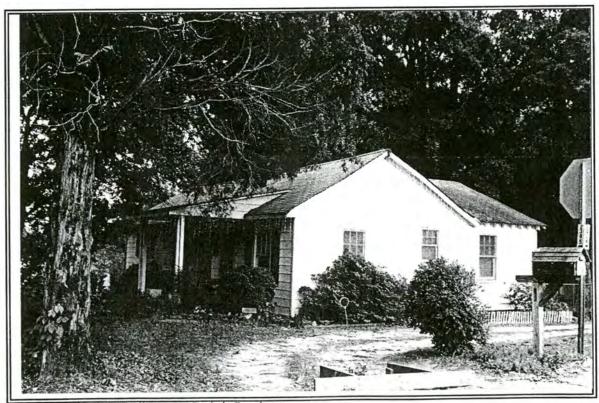
39. House, 715 Walkertown-Guthrie Road



40. House, 730 Walkertown-Guthrie Road



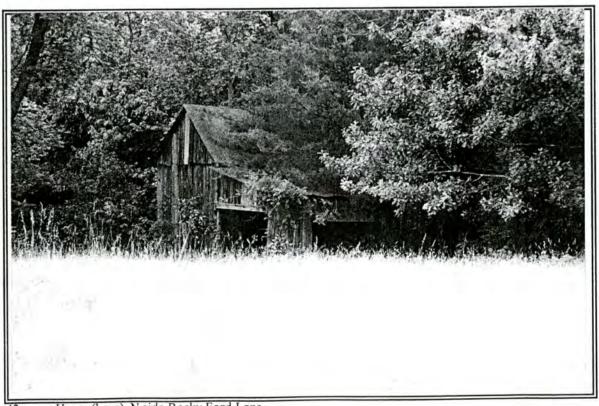
41. House, 765 Walkertown-Guthrie Road



42. House, 780 Walkertown-Guthrie Road



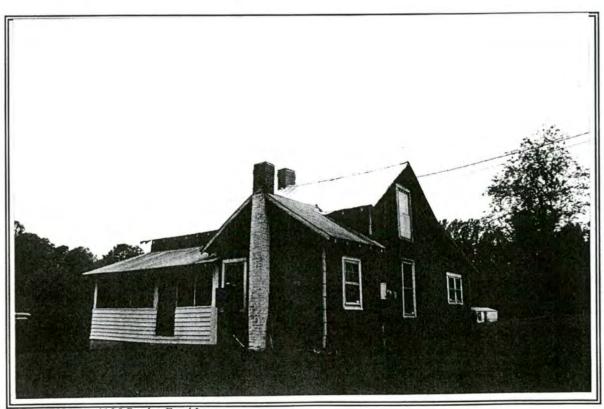
43. House, N side Rocky Ford Lane



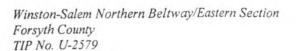
43. House (barn), N side Rocky Ford Lane

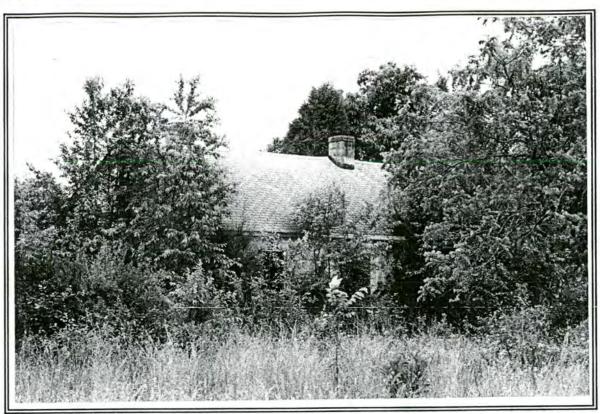


43. House (store), N side Rocky Ford Lane



44. House, 4105 Rocky Ford Lane

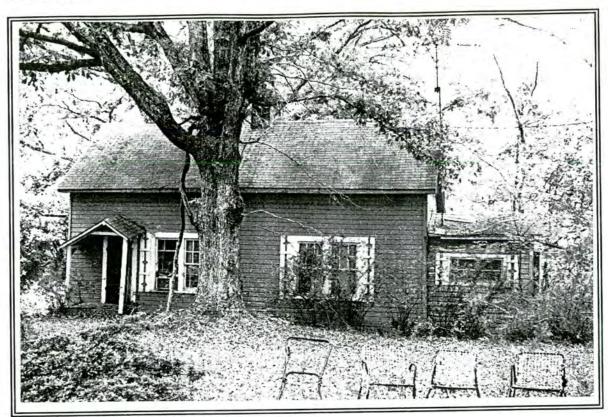




45. House, End of Carbine Road



6. House, 885 Walkertown-Guthrie Road



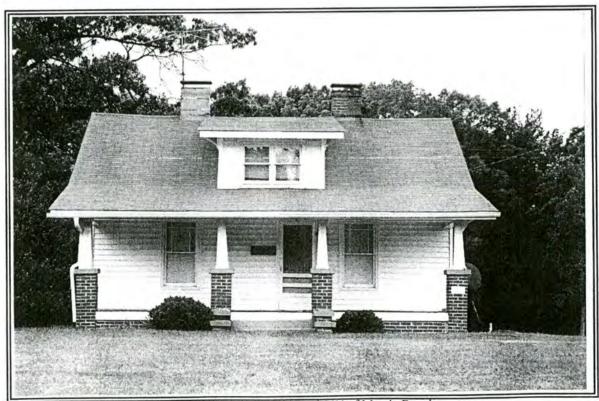
47. House, Opposite Carbine Road



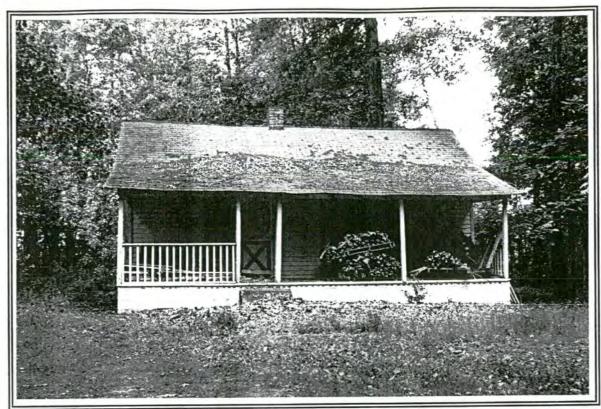
48. House, 827 Walkertown-Guthrie Road



49. House, 840 Walkertown-Guthrie Road



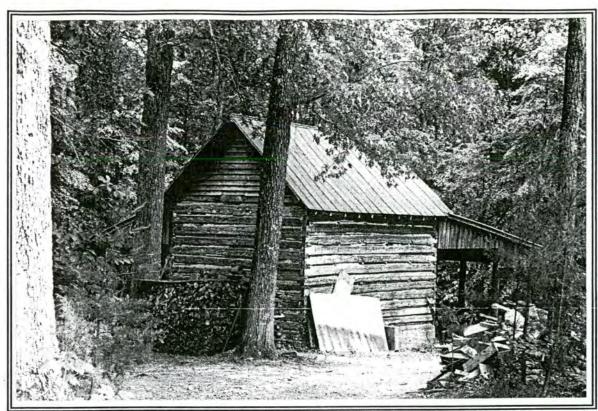
0. House, W side Walkertown-Guthrie Road, 0.1 mi SW of Morris Road



House, N side Old Belews Creek Road, 0.2 mi SW of SR 2406



54. Magee Cemetery, S side Old Belews Creek Road



55. Tobacco Barn, S side Old Belews Creek Road



56. House, 4855 NC 158

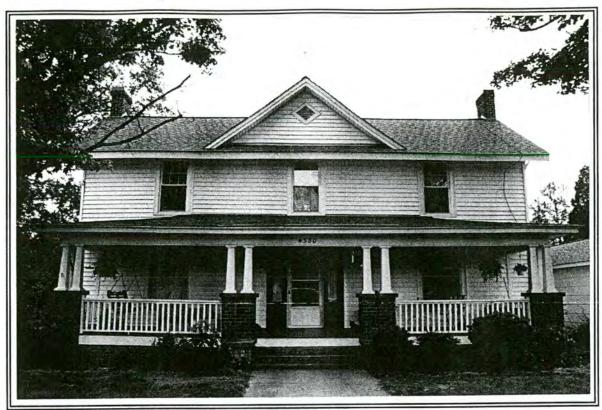


57. House, 4669 Old Belews Creek Road



57. House (outbuildings), 4669 Old Belews Creek Road

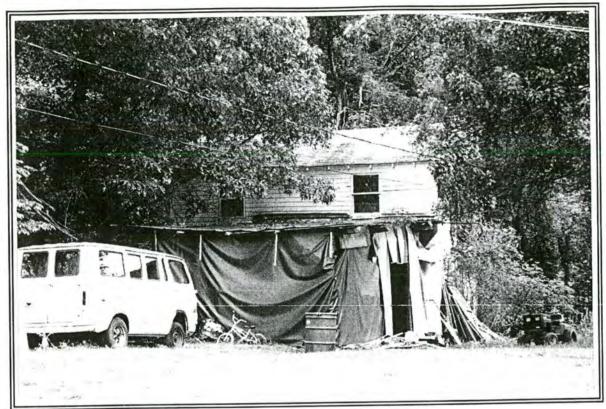
Forsyth County TIP No. U-2579



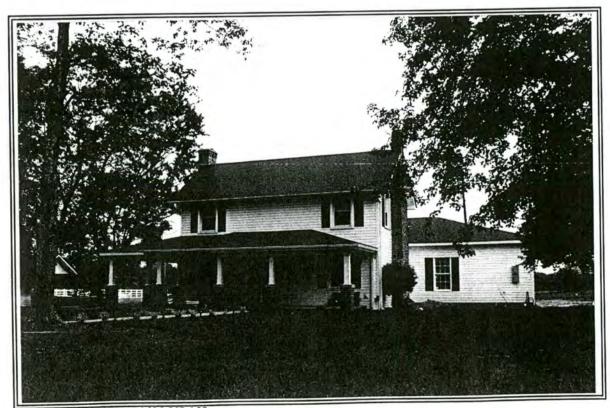
58. Moses Westmorland Farm, 4880 Old Belews Creek Road



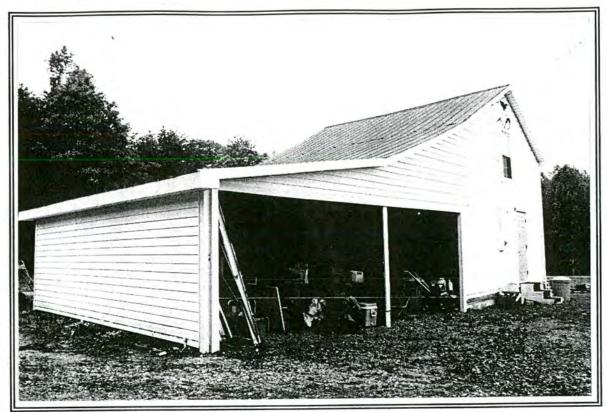
58. Moses Westmorland Farm (barn), 4880 Old Belews Creek Road



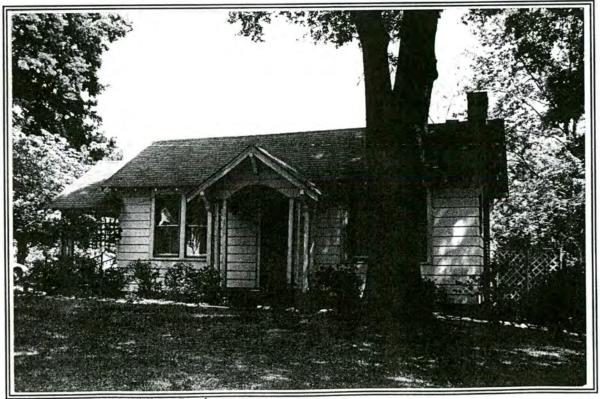
59. House, 300 Stanley Avenue



60. Morris Farm, 4639 US 158



60. Morris Farm (garage), 4639 US 158



61. House, 3185 Williston Road



62. House, 3225 Williston Road



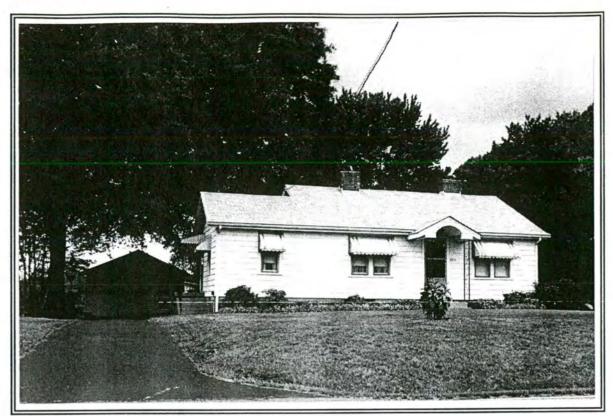
63. House, 3231 Williston Road



64. House, 3249 Williston Road



65. House, Adjacent to 3250 Williston Road



66. House, 3274 Williston Road



67. Farm, 3375 Williston Road





67. Farm (outbuildings), 3375 Williston Road

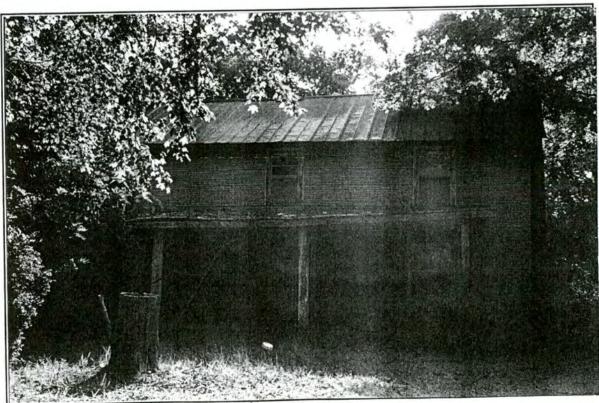


68. House, 3415 Williston Road

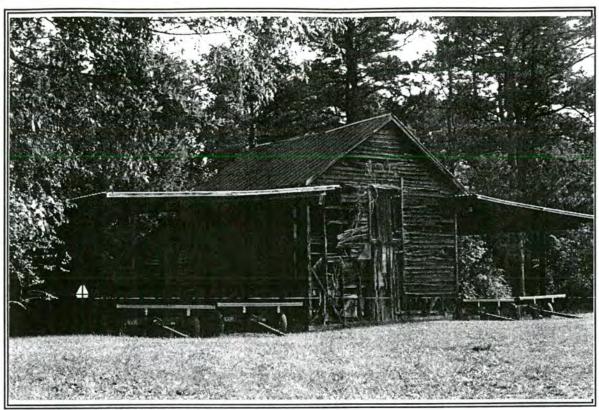




69. House, ???? Williston Road



70. House, 4595 New Walkertown Road



70. House (barn), 4595 New Walkertown Road



72. House, 4386 Dillon Farm Road

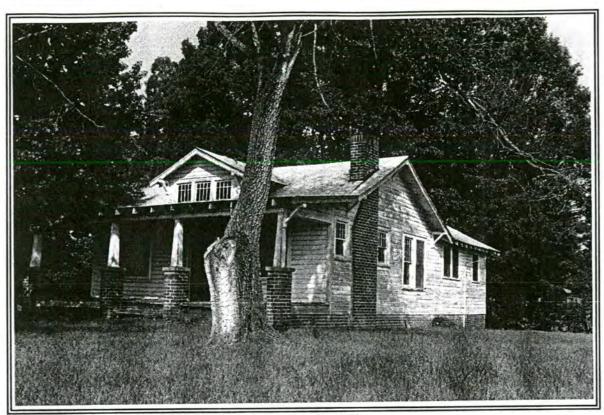




73. House, 4334 New Walkertown Road



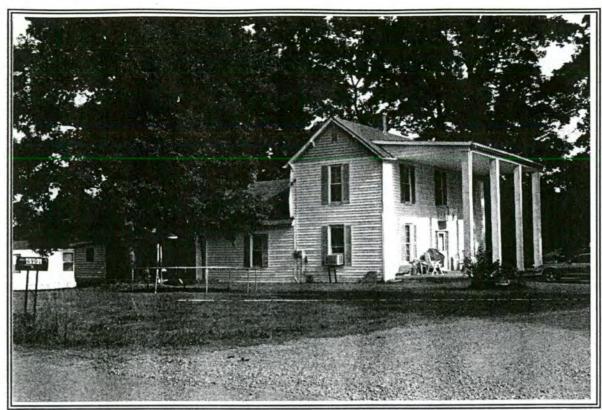
74. House, 4245 New Walkertown Road



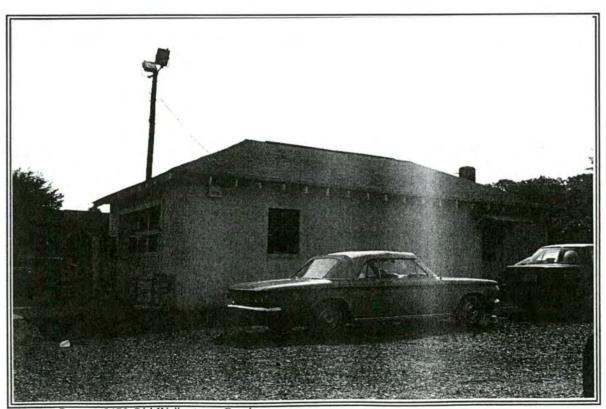
75. House, W side New Walkertown Road (outside the APE)



76. House, 5498 Old Walkertown Road



77. House, 4901 Talphin Road



79. Garage, 5479 Old Walkertown Road



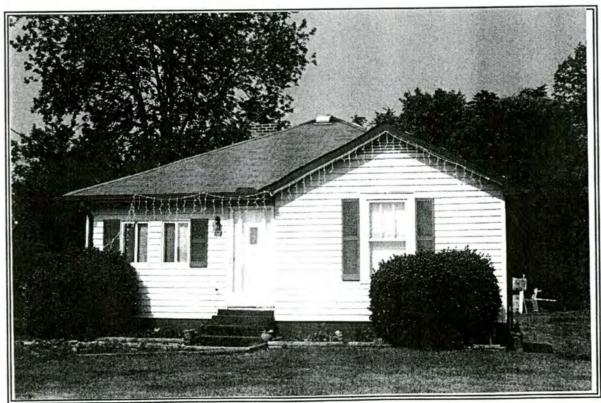
80. House, 5218 Old Walkertown Road



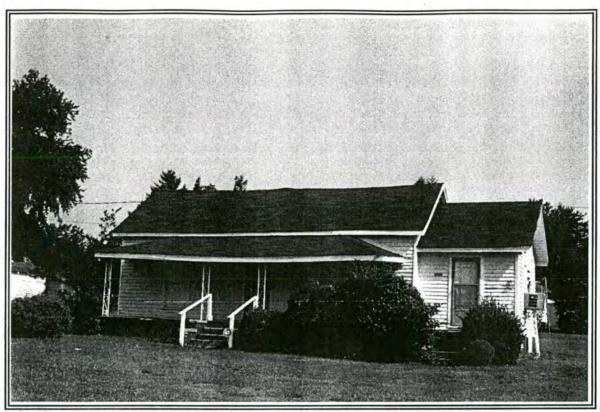
81. House, 5220 Old Walkertown Road



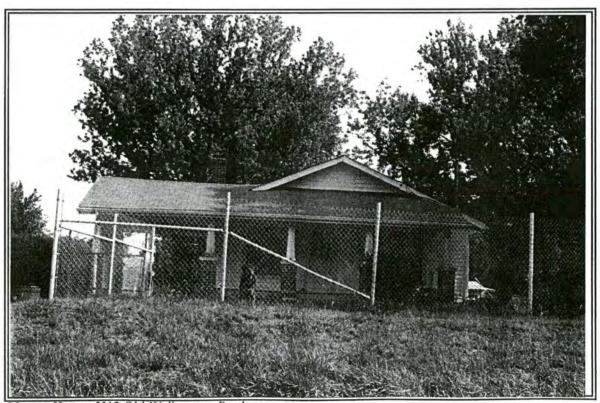
82. House, 5224 Old Walkertown Road



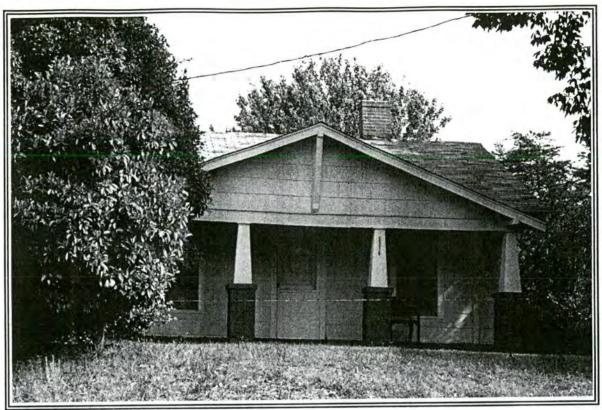
83. House, 4708 Maxwell Road



84. House, 5304 Old Walkertown Road



85. House, 5312 Old Walkertown Road



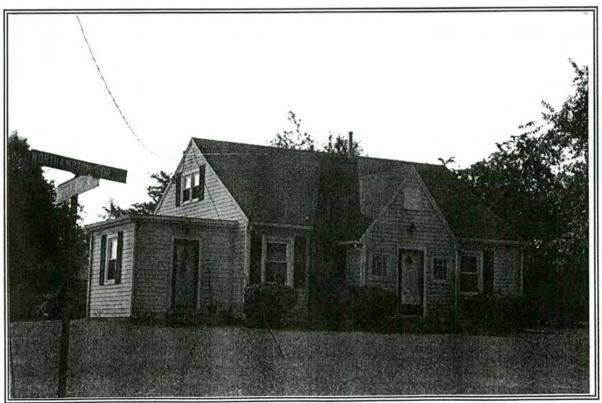
86. House, 5316 Old Walkertown Road



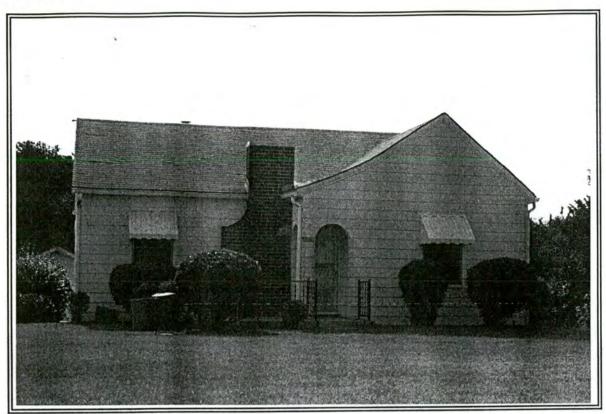
37. House, 5320 Old Walkertown Road



88. House, 5328 Old Walkertown Road



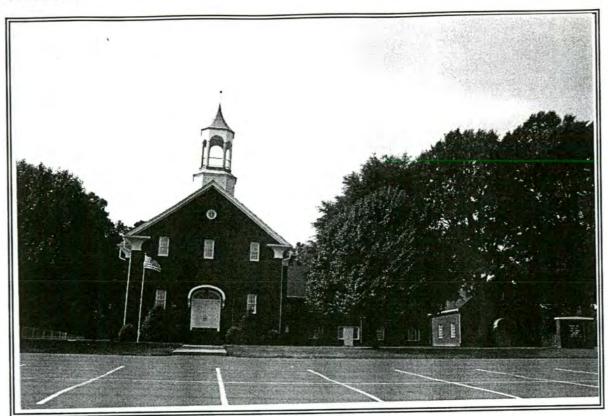
89. House, 4591 Northampton Road



90. House, 4465 Northampton Road



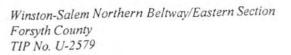
91. House, 4457 Northampton Road



92. Oak Grove Moravian Church, Hammock Farm Road

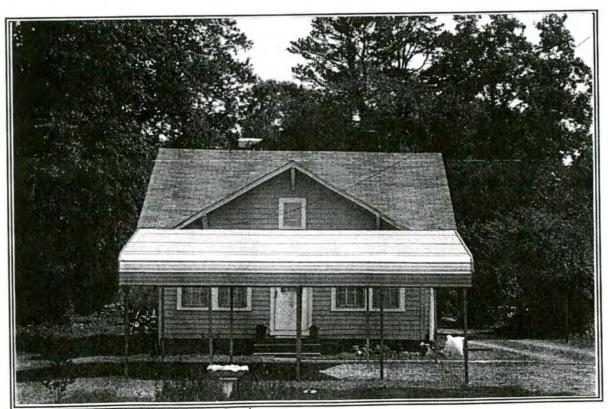


93. House, 234 Hammock Farm Road

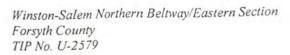


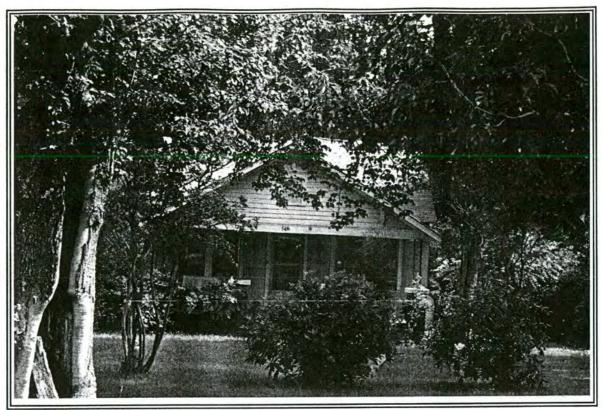


94. House, 232 Hammock Farm Road



97. House, 5412 Old Walkertown Road

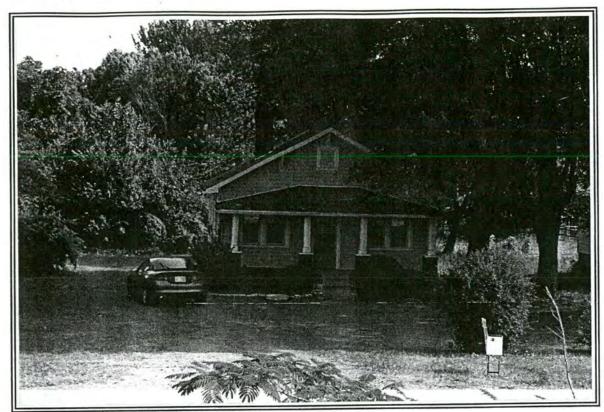




98. House, 5416 Old Walkertown Road



99. House, 5420 Old Walkertown Road



100. House, 5424 Old Walkertown Road



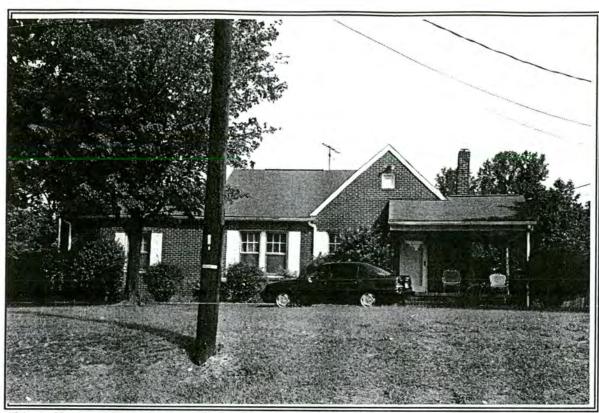
101. House, 5428 Old Walkertown Road



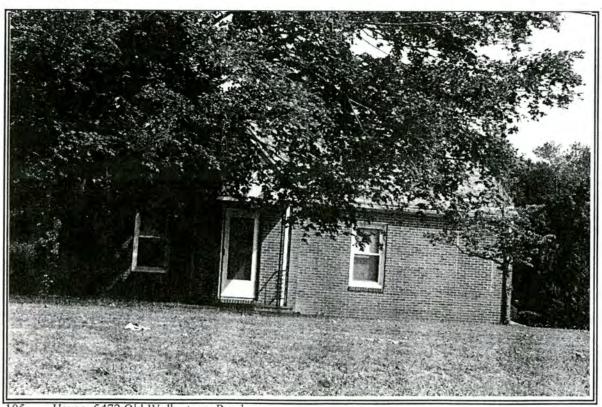
102. House, 5456 Old Walkertown Road



103. House, 5460 Old Walkertown Road



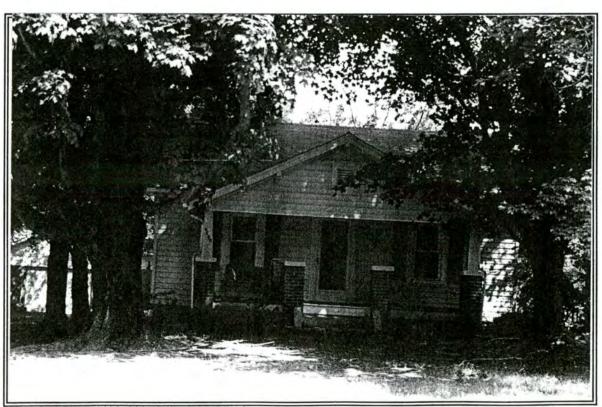
104. House, 5468 Old Walkertown Road



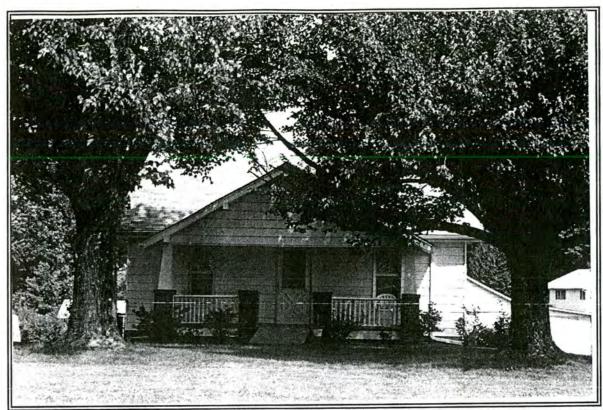
105. House, 5472 Old Walkertown Road



106. House, 5476 Old Walkertown Road



107. House, 5490 Old Walkertown Road



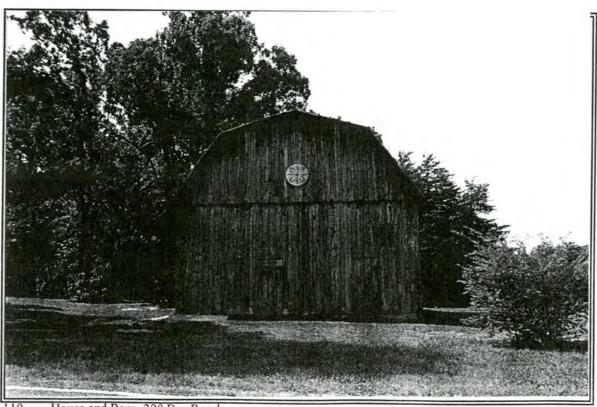
108. House, 5496 Old Walkertown Road



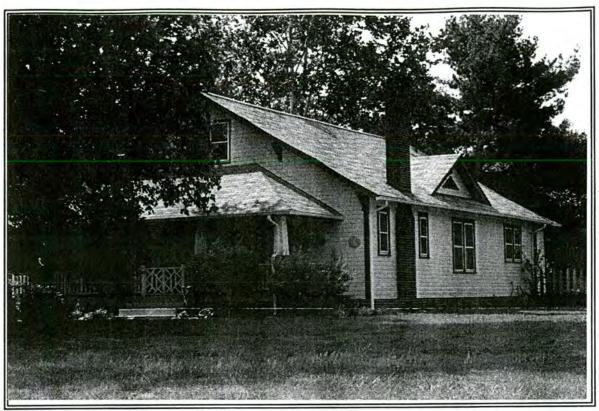
109. House, 3755 Hill Croft Lane



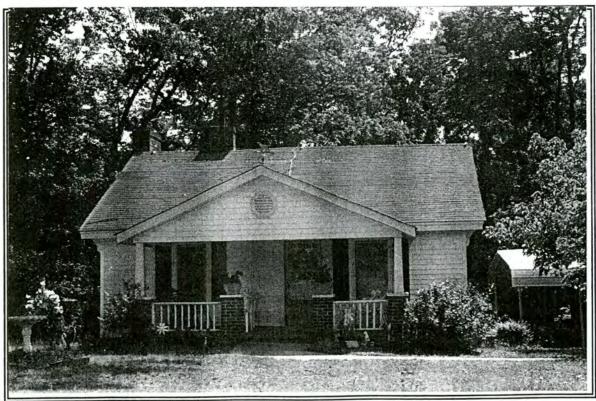
110. House and Barn, 3690 Day Road



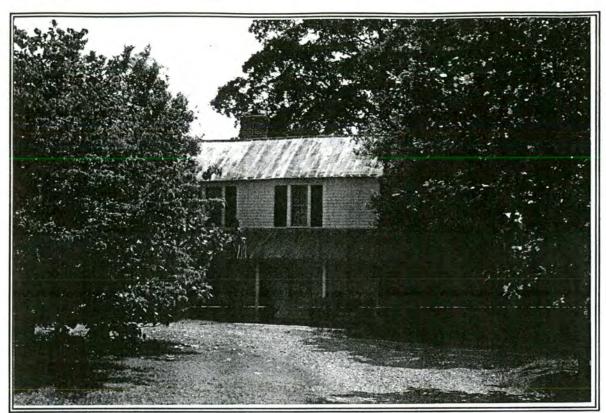
110. House and Barn, 390 Day Road



111. House, 358 Day Road



113. House, 4881 Dippen Road



114. House, 4885 Dippen Road



115. House, 4847 Dippen Road

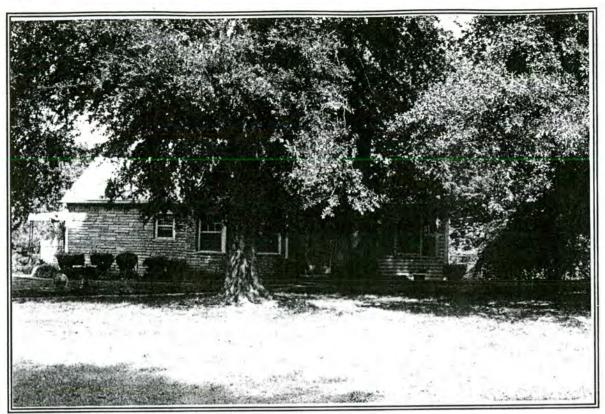
Forsyth County TIP No. U-2579



116. House, 4741 Oakdale Drive



117. House, Oakdale Drive



118. House, 4746 Dippen Road



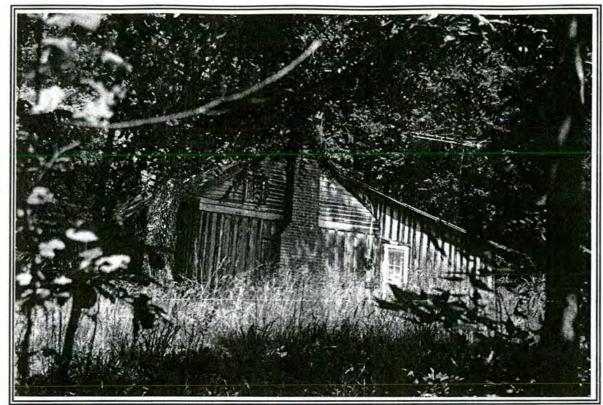
119. House, 4774 Dippen Road



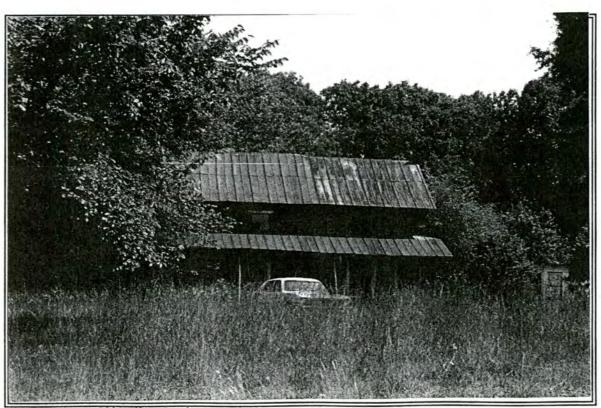
120. House, Dippen Road



121. House, 4895 Dippen Road



122. House, 5080 Dippen Road



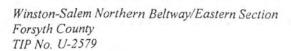
123. House, Old Hollow Road



124. House, 1980 Old Hollow Road



125. Mt. Olivet United Methodist Church, Old Hollow Road

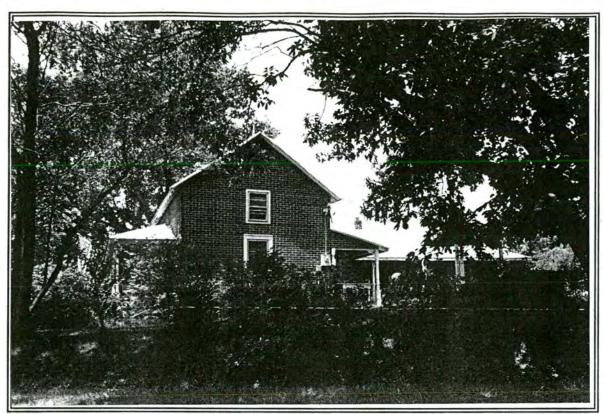




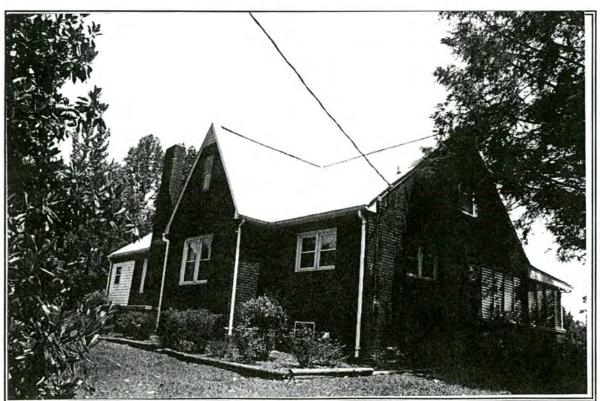
126. House, 1801 Old Hollow Road



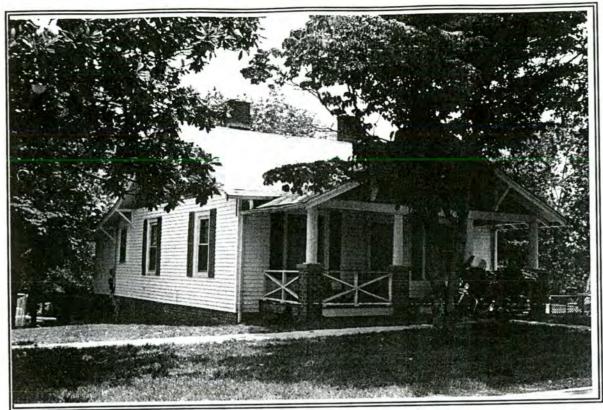
127. House, 5624 Davis Road



128. House, 5650 Davis Road



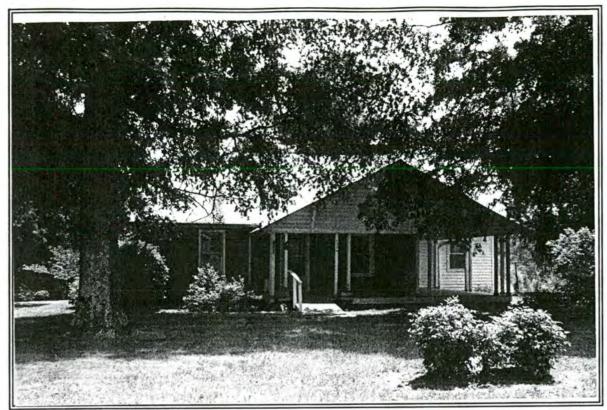
129. House, 5125 Davis Road



130. House, 5035 Davis Road



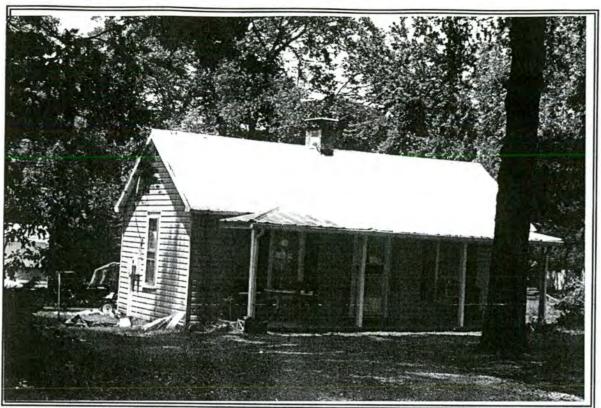
131. House, Davis Road



132. House, 4909 Davis Road



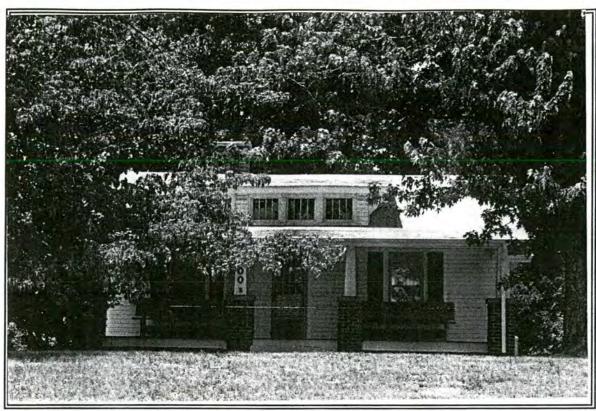
133. House, 4910 Davis Road



134. House, Davis Road



135. House, 4944 Davis Road



136. House, 5000 Davis Road



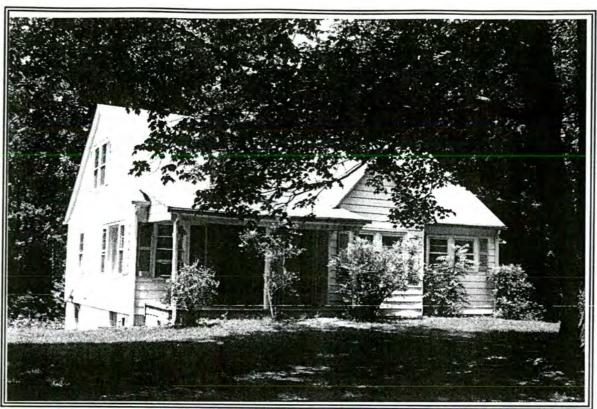
137. House, 5036 Davis Road



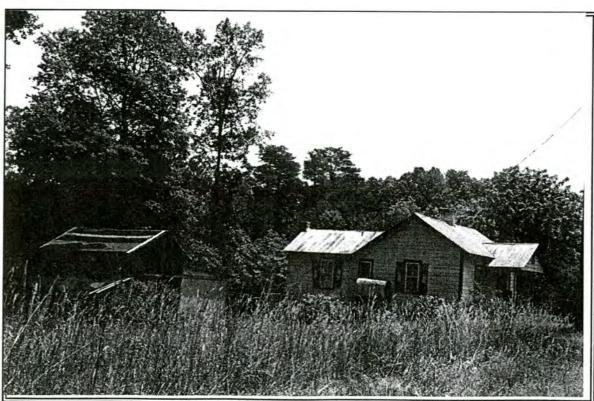
138. House, 4908 Manning Street



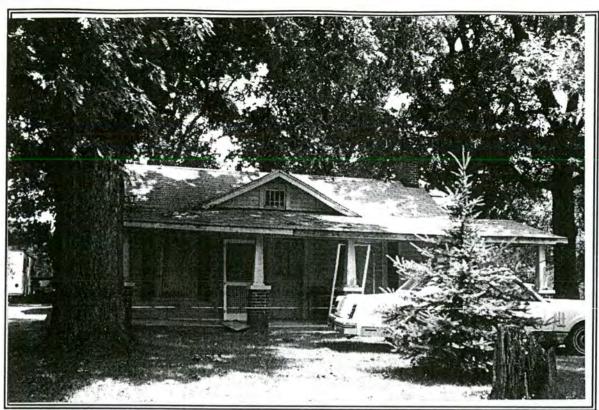
139. House, 4915 Manning Street



140. House, 5050 Northwest Drive



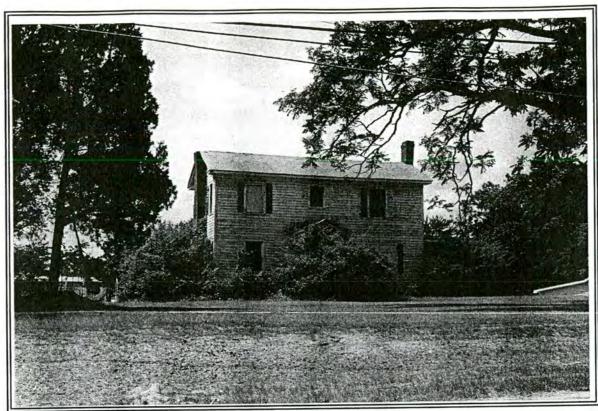
141. House, 4945 Northwest Drive



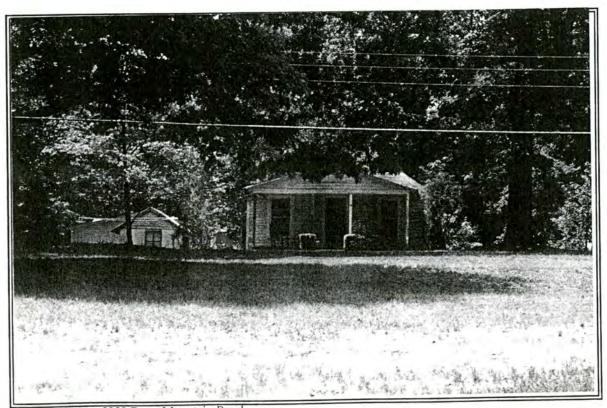
142. House, 4711 Northwest Drive



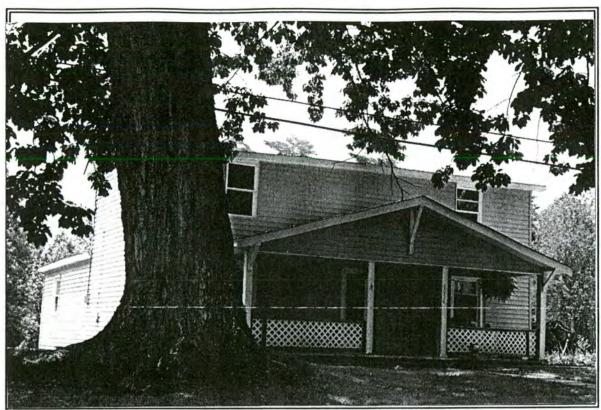
143. House, 5442 Davis Drive



145. House, N corner of Old Hollow Road and Baux Mountain Road



146. House, 5980 Baux Mountain Road

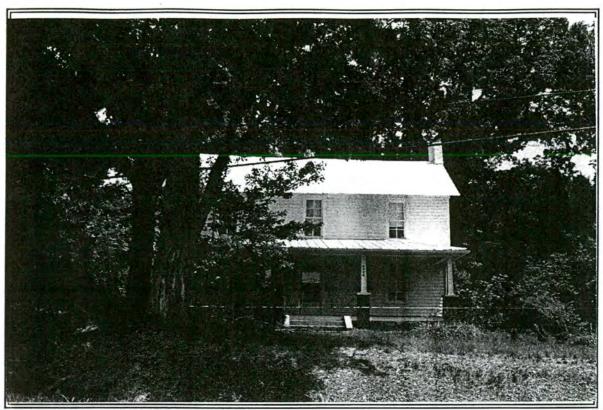


147. House, 6056 Baux Mountain Road



148. House, 606? Baux Mountain Road

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149. House, 5905 Baux Mountain Road



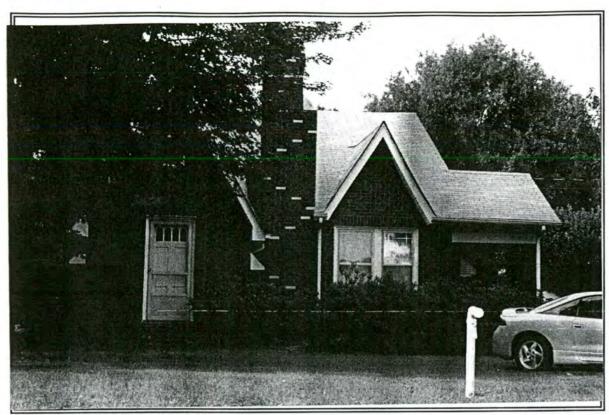
150. Union Tabernacle Church, SE corner of Old Hollow Road and Baux Mountain Road



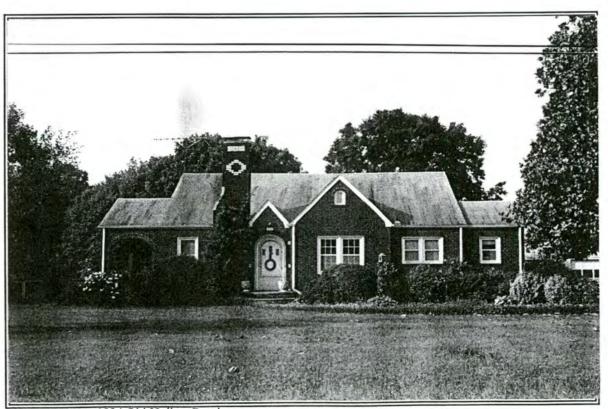
151. House, SE corner Brown Street and Baux Mountain Road



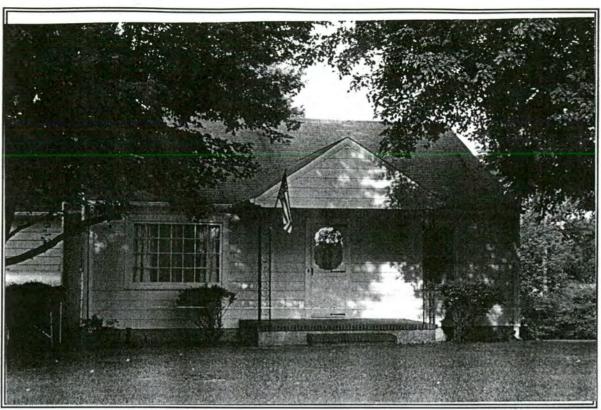
152. Gulf Station, NE corner Old Hollow Road and Baux Mountain Road



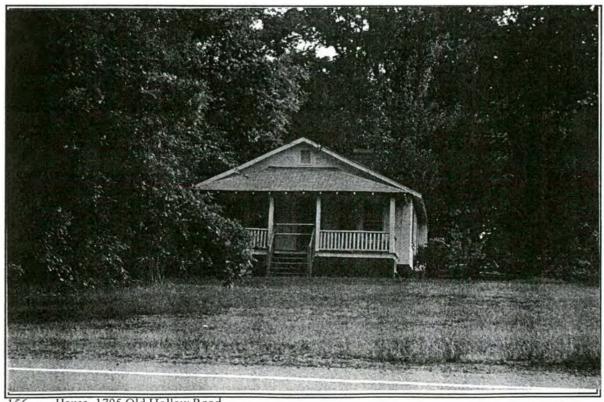
153. House, 1930 Old Hollow Road



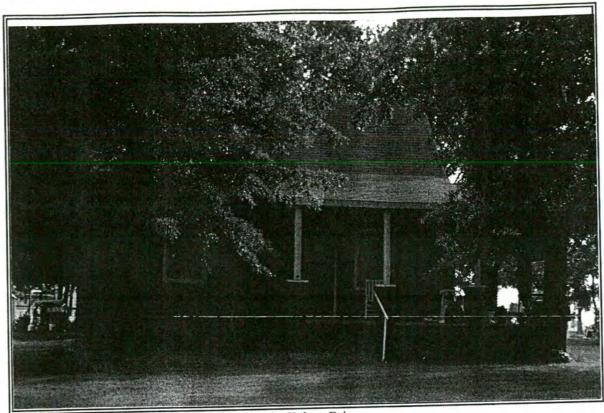
154. House, 1924 Old Hollow Road



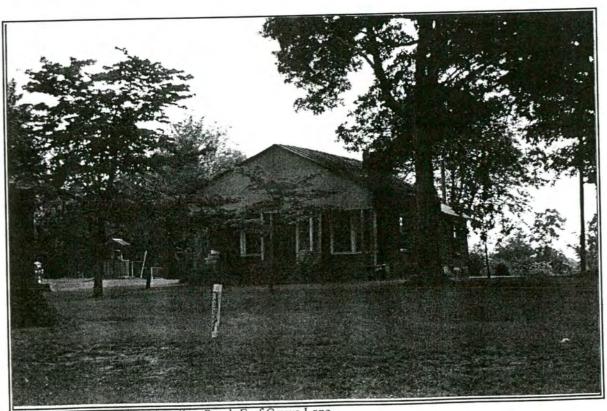
155. House, 1754 Old Hollow Road



House, 1705 Old Hollow Road



157. House, N side Old Hollow Road, opposite Kelsey Drive



158. House, N side Old Hollow Road, E of Crews Lane



159. House, 1631 Old Hollow Road



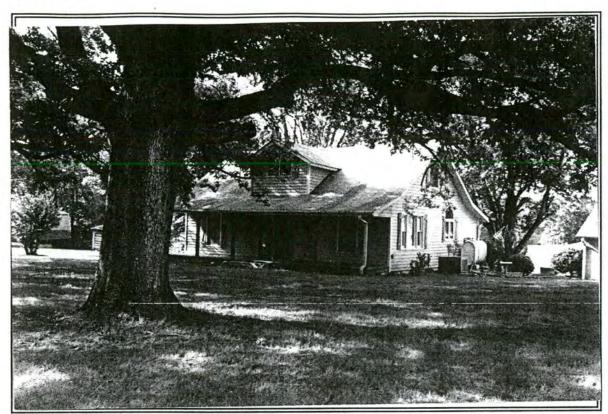
160. House, 1641 Old Hollow Road



161. House, 1535 Old Hollow Road



162. House, N side Old Hollow Road, 0.2 mi E of SR 2083 (Burdette Road)



163. House, 1506 Old Hollow Road



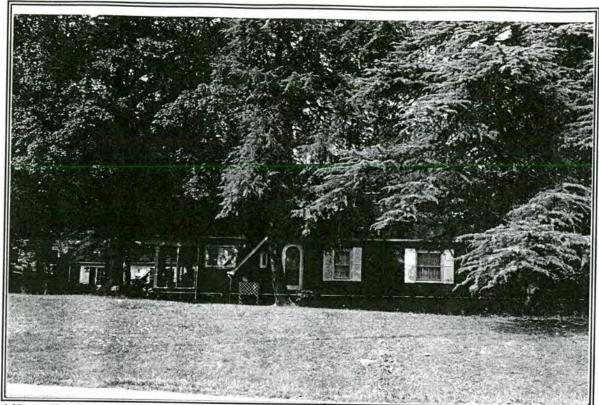
164. House, 1501 Old Hollow Road



House, 1519 Old Hollow Road



House, N side Old Hollow Road, opposite 1528 Old Hollow Road



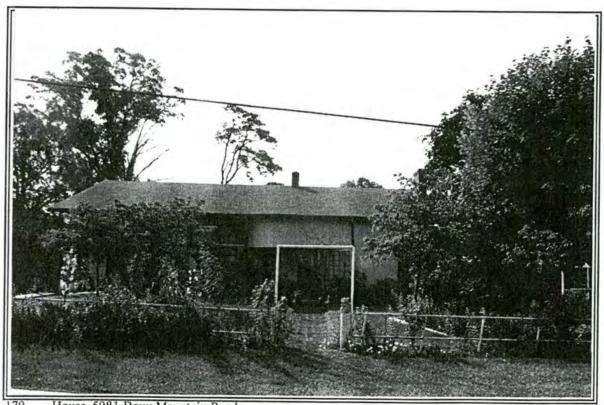
House, 1476 Old Hollow Road 167.



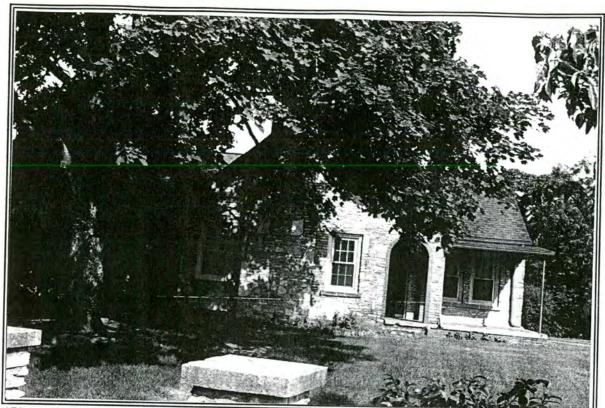
House, 1416 Old Hollow Road



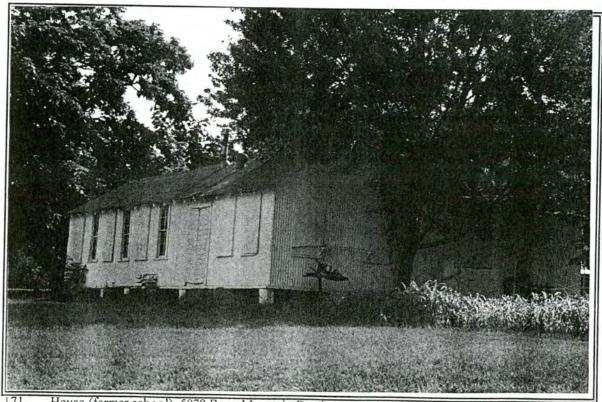
169. House, E side Baux Mountain Road, just N of Old Hollow Road



House, 5081 Baux Mountain Road



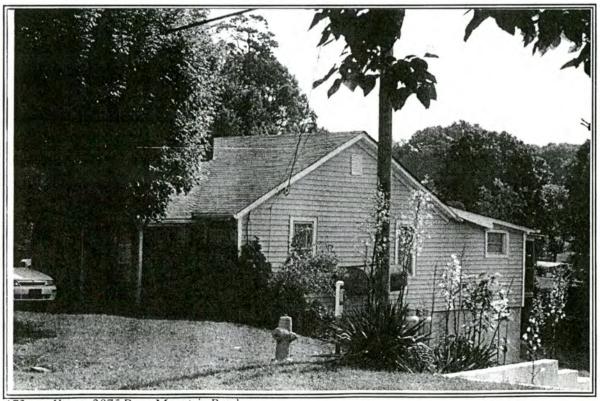
171. House, 5079 Baux Mountain Road



171. House (former school), 5079 Baux Mountain Road



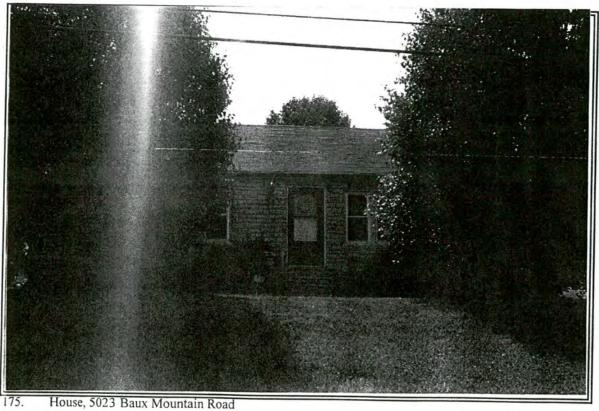
172. House, SW corner of Baux Mountain Road and Mistic Lane

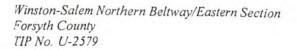


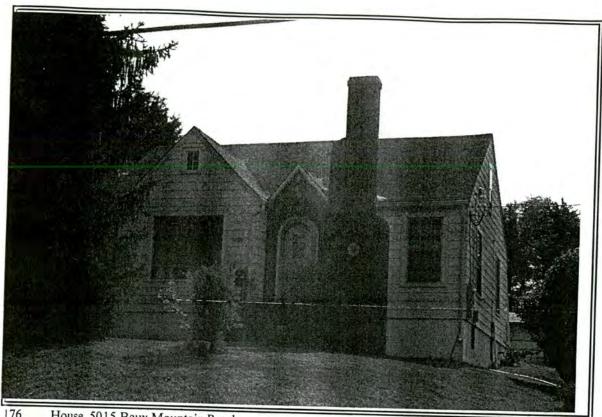
173. House, 3075 Baux Mountain Road



House, 5029 Baux Mountain Road 174.



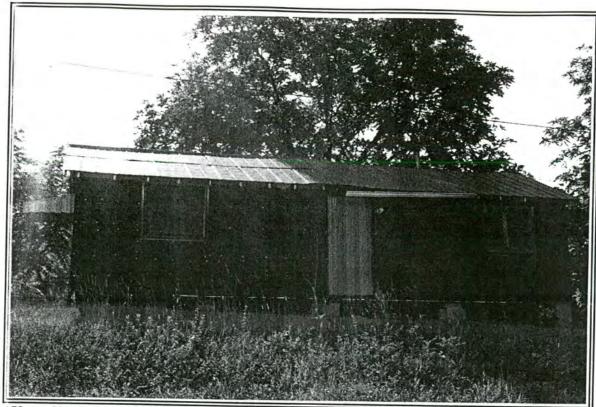




House, 5015 Baux Mountain Road 176.



Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Section Forsyth County [IP No. U-2579]

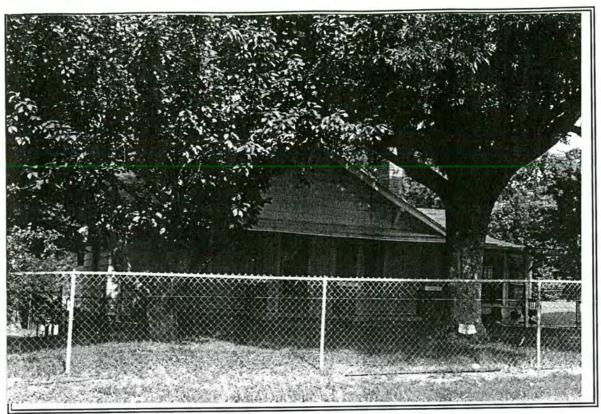


178. House, 4939 Baux Mountain Road



Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Section

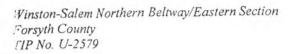
Forsyth County IIP No. U-2579

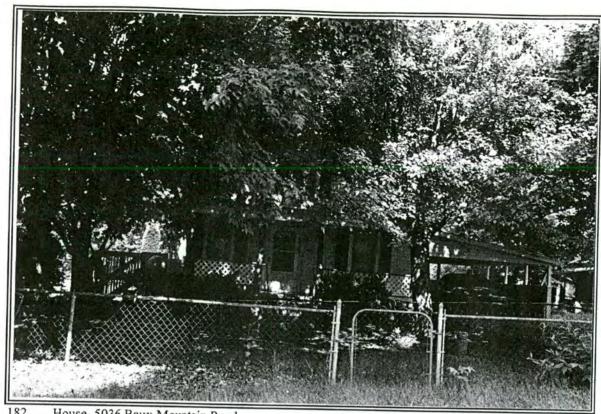


180. House, 5020 Baux Mountain Road



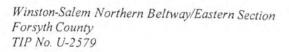
81. House, 5030 Baux Mountain Road





House, 5036 Baux Mountain Road 182.







House, 5044 Baux Mountain Road

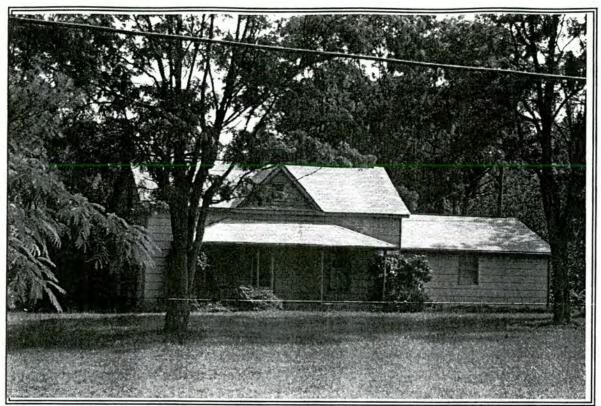


House, 5050 Baux Mountain Road





Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Section Forsyth County TIP No. U-2579



188. House, 1325 Old Hollow Road



House, 1316 Old Hollow Road



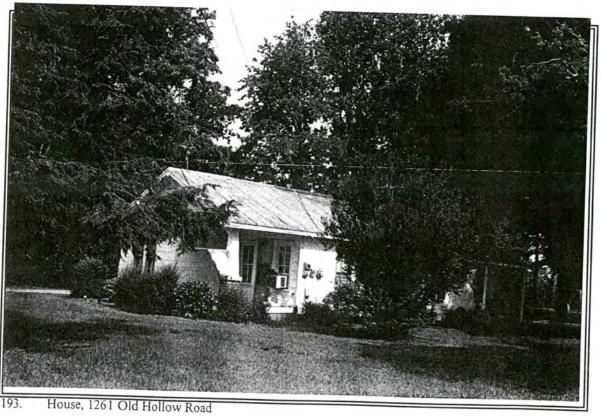
House, 1315 Old Hollow Road



House, 1313 Old Hollow Road



192. House, 1300 Old Hollow Road

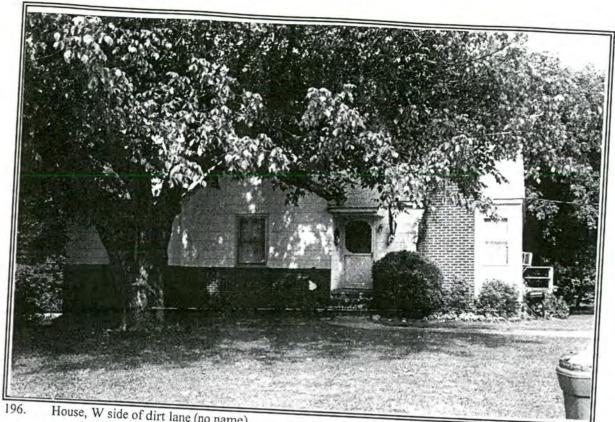




194. House, 1127 Old Hollow Road



195. House, End of dirt lane, S side Old Hollow Road



House, W side of dirt lane (no name)





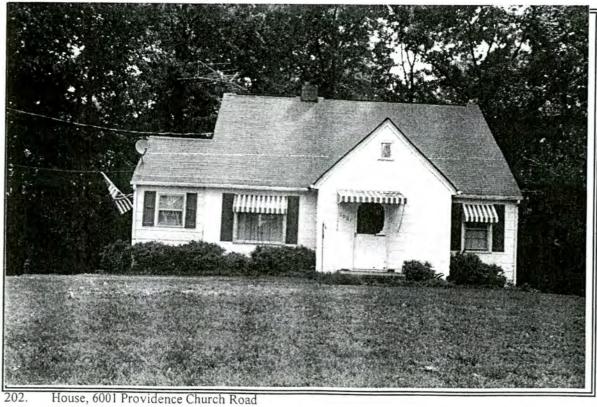
House, 5370 Providence Church Road



1



201. House, 59?? Providence Church Road





203. House, 1111 Old Hollow Road



204. House, 1113 Old Hollow Road



205. House, 900 Old Hollow Road



Outbuilding, @ 5760 Sandhill Drive



207. House, 890 Old Hollow Road



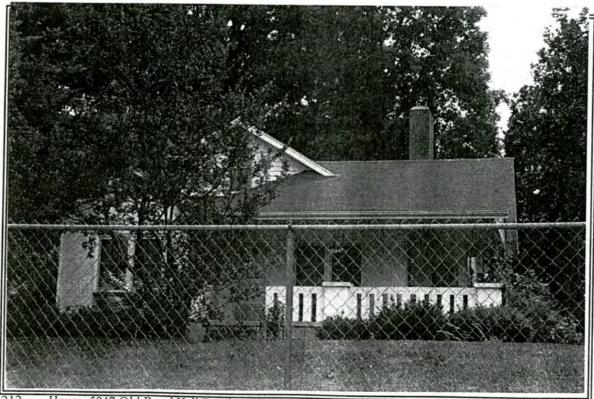


House, 5475 Grubbs Street 209.

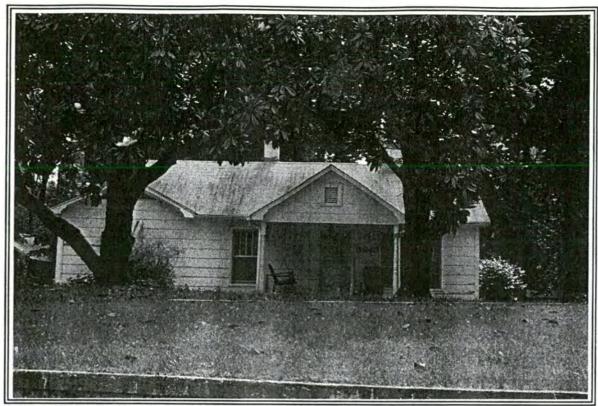




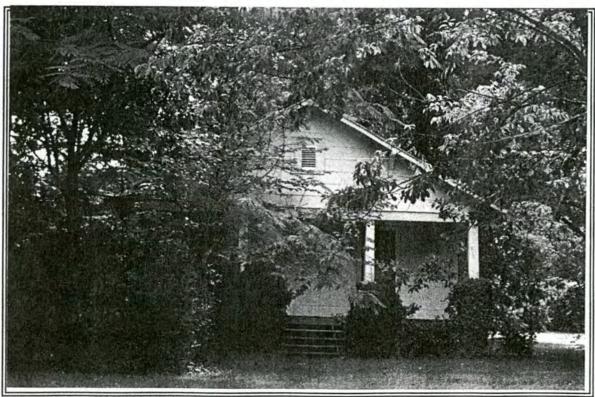
House, 5923 Old Rural Hall Road 211.



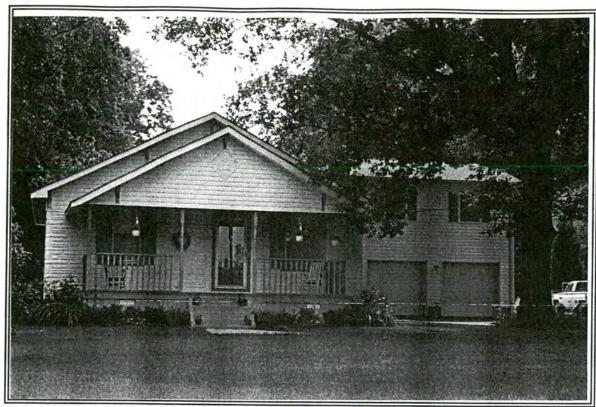
House, 5847 Old Rural Hall Road



213. House, 5834 Old Rural Hall Road



214. House, 5839 Old Rural Hall Road



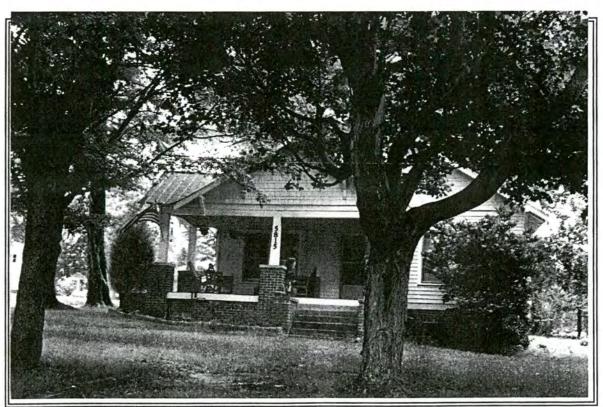
215. House, 5837 Old Rural Hall Road



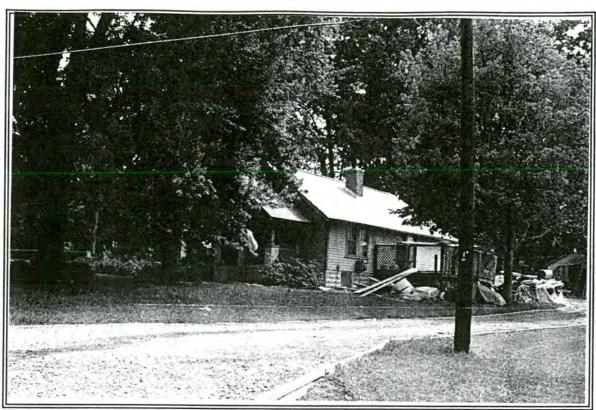
216. House, 5829 Old Rural Hall Road



217. House, 5821 Old Rural Hall Road



218. House, 5815 Old Rural Hall Road

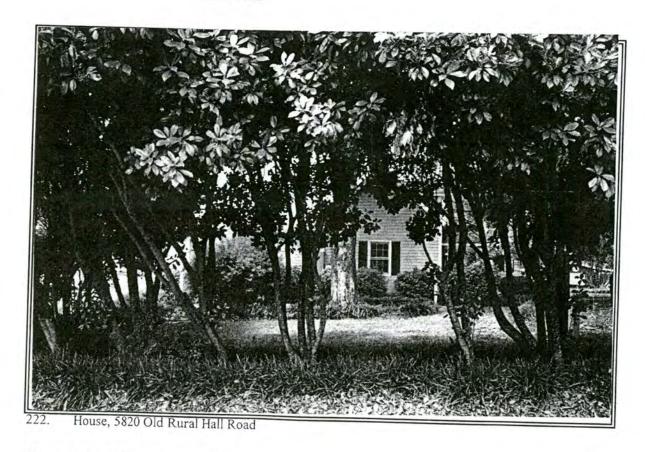


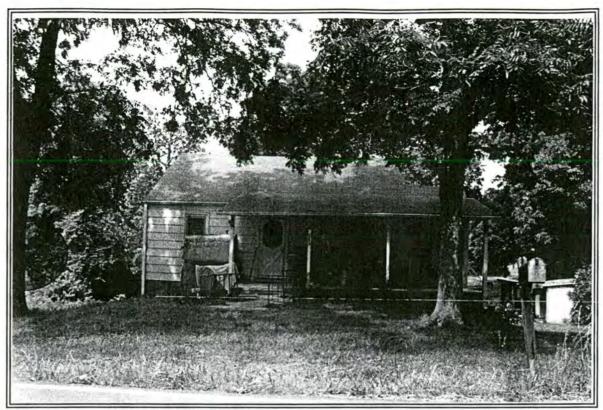
219. House, 5807 Old Rural Hall Road



House, 5806 Old Rural Hall Road







House, 5838 Old Rural Hall Road 223.

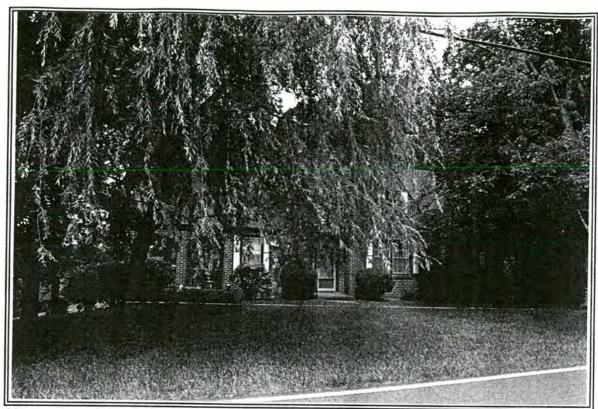


House, 5846 Old Rural Hall Road



225. House, 5850 Old Rural Hall Road





227. House, 5908 Old Rural Hall Road

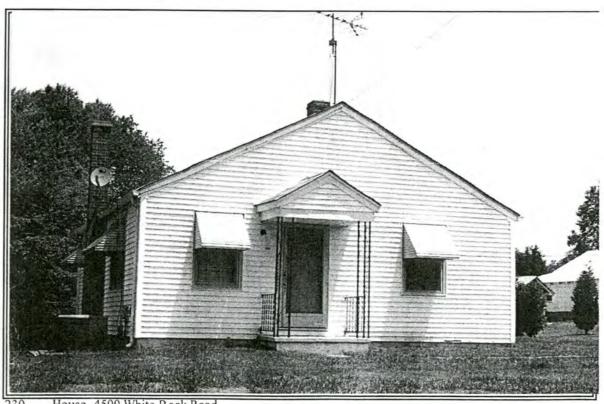


226. House, 5930 Old Rural Hall Road

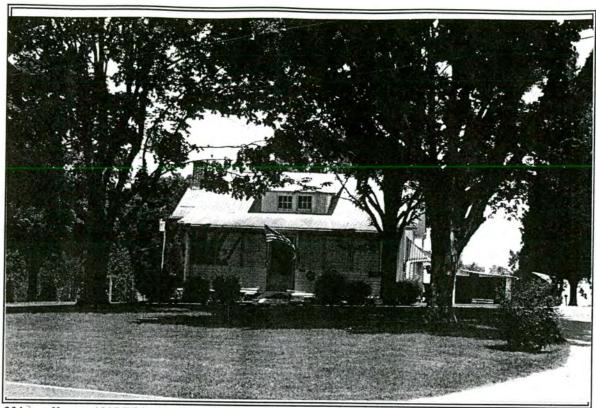
Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Section Forsyth County TIP No. U-2579



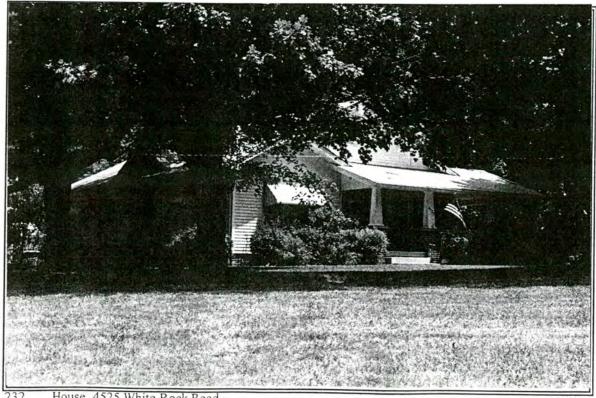
229. House, 5942 Old Rural Hall Road



House, 4509 White Rock Road



House, 4517 White Rock Road



House, 4525 White Rock Road



233. House, 4539 White Rock Road



235. House, 4538 White Rock Road



House, 886 Old Hollow Road





House, 684 Old Hollow Road









House, 720 Old Hollow Road





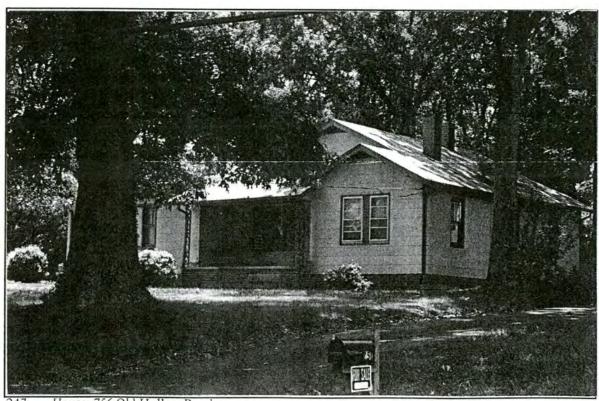
House, 731 Old Hollow Road



House, 738 Old Hollow Road



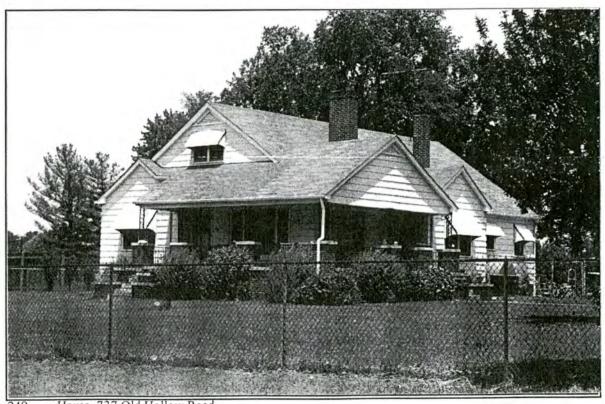
246. House, 750 Old Hollow Road



247. House, 756 Old Hollow Road



248. House, N side Old Hollow Road, opposite jet w/Old Rural Hall Road



249. House, 737 Old Hollow Road

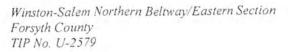
B-169

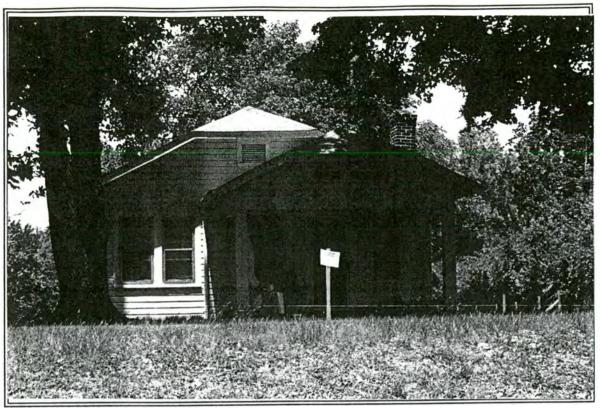


250. House, 5952 Old Rural Hall Road

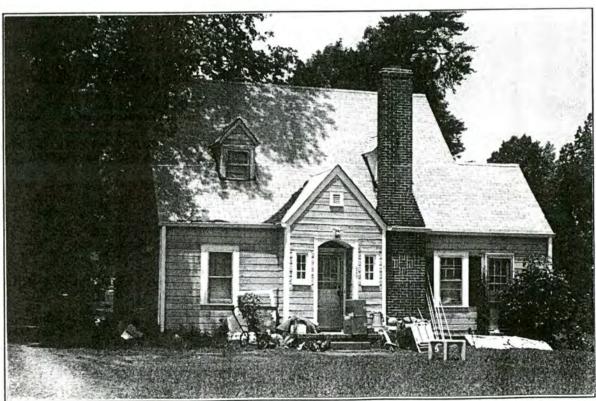


251. House, 827 Old Hollow Road





252. House, 831 Old Hollow Road

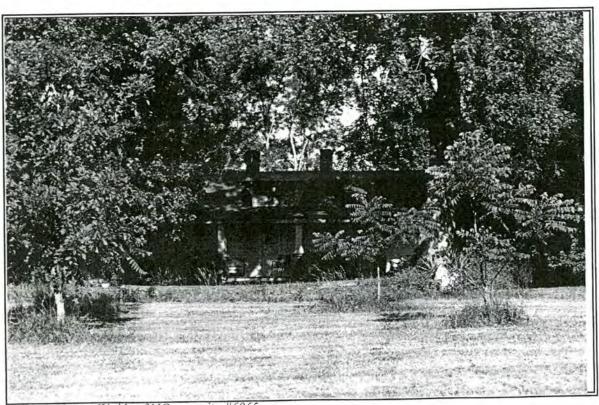


253. House, 845 Old Hollow Road

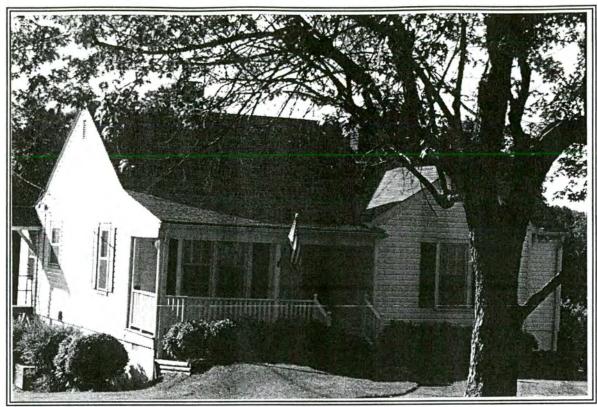




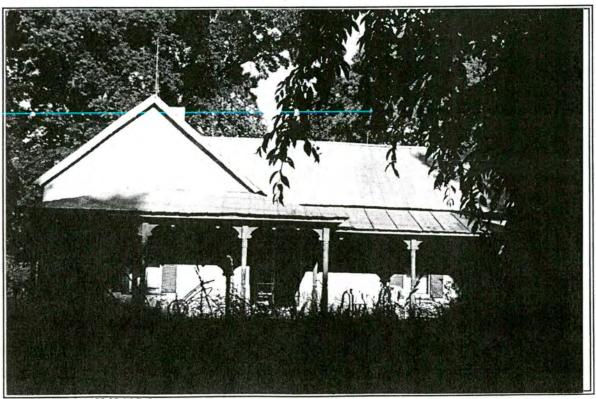
House, 875 Old Hollow Road



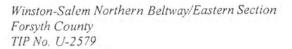
255. House, W side of NC, opposite #6065

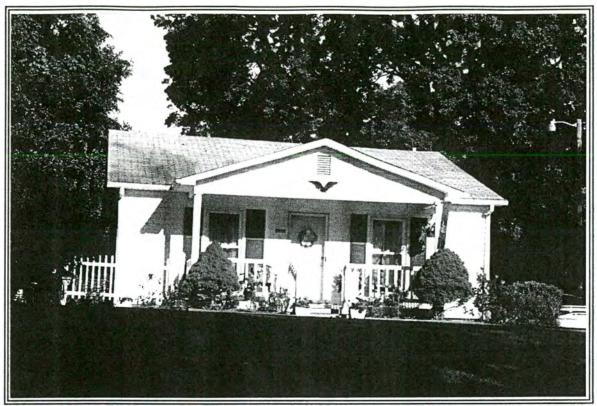


256. House, 6065 NC 8

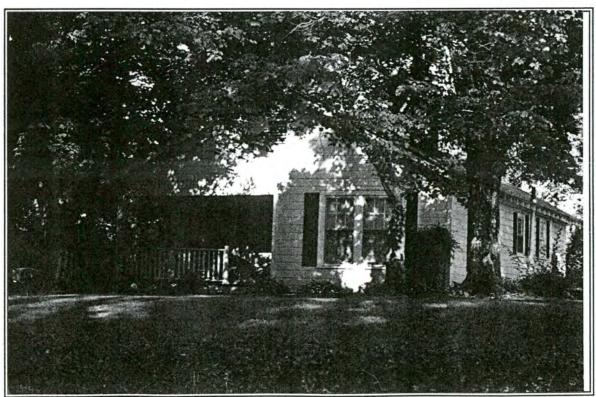


257. House, 5968 NC 8

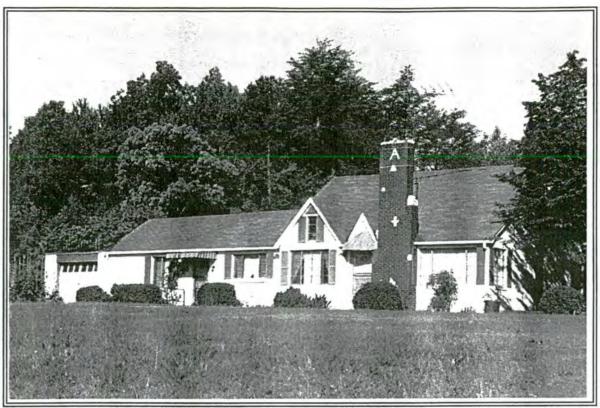




258. House, 5964 NC 8



259. House, 5960 NC 8

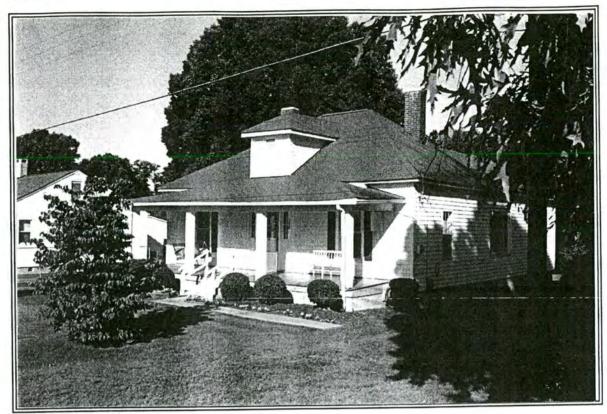


260. House, 5908 NC 8

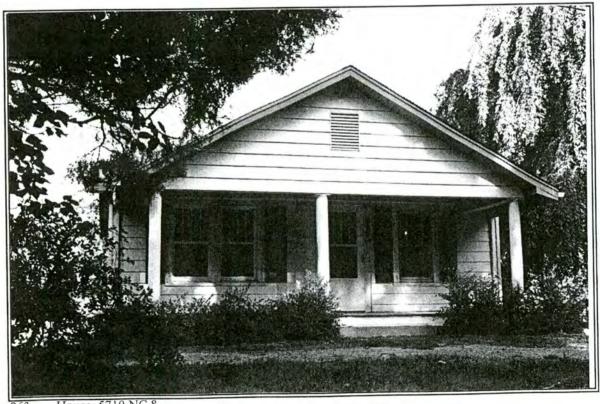


261. House, 5856 NC 8





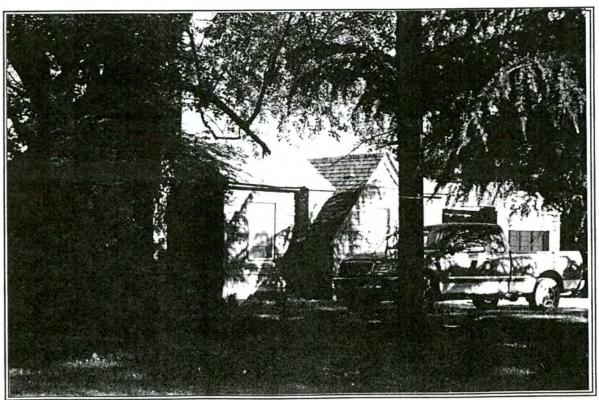
262. House, 5852 NC 8



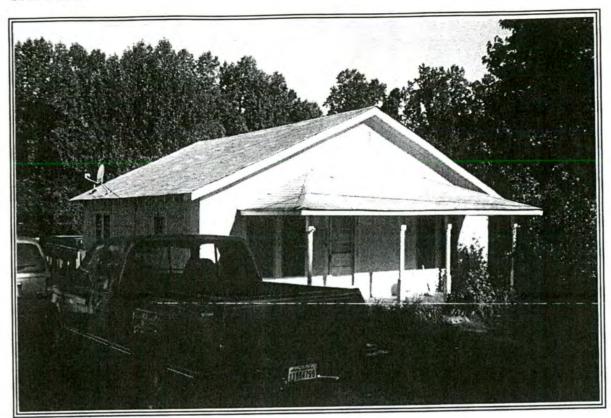
263. House, 5710 NC 8



264. House, 5714 NC 8



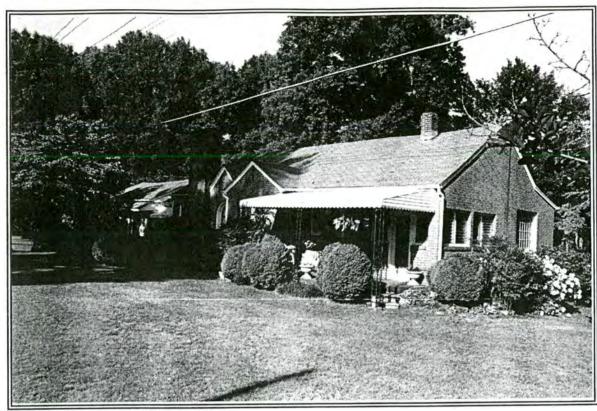
265. House, 5722 NC 8



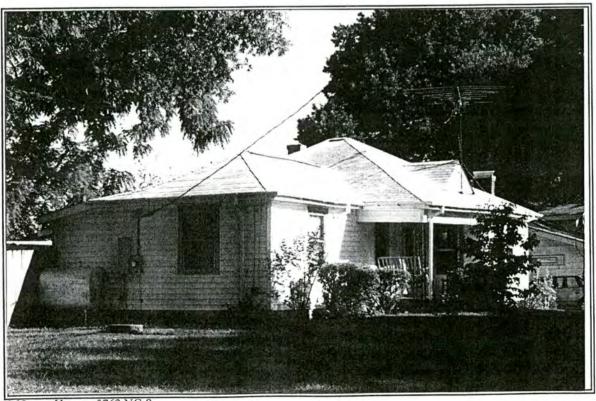
266. House, 5734 NC 8



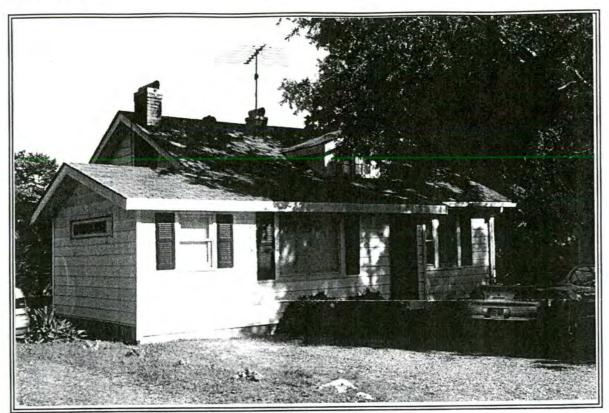
267. House, 5746 NC 8



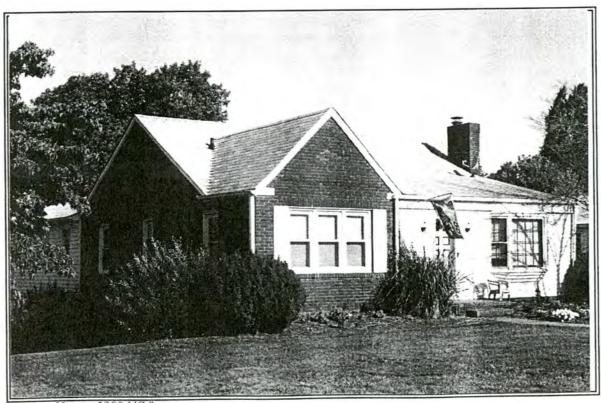
268. House, 5754 NC 8



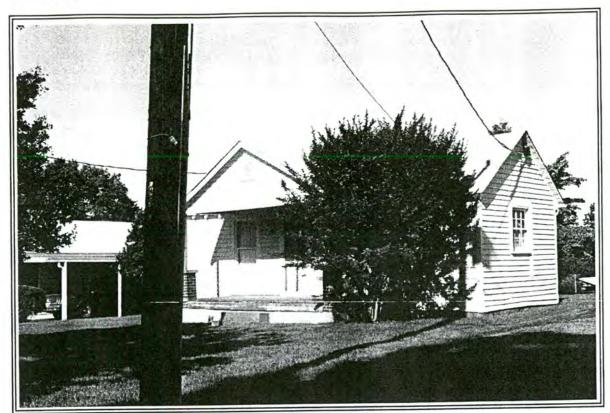
269. House, 5762 NC 8



270. House, 5766 NC 8



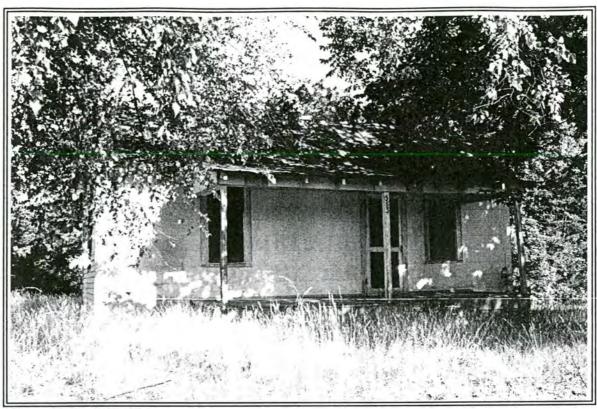
271. House, 5800 NC 8



272. House, 5810 NC 8



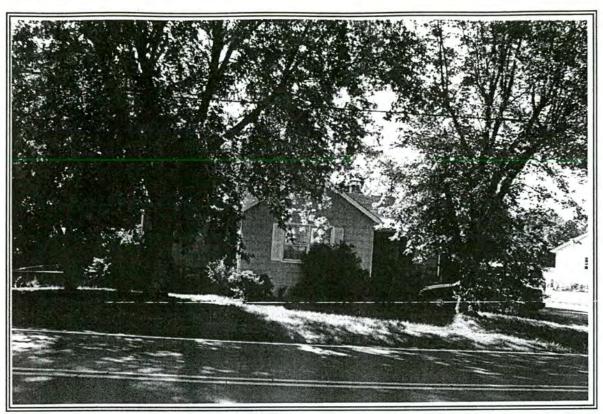
273. House, W side NC 8



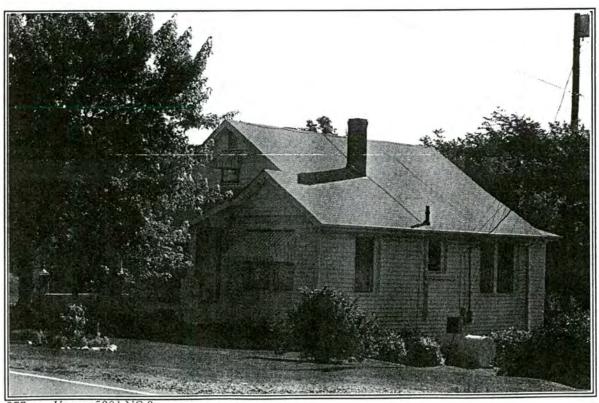
274. House, 583? NC 8



275. House, 5937 NC 8



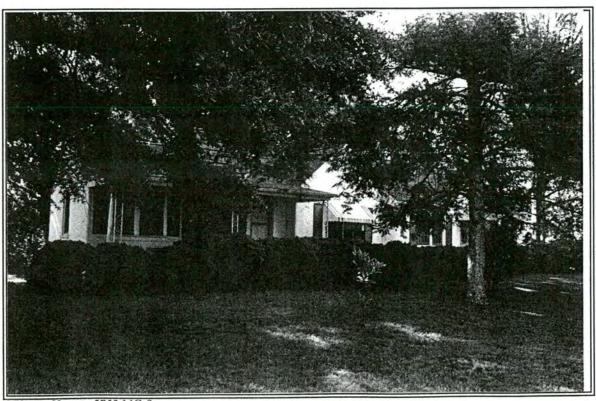
House, 5807 NC 8



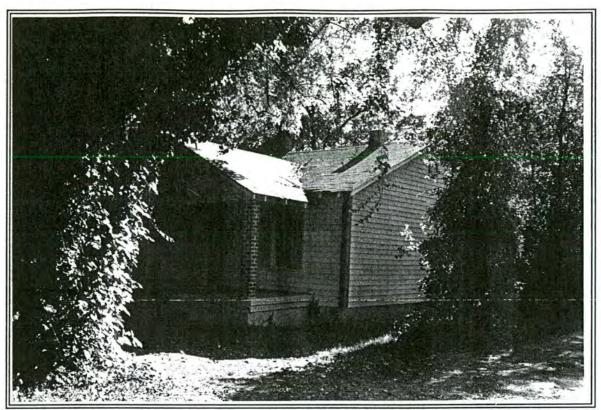
House, 5801 NC 8



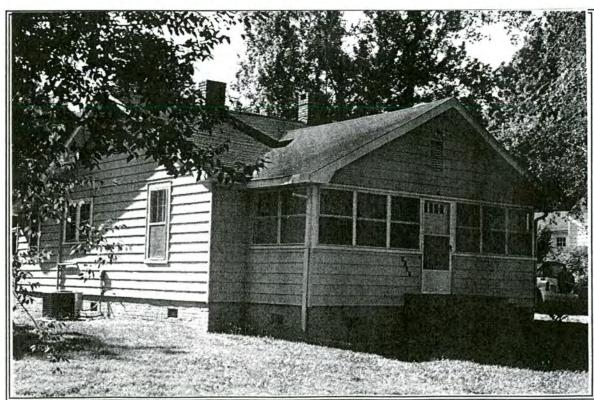
278. House, 5757 NC 8



279. House, 5753 NC 8



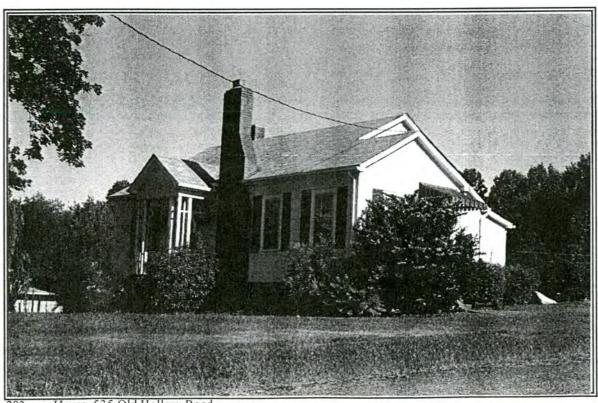
280. House, E side NC 8



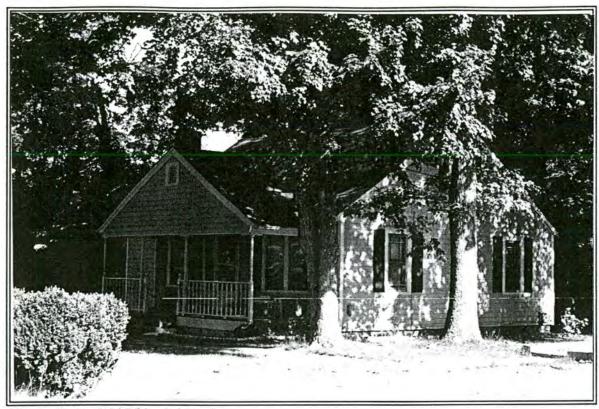
281. House, 5737 NC 8



282. House, 5725 NC 8



283. House, 535 Old Hollow Road



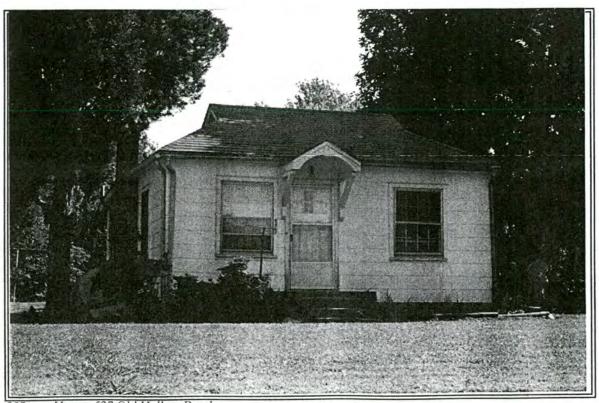
284. House, 5126 White Oak Road



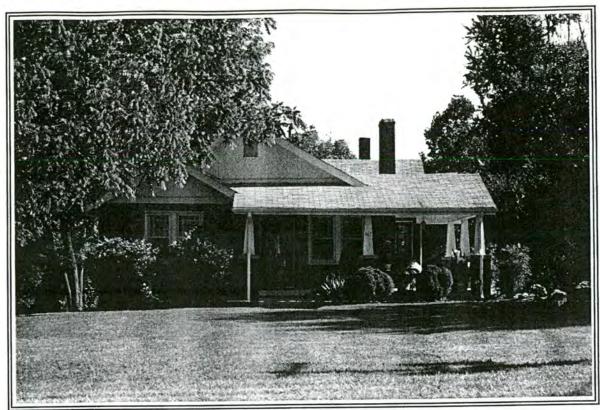
285. House, 507 Old Hollow Road



286. House, 511 Old Hollow Road



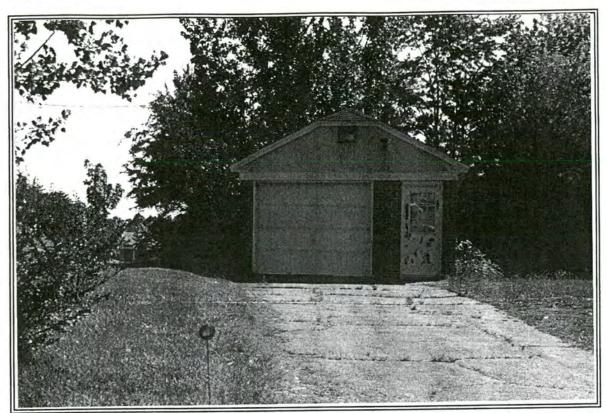
287. House, 527 Old Hollow Road



288. House, 547 Old Hollow Road



289. House, 6160 Phelps Circle



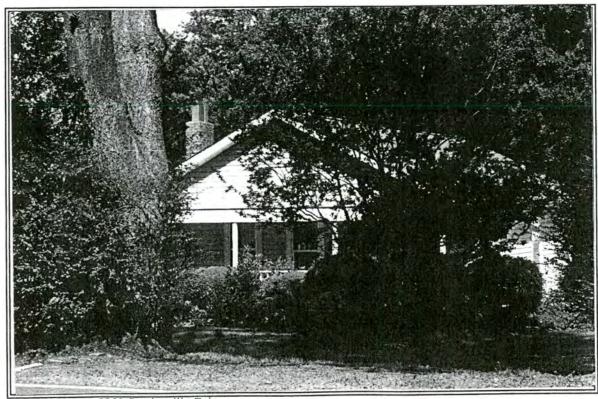
289. House (garage), 6160 Phelps Circle



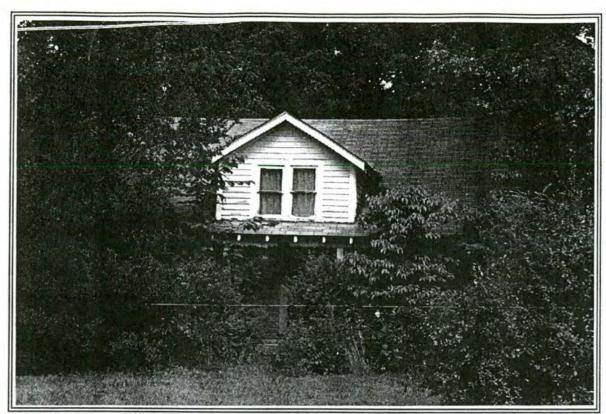
290. House, 6051 Phelps Circle



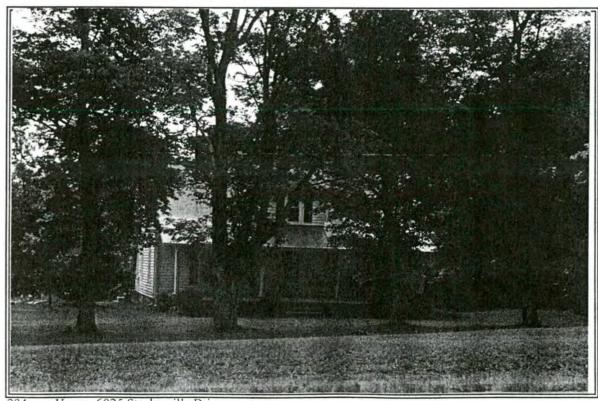
291. House, 5960 Phelps Circle



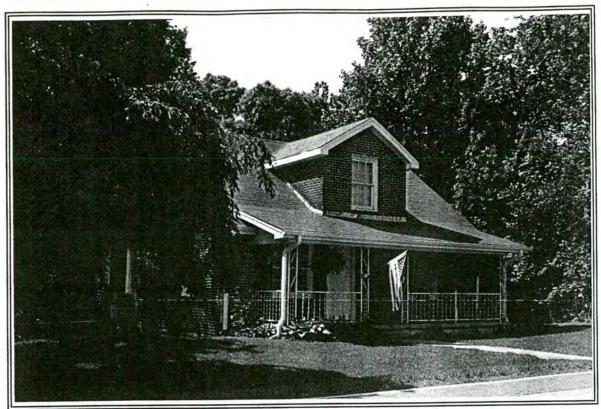
292. House, 5850 Stanleyville Drive



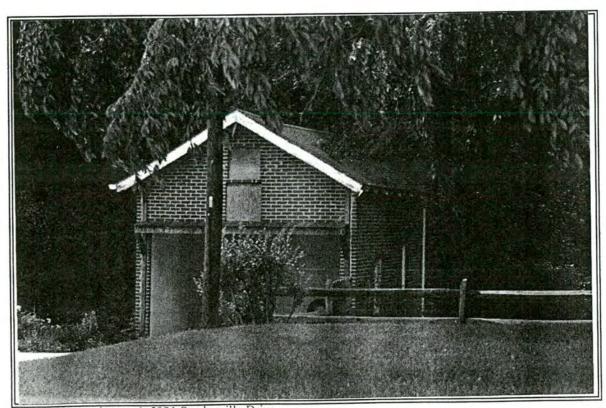
293. House, 5890 Stanleyville Drive



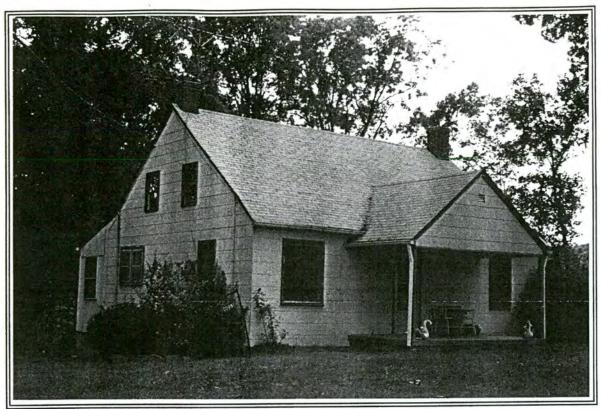
294. House, 6025 Stanleyville Drive



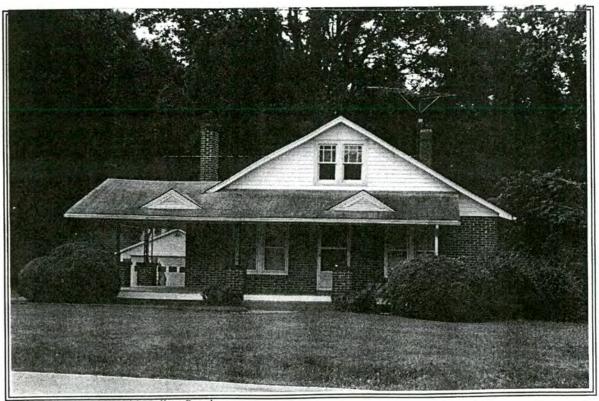
295. House, 5991 Stanleyville Drive



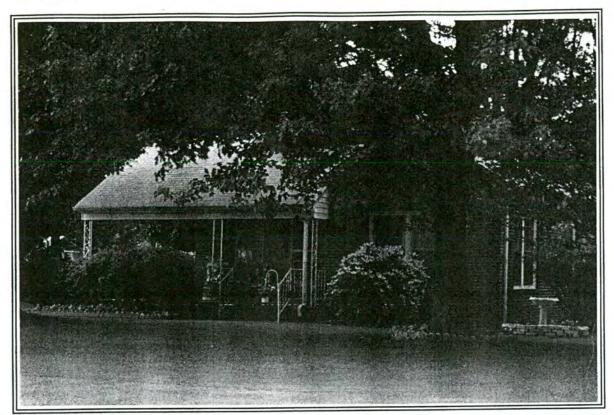
295. House (garage), 5991 Stanleyville Drive



296. House, 6053 Norman Drive



297. House, 200 Old Hollow Road



298. House, 212 Old Hollow Road



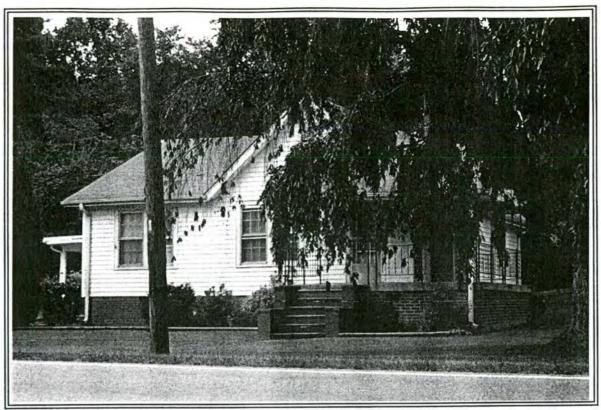
299. House, 213 Old Hollow Road



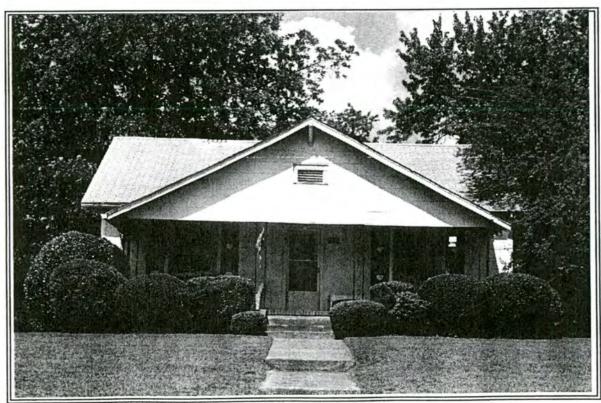
300. House, 162 Old Hollow Road



House, 154 Old Hollow Road



302. House, 140 Old Hollow Road



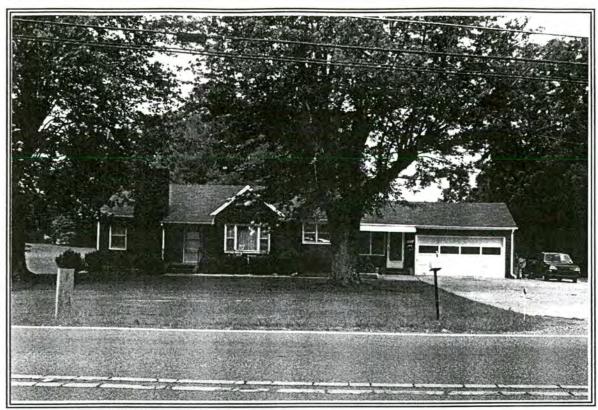
303. House, 6568 University Parkway



304. House, Adjacent to 6505 University Parkway



305. House, 6526 University Parkway



306. House, 6566 University Parkway



307. House, 6572 University Parkway



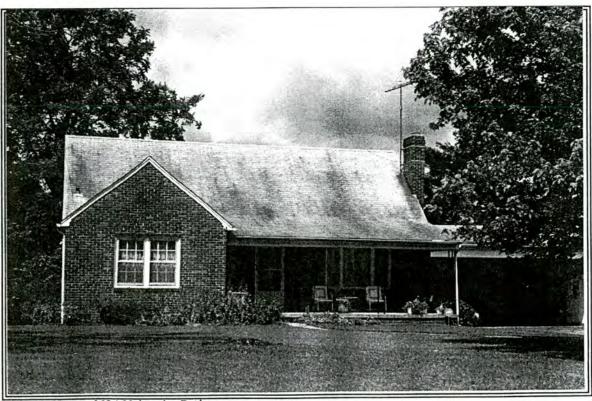
308. House, 6594 University Parkway



309. House, 6616 University Parkway



House, 6622 University Parkway 310.



House, 6634 University Parkway

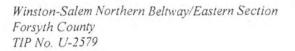


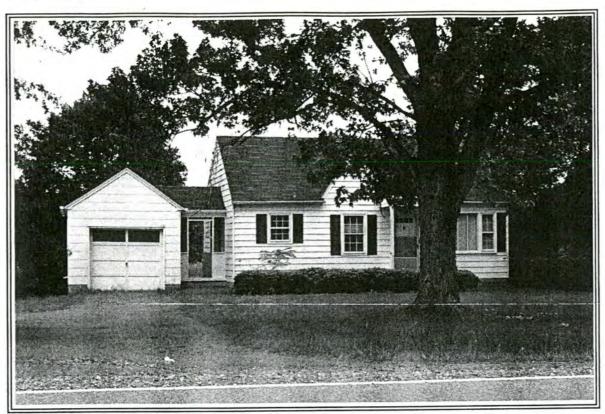


312. House, 6643 University Parkway

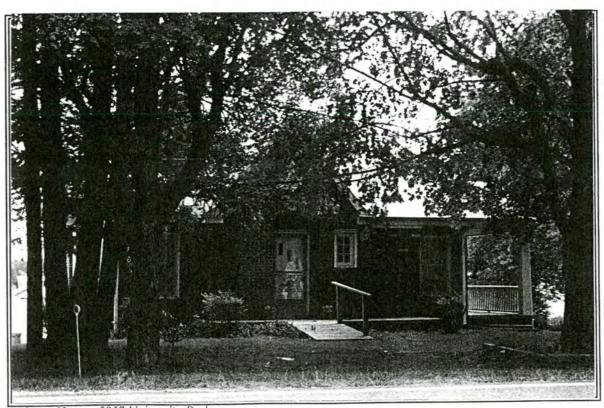


313. House, 6245 University Parkway





314. House, 6589 University Parkway



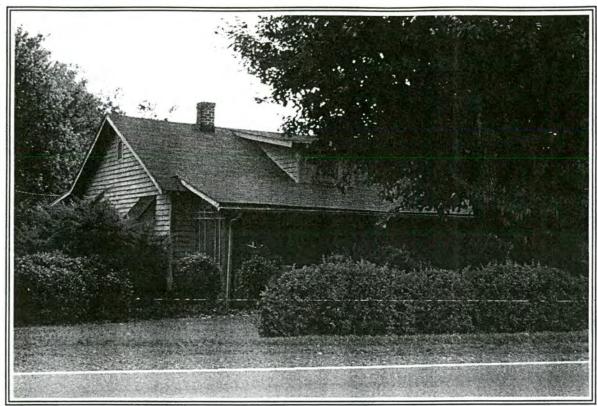
315. House, 5857 University Parkway



316. House, 6569 University Parkway



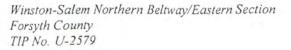
317. House, 6563 University Parkway

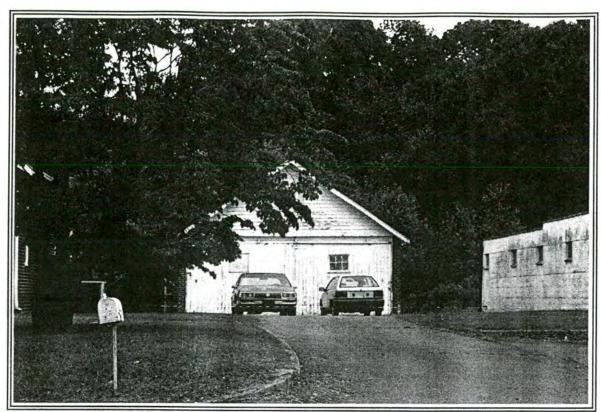


318. House, 6551 University Parkway



319. House, 6325 University Parkway





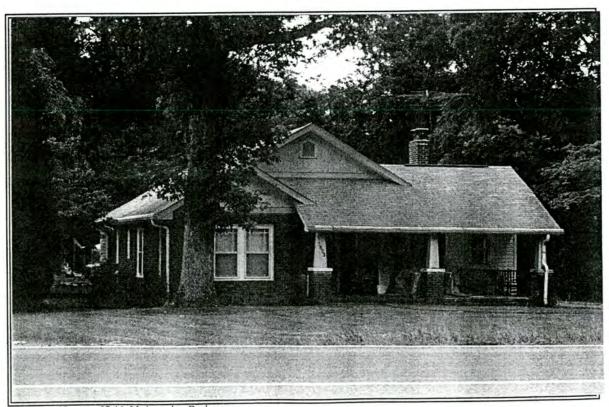
319. House (garage), 6325 University Parkway



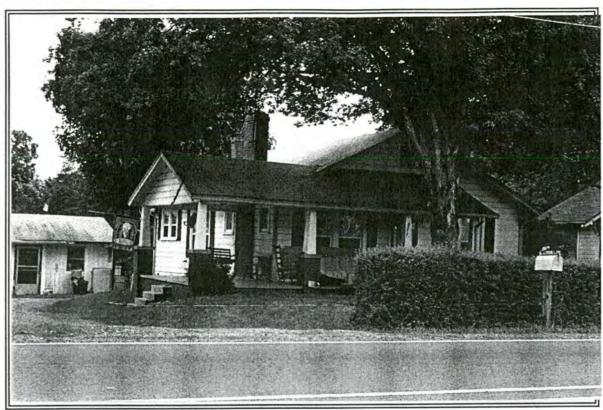
320. House, 6307 University Parkway



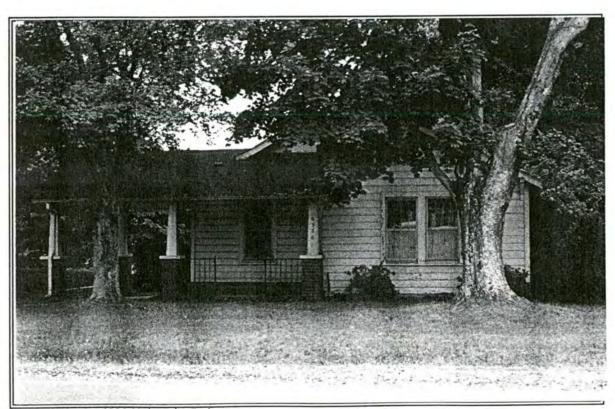
321. House, 6253 University Parkway



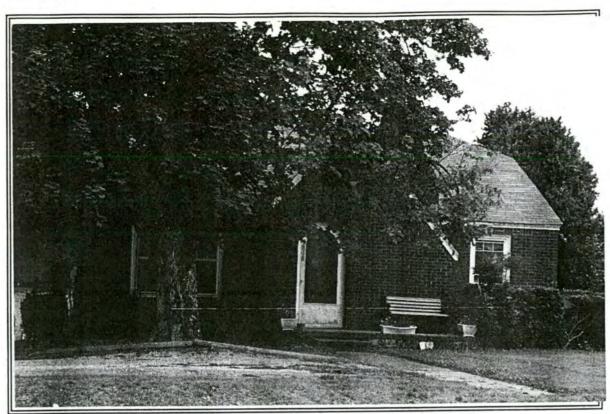
322. House, 6241 University Parkway



323. House, 6314 University Parkway



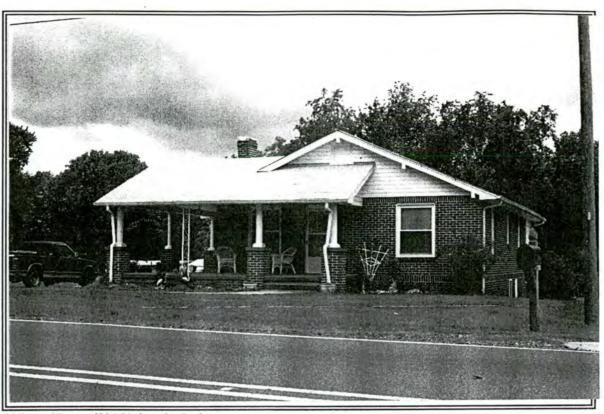
324. House, 6320 University Parkway



House, 6328 University Parkway



House, 6336 University Parkway



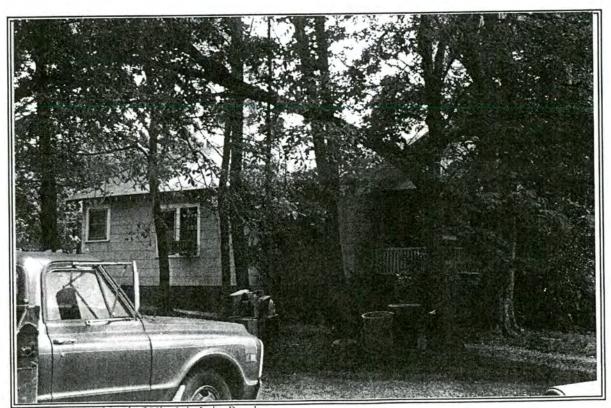
327. House, 6334 University Parkway



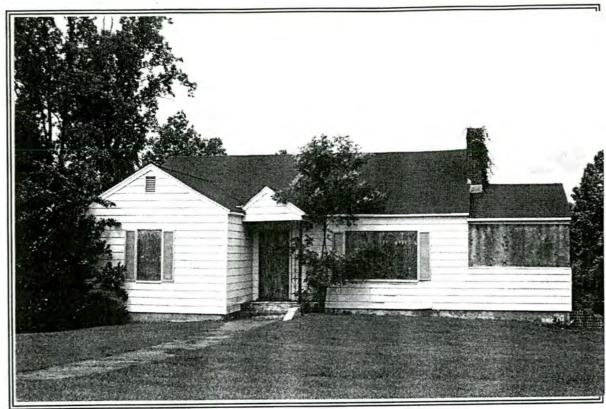
328. House, 6350 University Parkway



329. House, 6356 University Parkway



330. House, S end of Virginia Lake Road



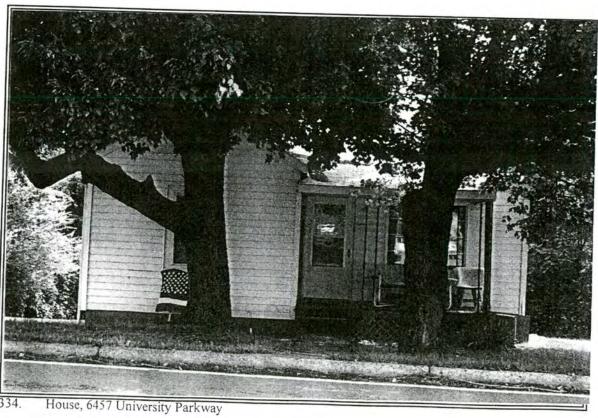
331. House, End of Stanleyville Manor Avenue

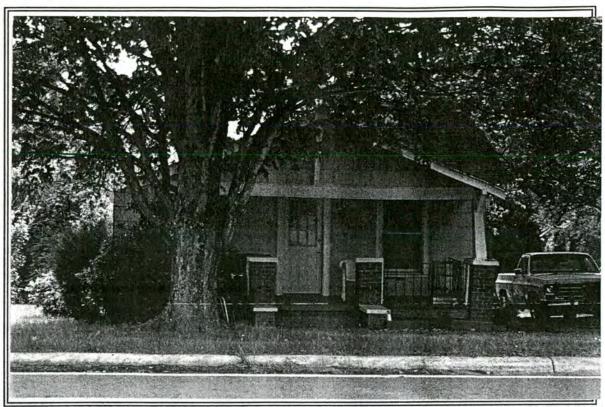


332. House, 314 Stanleyville Manor Court

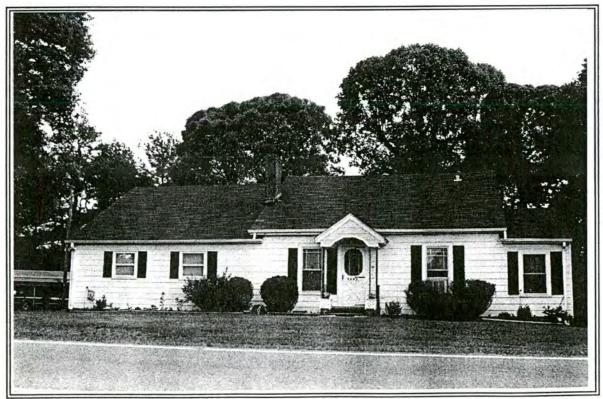


House, 6475 University Parkway





335. House, 6451 University Parkway



336. House, 3445 Williston Road

Appendix C

Professional Qualifications

# CLAY W. GRIFFITH

POSITION: Senior Architectural Historian

Historic Preservation Planner

EDUCATION: M. Architectural History (1993)

University of Virginia

B.S. Architecture (1990)

Georgia Institute of Technology

Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law

(1994)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation North Carolina

Vernacular Architectural Forum

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Southeast Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County

### EXPERIENCE:

Mr. Griffith currently serves as an Architectural Historian/Historic Preservation Planner for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. He is responsible for conducting and preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Mr. Griffith conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Mr. Griffith prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Mr. Griffith prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and designation reports for local historic preservation commissions and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service.

Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Griffith was employed at the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville as the Preservation Specialist for the State Historic Preservation Office. He administered the various program areas of the Historic Preservation Office in the 25 western counties including the National Register of Historic Places, environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part I tax credit assessment. Prior to employment with the Division of Archives and History, Mr. Griffith was employed in the Historic Architectural Resources Section of the North Carolina Department of Transportation in Raleigh where he managed the Historic Bridge Preservation Program and co-authored the re-evaluation study and report for the state's surviving metal truss highway bridges.

Some projects Mr. Griffith has been involved with are listed below.

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County (Summer and Fall 2002)
- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (October 2002-present; ongoing)
- Battle House Local Designation Report, Buncombe County, North Carolina (October 2002)

- Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A
   Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of
   Transportation (September 2002)
- Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (September 2002)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey Report, U.S. Highway 19/23, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- Grove Park Country Club Local Designation Report, Buncombe County, North Carolina (June 2002)
- O Bynum House Local Designation Report, Buncombe County, North Carolina (June 2002)
- Handmade in America Historic Preservation Resource Team, Hot Springs, North Carolina (May 2002)
- City of Darlington Architectural Survey, Darlington County, South Carolina. Conducted a survey
  of Darlington's existing National Register districts, potential new districts and areas of possible
  expansion of the current districts (October 2001-June 2002)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation (for the LPA Group) Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on I-77, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)

### PUBLICATIONS:

"Henry Bacon," Douglas Ellington" and "Grove Arcade" in The Encyclopedia of Appalachia. East Tennessee State University (expected publication 2002).

"An Inventory of Douglas Ellington's Architectural Work in Western North Carolina," in *May We All Remember Well, Vol.* 2. Robert S. Brunk Auction Services, Inc. 2001.

## JENNIFER F. MARTIN

POSITION: Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian

EDUCATION: M.A. History with Emphasis in Historic Preservation (1994)

Middle Tennessee State University

B.A. History and B.A. Sociology (1987)

University of South Carolina

Introduction to Section 106 of the National Historic

Preservation Act (2001) University of Nevada, Reno

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Preservation North Carolina Board of Advisors

Vernacular Architectural Forum

National Trust for Historic Preservation

American Association for State and Local History

### **EXPERIENCE:**

Ms. Martin currently serves as Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. She is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. Ms. Martin conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. Documentation includes the determination of National Register eligibility and areas of significance as well as the justification of proposed National Register boundaries. Ms. Martin prepares effects assessments and mitigation to minimize harm to historic resources. Ms. Martin prepares nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and conducts architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Martin was employed with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh as the National Register Coordinator for the State Historic Preservation Office. She reviewed and processed all nominations to the National Register and coordinated meetings of the National Register Advisory Committee. In addition to her principal duties, she administered several program areas including environmental review, local preservation commissions, grant projects and Part 1 tax credit assessment. During her two-and-a-half year tenure as National Register Coordinator, 114 nominations were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Prior to her promotion to National Register Coordinator, Ms. Martin served as Preservation Specialist in the Western Office of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Asheville.

Some projects Ms. Martin has been involved with are listed below.

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Hertford County (Fall 2002)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, U.S. Highway 158 Widening, Halifax and Northampton Counties (Fall 2002)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey, Burgaw Bypass, Pender County (November 2002)

- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey (for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office) (October 2002-present; ongoing)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, Alston Avenue Widening, Durham County (October-November 2002)
- Belmont Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, Belmont, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2002)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report (for Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.) Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Forsyth County (Summer and Fall 2002)
- Historic Structures Report on the Morganton Depot, Morganton, North Carolina: A
   Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of
   Transportation (September 2002)
- Historic Structures Report on the Marion Depot, Marion, North Carolina: A Transportation Enhancement Grant (TEA-21) Project for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (September 2002)
- Research on historic train stations for the NCDOT Rail Division at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. In conjunction with the restoration of passenger rail service in North Carolina. (July 2002 to present; ongoing).
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey Report, U.S. Highway 158 Corridor, Hertford County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- Dudley High School, National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- Mitchell College Historic District Boundary Expansion National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- Architectural Survey of Wake County Public Schools Built Before 1956, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase I Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 52 Corridor, Forsyth County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Survey and Report, U.S. Highway 19/23, Buncombe and Haywood Counties, North Carolina (June 2002)
- City of Darlington Architectural Survey, Darlington County, South Carolina. Conducted a survey
  of Darlington's existing National Register districts, potential new districts and areas of possible
  expansion of the current districts (October 2001-June 2002)
- Dare and Currituck Counties Architectural Survey, Dare and Currituck Counties, North Carolina (2001-2002)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation (for The LPA Group) Phase I Survey for Improvements to Exit 33 on 1-77, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)

#### JENNIFER F. MARTIN

- North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Madison Schools Complex, Rockingham County; Clayton Mill, Johnston County and Clemmons School, Forsyth County. (December 2001-January 2002)
- Upper Richland County Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina. A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)
- Olympia Mill Village Architectural Survey, Richland County, South Carolina. A project partially funded by the National Park Service and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (2001-2002)
- Jean-Pierre Auguste Dalmas House National Register Nomination, Burke County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- Jesse Penny House and Outbuildings National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- Apex Historic District Boundary Expansion II National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 4 on SR 1565 over the Ivy River, Madison County, North Carolina (August 2001)
- Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replacement of Bridge No. 56 on SR 1250 over Canoe Creek, Burke County, North Carolina (August 2001)
- Occoneechee Speedway National Register Nomination, Orange County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- Cowee-West's Mill Historic District National Register Nomination, Macon County, North Carolina (October 2000)
- Ouplin County Architectural Survey, Duplin County, North Carolina, Conducted an intensive-level survey of a rural eastern North Carolina county. Over 500 resources recorded and a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form prepared a completion of project. Ms. Martin published her survey findings and research into the county's history in Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina. (2000)

### PUBLICATIONS:

"Biltmore Complex," "Biltmore Forest School" and "Appalachian Rustic Architecture" in *The Encyclopedia of Appalachia*. East Tennessee State University (expected publication 2002)

Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina. Duplin County Historical Foundation, 2000.

A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina (co-author). University of North Carolina Press, 1999. AWARDS:

Certificate of Commendation for Along the Banks of the Old Northeast. Presented by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), October 2001.

Griffin Award for Notable Research and Publication. Presented by the Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, 2000.