



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

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

Division of Historical Resources  
David L. S. Brook, Director

February 5, 2004

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: David Brook

SUBJECT: Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Eastern Extension: US 311 to  
I-40 Business, U-2579A, 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 are determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

Motsinger Family Farm, 290 Motsinger Road SE, Forsyth County.  
Properties listed in Appendix B, 1-26, 28-71, 73-74.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT  
Jennifer F. Martin, Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc.

bc: ✓ Southern/McBride  
County

[www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us](http://www.hpo.dcr.state.nc.us)

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**Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report  
Phase II Intensive**

WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY  
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Eastern Section Extension: US 311 to I-40 Business  
TIP No. U-2579A/State Project No. 6.628002T

Prepared for

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

Prepared by

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

April 2003

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April 2003

 April 11, 2003  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

 July 25, 2003  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Architectural Resources Section, NCDOT



## I. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct the Extension of the Eastern Section of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway from US 311 Northward to I-40 Business in east Forsyth County. The project consists of four alternative 1,200-foot corridors and is approximately 4.5 miles long. The project is located on the Winston-Salem East and Kernersville United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps. The proposed alternatives are depicted in figure 1.

This phase II report was planned as an update of the Preliminary Identification study completed by Longleaf Historic Resources in October 2001. In turn, that report was an update of the original Preliminary Identification completed by Longleaf Historic Resources in January 1995. The report that resulted from the 1995 study, on file at the NCDOT, found one historic property in study area that appeared to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. That potentially eligible property was the Wilson-Stockton House, located at the north side of Kernersville Road, 0.5 miles NE of SR 2675 and built in the early 1800s.

In 2001, the study area was moved to the east so that the project no longer impacted the Wilson-Stockton House. The north end of the new study area was slightly larger than the original study area. Because of a five-year delay and a revised Area of Potential Effects (APE) to correspond with the revised study area, NCDOT required an update of the Preliminary Identification study. The report Longleaf Historic Resources completed in 2001 met that requirement. The report reassessed the historic architectural resources located within the revised APE. Only newly identified historic properties and historic properties whose status had changed were discussed in the 2001 survey update.

When Edwards-Pitman Environmental began the current update and consolidation of the previous surveys, it became apparent that during the course of the earlier studies 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 historic properties in the APE and prepared this report. This update and consolidation of previous reports 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 within the APE 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, architectural historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, conducted the field survey May 1-3, 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 July and August 2002.

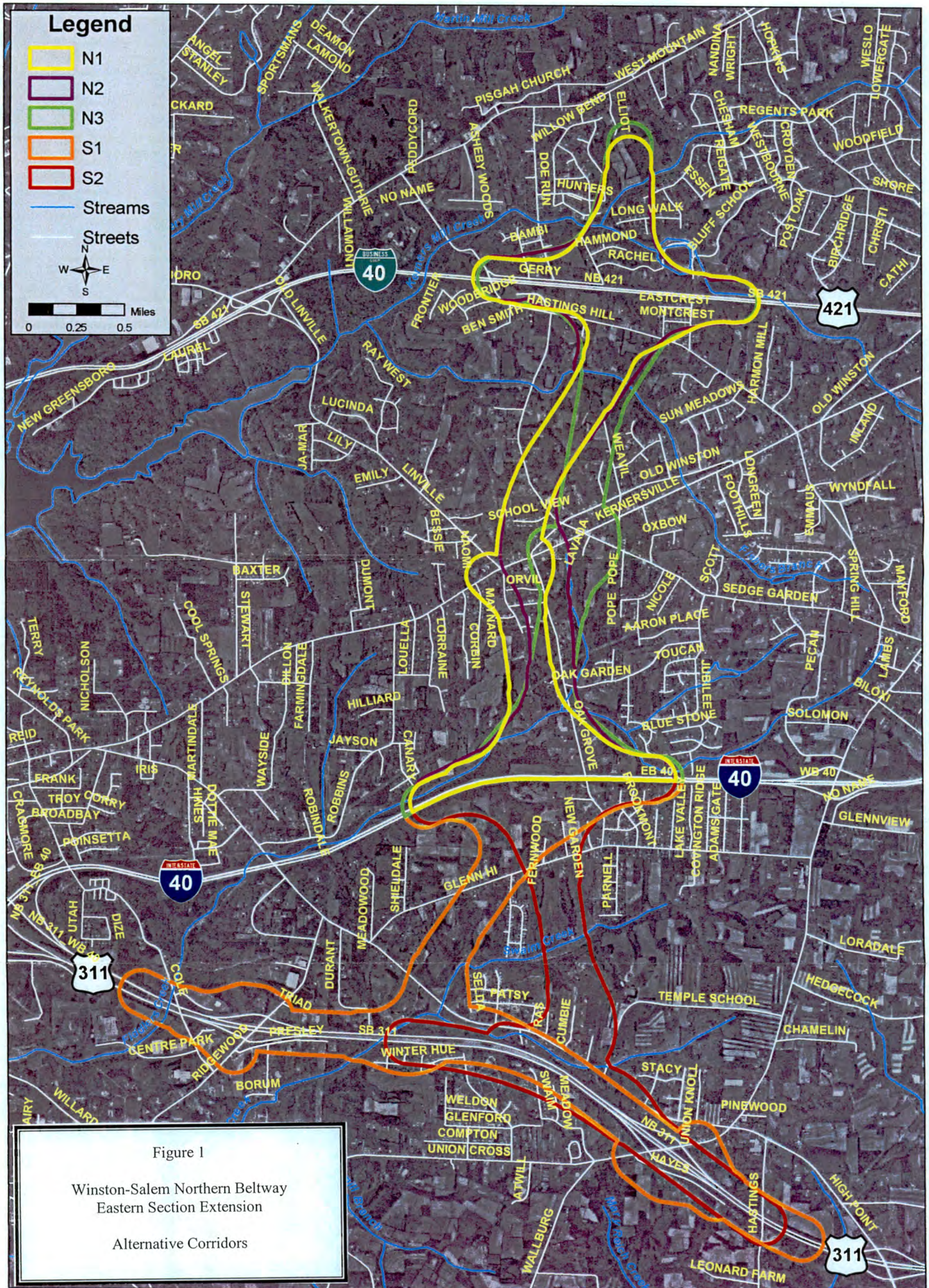


# Winston-Salem Northern Beltway Eastern Section Extension



Kimley-Horn  
and Associates, Inc.

## Alternative Corridors TIP No. U-2579A





In addition to the field survey, EPEI 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 investigator 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.

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 is shown on the Area of Potential Effects Map in Figure 2.

Seventy-three (73) 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 were not evaluated. No properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and no properties are on the North Carolina state Study List of properties that appear potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. No properties previously determined eligible through the environmental review process are located within the APE. Seventy-two (72) properties were determined to be ineligible by NCDOT and the HPO. One (1) property—the Motsinger Family Farm—was intensively surveyed and evaluated. It is recommended as ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Its location is indicated on a USGS map in Figure 2.

*Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places*

None

*Properties on the North Carolina state Study List*

None

*Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places*

None

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

None

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

Motsinger Family Farm. S end of Motsinger Road SE (#27)



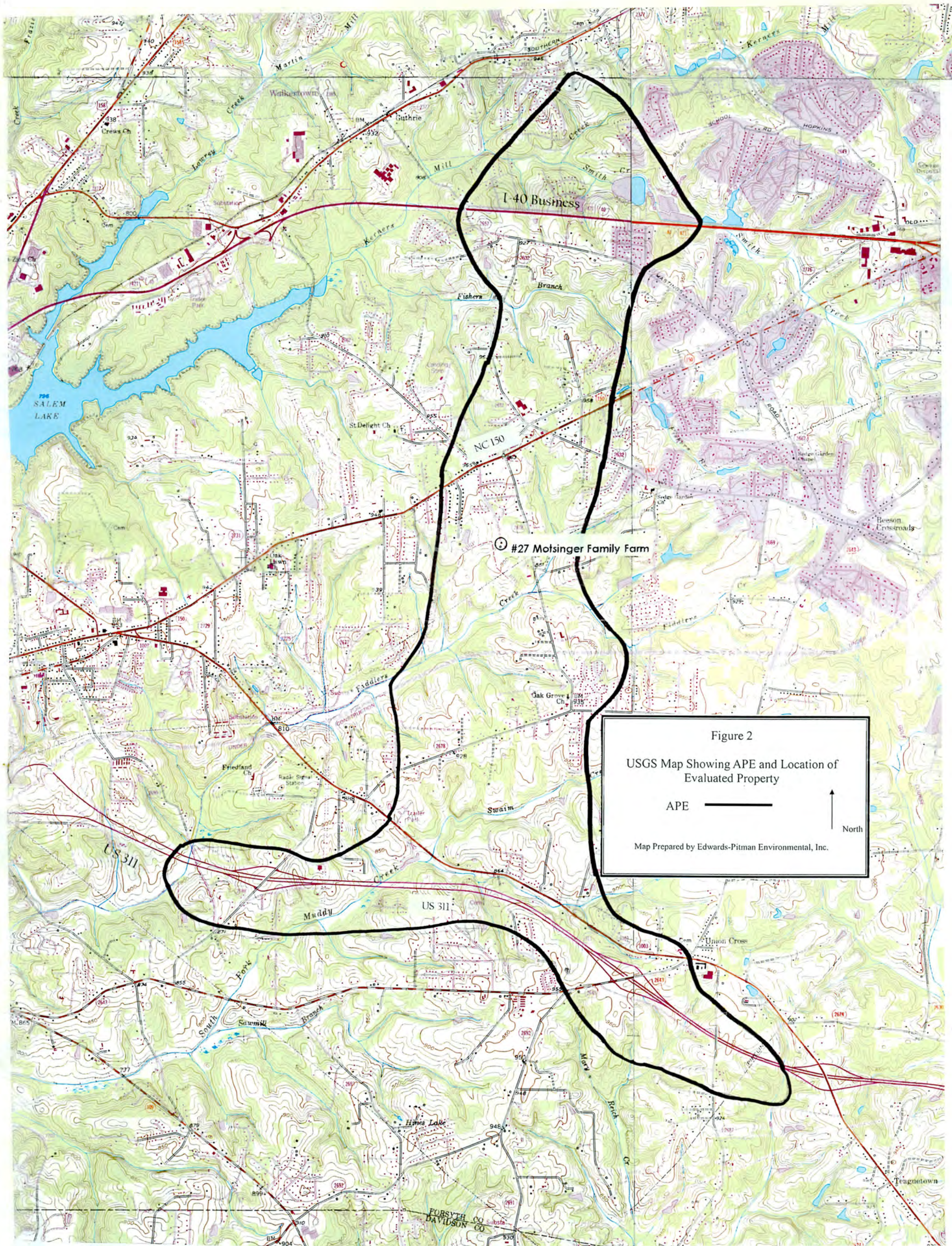


Figure 2  
USGS Map Showing APE and Location of  
Evaluated Property

APE ——— ↑ North

Map Prepared by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.



*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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I. LIST OF MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS

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## II. INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct the Extension of the Eastern Section of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway from US 311 northward to I-40 Business. 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 Preliminary Identification study, 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. An Edwards-Pitman Environmental historian conducted the field study by automobile and on foot in May 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 July and August 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, and interviewed local sources.

Edwards-Pitman Environmental staff historians delineated the APE on USGS maps. The APE varies from approximately 4,000 to 6,000 feet in width and encompasses the four alternatives for the project. The APE includes areas that may be physically affected by the road widening as well as those visually affected. The APE is shown on the Area of Potential Effects Map in Figure 2.

### III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area for the construction of the Eastern Extension of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway is located in Abbotts Creek Township east of Winston-Salem in Forsyth County. The topography consists of gently to moderately rolling hills and valleys that drain into numerous creeks including Swaim Creek, Fiddlers Creek, Fishers Branch, Kerners Mills Creek, and South 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 mixture of rural and suburban residential and commercial use. Several major traffic arteries extend through the study area. Interstate 40 Business, NC 150 (Kernersville Road), Interstate 40, and US 311 cross the project area from east to west.

Historically, the study area contained farms mixed with rural residential development along the major roads beginning in the early twentieth century. Rolling fields—a few under cultivation—remain in the area. More common are large parcels—mostly former pastures and forests—developed as subdivisions. A few early to mid-twentieth century outbuildings remain. This portion of Forsyth County has been under the pressure of development since the post-WWI period, but the pace of development has increased considerably in the last thirty years and in the wake of the completion of Interstate 40. Remaining farms have shrunk in size to make way for subdivisions and road construction.



#### 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 at least fifty years of age; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. An Edwards-Pitman Environmental historian conducted the field survey by automobile and on foot in May 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 July and August 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 local sources.

EPEI staff historians delineated the APE on USGS quadrangle maps. The APE was reviewed during the Phase II intensive level survey. The APE varies from approximately 4,000 to 6,000 feet in width and encompasses the four alternatives for the project. The APE includes areas that may be physically affected by the road widening as well as those visually affected. The APE is shown on the Area of Potential Effects Map in Figure 2.

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

The corridors under study for the Eastern Extension of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway are located in Abbotts Creek Township in a portion of the eastern section of the Wachovia Tract, the 100,000 acre land grant deeded to the Moravians, led by Bishop August Spangenberg, by Lord Granville of England in 1752. Spangenberg praised the tract for its

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

When Moravians settled in the area that would become Forsyth County, the land was part of Rowan County. In the 1770s, it became part of Surry County, then later Stokes County. In the mid-nineteenth century, the general assembly enacted legislation to create a new county out of a portion of Stokes County. In 1849, the new county was officially created and named after Col. Benjamin Forsyth, a hero in the War of 1812 and a Stokes County native. In 1921, a small portion of Davidson County became part of the southeastern section of Forsyth County.<sup>2</sup>

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 eastern Forsyth County in the project area for the Eastern Extension of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway.

Although a portion of 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 industrial boom.

The North Carolina Constitution of 1868 and the Acts of 1868 directed county commissioners in North Carolina to divide counties into districts called townships. Forsyth County's townships were approved in April 1869.<sup>3</sup> Abbotts Creek Township occupies the southeast corner of the county and for all of the nineteenth century it remained the least populated township. From 1870 to 1900, the population ranged from 747 to 844.<sup>4</sup> According to the 1900 census, more people farmed than engaged in any

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<sup>1</sup> Adelaide L. Fries, Douglass 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.

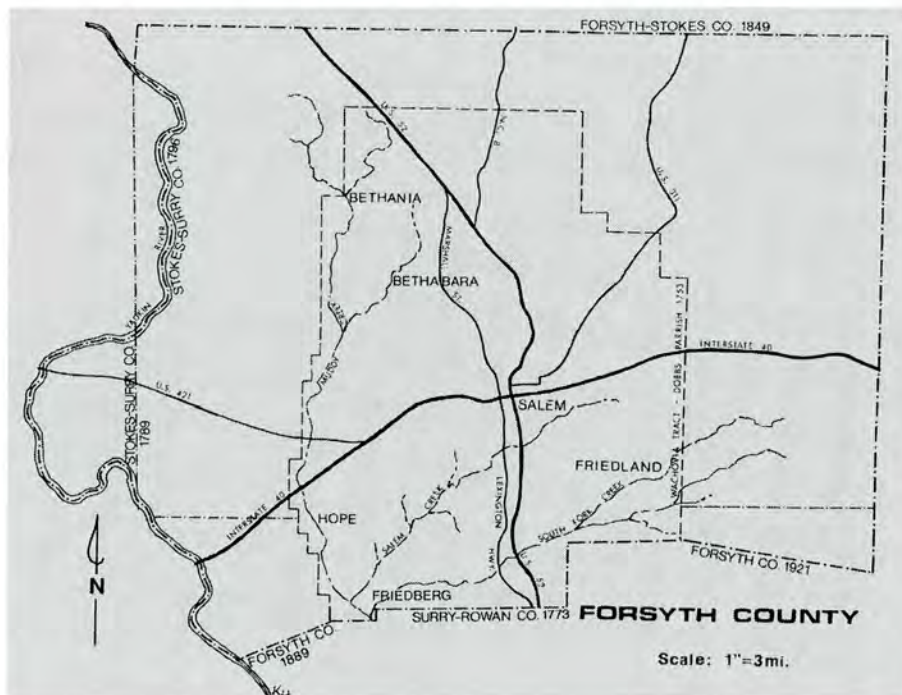
<sup>2</sup> Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Raleigh and Winston-Salem: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Properties Commission and the City-County Planning Board of Forsyth County and Winston-Salem, 1981), 2-3.

<sup>3</sup> Fries et al., 155.

<sup>4</sup> *Ninth Census of the United States: 1870, Population and Social Statistics* (Washington: Government Printing Office, date missing), 222; *Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census*

other occupation, although a few day laborers, a blacksmith and a carriage maker lived in the township.<sup>5</sup> By 1910, the population had risen to 922.<sup>6</sup> By 1930, the population had expanded as had the number of people engaged in occupations besides farming. That year, the census for Abbotts Creek Township recorded hosiery mill workers, tobacco factory laborers, furniture factory workers, and several people who worked a silk mill. Other occupations included domestics, retail workers, and waiters. Nearly all of these industrial and professional workers commuted to Winston-Salem.<sup>7</sup>

Most of the buildings remaining in the study area date to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries when families established small farms and built houses within commuting distance to Winston-Salem where jobs in industry were plentiful.



Map of Forsyth County Showing Wachovia Tract and Growth of County Boundary in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries (From Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*).

(Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883), 280; *Compendium of the Eleventh Census: 1890*

(Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892), 298.

<sup>5</sup> Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900, Forsyth County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, Microfilm, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

<sup>6</sup> *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910: Nebraska Through Wyoming* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913), 275.

<sup>7</sup> Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Forsyth County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, Microfilm, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.



## Early Communities

Only two organized communities are located near the study area for the Eastern Extension of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway. Friedland was located near the eastern edge of the Wachovia survey and just west of the study area. In 1769, six German families arrived in Wachovia from a settlement in Maine. They had been part of a band of emigrants from the Palatinate and Wurttemberg who came to the colonies in 1738. They traveled to Virginia via ship and traveled into the backcountry finally arriving in Forsyth County where they were given temporary homes in Bethabara and Salem. In 1770, eight more families joined the original group and together they purchased land from the Unity who reserved thirty acres for the construction of a church and school at the center of the settlement. The Friedland Congregation was formally recognized in 1780.<sup>8</sup>

Union Cross stands at the junction of the old road to Hillsborough (now Union Cross Road or SR 2643) and the former Cross Creek Road (now High Point Road or SR 1003). Located just outside the southeastern demarcation of the APE, this small enclave of residences and modest commercial buildings developed about 1900 around Union Cross Moravian Church.

## Agriculture in Forsyth County

In the nineteenth century, most farming in Forsyth County was subsistence. Moravians were the only farmers who grew livestock and tobacco for commercial trade. Corn, hay, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes reigned as the most common crops, while horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine dominated the livestock population. The development of “bright” tobacco, transportation improvements, and the establishment of many small tobacco factories throughout the county gave great impetus to tobacco cultivation, especially in northern Forsyth County. The tobacco-growing boom led to a doubling in the number of acres under cultivation and of the average farm value. Livestock production increased in the 1850s, although the overemphasis on tobacco caused a decrease in other agricultural products. Of the piedmont counties, Forsyth County had the fewest slaves.<sup>9</sup>

The Civil War profoundly affected the economy of Forsyth County, as it did the whole state. Returning soldiers found overgrown fields, poor equipment, and broken down outbuildings. Those seeking work in the county’s industries discovered a lack of raw materials. The county’s railroads were also in disrepair. Because the slave population had been fairly low, the loss of labor did not prove as profound as in other counties.<sup>10</sup>

In 1869, the county contained 1,272 farms with the average farm made up of 163 acres, somewhat smaller than the state average of 212 acres. In the years after the war, farm size

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<sup>8</sup> Adelaide Fries, Stuart Thurman Wright, and J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 25.

<sup>9</sup> Fries et al., 109; M. Ruth Little, “Historic Structures and Evaluation Report, Winston-Salem Northern Beltway: Eastern Section From US 52 to I-40 Business,” January 1995, revised June 1995, 10.

<sup>10</sup> Little, 10.



continued to shrink. Unlike eastern counties where plantations were broken up into tenant farms or farmed by sharecroppers, Forsyth County had few tenants or sharecroppers. The high percentage of owner-occupied small farms should have resulted in prosperity and progress among farmers, but a heavy reliance on tobacco as a cash crop meant that county farmers could hardly feed themselves or supply the food needs of those in Winston-Salem.<sup>11</sup> By 1919, Forsyth County produced only one-fourth of the food and feed supplies consumed. Only Mecklenburg and Guilford counties spent more for imported food and feed supplies.<sup>12</sup>

In the early twentieth century, farms continued to get smaller, but the number of farms grew. By 1920, 2,849 farms occupied the county. That number put Forsyth County at forty-first in the state in the number of farms. The typical farmer grew tobacco as a cash crop and raised small grains, hay, and corn. In the early part of the century, several individuals made strides to improve agricultural practices in the county. A number of wealthy landowners, such as Catherine Reynolds, who, along with her husband tobacco financier R.J. Reynolds owned 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.<sup>13</sup>

### **Log Construction in Forsyth County**

In the early nineteenth century, outside of the Moravian settlements, non-Moravians developed a building tradition in which log construction dominated. While the first wave of settlers nearly always built log houses, successive generations perpetuated the tradition by erecting these utilitarian dwellings into the late nineteenth century. Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century log buildings were typically of a high quality with a discernable sturdiness resulting from well hewn members tightly chinked and expertly joined at their corners. All types of buildings made from logs—dwellings, schools, churches and farm structures—were ubiquitous on the piedmont North Carolina landscape in the nineteenth century. Notching types varied from region to region with the V-notch and half-dovetail dominating in the piedmont. Log buildings from the nineteenth century in Forsyth followed a general plan: they were rectangular, one or two-room buildings with an exterior end chimney built of stone or brick. Many had a rear shed. Builders or occupants often covered the exterior logs with weatherboard to “dress up” the dwelling and further disassociate it from its reputation as a pioneer dwelling. A localized characteristic of this regional house type is brick nogging, a traditional German construction technique. Most of these houses have exterior end chimneys, one-story

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<sup>11</sup> Little, 10.

<sup>12</sup> Charles N. Siewers, *Forsyth County: Economic and Social* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 1924), 55.

<sup>13</sup> Little, 10-11.



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.

To be eligible for the National Register, a log dwelling should 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 substantial remodeling or removal from their original location.

### **Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Frame Houses in Forsyth County**

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. The style first appeared in the state in the 1830s and was quickly adopted by a planter class who saw it as a symbol of their position and class in an agrarian society. Few North Carolinians built dwellings in the fully-realized Greek Revival temple form, but instead chose to erect houses in a more conservative scale and manner. The style followed a basic form that was symmetrically-composed with a hipped or side-gabled roof and a central passage plan for the interior. These dwellings were either one room or two rooms deep and chimneys were located either on each gable end or between front and rear rooms. Local builders frequently employed popular and accessible pattern books and builders' guides to fashion porticoes, mantels, pilasters, windows, and other details. Beyond the planter class, the style found favor among prosperous and middling farmers who erected more vernacular versions in the antebellum period.

In Forsyth County, the commanding presence of the Greek Revival style appealed to a class of farmers who had prospered in their agricultural pursuits in the 1840s and 1850s. The formality of moulded chair rails and paneled wainscot of the Federal period gave way to the Greek Revival style's use of uninterrupted plastered walls. Two- and four-paneled doors typically supplanted six-panel doors of the previous decades. Proportions broadened and mouldings became wider and simpler.

In the rural Forsyth County, middling farmers applied the Greek Revival to the two-story, single-pile form (often called an "I-House"). Although some farmers has achieved sufficient prosperity to build large stylish houses, the majority continued to construct modest vernacular houses. Throughout the rest of the 1800s and into the second decade of the twentieth century the I-House remained the accepted house type for middling farmers.

Around the early part of the twentieth century, builders began applying picturesque elements to rather traditional forms. Turned posts replaced square porch supports and understated sawn work was applied to gables and porches. The most common expression of the picturesque idiom on vernacular forms was the front facing gable placed on a side



gable roof which resulted in a form often referred to as the “triple-A.” These decorative gables appeared most frequently on one and two-story, single-pile houses and were common on residences built in the early part of the century across North Carolina.

One and two-story, single-pile houses with hints 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, they should 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 no longer the seat of a working farm, it is potentially eligible under Criterion C as a building type.

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

At the dawn of the twentieth century, local carpenters continued to erect familiar house forms not so different from the dwellings built in the previous century. The one-story, single-pile dwelling continued to find some favor in outlying areas of the county, especially on farms. In suburban areas outside of Winston-Salem, modest houses of the 1920s sometimes exhibited Colonial Revival features such as a simple gabled portico with Tuscan or Doric columns, but more often middle class families built bungalows. The bungalow enjoyed national popularity in the late 1910s and 1920s and architects designed fine examples for clients from coast to coast. More scaled-down versions of the style proved immensely popular across North Carolina. Building plans for these houses with their wide overhanging eaves, open arrangement of rooms and inviting porch appeared in national magazines and catalogs. Those living in outlying areas of Forsyth County who worked in Winston-Salem embraced the bungalow in part because it expressed their ever-growing contact and immersion in the greater society. Farmers proved equally accepting of the style and bungalows became the most common farm house type in the twentieth century in the county. In addition, the bungalow—in all its many expressions, construction materials and degrees of detail—was inexpensive and easy to build and appealed to families’ desire for a modern house.

Bungalows are exceedingly common in rural Forsyth County. Rows of them extend along the sides of secondary roads and US highways throughout the study area. The examples of this property type in the study area are generally small and standardized, and none appear to have any special architectural significance.

By the 1930s and early 1940s, other dwelling styles appear in the areas outlying Winston-Salem. The period cottage or English cottage style was found throughout the county seat and it is likely those who worked in Winston-Salem sought to adopt the style so common in neighborhoods like Ardmore and Konnoak Hills. Most examples are executed in brick and feature the characteristic high-pitched front gable roof containing the entrance bay



and a front elevation chimney. Besides the bungalow, the period cottage is the most common non-farm dwelling in the study area.

When World War II ended, the population expanded in Forsyth County. In 1940, 126,475 people lived in the county. By 1950, that number had increased to 146,135. Just ten years later, 188,229 people lived in Forsyth County.<sup>14</sup> As construction revived after the war, some families in the county sought the comfort and reassurance of building in styles of the past such as the Colonial Revival. More commonly new houses took on a decidedly modern appearance. The Minimal Traditional house, typically a side-gabled dwelling with a front-facing gable vaguely reminiscent of the Tudor cottage and lacking decorative detail, began appearing just before the war, but proved more popular in the last half of the 1940s. From the late 1940s through the 1960s, the Ranch house, with its low-pitched roof and horizontal massing, reigned as the most sought-after dwelling. Ranch houses were built along secondary roads and US highways and frequently replaced older farm houses or were added to a farm complex to house the grandchildren and great grandchildren of the farm's founder.

Since the 1970s, residential development has shifted from individual, custom built houses on road frontages to the subdivision of entire farms into residential neighborhoods with cul-de-sacs and closely spaced single family houses.

### **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. Over time, as materials such as the exterior sheathing became worn, they might be replaced with new wood or covered with metal sheeting.

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-

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<sup>14</sup> Clipping in the Forsyth County Vertical File, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.



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 pack houses 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 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.

## VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Seventy-three (73) properties located within the APE were identified during the field survey; two (2) additional properties were identified, but they are located just outside the APE. No properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places are located in the APE. No properties on the North Carolina state Study List are located within the APE. No properties previously determined eligible are located within the APE. Of the seventy-three properties, seventy-two were determined to be ineligible by NCDOT and the HPO. The remaining property was intensely surveyed and evaluated. It is not recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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

None

### *Properties on the North Carolina state Study List*

None

### *Properties Previously Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places*

None

### *Properties Considered Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places*

None

### *Properties Considered Not Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places.*

Motsinger Family Farm. S end of Motsinger Road SE (#27)



PROPERTIES EVALUATED AND CONSIDERED INELIGIBLE FOR THE  
NATIONAL REGISTER

27. **Motsinger Family Farm**

**Location:** 290 Motsinger Road SE (South End of Motsinger Road SE)

**Description:** The Motsinger Family Farm is a medium-sized agricultural complex centered around a circa 1900 two-story, single-pile, triple-A **house** sheathed in vinyl siding. Twin interior chimneys occupy the roof's ridge. A single window is located above the door and below the central front gable. A hipped roof porch shelters the three bays piercing the façade. Square wooden posts set on brick plinths replaced the original porch posts in the 1920s. A shed porch on the rear of the main block has been enclosed. A one-story ell projects from the rear elevation. A porch on its west elevation has been enclosed. The house rests on a brick foundation.

A circa 1900 small front-gabled **well house** stands behind the house and faces the rear ell. The diminutive building rests on a concrete foundation and retains its original weatherboard exterior. A metal roof covers the well house.

A circa 1910 **house** is located west of the main house. A single brick chimney occupies the north gable end of the board-and-batten, side-gabled house with a rear shed room. A single-leaf batten door and a small square window pierce the façade. A metal roof covers the building.

An open **tractor shed** stands east of the house. A flat metal roof covers the structure which appears to date from the 1950s.

South of the tractor shed is a one-story board-and-batten tobacco **packhouse** built in the early twentieth century. The simple side-gabled building rests on a stone perimeter foundation and has a metal-covered gable roof.

The **barn** (ca. 1900) located at the south end of the farmyard is a large gable-roofed building with entrance bays on the north elevation and the east elevation. According to family members, some of the interior hewn framing timbers could be from the nineteenth century.

In addition to the farm buildings, the Motsinger Family Farm includes **just under fifty acres of pasture and woods**. This acreage retains the appearance of an agricultural landscape associated with the raising of cattle.

**Historical Background:** The Motsingers of eastern Forsyth County descended from Felix Motsinger, a native of Switzerland, who immigrated to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1735. In 1765, Felix Motsinger moved to Rowan County and purchased land in the Abbotts Creek area of present-day Davidson County.



Anderson Motsinger, who was born in 1867, established the Motsinger Family Farm around 1900. The property passed to Anderson and Della Motsinger's son, Jonah (b. 1909), who lived on and operated the farm for most of the twentieth century. Tobacco was the farm's main crop in the first decades of the twentieth century. The Motsingers also grew corn, wheat and oats. In the late twentieth century, the Motsingers began raising cattle. The farm house stands empty, but J.R. Motsinger, Jonah's son, still continues to raise cattle on the property.

**Evaluation:** The Motsinger Family Farm is not eligible for the National Register under any criteria. Background research revealed no significant historic events or persons associated with the property. Although the farm is associated with the agricultural history of Forsyth County, numerous other farm complexes with more intact dwellings survive in the county. While the farm contains a collection of domestic and agricultural outbuildings, its integrity is compromised by the presence of synthetic siding on the exterior of the dwelling and the replacement of the original porch posts. In the context of rural Forsyth County where many intact farm complexes survive intact, the Motsinger Farm lacks distinction or special architectural significance. The farm is not likely to yield important information that contributes to the understanding of human history or prehistory.

More intact examples of the triple-A farm house include the C. Rowan Smith House (FY 329) located on the west side of SR 2733, 0.2 mi. north of NC 150 near Winston-Salem. Built in 1903, the house features decorative shingles in its gable ends. The house stood at the center of Cool Springs Dairy which ceased operating in 1941. Among the outbuildings present are a milk house, well house and garage. A farm (FY 353) at the junction of SR 2609 and SR 2611 near Kernersville includes a late nineteenth century triple-A house with decorative brackets along the porch. A modern addition has been added to the rear. Outbuildings include a frame barn, several tobacco barns, and sheds. The Stanley House (FY 412) was built in 1906 and is a triple-A dwelling with bungalow porch posts. Outbuildings include a log smokehouse, a frame barn, and a shed. The Charlie Tucker Farm (FY 381) at 3185 Temple School Road stands just outside the southeastern edge of the APE. The two-story, single-pile house retains original turned posts with sawnwork brackets and its original weatherboard exterior. The thirty-five acre property contains an unidentified outbuilding—probably a kitchen—and a large barn.





Motsinger House Façade (Facing S)



Southwest Corner of House (Facing NE)

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





Well House (Facing SW)



Barn (Facing S)





Packhouse (Facing E)



Other House (Facing NW)



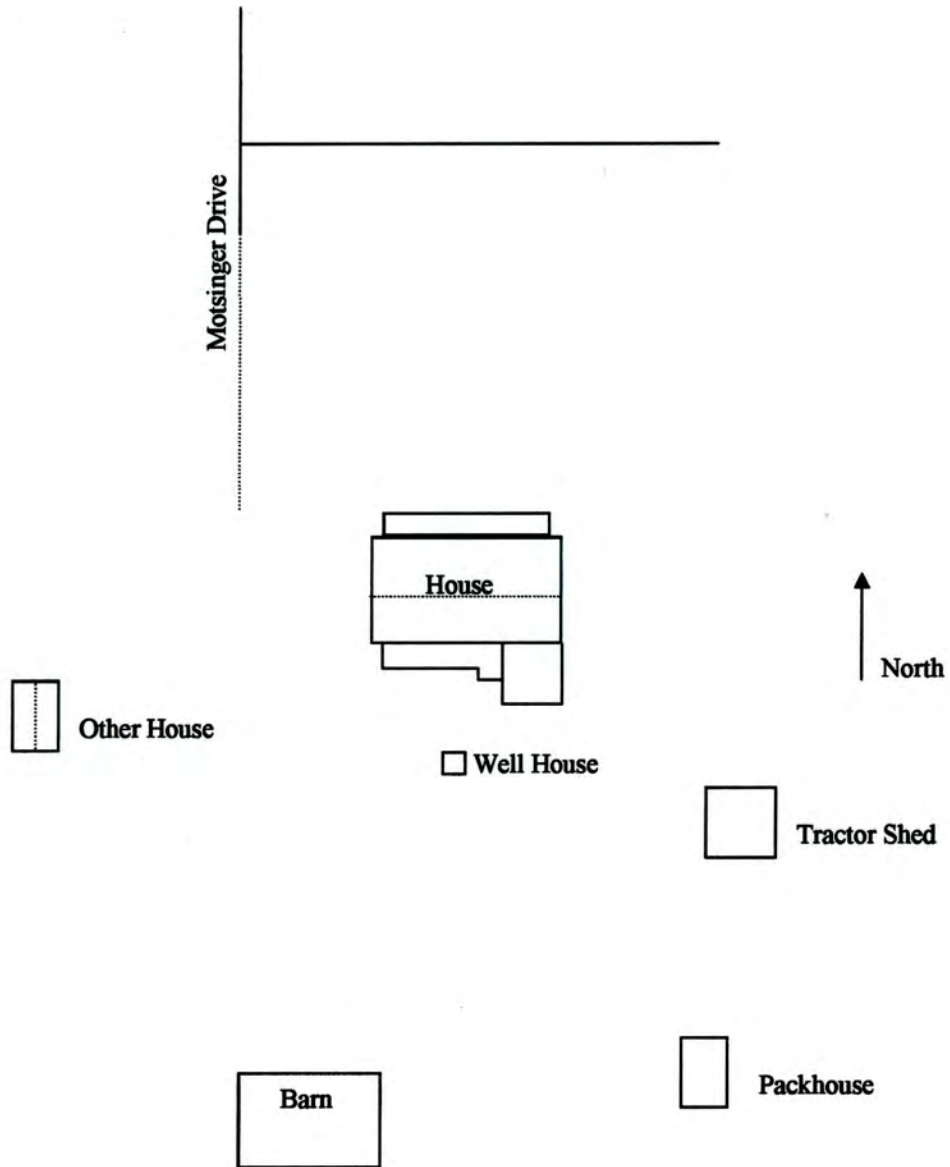


Farm Field Behind Outbuildings (Facing S)



Tractor Shed (Facing ENE)





**Site Plan**

**MOTSINGER FARM  
290 Motsinger Drive  
Winston-Salem vic.**

**No Scale**

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Appendix A  
Concurrence Form



Federal Aid #

TIP # U-2579A

County: Forsyth

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

*Project Description:* Winston-Salem Northern Beltway consolidating the western section from US 158 northward to US 52; and the eastern section from I-40 Business northward to US 52; and the eastern section extension from US 311 northward to I-40 Business.

On June 4, 2002, representatives of the

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

Reviewed the subject project at

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

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as (List Attached) are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. *all w/exception #27*
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (*Attach any notes or documents as needed*)

Signed:

Barbara H. Chum 6/4/02  
Representative, NCDOT Date

R. H. A. - 6/4/02  
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Claudia Brown 6-4-02  
Representative, HPO Date

David Hood 6/4/02  
State Historic Preservation Officer Date



Appendix B

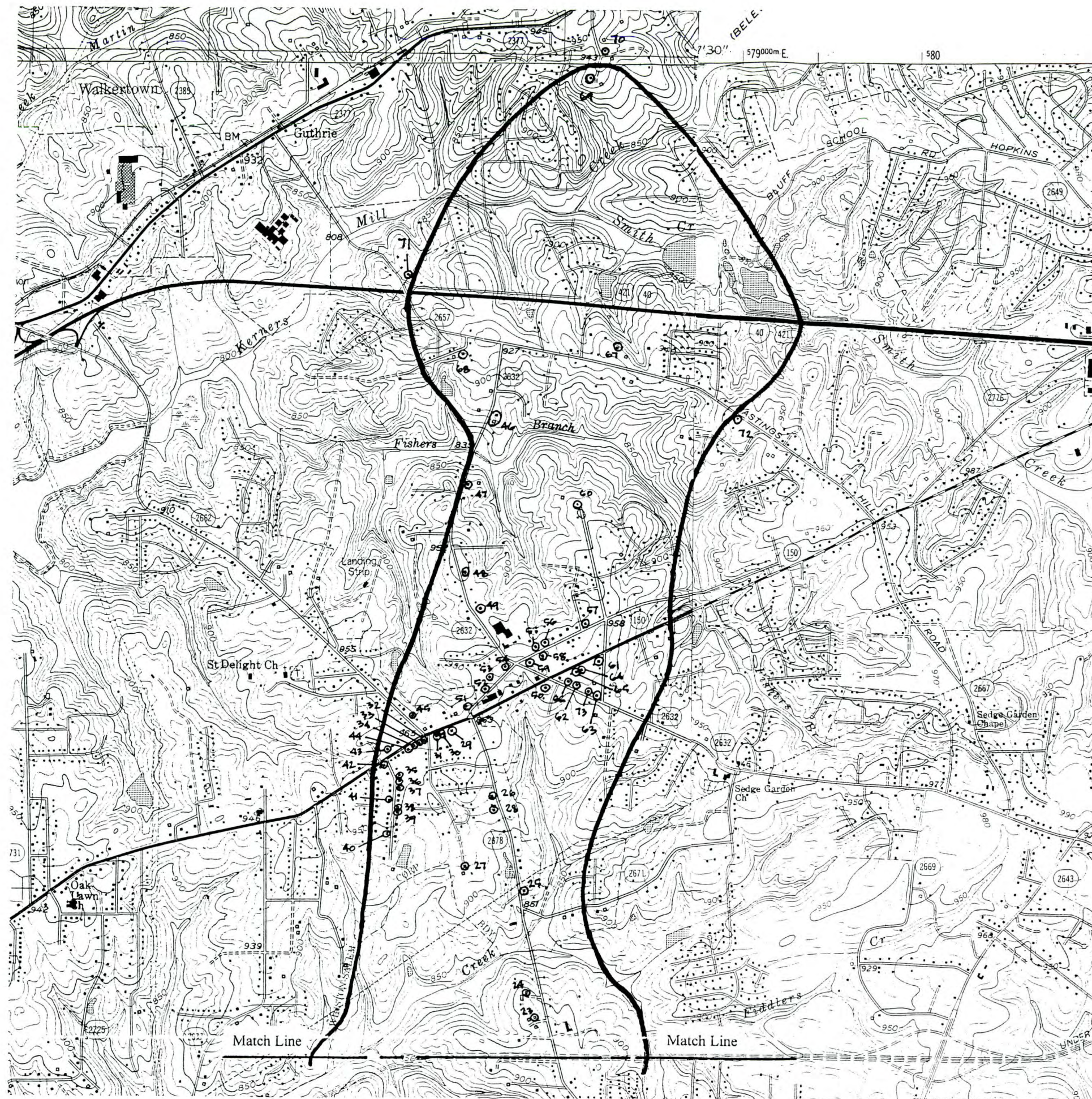
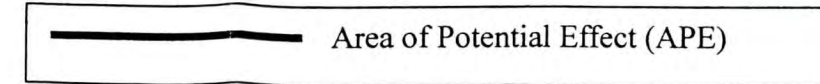
Historic Resources Survey Map

and

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

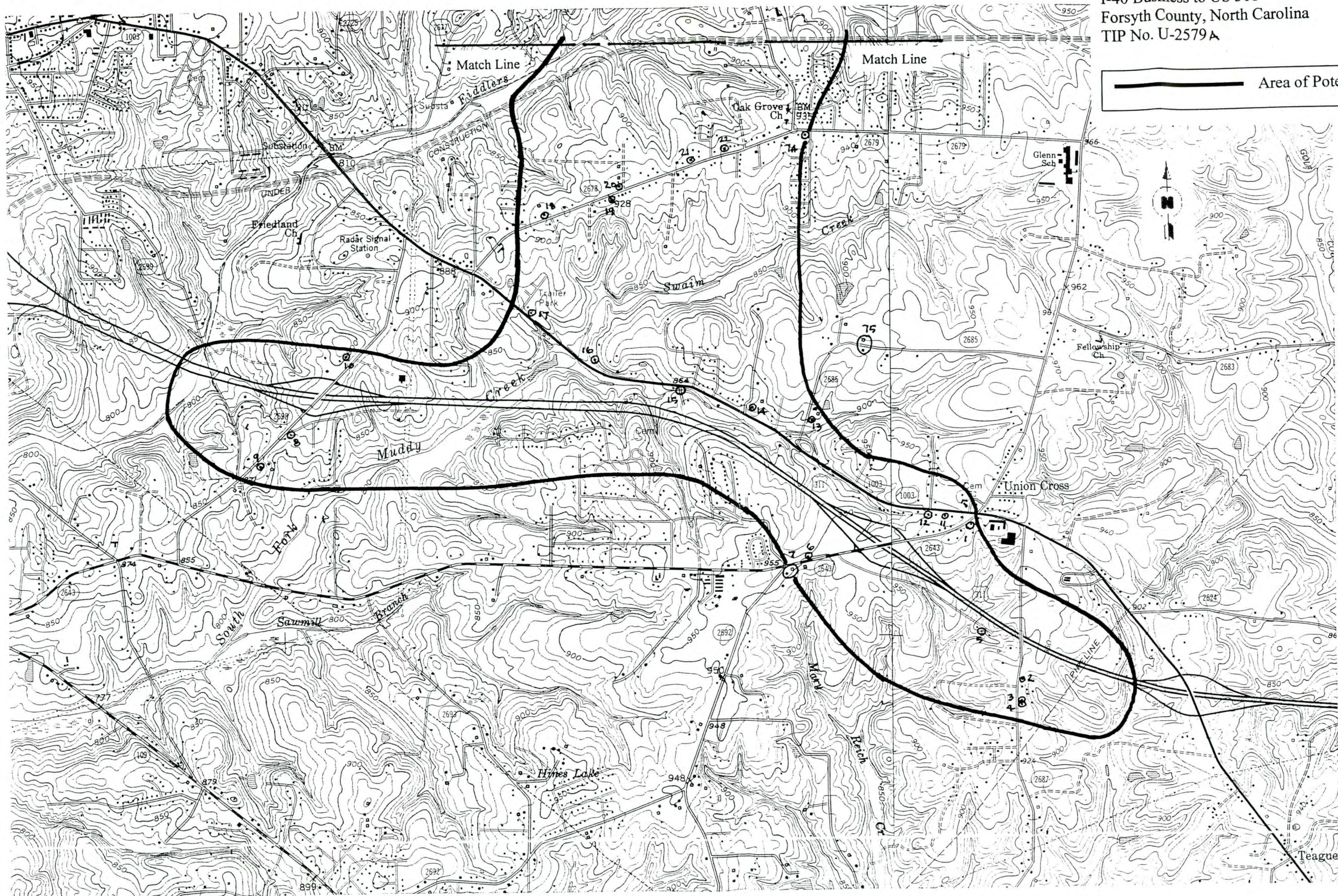


Historic Resources Survey Map (1 of 2)  
Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Section Extension  
I-40 Business to US 311  
Forsyth County, North Carolina  
TIP No. U-2579 A





Historic Resources Survey Map (2 of 2)  
Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Section Extension  
I-40 Business to US 311  
Forsyth County, North Carolina  
TIP No. U-2579A



— Area of Potential Effect (APE)



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

1. **House**, ca. 1930  
1817 Union Cross Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with modern attached side-gabled carport. 6/6 sash windows, asbestos siding, and interior chimney on roof slope. A contemporary garage stands just northwest of the house. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
2. **House**, ca. 1930  
3795 Hastings Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with partially enclosed and extended front porch, replacement porch posts, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
3. **House**, ca. 1900 with late 1920s alterations  
3811 Hastings Road  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled house with exterior end chimneys, German siding, shingled front-gabled dormer and shingled front gable porch with knee braces. Four-over-four sash windows flank a pair of single-leaf doors centered on the façade. A large barn sided with vertical boards stands just north of the house. *Does not appear eligible (exhibits no special significance).*
4. **House**, ca. 1930  
3817 Hastings Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with an extended side gabled front porch supported by flared posts on brick plinths. German siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
5. **House**, nineteenth century  
Adjacent to 4090 Hayes Drive  
One-story, single-pen log house with half-dovetail notching. Has been altered with cement chinking, rear and side additions, replacement chimney and one-over-one windows. Appears to have been moved. *Does not appear eligible (altered extensively, possibly relocated).*
6. **House and outbuildings**, ca. 1920  
1890 Union Cross Road  
One and one-half-story, double-pile, side-gabled bungalow with a central shed dormer, an interior end chimney, a wraparound porch, and rear ell. Asbestos siding covers the exterior. Several domestic outbuildings of the same period stand around the house including a vertical-sided smokehouse with overhanging roof and several sheds. *Does not appear eligible (common type, synthetic siding).*



7. **House and outbuildings**, ca. 1925  
4005 Wallburg Road  
American Foursquare with hipped roof and wraparound porch and front-gabled dormer with returns. Original 2/2 windows remain in place. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. A large barn and a smokehouse stand on the east side of the yard. *Does not appear eligible (alterations).*
8. **House**, ca. 1930  
3137 Ridgewood Road  
Small, one-story, side-gabled Craftsman-influenced house with 4/1 sash windows, front-gabled porch, and interior chimney. Iron posts replace the original porch posts and vinyl siding covers exterior. A ca. 1950 roadside market building stands adjacent to the house. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, common property type).*
9. **House**, ca. 1930  
31?? Ridgewood Road  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled bungalow with twin interior chimneys, knee braces along the eaves, and 4/4 sash windows. Asbestos siding covers the exterior. A smokehouse stands behind the house. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, synthetic siding).*
10. **House**, ca. 1930  
3060 Ridgewood Road  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled brick bungalow with a low-pitched front-gabled porch that extends to form a porte cochere. A front gabled dormer occupies the center of the front roof slope. Porch posts are brick and windows are 4/1 on the side elevations, while windows on the façade feature crisscross glazing bars in the transoms. Other features include sidelights that flank the front door and decorative false beams along the gables. Two outbuildings stand behind the house. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
11. **House**, ca. 1940  
4272 High Point Road  
One-story, side-gabled minimal traditional house with a front cross gable with bay window. The house features a modest classical entrance, an open side porch and stone veneer flanking the entrance. Aluminum siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
12. **House**, ca. 1940  
4258 High Point Road  
One-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house with a front cross gable and front gabled entrance bay. Other features include a façade chimney, partially-open side porch, brick knee wall, and 6/6 windows. Asbestos siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*



13. **House and barn**, ca. 1930  
3256 Temple School Road  
One-story, multi-gabled bungalow with wraparound porch, replacement 6/1 windows, interior chimneys, decorative false gable beams and synthetic siding. A large ca. 1930 gambrel-roofed dairy barn stands in a field behind the house. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, synthetic siding).*
14. **J.O. Tucker House and barn**, 1929  
4157 High Point Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with wraparound porch, replacement 1/1 windows and interior chimneys. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. According to Ruth Little's survey, the interior has been substantially altered. A large, ca. 1940 gambrel-roofed dairy barn stands behind the house. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
15. **Bridge (B6) over Swaim Creek**  
Swaim Creek Road, just south of jct. with High Point Road  
One-lane, single-span, wooden bridge with two-bar wood railings. *Does not appear eligible (common type).*
16. **House**, ca. 1900  
4041 High Point Road  
One-story, hipped-roof house with multiple front-facing gables. House has been altered extensively and does not retain integrity. *Does not appear eligible (alterations).*
17. **House**, ca. 1925  
4001 High Point Road  
One-story, front-gabled brick bungalow with partial-width porch that extends to form a side-gabled porte-cochere. The porch features a brick balustrade and curved openings between the posts. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
18. **House**, ca. 1930  
3977 Glenn Hi Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with a substantially altered front porch that extends beyond the width of the façade and wraps around the north elevation. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
19. **House**, ca. 1930  
4046 Glenn Hi Road  
One-story, side-gabled bungalow with front-facing cross gable, front gabled dormer and partial width porch that extends to form a porte-cochere. Decorative false beams in the gables and 3/1 windows are intact. Aluminum siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common type, heavily altered).*



20. **House and outbuildings**, ca. 1930  
4073 Glenn Hi Road  
One-story, side-gabled Craftsman-influenced house with a front-gabled porch sheltering the entrance. Paired 6/1 windows pierce the façade. A large, side-gabled addition was made to the north side of the house. Several outbuildings—including sheds and modern bulk barns—stand in a line behind the house. *Does not appear eligible (common type, alterations).*
21. **House**, ca. 1925  
4163 Glenn Hi Road  
One and one-half-story, front-gabled bungalow with front-facing gable and partial-width porch that wraps around to the east elevation. Painted log posts resting on brick plinths support the porch. Original diamond-pane windows remain intact. Aluminum siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, synthetic siding).*
22. **House**, ca. 1930  
4209 Glenn Hi Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with new windows, replacement iron porch supports, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
23. **House**, ca. 1930  
W side of Oak Grove Church Road SE, 0.6 mi. N of Glenn Hi Road  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled bungalow with front-gabled dormer and wraparound porch. House is abandoned and appears to be slated for demolition. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, abandoned).*
24. **House**, ca. 1930  
386 Oak Grove Church Road SE  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled craftsman-influenced house with a pair of front-facing dormers and a front-gabled entrance porch supported with knee braces. The house features bracketed eaves, decorative false beams, and 4/1 windows. Asbestos shingles cover the exterior. House is abandoned and appears to be slated for demolition. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, abandoned).*
25. **Atkins House**, ca. 1900  
263 Oak Grove Church Road SE  
Two-story, single-pile brick triple-A house with a large rear ell. According to Ruth Little's survey, the front block, which dates to around 1900, faced the original road. In the late 1920s or early 1930s, the bungalow-style rear was added and the entire house was brick-veneered. Original section features paired interior chimneys and 2/2 windows. The original porch has been removed. The rear



features 3/1 windows and a flat-roofed porch with grouped posts atop brick plinths. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*

26. **House**, ca. 1900  
164 Oak Grove Church Road SE  
One-story, single-pile triple-A house with rear ell. The house features twin interior chimneys, decorative sawn work on the porch's turned posts, and 6/6 windows. The original porch balustrade has been replaced and vinyl siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
28. **House and barn**, ca. 1930  
180 Oak Grove Church Road SE  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with projecting front gable and hipped roof porch with replacement supports. House features replacement windows and aluminum siding. A ca. 1950 barn stands just north of the house. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
29. **House**, ca. 1930  
4250 Kernersville Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with German siding and a hip roof porch. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
30. **House**, ca. 1940  
4244 Kernersville Road  
One-story, side-gabled period cottage with steep front gable entrance bay and open side porch. The dwelling features a front façade chimney, a round arch door, and 6/1 windows. Asbestos shingles sheath the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, synthetic siding).*
31. **House**, ca. 1940  
4242 Kernersville Road  
One-story, side-gabled brick period cottage with a front gable entrance bay with varying eave lengths. The dwelling features a front façade chimney, 6/6 windows, and an open side porch. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
32. **House**, ca. 1940  
4232 Kernersville Road  
One-and-a-half-story, cross-gable house with a shed dormer, modern flat-roofed carport addition on the façade, replacement 1/1 windows, and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (substantially altered, common property type).*
33. **House**, 1940  
4226 Kernersville Road  
One-and-a-half-story, side-gabled brick period cottage with a prominent front gable. A smaller front entrance gable provides access to an open front corner



- porch. The dwelling features a façade chimney and original windows. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
34. **House**, ca. 1930  
4224 Kernersville Road  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled bungalow with prominent front-gabled dormer with knee braces. The full-façade front porch extends to form a porte-cochere. The dwelling features some replacement windows, iron replacement posts on the porch, and aluminum siding covering the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
35. **House**, ca. 1940  
117 Maynard Drive  
One and one-half-story, hip-roof brick period cottage with prominent front cross gable. A smaller front gable contains the arched-head entrance door. The substantial house features a façade chimney and 6/6 windows. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
36. **House**, ca. 1940  
125 Maynard Drive  
One-story, side-gabled period cottage with steep, front-gabled entrance gable. The dwelling features a façade chimney and original windows. Aluminum siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
37. **House**, ca. 1945  
131 Maynard Drive  
One-story, side-gabled ranch house with a stone-veneered side addition that connects the garage to the dwelling. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (heavily altered).*
38. **House**, ca. 1930  
161 Maynard Drive  
One-story, side-gabled brick bungalow with front-gabled porch. Vinyl sheaths the front gable and a metal awning has been added to shade the porch. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
39. **House**, ca. 1935  
165 Maynard Drive  
One-story, side-gabled dwelling with prominent, off-center front gable. The dwelling features a side addition, 6/6 windows, and replacement porch balustrade. *Does not appear eligible (alterations).*
40. **House**, ca. 1930  
218 Maynard Drive  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with replacement porch posts and aluminum siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations).*



41. **House**, ca. 1930  
760 Maynard Drive  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with replacement porch. The dwelling features triangular knee braces along the eaves, two substantial interior brick chimneys at the roof's ridge, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
42. **House**, ca. 1940  
4128 Kernersville Road  
One-story, side-gabled period cottage with steep front gabled entrance porch. The dwelling features a façade chimney and an end chimney. Alterations include modern windows, replacement porch posts, a new porch, replacement 1/1 windows, an enclosed side porch, and vinyl siding. *Does not appear eligible (alterations).*
43. **Store**, ca. 1940  
4203 Kernersville Road  
One-story, front-gabled building with brick false front. The double storefronts remain nearly intact. Vinyl covers the east, west and north elevations. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
44. **House**, ca. 1930  
4222 Kernersville Road  
One-story, front gabled bungalow with German siding and lattice, which fills the top of the gable. A partial-width porch extends to form a porte-cochere. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
45. **House**, ca. 1940  
665 Linville Road  
One-story, side-gabled house with a front facing gable and façade chimney. Aluminum siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
46. **House and barn**, ca. 1930  
151 Sedge Garden Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with partial-width inset porch, 6/6 windows, exposed rafter ends and interior chimneys piercing the roof's ridge. A large ca. 1940 barn with eave vents stands just to the south of the dwelling. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
47. **House and barn**, ca. 1930  
231 Sedge Garden Road  
One-story, side-gabled bungalow with a shed dormer and twin interior chimneys rising from the roof's ridge. The front porch has been enclosed on each end to create a central recessed porch. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. A ca. 1930 barn



stands behind the house. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*

48. **House**, ca. 1930  
371 Sedge Garden Road  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled house with a pair of prominent front-gabled dormers. The original German siding is visible beneath the asbestos siding on the front-gabled, single-bay porch. The dwelling features 6/1 windows, additions on each end, and an impressive collection of lighting rods. *Does not appear eligible (alterations).*
49. **Manuel House**, 1884/ca. 1925/ca. 1930  
421 Sedge Garden Road  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled bungalow. According to Ruth Little's survey, the original portion of this house—an 1884 single-pen log house—currently serves as the rear ell. In the 1920s, the bungalow was built onto the front of the log pen. In the 1930s, a side wing was added to house teachers. The house is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl replacement windows. An early-twentieth century carbide house stands behind the house in the north yard. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations).*
50. **House**, ca. 1930  
SW jct. of Sedge Garden Road and Kernersville Road  
One-story, front-gabled brick bungalow with a smaller, projecting gable and a partial-width porch that wraps around to the east elevation. The dwelling features exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
51. **House** (Bob Holleman Used Cars), ca. 1930  
4261 Old Winston Road  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled brick bungalow with a vinyl-covered shed addition. Triangular knee braces mark the gable ends. Windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. The house now serves as an office for a used car dealership. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
52. **House**, ca. 1930  
4270 Old Winston Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with German siding, 4/1 windows and an exterior chimney. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
53. **House**, ca. 1930  
4327 Old Winston Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with projecting front-facing gable and 4/1 windows. The partial-width porch wraps around to the east elevation. Aluminum siding covers the exterior and original porch has been replaced. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, alterations).*



54. **House**, ca. 1930  
4339 Old Winston Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with asbestos siding. Gable ends are embellished with decorative half-timbering. The partial-width porch wraps around to the east elevation. The dwelling's 4/1 windows and original porch posts remain intact. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
55. **House**, ca. 1930  
4415 Old Winston Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow with a full-width porch that extends to form a porte-cochere. The dwelling retains its triangular knee braces, two interior chimneys, and exterior chimney. Iron posts replace the original porch supports and vinyl covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, common property type).*
56. **House**, ca. 1930  
4425 Old Winston Road  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled house with clipped gables. A projecting front-gabled bay with clipped gable contains the entrance. The house has been substantially altered with a side addition, aluminum siding, and modern windows. *Does not appear eligible (heavily altered).*
57. **House**, ca. 1930  
4465 Old Winston Road  
One-story, front-gabled bungalow built of decorative molded concrete block. Vinyl covers the front gable and vinyl windows replace the original sash. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
58. **House**, ca. 1930  
4418 Old Winston Road  
One-story, cross-gable brick Craftsman-influenced brick house with a front gabled porch supported by slender Doric posts. Stucco with half-timbering fills the gables and decorative false beams occur along the eaves. Original three-part windows are intact. An addition with a shingled exterior attaches to the west elevation. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
59. **House**, ca. 1930  
4410 Old Winston Road  
One-story, side-gabled bungalow with a prominent shed dormer, interior chimney and sidelights flanking the front door. Aluminum siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, common property type).*
60. **House and barn**, ca. 1930  
750 Weavil Road



One-story, side-gabled bungalow with partial-width porch. Aluminum siding covers the exterior. A ca. 1950 barn stands behind the house. *Does not appear eligible (synthetic siding, common property type).*

61. **House**, ca. 1940  
4426 Kernersville Road  
One-story, side-gabled period cottage with front-facing gable containing entrance and a façade chimney. The side porch has been enclosed and windows and doors have been replaced. Asbestos siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
62. **House**, ca. 1940  
E side of Sedge Garden Road, 0.05 mi. S of Kernersville Road  
One and one-half-story, side-gabled Tudor-influenced brick cottage with a prominent steeply-pitched front gable that projects and shelters the round-arch door and a pair of windows. The projecting gabled porch flares near its base and is sheathed in vinyl above the arched porch openings. Other features include a façade chimney and light-colored masonry that contrasts with the dwelling's dark red brick. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
63. **House**, ca. 1930  
691 Sedge Garden Road  
Two-story, gambrel-roof Dutch Colonial Revival house with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and an enclosed side porch. *Does not appear eligible (heavily altered).*
64. **House**, ca. 1940  
4416 Kernersville Road  
One-story, side-gabled period cottage with projecting front gable that contains the entrance. Asbestos siding covers the exterior and an open porch occupies the east side elevation. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
65. **House**, ca. 1940  
4412 Kernersville Road  
One-story, side-gabled brick period cottage with a projecting front gable containing three 6/1 windows. Other features include a round-arched door and a façade chimney with decorative light-colored brick near its base. An open porch occupies the side (east) elevation. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
66. **House**, ca. 1930  
639 Sedge Garden Road  
One-story, cross-gabled bungalow with a projecting front-gable containing a three-part window. The partial-width porch extends and wraps around the south side. Aluminum siding covers the exterior and iron posts replace the original



- porch supports. Triangular knee braces mark the eaves of the main gable roof. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
67. **House**, ca. 1920  
459 Hastings Hill Road  
Two-story, side-gabled house that has been significantly altered. Windows and doors have been replaced, aluminum siding covers the exterior, and an addition was made to the east side elevation. *Does not appear eligible (heavily altered).*
68. **Bunyon Smith Farm**, 1912 (house)  
356 Hastings Hill Road  
Two-story, single-pile triple-A house that has been enlarged at the rear and remodeled. Vinyl covers the exterior and all windows have been replaced. Porch balustrade is a replacement. Farm contains about 40 acres and includes an early 20<sup>th</sup> century dairy barn. *Does not appear eligible (alterations).*
69. **House**, ca. 1900  
500 Elliot Road  
One-story, irregularly-massed, hipped and gable-roofed Queen Anne cottage with bungalow porch posts. Retains gable returns, original wood exterior, and diamond-shaped attic vents. Abandoned. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
70. **House**, ca. 1930  
535 Elliot Road  
One-story, side-gabled bungalow with German siding. The dwelling features a partial-width porch, triangular knee braces along the eaves, 6/1 windows, and an addition on the north side. *Does not appear eligible (common property type).*
71. **House**, 1858 with additions  
287 Old Hastings Road  
Two-story, triple-A dwelling that began as a single-pen log house. Over time the house was enlarged and remodeled. Aluminum siding covers the exterior and an addition occupies the west end. *Does not appear eligible (alterations).*
73. **House**, ca. 1930  
661 Sedge Garden Road  
One-story, side-gabled bungalow with a full-width porch with replacement porch supports. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. *Does not appear eligible (common property type, alterations).*
74. **House**, ca. 1900  
4304 Glenn Hi Road  
One-story, hipped-roof cottage with a decorative front gable and a hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts with sawn work brackets. Windows are modern replacements. *Does not appear eligible (alterations, common property type).*



**Properties That Appear Potentially Eligible, But Located Outside the APE**

72. **Noah Smith Farm**, ca. 1900  
518 Hastings Hill Road (outside the APE)  
Two-story, single-pile house featuring turned posts with sawn work brackets supporting the full-width shed porch. According to Ruth Little's survey, the farm retains a log smokehouse and large barn. *Appears potentially eligible, but outside APE.*
75. **Charlie Tucker House**, ca. 1900  
3185 Temple School Road (outside the APE)  
Two-story, single-pile, side-gabled house with original turned posts with sawn work brackets supporting the hip-roof porch. Original 2/2 windows, doors and interior chimneys remain in place. A detached building—possibly a kitchen or storage building—located behind the house remains. A ca. 1940 barn stands across the road from the house. Remains abandoned. *Appears potentially eligible, but outside APE.*





1. House, 1817 Union Cross Road



2. House, 3795 Hastings Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





3. House, 3811 Hastings Road

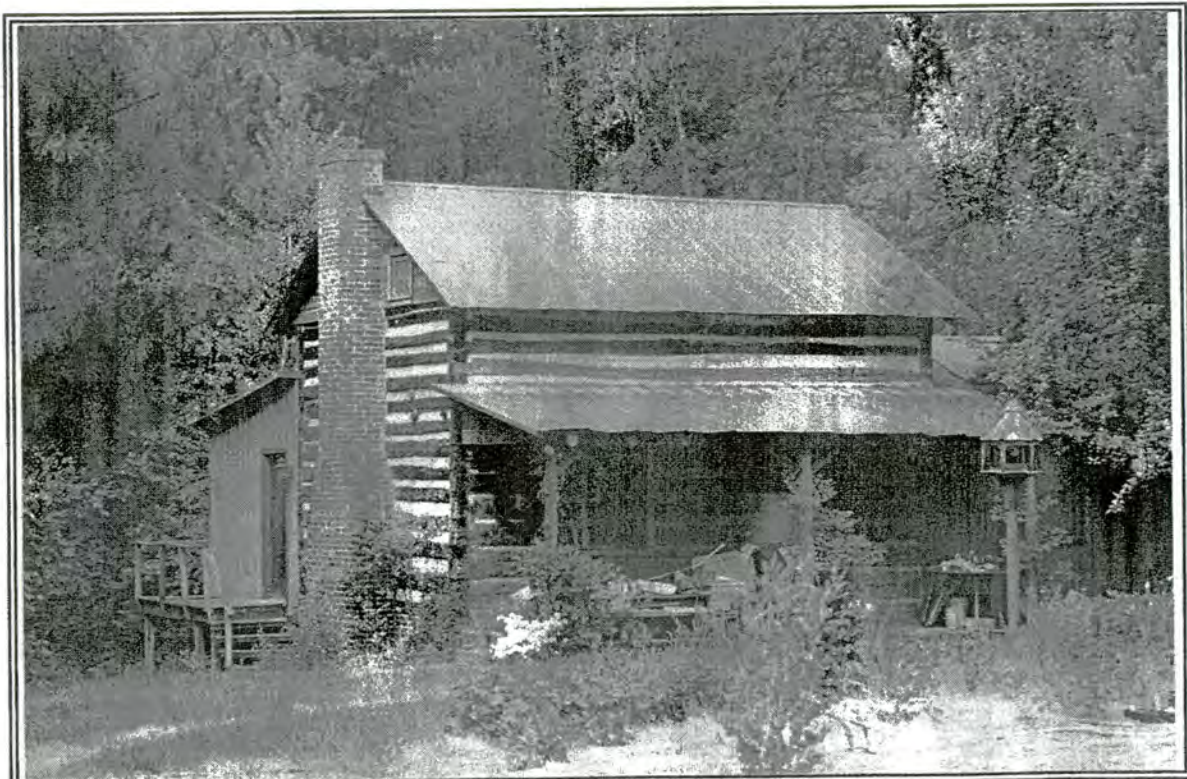


3. Barn, 3811 Hastings Road





4. House, 3817 Hastings Road



5. House, adjacent to 4090 Hayes Drive





6. House and outbuildings, 1890 Union Cross Road

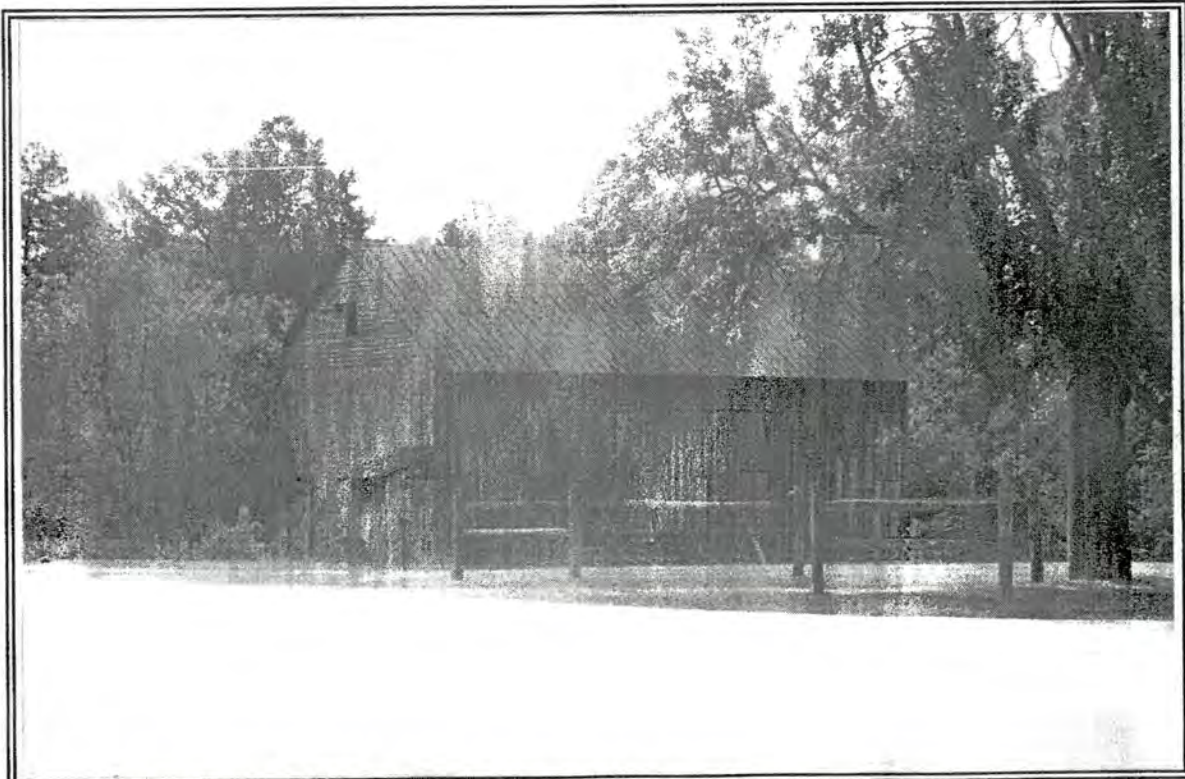


6. House and outbuildings, 1890 Union Cross Road





7. House and outbuildings, 4005 Wallburg Road



7. House and outbuildings (barn), 4005 Wallburg Road



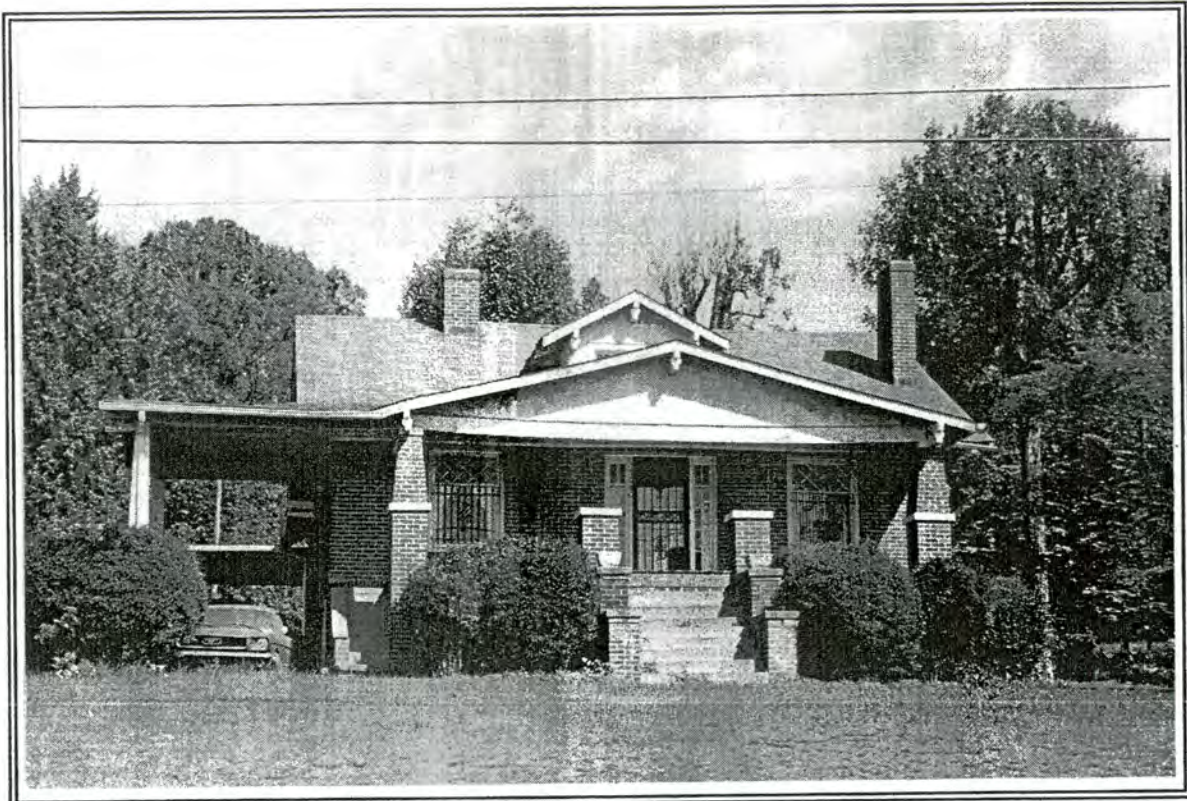


8. House, 3137 Ridgewood Road



9. House, 31?? Ridgewood Road





10. House, 3060 Ridgewood Road



11. House, 4272 High Point Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





12. House, 4258 High Point Road



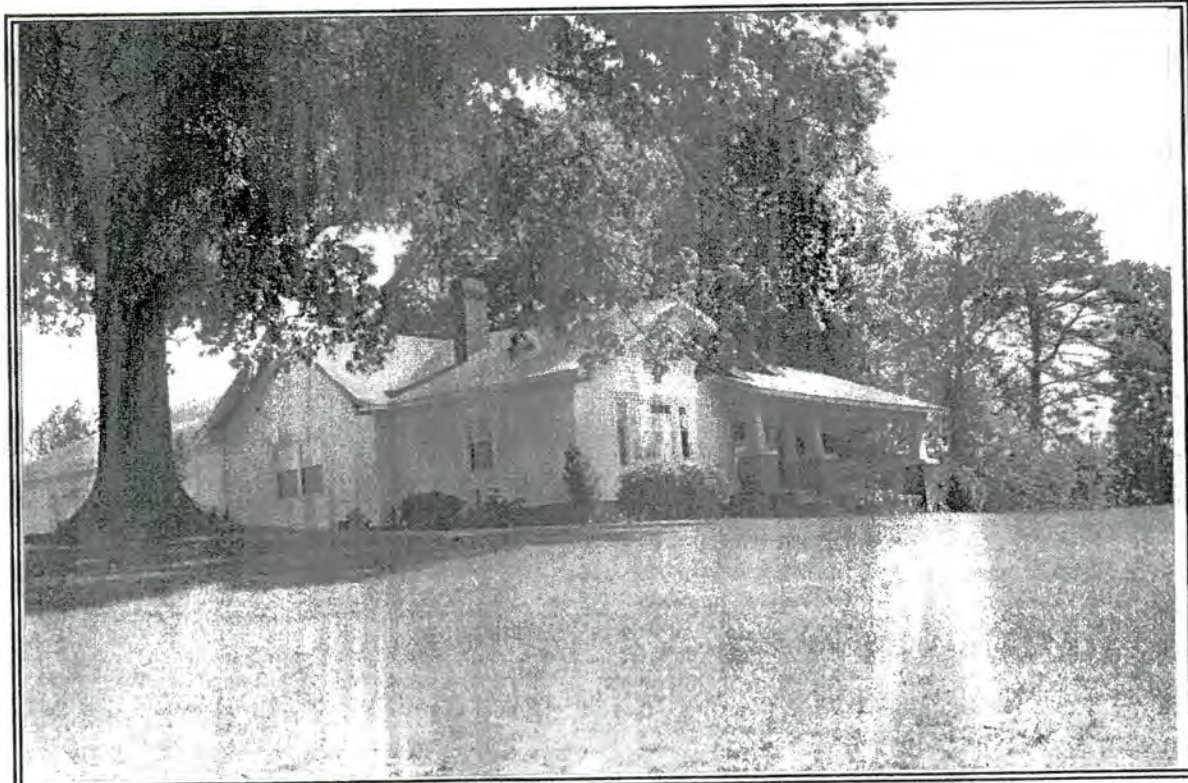
13. House and barn, 3256 Temple School Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





13. House and barn, 3256 Temple School Road



14. J. O. Tucker House and barn, 4157 High Point Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





14. J. O. Tucker House and barn, 4157 High Point Road



15. Bridge (B6) on Swaim Creek Road over Swaim Creek

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





16. House, 4041 High Point Road



17. House, 4001 High Point Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





18. House, 3977 Glenn Hi Road



19. House, 4046 Glenn Hi Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





20. House and outbuildings, 4073 Glenn Hi Road



20. House and outbuildings, 4073 Glenn Hi Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





21. 4163 Glenn Hi Road



22. House, 4209 Glenn Hi Road





23. House, W side Oak Grove Church Road SE, 0.6 mi N of Glenn Hi Road



24. House, 386 Oak Grove Church Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





25. Atkins House, 263 Oak Grove Church Road



26. House, 164 Oak Grove Church Road





26. House, 164 Oak Grove Church Road





28. House and barn, 180 Oak Grove Church Road



28. House and barn, 180 Oak Grove Church Road





29. House, 4250 Kernersville Road



30. House, 4244 Kernersville Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





31. House, 4242 Kernersville Road



32. House, 4232 Kernersville Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A

B-36





33. House, 4226 Kernersville Road



34. House, 4224 Kernersville Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A



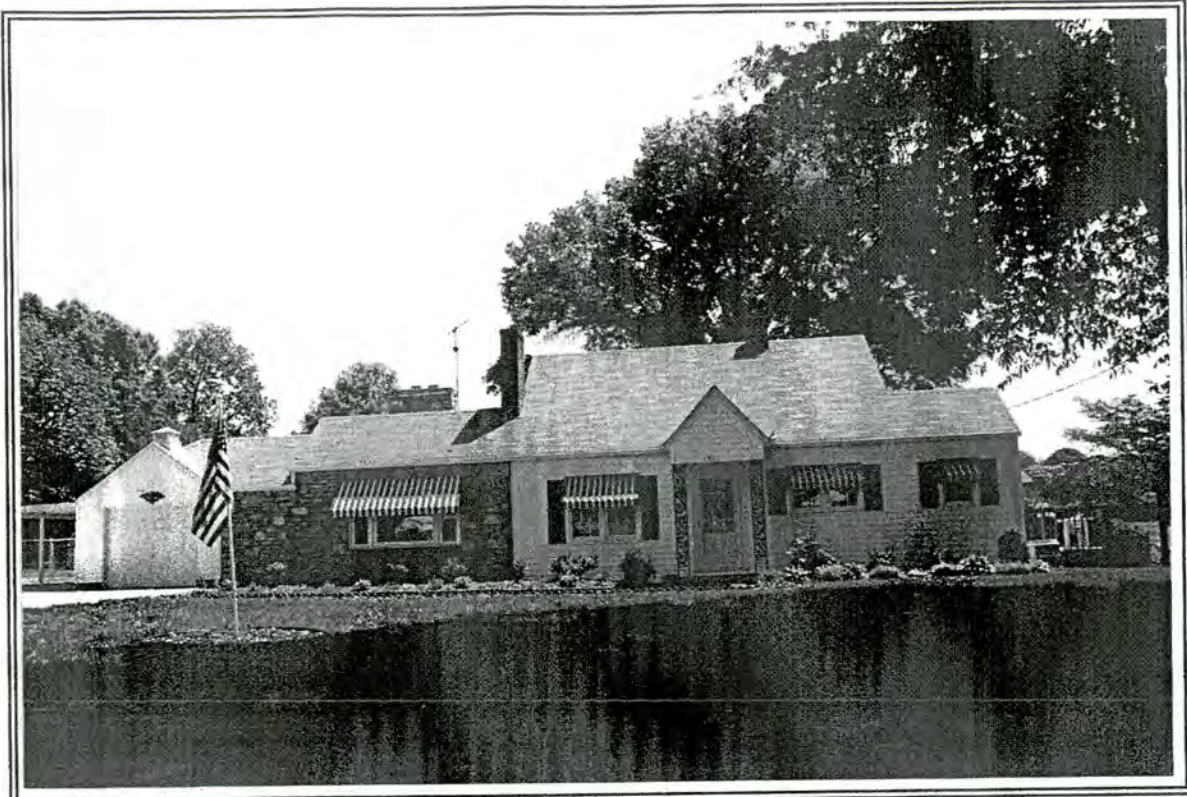


35. House, 117 Maynard Drive



36. House, 125 Maynard Drive



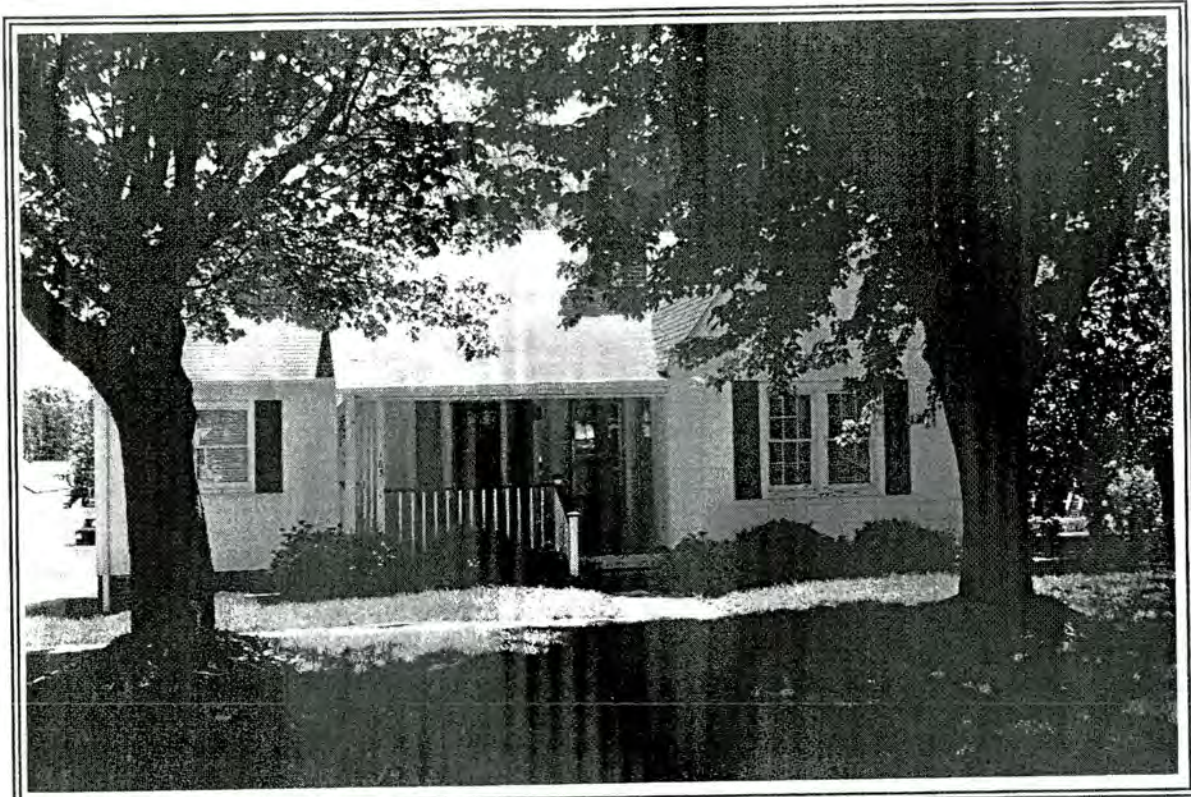


37. House, 131 Maynard Drive



38. House, 161 Maynard Drive





39. House, 165 Maynard Drive

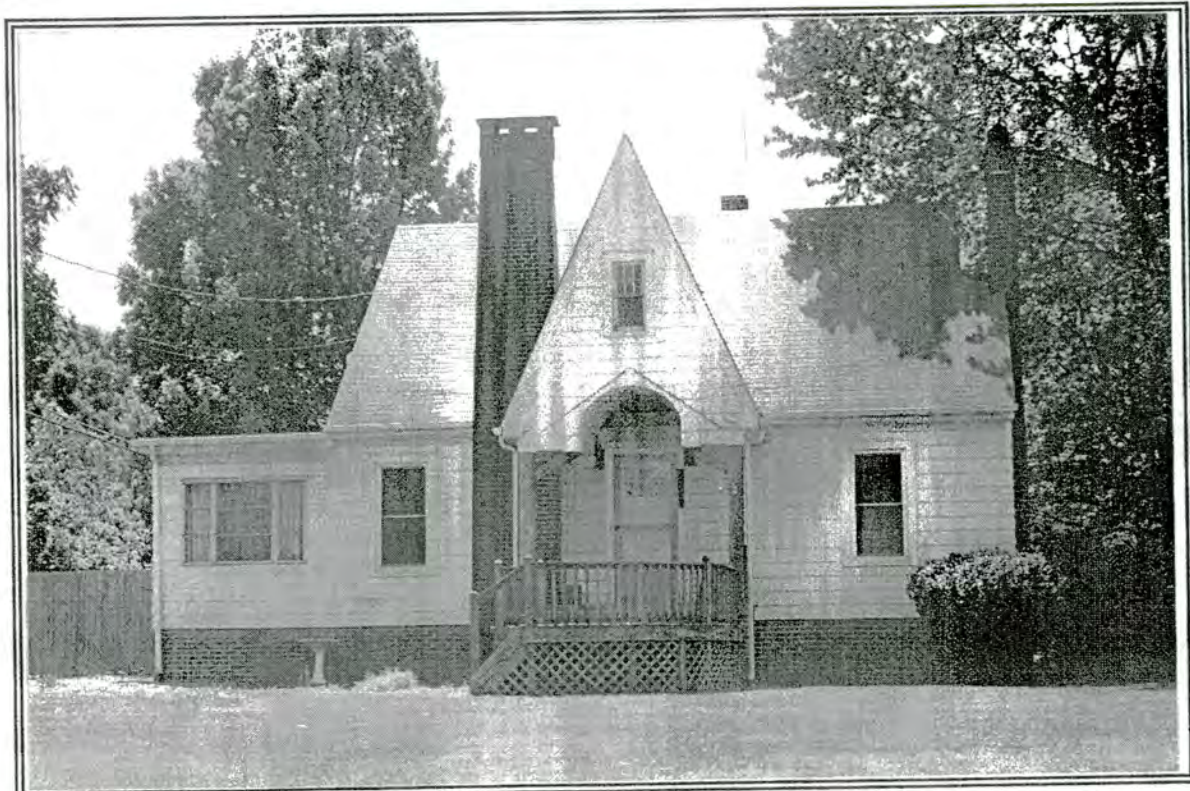


40. House, 218 Maynard Drive





41. House, 760 Maynard Drive



42. House, 4128 Kernersville Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A

B-41





43. Store, 4203 Kernersville Road



44. House, 4222 Kernersville Road





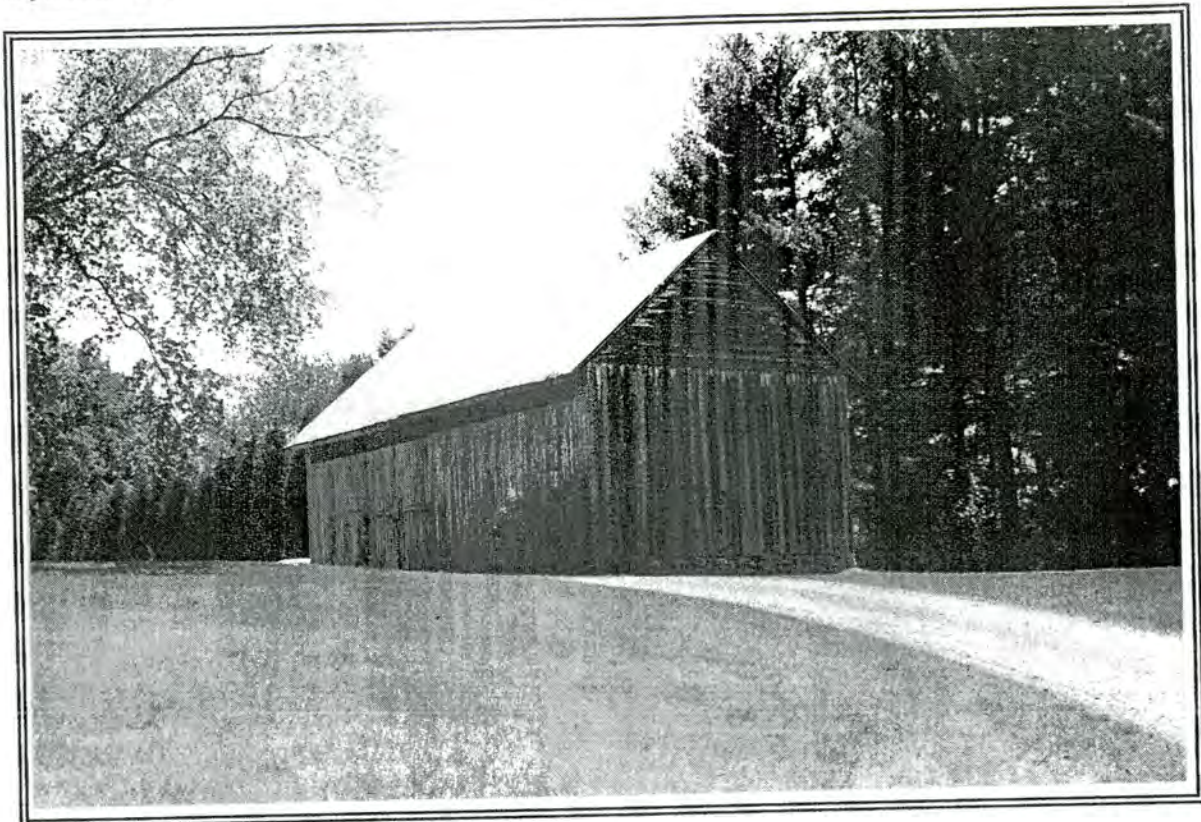
45. House, 665 Linville Road



46. House and barn, 151 Sedge Garden Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





46. House and barn, 151 Sedge Garden Road



47. House and barn, 231 Sedge Garden Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





48. House, 371 Sedge Garden Road



49. Manuel House, 421 Sedge Garden Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





49. Manuel House, 421 Sedge Garden Road



49. Manuel House (carriage house), 421 Sedge Garden Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





50. House, SW corner, Sedge Garden Road and Kernersville Road



51. House (Bob Hollleman Used Cars), 4261 Old Winston Road  
Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





52. House, 4270 Old Winston Road



53. House, 4327 Old Winston Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





54. House, 4339 Old Winston Road



55. House, 4415 Old Winston Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





56. House, 4425 Old Winston Road



57. House, 4465 Old Winston Road

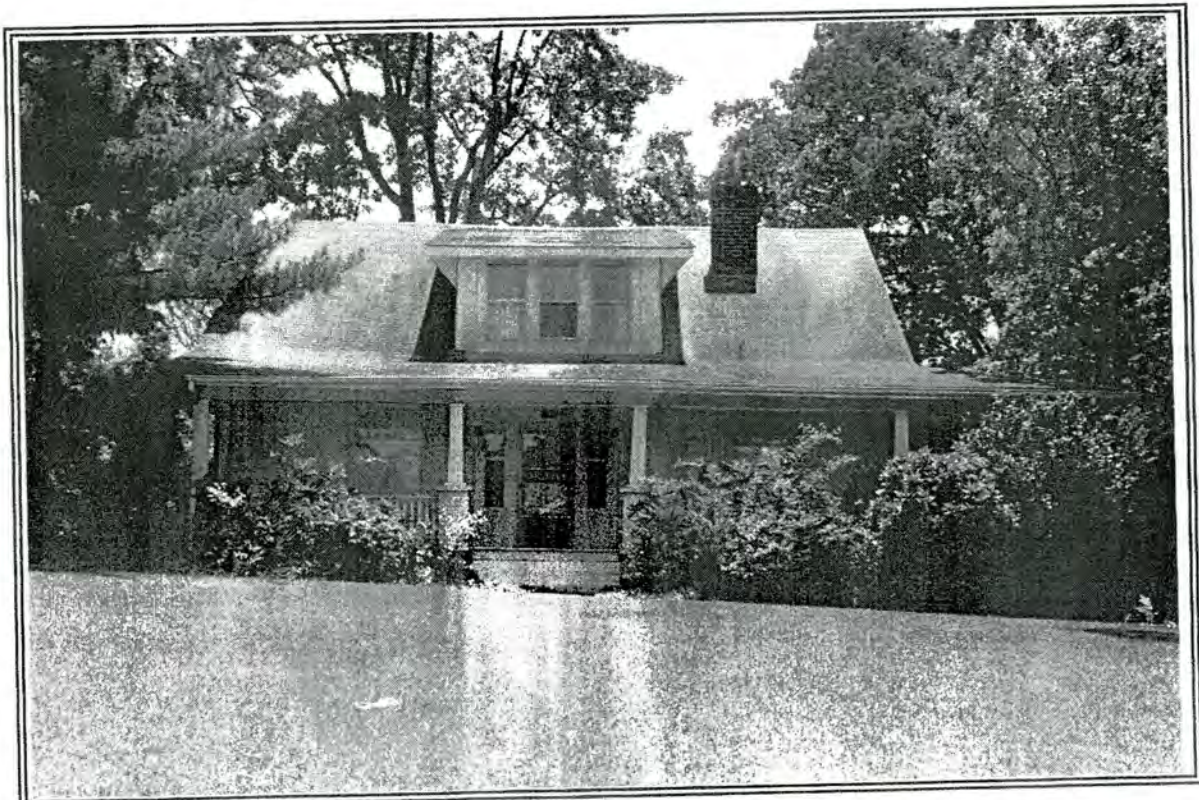
Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A

B-50





58. House, 4418 Old Winston Road

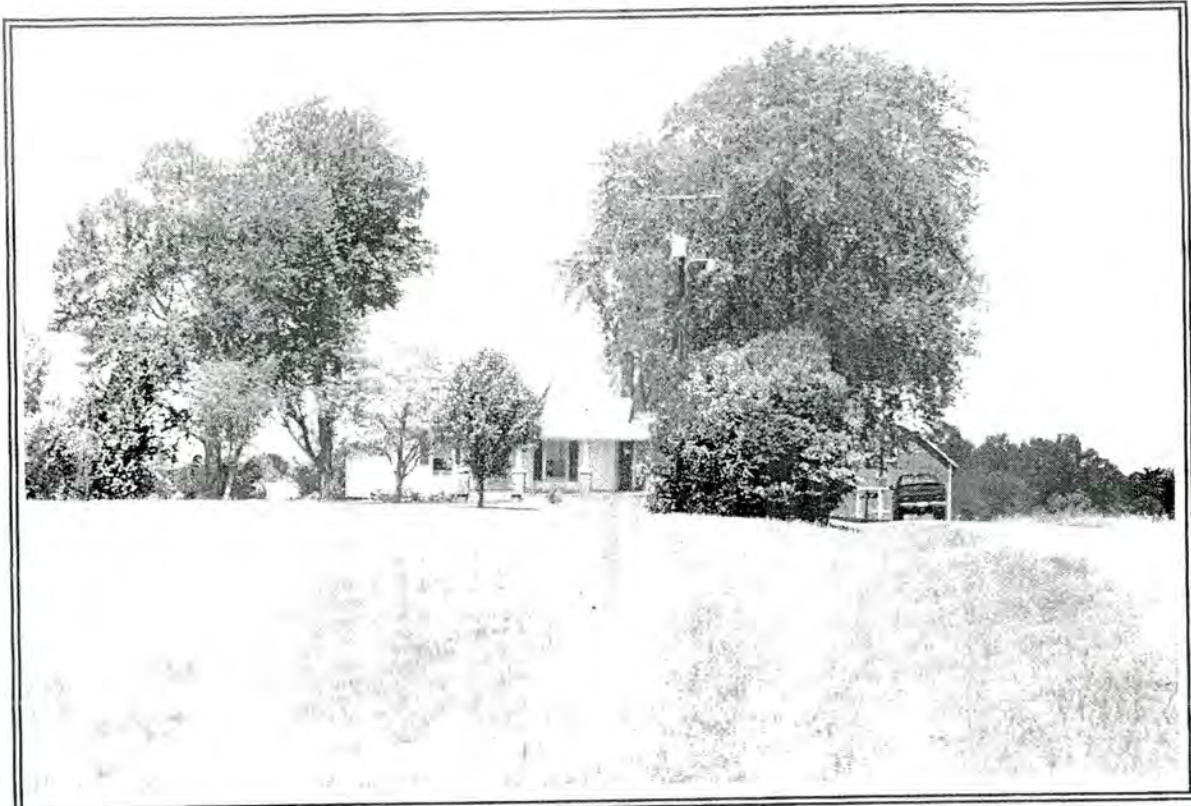


59. House, 4410 Old Winston Road

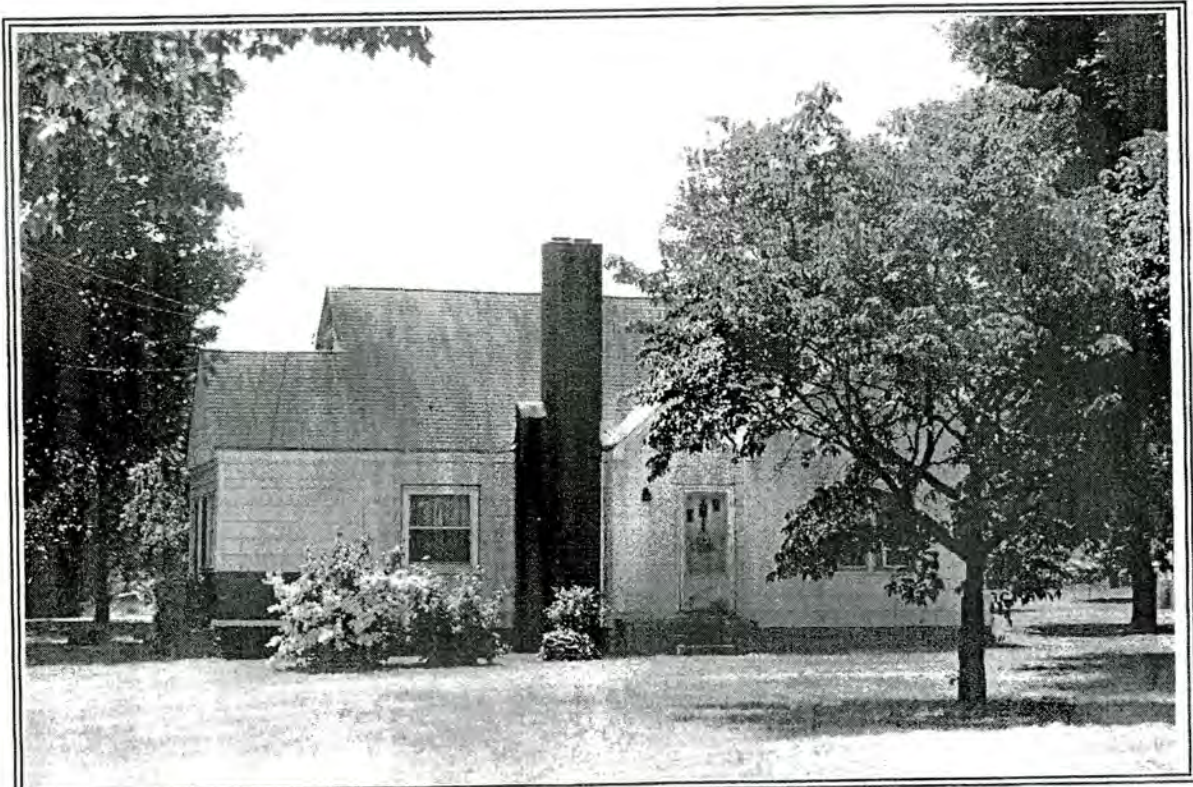
Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A

B-51





60. House, 750 Weevil Road



61. House, 4426 Kernersville Road





62. House, E side Sedge Garden Road, 0.05 mi S of Kernersville Road



63. House, 691 Sedge Garden Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





64. 4416 Kernersville Road



65. House, 4412 Kernersville Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A

B-54





66. House, 639 Sedge Garden Road



67. House, 459 Hastings Mill Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





68. Bunyon Smith Farm, 356 Hastings Hill Road



68. Bunyon Smith Farm (barn), 356 Hastings Hill Road





69. House, 500 Elliot Road



70. House, 535 Elliot Road

*Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A*

*B-57*





71. House, 287 Old Hastings Road



73. House, 661 Sedge Garden Road

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





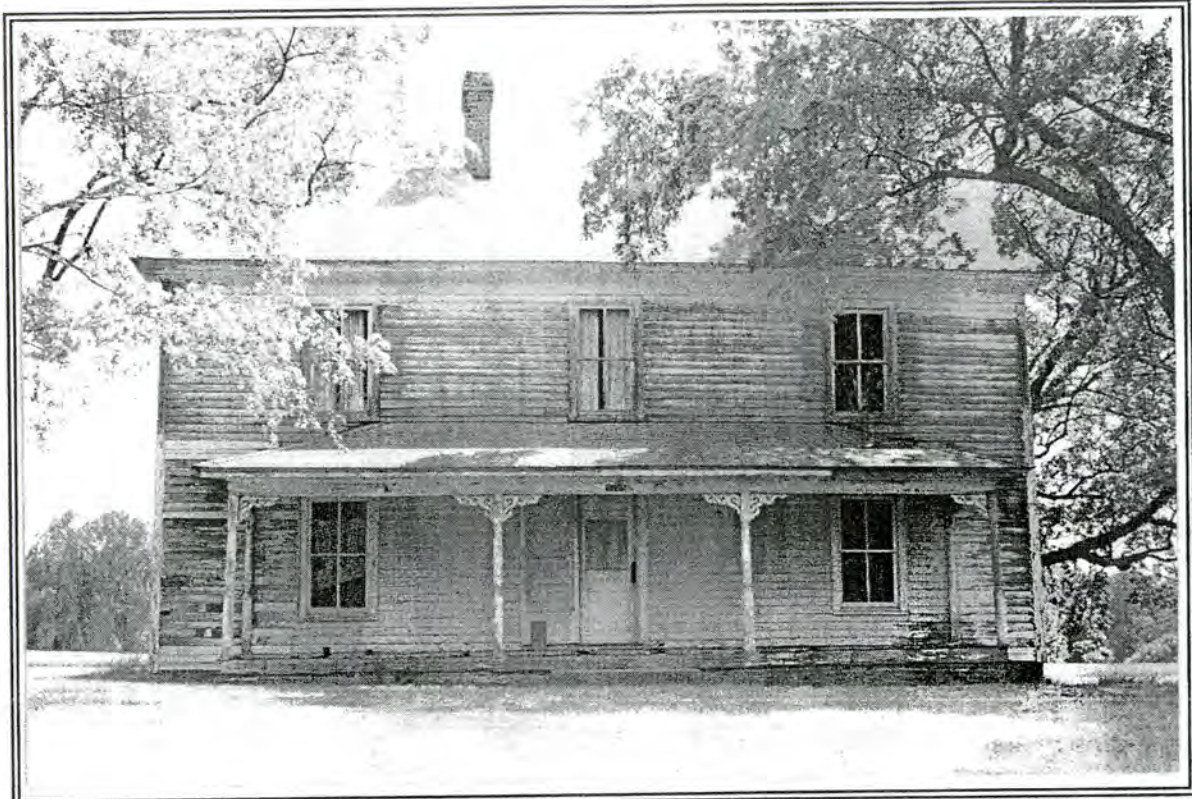
74. House, 4304 Glenn Hi Road



72. Noah Smith Farm, 518 Hastings Hill Road (outside the APE)

Winston-Salem Northern Beltway/Eastern Extension (Forsyth County)  
From I-40 Business to US 311  
TIP U-2579A





75. Charlie Tucker House, 3185 Temple School Road (outside the APE)



75. Charlie Tucker House (barn), 3185 Temple School Road (outside the APE)



Appendix C  
Professional Qualifications



# CLAY W. GRIFFITH

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**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)*



CLAY W. GRIFFITH

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- *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)*
- *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

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**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 I 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)*



**JENNIFER F. MARTIN**

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- *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 I-77, Iredell County, North Carolina (December 2001-February 2002)*



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- *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)*
- *Duplin 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.