



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

May 9, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick  
Human Environment Unit  
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos *RMB for Ramona M. Bartos*

SUBJECT: Architectural Survey Report, Improvements to US 158 from North of US 421/I-40B to US 220, R-2577ABC, Forsyth and Guilford Counties, ER 04-1615

Thank you for your letter of April 22, 2013, transmitting the above report.

For the purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the **Edgewood Baptist Church** (FY 3292) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture, that it meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties and Criteria Consideration G for properties less than fifty years old, and that the proposed boundaries appear appropriate.

We believe that the Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District as proposed in the report is too large given the modern development between the commercial core and US 158, and using the former railroad corridor as the spine of the district is not appropriate. We concur that a smaller **Stokesdale Commercial Historic District** (GF 2050), focused on the commercial properties on the northeast side of Main Street, is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for commerce and community planning/development and Criterion C for architecture. A map of our proposed National Register boundaries is attached.

We consider three properties that the report includes in the larger proposed district individually eligible for listing in the National Register:

- **D.A. Jones House** (GF 1702), Criterion C for architecture;
- **Taylor-Edwards House** (GF 1703), Criterion C for architecture; and,
- **Bi-Rite Supermarket** (GF 8327), Criterion A for commerce and Criterion C for architecture.

A map showing the proposed boundaries of these three properties is also attached. We believe that the remaining properties proposed for inclusion in the larger district lack the historic significance and/or integrity required to be individually eligible.

We concur that the **Wray House** (GF 1709) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. However, we do not believe that the report has demonstrated the property's historic agricultural *significance*. Under Criterion C only, the National Register boundary should include only the property on the west side of Purgason Lane to provide an adequate setting for the house.

We believe that the **Bel Air Drive-In Theater** (FY 3269) is historically significant under Criterion A for recreation/entertainment and that it retains sufficient integrity, including the screen, layout, concession building, and ticket booth, such that it is eligible for listing in the National Register. A map of our proposed National Register boundaries is attached.

We concur that, barring additional information to the contrary, the following properties are *not* eligible for listing in the National Register:

- **Crews United Methodist Church and Cemetery** (FY 3959);
- **Lowery-Martin House** (FY 0687);
- **Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery** (GF 8388);
- **Flat Rock United Methodist Church and Cemetery** (GF 0554); and,
- The remaining properties listed in the **Appendix**.

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 919-807-6579 or [renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov](mailto:renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Attachment

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NC DOT, [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)

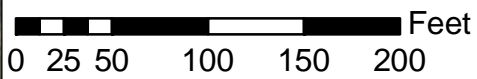


# Stokesdale Commercial Historic District (GF 2050)

SHPO Proposed National Register Boundary



1 inch = 100 feet





# Bel Air Drive-In Theater (FY 3269)

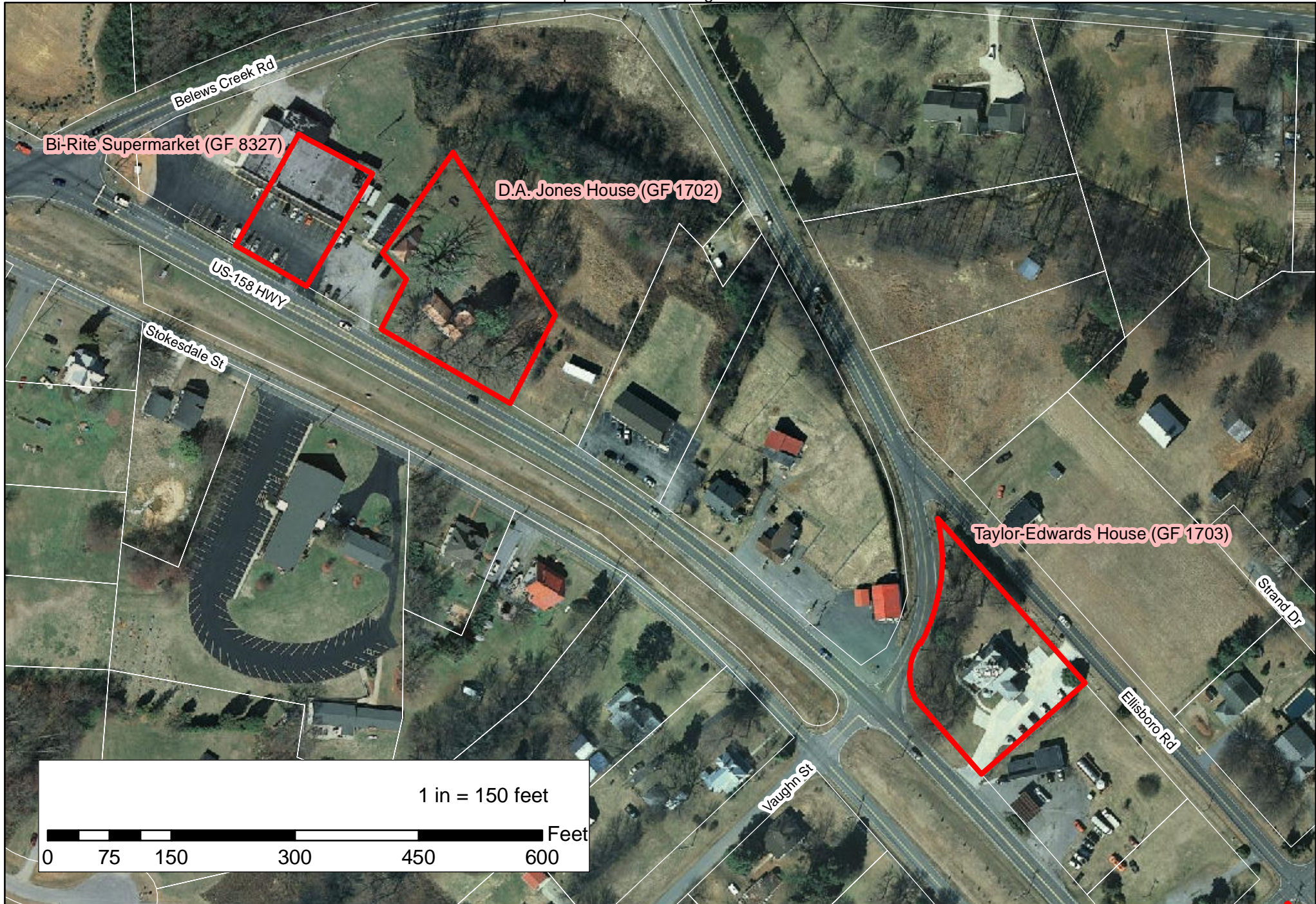
SHPO Proposed National Register Boundaries





# Bi-Rite Supermarket (GF 8327), D.A. Jones House (GF 1702), and Taylor-Edwards House (GF 1703)

SHPO Proposed National Register Boundaries







**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT  
IMPROVEMENTS TO  
US 158 FROM NORTH OF US 421/I-40B TO US 220  
FORSYTH AND GUILFORD COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP No. R-2577ABC  
WBS# 37405.1.1**

**New South Associates Inc.  
6150 Ponce De Leon Avenue  
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083**

**April 2013**



**ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT  
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WBS# 37405.1.1**

**Prepared for:**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Human Environment Unit  
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4/19/2013

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**Mary Beth Reed, Principal Investigator  
New South Associates, Inc.**

**Date**

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**Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architectural Resources Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation**

**Date**

**April 2013**



## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen and improve US 158 from north of US 421/I-40B in Forsyth County to US 220 in Guilford County, which will likely include a bypass route around the town of Stokesdale (TIP No. R-2577ABC, WBS No. 37405.1.1). In November and December 2011, New South Associates, Inc. surveyed the project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE) for NCDOT on behalf of the lead Federal agency, United States Army Corps of Engineers. New South Associates identified 390 resources that were 50 years old or older. On January 24, 2012, the NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) reviewed the inventoried resources and identified 30 that merited further investigation at the intensive level. Twenty-three of the 30 resources are located within the boundary of a proposed Stokesdale Commercial and Residential Historic District. In March 2012, New South Associates surveyed potential bypass routes for US 158 around the town of Stokesdale. At that time, 90 additional resources were identified. On May 1, 2012, the NCDOT and the NC HPO reviewed the additional 90 resources and decided that no further resources merited further investigation.

New South Associates was asked by NCDOT to assess the eligibility of the 30 resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to draft the current report.

New South Associates makes the following NRHP recommendations for the 30 resources:

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Recommendation(s)</i>
Edgewood Baptist Church (FY 3292)	Eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C
Crews United Methodist Church (FY 3959)	Not eligible for NRHP listing
Lowery-Martin House and Outbuildings (FY 687)	Not eligible for NRHP listing
Bel Air Drive-In Theater (FY 3269)	Not eligible for NRHP listing
Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District (GF 2050):	Eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A and C
House at 8417 Stokesdale Street (GF 8294)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Stokesdale Methodist Church Parsonage (GF 1707)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Vaughn House (GF 1708)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Knight House #1 (GF 1712)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Knight House #2 (GF 1713)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Knight House #3 (GF 1714)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
D.A. Jones House (GF 1702)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Taylor-Edwards House (GF 1703)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district



<b>Resource</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
Bi-Rite Supermarket (GF 8327)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
D.P. Lemons General Store (GF 8328)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Tom Southard's Shoe Shop/Doreen's Beauty Shop and Raymond Angel's Barber Shop (GF 8329)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Preston's Grocery (GF 8330)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
United States Post Office #2 (GF 8331)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Joe Vaughn's Grocery (GF 8332)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Jim S. Knight Store (GF 8333)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Western Auto (GF 8334)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Powell's Drugstore (GF 8335)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
United States Post Office #3/ Ruby Hutchins Beauty Shop (GF 8336)	Does not contribute to NRHP-eligible historic district
Car Lot Office/Fletcher Powell's Grocery (GF 8337)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Hot Dog Stand/Lawyer's Office (GF 8338)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Stokesdale Commercial Bank (GF 8339)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Stokesdale Hotel (GF 8340)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
House at 8600 Ellisboro Road (GF 8342)	Contributes to NRHP-eligible historic district
Wray House (GF 1709)	Eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A and C
Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery (GF 8388)	Not eligible for NRHP listing
Flat Rock United Methodist Church and Cemetery (GF 554)	Not eligible for NRHP listing

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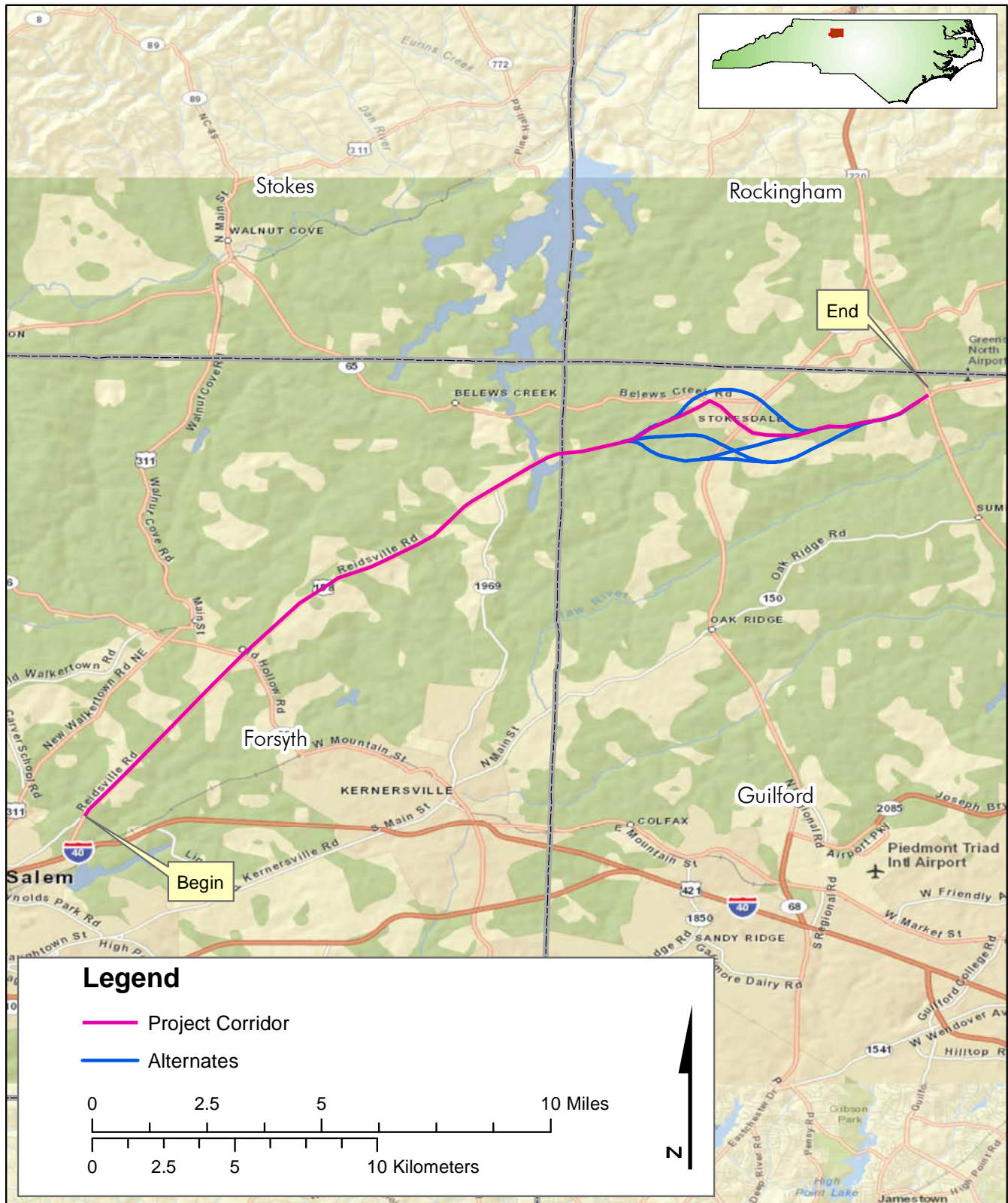
## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND METHODOLOGY

North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen and improve US 158 from north of US 421/I-40B in Forsyth County to US 220 in Guilford County, which will likely include the construction of a new bypass around the town of Stokesdale (TIP No. R-2577ABC, WBS No. 37405.1.1). Pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.4(b), NCDOT, on behalf of the lead Federal agency United States Army Corps of Engineers, identified architectural resources that might be affected by the undertaking. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) delineated for the study of historic architectural resources is depicted on maps included in Appendix D. The APE includes US 158, the area surrounding the roadway for approximately 500 feet from the existing right-of-way (ROW), and proposed new routes to bypass the town of Stokesdale (Figure 1).

In November and December 2011, New South Associates, Inc. surveyed the project's APE and identified 390 resources that were approximately 50 years old or older. On January 24, 2012, the NCDOT and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO) reviewed the inventoried resources and identified 30 that merited further investigation at the intensive level. Twenty-three of the 30 resources are located within the boundary of a proposed Stokesdale Commercial and Residential Historic District. In March 2012, New South Associates surveyed potential bypass routes for US 158 around the town of Stokesdale. At that time, 90 additional resources were identified (see list of all 481 identified resources in Appendix A). On May 1, 2012, the NCDOT and the NC HPO reviewed the additional 90 resources and decided that no further resources merited further investigation (see concurrence form and list of resources to be evaluated in Appendix C).

NCDOT requested an assessment of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility by New South Associates of the 30 resources that merited further study, which is included in the current report. This report complies with the basic requirements of: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's *Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines*.

In July 2012, architectural historian Kristie Person conducted additional fieldwork. Person visited, inventoried, assessed, and took additional photographs of the 30 resources. Person also met with homeowners, local informants, and local historians to gather further information. She conducted historical research at the Stokesdale Town Hall in Stokesdale, the Greensboro Public Library in Greensboro, the High Point Public Library in High Point, and the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem. In Raleigh, Person consulted with the North Carolina State Library and the NC HPO, and visited the State Archives of North Carolina. In both Forsyth and Guilford counties, the architectural historian referred to county databases for applicable deed and plat information. In order to obtain maps and supplemental information for some of the properties, additional internet research was completed.



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 1. Study Area

The report is split into several sections including this introduction. Resources that are recommended eligible for the NRHP are discussed first in Chapter II, followed by those resources that are recommended not eligible. References used in this report are then presented under the References Cited. Finally, Appendices A-D contain supporting material including lists of all surveyed resources and maps showing the relationship between the APE and the resources.



## II. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

### A. Resources Recommended Eligible for NRHP Listing

#### NCDOT Survey #27: Edgewood Baptist Church (FY 3292 – SL)

**PINs: 6856-04-0062.00, 6856-04-1246, 6846-94-8546, 6856-04-0682, 6846-94-1758**  
**4067 Reidsville Road**  
**Winston-Salem, Forsyth County**



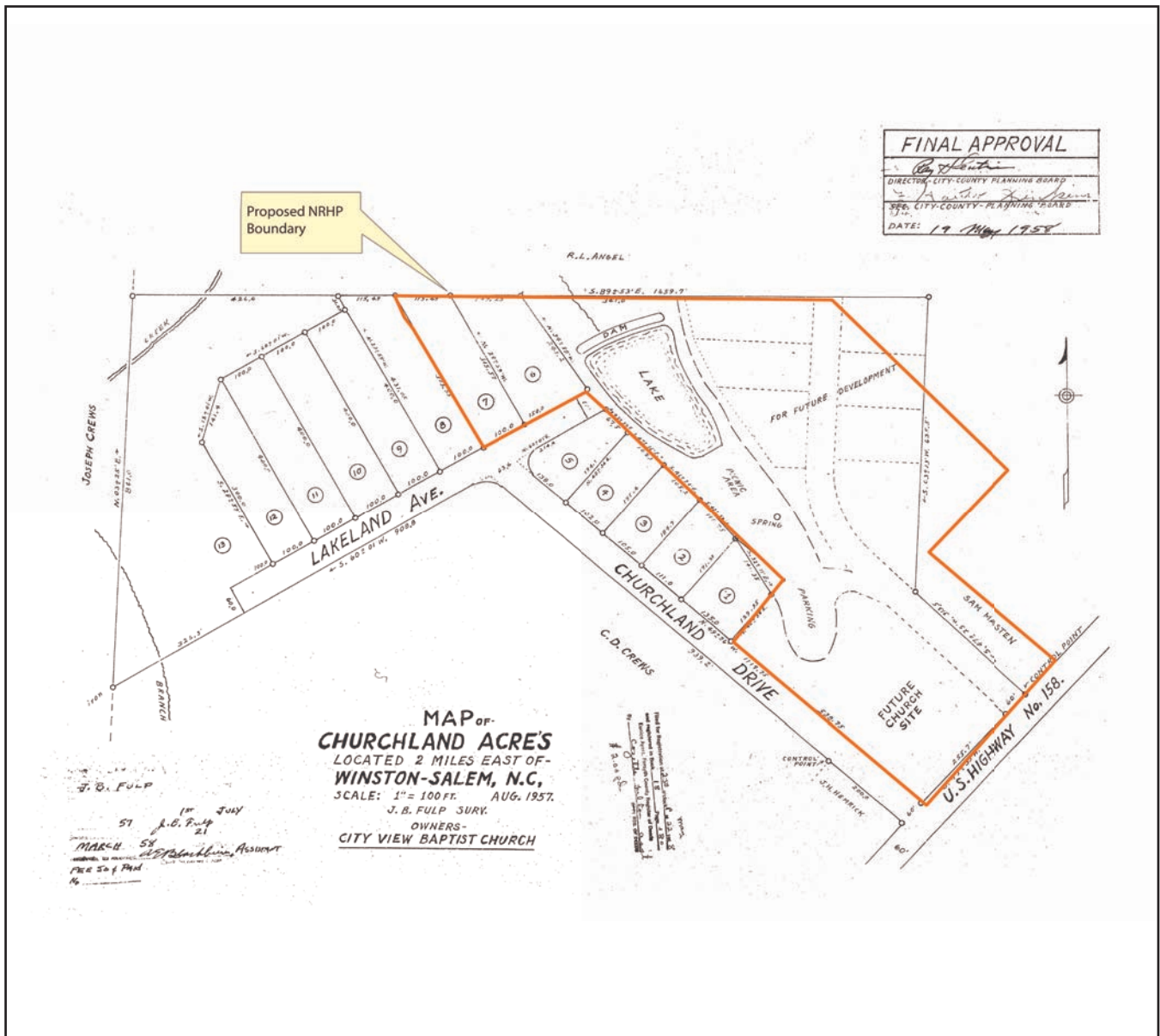
### History

In 2009, Edgewood Baptist Church was selected for the Study List for the NRHP following a 2008-2009 comprehensive county architectural survey sponsored by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Board. As part of this survey, Heather Fearnbach conducted additional research on the property, which was examined during the current study.

The congregation of Edgewood Baptist Church was originally known as City View Baptist Church, after initial meetings were held in the City View School in 1921. The congregation officially organized in 1924 and constructed a church in 1926. After 30 years, the congregation had grown too large for its first building, and a new building fund was established. Thirty acres located on the west side of Reidsville Road were purchased in 1956 (Fearnbach 2009).

While originally acquiring 30 acres on Reidsville Road, Edgewood Baptist Church appears to have obtained at least half of that acreage for future real estate development. A plat dating to August 1957 shows early plans by the City View congregation to sell real estate parcels fronting Lakeland Avenue and Churchland Drive and to expand real property development to the north, where educational buildings and a field are now located (Figure 2). Real estate parcels along Churchland Drive and Lakeland Avenue were sold by Edgewood Baptist Church in the 1980s (Forsyth County Plat Book 18:180).





Source: Forsyth County Register of Deeds

Figure 2. Plat Map for City View Baptist Church, August 1957

The late Lester Taylor, a building committee member interviewed by Fearnbach, recalled in 2009 that several firms were considered during the selection process for designing the sanctuary building. Ultimately, the Statesville firm of Adams and Pegram, a relatively new firm established in 1959, was awarded the contract based on a design that provided the congregation with maximum square footage within the project’s budget (Pegram Associates, Inc. n.d.; Fearnbach 2009).

Joseph Thomas Pegram, Principal Architect, and his neighbor William Jackson Adams, Principal Engineer, formed Adams and Pegram after Pegram’s return from military service in Germany in 1959. Pegram was elected chairman of the Cultural Arts Committee during his senior year of architecture

school at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, Georgia. As chairman of the committee, he aided such visiting architects as Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, and Richard Neutra. As a firm, Adams and Pegram designed both modernist and traditional buildings throughout North Carolina until Pegram relocated to the Outer Banks and formed Pegram Associates. Adams and Pegram also constructed Fairview Moravian Church, another extant Winston-Salem-area modernist church, as well as other North Carolina buildings such as the Watauga High School in Boone, Statesville Country Club, and the Statesville First Savings and Loan (Fearnbach 2009:45-46; Anonymous 1970:705).

In the 1980s, Tom Pegram was part of a four-member team selected by the administration of President Ronald Reagan to guide commercial development initiatives by the Chinese government. Pegram Associates continued to operate from Statesville, and eventually acquired the Myrtle Beach firm of Riddle and Wilkes, forming the firm Riddle and Pegram. Following the retirement of Harry Riddle, Pegram Associates ceased operation in North Carolina and transferred all work to the Myrtle Beach location, where the firm remains today (Pegram Associates, Inc. n.d.; Fearnbach 2009).

Construction on the group of four buildings and bell tower began in 1963 and was finished in October 1964. When the building was complete, the congregation voted to rename the church Edgewood Baptist. The first pastor at the new location was J.J. Thornburg. Subsequent pastors were Richard Hicks, Joe McQuiffy, Richard Odum, and Shawn Dobbs. The current pastor is Ken Hogan. In 1973, two additional educational buildings were erected to the north. At one point, the educational buildings served as a privately-run academic school that served both elementary and high school aged students. (Edgewood Baptist Church 2012; Fearnbach 2009:46).

## **Description**

A paved drive lined by diagonal parking spaces frames the near square parcel of land in which the sanctuary and three original church buildings are set. The arrangement of the four buildings—sanctuary, fellowship hall, and two education buildings—forms a cruciform shape from aerial view. Grass lawns separate the buildings from one another. Another hilly strip of grass separates the southeasternmost parking spaces and paved drive from Reidsville Road. A sign denoting the church name is located within this grass strip.

The cruciform arrangement of the original buildings is located in a nearly square shape on the church property marked by grassy areas and framed by paved drives and angled parking spaces, while later school buildings, outbuildings, and other structures were constructed to the rear of the complex. An open field lined with mature trees marks the northernmost portion of the Edgewood Baptist Church property (Figure 3). A total of 15.68 acres currently composes the church's parcels.





Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 3. Edgewood Baptist Church Site Map

### Sanctuary of Edgewood Baptist Church [A]—contributing building

The modernist, one-story masonry, wood-paneled, and colored-glass-clad main sanctuary is represented in a nearly diamond-shaped footprint below a distinctively massive parabolic roof (Figures 4-5). Three additional modernist buildings, which when paired with the sanctuary form a cruciform shape, immediately surround the dramatic sanctuary building. While nearby residential buildings reflect common design trends of the mid-twentieth century, none exhibit the striking modernist design of the Edgewood Baptist Church sanctuary.



Figure 4. Edgewood Baptist Church Sanctuary Façade, Southeast Elevation



Figure 5. Edgewood Baptist Church Sanctuary Façade, South Oblique



The foundation of the main sanctuary building at Edgewood Baptist Church is not visible due to a cladding of brick veneer along the side and rear elevations, and a colored-glass and vertical wood, curved paneled curtain wall along the façade. The entrance is served by two sets of metal double doors with original teak wood door handles. Shallow brick walls flank the entrances and, while flush with the façade wall, also jut away from the building to support the wide roof overhang. The façade has a slightly convex form and culminates in two engaged side entrances on each end. Both side entrances feature matching single metal doors and teak door handles and sit below flat-roof metal canopies that link all four buildings, as well as the front parking lot.



Figure 6. Edgewood Baptist Church Sanctuary Parabolic Roof, Southwest Elevation



Figure 7. Edgewood Baptist Church Sanctuary Rear Elevation, West Oblique

Narrow sidewalks line the side elevations below the metal canopy that is connected to the sanctuary roof. The sidewalks, canopy, and side elevations slope downward as they approach the rear portion of the sanctuary (Figure 6). Bays in the side elevations are single-light, fixed, narrow, ground-to-roofline windows. Additional paired, single-light side doors with matching teak wood handles are located near the rear ends of the side elevations.

A dramatic flying, A-frame gable end marks the rear elevation (Figure 7). A set of centrally placed, stained-glass windows in an arrow-shaped form are located in this rear elevation, marking the location of the sanctuary altar. The exterior wall of this elevation is clad in replacement vinyl siding.

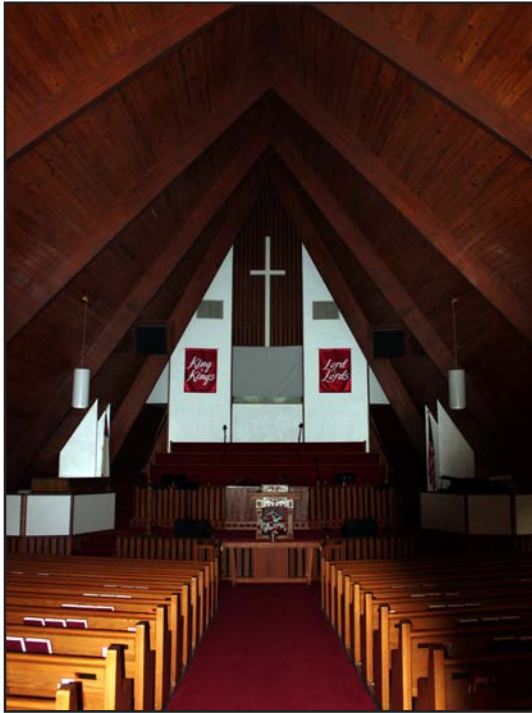


Figure 8. Edgewood Baptist Church Sanctuary Interior, Facing Altar

The massive parabolic roof of the sanctuary is covered in asphalt shingle siding. During the first site visit in November 2011, New South Associates learned that the congregation plans to eventually demolish at least the sanctuary building of Edgewood Baptist Church due to roof maintenance costs (Local Informant 2011). Subsequent visits have not yielded further information regarding this matter.

The sanctuary interior floor holds a slight northwesterly slope, which is revealed in its exterior walls. The interior walls are also clad in brick veneer, while exposed wood rafters, wood ceilings, and V-arched laminated timbers show the building's structure (Figures 8-10). All pews and much of the altar furniture are original to the church, as are the cylindrical pendant light fixtures. Separating the nave from the narthex is a partition wall that holds a set of double doors. Additionally, there are single doors located on each side of the nave. Shallow brick walls similar to those flanking the main entrance also flank these central double doors. Clear glass fixed windows with wood muntins top the partition. The narthex features a terrazzo floor, added modern furniture, and a wood paneled ceiling. Original cylindrical pendant light fixtures are also located in the narthex.



Figure 9. Edgewood Baptist Church Sanctuary Interior, Facing Nave Entrance

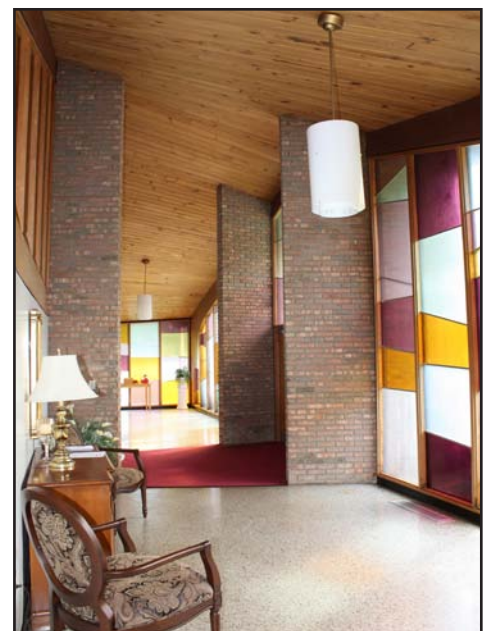


Figure 10. Edgewood Baptist Church Sanctuary Interior, Narthex

### **Fellowship Hall [B]—contributing building**

The Fellowship Hall, a masonry building with a low-pitched asymmetrical gable roof, is located to the northwest, immediately to the rear of the sanctuary building and is one of four buildings that merge to form the cruciform shape of the resource (Figure 11).



*Figure 11. Edgewood Baptist Church Fellowship Hall, Northeast Elevation*

The foundation of this building is also covered in brick veneer and is thus not visible. The northeast and southwest elevations each feature two metal door entrances separated by a central narrow brick wall that extends to the roof ridgeline. On either side of the brick walls are patterns of wood panels, and opaque and clear fixed lights. A wide, low-pitched gable overhang marks these elevations with exposed rafters. The northwest and southeast elevations feature brick veneered walls. An exterior brick chimney is located at the northwest elevation end. The gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The interior of this building was not accessible during site visits.

### **Education Buildings [C and D]—contributing buildings**

Two identical one-story masonry buildings with low-pitched gable roofs flank either side of the sanctuary and are set at slight angles from the central axis of the cruciform on which the sanctuary and fellowship hall buildings are located (Figures 12-14).

Like the sanctuary and fellowship hall, the education buildings display foundations clad in brick veneer. The northeast and southwest elevations are brick veneered walls, and include centrally set, single-light double door entrances. Above the doors, the gable ends are clad in fixed clear glass windows. Exposed rafters mark the wide overhangs of the slightly flying gable ends. The northwest and southeast elevations primarily feature paired and single narrow window bays atop flat panels, with





Figure 12. Edgewood Baptist Church Sanctuary and North Education Building, Southwest Elevation



Figure 13. Edgewood Baptist Church North Education Building, Sanctuary, and Fellowship Hall, North Oblique



Figure 14. Edgewood Baptist Church Fellowship Hall, Sanctuary, and South Education Building, West Oblique

occasional entrances replacing bays. The education buildings' interiors were not accessible during the site visits; however, information from the 2009 site form suggests that these buildings have remained largely unchanged since their original construction. Some walls have been removed to create larger classrooms, but rooms still flank central corridors in both buildings. Wood ceilings, brick walls, and exposed interior structural elements are also featured in these buildings as in the sanctuary.

### **Bell Tower [E]—contributing structure**

A simple approximately nine-foot-tall bell tower stands near the east corner of the southern education building (Figure 15). Set atop a small, rectangular concrete slab lined in brick to the northeast and southwest, the bell tower has brick walls to the northwest and southeast and is open on its sides. The brick walls feature a decorative white brick cross arrangement nearest the poured concrete, slightly arched roof. A metal bell is attached to the roof's interior between the two walls.

### **Other Outbuildings**

Buildings and structures erected on this parcel following the initial 1963-1964 construction date are not considered to be contributing to the NRHP-eligible property. Not only do the buildings and structures date outside of the period of significance, their scale and design details vary from the original design intent associated with the sanctuary complex.

### **School Building [F]**

This 1970s brick veneer and standing-seam-metal-clad classroom building is located north of the sanctuary complex (Figure 16). A low-pitched gable roof covers the building, which is connected to the adjacent gymnasium via a flat-roof canopy and sidewalk. Both buildings are set atop a small hill and are accessible by a set of steps leading from a parking lot to the west.



*Figure 15. Edgewood Baptist Church Bell Tower, East Oblique*





Figure 16. Edgewood Baptist Church School Building, West Oblique  
**Gymnasium [G]**

This building is also covered in brick veneer and standing-seam metal and features a full-façade, closed shed entrance (Figure 17). The gymnasium is topped by a matching low-pitched gable roof and was constructed during the same period as the school building.



Figure 17. Edgewood Baptist Church Gymnasium (Right) and Maintenance Building (Left)

### **Maintenance Building [H]**

This circa-1980s rectangular, flat-roofed building is covered in vinyl siding (Figure 17). It is located to the north of the gymnasium.

### **Picnic Shelter [I]**

This circa-1970s picnic shelter sits atop a poured concrete slab foundation and currently shelters moveable picnic tables and benches (Figure 18). Located west of the parking lot that fronts the school building, the asphalt shingle-covered gable roof of the shelter is carried by squared wood posts.





Figure 18. Edgewood Baptist Church Picnic Shelter (Right) and Comfort Station (Left)

### Comfort Station [J]

The circa-1970s comfort station is located just south of the picnic shelter (Figure 18). The concrete-block building is covered in stucco and topped by a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. Two entrances are located below a recessed section of the building's east elevation.

### Assessment

Edgewood Baptist Church is recommended **eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

The church is believed to be not significant under Criterion A as it is not known to be associated with any significant events or activities. It was, however, analyzed under Criterion B for its association with architect Tom Pegram. While Pegram's design for the church was innovative and modern, and the church may be the best remaining example his work in North Carolina, neither Pegram, nor his first firm, Adams and Pegram greatly influenced architecture on a local or state level. After relocating his firm to Myrtle Beach, Pegram began work primarily in the Grand Strand area, thus the firm and its successors are not particularly significant at the national level. Furthermore, Pegram's relocation to coastal South Carolina in the 1970s and his continued work to the present date resulted in the bulk of his architectural accomplishments being completed after his departure from North Carolina. As Pegram is still living, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to assess his contribution to the built environment. Furthermore, as Pegram is an architect, his design for Edgewood Baptist Church is more fully analyzed under Criterion C.

The complex is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture because of its exceptional importance as a distinctive example of a religious facility built in the modernist style in the Winston-Salem area. Edgewood Baptist Church is an early example of Pegram's architectural design, and is not altogether unlike his modernist Fairview Moravian Church. While modernist in overall design and feeling, the Fairview sanctuary is represented with a steeply sloping, nearly A-frame roof, evoking more traditional front-facing gable chapel forms. Where other modernist designs in this area such as Pearson Memorial AME Church in High Point tend to display a safer, front-facing, steeply pitched gable flying gable form, Edgewood's dramatic parabolic roof and its stylized crucifix four-building layout are risky elements of an modernist design unmatched in other religious buildings in this area.

Edgewood Baptist Church shows high levels of integrity in all seven elements. The church complex remains in its original location, with a setting filled primarily with mid-twentieth-century suburban residential development. Nearby modern residential development is not within view of the church complex and does not diminish the integrity of the resource. The design, materials, and workmanship of Adams and Pegram remain evident in the original, intact elements of modernist design, including colored glass and brick veneered walls, tapered wood door handles, interior exposed structural elements, light fixtures, and parabolic roof. The overall feeling of Edgewood Baptist Church remains a mid-twentieth-century religious property, with few alterations maintaining the association of the church complex with 1960s religious life and growth in suburban Winston-Salem.

Edgewood Baptist Church is also not likely to yield any information important to history or prehistory and is thus not recommended for listing under Criterion D. Archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.

## **Boundaries**

The tract of land on which Edgewood Baptist Church is located actually consists of five separate parcels whose land mass now totals 15.68 acres (PINs 6856-04-0062.00, 6856-04-1246, 6846-94-8546, 6856-04-0682, 6846-94-1758). The original 30 acres has decreased due to the sell of adjacent parcels for residential development. The full set of five parcels is not recommended as the boundary. Instead, the recommended boundary of roughly 2.3 acres incorporates only the four original buildings and bell tower (resources A-E), which leaves out the later-built intrusions located on the church parcels. The proposed NRHP boundary spans roughly two acres, and extends from the edge of pavement to the rear parking lot behind the fellowship hall, forming a rectangular shape that stretches to the northeast and southwest parking lots that flank the education buildings. The boundary includes all buildings and structures that contribute to the resource's NRHP eligibility, including the cruciform arrangement within the near-square grass parcel that is framed by the paved drive and angled parking spaces (Figure 19).





Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 19. Edgewood Baptist Church Proposed NRHP Boundary Map

**Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District (GF 2050)  
Multiple PINs  
US Highway 158 (Main Street), Ellisboro Road,  
Stokesdale Street, Stokesdale, Guilford County**

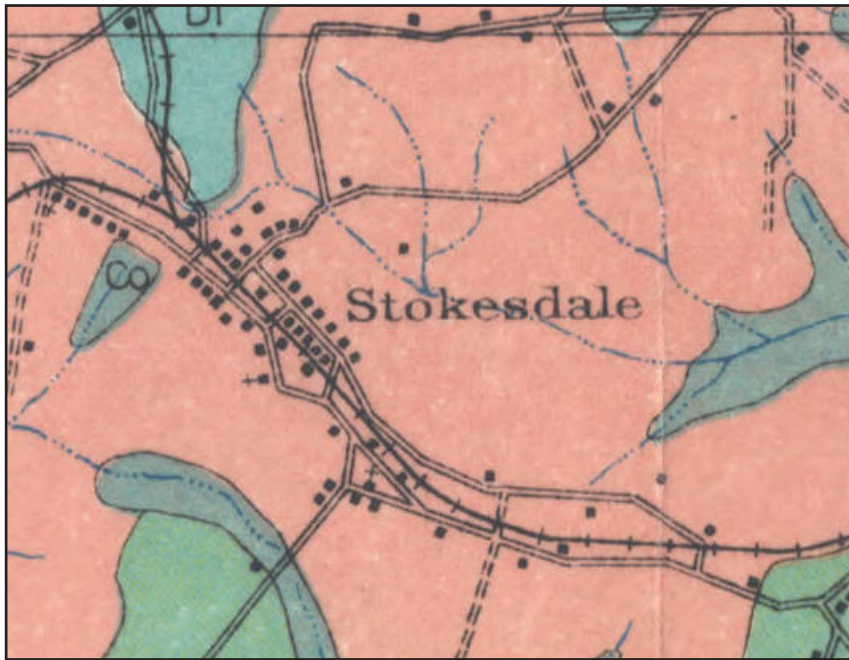


**History**

Originally named for a swampy body of water near the corner of what is now the intersection of Ellisboro Road and NC Highway 65, the northwestern Guilford County town of Stokesdale was first known as “Green Pond.” John King constructed a general store for area farmers in 1860 at the nearby intersection of Ellisboro and Gideon Grove Church roads, establishing Green Pond as a town. In 1879, King’s general store incorporated a post office where William Linville, King’s nephew, was postmaster until 1887. The post office received mail two times each week via mule-riding mail carrier from Kernersville. The town name was eventually shortened to “Pond,” a name the post office also adopted (Town of Stokesdale 2011; Guilford County Bicentennial Commission 1971:10-11).

In 1886, construction of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad between Wilmington and Mount Airy by way of Greensboro led to the re-centering of the Pond community from the swampy pond to the vicinity of the newly laid tracks and depot (Guilford County Bicentennial Commission 1971:10-11). The town’s oldest extant homes face the US Highway 158 (Main Street) and Stokesdale Street, which flank the railroad to the northeast and southwest. While the earliest residential buildings were located on both Stokesdale and Main streets, facing the railroad, commercial buildings were erected solely along the northeast side of Main Street, across from the new Stokesdale Depot. The total area of this earliest portion of Stokesdale, which includes proposed extents of the Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District, measured approximately 15.5 acres. The town name was officially changed from Pond to Stokesdale on January 8, 1887 and continued to develop along both sides of the railroad (Robinson 1981:135; Town of Stokesdale 2011).





Source: North Carolina Maps 2012

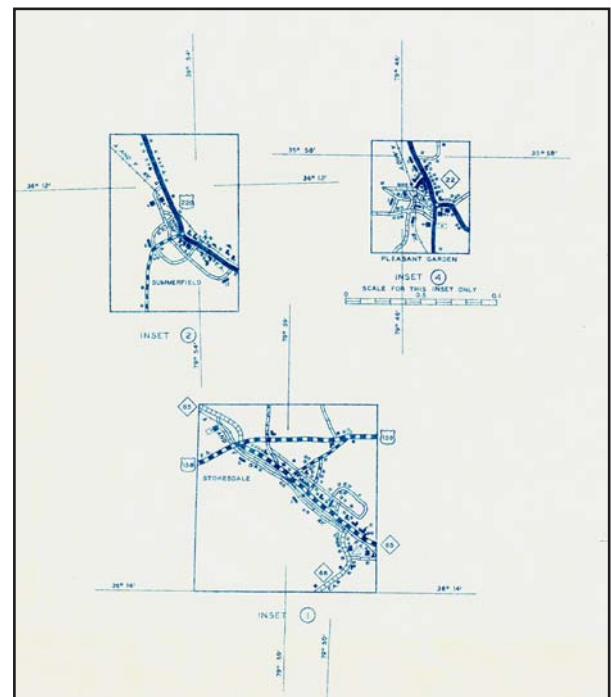
Figure 20. Detail, 1920 Soil Survey Map, Guilford County, North Carolina

While the tracks no longer exist, the rail bed remains intact, with a mix of residential and commercial properties present on the northeast side and primarily residential buildings on the southwest side. Stokesdale's linear layout reflects its origins as a railroad town with its commercial and residential buildings fronting the railroad. From the railroad, a grid layout reaching northeast and southwest for only one to three blocks began to form the small core of Stokesdale, which remains intact closest to the rail bed to date (Figure 20). The development of Stokesdale as a railroad-centered grid layout is not unlike that in

other small railroad towns of Guilford County. By 1938, the towns of Summerfield and Pleasant Garden both show similar rail-bed-facing development, with a narrow layout depicted in few developed blocks stemming from the rail line (Figure 21).

Passenger and freight trains carrying coal, fertilizer, and other goods traveled through Stokesdale two times daily (McPherson 1990:213). While farmers were already active in the area, the coming of the train meant the establishment of new small industries and businesses. Sawmills and lumberyards were founded in Stokesdale, and a small spur off the main rail line was added to serve the quarry, located approximately three miles from the former depot outside of Stokesdale proper (Robinson 1981:136).

The original train depot burned on November 29, 1908, as did several original wood frame commercial buildings along Main Street (now US



Source: North Carolina Maps 2012

Figure 21. Inserts of Summerfield, Pleasant Garden, and Stokesdale, 1938 Highway Map, Guilford County North Carolina



Figure 22. Original Depot

Source: Wrenn 2012b

Highway 158) (Figure 22). The building housing what became D.P. Lemons General Store (GF 8328) in 1919 and the building later known as Jim S. Knight's hardware store (GF 8333), both constructed of brick circa 1906, survived the fire (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). The first wave of commercial building replacement took place in 1908, while a second took place following another destructive fire in May 1910 (Simpson 2012a). Stokesdale's second depot, constructed in 1912, operated until War II when passenger service ended (Figure 23) (McPherson 1990:213).



Figure 23. Second Stokesdale Depot, Date Unknown

Source: Sharon 2012



The arrival of the railroad to Stokesdale also meant the addition of more permanent residents as well as an influx of transient travelers (Robinson 1981:136). Despite its slow growth, some local landowners began taking advantage of the early influx of travelers arriving on the passenger trains by constructing boarding or apartment houses even prior to the incorporation of Stokesdale.

In addition to the boarding houses, many other buildings became part of the small town between 1900 and 1940. Several commercial buildings were constructed facing the railroad along Main Street. Some were constructed with Italianate influence, and heights ranged from one to three stories. These buildings housed various commercial ventures, offices, and government entities throughout the twentieth century (Figures 24-26). Permanent residences fronting Main Street, Stokesdale Street, and



Figure 24. Main Street, Stokesdale, 1908

Source: Wrenn 2012b



Figure 25. Main Street Stokesdale and Railroad, Late 1930s

Source: Wrenn 2012b

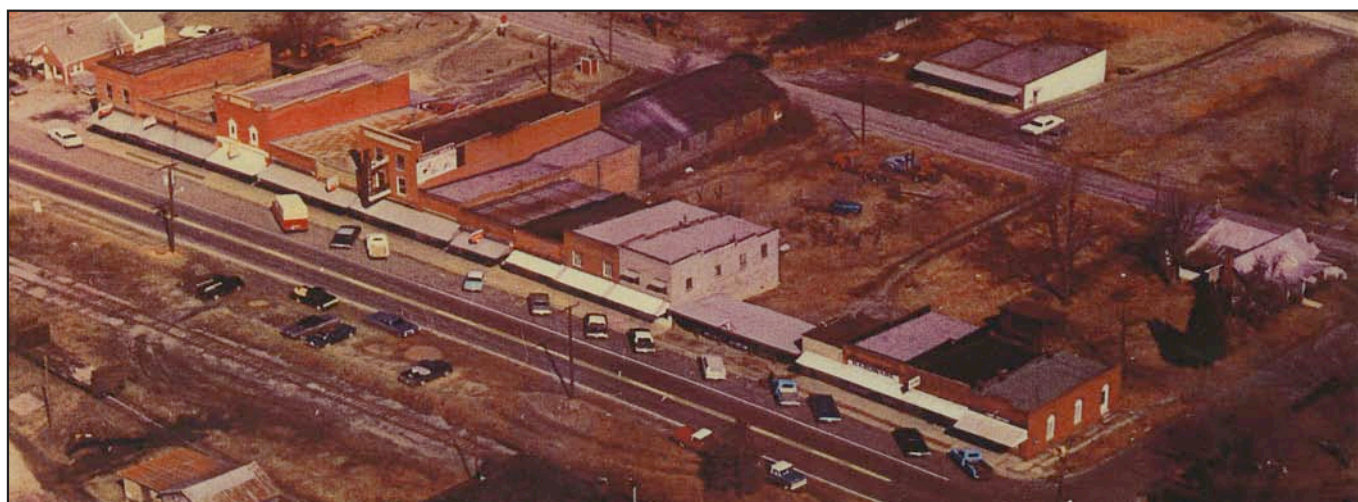


Figure 26. Main Street Stokesdale, 1967

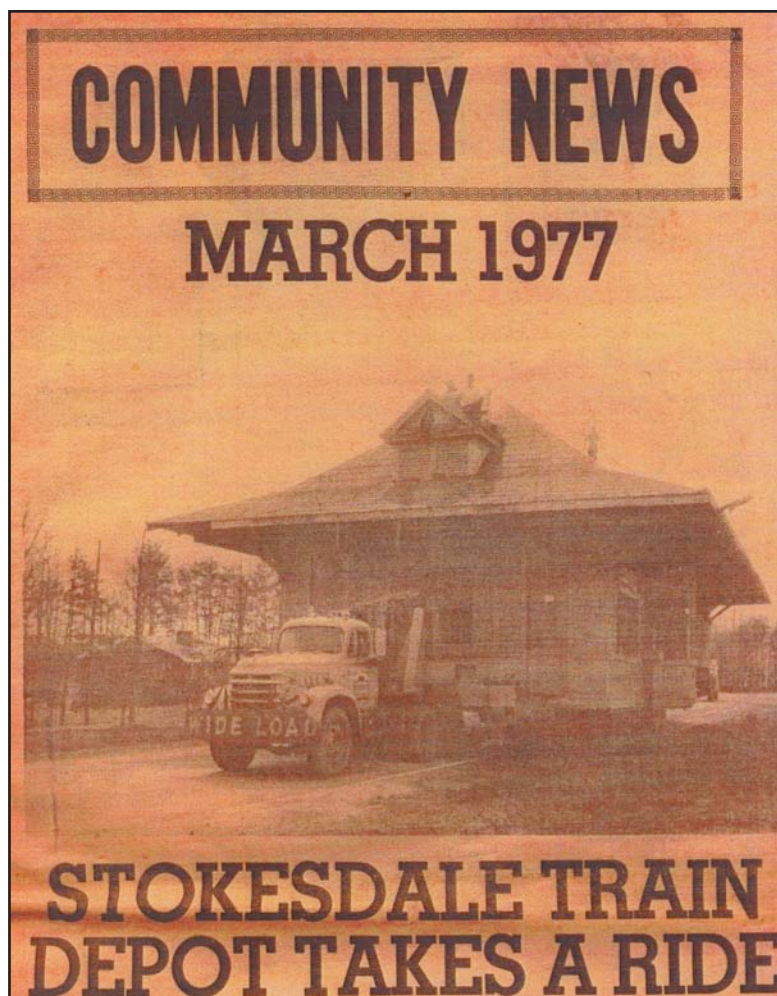
Source: Wrenn 2012b



Ellisboro Road ranged in type and style. Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles are present alongside simply embellished I-houses and cottages. Development dating to the post-World War II era can be found in a scattering of residential and commercial resources along US Highway 158 and Stokesdale Street, facing the railroad. Most buildings originally erected for residential use on Main Street/US Highway 158 facing the railroad are now used for commercial purposes.

Residential construction also continued along intersecting side streets, and moved farther away from the center of Stokesdale on Newberry Street and Loyola Road to areas like those along and off of Belews Creek Road (NC Highway 65) and NC Highway 68. New commercial buildings of this era were, like earlier counterparts, primarily constructed on the northeast side of Main Street, facing the railroad. As commercial and residential development already saturated the center of Stokesdale nearest the intersecting streets of Vaughn, Newberry, and Shilling, post-war commercial construction took place at the northern and southern edges of Stokesdale proper, at and near the intersections NC Highways 65 and 68 with US Highway 158.

The town charter was revoked in 1971 due to financial insolvency. At that time, Stokesdale was no longer an incorporated town. Stokesdale was incorporated again on November 9, 1989, and remains an incorporated town to date (Town of Stokesdale 2011). The Stokesdale Depot remained vacant following the termination of passenger service during World War II until its purchase in 1975 by Sam Heffinger, farmer, carpenter, and clocksmith. In 1977, Heffinger relocated the depot approximately 20 miles away to just outside of Madison in Rockingham County and remodeled it for use as a home by his family (Figure 27). The depot remains intact at its second location on nearby Highway 220 (Figure 28; News-Record 2011). Despite the absence of the depot, trains continued to travel through Stokesdale until 1980. In 1981, the tracks were completely removed (Town of Stokesdale 2011).



Source: Wrenn 2012b

Figure 27. Community News Clipping, March 1977

While the much larger cities of Greensboro and High Point are located within a short drive, Stokesdale retains a rural, small town feel supported by agriculture and small industries and businesses (Town of Stokesdale 2011). While its early association with the railroad aided growth of the town in the early twentieth century, the removal of passenger service, and eventually of the rails and depot altogether kept Stokesdale from evolving into a larger city, inadvertently aiding in the preservation of many extant resources.

### Description

Located in the foothills of the Sauratown Mountains at the northwesternmost



Figure 28. Stokesdale Depot as a Private Residence

tip of Guilford County, the incorporated town of Stokesdale now covers 21.4 square miles (Town of Stokesdale 2011). The commercial center of Stokesdale, or the area of town in which three major highways (US Highway 158, NC Highway 65, and NC Highway 68) intersect, is less than one-quarter square mile. Stokesdale's linear layout reflects its origins as a railroad town with its commercial and residential buildings fronting the railroad. Residential growth was concentrated along the railroad and intersecting side streets. The downtown primarily extends along US Highway 158 and Stokesdale Street, which flank the former rail bed of the Cape Fear and Atlantic Railroad, between NC Highway 65 to just south of Shilling Street. The depot was relocated in 1977 and the tracks were removed in 1981.

The proposed historic district includes one block of early-to-mid-twentieth-century commercial buildings located between Newberry and Shilling streets along US Highway 158 (Figure 29). This block comprises the historic downtown area (Figures 30 and 31). It includes 11 contributing masonry buildings of one-to-three stories built between 1906 and 1948. Between the two sets of commercial buildings is a former car lot-turned courtyard. A recently updated brick sidewalk lined by modern light posts links the two commercial strips and separates the buildings from a line of unmarked parallel on-street parking spaces.





Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 29. Proposed Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District Site Map





Figure 30. Commercial Strip, View North



Figure 31. Commercial Strip (Left) and Stokesdale Fire Department (Right), View Southeast

The former rail bed is now a linear park. It stretches from the intersection of US Highway 158 and NC Highway 65 to Newberry Street, linking Stokesdale's historic commercial and residential district zones (Figures 32-34). The park is primarily a grassy lawn, but young trees and shrubs are planted in the portion located between Vaughn and Newberry streets. This area of the former rail bed also holds a single flagpole. The 1996 Stokesdale Fire Department building was constructed atop the former rail bed facing the commercial block.

In addition to the 11 contributing commercial buildings, historic residential properties also line Stokesdale Street and US Highway 158. Eleven early-to-mid-twentieth-century former and current residences, boarding houses, commercial buildings, and residential/office buildings facing Stokesdale Street, US Highway 158, and Ellisboro Road, which marks the rear of the commercial strip, also contribute to the proposed district. The medium-sized residential parcels along Stokesdale Street and former residential parcels on US Highway 158 are marked by mature trees that do not appear to adhere to any particular planting arrangement. Besides those sidewalks fronting the commercial strips, the only additional sidewalk within the district is the primarily overgrown strip along Stokesdale Street, which connects the Knight Houses between Vaughn and Newberry streets.



Figure 32. Commercial Strip (Left), Former Rail Bed (Center), and Knight Houses (Right), View Southeast



Figure 33. Southern Boundary at Forbis & Dick Funeral Service, Inc. (GF 8340, Right), View Northwest



Figure 34. Northern Boundary at Bi-Rite Supermarket (GF 8327, Left) with D.A. Jones House (GF 1702, Right), View North



**Table 1. Proposed Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District**

Resource Name	NCDOT Survey Number	HPO Number	Description
House at 8417 Stokesdale Street	284	GF 8294	Page. 31
Stokesdale Methodist Church Parsonage	288	GF 1707	Page. 34
Vaughn House	291	GF 1708	Page 36
Knight House #1	296	GF 1712	Page. 39
Knight House #2	297	GF 1713	Page. 42
Knight House #3	298	GF 1714	Page. 45
D.A. Jones House	314	GF 1702	Page. 47
Taylor-Edwards House	317	GF 1703	Page. 51
Bi-Rite Supermarket	324	GF 8327	Page. 55
D.P. Lemons General Store	325	GF 8328	Page. 59
Tom Southard's Shoe Shop/ Doreen's Beauty Shop and Raymond Angel's Barber Shop	326	GF 8329	Page. 61
Preston's Grocery	327	GF 8330	Page. 64
United States Post Office #2	328	GF 8331	Page. 66
Joe Vaughn's Grocery	329	GF 8332	Page. 69
Jim S. Knight Store	330	GF 8333	Page. 73
Western Auto	331	GF 8334	Page. 76
Powell's Drugstore	332	GF 8335	Page. 77
United States Post Office #3/ Ruby Hutchins Beauty Shop	333	GF 8336	Page. 79
Car Lot Office/Fletcher Powell's Grocery	334	GF 8337	Page. 81
Hot Dog Stand/Lawyer's Office	335	GF 8338	Page. 84
Stokesdale Commercial Bank	336	GF 8339	Page. 87
Stokesdale Hotel	337	GF 8340	Page. 90
House at 8600 Ellisboro Road	339	GF 8342	Page. 93

**Individual Building Descriptions**  
**NCDOT Survey #284: House (GF 8294)**  
**PIN: 7900891383**  
**8417 Stokesdale Street**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

According to the current resident, the circa-1920s house at 8417 Stokesdale Street (GF 8294) was built as an apartment house. The house, now a single-family residence, was originally constructed with at least two separate apartments (Tilley 2012).



*Figure 35. GF 8294 Façade, Northeast Elevation*



*Figure 36. GF 8294 Northwest Elevation*

This two-story frame building sits on a brick foundation. Its exterior walls are clad in replacement vinyl siding (Figures 35-38). Remaining windows are wood sash and feature either a two-over-two or six-over-six composition. This originally cross-shaped resource now includes early first-story closed and open porch hip additions that wrap along the rear elevation. The rear wrap-around porch with additional entrance was likely either added shortly after construction or during construction.

The front porch wraps around the full façade atop a brick pier foundation that has brick infill in some places. Wood boards cover much of the porch foundation and compose the porch floor. Square wood posts support the porch roof, which is covered in standing-seam metal. Two entrances are located on the porch—one to either side of the front-facing cross gable. The doors are wood single-lights over panels and are set behind added aluminum screen doors.





Figure 37. GF 8294 North Oblique



Figure 38. GF 8294 East Oblique

The front-facing gable features angled corners and, like the other three gables, includes cornice returns. Two brick chimneys are present near the central roof ridgeline, while an additional brick chimney is present in the one-story rear addition. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal. This house (GF 8294) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



**NCDOT Survey #288: Stokesdale  
Methodist Church Parsonage (GF  
1707)**

**PIN: 7900896056**

**8407 Stokesdale Street  
Stokesdale, Guilford County**

This circa-1922, one-story, frame Queen Anne cottage has an irregularly shaped footprint and roof (Figures 39-41). The footprint has been extended slightly to the rear through small shed and hip additions. The foundation of the resource is brick, while the exterior walls are covered in wood weatherboard. The main massing roof is hip, while front- and side-facing gables make the roof shape irregular in form. Both gables feature bay windows below gables clad in novelty wood shingles surrounding a central, circular vent.

A large wrap-around porch marks the façade and southeast elevation. The porch is carried by a brick-veneered foundation and is accessible by masonry steps lined by turned wood railings on both elevations. The wood board porch floor is lined by a turned wood post railing that was likely added at a later date. Brick piers carry the battered wood porch supports. Both porch elevations hold entrances with cut-glass, single, fixed-light wood doors behind vinyl storm doors. Windows are one-over-one wood sash.

The main massing hip roof includes two, small hip-roof dormers that mark the half story. These dormers feature novelty, diamond-shaped, fixed lights set in rectangular window frames. A single brick chimney is located in the southeast roof surface. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. Stokesdale Methodist Church Parsonage (GF 1707) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



*Figure 39. Stokesdale Methodist Church Parsonage Façade, Northeast Elevation*



*Figure 40. Stokesdale Methodist Church Parsonage North Oblique*



*Figure 41. Stokesdale Methodist Church Parsonage East Oblique*



**NCDOT Survey #291: Vaughn House (GF 1708)**  
**PIN: 7900888798**  
**8401 Stokesdale Street**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

This originally rectangular, two-story, frame, Triple-A-roof I-house was constructed circa 1887. The resource includes a two-story early gable addition, a one-story early gabled addition, and later shed and hip additions on the rear elevation (Figures 42-44). The brick pier foundation carries exterior walls; window



Figure 42. Vaughn House Façade, Northeast Elevation



Figure 43. Vaughn House North Oblique

sash are replaced in vinyl. Faux vinyl shutters also flank façade windows. A full-façade porch with brick foundation and floor appears mostly replaced. The porch is lined in a low wood railing and includes turned wood supports carrying the standing-seam-metal-covered shed roof. Centrally placed below the porch roof is the front door: a six-light and paneled wood door behind an aluminum screen door.

The main, hip, Triple-A roof sits above a plainly molded cornice with decorative brackets. The front and side elevations of the main massing roof feature gable dormers. The front dormer features a diamond fixed and multi-light window, while the side dormers are marked with diamond-shaped vents. Two brick chimneys—one original and one replaced—are located in the roof ridgeline. An additional brick chimney is located in the single-story rear gable end. The main roof and most additions are covered in pressed tin, while atop the small shed are asphalt shingles. An historic outbuilding, which appears to be contemporary with the house, is clad



Figure 44. Vaughn House East Oblique



Figure 45. Vaughn House Shed, East Oblique

in board-and-batten wood siding and located behind the house (Figure 45). Its front-facing gable roof is extended to the rear with low hip addition. The main roof is covered in standing-seam metal, while the addition roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

Vaughn House (GF 1708) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



**NCDOT Survey #296: Knight House #1 (GF 1712)**  
**PIN: 7900981640**  
**8305 Stokesdale Street**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

Jim S. Knight, a local entrepreneur associated with the 1906-built hardware store on Main Street (GF 8333), took advantage of the arrival of Stokesdale's more transitory residents. He is credited with the construction of 8305 (GF 1712) and 8303 (GF 1713) Stokesdale Street in the late nineteenth and/or twentieth century for use as boarding houses. While tax data suggests that both houses, described as the Knight houses locally, were built in 1903, an inventory from 1996 records 8305 Stokesdale Street as built circa 1915, while 8303 is recorded as constructed circa 1894 (Graybeal 1996). Comparing census data from 1900 and 1910, however, suggests that Knight did not enter the community until after 1900, which supports the later construction date of both residences (U.S. Census Bureau 1900 and 1910).

Neighbor Mike Hunnicutt elaborated on the Knight boarding houses, stating that Mae Knight, wife of James S. Knight, managed the boarding properties and cooked both breakfast and dinner for what he believes were teachers either working in town, those training to be teachers in Greensboro colleges, or both (Hunnicutt 2012).

Sue Lucan, who currently occupies 8305 Stokesdale Street (Knight House #1 GF 1712), described her house as constructed in 1903 using a conglomeration of materials salvaged from previously built residences. Lucan characterized her home as filled with mismatched trim and ceilings covered in beadboard of varying widths. These details support the notion that her house was constructed quickly, using utilitarian and cost-effective construction methods to build a functional boarding house business. According to Lucan, each room measures 13x13 feet, which standardized all boarding rooms in the house. Lucan believed that probably at least six, young, unmarried, working women lived in the house at one time during its phase as a boarding house. These women were well-located with easy access to the trolley passenger train, which could carry them from Stokesdale to Greensboro for work (Lucan 2012).

This originally T-shaped, two-story, frame, gabled-ell house was constructed circa 1903. The house sits atop a stucco-covered foundation. The T shape has been slightly altered by an early, one-story rear gable and later one-story rear hip. The exterior walls are covered in vinyl replacement siding. In the gables, however, is wood shingle siding. The windows are replacement vinyl sash flanked by faux vinyl shutters with the exception of a pair of windows near the rear elevation on the northwest



side of the building. Here, a pair of six-over-six wood sash windows is present on the first floor. Additionally, wood, multi-light, diamond-shaped windows are centrally set within the shingled gable ends (Figures 46 and 47).

The screened-in front porch also has a stucco-covered foundation and is accessed by two masonry steps. A screen door leads onto the wood board porch floor. Turned porch posts with decorative wood brackets carry the hipped porch roof, and a low wood railing completes the porch enclosure. The front door was not visible during survey, but is located behind a modern vinyl storm door below the porch roof.

The roofs of the main massing, porch, and additions are covered in pressed tin shingles. An original brick, corbeled chimney is visible in the ridgeline of the southeast ell, while a replaced stucco-covered chimney is set within the ridgeline of the front-facing ell. A modern wood deck is attached to the first story on the rear elevation. A modern, fabric-covered equipment shed is located to the rear of the resource (Figure 48).

Knight House #1 (GF 1712) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



Figure 46. Knight House #1 Façade, Northeast Elevation



Figure 47. Knight House #1 East Oblique



Figure 48. Knight House #1 North Oblique

**NCDOT Survey #297: Knight House #2 (GF 1713)**  
**PIN: 7900981447**  
**8303 Stokesdale Street**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

Knight House #2 was also constructed as a result of Jim S. Knight's exploitation of Stokesdale's transitory population. Along with Knight House #1 (GF 1712), Knight constructed 8303 Stokesdale Street in the late nineteenth and/or twentieth century for use as a boarding house. While tax data



Figure 49. Knight House #2 Façade, Northeast Elevation



Figure 50. Knight House #2 North Oblique

states that both houses were built in 1903, an inventory from 1996 records 8303 Stokesdale Street as constructed circa 1894 (Graybeal 1996). Comparing census data from 1900 and 1910 suggests that Knight did not enter the community until after 1900, which supports the later construction date of both boarding houses (U.S. Census Bureau 1900 and 1910).

Neighbor Mike Hunnicutt told researchers that Mae Knight, wife of James S. Knight, managed the boarding properties and cooked breakfast and dinner for what he believes were teachers either working in town, those training to be teachers in Greensboro colleges, or both (Hunnicutt 2012).

This cross-shaped, two-story, frame house was constructed circa 1903 atop a brick and stone pier foundation (Figure 49-51). In places, this foundation has been reinforced with concrete block. The exterior walls are clad in wood weatherboard, while the gables are covered in wood shingles. Many

windows have been boarded up but several one-over-one and two-over-two sash windows remain. All gables once featured diamond-shaped windows centrally set within the wood shingles, however, all are currently boarded. An additional diamond-shaped, boarded window bay is present on the first



floor on the northwest elevation. These windows likely shared the same composition as diamond-shaped windows found on 8305 Stokesdale Street (GF 1712).

A wrap-around porch encompasses the façade, southeast elevation, and a portion of the rear elevation first floors. Where still intact, the porch foundation is also composed of both brick and stone piers. Two sets of concrete-block steps leading from the northwest and



Figure 51. Knight House #2 East Oblique

southeast access the façade wood porch floor. Much of this floor is missing (Figure 52). Additionally, many of the original, square porch posts have been replaced by unfinished two-by-fours.

A wood pediment has been added to the pressed tin roof above an added vinyl front door in the front-facing gable. This door is flanked by vinyl sidelights. This entrance bay was likely once a window bay. On either side of the front-facing gable are original doorways with replacement panel doors behind early wood screen doors. An additional small shed porch and another entrance is present on the rear elevation at the building's west corner. The roof is covered in pressed tin shingles. There are two brick chimneys, one in the ridgeline of the ell junctures and one in the ridgeline of the southeast ell. The resource is currently vacant and in a deteriorated state.

Knight House #2 (GF 1713) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



Figure 52. Knight House #2 Wrap-Around Porch, View Southwest



**NCDOT Survey #298: Knight House #3 (GF 1714)**  
**PIN: 7900982414**  
**8301 Stokesdale Street**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

One notable resource was added to Stokesdale’s building stock during the 1930s: the Colonial Revival dwelling constructed by Jim S. and Mae Knight for their personal use and located at 8301 Stokesdale Street (Knight House #3 GF 1714), immediately southeast of the two boarding properties (Figure 53; Guilford County Plat Book 3:38). This Colonial Revival, brick veneer-clad house is strikingly different than the previously constructed Knight houses. Constructed in the late 1930s, the house reflects later trends in residential architecture than the Knights’ earlier boarding houses.

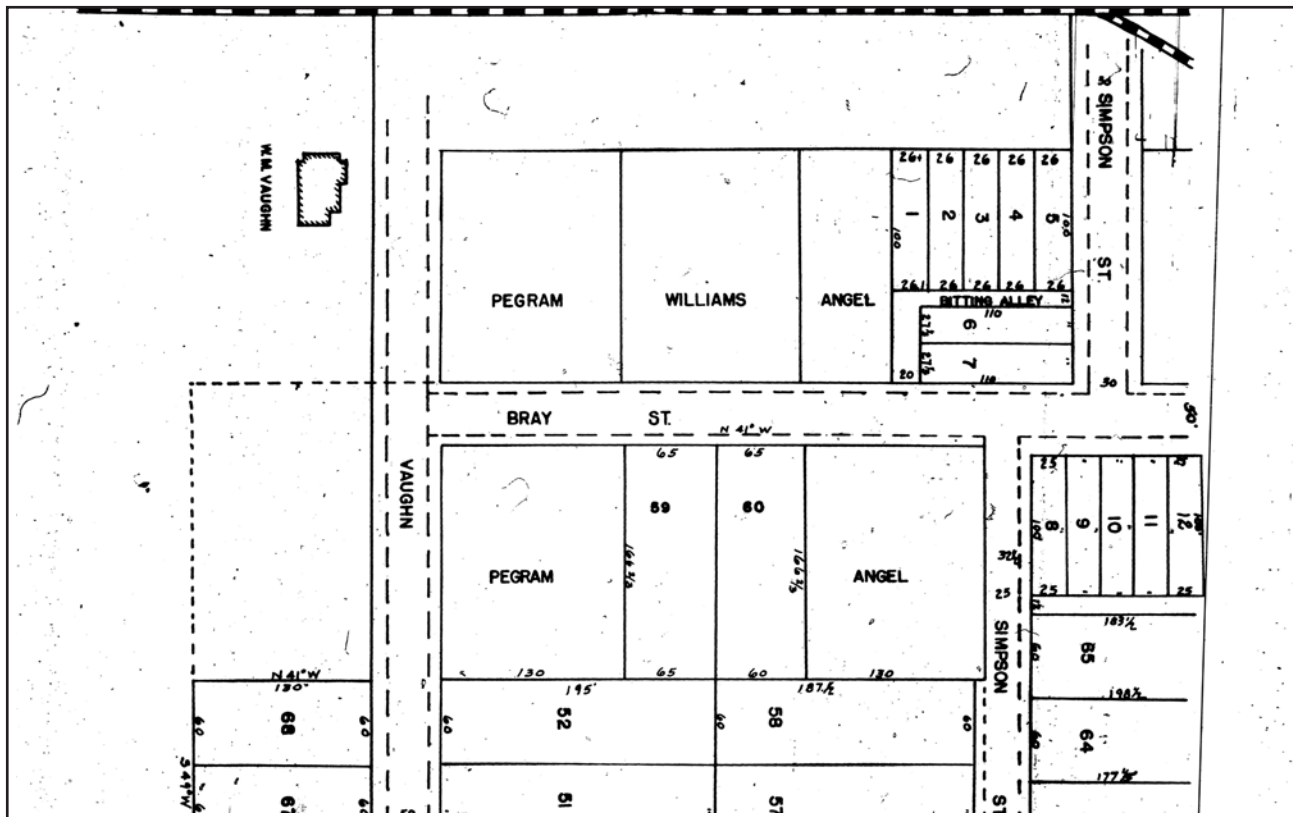


Figure 53. Plat Showing Knight-Owned Lots as Well as W.M. Vaughn House (GF 1708)

This rectangular, side-gable, Colonial Revival, two-and-a-half-story brick veneer house was constructed circa 1937. The foundation of the resource is also covered in brick veneer (Figure 54 and 55). Window openings are topped by brick stretcher lintels on the first story of the façade and both first and second stories of the side elevations and composed of eight-over-eight wood sash. Second-story facade windows are all vinyl replacements and sit within plain surrounds below a molded cornice. The front, single-light front door is also a replacement and is flanked by multiple-light



Figure 54. Knight House #3 North Oblique



Figure 55. Knight House #3 East Oblique

wood sidelights. The door sits behind a modern storm door. Brick steps lead onto the poured concrete porch floor, accessing the single-bay entrance porch. The porch foundation is also covered in brick veneer. The porch roof is carried by slender columns, which are triplicated at the outside corners of the porch floor. The porch roof is a segmental arch topped by asphalt shingles.

The footprint of this rectangular resource has been extended along the rear elevation with a two-story shed addition. Additionally, one-story hip-roof wings were added to the side elevations, though the northwest wing may have originally been part of an original carport due to its placement at the end of the driveway. These wings are clad in vinyl and serve as porches.

Three pedimented gable dormers clad in vinyl siding are symmetrically set in the façade roof surface. Sash windows in these dormers are also composed of vinyl. The side gables hold wide eaves and cornice returns. The rear shed mimics these eaves and returns. A single, exterior brick chimney with a stack breaking through wide eaves is centered in each gable end. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Knight House #3 (GF 1714) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



**NCDOT Survey #314: D.A. Jones House (GF 1702)**  
**PIN: 7900896530**  
**8624 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

This two-story, rectangular, frame residence was constructed circa 1877 and now shares a large parcel also occupied by the Bi-Rite Supermarket (GF 8327). The original rectangular form of the resource was extended in the early twentieth century on the rear elevation with a large, one-story



Figure 56. D.A. Jones House Façade, Southeast Elevation



Figure 57. D.A. Jones House South Oblique

gable addition. Set atop a brick foundation, the house is clad in wood weatherboard siding. Six-over-six wood sash windows are found throughout the resource. The front paneled wood door is set behind a wood and metal screen door within a simple decorated wood surround. The full façade porch sits on a brick foundation and includes a wood board floor that is reached by a set of brick steps. The porch has no railing. Slender wood Doric columns carry the hip porch roof (Figures 56 and 57).

The roof of the main massing is composed of two parallel gables whose ends are flush with the façade and rear elevation exterior walls. A central roof section connects the gables, forming an “I” shape from aerial view. The front-facing gable ends include cornice returns. Roof eaves are modestly deep and adorned with brackets. The rear-facing gable ends are each marked by large,



brick, exterior chimneys. The main massing and porch roofs are covered in standing-seam metal.

The rear gable addition includes a secondary entrance and partially engaged screened porch (Figure 58). The roof of this addition is covered in pressed tin shingles. The resource is currently vacant and not in use.

An early twentieth-century hip-roof garage sits to the rear of the building to the north (Figure 59). A near square in plan, the building is clad in wood shiplap siding atop a continuous brick foundation, and its doors are composed of vertical wood boards. The roof is lined in exposed rafter tails and topped by standing-seam metal.

A small shed is located behind the garage, immediately to its northeast (Figure 60). The small, front-facing gable shed is covered in shiplap wood siding. A single wood-paneled door accesses the interior, and a partially open equipment shed is added to its northeast elevation. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal.

D.A. Jones House (GF 1702) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



Figure 58. D.A. Jones House West Oblique



Figure 59. D.A. Jones House Garage, Southwest Elevation



Figure 60. D.A. Jones House Shed, Southeast Elevation



**NCDOT Survey #317: Taylor-Edwards House (GF 1703)**  
**PIN: 7900983902**  
**8512 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

Dr. C.W. Taylor constructed what is now known as the Taylor-Edwards House (GF 1703) circa 1900 for use as his residence and medical office. The medical office was located on a portion of the second floor, with the private residence occupying the remaining portions of the building. Inspired by his



Figure 61. Taylor-Edwards House South Oblique



Figure 62. Taylor-Edwards House Façade, Southwest Elevation

61). The windows are all replaced in vinyl. Original entrance doors have been replaced with multi-light French doors. The main entrance door is flanked by wood, multi-light sidelights. This door is set below a porch with arched openings and brick pier supports. Brick steps lead onto the porch. The porch has a flat roof, which serves as a balcony to a second-story door that matches that on

father-in-law's medical practice, then-minister Vertie Edward Edwards, also a resident of Stokesdale since just after the turn of the century, entered the school of medicine at the University of Maryland in Baltimore. Upon completing his training, Edwards returned to Stokesdale to practice alongside Taylor from 1913 until the latter's passing in 1923 (Ammen 1963).

Wanting to further hone his expertise, Edwards then pursued further studies at both Tulane University in New Orleans and Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore before returning once more to Stokesdale in 1925. After returning, Edwards remodeled the two-story residence and office, adding the porte cochère and room above, and re-cladding the building in brick veneer. Edwards obtained his North Carolina medical license on July 16, 1926 (State of North Carolina Board of Medical Examiners 1926). For 25 years, Edwards practiced in both Greensboro and Stokesdale before shifting his base back to Stokesdale alone in the 1950s (Ammen 1963). He continued to practice until his death (Anonymous 1965).

This large, originally frame, two-story Queen Anne house has an irregularly shaped footprint and roof. Both the foundation and exterior walls are now covered in brick veneer (Figure



the main entrance. Low brick walls decorated in diamond-shaped cutouts line the balcony and first-story porch (Figure 62 and 63).

The porte cochère on the southwest elevation is also carried by brick pier supports and also features arched openings (Figure 64). Here, a secondary entrance porch leads both under the porte cochère and into the front lawn area. The porte cochère is topped by a hip-roof addition to the second story. An angled tower is present at the south corner of the house, and creates bay windows on all levels. A small hip dormer is present to the left of the tower.

Another entrance to the resource is located on the northwest elevation below a small, front-facing gable. A single-story, hip-roof addition is located on the rear elevation and is believed to be the only modern addition. This addition holds an ADA ramp, an additional entrance below and engaged section of the hip roof, and a small rear, roofless porch. The porch, ramp, and an additional set of steps leading to the rear entrance are all lined in modern vinyl railings (Figure 65). Multiple gables, as well as the tower and hip addition, create an irregularly shaped roof, in which three brick chimneys are located. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Much of the southwest side of the building is covered in paved parking areas and driveways leading from both US Highway 158 and Newberry Street to the building's rear. The building was vacant at the time of the field study, but has recently housed a realty company.

Taylor-Edwards House (GF 1703) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



Figure 63. Taylor-Edwards House West Oblique



Figure 64. Taylor-Edwards House East Oblique



Figure 65. Taylor-Edwards House North Oblique

**NCDOT Survey #324: Bi-Rite Supermarket (GF 8327)**  
**PIN: 7900896530**  
**8632 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

In 1965, Stokesdale welcomed its first and only purpose-built supermarket. The Bi-Rite Supermarket (GF 8327) was constructed as a large addition to the double storefront still present in the façade's western end. These earlier businesses, constructed circa 1950, were a cloth store and a smaller grocery store (Wrenn 2012a). The 1965 addition, which included the small pylon that soars above the roofline, has become Stokesdale's most prominent mid-twentieth-century building. Once a prevalent supermarket with 28 locations in the Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point triad area, the Bi-Rite Supermarket in Stokesdale is today the lone survivor. No other supermarkets were constructed in the Stokesdale vicinity until 2009 (Spencer and Cosgrove 2010).



*Figure 66. Bi-Rite Supermarket West Oblique*



*Figure 67. Bi-Rite Supermarket South Oblique*

This modernist supermarket was constructed as a large masonry addition to an existing commercial building in 1965. The foundation and secondary elevations of this resource are constructed of concrete block. The façade of Bi-Rite Supermarket is clad in brick veneer, which forms a faux quoin pattern with the concrete block at the building's corners. The façade features one large and two smaller storefronts. The smaller storefronts were originally constructed alone, around 1950 (Figure 66).



*Figure 68. Bi-Rite Supermarket Façade, Southwest Elevation*

The main storefront is a 1965 addition to the two smaller storefronts, and now serves as the Bi-Rite Supermarket main entrance. Here, two fixed-light, metal commercial doors—one for entry and one for exit—are separated by a single fixed light. A wide, fixed transom tops the two doors and the central window. To the left of the entrance/exit is a bank of four fixed windows, and to the right



is a bank of six windows. Above these doors and windows, and spanning the entire length of the façade, is a flat-roof metal awning that covers the façade's sidewalk. A brick veneer wall covers the remaining right side of the supermarket façade. Plastic letters spelling out the business name are affixed to the poured concrete coping-topped parapet of the supermarket portion of the building (Figure 67).

A small, angled pylon divides the taller, supermarket parapet and the attached smaller storefront. A line of poured concrete coping also tops the shorter parapet on this storefront. Here, a centrally set, fixed-light and metal commercial door sits below a fixed transom. The door is flanked by two sets of paired, fixed commercial windows. Signage at this storefront suggests that the interior supermarket has been expanded to include the interior of this secondary storefront as well (Figure 68).



Figure 70. *Bi-Rite Supermarket View North*

The two left storefronts, while now secondary to the main, were constructed around 1950 and first used as a cloth store (left storefront) and a small grocery (right storefront). The right storefront was incorporated for use as part of the larger supermarket at a later date (Wrenn 2012a).

A paved parking lot is located immediately southwest of the building. Near the roadway is a tall sign for the supermarket that is original to the building. It features a plastic, six-sided sign denoting the supermarket name that sits on a metal pole post above a rectangular sign (Figure 69). Just southeast of the supermarket building is another small, circa-1970 commercial building associated with this parcel (Figures 70 and 71). It is currently not in use. Bi-Rite Supermarket (GF 8327) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



Figure 71. *Bi-Rite Supermarket Additional Commercial Building, South Oblique*

**NCDOT Survey #325: D.P. Lemons General Merchandise (GF 8328)**  
**PIN: 7900986531**  
**8430 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**



Source: Hunter 1959

*Figure 72. D.P. Lemons, Outside  
His General Store, D.P. Lemons & Son, 1959*

While a small frame building, which housed a bar, was once located at the vacant lot immediately northwest of D.P. Lemons General Store (GF 8328), this store has primarily served as the anchor to the commercial district's northern end since its circa 1906 construction. Also called D.P. Lemons (or Lemmons) Dry Goods Store, the building is currently vacant (Figure 72; Joyner 2012; Smith 1979:162).

This two-story, rectangular, two-part commercial building is of masonry construction, with common 5:1 and 6:1 brick bonds visible in the stepped northwest elevation. The date of construction, circa 1906, corresponds with a brick masonry construction; however, the rear elevation is constructed of concrete block. The concrete block wall looks much later than 1906 and is likely a replacement of a previous brick bearing rear wall (Figures 73 and 74).

The storefront features large, paired, wood double doors, each with three, square, fixed lights above panels. The doors are below an engaged roof and are flanked by angled, two-light, wood fixed display windows. Identical window bays are also flush with the façade wall. The windows are set above panels currently covered in plywood. A single poured concrete step leads from the adjacent sidewalk, onto the engaged entrance landing. The landing is flanked by two, slender metal posts, which carry an added, asphalt shingle-covered hip hood (Figures 75 and 76).

Above the hood are two wood sash window bays. These windows appear to be replacements and feature a one-over-one composition. A brick segmental arch tops each bay. On either side of the façade bays are corner brick pilasters. Metal coping tops the parapet roof. The side elevations are stepped, and along the southeast elevation interior near the rear elevation is a single brick chimney.

D.P. Lemons General Merchandise (GF 8328) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.





Figure 73. D.P. Lemons General Merchandise West Oblique



Figure 74. D.P. Lemons General Merchandise East Oblique



Figure 75. D.P. Lemons General Merchandise Façade, Southwest Elevation



Figure 76. D.P. Lemons General Merchandise, West Oblique

**NCDOT Survey #326: Tom Southard's Shoe Shop/Doreen's Beauty Shop and  
Raymond Angel's Barber Shop (GF 8329)  
PIN: 7900986571  
8428 US Highway 158  
Stokesdale, Guilford County**

The currently vacant, circa-1910 commercial building (GF 8329) immediately southeast of the former D.P. Lemons General Store has two primary storefronts. Ghosting reading "Stokesdale Discount Tires" in the left storefront panel reveals the most recent use of at least this side of the building. This business left



*Figure 77. Tom Southard's Shoe Shop/Doreen's Beauty Shop and Raymond Angel's Barber Shop, West Oblique*



*Figure 78. Tom Southard's Shoe Shop/Doreen's Beauty Shop and Raymond Angel's Barber Shop Façade, Southwest Elevation*

the space within the last five years. The left storefront once had a divided interior and served two different businesses. Doreen's Beauty Shop occupied the storefront's left side. Doreen Jones' family lived in what is referred to as the Vaughn House (GF 1708). Tom Southard operated a shoe shop out of the right side. The right storefront served as Raymond Angel's Barber Shop (Simpson 2012a).

This rectangular, one-story, double-storefront commercial building is composed of load-bearing brick masonry laid in 5:1 common bond. The façade is divided into two storefronts that were likely identical when first constructed. A brick pilaster divides the storefronts, while two additional brick pilasters mark either end of the façade (Figure 77).

The right storefront features a set of centrally placed fixed-light and wood double doors. On either side of the doors are sets of paired, fixed display windows above wood panels with fixed, covered transoms above. The left storefront has been altered with a wider, single-door entrance, two one-light display windows, and board-and-batten replacement siding. Above both storefronts is an aluminum awning that partially covers the sidewalk. Above the awning is an applied metal panel and cornice that once displayed business names. Near the top of the parapet is a dogtooth course that stretches above both storefronts (Figure 78).





*Figure 79. Tom Southard's Shoe Shop/Doreen's Beauty Shop and Raymond Angel's Barber Shop East Oblique*



*Figure 80. Tom Southard's Shoe Shop/Doreen's Beauty Shop and Raymond Angel's Barber Shop North Oblique*

A view from behind the building reveals the shed roof. The roof is clad in standing seam metal. A large shed addition covers nearly the entire rear elevation, and includes two, wide, modern garage door entries (Figures 79 and 80).

Tom Southard's Shoe Shop/Doreen's Beauty Shop and Raymond Angel's Barber Shop (GF 8329) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.

**NCDOT Survey #327: Preston's Grocery (GF 8330)**  
**PIN: 7900986489**  
**8426 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**



Figure 81. *Preston's Grocery West Oblique*



Figure 82. *Preston's Grocery Façade, Southwest Elevation*

The circa-1908, vacant, two-story commercial building at 8426 US Highway 158 (GF 8330) housed Preston's Grocery. Jeff Preston operated a grocery at this location that would later be known as Preston Brothers, when Preston's sons took over the business. At this time, it is not known if the building's second story was also used by the grocery, or if it housed other businesses and/or residences (Simpson 2012a). This building has been vacant for at least 15 years.

This two-story, rectangular, two-part commercial building is of masonry construction using common 5:1 brick bond. The storefront features paired, wood double doors with fixed single lights above panels. The doors are below an engaged roof and are flanked by angled, one-light, wood fixed display windows. One-light window bays are also flush with the façade wall. The windows are also set above panels. A single poured-concrete step leads from the adjacent sidewalk, onto the engaged entrance landing. Two, slender metal posts flank the landing. Attached above the entrance is a full-façade aluminum awning that partially covers the adjacent sidewalk (Figure 81).

Above the awning is a flat, stucco panel that likely held a business name at some point. Above the panel is a small metal cornice with damaged and missing dentil molding flanked by decorative brackets.

Substantial round-arch window bays mark the second story. Set atop stone sills, the arches feature stone keystones as well as impost blocks. The windows themselves are currently boarded up. Above the



second-story windows are three rows of decorative brickwork, including two dentil courses and a center dogtooth course similar to that seen on adjacent one-story commercial buildings.

At each corner of the façade is a brick pilaster that reaches above the parapet roofline. Centrally set is a rectangular parapet section covered in stucco and framed in brick that probably once held either the building name and/or construction date (Figure 82).

The side elevations are stepped, concealing the flat roof material. The rear elevation features two segmental-arched window bays on each story. These windows have been filled in with concrete block. Attached to the rear elevation is a shed porch that spans not only the rear elevation of this building,

but also the rear elevation of the building located immediately southeast. The porch is carried on brick piers, features wood construction, a central wood set of steps, and is topped by a standing-seam-metal roof (Figures 83 and 84).

Preston's Grocery (GF 8330) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



Figure 83. Preston's Grocery East Oblique



Figure 84. Preston's Grocery North Oblique

**NCDOT Survey #328: United States Post Office #2 (GF 8331)  
PIN: 7900987407  
8424 US Highway 158  
Stokesdale, Guilford County**

Stokesdale's second United States Post Office was located in what has housed Hutchins Trading Post (GF 8331) since 1980. This building became Pegram Hardware and a feed store or warehouse for one or both adjacent groceries after serving as a post office (McPherson 1990:55).



Figure 85. United States Post Office #2 West Oblique



Figure 86. United States Post Office #2 Façade, Southwest Elevation

This rectangular one-part commercial building is composed of load-bearing brick masonry laid in 5:1 common bond (Figure 85). The storefront features a set of centrally placed, narrow, two-light and wood double doors. The doors are below an engaged roof and are flanked by angled, two-light, wood fixed display windows. Larger, two-light window bays are flush with the façade wall. The windows are set above perforated panels. A single poured concrete step leads from the adjacent sidewalk onto the engaged entrance landing. Two, slender metal posts flank the landing (Figure 86).

Above the storefront is an attached aluminum awning that partially covers the sidewalk. Above the awning is a flat, stuccoed panel that likely held a business name at some point. Above the panel is a small metal cornice flanked by decorative brackets. Near the top of the parapet is a dogtooth course. At each corner of the façade is a brick pilaster (Figure 87). Side elevations abut buildings on either side of this resource and are thus not visible.



A view from behind the building reveals the shed roof (Figure 88). The roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The rear elevation features segmental-arched window bays and a replacement vinyl door. The windows are replaced with vinyl sash. Attached to the rear elevation is a shed porch that spans not only the rear elevation of this building but also the rear elevation of the buildings located immediately northwest and southeast. The porch is carried on brick piers, features wood construction, a central wood set of steps, and is topped by a standing-seam-metal roof.

United States Post Office #2 (GF 8331) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



Figure 87. United States Post Office #2 South Oblique



Figure 88. United States Post Office #2 Rear Elevation

**NCDOT Survey #329: Joe Vaughn's Grocery (GF 8332)**  
**PIN: 7900987425**  
**8422 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

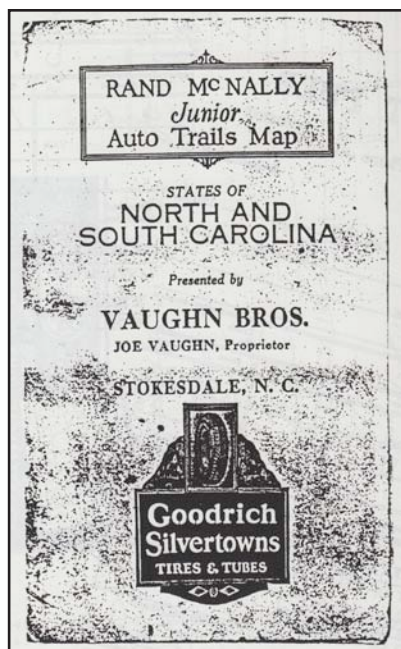


Figure 89. The Cover of a Map Sponsored by Vaughn Bros. Store, Circa 1925-1930  
Source: Reprinted in McPherson 1990

The building immediately southeast of Hutchins Trading Post (GF 8331) was also used as a grocery (GF 8332). This currently vacant property served as Vaughn Bros. store (Figure 89) and later Stokesdale Grocery Co., operated by Fletcher Neal (Figure 90; Simpson 2012a).

This rectangular, single-storefront commercial building is composed of load-bearing brick masonry laid in 5:1 common bond. The storefront features a set of centrally placed, fixed-light and panel double doors. The doors are below an engaged roof and are flanked by angled, single-light, fixed display windows. Larger, one-light window bays are flush with the façade wall. Vertical plywood board covers much of exterior wall surrounding the bays (Figures 91 and 92).

Above the door and window bays is a shed porch roof that covers not only the façade of this resource, but also the façades of the building located immediately southeast. The asphalt shingle-covered shed roof sits atop wood posts and covers much of the sidewalk that fronts the buildings.



Figure 90. Stokesdale Grocery Co., 1954  
Source: On File, Stokesdale Town Hall

Above the shed roof, near the top of the parapet, are dentil courses. At each corner of the façade is a brick pilaster. Side elevations abut buildings on either side of this resource and are thus not visible.

A view from behind the building reveals the shed roof (Figure 97). The roof is clad in standing-seam metal. The rear elevation features segmental-arched window bays. The windows contain two-over-two wood sash. Attached to the rear elevation is a shed porch that spans not only the rear elevation of this building, but also the rear elevation of two buildings





Figure 91. Joe Vaughn's Grocery West Oblique

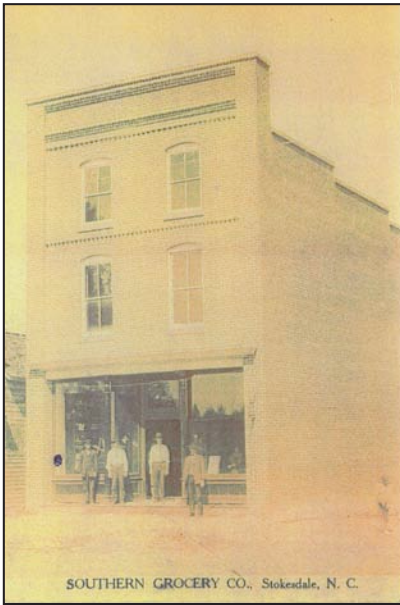


Figure 92. Joe Vaughn's Grocery Façade, Southwest Elevation

located immediately northwest. The porch is carried on brick piers, features wood construction, a central wood set of steps and is topped by a standing-seam-metal roof.

Joe Vaughn's Grocery (GF 8332) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.

**NCDOT Survey #330: Jim S. Knight Store (GF 8333)  
 PIN: 7900987443  
 8420 US Highway 158  
 Stokesdale, Guilford County**



Source: Wrenn 2012b

Figure 93. Southern Grocery Co., Circa 1906-1908



Source: Reprinted in McPherson 1990

Figure 95. Advertisements in Stokesdale Hardware News, August 1945

The three-story hardware store building (GF 8333) was constructed in 1906 and has operated under the names Stokesdale Hardware Co., Southern Grocery Co., J.S. Knight Store, Jim S. Knight Store, and Southern Hardware and Farm Supply, but was also known simply as “Knight’s Store” by some. This building has always housed a hardware store despite some changes in ownership during the twentieth century (Figures 93 and 94; Simpson 2012a). The local Masonic lodge occupied one of the building’s upper stories for a short period of time. Its interior was also extended with the removal of a wall linking the original building to the immediately adjacent southeast building (Simpson 2012a). By the 1940s, the proprietor of what was then called Stokesdale Hardware Co. was Frank L. Young. The business continued to operate under this name through at least the middle 1950s (McPherson 1990:35-36). In the 1940s, it was commonplace for Stokesdale Hardware Company to mail the monthly, “Stokesdale Hardware News,” a 20-page booklet of advertisements, stories, and recipes “Published to acquaint you with our service and stocks” (Figures 95 and 96; McPherson 1990:37-39).



Source: Wrenn 2012b

Figure 94. Claude White and Raymond Angel in Front of J.S. Knight Store, No Date

This three-story, rectangular, two-part commercial building is composed of masonry construction using common 6:1 brick bond. The business incorporates the use of not only the three-story resource





Source: Reprinted in McPherson 1990

Figure 96. Stokesdale Hardware News, August 1945

light, wood display angled and flush façade bays (Figure 98).

Above the enclosed and open storefronts is a shed porch roof that covers not only the façade of this resource, but also the façade of the building located immediately southeast. The asphalt shingle-covered shed roof sits atop wood posts and covers much of the sidewalk that fronts the buildings.

The second and third stories are marked by segmental arches in which replacement vinyl sash are set. The second-story window bays are slightly taller than those on the third story. The bays are all set on stone sills and flanked by applied faux shutters. Between the second- and third-story windows, and above the third-story windows are rows of dogtoothing. Near the top of the parapet is a masonry panel that possibly once held the building or business name and/or construction date. The façade is marked at the corners by brick pilasters. Brick corbeling marks the parapet end.

but also an adjacent one-story resource whose storefront has been permanently enclosed. These were originally two separate buildings that have been linked through interior wall alterations (Figure 97).

The still-open storefront features a replaced, single, metal, fixed commercial door. The door is below an engaged roof and is flanked by angled, single-light, fixed wood display windows. The engaged portion is accessible via a masonry step flanked by two, slender, cast-iron Doric fluted columns. Larger, one-light wood window bays are flush with the façade wall. Vertical plywood board covers the exterior wall surrounding the bays of both the extant storefront and the enclosed storefront. The adjacent, enclosed storefront windows remain intact and consist of similar one-



Figure 97. Jim S. Knight Store Façade, Southwest Elevation



Figure 98. Jim S. Knight Store West Oblique



Figure 99. Jim S. Knight Store North Oblique



Figure 100. Jim S. Knight Store South Oblique



Figure 101. Jim S. Knight Store Northeast Elevation



Figure 102. Jim S. Knight Store East Oblique

Above the shed roof of the now-enclosed storefront is an attached, plastic business sign, with another decorative row of dogtoothing near the parapet end. This building section is also marked at the corners by brick pilasters, and also features brick corbeling at the parapet.

The side elevations of the three-story building are stepped, concealing the roof material (Figure 99). The rear elevation is not completely visible due to an addition, but enclosed, brick segmental window arches are visible below basic window bays in which vinyl, one-over-one sash are set.

Attached to the rear elevation is a large, early, gable-roof warehouse addition (Figure 100). The warehouse addition is set atop a brick foundation and reaches almost to the street front of Ellisboro Road. The exterior walls are covered in asphalt roll, and window and door bays have been enclosed in vertical wood board. A small set of wood steps leads from the northeast elevation to a now-enclosed door (Figure 101). To the left of this door is a now-enclosed, large loading-dock door. These doors are set upon a heavy wood sill, and the foundation below the loading-dock door bay has been partially replaced in concrete block. An open shed addition is attached on the southeast elevation of this addition, alongside a modern, metal open shed. The standing-seam gable roof of this addition is lined on the northwest and southeast elevations by exposed wood rafter tails. To the southeast of this resource is a gated, graveled parking and loading area associated with the hardware store (Figure 102).

Jim S. Knight Store (GF 8333) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



**NCDOT Survey #331: Western Auto (GF 8334)**  
**PIN: 7900987461**  
**8416 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

The commercial strip's second anchor, the longstanding hardware store (GF 8333), abuts the building currently housing MetLife (GF 8334). Once a Western Auto, the MetLife commercial building also

hosted an appliance store owned by Bill Powell. It was in the display window of this store that young Bob Simpson saw a television set for the first time (Simpson 2012a). From 1990 until 2010, this building also served as Stokesdale's Town Hall (Town of Stokesdale 2011).



Figure 103. Western Auto Contextual Façade, Southwest Elevation



Figure 104. Western Auto Façade, Southwest Elevation

The foundation and exterior walls of this rectangular, one-part commercial building are covered in brick veneer. The storefront for what is now MetLife features a set of centrally placed, replacement paneled doors. The door is below an engaged roof and is flanked by angled, single-light, fixed display windows. Larger, one-light window bays are flush with the façade wall. Vertical plywood board surrounds the window and door bays (Figures 103 and 104).

Above the door and window bays is an attached aluminum awning topped by an applied cornice. In the flat parapet wall near the roofline is an applied modern sign denoting the business name.

Western Auto (GF 8334) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.

**NCDOT Survey #332: Powell's Drugstore (GF 8335)**  
**PIN: 7900987346**  
**8414 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

Bill Powell also owned the building adjacent to the former Western Auto (GF 8334), a drugstore (GF 8335) that has most recently served as the office of A&L Drywall (Simpson 2012a).



*Figure 105. Powell's Drugstore Contextual Façade, Southwest Elevation*



*Figure 106. Powell's Drugstore Façade, Southwest Elevation*

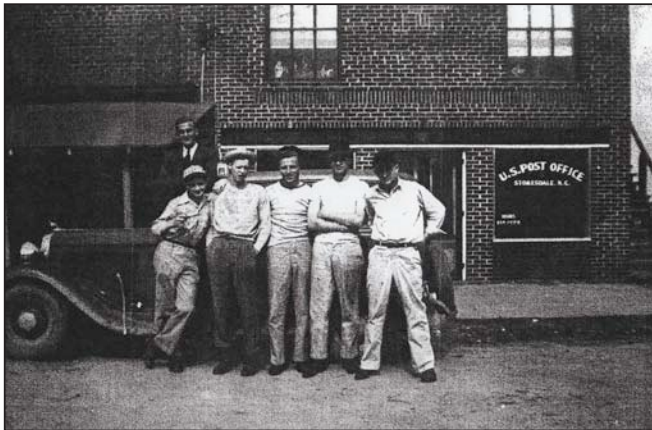
This rectangular, one-part commercial building is composed of load-bearing brick masonry laid in 6:1 common bond (Figure 105). The storefront features a set of centrally placed, narrow, two-light and wood double doors. The doors are below an engaged roof and are flanked by angled, two-light, wood fixed display windows. Larger, two-light window bays are flush with the façade wall. A single, low step leads from the adjacent sidewalk onto the engaged entrance landing. Two, slender fluted metal posts flank the landing.

Above the storefront is an attached aluminum awning that partially covers the sidewalk (Figure 106). Above the awning is a small, attached cornice. At each corner of the façade is a brick pilaster. Side elevations abut buildings on either side of this resource and are thus not visible.

Powell's Drugstore (GF 8335) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



**NCDOT Survey #333: United States Post Office #3 (GF 8336)**  
**PIN: 7900988308**  
**8410 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**



Source: Simpson 2012b

*Figure 107. Fedzer Friddle, Pete Johnson, Cecil Pearman, Jr., Ben E. Lee, Bill Simpson, and Carl Neal in Front of the Post Office on Main Street*



*Figure 108. United States Post Office #3 Former Façade, Southwest Elevation*



*Figure 109. United States Post Office #3 South Oblique*

The northern section of the commercial strip culminates in what is now South Rich Partnership (GF 8336). This building, constructed circa 1920, not only housed the town's third post office, but also became home to Southard Electric shortly after the late 1940s photograph in Figure 107 was taken. The second story also housed businesses, including Ruby's Beauty Salon. The later addition served as Woods Furniture Co., while the courtyard marking the building's newest main entrance was used as a car dealership, which was also operated by Bill Powell (Simpson 2012a).

This rectangular, two-story commercial building was constructed of load-bearing brick laid in a 6:1 bond and features a large, rectangular addition that doubles its size. Originally, the two building sections were separate, but the older building section storefront has been completely enclosed in modern, fixed vinyl windows and surrounds (Figure 108).

The main entrance to this building is now on the southeast elevation of the addition, and opens onto a small courtyard (Figure 109). An asphalt shingle-covered shed roof tops the windows. Above shed roof are two second-story window bays in which fixed, multi-light, vinyl replacement windows are now set. Between these two bays is decorative brickwork. Decorative brickwork is present on the southwest elevation of both buildings in the form of flush stretcher and soldier courses. The newer building section also includes small, inset concrete panels at second-story window bays. United States Post Office #3 (GF 8336) does not contribute to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.

**NCDOT Survey #334: Car Lot Office/Fletcher Powell's Grocery (GF 8337)**  
**PIN: 7900988342**  
**8406 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

The office to the car dealership (north) and Fletcher Powell's Grocery (south) are now combined and currently house Sadie Scarecrow's Herbal Garden (GF 8337). This small, rectangular, one-story

commercial building is composed of two, linked commercial buildings-one constructed circa 1920 and another constructed circa 1948 (Figure 110). The right, older building section serves as the current primary storefront, and is constructed of load-bearing brick laid in a common bond, while the later building section is covered in brick veneer.



Figure 110. Car Lot Office/Fletcher Powell's Grocery Contextual Façade, Southwest Elevation

The primary storefront consists of a set of engaged, narrow, fixed-light and wood-panel double doors flanked by angled fixed lights above vertical wood panels (Figure 111). Two narrow metal posts flank the engaged entrance. Two-light wood fixed windows above wood panels are flush with the façade. Above these bays is a set of wood panels spanning between two brick corner pilasters. Applied to the pilasters are paired sets of fluted, squared columns that appear to have once been linked together by a full-façade cornice piece. Instead, between these columns is an attached shed roof with wood decorative knee brace ends and covered in asphalt



Figure 111. Car Lot Office/Fletcher Powell's Grocery Façade, Southwest Elevation



shingles. Decorative brackets flank this roof. Above the shed roof is an attached modern sign reflecting the business name, and brick corbeling at the parapet roofline.

The now-attached, circa-1948 commercial building is located immediately northwest of the earlier building (Figure 112). The storefront of this building includes a replacement, paneled door under a thin wood panel alongside a fixed, single-light window. The parapet roofline is stepped on its side elevations. A single, small window bay is located in the northwest elevation. The roofline is marked with brick stretchers laid vertically for a decorative effect and topped by metal coping. Both building sections hold rear elevations entrances, which open to a small parking lot (Figure 113).



Figure 112. Car Lot Office/Fletcher Powell's Grocery West Oblique



Figure 113. Car Lot Office/Fletcher Powell's Grocery East Oblique

Car Lot Office/Fletcher Powell's Grocery (GF 8337) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.

**NCDOT Survey #335: Hot Dog Stand/Lawyer's Office (GF 8338)**  
**PIN: 7900988266**  
**8402 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**



*Figure 114. Hot Dog Stand/Lawyer's Office  
West Oblique*

wood panels. Both are engaged and together are flanked by angled fixed wood display windows (Figure 115). On either side of the angled windows are fixed, two-light wood windows that are flush with the façade. Above the window and door bays is an applied, asphalt shingle-covered hood. Replacement metal coping marks the parapet roofline. The rear elevation also holds two entrances, which open to a small parking lot (Figure 116).

Hot Dog Stand/Lawyer's Office (GF 8338) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



*Figure 115. Hot Dog Stand/Lawyer's Office  
Façade, Southwest Elevation*

The circa-1920 commercial space now used by All About Hair (GF 8338) once served a dual purpose. The left side of this building was first a hot dog stand and later used as a warehouse or feed storage for Fletcher Powell's Grocery; while a lawyer's office was situated on the right side (Simpson 2012a).

This rectangular, one-story, double-storefront commercial building was constructed of load-bearing brick laid in a 5:1 common bond (Figure 114). The presence of two separate doorways on the façade suggests that this building once held two separate businesses. The left door is a replacement, paneled door, while the right holds six lights above



*Figure 116. Hot Dog Stand/Lawyer's Office  
Northeast Elevation*



**NCDOT Survey #336: Stokesdale Commercial Bank (GF 8339)**  
**PIN: 7900988294**  
**8400 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

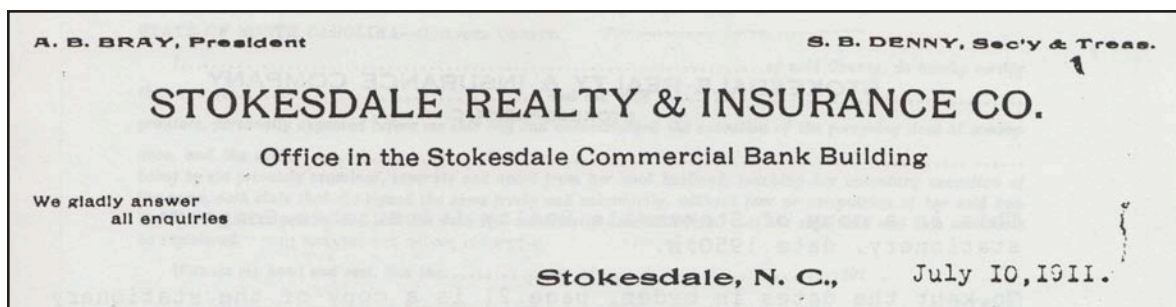


Source: Durwood Barbour Collection of North Carolina Postcards 2012

*Figure 117. A.B. Bray at Stokesdale Commercial Bank, 1914*

Stokesdale became bankrupt during the Great Depression, and the town became inactive in the 1930s (Town of Stokesdale 2011). Despite the town's insolvency, Stokesdale Commercial Bank (GF 8339) did not close. Now Thacker Accounting, Stokesdale Commercial Bank opened on December 24, 1908, with Robert Simpson as bank president and D.P. Lemmons (also spelled Lemons) (Joyner 2012) of D.P. Lemons General Merchandise, as vice president. A.B. Bray, the bank's first cashier, became president in 1909 and held the position until his death in 1941 (Figure 117). At that time, J.O. Richardson became bank president and retained that position until 1970, when Central Carolina Bank purchased Stokesdale Commercial Bank. In at least its earliest years, the bank building also housed an office for Stokesdale Realty & Insurance Co. (Figure 118; McPherson 1990:1, 14, 21).

This rectangular, one-story, bank-turned-office building was constructed of load-bearing brick laid in a 5:1 common bond (Figure 119). Windows are replacement vinyl sash below vinyl lunettes set atop stone sills and under stepped, round brick arches. The central entrance door is replacement panel and set below a lunette within another brick arch. Two window bays flank the entrance. The three façade lunettes are covered by



Source: Reprinted in McPherson 1990

*Figure 118. Stationery for Stokesdale Realty & Insurance Co., 1911*

fabric awnings. The façade parapet features a central, stepped section marked by brick corbeling (Figure 120).

The remaining roofline parapet is lined by metal coping. The southeast elevation features two window bays and a door bay near the rear elevation. The door bay is identical to that on the façade but for a single masonry step leading to this secondary entrance. The two left window bays do not have fabric awnings like their façade counterparts.

Unlike the two adjacent buildings, this resource has no rear elevation entrance. Instead, two six-over-six vinyl sash windows mark the elevation. Matching stone sills carry these windows below fabric awnings and brick lintels (Figure 121).

Stokesdale Commercial Bank (GF 8339) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



Figure 119. Stokesdale Commercial Bank West Oblique



Figure 120. Stokesdale Commercial Bank Façade, Southwest Elevation



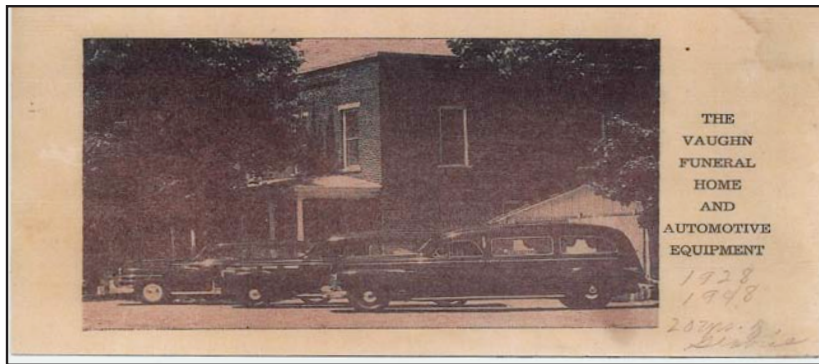
Figure 121. Stokesdale Commercial Bank Northeast Elevation



**NCDOT Survey #337: Stokesdale Hotel (GF 8340)**  
**PIN: 7900989195**  
**8320 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

Now known as Forbis & Dick Funeral Service, Inc. Brooke Chapel, the building formerly known as Vaughn Funeral Home (GF 8340) was originally used as a hotel as early as 1909 (Forbis & Dick Funeral Services, Inc. 2012). The original name of this hotel is not known, but local historians

refer to it as the Stokesdale Hotel. The original hotel portion of the building is two stories, and holds a long, rectangular shape. Fenestration included four bays along the side elevations and three bays on the façade (McPherson 1990:217).

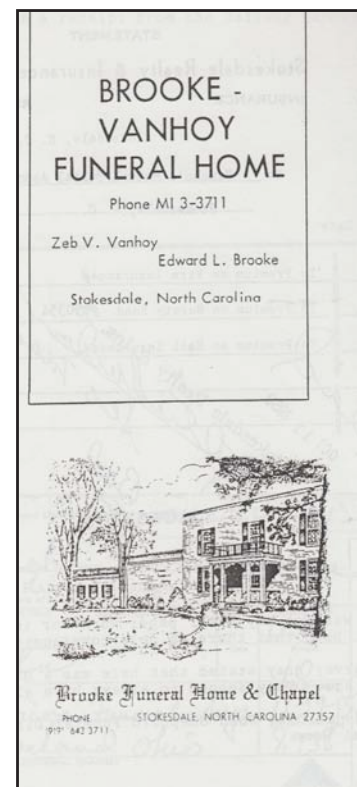


Source: Simpson 2012b

*Figure 122. Vaughn Funeral Home and Automotive Equipment, Circa 1948*

By 1928, Stokesdale Hotel had become Vaughn Funeral Home. At some point during its earliest years, Vaughn Funeral Home also doubled as an automotive equipment store (Figure 122; Simpson 2012a). In 1967, the funeral home was deeded from Joe Vaughn to Edward L. Brooke (Guilford County Deed Book 2277:772). The business subsequently operated under the name Brooke-Vanhoy Funeral Home and Brooke Funeral Home & Chapel (Figure 123). In the late 1970s, the funeral home underwent several renovations and expanded with building additions (McPherson 1990:221). In its most recent years, the hotel-turned-funeral home has once again undergone alterations both inside and out. While no further building additions have been constructed, some interior walls have been removed (Harmon 2012).

The main massing of this circa-1909, two-story masonry commercial building is rectangular in form. The original footprint of this resource has greatly increased since its construction through additions to the rear, northwest, and southeast elevations. Large, flat-roof additions cover the first story of the southeast and rear elevations; while a small, hip-roof addition is attached near the rear of the northwest elevation.



Source: Reprinted in  
McPherson 1990

*Figure 123. Advertisements for Brooke-Vanhoy Funeral Home and Brooke Funeral Home & Chapel*



Figure 124. Stokesdale Hotel South Oblique



Figure 125. Stokesdale Hotel Rear Additions,  
Northwest Elevation



Figure 126. Stokesdale Hotel West Oblique

The southeast addition currently holds the primary entrance, which opens out to a large, paved parking lot (Figures 124). The rear addition was constructed of load bearing brick masonry and was thus likely added early in the twentieth century. The rear and southeast additions also hold yet another one-story, flat-roof addition, which covers their rear elevations (Figure 125).

Windows are primarily replacement, one-light, fixed vinyl flanked by faux shutters and all are set atop stone sills. Second-story façade windows also have stone heads. The façade holds three bays. On the first story, two six-over-six wood windows behind storm windows flank a centrally set entrance bay. The entrance bay features a replacement, paneled door behind a vinyl storm door. Replaced, cut-glass sidelights and faux shutters flank the door. Immediately above the door, sidelights, and shutters is wood paneling (Figures 126 and 127).

The original main entrance is set on a porch supported by a brick foundation. The porch is accessed from the sidewalk in front of the door and from the southeast porch end by a single step. The brick porch floor and steps are lined by a low decorative iron railing. Porch supports are replacement, fluted vinyl, squared columns. The porch roof is hip shaped, covered in standing-seam metal, and lined by a matching low decorative iron railing.





Figure 127. Stokesdale Hotel Façade, Southwest Elevation



Figure 128. Stokesdale Hotel Main Massing, Northwest Elevation

A secondary entrance is present in the main massing northwest elevation, housed below a smaller, single-bay matching porch. The door holds a single, fixed light and is flanked by wood sidelights and topped by a multi-light transom. Faux shutters have been applied to the exterior wall surrounding the entrance bay (Figure 128).

Stokesdale Hotel (GF 8340) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.

**NCDOT Survey #339: House (GF 8342)**  
**PIN: 7910080434**  
**8600 Ellisboro Road**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**



Figure 129. GF 8342 Façade, Southwest Elevation



Figure 130. GF 8342 South Oblique



Figure 131. GF 8342 West Oblique

This rectangular, one-story, high hip-roofed cottage was constructed in the 1920s. The resource sits atop a brick foundation and is clad in replacement vinyl shiplap siding (Figure 129). Windows are vinyl one-over-one replacement sash flanked by faux shutters, and the front door is original and holds a large, fixed light above wood panels. It is set behind a vinyl storm door. A hip-roof porch wraps around three sides of the building. The rear portion and a small part of the porch on the southeast elevation are enclosed in vinyl (Figure 130).

The porch is set atop a brick foundation and holds a wood board floor. The floor and small set of masonry steps are lined in a low, added railing. Slender turned posts with gingerbread detailing carry the porch roof, which is covered in standing-seam metal. Above the porch roof, marking the front door bay, is a front-facing gablet with a single, wood window. The window is either fixed, casement, or hopper. The rear elevation, near the north corner of the building, holds a gable addition (Figure 131). Two brick chimneys are present in the pressed metal shingle-covered hip roof surface. A modern shed outbuilding is located to the rear of the resource. This house (GF 8342) is recommended to be a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP-eligible Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



## Assessment

The central residential and business district of Stokesdale was evaluated as a historic district. It contains a group of historic resources and a distinctive layout that provides information about the small town's origins as a railroad town and later its growth into a market town.

According to data on file at the NCSHPO, some earlier surveys only considered those commercial buildings fronting Main Street/US Highway 158 between D.P. Lemons General Merchandise (GF 8328) and Stokesdale Commercial Bank (GF 8332) as comprising the town's historic district. In H. McKelden Smith's 1979 inventory, however, both residential and commercial resources are considered as part of the district (Smith 1979:162). This study proposes that the historic district incorporate both commercial and residential buildings. Some that were once residential are now used commercially. Of the 23 resources within the proposed NRHP district boundary, one is considered not contributing, while the remaining 22 are recommended as contributing resources to the Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District (Figure 132).

The proposed Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District is recommended **eligible** under Criterion A at the local level in the areas of transportation, commerce, and community planning and development for its strong association with the railroad and commerce from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The overall linear composition of the district, linked by the extant portion of the former rail bed, conveys the feeling of the development of an early- to mid-twentieth-century railroad town. The centrally located commercial strips, the Bi-Rite Supermarket, and the former Stokesdale Hotel portray the creation and resilience of the community from its earliest establishment through several fires, financial insolvency, and mid-century growth throughout the twentieth century.

The district is recommended **eligible** under Criterion C at the local level for architecture. While some intrusions are present within and surrounding the proposed district boundaries, existing historic resources convey architectural tastes and trends of late-nineteenth-to-mid-twentieth-century commercial and residential property builders, including modest examples of the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne in residential properties and pared-down versions of Italianate and Modernist in commercial buildings.

Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District is not known to be associated with any known persons significant to history and is therefore not believed to be eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion B. It is also not likely that this district will yield further significant information to prehistory or history and is not considered eligible under Criterion D. Archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 132. Proposed Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District, Showing Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources



Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District shows high levels of integrity in all seven elements. The contributing resources all maintain their original construction locations, and retain a late-nineteenth-to-mid-twentieth-century, railroad-centric, small town setting. The design, materials, and workmanship of contributing resources remain evident through the maintenance of original architectural forms and elements, with original and/or historically accurate materials prominent throughout the proposed district. The overall feeling of Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District remains that of



Figure 133. Bi-Rite Supermarket (GF 8327, Left) and D.A. Jones House (GF 1702, Right), View East From Proposed Northern Historic District Boundary



Figure 134. Bi-Rite Supermarket (GF 8327) and D.A. Jones House (GF 1702) (Far Left) and 8417 Stokesdale Street (GF 8294, Right), View Southeast From Proposed Northern Historic District Boundary

a late-to-mid-twentieth-century small, railroad town, with few alterations maintaining the association of such a small town life.

### Boundaries

The boundaries of the proposed Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District are outlined in Figure 132 and include roughly 15.5 acres. The limits of the proposed historic district begin at the northwest corner of Stokesdale, or what is considered the small, downtown area. This area is physically bounded by the intersection of US Highway 158 and NC Highway 65, which meets both the end of the park area of the former rail bed and a portion of the northwestern-most end of the Bi-Right Supermarket (GF 8327) and D.A. Jones House (GF 1702) tax parcel edge (Figure 133).

The district boundary includes 22 properties fronting Stokesdale Street, US Highway 158, and Ellisboro Road, and includes the binding central strip that formerly served as the rail bed. In most cases, the proposed district boundary extends to include the entire tax parcel of the contributing resources (Figure 134).

Along the southwest side of the linear district, the boundary extends along Stokesdale Street to include the Knight houses and the former rail bed up to Newberry Street (Figures 135 and 136). Along the northwest side, the district area extends past Shilling Street for approximately 270 feet to include the commercial strips along US Highway 158 and that portion of land on which Stokesdale Hotel (GF 8340) is located (Figure 137).

The proposed historic district includes resources primarily fronting Stokesdale Street and US Highway 158, but a residence on Ellisboro Road (GF 8342), located behind the commercial strips, is also considered contributing to the historic district. It is likely that some residential resources located along Shilling Street, Newberry Street, or Strand Avenue, but not included within the scope of the current study bounds, may be individually eligible for NRHP listing. Such resources would be located too far from the proposed district boundary to be considered contributing to the Stokesdale Residential and Commercial Historic District.



Figure 135. Knight House #2 (GF 1713, Left) and Knight House #3 (GF 1714, Right), View South From Former Rail Bed



Figure 136. Knight House #3 (GF 1714, Left), Knight House #2 (GF 1713, Center), and Knight House #1 (GF 1712, Right), View Northwest From the Intersection of Stokesdale and Newberry Streets



Figure 137. Commercial Strips and Former Stokesdale Hotel (GF 8340, Right), View Northwest From Proposed Southern Historic District Boundary



**NCDOT Survey #361: Wray House (GF 1709)**  
**PIN: 7910266496**  
**7950 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**



### **History**

The current owner of what is locally referred to as the “Wray Place” or “Wray House,” Phyllis Green, described her home as under construction when her grandmother arrived in Stokesdale in 1903. In the mid-twentieth century, the property measured approximately 90 acres and operated as a tobacco farm (Green 2012; Guilford County Deed Book 2061:146).

A default for payment on the property by L.V. Johnson, et al. led to the public sale of the land on March 20, 1930 at the courthouse in Greensboro. The high bidder, J.H. Wray, paid \$6,800 for the 86 acres and was officially deeded the property on April 4, 1930. The land is described as lying in the Oak Ridge Township of Guilford County (Guilford County Deed Book 652:207). The census described the Wray home as owner-occupied, holding a radio set, and situated on a farm. The occupation of John H. Wray is listed as “Farmer” and his industry as “Tobacco Grain Farm” (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). By 1940, the census described the Wrays as living and working on a farm in the Oak Ridge Township with four daughters—Inez, Maxine, Christine, and Treva Adcox (U.S. Census Bureau 1940).

The Wray children divided the tobacco farm and other lands of John H. and Mamie F. Wray in 1962, following Mamie’s death in 1961 (Guilford County Deed Book 2061:146). The eldest daughter, Myrtle Wray Thomas, and her husband Sample Thomas, Jr. received roughly one-third of the Wray lands, including that on which the extant dwelling was constructed. Myrtle Wray Thomas sold the property to her niece, Phyllis Green, in 1991 for \$10.00 (Guilford County Deed Book 3885:1092; Green 2012).

### **Description**

The current land area owned by Phyllis L. Green currently totals 25.9 acres (Figure 138). While existing outbuildings are no longer used for farming purposes, Green leases farmland on her property for production of both tobacco and wheat crops. Remaining buildings on the parcel include Wray House [A] and seven outbuildings. The gravel-covered Purgason Lane travels by crops to the west and newer



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 138. Wray House (GF 1709) Proposed NRHP Boundary Map



houses (not related to the Wray tract) to the east for approximately 550 feet from US Highway 158 before reaching the Wray House. The road continues past the outbuildings of the current property, dividing more fields and a tobacco barn to the east from the other six outbuildings set to the rear of the house, on the west side of Purgason Lane. While no formal landscaping appears present on the parcel, mature trees flank the main house and dot the outbuilding area behind it. Forested areas and lines of mature trees define crop edges and parcel lines.

The seven outbuildings are primarily not in use and some have fallen in or are in poor condition. A transverse-crib barn [B], chicken coop [C], general storage building [F], building of unknown use [G], tobacco barn [D], storage building [E], and well house [H] are located behind the main house, to the north. The surrounding agricultural fields [I] are also considered a contributing resource to the proposed NRHP boundary. Buildings G and H are recommended not contributing to the NRHP boundary (Figure 139).



Figure 139. Wray House, Agricultural Fields, Purgason Lane, and Outbuildings, View North

## Wray House [A]



Figure 140. Wray House, Southwest Oblique



Figure 141. Wray House, Northeast Oblique

The original near-square footprint of this building has been enlarged through a rear gable addition and rear hip addition. The latter has its own shed carport addition. The foundation is covered in stucco, while the house itself is clad in wood weatherboard siding. One-over-one wood sash windows are located on each elevation. The façade holds three bays, with a central entrance bay below a full-façade and east elevation wrap-around porch (Figures 140-142).

The porch is carried on a brick foundation and accessed by two poured concrete steps flanked by a low brick wall. The wood board porch floor carries the slender wood porch supports. The porch foundation and floor were replaced in the mid-1990s, but the porch has always been a wrap-around type (Green 2012). The steps are located in front of the entrance bay, and a low-pitched gable marks the porch roof at this location. The single-light and paneled wood entrance door sits behind a wood screen door.



Figure 142. Wray House and Outbuildings, View North



A secondary entrance is located on the east elevation below the porch roof. It also holds a vinyl storm door and is accessed by a second set of poured concrete steps (Figure 143). The one-story wrap-around porch is topped by a hip roof. The half story features a front-facing cross gable. In the gable is a six-light wood casement window. Two brick chimneys are located in the main roof surface. The hip roof is covered in pressed metal shingles.



Figure 143. Left to Right, View Northwest: Wray House [A], Storage Building [E], Chicken Coop [C], Undetermined Outbuilding [G], General Storage Building [F], Large Barn [B]

### Transverse-Crib Barn [B]

This circa-1920 rectangular barn is currently not in use and is in fair condition (Figures 143 and 144). The barn is of wood frame construction and is covered in vertical wood board. The front-facing gable roof has a projecting hay hood. The barn's east elevation holds a partially open frame equipment shed. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal.



Figure 144. Left to Right, View Northeast: General Storage Building [F], Well House [H], Undetermined Outbuilding [G], Large Barn [B], Tobacco Barn [D]

### Chicken Coop [C]

This circa-1920 chicken coop is currently not in use (Figures 143 and 145). The small, rectangular building is covered in wood weatherboard and topped by a standing-seam metal shed roof. Much of the roof, however, is missing. The south elevation holds a single, centrally-set entrance with a vertical wood board door.



Figure 145. Wray House Storage Building (Left) and Chicken Coop (Right), View West



Figure 146. Wray House Outbuildings, View Northwest

#### **Tobacco Barn [D]**

This circa-1920 tobacco barn is currently not in use and is in a deteriorated state (Figures 144 and 146). Clad in vertical wood board, the barn is flanked by low shed extensions on both its north and south elevations. The partially open south elevation shed is in poor condition, with a sagging roof and damaged framing. The gable roof of the main massing and side, shed roofs are covered in standing-seam metal.

#### **Storage Building [E]**

The original use of this circa-1910 wood frame outbuilding is unknown (Figures 145 and 146). It is currently used for general storage, but displays some elements common to small, early-twentieth-century agricultural stores. Its face is clad in wood board-and-batten siding, giving that elevation a slightly more refined look than the other, wood weatherboard-covered elevations. A wide roof overhang supported by large, vertical wood board-covered knee braces also shields the façade's centrally set, wood board-and-batten door. Despite some similarities to a farm store, its location on a former tobacco farm and setting behind the main house suggest it was used as a tobacco packing shed. According to the current owner, this building has not been relocated. The front-facing gable roof of the small outbuilding is covered in standing-seam metal.

#### **General Storage Building [F]**

This circa-1910 small, rectangular outbuilding sits atop a stone foundation (Figures 144 and 146). Vertical wood boards cover the exterior walls of this storage building. The centrally-set entrance holds no door. The front-facing gable roof has a slightly steep pitch and is covered in standing-seam metal.



### Undetermined Outbuilding [G]

This outbuilding is in near ruinous condition and is almost completely fallen in (Figures 143 and 144). Its original use is therefore undetermined. A standing-seam metal roof topped this wood frame building. This building is considered not contributing to the NRHP boundary due to its ruinous condition.

### Well House [H]

This small, replacement well house was constructed circa 1970 of concrete block (Figure 144). A standing-seam shed roof covers the structure. This building is considered not contributing to the NRHP boundary due to its later date of construction.

### Agricultural Fields [I]

Used for wheat and tobacco farming, the extant fields on the Wray House property remain partially in use for their original purpose. The field separating the house from US Highway 158 and the Wray House itself, as well as the fields to the east of the house support the historic integrity of the property as a whole by maintaining the property's feeling and association (Figure 139).

### Assessment

The Wray House is recommended **eligible** for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture and Criterion C for architecture. While the parcel acreage has been reduced to approximately one-third its original size, agricultural fields in the immediate vicinity remain intact for yearly rotating use as tobacco and wheat production (Green 2012). Thus, tobacco farming has remained an active agricultural enterprise associated with this property for at least 80 years.

The Wray House is an excellent, intact example of a traditional, two-story, Colonial Revival farmhouse with a likely central-hall plan and modest, sympathetic rear additions. Other farmhouses in the vicinity display the ubiquitous I-house form. This type of pared-down Colonial Revival farmhouse is not a type discussed in rural examples in the piedmont region in Bisher and Southern's (2003) piedmont North Carolina architectural guide. The W.T. Kirkman House in High Point bears a strong resemblance to the Wray House (Figure 147). While this example is not located on an agricultural tract, no other closer examples were located during background research.

The Wray House is not known to be associated with any known persons significant to history and is therefore not believed to be eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion B. It is also not likely that this property will yield further significant information to prehistory or history and is not considered eligible under Criterion D. Archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.



Source: NCSU Libraries Digital Collections

*Figure 147. W.T. Kirkman House, Late Nineteenth or Early Twentieth Century, High Point, Guilford County, North Carolina*

The Wray House shows high levels of integrity in all seven elements. The contributing resources all maintain their original construction locations, and the property retains a setting typical of an early twentieth-century agricultural tract. The design, materials, and workmanship of the Wray House property remain evident through the maintenance of original architectural forms and elements, with original and/or materials replaced in kind present throughout the property. The overall feeling of the Wray House property remains that of an early-twentieth-century farm, with little alterations maintaining the property's association with early-twentieth-century agricultural life.

## **Boundaries**

The Wray House is located on a 24.59-acre parcel (PIN 7910266496). The recommended boundary includes the house and its immediate surroundings of small agricultural fields, Purgason Lane (farm lane leading to the house and other, later adjacent properties), and outbuildings extending the length of the existing parcel. Thus, with the exclusion of two non-contributing outbuildings, the entire parcel up to the existing right of way along US Highway 158 represents the extent of the recommended NRHP-eligible boundary (Figure 138).

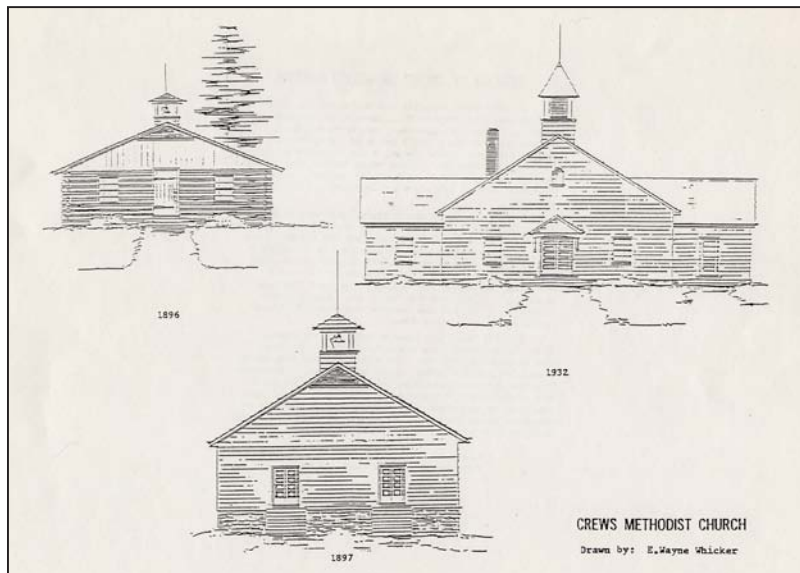


**B. Resources Recommended Not Eligible for NRHP Listing**  
**NCDOT Survey #48: Crews United Methodist Church and Cemetery (FY 3959)**  
**PIN: 6856-14-2956.00**  
**4150 Reidsville Road**  
**Winston-Salem, Forsyth County**



**History**

As part of the Kernersville Circuit, which consisted of Bethlehem, Bunker Hill, Kernersville, and Love's Methodist Episcopal churches, the Reverend W.M. Curtis began leading a congregation of 43 people from Crews School House in 1896. The one-room frame building was located in the present wooded area behind the extant Crews United Methodist Church building.

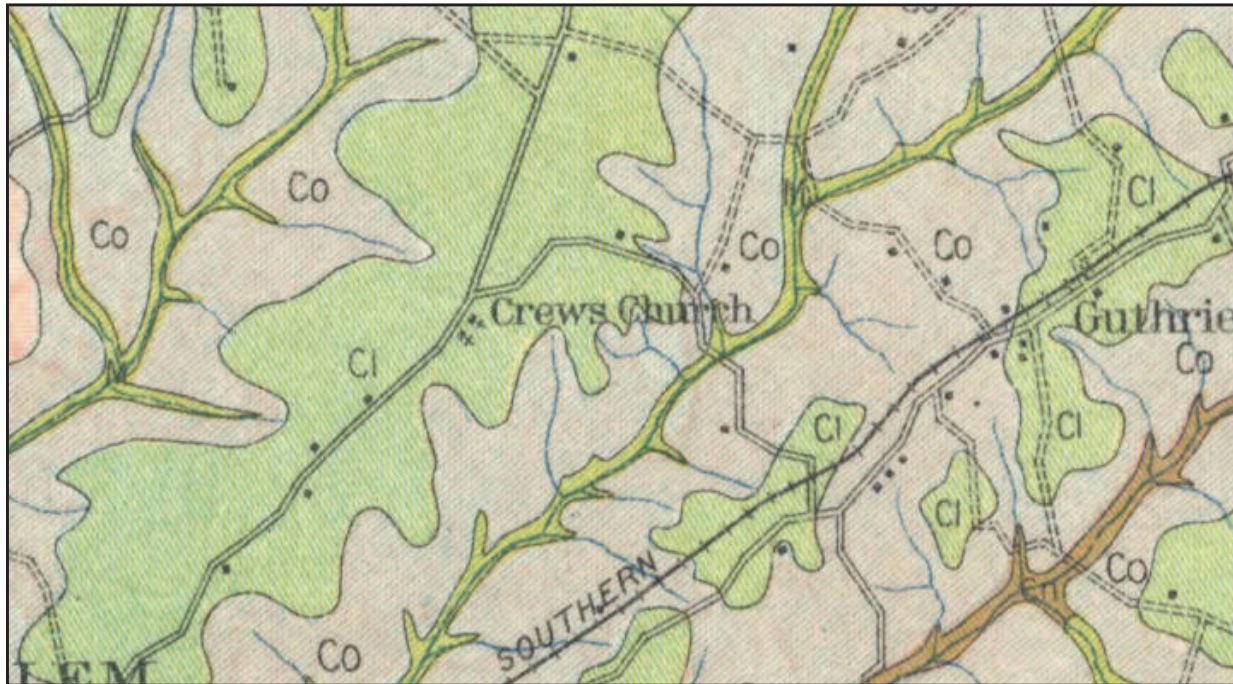


Source: Crews United Methodist Church

*Figure 148. Modern Line Drawings of Crews Church: 1896, 1897, and 1932 by E. Wayne Whicker*

In 1897, the congregation formed Crews Methodist Church and, followed by a land donation by Cornelius and Martha Crews, constructed a frame, one-room church with a modest steeple (Figure 148). Joseph Peace Crews donated more than half of the \$1,000 required to construct the church, while the congregation donated remaining funds. A small cemetery was established to the rear of this building. Both the school and church buildings are denoted on the 1913 Soil Survey map of Forsyth County (Figure 149).

In 1932, the church was moved a few hundred feet to face Reidsville Highway and remodeled. The frame



Source: North Carolina Maps 2012

*Figure 149. Detail, 1913 Soil Survey Map, Forsyth County, North Carolina*

*This map documents the name of the church, as well as the continuing existence of the school after the construction of the 1897 church building.*

church was destroyed by fire in 1943. The Reverend E.A. Lamb led the construction of the new, still present, brick church, which was completed in 1946 at a cost of \$25,000. Twelve years later, the Reverend C. Jack Caudill oversaw the completion of a large, \$55,000 addition to the church in the Christian Education Unit wing.

The original parsonage was replaced in 1979 by the current parsonage located on the southern edge of the parcel. The large southern addition to the church building was completed under the leadership of the Reverend Wanda Ogden in 2002. The construction of this wing totaled \$825,000 (Crews United Methodist Church 2012).

## **Description**

The parcel on which Crews United Methodist Church and Cemetery sit totals 6.53 acres (Figure 150). The sanctuary building, as noted above, was constructed in 1946, and holds two large non-historic additions (Figure 151). A cemetery is located to the rear, or east, of the primary building (Figure 152). The 1979 parsonage is located along the parcel's southern edge, while a circa-2005 picnic shelter is located immediately southwest of the fellowship hall addition (Figures 153 and 154).





Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 150. Crews United Methodist Church and Cemetery Site Map





Figure 151. Crews United Methodist Church, North Oblique



Figure 152. Cemetery, View Southeast



Figure 153. Crews United Methodist Church 1979  
Parsonage, East Oblique

This front-gable church is clad in brick veneer, which also covers its basement foundation. The brick veneer is arranged at the corners of both the main massing and small entrance gable to form faux quoins. Windows are wood sash and adorned in stained glass on the main chapel area. A set of wood-paneled double doors in a small, enclosed entrance porch accesses the chapel. A tall bell-tower steeple tops the larger pedimented gable above the entrance gable. Both gables have been re-clad in vinyl siding.

A large, two-story classroom was added to the rear elevation in 1958. This side-gable addition features rows of six-over-six wood sash windows (Figure 155). A second, 2002 addition is present just southwest of the main chapel building. This front-gable addition is connected to the two-story building via a hyphen (Figures 155 and 156). It includes its own automobile canopy on its southwest elevation.

To the rear (east/southeast) of the church is a cemetery with approximately 400 markers (Figure 152). The markers are primarily modern, with some historic graves detected. The earliest legible markers date to 1900

## Evaluation

Crews United Methodist Church and Cemetery are recommended **not eligible** for listing in the NRHP. The church and cemetery do not meet the requirements of any of the four areas of significance. The building and cemetery are



not associated with significant historic events or activities and the property is not eligible under Criterion A. While early association with several members of the Crews family is noteworthy, the many changes and additions to the church do not relay such association, and therefore Crews United Methodist Church and Cemetery are recommended not eligible under Criterion B. The sanctuary and education wing were analyzed for eligibility under Criterion C. The sanctuary itself is a widespread, straightforward design consistent with typical religious architecture of the period. Large additions and alterations also diminish the building's integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The location of the church is unchanged since its construction and its maintained setting along a highway filled with primarily mid-twentieth-century residences supports two elements of integrity. However, the elements of feeling and association have also diminished somewhat through non-historic additions and alterations, which take away from the overall depiction of Crews United Methodist Church and Cemetery as a mid-twentieth-century religious property. The church and cemetery are consequently recommended not eligible under Criterion C. It is also not likely that this property will yield further significant information to prehistory or history and is not considered eligible under Criterion D. Archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.



Figure 154. Crews United Methodist Church Picnic Shelter, North Oblique



Figure 155. Crews United Methodist Church Sanctuary and Fellowship Hall Addition, West Oblique



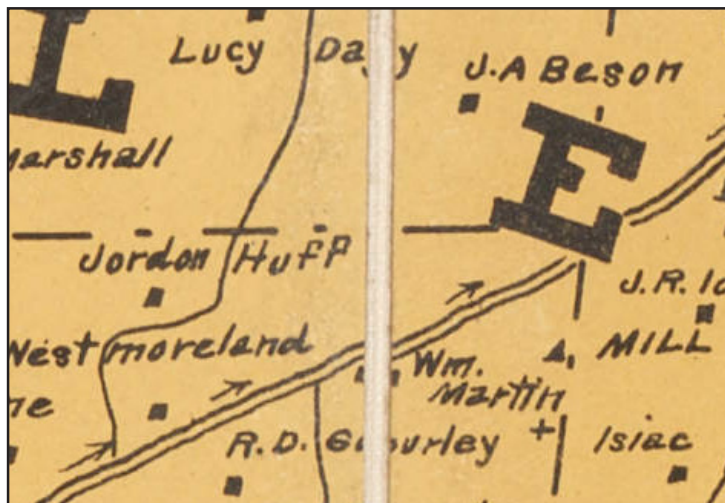
Figure 156. Crews United Methodist Church Rear Elevation: Fellowship Hall Addition (Left) and Christian Education Unit Addition (Right)

**NCDOT Survey #114: Lowery-Martin House (FY 687)**  
**PINs: 6857-51-8487.00, 6857-61-3739.00**  
**4648 Old Belews Creek Road**  
**Winston-Salem, Forsyth County**



### History

As stated by Gwynne Stephens Taylor in 1981, the early history of this Middle Fork property is unclear. Surnames associated with the I-house at this location are Lowery, Hunter, Martin, and Taylor, suggesting the Lowery family as the initial builders of what is referred to as the Lowery-Martin House. William Helsabeck Martin, Sr. bought the house in 1898 (Taylor 1981:138). Current research, however, suggests that the property was actually purchased by Martin from W.A. Lowery in 1889 instead of 1898 (Forsyth Deeds Book 31:275).



Source: North Carolina Maps 2012

*Figure 157. Detail, 1907 Map of Forsyth County, N.C. by C.M. Miller; note nearby location of mill and reference to Wm. Martin ownership*

A 1907 map of Forsyth County denotes a mill near the location of William Martin's property. However, no mill is extant at this location, nor is a mill mentioned in deeds consulted as part of the current study. A tenant house is also labeled in the vicinity, but it is not clear if it is associated with the Martin property (Figure 157).

The 1951 USGS Topographic Map for this area shows this property (Figure 158). Southeast of Reidsville Road, a cemetery is delineated in the area now occupied by a modern subdivision. Northwest of Reidsville Road, in the immediate vicinity of the farmhouse [A] are several outbuildings—some of which are those that remain intact on the property. A secondary dwelling or possible tenant house is noted nearest Reidsville Road at the driveway. Behind it to the north is an extant, circa-1940s side-drive-crib barn [F]. The double-crib barn [C], tobacco barn [D], transverse-crib barn [E] and other outbuildings, as well as another dwelling are also indicated on this map.



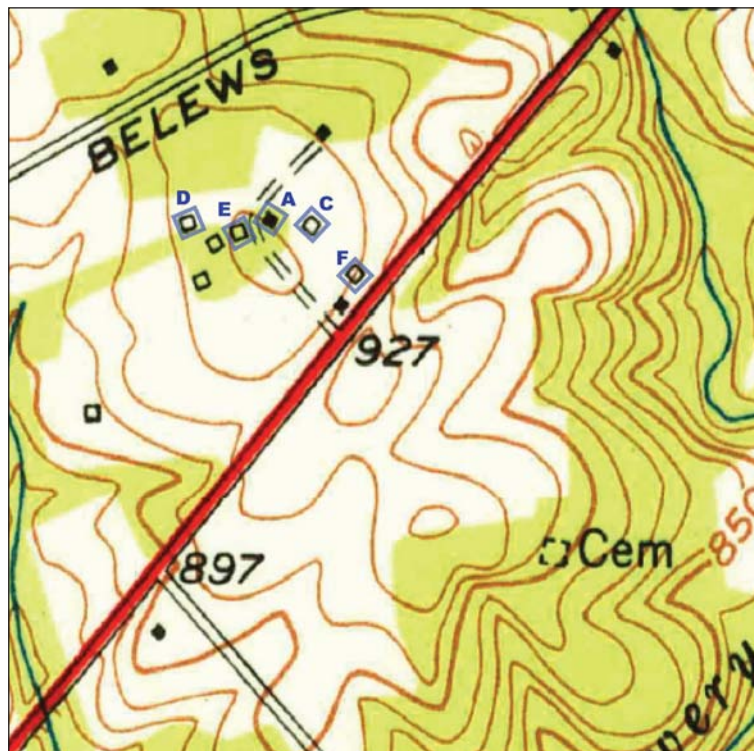


Figure 158. Detail, 1951 USGS Topographic Map, Walkertown Quadrangle

Source: USGS 2012

In a 1995 survey, the house is referred to as the Morris House. It is described as constructed by the Morris family in the late nineteenth century, with ownership by the Morris family continuing through the 1995 (Little 1995:71). Architectural details present during Taylor's 1979 site visit and new research suggests the house was constructed prior to the middle of the nineteenth century (Taylor 1981:138).

In 2001, James S. Morris, Jr. and Peggy Morris Cox, children of James S. Morris, Sr. divided the property, selling the portion located southeast of Reidsville Road (the building of this road in the 1930s physically divided the parcel at that time) to Pegg Development and Realty Company. The result of this transaction was the construction of a subdivision named Morris Farm (Figure 159; Forsyth County Plat Book 47:101).

Alan Cox, son of Peggy Morris Cox, was the owner of the property on which the I-house still sits at its last date of sale (2002). Cox could not be reached for further information. The current owner, Lisa Parker, was told that the house was built circa 1830. Parker also stated that a circa-1950s addition mentioned in the 1995 report was demolished prior to her moving into the I-house and that much of the original interior had been heavily modified or "gutted" in the recent years before her purchase. Little also mentions the re-routing of the parcel's entrance to front Reidsville Road following the road's construction (Little 1995:71). This entrance has been abandoned and gated. The I-house now faces Old Belews Creek Road, which is the current, and historically accurate, entrance.

The Parkers added a rear addition, extended the porch to wrap around along the northeast elevation, and replaced siding and windows in vinyl. According to Parker, the original windows are in storage in the loft of the log horse barn. The original logs remain intact, but that barn, as well as the garage/corn crib, well house, and the equipment barn nearest Reidsville Road were all covered in vinyl siding after the 2002 purchase of the property (Parker 2012).







Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 160. Lowery-Martin House Site Map





Figure 161. Lowery-Martin House, Northwest Oblique



Figure 162. Lowery-Martin House, West Elevation



Figure 163. Lowery-Martin House, Northeast Oblique

### Lowery-Martin House (also referred to as Morris House) [A]

The brick foundation of the main massing creates the base of the originally much smaller, rectangular footprint. Large rear gable and hip additions, constructed after 2002, more than double the original size of this two-story I-house. The windows, doors, and exterior walls of the main massing are replaced in vinyl (Figures 161-163).

As late as 1979, the house maintained three-part, mitered window surrounds as well as brick exterior gable-end chimneys with stone bases (Taylor 1981:138). While much of the original chimney brick remains, the stone bases and some of the brick forming the shaft has been replaced. In 1995, windows were not visible behind closed louvered wood shutters, but wood weatherboard siding remained intact. Faux shutters flank the replacement windows.

The brick and poured concrete front porch is a replacement and has been extended to wrap around the east elevation. Brick piers carry square porch posts that carry the asphalt shingle-covered hip porch roof. Asphalt shingles also cover the side-gable main massing roof, as well as the roofs of all additions.

### Well House [B]

The small well house sits immediately east of the main house (Figure 164). Walls covered in replacement vinyl siding top the stone and brick foundation. A small, added vinyl window flanked by faux shutters marks the east elevation of the well house. A small





Figure 164. Lowery-Martin House Well House,  
Northwest Oblique



Figure 165. Lowery-Martin House Double-Crib Barn,  
Northeast Oblique



Figure 166. Lowery-Martin House Double-Crib Barn,  
West Elevation

door is located in the south elevation. The west elevation holds a wide overhang that covers part of the former well site. Wood knee braces carry the overhanging gable roof, which is covered in asphalt shingles.

### Double-Crib Barn [C]

This long, rectangular double-crib barn is currently used as a horse barn. Set atop a stone foundation, the barn is constructed in log, but has been covered in vinyl (Figures 165 and 166). According to the current owner, the original log construction remains intact. The standing-seam metal gable roof, as well as east and south elevation shed extension roofs are also recent replacements (Parker 2012).

### Tobacco Barn

This small tobacco barn sits in a wooded area along the western edge of the Parker parcel (Figure 167). The barn features log-and-daub construction and is covered by a standing-seam metal gable roof.

### Transverse-Crib Barn [E]

Vertical wood board siding covers both the foundation and exterior walls of this transverse-crib barn (Figure 168). The front-facing gable barn sits southwest of the main house and features an open central bay with a floor recently covered in a poured concrete slab. A second bay to the right of the open bay includes a vertical wood board double door with simple latch closure. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal.



### Side-Drive-Crib Barn [F]

This side-drive-crib barn is located southeast of the main house, near Reidsville Road (Figure 169). The foundation of this circa-1940s barn consists of concrete block, but appears somewhat modern and suggests the possible relocation of the building. The barn is clad in replacement vinyl siding, but the southwest elevation bays, an equipment bay double door and a single door entrance, remain in original wood vertical panel. A double open bay runs nearly the length of the southeast elevation. An added brick chimney and vinyl sash window marks the northeast elevation. The gable roof is covered in standing-seam metal.



Figure 167. Lowery-Martin House Tobacco Barn, East Elevation

### Garage/Former Corncrib [G]

Another mid-century addition, this corncrib has been altered for use as a double garage and storage unit (Figure 170). The concrete block foundation carries vinyl-clad exterior walls. The south elevation holds both the garage doors in the west shed extension as well as an added paneled vinyl door. A vinyl sash window is located above this door. The gable roof and its shed extension are covered in standing-seam metal.



Figure 168. Lowery-Martin House Transverse-Crib Barn, East Elevation

### Evaluation

The Lowery-Martin House and Outbuildings (or Miller House) was determined **not eligible** for NRHP listing following Little's assessment in the 1995 Winston-Salem Northern Beltway Report. The current study also recommends this property not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property does not appear to be associated with events or persons significant to the history of Middle Fork or rural Forsyth County and is



Figure 169. Lowery-Martin House Equipment Barn, South Oblique



thus recommended not eligible under Criteria A and B. It is also not likely that this property will yield further significant information to prehistory or history and is not considered eligible under Criterion



Figure 170. *Lowery-Martin House Garage/Former Corncrib*

D. Archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report. While efforts to maintain and, in some cases, improve the historic integrity of the property by the current owners are evident, physical changes and additions to both the main house and outbuildings diminish the overall historic feeling and association of the property. Additionally, division of the early parcel with the construction of Reidsville Road and subsequent construction of subdivisions on adjacent lands further

deter from the historic association of the property. While the house is unmoved, supporting the location aspect of integrity and the setting remains primarily agricultural, the elements of materials, workmanship, and design have diminished with the alterations to the property. The Lowery-Martin House and Outbuildings are therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

**NCDOT Survey #165: Bel Air Drive-In Theater (FY 3269)**  
**PINs: 6868-30-5436.00, 6868-30-5736.00**  
**5153 Reidsville Road**  
**Walkertown, Forsyth County**



**History**

Beginning in the 1930s and flourishing following World War II through the 1960s, the drive-in theater became more prevalent as the automobile, and thus automobile culture, rose in popularity throughout the United States during this period. By the 1960s, construction of new drive-in theaters had slowed due to the increase of televisions in individual households, but by that period, their presence still accounted for approximately 25 percent of movie theaters throughout the country (Segrave 2006; Haines 2003:9).

Richard Holligshhead invented the drive-in theater and its basic form with ramped parking spaces in 1933 (Segrave 2006:1). The layout of the drive-in theater is similar in form to that of a typical indoor theater, with a large screen situated at one end, a fan-like, terraced area for cars similar to rows of theater seats set upon a sloped floor in the center, and a projection booth at the other end. Drive-in theaters typically have speaker poles or detachable, in-car speakers, and a drive-up ticket booth.



Source: Walkertown Area Historical Society 2012:75

Figure 171. Coupon for the Newly Opened Bel Air Drive-In Theater

The Walkertown Drive-In, owned by a partnership of Grubbs, Booth, Flinchum, and Dunlap, opened on Reidsville Road in 1949 and operated under that name until 1954. In 1955, P.G. “Fibber” McGee purchased the property. With the assistance of Jim Styers, McGee remodeled the existing theater and reopened it in April 1956 as Bel Air Drive-In Theater (Walkertown Bicentennial Committee 1991:38). Styers managed the seasonally open drive-in theater from 1956 until it closed in 2000 (Bel-Air Drive-In 2010). Some of its earliest showings included a double feature of the 1954 movie “Rogue Cop” and the 1955 film “At Gunpoint” (Figure 171; Walkertown Area Historical Society 2012:75).





Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 172. Bel Air Drive-In Theater Site Map



## Description



Source: USGS Historical Topographic Map  
*Figure 173. Detail, 1977 USGS Orthophotograph, Walkertown Quadrangle*

Bel Air Drive-In Theater is situated on two parcels totaling 6.91 acres. Located near the intersection of Reidsville Road and Old Hollow Road, the parcels are located between Reidsville Road, the location of the main entrance, and Martin Street (Figure 172). An aerial view of the parcels reveals a fan-like, arched gravel-and-grass parking area that resembles a baseball field in its overall plan (Figure 173). Each arch was made up of a low, earthen incline but is visible from aerial view. Drivers parked the fronts of cars on the inclines for a slightly raised view of the screen (Walkertown Area Historical Society 2012:76). While the delineation of each arch is still visible by aerial view, vegetative overgrowth and lack of upkeep of the inclines since closure of the drive-in makes the arches nearly imperceptible from the ground. The parking area totals approximately 2.2 acres and could hold about 180 automobiles (Drive-On-In, Inc. n.d.).

Alongside each parking space was a speaker on a pole. Speakers were hung on windows with attached hooks. The drive-in theater also had a playground to entertain children while theatergoers waiting for the sun to set and movies to begin. Lining the theater area along the southeast and northeast parking area perimeter, and up to the screen base, was a tall privacy fence (Figure 174; Walkertown Area Historical Society 2012:76). The speakers, poles, and playground are no longer extant. A wire and log post fence replaced the privacy fence. A theater sign facing Reidsville Road has also been removed (Figure 175).



Source: Bel-Air Drive-In Theatre 2010  
*Figure 174. Theater Grounds Prior to Speaker and Fence Removal, No Date*



Source: Bel-Air Drive-In Theatre 2010  
*Figure 175. Bel Air Drive-In Theater Sign Prior to Removal, Circa 1990s*





Figure 176. Screen, View East



Figure 177. Bel Air Drive-In Theater Concession Stand/Restroom Building, Southeast Oblique



Figure 178. Bel Air Drive-In Theater Ticket Booth, View Southwest

To the east is the screen, which is separated from the parking area by a small, currently overgrown lawn of grass (Figure 176). The base of the front of the screen is covered in standing-seam metal. Graffiti covers much of this portion. Above the base is the screen itself, which is covered in peeling white paint. The top, sides, and rear (a supporting shed) are clad in corrugated metal. The screen is slightly concave, turning inward toward the parking area.

Near the west end of the parking area is the concession stand/restroom building (Figure 177). This nearly square building is composed of concrete block and holds a brick veneer kneewall across its façade. At the façade is a small paved area. The façade features four asymmetrical bays, including a four-light, fixed wood window covered in metal security bars, and two wood-paneled and two-light doors flanking an open concession window bay. Wood-paneled service entrance doors are located in the south, north, and rear elevations. Atop the flat roof is a double-bay projectionist's booth. The two bays are open and the booth is also composed of concrete block and topped by a flat roof. Graffiti covers much of this building.

Below the fanned parking area, marking the entrance, is the ticket booth (Figures 178-180). A driveway leads from Reidsville Road and turns sharply southwest before giving way to the ticket booth canopy. The central, small booth is set atop a narrow, rectangular, poured concrete slab foundation. The exterior walls are composed of brick veneer kneewalls and aluminum siding. A wood-paneled, two-light door enters the booth on its northwest elevation. Large, single-paneled ticket windows with ticket and speaker slots mark the northwest and southeast elevations. The narrow north elevation holds a single, large fixed window. The flat roof of the booth building carries a single metal pole, which aids in the

support of the double canopy shed roof. A set of three metal poles set in poured concrete mark each end of the canopy. The canopy roof is composed of a wood structure, but topped in standing-seam metal. A chain-link gate currently blocks automobiles from entering/exiting the property below the canopy.

## Evaluation

The Bel Air Drive-In Theater is recommended **not eligible** for NRHP listing under any Criteria. It is not known to be associated with any significant persons and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B. It is also not likely that this property will yield further significant information to prehistory or history and is not considered eligible under Criterion D. Archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report. While this resource maintains its original location, the integrity elements of setting, feeling, and association have been compromised by recent development across Reidsville Road. The current state of abandonment and disrepair at Bel Air Drive-In Theater diminishes its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, therefore limiting its ability to convey significance and rendering it not eligible for listing under Criterion C.

While at least 210 drive-in theaters were once present in the state of North Carolina, only six remain open to date (Drive-On-In, Inc. 2012). The closest, Eden Drive-In, is located approximately 30 miles from Bel Air in Rockingham County (Drive-On-In, Inc. 2012). At this time, the number of closed, but extant drive-in theaters in Forsyth County, or the state of North Carolina, is unknown.

None of the drive-in theaters in North Carolina are currently listed in the NRHP, but one, Raleigh Road Outdoor Theatre (VN 329) in Henderson, was determined eligible for listing in 1999 according to information on file at NCHPO. Raleigh Road Outdoor Theatre remains open and in use as a drive-in theater today. What appear to be original elements to the Raleigh Road Outdoor Theatre, the drive-up ticket booth, screen, and projection booth/concession stand building, remain intact with minimal material changes. Regular upkeep and active use of this drive-in theater help to maintain the historic integrity of the eligible Raleigh Road Outdoor Theatre. If Bel Air Drive-In Theater were to be sensitively rehabilitated, its rarity alone would likely make it eligible for listing under Criterion A for its association with the nation's singular mid-twentieth-century "drive-in" trend. In its current state, however, Bel Air Drive-In Theater does not fully convey its period of significance and is therefore recommended not



Figure 179. Bel Air Drive-In Theater Ticket Booth, View Northeast



Figure 180. Bel Air Drive-In Theater Ticket Booth, View Southeast



**NCDOT Survey #388: Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery (GF 8388)**  
**PIN: 7920476635**  
**6824-6830 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**

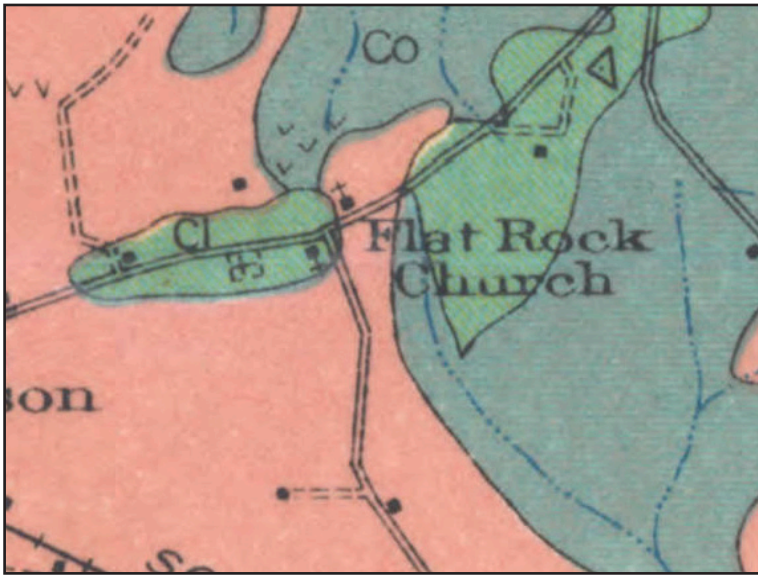


### **History**

According to signage located at Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery, a church building was once located on the property, but is no longer extant. The church was founded May 21, 1846, but the earliest legible grave markers date to the 1850s. Elm Grove School, a one-room facility, was also located near this site and served the Flat Rock Road area (McPherson 1990:210; Town of Stokesdale 2011). The latest markers date to the 1940s, when the church concluded its mission at this site (Descendants of the Deceased n.d.).

Little additional historical data was discovered during research for Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery. In April of 1890, three acres were deeded from Isaac Oakes to the trustees of the church. Wording in the deed, "...three acres more or less of land on which said Elm Grove Church is built..." suggests that the church building was indeed constructed before this time (Guilford County Deed Book 82:92).

The 1920 Soil Survey Map of Guilford County shows a cemetery and church located near this site (Figure 181). Both are sited across the roadway at that time, with the church located at the southwest corner of what is now the intersection of Flat Rock Road and US Highway 158. Thus, the 1920 roadway traveled along the northern perimeter of the cemetery, while the later highway was re-routed to the south. The cemetery is not present on the 1938 highway map of Guilford County, and a building at the location of Elm Grove Baptist Church is no longer labeled in use as a church, but as a farm unit instead. Surnames associated with the cemetery include Oakes, Pegram, Ellison, Lands, Lemons, Southard, and other names common to the area (McPherson 1990:210).



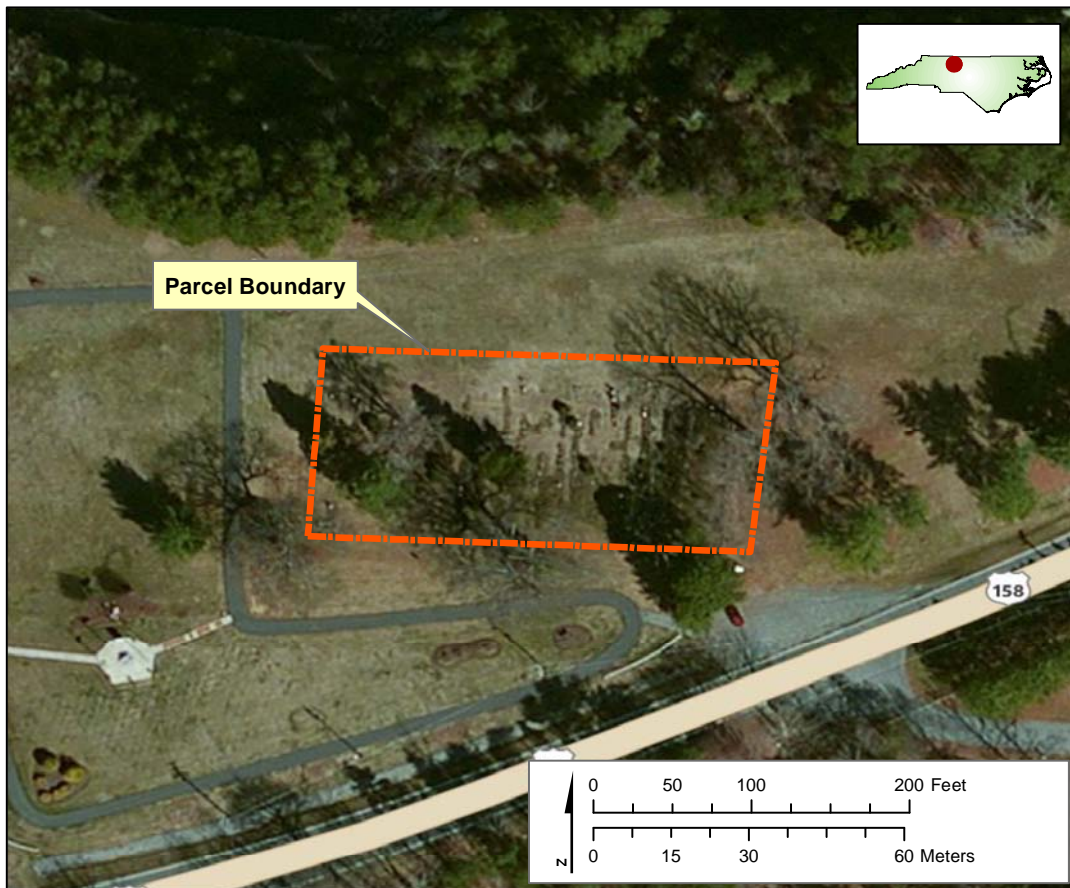
Source: North Carolina Maps 2012

Figure 181 Detail, 1913 Soil Survey Map, Guilford County, North Carolina

According to current tax data, the small plot remains owned by Elm Grove Baptist Church. The church located at the address listed in the tax data, in Rockingham County, is no longer open and contact with the owner was thus not possible. Interviews with former employees of the nearby Vulcan Materials Company also did not yield further information.

### Description

The adjacent Vulcan Materials Company, located immediately north of the property, now maintains this 0.61-acre cemetery (Figure 182). Just west of the cemetery is a small memorial park (also maintained by Vulcan Materials Company) that includes a



Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 182. Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery Site Map





Figure 183. *Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery, View West*



Figure 184. *Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery, View East*

short walking path, benches, a flagstaff memorial, and work shed (Figure 183).

In general, this cemetery exhibits qualities linking it with the Southern Folk Burial Tradition. Social scientists recognize that non-urban cemeteries tend to exhibit a suite of material traditions that are more or less unique to the American South (Clauser 1994; Crissman 1994; Jeane 1992; Jeane 1978; Matternes 2001; Milbauer 1989). Southern Folk cemeteries tend to occupy high, less arable portions of the landscape. Their graves are usually positioned in a uniform east-west orientation. There are distinctive variations in marker and surface decorations, and they are frequently vegetated by specific plants, such as the boxwoods here. Maintenance of family burial areas is also an important component of this cultural tradition. Expressions of the Southern Folk Cemetery Tradition are found in both formal and informal cemeteries.

The cemetery holds approximately 100 markers, some of which are no longer legible and others that are simple fieldstones (Figures 184 and 185). A rock wall measuring three feet in height once surrounded the entire cemetery plot, but now lines only the east perimeter (Figure 186; McPherson 1990:210).



## Evaluation

Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery is recommended **not eligible** for NRHP listing under any Criteria. It is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, nor is it known to hold graves of persons of transcendent importance in our past. While the cemetery pre-dates the Civil War, the date of establishment is not significantly early. Therefore, the cemetery is not eligible under Criteria A or B. The cemetery does not embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not have distinctive design features. Alterations to its setting, including the adjacent road re-routing, the absence of its associated church, the removal of much of the original perimeter wall, and the addition of non-historic properties surrounding the parcel further diminish the physical historic integrity of the cemetery. Therefore, the cemetery is not eligible under Criterion C. It is also not likely that this property will yield further significant information to prehistory or history.



Figure 185. Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery Markers, View East



Figure 186. Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery Stone Wall, View Northeast

Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery does not appear to have information potential through particular grave groupings, use and quantity of particular markers, funerary art, or inscription information. The cemetery is therefore not eligible under Criterion D.



**NCDOT Survey #389: Flat Rock United Methodist Church and Cemetery (GF 554)**  
**PIN: 7920588391**  
**6720 US Highway 158**  
**Stokesdale, Guilford County**



**History**

According to the church cornerstone, the “Flat Rock M.P. Church” congregation was established in 1831, and the original sanctuary portion of the current building was constructed in stone in 1928 (Figure 187).

The original church deed, dated September 11, 1831, conveys land owned by E.W. Ogburn to trustees of the Flat Rock Society Methodist Protestant Church. The trustees are listed as E.W. Ogburn, W.J. Ogburn, W.J. Robinson, Bart F. Witty, and W.P. Williams. The four-acre (more or less) plot of land is described as located near the flat rock adjoining land of Richard Smith (Guilford County Deed Book 671:282).



Figure 187. Cornerstone, Flat Rock United Methodist Church Sanctuary, Façade

The oldest legible marker in the associated cemetery dates to the 1850s. According to current church pastor, Reverend Rick LeBaube, and data currently on file at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, the cemetery holds both slaves from Ogburn and Johnson plantations in unmarked graves and Confederate soldiers. Some of the earliest worshipers at the church were also slaves from nearby plantations (LeBaube 2012; North Carolina Historic Preservation Office n.d.).

In 1977, the church obtained 2.08 additional acres of land along its northern border by deed of gift from Vulcan Materials Company (Guilford County Deed Book 2889-457). In 1996, an additional 0.324 acres was obtained for \$10 from Walter Leon and Aura De Combs (Guilford County Deed Book 4499:1810).

The 1913 Soil Survey map of Guilford County does not show the cemetery, despite the presence of several graves and markers by that period (Figure 188). On this map, the location of Ogburn Crossroads is indicated near Flat Rock Church. Though no direct reference to an Ogburn Plantation was located during background research, this crossroads was likely in the general vicinity of such. Several Ogburn markers, including that of Reverend W.J. Ogburn, most likely one of the original church trustees and possibly the first pastor of Flat Rock Church, are located within the Flat Rock Cemetery on site. At least two of the Ogburn markers denote Confederate soldiers. The graves of Ogburn Plantation slaves were not detectible during the site visit. These graves are most likely unmarked. By 1938, the highway map of Guilford County does note the cemetery at Flat Rock Church (Figure 189).

### Description

The parcel on which Flat Rock United Methodist Church and Cemetery sit is 6.3 acres in size (Figure 190). The wood frame sanctuary building was constructed in the late 1800s and clad in wood weatherboard. In 1928, small classroom and side-entrance additions near the rear of the sanctuary

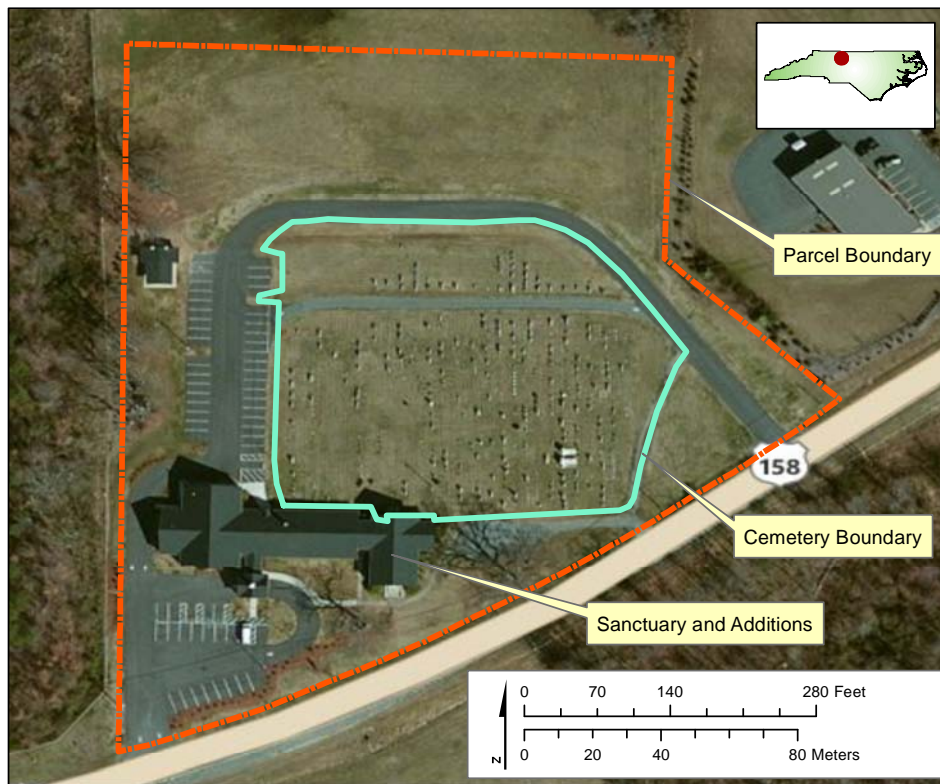


Figure 188. Detail, 1913 Soil Survey Map, Guilford County, North Carolina  
Source: North Carolina Maps 2012



Figure 189. Detail, 1938 Highway Map, Guilford County, North Carolina  
Source: North Carolina Maps 2012





Source: ESRI Resource Data

Figure 190. Flat Rock United Methodist Church and Cemetery Site Map

gave it a cruciform configuration. At this time, the stone exterior wall covering was added. According to Reverend LeBaube, this stone was not quarried on site, but was obtained from leftover stone used in the construction of school gymnasiums in Mt. Airy (LeBaube 2012). The building now has large additions attached to its west elevation (Figure 191). A cemetery is located to immediately north and northeast of the building (Figure 192).



Figure 191. Flat Rock United Methodist Church Sanctuary Façade, South Elevation



Figure 192. Flat Rock United Methodist Church Sanctuary, Southeast Oblique



Figure 193. Flat Rock United Methodist Church Sanctuary Façade, South Elevation



Figure 194. Flat Rock United Methodist Church Sanctuary and Additions, Southwest Oblique



Figure 195. Flat Rock United Methodist Church Sanctuary, Southeast Oblique

This once small, cruciform-shaped church building has more than doubled in size with extensive modern additions connected to its west gable ell (Figure 193). The side-facing gable addition (now centrally located between the sanctuary and fellowship center) was added in the 1960s and clad in brick veneer (LeBaube 2012).

The far west addition and automobile canopy were completed in 2009 and clad in brick veneer. These modern additions include space for use as Sunday school classrooms, a nursery, a kitchen, and a Christian Fellowship Center. The Christian Fellowship Center, located at the building's western end, holds nearly 200 seated people (Flat Rock United Methodist Church n.d.). The roofs of the additions are also covered in asphalt shingles.

In 1979, H. McKelden Smith describes the Doric as holding a “full entablature and broken pediment, a rare example of academic Georgian Revival detail in rural Guilford County” (Smith 1979:153). While the entrance does retain its broken pediment, the surround and double paneled doors are replaced in aluminum. Pilasters flank the entrance, which is topped by the broken pediment. An original multi-light transom is located immediately above the double doors (Figure 194).

Above the pediment is a circular multi-light wood window between gable returns, which are also vinyl replacements. The entrance is reached by a wide set of stone steps flanked by low stonewalls and low metal railings. Each side elevation of the chapel features a line of stone arched windows with metal muntins dividing multiple fixed lights (Figure 195). The



rear ells are marked by six-over-six wood sash, and a secondary replacement panel door with a wood three-light transom above is located in the west ell. The east ell features gable returns and a matching circular wood window. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

The interior was not available for viewing during site visits. However, Reverend LeBaube described the chapel and addition interiors as new and updated, with modern, non-historic replacement elements throughout the building.

The cemetery does not display elements typical of a Southern Folk cemetery. A non-urban cemetery more or less unique to the American South, the Southern Folk cemetery usually occupies high, less arable portions of the landscape, with grave markers positioned in a uniform east-west orientation (Clauser 1994; Crissman



Figure 196. Flat Rock United Methodist Church Cemetery, View East

1994; Jeane 1992; Jeane 1978; Matternes 2001; Milbauer 1989). With approximately 450 markers, including at least two belonging to former Confederate soldiers (Figure 196), Flat Rock United Methodist Church cemetery has a high number of commercially made stones. At least one Enoe Native American marker, for John L. Friddle of Tribe No. 61, is also located in this cemetery (Figure 197). Surnames associated with the cemetery include Ogburn, Robinson, Williams, Witty, Friddle, Murphy, Pegram, Oakes, Simpson, Southard, and many others.



Figure 197. Flat Rock United Methodist Church Grave Marker for John L. Friddle of Enoe Tribe No. 61

### Evaluation

Flat Rock United Methodist Church and Cemetery are recommended **not eligible** for listing in the NRHP. The church and cemetery are not believed to meet the requirements of any of the four areas of significance. The building and cemetery are not believed to be associated with significant historic events, activities, or persons and is thus not eligible under Criteria A or B.

The sanctuary building, along with its additions, was evaluated for eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. The historic integrity of the original, rock-clad, Georgian Revival church with the wooden Doric entrance present during Smith's site visit in 1979 has been compromised by large additions and material replacements. Such additions and alterations diminish the integrity of materials, design, and workmanship at Flat Rock United Methodist Church and Cemetery. The location of the church is unchanged since its construction and its maintained setting along a stretch of rural highway supports two elements of integrity. However, the aspects of feeling and association have also diminished through non-historic additions and alterations, which take away from the overall depiction of the church and cemetery as an early-20th-century religious property. The church and cemetery are consequently recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

Furthermore, the cemetery, while established prior to the Civil War, was not established at a significantly early date. It furthermore does not appear to hold graves of persons of transcendent importance in our past. The cemetery does not embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not have distinctive design features. Thus, the cemetery alone is also not individually eligible for NRHP listing.

It is also not likely that Flat Rock United Methodist Church and Cemetery will yield further significant information to prehistory or history and is not considered eligible under Criterion D. Archaeological potential under Criterion D is not addressed in this report.



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- 2012b Personal Photograph Collection shown to Kristie L. Person. July 2012.





**APPENDIX A: LIST AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF HISTORIC  
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND  
DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012**





LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	1	<b>FY 3671</b>	1935	House	4016 Old Greensboro Road	6846-92-6772.00	
Forsyth	2	<b>FY 3672</b>	1935	House	4017 Old Greensboro Road	6846-92-7906.00	
Forsyth	3	<b>FY 3673</b>	1930	House	4005 Hilda Street	6846-93-7075.00	
Forsyth	4	<b>FY 3674</b>	1930	House	4009 Hilda Street	6846-93-8131.00	
Forsyth	5	<b>FY 3675</b>	1935	House	4011 Hilda Street	6846-93-8185.00	
Forsyth	6	<b>FY 3676</b>	1935	House	4013 Hilda Street	6846-93-9262.00	
Forsyth	7	<b>FY 3677</b>	1950	House	4019 Hilda Street	6856-03-0352.00	
Forsyth	8	<b>FY 3678</b>	1940	House	4022 Hilda Street	6856-03-2213.00	
Forsyth	9	<b>FY 3679</b>	1950	House	4019 Hilda Street	6856-03-0352.00	Formerly 4021 Hilda
Forsyth	10	<b>FY 3680</b>	1950	House	4025 Hilda Street	6856-03-1328.00	
Forsyth	11	<b>FY 3681</b>	1950	House	4027 Hilda Street	6856-03-1463.00	
Forsyth	12	<b>FY 3682</b>	1940	House	4026 Hilda Street	6856-03-3310.00	
Forsyth	13	<b>FY 3683</b>	1940	House	4029 Hilda Street	6856-03-2418.00	
Forsyth	14	<b>FY 3684</b>	1940	House	4033 Hilda Street	6856-03-2553.00	
Forsyth	15	<b>FY 3685</b>	1960	House	4035 Hilda Street	6856-03-2598.00	
Forsyth	16	<b>FY 3686</b>	1940	House	4037 Hilda Street	6856-03-3643.00	
Forsyth	17	<b>FY 3687</b>	1935	House	4041 Hilda Street	6856-03-3699.00	
Forsyth	18	<b>FY 3904</b>	1935	House	4043 Hilda Street	6856-03-4755.00	

LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	19	<b>FY 3905</b>	1935	House	4047 Hilda Street	6856-03-5801.00	
Forsyth	20	<b>FY 3906</b>	1950	House	301 Grover Street	6856-04-7260.00	
Forsyth	21	<b>FY 3907</b>	1955	House	210 Grover Street	6856-03-5993.00	
Forsyth	22	<b>FY 3908</b>	1950	House	207 Grover Street	6856-04-6250.00	
Forsyth	23	<b>FY 3909</b>	1950	House	206 Grover Street	6856-04-4080.00	
Forsyth	24	<b>FY 3910</b>	1950	House	202 Grover Street	6856-04-4018.00	
Forsyth	25	<b>FY 3911</b>	1950	House	203 Grover Street	6856-04-5255.00	
Forsyth	26	<b>FY 3912</b>	1955	House	4103 Reidsville Road	6856-04-2389.00	
Forsyth	27	<b>FY 3292</b>	1964	Edgewood Baptist Church	4067 Reidsville Road	6846-94-8546.00	
Forsyth	28	<b>FY 3913</b>	1950	House	4061 Reidsville Road	6846-93-8861.00	
Forsyth	29	<b>FY 3914</b>	1937	House	4031 Reidsville Road	6846-93-5435.00	
Forsyth	30	<b>FY 3941</b>	1937	House and Outbuilding	4023 Reidsville Road	6846-93-4268.00	
Forsyth	31	<b>FY 3942</b>	1952	House	4015 Reidsville Road	6846-93-3142.00	
Forsyth	32	<b>FY 3943</b>	1937	House	4028 Reidsville Road	6846-93-7251.00	
Forsyth	33	<b>FY 3944</b>	1929	House	4042 Reidsville Road	6846-93-9441.00	
Forsyth	34	<b>FY 3945</b>	1934	House	4058 Reidsville Road	6856-03-0525.00	
Forsyth	35	<b>FY 3946</b>	1936	House	4060 Reidsville Road	6856-03-1618.00	
Forsyth	36	<b>FY 3947</b>	1940	House	4068 Reidsville Road	6856-03-2716.00	



LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	37	<b>FY 3948</b>	1948	House	4072 Reidsville Road	6856-03-2876.00	
Forsyth	38	<b>FY 3949</b>	1952	House	4120 Reidsville Road	6856-04-7463.00	
Forsyth	39	<b>FY 3950</b>	1955	House	4118 Reidsville Road	6856-04-6366.00	
Forsyth	40	<b>FY 3951</b>	1960	Pump Station	4115 Reidsville Road	6856-04-4461.00	
Forsyth	41	<b>FY 3952</b>	1950	House	4125 Reidsville Road	6856-04-3794.00	On same lot as 42, considered
Forsyth	42	<b>FY 3953</b>	1933	House	4127 Reidsville Road	6856-04-3794.00	
Forsyth	43	<b>FY 3954</b>	1955	House	4135 Reidsville Road	6856-04-6984.00	
Forsyth	44	<b>FY 3955</b>	1956	House	4145 Reidsville Road	6856-05-4294.00	
Forsyth	45	<b>FY 3956</b>	1954	House	4151 Reidsville Road	6856-05-7267.00	
Forsyth	46	<b>FY 3957</b>	1952	House	4161 Reidsville Road	6856-05-9268.00	
Forsyth	47	<b>FY 3958</b>	1941	House	4165 Reidsville Road	6856-15-0338.00	
Forsyth	48	<b>FY 3959</b>	1949	Crews United Methodist Church	4150 Reidsville Road	6856-14-2956.00	
Forsyth	49	<b>FY 3960</b>	1961	House	4166 Reidsville Road	6856-15-3293.00	
Forsyth	50	<b>FY 3961</b>	1955	House	4177 Reidsville Road	6856-15-2581.00	
Forsyth	51	<b>FY 3962</b>	1941	House	4171 Reidsville Road	6856-15-0478.00	
Forsyth	52	<b>FY 3963</b>	1959	House	204 Gaither Road	6856-15-5499.00	
Forsyth	53	<b>FY 3964</b>	1947	House	205 Gaither Road	6856-15-7750.00	
Forsyth	54	<b>FY 3965</b>	1960	House	206 Gaither Road	6856-15-7918.00	

LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	55	<b>FY 3966</b>	1961	House	4180 Tamra Lane	6856-15-6224.00	
Forsyth	56	<b>FY 3967</b>	1960	House	4160 Tamra Lane	6856-15-6190.00	
Forsyth	57	<b>FY 3968</b>	1950	House	221 Gaither Road	6856-15-9699.00	
Forsyth	58	<b>FY 3969</b>	1948	House	4215 Reidsville Road	6856-16-8004.00	
Forsyth	59	<b>FY 3970</b>	1940	House	4221 Reidsville Road	6856-16-8199.00	
Forsyth	60	<b>FY 3971</b>	1937	House	4233 Reidsville Road	6856-16-9382.00	
Forsyth	61	<b>FY 3972</b>	1933	House	4235 Reidsville Road	6856-16-0465.00	
Forsyth	62	<b>FY 3973</b>	1950	House	4214 Reidsville Road	6856-15-9857.00	
Forsyth	63	<b>FY 3974</b>	1945	House	4216 Reidsville Road	6856-25-0914.00	
Forsyth	64	<b>FY 3975</b>	1940	House	4224 Reidsville Road	6856-26-1035.00	
Forsyth	65	<b>FY 3976</b>	1935	House	4234 Reidsville Road	6856-26-2262.00	
Forsyth	66	<b>FY 3977</b>	1955	House	4252 Reidsville Road	6856-26-4433.00	
Forsyth	67	<b>FY 3978</b>	1950	House	319 Rickard Drive	6856-26-9805.00	
Forsyth	68	<b>FY 3979</b>	1950	House	323 Rickard Drive	6856-26-9863.00	
Forsyth	69	<b>FY 3980</b>	1950	House	327 Rickard Drive	6856-36-0842.00	
Forsyth	70	<b>FY 3981</b>	1946	House	4311 Stokesdale Avenue	6856-37-1064.00	
Forsyth	71	<b>FY 3982</b>	1948	House	4315 Stokesdale Avenue	6856-37-2133.00	
Forsyth	72	<b>FY 3983</b>	1946	House	4323 Stokesdale Avenue	6856-37-3268.00	



LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	73	<b>FY 3984</b>	1947	House	4306 Reidsville Road	6856-26-6882.00	
Forsyth	74	<b>FY 3985</b>	1947	House	4308 Reidsville Road	6856-26-7854.00	
Forsyth	75	<b>FY 3986</b>	1947	House	4310 Reidsville Road	6856-26-8900.00	
Forsyth	76	<b>FY 3987</b>	1950	House	4314 Reidsville Road	6856-26-8946.00	
Forsyth	77	<b>FY 3988</b>	1950	House	4316 Reidsville Road	6856-27-8080.00	
Forsyth	78	<b>FY 3989</b>	1950	House	4318 Reidsville Road	6856-27-9014.00	
Forsyth	79	<b>FY 3990</b>	1952	House	4320 Reidsville Road	6856-27-9059.00	
Forsyth	80	<b>FY 3991</b>	1949	House	4324 Reidsville Road	6856-37-0116.00	
Forsyth	81	<b>FY 3992</b>	1947	House	4328 Reidsville Road	6856-37-0274.00	
Forsyth	82	<b>FY 3993</b>	1953	House	4334 Reidsville Road	6856-37-2259.00	
Forsyth	83	<b>FY 3994</b>	1946	House	4340 Reidsville Road	6856-37-2432.00	
Forsyth	84	<b>FY 3995</b>	1946	House	4342 Reidsville Road	6856-37-2489.00	
Forsyth	85	<b>FY 3996</b>	1948	House	4345 Reidsville Road	6856-37-1705.00	
Forsyth	86	<b>FY 3997</b>	1953	House	4343 Reidsville Road	6856-37-0649.00	
Forsyth	87	<b>FY 3998</b>	1946	House	4335 Reidsville Road	6856-27-9566.00	
Forsyth	88	<b>FY 3999</b>	1957	House	4331 Reidsville Road	6856-27-8474.00	
Forsyth	89	<b>FY 4000</b>	1946	House	4325 Reidsville Road	6856-27-8306.00	
Forsyth	90	<b>FY 4001</b>	1955	House	4323 Reidsville Road	6856-27-7529.00	

LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	91	<b>FY 4002</b>	1957	House	4321 Reidsville Road	6856-27-6291.00	
Forsyth	92	<b>FY 4003</b>	1957	House	4315 Reidsville Road	6856-27-6145.00	
Forsyth	93	<b>FY 4004</b>	1947	House	4309 Reidsville Road	6856-27-5075.00	
Forsyth	94	<b>FY 4005</b>	1954	Circle of Friends	4303 Reidsville Road	6856-26-4973.00	
Forsyth	95	<b>FY 4006</b>	1959	House	4364 Reidsville Road	6856-37-6817.00	
Forsyth	96	<b>FY 4007</b>	1947	House	4400 Reidsville Road	6856-37-8914.00	
Forsyth	97	<b>FY 4008</b>	1955	House and Barn	4406 Reidsville Road	6856-38-8019.00	
Forsyth	98	<b>FY 4009</b>	1954	House	4412 Reidsville Road	6856-38-8159.00	
Forsyth	99	<b>FY 4010</b>	1946	House	4416 Reidsville Road	6856-38-9216.00	
Forsyth	100	<b>FY 4011</b>	1948	House	112 Stanley Avenue	6856-48-1004.00	
Forsyth	101	<b>FY 4012</b>	1951	House	4424 Reidsville Road	6856-48-0355.00	
Forsyth	102	<b>FY 4013</b>	1955	House	4426 Reidsville Road	6856-48-1427.00	
Forsyth	103	<b>FY 4014</b>	1955	House	4430 Reidsville Road	6856-48-1584.00	
Forsyth	104	<b>FY 4015</b>	1959	House	110 Angel Drive	6856-48-2471.00	
Forsyth	105	<b>FY 4016</b>	1959	House	114 Angel Drive	6856-48-3345.00	
Forsyth	106	<b>FY 4017</b>	1959	House	115 Angel Drive	6856-48-5598.00	
Forsyth	107	<b>FY 4018</b>	1956	House	111 Angel Drive	6856-48-5609.00	
Forsyth	108	<b>FY 4019</b>	1955	House	105 Angel Drive	6856-48-2687.00	



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County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	109	FY 4020	1955	House	4503 Reidsville Road	6856-48-1954.00	
Forsyth	110	FY 4021	1950	House	4522 Reidsville Road	6856-59-0006.00	
Forsyth	111	FY 4022	1957	House	4562 Reidsville Road	6856-59-4947.00	
Forsyth	112	FY 4023	1959	House	4567 Reidsville Road	6857-50-2301.00	
Forsyth	113	FY 4024	1953	House	4569 Reidsville Road	6857-50-3402.00	
Forsyth	114	FY 687	1890	Lowery-Martin House and	4648 Old Belews Creek Road	6857-51-8487.00	
Forsyth	115	FY 4025	1830	House	4615 Reidsville Road	6857-50-5794.00	
Forsyth	116	FY 4026	1957	Ball Enterprise	4677 Old Belews Creek Road	6857-62-8349.00	
Forsyth	117	FY 4027	1955	House	4680 Reidsville Road	6857-71-2906.00	
Forsyth	118	FY 4028	1947	House	4684 Reidsville Road	6857-72-2263.00	
Forsyth	119	FY 4029	1937	House and Outbuildings	4750 Old Belews Creek Road	6857-82-0967.00	
Forsyth	120	FY 4030	1940	House	4725 Reidsville Road	6857-72-3830.00	
Forsyth	121	FY 4031	1960	House	4308 Old Belews Creek Road	6856-26-2996.00	
Forsyth	122	FY 4032	1958	House	4320 Old Belews Creek Road	6856-27-4221.00	
Forsyth	123	FY 4033	1947	House	4324 Old Belews Creek Road	6856-27-4381.00	
Forsyth	124	FY 4034	1952	House	4330 Old Belews Creek Road	6856-27-5442.00	
Forsyth	125	FY 499	1850	Beeson-Poindexter Farm House and	4356 Old Belews Creek Road	6856-38-3357.00	
Forsyth	126	FY 4035	1941	Outbuildings	4855 Reidsville Road	6857-84-9890.00	

LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	127	<b>FY 4036</b>	1941	House	4895 Reidsville Road	6857-95-3322.00	
Forsyth	128	<b>FY 4037</b>	1958	House	4885 Reidsville Road	6857-95-2272.00	
Forsyth	129	<b>FY 4038</b>	1940	House	4901 Reidsville Road	6857-95-4549.00	
Forsyth	130	<b>FY 4039</b>	1955	House	4920 Reidsville Road	6867-05-3961.00	
Forsyth	131	<b>FY 4040</b>	1936	House	4948 Reidsville Road	6867-06-7217.00	
Forsyth	132	<b>FY 4041</b>	1957	House	4947 Reidsville Road	6867-06-2498.00	
Forsyth	133	<b>FY 4042</b>	1951	House	4961 Reidsville Road	6867-06-6936.00	
Forsyth	134	<b>FY 4043</b>	1950	The Auto Store/Prime One	4964 B Reidsville Road	6867-06-9773.00	
Forsyth	135	<b>FY 4044</b>	1954	House	4966 Reidsville Road	6867-16-0765.00	
Forsyth	136	<b>FY 4045</b>	1956	House	4974 Reidsville Road	6867-17-2035.00	
Forsyth	137	<b>FY 4046</b>	1934	House	4984 Reidsville Road	6867-17-3105.00	
Forsyth	138	<b>FY 4047</b>	1950	House	4981 Reidsville Road	6867-07-9176.00	
Forsyth	139	<b>FY 4048</b>	1925	House	4995 Reidsville Road	6867-17-3601.00	
Forsyth	140	<b>FY 4049</b>	1961	House	5041 Old Belews Creek Road	6867-17-7501.00	
Forsyth	141	<b>FY 4050</b>	1961	House	5035 Old Belews Creek Road	6867-17-6395.00	
Forsyth	142	<b>FY 4051</b>	1955	House	5027 Old Belews Creek Road	6867-17-6199.00	
Forsyth	143	<b>FY 4052</b>	1946	House	5023 Old Belews Creek Road	6867-17-6084.00	
Forsyth	144	<b>FY 4053</b>	1938	House	5024 Old Belews Creek Road	6867-17-4024.00	



LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	163	<b>FY 4072</b>	1949	House	5129 Reidsville Road Between 5129 and 5153	6867-39-1941.00	
Forsyth	164	<b>FY 4073</b>	1940	Tobacco Barn	Reidsville Road (no	6868-20-9001.00	
Forsyth	165	<b>FY 3269</b>	1956	Bel Air Drive-In Theater	5153 Reidsville Road	6868-30-5436.00	
Forsyth	166	<b>FY 4074</b>	1941	House	5175 Reidsville Road	6868-30-8692.00	
Forsyth	167	<b>FY 4075</b>	1930	House	5185 Reidsville Road	6868-30-9794.00	
Forsyth	168	<b>FY 4076</b>	1950	House	5191 Reidsville Road	6868-40-0885.00	
Forsyth	169	<b>FY 4077</b>	1920	House and Outbuildings	5215 Reidsville Road	6868-41-4358.00	
Forsyth	170	<b>FY 4078</b>	1947	House	5322 Reidsville Road	6868-63-4034.00	
Forsyth	171	<b>FY 4079</b>	1944	House	5310 Reidsville Road	6868-62-2853.00	
Forsyth	172	<b>FY 4080</b>	1962	House	5294 Reidsville Road	6868-62-0579.00	
Forsyth	173	<b>FY 4081</b>	1961	House	5307 Reidsville Road	6868-63-1101.00	
Forsyth	174	<b>FY 4082</b>	1952	House	5321 Reidsville Road	6868-63-1291.00	
Forsyth	175	<b>FY 4083</b>	1953	House	5327 Reidsville Road	6868-63-2374.00	
Forsyth	176	<b>FY 4084</b>	1952	House	5333 Reidsville Road	6868-63-3474.00	
Forsyth	177	<b>FY 4085</b>	1950	House	5345 Reidsville Road	6868-63-5622.00	
Forsyth	178	<b>FY 4086</b>	1949	House	6036 Vance Road	6868-73-1475.00	
Forsyth	179	<b>FY 4087</b>	1950	Outbuilding	6020 Vance Road	6868-73-0296.00	
Forsyth	180	<b>FY 4088</b>	1950	Outbuildings	6029 Vance Road	6868-73-2379.00	

LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	181	<b>FY 4089</b>	1940	House and Outbuildings	5390 Reidsville Road	6868-74-5119.00	
Forsyth	182	<b>FY 4090</b>	1954	House	5406 Reidsville Road	6868-84-0734.00	
Forsyth	183	<b>FY 4091</b>	1952	House	5440 Reidsville Road	6868-85-4137.00	
Forsyth	184	<b>FY 4092</b>	1949	House	5470 Reidsville Road	6868-95-0815.00	
Forsyth	185	<b>FY 4093</b>	1948	House	5520 Reidsville Road	6878-06-0408.00	
Forsyth	186	<b>FY 4094</b>	1949	House	5527 Reidsville Road	6868-97-6028.00	
Forsyth	187	<b>FY 4095</b>	1957	House	5525 Reidsville Road	6868-96-3889.00	
Forsyth	188	<b>FY 4096</b>	1960	House	5555 Reidsville Road	6868-97-8550.00	
Forsyth	189	<b>FY 4097</b>	1960	House	5605 Reidsville Road	6878-18-1575.00	
Forsyth	190	<b>FY 4098</b>	1956	House and Barn	5635 Reidsville Road	6878-19-7246.00	
Forsyth	191	<b>FY 4099</b>	1957	House	5660 Reidsville Road	6878-28-7949.00	
Forsyth	192	<b>FY 8801</b>	1960	McTron Inc.	5650 Reidsville Road	6878-28-3686.00	
Forsyth	193	<b>FY 8802</b>	1886	Fewell Fulton House	4242 Old Flat Rock Road	6878-39-7559.00	
Forsyth	194	<b>FY 8803</b>	1953	House	5751 Reidsville Road	6879-40-7520.00	
Forsyth	195	<b>FY 8804</b>	1951	House	5796 Reidsville Road	6879-50-9479.00	
Forsyth	196	<b>FY 8805</b>	1940	Tobacco Barn	5835 Reidsville Road	6879-72-5806.00	
Forsyth	197	<b>FY 8806</b>	1945	House	5865 Reidsville Road	6879-82-0092.00	
Forsyth	198	<b>FY 8807</b>	1945	House	5889 Reidsville Road	6879-82-7484.00	



LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Forsyth	199	<b>FY 681</b>	1888	House and Outbuildings	5910 Reidsville Road	6879-91-7181.00	
Forsyth	200	<b>FY 8808</b>	1900	Tobacco Barn	5938 Reidsville Road	6889-01-6542.00	
Forsyth	201	<b>FY 8809</b>	1890	House	5991 Reidsville Road	6889-24-0673.00	
Forsyth	202	<b>FY 8810</b>	1930	House	6003 Reidsville Road	6889-24-3831.00	
Forsyth	203	<b>FY 8811</b>	1956	House and Barn	5998 Reidsville Road	6889-24-5355.00	
Forsyth	204	<b>FY 8812</b>	1930	House	6075 Reidsville Road	6889-36-4196.00	
Forsyth	205	<b>FY 8813</b>	1932	House and Outbuildings	6080 Reidsville Road	6889-35-9931.00	
Forsyth	206	<b>FY 8814</b>	1947	House	6180 Reidsville Road	6889-57-0714.00	
Forsyth	207	<b>FY 8815</b>	1955	Store	8830 Goodwill Church Road	6889-58-3002.00	
Forsyth	208	<b>FY 8816</b>	1960	House	8812 Goodwill Church Road	6889-58-1110.00	
Forsyth	209	<b>FY 8817</b>	1952	House	8915 Goodwill Church Road	6889-67-1816.00	
Forsyth	210	<b>FY 8818</b>	1961	Creekside Manor (Former Hotel)	6206 Reidsville Road	6889-58-8081.00	
Forsyth	211	<b>FY 8819</b>	1954	House	6214 Reidsville Road	6889-68-1265.00	
Forsyth	212	<b>FY 8820</b>	1948	House	6211 Reidsville Road	6889-58-8442.00	
Forsyth	213	<b>FY 8821</b>	1952	House	6241 Reidsville Road	6889-59-8098.00	
Forsyth	214	<b>FY 8822</b>	1955	House	6245 Reidsville Road	6889-69-6196.00	
Forsyth	215	<b>FY 8823</b>	1951	House	6265 Reidsville Road	6889-79-1443.00	
Forsyth	216	<b>FY 8824</b>	1956	House	6275 Reidsville Road	6889-60-8368.00	

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County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIIN	Notes
Forsyth	217	<b>FY 8825</b>	1948	House and Barn	6075 Kernersville Road	6980-91-2066.00	
Forsyth	218	<b>FY 8826</b>	1930	House	6015 Kernersville Road	6980-80-3320.00	
Forsyth	219	<b>FY 8827</b>	1926	House	6300 Reidsville Road	6889-89-2821.00	
Forsyth	220	<b>FY 8828</b>	1956	House	3640 Piney Grove Road	6889-89-2574.00	
Forsyth	221	<b>FY 8829</b>	1960	House	6370 Reidsville Road	6980-90-4439.00	
Forsyth	222	<b>FY 8830</b>	1935	House (moved)	6408 Peaceful Valley Drive	6980-90-9907.00	
Forsyth	223	<b>FY 8831</b>	1930	House (moved)	6412 Peaceful Valley Drive	6990-01-0085.00	
Forsyth	224	<b>FY 8832</b>	1930	House	6579 Reidsville Road	6990-34-9042.00	
Forsyth	N/A	<b>FY 500</b>		House	5333 Reidsville Road	6868-54-7038.00	Heather
Forsyth	N/A	<b>FY 501</b>		House	5333 Reidsville Road	6868-54-7038.00	Fearnbach
Forsyth	N/A	<b>FY 691</b>		House	4669 Old Belews Creek Court	6857-63-3173.00	Heather
Guilford	225	<b>GF 8235</b>	1930	House	6597 U.S. Highway 158	6990444096	Fearnbach
Guilford	226	<b>GF 8236</b>	1955	House	9309 U.S. Highway 158	6990535645	Heather
Guilford	227	<b>GF 8237</b>	1920	Tobacco Barn	9310 U.S. Highway 1598	6990643513	Fearnbach
Guilford	228	<b>GF 8238</b>	1935	House (moved)	7636A Happy Hill Road	6990633677	Heather
Guilford	229	<b>GF 8239</b>	1930	House	9261 U.S. Highway 158	6990638585	Formerly
Guilford	230	<b>GF 8240</b>	1953	House and Secondary	9252 U.S. Highway 158	6990742405	formerly, 9273
Guilford	231	<b>GF 8241</b>	1954	House	9225 U.S. Highway 158	6990844360	



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County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	232	<b>GF 8242</b>	1945	House	9221 U.S. Highway 158	6990846330	
Guilford	233	<b>GF 8243</b>	1945	House	9216 U.S. Highway 158	6990846996	
Guilford	234	<b>GF 8244</b>	1952	Warrenville Church/Stokesdale	9201 U.S. Highway 158	6990945641	Formerly 7835 Anthony
Guilford	235	<b>GF 8245</b>	1941	House	9200 U.S. Highway 158	6990946994	
Guilford	236	<b>GF 8246</b>	1951	House	9160 U.S. Highway 158	7900051162	
Guilford	237	<b>GF 8247</b>	1960	House	9159 U.S. Highway 158	7900042801	
Guilford	238	<b>GF 8248</b>	1960	House	9157 U.S. Highway 158	7900045864	
Guilford	239	<b>GF 8249</b>	1945	House	9152 U.S. Highway 158	7900055115	
Guilford	240	<b>GF 8250</b>	1961	House	9149 U.S. Highway 158	7900048958	
Guilford	241	<b>GF 8251</b>	1900	House	9133 U.S. Highway 158	7900154374	
Guilford	242	<b>GF 8252</b>	1955	House	9126 U.S. Highway 158	7900156929	
Guilford	243	<b>GF 8253</b>	1938	House and Barns	9113 U.S. Highway 158	7900255714	
Guilford	244	<b>GF 8254</b>	1951	House	9120 U.S. Highway 158	7900168165	
Guilford	245	<b>GF 8255</b>	1928	House and Store	9116 U.S. Highway 158	7900166692	
Guilford	246	<b>GF 8256</b>	1958	House	9112 U.S. Highway 158	7900260373	
Guilford	247	<b>GF 8257</b>	1935	Store/Gas Station	9108 U.S. Highway 158	7900261626	Formerly labeled as
Guilford	248	<b>GF 8258</b>	1933	House and Barn	9108 U.S. Highway 158	7900261626	
Guilford	249	<b>GF 8259</b>	1960	House	9111 U.S. Highway 158	7900265038	

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County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	250	<b>GF 8260</b>	1957 and 1936	House and Secondary	9094 U.S. Highway 158	7900350731	
Guilford	251	<b>GF 8261</b>	1955	House and Barn	9089 U.S. Highway 158	7900363711	
Guilford	252	<b>GF 8262</b>	1945	House	9083 U.S. Highway 158	7900366745	
Guilford	253	<b>GF 8263</b>	1936	House and Outbuildings	9086 U.S. Highway 158	7900374436	
Guilford	254	<b>GF 8264</b>	1900	Oak Springs Baptist Church	9070 U.S. Highway 158	7900471408	
Guilford	255	<b>GF 8265</b>	1948	Store	9164 U.S. Highway 158	6990955111	
Guilford	256	<b>GF 8266</b>	1900	House and Store	9053 U.S. Highway 158	7900479598	
Guilford	257	<b>GF 8267</b>	1938	House	9047 U.S. Highway 158	7900572489	
Guilford	258	<b>GF 8268</b>	1959	House	9041 U.S. Highway 158	7900576804	
Guilford	259	<b>GF 8269</b>	1946	House	9032 U.S. Highway 158	7900585351	
Guilford	260	<b>GF 8270</b>	1925	House	9030 U.S. Highway 158	7900589528	
Guilford	261	<b>GF 8271</b>	1960	House	9000 U.S. Highway 158	7900792115	
Guilford	262	<b>GF 8272</b>	1949	House	9006 U.S. Highway 158	7900699002	
Guilford	263	<b>GF 8273</b>	1958	House	9010 U.S. Highway 158	7900687806	
Guilford	264	<b>GF 8274</b>	1952	House	9014 U.S. Highway 158	7900685788	
Guilford	265	<b>GF 8275</b>	1950	House	9016 U.S. Highway 158	7900684714	
Guilford	266	<b>GF 8276</b>	1960	House	9023 U.S. Highway 158	7900687355	
Guilford	267	<b>GF 8277</b>	1960	House	9021 U.S. Highway 158	7900685489	



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County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	268	<b>GF 8278</b>	1945	House	9015 U.S. Highway 158	7900687670	
Guilford	269	<b>GF 8279</b>	1958	House	9011 U.S. Highway 158	7900689647	
Guilford	270	<b>GF 8280</b>	1950	House	8508 Croft Drive	7900783591	
Guilford	271	<b>GF 8281</b>	1953	House	8507 Croft Drive	7900780349	
Guilford	272	<b>GF 8282</b>	1955	House	8510 Croft Drive	7900783687	
Guilford	273	<b>GF 8283</b>	1953	House	8509 Croft Drive	7900781518	
Guilford	274	<b>GF 8284</b>	1954	House	8514 Croft Drive	7900784936	
Guilford	275	<b>GF 8285</b>	1954	House	8511 Croft Drive	7900781669	
Guilford	276	<b>GF 8286</b>	1951	House	8901 U.S. Highway 158	7900795058	
Guilford	277	<b>GF 8287</b>	1953	House	8614 Grays Harbor Road	7900797053	
Guilford	278	<b>GF 8288</b>	1950	House	8611 Grays Harbor Road	7900785846	
Guilford	279	<b>GF 8289</b>	1895	Stokesdale Christian Church	8605 Stokesdale Street	7900796409	
Guilford	280	<b>GF 8290</b>	1940	House	8501 Stokesdale Street	7900799386	
Guilford	281	<b>GF 8291</b>	1961	House	8508 Arapahoe Drive	7900789939	
Guilford	282	<b>GF 8292</b>	1960	House	8506 Arapahoe Drive	7900799131	
Guilford	283	<b>GF 8293</b>	1961	House	8504 Arapahoe Drive	7900799242	
Guilford	284	<b>GF 8294</b>	1928	House	8417 Stokesdale Street	7900891383	
Guilford	285	<b>GF 8295</b>	1922	House	8415 Stokesdale Street	7900893220	Formerly 8415

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County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	286	<b>GF 8296</b>	1961	Stokesdale Baptist Church	8411 Stokesdale Street	7900894019	
Guilford	287	<b>GF 8297</b>	1961	House Stokesdale	8411 Stokesdale Street	7900894019	Formerly 8409
Guilford	288	<b>GF 1707</b>	1922	Methodist Church	8407 Stokesdale Street	7900896056	
Guilford	289	<b>GF 8298</b>	1910	House	8405 Stokesdale Street	7900887918	
Guilford	290	<b>GF 8299</b>	1949	House and Barns	8403 Stokesdale Street	7900888818	
Guilford	291	<b>GF 1708</b>	1887	Vaughn House	8401 Stokesdale Street	7900888798	
Guilford	292	<b>GF 8300</b>	1938	House	8506 Vaughn Street	7900887633	
Guilford	293	<b>GF 8301</b>	1944	House	8509 Vaughn Street	7900888434	
Guilford	294	<b>GF 8302</b>	1938	House and Outbuildings	8508 Vaughn Street	7900886523	
Guilford	295	<b>GF 8303</b>	1931	House and Outbuildings	8307 Stokesdale Street	7900980555	
Guilford	296	<b>GF 1712</b>	1903	Knight House #1	8305 Stokesdale Street	7900981640	
Guilford	297	<b>GF 1713</b>	1903	Knight House #2	8303 Stokesdale Street	7900981447	
Guilford	298	<b>GF 1714</b>	1937	Knight House #3	8301 Stokesdale Street	7900982414	
Guilford	299	<b>GF 8304</b>	1888	House and Outbuilding	8201 Stokesdale Street	7900986060	
Guilford	300	<b>GF 8305</b>	1945	House	8214 Glory Road	7900983052	Formerly
Guilford	301	<b>GF 8306</b>	1938	House	8240 Glory Road	7900974984	8209 Glory
Guilford	302	<b>GF 8307</b>	1946	House	8127 Stokesdale Street	7900976758	
Guilford	303	<b>GF 8308</b>	1959	House	8121 Stokesdale Street	7900977604	

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County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	304	<b>GF 8309</b>	1955	Natronwide Insurance	8318 Loyola Drive	7910070782	Formerly 438 Loyola Drive
Guilford	305	<b>GF 8310</b>	1958	House	8311 Loyola Drive	7910070513	
Guilford	306	<b>GF 8311</b>	1928	House	8309 Loyola Drive	7910070473	
Guilford	307	<b>GF 8312</b>	1948	House	8311 Clintwood Drive	7910066936	
Guilford	308	<b>GF 8313</b>	1942	House	8006 Stokesdale Street	7910075168	
Guilford	309	<b>GF 8314</b>	1928	House	8008 Stokesdale Street	7910073353	
Guilford	310	<b>GF 8315</b>	1949	House	8015 Stokesdale Street	7910061969	
Guilford	311	<b>GF 8316</b>	1940	House	8301 Clintwood Drive	7910066710	
Guilford	312	<b>GF 8317</b>	1936	House	8207 Clintwood Drive	7910066553	
Guilford	313	<b>GF 8318</b>	1952	Family Dining	7911 NC 68 North	7910069536	
Guilford	314	<b>GF 1702</b>	1877	D.A. Jones House	8624 U.S. Highway 158	7900896530	
Guilford	315	<b>GF 8319</b>	1935	Herbalife	8606 U.S. Highway 158	7900990251	Formerly 8608 U.S.
Guilford	316	<b>GF 8320</b>	1931	Velocity Air Taylor-Edwards	8606 U.S. Highway 158	7900990251	
Guilford	317	<b>GF 1703</b>	1900	House	8512 U.S. Highway 158	7900983902	
Guilford	318	<b>GF 8321</b>	1958	Stokesdale Service Center	8508 U.S. Highway 158	7900984718	
Guilford	319	<b>GF 8322</b>	1960	Stokesdale Family Pharmacy	8500 U.S. Highway 158	7900985626	
Guilford	320	<b>GF 8323</b>	1910	House	8710 Ellishoro Road	7900994067	
Guilford	321	<b>GF 8324</b>	1935	House	8400 Newberry Street	7900986855	



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County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	322	<b>GF 8325</b>	1932	Stokesdale Auto Supply	8403 Newberry Street	7900988603	
Guilford	323	<b>GF 8326</b>	1925	House	8401 Newberry Street	7900988668	
Guilford	324	<b>GF 8327</b>	1952	Bi-Rite	8624 U.S. Highway 158	7900896530	Formerly 8632 U.S.
Guilford	325	<b>GF 8328</b>	1906	D.P. Lemons General Store	8430 U.S. Highway 158	7900986531	
Guilford	326	<b>GF 8329</b>	1910	Tom Southard's Shoe	8428 U.S. Highway 158	7900986571	
Guilford	327	<b>GF 8330</b>	1908	Preston's Grocery (vacant)	8426 U.S. Highway 158	7900986489	
Guilford	328	<b>GF 8331</b>	1908	United States Post Office #2	8424 U.S. Highway 158	7900987407	
Guilford	329	<b>GF 8332</b>	1920	Joe Vaughn's Grocery (vacant)	8422 U.S. Highway 158	7900987425	
Guilford	330	<b>GF 8333</b>	1906	Southern Hardware & Farm	8420 U.S. Highway 158	7900987443	
Guilford	331	<b>GF 8334</b>	1920	Western Auto	8416 U.S. Highway 158	7900987461	
Guilford	332	<b>GF 8335</b>	1920	Powell's Drugstore	8414 U.S. Highway 158	7900987346	
Guilford	333	<b>GF 8336</b>	1920	United States Post Office #3/Ruby	8410 U.S. Highway 158	7900988308	
Guilford	334	<b>GF 8337</b>	1920	Car Lot Office/Fletcher	8406 U.S. Highway 158	7900988342	
Guilford	335	<b>GF 8338</b>	1920	Hot Dog Stand/Lawyer's	8402 U.S. Highway 158	7900988266	
Guilford	336	<b>GF 8339</b>	1908	Thacker Accounting/Stokes	8400 U.S. Highway 158	7900988294	
Guilford	337	<b>GF 8340</b>	1911	Forbis & Dick Funeral Service,	8320 U.S. Highway 158	7900989195	
Guilford	338	<b>GF 8341</b>	1960	Summerfield's	8500 Shilling Street	7910086442	
Guilford	339	<b>GF 8342</b>	1925	House	8600 Ellishboro Road	7910080434	

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Guilford	340	<b>GF 8343</b>	1951	Masonic Lodge	8420 Ellisboro Road	7910076841	
Guilford	341	<b>GF 8344</b>	1917	House	8416 Ellisboro Road	7910078812	
Guilford	342	<b>GF 8345</b>	1928	House	8414 Ellisboro Road	7910078539	
Guilford	343	<b>GF 8346</b>	1948	House	8410 Ellisboro Road	7910079473	
Guilford	344	<b>GF 8347</b>	1920	House	8400 Ellisboro Road	7910171205	
Guilford	345	<b>GF 8348</b>	1947	Char T's Hair Design	8108 U.S. Highway 158	7910079009	
Guilford	346	<b>GF 8349</b>	1928	Stokesdale Vet. Hospital	8208 U.S. Highway 158	7910077325	
Guilford	347	<b>GF 8350</b>	1956	United States Post Office	8210 U.S. Highway 158	7910076388	Formerly 8216-8210
Guilford	348	<b>GF 8351</b>	1958	The Afric Consignment &	8214 U.S. Highway 158	7910076452	
Guilford	349	<b>GF 8352</b>	1958	Business	8216 U.S. Highway 158	7910076435	
Guilford	350	<b>GF 8353</b>	1935	Business	8310 U.S. Highway 158	7910072883	
Guilford	351	<b>GF 8354</b>	1952	House	8008 NC 68 North	7910165954	
Guilford	352	<b>GF 8355</b>	1948	House	8006 NC 68 North	7910165812	
Guilford	353	<b>GF 8356</b>	1961	AJ's Tire & Automotive	8007 NC 68 North	7910162979	
Guilford	354	<b>GF 8357</b>	1938	Country Side Market	8001 NC 68 North	7910161847	
Guilford	355	<b>GF 8358</b>	1950	Stokesdale Imports Auto	8030 U.S. Highway 158	7910163688	
Guilford	356	<b>GF 8359</b>	1948	House	8024 U.S. Highway 158	7910165514	
Guilford	357	<b>GF 8360</b>	1947	House	8022 U.S. Highway 158	7910165450	

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Forsyth	145	<b>FY 4054</b>	1940	House	5018 Old Belews Creek Road	6867-16-4916.00	
Forsyth	146	<b>FY 4055</b>	1947	House	5012 Old Belews Creek Road	6867-16-4808.00	
Forsyth	147	<b>FY 4056</b>	1961	House	5011 Old Belews Creek Road	6867-16-6875.00	
Forsyth	148	<b>FY 4057</b>	1952	House	5017 Old Belews Creek Road	6867-16-6976.00	
Forsyth	149	<b>FY 4058</b>	1956	House	4626 Swain Lane	6867-17-1738.00	
Forsyth	150	<b>FY 4059</b>	1960	House	4620 Swain Lane	6867-17-2738.00	
Forsyth	151	<b>FY 4060</b>	1940	House	4614 Swain Lane	6867-17-3738.00	
Forsyth	152	<b>FY 4061</b>	1954	House	2510 Darrow Road	6867-17-4882.00	
Forsyth	153	<b>FY 4062</b>	1950	House	2540 Darrow Road	6867-18-5320.00	
Forsyth	154	<b>FY 4063</b>	1950	House	2532 Darrow Road	6867-18-5115.00	
Forsyth	155	<b>FY 4064</b>	1944	House	5050 Reidsville Road	6867-28-5405.00	
Forsyth	156	<b>FY 4065</b>	1961	House	5054 Reidsville Road	6867-28-1536.00	
Forsyth	157	<b>FY 4066</b>	1959	House	5060 Reidsville Road	6867-28-6659.00	
Forsyth	158	<b>FY 4067</b>	1955	House (moved)	5121 Reidsville Road	6867-39-1831.00	
Forsyth	159	<b>FY 4068</b>	1944	House	5120 Reidsville Road	6867-39-3566.00	
Forsyth	160	<b>FY 4069</b>	1955	House	5126 Reidsville Road	6867-39-5623.00	
Forsyth	161	<b>FY 4070</b>	1930	House	5132 Reidsville Road	6867-39-5783.00	
Forsyth	162	<b>FY 4071</b>	1923	House	5138 Reidsville Road	6867-39-6847.00	



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Guilford	358	<b>GF 8361</b>	1930	House	8020 U.S. Highway 158	7910167415	
Guilford	359	<b>GF 8362</b>	1940	Outbuildings	8018 U.S. Highway 158	7910167235	
Guilford	360	<b>GF 8363</b>	1961	House House and	8306 Purgason Lane	7910267145	
Guilford	361	<b>GF 1709</b>	1913	Outbuildings	7950 U.S. Highway 158	7910266496	
Guilford	362	<b>GF 8364</b>	1925	House House and	7946 U.S. Highway 158	7910255921	
Guilford	363	<b>GF 8365</b>	1928	Outbuildings	7944 U.S. Highway 158	7910350827	
Guilford	364	<b>GF 8366</b>	1928	House	7911 Athens Road	7910159618	
Guilford	365	<b>GF 8367</b>	1928	House	7871 Athens Road	7910258335	
Guilford	366	<b>GF 8368</b>	1952	House	7926 U.S. Highway 158	7910355733	
Guilford	367	<b>GF 8369</b>	1953	House	7914 U.S. Highway 158	7910450748	
Guilford	368	<b>GF 8370</b>	1930	House	7848 U.S. Highway 158	7910564921	Formerly 7832 U.S. Highway
Guilford	369	<b>GF 8371</b>	1923	House	7808 U.S. Highway 158	7910666308	
Guilford	370	<b>GF 8372</b>	1945	House	7806 U.S. Highway 158	7910657976	
Guilford	371	<b>GF 8373</b>	1880	Barn	7700 U.S. Highway 158	7910771545	
Guilford	372	<b>GF 8374</b>	1950	Signage Element (moved) House and	7700 U.S. Highway 158	7910771545	
Guilford	373	<b>GF 8375</b>	1940	Outbuildings	7208 U.S. Highway 158	7910984250	
Guilford	374	<b>GF 8376</b>	1946	Stokesdale Heating and Air	7101 U.S. Highway 158	7920062365	
Guilford	375	<b>GF 8377</b>	1944	House	7100 U.S. Highway 158	7920062791	

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Guilford	376	<b>GF 8378</b>	1961	House	6931 U.S. Highway 158	7920162249	
Guilford	377	<b>GF 8379</b>	1959	House	6923 U.S. Highway 158	7920166690	
Guilford	378	<b>GF 8380</b>	1958	Parker's Restaurant	6903 U.S. Highway 158	7920265877	
Guilford	379	<b>GF 8381</b>	1961	Apartment Building/Motel	6905 U.S. Highway 158	7920264790	Formerly 6907-6909
Guilford	380	<b>GF 8382</b>	1961	House	6905 U.S. Highway 158	7920264790	
Guilford	381	<b>GF 8383</b>	1956	House	6902 U.S. Highway 158	7920275161	
Guilford	382	<b>GF 1710</b>	1912	I.A. Wilson House and	6900 U.S. Highway 158	7920277505	
Guilford	383	<b>GF 8384</b>	1961	House	6857 U.S. Highway 158	7920360849	Formerly 6900 U.S.
Guilford	384	<b>GF 8385</b>	1930	House	6836 U.S. Highway 158	7920278066	Formerly 6840 U.S.
Guilford	385	<b>GF 1711</b>	1900	Vernon House and Outbuildings	6836 U.S. Highway 158	7920278066	
Guilford	386	<b>GF 8386</b>	1938	House and Outbuildings	6837 U.S. Highway 158	7920377080	
Guilford	387	<b>GF 8387</b>	1961	House	6834 U.S. Highway 158	7920378741	
Guilford	388	<b>GF 8388</b>	1850	Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery	6826 U.S. Highway 158	7920467828	
Guilford	389	<b>GF 554</b>	1928 and 1850	Flat Rock United Methodist Church	6720 U.S. Highway 158	7920588391	
Guilford	390	<b>GF 8389</b>	1880	Tobacco Barns House and	5701 U.S. Highway 220	7920689944	Formerly U.S. Highway 158
Guilford	391	<b>GF 8390</b>	1900	Outbuildings	8101 Adano Road	7910311418	
Guilford	392	<b>GF 8391</b>	1930	House	8135 Adano Road	7910235490	
Guilford	393	<b>GF 8392</b>	1930	House	8301 Angel-Pardue Road	7910116815	Formerly 8203 Angel-

LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	394	<b>GF 8393</b>	1950	House	7742 NC 68 North	7900708809	
Guilford	395	<b>GF 8394</b>	1930	House and Outbuildings	7754 NC 68 North	7900816510	Formerly 7750 NC 68
Guilford	396	<b>GF 8395</b>	1930	Tobacco Barn	8316 Holt-Parrish Lane	7900713782	Formerly 8316 NC 68
Guilford	397	<b>GF 8396</b>	1930	House	7753 NC 68 North	7900718886	
Guilford	398	<b>GF 8397</b>	1930	House	7755 NC 68 North	7900717854	
Guilford	399	<b>GF 8398</b>	1950	House	7761 NC 68 North	7900728099	Formerly 7759 NC 68
Guilford	400	<b>GF 8399</b>	1950	House	7767 NC 68 North	7900729289	
Guilford	401	<b>GF 8400</b>	1940	House	7769 NC 68 North	7900729466	
Guilford	402	<b>GF 8401</b>	1945	House	7773 NC 68 North	7900820682	
Guilford	403	<b>GF 8402</b>	1935	Tobacco Barns	7762 NC 68 North	7900923356	
Guilford	404	<b>GF 8403</b>	1930	House and Tobacco Barn	7785 NC 68 North	7900832332	
Guilford	405	<b>GF 8404</b>	1960	House	7792 NC 68 North	7900836296	
Guilford	406	<b>GF 8405</b>	1930	House	7794 NC 68 North	7900837468	
Guilford	407	<b>GF 8406</b>	1950	House	7801 NC 68 North	7900836876	
Guilford	408	<b>GF 8407</b>	1955	House	8306 Prince Edward Road	7900834921	
Guilford	409	<b>GF 8408</b>	1920	House	7805 NC 68 North	7900848012	
Guilford	410	<b>GF 8409</b>	1960	House	7811 NC 68 North	7900849137	
Guilford	411	<b>GF 8410</b>	1960	Fulp Oil Co.	7817 NC 68 North	7900940343	



LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	412	<b>GF 8411</b>	1950	House and Tobacco Barn	7808 NC 68 North	7900947005	
Guilford	413	<b>GF 8412</b>	1925	House and Tobacco Barn	7830 NC 68 North	7900949509	
Guilford	414	<b>GF 8413</b>	1900	House, Outbuildings, and Daniel Arthur	7833 NC 68 North	7900858415	
Guilford	415	<b>GF 1716</b>	1913	Jones House and	7845 NC 68 North	7900958763	
Guilford	416	<b>GF 8414</b>	1955	House	7838 NC 68 North	7900949947	
Guilford	417	<b>GF 8415</b>	1960	House	7840 NC 68 North	7910042907	
Guilford	418	<b>GF 8416</b>	1940	House	7844 NC 68 North	7910051231	
Guilford	419	<b>GF 8417</b>	1950	House	7846 NC 68 North	7910051299	
Guilford	420	<b>GF 8418</b>	1925	House	8205 Clintwood Drive	7910066483	
Guilford	421	<b>GF 1715</b>	1920	House David Lester	8201 Clintwood Drive	7910065296	
Guilford	422	<b>GF 8419</b>	1940	House	7865 NC 68 North	7910065123	
Guilford	423	<b>GF 8420</b>	1915	House and Barn	7863 NC 68 North	7910064010	
Guilford	424	<b>GF 8421</b>	1945	House	7854 NC 68 North	7910054588	
Guilford	425	<b>GF 8422</b>	1940	House and Garage	7858 NC 68 North	7910055786	
Guilford	426	<b>GF 8423</b>	1950	House	7860 NC 68 North	7910056811	
Guilford	427	<b>GF 8424</b>	1915	Jerry's Day Care Center	7862 NC 68 North	7910056952	
Guilford	428	<b>GF 8425</b>	1960	House and Outbuildings	8105 Baywood Drive	7910062148	
Guilford	429	<b>GF 2051</b>	1848	Stokesdale Methodist Church	8305 Loyola Road	7900978229	

LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	430	<b>GF 8426</b>	1960	House	8300 Barney Road	7910060801	
Guilford	431	<b>GF 8427</b>	1960	House	8302 Barney Road	7910060922	
Guilford	432	<b>GF 8428</b>	1960	House	8017 Stokesdale Street	7910070065	
Guilford	434	<b>GF 8430</b>	1955	House	8206 Marne Drive	7910089175	
Guilford	435	<b>GF 8431</b>	1955	House	8208 Marne Drive	7910088155	
Guilford	436	<b>GF 8432</b>	1920	House	8211 Marne Drive	7910077963	
Guilford	437	<b>GF 8433</b>	1930	Barn	8212 Marne Drive	7910086155	
Guilford	438	<b>GF 8434</b>	1930	House	8013 NC 68 North	7910176416	Formerly 8013/8015 NC
Guilford	439	<b>GF 8435</b>	1930	House	8012 NC 68 North	7910167966	Formerly 8015 NC 68
Guilford	440	<b>GF 8436</b>	1960	House	8021 NC 68 North	7910175652	
Guilford	441	<b>GF 8437</b>	1945	House	8031 NC 68 North	7910270929	
Guilford	442	<b>GF 8438</b>	1955	House	8037 NC 68 North	7910280270	
Guilford	443	<b>GF 8439</b>	1935	House and Outbuildings	8069 NC 68 North 8040 Belews Creek	7910395040	Formerly 8016 Belews
Guilford	444	<b>GF 8440</b>	1945	House	Road	7911109148	Formerly across from
Guilford	445	<b>GF 8441</b>	1920	House	8069 NC 68 North	7910395040	Formerly
Guilford	446	<b>GF 8442</b>	1900	House	8069 NC 68 North	7910395040	Across from
Guilford	447	<b>GF 8443</b>	1890-1930	House, Secondary House, and	8040 Belews Creek Road	7911109148	Formerly 8020 Belews
Guilford	448	<b>GF 8444</b>	1960	House	8002 Cabernet Cv	7911300075	

LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	449	<b>GF 8445</b>	1960	House	8000 Carbenet Cv	7911302163	
Guilford	450	<b>GF 8446</b>	1940	House	8101 NC 68 North	7911303254	
Guilford	451	<b>GF 8447</b>	1955	House and Outbuildings	8103 NC 68 North	7911305720	
Guilford	452	<b>GF 8448</b>	1935	House	8100 NC 68 North	7910395922	
Guilford	453	<b>GF 8449</b>	1950	House	8041 Belews Creek Road	7910192434	
Guilford	454	<b>GF 8450</b>	1955	House	8034 Belews Creek Road	7910195766	
Guilford	455	<b>GF 8451</b>	1945	House	8036 Belews Creek Road	7910193733	
Guilford	456	<b>GF 8452</b>	1940	House and Outbuildings	8040 Belews Creek Road	7911109148	
Guilford	457	<b>GF 8453</b>	1930	Barn	8019 Lester Road	7910097966	
Guilford	458	<b>GF 8454</b>	1950	House	8018 Lester Road	7911004062	
Guilford	459	<b>GF 8455</b>	1950	House	8016 Lester Road	7911004146	
Guilford	460	<b>GF 8456</b>	1945	Barn	8015 Lester Road	7911007216	
Guilford	461	<b>GF 8457</b>	1955	House	8013 Lester Road	7911007305	
Guilford	462	<b>GF 8458</b>	1960	House	8011 Lester Road	7911006487	
Guilford	463	<b>GF 8459</b>	1960	House	8010 Lester Road	7911004512	Formerly 8009 Lester
Guilford	464	<b>GF 8460</b>	1920	Tobacco Barn	7990-8008 Lester Road	7911011410	
Guilford	465	<b>GF 8461</b>	1905	Tobacco Barn	7984 Lester Road	7911110830	
Guilford	466	<b>GF 8462</b>	1920	Tobacco Barns	7953 Lester Road	7911116146	



LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2011 AND MARCH 2012

County	Resource #	Survey Site #	Date	Current/Historic Name	Address	PIN	Notes
Guilford	467	<b>GF 8463</b>	1955	M&K Quality Motors	8905 Ellisboro Road	7901806066	
Guilford	468	<b>GF 8464</b>	1950	Business	8904 Ellisboro Road	7901808113	
Guilford	469	<b>GF 8465</b>	1910	House	7725 Athens Road	7910646951	
Guilford	470	<b>GF 8466</b>	1930	Tobacco Barn	7717 Athens Road	7910750222	
Guilford	471	<b>GF 8467</b>	1905	House and Outbuildings	8013 Treeline Road	7910429297	
Guilford	472	<b>GF 8468</b>	1930	House and Outbuildings	8000 Eversfield Road	7910649371	
Guilford	473	<b>GF 8469</b>	1935	House and Outbuildings	7179 Ellison Road	7910831502	
Guilford	474	<b>GF 8470</b>	1940	House	7175 Ellison Road	7910833541	
Guilford	475	<b>GF 8471</b>	1910	House and Outbuildings	7170 Ellison Road	7910835819	Formerly 7179 Ellison
Guilford	476	<b>GF 8472</b>	1960	House	7148 Ellison Road	7910946033	
Guilford	477	<b>GF 8473</b>	1935	House	7096 Agatha Drive	7920267310	
Guilford	478	<b>GF 8474</b>	1960	House	8203 Flatrock Road	7920576084	
Guilford	479	<b>GF 8475</b>	1920	House, Outbuildings, Barns at Treeline	8415 Spotswood Road	7920884040	
Guilford	480	<b>GF 8476</b>	1940	Landscaping	7819 Athens Road	7910449082	





FY 3671 4016 Old Greensboro Road



FY 3672 4017 Old Greensboro Road



FY 3673 4005 Hilda Street





FY 3674 4009 Hilda Street



FY 3675 4011 Hilda Street



FY 3676 4013 Hilda Street



FY 3677 4019 Hilda Street



FY 3678 4022 Hilda Street



FY 3679 4019 Hilda Street





FY 3680 4025 Hilda Street



FY 3681 4027 Hilda Street



FY 3682 4026 Hilda Street





FY 3686 4037 Hilda Street



FY 3687 4041 Hilda Street



FY 3904 4043 Hilda Street



FY 3905 4047 Hilda Street



FY 3906 301 Grover Street



FY 3907 210 Grover Street





FY 3908 207 Grover Street



FY 3909 206 Grover Street



FY 3910 202 Grover Street





FY 3911 203 Grover Street



FY 3912 4103 Reidsville Road



FY 3913 4067 Reidsville Road





FY 3913 4061 Reidsville Road



FY 3914 4031 Reidsville Road



FY 3941 4023 Reidsville Road



FY 3945 4058 Reidsville Road



FY 3946 4060 Reidsville Road



FY 3947 4068 Reidsville Road





FY 3948 4072 Reidsville Road



FY 3949 4120 Reidsville Road



FY 3950 4118 Reidsville Road





FY 3954 4135 Reidsville Road



FY 3955 4145 Reidsville Road



FY 3956 4151 Reidsville Road





FY 3957 4161 Reidsville Road



FY 3958 4165 Reidsville Road



FY 3959 4150 Reidsville Road





FY 3960 4166 Reidsville Road



FY 3961 4177 Reidsville Road



FY 3962 4171 Reidsville Road



FY 3963 204 Gaither Road



FY 3964 205 Gaither Road



FY 3965 206 Gaither Road





FY 3966 4180 Tamra Lane



FY 3967 4160 Tamra Lane



FY 3968 221 Gaither Road





FY 3969 4215 Reidsville Road



FY 3970 4221 Reidsville Road



FY 3971 4233 Reidsville Road



FY 3972 4235 Reidsville Road



FY 3973 4214 Reidsville Road



FY 3974 4216 Reidsville Road





FY 3975 4224 Reidsville Road



FY 3976 4234 Reidsville Road



FY 3977 4252 Reidsville Road





FY 3978 319 Rickard Drive



FY 3979 323 Rickard Drive



FY 3980 327 Rickard Drive



FY 3981 4311 Stokesdale Avenue



FY 3982 4315 Stokesdale Avenue



FY 3983 4323 Stokesdale Avenue





FY 3984 4306 Reidsville Road



FY 3985 4308 Reidsville Road



FY 3986 4310 Reidsville Road





FY 3987 4314 Reidsville Road



FY 3988 4316 Reidsville Road



FY 3989 4318 Reidsville Road



FY 3990 4320 Reidsville Road



FY 3991 4324 Reidsville Road



FY 3992 4328 Reidsville Road





FY 3993 4334 Reidsville Road



FY 3994 4340 Reidsville Road



FY 3995 4342 Reidsville Road





FY 3996 4345 Reidsville Road



FY 3997 4343 Reidsville Road



FY 3998 4335 Reidsville Road



FY 3999 4331 Reidsville Road



FY 4000 4325 Reidsville Road



FY 4001 4323 Reidsville Road





FY 4002 4321 Reidsville Road



FY 4003 4315 Reidsville Road



FY 4004 4309 Reidsville Road





FY 4005 4303 Reidsville Road



FY 4006 4364 Reidsville Road



FY 4007 4400 Reidsville Road



FY 4008 4406 Reidsville Road



FY 4009 4412 Reidsville Road



FY 4010 4416 Reidsville Road





FY 4011 112 Stanley Avenue



FY 4012 4424 Reidsville Road



FY 4013 4426 Reidsville Road





FY 4014 4430 Reidsville Road



FY 4015 110 Angel Drive



FY 4016 114 Angel Drive



FY 4017 115 Angel Drive



FY 4018 111 Angel Drive



FY 4019 105 Angel Drive





FY 4020 4503 Reidsville Road



FY 4021 4522 Reidsville Road



FY 4022 4562 Reidsville Road



FY 4023 4567 Reidsville Road



FY 4024 4569 Reidsville Road



FY 0687 4648 Old Belews Creek Road





FY 4025 4615 Reidsville Road



FY 4026 4677 Old Belews Creek Road



FY 4027 4680 Reidsville Road





FY 4028 4684 Reidsville Road



FY 4029 4750 Old Belews Creek Road



FY 4030 4725 Reidsville Road





FY 4031 4308 Old Belews Creek Road



FY 4032 4320 Old Belews Creek Road



FY 4033 4324 Old Belews Creek Road





FY 4034 4330 Old Belews Creek Road



FY 0499 4356 Old Belews Creek Road



FY 4035 4855 Reidsville Road





FY 4036 4895 Reidsville Road



FY 4037 4885 Reidsville Road



FY 4038 4901 Reidsville Road



FY 4039 4920 Reidsville Road



FY 4040 4948 Reidsville Road



FY 4041 4947 Reidsville Road





FY 4042 4961 Reidsville Road



FY 4043 4964 B Reidsville Road



FY 4044 4966 Reidsville Road



FY 4045 4974 Reidsville Road



FY 4046 4984 Reidsville Road



FY 4047 4981 Reidsville Road





FY 4048 4995 Reidsville Road



FY 4049 5041 Old Belews Creek Road



FY 4050 5035 Old Belews Creek Road





FY 4051 5027 Old Belews Creek Road



FY 4052 5023 Old Belews Creek Road







FY 4054 5018 Old Belews Creek Road



FY 4055 5012 Old Belews Creek Road





FY 4057 5017 Old Belews Creek Road



FY 4058 4626 Swain Lane



FY 4059 4620 Swain Lane





FY 4060 4614 Swain Lane



FY 4061 2510 Darrow Road



FY 4062 2540 Darrow Road



FY 4063 2532 Darrow Road



FY 4064 5050 Reidsville Road



FY 4065 5054 Reidsville Road





FY 4066 5060 Reidsville Road



FY 4067 5121 Reidsville Road



FY 4068 5120 Reidsville Road



FY 4069 5126 Reidsville Road



FY 4070 5132 Reidsville Road



FY 4071 5138 Reidsville Road





FY 4072 5129 Reidsville Road



FY 4073 Between 5129 and 5153 Reidsville Road (no street address)



FY 3269 5153 Reidsville Road



FY 4074 5175 Reidsville Road



FY 4075 5185 Reidsville Road



FY 4076 5191 Reidsville Road





FY 4077 5215 Reidsville Road



FY 4078 5322 Reidsville Road



FY 4079 5310 Reidsville Road



FY 4080 5294 Reidsville Road



FY 4081 5307 Reidsville Road



FY 4082 5321 Reidsville Road





FY 4083 5327 Reidsville Road



FY 4084 5333 Reidsville Road



FY 4085 5345 Reidsville Road



FY 4086 6036 Vance Road



FY 4087 6020 Vance Road



FY 4088 6029 Vance Road





FY 4089 5390 Reidsville Road



FY 4090 5406 Reidsville Road



FY 4091 5440 Reidsville Road



FY 4092 5470 Reidsville Road



FY 4093 5520 Reidsville Road



FY 4094 5527 Reidsville Road





FY 4095 5525 Reidsville Road



FY 4096 5555 Reidsville Road



FY 4097 5605 Reidsville Road



FY 4098 5635 Reidsville Road



FY 4099 5660 Reidsville Road



FY 8801 5650 Reidsville Road





FY 8802 4242 Old Flat Rock Road



FY 8803 5751 Reidsville Road



FY 8804 5796 Reidsville Road



FY FY 8805 5835 Reidsville Road



FY FY 8806 5865 Reidsville Road



FY FY 8807 5889 Reidsville Road





FY 681 5910 Reidsville Road



FY 8808 5938 Reidsville Road



FY 8809 5991 Reidsville Road



FY 8810 6003 Reidsville Road



FY 8811 5998 Reidsville Road



FY 8812 6075 Reidsville Road





FY 8813 6080 Reidsville Road



FY 8814 6180 Reidsville Road



FY 8815 8830 Goodwill Church Road



FY 8816 8812 Goodwill Church Road



FY 8817 8915 Goodwill Church Road



FY 8818 6206 Reidsville Road





FY 8819 6214 Reidsville Road



FY 8820 6211 Reidsville Road



FY 8821 6241 Reidsville Road



FY 8822 6245 Reidsville Road



FY 8823 6265 Reidsville Road



FY 8824 6275 Reidsville Road





FY 8825 6075 Kernersville Road



FY 8826 6015 Kernersville Road



FY 8827 6300 Reidsville Road



FY 8828 3640 Piney Grove Road



FY 8829 6370 Reidsville Road



FY 8830 6408 Peaceful Valley Drive





FY 8831 6412 Peaceful Valley Drive



FY 8832 6579 Reidsville Road



FY 8005 639 Reidsville Road



GF 8236 9309 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8237 9310 U.S. Highway 1598



GF 8238 7636A Happy Hill Road





GF 8239 9261 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8240 9252 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8241 9225 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8242 9221 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8243 9216 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8244 9201 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8245 9200 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8246 9160 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8247 9159 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8248 9157 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8249 9152 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8250 9149 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8251 9133 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8252 9126 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8253 9113 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8254 9120 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8255 9116 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8256 9112 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8257 9108 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8258 9108 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8259 9111 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8260 9094 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8261 9089 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8262 9083 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8263 9086 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8264 9070 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8265 9164 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8266 9053 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8267 9047 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8268 9041 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8269 9032 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8270 9030 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8271 9000 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8272 9006 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8273 9010 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8274 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8275 9016 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8276 9023 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8277 9021 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8278 9015 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8279 9011 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8280 8508 Croft Drive





GF 8281 8507 Croft Drive



GF 8282 8510 Croft Drive



GF 8283 8509 Croft Drive





GF 8284 8514 Croft Drive



GF 8285 8511 Croft Drive



GF 8286 8901 U.S. Highway 158

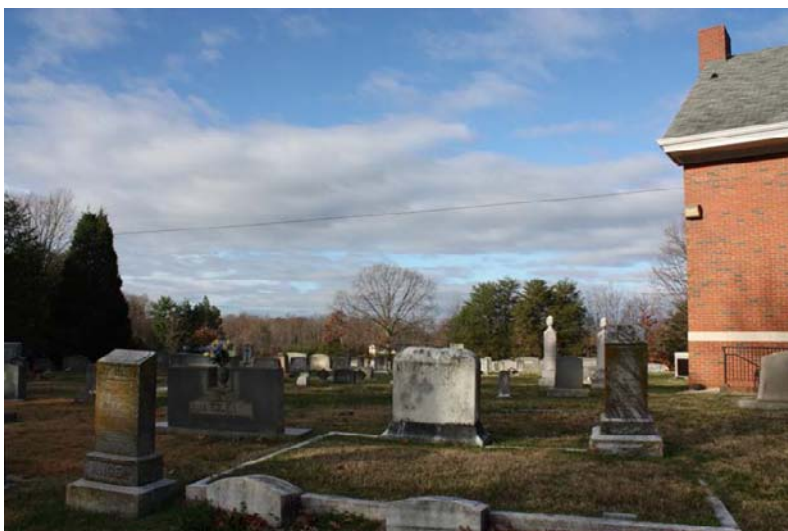




GF 8287 8614 Grays Harbor Road



GF 8288 8611 Grays Harbor Road



GF 8289 8605 Stokesdale Street



GF 8290 8501 Stokesdale Street



GF 8291 8508 Arapahoe Drive



GF 8292 8506 Arapahoe Drive





GF 8293 8504 Arapahoe Drive



GF 8294 8417 Stokesdale Street



GF 8295 8415 Stokesdale Street



GF 8296 8411 Stokesdale Street



GF 8297 8411 Stokesdale Street



GF 1707 8407 Stokesdale Street





GF 8298 8405 Stokesdale Street



GF 8299 8403 Stokesdale Street



GF 1708 8401 Stokesdale Street



GF 8300 8506 Vaughn Street



GF 8301 8509 Vaughn Street



GF 8302 8508 Vaughn Street





GF 8303 8307 Stokesdale Street



GF 1712 8305 Stokesdale Street



GF 1713 8303 Stokesdale Street



GF 1714 8301 Stokesdale Street



GF 8304 8201 Stokesdale Street



GF 8305 8214 Glory Road





GF 8306 8240 Glory Road



GF 8307 8127 Stokesdale Street



GF 8308 8121 Stokesdale Street



GF 8309 8318 Loyola Drive



GF 8310 8311 Loyola Drive



GF 8311 8309 Loyola Drive





GF 8312 8311 Clintwood Drive



GF 8313 8006 Stokesdale Street



GF 8314 8008 Stokesdale Street



GF 8315 8015 Stokesdale Street



GF 8316 8301 Clintwood Drive



GF 8317 8207 Clintwood Drive





GF 8318 7911 NC 68 North



GF 1702 8624 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8319 8606 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8320 8606 U.S. Highway 158



GF 1703 8512 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8321 8508 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8322 8500 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8323 8710 Ellisboro Road



GF 8324 8400 Newberry Street



GF 8325 8403 Newberry Street



GF 8326 8401 Newberry Street



GF 8327 8624 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8328 8430 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8329 8428 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8330 8426 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8331 8424 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8332 8422 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8333 8420 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8334 8416 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8335 8414 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8336 8410 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8337 8406 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8338 8402 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8339 8400 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8340 8320 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8341 8500 Shilling Street



GF 8342 8600 Ellisboro Road



GF 8343 8420 Ellisboro Road



GF 8344 8416 Ellisboro Road



GF 8345 8414 Ellisboro Road





GF 8346 8410 Ellisboro Road



GF 8347 8400 Ellisboro Road



GF 8348 8108 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8349 8208 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8350 8210 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8351 8214 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8352 8216 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8353 8310 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8354 8008 NC 68 North



GF 8355 8006 NC 68 North



GF 8356 8007 NC 68 North



GF 8357 8001 NC 68 North





GF 8358 8030 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8359 8024 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8360 8022 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8361 8020 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8362 8018 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8363 8306 Purgason Lane





GF 1709 7950 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8364 7946 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8365 7944 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8366 7911 Athens Road



GF 8367 7871 Athens Road



GF 8368 7926 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8369 7914 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8370 7848 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8371 7808 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8372 7806 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8373 7700 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8374 7700 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8375 7208 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8376 7101 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8377 7100 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8378 6931 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8379 6923 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8380 6903 U.S. Highway 158





GF 8381 6905 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8382 6905 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8383 6902 U.S. Highway 158



GF 1710 6900 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8384 6857 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8385 6836 U.S. Highway 158





GF 1711 6836 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8386 6837 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8387 6834 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8388 6826 U.S. Highway 158



GF 554 6720 U.S. Highway 158



GF 8389 5701 U.S. Highway 220





GF 8390 8101 Adano Road



GF 8391 8135 Adano Road



GF 8392 8301 Angel-Pardue Road



GF 8393 7742 NC 68 North



GF 8394 7754 NC 68 North



GF 8395 8316 Holt-Parrish Lane





GF 8396 7753 NC 68 North



GF 8397 7755 NC 68 North



GF 8398 7761 NC 68 North



GF 8399 7767 NC 68 North



GF 8400 7769 NC 68 North



GF 8401 7773 NC 68 North





GF 8402 7762 NC 68 North



GF 8403 7785 NC 68 North



GF 8404 7792 NC 68 North





GF 8405 7794 NC 68 North



GF 8406 7801 NC 68 North



GF 8407 8306 Prince Edward Road





GF 8408 7805 NC 68 North



GF 8409 7811 NC 68 North



GF 8410 7817 NC 68 North



GF 8411 7808 NC 68 North



GF 8412 7830 NC 68 North



GF 8413 7833 NC 68 North





GF 1716 7845 NC 68 North



GF 8414 7838 NC 68 North



GF 8415 7840 NC 68 North





GF 8416 7844 NC 68 North



GF 8417 7846 NC 68 North



GF 8418 8205 Clintwood Drive





GF 1715 8201 Clintwood Drive



GF 8419 7865 NC 68 North



GF 8420 7863 NC 68 North



GF 8421 7854 NC 68 North



GF 8422 7858 NC 68 North



GF 8423 7860 NC 68 North

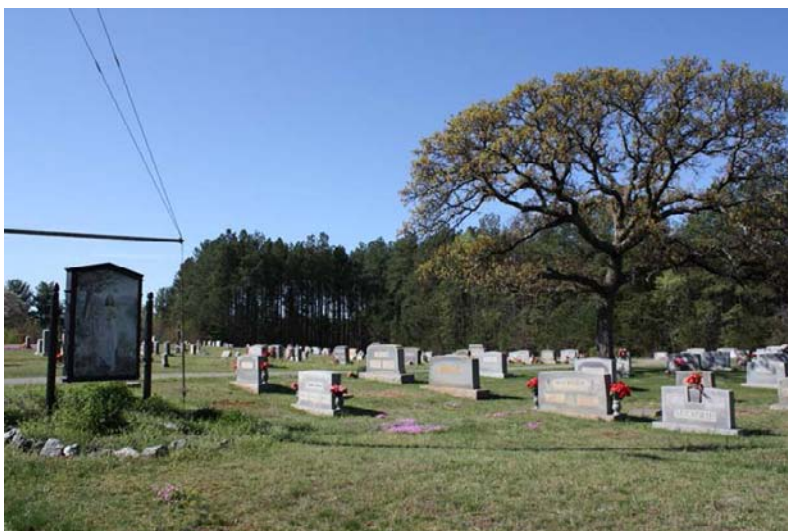




GF 8424 7862 NC 68 North



GF 8425 8105 Baywood Drive



GF 2051 8305 Loyola Road



GF 8426 8300 Barney Road



GF 8427 8302 Barney Road



GF 8428 8017 Stokesdale Street





GF 8430 8206 Marne Drive



GF 8431 8208 Marne Drive



GF 8432 8211 Marne Drive





GF 8433 8212 Marne Drive



GF 8434 8013 NC 68 North



GF 8435 8012 NC 68 NorthGF 8435 8012 NC 68 North





GF 8436 8021 NC 68 North



GF 8437 8031 NC 68 North



GF 8438 8037 NC 68 North





GF 8439 8069 NC 68 North



GF 8440 8040 Belews Creek Road



GF 8441 8069 NC 68 North





GF 8442 8069 NC 68 North



GF 8443 8040 Belews Creek Road



GF 8444 8002 Cabernet Cv





GF 8445 8000 Carbenet Cv



GF 8446 8101 NC 68 North



GF 8447 8103 NC 68 North





GF 8448 8100 NC 68 North



GF 8449 8041 Belews Creek Road



GF 8450 8034 Belews Creek Road





GF 8451 8036 Belews Creek Road



GF 8452 8040 Belews Creek Road



GF 8453 8019 Lester Road





GF 8454 8018 Lester Road



GF 8455 8016 Lester Road



GF 8456 8015 Lester Road





GF 8457 8013 Lester Road



GF 8458 8011 Lester Road



GF 8459 8010 Lester Road





GF 8460 7990-8008 Lester Road



GF 8461 7984 Lester Road



GF 8462 7953 Lester Road



GF 8463 8905 Ellisboro Road



GF 8464 8904 Ellisboro Road



GF 8465 7725 Athens Road





GF 8466 7717 Athens Road



GF 8467 8013 Treeline Road



GF 8468 8000 Eversfield Road



GF 8469 7179 Ellison Road



GF 8470 7175 Ellison Road



GF 8471 7170 Ellison Road





GF 8472 7148 Ellison Road



GF 8473 7096 Agatha Drive



GF 8474 8203 Flatrock Road



GF 8475 8415 Spotswood Road



GF 8476 7819 Athens Road



GF 2050





**APPENDIX B: CONCURRENCE FORM FOR RESOURCES NOT  
ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER, JANUARY 24 AND MAY 1,  
2012**





WBS# 37405.1.1

TIP # R-2577ABC

County: Forsyth and Guilford

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

Project Description: **Widen US 158 (Reidsville Road) from existing multi-lane section north of  
I-40 Business in Forsyth County to US 220 in Guilford County**

On **January 24 and May 1, 2012** representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other **New South Associates, Inc.**

reviewed the subject project at historic architectural resources photograph review sessions/consultations.

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's APE.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's APE, but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified **on the reverse** are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary. Photographs of these properties are attached.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's APE.
- 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.
- More information is requested on properties: **27, 48, 114, 165, 284, 288, 291, 296, 297, 298, 314, 317, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339, 361, 388, 389**

Signed:

Vanessa E. Patrick 1 May 2012  
Representative, NCDOT Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative, HPO Date

Renee Hedrick-Early 5-1-12  
State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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



REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE :

1-26, 28-47, 49-113, 115-164, 166-283, 285-287, 289,  
290, 292-295, 299-313, 315, 316, 318-323, 338,  
340-360, 362-387, 390, 391-480

R-2577ABC  
Forsyth & Guilford Counties  
1 May 2012

**APPENDIX C: LIST OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES TO  
BE EVALUATED, MAY 29, 2012**





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## **R-2577, Forsyth and Guilford Counties Properties to be Evaluated (30)**

- 27. Edgewood Baptist Church (FY 3292 – SL)
- 48. Crews United Methodist Church and Cemetery
- 114. Lowery-Martin House and Outbuildings (FY 687)
- 165. Bel Air Drive-In Theater (FY 3269)
- 284. House
- 288. House
- 291. Stokesdale Methodist Church Parsonage (former)
- 296. Knight House #1
- 297. Knight House #2
- 298. Knight House #3
- 314. D. A. Jones House
- 317. Taylor-Edwards House
- 324. Bi-Rite Supermarket
- 325. Commercial Building (vacant)
- 326. Commercial Building (vacant)
- 327. Commercial Building (vacant)
- 328. Hutchins Trading Post
- 329. Commercial Building (vacant)
- 330. Southern Hardware and Farm Supply
- 331. MetLife
- 332. A&L Drywall
- 333. South Rich Partnership
- 334. Sadie Scarecrow's Herbal Garden
- 335. All About Hair
- 336. Thacker Accounting
- 337. Brooke Funeral Home
- 339. House
- 361. House and Outbuildings (GF 1709) + deed check on # 360, 362, and 363 Houses
- 388. Elm Grove Baptist Church Cemetery
- 389. Flat Rock United Methodist Church and Cemetery

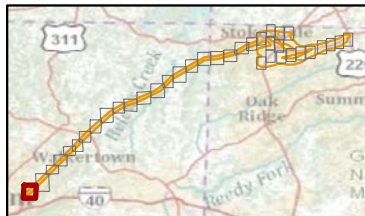
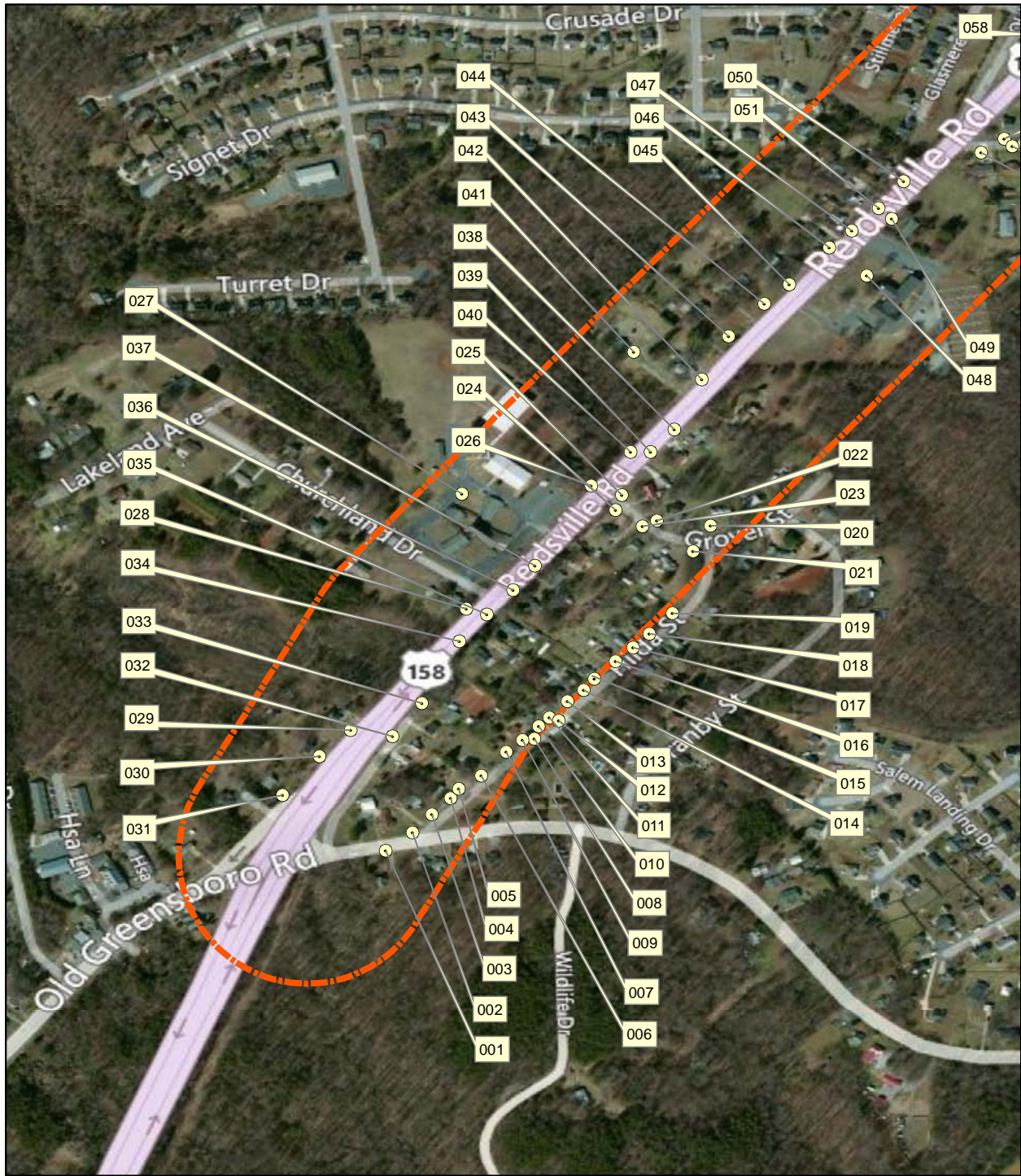




## **APPENDIX D: AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT AND RESOURCE LOCATOR MAPS**

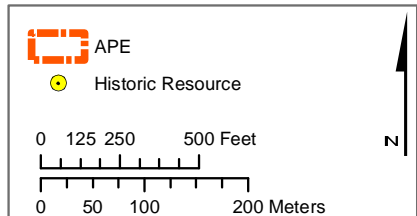




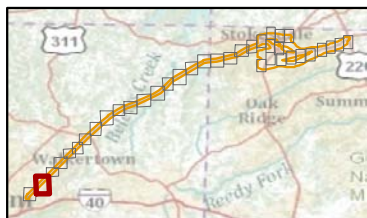


**Index Map**

Map 1 of 37

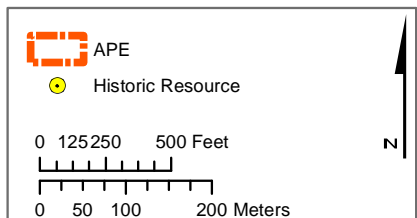




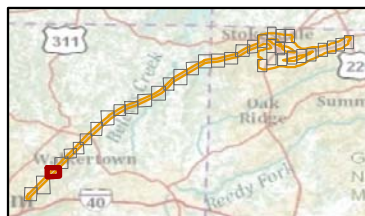


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Map 2 of 37

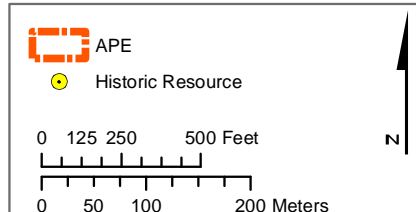
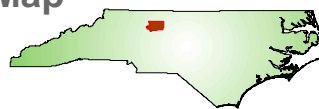




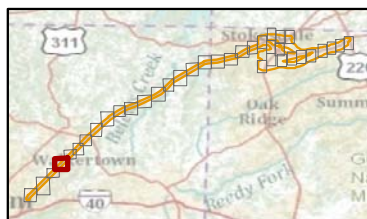


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Map 3 of 37

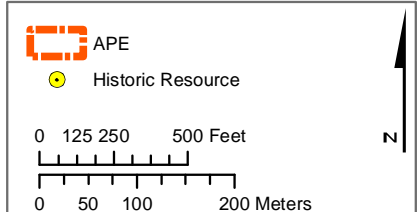




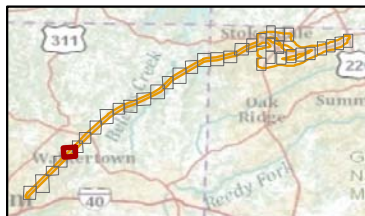


### Index Map

Map 4 of 37

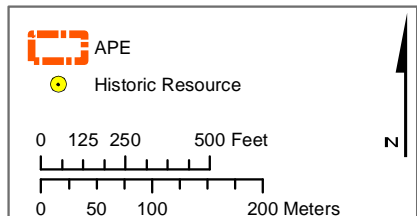




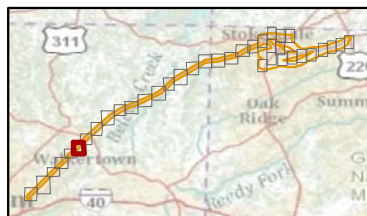


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Map 5 of 37

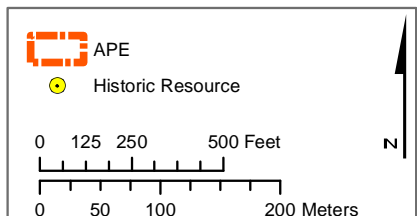




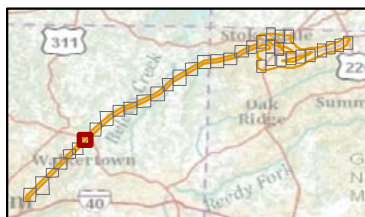


**Index Map**

Map 6 of 37

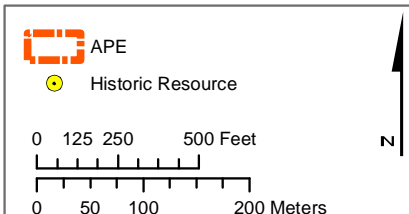




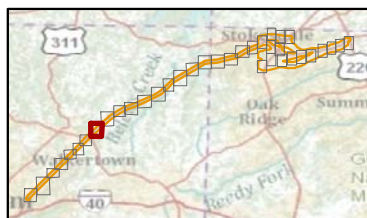


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Map 7 of 37

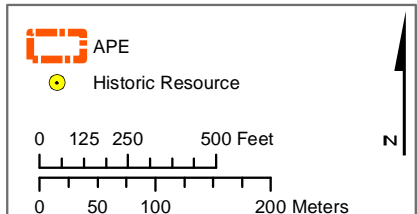




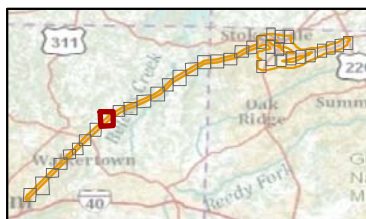


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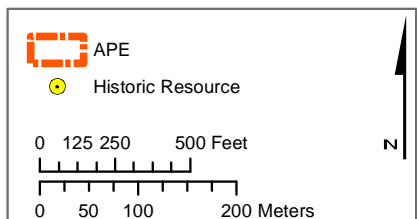




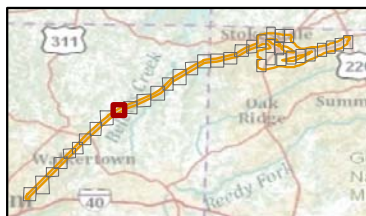


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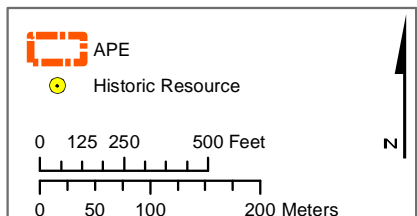
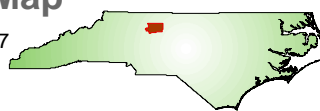




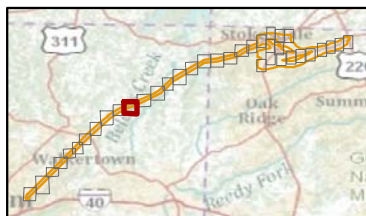


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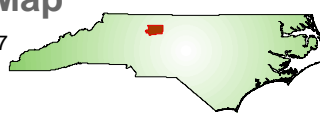






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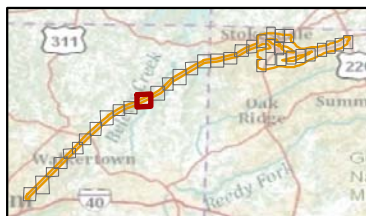
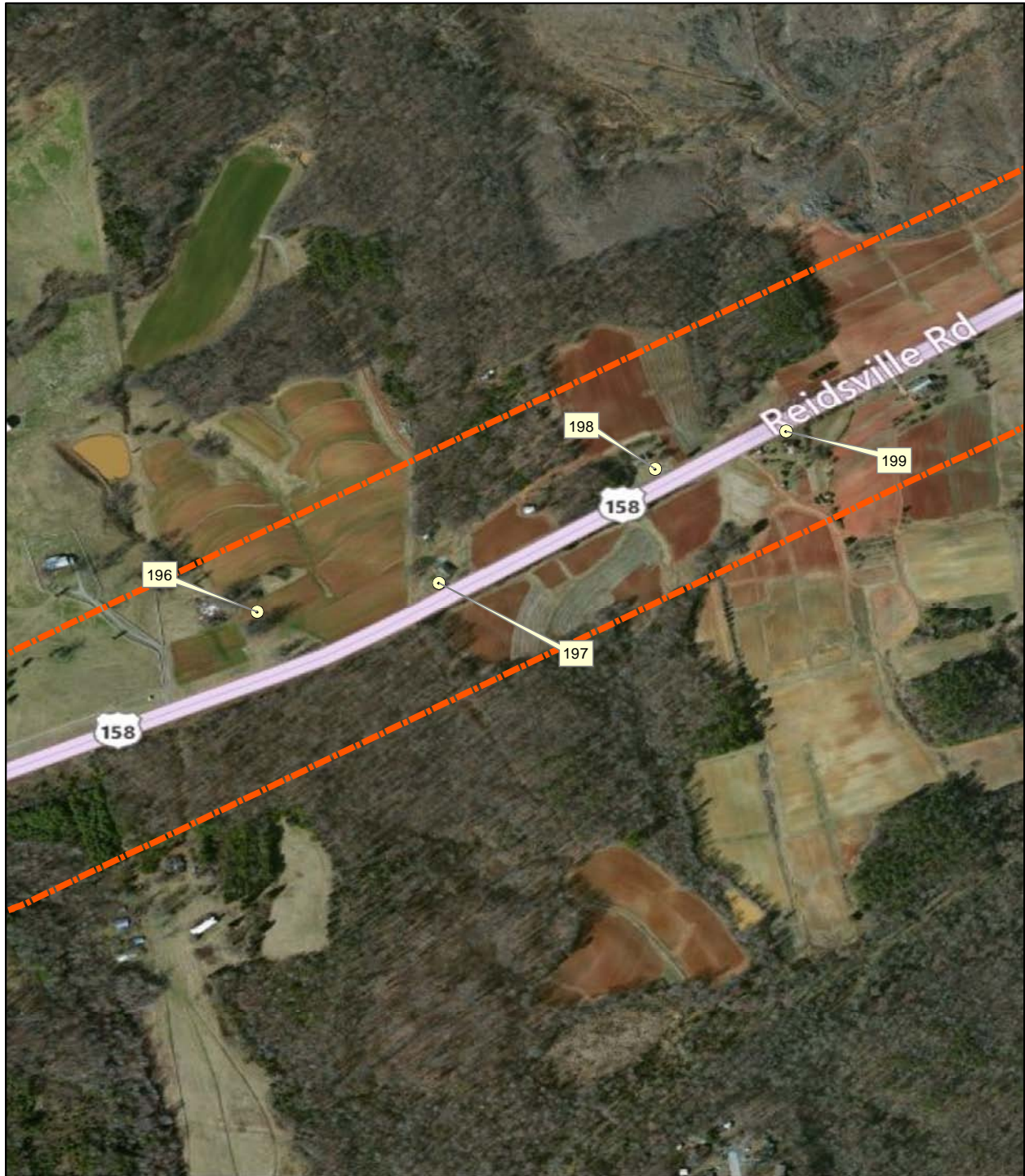
Map 11 of 37



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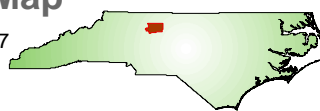
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### Index Map

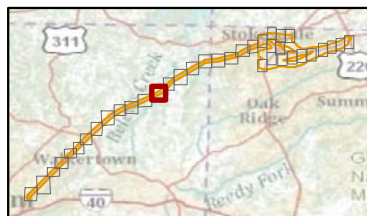
Map 12 of 37



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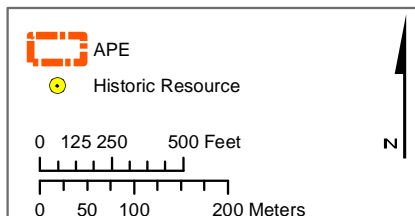
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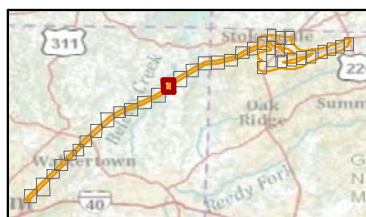


### Index Map

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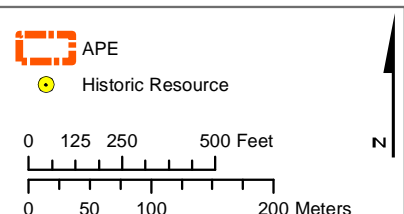




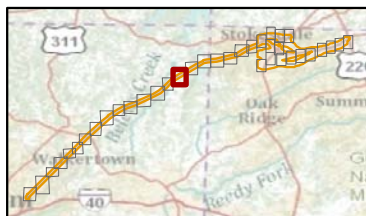


**Index Map**

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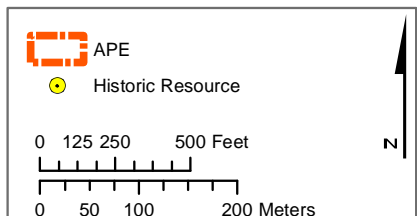




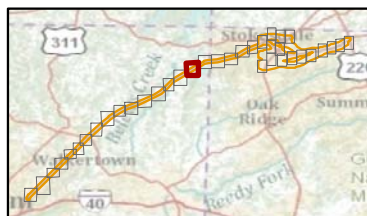


### Index Map

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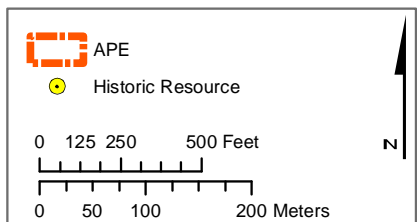
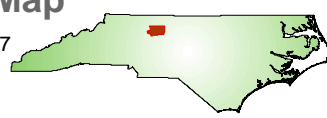




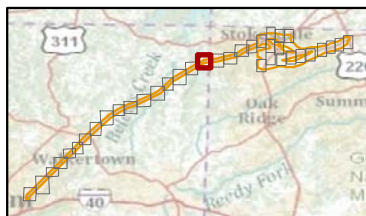


### Index Map

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### Index Map

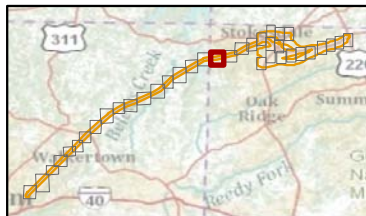
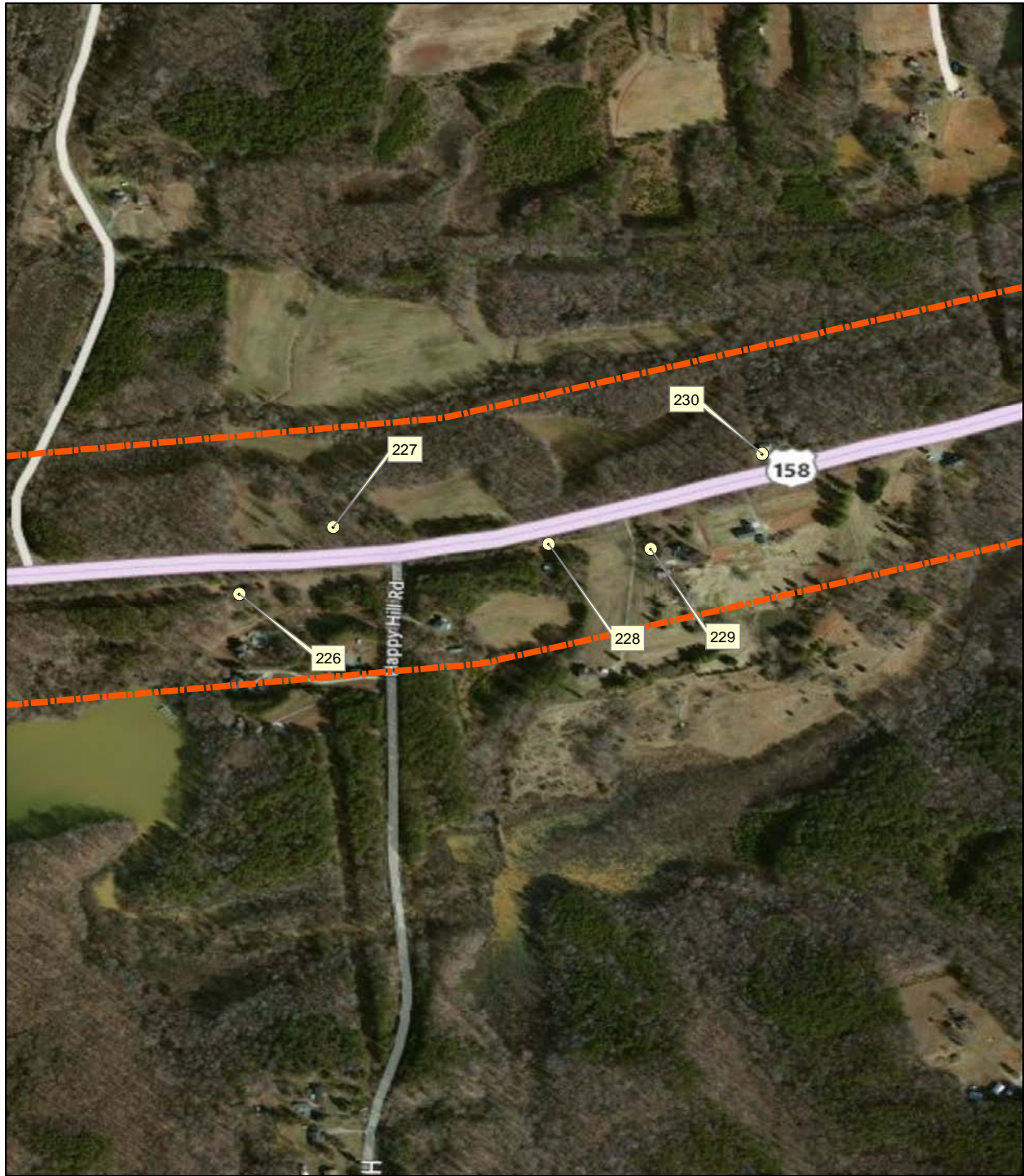
Map 17 of 37



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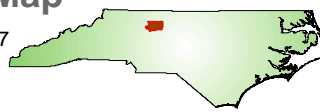
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### Index Map

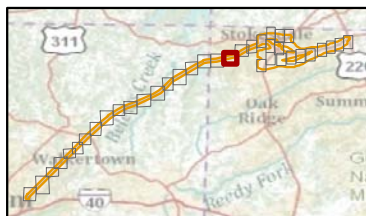
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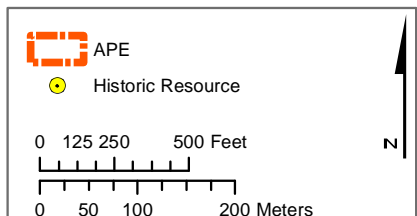
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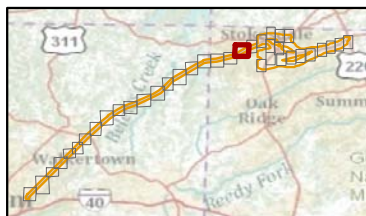
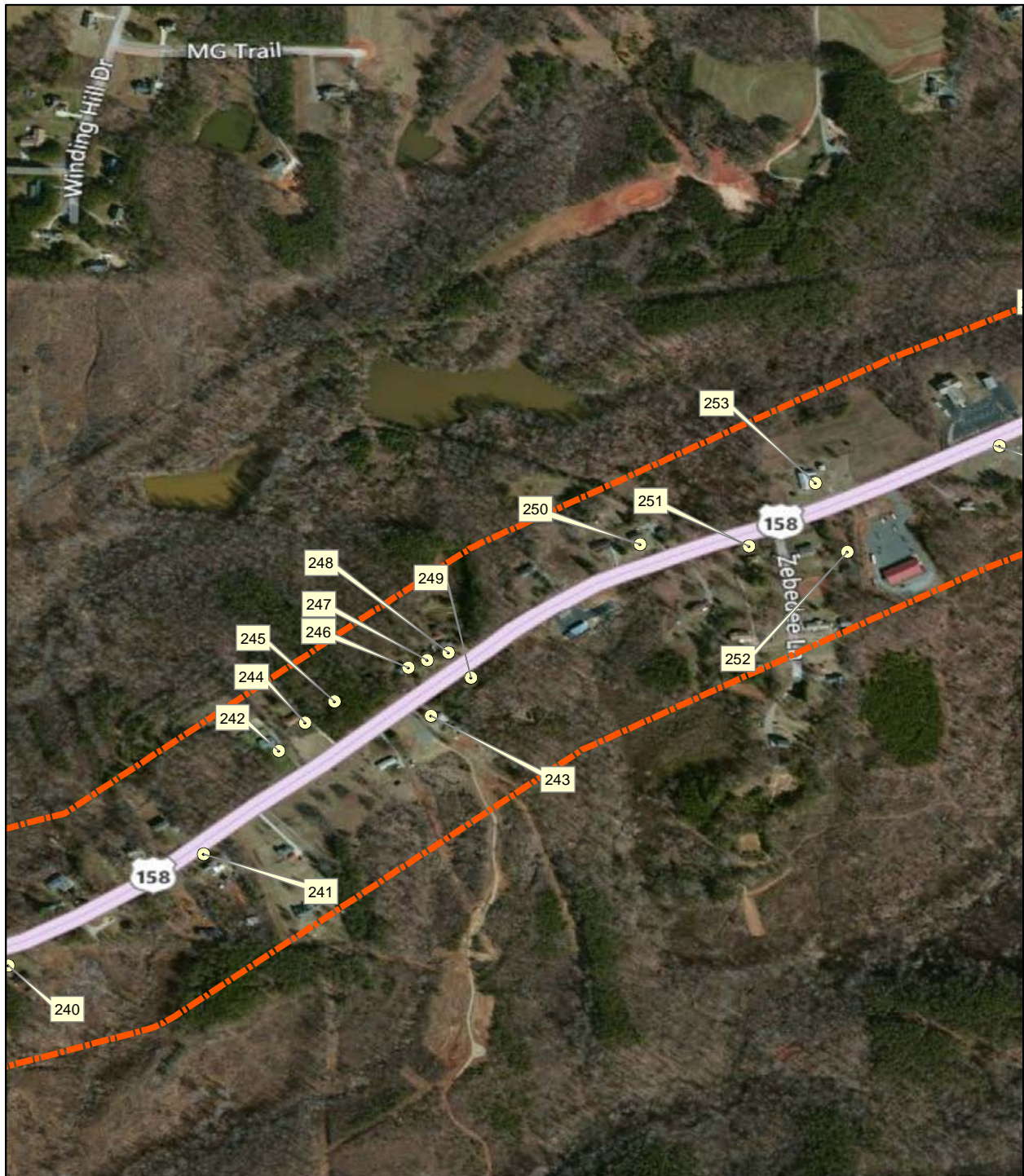


### Index Map

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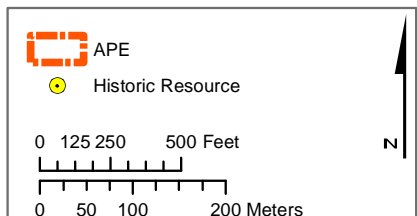




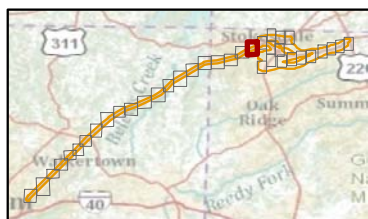


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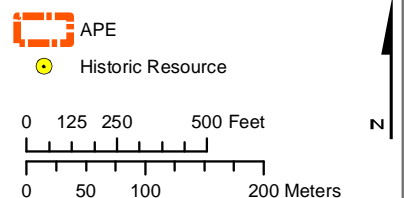




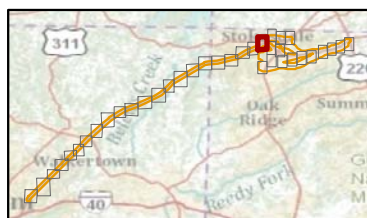


**Index Map**

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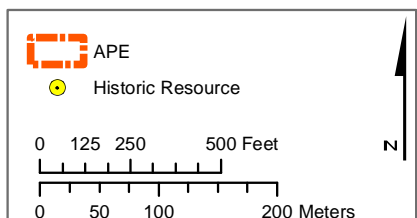




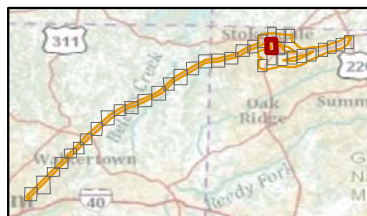


**Index Map**

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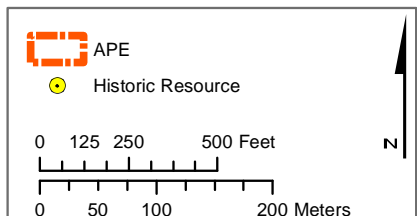




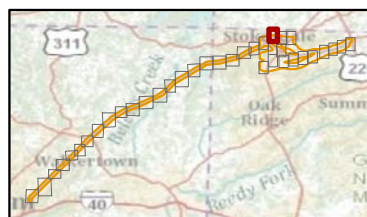


**Index Map**

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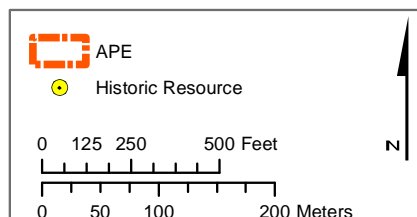




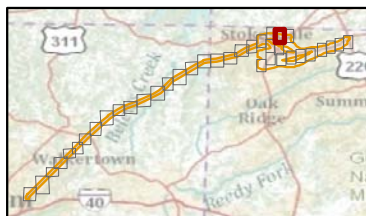


### Index Map

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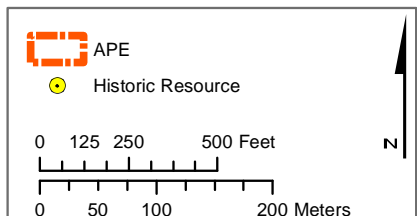




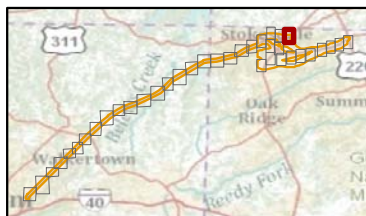


**Index Map**

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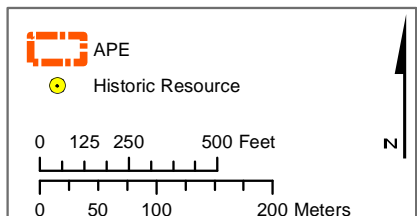




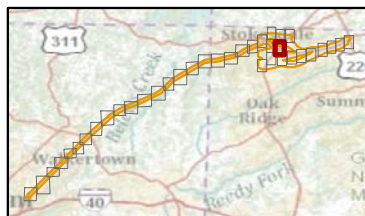


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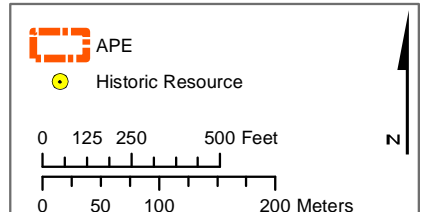
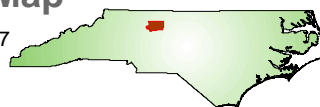




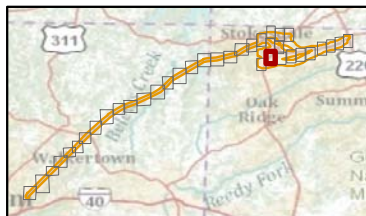


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Map 27 of 37

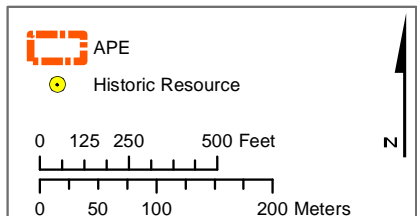
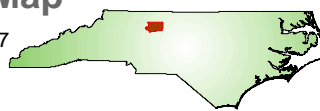




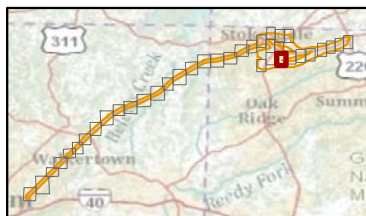


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**Index Map**

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**Legend**


-  APE
-  Historic Resource

**Scale**

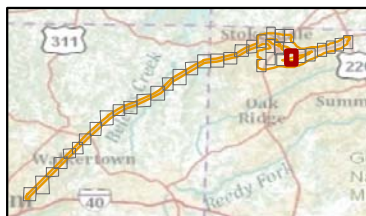
0 125 250 500 Feet

0 50 100 200 Meters

**North Arrow**









### Index Map

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 APE

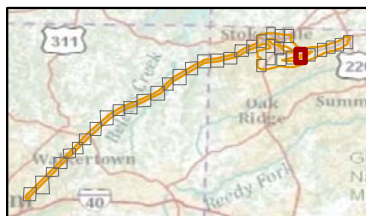
 Historic Resource

0 125 250 500 Feet

0 50 100 200 Meters

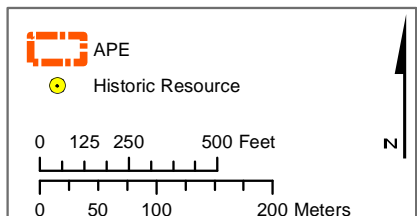




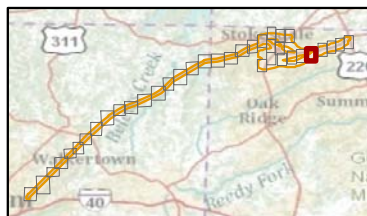


**Index Map**

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### Index Map

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Legend:

- APE
- Historic Resource

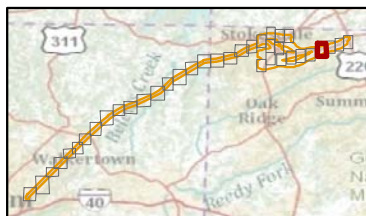
Scale:

0 125 250 500 Feet

0 50 100 200 Meters

North Arrow







### Index Map

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 APE

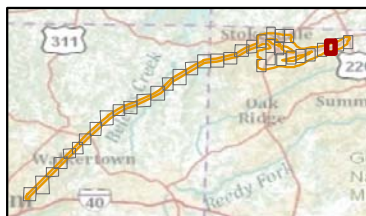
 Historic Resource

0 125 250 500 Feet

0 50 100 200 Meters









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 APE

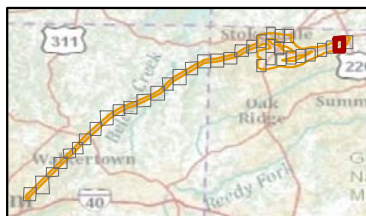
 Historic Resource

0 125 250 500 Feet

0 50 100 200 Meters

N







**Index Map**

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 APE

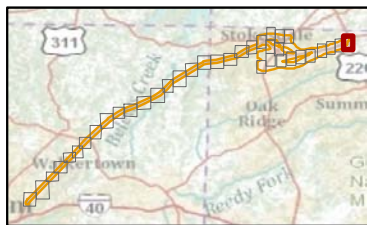
 Historic Resource

0 125 250 500 Feet

0 50 100 200 Meters

N






### Index Map

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 APE

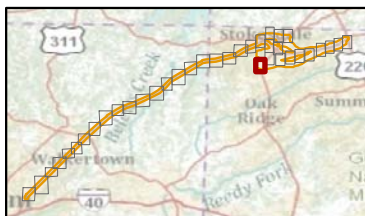
 Historic Resource

0 125 250 500 Feet

0 50 100 200 Meters







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