



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

March 23, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Megan Privett  
Human Environment Unit  
NC Department of Transportation

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*  
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Replace Bridge 189 on SR 2719 over UT of Reedy Ford, PA 14-09-0016, Guilford County,  
ER 15-0570

Thank you for your letter of March 10, 2015, transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and **concur that the Clapp Family Log House (GF1843) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places** under Criterion C as representative example of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century hewn, half-dovetailed log house and outbuilding construction in northeast Guilford County. The house is an example of a single pen house, and both buildings have a good to very good level of physical integrity. Therefore, they rank well when compared to other 19<sup>th</sup> century log buildings in the northeast quadrant that were included in the Guilford County survey.

We recommend that the property boundaries be expanded to include the entire frontage of the tax parcel on High Rock Road, and the west boundary be drawn farther to the west. This larger area provides a more appropriate setting for this rural farmstead property – beyond the cleared area in which the house and outbuildings are located. A map of the proposed boundary is attached.

We would like to note that, according to the report, the log barn that stood closer to the road and was included in the survey file for the property has been demolished, or dismantled. A pile of wood in the background of the side (west) elevation photograph is likely the remains of the barn. It no longer contributes to the historic integrity of the property.

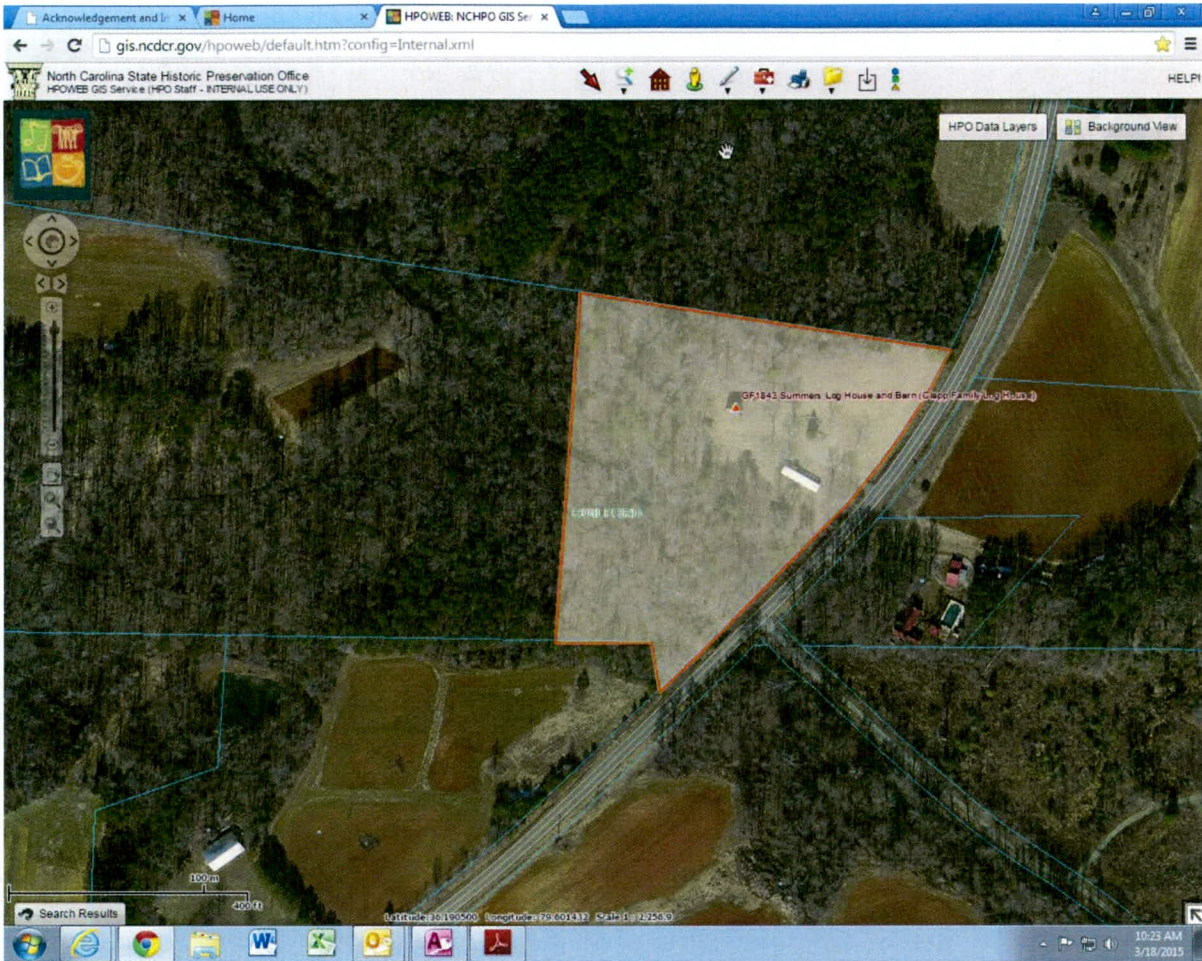
The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Attachment – map

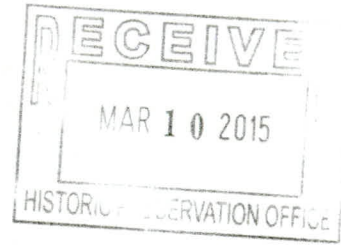
cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

[mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)



Proposed Clapp Family Log House (GF1843)





STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PAT MCCRORY  
GOVERNOR

ANTHONY J. TATA  
SECRETARY

March 10, 2015

CR 15 0570

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Historic Preservation Office  
Department of Cultural Resources  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617

EP letters  
DEC 3/17/15  
To Ann Swallow  
3/12 due 3/26  
DEC 4/1/15

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:  
**PA # 14-09-0016, Eligibility Evaluation for Clapp Family Log House (GF1843),  
Guilford County**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 189 on SR 2719 (High Rock Road) in Guilford County. The state funded project was screened in September of 2014 to identify the potential for historic properties within the APE. After the project screening and a reconnaissance survey discovered a surveyed site within the APE, the Clapp Family Log House (formerly Summers Log House and Barn, GF1843) NCDOT determined further study and evaluation for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was needed.

NCDOT contracted with Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. to conduct a field survey and intensive evaluation of the Clapp Family Log House, the tax parcel of which also includes the creek and bridge to be replaced. The report, completed in February of 2015, concluded that the Clapp Family Log House is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C for architecture.

The Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report and survey materials for the Clapp Family Log House evaluation are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please let us know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6061 or by email at [mnprivett@ncdot.gov](mailto:mnprivett@ncdot.gov).

Sincerely,

Megan Privett  
NCDOT Historic Architecture

Cc:  
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT Historic Architecture  
Jamie Lancaster, NCDOT

**MAILING ADDRESS:**  
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS  
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RALEIGH NC 27699-1548

TELEPHONE: 919-707-6000  
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WEBSITE:  
[HTTPS://CONNECT.NCDOT.GOV/RESOURCES/ENVIRON  
MENTAL/PAGES/DEFAULT.ASPX](https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/environmental/pages/default.aspx)

**LOCATION:**  
CENTURY CENTER, BUILDING A  
1000 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE  
RALEIGH NC 27610

## Swallow, Ann

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**From:** Swallow, Ann  
**Sent:** Monday, March 16, 2015 4:39 PM  
**To:** Gledhill-earley, Renee  
**Subject:** WBS NO. 17BP.7.R.86, PA #14-09-0016, bridge replacement Guilford County

Renee – I concur with the report finding that the two log buildings at the Clapp Family Log House (GF1843) is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as representative example of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century hewn, half-dovetailed log house and outbuilding construction in northeast Guilford County. The house is an example of a single pen house, and both buildings have a good to very good level of physical integrity. Therefore, they rank well when compared to other 19<sup>th</sup> century log buildings in the northeast quadrant that were included in the Guilford County survey.

The HPO recommends that the property boundaries be expanded to include the entire frontage of the tax parcel on High Rock Road, and the west boundary should be drawn farther to the west. This larger area provides a more appropriate setting for this rural farmstead property – beyond the cleared area in which the house and outbuildings are located. I inserted a map of the proposed boundary in the survey report.

I don't know if this is needed for the letter, but I wanted to note the following: According to the report, the log barn that stood closer to the road and was included in the HPO's survey file for the property has been demolished, or dismantled. A pile in wood in the background of the side (west) elevation photograph is likely the remains of the barn. It no longer contributes to the historic integrity of the property.

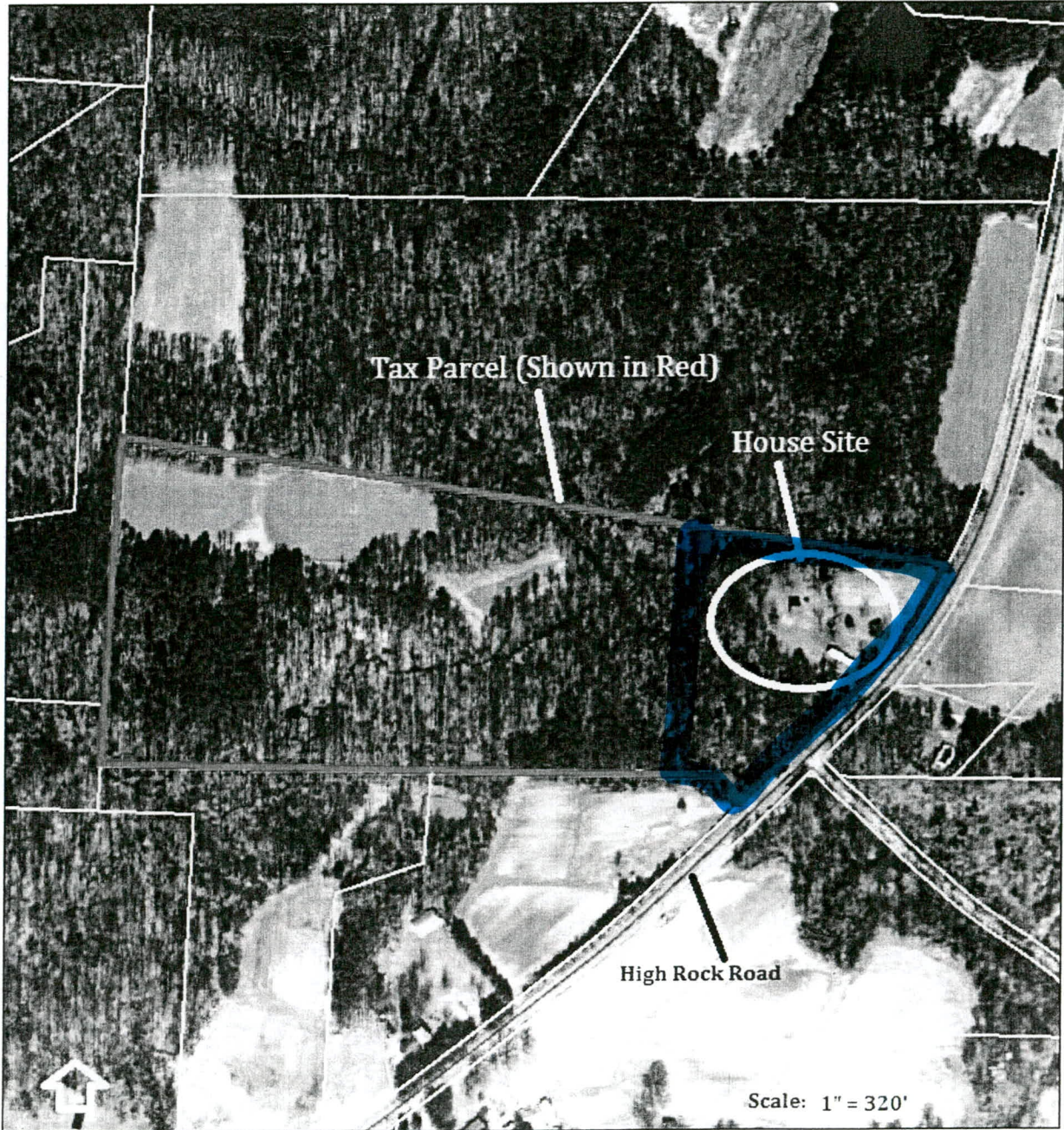
Ann

Ann V. Swallow, National Register Coordinator  
[ann.swallow@ncdcr.gov](mailto:ann.swallow@ncdcr.gov)  
North Carolina Historic Preservation Office  
N. C. Department of Cultural Resources  
Mail Service Center 4617  
Raleigh, NC 27699-4617  
(Street address -- Archives and History Building, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601)  
919-807-6587 - phone; 919-807-6599 - Fax  
<http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov>

[Opinions expressed in this message may not represent the policy of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
E-mail correspondence to and from this address may be subject to the North Carolina Public Records Law "NCGS Chapter 132" and may be disclosed to third parties by an authorized state official.]



**Figure 3**  
**Clapp Family Log House**  
**Overall Site Map**



Source: Guilford County Tax Map



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**FINAL EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY REPORT  
CLAPP FAMILY LOG HOUSE (SUMMERS LOG HOUSE AND BARN)**

*What  
GF1843*

**REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 189 ON SR 2719 (HIGH ROCK ROAD) OVER UT REEDY FORK  
GUILFORD COUNTY**

**WBS No. 17BP.7.R.86  
PA # 14-09-0016  
Limited Services Contract No. 7000014413**

**Prepared by:**

**Frances Alexander, Project Manager  
Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
2228 Winter Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205**

**Prepared for:**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Human Environment Section  
Raleigh, North Carolina**

**23 February 2015**

**MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**

*Frances Alexander*

Feb. 23, 2015

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Frances P. Alexander, M.A.**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
**North Carolina Department of Transportation**

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

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## Introduction

This eligibility report was prepared in conjunction with the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project entitled, *Replace Bridge No. 189 on SR 2719 (High Rock Road) Over UT Reedy Fork*. The WBS No. is 17BP.7.R.86, and the project is located in Guilford County. The bridge location is shown on both **Figures 1** and **2**.

The area of potential effects (APE) for the project extended 250 feet from either end of Bridge No. 189 and fifty feet in each direction from the centerline of High Rock Road. The Clapp Family Log House (originally surveyed as the Summers Log House and Barn) (GF1843) was the only resource within the APE that was fifty years of age or older. The APE is depicted in **Figure 2**.

This investigation was conducted to evaluate the Clapp Family Log House for National Register eligibility. As noted above, the property had been surveyed previously as the Summers Log House and Barn during the Guilford County Historic Resources Inventory Photographic Update conducted between March and May 1995 for the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO).

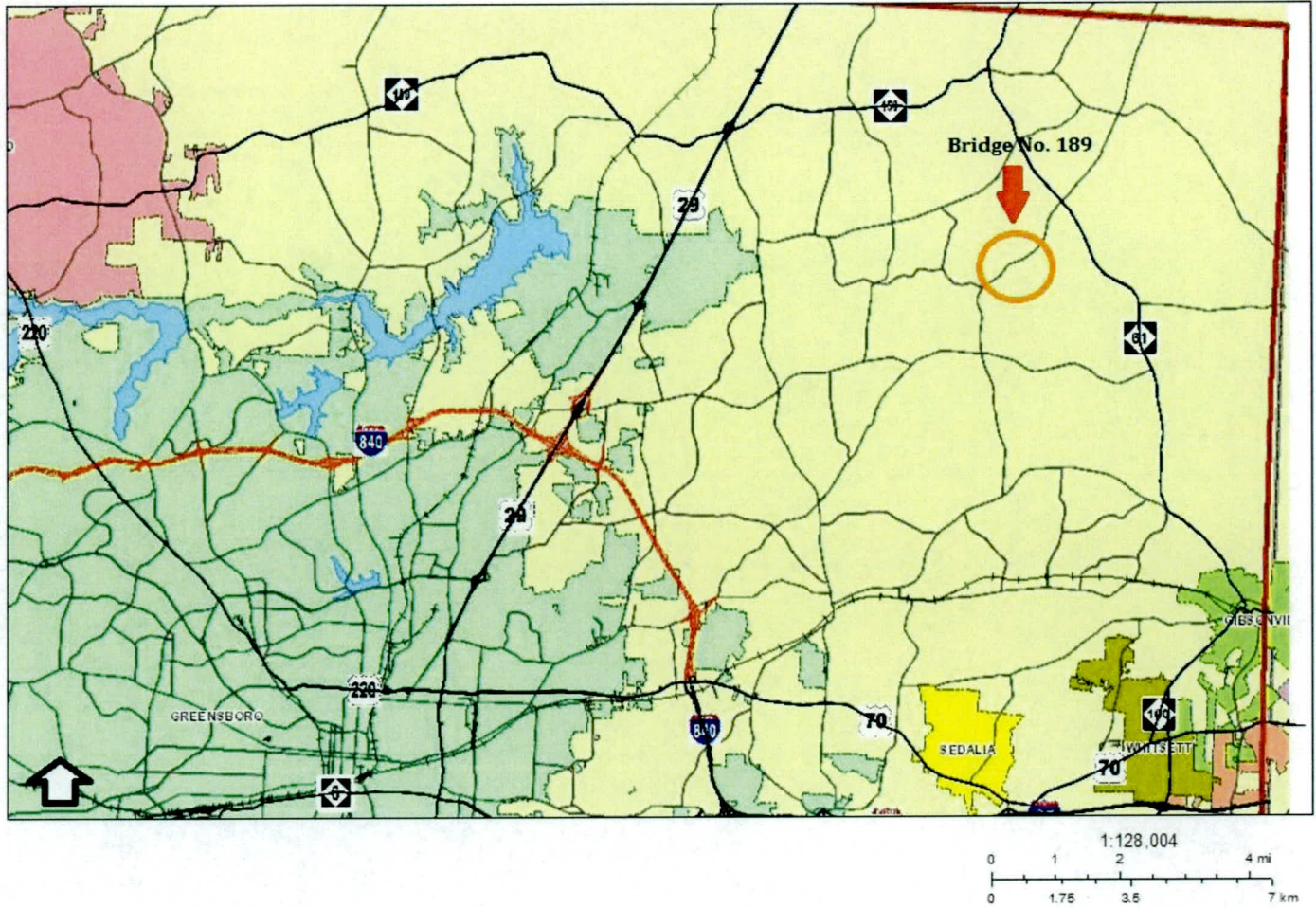
The current evaluation of eligibility is part of the environmental studies undertaken by NCDOT and is on file at NCDOT, Raleigh, North Carolina. This documentation complies with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800), the National Register criteria set forth in 36 CFR 61, and NCDOT's current *Guidelines for Survey Reports for Historic Architectural Resources*. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the HPO a reasonable opportunity to comment.

This eligibility evaluation consisted of research into the history and architecture of the Clapp Family Log House (Summers Log House and Barn) and a field survey of the property. For the research phase, both primary and secondary sources were examined, including the HPO survey files for Guilford County and National Register nominations for other log houses in the county. Of particular help was W. McKelden Smith's architectural survey of Guilford County conducted in 1974-1975. This inventory resulted in the publication, *Architectural Resources: Historic Architecture High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County* (1979). Mr. Benjamin Briggs, Executive Director of Preservation Greensboro and former Chair of the Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission, provided information on locally designated historic landmarks in the county as well as insights into the eligibility of log resources.

Field work took place on 12 February 2015. The log house as well as a log corncrib on the property were examined and documented with photographs to assess the level of current integrity. The interior of the house was not accessible but was partially visible from the porch. The principal investigators also conducted a windshield survey of twelve other previously surveyed log houses in northeastern Guilford County to provide a point of comparison with the Clapp house. The Clapp Family Log House tax parcel is shown on **Figure 3**, and **Figure 4** shows the house site and the proposed National Register Boundary.



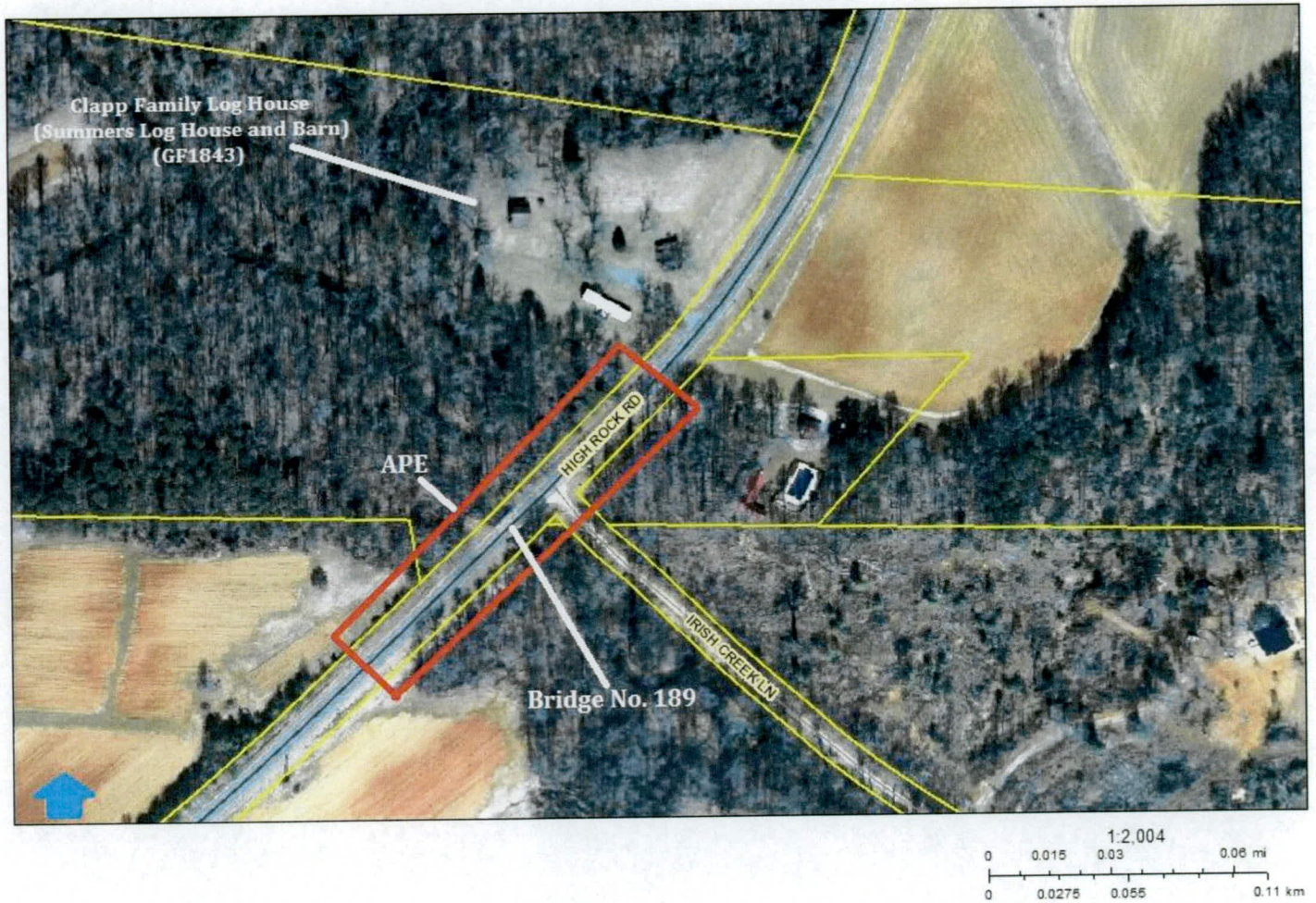
**Figure 1**  
**Bridge No. 189**  
**Project Location Map**



Source: Guilford County Tax Map



**Figure 2**  
**Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map**



Source: NCDOT and NCHPO GIS Service



**Clapp Family Log House (Summers Log House and Barn) (GF1843) (PIN 8828188298)**

4501 High Rock Road  
Gibsonville Vicinity, Guilford County

**Date of Construction:** Early-to-Mid-Nineteenth Century

**Eligibility Recommendation:** Eligible



**Physical Description**

Probably built in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, the Clapp Family Log House is located on the west side of High Rock Road in rural, northeast Guilford County. Vacant and in deteriorated but stable condition, the house occupies a clearing on a largely wooded, twenty-seven-acre tract. A log corncrib, which appears to be contemporary with the house, stands in front of the dwelling to the southwest. A double-crib log barn, which had been previously recorded on this site during the 1995 survey update of Guilford County, was demolished in 2013. A pile of logs east of the house marks its site. Also recently removed from the site is a modern mobile home that stood on the south side of the clearing, separated from the log buildings by a farm lane (Ronald Summers Interview 2015).

The house is a traditional one and one-half story, single-pen log dwelling with a side-gable roof covered in standing-seam metal sheathing. The west gable end features a large, dry-laid, fieldstone chimney with later mortaring and the remains of the original brick stack. The house rests on a fieldstone foundation. The log house has half-dovetailed notching with sections of remaining chinking, weatherboarded gable ends, and some surviving original weatherboarding over the log walls. The one-bay façade (south elevation) has a batten door and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch with slender, timber rafters; square, sawn posts; and wood flooring. The posts and floor are in deteriorated condition. The side (east) elevation of the house has the remains of two six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash windows while the side (west) elevation has a single four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash window.

The house also has a frame rear shed that was probably constructed soon after the main body of the house. This rear extension has a mid-twentieth-century brick flue, a batten door, and is primarily covered with overlapping weatherboards although flushboards cover the east side of the rear (north) elevation. The rear shed extension has four-over-four light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the rear and side (east) elevations. The windows all have simple board surrounds.

The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. However, limited views from the front porch revealed original flushboard walls and floor, exposed ceiling rafters, and an enclosed stair in the northwest corner. The mantel survives intact and has slender board pilasters topped by a simple frieze with overlapping boards supporting the mantel shelf. A beaded-board partition gives the interior its hall and parlor plan.

joists?



The raised, log corncrib rests on later concrete-block piers. The crib has half-dovetailed notching, and a gable-front roof. The standing-seam metal roof extends over a batten door located on the east elevation.



Clapp Family Log House, Overall View of House and Log Corncrib, Looking West.





Clapp Family Log House, Looking Northeast from Corncrib.



Clapp Family Log House, Façade (South Elevation), Looking North.





Clapp Family Log House, Façade (South Elevation) and Side (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Clapp Family Log House, Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.





Clapp Family Log House, Rear Shed, Looking South.



Clapp Family Log House, Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.





Clapp Family Log House, Detail of Half-Dovetail Notching on Side (East) Elevation.



Clapp Family Log House, Interior, Mantel and Staircase in Lower Background.





Clapp Family Log House, Log Corncrib, Looking North.

## Historical Background

This log house was probably built in the early to mid-nineteenth century by either Jacob Clapp (1772-1858) or his son, Lemuel (1829-1904), who owned this property into the early nineteenth century. The Clapps were part of the German migration into present-day eastern Guilford and adjacent Alamance counties from Pennsylvania in the middle and latter decades of the eighteenth century. By 1850, the Jacob Clapp household included Jacob, his wife, Rosa Summers, and two adult sons, Asa and Lemuel. Although Jacob Clapp died in 1858, the 1860 census recorded the value of Jacob Clapp real estate at \$2,500 (United States Census, Population Schedules, Guilford County, 1850, 1860; Larry Summers Interview 2015).

20th C

Jacob and Rosa's son, Lemuel Clapp, married Sarah Flack in 1858, and they may have built the log house around that time. The 1860 census records Lemuel Clapp owning \$300 in personal property but no land. By 1870, Lemuel had inherited land from his father and was the head of his own household that contained wife, Sarah, and four children. The 1880 census shows Lemuel as a middling farmer who owned 289 acres, including forty-five acres of grains, four acres of orchards, sixty acres of woodland, and an additional 180 acres of "unimproved" land (United States Census, Population Schedule, Guilford County, 1870; Agricultural Schedule, 1880).

In the early 1900s, shares of the Lemuel Clapp farm were inherited by son Willie M. Clapp (1869-?) and his sister, Emma Clapp (1872-1944). Willie and Emma resided in the log house through the early decades of the twentieth century. The property, including the house and roughly 200 acres (according to heirs), was subsequently acquired by nephews, Peter L. and Loulin E. Summers. Tenants occupied the log dwelling in the ensuing decades. In 1982, the holdings of Peter L. Summers, which contained the log house, were subdivided among heirs. Ronald L. Summers and



his wife, Patricia, acquired the current twenty-seven-acre tract. The house is now vacant and used for general storage. The surrounding land on the tax parcel is predominantly wooded with the dwelling occupying a clearing of roughly three acres alongside High Rock Road. In 2013, Summers razed the double-crib log barn on the site. The house and adjacent log corncrib survive in deteriorated but stable condition (Ronald Summers Interview 2015; Larry Summers Interview 2015; Guilford County Deed Book 3195: 264; Plat Book 70: 121).

### National Register Criteria Evaluation

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

#### Integrity

The Clapp Family Log House possesses the seven aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. Occupying its original location along High Rock Road, the house retains its integrity of location as well as the integrity of its rural setting within a clearing on Clapp family land. With its log corncrib, the property also has its historically agrarian feeling and associations. The Clapp house maintains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The house has its original single-pen form with a rear shed appendage; log construction with half-dovetailed notching; batten doors; and a substantial fieldstone chimney in the gable end. The interior has its original flushboard walls and flooring, mantel, corner stair, and exposed rafters. The log corncrib, a contributing resource that dates with the construction of the house, also retains its integrity of design, workmanship, and materials.

#### Criterion A

The Clapp Family Log House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 12).

The property is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a specific event or patterns of events that made a significant contribution to the development of Guilford County or the region. Specifically, the Clapp property no longer has the field patterns or agricultural outbuildings to illustrate middling farms of the Piedmont during the early to mid-nineteenth century.

#### Criterion B

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



with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

### Criterion C

The Clapp Family Log House is recommended **eligible** under Criterion C for architecture. It is considered to be substantially intact example of the single-pen log houses erected in Guilford County and the Piedmont during the early and middle decades of the nineteenth century. The house retains its original form, materials, and key elements of design and construction. Such log dwellings, which characterized the early periods settlement and agricultural development in the county, are now typically vacant and deteriorated, and increasingly rare.

As with numerous other counties in the North Carolina Piedmont, Guilford County had a strong log building tradition. Rooted in European building customs, log construction became familiar to all the cultural groups that settled the region. In Guilford County, log architecture began with the early settlement by Germans, Ulster Scots, and Quakers in the 1740s and persisted through the late nineteenth century. Log buildings dominated the first generation of settlement and remained a common choice through the second and third generations. As farmsteads developed in the nineteenth century, log houses were often larger and more carefully finished than their eighteenth-century predecessors. They were nearly always covered with weatherboards and the finer examples expressed popular architectural styles in their mantels and door and window surrounds (Bishir and Southern 2003: 322; Bishir 1996: 142-148; Smith 1979: 11-12).

#### Log Houses

Guilford County builders constructed log houses along traditional lines. The basic unit of design varied little with a single, four-walled room, or pen, which could be easily multiplied or partitioned into several smaller rooms according to need and circumstance. The examples in Guilford County represent the types of log dwellings commonly built across the Piedmont. Most are single-pen, rectangular dwellings with sleeping lofts and rear sheds. Some of the houses rise to two full stories. The logs on these dwellings are hewn on two sides, producing flat surfaces on both the outside and inside walls, and secured together with tight-fitting corner notches. Two standard notching techniques were prevalent in the region: the V-notch, which was cut to resemble an inverted letter V, and the half-dovetail, in which the top side of the hewn log was splayed. To produce a tight wall, small rocks and pieces of wood were wedged into the cracks (or chinks) between the logs and then sealed with a daubing of lime mortar or clay (Smith 1979: 11-12; Jordan 1985: 23-30).

<sup>121 Total</sup>  
Fifty-four log dwellings were identified in the 1979 and 1995 architectural surveys of Guilford County and are recorded online in the NCHPO GIS Service. Seven of these are recorded as now gone, including the Sockwell Log House (Study List 1977), which dated to the early nineteenth century and was the only log house on the Study List in Guilford County. The Sockwell Log House was an abandoned, two-story, hall and parlor version with weatherboard siding and a fieldstone chimney (Smith 1979: 103).



Other log houses surveyed: GF453, GF1485, GF1488, GF1489, GF1853 and house at 6666 High Rock Road. <sup>all of</sup>  
For the present report, the principal investigators conducted a windshield survey of other previously surveyed log houses in the vicinity of the Clapp Family Log House in northeast Guilford County. Of the twelve log houses inspected, four could not be located and are presumed gone (GF1482, GF1797, GF1828, GF1830), one is now ruinous (GF1487), and one is extensively altered (GF1853). As with the Clapp Family Log House, the remaining houses are vacant and deteriorated but appear to be in stable condition. They also have single-pen forms, fieldstone chimneys, and half-dovetailed notching. <sup>? Some are worked</sup>

These findings reflect the conclusions of other architectural historians of Guilford County. In an interview with the principal investigators, Benjamin Briggs, Executive Director of Preservation Greensboro and former Chair of the Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission, stated that most of the log houses that remain in the county are heavily deteriorated. Those that survive largely intact, Briggs asserted, warrant National Register listing (Benjamin Briggs Interview 2015).

In his 1988 National Register nomination for the Hoskins House Historic District in Greensboro, Michael T. Southern declared, "Most log houses in the county are abandoned and deteriorated, or have been incorporated into modern buildings." The Hoskins House National Register Historic District features two log buildings: the restored Hoskins Log House (circa 1800) (GF1252), a one and one-half story, single-pen dwelling with V-notched logs and fieldstone chimney, and the double-crib Coble Log Barn (circa 1830) (GF0163) (Smith 1979; Southern 1988: Section 7, page 1, Section 8, pages 3-4).

The Hoskins Log House is the only free-standing log house in Guilford County listed in the National Register. The Shaw-Cude House (National Register 1982) near Colfax is a circa 1809, two-story, Flemish-bond brick house which includes the original circa 1800 one and one-half story, log dwelling as a side appendage. No other log buildings have been previously determined eligible for the National Register or are locally designated historic landmarks.

#### Log Outbuildings

As with log dwellings, log outbuildings conformed to a small repertoire of building types. The basic unit was the square or rectangular "crib" (usually between eight and twelve feet in length) that was used for sheltering livestock or equipment as well as for storing grains. When farmers needed more than one log crib, they often built two equal-sized cribs side by side under a common gable roof. Construction of single and double-crib log outbuildings persisted in the North Carolina Piedmont and across the Upland South throughout the nineteenth century, and frame versions were built into the twentieth century (Noble 1984: 2-14; Southern 1988: Section 8, pages 5-6).

The gable-front log corncrib on the Clapp Family Log House property illustrates a traditional log crib type that was once common in Guilford County but is now increasingly rare. The outbuilding retains its original gable-front form, half-dovetailed notching, and batten door. The corncrib is considered to be a contributing resource to the Clapp property.

#### **Criterion D**

The Clapp Family Log House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human



history or prehistory; and 2) the information must be considered important (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 21*).

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

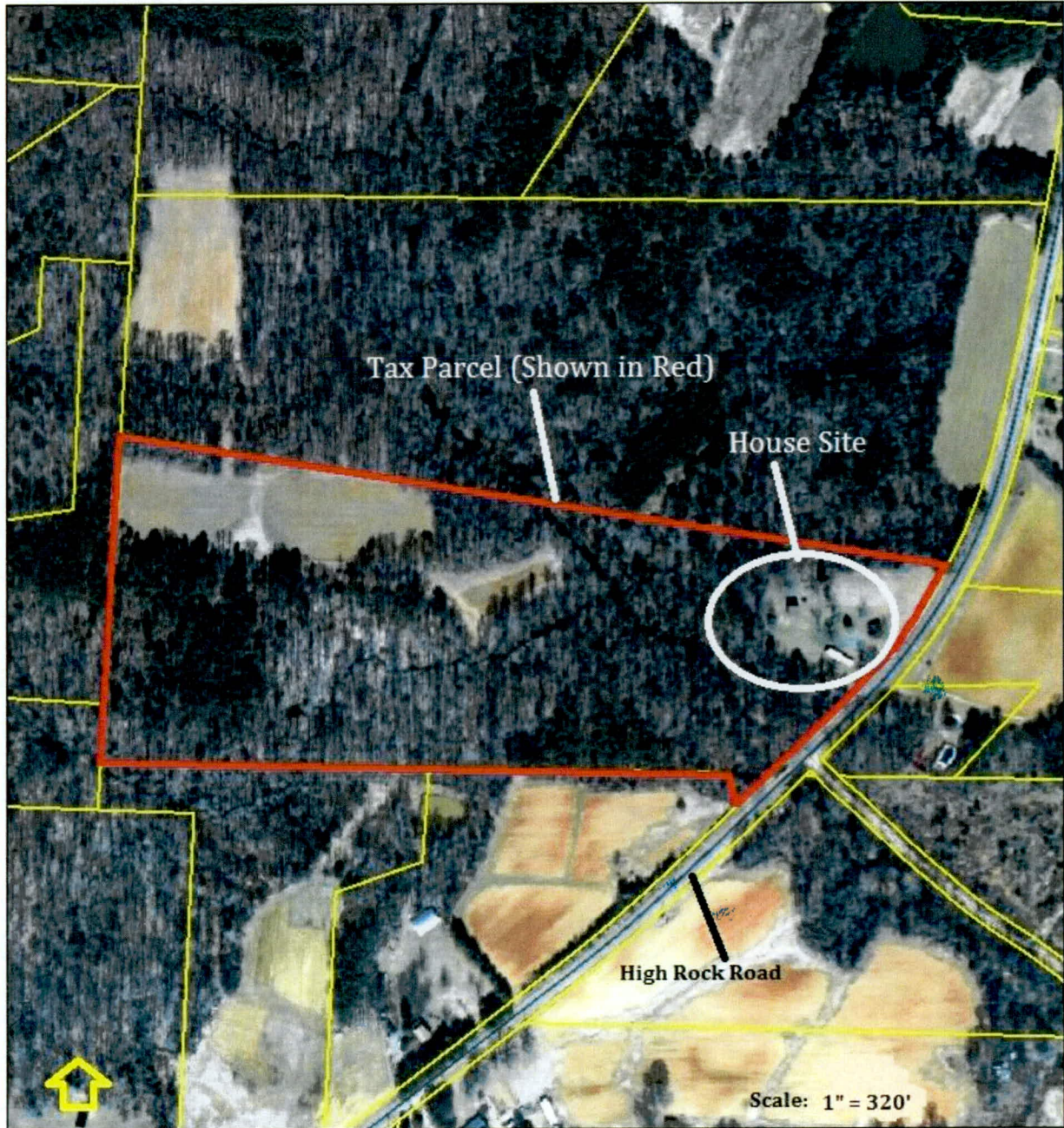
The National Register boundary for the Clapp Family Log House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

The boundary is defined by the approximately three-acre clearing on the east side of the twenty-seven-acre tax parcel. This clearing contains the log house and log corncrib, which are both contributing resources. There are no noncontributing resources. Depicted in **Figure 4**, the boundary follows the tax parcel line on the north side and the High Rock Road right-of-way along the east side.

The area can be as large as 20-25 AC.  
NR staff opinion is that the boundary should  
be the width (N→E) of the parcel, and  
include acreage to the west



**Figure 3**  
**Clapp Family Log House**  
**Overall Site Map**



Source: Guilford County Tax Map



**Figure 4**  
**Clapp Family Log House**  
**Detailed Site Map and Proposed National Register Boundary**



Source: Guilford County Tax Map



## Bibliography

- Bishir, Catherine W. *North Carolina Architecture*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990.
- , and Michael T. Southern. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003.
- Briggs, Benjamin. Interview with principal investigators. 12 February 2015. Mr. Briggs is Executive Director of Preservation Greensboro and former Chair of the Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission.
- Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission. Greensboro, North Carolina.
- Jordan, Terry G. *American Log Buildings*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985.
- Kaplan, Peter R., and Jerry L. Cross. *Shaw-Cude House (Guilford County): National Register Nomination*. Raleigh: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 1981.
- Noble, Allen G. *Wood, Brick, and Stone. The North American Settlement Landscape. Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.
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- Smith, H. McKeldon. *Architectural Resources: Historic Architecture High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County*. Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1979.
- Southern, Michael T. *Hoskins House Historic District (Guilford County): National Register Nomination*. Raleigh: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, 1981.
- Summers, Larry. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 13 February 2015. Mr. Summers is a great-nephew of Willie and Emma Clapp.
- Summers, Ronald. Interview with Richard L. Mattson. 13 February 2015. Mr. Summers is a great-nephew of Willie and Emma Clapp.