

**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

April 7, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Replace Bridge 272 on SR 3368 (Watchtower Road) over Climax Creek, PA 14-09-0008,  
Guilford County, ER 15-0654

Thank you for your memorandum of March 18, 2015, transmitting the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

This report makes the case for the Thomas Greeson House and Farm (GF1923) being eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C. In terms of Criterion A, apart from the 1880 farm census (prior to this I-house being built) and one sentence in a current website for the Greeson Farm, no other information is offered about what was produced at the farm. The census includes a variety of farm products, but NOT cotton or cattle as claimed on the website. Corn, oats, wheat, fruit trees, and sheep are the main products. It is unknown what was later grown at this farm to determine if it is a good representative example of farming in southern Guilford County from the 1880s-1920s. Most of the resources date to that time period. Also, it is not known if the log section of the barn dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, as claimed in the report. It could easily be from the latter part of the century. The oldest map available is the 1970 USGS map, and the open field pattern generally follows what is there now. However, no information is given about what the property looked like in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, we do not believe the property meets Criterion A due to the lack of documentation about how it fits a historic pattern of farming in the county.

It is very likely that the Thomas Greeson Farm stands among a small number of intact farmsteads in the county where both the house and several outbuildings remain, in addition to the historic farm setting. We, therefore, **concur that the Thomas Greeson House and Farm (GF1923) meet Criterion C for architecture** – both in terms of the I-house massing and restrained picturesque style of the house and the distinctive construction features of the well house, barn, log outbuilding, and perhaps the 1920s machine shed and corn crib. The positive assessment of the house is based on the confirmed retention of interior finishes beyond the center hall, the only room in the house seen by the author.

The boundary for this group of buildings should encompass both sides of the road as shown in red on the attachment. The boundary is smaller than what was proposed to reflect the property's eligibility for architecture, not agriculture.

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)

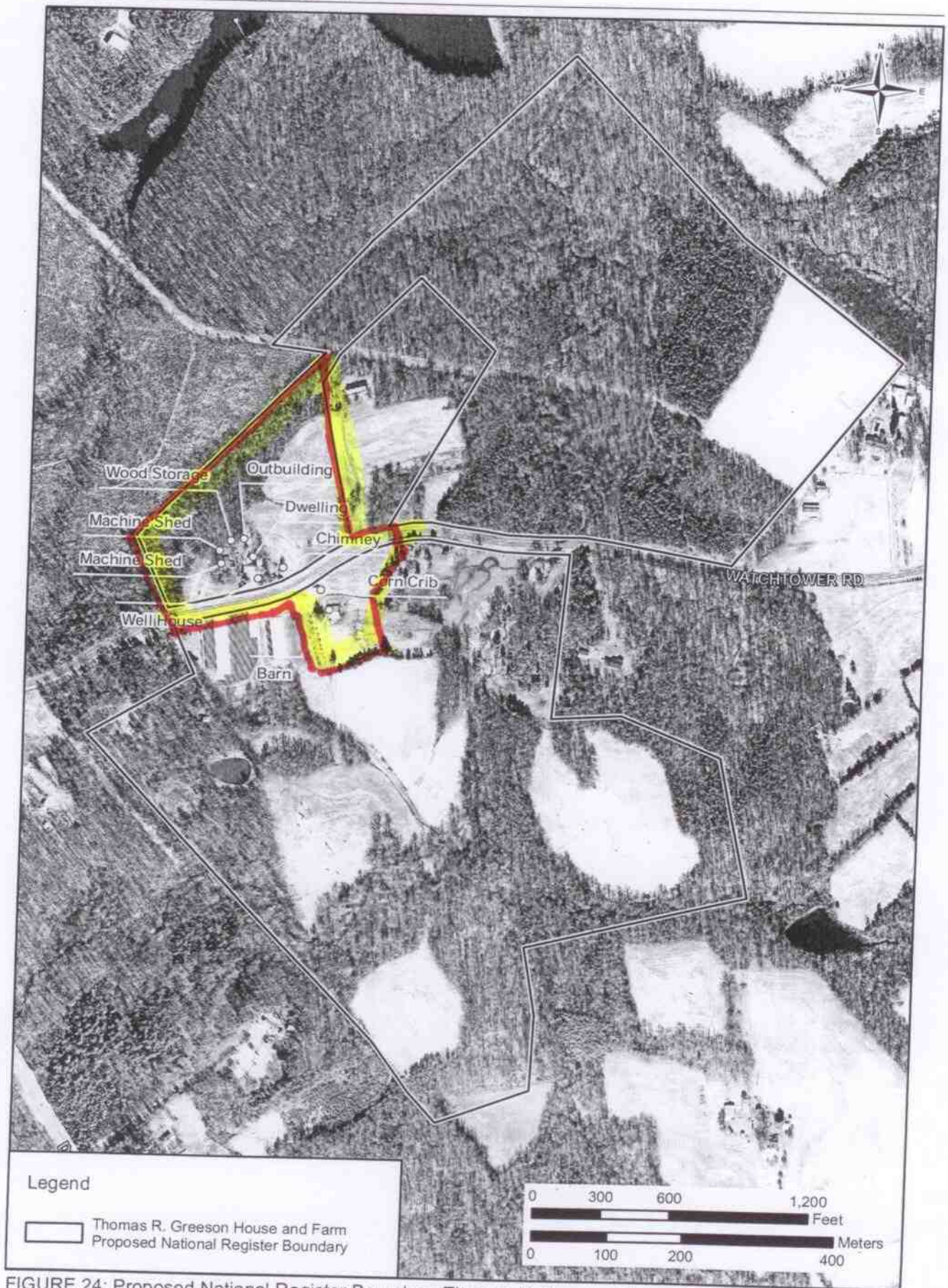


FIGURE 24: Proposed National Register Boundary, Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm  
(NC OneMap 2010)



# ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE No. 272 OVER CLIMAX CREEK ON WATCHTOWER ROAD (SR 3368)

Guilford County, North Carolina

WBS# 17BP.7.R.86 / Limited Contract No.: 7000014418



Prepared for:



North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Human Environmental Section  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:



**Louis Berger**

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*Final Report  
March 10, 2015*

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*Final Report  
March 10, 2015*

## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Louis Berger), conducted an architectural survey and evaluation in preparation for the replacement of Bridge No. 272 on Watchtower Road (State Route 3368) over Climax Creek in southeastern Guilford County, North Carolina. The state project number is WBS# 17BP.7.R.86.

The scope of the current evaluation included the survey and evaluation of one property, the Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm (GF 1923) at 5167 Watchtower Road, in the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The property at 5167 Watchtower Road is composed of two separate parcels (previously one contiguous tract): Parcel No. 0123889 owned by Jane G. and Lawrence K. Lackey, and Parcel No. 0123882 owned by John Fred Greeson and Sandra L. Greeson. The property was previously surveyed in 1978 as part of a windshield survey of the entire county and again in 1995-1996 during the survey update. No evaluation of its architectural significance was made as a result of either survey. The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the property for its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

As a result of the survey and evaluation, the Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm are recommended as eligible under National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A it has a significant association with historical agricultural trends in Guilford County, and is an example of a family farm during the latter part of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The property also possesses significance under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a dwelling and farm complex. The dwelling, built in 1881, has undergone few alterations since its construction. Its interior, particularly, retains almost all of its historical finishes and has not undergone modern renovations or alterations. The National Register boundaries of the property include the entirety of the two parcels.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Description**

On behalf of NCDOT, Louis Berger conducted an architectural survey and evaluation in preparation for the replacement of Bridge No. 272 on Watchtower Road over Climax Creek in southeastern Guilford County, North Carolina (Figure 1). The state project number is WBS# 17BP.7.R.86.

### **1.2 Methodology**

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project as delineated by a NCDOT architectural historian extends 300 feet from each end of Guilford County Bridge No. 272 and 75 feet from each side (Figure 2). NCDOT reviewed the entire APE and determined that the property located at 5167 Watchtower Road is the only property that warranted evaluation for National Register eligibility.

Architectural historian Sarah Groesbeck conducted fieldwork on Tuesday, October 14, 2014. Owners Lawrence and Jane Lackey provided information about the history of the property and the surrounding area. Background research conducted at local and state archival repositories such as the Guilford County Public Library North Carolina Collection, Online Maps Collection, and the North Carolina State Archives provided information about the history of the property. The State Archives also held microfilm of nineteenth-century agricultural and manufacturing census records, though poor quality of the microfilm transfer limited the amount of information found. The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office was consulted for historic context background and information on previously surveyed resources in the vicinity of the surveyed resource. Property research was conducted using Guilford County's online services website, which includes the Register of Deeds Online Records System.

This report was prepared in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation of 1983 (48 *Federal Register* 44716), as amended, and *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources*, from the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (2008). The architectural historians who performed these investigations meet or exceed the Professional Qualifications Standards specified in 36 CFR 61.



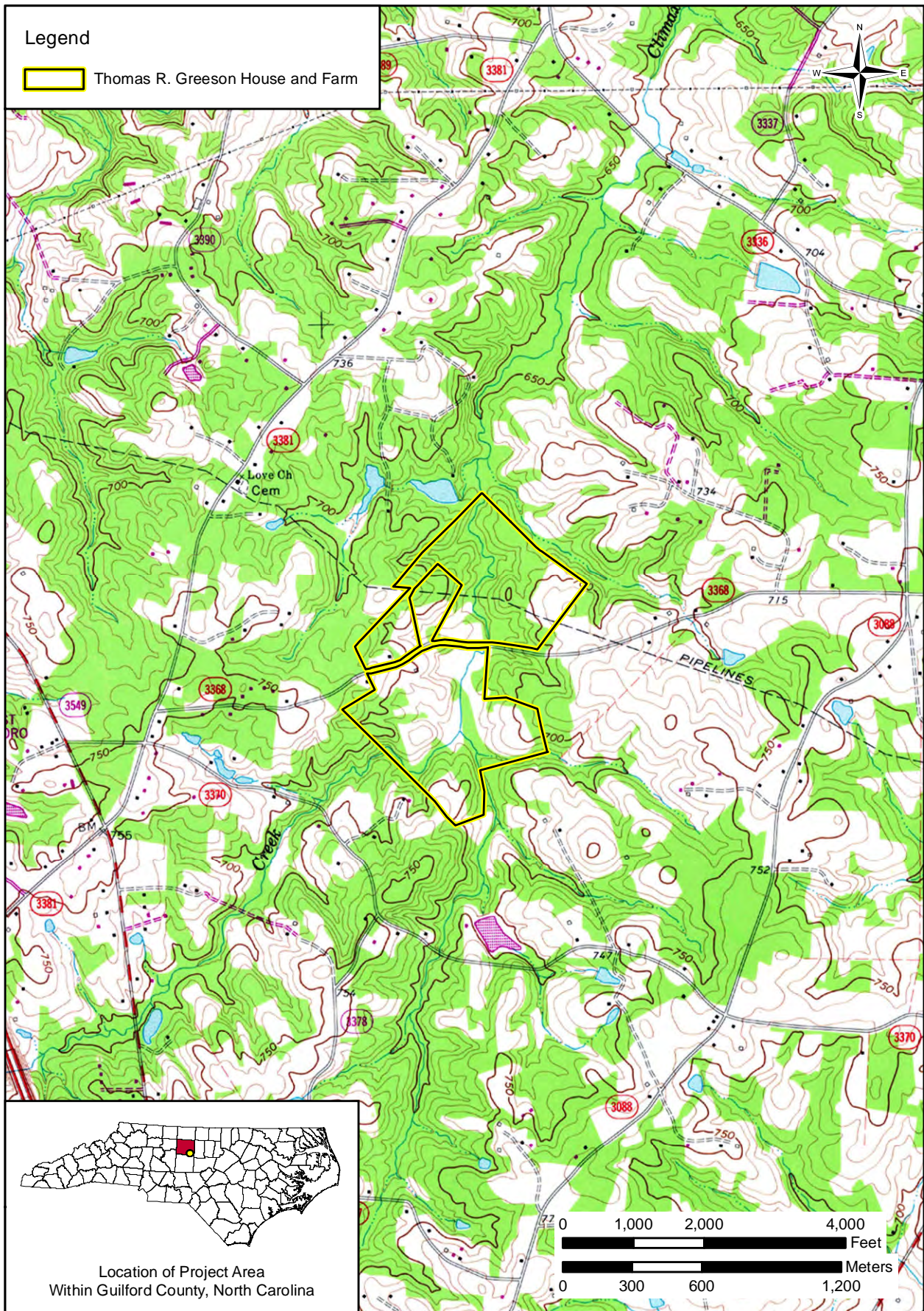


FIGURE 1: Project Location Map (USGS Climax 1970)





FIGURE 2: Area of Potential Effect, Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm (NC OneMap 2010)



## 2.0 ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

### **GF-1923: Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm**

Date of Construction: 1881

Modifications: 1900s, 1910s, late twentieth century

6167 Watchtower Road

Julian, North Carolina

Parcels: 0123889 and 0123882

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible, Criteria A & C



### **2.1 Description**

The Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm is located in southeastern Guilford County (Figure 3). The buildings associated with the property are located on both sides of Watchtower Road. The dwelling, log outbuilding, wood storage structure, well house, two machine sheds, and a stone chimney sit on the north side of the road on 84.27 acres (Parcel No. 0123889). To the south, on 90.82 acres, are the barn and corn crib (Parcel No. 0123882). The landscape surrounding the property is rural, a mixture of open fields and wooded areas.

The dwelling and its surrounding outbuildings are set back approximately 100 feet from the road (Figure 4). A dirt track west of the dwelling winds through the yard and connects to the road to the east. Another dirt road runs north from Watchtower Road to the front of the house. The buildings are partially blocked from view by clusters of trees planted around the yard. The remainder of the parcel is wooded, except for the open field east of the dwelling.

On the south side of Watchtower Road, the barn and corn crib are situated near the road, in the middle of open fields used for agriculture and cattle grazing. A dirt road runs south from Watchtower Road, past the corn crib and barn. As with the parcel to the north, portions of the property are wooded farther south of the road.

#### *2.1.1 Dwelling*

The Greeson House is a two-story, three-bay, single-pile dwelling and rear wing, which, according to a previous survey, was built in 1881 by Thomas R. Greeson. The main block of the dwelling includes a one-story wing on the west side of its north elevation. The current concrete block foundation replaces the original foundation of the dwelling on both the main block and wing. The original foundation material is unknown, since it was not noted in the previous survey, but was most likely stone. Exterior walls are clad with weatherboard siding. The side-gable, tin roof has boxed eaves and wide fascia on the gable ends. The main block has two irregularly coursed exterior end brick chimneys. A third brick exterior end chimney is located on the north elevation of the rear wing. Windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash with operable louvered wood shutters on most windows.

The south-facing façade is symmetrical, three bays wide (Figure 5). The center double-leaf entrance on the first story appears to have its original doors, two, single-panel wood doors with an arched glazed light above. The doors are covered by a wood screen door. The east and west bays have single window openings, both of which are enclosed by the louvered wood shutters. The second story features three window bays. The first story is covered by a partial-width three-bay porch with a hipped metal roof. The porch is supported by turned wood posts with decorative millwork brackets. The porch rests on a replacement concrete-block foundation and has poured-concrete steps.



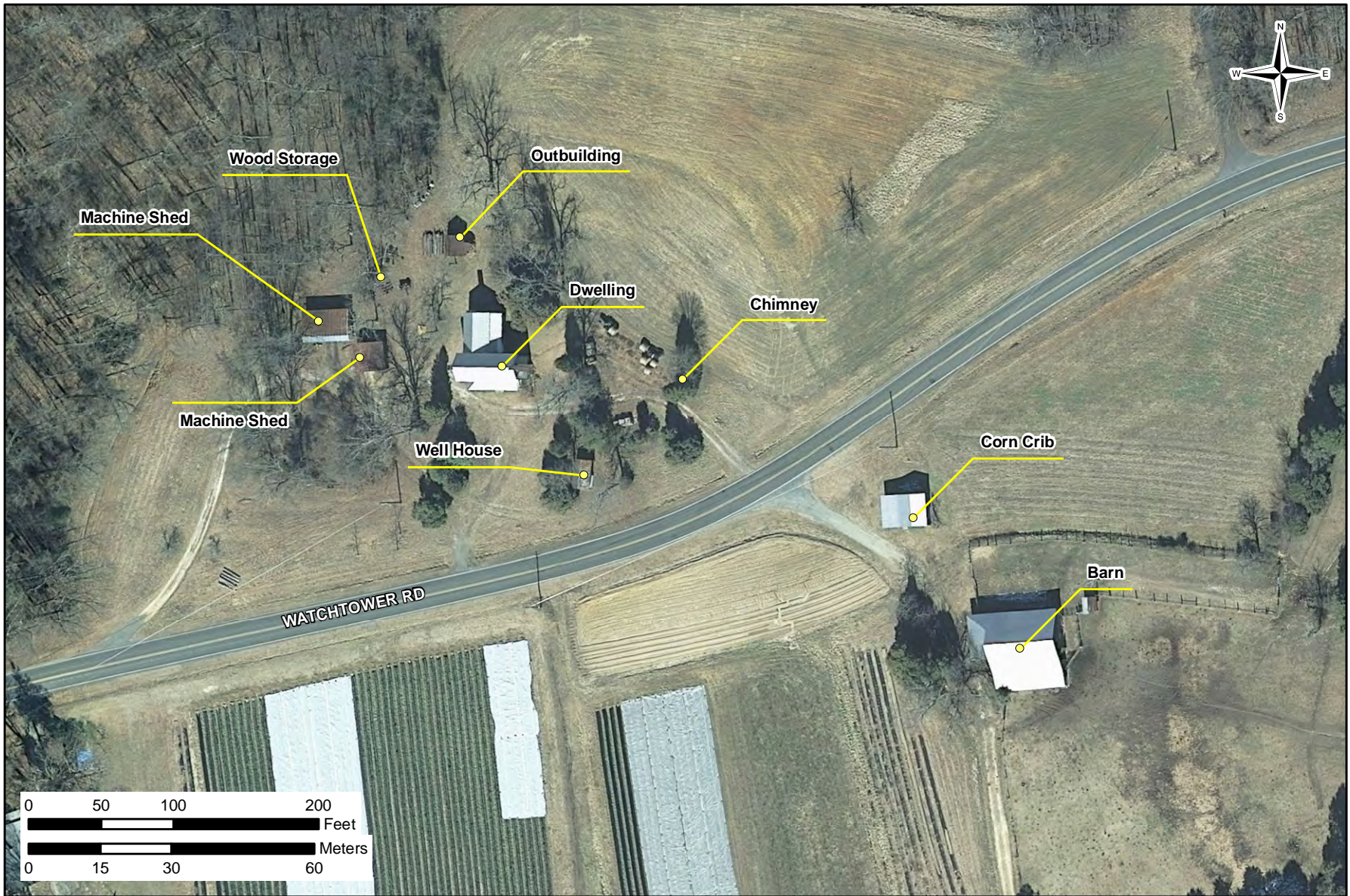


FIGURE 3: Site Plan of 5167 Watchtower Road, Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm (NC OneMap 2010)





FIGURE 4: View from Thomas R. Greeson House, Looking East



FIGURE 5: Thomas R. Greeson House, South Elevation





FIGURE 6: Thomas R. Greeson House, West Elevation

The west elevation of the main block is one bay with an exterior end chimney at the center of the elevation, and window bays on the first and second stories are located north of the chimney (Figure 6). The north elevation is two bays wide, its west end covered by the one-story wing (Figure 7). At the center of the first story is a single-leaf door, accessible via a porch along the east elevation of the wing, with a window bay to the east. The second story has two window openings. The east elevation of the main block is unfenestrated, with an exterior end chimney at the center of the elevation.

The rear wing is three asymmetrical bays wide on its west elevation with a single-leaf, four-panel wood door located in the center bay flanked by window bays on the north and south ends of the elevation. A center brick chimney dominates the unfenestrated north elevation (Figure 8), and the north elevation of the partially enclosed porch on the east end of the north elevation has a six-light window with missing glass panes. The four-bay east elevation of the wing features a four-panel wood door at the south end and, to its north, a two-over-two wood sash window. The north end of the elevation contains a second four-panel wood door and a six-over-six wood-sash window. A standing-seam metal shed-roof porch covering the entire elevation is partially enclosed with lapped wood siding.

The house has been vacant since 1962; its current owner uses the building for storage. Only the center passage was accessible at the time of the survey. According to the property owner's brother, few changes have been made to the house, which has been wired for electricity but does not have indoor plumbing. Many of the original finishes remain intact despite its vacancy. The main entrance leads to a center passage, which is dominated by dark-stained wood stairs to the second story with turned balusters and a heavy wood newel post. This portion of the house retains its original wood floor, horizontal board walls, and four-panel wood doors. Second-story walls in the center passage are clad with painted horizontal beaded boards (Figures 9 and 10).



FIGURE 7: Thomas R. Greeson House, North and East Elevations



FIGURE 8: Thomas R Greeson House, North Elevation of Wing





FIGURE 9: Thomas R. Greeson House, Interior View of Passage Showing Newel Post



FIGURE 10: Thomas R. Greeson House, Interior View of Passage Showing Stairs



FIGURE 11: Well House, Looking West

### *2.1.2 Well House*

Located southwest of the dwelling, the early twentieth-century well house sits close to Watchtower Road (Figure 11). The one-story wood-frame gable-front building has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The north half of the building is open-sided, housing the brick well and pulley system. The enclosed south half of the building contains a door on its north elevation but is otherwise unfenestrated.

### *2.1.3 Log Outbuilding*

Located north of the dwelling, the nineteenth century, one-and-one-half story log outbuilding has a standing-seam metal gable-front roof and half-dovetail notching (Figure 12). On the east elevation are the remains of a wood-frame lean-to with a metal roof. The south elevation features a single-leaf opening on the first story and an opening above it in the gable end; the west, north, and east elevations are unfenestrated.

### *2.1.4 Machine Shed*

A ca. 1920 machine shed sits west of the dwelling. This one-story, gable-front structure with a lean-to on its east end is clad with vertical board siding on the gable-front section and vertical board on the lean-to portion (Figure 13). A standing-seam metal roof caps the entire structure. Its south elevation is open; the north, west, and east elevations are unfenestrated.

### *2.1.5 Machine Shed*

An open-sided machine shed with a saltbox roof supported by rough-hewn wood posts is located west of the dwelling and the smaller machine shed (Figure 14). This structure was added to the site after 1964. The shed is two bays wide and two bays deep.





FIGURE 12: Log Outbuilding, Southeast Corner, Looking Northwest



FIGURE 13: Machine Shed, Looking Northwest





FIGURE 14: Machine Shed, Looking Northwest

### *3.1.6 Wood Storage Structure*

Located northwest of the dwelling and north of the machine sheds, this small structure is currently being used to store wood (Figure 15). The structure is approximately 5 feet tall and has horizontal board siding and a metal shed roof. Its east elevation is open. The age of the structures is indeterminate judging from its construction.

### *2.1.7 Stone Chimney*

The remains of a stone chimney sit east of the dwelling at the edge of the field to the east (Figure 16). According to Fred Greeson, there were two log dwellings around this location that predated the sale of the property to Thomas R. Greeson in 1867, of which this stone chimney is the only visible evidence. Trees and brush grow around the uncoursed rubble stone chimney, which stands approximately 6 to 8 feet high. Both the hearth and flue are now exposed, since only the back and side walls remain standing.

### *2.1.8 Barn*

The barn is located on the south side of Watchtower Road, on the east side of a dirt road that leads south from the main road (Figures 17-19). The current barn is composed of an early twentieth-century gable-roofed outer structure that encloses an older, hand-hewn log structure. The half-dovetail notching and square-hewn logs used in the older barn's construction were commonly used throughout the nineteenth century; however, according to Fred Greeson, the log barn predates Thomas R. Greeson's purchase of the property.

The exterior of the wood-frame barn is clad with horizontal board siding and capped by a standing-seam metal gable roof. The barn sits on dry-stacked stone piers. The west end of the barn has a half-hipped roof





FIGURE 15: Wood Storage Structure, Looking Northwest



FIGURE 16: Stone Chimney, Looking East





FIGURE 17: Barn and Corn Crib, Looking South



FIGURE 18: Barn, Looking South





FIGURE 19: Barn, Looking North

addition with vertical board siding except for its open south elevation. The south elevation has a shed-roof addition with vertical board siding, open on its west end, and currently stores hay. The barn's east elevation has double-leaf doors clad with corrugated metal. The gable features two unglazed window openings that have been covered with plastic. The north elevation has two single-leaf wood plank doors near the center of the elevation and a window opening under the eaves at the east end of the elevation.

Encased in the newer barn, the older hand-hewn single-pen barn structure is used for structural support (Figures 20 and 21). The unchinked log structure was likely used originally as a crib barn for storing grains or a pen for farm animals. Logs are joined using half-dovetail notching at the corners of the structure and V-notching for the round logs used as the second-story floor. What appears to be the roof truss system and rafters are still intact, the early rafters tied into the later roofing system. Empty notching in the tie beam indicates that either parts of the roof system were removed or the beam was reused from another structure. The south elevation of the barn has a center wood plank door on the first story and an opening on the second story. The construction of the door and the wood plank door jamb suggest that the door, and possibly the opening, is a later addition.

#### *2.1.9 Corn Crib*

This drive-through corn crib sits on the south side of Watchtower Road, north of the barn (Figure 22). The structure sits on poured concrete and stone piers. Its north, west, and south elevations are clad with corrugated metal siding, covering the original widely spaced, narrow wood slats. The west crib is larger than that to the east, covered by a shed roof.

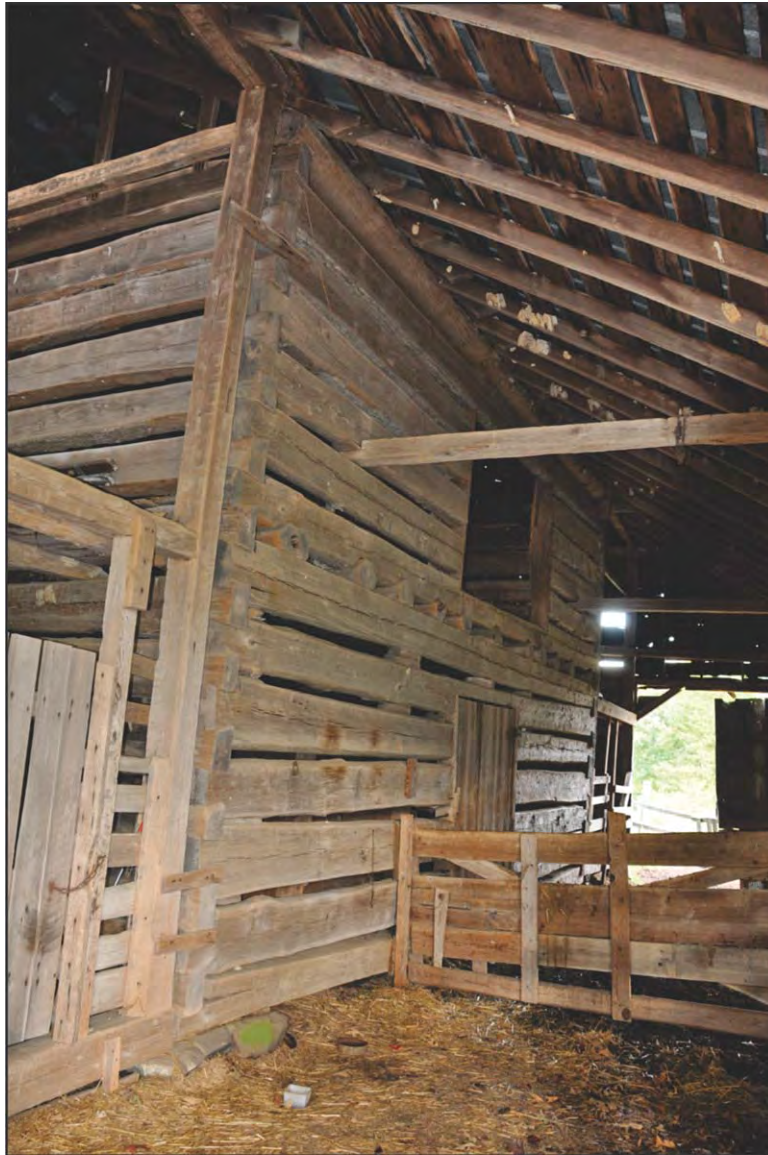


FIGURE 20: Log Barn, South Elevation





FIGURE 21: Log Barn, Showing Notching



FIGURE 22: Corn Crib, Looking Northwest

## 2.2 History

TABLE 1  
 5167 WATCHTOWER ROAD CHAIN-OF-TITLE

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	ACRES	BOOK/PAGE*	NOTES
4/15/1862	Elias and George Coble	Robert W. Glenn	390	43:107	\$3,000 for estate of George Shatterly, including all money, notes, debt, and other personal property, including 17 enslaved men and women. Notes that property is composed of several parcels
9/24/1867	Robert W. Glenn	Thomas R. Greeson and John C. Hunter	304	39:228	\$3,000
6/9/1868	John C. Hunter	Thomas R. Greeson	304	73:570	\$100 for Hunter's share in property
8/16/1923	J.H. Bowman et al.	J.T. Greeson	196	415:390	Heirs of T.R. Greeson
1/31/1962	Mrs. Donnie Greeson	William Greeson	185.57	2009:21	Donnie Greeson was wife of J.T. Greeson
2005	William W. Greeson	Lawrence Lackey & Jane G. (Greeson)	84.27	Will 2004-E-2376	
1/17/2007	Jane & Lawrence Lackey and John Greeson	John Fred & Sandra L. Greeson	90.82	6663:604	Warranty Deed
1/17/2007	Jane & Lawrence Lackey and John Greeson	Lawrence Lackey & Jane G. (Greeson)	84.27	6663:601	Warranty Deed

\*Source: Guilford County Register of Deeds, Online Record System

The first known owner of the Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm was George Shatterly (1792-ca. 1855) (Table 1), of Guilford County, son of Michael Shatterly. In the 1820 census George was recorded as living next to Michael, likely on his father's land (U.S. Census 1820). In 1821 George purchased 89 acres of land on the Alamance and Stinking Quarter Creek (Guilford County Register of Deeds, Book 15:247, 1821). The 1830 census shows that George lived in the same area, next to his mother, Molly Shatterly.

During the site visit to the Greeson Farm, John "Fred" Greeson (great-grandson of Thomas Greeson) stated that there were two log cabins on the property when it was purchased in 1867, of which only a stone chimney now remains. If so, they were probably built during the period of the Shatterly ownership of the property. According to Fred Greeson, the hand-hewn log barn pre-dated Thomas Greeson's purchase of the property. Early settlement was typified by subsistence farming and cottage-scale industries with few slaves. Architecturally, these buildings were typified as plain and functional. From the time of first settlement through the nineteenth century, log construction predominated in the county, though frame construction was also used. The county's relative isolation during the early nineteenth century perpetuated vernacular building styles and techniques through the mid-nineteenth century; an account of the county from the mid-century indicated that the most common dwelling type was the two-room log house with a center chimney (NC DCR 1979:10).

The inhabitants of the log dwellings during Shatterly's ownership are unknown, whether it was the Shatterlys or tenants living on this portion of the property. George was listed as owning six enslaved persons in 1830: one male under age one, three females under age 10, one female between 10 and 20

years old, and one female between 24 and 36 years old (U.S. Census 1830). George continued to acquire enslaved servants over the years. In 1840 he owned 12 enslaved people, three male and nine female servants (U.S. Census 1840). In 1850 the number remained 15 (U.S. Census 1850). Shatterly was listed as a farmer in census records; early crops in the county included wheat, corn, tobacco, flax, indigo, and hemp (Stockard 1902:56).

George Shatterly died before the 1860 census, apparently leaving his estate to Elias and George Coble, who were likely close relations of Molly Coble Shatterly, George's wife. In 1862 Robert Washington Glenn purchased the entire estate of George Shatterly for \$3,000 from Elias Coble and George Coble, save two enslaved persons, Rachel and Monroe. The deed states that Glenn purchased not only 390 acres of land but all of Shatterly's personal property, including notes, debts, and the slaves that lived and worked on the land. If the log houses and barn were built by Shatterly, then they would have potentially been lived or worked in by these enslaved persons during Shatterly's ownership of the property. The deed lists their names as Hannah, Rose, Betty, Joe, Eliza, Dinah, George, John, James, Luzinia, Charles, Ralph, Madison, Alexander, Adam, Sarah, and Martin (Guilford County Deeds 43:107 1862).

Robert Washington Glenn was a resident of Guilford County by 1850, a physician who by 1860 owned \$2,500 in real property and \$10,000 in personal property. But by 1870 he had moved with his family to Greensboro (U.S. Census 1870), having sold the land he purchased in 1862 to Thomas R. Greeson in 1867.

Thomas R. Greeson was the son of Gideon Greeson (1812-1865) and Elizabeth Hannah Rankin (1814-unknown) and served in Company B, North Carolina 27<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment during the Civil War. In 1867 Thomas R. Greeson and John C. Hunter, husband of Cladora Greeson, purchased 304 acres of land from Robert Glenn for \$3,000 (Guilford County Register of Deeds, Book 39:228, 1867). It appears that Thomas and John arranged a land trade, because nine months later, Thomas paid John \$100 for full ownership of the land (Guilford County Register of Deeds, Book 73:570, 1868). The same day, June 9, 1868, John paid Thomas \$100 for the 55 acres he inherited from his father, Gideon Greeson (Guilford County Register of Deeds, Book 39:353, 1868).

The Greeson farm website states that Thomas R. Greeson grew cotton and grain and had cattle on his property (Greeson's Farms 2014). Guilford County's economy stagnated following the Civil War and required years to recover from the war's upheaval. The county's antebellum economy had relied on local agricultural and rural industry. Before the Civil War tobacco became an increasingly important part of the area's economy, rising dramatically from 1,900 pounds produced in 1850 to 724,348 pounds in 1860. Following the war tobacco continued to be a staple crop, though unsound farming practices resulted in a decrease in land crop values as well as outmigration. During this period the county's economy shifted toward urbanized industry, especially around Greensboro and High Point. While factories were constructed in a few rural areas, rural Guilford County remained agricultural. A model farm established in 1868 in Springfield (now part of High Point) to teach scientific farming practices helped to stem the tide and restore farmland. The Quakers who started the farm constructed a frame farmhouse, corn crib, and other buildings as a model of agricultural methods. The success of this enterprise was measurable; by the late 1870s 15,000 acres of land was restored and farmers increasingly used modern mowers and reapers (Robinson and Stoesen 1971:205).

According to previous survey records and family tradition as conveyed by Fred Greeson, the house currently on the property was constructed in 1881, over 10 years after the property was purchased. The Greesons most likely lived in the log cabins that were on the site before the house was built. Thomas Greeson continued to farm the property into the twentieth century. Following the Civil War, local ethnic building traditions decreased in popularity as the county's inhabitants began to follow national trends. Greek Revival and Italianate stylistic details were often conservatively overlaid on vernacular forms rather than fully embraced (NC DCR 1979:17). Buildings constructed following the Civil War were

generally modest. Farmhouses were not large and had minimal detail, since prices for farm products remained deflated for 30 or more years after the war, the predominant style being two-story, center-hall, side-gable houses (NC DCR 1979:21-22).

Agricultural census data for Thomas R. Greeson was only available from the 1880 census. The census shows that Greeson's farm was typical of Guilford County in most ways, though Greeson's farm was one of the largest in the vicinity. The farm contained 80 acres of tilled land, 40 acres of permanent meadow, pastures, or orchards, 150 acres of woodland, and 34 acres of "old fields" not growing wood. Almost half of his tilled land was used for Indian corn and the remainder used for oats, wheat, and sweet potatoes. The farm held 12 acres of orchards, 10 acres of apple trees and 2 acres of peach trees. Similar to other farms with larger acreage in the vicinity, Greeson hired labor to help with the farm. He had three milk cows, six cattle, 26 sheep, pigs, and chickens, and honey bees (U.S. Census 1880). The property is labeled on an 1895 map (Figure 23).

The majority of Guilford County's rural inhabitants were farmers at the close of the nineteenth century, growing a variety of crops such as wheat, oats, rye, corn, potatoes, peas, beans, peanuts, sugar cane, tobacco, and cotton. The 3,497 farms counted in 1900 averaged 111.2 acres, many of which also had cattle, chickens, and bees from which honey and wax were harvested. These farms often grew vegetable gardens, fruit trees, and berries primarily for domestic use, though some surplus was often sold (Fearnbach 2008:8-21).

Histories of the county tend to focus more on industrial rather than agricultural development during the early twentieth century, since industry was the dominant economic pursuit in the area. Nonetheless, farming continued to be an important way of life and factored into the economy of the area. The Greeson farm was typical of those in southern Guilford County; by the beginning of the twentieth century, the south part of the county was known for growing cotton while the west part of the county generally raised tobacco. The county was known as the wheat and fruit-raising county of North Carolina (Stockard 1902:6). In addition to apples and peaches, pears and plums were among the fruits cultivated in Guilford by the turn of the century (Stockard 1902:57).

Upon the death of Thomas R. Greeson in 1922 and Charlotte Greeson in 1923, their son John T. Greeson purchased 196 acres of the property from the other heirs of the estate (Guilford County Register of Deeds, Book 415:390, 1923). John continued to farm the land, as did his son, William Greeson, who was deeded 185.57 acres of land in 1962 (Guilford County Register of Deeds, Book 2009:1, 1962). William Greeson lived elsewhere, since Donnie Greeson (John's wife) continued to live in the house at 5167 Watchtower until her death in 1962, after which the house remained uninhabited. William Greeson continued to farm the property, adding tobacco and strawberries to the crops grown there.

Many members of the Greeson extended family, including all previous owners of the Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm, are buried at the Tabernacle United Methodist Church Cemetery, located approximately 3 miles from the farm at the intersection at 5721 Methodist Road, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Following William Greeson's death in 2005, the property was split between his two children, Jane Lackey and John Fred Greeson. Jane Lackey received 84.27 acres, including the dwelling and outbuildings. Fred Greeson received 90.82 acres across the road, including the log barn and corn crib. The dwelling is currently used for storage.



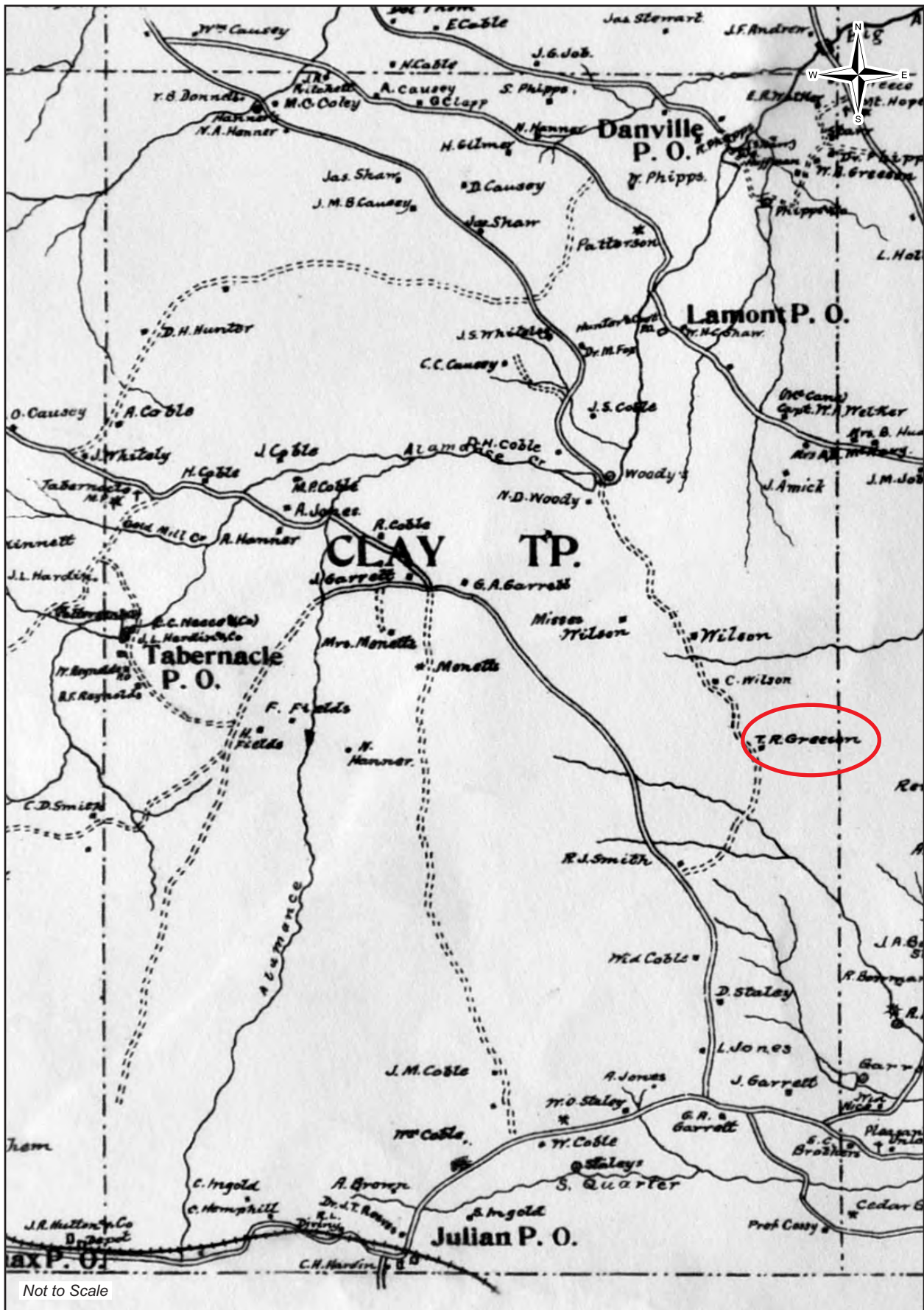


FIGURE 23: 1895 Map of Guilford County, Detail Showing Clay Township (Johnson 1895)

## **2.3 NRHP Evaluation**

The Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm is recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with historical events and trends in the area of agriculture, and under Criterion C for its architectural significance.

The farm retains integrity of location since none of the buildings have been moved from their original locations.

The design of the farm and its individual buildings remain intact. The spatial organization of the farm complex has not changed. Individual buildings generally retain integrity of design. The interior organization of the dwelling and its fenestration, ornamentation, and massing have not been altered. The barn has been altered but is representative of the change over time as the original hand-hewn barn was expanded to provide additional space and include stalls for cattle.

The setting, or physical environment, of the historic property is relatively unchanged. The land surrounding these buildings continues to be used for agriculture, with fields and wooded areas characterizing the setting. Modern dwellings have been built in the area, but overall the setting is rural and agricultural.

Changes to materials have been made to many of the buildings on the Greeson Farm. Most noticeably, the original foundation of the dwelling has been replaced with concrete block. Another example of change is the metal siding added to the corn crib. Nonetheless, the individual buildings and the complex as a whole have retained the majority of their materials necessary to retain integrity. The dwelling has its original siding, windows, porch, decorative elements, and interior finishes. The outbuildings have their original finishes and exterior materials.

The original workmanship of the buildings and the farm as a whole is evident on the site. Although covered by the newer barn structure, the logs and notched joints in the older barn are still visible and intact. The newer barn structure and other associated farm buildings exhibit vernacular methods and plain finishes common to these types of buildings. The majority of the original finishes on the dwelling, such as its wood siding, turned-post porch supports, and interior finishes, have been preserved.

The Greeson farm retains the feeling of a nineteenth/twentieth-century family farm, since it has its original design, materials, workmanship, and setting. Likewise, it retains its association with agriculture, since the surrounding land is still used for that purpose.

The Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm retains its historical association with agriculture in Guilford County during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and is therefore recommended as eligible under Criterion A. The property typifies farming systems in Guilford County during this period. It represents agricultural production on family farms through its historic buildings and landscape features. Thomas and John Greeson grew cotton and grain, as well as raising cattle. Buildings extant on the site are representative of the type of agricultural activities that took place on the farm, and the relationship between agricultural and domestic structures is also intact.

The Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm is not recommended as eligible under Criterion B. The Greeson family was one of many extended families living in the county, but they were not prominent in the area and did not make specific contributions to history that can be identified and documented.

The Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm is significant under Criterion C for embodying distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As a whole the complex represents several

periods of construction, the earliest being the hand-hewn log barn and the remains of the chimney from an early dwelling, both built during the first half of the nineteenth century. These earliest buildings are both representative of the type of buildings common in Guilford County during the first half of the nineteenth century, which was predominantly vernacular forms and log construction given the relative isolation of the county from other areas. The dwelling illustrates the type of dwelling that was common in the county during the second half of the nineteenth century, its Queen Anne stylistic details indicative of the increasing standardization that resulted from improved transportation and access to national stylistic trends while retaining the use of vernacular forms. The dwelling represents a particularly well-preserved example of this type of dwelling since its original interior finishes have not been significantly altered. In combination with the outbuildings, the complex represents a relatively intact set of farm buildings, including a dwelling, well house, corn crib, barn, and various other outbuildings.

A county-wide survey of Guilford County was completed by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Division of Archives and History in the form of a windshield survey from 1975 to 1977 (NC DCR 1979). In 1995-1996 a survey update was completed for rural areas of the county in the form of a reconnaissance survey (Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission 1996). The survey has not been updated since that time. Both surveys documented a number of comparable late nineteenth-century dwellings; the surveys, however, did not necessarily document outbuildings associated with these buildings if they were extant. Many of the dwellings identified have been demolished since the surveys took place. For example, the Hardin-Fields House, located near Climax on Company Mill Road just south of U.S. Route 421, was described as a “plain, center-hall plan farmhouse thought to have been built... in 1896...House is the nucleus of one of the most extensively preserved, if somewhat deteriorated, farmsteads left in Guilford County. Numerous outbuildings and house occupy a choice and unspoiled site” (NC DCR 1979:118). Judging from aerial photography, demolition of the complex took place in the early 2000s.

Very similar to the Thomas R. Greeson House, the Greeson House at the junction of McPherson Clay Road and NC 61 near Kimesville was a “two-story, well-maintained, frame farmhouse built about 1880. Notable details include bracketed eaves, rounded door and window surrounds, various molded trim” (NC DCR 1979:118). The Fox House at 5033 Foxburrow Road outside Greensboro is similar to the Thomas R. Greeson house in form, a two-story gable-end frame dwelling, its porch ornamented with turned posts and molded detail. Since the previous surveys the house has been resided and reroofed. Neither dwelling retains its original outbuildings.

The log barn surveyed in southeast Guilford County in the 1970s was the Coble Log Barn, a two-story, double-pen structure with an open center section. The barn was moved from its original location near Julian in southeast Guilford County in 1987 to the Hoskins House Historic District. This barn differs from the Thomas R. Greeson Farm barn in that it is a V-notch, double-pen structure typical of areas where grain production was common rather than cash crops like cotton and tobacco (Southern 1988).

The Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Historic District in southeast Guilford County is a collection of dwellings and farm buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries representing an intact Guilford County agricultural property. The Foust-Carpenter farm is comparable to the Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm with its 1898 I-house with a two-room ell (a later addition) and brick end chimneys. The dwelling has a replacement roof, one reconstructed chimney, and concrete block foundation. The complex includes a nineteenth-century outbuilding and a number of additional twentieth-century farm buildings. The historic district is listed under Criterion A for its agricultural significance (Fearnbach 2008).

A building may be eligible under Criterion D if the buildings and/or structures have the potential to yield important information pertaining to undocumented or rare local building traditions. None of the buildings on the Greeson farm meets Criterion D.

## **2.4 Boundary Description and Justification**

The proposed boundary of the Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm includes the full extent of the two parcels composing the property, the 84.27 acres on the north side of Watchtower Road on which the dwelling sits, each parcel following the existing right-of-way along Watchtower Road, and the 90.82 acres on the south side of the road on which the barn and corn crib are located (Figure 24). National Register guidance states that for larger rural properties, boundaries should be selected that include fields and forest historically associated with the property that convey its historic setting (Seifert 1997:7). Both parcels are part of the 304 acres purchased by Thomas Greeson in 1867; the property has been used for agriculture since that time and the land surrounding the house constitutes an important landscape feature that has been historically associated with the property. The two parcels remain in agricultural use, continue to reflect the significance of the property, and strengthen the property's integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a significant agricultural resource.

The property boundary on the north side of Watchtower Road includes the dwelling and its associated outbuildings and in total includes 84.27 acres owned by Jane G. and Lawrence K. Lackey. It does not include the 10.75 acres associated with 5171 Watchtower Road on the north side of the road because it is a separate parcel and contains a modern dwelling that is less than 50 years old that is not associated with the significance of the Thomas R. Greeson Farm. The property boundaries to the south include the entire 90.82-acre parcel owned by John Fred and Sandra L. Greeson.





FIGURE 24: Proposed National Register Boundary, Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm  
(NC OneMap 2010)



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## **APPENDIX A**

### Resumes of Key Personnel



# Steven Bedford <sup>PhD</sup>

PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

## Firm

Louis Berger

## Education

PhD, Department of Art History and Archaeology

MPhil

MA, Art History

BA, Architecture

BS, Building Sciences

## Registrations/Certifications

N/A

**Years of Experience** 31

**Years with Firm** 4

## Professional Summary

Dr. Bedford has been an architectural historian for more than two decades for clients including local governments, state agencies, transportation projects, and the military. He has worked in all aspects of cultural resource management and managed the production of environmental documents for major actions and master plans, and meets the qualifications required by the National Park Service (NPS) for historic resource documentation. Dr. Bedford has participated in the consensus building process for planning projects, working with the public in a variety of venues, and has a solid understanding of regulatory frameworks and permitting procedures for cultural and natural resources. Dr. Bedford has worked closely with state agencies in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island on various types of projects, including National Register nominations, Section 106 consultations, and reconnaissance and intensive surveys that included large numbers of buildings. He has both reviewed and written the cultural resources sections of environmental documents.

Dr. Bedford's experience spans cultural resource surveys; National Register nominations and eligibility assessments; historic structure reports; cultural resource management plans; Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation; impact evaluation studies; Section 106 and 4(f) documentation; state and federal mitigation documents, including popular histories; and expert testimony, encompassing topics ranging from local zoning issues to visual impacts on historic resources from major utilities. Dr. Bedford has prepared environmental documentation to conform to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and similar state legislative guidelines (SEQRA). Dr. Bedford's expertise includes managing environmental documentation projects, carrying out detailed impact analysis, facilitating project coordination with State Historic Preservation Office and Tribal Historic Preservation Office officials, tracking and monitoring mitigation commitments, and completing mitigation documents to fulfill project commitments. Dr. Bedford is skilled in evaluating potential impacts to historic landscapes and structures from development projects and photographic techniques. His experience also includes projects in Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia, as well as Italy.

## Selected Louis Berger Experience

### *Energy*

**Confidential Client, Alternatives Analysis, Construction Protection Plan and Historic Documentation. Principal architectural historian.** As part of regulatory compliance for the demolition of a historic building, assisted in the preparation of an alternatives analysis, wrote guidelines for a construction protection plan, and prepared HABS Level I documentation of the building; assisted the client in regulatory compliance issues. 2012 (ongoing)

**National Grid, Alternatives Analysis, Documentation and Interpretive Signage, Glenwood Station No.2, Glenwood Landing, New York. Senior architectural historian and senior researcher.** As part of the New York State regulatory process, a complete alternative reuse and redevelopment analysis was prepared for an early twentieth-century power station on Long Island. Worked with Louis Berger engineers and architects to develop alternative, prudent, and feasible uses of the building. This effort was followed by a HAER Level II equivalent documentation and the development of an interpretive panel on the history of electric generation at the site. This work required extensive research into the history of electric generation on Long Island and the design of power plants.

**Green Mountain Power Corporation Historic Architectural Survey, power station upgrade, Colchester, Vermont. Architectural historian.** 2011

**Vermont Electric Power Company, Inc. (VELCO), Historic Architectural Survey, siting study, Bennington, Vermont. Architectural historian.** 2010

**VELCO, Historic Architectural Survey, substation enlargement study, Georgia, Vermont. Architectural historian.** 2010

**Groton Wind, LLC, Phase IA Archaeological Survey, Groton Wind Project, Town of Groton, Grafton County, New Hampshire. Architectural historian.** 2009

### *Federal: Military*

**U.S. Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Navy Region Hawaii, Historic Context, Pearl Harbor Naval Complex. Senior architectural historian and senior researcher.** The objective is to provide a comprehensive historical understanding of the base and its environs, which is a critical need for an active base that is also a National Historic Landmark and a national war memorial. Performed research, writing, and QA/QC. Project has uncovered previously lost information on prisoner-of-war camps and the location and employment of black sailors at Pearl Harbor. This work included extensive research in the National Archives, the Navy History and Heritage Command files, Navy plan files, the FDR Library, and state and local repositories. It has required developing great familiarity with wooden military structures of World War II and all other methods of construction used by the Navy during the war. 2009-2013 (ongoing).

**NAVFAC Navy Region Hawaii, FY 2010 Footprint Reduction Plan. Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard Radio Transmission Facility and Naval Magazine Lualualei, Waianae, Honolulu, Hawaii. Principal architectural historian.** Oversaw research on the development of two historic context studies, collaborated on the creation of a survey form, and contributed to the research on a transducer test structure in the shipyard. 2011-2013 (ongoing)

**NAVFAC Navy Region Hawaii, Joint Bases Pearl Harbor/Hickam Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Honolulu, Hawaii. Senior architectural historian and senior researcher.** Preparing Cold War-era history and analysis for a new Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the recently joined bases. 2012

**NAVFAC, Nationwide Cold War Historic Context and Eligibility Methodology. Architectural historian and researcher.** Served as primary researcher and writer for primary document to be used by the Navy in interpreting their Cold War-era properties. This project was the Navy's first effort to create a nationwide context that would

apply to all Navy facilities in the Continental United States and Hawaii. These facilities ranged from research buildings to shipyards to communications facilities. 2005-2009 (completed while with Louis Berger)

#### *Federal: National Park Service*

**National Park Service, Historic Overlook repair, Lake Mead, Arizona. Principal architectural historian.** Provided design guidance for repair of a CCC-era stone overlook that had been undermined. Worked with Louis Berger engineers to develop a solution that would underpin the washed out sections of the stone overlook create a new foundation and blend in with the desert landscape without affecting the architectural integrity of the site.

#### *Local, County, and State Governments*

**City of Waterbury, State-level Documentation, Fulton Park Greenhouse, Waterbury, Connecticut. Architectural historian.** 2009

**Rhode Island Department of Administration, Historic Documentation, Buildings A&C. Architectural historian.** Provided architectural analysis and supervised compilation of history for documentation of four large institutional buildings before they were demolished. This involved research into the history and development of built form to house the mentally ill.

#### *Private Sector*

**Carter Goble Lee, Cultural Resources Site Review for Potential Correctional Facility Sites, Maui and Oahu, Hawaii. Historian and lead researcher.** Conducted field visits and reviewed published reports on cultural resource sensitivity for six sites on two islands. 2012-2013

**Amman & Whitney, Phase IA Cultural Resource Sensitivity Assessment, Proposed Amsterdam Pedestrian Bridge, City of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York. Architectural historian.** Investigated the history and significance of buildings located around the proposed approaches to the bridge; involved in eligibility determinations. 2009.

**Inter Science, Design Consultation for Proposed Building in Historic District, Bridgehampton, Suffolk County, New York. Architectural historian.** 2009

#### *Transportation*

**U.S. Department of Transportation and the U.S. Coast Guard, Cultural Resources Consultation Services-Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Differential Global Positioning System (NDGPS), Patten, Penobscot County, Maine. Architectural historian.** 2009

**Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA), Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey, Shawsheen River Bridges MBTA Contract No. B92PS09, Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, Massachusetts. Historian, preservation specialist.** Ascertained eligibility and recommended treatment for the rehabilitation of two ca. 1850 stone arch bridges on one of MBTA's main lines. Approved stone samples and construction methods for bridge rehabilitation. 2009-2013

**MBTA, Cultural Resource Analysis, Shore Line Bridge Boston, Massachusetts.** Historian. Made eligibility recommendations and assessed impact of replacement of late nineteenth-century railroad bridge. Participated in selection of potential repair solutions. Prepared Section 106 and 4(f) documentation.

#### **Additional Experience**

**Fitzgerald & Halliday. Principal architectural historian.** 1998-2009. Selected cultural resource projects completed include the following.



- **New York City Metropolitan Transit Authority, National Register Nominations for 60 Subway Stations, New York City. Supervisory historian. This project was part of mitigation for unapproved station alterations.**
- **Port Authority of New York, JFK Airport, Unit Terminal Building Replacement EA, New York (for Landrum Brown).** Primary historian for eligibility assessment of building. As part of a proposed replacement project for Delta's current terminals, prepared an integrity assessment that successfully challenged the prior determination of eligibility for the former PanAm Terminal. The challenge was successful and the determination was reversed.
- **Connecticut Department of Transportation (DOT), Route 34 Bridge and Hydroelectric Complex HAER Documentation Stevenson, Connecticut (for URS).** Primary historian for major HAER document as part of mitigation for the proposed Route 34 bridge replacement.
- **CT DOT, State level documentation for fixed and lift bridges Westport, Southport, Bridgeport, Devon, Connecticut.** Primary historian for five state level documentations of bridges of under a NEPA document on-call contract.
- **CT DOT, New Britain-Hartford Busway, EIS and State Level documentation of Bridges, Connecticut (for Wilbur Smith).** Served as primary historian.
- **CT DOT, New Britain-Hartford Busway, EIS and State Level documentation of Newington Junction, Newington, Connecticut (for Baker).** Served as primary historian.
- **CT DOT, Hart Street Widening Programmatic Section 4(f) Evaluation, New Britain, Connecticut.** Served as primary historian.
- **CT DOT, Program Management, Pearl Harbor Memorial Bridge I-95, Cultural Resources Program, New Haven Connecticut (for PB Americas).** Served as lead historian; recorded two structures; developed salvage plans; assisted in developing move plans for Yale Boathouse; and coordinated work by archaeological subconsultants.
- **CT DOT, Scenic Roads Program Cultural Resources Management Plan for Three Scenic Corridors, on Routes 154(Haddam), 49 (Voluntown), and 58 (Easton) Connecticut (for VHB).** Served as primary historian developing strategies to encourage preservation of rural landscapes.
- **CT DOT, Route 181 Bridge over the Farmington River State Level Documentation, Barkhamsted, Connecticut.** Served as primary historian.
- **CT DOT, Route 219 Bridge over the Farmington River State Level Documentation, New Hartford, Connecticut.** Served as primary historian.
- **CT DOT, Congress Street Bridge State Level Documentation Bridgeport, Connecticut (for URS).** Served as primary historian for early Scherzer rolling lift bridge.
- **CT DOT, Sikorsky (Route 15) Bridge HAER Documentation, Stratford, Connecticut.** Served as primary historian.
- **CT DOT, Firehouse State Level Documentation New Britain, Connecticut (for PAL).** Served as primary historian.
- **CT DOT, Route 7 Historic Buildings and Salvage Studies, Wilton, Connecticut (for Dewberry & Davis).** Served as primary historian for State Level documentation of nineteenth-century smithy and chronicling moving of an eighteenth-century house away from the road.
- **Amtrak Main Lines, Multiple Culverts State Level Documentation Connecticut.** Served as supervisory historian for documenting nineteenth-century stone culverts.
- **Oregon Bridge Delivery Partners, Fourteen Bridges, HAER Documentation, Oregon Bridge Redevelopment Program.** Served as primary historian for bridges built in 14 different locations in the state.
- **City of Waterbury Connecticut, Municipal Buildings Rehabilitation (for Ames & Whitaker).** Served as primary historian in preliminary building rehabilitation analysis. Located all historic documents and identified all historic building materials.
- **New London Development Corporation, Fort Trumbull Mitigation and Archaeological Preserve Document for early engine house, New London, Connecticut.** Lead architectural historian in the survey of a former Navy installation; produced HAER Documentation for Navy site; developed text for booklet on site of an early engine house, recorded three buildings scheduled for demolition to state level standards.

- **Town of Windsor Preservation Plan, Connecticut.** Served as lead architectural historian working with the town's planner to develop a comprehensive plan for the treatment of the town's numerous historic resources.
- **Towns of Fairfield, East Windsor, Connecticut; Belchertown, Southwick, Massachusetts Historic Surveys.** Served as supervisory historian.
- **Sessions Clock Company, State Level Documentation Bristol, Connecticut.** Served as primary historian.
- **U.S. Navy, Polaris Missile Tube and Submarine Control Training Facility HAER Documentation, Hawaii (for Mason Architects).** Served as primary historian.
- **U.S. Navy, Former Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Lift Bridge HAER Documentation, Pennsylvania.** Served as primary historian.
- **CT Department of Environmental Protection Five Dam Documentations, Huntington Park, Redding, Connecticut (for Milone & McBroom).** Served as primary historian.

#### **Cultural Resource Management**

- Testimony, Gingerbread House, Sag Harbor, New York
- Testimony, Fair Field, Easthampton, New York
- Beach and Tennis Club Barn Demolition, Southampton, New York
- Elm Street House remodeling Southampton, New York
- Wellington Hotel, Section 106 Consultation, Albany, New York
- Multi-modal Transportation Center, Petersburg, Virginia, (106,4[f], NEPA)
- Naugatuck Historic Train Station Restoration, Naugatuck, Connecticut
- Naval Shipyard National Register Nomination, Norfolk, Virginia
- Lead Paint Removal, Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island
- Visual Impact Assessment of Power Lines, Wilton, Connecticut
- Historic Preservation Plan, Concord, New Hampshire
- Citywide Historic Preservation Guidelines, New London, Connecticut
- US Navy, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, Region Hawaii
- Assessment of Significance of Merrimack Bridge, Lowell, Massachusetts
- Municipal Development Plan, Torrington, Connecticut
- Testimony, Shell House Eligibility, Glen Cove, New York
- Testimony, Saint John's Church, Jersey City, New Jersey
- Rockwell Park Redevelopment, Bristol, Connecticut

#### **Cultural Resource Studies in Association with Environmental Impact Documentation**

- EA, Dam Removal Bronx River, New York
- State Hospital Redevelopment EA and SEQRA Review, Haverstraw, New York
- JFK Airport, Unit Terminal Building Replacement EA, New York
- Commuter Rail Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), New Haven-Hartford-Springfield, Connecticut
- Rail Improvements EIS, Danbury-New Milford, Connecticut
- Railroad Station Improvements, Madison, Stratford and West Haven Orange, Connecticut
- Master Plan Update and EIS, TF Green Airport, Rhode Island
- Seaview Avenue Improvements Environmental Assessment (EA), Bridgeport, Connecticut
- EA for Proposed Demolition of Buildings, Former Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Pennsylvania
- BRT Feasibility Study, Manchester-Hartford, Connecticut
- Railyard Relocation EIS, Rutland, Vermont
- Multimodal Transportation Center EA, Petersburg, Virginia
- Railyard Relocation, Rutland, Vermont
- Route 7 Widening, EIS, Brookfield, Connecticut
- Yankee Gas Expansion, EA, Waterbury, Connecticut
- Rail Line Triple Track, EIS, Worcester, Massachusetts

### **Historic Documentation and National Register Eligibility Assessments**

- Documentation of Four Buildings Westfield, Massachusetts
- Building 307 Condition Analysis and Documentation, NAVSTA Newport, Rhode Island
- Sikorsky (Route 15) Bridge HAER Documentation
- Norfolk, Virginia, Naval Shipyard National Register Nomination
- Trolley Car Barn Documentation, Bridgeport, Connecticut
- Firehouse Documentation New Britain, Connecticut
- National Register Nomination, Nealon House, Easthampton
- Historic House Demolition Documents, Southington, Connecticut
- Greenhouse Documentation, University of Connecticut, Storrs

### **Public Involvement**

- Connecticut Scenic Roads Corridor Management Plans
- Regional Airport Master Plan Update, Windham, Connecticut
- Bridges 69 and 74, East Montpelier, Vermont
- River Street Bridge, Rutland, Vermont
- Otter Creek Bridge, Rutland, Vermont
- USS *Nautilus*, Groton, Connecticut

**Tams Consultants. Project manager.** For cultural resources; developed Environmental User's Guides for U.S. military in Italy and Spain; project manager for EIS for NUWC New London; produced Preservation Plan for portions of Routes 1 and 9 in New Jersey; produced historic structures reports for three historic train stations in Connecticut; cultural resources analysis for local aid bridge work in New Jersey; architectural historian in charge of cultural resource surveys for NADC, Warminster, Pennsylvania, NWIRP Calverton, Mitchell Field, Long Island, NUWC New London, Connecticut, and Route 1/9 in Elizabeth, New Jersey; recording dozens of buildings at Philadelphia Naval Shipyard and Naval Hospital, NAWCAD, Trenton, New Jersey, and NAVICP, Philadelphia. 1994-1998

### **Steven Bedford, Architectural historian. 1985-2008**

- FERC Relicensing, Scotland Dam, Connecticut and Green Island Dam, New York.
- National Register Nominations:, the Grange, Fairfield, Connecticut, and the Meresman House, Long Island.
- Design Consultation, Tahari Store, Easthampton, New York.
- Performed historic resource surveys in Redding, Waterbury, Thomaston, New Canaan, Watertown, and Manchester, Connecticut, and North Hempstead, New York; developed design guidelines for Yonkers Historic Districts; co-author of Connecticut DOT Centennial History;
- Section 106 mitigation work in Bridgeport, Connecticut.
- Developed local historic district zoning report for Watertown, Connecticut.
- 4(f) mitigation work for CT Route 25.
- Produced preservation plan for West Milford, New Jersey. Cultural resource survey in support of EIS for Master Plan at ECSU.
- Prepared portion of historic structures report for American Academy building in Rome. Developed historical narratives for three HAER bridge studies, New Jersey.
- Prepared historical narrative and integrity report for the Pulaski Skyway for New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- Preliminary Research on American Academy building in Rome. Researched the history of planning at Rensselaer Polytechnic for Dean of RPI School of Architecture. Prepared History of Architectural League of New York for publication by League. Prepared architectural history of Lawrence Park, New York.
- Advisor to Gerald D. Hines Interests on preservation issues in Connecticut (1988-89). Prepared historic structures report for New Britain, Connecticut, City Hall (1989). Prepared and edited National Register Nominations and Historic Resource Inventories in Connecticut and New York, e.g., historic resource



surveys in Thomaston, Waterbury, Bethel, New Canaan, Westport, Redding, Fairfield, Manchester, and Watertown, Connecticut; North Hempstead, New York; National Register nominations in Redding, Stamford, Waterbury, Darien, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Amenia, New York. Reviewed architectural integrity of all individual nominations and historic districts on Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons and Montauk.

**Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. Architectural historian.** Prepared and edited National Register nominations and participated in environmental review process and building surveys. 1983-1985

**Ehrenkrantz Group. Research consultant.** For New York State Capitol and for Educational Facilities Laboratories on college facility histories. 1980

**Famolare, Inc.** Prepared history of Villa Giramonte outside Florence. 1980

**Ames and Whitaker Architects, Waterbury, Connecticut. Preservation Services, Naugatuck Railroad Station, Mattatuck Museum, Waterbury City Hall.** Architectural historian and preservation specialist. Collected paint samples, reviewed material samples, consulted on design issues relative fire code.

**New York City Metropolitan Transit Authority/New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, National Register Nominations for 60 Subway Stations, New York City.** This project was part mitigation and part in celebration of the centennial of the subway system. Prepared nominations for electrical substations, subway stops, tunnels, and rail yards. Served as part of team of two; primary role was that of supervisory historian.

**Connecticut Department of Transportation, Program Management, Pearl Harbor Memorial Bridge I-95, Cultural Resources Program, New Haven Connecticut (for PB Americas).** Served as lead historian for on-call program management contract, recorded two structures, developed salvage plans for building elements, assisted in developing move plans for Yale Boathouse, helped locate historic bulkheads and shoreline, and coordinated work by archaeological subconsultants.

### *Teaching*

**Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Adjunct assistant professor.** Courses: Building and Thinking about Architecture, Design, History Society. 2008-2009

**Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Acting director, clinical assistant professor, Building Conservation Technology program.** Courses included American Building 17th-19th Centuries and American Building 19-20<sup>th</sup> Centuries, Historic Preservation Theory, Preservation Studio. 2007-2008

**Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Adjunct assistant professor, School of Architecture.** Courses include: American Building 17th-19th Centuries and American Building 19-20<sup>th</sup> Centuries, Historic Preservation Theory, Preservation Studio. 1998-2007

**Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Adjunct assistant professor, School of Architecture.** Courses included American Architecture, Modern Architecture (post 1750), Introduction to Historic Preservation, Architectural Theory from the Renaissance to Ruskin and Semper. 1992-1994

**Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. Visiting assistant professor.** Full-time appointment. Courses included American Architecture, Modern Architecture (post 1750), and Art History survey. 1989-1990

**Virginia Commonwealth University, University of Richmond, and Virginia Museum. Instructor.** 1983

Columbia University, Reader and teaching assistant, School of Architecture, and Department of Art History.  
1980-1982

### Representative Publications

#### Books

*Fort Trumbull: Ramparts, Subs and Sonar*. Fitzgerald & Halliday, New London, Connecticut, 2000

*John Russell Pope, Architect of Empire*. Rizzoli, New York, 1998

*Managing Travel in Connecticut: 100 Years of Progress*. Connecticut Department of Transportation, Newington, 1995

#### Articles

McKim, Mead & White Academy Main Building. Peer-reviewed article in *The Janus View from the American Academy in Rome: Essays on the Janiculum*, edited by Geffcken and Goldman. American Academy in Rome, 2007

Wilbert Hasbrouck, The Chicago Architectural Club. Book review, *Journal of Society of Architectural Historians* 63(September), 2006

Foreword, building list, and research for: Jim Garrison, *Mastering Tradition John Russell Pope's Residences*, Acanthus Press, 2004

Inventing the Skyline: The Architecture of Cass Gilbert. The New-York Historical Society, New York, 15 October 2000-21 January 2001; exhibition review, *Journal of Society of Architectural Historians* 60(September), 2001

West Point's Michie Stadium—Balancing History and 21st Century Collegiate Sports Programs. *CRM* 23(10-2000):25-28.

John Russell Pope. In *The Dictionary of Art*, edited by J.S. Turner. Grove Press, London, 1997

John Russell Pope; Christopher Grant Lafarge; Palmer and Hornbostel. In *Long Island Country Houses and Their Architects, 1860-1940*, edited by Mackay, Baker and Traynor. Norton, New York, 1997

*From Light Switches to Torpedo Controls, Story of Bryant Electric Company*. With Robert Stewart, Martha Cobbs, and Betsey Kearns. Bridgeport, Connecticut, 1996

John Russell Pope e la creazione di un classicismo nazionale. In *Classicismo-Classicismi*, edited by Giorgio Ciucci. Electa, Milan, Italy, 1995

The Architecture of Lawrence Park. In *Lawrence Park, Bronxville's Turn-of-the Century Art Colony*, edited by Loretta Hoagland. Hilltop Association, Bronxville, New York, 1994

McKim Mead & White and the New Academy Building. *Amacadmy* [newsletter of American Academy in Rome] (Summer 1991):3, 15

Museums designed by John Russell Pope. *Antiques* 139(April 1991):750-763.

John Russell Pope and Meridian Hill. In *Washington Renaissance*. Meridian House International, Washington, 1989

Contributor of multiple entries, *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*, Free Press, New York, 1982; and *Encyclopedia of Architecture: Design, Engineering and Construction*, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1990

City and Country; Some Formal Comparisons. *The Long Island Country House 1870-1930*. Parrish Museum of Art, Southampton, New York, 1988

“History I” and “History II.” *The Making of an Architect*, edited by Richard Oliver. Rizzoli, New York, 1981

*Between Tradition and Modernism*. With Deborah Nevins. National Academy of Design, New York, 1980.

### Papers and Presentations

Juried presentation: Preserving Scenic Roads. Build Boston Conference. 2004

Juried presentation: Route 1 & 9, Creating a Preservation Plan. Transportation Research Board annual meeting, Washington, DC. 2004

Invited lecture: John Russell Pope and Baltimore. Garrett Jacobs House Foundation. 2003

Juried presentation: John Russell Pope, the Branch Family and Historicism in Virginia. SAH Annual Meeting, Richmond. 2002

Juried presentation: John Russell Pope and the Plan for Yale. SAH Annual Meeting, Miami. 2000

Juried presentation: U.S. Routes 1&9, America’s First Superhighway. National Trust Conference on Preserving Historic Roads, Morristown, New Jersey. 2000

Invited lecture: Baltimore: Proving Ground for John Russell Pope. Baltimore Museum of Art. 2000

Invited lecture: John Russell Pope. National Building Museum, Washington, DC. 1999

Invited lecture: John Russell Pope. Meridian House International, Washington DC. 1999

Juried presentation: Build It and They May Not Come. SAH Annual Meeting, Houston. 1999

Juried presentation: John Russell Pope, Washington and France. SAH, Latrobe Chapter Biennial Symposium, Washington, DC. 1999

Invited lecture: John Russell Pope in Newport. Redwood Library, Newport, Rhode Island. 1998

Invited lecture: John Russell Pope’s Projects for New York City. New York Chapter, SAH. 1997

Invited lecture: John Russell Pope, the Great Buildings. Rensselaer Polytechnic, Troy, New York. 1996

Invited lecture: John Russell Pope and Landscape Design. Redwood Library, Newport, Rhode Island. 1995

Invited lecture: Cass Gilbert and the Treasury Annex. U.S. Treasury Historical Society. 1994

Invited lecture: Comfortable Places: The Museums of John Russell Pope. Frick Collection. 1993

Juried presentation: Houses of Quiet Power: The Residential Architecture of John Russell Pope. Atlanta Historical Society Symposium on American Country Houses. 1992

Invited lecture: The National Gallery Redux. Latrobe Chapter SAH. 1991



Juried presentation: John Russell Pope and America Classicism in the 1930s. Centro Internazionale di Studi di Architettura Andrea Palladio, Vicenza, Italy. 1991

Juried presentation: John Russell Pope and American Classicism. SAH Annual Meeting, Cincinnati. 1991  
Advisor to National Gallery of Art's audio-visual presentation on the career of John Russell Pope. 1990-1991

Invited lecture: Pope and Meridian Hill. Meridian House International. 1989

Exhibition: Washington Renaissance. Meridian House Guest Curator, 1989

Planned exhibitions for the American Academy in Rome Centennial and the National Gallery of Art's 50th Anniversary, 1989

Exhibition: The Long Island Country House, 1870-1930. Parrish Museum of Art, Guest Curator, 1988

Invited lecture: John Russell Pope. Smithsonian Resident Associates Program. 1988

Invited lecture: White and Laughlin Houses. Meridian House International, Washington DC. 1987

Exhibition: Paestum and the Doric Revival. National Academy of Design, Exhibition coordinator, 1986

Invited lecture: Pope's Washington Classicism. DC Preservation League. 1986

Invited lecture: Pope's Country Houses. Columbia Historical Society. 1986

Invited lecture: George H. Myers House. Textile Museum, Washington, DC. 1985

Invited lecture: Mr. Pope Comes to Richmond. Virginia Chapter, SAH. 1984

## Additional Information

### Education:

PhD, Department of Art History and Archaeology, Columbia University, 1994  
MPhil, Columbia University, 1981  
MA, Art History, Columbia University, 1979  
BA, Architecture, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1976  
BS, Building Sciences, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1976

### Registrations/Certifications:

N/A

### Professional Associations:

Society of Architectural Historians  
College Art Association  
Vernacular Architecture Forum

# Sarah Groesbeck

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN/HISTORIAN

## Firm

Louis Berger

## Education

MA, Historic Preservation

BA, Art History

**Years of Experience** 5

**Years with Firm** 4

## Professional Summary

Ms. Groesbeck has experience in architectural surveys, cultural landscape surveys, and historical research for projects for various federal, state, and local agencies in Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. These projects are carried out primarily in fulfillment of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and include field documentation of a wide range of resource types, background research, National Register determinations of eligibility, and historic context studies.

## Selected Louis Berger Experience

### *Energy*

**Appalachian Power Company, Wythe Area Improvements in 138kV Transmission Line Project, Wythe County, Virginia. Architectural Survey. Architectural Historian.** Completed Phase I architectural survey and evaluation of previously unrecorded and recorded historic resources along the approximately 18-mile route. Authored architectural survey report and completed data entry in the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System for all surveyed resources. 2013-present

**ATSI, Architectural Survey for the Bruce-Mansfield-Glenwillow 345kV Transmission Line Project, Mahoning, Trumbull, Portage, Summit, and Cuyahoga Counties, Ohio. Architectural historian.** Phase I survey for rebuilt section of the transmission line. 2013

**PPL Electric Utilities, Coopersburg–Quakertown 138kV Transmission Line, Architectural Survey. Architectural historian.** Completed survey, evaluation, and Historic Resource Survey form for the Hamlet of California, Pennsylvania, Historic District. Archival research conducted at Bucks County Historical Society. 2012

**Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line Company, Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Whiteley Transmission Line, Monongalia County, West Virginia. Architectural historian.** Completed Historic Property Inventory forms, evaluated surveyed properties for eligibility. 2011

**Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power, Routing Study for Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH)-West Virginia Transmission Line, Barbour, Braxton, Berkeley, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Harrison, Hardy, Jackson, Kanawha, Lewis, Mineral, Morgan, Nickolas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Randolph, Roane, Richie, Taylor, Tucker, Upshur, Webster, Wood, and Wirt Counties, West Virginia. Architectural historian.** Completed Historic Property Inventory forms, evaluating surveyed properties for eligibility. 2010



*Federal: Military*

**Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico Master Plan Environmental Assessment, Quantico, Virginia. Architectural Historian.** As part of the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) document in compliance with Section 102(2) (c) of the NEPA of 1969, wrote cultural resources affected environment section and completed analysis of potential impacts to cultural resources for alternatives identified in the EA. 2014-ongoing

**NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Update V-CRIS Records, Naval Support Facility (NSF) Dahlgren, Virginia. Architectural Historian.** Completed survey, wrote descriptions, and updated/entered records for 29 buildings within the National Register-eligible Dahlgren Mainside Historic District. Updated/enter records in the Virginia – Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS). 2014-ongoing

**NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Perimeter Wall Study, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC. Architectural historian.** Completed survey and evaluation of the perimeter wall at the Washington Navy Yard in support of the Navy's ongoing cultural resource management program and the Navy's responsibility under Section 110 of the NHPA. The study identified historic and non-historic fabric of the perimeter wall and documented the evolution of the wall. 2013-ongoing

**NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Gap Analysis and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP), Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling (JBAB), Washington, DC. Architectural historian.** Developed a plan that defines the process for management of cultural resources at the joint base. Completed analysis of previous cultural resources surveys and studies at JBAB, identifying data gaps in evaluations of historic structures; conducted research on early Cold War history of the base for an expanded historic context; developed Standard Operating Procedures; and developed recommendations for further work to satisfy Section 106 and 110 requirements of the NHPA. 2013-2014

**NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, ICRMP Update, NSF Dahlgren, Virginia. Architectural historian.** Completed research and writing of an updated and expanded historic context through the Cold War for NSF Dahlgren identifying time periods, themes, areas of significance, and criteria for evaluating significance for resources; identified data gaps in evaluations of historic structures, and developed recommendations for further work to satisfy Section 106 and 110 requirements of the NHPA. 2013-ongoing

**NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Cultural Landscape Survey and Evaluation, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. Architectural Historian.** Conducted a historic landscape survey of the academic and military landscapes within the US Naval Academy NHL and North Severn Complex. The study will be used in support of the Navy's ongoing cultural resource management program .The study identified landscape features such as roads, paths, small-scale features, and designed open spaces to determine if features were eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Findings were presented in a Historic Landscape Assessment Report that identified and analyzed the historic and existing conditions of the landscapes and identified contributing and non-contributing features. 2013

**Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Mid-Atlantic, Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Architectural Evaluation, Naval Station Newport, Rhode Island. Architectural historian.** Conducted survey and evaluation of resources being transferred out of Navy ownership as part of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) legislation. Completed a comprehensive re-evaluation of the U.S. Naval Hospital Newport Historic District and the Melville Naval Historic District contributing and noncontributing resources, boundaries, and individual evaluation of resources. Evaluated the Defense Highway and other transportation resources. Completed appropriate Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Office recordation forms and architectural survey report. 2012-2013

**NAVFAC, Northwest, Shelton-Bangor Railroad Evaluation 2012-2013 Study, Naval Base Kitsap Bangor, Island County, Washington. Historian.** Completed archival research for the development of a historic context for the Shelton-Bangor Railroad from its construction in World War II through the Cold War period. Archival research was conducted at the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, Maryland, and Seattle, Washington; Naval Heritage and History Command Operational Archives, Washington, D.C.; Kitsap County Historical Society, Bremerton, Washington; and Mason County Historical Society, Shelton, Washington. 2012-2013

**NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Architectural Survey. Architectural historian.** Conducted surveys and prepared Determination of Eligibility forms for buildings and structures at Naval Support Facility (NSF) Indian Head, Maryland; U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.; and NSF Arlington, Virginia. Authored a historic context study of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Activities at NSF Indian Head. Archival research conducted at on-site archives and at depositories such as the National Archives and Records Administration. 2011-2012

**NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Update, NSF Indian Head, Maryland. Historian.** Updated ICRMP for NSF Indian Head. 2011-2013

**NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Architectural Survey, NSA Bethesda, Maryland. Architectural historian.** Conducted survey and prepared Maryland Historic Trust-Determination of Eligibility form for the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute. 2011

**NAVFAC, Naval District Washington. U.S. Naval Academy, Phase I Survey of Water Treatment Plant, Maryland. Architectural historian.** Completed historical research for Phase I survey of the water treatment plant in advance of planned construction. 2011

**NAVFAC, Naval District Washington, Architectural Survey, Indian Head, Maryland. Architectural historian.** Conducted surveys and prepared Maryland Historic Trust-Determination of Eligibility forms for buildings, structures, and linear resources. Archival research conducted at on-site archives and at depositories such as the National Archives and Records Administration. 2011

**NAVFAC, Naval District Hawaii, Historic Context Pearl Harbor Naval Complex, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Historian.** Completed background research contributing to preparation of a historic context for the Pearl Harbor Naval Complex to support facility planning and environmental compliance activities. Prepared overview historic contexts for individual areas within Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam to be used for Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation of Waipio Peninsula, Submarine Base, Red Hill, Pu'uloa/Fort Weaver, Navy Yard, Makalapa, and Ford Island. 2011-ongoing

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Mobile, Architectural Survey, U.S. Army Reserve Facilities, Providence and Bristol, Rhode Island; Middletown, Connecticut; Niagara Falls, New York; and Seattle and Everett, Washington. Architectural historian.** Completed archival research, field survey, and completed determinations of eligibility for Cold War-era Army Reserve Centers in connection to BRAC facility closures. Completed evaluation of effects to cultural resources in selected Environmental Assessments. 2010-2011

**USACE Mobile, Cultural Resources Mitigation, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Architectural historian.** Assisted in field survey of the Fort Monmouth Historic District. Completed archival research and authored a popular report, *Watchful for the Country: A History of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey*, that was printed and distributed to libraries, historical societies, and universities in New Jersey. 2010-2011

**USACE Baltimore, Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan and Cultural Landscape Assessment, Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia. Architectural historian.** As part of project team, completed archival research, field survey, and resource documentation. Drafted a portion of the Cultural Landscape Assessment



report, including the analysis and evaluation of the integrity of landscape features. Assisted in developing guidelines and standards for the protection of historic properties, as well as procedures and priorities with regard to those resources at this nationally significant military cemetery. 2010

*Federal: National Park Service*

**Prince William Forest Park Administrative History, Prince William Forest Park, Virginia. Historian.** Co-authored an administrative history of Prince William Forest Park from its creation as a Recreation Demonstration Area in the 1930s through the present. Completed archival research at Prince William Forest Park and at the National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland. 2013-2014.

**Unfinished Railroad Cultural Landscape Report, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia. Historian.** Conducted research on the Independent Line of the Manassas Gap Railroad within Manassas National Battlefield Park. Archival research was conducted at the Library of Virginia, Manassas National Battlefield Park Library, and the Library of Congress. 2012-2013

**Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Beach Drive and Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway from P Street to Calvert Street, Washington, D.C. Historian.** Conducted research on the history of Lyon's Mill and the construction of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway in relation to the mill. Archival research conducted at the National Archives and Records Administration. 2012

**Archeological Inventory and Management, Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland. Historian.** Assisted in writing sections of the historic context. 2010

*Federal: United States Postal Service*

**Norristown Main Post Office, Preparation of Addendum Pennsylvania Historical and Museums Commission (PHMC) Historic Resource Survey Form (HSRF). Architectural Historian.** As part of Section 106 requirements for the closure of the Norristown Main Post Office, supplemented the existing HSRF with an addendum identifying character-defining features of the National Register-eligible post office building. 2014

**West Chester Post Office, Gay Street Station, Preparation of Pennsylvania Historical and Museums Commission (PHMC) Historic Resource Survey Form (HSRF). Architectural Historian.** As part of Section 106 requirements for the closure of the Gay Street Station Main Post Office, completed survey of the building, completed research of its history, and prepared an updated PHMC form for the National Register-eligible post office building. 2014

**Saunders Station Post Office, Richmond, Virginia, Intensive-Level Survey. Architectural Historian. Architectural Historian.** Completed intensive-level survey and evaluation for Saunders Station Post Office in compliance with Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey requirements. Conducted research at local repositories. The survey and evaluation were undertaken as part of Section 106 requirements for the closure of the post office. 2014-ongoing

*Local, County, and State Governments*

**City of Rapid City. Level III Cultural Resource Survey for the Canyon Lake Dam Reconstruction Project in Pennington County, South Dakota. Architectural Historian.** In support of Section 106 consultation for the planned project to replace the spillway of the Canyon Lake Dam and make overall improvements to the surrounding recreational park. Included in the project area was Canyon Lake Park, built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Conducted research on the history of the park, particularly WPA-era construction, wrote the historic context for the park, and completed analysis and evaluation of the park's NRHP eligibility. 2013

**South Dakota State Historical Society. Architectural Survey, Tripp County, South Dakota. Architectural historian.** Performed county-wide reconnaissance survey for over 300 rural properties in Tripp County. 2011-2012

### *Transportation*

**Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT), State Route 72 Widening, New Castle County, Delaware. Architectural historian.** In support of ongoing NEPA analysis and Section 106 consultation as well as 4(f) determinations, conducted survey of resources in the project APE. Tasks include archival research, documentation, and assessment of buildings and structures in the APE for National Register eligibility. Completed Delaware Cultural Resource Survey forms for newly-surveyed resources and updated forms for previously resources. In the process of completing the Survey Report following Delaware SHPO's *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware*. 2012-2013

**DelDOT, State Route 1 Third Lane Widening, Roth Bridge to State Route 273, New Castle County, Delaware. Architectural Historian.** In support of ongoing NEPA analysis and Section 106 consultation as well as 4(f) determinations, conducted survey of resources in the project APE. Tasks include archival research, documentation, and assessment of buildings and structures in the APE for National Register eligibility. Completed Delaware Cultural Resource Survey forms for newly surveyed resources and updated forms for previously resources. In the process of completing the Survey Report following Delaware SHPO's *Guidelines for Architectural and Archaeological Surveys in Delaware*. 2012-2013

**Transportation Research Board, National Cooperative Highway Research Program's Project for Developing Regional Historic Contexts for Post-World War II Housing: A Model for Identification and Evaluation. Architectural historian.** Conducted research and authored a historic context on post World War II Arlington County, Virginia, that will be used as a model regional historic context for state Departments of Transportations (DOTs). The project also includes implementing the survey methodology, which will be tested in three neighborhoods in Arlington County. 2010-2011

### **Additional Experience**

**Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Montgomery County Department of Parks and Planning. Architectural historian/preservation planner.** As part of the Cultural Resources Stewardship Section, contributed to the maintenance, preservation, and interpretation of over 150 historic structures in the Parks' inventory. Conducted fieldwork to determine condition and historic integrity of park properties. Undertook primary and secondary research as part of evaluation of historic properties. Prepared National Register of Historic Places nominations and Determination of Eligibility for Section 106 review. Prepared narratives and graphics for interpretive signs relating to historic sites, including wayside trail markers, museum signs, and event panels. Served as project manager on major historic preservation rehabilitation and restoration projects. Selected projects are listed below. August 2009-July 2010

**National Register Nomination, Riley/Bolten House, Bethesda, Maryland. Architectural historian.** Co-authored the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the circa 1800 frame plantation house and 1850 log kitchen wing. Completed archival and secondary research relating to the house's 1936 Colonial Revival "restoration" and its historic context. 2009-2010

**Zeigler/Richards Log House, Clarksburg, Maryland. Project manager.** Conducted fieldwork to determine the scope of work for the restoration and rehabilitation of the 1823 log house and circa 1860 frame addition, completed the Historic Area Work Permit, and supervised the creation of restoration plans for the site. Conducted primary research and prepared interpretive narratives and graphics for site interpretation. 2009-2010

**Meadowbrook Stables, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Project manager.** Worked with architects to prepare window and door survey for rehabilitation of the 1936 community stables. Project included on-site survey of the building, conducting research, and completing a Historic Area Work Permit for restoration work. 2009-2010

**Developed Cultural Resources Asset Inventory. Inventory manager and analyst.** Created an inventory prioritization system for Montgomery County Parks' historic structures, which used National Park Service and Association of Higher Education Facilities Officers standards to create an assessment of the structure, based on its condition and its priority as a cultural resource. Analyzed and made management recommendations for inventory and possible Parks' acquisitions. 2009-2010

**National Park Service, National Capital Region, Cultural Landscapes Program. Intern.** Completed a Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Washington Monument Grounds. Conducted primary and secondary research of the landscape history, site visits, and fieldwork documenting existing conditions with photographs and maps, created site maps, circulation maps, and vegetation maps, and analyzed the integrity of the site based on historical research and landscape features. February-July 2009

## Additional Information

**Education:**

MA, Historic Preservation, George Washington University, 2010

BA, Art History, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 2003



