

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 13, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

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

SUBJECT: Replace Bridge 258 over South Prong of Stinking Creek on SR 3351, PA-14-09-0010,
Guilford County, ER 15-0704

Thank you for your March 24, 2015, letter providing the Historic Structures Survey Report for the above-referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that **the Reitzel House and Farm (GF8819) is not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places due to its lack of historic and architectural significance, Its historic integrity has been compromised by the use of modern materials and new construction on site.

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. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

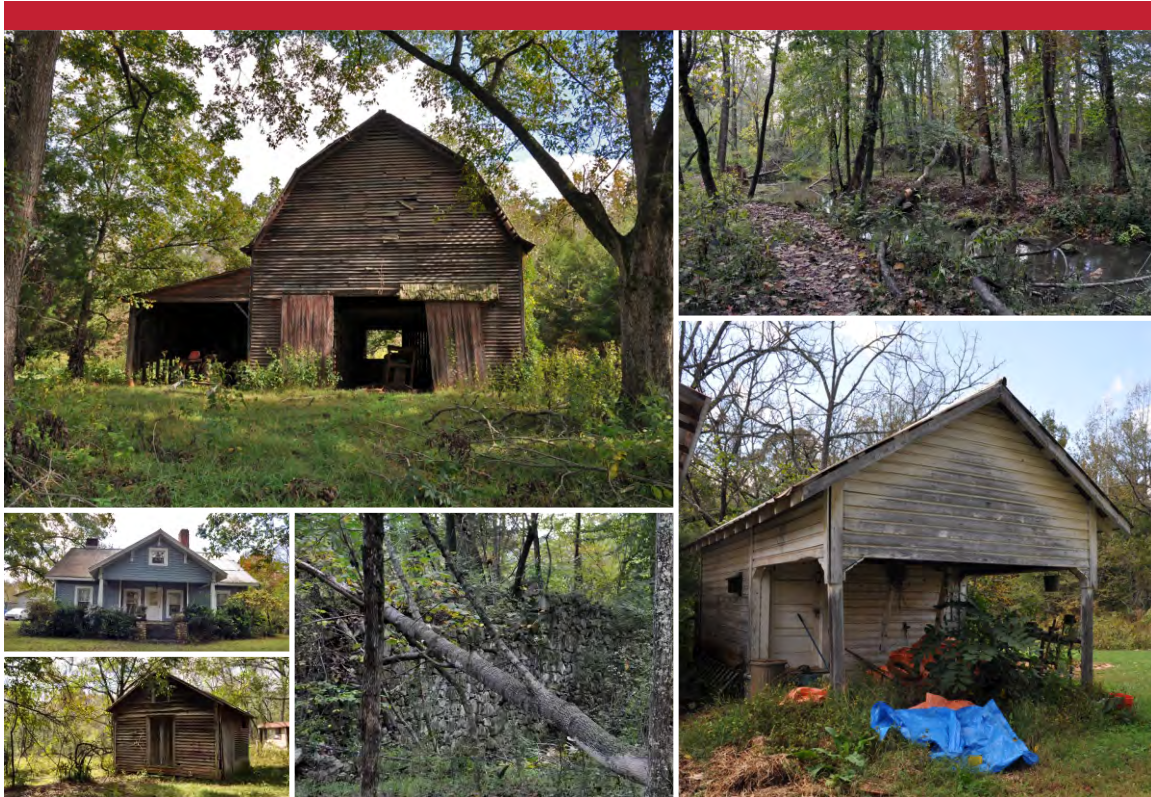
cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mfurr@ncdot.gov

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE No. 258 ON SMITHWOOD ROAD (SR 3351)

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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1100 Boulders Parkway, Suite 720
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*Final Report
March 10, 2015*

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Prepared by:

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Richmond, Virginia 23225

*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. 258 on Smithwood Road (SR 3351) 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 Reitzel House and Farm (GF 8819) at 6746 Smithwood Road, in the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The property, totaling 91.39 acres on both sides of Smithwood Road, is owned by Ralph A. and Mary L. Humble. The property had not been surveyed or evaluated for National Register of Historic Places significance as part of any previous survey efforts, and the purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the property for its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

As a result of the survey and evaluation, the Reitzel House and Farm at 6746 Smithwood Road is recommended as not eligible for the National Register. The dwelling represents an architectural form and style common to the era of its construction, ca. 1926, and has undergone a number of alterations to its exterior building materials that have affected its integrity. As a whole the complex lacks both the significance and integrity necessary to be eligible for the National Register.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
Management Summary	i
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Description	1
1.2 Methodology	1
2.0 Eligibility Evaluation.....	4
2.1 Description	4
2.1.1 Dwelling	4
2.1.2 Barn	7
2.1.3 Outbuilding.....	9
2.1.4 Well House	9
2.1.5 Modern Buildings.....	11
2.1.6 Stone Dam	11
2.2 History.....	14
2.3 NRHP Evaluation.....	18
3.0 References Cited.....	21
APPENDIX A: Resumes of Key Personnel	

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. 258 on Smithwood Road (SR 3551) 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 6746 Smithwood Road, a property totaling 91.39 acres on both sides of Smithwood Road owned by Ralph A. and Mary L. Humble (Figure 1).

1.2 Methodology

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project as delineated by an NCDOT architectural historian extends 300 feet from each end of Guilford County Bridge No. 258 and 75 feet from each side (Figure 2). NCDOT reviewed the entire APE and determined that the property located at 6746 Smithwood Road is the only property that warranted evaluation for National Register eligibility.

The property identified in the APE had not been surveyed or evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility as part of any previous survey efforts. The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the property for its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Architectural historian Sarah Groesbeck conducted fieldwork on Wednesday, October 15, 2014. The owner, Ralph A. Humble, provided information about the history of the property, the area, and previous owners. 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 identified resource. Property information for Guilford County is available through the county's online 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* North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (NC DCR) (2008). The architectural historians who performed these investigations meet or exceed the Professional Qualifications Standards specified in 36 CFR 61.

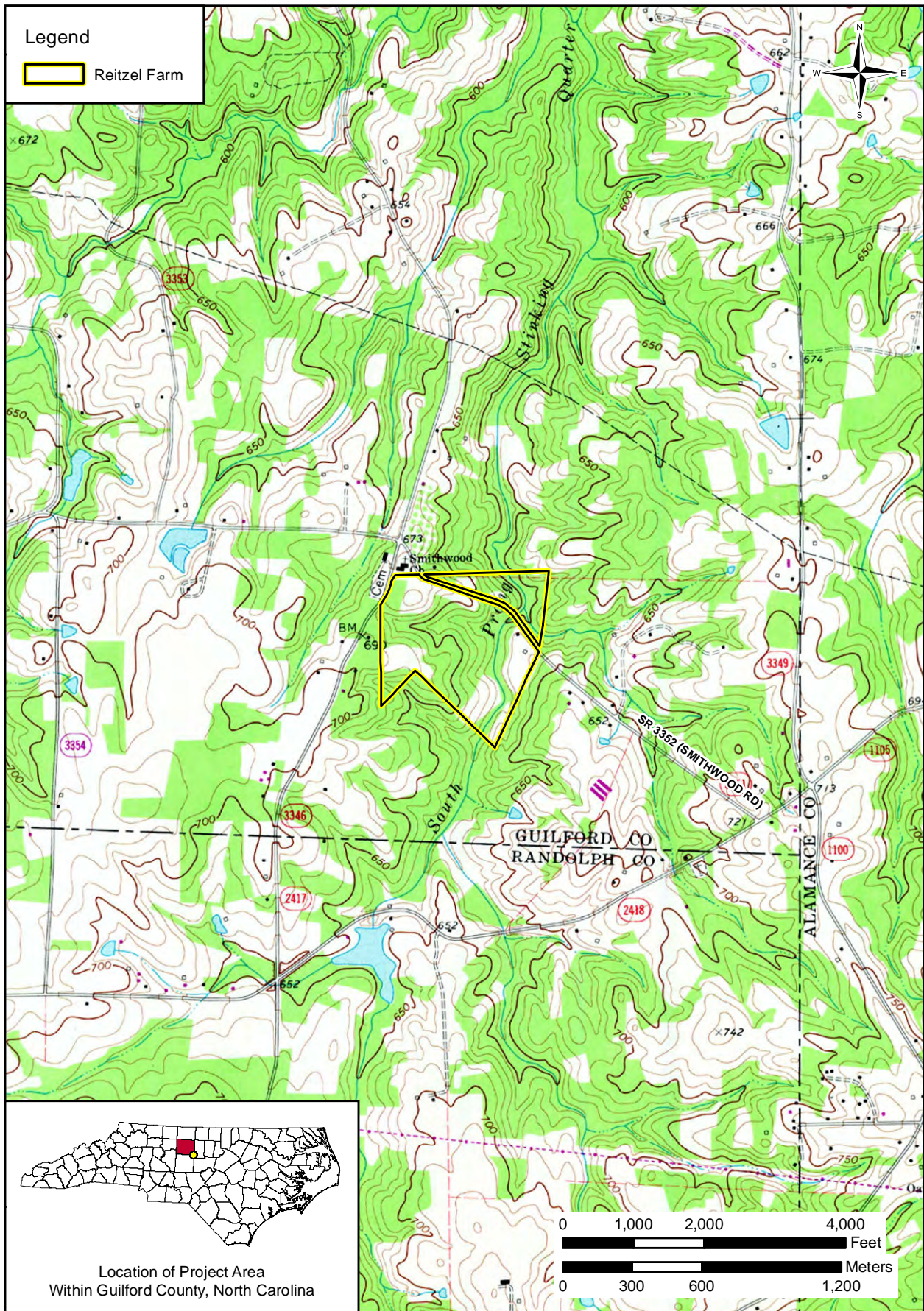


FIGURE 1: Project Location Map (USGS Kimesville 1970)



FIGURE 2: Area of Potential Effect, Reitzel House and Farm (NCOneMap 2010)

2.0 ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

GF 8819: Reitzel House and Farm

Mill Date of Construction: 1812
House and Farm Date of Construction: 1926
Modifications: 1950s, 1980s, 1995, 2000s

6746 Smithwood Road
Liberty, North Carolina
Parcel: 0110403

Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible



2.1 Description

The Reitzel House and Farm is located at the far southeast corner of Guilford County approximately 1 mile northwest of the point where Guilford, Randolph, and Alamance counties meet (Figure 3). The landscape surrounding the property is rural, a mixture of open fields and wooded areas. Woods and a few open fields comprise the majority of the 91.39-acre property. The parcel includes a triangular parcel on the northeast side of the road; the portion on the southwest side of Smithwood Road stretches west to Kimesville Road.

The dwelling and associated farm buildings sit at the east end of the parcel in a clearing. The springhouse, outbuilding, and barn were built concurrently with or soon after the dwelling. Since acquiring the property, the current owner has added a large gable-front shed and mobile home (currently used for storage) to the property (Figure 4). The remains of an 1812 stone dam is the oldest resource on the property. A gristmill operated on the site throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. According to the owner, the dam washed out in 1953 and only the stone sidewalls and traces of the mill race remain onsite.

2.1.1 Dwelling

The dwelling, built in 1926, is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame structure set on a rubble stone-faced foundation. The rectangular one-and-one-half-story main block of the dwelling has a one-story wing on the southeast end of its southwest elevation. An original, metal, side-gable roof with wide eaves and triangular knee brackets caps the building. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the roof, one located on the northeast slope and the other on the southwest slope. Six-over-six simulated divided light windows with double-hung vinyl sash replace the original windows. The exterior walls were resided in 2004 with vinyl siding.

The primary (northeast) elevation of the main block is three bays (Figure 5). The slightly recessed center bay contains a center, single-leaf entrance with a replacement door, flanked by two double-hung windows. The north and south bays both contain single window openings. The center bay is sheltered by a prominent gable-front porch. The vinyl-sided gable has a single window bay. The porch is supported by battered wood posts supported by a concrete base. The poured concrete porch foundation is faced with rubble-stone. At the center of the porch are poured concrete steps, flanked by irregularly coursed stone walls.

The southeast elevation is two bays wide. The first story the east end contains a single double-hung window and the west end has a projecting bay with paired double-hung windows. In the half story is a center double-hung window.



FIGURE 3: Site Plan of 6746 Smithwood Road, Reitzel House and Farm (NC OneMap 2010)



FIGURE 4: Buildings on the Reitzel Property, Looking West



FIGURE 5: Reitzel House, East Corner, Looking Southwest

The enclosed porch on the southwest elevation has a stretcher-bond brick and concrete foundation (Figure 6). The southeast end of the porch has a single-leaf door accessed via two poured concrete steps. To its north is a quadruple ribbon window.



FIGURE 6: Reitzel House, Southwest Elevation

The two-bay northwest elevation features two single windows on the first floor and a window at the center of the half story (Figure 7). A gable-front root cellar entrance sits at the southwest end of the elevation.

A one-story wing is located at the southeast end of the southwest elevation. The wing is one bay wide and one bay deep, with window openings on its southeast and southwest elevations.

2.1.2 Barn

The 1926 barn sits southeast of the house in an area enclosed by a wire fence. The barn is a two-story wood-frame structure with a one-story shed-roof wing on its northeast elevation, clad with wood siding and capped by a corrugated metal gambrel roof (Figures 8 and 9). The one-bay-wide northwest elevation has vertical board sliding track barn doors; the southwest elevation is unfenestrated. The barn's interior contains stalls flanking a center passage with a loft above it. A metal track, used to move hay from the first story to the loft, runs along the ridgeline of the barn.

Vertical board siding covers the exterior of the shed-roof wing. The northeast elevation is unfenestrated; the northeast and southwest elevations are open. The wing is in poor condition, with missing siding and a tree growing inside its east corner and through the roof and walls.



FIGURE 7: Reitzel House, West Corner, Looking Southeast



FIGURE 8: Barn, Northwest Elevation



FIGURE 9: Barn, Southeast Elevation

2.1.3 Outbuilding

This 1926 outbuilding is in the same fenced area as the barn, at the west end of the pasture (Figure 10). This simple wood-frame structure sits on stone piers, its exterior walls covered with wood siding, and is capped by a corrugated metal gable-front roof. The outbuilding's southeast and northwest elevations both have center single-leaf door openings; the gable of southeast elevation also has an enclosed window opening.

2.1.4 Well House

The 1926 well house sits approximately 20 feet southwest of the dwelling in an open area behind the house. This one-story, wood-frame, gable-front building is sheathed in plain drop siding and has a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails (Figure 11). The front half of the building is open, supported by square posts. The original well is not extant but the pulley hardware remains in place. The rear half of the building is unfenestrated other than a single-leaf wood paneled door on the southeast end of the northeast elevation.



FIGURE 10: Outbuilding, Southeast Elevation



FIGURE 11: Well House, East Corner, Looking West

2.1.5 Modern Buildings

Two buildings have been added to the property since its purchase in 1986. A ca. 2005 one-story, gable-front garage/outbuilding with metal siding and a metal roof sits directly south of the well house (Figure 12). A ca. 1975 mobile home, currently used as storage, sits between the two outbuildings (Figure 13).



FIGURE 12: Modern Garage, Northeast Elevation

2.1.6 Stone Dam

The remains of the stone dam, built 1812, are located along the Little Stinking Quarter Creek, west-southwest of the dwelling and outbuildings (Figures 14-17). All that remains of the dam are its stone sidewalls, constructed of uncoursed rubble stone and earth. Based on the location of the mill race, the mill sat on the east side of the creek. A raised area along the mill race is the only visible trace of the mill on the property.



FIGURE 13: Mobile Home, Northeast Elevation



FIGURE 14: Stinking Quarter Creek, Looking Southwest Toward Dam Remains



FIGURE 15: Remains of Northwest Sidewall of Dam, Looking West



FIGURE 16: Remains of Southeast Sidewall of Dam, Looking South



FIGURE 17: Remains of Millrace, Looking East

2.2 History

All of the early known owners of the Reitzel House and Farm property share a common ancestor, Margaret “Peggy” Reitzel Kime. Originally from Westphalia, Germany, Peggy emigrated with her husband, Adam Reitzel, and infant son, Adam (1751-1792) during the early 1850s. Family tradition states that the elder Adam was lost at sea. Upon reaching Charleston, South Carolina, Peggy and young Adam were sold into indentured servitude by the ship’s captain to recoup the unpaid portion of their passage. At the completion of her term, Peggy and Adam traveled north toward Liberty, North Carolina, where they had family (McDowell 1976:499-500).

Following her arrival in North Carolina, Peggy Reitzel married Philip Kime (1730-1806), with whom she had five additional children. Both Philip and one of their sons, Philip (1762-1836), purchased a number of tracts of land in the area of the Stinking Quarter Creek. The exact purchase date is unknown; however, the land was owned by the Kimes by the mid-1830s.

Popular tradition, as conveyed by the current owner of the property, Ralph A. Humble, states that the stone dam and gristmill on the property were built in 1812 using slave labor, by the same person who built the stone dam and gristmill in Kimesville, just a few miles northeast of the Reitzel Farm. The Kimesville dam was built in 1814 by a Mr. Hadley (Fowler 1950).¹ Both dams are of stone construction and were used to power gristmills. The connection between the two dams, or any connection between the property and a Mr. Hadley, could not be found. The Kimes themselves were not slave owners, which was generally true of those of German descent in the area.

¹ A historical marker at the site of the Kimesville Dam states that the dam was built in 1812.

Mills were commonly found throughout Guilford County during the nineteenth century. The shallow waterways that typified the county were used early in its history to power a variety of mill types including saw- and gristmills (NC DCR 1979:9-10). The lack of deep rivers or streams, combined with poor roads, meant that early Guilford County was isolated from other portions of North Carolina. As a result farming in the county was generally subsistence level, and cottage-scale industry was common. Early crops in the county included wheat, corn, tobacco, flax, indigo, and hemp (Stockard 1902:56). Gristmills such as the Reitzel mill were generally used to grind local crops such as wheat and corn for personal use rather than as an export commodity outside of the county.

In 1839, a few years after the death of Philip Kime, his son Henry Kime (1810-1874) sold the property to Adam Reitzel (alternately spelled Rightsell or Rightsal) (1781-1855), son of Adam Reitzel and grandson of Peggy Reitzel, for \$1,600 (Table 1). Adam Reitzel never married or had children; in 1840 he is listed as being employed in agriculture (United States Bureau of the Census [U.S. Census] 1840). By 1850 Adam's nephew, Frederick A. Reitzel, was living next to him, employed as a miller. At that time Frederick did not own any land and was probably living on his uncle's property, employed at the mill (U.S. Census 1850). That same year, the agricultural census shows that Adam Reitzel had 60 of 94 acres under cultivation, producing 40 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of Indian corn, and 7 tons of hay. These crops were typical of farmers in the area, most of whom also grew oats and, to a lesser degree, potatoes (Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, or both) (U.S. Census 1850).

TABLE 1

6746 SMITHWOOD ROAD CHAIN-OF-TITLE

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	ACRES	BOOK/PAGE*	NOTES
5/3/1839	Henry Kime	Adam Rightsell	94	24:447	\$1,600
2/4/1878	Frederick Reitzel	Narcissa Summers	94	55:420	\$1,000 for ½ interest in his property
?/18/1878	Narcissa Summers	William Kime	94	73:163	\$660 for ½ interest in property (first page illegible)
10/4/1912	Sarah A. Kime, adm. of William Kime	C.R. Reitzel	94	245:667	\$1,000 sold at auction
5/27/1986	Sarah York et al.	Ralph A. and Mary L. Humble	94	3505:664	Heirs of C.R. Reitzel

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

Following Adam's death in 1855, Frederick inherited the land; in the 1860 census he was listed as a farmer with real estate valued at \$3,000 and a personal estate of \$1,000. In 1860 land cultivated increased to 75 acres, producing 145 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of Indian corn, and 75 bushels of oats. These crops remained typical, though by 1860 a few of farmers had begun to grow tobacco (U.S. Census 1860).

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. In Greene Township tobacco production was low following the war; most farmers, including Frederick Reitzel, produced wheat, corn, and oats (U.S. Census 1870).

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 with churches, gristmills, general stores, and a school forming the center of each community. A model farm organized in the county to teach scientific farming practices helped to stem the tide and restore farm land. 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).

During this period gristmills continued to function as vital parts of rural agricultural communities, primarily as small-scale cottage industries for farmers and their immediate neighbors. The industrial census schedule for 1870 year shows that Reitzel's mill was worth \$1,200 and operated six months of the year grinding wheat and corn. There were 16 other mills in Greene township, 14 of which were gristmills. Of those mills, three were also used as sawmills and one for wool carding. The remaining three mills were used for tanning, cotton sheeting, and wool carding. Most gristmills operated from six to 12 months a year, though one operated only three months of the year. Almost all of the gristmills, including Reitzel's mill, were operated by a single person (U.S. Census 1870).

In 1878 Frederick Reitzel sold a half interest in his 94 acres of land to Narcissa Summers for \$1,000. The deed states that the property shared a boundary with Christian Reitzel's land (sold to Peter Reitzel in 1841) (Guilford County Register of Deeds Book 55:420, 1878). That same year the half interest was sold to William Kime for \$660 (Guilford County Register of Deeds, Book 73:163 1878). Reitzel continued to operate the mill, and its production increased while the number of acres he farmed decreased. The mill operated year-round, full time for six month, three-quarter time for three months, and half time for three months. His mill was listed as powered by a turbine wheel; during this period turbines increasingly replaced wheels, though other mills in the vicinity used overshot wheels. His mill produced 300 barrels of wheat flour, 57,500 pounds of corn flour, and 98,550 pounds of feed in 1879. Compared to a decade early, only four gristmills were in operation in Guilford County in 1880. Reitzel's mill was average in terms of production and size compared to the other mills (U.S. Census 1880).

Frederick Reitzel died sometime after July 13, 1895, the date of his will. An 1895 map shows "T.S. Wrightsall" living at the property, as well as the mill and mill pond (Figure 18). In 1908 the property held a tenant house owned by William Kime, who had purchased the half interest in the property in 1878. The mill no longer appeared to be in operation by 1908 (Miller 1908). By the turn of the twentieth century, Guilford County's economy became increasingly focused on industry; its citizens began to move away from farming to Greensboro, High Point, or the mill villages for wage-earning jobs (Robinson and Stoesen 1972:154). According to early twentieth-century literature on the growth of the county, "[h]ardly a week passes in which some country farm isn't gobbled up to afford homes to be built for the people who are swarming into town" (as quoted in Robinson and Stoesen 1972:205).

Histories of the county reflect this shift, relating more about industrial development than agriculture, since farming was no longer 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 Miller (1908) map and Lowe (1924-1925) map of Guilford County indicate that a number of mills were still functioning in the area of Reitzel property into the first quarter of the twentieth century, though Reitzel's mill no longer operated.

In 1912 Charlie R. Reitzel (grandson of Peter Reitzel and great nephew of Frederick Reitzel) bought the 94 acres of land at public auction held at the nearby William Kime home place (Guilford County Register of Deeds, Book 245:667, 1912). The property was purchased for \$1,000 and identified as the "old Reitzel Mill Place." According to Ralph Humble, the current house and barn were built by Charlie Reitzel in 1926. This house appears to have been located in the same area as the previous dwelling, based on

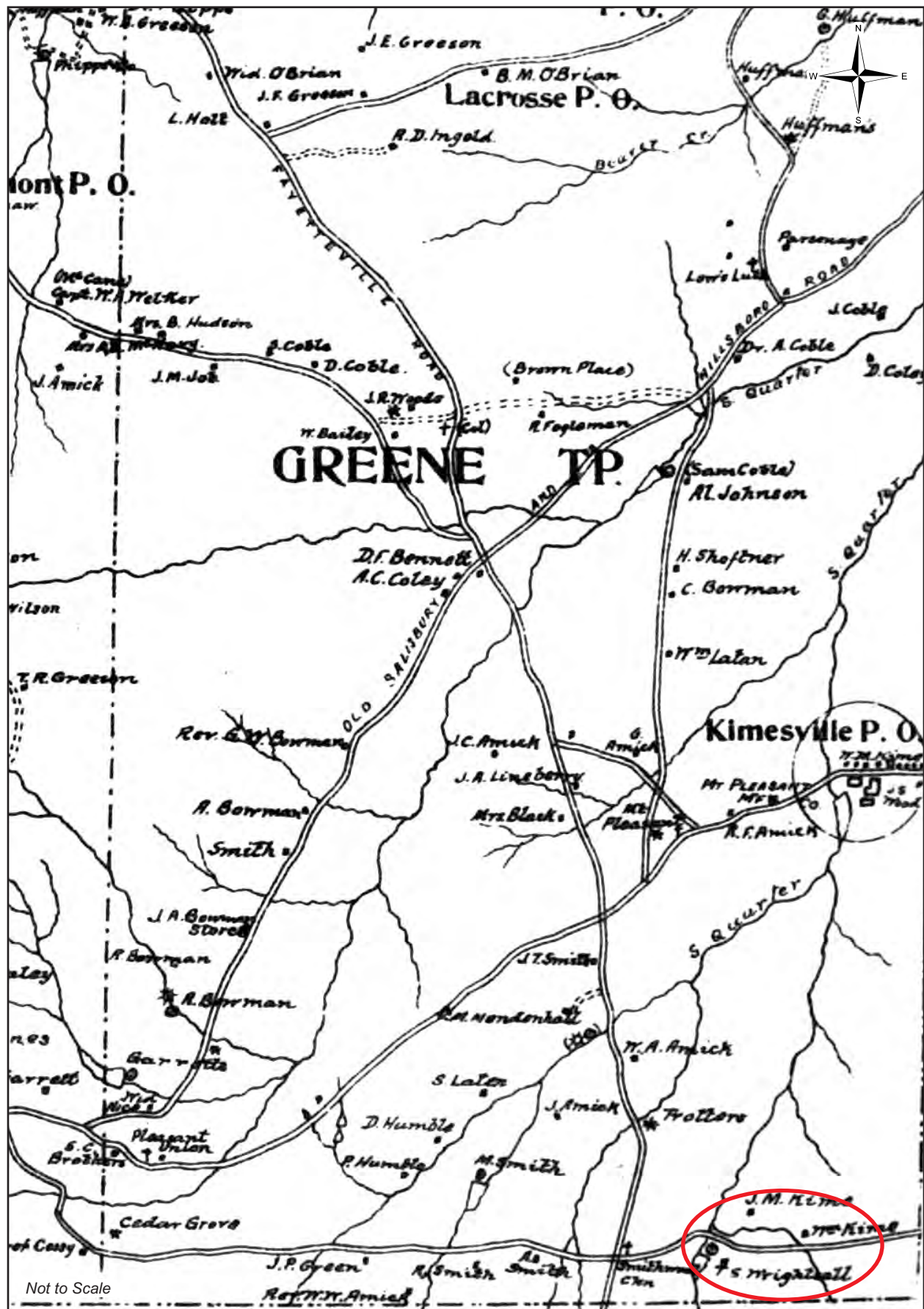


FIGURE 18: 1895 Map of Guilford County, Detail Showing Greene Township (Johnson 1895)

locations shown in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century maps (Lowe 1924-25). Charlie Reitzel was listed as a farmer or “general farmer” on censuses from 1920 to 1940 (U.S. Census 1920, 1930, 1940). By the beginning of the twentieth century the south part of the county was known for growing cotton, while the western part of the county generally raised tobacco. The county generally 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 twentieth century (Stockard 1902:57). Tobacco was a leading cash crop in the county; 345,764 pounds were sold in Greensboro in 1919, and in 1922 the total rose to 1,360,298. Depression-era studies of agriculture in the county showed that 20 percent of farmland was unfit for farming because agriculture was so dependent on one single crop, tobacco (Robinson and Stoesen 172:208). Specific agricultural census information is not available for the county during these years, and so the crops grown by Charlie Reitzel are unknown.

In addition to the new house and barn, a well house and outbuilding were constructed on the property by the Reitzels. Charlie Reitzel died in 1947. The farm remained in the family until 1986, after the death of his wife Lorraine in 1984. In 1986 Ralph A. Humble purchased the property from the heirs of Charlie Reitzel (Guilford County Register of Deeds Book 3505:1016, 1986). The mobile home was added to the property soon after he purchased the property, and the large garage ca. 2005.

2.3 NRHP Evaluation

Architectural resources at the Reitzel House and Farm reflect two periods of development on the property. The remains of the 1812 stone dam are all that is left of the nineteenth-century farm and gristmill owned by the Kimes and Reitzels, and the dwelling, barn, and outbuildings illustrate the twentieth-century farm built by Charlie Reitzel. The dam was constructed during a period in which the county was relatively isolated from surrounding areas and subsistence farming was common. Small gristmills such as the Reitzel mill were agriculturally important for grinding grains into flour; they also functioned as local social centers and gathering places for small communities. Built in 1926, the house and farm complex are the product of an era in which the county’s development and economy had shifted to industry and, increasingly, away from agriculture.

This survey found that the property has lost integrity because of the introduction of modern buildings to the complex and through the replacement of materials. The Reitzel House and Farm retain integrity of location, since none of the buildings have been moved from their original sites. The setting of the farm is intact; the rural character of the surrounding area is intact and the property itself remains a farm setting with open fields and wooded areas. The relationship between buildings has been altered with the addition of the modern garage and mobile home. Though the dam is still in a rural setting, it does not retain integrity of setting because it lacks its original context; the dwelling and other buildings extant at the time of its operation have been removed and the dam remains the only evidence of the nineteenth-century farm and mill.

The property does not have integrity of materials. The barn, outbuilding, and well house are relatively unaltered and retain original materials; however, the house has been altered by the replacement of windows and siding and the enclosure of the rear porch. The stone sidewalls of the dam are the only part of the nineteenth-century gristmill that is visible on the property and so it does not have integrity of materials.

The house and farm buildings have sufficient integrity of design, given that individual buildings have original massing, structural systems, fenestration, and ornamentation. The integrity of the house has been somewhat compromised by replacement siding and windows. Nonetheless, the overall design of the

complex, especially the spatial arrangement of buildings, has not been changed, though new buildings have been recently added to the property. The dam does not have integrity of design, since only the sidewalls remain and the mill race and mill are lost.

The barn and outbuildings have sufficient integrity of workmanship since these buildings continue to reflect their utilitarian purpose with plain finishes. The workmanship of the house has been altered through the replacement of materials, but it has retained ornamental detailing such as the eave brackets and stone facing on the foundation. The dam does not have integrity of workmanship since the majority of its materials are not extant.

The Reitzel House and Farm retain integrity of feeling and association. It retains integrity of feeling and historical sense of place as an early twentieth-century farm complex and rural character through its original design, workmanship, and setting. It also retains integrity of association since its location is intact and continues to be used as a farm complex. The dam does not have integrity of feeling and association, since it does not have sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, or setting.

The Reitzel House and Farm is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Under Criterion A the building is associated with agricultural trends in Guilford County, particularly the family-owned farm. However, given the number of twentieth-century farms extant in the county and the changes that have been made to the property, the Reitzel Farm does not possess the significance and integrity necessary to be eligible under Criterion A.

The Reitzel House and Farm is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. The Reitzel 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.

Similarly, the farm is not eligible under Criterion C. The Reitzel House is an example of a Craftsman-style Bungalow. The Craftsman-style bungalow, with its low-pitch gable roof, wide, unenclosed eaves, exposed rafters, and decorative beams or braces, was popular locally and nationally during the first decades of the twentieth century. In Guilford County the style was popular in urban areas; a 2007 survey update of Greensboro indicated that Craftsman bungalows were widespread in many neighborhoods throughout the city (Circa, Inc. 2007). The Summit Avenue Historic District in Greensboro, for example, contains a large number of one- and one-and-one-half-story Craftsman bungalows that are similar to the Reitzel House in terms of form and massing, though differing in use of materials and stylistic details. Many of these bungalows, such as 507 and 741 Park Avenue, retain original materials such as siding and windows (Brown 1992). Guilford County completed a windshield survey of rural areas in 1979 and an update in 1995. These surveys primarily focused on nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architecture and did not record any Craftsman-style bungalows or farms comparable to the Reitzel House and Farm.

The dwelling has been altered by replacement siding, windows, and the enclosure of the porch at the back of the house. Given the prevalence of this style nationally and in Guilford County, it does not have sufficient significance or integrity to be eligible under Criterion C.

As a complex the dwelling and its associated farm buildings are representative of an early twentieth-century farm, a type and style common to the first few decades of the twentieth century in Guilford County. However, original materials have been replaced on the dwelling and new buildings (the modern garage and mobile home) have been introduced into the site. Therefore the complex is not eligible under Criterion C.

An architectural survey of Guilford County in the late 1970s found nearly a dozen examples of surviving mills or mill sites with significant structural elements extant. These mills primarily dated from the late

nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, though many sites had been occupied by previous gristmills. This survey indicated that the majority of dams in Guilford County were constructed of stone and the adjacent mills were predominantly two-story wood-frame structures (NC DCR 1979:30). The Brothers Mill and Dam (GF 409) on Coble Church Road, consisting of a stone dam and two-story wood-frame mill constructed in 1840, was also located in southeast Guilford County. The mill, however, was demolished in 1986. The Oliver Boone Mill and Dam at McConnell Road and Millstream Road consists of a two-story frame mill and stone dam dating from the mid-1850s. Originally a sawmill, the main building has been converted into a residence and additions have been made to the building, but the mill race and dam remain intact. The Kimesville dam (GF 1921), reported to have been built by the same slave labor as the Reitzel dam, was originally part of a gristmill, though later it was converted into a textile mill. The stone dam is extant, but no nineteenth-century buildings were visible. The 1995 survey indicated that a mill foundation was located on the north side of Alamance Church Road, but the foundation was not visible.

The remains of the stone dam are not eligible under Criterion C. The structure is incomplete, with only the sidewalls and portions of the mill race remaining. Other examples of stone dams are extant in the area, most notably the Kimesville dam. Furthermore, the dam lacks historic context since the mill and other nineteenth-century buildings associated with it are no longer extant.

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 Reitzel Farm meets Criterion D.

3.0 REFERENCES CITED

Brown, Marvin A.

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Circa, Inc.

2007 *City of Greensboro, North Carolina, Historic Architecture Survey Update, Phase I-A*. Prepared for the City of Greensboro Housing and Community Development Department and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Fowler, Bob

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Johnson, L.

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Lowe, C.O.

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McAlester, Virginia Savage

2013 *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. Knopf, New York.

McDowell, John R. (editor)

1976 *The History of Hendricks County, 1914-1976; A Compilation of Historical Material and Biographical Profiles Written by the People of Hendricks County*. Hendricks County Historical Society, Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana. As quoted online at <<http://genforum.genealogy.com/reitzel/messages/46.htm>>. Copy on file, The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Miller, C.M.

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2010 Orthoimagery. Geographic Data Warehouse. North Carolina. Accessed online November 2014 at <<http://www.nconemap.com/>>.

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources [NC DCR]

- 1979 *Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture*. Directed and edited by H. McKelden Smith. Prepared by the Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- 2008 *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources*. Survey & Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Robinson, Blackwell P., and Alexander R. Stoesen

- 1971 *The History of Guilford County, North Carolina, U.S.A. to 1980 A.D.* Guilford County Bicentennial Commission, Greensboro, North Carolina.

United States Bureau of the Census [U.S. Census]

- 1840 Populations Schedule. Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. NARA microfilm publication M704, 580 rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.
- 1850 Population Schedule. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850. NARA microfilm publication M432, 1009 rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Accessed online June 2012 at <www.ancestry.com>.
- 1860 Population Schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Accessed online June 2012 at <www.ancestry.com>.
- 1870 Population Schedule. NARA microfilm publication M593, 1,761 rolls. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Accessed online June 2012 at <www.ancestry.com>.
- 1920 Population Schedule. Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920. National Archives Microfilm Publication T625, 2076 rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Accessed online June 2012 at <www.ancestry.com>.
- 1930 Population Schedule. Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930. National Archives Microfilm Publication T626, 2,667 rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.
- 1940 Population Schedule. Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940. National Archives Microfilm Publication T627, 4,643 rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey [USGS]

- 1964 Vertical Cartographic Aerial Photograph of Guilford County, North Carolina. Accessed online October 2014 at <earthexplorer.usgs.gov>.
- 1970 *Kimesville, North Carolina. 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle*. Photorevised 1982. United States Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Steven Bedford ^{PhD}

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 19-20th 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 19-20th 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

