



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

July 7, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Vanessa Patrick
Human Environment Unit
NC Department of Transportation

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

SUBJECT: Repairs to Bridge 184 on SR 2711 over the Haw River, BP-5500N, PA 15-03-0030,
Guilford County, ER 15-1340

Thank you for your June 8, 2015, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced Historic Structures Survey Report. We have reviewed the report and concur with the finding that the **Herbin-Troxler House (GF8820) and other outbuildings on the site are not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places.

Fearnbach History Services, Inc. has developed a very good log construction context and review of 19th century log buildings in Guilford County. It can serve as the context for future reports on 19th century log buildings in the county.

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

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

**Repairs to Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 (Troxler Mill Road) over the Haw River
Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. BP-5500N
WBS No. 50070.1.1**

**Prepared for:
Human Environment Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1598**

**Prepared by:
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.
3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104**

June 2015

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June 2015

Heather Fearnbach

June 3, 2015

Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Date

Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

**Repairs to Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 (Troxler Mill Road) over the Haw River
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to repair Guilford County Bridge No. 184, which has carried SR 2711 (Troxler Mill Road) over the Haw River north of Gibsonville since 1963. Steel I-beams support the two-lane, two-span, reinforced-concrete, asphalt-paved deck. The guardrail comprises low reinforced-concrete posts capped with matching rails. Inspectors assessed the bridge condition as “poor” after a June 5, 2014 site visit determined that the concrete deck and steel superstructure require priority maintenance. The structure is typical in terms of engineering and design and was determined ineligible for National Register listing as part of the 2003 statewide NCDOT bridge survey by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc. An off-site detour will be provided during the bridge repair.



Bridge No. 184 over the Haw River

The BP-5500N project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), 2007). NCDOT’s initial investigation of the project area established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) extending eight hundred feet from the north and south ends of existing Bridge No. 184 and one hundred feet east and west of the SR 2711 (Troxler Mill Road) centerline, and identified one property of possible architectural and historical significance.

NCDOT contracted with Fearnbach History Services, Inc. (FHS) and ACME Preservation Services, LLC (APS) to evaluate the significance of the historic dwelling at 7999 Troxler Mill Road. Architectural historian Heather Fearnbach undertook the fieldwork and research in May 2015, photographing and mapping the house and subsequently researching and writing the report. Primary sources include United

States Census reports, period newspaper articles, and Alamance, Guilford, and Rockingham County maps, deeds, plats, wills, marriage records, and death certificates. Collections at the Guilford County Public Library in Greensboro and Wake Forest University’s Z. Smith Reynolds Library yielded background information.

H. McKelden Smith conducted a survey of Guilford County’s historic architectural resources in the mid-1970s and authored *Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture*, published in 1979. Following Kaye Graybeal’s update of the property inventory, completed in 1996, the Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission printed a collection of survey images. These projects provided general architectural and historical context for the analysis of the house at 7999 Troxler Mill Road. The dwelling was not included in previous surveys, most likely because it has a deep setback from the road and appears from a distance to be an innocuous early-twentieth-century, one-story, weatherboarded, triple-A-roofed residence. However, the front porch’s collapse and façade siding removal have revealed the one-room, log, mid-nineteenth-century core.



The Herbin-Troxler House does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Numerous additions and alterations have diminished its architectural integrity, precluding eligibility under Criterion C. Although the number of comparable mid-nineteenth-century log dwellings has diminished since the 1995 architectural survey update, Guilford County retains other more intact examples of this property type. The house does not possess the requisite historical significance to merit National Register listing under Criteria A or B, nor is it likely to yield information regarding building technology that is not accessible from other sources, making it ineligible under Criterion D.

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
GF 8820	Herbin-Troxler House	7999 Troxler Mill Road	8930447111	Not eligible	A, B, C, D

Herbin Troxler House Location and APE Map
7999 Troxler Mill Road, Gibsonville vicinity, Washington Township, Guilford County



BP-5500N

Bridge No. 184 Preservation

Guilford County

WBS No. 50070.1.1

Base map: Guilford County Current GIS, nts

APE map created by NCDOT, Historic Architecture Group, March 2015

2014 aerial courtesy of <http://gis.co.guilford.nc.us/guilfordsl/>

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**Herbin-Troxler House (GF 8820), mid-nineteenth century with ca. 1900 additions
7999 Troxler Mill Road, PIN 8930447111**



Setting

The Herbin-Troxler House occupies a 2.07-acre lot at the southwest corner of Troxler Mill and Running Creek Roads' intersection in Washington Township at Guilford County's northeast corner. Troxler Mill Road runs roughly north-south on the parcel's east edge, while Running Creek Road extends west from Troxler Mill Road on the lot's north side. The tract is further bounded by a residential lot to the south and a wooded parcel to the west.

Southeast of the house, a gravel drive leads west from Running Creek Road to two dumpsters that serve local residents. The area surrounding the vacant dwelling is overgrown with tall grasses, vines, shrubs, and trees. A partially collapsed, front-gable-metal-roofed, weatherboarded, mid-twentieth-century garage stands northeast of the house. An open-sided mid-twentieth-century equipment shed with a frame front-gable roof supported by stripped-log posts is southwest of the other buildings. The metal roof extends in a straight slope to shelter an additional open bay on the structure's south side. Two long, metal, rectangular storage containers project north from the shed. Each has a double-leaf door that opens under the shed.



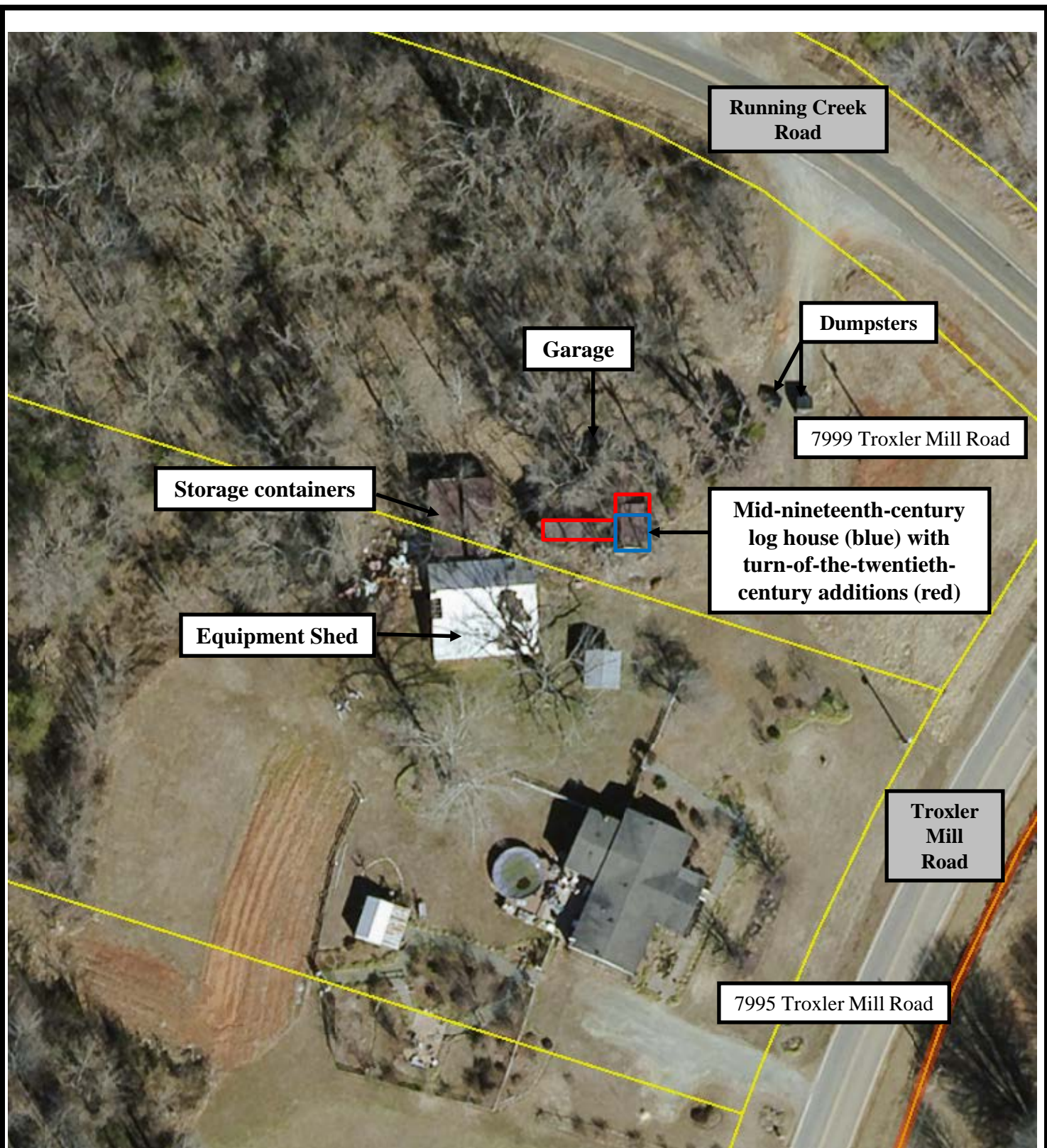
Garage, south elevation



Garage, north elevation



Equipment Shed, south elevation



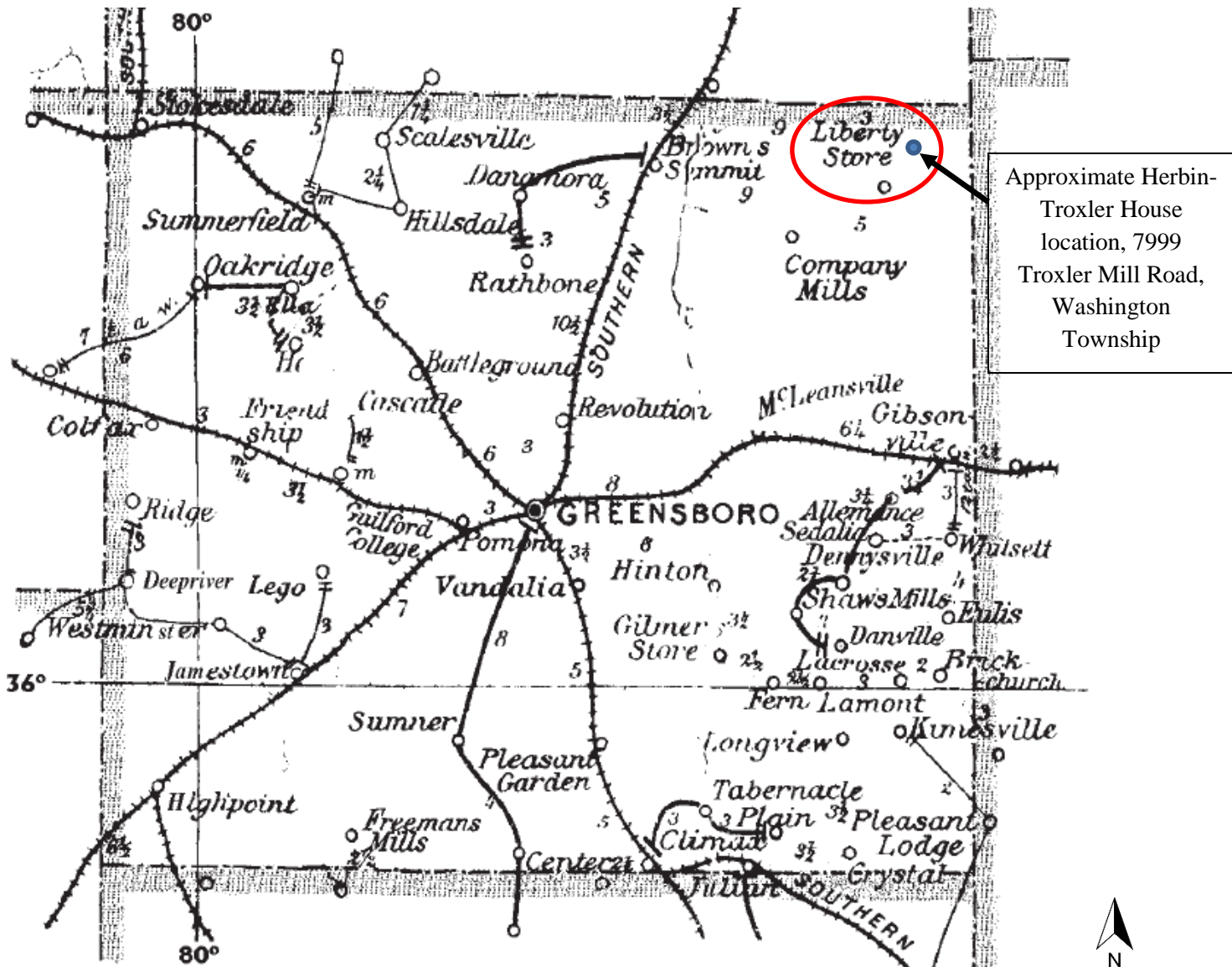
Herbin-Troxler House
7999 Troxler Mill Road, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County, North Carolina

Scale 1" = approximately 60'

TIP No. BP-5500N, Repair Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 (Troxler Mill Road) over the Haw River
 Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / June 2015
 Base aerial photo courtesy of Guilford County GIS at <http://gis.co.guilford.nc.us/guilfordsl/>



The Herbin-Troxler House is northeast of the site where Liberty Store stood. Farmer James J. Busick operated the general store and handled U. S. mail deliveries from July 11, 1877, until the U. S. Post Office discontinued service on September 30, 1903. Residents then went to Browns Summit to pick up their mail.¹



Undated Guilford County post office map courtesy of the North Carolina Postal History Society

Osceola, which is about three miles west of the Herbin-Troxler House, is and was historically the closest crossroads community. Gibsonville is just under nine miles south at Guilford County’s east edge. Altamahaw and Ossippee are approximately five miles southeast in Alamance County. The area’s gently rolling topography and rich soil manifest its closeness to the Haw River, which runs from Rockingham County through Guilford County’s northeast corner into Alamance County.

¹ North Carolina Postal History Society, “Guilford County,” postmark and postmaster compilation, May 30, 2011, http://ncpostalhistory.com/pdfs/counties_Guilford.pdf (accessed May 2015), pp. 1 and 51.



Herbin-Troxler House southeast oblique (above) and northwest oblique (below)



Exterior Description

The one-story, L-shaped, weatherboarded Herbin-Troxler House comprises a side-gable-roofed, two-room main block with a decorative central gable fronting Troxler Mill Road and a one-story gabled rear kitchen wing. The Herbin family likely constructed the original section, a one-room V-notched log dwelling at the main block's south end, in the mid-nineteenth century. The room to the north and the rear addition,

both balloon frame, followed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, probably soon after Lewis F. and Mary V. Troxler acquired the property in 1898. Ghost marks indicate that a hip-roofed porch once spanned the four-bay façade.



Herbin-Troxler House northeast oblique (above)

The log section's primary entrance is offset slightly south of the east elevation's center. The double-hung, nine-over-six, wood-sash window south of the door has a relatively thin muntin profile that matches others in the house, indicating that they were all installed at the same time. The early-twentieth-century front door has three raised horizontal panels below a glazed upper section. The door retains butt hinges and a rim lock with a metal knob. A second door opening and a nine-over-six-sash window pierce the north room's east elevation. The central window on the north elevation aligns with the interior door between the two rooms.

A flat-shouldered fieldstone chimney with a red brick corbelled stack executed in running bond rises at the south elevation's center. The chimney is in good condition despite being repointed with concrete mortar in the mid-twentieth century. Most of the double-hung sash in the window on the chimney's west side is missing. West of the chimney stack at the attic level, a double-hung, four-over-four, wood-sash window has lost most of its glazing.

Siding removal at the dwelling's southeast corner has exposed hewn log sills and half-round log joists. Dry-laid stone piers originally supported the log house. However, some joists and sills in the main block now rest on the ground. A standing-seam metal roof protects the house.

Rectangular brick piers elevate the rear addition's balloon frame and the tongue-and-groove wood floor of the porch on its north elevation. Square circular-sawn posts support the porch's frame roof system. Wide flush-board decking and a metal roof span the rafters. A concrete-block stovepipe chimney erected in the twentieth century rises on the ell's west elevation. A wood sink base covers the lower portion of the double-hung, four-over-four, wood-sash windows north of the chimney. A matching window illuminates the pantry at the porch's west end.

Interior Description

The building's interior has been altered many times as it evolved from a one-room log house to a two-room main block with a rear kitchen wing. In the log section, plaster-board sheathing covers flush wall boards attached with cut nails. Acoustical tiles have been glued to the beadboard ceiling. The beadboard ceiling remains exposed in the north room, but most walls are clad with plaster board.

Carpenters also utilized cut nails in the simple, flat-board, butt-edged window and door surrounds. The fireplace opening was closed to facilitate the use of a heating stove and the mantel has been removed, revealing a concrete-parged chimney face. The surrounding wall sheathing configuration indicates that a tall mantel once framed the firebox.

The current owners, Glenn and Betty Busick, removed the northwest corner of the log dwelling's floor system to facilitate the building's use as a barn. A poured-concrete pad fills the space that served as a stall. Narrow wood floorboards in poor condition remain elsewhere in the room, covered with dirt and hay. A wood ladder or stair may have once led to the unfinished attic, which was likely used originally as a sleeping loft and for storage.



Mid-nineteenth-century log dwelling, looking east



Mid-nineteenth-century log dwelling, south elevation



Circa 1900 north room, looking north



Circa 1900 kitchen ell, looking west

A portion of the north room's attic is visible due to missing beaded ceiling boards. The roof framing system comprises circular-sawn rafters spanned with circular-sawn nailing strips below the metal roof panels. There is no ceiling. The studs on the gable-end walls are also exposed.

In order to accommodate the kitchen ell's use as a storage structure, the single-leaf door opening on the kitchen ell's south elevation near its east end was doubled in width. Plywood secures the enlarged portion of the door opening, the window to the west, and the window on the west elevation.

A narrow door opening connects the kitchen to the porch on its north elevation. West of the porch door, another narrow door leads into the pantry at the porch's north end. Beadboard sheathes the walls and ceilings of the rear kitchen ell as well as the pantry walls. Frame shelves line the upper portion of the pantry's west elevation.

Historical Background:

The subject dwelling is located at Guilford County's northeastern corner. The background research undertaken for this report indicates that the property's ownership is tied to land conveyances involving acreage in adjacent areas of Rockingham and Alamance Counties. These transactions and relationships with associated family members merit further investigation, but extensive analysis was not within this project's scope of work.

Beginning in the 1740s, the North Carolina Piedmont's abundant natural resources attracted significant numbers of European settlers. In Guilford County, constituted in 1771 from Rowan and Orange Counties and named in honor of English Earl of Guilford Francis North, German Reformed and Lutherans, British Quakers, and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians constructed substantial homes and churches along the Deep and Haw Rivers and their tributaries. Given that many land grants and property acquisitions encompassed

sizable tracts, residents typically lived at great distances from each other, meeting at churches and in crossroads communities and small towns to socialize, purchase goods, and address business matters. In 1774, court sessions convened in the newly platted town of Guilford Courthouse. Although the governmental center quickly grew in population, the vast majority of the county's occupants operated subsistence farms. Some entrepreneurs were able to sell or trade surplus crops and agricultural products for locally made and imported commodities. Others engaged in manufacturing endeavors to generate supplementary income, processing raw materials such as corn, wheat, flax seed, and logs to produce meal, flour, linseed oil, and lumber. Industrial production increased exponentially after the arrival of the North Carolina Railroad in 1856, which greatly improved transportation and encouraged commercial agriculture and industry. However, the county's outlying areas remained characterized by sparse development and agricultural landscapes.²

It appears that by the mid-nineteenth century the property at what is now 7999 Troxler Mill Road was part of the Herbin family's extensive Guilford and Rockingham County holdings. Like other farmers, the Herbins depended upon the labor of family members, day laborers, and slaves to facilitate the relentless cycle of tasks related to planting and harvesting fields, tending livestock, and erecting and maintaining farm buildings and structures. The 1840 federal census enumerated William "Hurban" (likely a misspelling of "Herbin") as the head of a southeast Rockingham County household comprising his eight-member family and thirty-seven slaves. As that year's census only includes the names of household heads, it is impracticable to determine exactly who lived on the property. However, census takers reported that seventeen individuals participated in agricultural endeavors on Herbin's farm.³

In 1850, Rockingham County's overall population comprised 8,747 white residents, 5,329 slaves, and 419 free blacks. By 1860, the number of white inhabitants increased to 10,019 and slaves to 6,318, reflecting the labor-intensive nature of the county's burgeoning tobacco production, while the free African American population decreased nominally to 409.⁴ Most farms encompassed less than two hundred acres. Historian Lindley Butler noted that the county's largest slaveholder, Dr. Edward T. Broadnax, owned five thousand acres and 174 slaves in 1860.⁵ An extensive analysis of Rockingham County's largest antebellum agricultural operations has not been undertaken, so it is unfeasible to place the Herbin family's holdings in context at this time.

By 1850, Robert and Mary May Simpson Herbin and their children resided on a farm in Guilford County's "Northern Division," just south of the Rockingham County line. It is not possible to delineate exactly where on the property the family lived. Robert and Mary Herbin may have constructed the one-room log dwelling that still stands at 7999 Troxler Mill Road for their personal use or for that of other farm residents. Robert's younger brother William Herbin headed the adjacent household, which included William's third wife Laura as well as four of Robert and William's siblings and twenty-one-year-old Robert Burns, who enumerators delineated as "mulatto," indicating that he possessed mixed racial heritage. William Herbin's four enslaved men, women, and children ranged in age from one to thirty-five and Robert Herbin's nine slaves were ages three to forty-six. Federal census takers then estimated the

² William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 206; Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 322.

³ United States Census, Population Schedule, 1840.

⁴ Joseph C. G. Kennedy, *Population of the United States in 1860* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1864), 359.

⁵ Lindley S. Butler, *Rockingham County: A Brief History* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, second printing, 1997), 40.

value of William's real estate holdings to be \$1,030, but did not appraise Robert's property, likely because the Herbins collaboratively farmed their land. The family engaged in numerous land conveyances during the 1850s. On May 14, 1853, Henry and Elizabeth Brannock, Andrew and Julia Summers, and John, Malinda, Mary, and William Herbin filed a petition to sell 206 acres adjacent to the Haw River in Guilford and Rockingham Counties.⁶

Guilford County contained 15,738 white occupants, 3,625 slaves, and 693 free African Americans in 1860. Robert and Mary Herbin's household included three children under the age of ten—William Hawkins, Duella Emeline, and Francis Lucas Frank—and well as their twenty-four-year-old son James Monroe. Census-takers indicate that free black laborer Robert Burns also remained in residence. Robert and Mary Herbin had accumulated real estate worth an estimated \$2,000 and personal property valued at \$6,500. Monroe worked in "trading" and owned goods with an estimated value of \$250. Herbin family members who resided in Rockingham County's Southern Division retained a significant number of slaves. Robert's brother William Herbin held twelve slaves and their older sister Nelly Herbin owned thirteen slaves. Their mother Margaret Herbin's twenty-six slaves occupied three houses.⁷

The Herbins' lives were dramatically altered by the onset of the Civil War. Robert and Mary's twenty-three-year-old son James M. Herbin enlisted in Company H of the North Carolina Thirteenth Infantry Regiment on May 30, 1861, and died shortly after being discharged on July 17, 1862.⁸ Reduced crop production and trade disruptions limited agricultural income, and staple goods were in short supply. Like most southern farmers, the Herbins suffered great economic challenges including substantial losses of material goods, livestock, and labor during and after the war. These stressors resulted in diminished farm value.

By August 1870, Robert and Mary Herbin's estimated worth had decreased to \$1,500 of real estate and \$300 of personal property in Guilford County. Three of their children were in residence at the family's Washington Township farm. The household also included thirty-six-year-old Sally Coleman, who was white. African American farm laborer Charles Simpson, his wife Esther, and their children lived in an adjacent dwelling and may have worked on the Herbin farm. The Herbins struggled to achieve economic stability during the Reconstruction era. Six years after Robert's death in 1873, the family advertised their intention to sell land order to satisfy residual debts from the estate.⁹

In June 1880, twenty-two-year-old Frank L. Herbin lived with his mother Mary, perhaps in the house at 7999 Troxler Mill Road, and labored on their Washington Township farm. His older brother William H. Herbin, William's wife Margaret, called Maggie, and their children resided to the north in southeastern Rockingham County's Williamsburg Township. It appears that the Herbins continued to experience financial difficulties. As part of the settlement of a special proceedings case involving the sale of land jointly owned by Frank and William Herbin and others, Joseph Bason Whitsett purchased a tract delineated as Lot No. 3 of the "Guilford or Hugh Watt land," for \$225 on September 25, 1880. The house at 7999 Troxler Mill Road occupies a portion of this parcel. Joseph, a carpenter, and his wife Mary L.

⁶ John Herbin, born on December 24, 1805, died on September 27, 1859, after contracting typhoid fever and is buried in the Somers-Herbin cemetery near Reidsville in Rockingham County. United States Census, Mortality, Population and Slave Schedules, 1850 and 1860; *Greensboro Patriot*, May 14, 1853, p. 2.

⁷ United States Census, Mortality, Population and Slave Schedules, 1860; Kennedy, *Population of the United States in 1860*, 358.

⁸ "U. S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865," enlistment records accessed online at ancestry.com in May 2015.

⁹ United States Census, Population Schedule 1870; *Greensboro Patriot*, June 4, 1873, p. 3; April 30, 1879, p. 3; May 14, 1879, p. 3; May 28, 1879, p. 3.

Foust lived in her mother Lavinia Summers Foust's house south of Gibsonville in Rock Creek Township at that time. They remained residents of that area for the rest of their lives, ostensibly renting the Washington Township property until selling it.¹⁰

Mary Herbin retained ownership of 183 northeast Guilford County acres in 1886, but struggled to pay the taxes, as evidence by an overdue 1888 tax bill of \$8.21. Her sons owned large Rockingham County farms. It appears that Joseph Whitsett allowed Mary Herbin to remain in the house at 7999 Troxler Mill Road until her death around 1894. D. W. C. Benbow's 1895 Guilford County map includes her home south of Joseph Whitsett's property on the Haw River's south side near the Rockingham County line. J. R. Watlington and his family lived a bit farther south on the road's east side. Postmaster J. J. Busick resided opposite the Liberty Store Post Office south of the next road intersection.¹¹

On December 16, 1897, Lewis F. Troxler, born to Peter and Sarah Troxler on July 27, 1872, wed Mary Victoria Dickey, known as Victoria, born to Henry and Margaret Dickey on February 11, 1869. The couple, both Alamance County natives, married at Margaret Dickey's home in the presence of friends and family including R. M. Andrews, S. A. Troxler, and Malicia Morrow. On September 12, 1898, the Troxlers acquired the property at 7999 Troxler Mill Road as part of a sixty-five-acre conveyance from Joseph B. and Mary L. Whitsett. The Troxlers paid \$1,050 for Lot No. 3 as well as sixteen-acre parcel on the Haw River's north side that included a mill.¹²

Lewis and Victoria Troxler resided in Alamance County's Morton Township in in June 1900, when census takers enumerated them as the household next to his parents. Lewis's occupation is "grocer," probably indicating that the couple operated a small general store, but he undoubtedly also assisted his parents and siblings with their farm.¹³ The Troxlers may have rented the house at 7999 Troxler Mill Road to tenant farmers. However, it appears that the couple soon moved to their Guilford County property.

Engineer C. M. Miller's November 1908 Guilford County map includes Lewis Troxler's name at two locations in close proximity to each other in Washington Township's northeast corner: north of the Haw River and adjacent mill, and south of the river and the first road extending west from what is now Troxler Mill Road. Miller also delineated that "Mrs. Troxler" owned property just to the south on the road's east side. The 1910 federal census confirms that Lewis and Victoria operated a farm they owned on High Rock Road in Washington Township, but is impossible to know if this was the house at 7999 Troxler Mill Road. It seem more likely that they resided in the house shown opposite the mill north of the river, particularly as Miller's map also illustrates a store that they may have erected south of the dwelling.

¹⁰ Rockingham County native Hugh Watt, born on October 30, 1789, married Elizabeth Philips in Rockingham County on December 17, 1810, and soon moved to Elizabeth's home state, Georgia. Hugh Watt acquired significant acreage in Georgia and Alabama prior to his death on April 28, 1845. The couple is interred in the Cooper Clad Farm Cemetery in Muscogee County, Georgia. Frank L. Herbin (November 19, 1857-February 23, 1910) married Lena Martindale Herbin (November 10, 1869-January 4, 1937). Duella Herbin (1854-1920) married Samuel A. Lewis (1850-1940). Both couples are buried in Shiloh United Methodist Church Cemetery in Alamance County. U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1880; marriage records; death certificates; "Georgia Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892" and "U.S. General Land Office Records, 1796-1907," ancestry.com (accessed May 2015).

¹¹ *Greensboro North State*, April 25, 1889, p. 2; Charles Emerson, *Charles Emerson's North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory: embracing the counties of Alamance, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Rockingham, Vance and Wake* (Greensboro: Charles Emerson, 1886), 420; D. W. C. Benbow, "Map of Guilford County, N. C.," 1895, Guilford County Public Library, Central Branch, Greensboro.

¹² Marriage records; birth and death certificates; Guilford County Deed Book 69, p. 378; Deed Book 84, p. 694; Deed Book 87, p. 279; Deed Book 113, p. 712.

¹³ U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1900.



D. W. C. Benbow's 1895 Guilford County map (above) and
 C. M. Miller's November 1908 Guilford County map (below)
 Herbin-Troxler House location and owners circled in red



Their neighbors included grist mill operator David P. Cook and his wife Ida, African American laborer George Thomas and his wife Lottie, and farm owners Dock Y. and Lydia M. Kernodle, Robert S. and Ora Lewis, and James Monroe and Amanda Troxler Herbin, called Mandy. J. M. Herbin's name appears north of the Troxler property. At that time, he was the only one of William H. and Maggie Herbin's children remaining in residence in Washington Township.¹⁴

In 1920, Lewis and Victoria Troxler's household included Victoria's twenty-year-old nephew Grover Oscar Dickey, the son of her brother Ulysses Dickey and Alma Blackwood. Neighboring farm owners included Monroe and Mandy Herbin and their three children; Peter T. and Corrina Troxler, who had five children age ten and younger; and J. G. and Dora Kernodle and their three children. J. F. and Louisa Durham, George and Rosa Durham, and Walter and Dassie Murray, and their families were tenant farmers. Peter Cook and his wife Ida resided in a rented house next to and likely owned by Lewis and Victoria Troxler. Peter operated the Troxler's roller mill.¹⁵ It is not known who occupied the house at 7999 Troxler Mill Road, but tenant farmers are the most likely candidates.

In 1930, federal census enumerators estimated that the Troxler's residence was worth \$10,000. Lewis and Victoria's son Frank was nine years old at that time. Neighboring farmers included Thomas Jackson and Lillie Belle Chrismon Busick, who with their nine children occupied a home worth about \$2,000. Brothers Lacy and Grover Dickey rented two adjacent houses that the Troxlers probably owned. Lacy and Gladys Dickey's residence was valued at \$2,000. Grover Dickey and his wife Willard Kernodle, married since September 28, 1923, and their daughter Geraldine resided a smaller dwelling worth about \$500, perhaps 7999 Troxler Mill Road. Grover, a miller, likely learned his trade from Peter Cook and assumed the operation of his aunt and uncle's roller mill.¹⁶

Census returns indicate that Lewis and Victoria Troxler continued farming their Washington Township and owned a home valued at \$2,000 in 1940. Grover and Willard Dickey owned an adjacent house and operated the roller mill. Monroe and Mandy Herbin's son Norman, his wife Bertha, and their young children resided in an adjacent dwelling, as did African American farm laborer Wilbert Herbin, his wife Mary Alice, and their children. Wilbert and Norman worked on the Troxler's farm. Other neighbors included Cecil W. and Zula Huffines Busick and Frank and Isabelle Busick. Cecil Busick owned and operated a farm, while Frank labored on D. B. Huffines' farm. Census takers enumerated five households between the Troxlers and their son Frank, who lived with his wife Rena Walker and their newborn son. Frank and Rena rented rooms in their house to Irvin and Mildred Combs, who had an infant daughter. Frank and Irvin were employed at an unidentified hosiery mill.¹⁷

Mary Troxler died on November 30, 1952, and Lewis Troxler died on September 3, 1957. The couple is buried in Bethlehem Christian Church Cemetery in Altamahaw in Alamance County. Their address at the

¹⁴ Four of James Monroe Herbin's eight surviving siblings and their families lived in Greensboro in 1918. His father, William H. Herbin, born February 27, 1851, died at his home on Keogh Street in Greensboro on March 24, 1906. William's wife, Caswell County native Margaret W. Sartin, known as "Maggie," born on September 2, 1856, resided with her daughter Sallie and son-in-law Clarence V. Webster in the White Oak mill village after suffering a stroke in April 1918. Maggie died on September 16, 1918, and was buried with her husband and their daughter Mary E. Herbin (October 2, 1880-September 8, 1896) at Gilliam's Primitive Baptist Church in Elon College, Alamance County. "W. H. Herbin Dies," *Daily Industrial News*, November 27, 1906, p. 8; "Death of Mr. W. H. Herbin," *Greensboro Patriot*, November 28, 1906, p. 1; "Death of Mrs. Herbin Occurred Last Night," *Greensboro Daily News*, September 17, 1918, p. 5; marriage records; death certificates; C. M. Miller, "Map of Guilford County, N. C.," November 1908, Guilford County Public Library, Central Branch, Greensboro.

¹⁵ U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1920.

¹⁶ U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1930.

¹⁷ U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1940; "WWII draft registration cards," ancestry.com (accessed May 2015).

time of death was Route 1, Elon College, which seems to be northeastern Washington Township in Guilford County. Grover Dickey inherited the house at 7999 Troxler Mill Road after his uncle's death. The Dickeys sold the property to Glenn Thomas and Betty Wagoner Busick on February 22, 1962. The Busick and Wagoner families had lived in the area for generations. Glenn Busick is the son of Joyce Jefferson and Lillie Cook Busick and the grandson of Thomas Jackson and Lillie Belle Chrismon Busick. Glenn and Betty Busick married on September 11, 1951, and may have resided at 7999 Troxler Mill Road for a short time. In 1974, they built a brick Ranch house across the street at 7998 Troxler Mill Road. The Busicks then used the Herbin-Troxler House as a barn. They retain ownership of the property.¹⁸ Troxler's Mill was included in the 1996 Guilford County architectural survey but is no longer extant.

Log Architecture Context

In age, plan, and method of construction, the Herbin-Troxler House manifests the perpetuation of traditional building practices and the utilization of available resources as early settlers established farms in the North Carolina Piedmont. Most early log dwellings were one room in plan sheltered by a side-gable wood-shingled roof and elevated above grade on wood or stone piers to allow for air circulation beneath the structure. Additional rooms without interior connections might be added to expand these modest one-story dwellings, creating plans such as the "saddlebag," featuring two contiguous rooms often heated by a central chimney, or the "dogtrot," two structures separated by an open central breezeway under a common roof. Stick and daub, parged log, and stone chimneys most commonly served the first generation of log buildings, followed by brick as backcountry residents undertook its manufacture. Larger rectangular one- and two-story dwellings employed frame interior partition walls to form hall-parlor or three-room plans. By the late-nineteenth century, builders replaced timber-frame and wood-shingle roof systems with circular-sawn rafters and nailing strips topped with standing-seam metal roofs comprised of panels folded, crimped, and soldered together.¹⁹

Freestanding kitchens were standard components of most domestic complexes from the seventeenth through much of the nineteenth centuries in rural and urban North Carolina. Kitchens were often one or two-room log or frame structures with large cooking fireplaces, typically located near the primary residence among a cluster of outbuildings such as dairies, meat curing houses, wash houses, and well houses. As cooking stoves became widely available and affordable in the late-nineteenth century, their use significantly reduced the heat generated by food preparation as well as the associated fire risk. Home owners thus frequently attached freestanding kitchens to residences with open breezeways or hyphens, renovated a room within a dwelling's main block to serve as a kitchen, or constructed kitchen ells.²⁰

The Herbin-Troxler House reflects this evolution. The Herbin family likely erected the one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, single-room log house in the mid-nineteenth century. After Lewis and Mary Troxler purchased the property in 1898, they expanded the dwelling with the construction of a second room and a rear kitchen ell, both balloon frame.

It is impossible to determine exactly when the log house was constructed. However, dendrochronology, the science of dating logs based on tree growth rings, could be employed to establish a date range during

¹⁸ Grover Dickey's address was Route 2, Elon College, at the time of his death on March 4, 1963. He operated a feed and seed mill. Guilford County Will Book 9, p. 427; Deed Book 2012, p. 236; property cards; death certificates.

¹⁹ Bruce D. Bomberger, "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," Preservation Brief 26, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service Cultural Resources Preservation Assistance, September 1991, p. 4.

²⁰ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *Guide to the Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 447.

which the trees were most likely felled. Analysis of the hewn logs does not delineate a narrow construction window as the building technology remained unchanged over time and was frequently used to execute residences and dependencies through the nineteenth century's third quarter and outbuildings, particularly tobacco barns, through the mid-twentieth century. Log construction's enduring popularity stemmed from its relative simplicity and affordability. Builders required only established stands of straight and tall white oak, chestnut, cedar, fir, yellow poplar, or pine trees and a felling axe, a broad axe, and a saw to complete a rot- and insect-resistant log structure. The process of shaping logs to create one or more flat sides was considerably more labor-intensive than leaving them round, but facilitated coverage of the log exterior with wood siding and the interior with flush sheathing boards, both of which provided valuable insulation. In this approach, as seen at the Herbin-Troxler House, wood furring strips nailed to the logs allowed for secure and level sheathing attachment. Log interiors often display signs of several generations of finishes, ranging from whitewash to plaster, paper, fabric, or flush-board sheathing.²¹

Creating tightly-fitted corner notches in a variety of configurations was a time-consuming but important component of log building technology. Guilford County settlers, many generations of whom were of English, German, and Scotch-Irish heritage, tended to employ V-notching and half-dovetailing to secure log ends. Builders inserted chinking, typically comprising wood slabs or stone held in place by soft materials such as clay and straw, in the horizontal gaps between logs. Daubing—a smooth, thin coat of clay, lime, and a binder such as animal hair—finished the joints. Whitewash applied to both interior and exterior walls sealed the daubing. As daubing cracks and deteriorates rapidly due to temperature and moisture changes and whitewash dissipates with water exposure, frequent reapplication is necessary.²²

Although weatherboards and additions now wrap the log structure, siding removal on the façade revealed weathering on the sizable logs hewn on four sides and joined with V-notches. Raised wood grain indicates that the logs were exposed to the elements for some time. As with many other local examples, weatherboards likely covered the logs during the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Due to the encapsulation of the log walls between exterior and interior sheathing, the Herbin-Troxler House retains wood, stone, and clay chinking; clay-based daubing; and whitewash in some locations. The building rests on hewn log sills and half-round log joists supported by dry-laid stone piers.

Careful investigation of plane and saw marks on frame building components provides important clues to their dates. Straight rather than radial saw marks indicate the use of pit or sash saws. Pit sawn lumber is distinguished by irregular saw marks, while water-powered sash sawn boards are characterized by more regular, albeit still jagged, saw marks. Circular saws were not in general use in North Carolina until the 1840s. Builders hand-planed boards to create more finished surfaces, as often seen on doors, wall, and ceiling boards. Craftsmen utilized molding planes with a variety of profiles to ornament exposed framing beams, baseboards, window and door surrounds, door and shutter panels, and window sashes.

Nail type analysis is another useful dating mechanism. Carpenters utilized nails wrought by blacksmiths until the late-eighteenth century, when nails with machine-made shafts and hand-applied heads became available. Machine-headed cut nails were common by the 1840s and machine-made wire nails by the 1890s. In the Herbin-Troxler House, cut nails secure early elements such as baseboards, floorboards, and window and door trim.

²¹ Bomberger, "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," p. 6.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 5.



Herbin-Troxler House, mid-nineteenth century log section, east elevation

Double-hung wood-sash windows illuminate the interior. Corner pegs and relatively thin muntins hold the turn-of-the-twentieth-century nine-over-six sashes together. Most doors have been removed. The log dwelling has a replacement early-twentieth-century door with three raised horizontal panels below a glazed upper section. The door retains butt hinges and a rim lock with a metal knob.

Guilford County Log Architecture

A search of the database containing property names and locations from the 1996 Guilford County architectural survey update generated records for 121 log dwellings. At least fifteen have been demolished since 1996.²³ This list does not include other houses that may have early log sections that have been encapsulated by later additions. The database has not been populated with construction dates or historical narratives, as the construction dates are conjectural in most cases and the 1996 survey forms do not typically contain background information. However, it appears that property owners erected the vast majority of the county's extant log houses in the second half of the nineteenth century and that many resources have been moved, significantly altered, or are in a deteriorated state.

The 1996 survey documented four side-gable-roofed log houses, all with stone and brick chimneys, on Busick Quarry Road just under three miles south of the Herbin-Troxler House. The one-story dwelling (GF 1487) at the south corner of Busick Quarry and Osceola-Ossipee Roads' intersection had been sheathed with weatherboards and a shed-roofed hood sheltered the central entrance. The building is now ruinous. The one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded residence (GF 1488) on Busick Quarry Road's north side 0.7 miles east of Molly Road has a hall-parlor-plan, a full-width shed-roofed front porch, and a

²³ Chandrea Burch, HPO staff, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, May 2015.

rear ell. The one-story, single-pen, side-gable-roofed, mid-nineteenth-century log dwelling (GF 1858) on Busick Quarry Road's north side near its west end was in poor condition in 1996, but is still standing.

Few survey files include interior photographs of rural log houses. The two-story, side-gable-roofed, hall-parlor-plan Summers Log House (GF 2064) on Busick Quarry Road's south side near its intersection with Molly Road is a notable exception. In 1979, the dwelling retained flush-horizontal board interior sheathing, molded chair rails and door surrounds, vernacular mantels, an enclosed corner stair, and six-raised-panel doors.



Clapp Family House, 4501 High Rock Road, February 2015 photograph by Megan Privett

The log dwelling at 4501 High Rock Road (GF 1843), 3.79 miles southwest of the Herbin-Troxler House, was included in the 1979 and 1996 surveys and subsequently determined eligible for the National Register in March 2015 as part of environmental review project 15-0570. Inventoried as the Summers Log House and Barn, Mattson, Alexander, and Associates, Inc.'s research for NCDOT indicates that the Clapp family erected the one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, half-dovetail-notched log residence. A full-width shed-roofed front porch and rear shed room provide additional living space. The foundation comprises dry-laid fieldstones, and a fieldstone chimney with a brick stack rises on the west elevation. Board-and-batten doors at the center of the façade and the rear shed secure the building. One four-over-four and two six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows light the house. Intact interior features include a simple post-and-lintel mantel, flush-horizontal-board wall sheathing, wide floor boards, and an enclosed corner stair. A front-gable-roofed half-dovetail-notched log corncrib is located southwest of the house. The property owner demolished the previously-documented double-crib log barn in 2013.²⁴

Photographs in the 1979 and 1996 survey publications indicate that numerous dwellings had stone chimneys with brick stacks like that of the Herbin-Troxler House. Some have been demolished, but a

²⁴ Mattson, Alexander, and Associates, Inc., "Replace Bridge No. 189 on SR 2719 (High Rock Road) over UT Reedy Fork, Guilford County," Final Evaluation of Eligibility Report Clapp Family Log House (Summers Log House and Barn) prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, March 2015.

windshield survey of the surrounding area revealed seven almost identical chimneys remain within a three-mile radius. Others likely exist, but are not readily visible from the road.

Comparable flat-shouldered stone chimneys with corbelled brick stacks at surveyed residences in the vicinity include the Apple-Zinnamon House's west chimney at 7409 Apple-Murray Road, 1.72 miles southeast of the Herbin-Troxler House. The Apple-Zinnamon House (GF 243) grew over time to its current configuration: a one-story and-a-jump (upper floor with more side-wall height than an attic but less than a full second story) house with weatherboarded, triple-A-roofed main block and a rear ell. Its massing and irregular fenestration indicates that the building may encompass an earlier log dwelling. Two end chimneys serve the house.



Iverson Brooks House (GF 1814), left, and the Phillip Brooks House (GF 1815), May 2015 (HF)

Three miles west of the Herbin-Troxler House, two residences on 161.25 acres owned by the Brooks family have stone and brick chimneys: the two-story vinyl-sided Iverson Brooks House (GF 1814) at 5997 Poley Road and the two-story weatherboarded Phillip Brooks House (GF 1815) to the south on NC 150's west side. The brick stack of the Iverson Brooks House chimney has been reconstructed and the stone base unsympathetically repointed. The Phillip Brooks House chimney is more intact. Both complexes include sizable outbuilding complexes. Four log tobacco barns stand east of the Iverson Brooks House.

There appear to be only a few rural log Guilford County farmhouses listed in the National Register. The 325.24-acre Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms district (National Register and Guilford County landmark, 2007-2008), contains two log residences. The district, located approximately three miles south of Interstate 40/85 in southeastern Guilford County, encompasses six dwellings and thirty outbuildings on property abutting Mt. Hope Church Road on the west and Ingold Road on the south.

The log house at 5911 Carpenter House Road (GF 4956), erected in the second half of the nineteenth century, was considered noncontributing to the district's significance due to extensive alterations in the 1980s. The original occupants of the house are difficult to discern, but it is possible that Solomon and Letitia Foust constructed this dwelling shortly after purchasing the fifty-seven-acre John Marshall McLean property in 1853. D. W. C. Benbow's 1895 Guilford County map shows that J. P. Starr occupied a dwelling at this location, and the November 1908 C. E. Miller map of Guilford County illustrates that A. Stubbifield resided in the house. John C. Foust owned the property at that time, so it is likely that Starr and Stubbifield were tenant farmers. The dwelling served as a rental house until around 2005.²⁵



Log house at 5911 Carpenter House Road, May 2007 (HF)

The one-and-one-half-story, vinyl-sided house has a single-pile log main block and one-room-deep frame shed additions on the façade (south elevation), east elevation, and rear (north elevation). The dwelling has a metal-clad roof, with the exception of a small asphalt-shingled section on the east shed addition. A stone chimney with a corbelled brick stack stands on the main block's west elevation; a brick chimney stack extends above the rear addition's shed roof. The doors and all of the windows (with the exception of two wood-pegged sash) are replacements. The main block's interior is sheathed with vertical flush boards on the lower level. The fireplace opening and hearth have been altered. The log walls are exposed in the loft area; the original chinking has been replaced with Portland cement.²⁶

²⁵ Heather Fearnbach, "Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2009.

²⁶ Ibid.

The other log dwelling (GF 4958), erected in the late nineteenth century and renovated in 2006, is on the Ernest “Dean” Dick Farm at the end of an unpaved farm road in the district’s northeast quadrant. The original function of this building is unclear; it may have initially served as a farm outbuilding that was later converted into a residence. The only source of heat was a stove, making it unlikely that the building functioned as a dwelling before the late-nineteenth century. Ernest “Dean” Dick, an African American farmer, began purchasing land in the area in 1905, eventually acquiring 19.55 acres by 1947. D. W. C. Benbow’s 1895 Guilford County map shows that J. W. Andrew occupied a house at this approximate location. It is unclear whether Dean Dick moved into an existing dwelling or constructed a new home for his family, but, according to C. E. Miller’s November 1908 Guilford County map, Dean resided in a house northeast of John C. Foust’s home and store and J. A. Stubbifield’s residence by that time. He is listed in the North Carolina Farm Census records in 1925 and 1945. The Carpenters purchased the Dean Dick Farm from his estate in 1947. The function of the dwelling during the Carpenters’ ownership is unknown, although it may have served as a tenant house.²⁷



Log House on Dean Dick Farm, April 2009 (HF)

The one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, dovetail-notched log dwelling faces west. Shed porches extend from the front and rear elevations. Restoration contractor Steven Cole salvaged the weatherboards in the gable ends from another historic building, along with components of the interior corner stair and the joists supporting the loft floor. The two-raised-panel doors, four-over-four sash windows, porch elements, and cedar shake roof are new. The building rests on stone piers; granite steps lead to both porches. A new stovepipe chimney rises from the south elevation. Cole undertook the rehabilitation in 2006 for David Carpenter (John B. Jr. and Nancy Carpenter’s son) and his wife Rebecca Howe, who use it as a weekend retreat²⁸

²⁷ Ibid. The 1935 North Carolina Farm Census records for Jefferson Township do not include statistics for any African American farmers. It is possible that the Dick family was included in the total count of seventeen persons residing on the J. B. Carpenter farm that year.

²⁸ Ibid.



Hoskins House (left) and reconstructed kitchen, May 2015 (HF)

The Hoskins House (GF 1252) at 2200 New Garden Road in Greensboro, listed in the National Register in 1988, is another one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, dovetail-notched log dwelling. Recent dendrochronological analysis established that builders felled most of the trees used to erect the structure between 1811 and 1813.²⁹ The City of Greensboro's Department of Parks and Recreation restored the Hoskins House to serve as an interpretive component of Tannebaum Historical Park, which includes a reconstructed kitchen, barn, and forge.

²⁹ Michael T. Southern, "Hoskins House Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1988; Henri D. Grissino-Mayer and Joseph P. Henderson, "The Historical Dendrochronology of the Hoskins House, Tannenbaum Historic Park, Greensboro, North Carolina," Laboratory of Tree-Ring Science, Department of Geography, University of Tennessee-Knoxville, 2006, p. 1.

National Register Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Herbin-Troxler House is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The residence was not inventoried during the 1979 and 2006 Guilford County architectural surveys.

Although the Herbin-Troxler House ostensibly remains on its original site, it no longer embodies integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association required for National Register listing. During the one-room log house's turn-of-the-twentieth-century expansion to create a two-room main block with a rear kitchen ell, carpenters installed a beadboard ceiling in the log section, replaced original windows and doors, sheathed the exterior with weatherboards, and constructed a hip-roofed porch. Subsequent alterations in the log section included covering flush-board wall sheathing with plaster-board and the beadboard ceiling with acoustical tiles, removing the mantel and a portion of the floor, and modifications associated with using the house as a barn.

The Herbin-Troxler House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The Herbin-Troxler House does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend. The property's nominal acreage and lack of field patterns from the period of significance preclude its being eligible for agriculture.

The Herbin-Troxler House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (person). *For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group.* Property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Herbin-Troxler House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Herbin-Troxler House is comparable to other mid-nineteenth-century log Guilford County farmhouses erected or expanded around the turn of the twentieth century. Residences such as the Hoskins House, the log house on the Dean Dick Farm, and the Clapp Family House are eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as representative examples of their particular form or style as they retain character-defining features such as original windows and doors, siding, porch elements, interior finishes, and massing, none of which the Herbin-Troxler House possesses. Numerous additions and alterations have diminished the dwelling's architectural significance. The Herbin-Troxler House thus no longer embodies integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association required for National Register listing.

The Herbin-Troxler House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The dwelling is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

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Appendix A. Professional Qualifications

**HEATHER FEARNBACH
FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.**

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. in History coursework, 2006-2007, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- Master of Arts in History, emphasis in Public History, 1997, Middle Tennessee State University
- Graduate coursework in Anthropology, 1994-1995, University of Tennessee at Knoxville
- Bachelor of Arts in English Literature, 1993, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

President and Architectural Historian, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C.,
established May 2008

- Prepare National Register of Historic Places nominations, local designation reports, Section 106/4f reports, site management plans, historic structures reports, and historic furnishings plans
- Conduct comprehensive architectural surveys and historical research
- Provide historic rehabilitation tax credit consultation and application submittal services

Lecturer, Art and Design Department, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C., Spring 2003 to present;
Coordinator of the Certificate Program in Historic Preservation from its summer 2010 launch to present

- Teach “Introduction to Historic Preservation” (ARTD 206/PRSV 230) and “Preservation-Sensitive Sustainable Design” (PRSV 240) to undergraduate and continuing education students
- Recruit and advise certificate program students
- Arrange and supervise historic preservation internships

Lecturer, History and Interior Architecture Departments, University of North Carolina at Greensboro,
Spring 2008 to Fall 2012

- Taught HIS/IAR 628, “Identification and Evaluation of the Historic Built Environment” to graduate students

Architectural Historian, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., January 2003 to June
2008

- Operated regional office of Georgia-based consulting firm
- Wrote National Register nominations, local designation reports, and site management plans
- Prepared historic resource documentation as required by Section 106/4f and coordinated reviews with local, state, and federal agencies as needed
- Performed field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the areas of potential effect for proposed projects
- Conducted comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in North Carolina and South Carolina

Architectural Historian, Historic Architecture Section, Project Development and Environmental Analysis
Branch, Department of Transportation, Raleigh, N.C., October 2000 to January 2003

- Performed architectural identification and analysis for project planning process
- Assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f
- Prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA
- Provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel, and the general public
- Coordinated historic bridge relocation and reuse program
- Reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents

Restoration Specialist, Architecture Branch, Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History,
Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N.C., January 1999 to October 2000

- Served as Head of the Architecture Branch
- Supervised Facility Architect I position and temporary position
- Managed restoration, renovation, and new construction projects at twenty-two state historic sites
- Monitored in-house job request system and prioritized projects
- Provided expertise, advice, and counsel on building code, design, historic architecture, ADA, and restoration issues to site managers, maintenance personnel, and the public
- Coordinated the development of the section's programming for individual projects
- Handled the section's review of plans and specifications and provided written comments
- Acted as liaison with the State Historic Preservation Office

Historic Site Manager II, Somerset Place State Historic Site, Creswell, N.C., April 1998 to January 1999

- Managed daily operations involving administration, interpretation, and personnel
- Supervised and reviewed research projects
- Prepared general research and planning reports
- Revised the interpretive script for the site
- Revamped the education program and began a teacher's packet
- Reissued Somerset Place Foundation, Inc. publications
- Updated web page for the Historic Albemarle Tour web site
- Conducted regular, specialized and hands-on tours of Somerset Place, an antebellum plantation

Field Surveyor and Assistant Coordinator, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1997 to May 1998

- Conducted grant-supported research and survey work to prepare one multiple property nomination including denominational histories and thirteen individual nominations of rural African American churches in Tennessee to the National Register of Historic Places
- Coordinated research and planning for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee

Graduate Research Assistant, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1996 to August 1997

- Museums: Developed an exhibit entitled "Murfreesboro: Settlement to Reconstruction" for Bradley Academy, an African American school converted into a local history museum
- Heritage Education: Drafted design proposal for a 1920s heritage classroom at Bradley Academy and assisted with grant writing and preliminary exhibit design for the new Children's Discovery House
- Heritage Tourism: Designed Civil War history wayside exhibits and an interpretive brochure for the Stones River and Lytle Creek Greenway in Murfreesboro, performed bibliographic research for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee project, and created a brochure for the Leadership Rutherford Committee

Researcher, National Park Service - Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, M.S., May 1997 to September 1997

- Visited repositories in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi to accumulate information for a comprehensive bibliography on the modern motor road that is the Natchez Trace Parkway's major transportation corridor
- Evaluated project research and prepared a final report published in 1998

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Board Member, Wachovia Historical Society, term appointment 2014-2016

Board Member, North Carolina Preservation Consortium, term appointment 2013-2016

Advisory Council, North Carolina Modernist Houses, 2014

Board Member, State Capitol Foundation, Raleigh, N.C., 2010-2012

Commission Member, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, N.C., 2002-2003

- Served on the Certificate of Appropriateness and Research Committees

Board Member, Historic Stagville Foundation, Durham, N.C., 2001-2003

- Served on the Buildings Committee and assisted with special events

Consultant, Terracon, Duluth, G.A., 2001-2003

- Prepared communications tower review forms, conduct fieldwork, and provide additional documentation as requested for Section 106 compliance
- Presented proposed projects to the staff at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology

Board Member, Joel Lane House, Inc., 1999-2002

- Served as House Chairman (regularly inspected historic resources and scheduled repairs)
- Assisted with special event planning and execution
- Developed and implemented cyclical maintenance plan

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2012

- For three reports: “Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage” and “The Bethania Freedmen’s Community,” prepared for the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, and a western North Carolina historic store context compiled for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. The North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., established in 1941 to collect and preserve “North Carolina history, traditions, artifacts, genealogies, and folklore,” presents the Willie Parker Peace Award annually to “encourage the writing and publication of the history of a North Carolina county, institution, or individual.”

Gertrude S. Carraway Award of Merit from Preservation North Carolina, 2011

- In recognition of achievements as an architectural historian and a Salem College and UNC-Greensboro professor. Each year, Preservation North Carolina presents Carraway Awards to individuals and organizations that have demonstrated an outstanding commitment to promoting historic preservation. The awards have been given since 1975 and are named for the late Dr. Gertrude Carraway, a leader in the successful effort to reconstruct the state’s colonial capitol, Tryon Palace, in New Bern.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phases I, II, III, and IV Architectural Survey (2006-2011)
- City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
- City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)
- City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (2004)
- City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)
- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)

HISTORIC CONTEXTS, STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS, AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

- Shelby Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Memorial Industrial School National Register Nomination, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014)
- Cora Manufacturing Company and Thomas M. Holt Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance County (2014)
- Barker House National Register Nomination, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)

- James H. and Anne Willis House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Downtown Sylva Historic District National Register Nomination, Jackson County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Albemarle, Stanly County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- Waller House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2012-2014)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2013)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forsyth County (2013)
- *Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage*, contextual report prepared for the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission (2012)
- *The Bethania Freedmen's Community: An Architectural and Historical Context of the Bethania-Rural Hall Road Study Area*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Washington Street Historic District National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2010)
- Farmington Historic District National Register Nomination, Farmington, Davie County (2010)
- Carolina Mill Study List Application, Carolina, Alamance County (2010)
- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination Draft, Lexington, Davidson County (2008)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County (2004)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County (2003)

- Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- West Raleigh National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Study List Applications: Brentwood School, Guilford County; Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
- CSS *Neuse* National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination Draft, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Park Place Local Historic District Local Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2013)
- YWCA Administration Building Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report and Consultation, Cabarrus County (2008, 2010)
- Lexington Residential Historic District and Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Local Designation Reports and Draft Design Guidelines, Davidson County (2007-2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2005)

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS AND RESTORATION PLANS

- Restoration plan preparation for the Robson House and consultation during its installation in the chronological North Carolina history exhibit at the Museum of History in Raleigh, North Carolina (2009-2010)
- Leigh Farm Historic Structures Report and Site Management Plan, Durham County (2006)
- Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County (2006)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm Site Management Plan, Randolph County (2003)
- Historic Structures Report on the Robson House, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina (2002)

SECTION 106 REPORTS AND MITIGATION PROJECTS

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 over Silas Creek Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Meredith College Campus Evaluation, Raleigh, Wake County (2015)

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Consolidated School Context, Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (R-2233B) in Rutherford County (2015)
- Ruth Elementary School photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Monteith House photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Old Wilson Historic District photodocumentation as mitigation for proposed redevelopment project, Wilson, Wilson County (2013)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Identification and Evaluation Addendum: I-40 Business/US 421 Improvements, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 229 on SR 2264 over the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Interpretative Panel Research and Design: Mitigation for the Removal of Bridge No.338 over the Yadkin River in Elkin, Surry County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Store Context, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Widening of Enola Road (SR 1922/1924) in Morganton, Burke County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Watkins Farm, Cornwall, Granville County (2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Ramsey Farm, I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements, Statesville, Iredell County (2009-2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loops, Guilford County (2006)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project, Forsyth County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 109 Improvement Project, Forsyth and Davidson Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2004)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*, published by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission in 2015
- "Northrup and O'Brien," biographical entry completed in 2010 for the *Dictionary of North Carolina Architects and Builders*, an online resource administered by North Carolina State University.
- "Denominational Histories," with Teresa Douglas, Rebecca Smith, and Carroll Van West, in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches in the South*, Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, July 2000.
- *Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway* with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach,

and Ashley Vaughn, Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999.

- Index, *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Winter 1998.
- “Andrew Jackson Donelson,” “Samuel Donelson,” and “Stockly Donelson,” *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FOR TAX CREDIT PROJECTS

- Memorial Industrial School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County (2015)
- Swift and Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Pickett Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014)
- Oakdale Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Jamestown, Guilford County (2014)
- Cora Manufacturing Company and Thomas M. Holt Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Haw River, Alamance County (2014)
- Carolina Casket Company (812 Millis Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Property owner assistance with the preparation of non-income producing tax credit applications for National Register-listed residences in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2003-2015)
- Albemarle Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Albemarle, Stanly County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- Joseph L. and Margaret N. Graham House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- Florence Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Blanton Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Barker House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Pearl and James M. Crutchfield House House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Burtner Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Hudson Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Hudson, Caldwell County (2014)
- Waller House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2014)
- Hotel Hinton Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2013-2014)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- George H. Black House and Brickyard Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Cranford Industries Office Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2012-2013)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011-2013)
- Romina Theater, Horne Mercantile, Forest City Diner, Smiths Department Store, and Central Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Forest City, Rutherford County (2010-2013)
- O. P. Lutz Furniture Company – Lutz Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2012)

- Spencer's, Inc. of Mt. Airy Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Surry County (2012)
- W. L. Robison Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Royster Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2010-2011)
- Church Street School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Parts 1 and 2, Thomasville, Davidson County (2009)

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (CONFERENCES/ANNUAL MEETINGS/STUDY PROGRAMS)

- "Winston-Salem, North Carolina's Mid-Twentieth-Century Architects," Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 2014
- "Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update," numerous presentations for entities including the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County Planning Board, Historic Resources Commission, City Council, and County Commissioners; the Forsyth County Genealogical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office's National Register Advisory Committee in Raleigh, the Winston-Salem Colonial Dames Chapter, and various Winston-Salem garden clubs, 2007-2015
- "New Tools for Old Designs: Researching Historic Architecture Today," at the Traditional Building Conference Series, "Building Well: Traditional Design, Materials, and Methods," Graylyn International Conference Center, Winston-Salem, April 2012
- "Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage," keynote address at the 2011 Farm City Banquet, held by the Forsyth County Agricultural Extension Service, Winston-Salem, November 2011 and Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2012
- "From Farm to Factory: Continuity and Change in the Bethania Freedmen's Community," Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Charleston, South Carolina, October 2011
- "Winston-Salem's Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture," Reynolda House Museum of American Art, October 2011
- "From the Roaring Twenties to the Space Age: Winston-Salem, North Carolina's Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture," Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 2010
- "Winston-Salem's Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture," Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2010
- "Forsyth County's Cultural Landscapes," Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2009
- "Forsyth County's Historic African American Resources," Preserve Historic Forsyth Annual Meeting, March 2009
- "Set in Stone: The Work of Frank W. Murrell and Sons," Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Greensboro, North Carolina, October 2008
- "From Frontier to Factory Revisited: Forsyth County's Diverse Architectural Legacy," opening lecture at the Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Winston-Salem, October 2008
- "Leave No Stone Unturned: An Attempt to Uncover the Work of Charleston's African American Stonemasons," Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, 2008
- "Early North Carolina Architecture," North Carolina Museums Council Annual Meeting, Hickory, March 2007
- "An Anglomaniac Mansion in Tobacco Town: Mayer, Murray and Phillip's Dyer House of 1931," Colonial Dames Meeting, Winston-Salem, January 2007; Historic Architecture Round Table, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 2005
- "Gastonia's Architecture: Portrait of a New South Economy," with Sarah W. David, Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Gastonia, October 2005
- "Aladdin Homes: Built in a Day," Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920,

Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware

- “A Movable Beast: NCDOT’s Historic Truss Bridge Reuse and Relocation Program,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Statesville, 2001
- “The African American Community of Bethania,” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, July 1997

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: Charleston, Winston-Salem, July 2008
- “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, Boston, June 2006
- “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- Winterthur Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Wilmington, Delaware
- “Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Program Improvement Training,” presented by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in Columbia, S.C., March 2003
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002
- “Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop,” presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C., November 2002
- “Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina,” presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
- “Introduction to Section 106,” presented by the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Raleigh, N.C., April 2002
- Restoration Field School, taught by Travis McDonald at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Forest, Virginia, Summer 2000
- “History of North Carolina Architecture,” taught by Catherine Bishir at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C., Spring 2000
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, taught by Richard Guy Wilson, Summer 1999
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: The Backcountry, in Winston-Salem, N.C., Summer 1997

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Association for State and Local History
Friends of MESDA and the Collections
National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Council on Public History
North Carolina Museums Council
Preservation North Carolina
Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians
Southern Garden History Society
Vernacular Architecture Forum