



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

August 12, 2019

MEMORANDUM

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

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structure Survey Report, U-5536, Construct a New Facility, Lewisville,
Forsyth County, ER 17-1587

Thank you for your May 29, 2019, letter transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur that the following resources are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons cited in the report:

Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060)
Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446)
Jennings Building (FY9063)
Omar and Fannie Fulk Conrad House (FY0135)
Charles L. Spaugh House (FY9085)
J. Howard Moser House (FY9080 - demolished)

We further concur that the Lewis Laugenour House (FY0134) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places Criteria B and C.

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 919-814-6579 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

Received: 07/25/2019
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

May 29, 2019

ER 17-1587

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Department of Natural & Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Due -- 8/16/19

Dear Renee:

Letters
H- 7/31/19

RE: Historic Structures Survey Report, U-5536—Construct a new facility with roundabouts from SR 1001 to SR 1308 Forsyth County PA# 18-01-0014, WBS# 44103.1.3

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct a new facility from SR 1001 to SR 1308 Forsyth County. NCDOT contracted Louis Berger to conduct a National Register evaluation of seven properties in the project area.

The report and survey materials are enclosed for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please let me know if you have any additional questions regarding this project. I can be reached at (919) 707-6088 or by email at sleap@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,

Shelby Reap

Shelby Reap
Historic Architecture Team

Attachments

Mailing Address:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PDEA-HUMAN ENVIRONMENT SECTION
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Location:
1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD
RALEIGH NC 27610

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT NEW FACILITY FROM SR 1001 TO SR 1308

Forsyth County, North Carolina

WBS No. 44108.3.1 / TIP No. U-5536 / PA No. 18-01-0014



Prepared for:

**CDM
Smith**

CDM Smith
5400 Glenwood Avenue, Suite 400
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Prepared by:

WSP

Louis Berger U.S., Inc.
A WSP Company
1001 Wade Avenue, Suite 400
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605

Final
July 18, 2019

HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT NEW FACILITY FROM SR 1001 TO SR 1308

Forsyth County, North Carolina

WBS No. 44108.3.1
TIP No. U-5536
PA No. 18-01-0014

Prepared for:

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit**
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:

Lauren Hoopes, Meredith McCulley, and Camilla McDonald

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919.866.4400



Steven M. Bedford, Principal Investigator
Louis Berger

7/18/2019

Date

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

Date

Final
July 18, 2019

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Louis Berger U.S., Inc., a WSP company (Louis Berger), conducted National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluations as part of the environmental investigations for the construction of the Great Wagon Road Extension Project in the Town of Lewisville, North Carolina. The state project number is WBS No. 44108.3.1, the T.I.P. No. is U-5536, and the PA No. is 18-01-0014. The project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects.

The proposed 1.0-mile extension of Great Wagon Road will run parallel to Shallowford Road and incorporate the existing section of Great Wagon Road between David McKee and North Street. The new road will be a three-lane, minor thoroughfare on new location with accommodations for on-street parking, bicycle lanes, sidewalks, and four roundabouts.

The Town of Lewisville initiated design and environmental studies for the project in 2015. A study area extending between US 421 and Oak Grove Avenue encompassing Shallowford Road and Great Wagon Road was created for the project. Within this study area, two build alternatives were selected and presented to the community at a public meeting held on November 1, 2016:

- Alternative 1 – Great Wagon Road operating as a two-way street.
- Alternative 2 – Great Wagon Road operating as a one-way street traveling westbound and conversion of existing Shallowford Road to a one-way street traveling eastbound.

Following the public meeting, Lewisville identified Alternative 1 as the preferred alternative for the project.

The project was transferred to the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Division 9 in 2017. NCDOT initiated the next phase of the project, which focused on the preferred alternative with a scoping meeting held on February 16, 2018. During the scoping meeting, NCDOT determined the original study area was no longer relevant to the project and decided to reduce its size and center it on the preferred alternative. The limits of the revised study area defined the area in which ecological, cultural, and community resources were to be inventoried and documented for the preferred alternative.

Louis Berger completed an aboveground resource survey, similar to a building inventory, for the Great Wagon Road Project in 2017 at the request of the Town of Lewisville. This inventory included 111 buildings within the original study area and provided eligibility recommendations for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for 58 properties over 50 years of age (the 2017 inventory is provided in Appendix A). NCDOT architectural historians reviewed the findings and determined seven resources warranted intensive eligibility evaluation for listing to the NRHP. The remaining properties did not require further study and evaluation because they lack historical significance and/or integrity and many previously identified resources were found to be demolished. One property previously identified on HPOweb, the George Elias Nissen House (FY4206), has been moved and was determined to be not potentially eligible for the NRHP per the 2017 survey. The seven resources recommended for further study are the following.

- Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060) at 6253 Shallowford Road
- Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446) at 6275 Shallowford Road
- Jennings Building (FY9063) at 6285 Shallowford Road
- Omar and Fannie Fulk Conrad House (FY0135) at 6380 Shallowford Road
- Lewis Laugenour House (FY0134) at 6495 Shallowford Road
- Charles L. Spough House (FY9085) at 6735 Shallowford Road
- J. Howard Moser House (FY9080) at 6665 Shallowford Road (no longer extant)

These seven properties are located within the revised study area, which serves as the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the preferred alternative.

Louis Berger concludes that one of the properties is eligible for the NRHP: the Lewis Laugenour House (FY0134), under Criterion C as one of the best examples of Greek Revival-style architecture in Forsyth County and under Criterion B for its association with Lewis Case Laugenour. The remaining six properties are not individually eligible for the NRHP because they have medium to low degrees of integrity and lack significance, with low or no known association with any events or persons significant to Forsyth County's history or architectural craftsmanship that would meet NRHP criteria. The J. Howard Moser House has been demolished.

In addition to individual determinations of eligibility, the seven properties were considered as a potential historic district; however, they lack the cohesiveness of setting and collective significance necessary to warrant additional investigation and evaluation for the NRHP. Many formerly extant historic resources in the town of Lewisville have been lost, and many the ones that remain do not retain enough integrity to qualify for the NRHP, resulting in a weak case for a potential NRHP-eligible historic district. Modern infill has compromised the historic feel of the community of Lewisville and a potential district would contain a majority of non-contributing resources if evaluated in-depth. Furthermore, several other Forsyth County local and rural historic districts remain that are better examples of small, local historic districts possessing historic significance and retaining integrity such as the Bethania Rural Hall Historic District (FY3197), the Pfafftown Historic District (FY3220), the Dozier Rural Historic District, and the Clemmons Historic District (FY2542).

TABLE MS-1

SURVEYED PROPERTIES, HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT,
LEWISVILLE GREAT WAGON ROAD EXTENSION, FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

RESOURCE NAME	SITE SURVEY NUMBER	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION	SITE ADDRESS/PIN No.
Sprinkle-Jennings House, ca. 1915	FY9060	Not Eligible	6253 Shallowford Road/ 5885-28-4580
Lewisville Roller Mills, ca. 1910	FY1446	Not Eligible	6275 Shallowford Road/ 5885-28-3406
Jennings Building, ca. 1952	FY9063	Not Eligible	6285 Shallowford Road/ 5885-28-1366
Omar and Fannie Fulk Conrad House, ca. 1860	FY0135	Not Eligible	6380 Shallowford Road/ 5885-17-3551
Lewis Laugenour House, ca. 1860	FY0134	Eligible, Criteria B and C	6495 Shallowford Road/ 5885-07-3401
Charles L. Spough House, ca. 1900	FY9085	Not Eligible	6735 Shallowford Road/ 5875-86-2448
J. Howard Moser House, ca. 1900	FY9080	Not Eligible (demolished)	6665 Shallowford Road/ 5875-86-8690

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Louis Berger U.S., Inc., a WSP company (Louis Berger), conducted National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluations as part of the environmental investigations for the Great Wagon Road Extension Project in Forsyth County, North Carolina (Figures 1-3). The state project number is WBS No. 44108.3.1, the T.I.P. No. is U-5536, and the PA No. is 18-01-0014. The project is subject to review under the 2015 Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects among the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC HPO), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

The Town of Lewisville initiated design and environmental studies for the project in 2015. A study area extending between US 421 and Oak Grove Avenue encompassing Shallowford Road and Great Wagon Road was created for the project. Alternative 1, which planned for Great Wagon Road to operate as a two-way street, was chosen as the preferred alternative.

The project was transferred to NCDOT Division 9 in 2017 when NCDOT initiated the next phase of the project, which focused on the preferred alternative with a scoping meeting held on February 16, 2018. During the scoping meeting, NCDOT determined the original study area was no longer relevant to the project and decided to reduce its size and center it on the preferred alternative. The limits of the revised study area defined the area in which ecological, cultural, and community resources were to be inventoried and documented for the preferred alternative.

The project's APE encompasses the revised study area, which is an irregularly shaped polygon formed by a corridor following the proposed road extensions. The corridor extends northeast to southwest from the eastern boundary of Lowes Foods for approximately 1.25 miles to the western boundary of The Oaks at Lewisville shopping center and covers Shallowford Road (see Figure 3). The APE as delineated captures the potential historic resources that would be affected not only by project construction, but also by new traffic patterns, widening of roads, resurfaced and proposed roadways, proposed utility and drainage easements, new right-of-way (ROW), and other activities.

1.2 Methodology

Prior to the NRHP eligibility evaluation, Louis Berger consulted the NC HPO online Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping system, HPOweb, as well as the most recent Forsyth County architectural investigation (completed in 1995) for basic geographical and contextual information on the study area. All seven of the properties had been previously surveyed and had survey forms on file at the NC HPO in Raleigh. Research also included primary and secondary sources at various local and state libraries and archival repositories, such as the Lewisville Branch Library and the Forsyth County Central Library. Online sources, such as Ancestry.com, Forsyth County deed records, Historic Aerials (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC [NETR]), and U.S. Census records, were consulted for information on the history of the properties. Property information was also acquired through interviews with local residents and property owners.

Louis Berger Assistant Architectural Historian Meredith McCulley conducted the fieldwork with assistance from Senior Field Supervisor Tracey Jones on February 11-12, 2019, which included surveying and photographing the exteriors of the resources. Ms. McCulley and Ms. Jones conducted a windshield survey

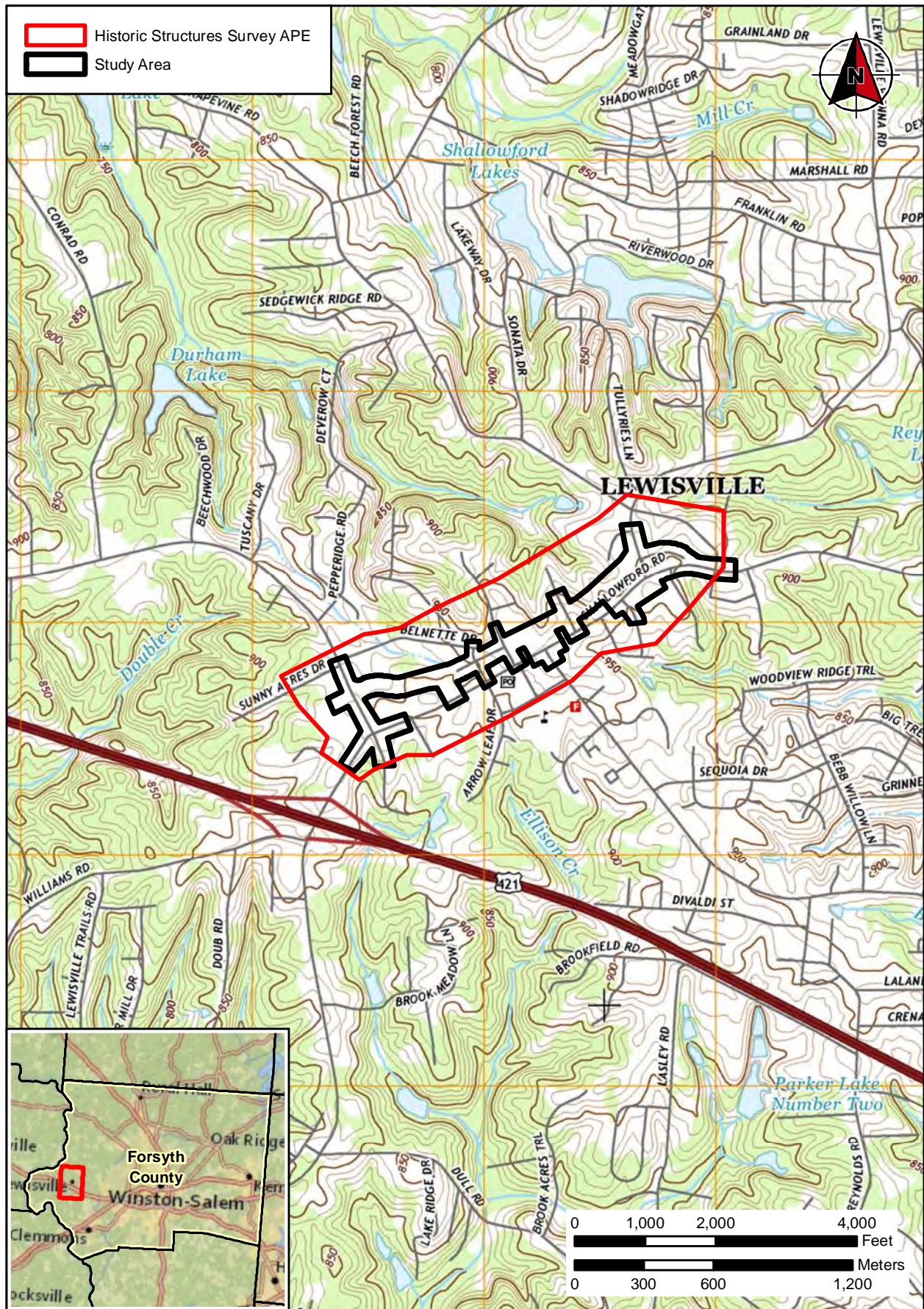


FIGURE 1: Project Location (USGS Clemmons 2016)

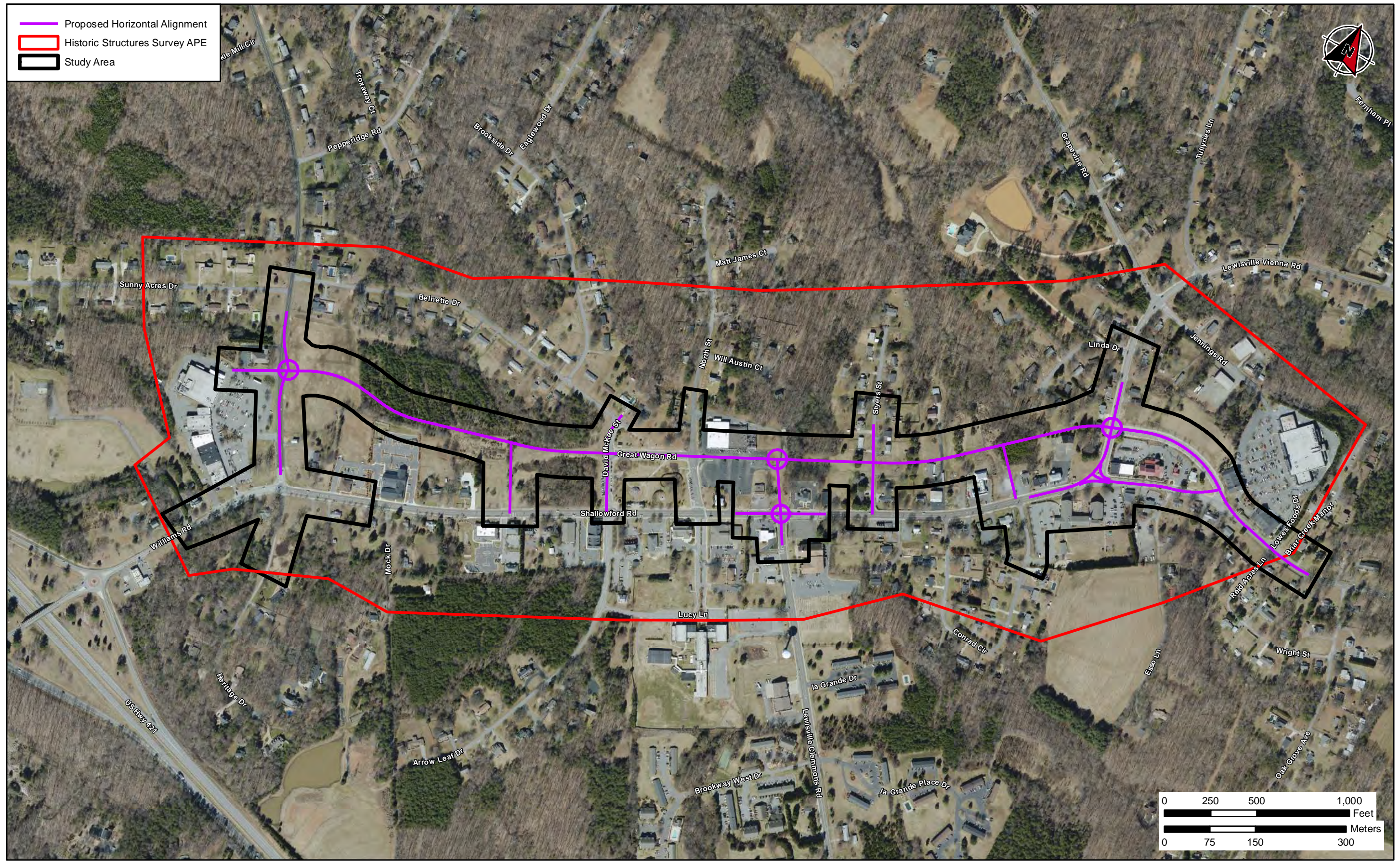


FIGURE 2: U-5536 Great Wagon Road Study Area, Forsyth County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2014)



FIGURE 3:U-5536 Great Wagon Road Extension Map with Surveyed Properties Labeled (NC OneMap 2014)

of nearby comparable resources in the area on February 12, 2019, photographing the resources for architectural context. Ms. Jones, Louis Berger archaeologist Tiffany Raszick, Ms. McCulley, and Louis Berger Architectural Historian Lauren Hoopes wrote the report, which is also based on work previously done by Eric Voigt. Louis Berger Architectural Historian Megan Privett provided assistance with report revisions. Anne Moiseev provided editing, and Jacqueline Horsford produced the graphics.

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; *Architectural Survey Manual: Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources* (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources [NC DCR] 2008); NCDOT's current Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products (NCDOT 2015); and *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (NC HPO 2018). The architectural historian who performed the assessments meets or exceeds the Professional Qualifications Standards specified in 36 CFR 61.

1.3 Lewisville Historical Background

People who settled on the east bank of the Yadkin River coming from northern states such as Pennsylvania and Virginia moved south along the Great Wagon Road. This road was originally a Native American route known as the Great Warrior's Path. The Warrior's Path was used for trade and as a route for the Iroquois to make war with southern groups (Fecher 2008:5). The path, later a road, extended from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Augusta, Georgia, and was a major route for settlers attempting to access the western regions of the original colonies. It crossed through the Winston-Salem community some 10 miles east of present-day Lewisville. Settlement in the Lewisville area focused on an area known as Shallow Ford, a wagon crossing over the Yadkin, 6 miles west-southwest of present-day Lewisville (Fearnbach 2012:4). According to the local historical marker, Moravian settlers cut the segment of road from Bethabara to the Lewisville area in 1754, and eventually founded a settlement at Lewisville in the 1760s. The road bed cut through the current town square of Lewisville (Lewisville Historical Society 2000) (Figure 4).

A second historic road, the Shallowford Road, follows its early route through Lewisville. The (historic) town of Salem maintained the road from Salem to the Shallow Ford in the 1770s and 1780s to promote trade to Salem (Reynolds 2012:8). A map showing the projected paths of the Great Wagon Road and the Shallowford Road indicates that they were parallel, possibly intersecting, in Lewisville. Present-day Shallowford Road, the main street through Lewisville, leads from Lewisville to the Yadkin River/Shallow Ford. Shallowford Road runs roughly parallel to the route the Great Wagon Road took through Lewisville at the west and east ends of town (see Figure 3). The road bed cut through the current town square of Lewisville, where it touched the north side of Shallowford Road. The proposed route of the new segment of Great Wagon Road is projected north of, and roughly parallel to, Shallowford Road, and therefore does not precisely follow the historic route.

In the 1760s the area now known as Lewisville was being settled. By 1777 settlement was supported by passing travelers along the Great Wagon Road and Shallowford Road. By that time a campground, a tavern, a store, and few houses were found there (Reynolds 2012:1). The tavern was located between the campground to the north and the current Lewisville United Methodist Church to the south. In the mid-eighteenth century several small subsistence farms were in operation in Stokes (later Forsyth) County. Agriculture continued to be an important subsistence economy in the county into the twentieth century. Important crops consisted of corn, followed by wheat, oats, livestock, and (later) tobacco.

Forsyth County was created from the southern half of Stokes County in 1849. It was named for Benjamin Forsyth, who was a resident of Stokes County. Lewisville is not depicted on maps until the late nineteenth century; however, the crossroads around which the town was built, including the Great Wagon Road, are

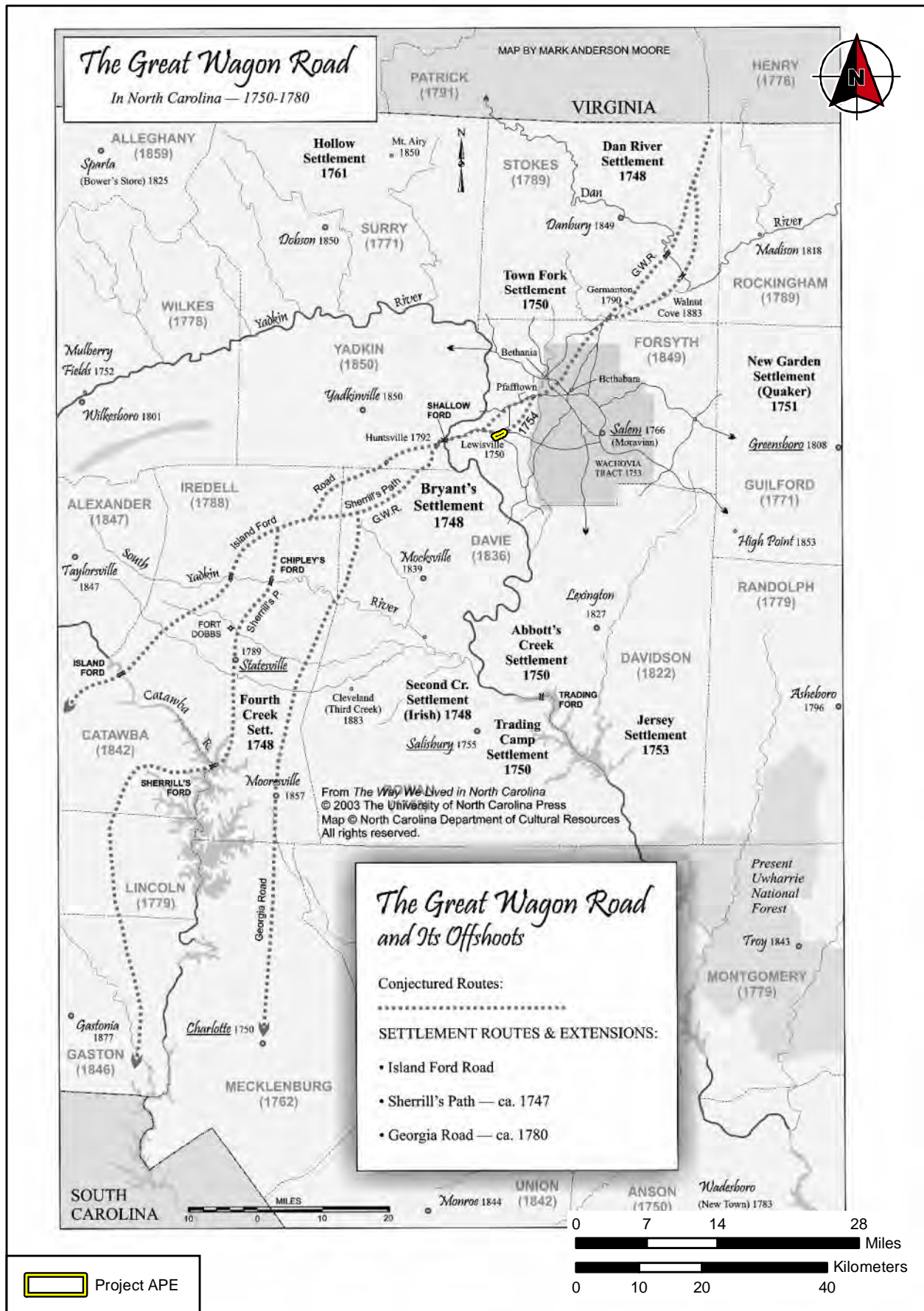


FIGURE 4: The North Carolina Portion of the Great Wagon Road (Moore 2003)

depicted on early maps. Lewis Case Laugenour purchased a large land tract west of Salem where he built a house in ca. 1859. The community that grew up around his home became known as the Town of Lewisville, named in his honor. By 1886 Laugenour owned one of the largest farms in Lewisville at 1,103 acres (Fearnbach 2012:18). He gave land to anyone willing to build a house on the property and also donated land for the construction of Baptist and Methodist churches (Find A Grave 2017).

At the close of the nineteenth century, the population of Lewisville was 75 people. The Laugenour and Nissen Sawmill was the main commercial business in town, and there were one physician and seven teachers (Taylor 1981:44). The Lewisville United Methodist Church, constructed in 1881, sat near the center of town on the south side of Shallowford Road. Substantial frame houses were built along Shallowford Road in the late nineteenth century by members of the community, including Charles Doub, who worked at the sawmill, Sid Conrad, the first pastor of the Lewisville Baptist Church, and Bennett Spaugh, who also worked in the sawmill. The Doub House and also the Moser House, built ca. 1900, are no longer extant, and the Sid Conrad (later George Elias Nissen) House was moved from its original location to a lot 400 feet south of Shallowford Road. Another later nineteenth-century dwelling, the Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House, is still standing in its original location along the road. The Lewis Laugenour House, built ca. 1860, still stands in its original location but is now backed by a parking lot and late twentieth-century shopping plaza. The earlier 1881 Lewisville United Methodist Church was replaced by the existing building in 1931 at the same location.

An important early twentieth-century business in the town was the Fairview Roller Mills built in 1910 by James Pearson Sprinkle. Three separate mill structures produced flour, meal, and feed for poultry, cattle, and hogs. In 1925 the roller mills were purchased by Fielden and Ollie Jennings and the name was changed to the Lewisville Roller Mills (Phillips 2019). Farmers continued to take their products to the mills to be sold or to have their grain milled; fertilizer, cement, and gardening and farming products were also available for purchase. The mill property included a dwelling on the east side of the millhouse. Built in 1915, the Sprinkle-Jennings House is extant at 6253 Shallowford Road and is currently an antiques store. In 1920 Jennings built a brick house, the Fielden Hale Jennings House, west of the earlier structure, which is also currently extant at 6253 Shallowford Road. The mills were shut down in 1983 and the millhouse was converted to a multi-use commercial space. The mill's likeness was used on the town logo at the town's incorporation in 1991.

Agriculture remained an important industry in the Lewisville area into the twentieth century. The census of 1925 indicates that Charles O. Sprinkle of Lewisville owned one of the largest farm tracts in Lewisville Township; two tenant farmers lived on the 360 acres and planted subsistence and cash crops (Fearnbach 2012:41). The farmland was located on the west side of town, in the vicinity of present-day Shallowford Road and Belnette Drive (Forsyth County, Register of Deeds, Plat Book 12:201). The number of farm owners in the township doubled in just a decade, and continued to grow for the next decade.

The Forsyth County soil survey map of 1913 shows the community of Lewisville, as well as several major roads that are still present, including Shallowford Road west and south of the APE, and Lewisville-Vienna Road to the east. Although structures line Shallowford Road south of the APE, no structures are present in the APE, and no structures are present along Lewisville-Vienna Road or along the west area of Shallowford Road (Allen and Journey 1913). A map depicting rural delivery routes in Forsyth County from ca. 1920 shows that the size and layout of Lewisville have not changed significantly (United States Post Office 1920). The official state highway map of 1936 does not depict Lewisville, although it shows Route 421 extending from Winston-Salem to Yadkinville (Sawyer 1936). The Miller (1927) map of Forsyth County also depicts Lewisville. Fewer local roads are depicted on this map; however, depictions of structures indicate that most development had occurred south of Shallowford Road, leaving the APE free of structures. The North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission (NCSHPWC) (1938) map of Forsyth County produced by the State Highway and Public Works Commission is highly detailed and depicts a

number of businesses, churches, schools, and residences along Shallowford Road and the other main town roads. A few residences and farm outbuildings are depicted along the roads at either end of the aboveground APE, but the interior portion still lacks development. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) (1968) topographic quadrangle depicts developments that more closely resemble present-day Lewisville. Styers Street is depicted, as are the houses along it, but a gap exists where the proposed road extension cuts through. The residences and commercial building at the eastern end of Section 2 are also depicted. The commercial lot at the west end of the aboveground APE, the town park, and the existing portions of Great Wagon Road had not been developed (USGS 1968). By 1986 the commercial lot had been built; the town park and existing portions of Great Wagon Road were built by 2010 (USGS 1968, 2010).

2.0 ELIGIBILITY EVALUATIONS

2.1 Sprinkle-Jennings House

Resource Name	Sprinkle-Jennings House
HPO Survey Site No.	FY9060
Location	6253 Shallowford Road Lewisville, NC
PIN	5885-28-4580
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1915
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



2.1.1 Setting

The Sprinkle-Jennings House is located in a small commercial block with a rear parking area at the intersection of Shallowford Road to the south, Lewisville-Vienna Road to the west, and the Great Wagon Road, which curves behind the commercial block and connects to the other two roadways. Oriented to the south, the building is bounded on the east by the Fielden Hale Jennings House (FY3314), surveyed in the 2017 building inventory but eliminated for further evaluation, both of which occupy the same 0.86-acre parcel. Bounding the building to the west are the Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446) and the Jennings Building (FY9063), both of which are included in the survey. The parcel on which the Sprinkle-Jennings House stands can be accessed by both the Great Wagon Road to the north and Shallowford Road to the south, where there is a sign for the commercial complex. The sidewalk that encircles the block is abutted by regularly placed, stylized street lamps and landscaped trees and small bushes. A paved parking area is located at the western end of the parcel and continues behind the Lewisville Roller Mills and commercial building. The Sprinkle-Jennings House is located at the southern end of a small strip of land in the center of the parcel's parking area. The land behind the building is fenced by wood posts and railings (Figure 5).

2.1.2 Description

2.1.2.1 Sprinkle-Jennings House, ca. 1915

The one-story frame house, which rests on brick pier foundations, is side-gabled in form with a gabled rear ell and clad with wood weatherboard (Plates 1-4). Exposed rafter tails accentuate the eaves of the standing-seam metal roof, which is punctured by one brick chimney on the southern end of the rear ell's eastern slope. A porch, formed by the elongated and flared south elevation's roof, spans the façade of the building and is supported by four square columns. A brick walkway at ground level provides access to this porch and aligns with the centrally located front entryway. A similarly formed porch with three square column supports and wood railings spans the east elevation of the rear ell, abutting the primary mass of the building, accessed by an off-center set of wood stairs and aligned entryway. The replacement multi-light door on the façade is flanked on either side by four-over-four, double-hung windows, flanked on the southern end by a window opening; however, the fenestration was blocked from view by several items and was unidentifiable at the time of survey.

The west elevation, which is visible raised on brick piers, has three bays: one four-over-four, double-hung window centrally located on the main block of the house and two symmetrically placed typical windows on the ell. A centrally located typical window is present on the ell's south elevation, aligned with a wood



FIGURE 5: Site Plan for Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060), Forsyth County, North Carolina
(NC OneMap 2014)



PLATE 1: Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060), Oblique View of South and West Elevations, Looking Northeast, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 2: Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060), Oblique View of West and North Elevations, Looking Southeast, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 3: Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060), Oblique View of North Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking Southwest, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 4: Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060), Oblique View of South and East Elevations, Looking Northwest, Forsyth County, North Carolina

vent in the gable. The east elevation of the building, like the west elevation, has three bays, although an off-center entryway occupies the central bay of the elevation.

The interior of the building was inaccessible at the time of the survey, as the building was not open. The owner and tenant were both contacted and multiple attempts were made to survey the interior, but because of the tenant's very limited summer-hours schedule for the shop, she was unavailable to meet to open the building in a timely manner. The only communication successfully made between the tenant and Louis Berger staff was via the shop's Facebook page (Plates 5 and 6), as phone calls were not returned, and eventually Facebook messages were never returned from the tenant.

2.1.2.2 *Privy, ca. 1915*

Centrally placed in the rear yard of the main building, the frame privy sheathed in weatherboards is oriented to the southeast and sits atop a slightly raised mound of dirt (Plate 7). The privy has a shed roof with exposed rafter tails and asphalt roofing. The offset opening of the building is now covered by a sheet of wood.

2.1.3 *History*

Prior to 1910, this property was owned by Thomas William Fulk and his wife Mary. The 1900 census lists Thomas as a blacksmith (Ancestry.com 1900). Ten years later, the Fulks conveyed 2.55 acres to Charles Oliver Sprinkle, the son of James Pearson Sprinkle who built the adjacent mill, for \$204 (Forsyth County Deed Book [FCDB] 104/152). The 1910 census lists Thomas as a general farmer, and Charles Sprinkle's occupation was sawmill overseer (Ancestry 1910).

The next transfer occurred in 1925, when the 2.55-acre property was conveyed by Charles and Sallie Sprinkle to Fielden Hale Jennings (FCDB 269/129). The transaction involved swapping Virginia property (the site of Jennings's old mill) for the Lewisville property, which included the mill and the associated residence next door (Phillips 2019b). This cottage was the first home of the Jennings family when they moved to Lewisville in 1925 (Brown and Johnson 2010:53). In 1934 the Jennings constructed a brick Craftsman-style residence (6235 Shallowford Road) east of this house on the same parcel (Phillips 2019b).

In 1965 Fielden H. Jennings and his wife Ollie S. Jennings transferred the property, now 5.48 acres, to Lewisville Roller Mills, Inc. Likely included in that acreage, according to aerial photography, was the land now north of the Great Wagon Road, which is still owned by the Jennings and Fowler families (NC HPOweb). The mills ceased operations in 1984, and Lewisville Roller Mills, Inc. deeded 5.2 acres to Thomas H. Fowler and his wife Daisy G. Fowler the following year (FCDB 1425/0849). The most recent transfer took place in 2003, when Thomas H. Fowler and Daisy G. Fowler deeded the property to Thomas H. Fowler Family LLC (FCDB 2435/634). The building currently houses an antique store.

2.1.4 *Architecture Context*

The Sprinkle-Jennings House exemplifies a small, side-gable dwelling typical of Piedmont North Carolina vernacular buildings with little remarkable architectural significance. Associated with the Lewisville Roller Mills, originally known as the Fairview Roller Mills when it was operated by the Sprinkle family, the dwelling was formerly accompanied by outbuildings, including the privy, and a greater amount of land. The outhouse was constructed to the rear of the house at an unknown date. The one-story Sprinkle-Jennings House was likely intended to be lived in by a mill overseer or another mill employee, hence its modest design or lack of style. The loss of historic outbuildings is evidenced in a Lewisville blog in which the author, a Lewisville native and photographer, mentions that several outbuildings and structures were removed in the 1980s while under new management to accommodate new uses for the building and the mill property (Phillips 2019). The small, frame, side-gable dwelling was a common type throughout the Forsyth County countryside.



PLATE 5: Interior Detail of Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060),
now The Sparrow's Nest, Forsyth County, North
Carolina (Sparrow's Nest Facebook Page 2019)



PLATE 6: Entry Detail, Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060), now the Sparrow's Nest, Forsyth County, North Carolina (Sparrow's Nest Facebook Page 2019)



PLATE 7: Privy North of Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060), Looking East, Forsyth County, North Carolina

Many such examples are located in historic districts around the county, including the Waughton-Belview Historic District in southern Winston-Salem. Within the Waughton-Belview Historic District (FY3012), the contributing dwelling at 732 East Devonshire Street, constructed ca. 1910, is one of several examples of a one-story, side-gabled, single-pile dwelling in the area (Plate 8). The Waughton-Belview Historic District consists of working- and middle-class houses built during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The small dwelling at 732 East Devonshire Street is similar to the Sprinkle-Jennings House. With replacement vinyl siding and one-over-one replacement windows, the building is typical of other dwellings in the area dated to the early twentieth century, as replacement materials are common throughout the district. Because this type is common and generally lacks architectural distinction, houses such as this are usually contributing resources within a historic district or are significant for their association with specific persons or events.

The Ploughboy Jarvis House (FY0259) was determined individually eligible under Criteria A and B in 1992. A higher quality example of a common type than the Sprinkle-Jennings House, this one-story farmhouse built in 1897 appears to retain a significant level of historic materials, as the building is clad with wood weatherboard, four-over-four double-hung windows of unknown material, and a front porch with Doric columns. The rear ell is abutted by a gabled addition sided with synthetic siding. The building was not eligible under Criterion C as the house form is common throughout the county and the building does not possess a high degree of architectural significance, although it appears to maintain original materials and a moderate level of its original massing (Plate 9). The Ploughboy Jarvis House possesses significance for its representation of Forsyth County's rural agrarian development at the turn of the century and for its association with the life of James Monroe "Ploughboy" Jarvis, qualifying under Criterion A and B for NRHP eligibility. With a higher degree of both significance and integrity than the Sprinkle-Jennings House, the Ploughboy Jarvis House is one of several good examples of simple, one-story, frame dwellings constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Forsyth County (NC HPO [form] 2007:1-2).

2.1.5 NRHP Evaluation

The Sprinkle-Jennings House lacks integrity of setting because of continued modern development along Shallowford Road, such as the shopping complex to its east and construction of the Great Wagon Road to the north, which eliminated a nearby building and isolated the house within a small commercial block. Its location, according to aerials dated to 1966, has remained the same (NETR 1966). Despite its reuse as a commercial shop, the Sprinkle-Jennings House has retained a high degree of integrity of materials, workmanship, and design as the building has maintained its original materials, windows in keeping with the original design of the building, original fenestration patterns, and massing, although the doors are replacements and not in keeping with the original materials of the house. Several attempts were made to contact the property owner as the store was closed at the time of survey, so survey of the interior could not be completed. Integrity of both feeling and association has been somewhat retained as the dwelling's relationship with the roller mills; however, the integrity of association has been compromised because the property's function has changed from a house to a store.

The Sprinkle-Jennings House is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Connected with the town's commercial history, the building was constructed by the J.P. Sprinkle family as a homestead adjacent to the family's Fairview Roller Mills, which became the Lewisville Roller Mills after it was acquired by the Jennings family. The agricultural and commercial history of the town is better represented in the roller mills that the families operated. The Sprinkle-Jennings House is therefore not individually eligible under Criterion A.

The Sprinkle-Jennings House is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. Although the house served as the residence of the Sprinkle and Jennings families while they were operating the roller mills, the mills are more representative of their contributions to the community.



PLATE 8: Contributing House in Waughton-Belview Historic District (FY3012), North Elevation, Looking Southeast, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 9: Ploughboy Jarvis House (FY0259), West and South Elevations, Forsyth County, North Carolina (NC HPOweb 2019)

The Sprinkle-Jennings House is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. The side-gable dwelling is a common house type and form in Forsyth County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and lacks remarkable architectural features and design. Because they lack architectural distinction, many buildings of this type are represented in historic districts, such as the dwelling in the Waughton-Belview Historic District, or are individually eligible under other criteria, such as the Ploughboy Jarvis House.

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. The Sprinkle-Jennings House does not meet Criterion D.

2.2 Lewisville Roller Mills

Resource Name	Lewisville Roller Mills
HPO Survey Site No.	FY1446
Location	6275 Shallowford Road, Lewisville, NC
PIN	5885-28-3406
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1910, ca. 1925, 1940, 1970
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



2.2.1 Setting

Located between the Sprinkle-Jennings House to the east and the commercial Jennings Building to the west, the Lewisville Roller Mills occupies the southern half of a 0.74-acre parcel within a small commercial block bounded by Lewisville-Vienna Road to the west, Shallowford Road to the south, and the Great Wagon Road, which curves north of the building. The property is bounded to the west by the Jennings Building (FY9063), and to the east by the Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060) and the Fielden Hale Jennings House (FY3314), respectively. Abutted on the eastern and northern side by paved parking areas, the building is set on a small parcel of land with landscaped rows of trees and bushes. A concrete sidewalk, which encircles the block, departs from the roadside near the mills and leads to the entrance of the building behind the row of landscaped trees and then back to the roadside at the southwestern corner of the block. Across from the entrance to the building is a historical marker briefly detailing the mills' history (Figure 6).

2.2.2 Description

2.2.2.1 Lewisville Roller Mills, ca. 1910, ca. 1925

The large mill building appears to be a composite of several different construction periods: the initial construction in 1910, with additions and alterations around 1925, and further modifications by the 1940s, according to aerial photography and photographic evidence (Plate 10). The primary mass of the building, which is oriented to the south, is side-gabled in form and two and one-half stories in height. Several gabled and shed-roofed wings of varying heights surround this side-gabled section and are set atop brick and concrete foundations. The building is clad in several different materials, including sheet metal, wood weatherboard, manufactured vertical board siding, and standing-seam metal roofing. One brick chimney perforates the eastern slope of the roof in the building's side-gabled section. A one-story porch with square timber supports and wood railings spans the south elevation and is accessed via a wheelchair ramp and wood steps. Glass-pane and solid-core doors are typical of the building. Several different styles of windows, including nine-over-nine wood sash, one-over-one windows, and fixed single-pane, are present (Plates 11-14).

Photos of the mill from the 1940s and 1970s show the roller mills with the current central, side-gabled main block with a non-extant wide, shed-roofed loading dock on the façade. The photographs depict other sections of the mill that no longer exist, including a one-story, shed-roofed enclosure on the eastern side of the main block and a front-gabled, two-story building that abutted the main block on the west (Plate 15). The nine-over-nine windows on the façade appear to have been substantially changed since the 1970s as the openings depicted in these photographs are smaller and located just above the non-extant shed-roofed loading dock.

The building currently serves as a store and coffeehouse and is mostly open in plan (Plate 16). The historic wood framing and flooring systems are still visible throughout the building's first-story interior, which was the only accessible area. In various places throughout the first story, patches in the hardwood indicate where



FIGURE 6: Site Plan for Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446), Forsyth County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2014)



PLATE 10: Documentary Photograph of Lewisville Roller Mills in the 1920s (Phillips ca. 1920)



PLATE 11: Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446), South Elevation, Looking North, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 12: Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446), Oblique View of South and East Elevations, Looking Northwest, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 13: Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446), Oblique View of East and North Elevations, Looking Southwest, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 14: Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446), North Elevation, Looking Southeast, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 15: Documentary Photograph of Lewisville Roller Mills in the 1950s
(Town of Lewisville)



PLATE 16: Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446), Interior of Store, Forsyth County, North Carolina

machinery or other support beams have been removed, although a metal scale with the words “‘The Standard’ Pittsburgh, Pa.” is still present in the floor (Plate 17). A wood staircase that previously allowed access to the second story has been cut off by a plastered ceiling. Most of the interior walls on the first story are plastered.

2.2.3 History

This property was conveyed along with the Sprinkle-Jennings House in 1910, when Thomas W. and Mary E. Fulk conveyed 2.55 acres to Charles Oliver Sprinkle for \$204 (FCDB 104/152). The mills were constructed that year by Charles Sprinkle’s father, James Pearson Sprinkle (Phillips 2019b). James is listed as a farmer in all censuses from 1870 to 1910; he died in 1914 (Ancestry.com 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1914). In 1910 Charles Sprinkle’s occupation is listed as sawmill overseer, and he resided in Little Yadkin Township (Ancestry.com 1910). Ten years later he was working as a farmer in Lewisville (Ancestry.com 1920). A 1925 census indicates that Sprinkle owned one of the largest farm tracts in Lewisville Township; two tenant farmers lived on the 360-acre farm and planted subsistence and cash crops (Fearnbach 2012:41). The farmland was on the western side of town, in the vicinity of present-day Shallowford Road and Belnette Drive (FCDB Plat Book 12:201).

In 1925 the 2.55-acre property was conveyed by Charles and Sallie Sprinkle to Fielden Hale Jennings (FCDB 269/129). The transaction involved swapping Virginia property for the Lewisville property, which included the mill and the associated residence next door (Phillips 2019b). Prior to acquiring the roller mills in Lewisville, Jennings had operated a grain mill along Chestnut Creek near Galax in Grayson County, Virginia (Phillips 2019b). According to census records, he worked as a miller of flour, meal, and feed and also performed custom grinding (Ancestry.com 1910, 1920). The grain mill burned in the early 1920s, prompting him to move to Lewisville to find a way to support his family (Phillips 2019b).

Upon the transfer of the mills from the Sprinkle family to the Jennings family, the name of the mills was changed from Fairview Roller Mills to Lewisville Roller Mills (Phillips 2019b). By the following year Jennings had expanded the two-story, heavy-timber-frame, weatherboard structure with a shed-roofed east addition slightly shorter than the main building. The interior was illuminated by tall, nine-over-nine sash windows, and access to both stories was provided by paneled single- and double-leaf doors. Extending across the façade’s two sections was a shed-roofed loading dock supported by braced square posts (see Plate 10). The Jennings owners later constructed a shed-roofed grain elevator, one- and two-story rear and side wings and shed rooms, and a deep shed-roofed canopy to shelter the main building’s façade. They converted the mill from steam power to gasoline power, and by 1929 to electric power. The early machinery was manufactured by the Spout-Waldron Company of Muncie, Pennsylvania (Fearnbach 2013:8-12; Phillips 2019a). Three separate mill structures produced flour, cornmeal, and feed (Phillips 2019). Farmers took their products, such as wheat, oats, corn, and soybeans, to the mills to be sold or to have their grain custom ground into feed for their animals. Fertilizer, cement, and gardening and farming products were available for purchase. Customers came from miles around, including surrounding counties. For many years the mills were the active center of Lewisville (Phillips 2019b). The 1930 census lists Jennings as roller mill proprietor, residing in Lewisville (Ancestry.com 1930). In 1940 he is recorded as owning his own milling business (Ancestry.com 1940).

In 1965 Jennings and his wife Ollie transferred the property, now 5.48 acres, to Lewisville Roller Mills, Inc. This property included the Lewisville Roller Mills and other facilities (FCDB 907/241). The increased acreage likely included land now north of the Great Wagon Road, which is still owned by the Jennings and Fowlers (HPOweb 2019). Paul and Gwyn Jennings and their sister Grace Phillips inherited the mill from their father Fielden after his death in 1972. Because of increasing governmental regulations and the age of Paul and Gwyn Jennings, the decision was made to close the mill and sell the building in 1984 (Phillips 2019b). After the mills ceased operations that year, Lewisville Roller Mills, Inc. deeded the 5.2-acre property to Thomas H. Fowler and his wife Daisy G. Fowler (FCDB 1425/0849; Phillips 2019b). The



PLATE 17: Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446), Detail of Metal Scale, Forsyth County, North Carolina

millhouse was then converted into a multi-use commercial space. The mill was used in the design of the town's logo upon its incorporation in 1991 (Phillips 2019b). At that time the roller mill housed Lewisville Hardware, and Lewisville Roller Mill flour was produced in King, North Carolina (Kady 1997:C7). The most recent transfer took place in 2003, when Thomas H. Fowler and Daisy G. Fowler deeded the property to Thomas H. Fowler Family LLC (FCDB 2435/634). Between 2002 and 2006, the Great Wagon Road was constructed through the property, necessitating the removal of a large building north of the roller mill building (NETR 2002, 2006). The old mill at 6275 Shallowford Road is the oldest continuously occupied commercial building in Lewisville (Lewisville Historical Society [LHS] 2017).

2.2.3.1 Roller Mills

A roller mill is characterized by metal rolls within a large metal casing that are used to crush various materials, such as wheat (Phillips 2019). Roller mills provided many advantages over earlier grist mills that used millstones. The grain could be broken into smaller and smaller particles in multiple passes; also, roller mills heat the grist less and produce higher quality flour (Pine Creek Grist Mill n.d.). They also create a more uniform product with a more pleasing appearance. Another advantage was the elimination of the need for stone "dressing," or the periodic sharpening of millstones. This saved millers time and money. Rollers were also able to extract more flour from the same amount of wheat (Powell 2006).

The steel roller mill was invented in Hungary in the mid-nineteenth century (Pine Creek Grist Mill n.d.). The Hungarian system using rollers was brought to America by the large milling companies that started in Minneapolis. A Hungarian-type roller was set up in Milwaukee in 1876 but was not successful because the true Hungarian method was not automatic. The two systems were combined in Minneapolis. In 1878 Cadwalder C. Washburn's Washburn Crosby Mill in Minneapolis was the first important American mill to use rollers (the last stage was still done with millstones). In 1874 John Stevens of Neenah, Wisconsin, developed chilled steel roller mills for grinding flour and received a patent for them in 1880. Four years later the main Pillsbury Mill had a steam-powered, automatic, all-roller gradual reduction system (Hazen 2003).

Most North Carolina mills constructed after 1876 were roller mills (Powell 2006). The Lewisville roller mills used several banks of rolls to crush wheat. A stone powered by electricity, rather than water, was used for cornmeal. After hammer mill machinery was brought in, animal feed was produced (Phillips 2019).

2.2.4 Architecture Context

The Lewisville Roller Mills ceased operation in 1984; the building now serves as a coffeehouse and shops. The building was extensively remodeled to accommodate new uses. Compared with its appearance in the 1940s and 1970s, the Lewisville Roller Mills retains an agricultural-industrial form; however, the remodeling has altered the feeling of the building with the loss of the prominent, shed-roofed loading dock, original fenestration on the façade and gabled extension. Industrial and agricultural properties were commonly built with function over form in mind, and any additions were constructed with readily available materials that may or may not match the original materials. It is common to see mill buildings with several additions of different materials and styles such as the comparative examples outlined below.

Currently known as the Bethania Mill & Village Shoppes, the former Lehman & Butner Roller Mill (FY0067) dates to 1899 and retains a high level of material integrity (Plate 18). The mill is located within the Bethania Historic District (FY0055), Bethania, Forsyth County, on Bethania Road. At the time of the 1976 nomination, the building was still operating as a mill. Standing on brick and concrete block foundations, the frame building is clad with wood weatherboard and V-crimp metal roofing. The mill has several twentieth-century additions, and several different roof forms and orientations. The building is utilitarian in style with minimal ornamentation. Typical windows are symmetrical, six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. Two large silos behind the building help reinforce the agricultural association (Plate 19).



PLATE 18: The Former Lehman and Butner Roller Mill (now Bethania Mill & Village Shoppes) (FY0067), Looking Northeast, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 19: Silos North of the Former Lehman & Butner Roller Mill (now Bethania Mill & Village Shoppes) (FY0067), Looking Southwest, Forsyth County, North Carolina

The Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill (FY4259) in Winston-Salem, listed in the NRHP in 2014 under Criterion C for architecture, is a better and more intact example of traditional roller mill design in Forsyth County than the Lewisville Roller Mills. The Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill, constructed in 1935, features a heavy timber frame structural system and heavy metal wall cladding for fireproof design. It retains warehouses and an original grain elevator along with other interior elements. Its exterior is significantly less altered than the Lewisville Roller Mills, and conveys its original function better (Fearnbach 2014:7-1-4, 8-5) (Plate 20).



PLATE 20: Hoots Mill Company Roller Mills (FY4259), Oblique View of North Elevation, Forsyth County, North Carolina

2.2.5 NRHP Evaluation

The Lewisville Roller Mills lacks integrity of setting as the area has developed both residentially and commercially since the roller mills began operation. The construction of the Great Wagon Road at the rear of the building and the development of the surrounding parking lot diminishes the building's association with the formerly rural parcel. Its location is apparently the same (NETR 1966). The building no longer has an industrial function (it does maintain a commercial function), and it has undergone significant alterations in materials, workmanship, and design. Significant alterations after the 1970s include the massing of the building and window replacement (Phillips 2019). Integrity of feeling and association has been compromised by the loss of associated agricultural and industrial outbuildings and the commercial development of the historically rural area (Plate 21).

The Lewisville Roller Mills building is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although the mill is associated with the town's industrial history, constructed by the J.P. Sprinkle family as a mill for flour, corn, and feed, alterations to the structure since 1975 have significantly diminished the building's integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Significant character-



PLATE 21: Lewisville Roller Mills (1446), Context, Looking Southwest, Forsyth County, North Carolina

defining features of the mill, such as tall, shed-roof dormers for grain elevator equipment and a large, shed-roof loading dock on the façade, are no longer present, greatly changing the character of the building. With these changes and other alterations to the building's cladding and fenestration, the building no longer possesses sufficient integrity to convey its association with the building's history as a mill.

The Lewisville Roller Mills building is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B. The building is associated with the Sprinkle family, who built the Fairview Roller Mills in 1910, and the Jennings family, who bought the mills in 1925 and operated them as the Lewisville Roller Mills. The Jennings properties continued to expand; the Jennings Building commercial center built in the 1950s housed a variety of businesses; however, no family members or any other individuals associated with the property are significant enough even in local history to qualify for Criterion B. Furthermore, the building does not have sufficient integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association to convey its significance under any criterion.

The Lewisville Roller Mills is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. The mill, built in 1910, was altered after the Jennings family purchased it in 1925, and renovated again in the 1980s. Alterations to massing and materials have diminished the original industrial building's design and workmanship. Newer roofing and exterior cladding and more modern additions and fenestration on the façade have diminished the building's integrity of materials and feeling. Better examples of industrial architecture in roller mills exist, such as the former Lehman & Butner Roller Mill, which retains a significant amount of original materials, and the NRHP-listed Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill in Winston-Salem (FY4259), which retains also retains a much higher degree of integrity.

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. The Lewisville Roller Mills building does not meet Criterion D.

2.3 Jennings Building

Resource Name	Jennings Building
HPO Survey Site No.	FY9063
Location	6285 Shallowford Road Lewisville, NC
PIN	5885-28-1366
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1952
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



2.3.1 Setting

The Jennings Building stands on the corner of Shallowford Road and Lewisville-Vienna Road. Occupying most of a 0.29-acre parcel, the building is bounded on the north by a 0.56-acre parcel composed of paved parking, and on the east by the Lewisville Roller Mills (FY1446), the Sprinkle-Jennings House (FY9060), and the Fielden Hale Jennings House (FY3314), respectively. The parking area is accessed via Shallowford Road for the shops in the small block and on the Great Wagon Road. A sidewalk runs the length of the block and is landscaped by small bushes and regularly planted trees. The same reproduction lamp posts, which are common along this stretch of Shallowford Road, are present near the building (Figure 7).

2.3.2 Description

2.3.2.1 Jennings Building, ca. 1952

Oriented to the south, the mid-century commercial building is formed by two blocks built into the side of a moderate slope, the westernmost of which is two stories in height and the easternmost of which is one story in height on the façade (Plates 22-24). Owing to the grade, the easternmost block appears to be one story from the south elevation. A brick chimney is located in the center of the building where the two blocks meet. The flat-roofed, brick-clad building has a parapet capped by a concrete coping along the east, south, and west elevations of the roof of the main block. A shed-roofed porch with a standing-seam metal roof and square wood post supports spans the façade and wraps around to the first bays of the west elevation. The one-over-one replacement windows on the second story of the façade are set into three different sections of one, two and three windows that are evenly spaced within the section. Steel, wood, and concrete stairs provide access to entrances on the north elevation of the building. Typical windows on the building consist of fixed single-pane and one-over-one, double-hung replacements with brick sills. Many original openings, including what appears to have been two garage openings on the north end of the west elevation, have since been bricked over, although the brick sills remain.

The east elevation of the one-and-one-half-story wing has two openings near the corners that are set below the original tracks for sliding doors. On the northern end of the elevation, a replacement sliding window with wood weatherboard siding beneath occupies the original opening for the sliding door. The other opening has a modern, steel double door.

The north elevation of the one-and-one-half-story section of the building is divided into six bays. The fenestration on this wing consists of two small window openings, either fixed single-pane or one-over-one, flanked on the western side by a raised entryway accessed by stairs. Fenestration on the main block is irregular, and most of the openings on the first story have been bricked over. The eastern bays of the main block's north elevation are pierced by one-over-one vinyl windows and a raised entryway with a



FIGURE 7: Site Plan for Jennings Building (FY9063), Forsyth County, North Carolina
(NC OneMap 2014)



PLATE 22: Jennings Building (FY9063), Oblique View of South and West Elevations, Looking North, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 23: Jennings Building (FY9063), North Elevation, Looking South, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 24: Jennings Building (FY9063), Oblique View of South and East Elevations, Looking Northwest, Forsyth County, North Carolina

replacement door accessed by stairs. Five bays pierce the second story of the main block, each of which contains a one-over-one vinyl window.

The fenestration on the west elevation includes two former garage door openings on the northern end of the building that have been changed to a small, fixed window and a doorway and boarded-over fixed pane window. These garage door openings were likely associated with the Gulf station garage that once occupied the building. Three fixed-pane windows for the storefront complete the first-story fenestration (Plate 25). The one-over-one windows of the second story do not align with the bays of the first story but are somewhat evenly spaced except for the middle window, which sits off-center on the elevation.



PLATE 25: Jennings Building (FY9063), Detail of Bricked-over Garage Openings, Looking East, Forsyth County, North Carolina

The photography studio in Suite 190, at the corner of Shallowford Road and Lewisville-Vienna Road, is one of eight businesses in the building and is representative of its general interior. The interior space is narrow near the front entry before opening into a larger room near the back. The door and window surrounds as well as the baseboards are relatively simple. Metal columns are visible in the back room of the suite. Overhead fluorescent lighting and replacement floor materials are in place throughout the office (Plate 26).

2.3.3 History

The earliest recorded deed found for this property dates to 1891, in which W.R. and Lille M. Brindle sold the property to Henry D. Shutt for \$400 (FCDB 39/339). After several family property transfers, Jacob and Ida Hicks sold the property to Thomas Wake Fulk in 1919 for \$1,000 (FCDB 314/88, 166/162, 175/255). The property remained in the hands of the Fulk family until 1950, when Mary Alice Fulk transferred it to Fielden H. Jennings for \$5,000 (FCDB 621/27). Around that time, Jennings razed the existing buildings



PLATE 26: Jennings Building (FY9063), Interior of Corner Office, Forsyth County, North Carolina

west of the mill and built a brick office and shop area to lease out (Dawson n.d.; Phillips 2019b). Called the Jennings Building, it was completed in 1951. The Jennings family owned the property, and tenants included a Gulf service station on the corner, a hardware store, a grocery store, a beauty shop, the Lewisville Grill, and offices for a dentist, doctor, and insurance agency. The second story was used for apartments for a time (Phillips 2019b). Jennings and his wife deeded the 5.48-acre property, which included the roller mills and other facilities, to Lewisville Roller Mills, Inc. in 1965 (FCDB 907/241). Like the previous two properties, this one was sold to the Fowler family after the mills closed in 1984 (FCDB 1425/849). The building was remodeled in 1988 (Forsyth County 2018), and currently houses several commercial ventures.

2.3.4 *Architecture Context*

The Jennings Building is representative of mid-century commercial architecture in Forsyth County. Utilitarian in form and style, the building has no distinctive architectural elements. Alterations in fenestration, such as the filling in of several openings, has altered the feeling of the building. Commercial buildings in the county often updated materials in an effort to maintain a modern, successful appearance and were often designed with eye-catching designs in the Modernist style to attract customers, and mixing materials and angles was common in this era (Fearnbach 2009:94-95). Very few comparables that have been evaluated for NRHP listing could be found in the NC HPO data. The few that have been evaluated are office buildings or banks.

The commercial building at 308 W. Marshall Street in Winston-Salem (FY4260) is a one-story, brick warehouse with a parapet roofline surmounting a single-leaf entrance flanked by two window bays of four-light aluminum sash on its facade. Built in 1947 for wholesale produce operation Hine and Tucker, Inc., the building was constructed originally with an industrial and commercial purpose and contains loading dock

bays for warehouse storage access on the south elevation. Like the Jennings Building, the commercial building was found to be not eligible for the NRHP in 2013 because it did not possess an association with a specific event or historical trend under Criterion A, nor did it qualify under Criterion C for architecture as a common architectural type that is well represented throughout Forsyth County. The W. Marshall Street commercial building also did not qualify under Criterion B or Criterion D. (Fearnbach and Patrick 2013) (Plate 27).



PLATE 27: Commercial Building (FY4260), Oblique View of East Elevation, Forsyth County, North Carolina

Another example comparable to the Jennings Building is the brick commercial building located at 321 S. Liberty Street in downtown Winston-Salem (FY4262). Containing four separate storefronts, which have been altered, the one-story brick building with parapet roof and single-leaf entrances lacks the integrity to qualify for the NRHP and was determined not eligible in 2013 (Fearnbach and Patrick 2013). It is also an example of a common type in Forsyth County, like the Jennings Building, which is architecturally unremarkable. Characterized by brick-veneer façades, the buildings at 321 S. Liberty Street are dominated by a first-story storefront, commonly consisting of a recessed entryway, and the second stories (if present) contain minimal fenestration (Plate 28).



PLATE 28: Commercial Building (FY4262), Oblique View of South Elevation, Forsyth County, North Carolina

2.3.5 NRHP Evaluation

The Jennings Building retains integrity of location and setting. The commercial building was added in the mid-twentieth century, when the town began to develop open farmland for postwar housing and commercial centers. The building does not retain an adequate degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The fenestration is mostly modern replacement, and many original window openings have been bricked over. The building was originally designed with a Gulf service station on the western side but has since lost original openings associated with the station. The building retains its original massing. Any mid-century architectural details, primarily in the fenestration, have been lost, and therefore the building's feeling as a mid-century commercial building is no longer evident. The building is associated with the Jennings family but was built to be leased out to several businesses and retains much of the family connection through name only.

The Jennings Building is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Though the building does represent the postwar development in the Town of Lewisville, it is not significant within the context of commercial development in the area. The alterations have diminished the integrity of association with some of the original commercial businesses in the building such as the Gulf service station.

The Jennings Building is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B for associations with historically significant individuals who have made contributions to history. Contributions made by the Jennings family to the town's commercial history are better represented by the Lewisville Roller Mills.

The Jennings Building is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. Lacking distinguishing architectural features as well as integrity of design and materials, the building is a common example of a mid-century commercial building that lacks distinction. The examples along East

Virginia Avenue and the commercial building in Winston-Salem (FY1405) have more integrity and better represent the architecture of commercial buildings constructed in the middle of the twentieth century. Most often, mid-century commercial buildings derive their significance as a group and not necessarily individually, as the type is common.

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. The Jennings Building does not meet Criterion D.

2.4 Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House

Resource Name	Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House
HPO Survey Site No.	FY0135
Location	6380 Shallowford Road Lewisville, NC
PIN	5885-17-3551
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1860
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



2.4.1 Setting

Located along Shallowford Road adjacent to the side street Shallowford Village Court, the Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House sits near the northern end of a 0.52-acre parcel. Moderately set back from the roadside, the property sits above road level and is separated from the street by a concrete block wall and curbed sidewalk. Currently serving as an office for an insurance underwriter, a paved parking area encompasses the northeastern half of the parcel and is accessed by a driveway located along the parcel's western edge. To the northeast and southeast of the property are residences on Conrad Circle, and to the southwest and west is a commercial building with a paved parking area. The landscape of the Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad property is primarily manicured lawn with just a few large trees planted adjacent to the house and the rear outbuilding. Adjacent to the outbuilding is a long rectangular piece of land, which appears to serve as a garden. To the rear (south) is a residential property located on Conrad Circle (Figure 8).

2.4.2 Description

2.4.2.1 Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House, ca. 1860

The two-story, single-pile, frame house is side-gabled in form with decorative exposed purlin and rafter ends in the eaves (Plates 29-31). The dwelling is clad in wide synthetic siding. Oriented to the north, a one-story shed-roofed porch clad with standing-seam metal roofing runs the length of the façade and is supported by Tuscan columns with a simple handrail and baluster. A brick chimney stands at the ridgeline of the building on the east elevation, and another punctures the standing-seam metal roof near the center of the building at the ridgeline. A one-and-one-half-story ell projects from the south elevation of the building. Two shed-roofed additions are set within the ell, and a gabled addition without fenestration projects from the east side of the ell. A third brick chimney stands against the south elevation of the rear ell along the slope of the roof, directly abutted by a small shed-roofed brick enclosure.

Fenestration on the façade is asymmetrical and, considering the chimney placement, could indicate an original smaller dwelling with an addition and updated façade; however, additional investigation is needed to confirm this possibility. On the first story a central entryway with a half-light replacement door with half-height, divided sidelights is flanked by typical narrow, four-over-four, wood-sash windows on either side. The second story has two four-over-two, wood-sash windows evenly spaced across the façade.

The east elevation of the main block is pierced by two typical four-over-four, wood-sash windows at each story on either side of the centrally located brick chimney. The east elevation of the ell has a typical four-over-four, wood-sash window and the gabled addition with no fenestration.

The west elevation of the main block has one centrally located, four-over-two, wood-sash window on both the first and second stories. Two four-pane sliding windows are on the east elevation of the shed-roofed addition. A screened-in porch occupies the east elevation of the second shed-roofed addition.



FIGURE 8: Site Plan for Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House (FY0135), Forsyth County, North Carolina (NC OneMap 2014)



PLATE 29: Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House (FY0135), Oblique View of North and East Elevations, Looking Southwest, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 30: Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House (FY0135), South Elevation, Looking North, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 31: Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House (FY0135), West Elevation, Looking East,
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Fenestration on the south elevation includes a typical four-over-four, wood-sash window and a four-pane fixed window.

The interior of the house has been extensively remodeled with various historic-period finishes that are not original to the house (Plate 32). The only finishes that appear to be original are the baseboards and perhaps the window and door framing/surrounds. The first-story interior is laid out around a central Craftsman-style staircase, with square posts and simple balusters, that aligns with the front entryway. The walls of the staircase are finished with wood weatherboard and beadboard siding that are not original to the house. To either side of the staircase are small rooms, each with a fireplace with the same simple mantle and brick hearth. Circular sawn timbers, which do not appear to be original, are located throughout these spaces. The areas of the main block that are not carpeted display hardwood floors. The walls of the interior of the main block are finished with modern drywall. A kitchen with modern amenities, carpeting, and fluorescent lighting occupies one of the enclosures along the south elevation of the building.

To reach the second-story interior, the staircase bends 90 degrees to follow the southern exterior wall of the main block. The entrance at the top of the stairs abuts the brick chimney that stands near the center of the building. The floors are finished with wide wood planks and the walls are clad with beadboard.

2.4.2.2 *Outbuilding, ca. 1920-1940*

A one-story shed outbuilding with a concrete foundation stands southeast of the house (Plate 33). Two shed-roofed wings abut a central front-gabled, slightly taller section, all of which have V-crimp metal roofing. An open doorway on the southern side of the west elevation is flanked to the east by slim doorways, one on each mass of the building. The building is clad with vertical wood laminate siding. In aerial photographs dating to 1966, it appears that the two shed-roofed wings of the outbuilding were separate structures that were joined together by the central gable sometime in the following 20 years (NETR 1966).

2.4.3 *History*

The earliest recorded transfer of this property occurred in 1888, when Daniel Dry, his wife Emily S. Dry, and John E. Dry sold 55 acres to Eugene H. Wright for \$950 (FCDB 167/137). In 1880 Wright worked as a dry goods merchant (Ancestry.com 1880). His store, located on the corner of Shallowford Road and Styers Street, was home to the earliest post office in Lewisville (Tomlinson 1969:2; LHS 2017). One of the first stores in Lewisville, it served as a trading post for trappers who came from west of the Yadkin River and sold general merchandise to nearby residents (*The Lewisville Citizen* 1953:1; LHS 2017). Wright was appointed postmaster for Lewisville in 1877 and 1894 (Ancestry.com 1877, 1894). In 1900 Wright's occupation is listed as farmer (Ancestry 1900). Wright died in 1907, leaving his property to his wife (Find a Grave 2019d). Wright's widow sold a 21-acre portion of the property to Omer Carless Conrad in 1919 for \$2,310 (FCDB 169/160). The following year, Omer Conrad's occupation was listed as farming (Ancestry.com 1920). In 1930 he was still working as a farmer while his wife Fannie worked as a music teacher (Ancestry.com 1930). Ten years later, Omer continued to work as a farmer while his wife managed a school cafeteria (Ancestry.com 1940).

In 1974 Omer Conrad and his wife filed a deed to create a tenancy in the entirety for a portion of the property measuring 160x207 feet (FCDB 1123/238). Fannie sold 0.6 acre to John N. Wells and Catherine C. Wells in 1983 (FCDB 1404/1990). The house is now used by Security Underwriters, Inc. as office space.



PLATE 32: Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House (FY0135), Detail of Staircase, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 33: Outbuilding Southeast of Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House (FY0135), Looking East, Forsyth County, North Carolina

2.4.4 Architecture Context

In Forsyth County the interpretation of the Greek Revival style was simple and functional rather than academic, and many dwellings like the Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House began to incorporate modest elements of the style, such as symmetrical façades and accentuated door surrounds with transoms and sidelights, into traditional forms. Local houses of this style featured heavier, wider, and more square proportions, a center hall plan, larger windows, a front door surrounded by sidelights and a transom, and doors with two long vertical panels (City-County Planning Board 2007:7-7). Frame dwellings with modest Greek Revival elements, such as the Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House, are commonplace in Forsyth County.

One of the numerous mid-nineteenth-century examples of modest Greek Revival-style buildings in Forsyth County is the wood weatherboard-clad Theophilus Kimel House (FY0236), dated to ca. 1869 (Plate 34). The two-story, side-gabled dwelling stands on a brick foundation with a concrete foundation under the hipped-roof front porch. Exposed rafter ends accentuate the gabled roofline, and two brick chimneys stand at the ridgeline of the gable ends. The façade consists of a central doorway with divided-light sidelights and a transom flanked on either side by replacement windows at the first story, and two replacement windows at the second story aligning with the bay below. The porch, which extends only far enough to cover the window bays, is supported by Tuscan columns and has a simple handrail and balustrade. Replacement windows diminish the integrity of the building; however, porch detailing and the original cladding contribute to the building's significance. It is not known whether this building has been evaluated for the NRHP. The Kimel House has a higher degree of material integrity with its original weatherboard siding than the Conrad House.



PLATE 34: Theophilus Kimel House (FY0236), Oblique View of West and South Elevations, Forsyth County, North Carolina (NC HPOweb 2019)

Another comparable to the Conrad House is the Fulp-Grubbs House (FY0488), 3522 Grubbs Road near Walkertown. The two-story, double-pile, frame Fulp-Grubbs House features a symmetrical façade, a side-gabled roof, and a one-story side-gabled wing on the west elevation. Architectural features include bracketed eaves and exposed rafter tails beneath the roofline, and a front-gabled porch that has been altered and screened. Constructed in the same time period as the Conrad House, the Fulp-Grubbs House is an example of a traditional method of building that has received many modifications and replacement materials since its initial construction, making it difficult to ascertain its original architectural style or elements (Plate 35). Likewise, the Conrad House may have originally been a simple frame house with no clear style except for local, vernacular building methods that later was expanded and given Greek Revival updates.



PLATE 35: Fulp-Grubbs House (FY0236), North Elevation, Forsyth County, North Carolina

2.4.5 *NRHP Evaluation*

The Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House retains its integrity of location; however, its integrity of setting within an agricultural community has diminished. Residential and commercial developments surround the building, and any agricultural lands and outbuildings associated with the buildings are no longer present except for a shed. The Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House retains its integrity of design as a ca. 1860 Greek Revival building with nineteenth-century additions. The interior spaces of the building have been altered with finishes from various historic periods that are later than 1860 or not original. The dwelling's formerly agricultural lands have since been developed, and therefore it does not retain a significant degree of integrity of feeling and association as a historic farming homestead.

The Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for association with historic events or broader patterns of history as it lacks its historic agricultural lands

and outbuildings that, had they been retained, would have contributed to the feeling of the building as a working farm within the large agricultural context of Lewisville.

The Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Although the house was at one time owned by Eugene Wright, who operated a store in town, he is not known to have been notably significant in the community. None of the other house's owners or occupants made known, specific contributions to history that can be identified and documented.

The Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. An example of a Greek Revival dwelling constructed ca. 1860, the Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House does not retain its original cladding and roofing material. Common features for the Greek Revival type include symmetrical fenestration and chimneys standing at the gable end. The placement of the second chimney near the central stairwell and the difference in fenestration between the two gable ends may indicate that the building was altered at some point in time. In contrast, examples such as the NRHP-listed Thomas Jefferson Kapp House and the Theophilus Kimel House display a considerable level of material integrity and design. Greek Revival-style dwellings are plentiful in Forsyth County with 27 other known examples located throughout the county, 15 of which are state listed or determined eligible for or listed in the NRHP.

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. The Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House does not meet Criterion D.

2.5 Lewis Laugenour House

Resource Name	Lewis Laugenour House
HPO Survey Site No.	FY0134
Location	6495 Shallowford Road Lewisville, NC
PIN	5885-07-3401
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1860
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible, Criterion C



2.5.1 Setting

The Lewis Laugenour House stands at the corner of Shallowford Road and Belnette Drive within a 5.43-acre, L-shaped parcel that consists largely of a paved parking lot and multi-store shopping area. The building, located in the far southwestern corner of the parcel near Shallowford Road, occupies a small plot of land bounded by the parking area and is set back slightly from the concrete sidewalk. A curb at the western edge of the parking area separates it from the yard. Several magnolia trees and smaller bushes surround the building. A small parking area, created by concrete blocks set below ground level beside which is a ramp walkway, is located at the rear of the building. West of the front staircase is a reproduction lamp post. A historical marker for the house is located west of the lamp post (Figure 9).

2.5.2 Description

2.5.2.1 *Lewis Laugenour House, ca. 1860*

Oriented in a south-southeast direction, the two-story Lewis Laugenour House has a hipped roof and a projecting, central front-gabled, two-story porch supported by fluted replacement columns at the first story and Doric columns at the second story (Plates 36-39). A half-wall is located on the second story of the porch, serving as a handrail, clad in synthetic siding. The double-pile Greek Revival-style building is constructed of common bond brick walls with a full-height ell projecting from the western end of the northeast elevation. A one-story enclosure with synthetic siding and a modern door spans the rear of the main block and the ell, and a shed-roofed enclosure is attached to the northeast elevation of the ell. Two brick exterior chimneys stand against the side elevations, puncturing the standing-seam metal roof. The top of a third brick chimney in the center of the northeast elevation of the ell has been removed down to the roofline. Accessed by a set of concrete stairs, the main central entrance is a double-leaf door with half-height divided sidelights and a multi-light broken transom. The second-story porch entrance is in the same style as the main entryway. Flanking each door on the façade are eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, the typical windows of the building. On the rear enclosures are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows.

The interior of the building has a center hall with rooms located on either side (Plate 40). Along the hallway the doorways are emphasized with divided-light transom lights and Greek Revival-style door surrounds (Plate 41). The double-door entrance of the façade is replicated in the wall between the main block and the ell, which may indicate that the ell was a later addition. A simple, wide baseboard runs the length of the plastered hallway. The back room located within the ell contains a modern divided half-light door set into a wall clad with wood paneling, and the ceiling has been covered by modern synthetic ceiling tile. The western exterior wall of the ell contains a window with a deep stone sill set into the exposed brick wall.

Access to the second story of the building was not permitted by the property owner.



FIGURE 9: Site Plan for Lewis Laugenour House (FY0134), Forsyth County, North Carolina
(NC OneMap 2014)



PLATE 36: Lewis Laugenour House (FY0134), South Elevation, Looking North, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 37: Lewis Laugenour House (FY0134), West Elevation, Looking East, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 38: Lewis Laugenour House (FY0134), Oblique View of North and East Elevation, Looking Southwest, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 39: Lewis Laugenour House (FY0134), East Elevation, Looking West, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 40: Lewis Laugenour House (FY0134), Interior of Hallway, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 41: Lewis Laugenour House (FY0134), Interior Door
Detail, Forsyth County, North Carolina

2.5.2.2 *Shopping Plaza Building, 1977*

Standing to the north of the Lewis Laugenour House is a modern shopping plaza containing five storefronts. The one-story, flat-roofed building is constructed of concrete block and brick. An attached concrete arcade runs along the full length of the front façade. The upper section, a false front, features a balustrade near the center of the roofline. Rectangular concrete sections with wood shingle roofs project out over each of the storefronts. Concrete support posts with brick piers frame the storefronts. Centrally located between the piers are smaller white posts. The front façade features a series of plate glass windows and metal-framed glass doors. Near the center of the west elevation of the building is a seam, indicating a later addition, and at the northwest corner is a roofed loading bay. Along the rear of the building are single- and double-leaf metal doors, most with roof overhangs. Near the northeast corner of the central section of the building is a small, shed-roofed wooden addition (Plate 42).

2.5.3 *History*

In 1771 a family known as the Laugenours settled in Friedland, on the eastern edge of the Moravian settlement area known as the Wachovia tract in Forsyth County (Brown 1992; Brown and Johnson 2010:7-8). Lewis Case Laugenour (Figure 10) was the third son of a plantation owner from Friedland named Philip Laugenour (Brown 2000). Lewis headed west to California with three of his brothers in 1849 to participate in the Gold Rush (Brown and Johnson 2010:7). The brothers set up a store in Shirt Tail Canyon, where they did business with the miners (Brown 2000). By 1857 Lewis had returned to North Carolina with \$10,000, making him a wealthy man (Brown 2000; Brown and Johnson 2010:7). He purchased 750 acres for \$2,800 from John Jacob Conrad (Brown 2000). Laugenour constructed the brick house around 1860, the year he married his wife Mary Elizabeth Nissen, daughter of John Philip Nissen, the owner of Nissen Wagonworks, where Lewis worked as a young man (Ancestry.com 1860; Brown 1992, 2002). Prior to the completion of the house, Laugenour resided in a two-story frame house situated behind the brick house. The frame house was torn down around 1960. Across the street from the house, on the site of the current Lewisville Branch Library, was a large log barn. Behind the house was a well house, and to its northeast was a granary, which was used as a garage by the Sprinkles (Brown 1992). Lewis served as a justice of the peace during the Civil War, which made him exempt from military service, but he was drafted into the Home Guard and served on the North Carolina coast for a few months (Brown 2000).

The community that grew up around the Laugenour home became known as Lewisville, named in his honor (Fearnbach 2012:18). He began to sell off his land or give it away to encourage farmers to settle there and raise corn and tobacco (Brown 1992). He gave land to anyone willing to build a house on the property, and in the early 1880s he provided land for the construction of the community's Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, and AME Zion churches, as well as for the Lewisville Academy, established in 1901 (Brown 2000, 2002; Dawson n.d.; Find A Grave 2019c). In 1880 Lewis is listed as a farmer, with one servant (Ancestry.com 1880). By 1886 he owned one of the largest farms in Lewisville at 1,103 acres (Fearnbach 2012:18). In the late nineteenth century Lewis and his brother-in-law George Elias Nissen operated the Laugenour and Nissen Sawmill, the main commercial business in town at that time (Brown and Johnson 2010:8). The Laugenours enjoyed entertaining, welcoming lawn parties and Sunday school picnics to their home (Conrad 1999). Laugenour died in 1893, leaving his property to his wife (Ancestry.com 1893). Following his death, George E. Dull and his family resided in the house at the request of Mary Laugenour (Brown 1992).

In 1905 Mary Laugenour sold 288 acres to D.P. Mast for \$3,873 (FCDB 76/202). Mast's heirs sold 370 acres to Jason O. Sprinkle and Charles Oliver Sprinkle in 1914 for \$10,705 (FCDB 136/20). Charles Sprinkle added a wraparound porch to the house in 1921, but the feature was removed around 1977 as it was hoped its removal would dissuade loitering and it was not an original feature of the house (Brown 1992; Brown and Johnson 2010:63-64). In 1948 a court-appointed commission divided the land of O.C. Sprinkle for his heirs. Nell Sprinkle received this parcel (Tract 6), valued at \$7,500, where she resided and



PLATE 42: Shopping Plaza Building Sharing Parcel with Lewis Laugenour House, South Elevation, Forsyth County, North Carolina

operated a boarding house (teacherage) for the teachers who worked at the Lewisville School across the street after the school was rebuilt in 1948 (Brown 1992; Brown and Johnson 2010:64; FCDB 583/28; Metcalf 1986). Floyd W. Hauser sold Tract 6 on behalf of the estate of Nell W. Sprinkle to Century Investments (C.D. Holbrook) in 1967 for \$19,000 (FCDB 959/74). Holbrook converted the house into four apartments, two on each story, and enclosed the back porch (Brown 1992). Century Investments sold the property to J. Lanier Williams and Rebecca Williams, and E.V. Ferrell and Sarah T. Ferrell (Lanier Williams Realty and Ferrell Realty) in 1973 (FCDB 1041/1415). The outbuildings were removed in 1975 for the construction of the shopping center. In 1983 Frank M. Bell, Trustee, and First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Winston-Salem sold the Williamses and Ferrells a lot containing a block and brick building and Lewisville Center Plaza (FCDB 1405/0966). Sarah Sue Ferrell sold J. Lanier Williams and Rebecca T. Williams the Lewisville Shopping Plaza and block and brick building, excluding two tracts, for \$315,000 in 1985 (FCDB 1493/1545). Sarah T. Ferrell conveyed to J. Lanier Williams and Rebecca T. Williams a one-fourth undivided interest in 1994 (FCDB 1818/1071). Later that year, the Lewisville Historical Society erected a historical marker near the house (Brown 2000). In 2013 Clarke C. Williams transferred a one-fourth undivided interest to E. Vernon Ferrell, Jr. Revocable Trust and Sarah Ferrell Sloan and Lewis Sloan, co-executors of E. Vernon Ferrell, Jr.'s estate (FCDB RE 3167/4332). J. Lanier Williams and Clarke C. Williams conveyed the property to Lanier Williams Real Estate, LLC in 2015 (FCDB RE 3262/26). In addition to having been a private residence, a teacherage, and an apartment house, it has housed numerous commercial ventures over the years (Metcalf 1986). It currently houses Lanier Realty and Complete Computer Solutions.



FIGURE 10: Lewis Case Laugenour (1826-1893)
(Ancestry.com)

2.5.4 Architecture Context

The Greek Revival style was the first national architectural style found in all regions of the country, dominating American architecture between 1830 and 1860. Its popularity was a result of its connection with democracy and the classical tradition. The style was highly adaptable and was used in buildings from low style to high style. Greek Revival characteristics were commonly used throughout North Carolina. More sophisticated examples appeared in Salem and Winston in the 1840s and 1850s, but the style also grew in popularity in the more rural areas of the county. Interpretations of the style in rural areas were generally simpler than in the towns, but they remain important as vernacular interpretations of the style (City-County Planning Board 2007:7-7).

In Forsyth County the interpretation of the style was simple and functional rather than academic. Local houses of this style featured heavier, wider, and more square proportions, a center hall plan, larger windows,

a front door surrounded by sidelights and a transom, and doors with two long vertical panels (City-County Planning Board 2007:7-7). Frame Greek Revival dwellings are commonplace in Forsyth County.

Common examples of the Greek Revival type in Forsyth County have a one-story porch that spans the façade of the building, varying in building material types. The Cook House (FY0219), a state study listed property, is a Greek Revival type constructed in brick (Plate 43). Constructed ca. 1840-1860, the dwelling is located on the northern side of Cook Place Drive in Clemmons. Two stories in height with a hipped roof and rear ell, the building has symmetrical fenestration and brick chimneys on the side elevations. Greek Revival decorative elements are present in the eaves of the building and the divided-light sidelights and transom lights that surround the central doorway. Typical windows of the building are nine-over-nine, double-hung wood sash. The one-story porch has piers that are more Craftsman in style and tapered, elevated on brick piers. The building does not have a published eligibility evaluation.



PLATE 43: Cook House (FY0219), Oblique View of East and South Elevations, Forsyth County, North Carolina (NC HPOweb 2019)

Just across the county line in Arcadia, Davidson County, the Hampton House (DV0221) is an NRHP-listed 1879 Greek Revival frame dwelling (Plate 44), evaluated in 1983, and listed for architectural significance under Criterion C. The side-gabled, double-pile dwelling is clad with wood weatherboard. A one-and-one-half-story nineteenth-century log house serves as a wing, connected to the main block on the rear elevation. The projecting front-gabled porch has simple handrails and balustrades, and the paired square support tops have a bit of lattice detailing (the rest has been lost since its NRHP nomination). The central replacement doorways with their divided-light sidelights and transoms are flanked by six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows. This is an excellent example of a frame Greek Revival building with central gabled porch, and, like the Lewis Laugenour house, it has maintained many original elements, including its massing, symmetrical form, and projecting central porch.

The Thomas Jefferson Kapp House (FY0618) (Plate 45) near the Bethania Historic District is an example of a Greek Revival building in Forsyth County determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion



PLATE 44: Hampton House (DV0221), Southeast Elevation, Looking West, Davidson County, North Carolina



PLATE 45: Thomas Jefferson Kapp House (FY0618), West Elevation, Forsyth County, North Carolina (NC HPOweb 2019)

C for architecture. The two-story frame building has a similar fenestration pattern as the Lewis Laugenour House; however, the porch is a simple projecting gable centrally located over the doorway with paired square supports and simple balustrade. Wood weatherboard siding and standing-seam metal roofing clad the building. The windows on the first story are nine-over-nine operable sash, and the second-story fenestration consists of six-over-nine operable sash. A smaller side wing extends from the southern side of the building. The building appears to have retained a high degree of material integrity (NC HPO [form] 1992:1-2).

The Lewis Laugenour House retains its integrity of location. The house does not retain its integrity of setting as the surrounding agricultural land has been developed by commercial buildings and residences. Its integrity of materials and workmanship has been somewhat compromised with the replacement of original windows, the addition of replacement siding on the porch and on the rear enclosure, and the alteration to the first-story columns. The integrity of design is moderate, as the only major alteration to the massing of the dwelling is the addition of the now enclosed, wraparound porch, which is visible from the public rights-of-way. The house does not retain integrity of feeling as the farmhouse no longer serves that function and it has lost its agricultural lands and outbuildings. The building, bearing the name of the man for whom the town was named, is widely recognized as being connected with the Laugenour family.

The Lewis Laugenour House is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although the building is associated with Lewis Laugenour, a farmer and community benefactor, removal of the outbuildings and the subsequent isolation of the property in a corner of a shopping center greatly diminishes the house's historical connection to agriculture. The property is also not representative of any type of significant agricultural practices or trends in Forsyth County. Furthermore, the Lewis Laugenour House has no known associations with other significant trends, patterns, or events in history.

The Lewis Laugenour House is recommended as eligible under Criterion B for its association with Lewis Case Laugenour, farmer and businessman who helped establish the town of Lewisville. As it is the sole known property associated with the town's founder that has been recorded, the Lewis Laugenour House is significant for representing the individual for whom the town was named and is a reminder of the various industries in the community he helped to promote.

The Lewis Laugenour House is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its Greek Revival-style architecture an excellent example of a brick, double-pile, Greek Revival-style house in Forsyth County with its two-story central gabled porch, deep eaves, double-leaf doors with half-height divided sidelights and multi-light broken transoms, and exterior brick chimneys. The interior of the main block retains significant historic detailing. Other examples of this type, such as the Cook House and the Hampton House, are commonly frame houses with clapboard siding.

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. The Lewis Laugenour House does not meet Criterion D.

2.6 Charles L. Spaugh House

Resource Name	Charles L. Spaugh House
HPO Survey Site No.	FY9085
Location	6735 Shallowford Road Lewisville, NC
PIN	5875-86-2448
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1900
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



2.6.1 Setting

Located at the bend of Shallowford Road created by a roundabout, the Charles L. Spaugh House stands on a 3.73-acre parcel, approximately half of which is dedicated to agricultural lands. The agricultural lands north of the property are disrupted by a municipal line before returning to a 2.05-acre parcel of land under the same ownership as the Charles L. Spaugh House (PIN 5875-86-0903). All of the agricultural lands north of the house were originally part of the same property. Shallowford Road bounds the property on the west, southwest, and south, with commercial buildings located to the east and across the road to the west. The building is set back from the roadway; an incomplete and overgrown walkway leads from the street to the front porch. A curbed sidewalk is located at the southern edge of the property, near which stands a historic marker pertaining to the house. The parcel has a few large trees, but the area near the house is mostly open yard. The driveway for the property is on the western side of the property, near which stands an outbuilding (Figure 11).

2.6.2 Description

2.6.2.1 Charles L. Spaugh House, ca. 1900

The two-story, cross-gabled, late Queen Anne-style Charles L. Spaugh House is oriented to the southwest and elevated slightly by an exposed brick foundation (Plates 46-48). The cross gable on the western side of the building is abutted by a gable-roofed, one-story enclosure. A long-gabled garage with three garage bays and two entryways extends off the northern side of this one-story enclosure. Vinyl siding clads the exterior of the building except for the gables, which are clad with replacement shingles. A brick chimney is located on the ridgeline in the center of the asphalt-clad, cross-gabled roof. A second brick chimney punctures the eastern slope of the one-story gabled enclosure. A concrete block chimney rises on the east elevation of the garage.

A one-story porch with a hipped roof and fluted columns extends across the façade and the main block's east and west elevations. The front-gabled wing's façade is dominated on the first story by a single fixed pane of glass directly abutted on each side by six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows and on the second story by eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows, which are typical of the second story.

The east elevation has three fenestrated bays, each with six-over-six or eight-over-eight typical windows. At the northern end of the east elevation, the porch is enclosed.

The interior of the Charles L. Spaugh House has been altered with various cosmetic updates such as wood paneling on interior walls, dropped ceilings, kitchen and bath modifications, and 1960s-era interior doors; however, it does retain its original hardwood flooring, stair and railing, and some interior moldings (Plate 49).



FIGURE 11: Site Plan for Charles L. Spaugh House (FY9085), Forsyth County, North Carolina
(NC OneMap 2014)



PLATE 46: Charles L. Spough House (FY9085), South Elevation, Looking North, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 47: Charles L. Spough House (FY9085), West Elevation, Looking East, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 48: Charles L. Spough House (FY9085), East Elevation, Looking West, Forsyth County, North Carolina



PLATE 49: Interior of Charles L. Spough House (FY9085), detail of entry and stair, Forsyth County, North Carolina

2.6.2.2 Outbuilding, ca. 1900

Located northwest of the dwelling, the side-gabled outbuilding is oriented to the southeast (Plate 50). Set on concrete foundations, the frame building is clad with wood weatherboard. A large open entryway is centrally located on the southeast elevation, and two doors are centrally located on the northwest elevation. A track for a rolling door is located above the doors on the northwest elevation, although it does not appear that the doors are on the track.



PLATE 50: Barn Northwest of Charles L. Spaugh House (FY9085), Looking Southeast, Forsyth County, North Carolina

2.6.3 History

In 1900 Mary Elizabeth Laugenour (Lewis's wife) conveyed 8.9 acres of land on L.T. Spaugh's Corner to Charles L. Spaugh for \$175 (FCDB 62/341). The Spaugh family was descended from Adam Spaugh of the Moravian settlement at Friedberg. Spaugh built a house with lumber from the Spaugh family sawmill, where he worked with his father Bennett and his brother Lewis (Brown and Johnson 2010:65). The 1900 census lists Spaugh as a farmer with three servants (Ancestry.com 1900). The 1910, 1920, and 1930 censuses also list Spaugh's occupation as farmer (Ancestry.com 1910, 1920, 1930). At the time of the 1940 census, Charles Spaugh was lodging with the Harding family and had no occupation (Ancestry.com 1940).

In 1929 the Spaughs executed a deed of trust to J.W. McKaughan, Trustee. The Spaughs failed to comply with the terms of the deed, so L. McKaughan, executor of J.W. McKaughan, put the 8.9-acre property up for public sale in 1931. J.W. Kraft was the highest bidder at \$2,346.75, but he transferred his bid to Jesse Joel Jones, Sr. and his wife Annie Shermer Jones (FCDB 342/99). Jesse worked as a farmer on his own farm in 1930, so it is probable that he continued in that profession after acquiring this property (Ancestry 1930). Jesse died in 1938, leaving his property to his wife (Find a Grave 2019a). According to the 1940

census, Annie worked as a farmer on her own farm (Ancestry.com 1940). In 1955 Annie deeded the 8.9-acre property to her daughter Lola Elizabeth Jones, reserving a life estate for herself (FCDB 701/131). Lola married Vernon Hall Kiger in 1957 (Ancestry.com 1957). The Estate of Annie S. Jones (Lola Jones Kiger and Shermer Jones acting as executors) transferred 7.115 acres of the property to Lola Elizabeth Jones Kiger in 1976, the year Annie died (FCDB 1196/1289). E. Vernon Kiger was added to the property's title in 1987 (FCDB 1604/262). Vernon died in 1997 (Find a Grave 2019b). In 2012 Lola Kiger granted the Town of Lewisville the perpetual non-exclusive right and easement of ingress, egress, and regress to the 3.73 acres of the property containing the house as well as a 2.05-acre vacant lot to the north via a quitclaim deed. The town was also given the right to establish any driveways necessary to access its property to and from any public roadway (whether or not it had already been dedicated to public use). This appears to have been done in preparation for the construction of the Great Wagon Road, which would run between the two abovementioned parcels (FCDB RE 3074/4009).

2.6.4 *Architecture Context*

The Queen Anne style is one of the most widely represented styles in Forsyth County. Numerous residential structures in the community were constructed in this style, ranging from pure examples with heavy ornamentation to simplified interpretations with few of the style's elements. Local dwellings of this style were often blended with other styles (City-County Planning Board 2007:7-14). The ca. 1900 Spagh house reflects the proliferation of the Queen Anne style in less populous areas of Forsyth County and throughout North Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In small towns, cities, and on prosperous farms, property owners chose to convey their wealth through adopting the nationally popular Queen Anne style of architecture. Queen Anne houses were much more common in wealthier, urban areas such as Winston-Salem or along major railroad intersections where small towns like Kernersville flourished (Bishir and Southern 2003:322).

Forsyth County contains several examples of modest Queen Anne-style dwellings. The NRHP-listed Roberts-Justice House (FY0703) near Kernersville is an example of a ca. 1877-1916 brick dwelling (Plate 51). Two stories in height, the cross-gabled building has a wraparound porch with brick piers accentuated by a stone course. The windows, most of which appear to be one-over-one replacements, have stone lintels and sills. Replacement materials are also located in the gable ends as well as along the eaves of the main block and the porch. The building contains a significant amount of architectural detail.

The Queen Anne style dwelling at 33 Southwest Devonshire Street (FY1205) in Winston, Forsyth County, is another example of a more stylized building (Plate 52). The ca. 1910 frame dwelling is clad with wood weatherboard and is cross-gabled in form. A projecting front gable is abutted by a wraparound porch. The building displays Queen Anne detailing in the 20-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows, sometimes occurring in pairs. The capitals of the slender Tuscan columns on the porch are emphasized by a colored band. The dwelling, which has not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility, retains a significant amount of historic material, including the porch posts, the windows, and the cladding.

2.6.5 *NRHP Evaluation*

The Charles L. Spagh House retains its integrity of location and setting as the surrounding agricultural land has remained relatively intact despite development in the area. Its integrity of materials and workmanship have been somewhat compromised with the replacement of original windows and the addition of replacement siding. The integrity of design is low with the large, three-car garage addition, which is visible from the public rights-of-way. The house does not retain integrity of feeling as the farmhouse no longer serves that function and it has lost its agricultural outbuildings.



PLATE 51: Roberts-Justice House (FY0703), Southeast Elevation, Forsyth County, North Carolina (NC HPOweb 2019)



PLATE 52: House (FY1205), East Elevation, Looking Northwest, Forsyth County, North Carolina

The Charles L. Spaugh House is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Although the property retains some of its agricultural lands and an outbuilding, the property is not representative of any type of significant agricultural practices or trends in Forsyth County. The Charles L. Spaugh House also has no known associations with other significant trends, patterns, or events in history.

The Charles L. Spaugh House is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B. Charles Spaugh owned a local sawmill but is not known to have made significant contributions to the history of the area. None of the other house's owners or occupants made known, specific contributions to history that can be identified and documented.

The Charles L. Spaugh House is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture. Material changes on the exterior and throughout the interior, alterations in fenestration, and the large garage wing all affect the historic integrity of the dwelling. Compared with the other examples of modest Queen Anne dwellings in Forsyth County, such as the NRHP-listed Roberts-Justice House and the house on Southwest Devonshire Street in Winston-Salem, the dwelling also does not contain a high degree of architectural integrity.

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. The Charles L. Spaugh House does not meet Criterion D.

2.7 J. Howard Moser House (demolished)

Resource Name	J. Howard Moser House
HPO Survey Site No.	FY9080
Location	6665 Shallowford Road Lewisville, NC
PIN	5875-86-8690
Date(s) of Construction	ca. 1900
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible, demolished



2.7.1 Setting

The surveyors found that the property known as the J. Howard Moser House had been demolished between the 2017 and 2018 surveys completed by Louis Berger. The 1.59-acre parcel is abutted to the west by a modern commercial building, to the east by a mid-century building, and to the north by an open yard and a small forested area. A curbed sidewalk runs along the roadway, next to which are decorative street lamps. A driveway runs along the eastern edge of the parcel, terminating near a small section of fence set at a right angle. The property has several large trees (Figure 12).

2.7.2 Description

2.7.2.1 J. Howard Moser House (demolished)

The building is no longer extant (Plate 53).

2.7.4 NRHP Evaluation and Architecture Context

The J. Howard Moser House has lost its integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, association, materials, and setting as the buildings on the property have been demolished.

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. The J. Howard Moser House does not meet Criterion D.

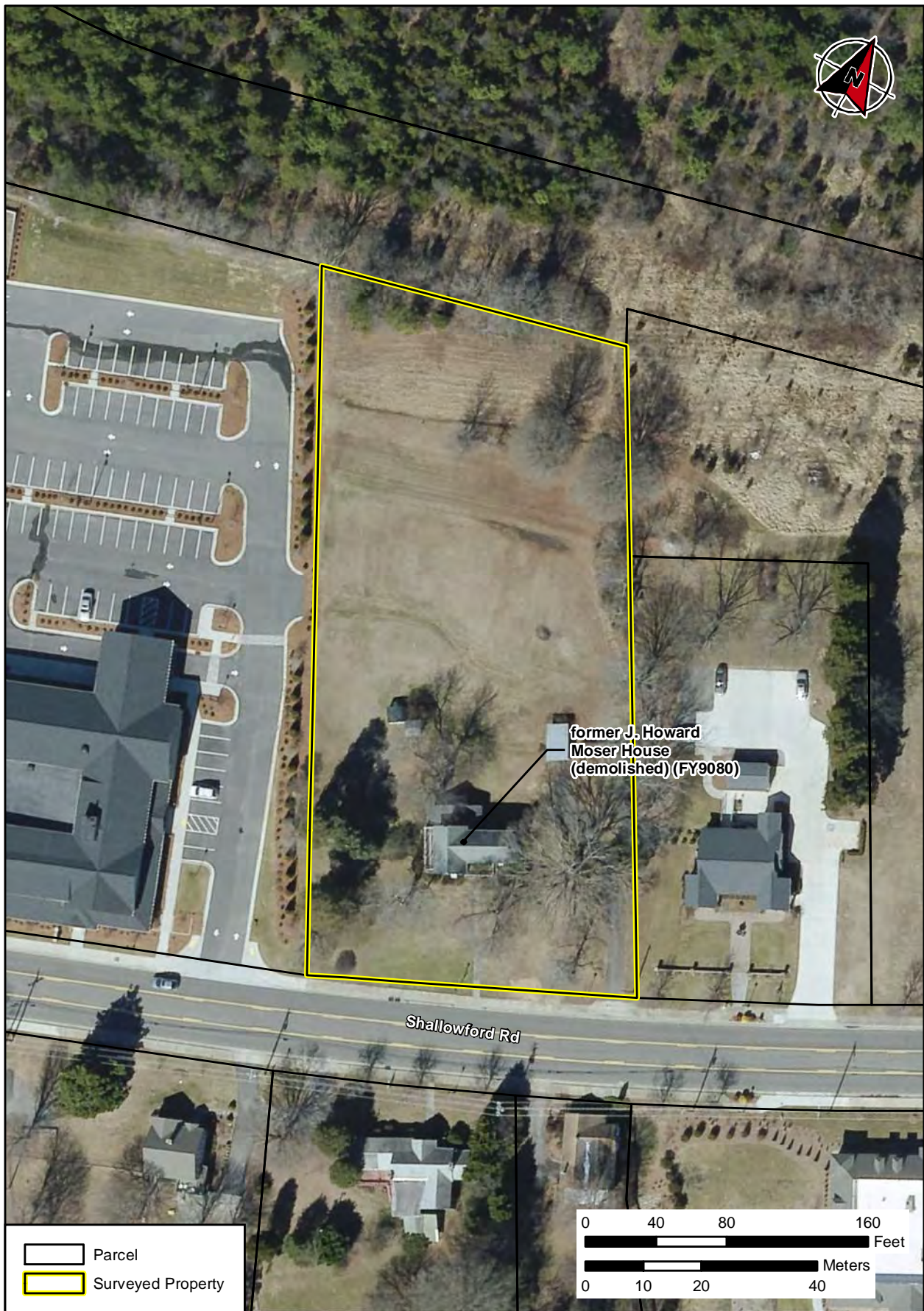


FIGURE 12: Site Plan for former J. Howard Moser House (demolished) (FY9080)
(NC OneMap 2014)



PLATE 53: Site of Former J. Howard Moser House (FY9080), Looking North, Forsyth County, North Carolina

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Appendix A

**Aboveground Resource Survey: Lewisville, Great Wagon Road Extension,
Town of Lewisville, Forsyth County, North Carolina**

Appendix A: Building Inventory

Project Area, Methodology, and List of Structures with Descriptions

The project area for the proposed construction of a new facility with roundabouts from SR 1001 to SR 1308 is located in the eastern section of Forsyth County, and extends from Lowes Foods Drive in the east to Williams Road in the west. The project length is approximately 1 mile and is located in Lewisville Township. The project area is characterized by undeveloped commercial and residential lots, forest, fallow agricultural fields, and paved parking lots or maintained lawns of developed commercial or residential lots, with one area of successional growth and pine forest on an overgrown lot. There are two existing sections of the Great Wagon Road, the first running from the northern side of Shallowford Road to the eastern side of Lewisville Vienna Road, and the second connecting Belnette Drive and David McKee Street. The proposed project involves the construction of two new sections: Section 1 extending from David McKee Street to Shallowford Road (including one proposed side street connecting the Great Wagon Road to Shallowford Road), and Section 2 extending from North Street to Lewisville-Vienna Road (including two proposed side streets connecting the Great Wagon Road to Shallowford Road). An existing roundabout at the intersection of Shallowford Road, Williams Road, and Heritage Drive would be relocated north to the intersection of the Great Wagon Road with Shallowford Road. The area contains a mix of residential and recent commercial buildings.

Preliminary work on the project included research in the site files and survey reports at the North Carolina SHPO. The property information provided through the county's Detailed Property Information database includes the year built, so additional preliminary identification of the 58 resources and tax parcels was possible. A field survey, conducted on February 6, 2017, identified and recorded these 58 properties with resources over 50 years of age located within the area of aboveground potential effect (APE) for the proposed project. The properties were photographed from the public right-of-way (ROW). Additional research was conducted at the North Carolina State Archives, the North Carolina State Library, and online resources including the Lewisville Comprehensive Plan (Town of Lewisville 2015), Forsyth County GIS data, and property histories of previously identified aboveground resources in the APE.

The vast majority of recorded properties are typical examples of common commercial and residential building types and frequently display material alterations, such as synthetic siding and replacement windows, that compromise their historic integrity. In the subsequent inventory list, highlighted properties are believed to warrant additional documentation and research to determine their potential (or continued) eligibility for the NRHP of Historic Places (NRHP).

1. House, 171 Lewisville-Vienna Road, ca. 1930, PIN 5885-28-1609

Located on 0.93 acre on the eastern side of Lewisville-Vienna Road, this front-gabled, one-story Craftsman bungalow is clad in brick veneer, with vinyl siding in the gable ends. A multi-gable is located on the west elevation. A side-gabled porch with tapered squared columns wraps around the building on the west and south elevations. The front door is centrally located on the west elevation. The windows emphasize verticality in the top pane, a theme continued in the front door. A one-car, front-gable detached garage of unknown cladding stands at the back of the property. The house is typical of a Craftsman bungalow and is in good condition with high retention of original materials at the time of survey. Because of the local importance of the Jennings family, properties associated with the family located in the APE are considered important for this survey. Given the resemblance and proximity of the Fielden Hale Jennings Bungalow-style dwelling and the dwelling at 171 Lewisville-Vienna Road, and the lack of other existing Bungalow styles in the aboveground APE, the building merits further study through an intensive-level survey.

Evidence of historical significance may show that the building is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for local significance for its association with the Jennings family, and Criterion C as an intact local example of a modest Craftsman-style Bungalow.

2. Fielden Hale Jennings House, 6235 Shallowford Road, ca. 1930, PIN 5885-28-4784

This front-gabled, one-story, Craftsman Bungalow, now used as a commercial building, stands on a 0.77-acre parcel north of Shallowford Road. Constructed in the late 1920s, the building is clad with brick veneer. A multi-gable appears on the south elevation and abuts a side-gabled porch with tapered squared columns on the south elevation and part of the east elevation. The front door is centrally located on the south elevation. Multi-light Craftsman-style windows appear on all elevations as four-over-one, double-hung sash of unknown material and six-over-one, double-hung sash of unknown material. The building is typical of a Craftsman bungalow and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials at the time of survey. Those buildings associated with the Lewisville Roller Mills complex, in this case the Jennings House, warrant further investigation for NRHP eligibility given their local historical significance and their association with the Jennings family and the Sprinkle family. Further research and an intensive survey may determine that the building is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for local significance and/or Criterion C for its Craftsman-style Bungalow architecture.

3. Sprinkle-Jennings House, 6253 Shallowford Road, ca. 1915, PIN 5885-28-4580

Located on a 0.77-acre parcel on the north side of Shallowford Road, this 1915, one-story frame house, which is currently used for commercial purposes, features a cross-gable roof, weatherboard siding, a foundation consisting of brick piers, and four-over-four, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Exposed rafter ends support a standing-seam metal roof. A shed roof spans the south elevation, creating a porch over the centrally located front entry, and a partially enclosed porch is located on the east elevation of the rear wing. The building is typical of an early twentieth-century, North Carolina vernacular dwelling and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Those buildings associated with the Lewisville Roller Mills complex, in this case the Sprinkle-Jennings House, warrant further investigation for their association with the Jennings family and the Sprinkle family, the historical owners of the mill. Further research and an intensive survey may determine that the building is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its local significance and/or Criterion C for its architecture.

4. Lewisville Roller Mills, 6275 Shallowford Road, ca. 1910, PIN 5885-28-3406

Situated on 0.73 acre north of Shallowford Road, this side-gabled, three-story, early twentieth-century industrial building is clad in synthetic clapboard siding, corrugated metal, and wooden weatherboard and has a brick and concrete block foundation. The windows are nine-over-nine and four-over-four double-hung replacement sash. The side-gable projection on the west elevation forms a porch on the south elevation at the first story. A shed-roof wing extends off the east elevation and is abutted by a three-story, front-gabled wing and a two-story, front-gabled wing. The building is typical of early twentieth-century industrial buildings and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. This building warrants further investigation for its association with the Jennings family and the Sprinkle family, the historical owners of the mill. Further investigation into the importance of the mill within the Lewisville community is needed to support the argument that the mills are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for local significance and association with the Jennings and Sprinkle families. Further research and an intensive survey of the building's alterations and degree of historic material loss are required to determine the building's eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture.

5. Jennings Building, 6285 Shallowford Road, ca. 1952, PIN 5885-28-1366

Located on the northeastern corner of Shallowford Road and Lewisville-Vienna Road on a 0.28-acre parcel, this mid-twentieth-century, two-story commercial building has a low-slope roof and is clad in brick veneer. A low-slope, one-story commercial block abuts the two-story building on the east elevation, and a shed roof spans the south façade at the first story. The storefronts on the first story have fixed plate-glass windows, and the second story has one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The building is considered typical of a mid-twentieth-century commercial building and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Those buildings associated with the Lewisville Roller Mills complex, in this case the commercial property at 6825 Shallowford Road, warrant further investigation because of their association with the Jennings family and the Sprinkle family, the historical owners of the mill. Further research and an intensive survey may determine that the building is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its local significance and/or Criterion C for architecture.

6. Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House, 6380 Shallowford Road, ca. 1860, PIN 5885-17-3551

This house, located on the southern side of Shallowford Road on a 0.63-acre parcel, is a side-gabled, two-story dwelling with shingle cladding and a few Greek Revival elements. A shed roof supported by Doric columns spans the north elevation at the first story over the centrally located front entrance and four-over-four, double-hung, replacement sash windows. The windows on the second story of the north elevation are four-over-two, double-hung replacement sash. A one-story, front-gable projection is located on the south elevation abutted by two interacting shed-roof enclosures on the south elevation of the main mass and the west elevation of the front-gable projection. Located on the east elevation is a small, side-gable projection. The building is typical of nineteenth-century Piedmont dwellings; it has elements of Greek Revival style and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. The building is recognized locally, which indicates that it warrants further investigation and an intensive survey to determine its historical importance. Further research and an intensive survey may determine that the building is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its local significance and/or Criterion C for architecture.

7. Lewis Laugenour House, 6495 Shallowford Road, ca. 1860, PIN 5885-07-3401

Located on the north side of Shallowford Road, this 5.43-acre property contains a two-story house and a shopping center. The house has a hipped roof, brick walls, and eight-over-eight and six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A projecting, central front-gabled, two-story porch is supported by fluted replacement columns and Doric columns with a half-wall on the second story. The porch is accessed by concrete steps at the front of the house and shelters a central double-leaf entry door composed of four vertical panels (two on each leaf). Surrounding the door are half-height divided sidelights and a multi-light broken transom. A brick and concrete block shopping center is located behind the dwelling. The central portion of the property, between the house and the shopping center, is a paved parking lot. The building is typical of the Greek Revival style and is in fair condition, with moderate retention of original material. Given the property's ties to Lewis Laugenour, the man for which the town is named, the building may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A for local significance, Criterion B for significance from its association with significant individuals, and/or Criterion C for architecture. The building merits additional research and an intensive survey to provide evidence that the building has retained enough historical integrity of materials to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

8. Charles L. Spaugh House, 6735 Shallowford Road, ca. 1900, PIN 5875-86-2448

Located within a bend in Shallowford Road, this open, 3.73-acre property contains a small farmstead that likely dates to around 1900. The farmhouse is a cross-gable, two-story, modest Queen Anne dwelling, with

synthetic clapboard cladding with synthetic shake in the gable ends and eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A hipped roof spans most of the building at the first story supported by fluted columns. On the west elevation a shed-roof wing abuts the main mass of the building, and a three-car side-gabled garage abuts the shed-roof wing on the north elevation. The property also contains a side-gabled barn clad in weatherboard with a concrete foundation and metal roof. The house is typical of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century dwellings with modest Queen Anne style references and is in good condition, with low retention of original materials. The building is considered a historic property by the Town of Lewisville and therefore warrants further research to determine the importance of Charles Spaugh and the sawmill within the town. Evidence of historical significance and integrity may determine that the building is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its local historical significance and/or Criterion C for architecture.

9. House, 165 Belnette Drive, ca. 1960, PIN 5875-97-6423

This side-gabled, one-story, Ranch dwelling, situated on a 0.5-acre parcel on the northern side of Belnette Drive, is clad in brick veneer and has eight-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. A front-gabled form is located on the western end of the south elevation, and a carport is located on the east elevation. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

10. House, 175 Belnette Drive, ca. 1960, PIN 5875-97-5428

Located on 0.69 acre north of Belnette Drive, this side-gabled, one-story, Ranch dwelling is clad in brick veneer. A carport is located on the east elevation. Sliding windows are located west of the centrally located door. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

11. Building, 116 Lewisville-Vienna Road, ca. 1960, PIN 5885-18-7352

This single-story commercial building, which stands on a 0.47-acre interior parcel with no street frontage, has brick veneer and a low-slope roof. It is a standard commercial/industrial building with two building masses of slightly different heights. The south elevation of the building has an offset front entrance door and two garage doors. The east elevation has three two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The building is typical of mid-twentieth-century commercial/industrial style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

12. House, 124 Lewisville-Vienna Road, ca. 1952, PIN 5885-18-9441

Situated on 0.33 acre on the western side of Lewisville-Vienna Road, this side-gabled, one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling is clad in asbestos siding and has two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A side-gabled, screened-in porch is located on the south elevation, and a side-gabled wing is located on the north elevation. The foundation is constructed of concrete block and has an entrance on the east elevation of the building. The building is typical of the Minimal Traditional style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current information on the property and

given the limitations on time and available research in the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

13. House, 140 Lewisville-Vienna Road, ca. 1947, PIN 5885-18-9419

This side-gabled, one-story, Cape Cod dwelling stands on 0.35 acre on the western side of Lewisville-Vienna Road. The building has a concrete-block foundation, synthetic siding, and six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. On the south elevation an attached single-car side-gabled garage is set forward from the rest of the building. The building is typical of a mid-twentieth-century period cottage and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

14. House, 150 Lewisville-Vienna Road, ca. 1947, PIN 5885-18-9508

Located on 0.32 acre west of Lewisville-Vienna Road, this side-gabled, one-story, Cape Cod dwelling has aluminum siding and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A hyphen connects the south elevation to a front-gabled, single-car garage. A carport has been added to the south elevation of the garage. A front-gabled porch is located on the east elevation. The building is typical of a mid-twentieth-century period cottage and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

15. House, 168 Lewisville-Vienna Road, ca. 1948, PIN 5885-18-9608

This side-gabled, one-story, Cape Cod dwelling, situated on 0.23 acre on the western side of Lewisville-Vienna Road, has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A side-gabled wing is set back on the south elevation. The building is typical of a mid-twentieth-century period cottage and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

16. House, 6316 Linda Drive, ca. 1964, PIN 5885-18-7649

Standing on 0.47 acre on the eastern side of Linda Drive, this side-gabled, one-story, Ranch dwelling has a concrete-block foundation and vinyl siding. The front entrance is offset slightly on the façade, and the windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. A three-paired sliding window is on the south end of the west façade. A partially enclosed carport is located on the north elevation. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with low retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

17. House, 6330 Linda Drive, ca. 1964, PIN 5885-18-7529

This side-gabled, one-story, Ranch dwelling with synthetic siding and brick veneer stands on 0.51 acre east of Linda Drive. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash mostly paired in groups of two and three. A carport is located on the north elevation. A side-gabled garage with wood posts and standing-

seam metal roofing stands just to the rear of the building. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

18. House, 6340 Linda Drive, ca. 1964, PIN 5885-18-7432

Located on 0.77 acre east of Linda Drive, this side-gabled, one-story, Ranch dwelling has synthetic siding and brick veneer. The front entrance is offset slightly on the façade, and the windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash mostly paired in groups of two and three. A carport is located on the north elevation. The foundation of the building is suspected to be concrete block. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

19. House, 6350 Linda Drive, ca. 1964, PIN 5885-18-5461

Situated on 0.56 acre at the southern end of Linda Drive, this side-gabled, one-story Ranch dwelling has synthetic shake and clapboard and brick veneer. The front entrance is offset slightly on the façade, and the windows are two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl sash. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

20. House, 141 Mock Garden Lane, ca. 1949, PIN 5875-86-9150

This side-gabled, one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling with a concrete-block foundation and asbestos siding stands on 0.55 acre on the eastern side of Mock Garden Lane. A side-gable wing with a lower level, one-car garage is set back on the north elevation. A shed roof aligns with the offset doorway. Metal window awnings cover the one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A front-gabled shed and a shed-roof structure, both with vertical siding, are located at the rear of the property. The house is typical of the Minimal Traditional style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

21. House, 6200 Shallowford Road, ca. 1958, PIN 5885-28-8258

Located on a 0.46-acre parcel south of Shallowford Road, this side-gabled, one-story, Ranch dwelling has a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

22. House, 6220 Shallowford Road, ca. 1945, PIN 5885-28-7238

This side-gabled, one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling, which is currently used as a commercial property, stands on 0.43 acre on the southern side of Shallowford Road. It has a concrete-block foundation, aluminum siding, and six-over-six and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A front-gabled, enclosed entryway protrudes from the western end of the north elevation. Another entrance, on the eastern end of the north elevation, has a metal hood awning. The building is typical of the Minimal Traditional style and is in good condition, with low retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

23. House, 6230 Shallowford Road, ca. 1941, PIN 5885-28-6238

Situated on 0.43 acre on the southern side of Shallowford Road, this side-gabled, one-story, period cottage has synthetic siding and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A partially enclosed gable front on the north elevation forms a porch over the centrally located door and a side-gable wing flush with the front façade on the east elevation. The building is a typical period cottage and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

24. House, 6240 Shallowford Road, ca. 1948, PIN 5885-28-5236

This side-gabled, one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling with a concrete-block foundation and aluminum siding stands on 0.41 acre at the southeastern corner of Shallowford Road and Esso Lane. A side-gabled wing is located on the east elevation. Paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows are located along the north elevation, with single windows on the remaining elevations visible from the public ROW. The Ranch-style building is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials at the time of survey. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

25. Building, 6260 Shallowford Road, ca. 1965, PIN 5885-28-3286

Located on a 0.38-acre parcel on the southern side of Shallowford Road, this side-gabled, one-story, Ranch-style commercial building is clad in synthetic clapboard and shingle siding. A front-gable, enclosed entrance protrudes from the center of the north elevation, and another front-gable mass projects from the south elevation. The windows along the north elevation are paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with low retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

26. Building, 6276 Shallowford Road, ca. 1945, PIN 5885-28-2284

This cross-gabled, one-story, twentieth-century vernacular building currently operating as a multi-use commercial building stands on 0.32 acre south of Shallowford Road. It is clad in wood weatherboard. A shed roof supported by wood columns spans the entire north elevation. The windows on the north elevation are fixed plate glass. The building is typical of a twentieth-century vernacular dwelling and is in good

condition, with low retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

27. Building, 6301 Shallowford Road, ca. 1950, PIN 5885-18-8222

Situated on a 0.57-acre parcel on the northern side of Shallowford Road, this hipped-roof, two-story, standard postwar commercial building is clad in brick veneer and concrete block and has a concrete-block foundation. A shed roof spans the south elevation of the structure over the centrally located front entrance. The first story has fixed, large-pane windows. The building is typical of postwar commercial design and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

28. Building, 6311 Shallowford Road, ca. 1953, PIN 5885-18-7190

This one-story, standard postwar commercial building, located on 0.30 acre north of Shallowford Road, has a concrete block foundation, walls of brick veneer and concrete block, a low-slope roof with a parapet, and large multi-light shop windows. Most of the south façade is dominated by garage doors and a shed roof. A low-slope wing abuts the west elevation and is set back. The building is typical of standard postwar commercial buildings and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

29. Building, 6321 Shallowford Road, ca. 1962, PIN 5885-18-7054

Located on a 0.23-acre parcel on the northern side of Shallowford Road, this one-story, standard postwar commercial building has walls of brick veneer and a low-slope roof with a parapet. The building's entrance is offset on the south elevation and is paired with large, plate-glass windows. A low-slope garage abuts the north elevation oriented to the west. The building is typical of standard, postwar commercial buildings and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

30. House, 6340 Shallowford Road, ca. 1949, PIN 5885-17-7779

This side-gabled, one-story Ranch dwelling clad in brick veneer stands on 0.48 acre on the southwest corner of Shallowford Road and Conrad Circle. A front-gabled wing abuts a shed-roof porch over the centrally located front entrance. A side-gable projection is located on the east elevation. The windows are paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

31. House, 6350 Shallowford Road, ca. 1948, PIN 5885-17-6792

Situated on a 0.60-acre parcel south of Shallowford Road, this side-gabled, one-story, Ranch dwelling has brick veneer cladding and paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A gabled hyphen

connects the main mass of the building and a front-gabled wing set forward from the rest of the north elevation. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

32. House, 6360 Shallowford Road, ca. 1940, PIN 5885-17-5694

This side-gabled, one-story, period cottage with synthetic siding stands on 0.48 acre on the southeastern corner of Shallowford Road and Conrad Circle. The building has a gable front on the western end of the north elevation and a side-gable wing flush with the front façade on the east elevation. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. The building is a typical period cottage and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

33. House, 6370 Shallowford Road, ca. 1950, PIN 5885-17-4573

Located on a 0.30-acre parcel at the southwestern corner of Shallowford Road and Conrad Circle, this side-gabled, one-story, Minimal Traditional dwelling clad in vinyl siding was constructed ca. 1950. A front-gabled porch is located on the western end of the north elevation, and a gabled hyphen on the east elevation connects the main mass of the dwelling to a front-gabled wing. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash usually appearing in pairs. The foundation is constructed of concrete block. The building is typical of the Minimal Traditional style and is in good condition with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

34. Building, 6373 Shallowford Road, ca. 1966, PIN 5885-17-2960

This cross-gabled, one-story, Ranch-style commercial building clad in brick veneer, synthetic siding, and stucco is situated on 1.12 acres on the northern side of Shallowford Road. A corrugated-metal shed roof spans the south elevation. Two garages are located on the south elevation along with a shop with plate-glass windows. The windows on the east and west elevations are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash. The building is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

35. House, 6385 Shallowford Road, ca. 1950, PIN 5885-17-2763

Situated on 0.33 acre north of Shallowford Road, this side-gabled, one-story, period cottage has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos and synthetic clapboard siding, and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. Located at the center of the south elevation is a gable front, and a shed-roof wing projects from the east elevation. The building is a typical period cottage and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

36. Building, 6407 Shallowford Road, ca. 1949, PIN 5885-17-1647

This side-gable, single-detached, one-story, Ranch commercial building clad in brick veneer stands on a 0.76-acre parcel at the northeastern corner of Shallowford Road and Styers Street. A gable front is offset on the south elevation. Metal awnings are located over the six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

37. Building, 6410 Shallowford Road, ca. 1945, PIN 5885-17-1356

Located on 0.49 acre on the southern side of Shallowford Road, this cross-gable, one-story, frame commercial building is constructed of concrete block with synthetic siding in the gable ends and on the dormers. The north elevation has large plate-glass windows and a centrally located front entrance. Three dormers with six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl windows are located on the north elevation. The building is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

38. House, 6426 Shallowford Road, ca. 1949, PIN 5885-17-0340

This side-gabled, one-story period cottage with brick veneer stands on 1.38 acres on the south side of Shallowford Road. A gable front is located on the north elevation, and a partially enclosed side-gable porch with brick archways is located on the east elevation. Multi-light casement windows are located on the north elevation. The building is a typical period cottage and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

39. George Elias Nissen House, 213 Arrow Leaf Drive, ca. 1876, PIN 5885-06-0486

The George Elias Nissen House, originally located at 6578 Shallowford Road and currently standing on a 0.33-acre parcel at the northeastern corner of Arrow Leaf Drive and Lucy Lane, is a side-gabled, three-story, Italianate dwelling with synthetic clapboard siding. The west elevation has three front gables with wide eaves and exposed rafter ends. The setback center gable makes up the third story of the building and creates a two-story porch supported by square columns between the two two-story gable ends. The windows on the west elevation are two-over-two, double-hung replacement sash, and those on the remaining elevations are six-over-six, double-hung replacement sash. A one-story, shed-roof projection is located on the east elevation. The building is an interesting example of the Italianate style and is in good condition, with low retention of original materials and setting. It is recognized locally as a historically significant building; however, the property has undergone many alterations, including the relocation of the building 400 feet from Shallowford Road onto Arrow Leaf Drive. The known history of the building and its many alterations make the building not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

40. Building, 6606 Shallowford Road, ca. 1935, PIN 5875-96-6533

Situated on 0.68 acre south of Shallowford Road, this hipped-roof, one-story commercial building features walls of brick veneer. The building has a flared front gable and diamond-patterned casement windows on

the north elevation. A shed-roof dormer perforates the roof of the north elevation. The building has elements of a typical period cottage and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

41. Building, 6610 Shallowford Road, ca. 1950, PIN 5875-96-5448

This side-gabled, one-story commercial building with aluminum siding possesses elements of a period cottage and stands on 0.75 acre on the southern side of Shallowford Road. A front-gabled roof aligns with the offset front entrance on the north elevation. Two gabled dormers are present on the north elevation. A side-gabled extension is located on the west elevation. The building is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

42. House, 6655 Shallowford Road, ca. 1950, PIN 5875-96-0671

Located on 0.77 acre on the northern side of Shallowford Road, this one-story, side-gabled, Ranch commercial building is clad in synthetic siding. Two front-gabled projections supported by tapered square columns clad with faux rock pedestals are located at the ends of the north elevation. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with low retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

43. House, 6660 Shallowford Road, ca. 1935, PIN 5875-96-1258

This cross-gable, one-story, period cottage clad in synthetic siding stands on a 0.57-acre parcel south of Shallowford Road. A flared gable front is located on the western end of the north elevation, forming a porch over the centrally located front entryway. The windows are six-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. The building is a typical period cottage and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

44. House, 6665 Shallowford Road, ca. 1900, PIN 5875-86-8690

Situated on 1.56 acres on the northern side of Shallowford Road, this cross-gable, two-story, twentieth-century vernacular dwelling has a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and six-over-six, double-hung, replacement sash windows. A one-story porch supported by square columns and pilasters aligns with the centrally located front entrance with sidelights. On the west elevation a one-story enclosed porch spans the façade. The building is a typical twentieth-century vernacular dwelling and is in good condition, with low retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

45. House, 6670 Shallowford Road, ca. 1939, PIN 5875-96-0235

This one-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional house with side addition, clad in brick veneer, synthetic shake siding, and wood weatherboard stands on 1.11 acres south of Shallowford Road. A front-gabled porch

with pointed Tudor-style arches projects over the centered front entrance. A side-gabled form is located on the west elevation set forward from the north elevation. The building is in good condition, with low retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

46. Building, 6680 Shallowford Road, ca. 1935, PIN 5875-86-8283

Located on 0.66 acre at the southeastern corner of Shallowford Road and Mock Garden Lane, this side-gabled, one-story, period cottage operating as a commercial facility features synthetic siding and shingles and eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A front-gabled projection is located on the western end of the north elevation, and a front-gable roof form supported by square faux rock columns projects over the front entrance. The building is a typical period cottage and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

47. House, 6700 Shallowford Road, ca. 1948, PIN 5875-86-7132

This side-gabled, one-story, Minimal Traditional house clad in asbestos siding stands on 1.67 acres on the southwestern corner of Shallowford Road and Mock Garden Lane. A side-gabled screened porch is located on the east elevation, and a small pedimented porch aligns with the offset front entrance on the north elevation. The windows are four-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. The foundation is constructed of concrete block. A detached side-gable shed with shed-roof porch is located at the rear of the building. The building is typical of the Minimal Traditional style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

48. House, 6720 Shallowford Road, ca. 1947, PIN 5875-86-5170

Located on 1.11 acres south of Shallowford Road, this side-gabled, one-story, Minimal Traditional house has a concrete-block foundation and asbestos siding. A centered front gable is located on the north elevation of the building, and a set back side-gabled wing is located on the west elevation. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash, usually occurring in pairs on the north elevation. A detached front-gabled shed is located at the rear of the building. The building is typical of the Minimal Traditional style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

49. House, 6865 Shallowford Road, ca. 1956, PIN 5875-77-9143

This cross-gabled, one-story Ranch clad in brick and faux stone veneer stands on a 1.18-acre parcel east of Shallowford Road. A dentiled porch with Doric columns spans the primary mass of the building on the west elevation. A side-gabled wing is present on the south elevation, and a front-gabled wing on the north elevation is connected to the building by a hyphen. The south elevation is continued by a side-gabled wing. The windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl sash. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with low retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely

to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

50. House, 100 Styers Street, ca. 1952, PIN 5885-07-9585

Located on 0.24 acre on the northwest corner of Shallowford Road and Styers Street, this side-gabled, one-story Ranch has brick veneer and eight-over-eight, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. A carport is located on the north elevation. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

51. Building, 110 Styers Street, ca. 1958, PIN 5885-07-9633

This side-gabled, one-story Ranch, which stands on 0.18 acre on the western side of Styers Street, has a concrete-block foundation and synthetic siding. The front entrance is slightly offset, and two two-over-two, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows with metal awnings are located on either side of the doorway. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

52. House, 125 Styers Street, ca. 1950, PIN 5885-17-0869

Located on 0.54 acre east of Styers Street, this side-gabled, one-story, Minimal Traditional house has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The front entrance is offset on the west elevation with an aligning shed-roof porch. A partially enclosed, shed-roof carport extends from the south elevation. The building is typical of the Minimal Traditional style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

53. House, 130 Styers Street, ca. 1962, PIN 5885-07-7735

This side-gabled, one-story Ranch clad in brick veneer stands on 0.87 acre on the western side of Styers Street. A carport is located on the south elevation, and a detached, front-gabled, single-car garage stands adjacent to that. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl sash. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

54. House, 135 Styers Street, ca. 1949, PIN 5885-17-0928

Located on 0.55 acre on the eastern side of Styers Street, this side-gabled, one-story, period cottage is clad in synthetic siding. A hip-roof porch spans the west elevation and wraps around to the north elevation. The front entrance is centrally located on the building, and paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows are located on either side of the doorway. The building is a typical period cottage and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to

yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

55. House, 140 Styers Street, ca. 1950, PIN 5885-07-6884

This side-gabled, one-story, period cottage clad in brick veneer stands on 0.85 acre on the western side of Styers Street. A projecting, partially enclosed, front-gable porch aligns with the centrally located front entrance. A side-gabled porch extends off the south elevation. Two dormers align with the paired, one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows located on either side of the doorway. The building is a typical period cottage and is in good condition, with high retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

56. House, 145 Styers Street, ca. 1956, PIN 5885-08-9077

Located on 0.55 acre east of Styers Street, this hipped-roof, one-story Ranch has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. The west elevation is partially enclosed on the southern end of the façade. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





57. House, 150 Styers Street, ca. 1951, PIN 5885-07-6943


This side-gabled, one-story Ranch clad in vinyl siding stands on 0.83 acre on the western side of Styers Street. The foundation is constructed of concrete block, and the windows are six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash. A gable front abuts a shed-roof wing on the south elevation. A side-gabled porch extends off the north elevation. A front-gabled shed is located at the rear of the property. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

58. House, 155 Styers Street, ca. 1955, PIN 5885-08-9136

Located on 0.53 acre on the eastern side of Styers Street, this side-gabled, one-story Ranch has a concrete-block foundation and synthetic shingle siding. A side-gabled screened porch is located on the south elevation. The front entrance is offset slightly on the west elevation, and paired one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl windows appear on either side. The building is typical of the Ranch style and is in good condition, with moderate retention of original materials. Based on the current research on the property and given the limitations on time and available material during the current survey, the building is not likely to yield information of historical value and is therefore deemed not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.





Table of Surveyed Properties



Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
1		FY9050	Building	171 Lewisville-Vienna Road	5885-28-1609	Warrants further investigation (Crit. A, C)
2		FY3314	Fielden Hale Jennings House	6235 Shallowford Road	5885-28-4784	Warrants further investigation (Crit. A, C)
3		FY9060	Sprinkle-Jennings House	6253 Shallowford Road	5885-28-4580	Warrants further investigation (Crit. A, C)
4		FY1446	Lewisville Roller Mills	6275 Shallowford Road	5885-28-3406	Warrants further investigation (Crit. A, C)

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
5		FY9063	Building	6285 Shallowford Road	5885-28-1366	Warrants further investigation (Crit. A, C)
6		FY0135	Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House	6380 Shallowford Road	5885-17-3551	Warrants further investigation (Crit. A, C)
7		FY0134	Lewis Laugenour House	6495 Shallowford Road	5885-07-3401	Warrants further investigation (Crit. A, C)
8		FY9085	Charles Spagh House	6735 Shallowford Road	5875-86-2448	Warrants further investigation (Crit. A, C)





Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
9		FY9043	House	165 Belnette Drive	5875-97-6423	No historic or architectural significance
10		FY9044	House	175 Belnette Drive	5875-97-5428	No historic or architectural significance
11		FY9045	Building	116 Lewisville-Vienna Road	5885-18-7352	No historic or architectural significance
12		FY9046	House	124 Lewisville-Vienna Road	5885-18-9441	No historic or architectural significance


Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
13		FY9047	House	140 Lewisville-Vienna Road	5885-18-9419	No historic or architectural significance
14		FY9048	House	150 Lewisville-Vienna Road	5885-18-9508	No historic or architectural significance
15		FY9049	House	168 Lewisville-Vienna Road	5885-18-9608	No historic or architectural significance
16		FY9051	House	6316 Linda Drive	5885-18-7649	No historic or architectural significance

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
17		FY9052	House	6330 Linda Drive	5885-18-7529	No historic or architectural significance
18		FY9053	House	6340 Linda Drive	5885-18-7432	No historic or architectural significance
19		FY9054	House	6350 Linda Drive	5885-18-5461	No historic or architectural significance
20		FY9055	House	141 Mock Garden Lane	5875-86-9150	No historic or architectural significance

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
21		FY9056	House	6200 Shallowford Road	5885-28-8258	No historic or architectural significance
22		FY9057	House	6220 Shallowford Road	5885-28-7238	No historic or architectural significance
23		FY9058	House	6230 Shallowford Road	5885-28-6238	No historic or architectural significance
24		FY9059	House	6240 Shallowford Road	5885-28-5236	No historic or architectural significance

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
25		FY9061	Building	6260 Shallowford Road	5885-28-3286	No historic or architectural significance
26		FY9062	Building	6276 Shallowford Road	5885-28-2284	No historic or architectural significance
27		FY9064	Building	6301 Shallowford Road	5885-18-8222	No historic or architectural significance
28		FY9065	Building	6311 Shallowford Road	5885-18-7190	No historic or architectural significance

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
29		FY9066	Building	6321 Shallowford Road	5885-18-7054	No historic or architectural significance
30		FY9067	House	6340 Shallowford Road	5885-17-7779	No historic or architectural significance
31		FY9068	House	6350 Shallowford Road	5885-17-6792	No historic or architectural significance
32		FY9069	House	6360 Shallowford Road	5885-17-5694	No historic or architectural significance

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
33		FY9070	House	6370 Shallowford Road	5885-17-4573	No historic or architectural significance
34		FY9071	Building	6373 Shallowford Road	5885-17-2960	No historic or architectural significance
35		FY9072	House	6385 Shallowford Road	5885-17-2763	No historic or architectural significance
36		FY9073	Building	6407 Shallowford Road	5885-17-1647	No historic or architectural significance



Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
37		FY9074	Building	6410 Shallowford Road	5885-17-1356	No historic or architectural significance
38		FY9075	House	6426 Shallowford Road	5885-17-0340	No historic or architectural significance
39		FY0132	George Elias Nissen House	213 Arrow Leaf Drive	5885-06-0486	No historic or architectural significance
40		FY9076	Building	6606 Shallowford Road	5875-96-6533	No historic or architectural significance

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
41		FY9077	Building	6610 Shallowford Road	5875-96-5448	No historic or architectural significance
42		FY9078	House	6655 Shallowford Road	5875-96-0671	No historic or architectural significance
43		FY9079	House	6660 Shallowford Road	5875-96-1258	No historic or architectural significance
44		FY9080	House	6665 Shallowford Road	5875-86-8690	No historic or architectural significance

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
45		FY9081	House	6670 Shallowford Road	5875-96-0235	No historic or architectural significance
46		FY9082	Building	6680 Shallowford Road	5875-86-8283	No historic or architectural significance
47		FY9083	House	6700 Shallowford Road	5875-86-7132	No historic or architectural significance
48		FY9084	House	6720 Shallowford Road	5875-86-5170	No historic or architectural significance

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
49		FY9086	House	6865 Shallowford Road	5875-77-9143	No historic or architectural significance
50		FY9087	House	100 Styers Street	5885-07-9585	No historic or architectural significance
51		FY9088	Building	110 Styers Street	5885-07-9633	No historic or architectural significance
52		FY9089	House	125 Styers Street	5885-17-0869	No historic or architectural significance

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
53		FY9090	House	130 Styers Street	5885-07-7735	No historic or architectural significance
54		FY9091	House	135 Styers Street	5885-17-0928	No historic or architectural significance
55		FY9092	House	140 Styers Street	5885-07-6884	No historic or architectural significance
56		FY9093	House	145 Styers Street	5885-08-9077	No historic or architectural significance

Inv #	Photo	SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Recommendation
57		FY9094	House	150 Styers Street	5885-07-6943	No historic or architectural significance
58		FY9095	House	155 Styers Street	5885-08-9136	No historic or architectural significance

Maps

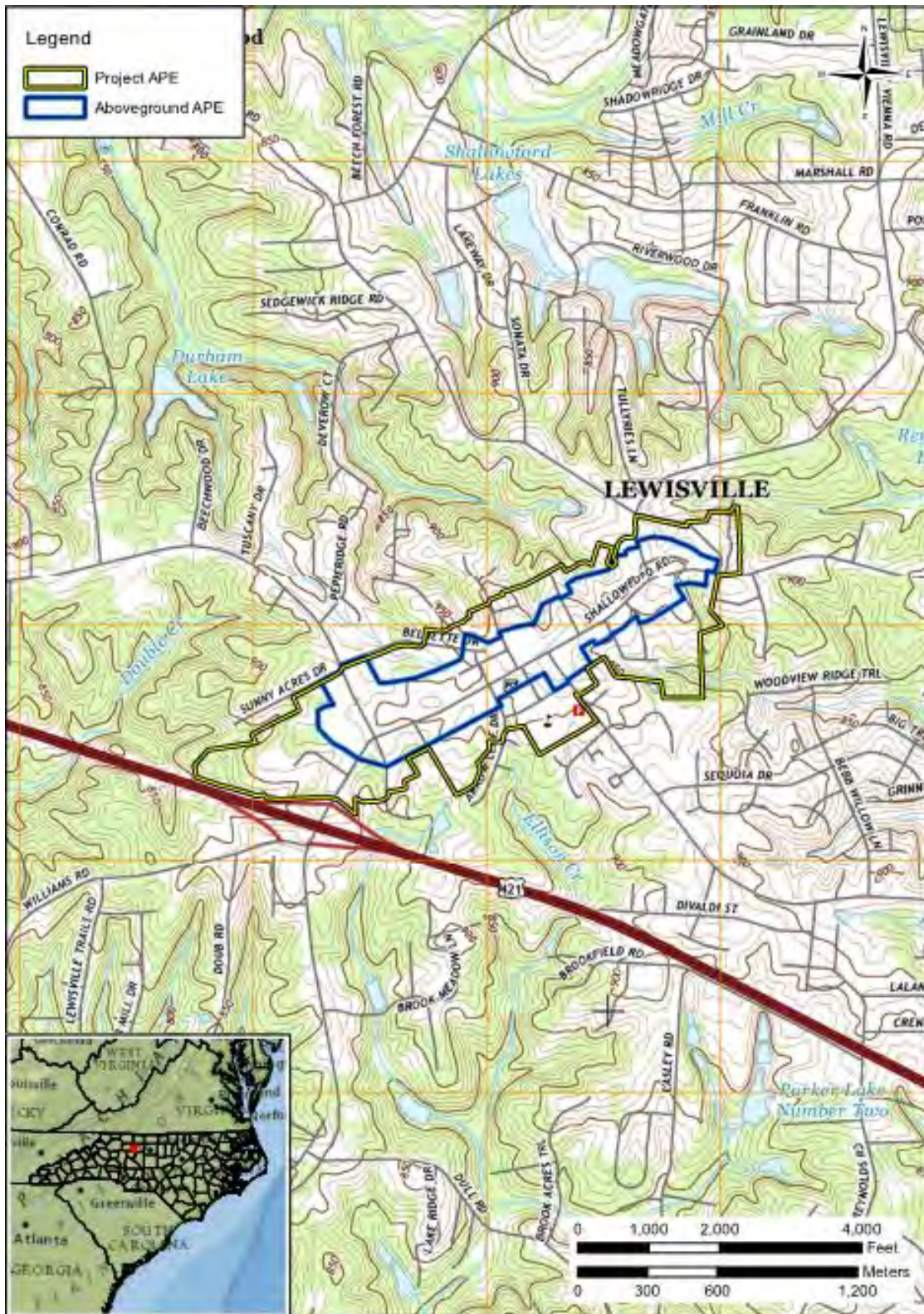


FIGURE A-1: Project Location (USGS Clemmons 2016)

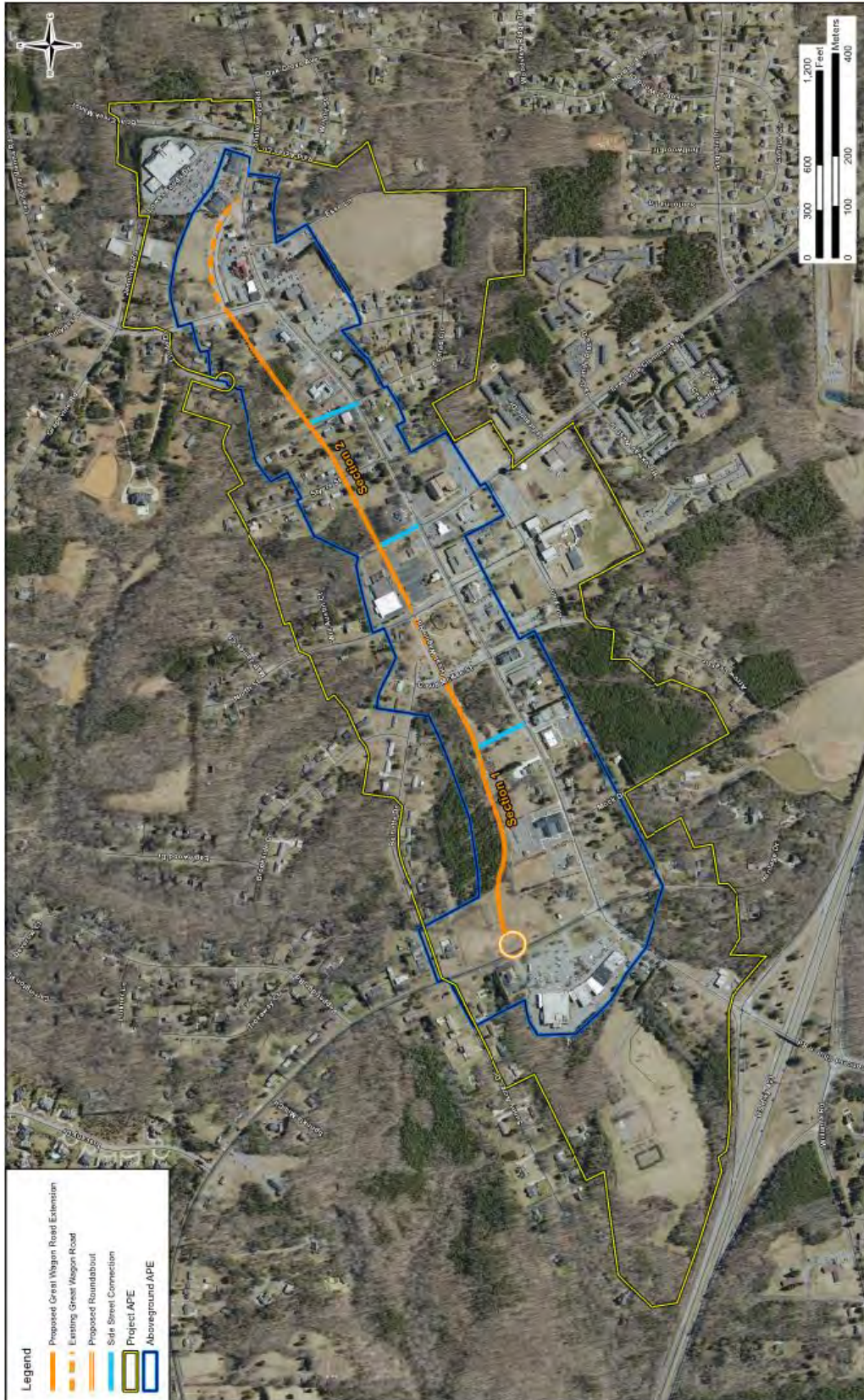


FIGURE 2: Boundaries of the Aboveground APE (NC OneMap 2014)

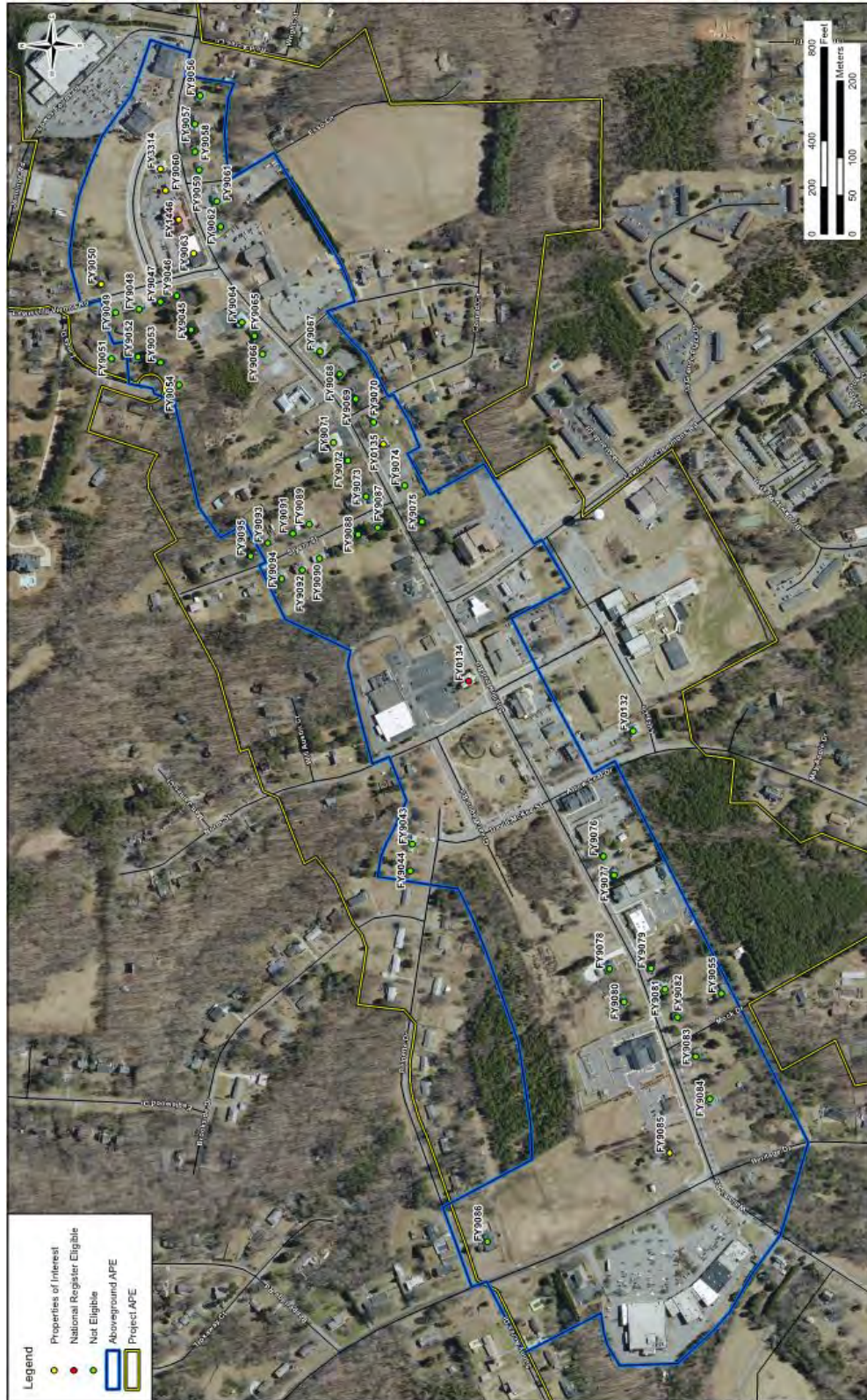


FIGURE 3: Locations of Evaluated Aboveground Resources (NC OneMap 2014)

wsp