



**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

April 4, 2019

MEMORANDUM

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

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, NC 68 (Eastchester Drive) Improvements from SR 1523 (Hickwood Road) to SR 1556 (Gallimore Dairy Road), U-5974, PA 18-06-0008, Guilford County, ER 19-0940

Thank you for your March 1, 2019, memorandum transmitting the report for the above referenced undertaking. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

Deep River Friends Meeting House and Cemetery (GF0504), which was NR listed in 1995 retains enough integrity to convey its significance under criterion A in the area of Religion and Social History for its rich history involving the many Friends who were prominent in early Quakerism, and has served as a social, religious, and community center for generations. Members of Deep River had significant influence on Guilford County's history, particularly in issues related to education, temperance, simplicity, slavery, and war.

The Meeting House and Cemetery meet Criteria Consideration A for religious properties that derive primary significance from the history of the Quaker congregation and settlement of the Deep River area. The National Register boundary remains adequate to encompass all associated resources.

We concur that the (former) Jordan Dairy Farm (GF1421) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria for the reasons outlined in the report.

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: 03/07/2019
State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 19-0940

March 1, 2019

Due -- 3/29/19

MEMORANDUM

TO: Renee Gledhill-Earley
Environmental Review Coordinator
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

H- ER letters
3/29/19

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

SUBJECT: U-5974, NC 68 (Eastchester Drive) Improvements from SR 1523 (Hickwood Road) to SR 1556 (Gallimore Dairy Road), PA 18-06-0008, Guilford County

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site database, and additional materials for the above referenced project for your review and comment per 36CRF.800. Please contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments.

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Historic Structure Survey Report

NC 68 (Eastchester Drive) Improvements
from SR 1523 (Hickwood Road) to SR 1556
(Gallimore Dairy Road)

TIP No. U-5974, WBS No. 45962.1.1

High Point, Guilford County

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

Prepared by:
HNTB North Carolina, PC
343 East Six Forks Road, Suite 200
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27609

HNTB Project No. 64609
February 2019



Historic Structure Survey Report
NC 68 (Eastchester Drive) Improvements from SR 1523 (Hickwood Road) to
SR 1556 (Gallimore Dairy Road)

TIP No. U-5974, WBS No. 45962.1.1

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HNTB Project No. 64609
February 2019

Adam J. Archual – Principal Architectural Historian
HNTB North Carolina, PC

Date

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

Date

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes capacity improvements to NC 68 (Eastchester Drive) from SR 1523 (Hickwood Road) to SR 1556 (Gallimore Dairy Road) in High Point, Guilford County. This project is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS, 2015).

An NCDOT architectural historian defined an area of potential effects (APE) and conducted preliminary documentary research and a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. One resource warranted intensive NR eligibility evaluation and one previously listed NRHP resource warranted revisiting; these two resources are the subjects of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other properties and districts do not warrant further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

In July 2018, NCDOT-Division 7 requested HNTB North Carolina, P.C. (HNTB) complete NR-eligibility evaluations for the two properties presented in the following report. Submitted separately are the completed North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO) survey site forms, geospatial data, and photographic documentation.

HNTB conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with NCDOT's *Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines*, and the NCHPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structures Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*. These property evaluations meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service (NPS). As a result of these efforts, one property's National Register listed status is confirmed and one property is recommended not eligible for listing in the NR.

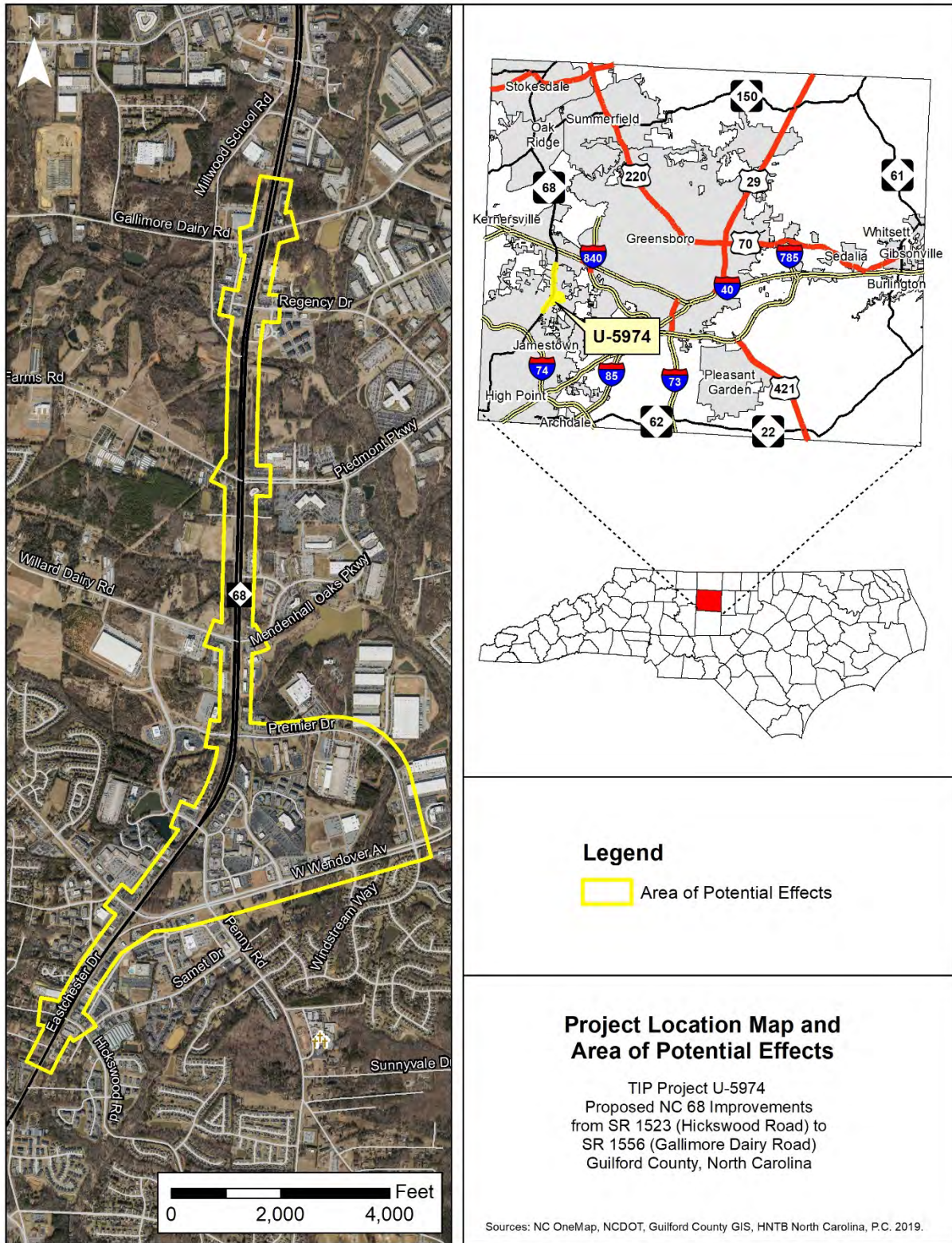
Resource Name	Deep River Friends Meeting House and Cemetery
HPO Survey Site #	GF0504
Address	5300 W. Wendover Avenue, High Point
PIN	7813413764
Date(s) of Construction	1803; 1875; 1932-1947
Recommendation	NRHP-Listed

Resource Name	(Former) Jordan Dairy Farm
HPO Survey Site #	GF1421
Address	2725 #2 NC 68 North, High Point
PIN	7813437884
Date(s) of Construction	1903; 1928; 1965
Recommendation	Not Eligible

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I. Project Location Maps





Legend

- Area of Potential Effects
- Surveyed Boundary
- Evaluated Resource
- Street

Area of Potential Effects and Evaluated Resources

TIP Project U-5974
 Proposed NC 68 Improvements
 from SR 1523 (Hickwood Road) to
 SR 1556 (Gallimore Dairy Road)
 Guilford County, North Carolina

Sources: NC OneMap, NCDOT, Guilford County GIS, HNTB North Carolina, P.C. 2019.

II. Introduction

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes capacity improvements to NC 68 (Eastchester Drive) from SR 1523 (Hickwood Road) to SR 1556 (Gallimore Dairy Road) in High Point, Guilford County.

The project is located in western Guilford County, approximately eleven miles west of the Guilford County Courthouse in Greensboro, in the piedmont physiographic province of North Carolina. Topography in the project vicinity is generally characterized by gently rolling, well-rounded hills and long low ridges with a few hundred feet of elevation difference between the hills and valleys. Elevations within the APE range from approximately 800 to 900 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The project is approximately 2.9 miles in length within an urbanized area. Land use in the project vicinity is primarily commercial with some residential uses located towards the south end of the study area.

III. Methodology

TIP No. U-5974, Guilford County is subject to review under the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA/USFS, 2015). An NCDOT architectural historian defined an area of potential effects (APE) and conducted preliminary documentary research and a site visit to identify and assess all resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. One resource warranted intensive NR eligibility evaluation and one previously listed NRHP resource warranted revisiting; these two resources are the subjects of this report. NCDOT architectural historians determined that all other properties and districts do not warrant further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

In July 2018, NCDOT-Division 7 requested HNTB to complete NR-eligibility evaluations for two properties. HNTB conducted the field work on January 30, 2019 and pursued background research to obtain a greater understanding of the historical development of the area and place resources within their historic architectural context. HNTB consulted materials at the Guilford County Register of Deeds, Guilford County Public Library, North Carolina Collection, the NCHPO, and through internet searches. The Guilford County GIS and Register of Deeds were accessed on-line during research. The following report presents HNTB's assessments of the two properties.

During fieldwork, the exterior of each resource was documented through written notes and photographs. Access to the interior of the resources was limited. An on-site interview was conducted with Darrin Jordan, current occupant at the (former) Jordan Dairy Farm. The surrounding landscape and setting were photographed as well.

Each property is evaluated in this report for eligibility using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation as outlined in 36 CFR Part 60.4. HNTB conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with NCDOT's *Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines*, and the NCHPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structures Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina*. These property evaluations meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service (NPS).

IV. Historical Background: The Deep River Community

Early European-American settlement of Guilford County was in a great migration, which took place largely from the 1740s to the 1770s; not from the more populous, eastern part of the colony, but from the north, mainly down the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania. The county was settled by three distinct groups: the German Calvinists and Lutherans, who settled for the most part in the eastern portion of the county; the Scotch-Irish (Ulster Scots who had settled in Ireland for a century and were staunch Presbyterians now fleeing) in the north and central part of the county; and the English and Welsh Quakers, or Friends, who settled the western part of the county.¹

By 1750 there were several communities of Friends in the Piedmont, mainly in what is now Guilford, Alamance, and Randolph counties. As a rule, Friends held meetings first in private houses, later building small, simple meeting houses, generally of log construction. In 1751, the first monthly meeting in the Piedmont was established at Cane Creek in today's Alamance County. Three years later, a monthly meeting was set up at New Garden in Guilford County and became the center of Quakerism in North Carolina. Even before New Garden became fully established, Friends in Deep River had requested to hold their own meetings at a member's house. It is believed settlement of the Deep River neighborhood began around 1740, and minutes of meetings show that Friends in the Deep River area were holding meetings at different houses in the community by 1753. By March of 1758, the Deep River community had apparently erected their first meeting house. The Deep River School is believed to have been the first school in the western part of Guilford County, and one of the first in the region, probably built in the late-1750s when the first meeting house was built.²

The cultural and religious influences of Friends, together with the geographical limits on transportation and trade, caused the Piedmont to develop as an area of small farms with few slaves. Limitations in trade necessitated that these small-scale farmers and craftsmen produce the tools and goods necessary to meet local needs in what was still largely a wilderness. The arrival of the railroad improved connections and access to goods and materials in the mid-nineteenth century; however, despite the increasing urbanization and industrialization of nearby Greensboro and High Point, Guilford County remained largely agricultural at the turn of the twentieth century. Life centered on the farm and on local institutions, churches, and the local school.³

According to Census records, winter wheat, oats, and Irish potatoes were the predominant crops in 1870, and the county had one of the highest populations of swine, sheep, cows, and horses in the state. By 1900, agricultural trends had shifted towards more, but smaller, farms. At the same time, 81 percent of the farms in Guilford County reported dairy products. In addition to livestock and poultry, the largest crops included corn, oats, wheat, grasses, clover, and orchard products.⁴

By 1920, dairying had become an important endeavor in the county. Commercial milk processing plants began appearing in High Point in the early 1900s providing a convenient market for local product. The sale of milk provided ready cash each month, as opposed to waiting for the annual harvest of row crops.

¹ Oppermann, 1995.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.; Graybeal, 1996.

⁴ Patrick, 2001.

Local milk was sold to ice cream factories in Greensboro and High Point; a creamery and pasteurizing station was located in Greensboro.⁵

The year 1938 marked the beginning of a growth trend in North Carolina dairy herds and an improvement in the overall quality of milk in the state. In 1944, for the first time in North Carolina's history, the state produced enough milk for both home consumption and export to other states. North Carolina continued to appropriate funds specifically for dairy industry support in the annual budget from that time to the present. Dairy farmers were able to get more milk from each cow through better nutrition, care, and facilities. Eventually this success resulted in overproduction, and some dairy herds were sold off. As grocery chains grew larger they developed their own in-store brands, which were often sold at a lower price. This forced many dairies to merge with larger companies such as Dairymen Cooperative, which processed the dairy products for major grocery chains.⁶

Improvements in transportation and increasing urbanization and industrialization in nearby towns and cities contributed to changes in agricultural practice in Guilford County in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Dairy farming along NC 68 began to decline in the late 1960s as suburban sprawl extended from the nearby cities of Greensboro and High Point, replacing agricultural land with new residential and commercial developments. NC 68 (Eastchester Road) through the study area has attracted significant commercial development, characterized by business parks and shopping centers, which has transformed the historic agricultural landscape. Several local roads in and near the study area, including Gallimore Dairy Road, Clinard Farms Road, Morris Farm Road, and Dairy Point, attest to the former importance of farming, and specifically the dairy industry, to this area of Guilford County.

⁵ Burchette, 2004; Journey et al, 1920; Middlesworth, 2006.

⁶ Middlesworth, 2006.

V. Deep River Friends Meeting House and Cemetery (GF0504): Property Description and Evaluation

Resource Name	Deep River Friends Meeting House and Cemetery
HPO Survey Site #	GF0504
Address	5300 W. Wendover Avenue
PIN	7813413764
Date(s) of Construction	1803; 1875; 1947; c. 1965
Recommendation	NRHP-Listed



Deep River Friends Meeting House, view to northwest

Physical Description

Located in the northeast corner of W. Wendover Avenue and NC 68 (Eastchester Drive), the approximately 17-acre Deep River Friends Meeting House and Cemetery was listed in the NRHP in 1995 under Criterion A in the areas of Religion and Social History. Oppermann (1995) described the property:

The property is located on a slight rise in a triangle of land between NC Highway 68, bustling four-lane Wendover Avenue, and Penny Road. Visible from the south, east, and north, the building faces east. From Penny Road a drive passes through a lawn in front of the meeting house; north of the drive is the Friends cemetery which dates from the 1750s and contains graves and commemorative markers from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. No longer standing are the first meeting house, a ca. 1750 school (their sites are denoted by commemorative markers), an 1828 school across Penny Road from the nominated property, an



1857-1858 school near the northeast corner of the graveyard, and a 1926 log structure built south of the meeting house to serve as a Sunday School. Behind the meeting house today are a series of brick additions, a paved parking lot, an open pavilion built of logs, and the 1947 parsonage.

Additional contributing objects were identified in the 1995 NRHP Nomination Form, including: the 1932 granite "School House Marker" at the location of the first school house in Guilford County in the northeast portion of the cemetery; the 1830 Uppins Block, consisting of three large granite slabs for mounting horses and carriages north of the current Meeting House; and the First Meeting House Markers, consisting of small square markers of local soapstone placed by the congregation in 1934 to mark the corners of the 1758 Meeting House, north of the current Meeting House. These features remain intact on the property.

The NRHP Nomination Form identified two non-contributing buildings: the 1947 parsonage and a post-1945 pavilion, due to their age at the time of the survey in 1995. The one-and-one-half story, side-gable brick-clad parsonage features two gable dormers on the façade (south elevation) and a shed dormer in the north elevation. The side gable roof is broken, though, with a slightly diminutive wing extending from the west end of the house, offset along the house's façade. A gable hood extends above the wood panel door with two panes; the main entry is approached by a concrete stoop accessed by concrete steps with brick sidewalls. An external brick chimney is located in the west elevation. Windows are primarily 6/6 wood sash single units of varying size with a 24-pane fixed window in the primary façade, west of the entry. A gabled breezeway extends from the east elevation and rear of the house to connect a two-bay carport under a large front gable, with a 6/6 wood sash in each gable end. The second story dormers and the large front gable on the carport are clad in vinyl siding. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. As no representatives were on site at the time of the survey, access to the interior was not granted.



Parsonage façade, view to the north



Parsonage oblique view to southeast

The open log pavilion is located northeast of the parsonage and is visible in historic aerial imagery dated 1965. The gabled ends of the pavilion are clad in German siding and the roof is clad in shingles. The structure is set on a concrete slab. A modern playground set is located directly west of the pavilion and is enclosed with a chainlink fence.

A two-bay, detached garage is located northwest of the parsonage. Two vinyl roll-up doors are present in the gable end (east-facing) with a single entry in the south elevation. The garage is clad in a composite board siding and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. This structure post-dates the 1995 survey.



Log pavilion, view to the northeast



Garage, oblique view to northwest

The resource is bound by W. Wendover Avenue to the south, Penny Road to the East, and NC 68 (Eastchester Drive) to the west. Mature pine and hardwoods buffer the west and north property boundaries; cedars, pine, and hardwoods are interspersed throughout the cemetery grounds, and the Meeting House surrounds are formally landscaped. Three driveways access the property, each with a consistent treatment of bounding non-historic brick pillars mounted with metal lamps and metal fencing and gates. Two driveways enter the property from Penny Road on either side of the cemetery; a row of boxwoods shields the cemetery from Penny Road. The southern Penny Road driveway traverses the entire property east-to-west, paralleling W. Wendover Avenue to the north of the Meeting House, south of the cemetery, and terminates at guardrail east of NC 68. This road bed likely corresponds to a local historic route, shown in historic aerial imagery and mapping into the 1970s. The road bed appears to have been terminated at its west end in the late 1970s with the improvement of NC 68 on its current alignment. A small parking lot is located east of the Meeting House, with a larger parking lot located between the church and the parsonage. The third driveway enters the property from W. Wendover Avenue between the church and the parsonage, which provides access to the larger parking lot. The “Deep River Friends Meeting” historical marker (ID J-49) is located in the southeast portion of the property, near the corner of W. Wendover Avenue and Penny Road.



Friends Cemetery, view to the southeast



View to the west along W. Wendover Avenue; The Friends Meeting House is visible mid-frame.

Historical Background

The historic information for the property is taken from the Deep River Friends Meeting House and Cemetery NRHP Nomination Form (Oppermann, 1995).

It is believed settlement of the Deep River neighborhood began around 1740, and minutes of meetings show that Friends in the Deep River area were holding meetings at different houses in the community by 1753. It is not known when they began to bury their dead in the graveyard, but it is likely the graveyard began to be used around the time of the 1758 construction of the first Meeting House or earlier. This first Meeting House was of log and remained in use until 1875 when the present brick Meeting House was constructed.

Regular upkeep has occurred to the Meeting House, as have a series of renovations. Though the interior of the Meeting House was not accessed by this survey, the following observations were made by Oppermann (1995):

Deep River's interior has been renovated and updated a number of times over the course of its history. The most recent was a major renovation in 1967 and 1968 which gave the interior the appearance of a modern church. The significant changes of the 1960s were: 1) the central part of the west wall was recessed to the west to expand the choir space behind the pulpit, and a new platform was built; 2) the folding doors to the classrooms of the Baraca [men's] and Philathea [women's] were taken down to increase the size of the meeting room, and a cloak room and "bride's room" were added at the back; 3) new benches, lighting fixtures, amplifying equipment, and carpeting were installed; 4) the existing earthquake bolts were boxed in and recessed lighting installed. These remodelings [sic] have changed the character of the interior of the meeting house so that only the plan and envelope of the 1875 church remains, with its windows and sashes and heart pine floors. This is in stark contrast to the high integrity of the building's exterior.

Over the years the Meeting has expanded its complex to accommodate new uses and changing trends. In 1926 a "log hut" was built south of the meeting house to accommodate increasing Sunday School enrollment. By 1954, the log hut was determined to be inadequate for the growing activities of the meeting and plans were underway to build a new educational building.

The log hut was demolished in 1956. The two-story, brick-veneered, gable-end building was completed in 1957 adjacent to the west (rear) elevation of the meeting house; it held classrooms, a kitchen and dining room, and pastor's study. A few years later a brick connector was built to join the new building to the west gable end of the meeting house. In 1990 a large brick-veneered, story-and-one-half, gable-end addition extending east to west was attached to the south gable end of the 1957 building, covering its eastern exposure. All of the additions are placed behind the west end of the 1875 building to limit their intrusion.

While the cemetery may date to the earliest Meeting House on this site (1758), the earliest physical evidence remaining above ground and legible is an 1803 gravestone. The cemetery grounds were enlarged over the years as needed. The cemetery contains unmarked graves from the eighteenth century and a large number of gravestones reflecting Quaker tradition through three centuries: the first graves were unmarked, or marked with crude stones later removed; later, graves were marked with simple stones no higher than twelve inches. Despite Quaker dictates against taller stones, a number of gravestones exceeded the stipulated limit – these were cut off or buried deeper in the mid- and late-nineteenth century by righteous members. Later, however, gravestones of Friends could more closely echo the styles of other protestant religions. No evidence remains of a wire fence and gates put around the graveyard in 1908.

As early as 1908, an endowment fund was created for the intent of maintaining the cemetery. In 1932 the site of the first Deep River school house was marked outside of the old boundary of the graveyard (located in the northeast quadrant of the cemetery), at which time the remains of the chimney were still visible. In 1934 the corners of the first Meeting House were marked with small soapstone stones.

The cemetery also retains evidence of a 1933 WPA project when many stones were removed, the rolling topography was flattened, and overgrowth was replaced with mowed grass. It is not known whether some of the "rocks" removed were early, unmarked, gravestones, or where they were relocated. More recently in an unfortunate effort to clean gravestones, many stones were sandblasted. The cemetery continues its historic and active use as a burying ground for Quakers and others, with new stones positioned among the old in family plots rather than separated in old and new sections of the graveyard. The cemetery retains its wooded and parkland setting.

As early as 1914 the minutes reference the need for a "minister's home in our meeting." This was two years before Deep River had a paid pastor. The parsonage was finally built in 1947 by members of the Meeting, volunteers, and day-labor. The parsonage was named Peele House in memory of former pastor Joseph H. Peele who had initiated fundraising for the Parsonage Fund.

Architectural Context

Meeting House (1875)

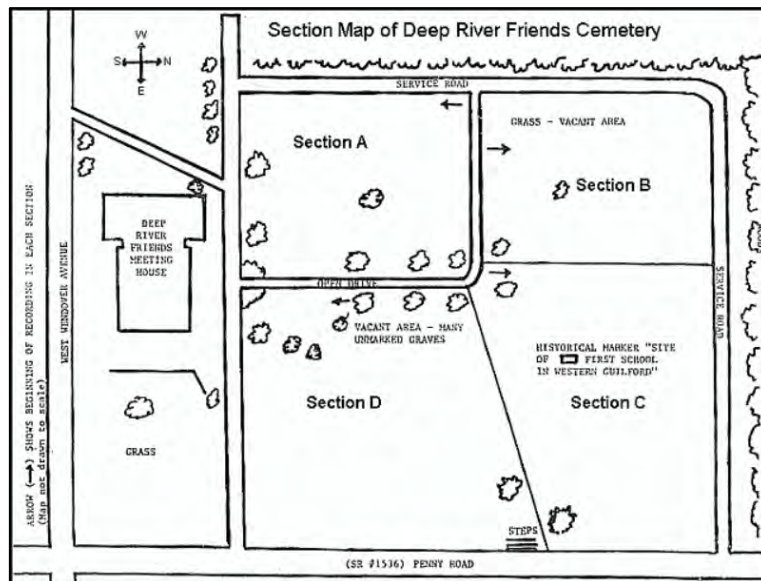
The Italianate style became nationally popular at a time of economic depression in the South following the Civil War; by the time most of the South had recovered, the style had been succeeded by other popular styles. The Meeting House, though, illustrates an interest in and an awareness of contemporary decorative styles, though their use and application is greatly simplified. In plan, the Deep River Meeting House more closely follows the Greek Revival style than the typical box-shape often associated with Italianate buildings; however, its brick construction and simplified Italianate detailing are notable stylistic hallmarks. The restrained ornamentation found on the building is focused on the building's

fenestration, consisting of tall and narrow windows with segmental arches, characteristic of the Italianate style. One of the few decorative elements of the Meeting House are the raised brick hood molds above windows and doors. Nevertheless, the Meeting House is a simple building, and not a radical departure from Quaker tradition. The flirtation with the Italianate was principally cosmetic; Deep River did not embellish its church with unnecessary finery such as the ornamented brackets seen on even simple Italianate buildings.⁷

The major disparity of Deep River from other Quaker meeting houses is its orientation with the principal entrance at the gable end, a characteristic more common in other Protestant churches. A typical Quaker meeting house was entered from the long side with their interiors laid out accordingly; Deep River's end entrance had a significant impact on the interior plan, which remained evident at the time of Oppermann's (1995) survey despite extensive remodeling. The size of Deep River's 1875 building was also a change from the small buildings found in other Quaker settlements. Even so, the Meeting House is similar to earlier, traditional Quaker buildings in proportion, materials, and a simplicity that overrides the building's use of ornamentation.⁸

Cemetery (1803–Present)

The cemetery's current form is largely the result of the 1933 WPA "clean up", at which time the current circulation was established and the grounds were cleared of undergrowth and rocks, leveled, and grassed. As the result of a retrofit, the Friends Cemetery was not made-over in a true "memorial park" form, with strict uniformity and the occasional sculpture. However, the division of the cemetery into four sections through the introduction of paths applied geometric order; and the clearing, leveling, and grassing of the cemetery created the park-like or lawn setting gaining popularity in cemeteries across the country in the decades following the Civil War. These improvements also had the practical effect of making landscaping easier, as the power lawn mower was in common use.



Section Map of Deep River Friends Cemetery (Deep River Friends Meeting 2019)

⁷ Oppermann, 1995.

⁸ Ibid.

Overall, head stones are modest in style, consisting of an inscribed stone (often granite) upright tablet set in the ground, or on a base, or a flat marker. Some obelisks are interspersed throughout the cemetery; the obelisks tend to correspond with family plots that are set apart from surrounding burials by stone coping. More substantial horizontal granite tablets tend to date to the twentieth century to present, and typically mark a husband and wife.

Parsonage (1947)

According to Opperman (1995), the minimal traditional side-gabled cottage was built by members of the meeting, volunteers, and day laborers. The source of the house plans is unknown. Growing standardization in construction and design ideas shaped much of the suburban built environment following World War II. Though occurring in isolation on an institutional property for the accommodation of the Meeting's pastor, the house style and type is typical of houses built in rapidly growing suburbs throughout the country in the postwar years and is in-line with the Quaker building tradition leaning towards simplicity. Much of the tremendous demand for houses in the North Carolina Piedmont was met by design-build contractors who drew on published sources and their own experience.⁹

Pavilion (c. 1965)

This simple log, open structure is recreational in purpose, probably for picnics and other outdoor gatherings at the Friends Meeting, and rustic in style, characterized by the natural wood (log) construction. The exposed rafter beams appear to be the result of convenience as opposed to a stylistic treatment.

Integrity

There is no evidence to suggest any of the buildings or features on the property have been moved from their original location; therefore, integrity of location is intact. Integrity of association and feeling is retained through the continued use of the Meeting House – in its extended form – and the cemetery. Though the resource is shielded by wooded areas to the east and north, extensive suburban development encroaches on all sides and diminishes integrity of setting.

The brick additions to the rear (west) of the 1875 Meeting House, replacement of the front steps and railing, and the 1990s replacement and recessing of the double-leaf front doors with compatible wood doors, has compromised the overall integrity of the building. Further, a major renovation completed in 1967-68 modernized the interior of the church, that changed the character of the interior so that only the plan and envelope of the 1875 building remains with its windows and sashes and heart of pine floors.¹⁰ As a result, the Meeting House does not retain integrity of design, material, and workmanship.

Oppermann (1995) stated that the 1933 WPA-assisted clean up destroyed the integrity of any eighteenth century remains present at that time. As such, the design represents the early 1930s effort. The cemetery reflects changes in Quaker burial practices, including some reported cases where subsequent efforts by congregants compromised the integrity of an earlier grave marker to bring it up to current standards. These changes appear to have occurred historically and do not necessarily diminish integrity of material and workmanship but reflect the evolution of burial practices.

⁹ Bishir and Southern, 2003; McAlester, 2015.

¹⁰ Oppermann, 1995.

Despite the addition of vinyl siding on the Parsonage, the majority of materials remain intact, including the brick cladding, a variety of multi-pane historic wood windows, and historic doors, thus exhibiting integrity of materials and workmanship. Though an interior survey was not conducted, the footprint is intact and the Parsonage appears to retain integrity of design.

The design, material, and workmanship integrity of the log pavilion remains intact.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

The Deep River Friends Meeting House and Cemetery is listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Religion and Social History. These associations remain intact, and significant. The Deep River Meeting has a rich history involving many Friends who were prominent in early Quakerism, and has served as a social, religious, and community center for generations. A list of family names of those buried in the cemetery includes most of the Quakers significant to the early development of this part of the county. Members of Deep River helped to shape Quaker attitudes in the county and state and had a significant impact on slavery and secession issues in Guilford County. Several individuals of the Deep River community, who were members of the Meeting House and who are buried in its cemetery, were significant to the development of the region's Quaker history, settlement, education, social issues, and religious history. Deep River's collection of Quaker funerary art reflects changing attitudes of the Quakers and are a mirror to the assimilation of the group's political and social attitudes into the society and culture around them. Deep River has been used continuously as a meeting house for 110 years since its construction in 1875, and the cemetery has been in use since the period of Quaker settlement in the 1750s. Its earliest remaining gravestone was erected in 1803, which therefore serves as the opening date for the period of significance for this nomination.¹¹ Due to their age at the time of the NRHP nomination in 1995, the 1947 Parsonage and c. 1965 log pavilion were considered non-contributing to the property's significance. Considering the passage of time and the general good integrity of the residence and recreational pavilion, these buildings should be considered contributing to the resource's significance as features associated with the Friend's continued use of the property.

Criteria Consideration A (for religious properties) applies since Deep River derives its primary significance from the history of its Quaker congregation and its association with the settlement of the Deep River area; the movement of the Friends into this area had an important impact on the development of Guilford County.¹²

Though several notable individuals in the county's and state's history have been historically associated with the Deep River Friends, several of whom are buried on the property, the resource does not illustrate the contributions of specific significant individuals. Therefore, consistent with the NRHP Nomination, the resource is not considered eligible for listing under Criterion B.

Due to additions to the Deep River Friend's Meeting House and the extent to which the interior has been updated, the 1875 Italianate brick building is not recommended individually eligible under Criterion C, consistent with the NRHP Nomination. Likewise, the Deep River Friend's Cemetery has experienced changes over the years that reflect its growth and continued use and changing Quaker attitudes towards burial practices as the community of Friends became assimilated into the more mainstream practices of the region. Regardless, the collection of funerary art is not outstanding or

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

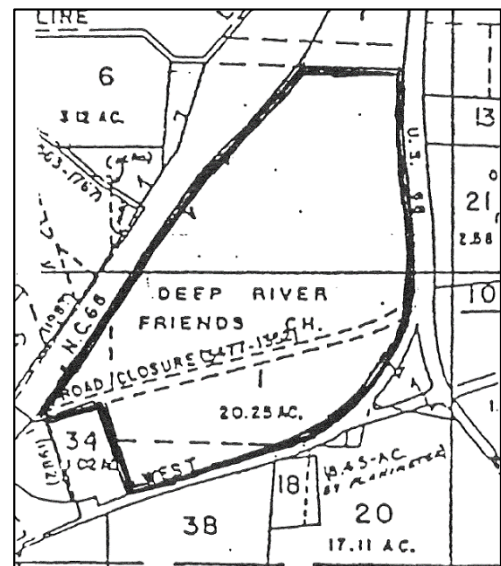
unique compared to other cemeteries from its period of development. Further, the cemetery's design does not represent a significant or unique pattern or trend in cemetery design, rather appears to be the result of a fairly logical and utilitarian progression over time. Therefore, the Deep River Friends Cemetery is recommended individually not eligible under Criterion C, consistent with the NRHP Nomination.

The 1947 Parsonage and the c. 1965 log pavilion are not recommended individually eligible under Criterion C; however, as stated above, due to the passage of time, both should be considered contributing to the significance of the NR-listed property. The Parsonage is a modest residence typical of postwar domestic construction with simple architectural treatments that lacks individual distinction. Similarly, the log pavilion is a utilitarian, recreational structure employing common construction techniques. As such, neither is recommended individually eligible for under Criterion C.

Though not explicitly addressed in the NRHP Nomination, it is unlikely that the resource would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. The resource is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

National Register Eligible Boundary

The NRHP Nomination Form (Oppermann, 1995) described the boundary for the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery as all of lot 11 described generally by Guilford County Tax Map #7005-1022-11. The boundary encompasses the portions of the property retaining integrity that are historically associated with the Deep River Meeting; these include the cemetery which was begun in the mid-eighteenth century and contains grave markers from as early as 1803, and the 1875 Meeting House. Also incorporated in the nominated area are significant resources which include the Uppin' Blocks and commemorative markers of earlier buildings.¹³ Also included are the parsonage and log pavilion which were non-contributing due to age at the time of the NRHP Nomination; however, these are considered contributing as a result of this survey.



NRHP Listed Boundary (Oppermann, 1995)

The legal parcel associated with the Deep River Friends Meeting House and Cemetery (Guilford County Parcel Identification No. 7813413764) does not correspond to the NRHP-listed boundary. As the 1995 NRHP boundary remains accurate and appropriate for the resource, the corresponding tax map was overlaid on current parcel data in ArcGIS and a digital file for the NRHP-listed boundary created. The NRHP listed boundary encompasses 17.1 acres within the legal parcel boundary. The NRHP listed boundary does not include property in the southeast or southwest corners of the parcel which are grassed and landscaped (approximately 0.5 acre) and wooded (approximately 1.45 acres), respectively. These areas are not historically associated with the with the Deep River Meeting.

¹³ Ibid.



Deep River Friends Meeting House and Cemetery

TIP Project U-5974: Proposed NC 68 Improvements
 from SR 1523 (Hickwood Road) to
 SR 1556 (Gallimore Dairy Road)
 Guilford County, North Carolina

Sources: NC OneMap, Guilford County GIS, HNTB North Carolina, P.C. 2019.

VI. (Former) Jordan Dairy Farm (GF1421): Property Description and Evaluation

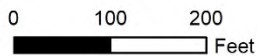
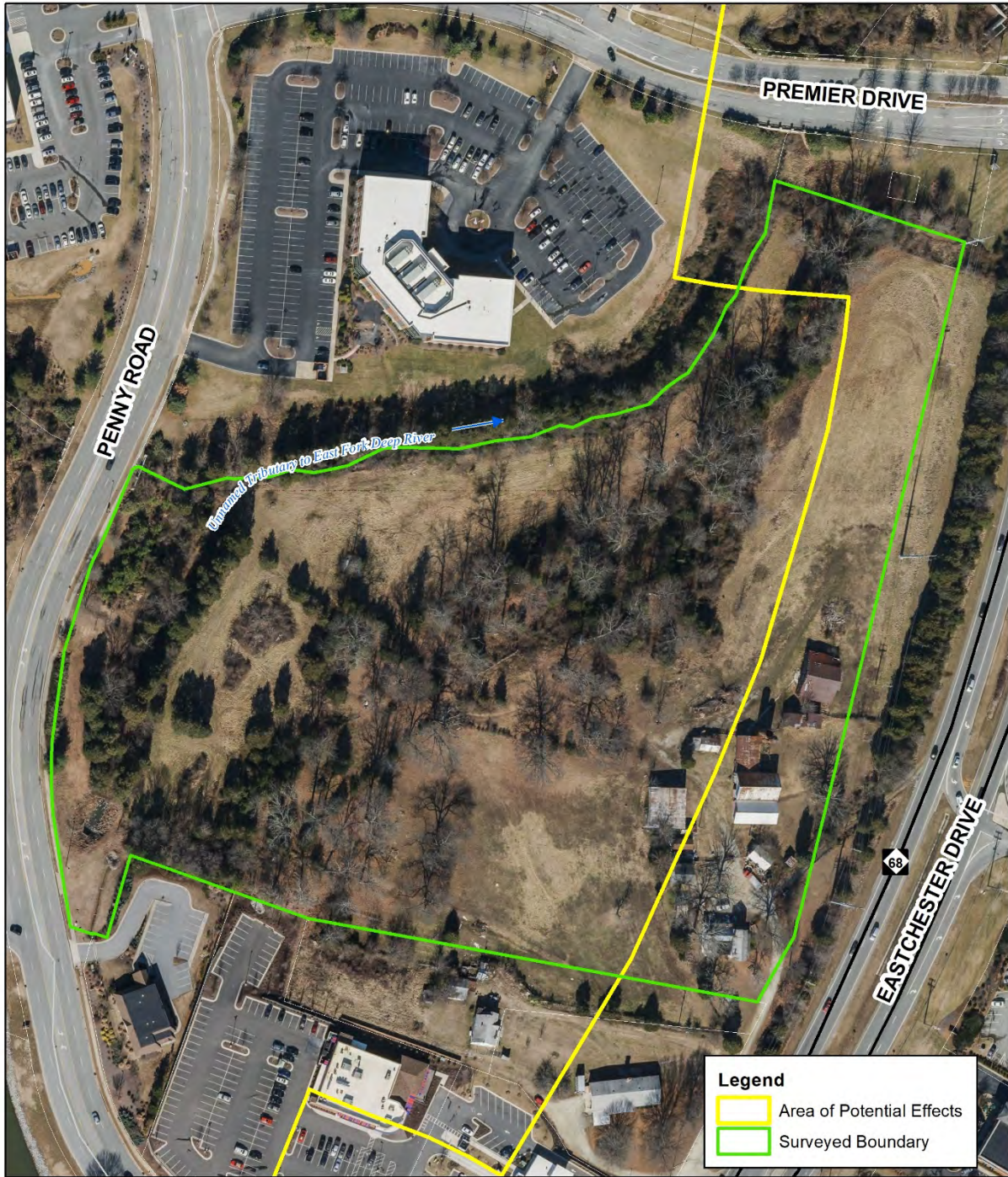
Resource Name	(Former) Jordan Dairy Farm
HPO Survey Site #	GF1421
Address	2725 #2 NC 68 North, High Point
PIN	7813437884
Date(s) of Construction	1903; 1928; 1965
Recommendation	Not Eligible



Jordan Dairy Farm, farm house, view to west

Physical Description

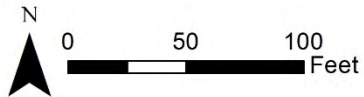
The (former) Jordan Dairy Farm consists of a farmhouse and multiple agricultural outbuildings on approximately 17 acres north of High Point on the west side of NC 68 south of Premier Drive. The family refers to the property as the Jordan Homestead. The property represents the remnants of an expansive agricultural operation in this area of the county under the purview of the Jordan family in the first half of the twentieth century. The house has been previously documented in local histories (Smith 1979; Graybeal 1996) as the “Jordon” House. This evaluation refers to the “Jordan” family, consistent with the spelling used by the family. “Jordon” is used in this evaluation in context, e.g., in reference to historical documents and prior documentation.



Jordan Dairy Farm Overview

TIP Project U-5974: Proposed NC 68 Improvements
 from SR 1523 (Hickwood Road) to
 SR 1556 (Gallimore Dairy Road)
 Guilford County, North Carolina

Sources: NC OneMap, Guilford County GIS, HNTB North Carolina, P.C. 2019.



Jordan Dairy Farm - Site Map

TIP Project U-5974: Proposed NC 68 Improvements from SR 1523 (Hickwood Road) to SR 1556 (Gallimore Dairy Road) Guilford County, North Carolina

Sources: NC OneMap, Guilford County GIS, HNTB North Carolina, P.C. 2019.

Jordan House (Farm House): This three-bay, single pile, two-story side gabled with cornice return I-house faces east towards NC 68 (Eastchester Drive). The house is clad with vinyl siding applied in the 1980s, which include the narrow eaves and porch ceiling. However, the original weatherboard siding is reportedly intact beneath, according to the current owner. The vinyl siding obscures the foundation, which is reportedly brick piers with concrete block infill. The single story hipped roof front porch is supported by turned wood posts with decorative, pierced jigsaw brackets and likewise sits on brick piers infilled with concrete block. The front door is a wood panel with light and is centered on the façade. Windows on the façade are 6/6 wood sash with 4/4 wood sashes on other elevations; decorative vinyl shutters are present on the main house mass. An exterior brick chimney is present on the rear elevation in the north room and an interior brick chimney was observed breaking the center of the rear roof slope. An interior survey of the house was not permitted, though the current owner indicated it was updated with drywall and drop ceilings. The interview indicated the I-house is a center hall with quarter-turn staircase and two rooms on each floor.



Jordan House façade, view to the northwest



Jordan House oblique view to southeast



Jordan House rear elevation, view to east



Jordan House south elevation, view to north

A rear, one-story ell was added to the north end of the house at an unknown time, though before 1965 based on historic aerial imagery. An enclosed, hip-roofed porch extends along the north elevation of the ell addition. A second one-story ell addition extends from the west end of the rear ell paralleling the main mass of the house and terminates at its' southern end in a bay window with three 4/4 wood sash windows under a half-pyramidal roof. Historic aerial imagery indicates this second addition occurred between 1965 and 1968. For a short period of time, this second addition resulted in a small rear

courtyard which was filled in with a third shed addition roughly 45 years ago (early to mid-1970s). It was with this last addition, according to the current owner, that indoor bathrooms were introduced to the house.

Garage: The two-bay garage with apartment above was reportedly constructed on the property, north of the Jordan house, in the mid-1960s; the garage appears in an aerial image dated 1965. The front gable frame building is set on a concrete foundation and is clad in asbestos shingles. One wood panel rolling garage door remains in the east elevation; the other appears to have been removed. A central brick chimney breaks the roof ridge. The second story is lit by regularly placed 3/1 wood sash windows of varying size and is accessed by a wood and glass door and stairwell in the southwest corner of the structure.



Garage oblique view of façade, view to southwest



South elevation of Garage, view to northeast

Shed 1: This small, gabled structure northwest of the Jordan House was in place by the mid-1960s based on historic aerial imagery. The simple frame shed is clad with board-and-batten and features a board-and-batten door in the east elevation; the roof is clad in standing seam metal. The structure sits on a stone and mortar foundation and an open, post-framed shed extends from the south elevation.

Equipment Shed 1: This two-bay open equipment shed located north of the Jordan House was constructed after 1982 based on historic aerial imagery. Wood posts support the side gable roof with standing seam metal cladding.



Shed 1 (foreground), view to northwest. Garage in background.



Equipment Shed 1, view to northeast

Shed 2: This prefabricated shed appears in historic aerial imagery after 1982.

Shed 3: This prefabricated shed appears in historic aerial imagery after 1999.



Shed 2, view to northwest



Shed 3, view to south

Well House and Tack Room: The well house and tack room are located south of the equipment shed. The concrete block well house sits on a poured concrete foundation and is covered with a wood frame shed roof clad in standing seam metal. A simple wood batten door is affixed to the south elevation. The tack room is attached to the west elevation of the well house and is a simple wood frame structure with an entry in the east elevation, adjacent and perpendicular to the west elevation of the well house. A small window opening is located in the south elevation. The tack room features a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal. These structures appear in aerial imagery dated 1965 and, based on materials and condition, were likely constructed in the late-1940s or early 1950s.

Equipment Shed 2: The equipment shed 2 is a large, four-bay pole-frame shed structure located south of the Milk House. The structure is clad in metal siding and roofing. This structure is absent in aerial imagery dated 1965, but appears in a 1982 aerial image. Based on materials and conditions, equipment shed 2 likely dates to the mid-1970s.



Well house (right) and tack room (left), view to northwest



Equipment shed 2, view to southwest

Equipment Shed 3: This side gable structure was relocated to the property after 1982 according to historic aerial imagery. The current owner stated that this structure originated from another Jordan

property to the west. The structure was placed on a concrete block foundation directly south of the double crib barn. A simple wood swinging double-door is located in the east elevation permitting access to a small pasture enclosure, and the south elevation consists of a series of four wood sliding doors. All other elevations are clad with weatherboard. The roof features exposed rafter tails and open sheathing clad in standing seam metal.



Equipment shed 3, view to the northeast



Equipment shed 3 (left), double crib barn and silos (right), view to the northwest

Double Crib Barn: The front gable double crib barn is reportedly as old as the main residence, dating to at least 1903. The current owner indicated a similar style house was present on the site prior to 1903, but burned. It is possible the barn may predate 1903. However, field investigation did not provide additional evidence that could conclusively confirm a date.

The breezeway is accessible by a sliding door in each gable end with eight animal pens (cribs) arranged along either side. The barn is constructed of hand hewn logs fastened by mortise and tenon technique. Later additions and alterations often employ nominal lumber fastened by nail or screw. The walls and roof have open sheathing that is finished with German siding and a metal roof. The concrete block foundation replaced a stone foundation at an unknown date.



Double crib barn, view to east. Equipment shed 3 at right, milk parlor and silos at left.



Double crib barn (right), equipment shed 3 (left) view to southwest

Milk Parlor: The gabled milk parlor was added to the north elevation of the double crib barn and is accessible via a door from one of the animal pens. A raised concrete floor traverses the center of the milk parlor and exits the north elevation via a doorway. The milk house would accommodate 22 cows at a time. The building sits on a poured in slat concrete foundation and is clad with metal. Based on materials and construction technique, specifically the concrete foundation, the milk parlor and complementary milk house (described below) were likely constructed around the same time as each other and correspond to the development of the farm for dairy production. This transition appears to have occurred in the late 1920s, contemporaneous with the adjacent silos.



Milk Parlor, view to east



Milk Parlor (center), view to southeast

Milk House: Located west of the milk parlor is the milk house, a small side-gabled frame structure. This house stored the milk collected in the parlor for pick-up by a distributor. The milk house is set on a poured in slat concrete foundation and is clad in weatherboard siding. A doorway is centered on the south elevation and flanked by two window openings, however neither door nor windows remain. A shed lean-to extends from the west elevation, enclosed on three sides, to form a tractor shed. Based on materials and construction technique, the milk house appears to date to the late 1920s.



Milk House, view to northeast



Milk House, view to southeast

Silos: Two metal panel silos on poured concrete foundations sit adjacent to the northeast corner of the milk parlor. The initials of the three Jordan brothers (H.H., C.E., and R.T) are inscribed in the silo foundations as are the presumed dates of construction, 1928 (the western silo) and 1930 (the eastern silo). The silos housed silage fodder for the dairy cows.



Silos, view to southeast (Milk Parlor at right)



Silo foundation (east) detail, "H.H.J. 9/20/1930"

Corn Crib and Granary: These small auxiliary structures are located northeast of the silos and consist of frame construction on stone piers. The dates of construction for these structures are unknown but may pre-date the conversion of the farm to dairying in the late 1920s based on construction technique and materials. The corn crib consists of three bays, or two cribs and a breezeway, under a gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The gable ends are clad in batten boards. The granary is clad in metal siding and the gable roof in standing seam metal. Simple metal-clad doors are located in each gable end.



Corn Crib, view to southeast (granary at left)



Corn Crib (left) and Granary (right), view to north

Chicken Coops: Two historic chicken coops – one of which is collapsed – are located northwest of the Milk House and are associated with the remnants of a chicken run north and west of the simple structures. The standing chicken coop is a simple shed structure with weatherboard siding and a door in the east elevation. The south elevation is mostly open, showing exposed structural studs enclosed with hardware cloth.

Hog House: A wood frame shed-roofed hog house is located north of the chicken coops. The simple structure is set on a stone and log foundation with weatherboard siding. A narrow entry is located in the west elevation. Similar to the chicken coops, the remnants of a n animal run extend from the west and north side of the hog house.

Hay Barn (collapsed): North of the corn crib and granary is a hay barn that has fallen into disrepair and recently collapsed.



Chicken coops, view to northwest



Hog house, view to northeast



Hay barn (collapsed), view to northeast



Work zone, view to north

Landscape

The roughly 17-acre agricultural property is divided into three distinct zones delineated by wood post and barbwire fencing and a series of metal swinging gates: (1) the domestic zone, consisting of the Jordan House and auxiliary outbuildings, including shed 1, the garage, and equipment shed 1; (2) the work zone, consisting of shed 2, the tack house and well house, double crib barn, milk parlor, milk house, and equipment sheds 2 and 3; and (3) the pasture, consisting of the silos, corn crib and granary, hay barn (collapsed), shed 3, hog house, and chicken coops. Pastures remain to the north and west of the domestic and work zones, though are no longer actively cultivated. The fencing and metal gates delineating these zones are likely historic features, though the components have been updated and replaced as needed. Interior fencelines are generally overgrown with hardwoods and cedar.

Circulation through the site is generally north-south trending. A historic driveway trace is evident extending northeast from the house and intersecting NC 68 (Eastchester Drive) though is no longer in use; entry to the property is gained via a shared gravel driveway from the south. This drive continues through the property, past the double crib barn and the milk house, extending into the surrounding pasture to the north and west. A road trace continues to the west through the property and crosses “the branch”, an unnamed tributary to the East Fork Deep River. The road trace crosses the branch on earth placed on a large concrete pipe and then dissipates in the earth fill east of Penny Road. The branch flows

north along the west side of the property. An overhead transmission line was installed in the early 2000s and parallels NC 68 along the east side of the property.



Pasture, view to the south from the northern property boundary



Pasture, view to the east

Historical Background

The Guilford County Tax Assessor attributes a 1903 construction date to the Jordan House; Smith (1979) and Graybeal (1996) attributed a late-nineteenth century construction date. The form of the house was widely popular throughout the late nineteenth century and into the early decades of the twentieth century; the minimal applied ornamentation does not further refine a construction date. However, the interview with the current owner suggests the Guilford County Tax Assessor date is accurate, and a 1903 construction date is maintained by this survey.

The 1895 *Map of Guilford County* depicts the name “N.P. Henly” northeast of the Deep River Friends Meeting House in the area of the resource. The Jordon name appears in the November 1908 *Map of Guilford County* northeast of the Deep River Friends Meeting House near the site of the resource and roughly corresponds with the construction date of the house. Benjamin Arthur (February 20, 1869–January 30, 1924) and Pearl Jordan (March 30, 1880–October 23, 1931)¹⁴ were first listed in the Deep River neighborhood of Guilford County in the 1910 census. The Jordan’s maintained a “general farm” and had five children, Hubert Henley (“H.H.”; May 19, 1914–February 9, 1994), Clarence (“C.E.”; b. 1905, d. unknown), Vera (b. 1907, d. unknown), Reuben (“R.T.”, b. 1909, d. unknown), and Arthur (b. 1910, d. unknown). According to the current owner, his grandfather H.H. assumed ownership of the Jordan homestead; H.H.’s brothers C.E. and R.T. stayed close, helping out on the homestead and in the family’s dairy operation, occupying homes carved out of the Jordan family holdings. (As mentioned above, H.H.J, C.E.J, and R.T.J. are engraved in the silo foundations.)

By 1930, H.H. was listed as the head of household and as an unpaid worker (member of family); he was generally classified as a laborer on a dairy farm, presumably the Jordan Dairy Farm. H.H. married Opal (Westmoreland) March 6, 1934 in Danville, Virginia and their first son, Colon Hubert, was born December 15, 1936 (d. March 2, 2014). The 1920 Guilford County Soil Survey noted that farm labor in

¹⁴ Benjamin and Pearl Jordan are buried in the Deep River Friends Cemetery.

the county was scarce, and not available at all in some sections. Many farmers exchanged labor. In 1919, less than 500 farms, or about 12 percent of the total, reported an expenditure for labor.¹⁵

The Jordan Dairy Farm was a self-sufficient operation. Corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, and cotton were the most important crops in the county in the latter decades of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Only the southeastern portion of the county was well-suited for cotton. As of 1920, corn and wheat were the most important subsistence crops and tobacco was cultivated as the principal cash crop in Guilford County. (The Jordan Dairy Farm lacks any evidence of an historic association with tobacco farming.) Some of the wheat and corn was sold, however, oats, rye, hay and green grains were generally grown as feed for work stock and cattle. Practically every farm in the county produced garden vegetables for home use, including but not limited to Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, saccharine sorghum, and small quantities of fruits, including apples, peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, and plums.¹⁶ In addition to dairy cows, the Jordan Dairy Farm kept work animals (horses and mules), and chickens and hogs for household consumption. The farm reportedly kept about 150 chickens at any given time and slaughtered about eight hogs a year to produce sausage.

Dairy farming seems to have quickly become the principal focus and economic backbone of the Jordan farm with the construction of the two silos in 1928 and 1930. As mentioned, the 1930 census record indicates H.H. worked on a dairy farm (as opposed to the “general farm” operated at the time of the 1910 census) which would indicate the complementary dairying structures (i.e., milk parlor and milk house) were in place by 1930.

Dairy farming along NC 68 began to decline in the late 1960s as suburban sprawl extended from the nearby cities of Greensboro and High Point, replacing agricultural land with new residential and commercial developments. Opal Jordan sold 91 acres of dairy land in 1978 in the area of Penny Road.¹⁷

The Jordan Dairy Farm was visited by architectural historians in 1978-79 and in 1995 for regional inventory studies for the NC Department of Cultural Resources. The inventories, though, focused on the residence only. Smith (1979) first identified the house as the “Jordon House”, at which time the vinyl siding had not been applied. The short description notes the presence of molded trim, cornice, and porch with sawn detail. The rear additions were present at this time. Graybeal (1996) recorded the Jordon House and assigned the HPO Survey Site Number GF1421. Though the condition of the house was not addressed, the mid-1990s photograph does appear to show the vinyl siding in place.

¹⁵ Journey et al, 1920.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Burchette, 2004.



"Jordan House" (Smith 1979)



"Jordan House" (Graybeal 1996)

Architectural Context

In Guilford County, prices for farm products remained deflated for thirty or more years after the Civil War. Construction slowed until the economy began its recovery and few buildings of distinction were built in the county during the immediate post-war period. This continued for a longer period in this area of small Quaker farmers generally uninterested in the latest stylistic trends. As a result, the architecture of the area continued to be simple and modest throughout the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, even when reflecting new artistic styles.¹⁸

Patrick (2001) describes two disparate paths rural domestic architecture followed in Guilford County in the decades leading up to World War I. The path from which the Jordan House appears to emerge is the first described by Patrick, that characterized by the vernacular "triple-A" roof form associated with the influential Model Farm and local subsistence farming. In 1868, the "Baltimore Association of Friends to Advise and Assist Friends of the Southern States" established the Model Farm to demonstrate improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry to local farmers. The original farmhouse, a two-story, three-bay, single-pile house with center hall plan and center gable on the façade, set a precedent for simple farm dwellings constructed during the next thirty to forty years. The building type became popular throughout Guilford County, and remained so into the early decades of the twentieth century. Most of these houses, supported by small scale subsistence farming, were not large or elaborate. Restrained stylistic details sometimes were applied to the basic form.¹⁹

Though lacking the centered front gable that defines the triple-A house form, the Jordan House exhibits the basic characteristics of the simple house form and modest stylistic applications. The house plan and form conforms to the nationally recognized I-house form. McAlester (2015) describes the two-story I-house as a traditional British folk form with its origins in the pre-railroad era that experienced a resurgence after the arrival of the railroad over much of the eastern United States. Graybeal (1996) attributes the "National Folk" style to the Jordan House, a style inspired by the arrival of the railroad in the latter half of the nineteenth century, which facilitated the construction of modest dwellings far from water transport. With this new mode of transportation, construction was no longer restricted to the use

¹⁸ Oppermann, 1995.

¹⁹ Patrick, 2001.

of local materials and lumber from distant sawmills could be moved more efficiently over longer distances.

The assemblage of agricultural outbuildings associated with the Jordan Dairy Farm are common to dairy farms from this period of development and consist of a series of structures associated with the housing of livestock and processing of milk. The structures are utilitarian in design, conforming to standard typologies and with minimal stylistic application, if any.

As illustrated in Patrick's (2001) survey in support of the intensive evaluation of the Futrell-MacKay-Armstrong House, late nineteenth century and early twentieth century two-story, triple-bay, single pile houses are well represented in Guilford County. Similar examples can be found throughout the Piedmont region, and beyond. Very often, the house form is associated with an historic agricultural component and agricultural outbuildings.



Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm (GF1826) house (at left) and frame barn (at right), view to north

The Schoolfield-Hatcher Farm (GF1826) house located northeast of Greensboro in Guilford County was determined NRHP-eligible under Criteria A and C in 2006. Though the house is in overall poor repair, the two-story, single-pile, triple-bay I-house features exterior end brick chimneys, a feature common to the house form, and a hipped roof front porch supported by simple replacement wood posts. The weatherboard siding was covered with asphalt siding and a rear one-story ell addition with attached shed porch extends from the west side of the house. The house features cornice returns and 6/6 wood sash windows.



Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms (GF4959) house, view to northwest

The Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms (GF4959) located southeast of Greensboro in Guilford County was listed in the NRHP in 2009 under Criterion A in the area of agriculture and ethnic heritage (black). The Foust and Carpenter families constructed a cluster of house and agricultural buildings along Mt. Hope Church and Carpenter House Roads between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. According to the NRHP Nomination (Fearnbach, 2009), field patterns and road systems within the 325-acre farm district have been consistent since 1937. The circa 1898 weatherboard-clad frame I-house rests on a continuous concrete block foundation with deep boxed cornice and gable

end returns and a metal roof. The house features brick gable-end chimneys and 6/6 and 4/4 wood sashes. This example includes narrow 4/4 windows flanking the chimney on the north elevation. A

replacement flat-roofed entry porch with turned posts and a concrete floor shelters the double-leaf front door, which has tall, arched, glazed panes over raised panels, some original hardware, and an early twentieth-century screened door. A circa 1910 kitchen ell extends from the rear elevation and features a gabled entrance porch on the north elevation with turned bracketed posts, a wood floor, and wood steps. The recessed porch on the ell's south elevation was enclosed to create a bathroom in the 1950s. The interior retains flush board wall sheathing, beadboard ceilings, pine floors, four-panel doors, and post-and-lintel mantels. The flush board walls of the north first-floor room were covered with knotty-pine paneling in the 1940s. The ell encompasses a circa 1950s kitchen with paneled walls and a linoleum floor at the west end, a pantry at the southwest corner of the kitchen, a central room with flush board wall sheathing, and a circa 1950s bathroom south of the central room.²⁰

The NRHP-listed Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms district encompasses six dwellings and 29 outbuildings on 325 acres. Among the inventory of contributing structures are: a late-nineteenth-century tenant house; an early-twentieth-century frame barn; a circa 1930s frame barn; a frame corn crib; a frame pack house; two frame equipment sheds; a mid-to-late nineteenth-century log house with frame additions; the ruins of a log tobacco barn; a circa 1875 tenant house; and a circa 1950s equipment shed. The log tobacco barn northwest of the tenant house complex was moved to its current location around 1947 from the Dick family property further north. The Dean Dick Farm includes a log dwelling, a log milk barn, a frame icehouse, and three modern outbuildings. The district's most recently constructed residence is a small frame house John B. Carpenter Jr. and his father John B. Carpenter Sr. erected by the lake in the southern section of their property in the 1940s.

The Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm (GF1923) is located in the southeastern corner of Guilford County. The resource was determined NRHP-eligible in 2015 under Criterion A in the area of agriculture and Criterion C in the area of architecture. The two-story, three-bay, single-pile with rear wing I-house was built in 1881. The house rests on a replacement concrete block foundation and is clad in weatherboard siding with 6/6 wood sashes and operable louvered wood shutters in most windows. The partial-width hipped roof porch is supported by turned posts with decorative millwork brackets which covers a centered, double-leaf wood and glass doors. The side gabled roof has boxed eaves and wide fascia in the gable ends with exterior end brick chimneys.²¹



Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm (GF1923) house, view to northwest

Among the contributing agricultural outbuildings on the 90-acre Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm are a wood frame well house, a nineteenth century one-and-one-half story log outbuilding, a c. 1920s

²⁰ Fearnbach, 2009.

²¹ Groesbeck, 2015.

machine shed, a mid- to late 1960s wood post machine shed, a log house (wood storage), a nineteenth century log barn encased in a twentieth century frame structure, and a drive-through, frame corn crib.²²

Integrity

Though the arrangement of the house and the outbuildings reflect historic organization and circulation patterns consistent with dairy farming practices in the state and county, and the introduction of outbuildings reflect its continued use as a dairy farm and homestead, the degree to which material alterations and general disrepair have altered individual buildings results in an overall loss of historic integrity. Despite this, and the loss of surrounding acreage historically associated with dairying on the property, the collection of buildings continues to convey the feeling of an early twentieth century dairy farm. Aside from equipment shed 2, there is no evidence to suggest any of the historic-age buildings have been moved from their original location. Extensive commercial development along the NC 68 corridor – some of which has occurred on historic Jordan family landholdings – encroaches on all sides of the property and alters the resource's setting. Further, the introduction of the overhead transmission line and towers in the early 2000s along the east side of the property also contributes to the loss of setting. Though several agricultural outbuildings remain on the property, the property no longer operates as a dairy farm and complementary agricultural activities have also ceased; thus, integrity of association is no longer intact.

Rear ell additions are commonly observed on turn-of-the-twentieth-century I-houses and reflect the adaptation of a relatively modest house type for continued use. While two of the rear additions on the Jordan House appear to date to the historic period, taken as a whole, and in consideration of the reported interior updates, the house no longer represents an intact example of the type and design integrity has been compromised. The associated, historic-age agricultural outbuildings similarly exhibit a continuity of use, including the milk parlor addition to the double crib barn. However, the overall disrepair of the agricultural outbuildings contributes to a loss of design integrity for each building type.

Though the property retains some historic materials, specifically in the windows and porch supports on the Jordan House, and the weatherboard and German siding remaining on complementary agricultural outbuildings, material alterations and general disrepair prevent the property from conveying integrity of materials and workmanship. The wholesale application of vinyl has altered the siding profile and muted any other historic architectural features associated with the Jordan House. Similarly, the replacement of the foundation on the double crib barn diminishes integrity of materials and workmanship. In other instances, the loss of windows and doors (e.g., milk house) prevent individual structures from conveying integrity of materials and workmanship.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

The Jordan Dairy Farm is recommended not eligible under Criterion A in the area of agriculture. Though the property retains distinct zones, a full array of complementary outbuildings in association with a farm house, and circulation patterns, the diminishment of the property's acreage coupled with the general disrepair of the outbuildings and discontinued agricultural use of the property prevent it from conveying a significant association with agricultural history. Though the Jordan Dairy Farm represents one of only a few remaining agricultural properties on the NC 68 corridor, other farm complexes in the county better

²² Ibid.

represent historic farming practices from the early twentieth century, including the Thomas R. Greeson House and Farm, Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms, and Ragsdale Farm.

The Jordan Dairy Farm is recommended not eligible under Criterion B, as research did not reveal an association with individuals significant in local history. The Jordan family was one of several in the area, and one of many in the county, practicing dairy farming in the first half of the twentieth century. Research did not reveal individual members of the Jordan family that made an identifiable and significant contribution to local history. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

The Jordan Dairy Farm is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. While the house retains some historic materials, as evident in the wood sashes, doors, and porch columns and brackets, it no longer represents an intact example of its type. Though rear additions were common to this modest house type, the Jordan House appears to have undergone three distinct additions, most recently in the 1970s. The diminished material integrity, compromised design integrity, and loss of integrity of setting, prevent the Jordan House from conveying significance in the area of architecture.

Overall, the agricultural outbuildings represent common building types and lack individual distinction. Though the double crib barn retains evidence of its log construction, the weatherboard cladding and later update to the building foundation prevent it from being a good and representative example. Likewise, material alterations and general disrepair prevent the other complementary outbuildings from conveying individual architectural significance. Therefore, these resources are recommended not eligible under Criterion C.

It appears unlikely that the resource would yield any important historical information not readily available from other sources. Therefore, the resource is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

VII. Sources

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