



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James G. Martin, Governor
Patric Dorsey, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

January 2, 1992

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
P.O. Box 26806
Raleigh, N.C. 27611

CH 91-0603

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for the
Winston-Salem Northern Beltway (Western
Section), Forsyth County, R-2247, 6.628001T,
ER 92-7484

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of November 1, 1991, concerning the above project. We have reviewed the historic structures survey report by Langdon Edmunds Oppermann and offer our comments.

The following properties within the area of potential effect are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- NR FY185 John Jacob Schaub House (N 145). The John Jacob Schaub House was placed on the National Register on October 7, 1982.
- NR FY616 Samuel B. Stauber House and Barn (N 245). The Samuel B. Stauber House and Barn were placed on the National Register on January 12, 1988.

The following properties were included on our state study list on April 8, 1982, for possible nomination to the National Register and are in effect considered eligible:

- FY639 Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House (N 326)
- FY259 Ploughboy Jarvis Farm (N 199)
- NR FY620 John Henry Kapp Farm (N 464)
- FY0618 Thomas Jefferson Kapp House (N 466)
- FY3220 Pfafftown Historic District. Please refer to the attachment for questions and comments concerning the historic district.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criteria cited:

- FY315 Doub-Yarbrough House (N 100). Criterion C--The house is significant as a little-altered example of the application of Colonial Revival ornamentation onto the traditional T-house form.
- FY583 Columbus Kapp Farm (N 454). Criterion A--The property with its house, lands, and extant associated outbuildings represents agricultural practices in Forsyth County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Criterion C--The house is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century brick-nogged Victorian I-house.
- FY581 Constantine C. Stoltz House (N 407). Criterion C--The house is an unusual and rare example of the dog-trot form in Forsyth County.

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they have undergone numerous character-altering changes:

- FY260 Jack Boyer House (N 188)
- FY281 Century Oak Farm (N 97)
- FY690 Clayton House (N 408)
- FY654 Alpheus Conrad House (N 98)
- FY640 Jessie Thomas Conrad House (N 319)
- FY275 Simeon Cook House (N 200)
- FY2127 Emery Daub House (N 135)
- FY2130 Allen Harper Log House (N 24)
- FY138 Hauser House (N 45)
- FY656 Henry Wesley Johnson House (N 203)
- FY617 Eugene Thomas Kapp House (N 465)
- FY619 Kapps Mill Miller's House (N 467)
- FY623 Wesley Kearney House and John Henry Keaney House (N 356A, N 356B)
- FY584 Edwin F. Shore House (N 231)
- FY675 Erastus E. Speas House (N 241)
- FY603 Wolff-Moser House (N 496)

FY2126 Brookberry Farms (N 89, N 92-96). Brookberry Farms is also not eligible for listing in the National Register because its period of significance did not begin until the late 1940s.

Until additional information for the properties listed below is provided, we are unable to make a determination of their eligibility for listing in the National Register:

- FY2117 Hope Moravian Church (N 210)
- FY2131 John William Kapp Barn (N 455) - alt.
- FY2128 Doub/Conrad House (N 343) - alt.
- FY2129 James W. Franklin House (N 341) - alt.
- FY2133 Albert Pfaff House (N 327) - alt.
- FY2134 Robertson House (N 201) - alt.
- FY0137 Sharon United Methodist Church (N 47) - alt.
- FY2135 John Speas House (N 406) - alt.
- FY97 Transou-Davis House (N 123) - alt.

In general the report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior. However, specific concerns and/or corrections which need to be addressed in the revisions to the final report are attached for the author's use.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,


David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

Attachment

cc: L. J. Ward
B. Church
Langdon Oppermann

bc: 106
Southern/Stancil
County
RF

ATTACHMENT

Historic Structures Survey Report for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway (Western Section), Forsyth County, R-2247, 6.628001T, ER 92-7484

Specific Comments:

- OK
copy below
1. Hope Moravian Church (N 210). Please provide details about the mid-1970s renovations done to bring the church up to code. This information will determine if the interior of the 1896 building retains its integrity. We agree that the 1964 education building and the 1970s brick hyphen additions do not compromise the integrity of the 1896 church building.

In addition, we feel that the statement on page 40, "It is the only Moravian . . . 1950s," needs to be refined since the Clemmons Moravian Church (ca. 1901) is also a Moravian community building located in western Forsyth County.

2. J. W. Kapp Barn (N 455). We feel that virtually all intact examples of once-important barns with German origins are likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register. Additional information as to the degree and nature of any alterations to the barn is needed to make a final determination.
3. Pfafftown Historic District. On the Pfafftown Historic District map (page 90) only eight structures are identified within the district's boundaries. Please indicate on the map all contributing properties so that we may have an idea of the ratio of contributing to noncontributing properties. This information will also help determine whether the boundaries shown on the map are appropriate.
4. Though we are inclined to agree that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register, please provide a photograph of the overall exterior view of each property so that we may make a final determination of eligibility and our records will be complete:

Doub Conrad House (N 343) 140 → ✓

James W. Franklin House (N 341) 142 ✓

Albert Pfaff House (N 327) 125 ✓

Robertson House (N 201) 124 ✓

Sharon United Methodist Church (N 47) 20 ✓

John Speas House (n 406) 157 ✓

Transou-Davis House (N 123) 122 ✓



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James G. Martin, Governor
Patric Dorsey, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

February 25, 1992

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Winston-Salem Northern Beltway
Forsyth County, R-2247, ER 92-7741

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of January 13, 1992, transmitting your findings for archaeological sites 31FY626, 818, and 830, the archival research report prepared by Langdon Edmunds Oppermann, and North Carolina Department of Transportation's letter of January 7, 1992. While we agree that none of the three sites warrants preservation in place, we disagree with your finding that 31FY626 should not be included in the Pfafftown Historic District which was previously determined eligible by our agencies' concurrence.

Based on the original survey report and Ms. Oppermann's research we believe there is a clear relationship between 31FY626 (Holder-Flynt House and Barn Site) and the Pfafftown Historic District. We also believe the archaeological site should be included as a contributing element within the historic district's boundaries under all the National Register criteria since it contributes to an understanding of the development of the Pfafftown community; is associated with individuals important to the community; is a representative example of a farm complex located along the edge of a closely-knit rural Moravian community; and is likely to yield information about the history of that community. In determining the importance of individuals, relative wealth is not always an appropriate measure. In this case the Holder family's selling land for a church at below market value and the fact that they were developing their property during the period that Pfafftown was developing are sufficient enough to establish their significance to the historic district.

Until an alignment is selected we do not believe a finding of effect for 31FY830 is appropriate. We will, however, be happy to address the effect of the northern beltway on the site once an alignment is selected.

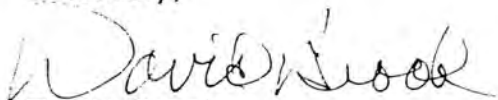
Nicholas L. Graf
February 25, 1992, Page 2

Although not addressed in your letter, we assume your previous commitment to a 100 percent survey will be implemented once the final alignment is selected.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: L. J. Ward
L. Novick
B. Church
Forsyth County Joint HPC
L. Oppermann

bc: 106
Claggett
Stancil
County
RF



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James G. Martin, Governor
Patric Dorsey, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

April 7, 1992

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Addendum to Historic Structures Survey
Report for Winston-Salem Northern Beltway
(Western Section), Forsyth County, R-2247,
6.628001T, ER 92-8004

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of March 9, 1992, concerning the above project. We have reviewed the addendum to the historic structures survey report by Langdon Edmunds Oppermann and offer our comments.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they have undergone numerous character-altering changes:

- John William Kapp Barn (N455)
- Doub/Conrad House (N343)
- James W. Franklin House (N341)
- Albert Pfaff House (N327)
- Robertson House (N201)
- Sharon United Methodist Church (N47)
- John Speas House (N406)
- Transou-Davis House (N123)

Also, we have reviewed the additional information concerning contributing and non-contributing properties in the Pfafftown Historic District. We feel that the preliminary boundaries shown are appropriate, noting that the final

boundaries cannot be determined until the Holder-Flynt site is incorporated into the district.

As for the Hope Moravian Church (N210), we understand per telephone conversations with Barbara Church of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), that additional documentation concerning the property will be submitted for our review. We will offer our comments regarding the eligibility of the church upon receipt of NCDOT's documentation.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: L. J. Ward
B. Church
Langdon Edmunds Oppermann

bc: 106
Southern/Stancil
County
RF



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James G. Martin, Governor
Patric Dorsey, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

April 24, 1992

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

RE: Addendum to Historic Structures Survey Report for
Winston-Salem Northern Beltway (Western Section),
Forsyth County, R-2247, 6.628001T, ER 92-8231

Dear Mr. Graff:

We have received a letter dated April 16, 1992, and additional documentation for the Hope Moravian Church (N210) from the North Carolina Department of Transportation. We have reviewed this information along with the addendum to the historic structures survey report by Langdon Edmunds Oppermann and offer our comments.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we believe the property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under:

Criterion A--The church is significant for religious history in the context of the Moravian Church.

Criterion C--The church is significant for its architecture as a representative of late 19th-early 20th C. frame churches

If the Federal Highway Administration does not concur with our finding, you have the option of requesting a formal Determination of Eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106, codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

* 5/11/93 Upon closer consideration and review, we feel it's prob. not eligible for NHP.

-RS
(letter to NADOT)
FHWA.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Brook". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "D".

David Brook, Deputy State
Historic Preservation Officer

DB:tmm

cc: L.J. Ward
Barbara Church
Langdon Edmunds Oppermann

REPORT

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES IN THE AREA OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY (WESTERN SECTION)

FORSYTH COUNTY

State Clearinghouse Number 91-E-4220-0603
N.C.D.O.T. TIP Number R-2247
State Project No. 6.628001T
EHA Job No. 12208

Prepared for:

ESPEY-HUSTON and ASSOCIATES, INC.
P.O. Box 36231
Charlotte, NC 28236

February 1992

LANGDON EDMUNDS OPPERMAN
Preservation & Planning Consultant
1500 Overbrook Avenue Winston-Salem, NC 27104
919/721-1949 fax 919/777-8641

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Copy of Materials Received as "RFP"	
Copy of Portions of Consultant's Contract	
Copy of SHPO Guidelines	
Copy of NCDOT Guidelines	
Composite of USGS Maps showing	Folded in back of report location of properties

Submitted Concurrently to the SHPO:
North Carolina Site Forms
Photographs of unrecorded properties over 50 years old
Project map

List of Maps and Charts

<i>List of eligible properties</i>	<i>page 3</i>
<i>List of non-eligible properties</i>	<i>page 4</i>
<i>Map showing location of Forsyth County in the state</i>	<i>page 7</i>
<i>State map showing Forsyth County</i>	<i>page 8</i>
<i>Map showing study area and locations of eligible and listed properties</i>	<i>page 9</i>
<i>USGS maps showing locations of all recorded properties</i>	<i>Folded in back of report</i>

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SECTION
ER LIBRARY

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This is a report of the architectural survey of the area of potential impact of the proposed construction of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway in Forsyth County, North Carolina. The Consultant, Langdon E. Oppermann, conducted all research, survey, and interviews and prepared this report. Photographers were Ms. Oppermann and an assistant, Elizabeth Godwin. Two main corridors with various crossovers are currently under consideration. The study area is generally west of the city of Winston-Salem.

The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate historic and architectural resources in the project's area of potential effect. The information is to be used as a part of the environmental study of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway project, enabling the engineers and transportation planners to protect significant historic buildings from the adverse effects of the new bypass.

Initial research and a reconnaissance survey of historic architecture was conducted by the Consultant in June of 1990; a large study area was surveyed. Using USGS maps, every road and structure within that area was inspected. Over 72 square miles were surveyed. Most of the area contains rich farmland and is primarily in residential and farm use. In July, 1990, a preliminary list of historic buildings in that area was prepared and submitted to Espey-Huston & Associates, Inc. (EHA) for their use in determining locations of study corridors. In October of 1990, Ms. Oppermann was sent maps showing the study corridors and instructed to begin the in-depth field research which continued into June, 1991. During this work, several corridor routes were eliminated by EHA, most notably the elimination of a corridor which would have posed a significant effect on the Bethania Historic District. After receipt of these corridor changes, the Consultant determined the Area of Potential Effect. The report was submitted in July, 1991. Revisions suggested by NCDOT were incorporated into this final report which was submitted in October, 1991.

Summary of Previous Architectural Surveys

Forsyth County was surveyed in the late 1970s by Gwynne S. Taylor. That project resulted in publication of an inventory in 1981. Until the survey work conducted by Ms. Oppermann for the Northern Beltway project, few additional properties in Forsyth County had been added to the files of the State Historic Preservation Office.

At the time of this report, two properties in the APE are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, four are on the state's Study List and one historic district in the study area is on the Study List.

Summary of Findings

In addition to on-site survey of every older building in the study area, primary and secondary sources were studied and numerous oral interviews conducted. As a result of the survey, approximately 500 properties were mapped and photographed. After receipt of revised corridor locations, a smaller area was delineated as the Area of Potential Effect and in-depth survey data was gathered on 37 properties which are included in this report. Many of these were not found in any of the sources consulted as a part of this project. Many other properties were recorded in some detail as a part of this project but are not in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) or are not considered to meet survey criteria.

The properties in the APE which appear to be eligible include:

An early- to mid-nineteenth century brick farmhouse; a mid-nineteenth century dogtrot-plan house; three mid-19th C frame farm complexes, some with log outbuildings; a mid-19th C brick farmhouse; a 19th C linear rural residential historic district with log and frame houses; two late 19th C farm complexes, one expanded from an earlier log house; and a late 19th C frame church.

Lists of properties included in this report are on pages 3 and 4.

State computer data sheets and photographs have been completed and submitted separately from this report to be added to the permanent inventory files of the State Historic Preservation Office. Also submitted were photographs of every building in the original 72-square-mile study area over 50 years old, keyed to USGS maps.

Potential Effects

The Consultant's observations of the potential effects of each proposed alternative on properties eligible for the National Register are included in a separate document also submitted to EHA.

Properties considered eligible for the National Register

N326	Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House	page 23	FY 639
N100	Doub-Yarbrough House	page 31	FY 315
N210	Hope Moravian Church and Cemetery	page 39	FY 217
N199	Ploughboy Jarvis Farm	page 47	FY 259
N454	Columbus Kapp House and Barn	page 55	FY 585
N464	John Henry Kapp House	page 64	
N466	Thomas Jefferson Kapp House	page 73	FY 618
***	Pfafftown Historic District	page 80	
N145	John Jacob Schaub House	page 91	
N245	Samuel Stauber House and Barn	page 97	
N407	Constantine C. Stoltz House	page 105	FY 581

Recorded Properties not eligible for the National Register

N188	Jack Boyer House	page 117	FY 260
N89 and N92-96	Brookberry Farms	page 120	FY 2126
N97	Century Oak Farm (Vogler-Conrad House)	page 124	FY 281
N408	Clayton House	page 127	FY 640
N98	Alpheus Conrad House	page 130	FY 654
N319	Jessie Thomas "Jessie Pete" Conrad House	page 133	FY 40
N200	Simeon Cook House	page 134	FY 275
N135	Emery Daub Farm	page 137	FY 2127
N343	Doub/Conrad House	page 140	FY 2128
N341	James W. Franklin House	page 142	FY 2129
N24	Allen Harper Log House	page 143	FY 2130
N45	Hauser House	page 145	FY 138
N203	Henry Wesley Johnson House	page 147	FY 656
N465	Eugene Thomas Kapp House	page 149	FY 617
N455	John William Kapp Barn	page 151	FY 2131
N467	Kapps Mill Miller's House	page 153	FY 619
N356A	Wesley Kearney House	page 155	FY 623
N356B	John Henry Kearney House	page 155	FY 2132
N327	Albert Pfaff House	page 158	FY 2133
N201	Robertson House	page 159	FY 2134
N47	Sharon United Methodist Church and Cemetery	page 160	FY 137
N231	Edwin F. Shore House	page 161	FY 584
N241	Erastus E. Speas House	page 164	FY 675
N406	John Speas House	page 167	FY 2135
N123	Transou-Davis House	page 168	FY 2136 97
N496	Wolff-Moser House	page 170	FY 603

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This is a report of the architectural survey of the area of potential impact for the proposed construction of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway in Forsyth County, North Carolina. Two main corridor alignments with several crossovers are currently under consideration.

The project is located in the piedmont section of North Carolina west of the city of Winston-Salem. The project's two corridor alternates both begin at US 158 which is West Stratford Road and proceed northwesterly and north, crossing I-40, US 421, Country Club and Lewisville roads, Robinhood Road, Spicewood, Yakdinville, Skylark, Balsom, Reynolds, Bethania-Tobaccoville, Mizpah Church, Shore and Bethania-Rural Hall roads before its northern end at two alternate locations on US 52, one near the Shore Road intersection and the other northwest of Stanleyville.

Maps of the project area are found on page 9 and folded in the back of this report.

A number of factors was used to determine the area of potential effect for this project. The most significant was distance from each of the proposed corridor alternates. Natural boundaries such as hills and wooded areas were taken into account, and variations in land use and sight visibility were also considered. The study area varies and is generally wider near proposed intersections.

The project is anticipated to be funded with federal and state highway funds, administered by the Federal Highway Administration and the North Carolina Department of Transportation. The engineering firm hired by NCDOT to design the project is Espey-Huston & Associates, Inc. (EHA). The Consultant for this report was hired by EHA.

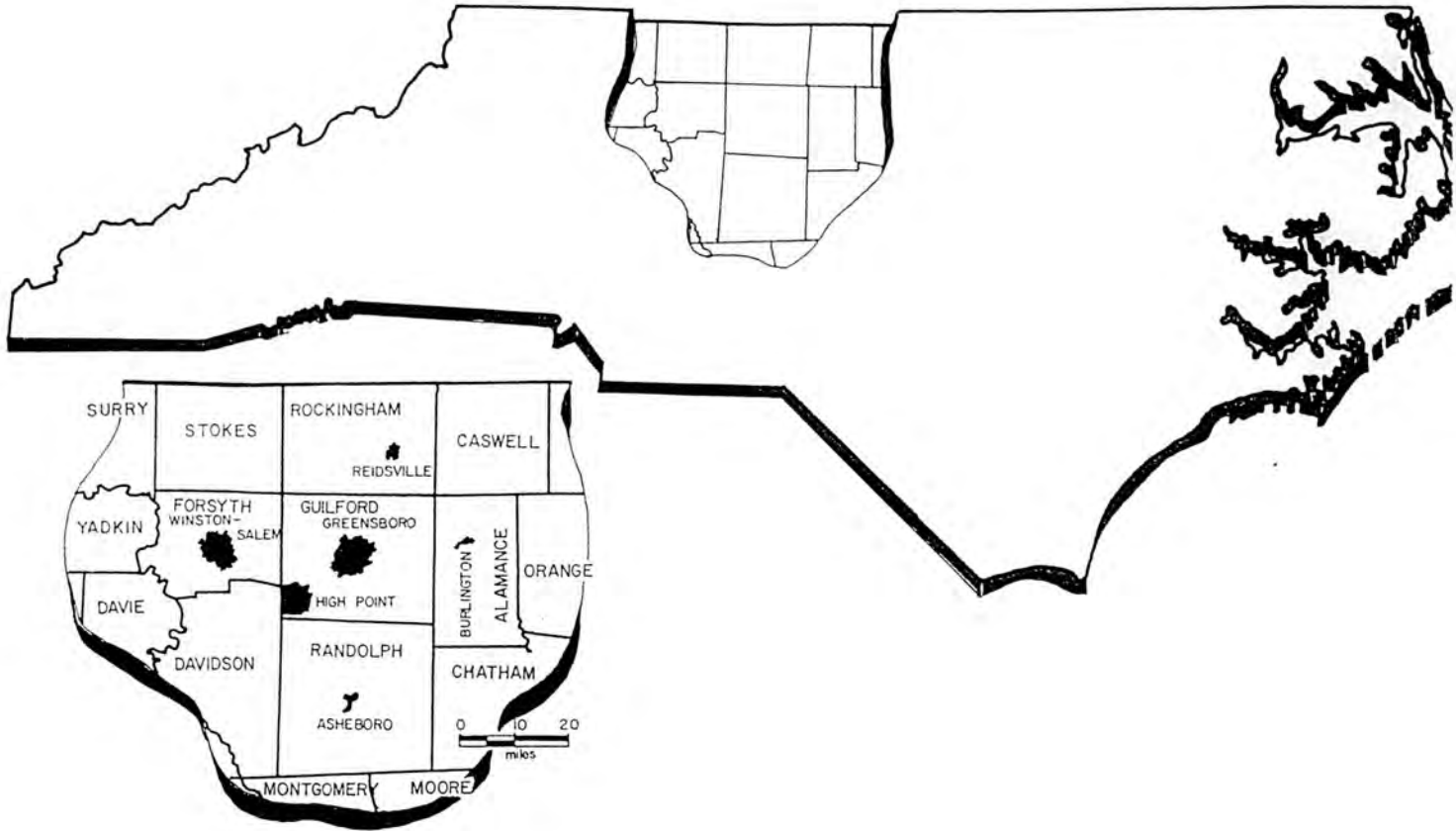
The scope of work for this report follows the 1989 SHPO's "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations..." and the new NCDOT "Attachment B." Copies of the SHPO and NCDOT guidelines are included in the appendices of this report. The purpose of this study was the identification of properties listed in and potentially eligible for the National Register, which are included in the impact area of the proposed road improvements. The study does not include determinations of eligibility, but, rather, justified opinions of which properties appear to be eligible for the Register. A copy of the Consultant's contract for this project is also found in the appendices.

The preliminary historic architectural survey and research was conducted by Langdon E. Oppermann, Preservation and Planning Consultant, in June of 1990, and a "reconnaissance

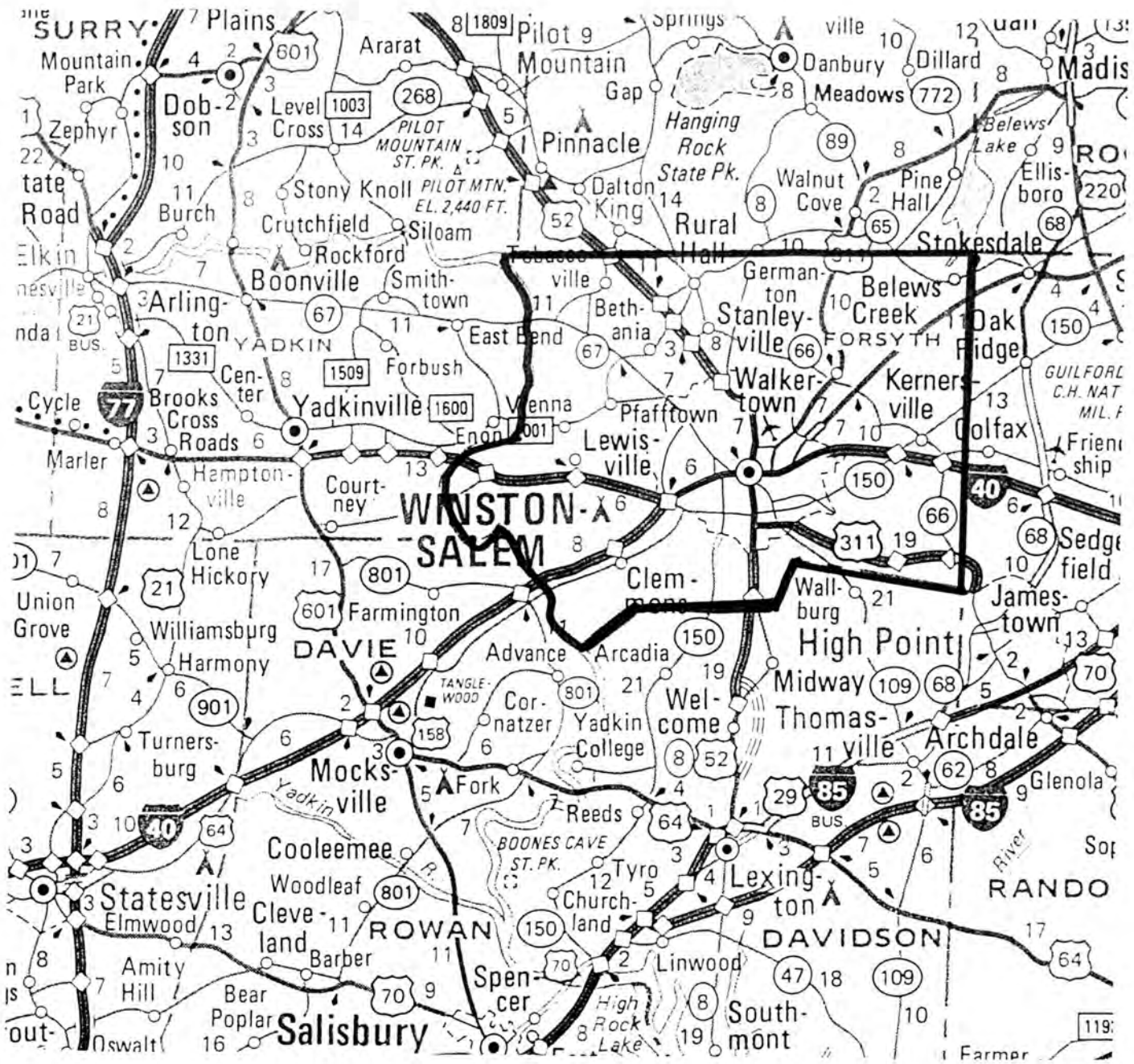
report" and preliminary list of historic buildings in a large study area was submitted. Research continued from October 1990 to June 1991, and the Report was submitted in July of 1991. After NCDOT completed its review and comments on the report, revisions were made and submitted in October of 1991. Ms. Oppermann is also the author of the report. Photographers were Ms. Oppermann and her assistant, Elizabeth Godwin. Photographs were developed and printed by Photo Dimensions of Winston-Salem.

Over 500 properties within the architectural study area were photographed and mapped; many properties include several buildings. Thirty-seven properties of historic architectural interest were recorded, of which 11, including one historic district, were found to be eligible for listing in the National Register. At the time of this report, two properties in the study area are listed on the National Register, four are on the Study List, and one historic district is on the Study List. The properties and recommendations regarding their potential for inclusion in the National Register are discussed in the Property Inventory and Evaluation Section of this report, beginning on page 23. The locations of these sites are illustrated on the maps on page 9 and folded in the back of the report. Individual maps showing the boundaries of each eligible property follow the property's inventory entry.

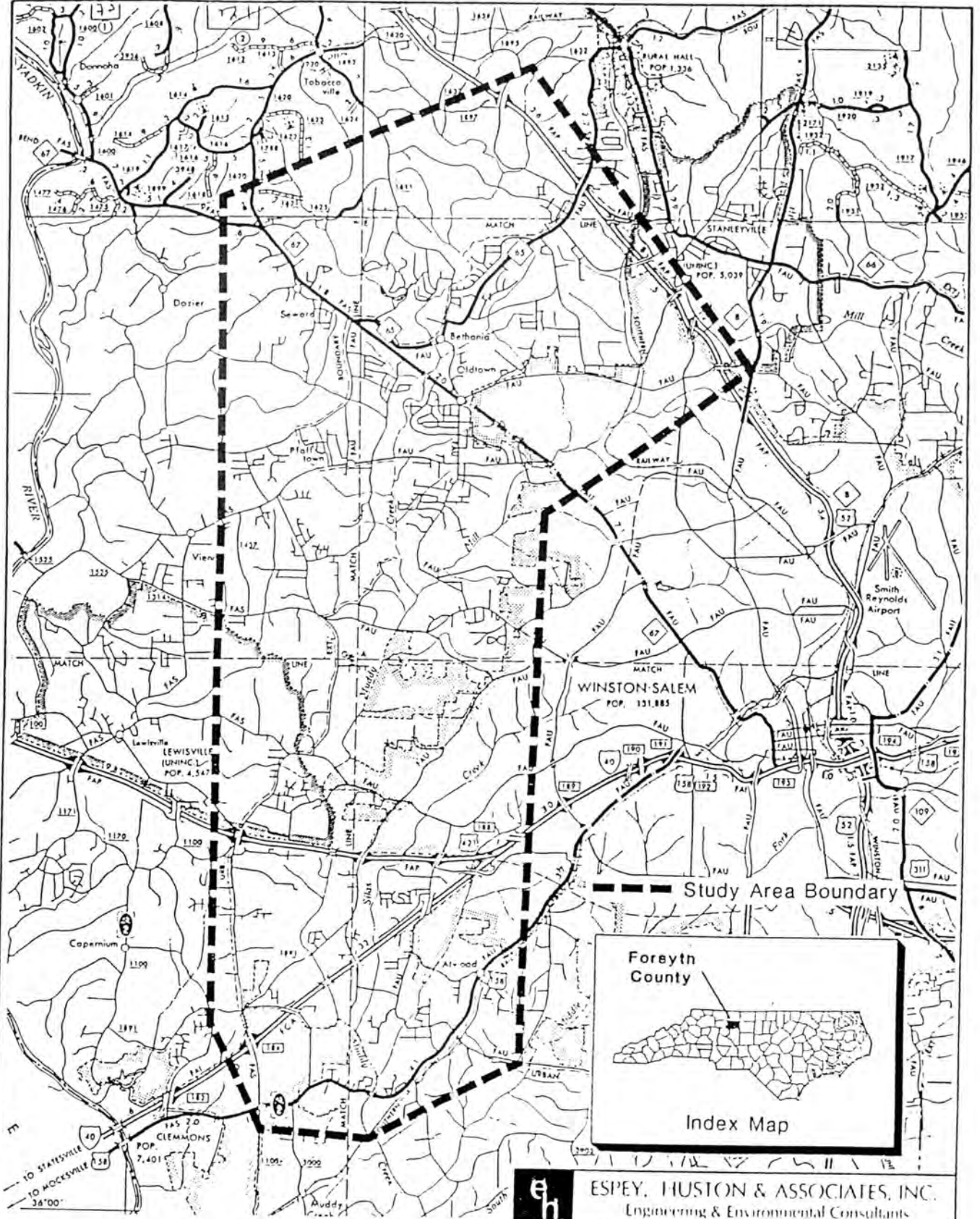
The Consultant's observations of the potential effects of each proposed alternative on properties eligible for the National Register are included in tables in a separate document submitted to EHA concurrently with this report.



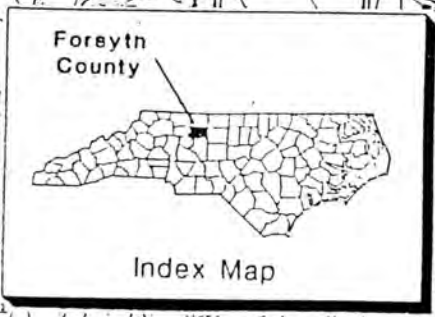
Map showing location of Forsyth County in the State



State Map Showing Forsyth County



Study Area Boundary



Base Map: NCDOT, General Hwy. Map, Forsyth Co., N.C.

eh ESPEY, HUSTON & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Engineering & Environmental Consultants

STUDY AREA
WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY
(WESTERN SECTION)



Map for the Final Report
 on Historic and Architectural Resources
 in the Area of Potential Effect
 of the Proposed Winston-Salem Northern Beltway
 Forsyth County

Locations of Historic Architectural Properties
 = Area of Potential Effect

Key to property numbers is found on pages 3 and 4.
 Boundaries are shown on the maps
 in the PIE section starting on page 23.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Forsyth County lies on a moderate plateau, the topography gently rolling and well-drained, in the north central piedmont section of North Carolina. The county has a light sandy loam soil interspersed with clay; in some sections the clay predominates. It is a land of rolling to steep foothills, 50 miles east of the Blue Ridge mountains and rimmed on the north by long, low ridges called the Sauratowns. The Sauratown range extends from western Stokes County into the center of the county. It appears on the 1770 Collet map and was named for the Saura Indians who once lived in the area. These Indians were mentioned by William Byrd in 1728.¹

A sizeable river, the Yadkin, forms the county's western border. South of Forsyth County it is joined by the Uwharrie River to form the Great Pee Dee River which crosses South Carolina. The Yadkin was called the Sapona River by John Lawson in 1709, and appears as "Sapona or Yadkin River" on the 1733 Moseley map. The Sapona Indians lived in the area, but the origin or meaning of the name Yadkin is uncertain. It was also spelled Yatkin, Atkin, Reatkin, and other ways in the eighteenth century.²

The project area encompasses about 72 miles. It is well-drained by creeks which are tributaries of the Yadkin. Among these is Muddy Creek which runs through and near much of the study area. It rises in southwest Stokes County and flows south through the study area and into northwest Davidson County where it enters the Yadkin River. Muddy Creek appears as Gargals Creek on the 1755 Fry-Jefferson map, and as Gargales Creek on the Collet map. The uppermost branch is shown on the Collet map as Dorithea Creek, named for Dorothea, Countess Zinzendorf, whose husband was a patron of the Moravians. That portion was known as Dorithea Creek as early as 1756, but some time after 1770 the entire creek became known as Muddy Creek.³

At the time of European and colonial settlement of this area there were meadows among the dense hardwood forests; all the hardwoods indigenous to eastern North America were here.⁴ The forests which covered this area were substantially reduced by the enthusiastic efforts of eighteenth century settlers, more by the demands of agriculture than logging. The majority of remaining forest today is second-growth; all hardwoods except the chestnut survive. Pines are the most plentiful tree.

A point of importance to the development of the area is that rivers in Forsyth and neighboring counties all meet the ocean in South Carolina. This greatly influenced the settlement and development of the county. Because transportation by waterways was inadequate, land transportation, although slow and expensive, was the only alternative. It followed the lines of the ridges and valleys: northeast to southwest. For this reason, the

project area was settled neither by immigrants fresh from Europe nor by those moving west from eastern Carolina. Rather, the area was settled by Germans, Moravians and Scotch-Irish reaching the area by the "Great Wagon Road" down the valleys from Pennsylvania. A few came up from South Carolina. These land routes north to Philadelphia and south to South Carolina were also the trade routes. Contacts with eastern North Carolina, both cultural and economic, were limited. The Yadkin's tributaries, though unsatisfactory for navigation, were more than adequate for mills. Started at first to serve their owners and neighboring communities, these small industries initiated by the topography were the center of many of the communities in the study area.

Thus the area's topography and waterways influenced who settled here; the cultural and religious influences those people brought, together with the trade limitation of the geography, caused the piedmont to develop as an area of small farms with few slaves.

Today, though stretches of the study area are characterized by rapid development, the majority of the study area retains its small farms and beautiful pastureland. Land use and zoning in the area is mostly residential; however, the encroachment of retail outlets and of single-family subdivisions has begun from the east near Winston-Salem and, with industrial development, has spread as a result of construction of I-40, US 52, and improvement of US 421.

**ARCHITECTURAL AND
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The project area under consideration in this report is situated in the western part of Forsyth County in the piedmont section of North Carolina. The county has a dynamic history whose late-twentieth-century growth for the most part has skirted the study area.

Settlement

While the eastern part of North Carolina was settled mainly by the English, early settlement of Forsyth County was in a great migration which began in the 1750s, not from the more populous, eastern part of the colony, but from Pennsylvania.

A 98,000-acre tract of land called Wachovia was laid off by the General Assembly in 1755 in northeast Rowan County (now Forsyth) as an area for settlement by the Unitas Fratrum (United Brethren) or Moravians. The Parish of Dobbs was established at the same time, coextensive with Wachovia. Wachovia or Wachau-the-Aue (meadow land) along the Wach or Wack (principal stream) received its name from the resemblance of its water course and meadow land to a valley in Austria of the same name which formerly belonged to the Zinzendorf family, prominent Moravian leaders. The parish was named Dobbs in honor of Governor Arthur Dobbs.⁵

Bethabara (Old Town) was settled in 1753 by the first Moravians to arrive at the Wachovia tract from Pennsylvania. It was first named Bethabara ("House of Passage") since it was intended to be a temporary settlement while construction of the planned town of Salem was underway. After 1766, when Salem was begun, Bethabara declined. The post office ceased to be called Bethabara in 1835 and was changed to Old Town.

Bethania, on Muddy Creek, was settled in 1759. It was named by the Moravians "new town" for the Biblical town of Bethany. Refugees during the French and Indian War found protection within the Bethania stockade and many of them remained to build homes there.

The town of Salem was laid out and settled in 1766 by the Moravians; the founding of this town had been their purpose in settling at Bethabara. Its name, meaning "peace," is said to have been selected by Count Nikolaus Zinzendorf, patron and leader of the Moravian Church, prior to his death in 1760.⁶ Salem, a church-controlled community until 1857 when land ownership passed from the Moravian Church to private hands, was incorporated

as an independent city in 1856, then consolidated with adjacent Winston in 1913 as Winston-Salem. Winston had been named the county seat in 1851. It was named for Major Joseph Winston (1746-1814), a Revolutionary leader.

Creation of Forsyth County

Forsyth County was formed in 1849 from Stokes County; it is today bounded by Guilford, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, and Stokes counties. It was named for Colonel Benjamin Forsythe (ca. 1760-1814), a native of Stokes County who was killed on the Canadian frontier in the War of 1812.⁷

Although there was no community here when the Moravians arrived on the western frontier in 1753, there were scattered settlers living on the land. The Great Wagon Road which brought them here had preceded them, bringing earlier settlers. The Moravians were skilled craftsmen and thus quickly developed a reputation and clientele for their superior wares.

Trade and Transportation

As discussed in the Physical Environment section on page 10, the streams in Forsyth County are small. The resulting lack of navigable waterways and slow and expensive land transportation slowed the area from becoming a major trade area. Nevertheless, the town of Salem was the chief commercial center of the area, handling trade north to Philadelphia and south to Charleston.

Although small, the creeks were decisive factors in settlement; early houses were typically located beyond the floodplain but within half a mile of a creek or branch, with croplands in the bottoms. Power was also provided by the creeks. Numerous grist mills and sawmills were a vital part of the agrarian economy.

The study area's warm climate, long growing season and its rich loamy soils provided excellent farmland. The area was made up largely of self-sufficient farms on which residents raised corn, wheat, flax, wool, and cotton.⁸ Like the mills, this was for their use and the community's, not for outside trade.

As the location of streams had shaped the distribution of population and production in the area's early development, so the location of roads and the railroad affected population and production in the middle and later years.

The great Plank Road was built in the 1850s, passing through Forsyth County, and with the railroad held much promise for the area's ability to trade with the eastern part of the state. Its construction raised the value of land, provided a quicker means to market, and created new towns. The improved transportation had a major impact on the development of agriculture in the county.

Agriculture

Before the Revolution, most farming in North Carolina was in the rich lowlands, with Fayetteville the chief market for the limited trade. During the first decades of the nineteenth century, farming remained the chief source of income for Forsyth County residents. Typical of the piedmont yeomanry of the study area was cultivating corn, wheat, hay and various vegetable crops; raising dairy and other cattle, sheep, and swine; and maintaining a team of work horses. Participation in the cash economy was probably limited to the sale of surplus grains, dairy products, and wool.

The development of agriculture in North Carolina and Forsyth County flourished in the 1850s and early 1860s. Rising crop prices and better transportation to markets helped to increase the volume of crop production as well as the profits of the farmers. The total value of North Carolina crops increased from \$22,900,000 in 1850 to \$33,400,000 in 1860, and land values more than doubled during these prosperous years.⁹

Corn remained North Carolina's most widely-produced crop. In 1850 over 300,000,000 bushels of corn were produced in 84 out of 86 counties in North Carolina.¹⁰ Corn was an important part of the diet of the people as well as the livestock; corn whiskey also was an important item of trade and consumption.¹¹ By the end of the 1850s wheat, too, was beginning to yield much better prices than in previous years, and livestock farmers were yielding greater profits through more attention to selective breeding and the general health of animals.¹²

Farmers in the study area generally undertook subsistence farming rather than concentrating on cash crops. After the invention of the cotton gin, however, a large number grew cotton, and after the discovery of bright leaf tobacco in 1839 tobacco production increased.

After the Civil War Forsyth County's agricultural system struggled. Forsyth County residents had not been large slaveholders before the war and hence escaped some of the difficulties associated with a new agricultural economic system. Nevertheless, the county's farms grew smaller and more numerous during Reconstruction and farm practices were not efficient.¹³ North Carolina agriculture as a whole recovered its pre-war volume of production by 1880. Corn, hogs, dairy and beef cattle, oats and cotton had all recovered by 1880. Opening of tobacco factories in Winston in the 1880s led to a major increase in cultivation of tobacco as a cash crop. Most Forsyth farms supplemented their cash crops with a variety of subsistence farming, primarily vegetables, potatoes, and fruit.

By the end of the nineteenth century, farm expenses were becoming higher and prices for crops were falling because of overproduction. As a result, the agricultural economy of North Carolina at the turn of the twentieth century was developing toward the wholesale cultivation of cotton and tobacco as cash crops. Heavy cultivation of corn as a feed crop may have supported the trend toward dairy farming that was developing. Dairy farming statewide had shown steady growth in the years between 1850 and 1890.

Farmers in Forsyth County followed this trend away from mixed crop farming toward specialization. The small farms remaining in the study area concentrated on tobacco, corn, and small grains. Dairying was also popular until the 1960s when small dairy farms became economically obsolete.

Industry

Among the early settlers were people skilled in all the trades necessary to the community life. There were grist mills, saw mills, pottery shops, tanneries, plow shops, hat shops and shops where wagons, looms, spinning wheels, furniture and shoes, boots and saddles were made. By early in the nineteenth century there were factories for making chairs, carriages, wool and fur hats, and tobacco products. About 1833 the state's first steam-operated cotton mill, the nucleus of the textile industry, was in operation.¹⁴ As indicated above, the railroad greatly influenced the area's industrial growth. Winston-Salem became a tobacco and textile manufacturing center.

Architecture

The late eighteenth century was an era during which substantial dwellings were constructed in the more prosperous eastern part of the state for its flourishing farmers, and considerable construction also took place there during the early nineteenth century when the Federal style gained ascendance. However, most settlers in the study area were small farmers, and no examples of stylistically-developed early houses exist there. Most still lived in log houses, as the log tradition continued into the twentieth century in Forsyth County, especially in outbuildings.

Though the origins of American log building traditions lie in Continental Europe, by the time of the mid-eighteenth century immigration of German and English speaking peoples from Pennsylvania into piedmont North Carolina, the log house was the standard settlement dwelling for all immigrant groups. The single-pen log house was the most common, albeit the two-room saddlebag form and two-story, hall and parlor types were also widespread.¹⁵ A number of log dwellings remain in the study area. These range in date from the mid-nineteenth century to the turn of the twentieth, exemplifying the persistent popularity of traditional building methods, particularly for the yeoman farmer. Most log houses in the county are abandoned and deteriorated, or have been incorporated into modern buildings.

Catherine Bishir notes,

Our picture of various periods of log construction, as with all other types of construction, is skewed by surviving evidence. Time and change have erased from the landscape all but the sturdiest buildings from the more distant past, so that of the thousands of crude log and frame houses of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, none now survive; hence our image of early houses draws disproportionately from the best examples. In early twentieth-century photographs and a few extant buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries we can see the last vestiges, the final generations, of age-old traditions of handmade minimal housing. Even this last generation of minimal housing has all but vanished, and most of these that still stand are vacant and decaying. Within the last half-century, mass production has halted that tradition and transformed the production of

minimal housing, for the mobile home and prefabricated house serve a somewhat comparable market today.¹⁶

Due to the traditional and conservative nature of the area's residents, changing stylistic trends in architecture were neither readily available nor embraced. As a result the architecture of the area continued to be simple and modest throughout the nineteenth century, even when reflecting new artistic styles.¹⁷ Perhaps the most interesting building in the study area is the Constantine C. Stoltz House (N407), a brick-nogged frame house built originally as a dogtrot and later enclosed. The house also features naive vernacular ornamentation on both interior and exterior.

Generally, prices for farm products remained deflated for thirty or more years after the Civil War,¹⁸ so construction slowed after the war until the economy began its recovery. One of the farm buildings constructed after the War was the Model Farm in neighboring Guilford County. Although not in the study area, it affected the design and operation of farms and their buildings in the study area and the surrounding region. The Model Farm was established in 1868 by the "Baltimore Association of Friends (Quakers) to Advise and Assist Friends of the Southern States" to create a working farm and instruct in improved agriculture methods.

The Model farmhouse is a simple two-story frame, center-hall-plan farmhouse with an ornamental cross gable centered on the front (known as a triple-A I-house). The I-house, two rooms wide, one room deep and two stories high with exterior end chimneys, is a variant of a rural British farmhouse and is a common nineteenth century house form in most of the South. Most farmhouses in nineteenth century Forsyth County followed the pattern of the Model Farm common to much of the state and the form's popularity continued into the first two decades of the 20th century. This traditional I-house form continued into the 20th century, sometimes unadorned, or with widely varied levels of embellishment. The Moravians had brought with them a tradition of half-timbered construction, so that in Forsyth these buildings were often of heavy pegged-frame construction with brick nogging. The non-Moravian German settlers had brought the half-timbered tradition as well.

A few buildings of distinction were built in the county during the immediate post-war period.¹⁹ The I-House is a typical example of the post-bellum house whose popularity continued in the study area until after the turn of the twentieth century. The simple two-story frame structure is generally unembellished, but some, such as the John Henry Kapp House (N464) were somewhat more elaborate and representative of the most prosperous farms developed in the area at that time.

Generally speaking, however, farmhouses built with the profits of agricultural enterprise were not large or richly detailed. As a rule in western Forsyth County, the I-house, often of brick-nogged construction, hung on until it was built with a bungalow style porch, and then the bungalow took over. The widely available pattern books and popular magazines brought the bungalow to Forsyth County as architectural styles tended to become more standardized, virtually eliminating the conservative vernacular forms. Thus the study area is notable not only for the persistence and continuity of vernacular styles when other areas

had moved on to more standardized styles, but also for the few academically-derived (or pattern-book-derived) examples of American styles in the early twentieth century.

In this agrarian county, whatever the style of the house, the dwelling was only part of a larger complex, the farm operation, which was the vital unit. Traditional craftsmanship continued to be displayed in frame and log farm outbuildings, whose design changed little. Many farms today retain their outbuildings and many are still in use.

* * *

A large number of old buildings remain in the project area today. The dominant building types are simple farm-related dwellings and outbuildings of the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century, and a wide assortment of bungalows, which were a predominant residential style in the area. The study area has for the most part retained its integrity as a rural area of small farms and residential settlement.

endnotes

1. Powell, Gazeteer, page 441.
2. Ibid., page 546.
3. Ibid., page 341.
4. Sharpe, New Geography.
5. Powell, Gazeteer, page 512.
6. Ibid., page 433.
7. Ibid., page 178.
8. Arnett, p. 14.
9. Lefler & Newsome, p. 391.
10. Ibid., p 393.
11. Ibid., p. 313.
12. Taylor, Stauber House Nomination.
13. Fries, page 178.
14. N.C. Guide, p. 206.
15. Southern, Hoskins House nomination.

16. Bishir, NC Architecture, p. 483 (n.30).

17. Smith, p. 17.

18. Ibid, p. 21.

19. Ibid., p. 19.

METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

The survey discussed in this report was designed to be of sufficient intensity to determine the nature, extent and significance of historic and architectural resources within the study area of the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway project. The Consultant, Langdon E. Oppermann, conducted the research, survey, interviews and photography and prepared this report. Before beginning research or fieldwork, the Consultant discussed the proposed road and location with members of the SHPO's survey, planning, and National Register staff. She drove several larger and intersecting roads within the project area.

Literature search followed. This included research in the Search Room of Archives and History and the North Carolina Room of the Forsyth County Public Library, as well as published histories of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, the 1979 architectural inventory of the city and county, newspaper articles, church histories, cemetery inventories and other sources as indicated in the bibliography. Also investigated were the SHPO's files of the area, including collections of maps, unpublished manuscripts, newspaper clippings and other items in the general county files. Several maps at the SHPO office were studied to determine properties in the general area of the project on which some information had previously been gathered.

Before beginning field investigations, the Consultant plotted on USGS maps the properties identified by Gwynne Taylor in her 1979 survey and other properties identified during the literature search for which sufficient locational information was available. In conducting the reconnaissance survey, the Consultant drove every public road within the 72-square-mile project area and every private road leading to a structure depicted on the ca. 1950 USGS maps, looked at every pre-1950 building shown on the USGS quad maps and conducted brief interviews with scores of local residents.

All buildings appearing to be 50 years old or older were mapped and photographed. Approximately 500 such properties, some containing numerous buildings, were identified. A list of properties identified in the reconnaissance research and survey as having the potential to be eligible, and a map showing their locations, were prepared and sent to Espey-Huston by the Consultant in July, 1990.

In July of 1990 the Consultant met in Raleigh with key staff of the SHPO's Survey and Planning Branch to develop a context for evaluation of log structures. There is a sizeable body of log residential architecture in the project area and in an area of Guilford County

studied by the Consultant, with considerable variation in the degree of alteration and integrity among extant log buildings. This was discussed and analyzed, and an approach was developed for evaluation of such properties.

In October 1990 the Consultant was sent corridor maps for the project and instructed by EHA to begin the in-depth research and fieldwork. Research then became more focused, concentrating on individual properties. Any building that might be eligible or about which there may be a question of eligibility was studied more extensively and mapped and photographed accordingly. When possible, buildings which appeared to be potentially eligible were entered and their interiors viewed. Oral histories, property files, and tax abstracts made up the bulk of this research.

The oral history program was designed to be comprehensive. That is, it included a balance of general background and site-specific information. With the exception of Gwynne Taylor's published inventory and Adelaide Fries's work, existing histories of Forsyth County concentrate more on the development of Salem and Winston-Salem than on postbellum development and history of rural residents. Therefore, oral history takes on added significance as a means of preserving important cultural information.

Individuals were cooperative in the oral history program. Particular efforts were made to locate individuals who had primary information regarding late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century history and residents. Interviews with secondary subjects were limited primarily to the identification of possible interviewees. Additional interviews with those who might be knowledgeable about historic architecture of the area were conducted, both in person and by telephone.

Using USGS maps, on-site inspection, information learned from the literature search, and information received from EHA, Greiner and NCDOT representatives, the area of potential impact was determined, influenced by distance from the alternate lines, topography, proposed intersections, and the extent and nature of development in the area.

A meeting was held in Winston-Salem in May, 1991, with the Consultant and representatives of EHA, J.E. Greiner, the North Carolina Department of Transportation and transportation staff of the City of Winston-Salem. At the meeting, the Consultant presented a summary of work to date and findings; discussing potential eligibility of historic properties which might be adversely affected or subject to Section 4(f). Possible mitigation measures were addressed briefly.

This report was submitted in July of 1991. Descriptions, photographs and maps of each potentially eligible property are found beginning on page 23. Descriptions and photographs of the remaining properties are included in the inventory of non-eligible properties section starting on page 117.

A separate document containing the Consultant's observations of the potential effects of each proposed alternate on significant historic buildings was also prepared in July 1991 and

submitted to EHA.

As part of the project, the Consultant completed a computer data sheet for each property recorded and for each identified as potentially eligible. These are submitted with the final report, together with black-and-white photographs of each property, unbound, so that they can be added to the SHPO's survey files.

Also presented with the final report are the Consultant's black-and-white photographs of about 475 properties identified which appear to be over 50 years old but do not meet survey or National Register criteria. These are keyed to USGS maps, also submitted, showing the location of all such properties.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Properties considered eligible for the National Register

Ten potentially eligible individual properties and one potentially eligible historic district were identified in the study area.

Five entries are identified as being included in the Study List. This is a list of properties maintained by the State Professional Review Committee (SPRC), the body which also determines which properties will be sent to Washington as nominations for inclusion in the National Register. The SPRC adds a property to the Study List when it has determined that the property is worthy of further study and effort towards a possible listing in the Register.

As stated in the introductory sections of this report, Gwynne S. Taylor conducted a comprehensive inventory of the county in the late 1970s. Properties listed below which were included in her inventory are indicated, with her inventory number given. If the name used by Taylor differs from the name in this report, it is also indicated. Several entries below include information from Taylor's work.

N326

Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House

1870-1873

2650 Spicewood Drive. SW corner SR 1863 and SR 1434.

The Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House is a two-story brick I-house, three bays wide and one room deep. Brick is 4-to-1 common bond with pencilling. At each end is a brick exterior end chimney with shoulders lower than is typical, and there is evidence of rebuilding of the stack and upper gable end; the roof is said to have been raised in the late nineteenth century.¹ Cornice is boxed and moulded with return cornice at gable ends. At the east (front) facade is an attached, 3-bay hipped-roof porch supported by Doric columns with a plain picket balustrade; the porch has been screened. Windows are 6/6 sash with quarter-round surrounds, a header row of bricks at lintels and below sills, and louvered shutters. At the entrance is a 2-panelled Greek Revival door with 4-light sidelights above a molded panel. The beaded porch ceiling covers the top of uppermost light. Inside are Greek Revival doors and Italianate molding.

A wood picket fence surrounds the front yard; several additions have been made to the back of the house and a garage added to the north rear.

The house is believed to have been built from 1870 to 1873 by Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad, who owned and farmed a large acreage. In a flower bed is a brick with the date June 2?, 1870. Bahnson and

Malissa Conrad had several children, most of whom died of meningitis, leaving a son and a daughter. His daughter Mabel married another Conrad (Marvin) and inherited the house in 1929; it remains in Conrad ownership today. Jeremiah Conrad's son Eugene built a house on Conrad land across the hill to the southwest on Spicewood (see N318).

Of Jeremiah Conrad's large farm, the house and a little over an acre retain integrity and are included in the eligible area. Surrounding acreage which was once a part of the farm has been developed within the past fifty years.

The house fulfills Register criterion A for its association with the broad pattern of western Forsyth County's rural agrarian development in the mid- and late nineteenth century, and criterion C as a well-preserved and distinctive example of a brick I-house with Greek Revival and Italianate details. It has been placed on the Division of Archives and History's Study List.

The house is identified as #639 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.

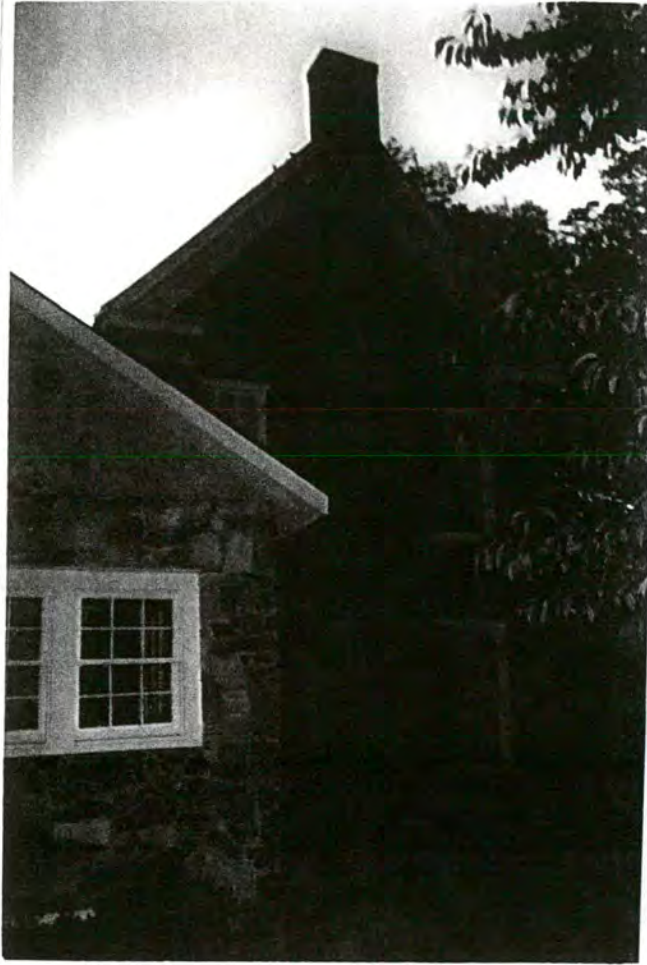
N326

Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House



N326

Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House



N326

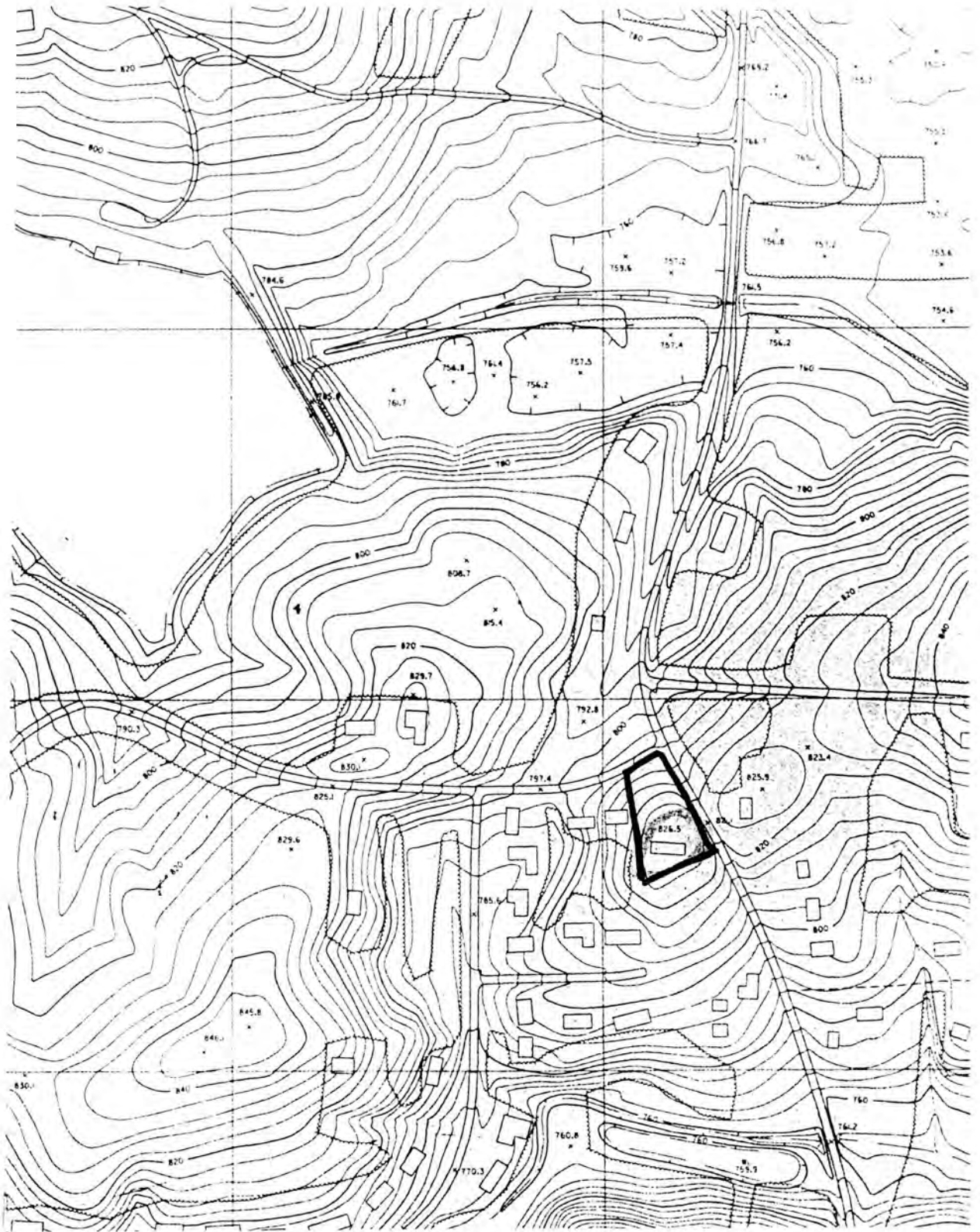
Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House



N326

Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House

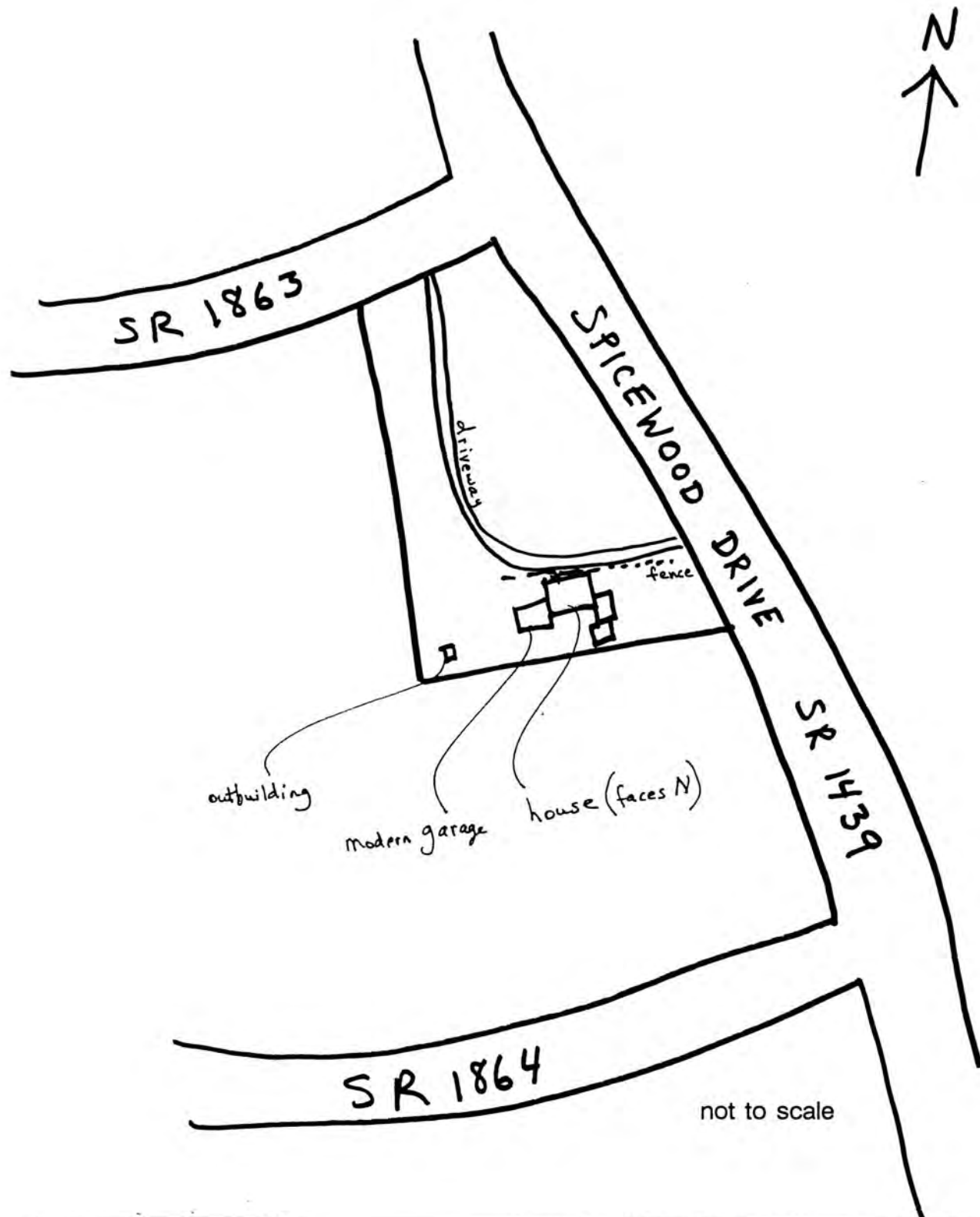




N326

Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House





5315 Fleetwood Circle. NW corner SR 1427 and SR 1348.

The Doub-Yarbrough House began as a one-story log house and has been added to and modernized, which accounts in part for its retention. Shaded by large oaks in the front yard, today it is a two-story frame house with the earlier log house attached at the back. The front portion, built in 1901, is side-gabled, three bays wide and one room deep with a central entrance. Windows are 2/2 sash with louvered shutters at both levels. A full-front attached hipped-roof porch is supported by Doric columns and pilasters with no balustrade. Two corbelled brick interior chimneys project from the roof ridge. The design of the weatherboards is similar to the later German siding though with flat rather than curved surfaces; similar weatherboards were used on at least a small number of houses in the nearby city of Winston-Salem during this time.

The dwelling's turn-of-the-century interiors remain intact. Through the double-leaf front doors is a central hall with stairway having a heavy turned newel and left-hand-molded rail on turned balusters. The hall has a high (5½ foot) wainscot defined by its course sand lime plaster and chair rail, and a beaded-board ceiling above. In the east front room is a period mantel with high slender columns supporting a second mantel shelf above a mirrored overmantel, and a picture mold above plastered walls. In the west room is a mantel with pilasters supporting a squat baluster at each end of a wide panelled frieze. The stairs themselves reach a landing where the balustrade turns 180 degrees and 3 steps lead to the second-floor hall. Mantels at this level are plain post-and-lintel with a heavy wood shelf. Doors are five-panel.

At the rear (NE) of the house is the 1850s-1860s oak log section, connected to the new house at its gable end. Today the central hall of the front section opens into the former porch (now enclosed) of that section. In 1901 the gable-end window of the log house became a door connecting it to the new house. The two rooms of the log house were used as the typical rear ell of the time: a dining room and kitchen. The whitewashed logs of the kitchen have been sheathed with beaded boards; dining room walls are vertical flush sheathing (today a bedroom). In the 1930s a one-story bathroom addition was made to the NW rear corner of the house. In the 1960s, stained glass was added to the front door. The glass came from the former Mt. Tabor Church building when it was demolished in the 1960s. John Yarbrough had been involved with construction

of the church; his family thought it appropriate to have a remnant of the church's fabric made a part of his house.

Behind the house is a small gable-front frame barn dating from the first quarter of the twentieth century, and a later frame shed.

The log section of the house is believed to have been built ca. 1850 by David W. Doub, a circuit rider who served Methodist churches in the area. Doub had been the preacher in charge of the Methodist quarterly conference in 1860-1861 and died in May of 1864.² John Pratt bought the log house and land for his daughter Cora when she married ca. 1891. Cora (1871-1965) and her husband John Yarbrough lived in the log house for several years, building the 2-story frame portion in 1901; they cut the lumber from their land. An early photograph shows family members sitting on the porch of the weatherboarded log house before the 1901 portion was added.³

The Doub-Yarbrough House meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It derives its chief architectural significance from the 1901 period as a little-altered example of the application of Colonial Revival ornamentation onto the traditional North Carolina I-house form. The Doub-Yarbrough House retains an extraordinarily high level of integrity from its 1901 construction; with the exception of the stained glass in the front door and the addition of a bathroom, it has been virtually unchanged on both exterior and interior. Taylor's 1979 inventory and the surveys conducted for this project indicate that this house is among the least altered of turn-of-the-century I-houses in western Forsyth County; furthermore, it retains the log portion of which it was a product.

It should be noted that the house is of further interest as an example of a type. This type is a preexisting log house, altered as needed to accommodate the creation of a larger house reflecting changing needs and abilities, including growing families, changing styles, and the success in farming practices which made the new house possible. In the case of the Doub-Yarbrough House, the log section has been changed to the extent that it has lost its integrity from its pre-1901 use as a stand-alone residence.

Eligible boundaries include the house and 1.03 acres which remain with the house today and which retain integrity from the 1901 period. Not included in the eligible boundaries are adjacent lands which have been developed within the past fifty years and do not retain integrity.

The house is identified as "Doub-Pratt House" #315 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.

N100

Doub-Yarbrough House



N100

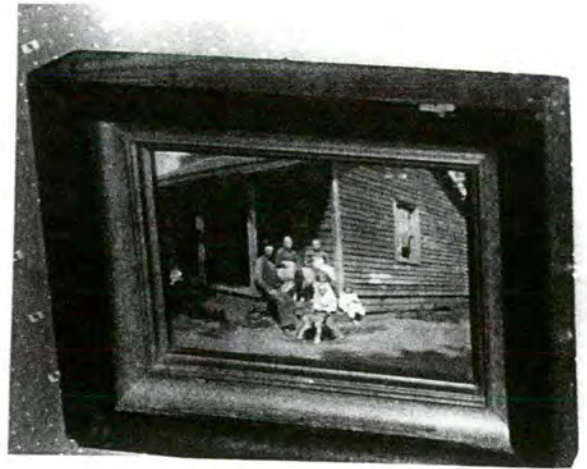
Doub-Yarbrough House

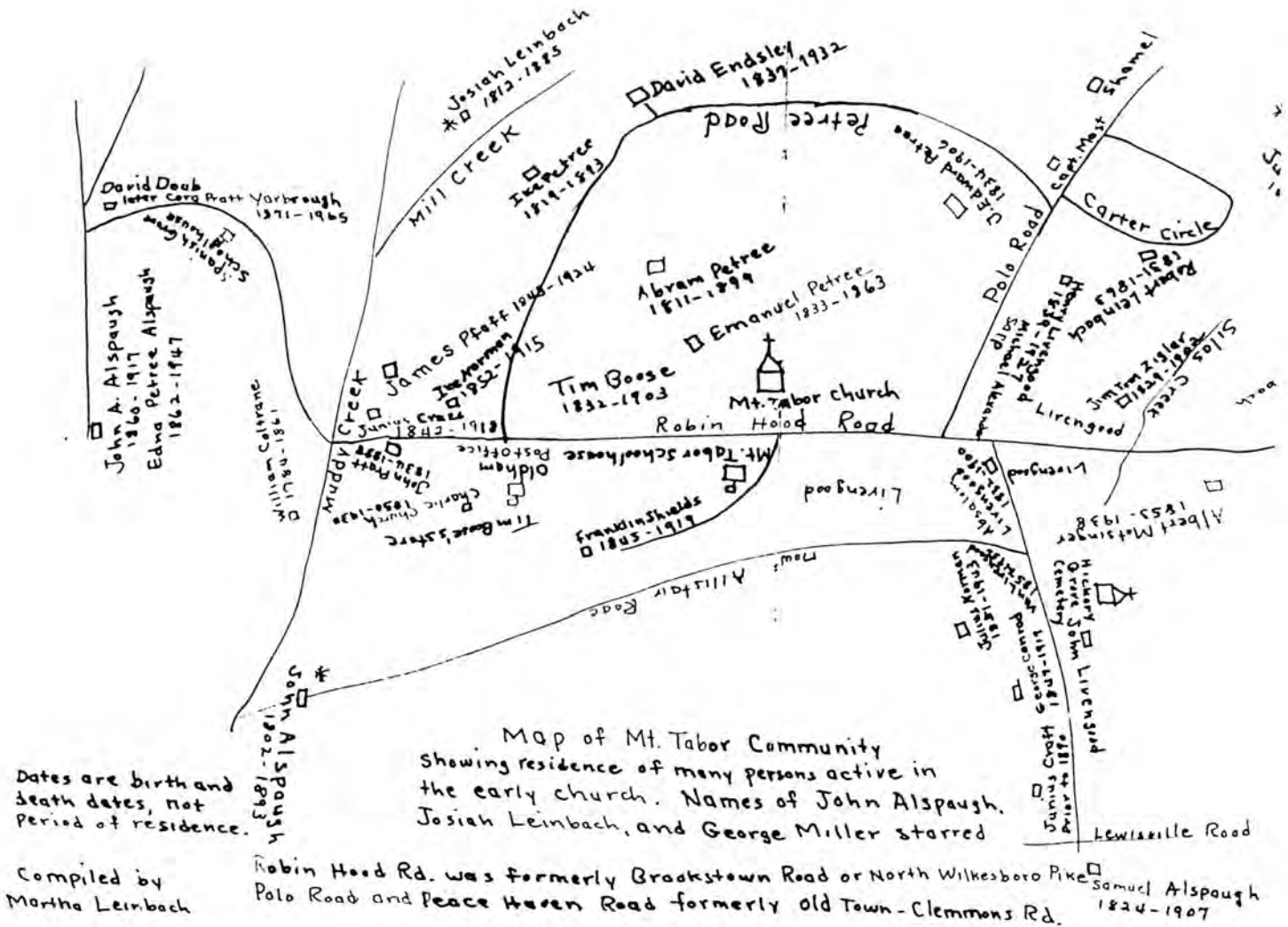


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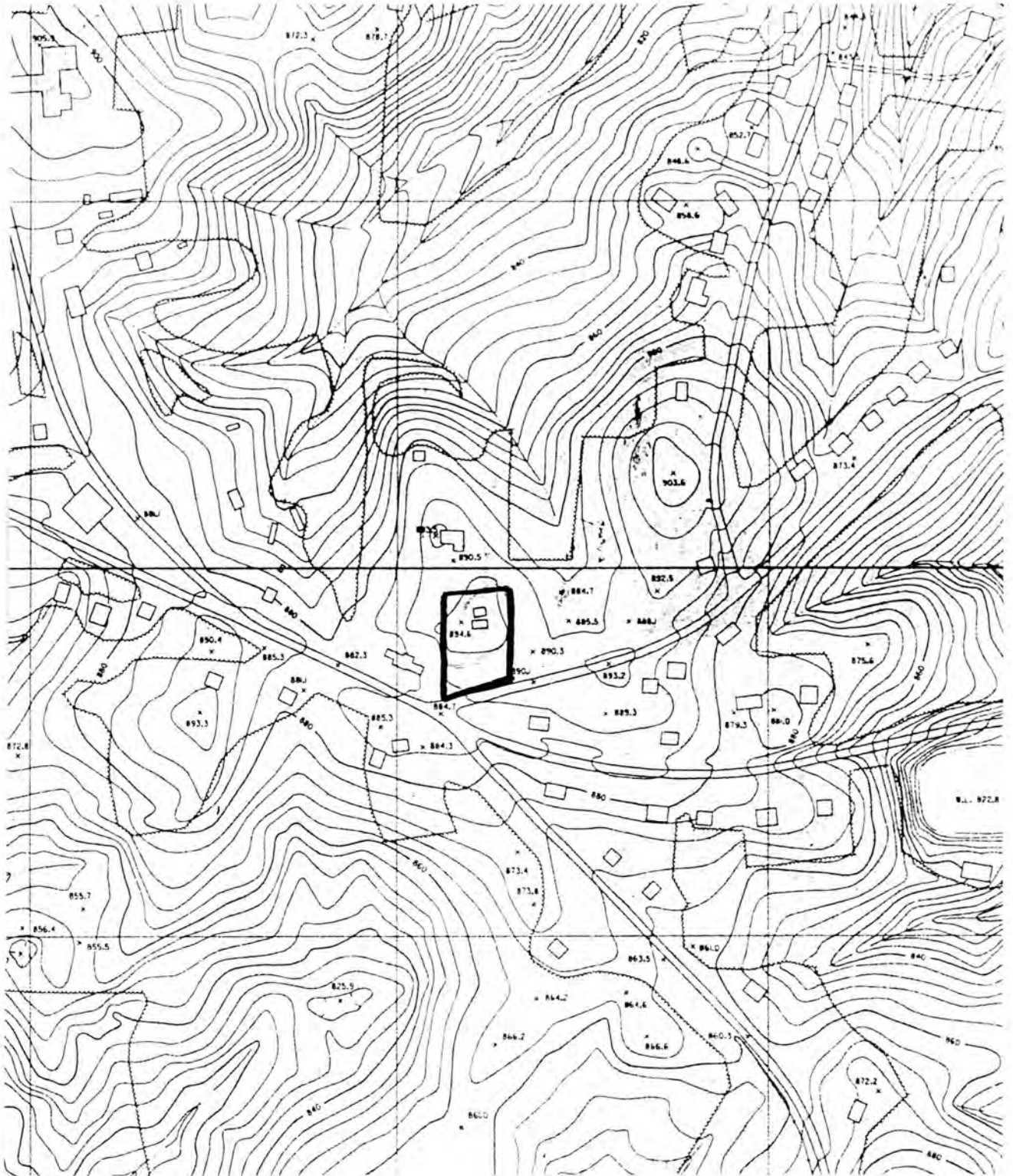
Doub-Yarbrough House





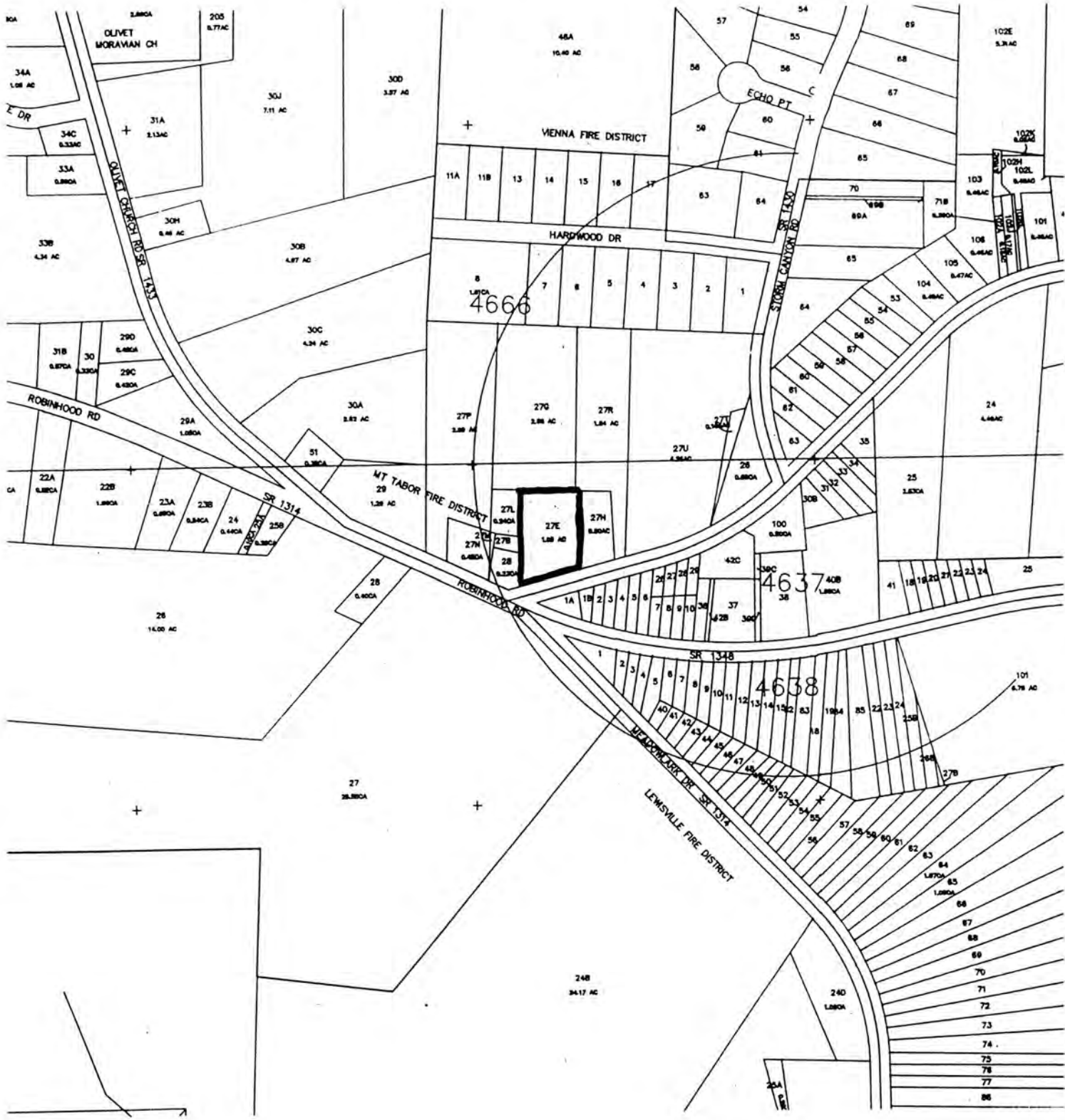


Map from Tise, The Yadkin Melting Pot.
 Doub-Yarbrough house is in upper left corner.



N100

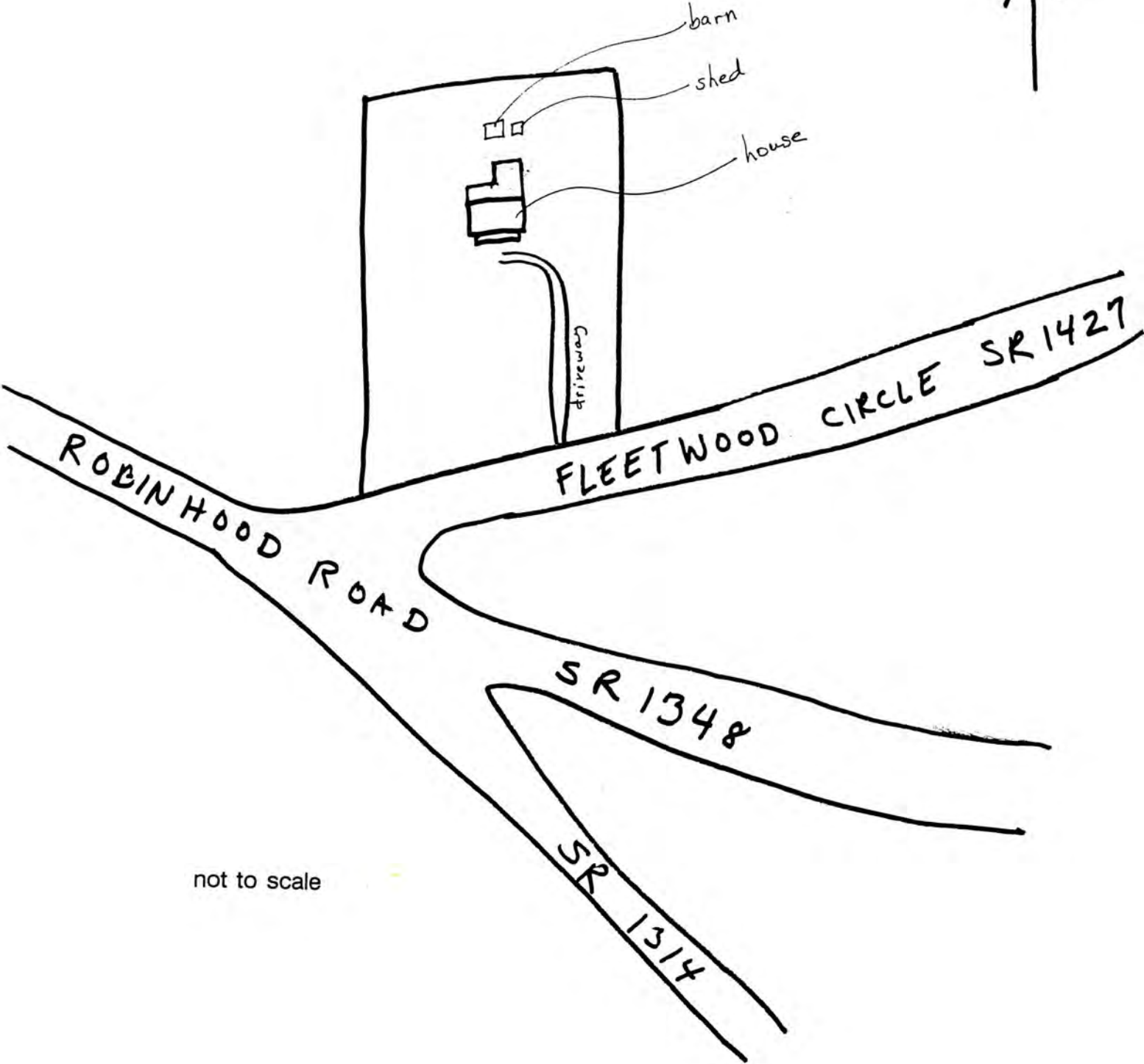
Doub-Yarbrough House



N100

Doub-Yarbrough House

N



not to scale

E side SR 2979, 0.5 mi NE of SR 2991.

The present Hope Moravian Church is the second to house its congregation. Built in 1896, over the years it has undergone additions and renovation, the most recent being completed in November 1976.⁴ The church is a gable-front frame building with projecting entrance vestibule beneath a bellcast roof, and belfry and hipped-roof steeple above. Covered with narrow plain weatherboards, it sits on a brick foundation. There is little decorative detailing on the church, the emphasis being on the steeple and the windows. Three double-hung Gothic-arched windows are queued on each side elevation and on the steeple. Over the front entrance is a Moravian bonnet added in the 1970s. At the back is a cross-gabled frame Sunday School wing, added in 1923 and 1939, and behind that a 1964 brick-veneered education building. The 1964 building was attached to the back of the Sunday School wing by a brick hyphen in the mid-1970s.

History

The Hope congregation was organized in 1780 but services had been held in the community as early as 1758, as Hope was part of the Wachovia Tract. A group of English-speaking Moravians from near Frederick, Maryland, had come to Wachovia looking for a place to establish their homes, and here they met some of the English speaking settlers from Hope, mostly English and Scottish, and joined them. It was through their joint efforts that Hope became the first English-speaking congregation in Wachovia.

The first church is said to have been built and dedicated in 1780. It was a small frame meeting house with a room for the pastor and a loft for sleeping. God's Acre was near the church. There was much sickness, particularly malaria, among the congregation which was attributed to the church's location in the swampy lands in the forks of Muddy Creek. The congregation's concern about disease prompted them to move from the swampy grounds to a new location on higher ground. The New Fraternity Church of the Brethren, located nearby, was helpful in finding property for the Hope congregation. In 1896 the present church was constructed about a mile northeast.

The construction of the 1896 church is evidence of the growing prosperity of Forsyth County in the late nineteenth century, and reflects Winston's development from a small business center to one of the leading manufacturing centers of the South. In 1870 Winston

was still a small town with a village atmosphere, having been established less than twenty years earlier in 1851. Immediately south was the Moravian town of Salem, a planned community which dates to 1766. Winston's population was 473, but just ten years later its population multiplied to 2,854 and then almost quadrupled by 1890.¹ This growth was the result of the coming of the railroad and the optimism of energetic entrepreneurs who built factories and warehouses. R.J. Reynolds left his father's tobacco company in Virginia to come to Winston-Salem in 1873 because he had learned of Winston's railroad connection (made in 1873) and of its brand new tobacco sales warehouse, built in 1872. Reynolds and others like him built their factories and thus contributed to the rapid transformation of the small country town to an industrial leader. Reynolds first built a small factory and quickly needed another. It was Pleasant H. Hanes who built the first large tobacco factory in 1873. These had a snowballing effect. Seven years later in 1880 Winston had eleven tobacco factories; by 1888 it had twenty-six.² By 1894 a tobacco directory listed thirty-seven tobacco manufacturers in Winston alone, with a corresponding growth of factories in the county.³ Forsyth County was also developing other industries: foundries, textiles, tobacco and furniture were the core of its success.

Many businesses and individuals benefitted from the boom, and it was during this boom that Hope Church was built.

The small communities of Forsyth County prospered during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. New towns appeared and older communities continued to grow and change. Several substantial two-story frame houses were built,⁴ as well as churches, including the new Hope Church. Clemmons, southwest of Hope and then known as Clemmonsville, had a general store and a ferry across the Yadkin River. That town also saw increased building at the turn of the century. The county's farms grew smaller and more numerous in the late years of the nineteenth century, and tobacco, not foodstuffs, became the staple crop for most farmers.⁵

¹Wellman, vol. 8, p. 5.

²Tise, vol. 9, p. 22.

³Ibid.

⁴Taylor, pp. 43-44.

⁵Taylor, p. 47, quotes Fries, p. 78.

With new industries in the city, new markets developed for the farmer. Innovative and successful agricultural experiments also helped farmers. Improved techniques of production and transportation created a demand for new roads by farmers, so that by 1927 there were 591 miles of road in Forsyth County. Local residents continued to make money and to spend it on their businesses, houses and churches. Thus the expansion of Hope Church in 1923 is further evidence of the rural population's continued benefit from Winston-Salem's second industrial boom period, known as the "era of success."

The 1923 additions included a vestibule at the entrance; the 1896 belfry was moved above the vestibule in a small steeple designed by Elder Rufus Faw from the nearby Church of the Brethren, continuing that congregation's assistance of 1896. A new lovefeast kitchen was built in a gable-roofed ell added to the back. A 1920s photograph of the large congregation shows the church with its new vestibule and rear addition.

Remarkably, in 1939 during the Depression, the church was in financial circumstances adequate to enable an expansion once again with the addition of cross-gabled side wings, expanding the seating area for the choir and creating library, office, and classroom space. Yet another new lovefeast kitchen was built in the expanded basement space. Ghostmark evidence in the present attic indicates that a gable-roofed frame apse, built in 1896, was removed probably during the 1923 expansion (possibly in 1939). Ghostmarks of the 1923 rear addition are also visible.

In the early 1940s land was purchased from the estate of Mr. Henry W. Johnson, and a God's Acre was established here to supplement the 1780 graveyard. The first burial was in 1945. A parsonage was built on newly acquired property next door to the church in 1958. It was not until 1961 that the church had its own pastor; shortly thereafter in 1964 a two-story brick education building was built behind the church.

During this time, the congregation was divided over whether to demolish the 1896 building and build a new structure, or whether to renovate the old. The 1896 building was condemned in the mid-1960s. Furthermore, the ruling council, known as the PEC, was forceful in its recommendation that the nineteenth-century building be demolished. Despite this, the majority of the congregation recognized the significance of the building. In the mid-1970s it was saved and renovated to bring it up to code and enable continued modern-day use. At the same time, a brick hyphen was built to

connect the back of the church to the 1964 brick education building. A new lovefeast kitchen was placed in the hyphen. The fireplace mantel and cupboards of the 1930s lovefeast kitchen remain in the basement. The church was reopened in 1976 and continues in use today.

Significance

Construction of Hope Moravian Church in 1896 is evidence of the growing prosperity of the newly-industrialized county, and of the importance of the building as a social and community center for its rural population.

It should be noted that the presence of this building reflects the Moravian church's continuing struggle to control its citizens. In 1845 the Moravian Church dropped German as its official language, and in 1856 real control ceased when the church abolished its control over businesses, land ownership, and residency.⁶ These significant changes enabled the organization to endure in a changing American society. It is arguable that the church would not have continued without these changes, and that Hope Church would not have been built.

The property is eligible under Criterion A in the area of social history for its association since the late nineteenth century, and to the start of World War II, with an important rural congregation of Moravians, the first English-speaking congregation, which has been rooted in this community since the mid-eighteenth century. It further represents the continuity of the congregation within the twentieth century; the building was the main gathering place, meeting hall, and social focus; in effect the major stabilizing element of a large rural area of Forsyth County.

In addition, Hope Church is significant as a symbol of the affluence of the boom times Winston-Salem and Forsyth County enjoyed in the late nineteenth and early decades of the twentieth century, as evidence of the community's growth and development during that period, and the increasing sophistication and prosperity of the county's residents. The church is, in addition, evidence of the success of the Moravians' difficult decision in the 1850s to make major changes in their managerial structure.

The building is also eligible under Criterion C. It is one of only two Moravian community buildings remaining in western Forsyth County

⁶Taylor, p. 29.

from the early nineteenth century to the 1950s. In addition, and surprisingly, it is the only frame Moravian church standing in western Forsyth County. Only three other Moravian churches remain in the western part of the county; all are brick. Two date from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (at Bethabara and Bethania), and the third is the brick ca. 1900 Clemmons Moravian Church.

It would be far easier to look only at the 1970s changes to the building and determine that Hope Church does not meet National Register criteria. However, most are reversible changes, and it was this renovation, and the efforts which preceded it, that saved the building. Furthermore, such a finding, considering architectural changes alone, would negate the overriding significance of the building as the only late nineteenth-century church and the only frame church associated with any rural Moravian community of western Forsyth County. The building has overriding significance as the only remnant in western Forsyth County of the strength of the Moravian congregation to continue, after major changes to its managerial setup, the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the all-important change from craft to factory.

What about Clemmons?

The 1964 building has not irretrievably compromised the integrity of the building because it was added to the back, designed in such a way as to avoid spoiling the ability of the frame building to read as a late nineteenth century Carpenter's Gothic frame rural church with additions within the period of significance. These additions have in fact protected the church from destruction. The 1896 church served the needs of the 1896 congregation. As the decades passed the congregation needed to respond to its changing needs. The 1923, 1939, and 1964 expansions addressed those needs. Without these additions, it is likely the congregation would have built a new, larger, modern church, requiring the destruction of the nineteenth century structure.

Included in the eligible area is a 1.33 acre tract which contains the church and its graveyard. The 1945 God's Acre is a non-contributing element within the eligible boundaries; the parsonage is not included in the boundaries. Beyond this parcel are buildings which have no historical association with the church.

The property is identified as #217 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.

HOPE MORAVIAN CHURCH

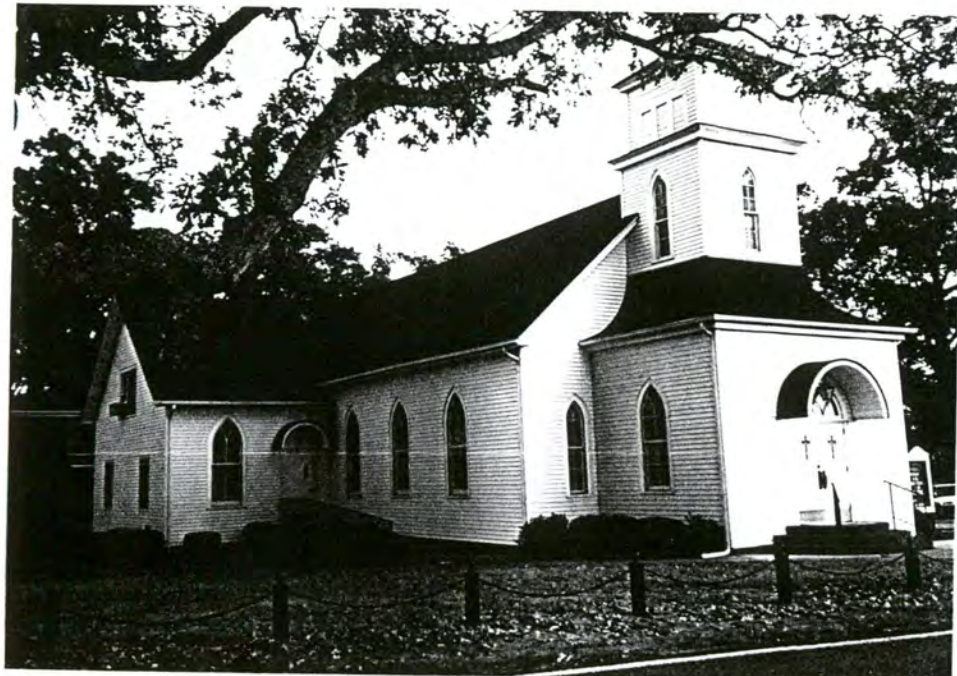
The SHPO requested details about the mid-1970s renovations to the church. The decision to save the church building was a difficult one. The building had been unused for years and had suffered from lack of maintenance. The congregation was struggling over whether to build new or demolish. After much discussion, the church council voted to renovate. However, the Province (Southern Province, Moravian Church in America), which has authority over decisions of the church, preferred that they build a new building, and exerted pressure to have the building demolished so a new church could be built. After the Hope Church Council's vote to renovate, the Province refused to contribute any funds for the renovation. Therefore the Hope congregation had to raise the money for the renovation. There are still today hard feelings between the Province and the church, but the congregation nevertheless feels strongly that their decision to renovate and retain the building was the right choice.

Before the decision to renovate the building, it had been condemned and the church apparently had to get permission not only from the city-county building permit office but also from the state to rehabilitate and reuse the building. They were required to put steel beams beneath the floor of the building. Many original pews had been removed or were in poor condition; these were replaced. Many windows were re-glazed and received new wooden trim to match the original. The original doors had been replaced long before the 1970s. A new lovefeast kitchen was put in a hyphen added to connect the building with the 1964 wing. On the exterior, the roof was replaced, vinyl siding was added to the exterior, and a "Moravian bonnet" was added to the front entrance.

By adapting the earlier structure and remodelling it to serve current needs, the community has been able to retain the building and continue its historic use.

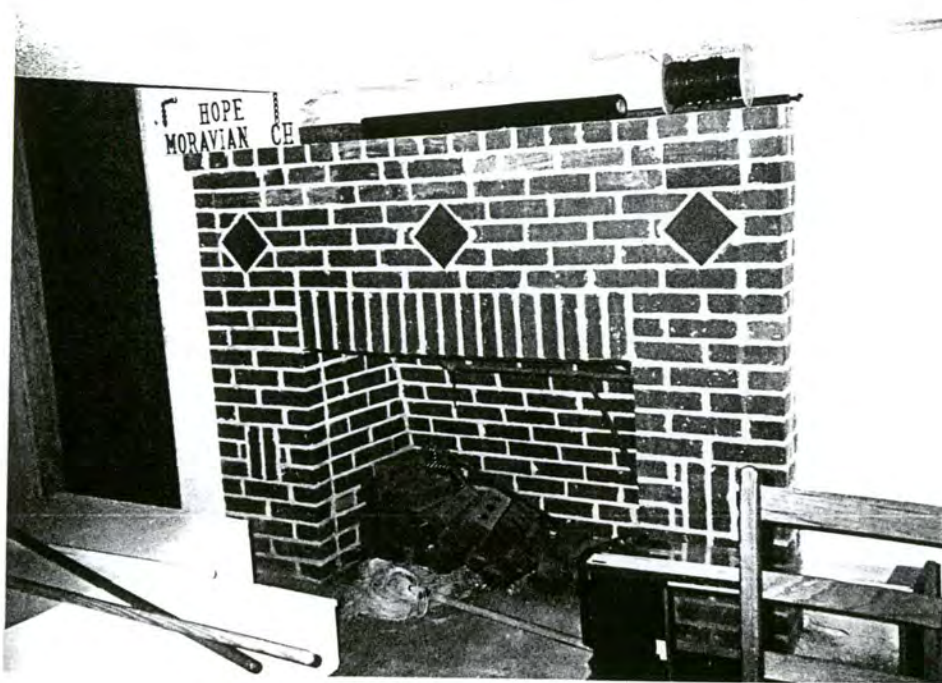
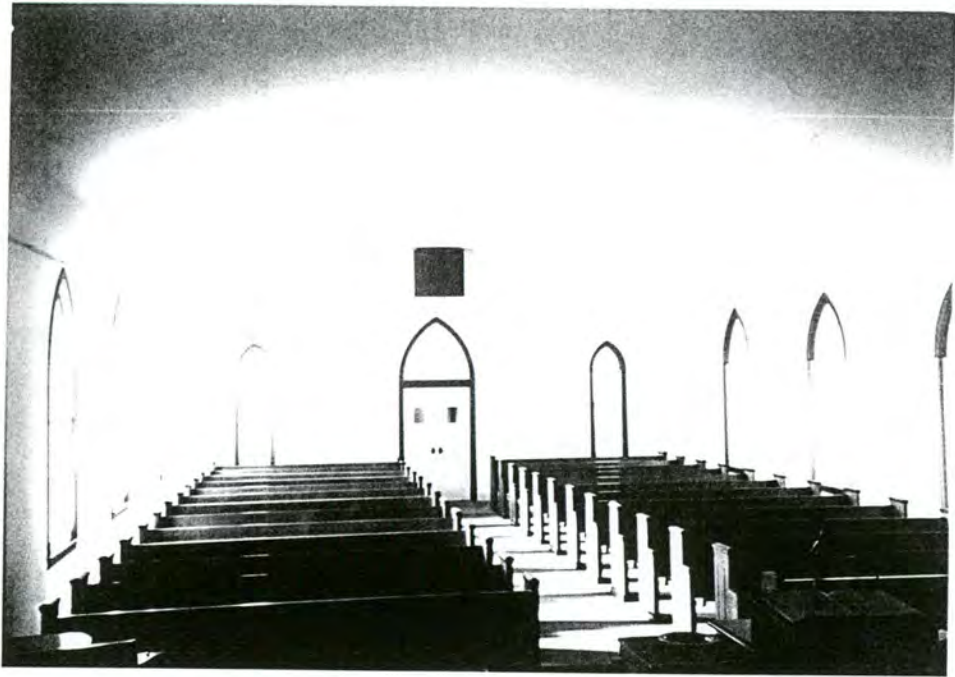
N210

Hope Moravian Church



N210

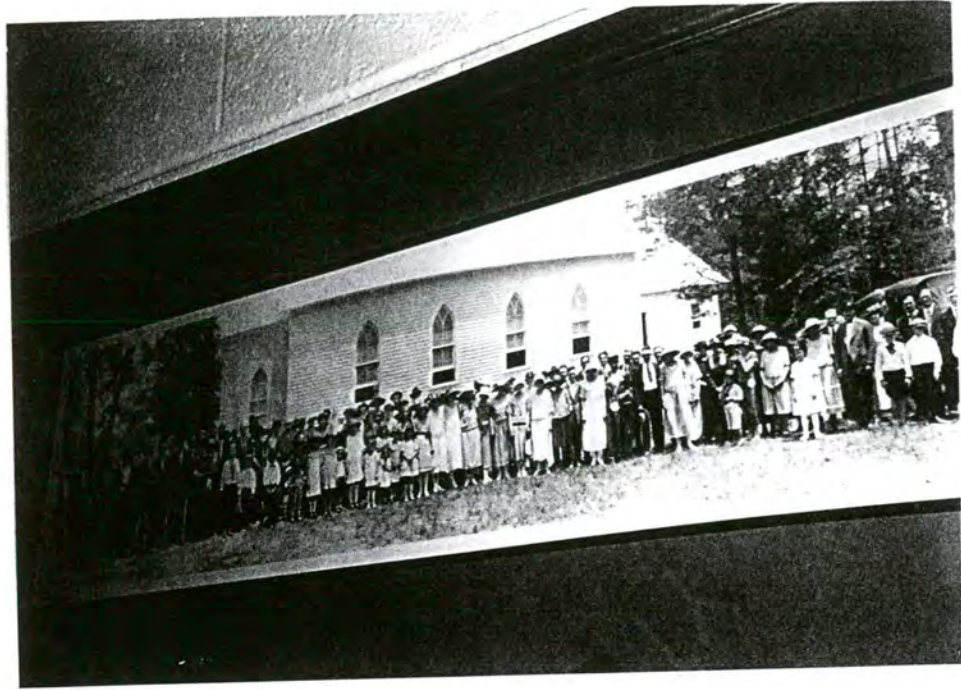
Hope Moravian Church



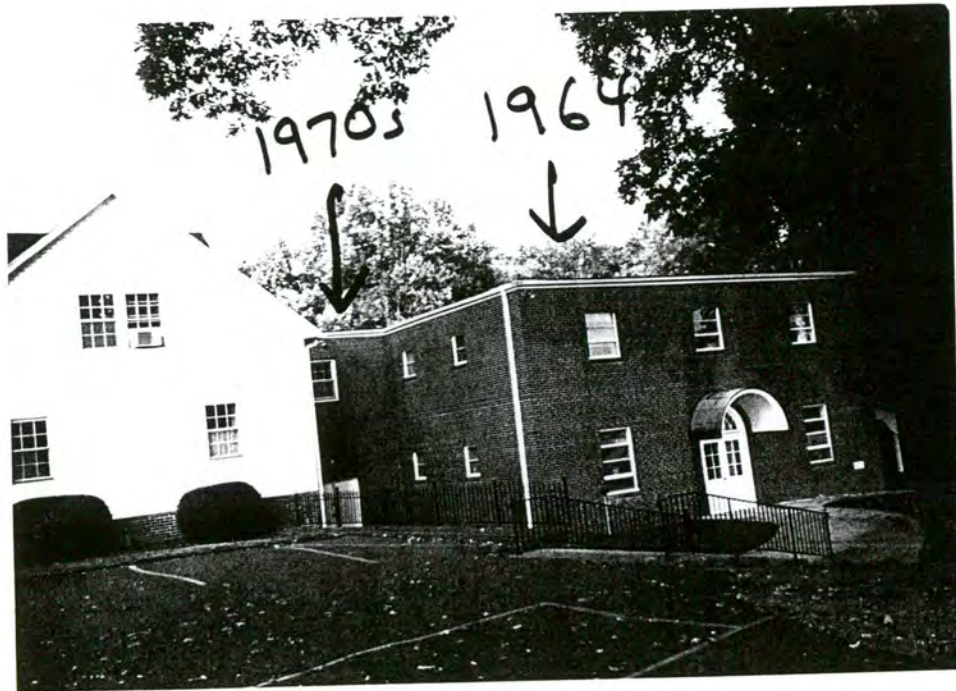
1939
lovefeast
fireplace
w/ rod
for coffee
pot

N210

Hope Moravian Church



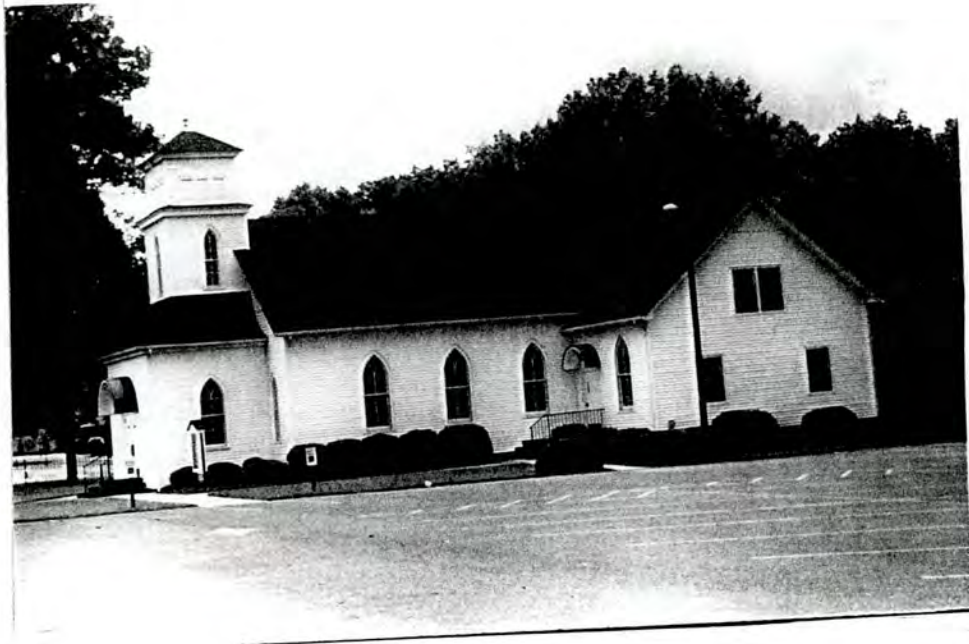
1920s
docum.
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brick
annex
is
separated
from
pre-
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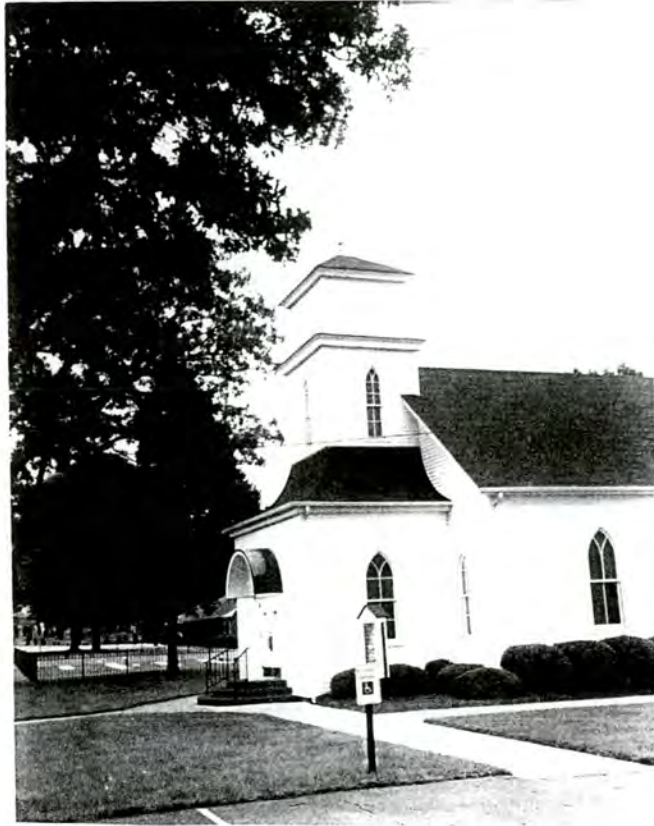
N210

Hope Moravian Church and Cemetery



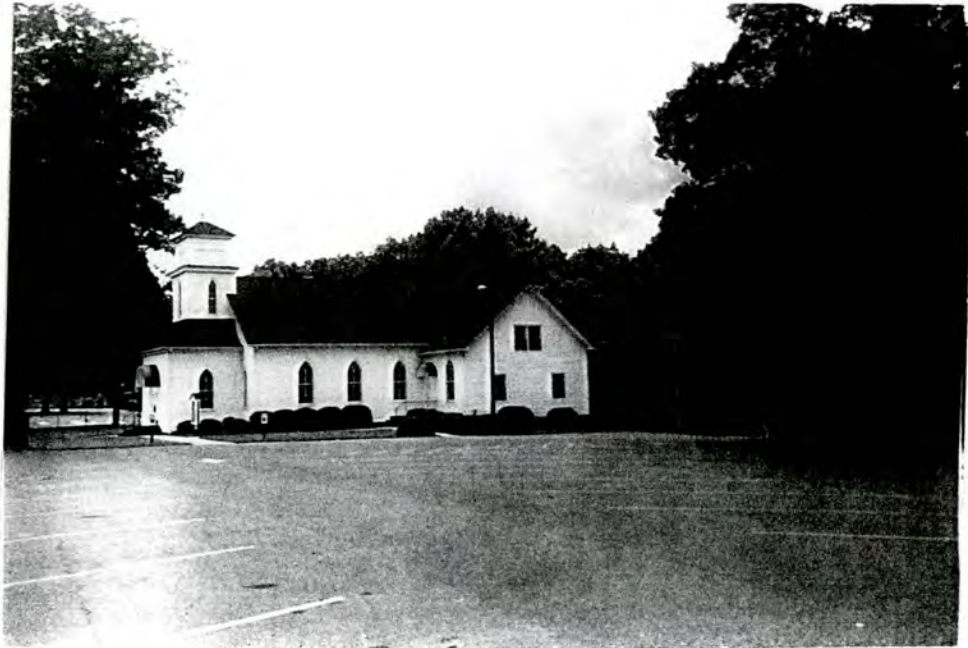
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Hope Moravian Church and Cemetery



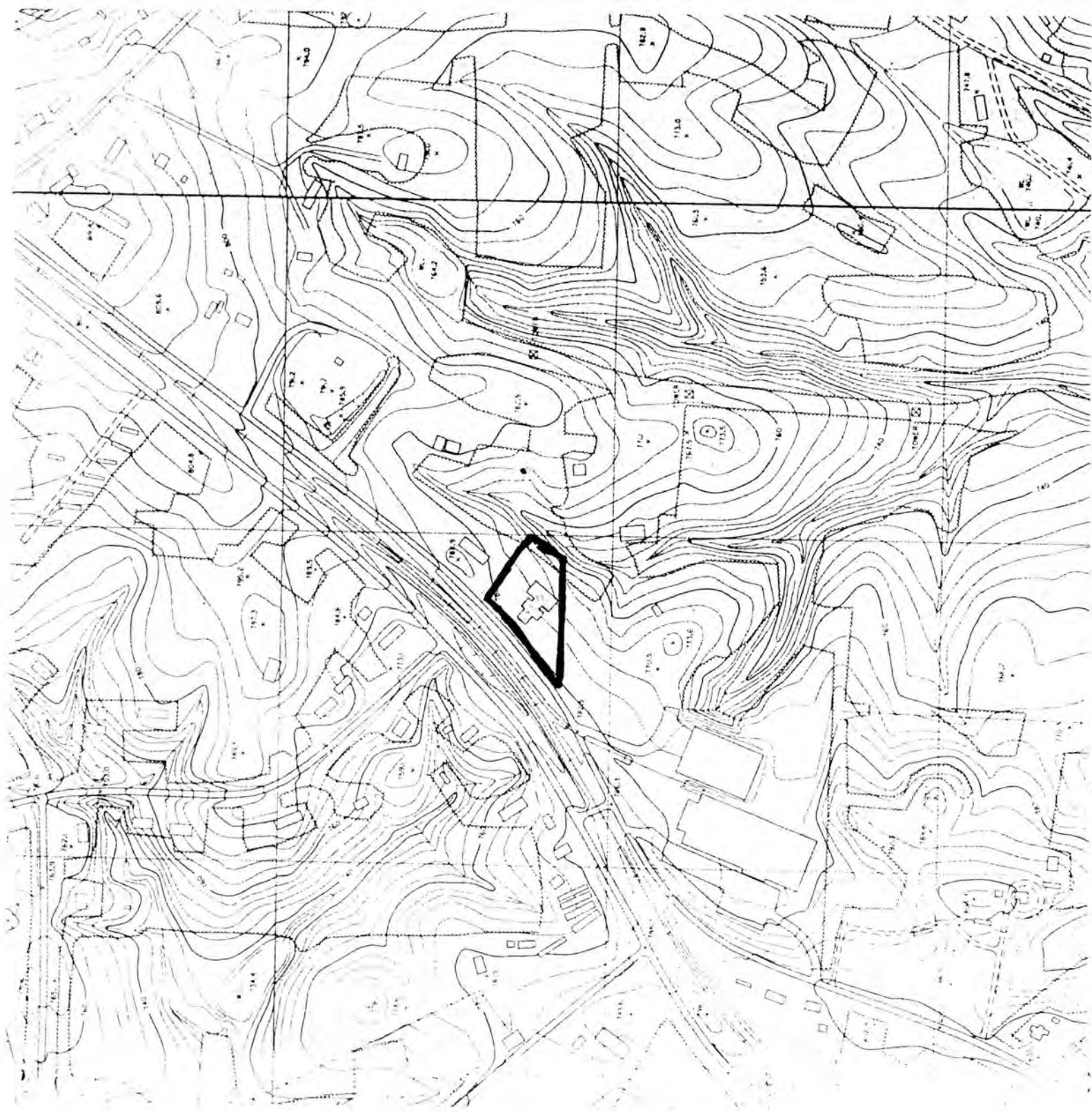
N210

Hope Moravian Church and Cemetery



N210

Hope Moravian Church and Cemetery



N210

Hope Moravian Church and Cemetery

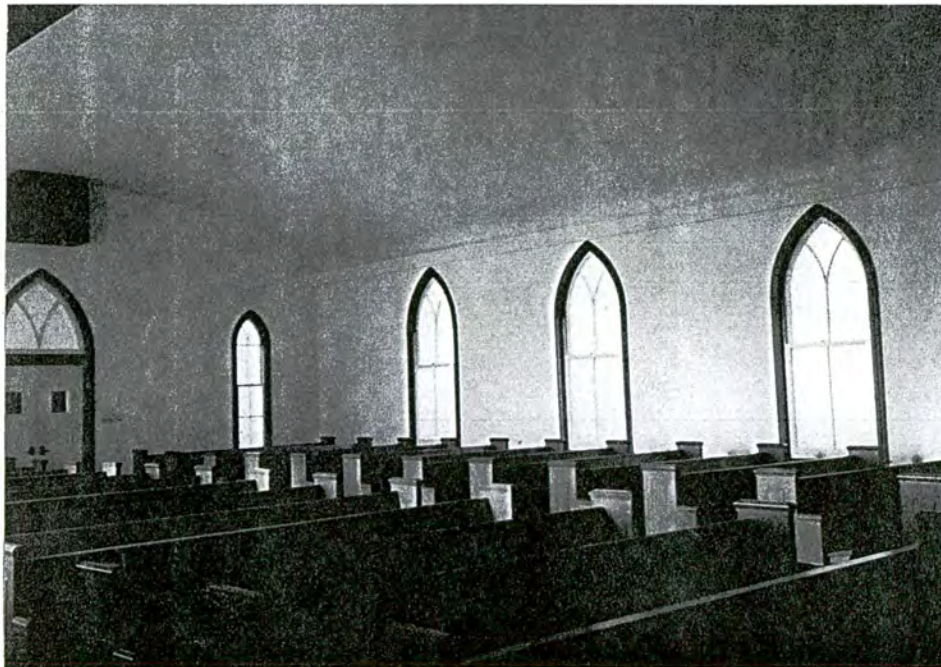


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Hope Moravian Church



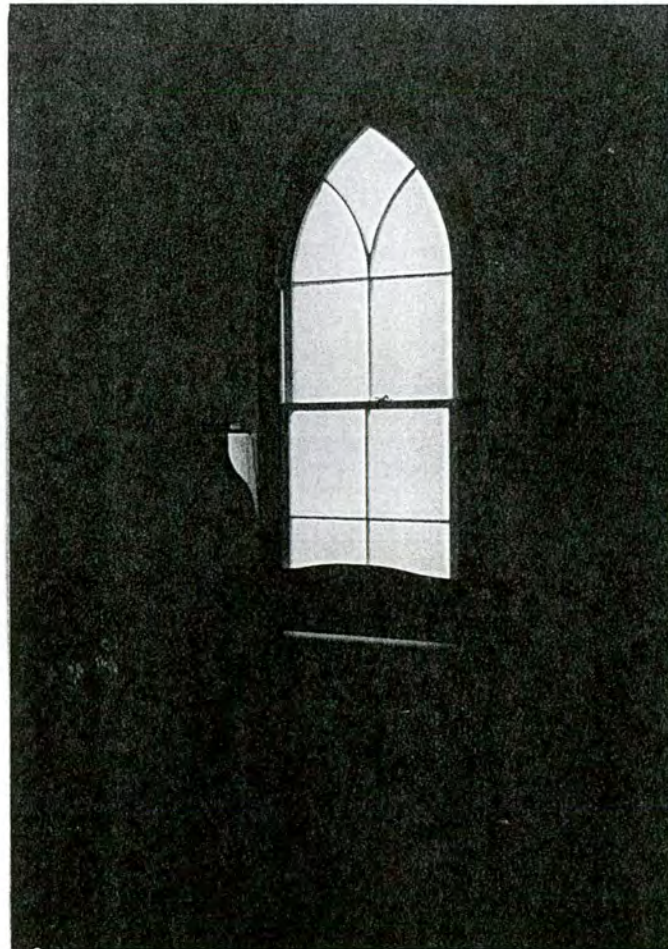
interior looking east



interior showing north wall and entrance door

N210

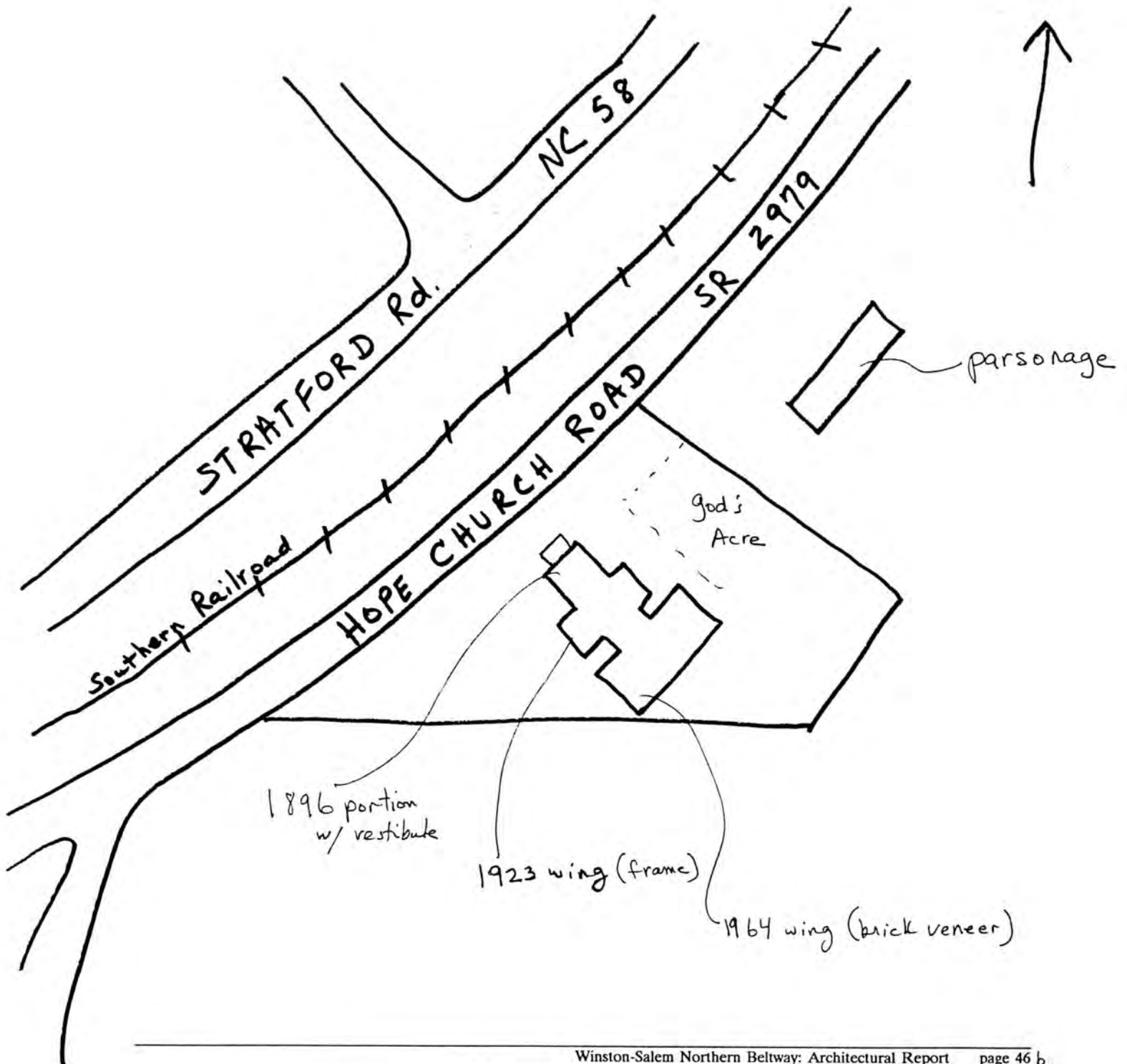
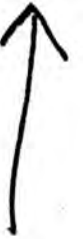
Hope Moravian Church

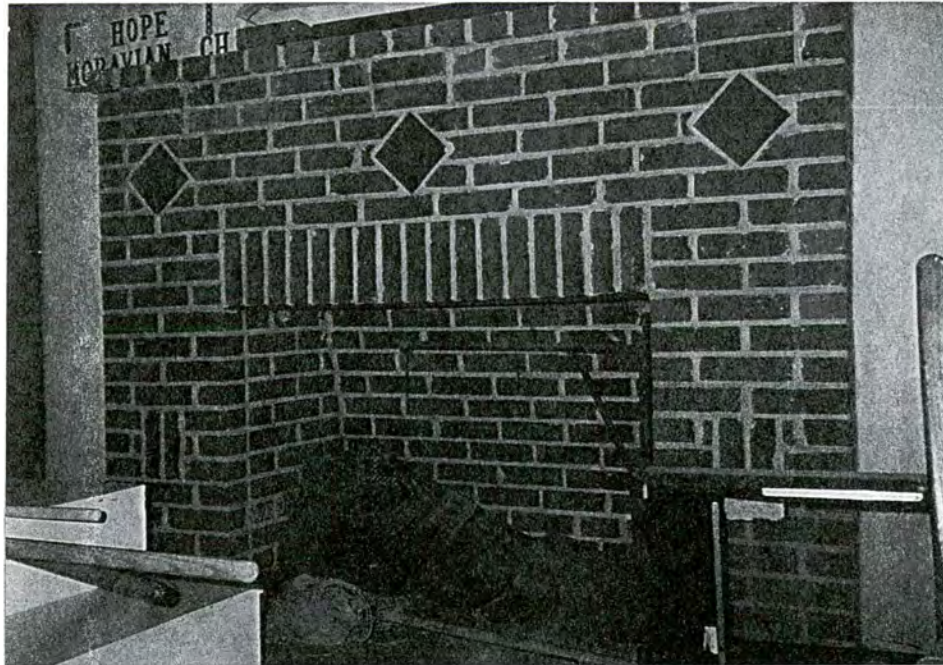


entrance vestibule

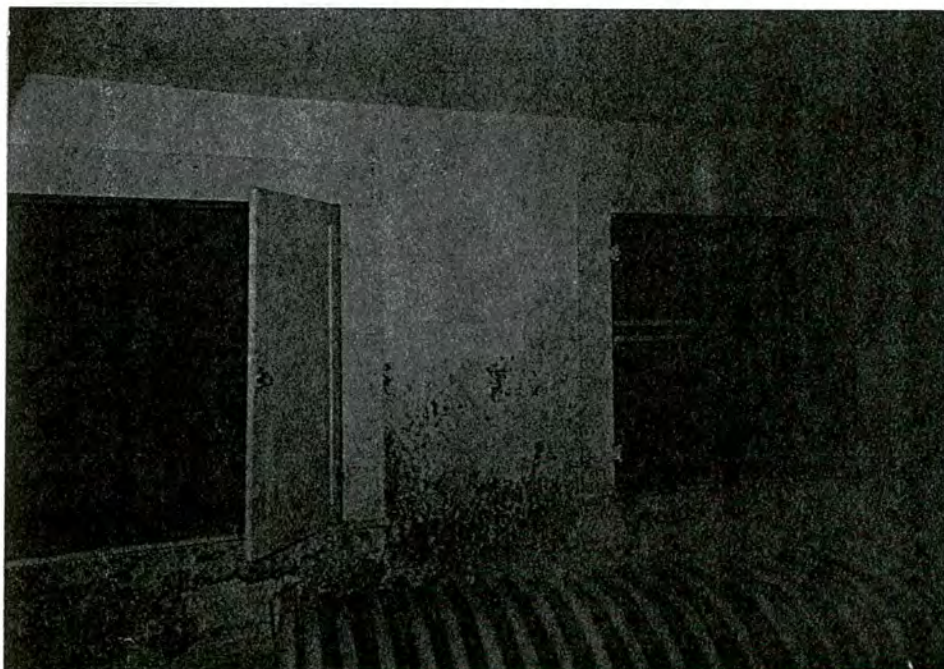
not to scale

N





1923 fireplace and cabinets in Lovefeast kitchen in basement



Ploughboy Jarvis Farm

ca. 1897

1532 Jonestown Road. NW corner, jct SR 1136 (Jonestown Road) and SR 1120 (Ploughboy Lane).

The Ploughboy Jarvis Farm is a late nineteenth century complex in an open rural setting. The house is a one-story frame L-shaped building with its projecting front cross gable to the north and an engaged shed-roofed porch covering the remaining two front bays. The porch is supported by slender classical columns and has a beaded-board ceiling. Both roofs are metal shingle. At the central entrance is an unadorned replacement door; windows are 4-over-4 sash in plain surrounds, with paired sash (probably a later alteration) on the front elevation and on the south side addition. A corbelled brick interior chimney rises from the ridge of the east-west gable; a smaller corbelled brick exterior (flue) chimney is at the southern end, and a rear interior chimney heats the rear ell. Foundations are brick; the porch foundation has openwork and ca. 1920s brick steps. One-story rear gable ell with standing-seam metal roof; smaller gable addition. House is weatherboarded; smallest rear ell is covered with asbestos siding.

A complex of frame outbuildings surrounds the house, generally behind and to the south of the house. Closest to and south of the house is an open wellhouse pavilion with metal gable roof. Others, all frame, include a vehicle shed, barns, smokehouse, shop, privy, corncrib, garage and sheds. All are gable-roofed with standing seam metal roofs. The front upper gable ends of three project to protect their entrances.

The house was built about 1897 by James Monroe Jarvis. Jarvis wrote for the Union Republican, a local newspaper, under the pen name "Ploughboy Jarvis." It was a series called "Ploughboy's Letters." Jarvis was also a farmer and carpenter. He developed a new variety of seed corn which was named Jarvis' Golden Prolific Seed Corn and known in many of the states of the southeast. As Fries states, "He pursued the breeding of corn until the middle 1930s, when he was too old to do field work any more; when he retired, his name was synonymous with good farming practices over a wide territory."⁵

The Ploughboy Jarvis Farm is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion B for its association with the life of James Monroe "Ploughboy" Jarvis, whose writings and pioneering in seed-corn production and other farming practices affected farming conventions in a broad area. It also meets Criterion A in the area of Agriculture; the house with its associated outbuilding complex represents the pattern of agricultural practices in Forsyth County

during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By their various functions and relationships these outbuildings represent how a successful farmer organized his operation. It has been placed on the Division of Archives and History's Study List. Boundaries include the buildings and about 14 acres of a 33-acre parcel still with the farm. Boundaries include a full complement of the elements necessary to Jarvis's successful farm, including the extant buildings, farm pond, stream, and both cleared and wooded lands. The boundary is skirted by Jonestown Road, by smaller parcels developed within the past 50 years, and by three small summits creating a rear boundary behind and west of the building complex. The rear boundary for the most part follows the 790' topo line.

The property is identified as "Ploughboy Jarvis House" #259 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.

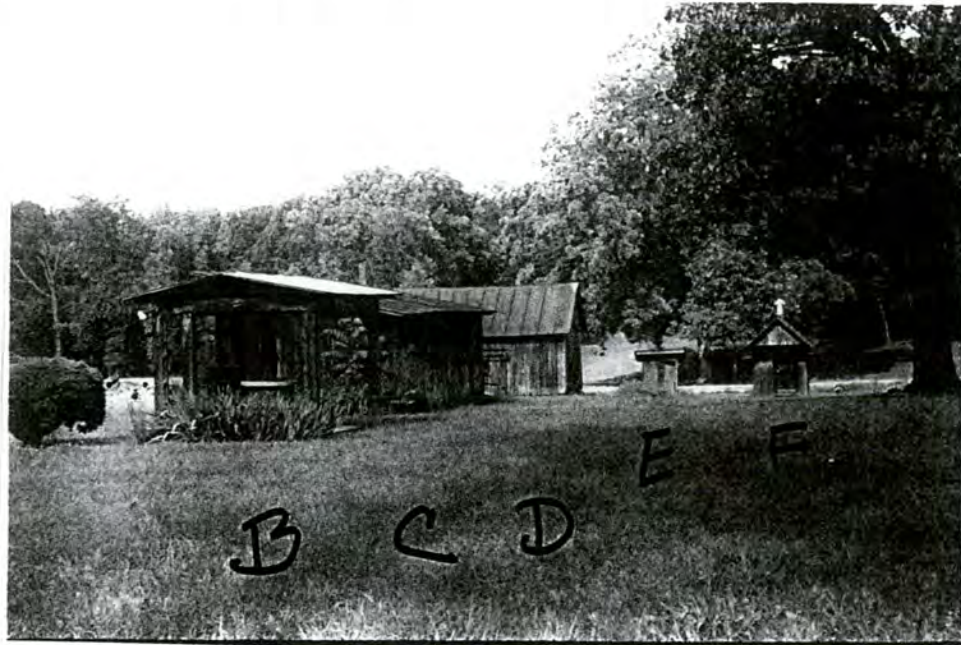


N199

Ploughboy Jarvis Farm



A



B, C, D,
E, F



E, F,
G, H

N199

Ploughboy Jarvis Farm



I



I



J

N199

Ploughboy Jarvis Farm



D, F, H



K



K + L

N199 Ploughboy Jarvis Farm



N199

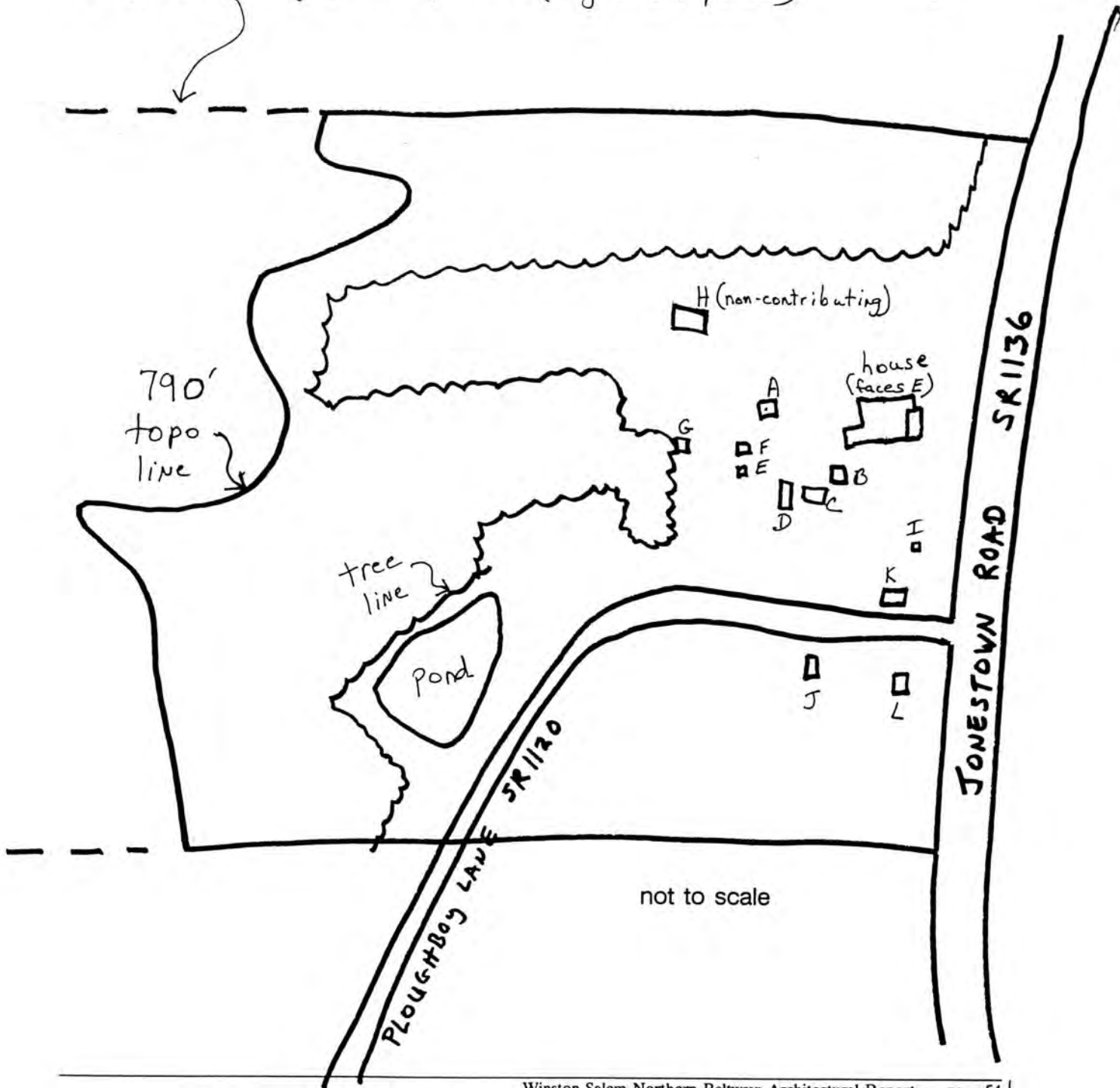
Ploughboy Jarvis Farm



N



Continuation of property line (legal tax parcel)



N454

Columbus Kapp Farm

1890?

E side of a dirt drive (Kapp Road), 1/4 mile from its start, which is on the E side of SR 1632 (Shore Road), 0.1 mi S of jct with SR 1898 (Griffin Road) and 0.3 mi S of jct with centerline of US 52.

The Columbus Kapp House is a late nineteenth century I-house. The house is of frame construction with brick nogging. It is three bays wide with a central entrance; windows are 2-over-2 sash with louvered shutters. At the front is an attached 3-bay porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets. Carved rafter and purlin ends, unusual in the study area, are found at the eaves and gables of the house and porch. The porch ceiling is flush-board sheathed. The four-panelled front door is flanked by four-light sidelights over a molded panel, and topped by a two-light transom.

At the back is a one-story gable ell with engaged porch running its full length. The porch turns to meet an attached porch behind the two-story portion. These porches are also supported by turned posts and the same carved brackets as those of the front porch. Also found here are the decorative sawn ends found on the front porch and house. Two plain porch posts are in front of the 1906 one-room extension.

The house has three chimneys: two brick exterior chimneys with stepped shoulders, and an interior, formerly rear, chimney in the ell. Doors are four-panelled throughout and window sash are 2-over-2. All roofs are standing-seam metal.

At the east side of the house, adjacent to the kitchen, is a milkwell beneath a small porch. This is a series of wood shelves which were lowered into a hole in the ground. Containers of butter, milk and cream were placed on the shelves, stored in the milkwell at 58 to 59 degrees and raised for use as needed.⁶

Like the exterior, the interiors are for the most part intact. In the central hall is a turned newel, more elaborate than many in the area, and a molded baluster rail. Fireplaces are lined in soapstone, and post-and-lintel mantels with chamfered pilasters remain on both floors and in the kitchen. The mantel in the front south room (the Kapp's bedroom) has been removed. All walls are finished in plaster with wide baseboards.

Four outbuildings remain with the house; three are log. A large double-pen log barn (C) behind the house is V-notched with front pent roof supported by frame trusses. It is flanked by two buildings forming a square yard between. To the north is a V-notched log

granary and corncrib (B); to the south is a wagon and harness building (D). Farther south and closer to the house is the smokehouse (A), a frame front-gabled structure with front gable projecting over the entrance. The remains of a fallen washhouse and woodhouse are also to the south. All outbuildings are on fieldstone foundations.

The house was built in 1890 or 1891 by Columbus "Lum" Kapp (ca. 1860-ca. 1940) on lands of his father, William Washington Kapp. The senior Kapp lived about a quarter mile south in a log house (site of present day N455, which see). The Kapp family was one of the early families to settle the area; Lum Kapp's grandfather Heinrich (Henry) Kapp left Salem and acquired property in this area starting in about 1792; he is said to have amassed several thousand acres of which this property is a part.⁷

Lum Kapp farmed tobacco, corn and small grains. He and his wife (a Speas from Yadkin County) lived with his parents until their youngest child Esther was three years old, then built this house in 1890 or 1891. He built his log barn, granary, and other outbuildings at the same time.

The house remained unchanged until after Esther's marriage. She and her husband David Stoltz had lived upstairs; however, a difficult pregnancy prompted the construction in the summer of 1906 of a room behind the kitchen, using the existing chimney as a heat source. Its only entrance was from the porch, which was extended using the current plain posts for support. The Stoltzes and their three children remained there until about 1913 when they moved to their own new house on highway 65. Lum Kapp remained until his death ca. 1940. The house then passed to his son Clarence, who with his wife Lela Butner Kapp continued to farm the land.

Few other changes were made for the next half century. Until Clarence Kapp's death in the early 1960s, the entrance to the kitchen and dining room was from the porch. It was not until after his death that a doorway was cut between the living room in the two-story section and dining room in the rear ell.⁸ The house remains in family ownership. It was rented to tenants in the early 1970s and has been vacant for about 15 years. The house is stable though in need of maintenance; the outbuildings are in poor condition. The grounds behind and beside the house are kept mowed; however, the front yard, where a double row of boxwoods leads to the front door, is heavily overgrown.

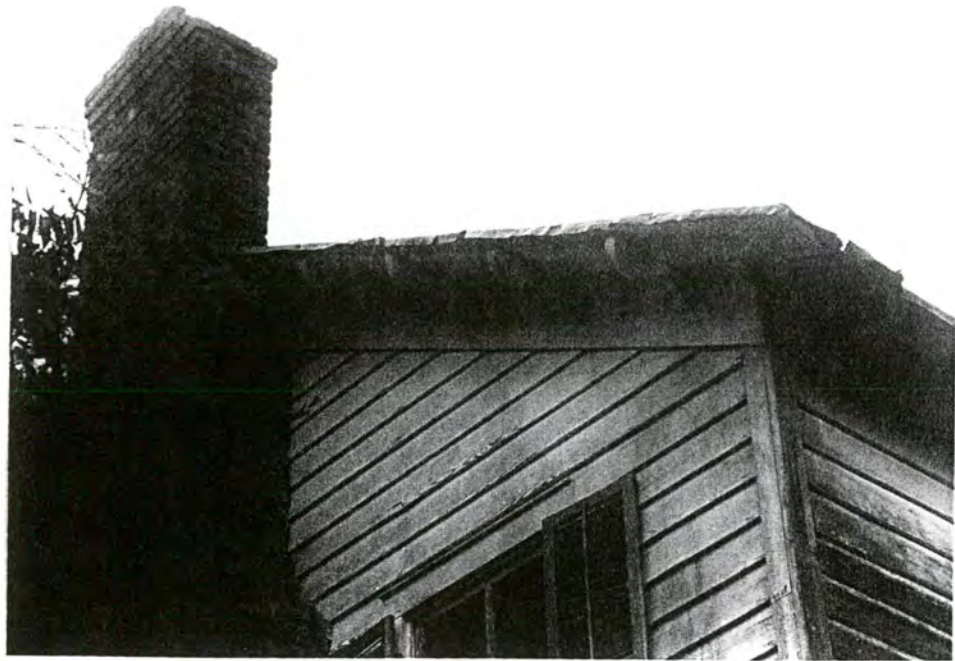
The house has undergone very little alteration. Though its condition is only fair, it retains a high level of architectural integrity. The property meets Criterion A under Agriculture; the property with its house, lands, and extant associated outbuildings represents agricultural practices in Forsyth County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also meets Criterion C as an excellent, and one of the most unaltered, examples of a late nineteenth century brick-nogged Victorian I-house surviving in the western half of Forsyth County.

The boundary is delineated on the west by the entrance drive, on the north by a stream, and on the east and south by lines which encompass the building complex, cleared land, representative wooded lands, and most of the plateau on which the complex sits. This area contains about 13 acres of a 130-acre tract still with the house. Additional acreage has been excluded from the eligible area because the formerly agricultural lands have mostly grown up in forest and no longer retain their historic field patterns, nor the ratio of field to wooded area. The farmhouse complex, however, retains a sufficient number of buildings and a high level of integrity from its agricultural use during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The house is identified as "House," #583 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.

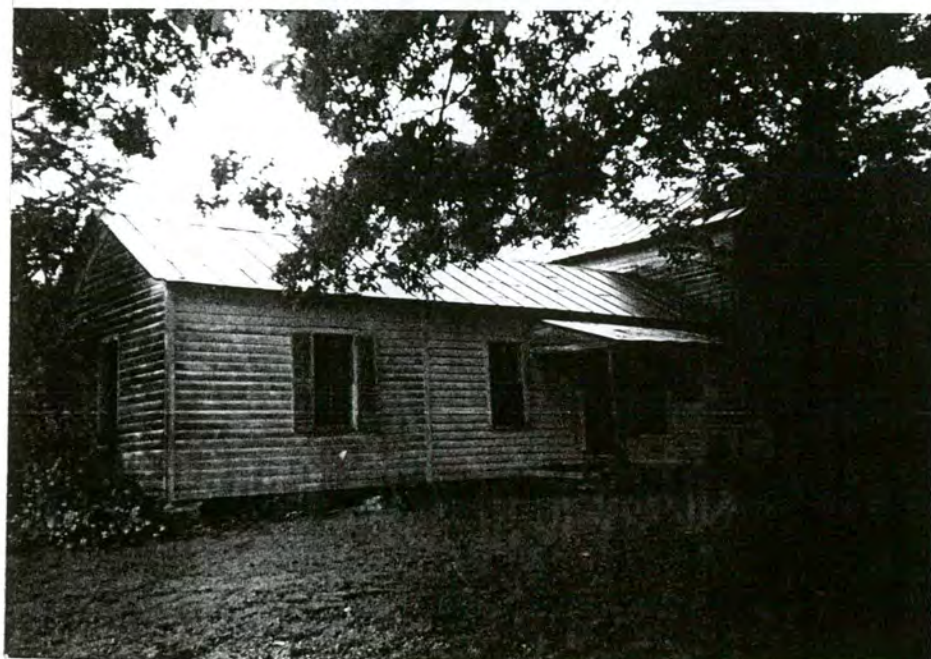
N454

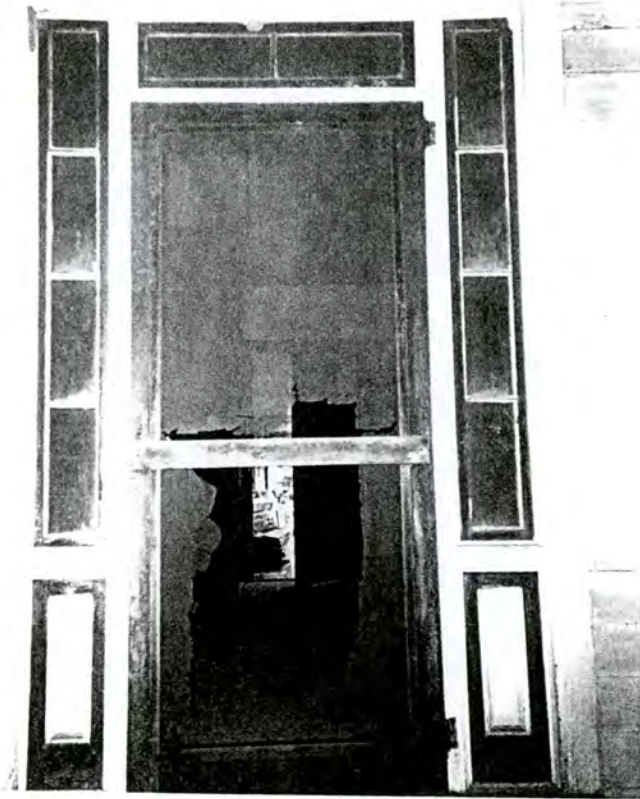
Columbus Kapp Farm



N454

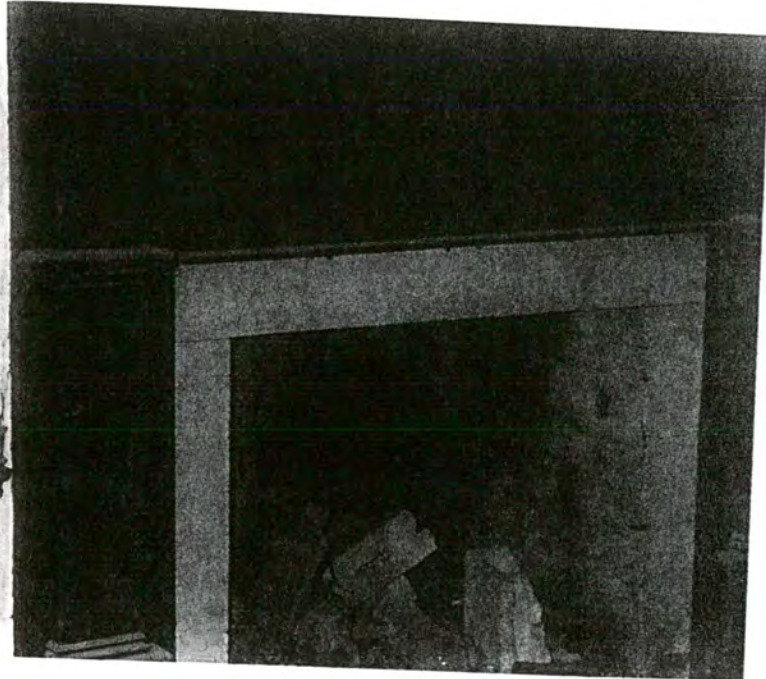
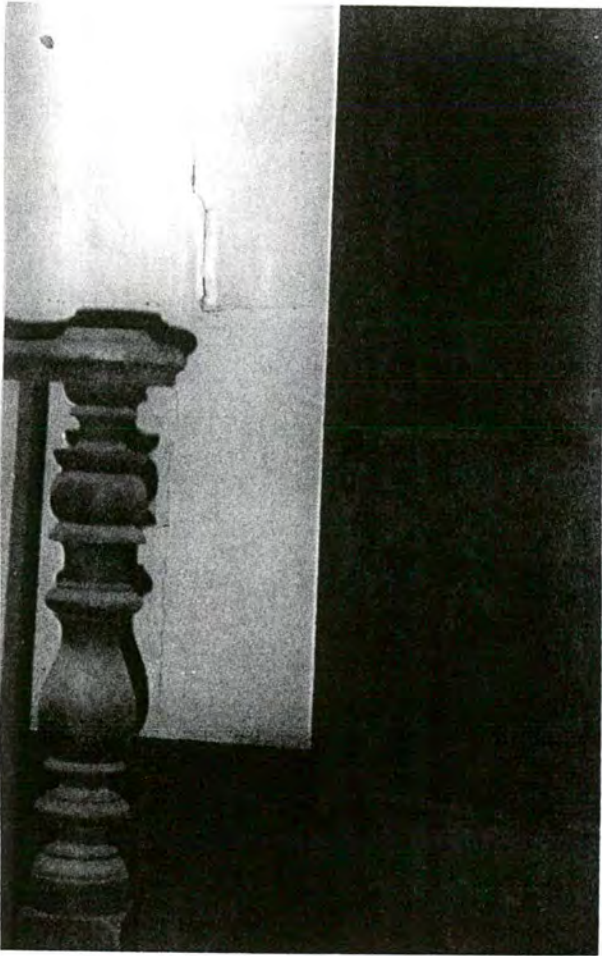
Columbus Kapp Farm





N454

Columbus Kapp Farm



N454

Columbus Kapp Farm



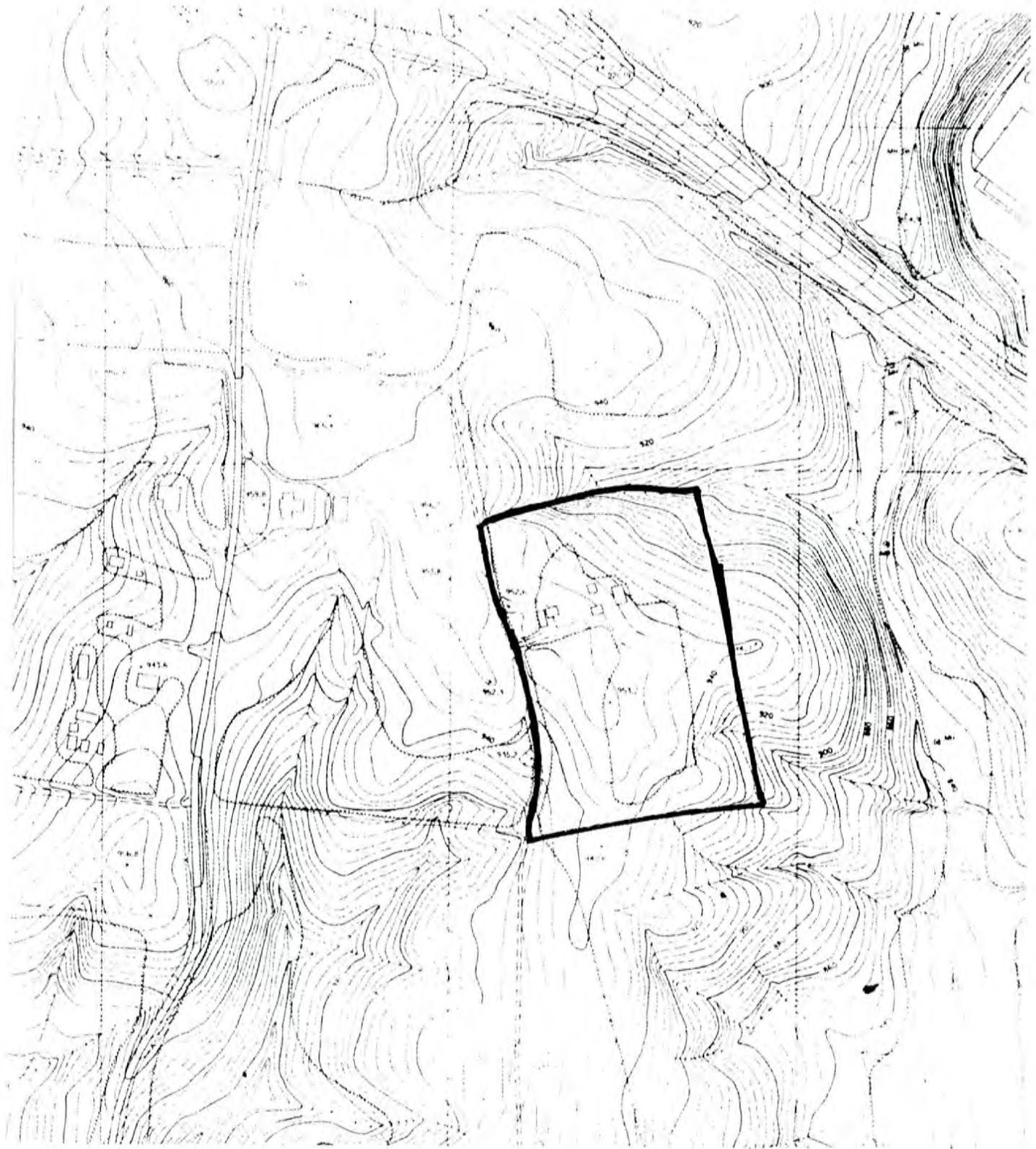
B



A

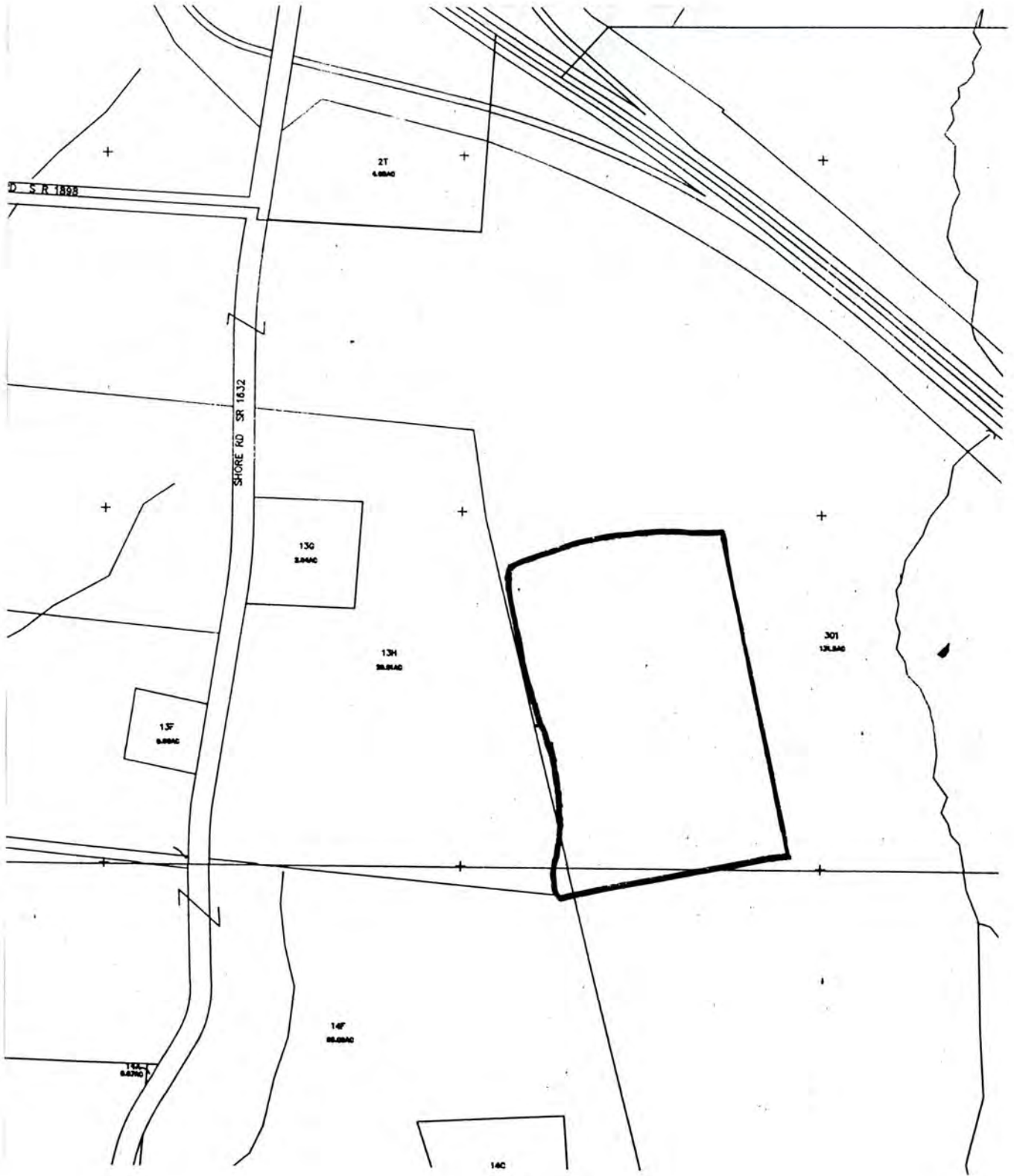


C



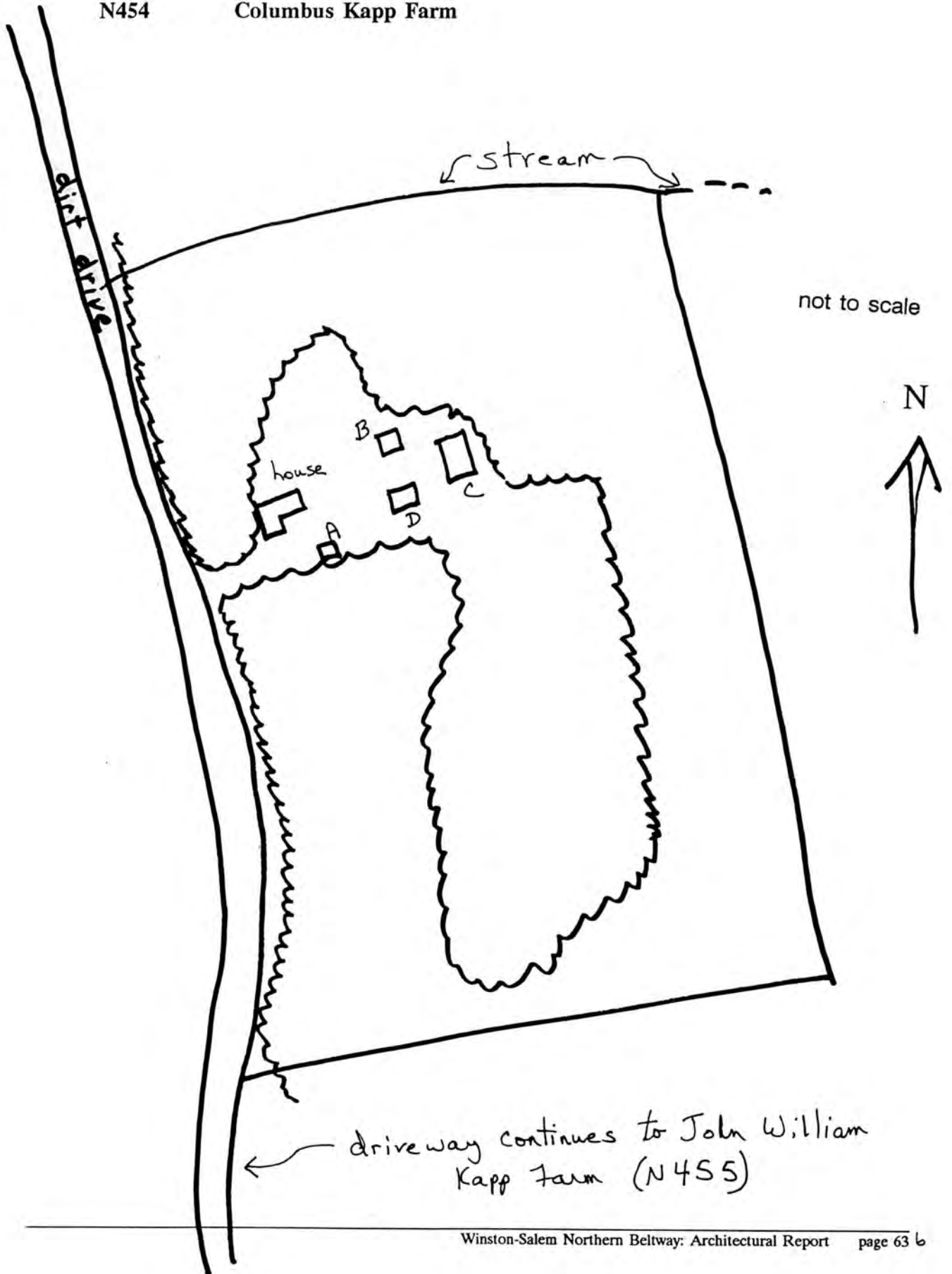
N454

Columbus Kapp Farm



N454

Columbus Kapp Farm



4647 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road. N side NC 65, 0.1 mi NE of jct. with NC 67 (Reynolda Road extension).

The John Henry Kapp House is a large two-story I-house, three bays wide and one room deep with a two-story rear gable ell. At each gable end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders, and cornice returns. Sash are six-over-six with the exception of narrow windows on the west side elevation; these are 4-over-4 but using the glazing size and proportions of a 6-over-6 sash. Shutters on the front portion of the house are louvered; elsewhere they are single-panelled.

The dominant feature of the house is its front porch, which is three bays wide on the first floor and one bay wide above. Both levels are supported by turned posts with decorative sawn brackets and turned balusters. At the central entrance is a 4-panelled front door with sidelights and transom, all with a decorative geometric muntin pattern. Above is a central door leading to the second-story porch. The porch has a hipped roof covered with standing seam metal.

The two back porches are also of note, with flat jigsaw-cut balusters and slender, chamfered posts. Roofs are standing seam metal; portions of an earlier wood shingle roof remain beneath.

The house is of brick-nogged frame construction which was a typical construction for dwellings of the time. The interior partition walls between central hall and front rooms of this house are also brick-nogged. Interior woodwork is a mix of Greek Revival and Victorian. There is a turned newel with turned balusters; most doors are two-panelled, and mantels are simple post-and-lintel. The right front room has a chair rail. Both front rooms had plaster walls and ceilings; one has been sheetrocked. The hall ceiling and dining room and kitchen walls & ceiling are all flushboard sheathing.

Several outbuildings remain. Behind the house to the north is a frame front-gabled smokehouse (A) probably contemporary with the main house. Just east of the smokehouse is a side-gabled frame building (B) constructed in the 1920s as a chicken house, later converted to storage and shop use. Still farther east is a small painted frame side-gabled structure built as a workshop (C) for Kapp's grandson Ernest Kapp, an engineer. A two-panelled Greek Revival door was reused as its front door. Farther from the house to the east is a frame washhouse (D). Attached to the east rear of the house by a covered walkway is the wellhouse (E). The well, no longer used, is lined with brick and had a large air tank with gasoline engine to pump air, creating air pressure and therefore supply running water to the house.⁹

East of the house is a large heavy timber barn (F) built at the same time as the house. It is constructed of 8" hand-hewn oak beams put together with pegs and large metal spikes. The barn is side-gabled with a raised clerestory roof running the length of the roof ridge. Large double batten doors are at the main entrance with a doorway opening cut in for people. At each gable end is a pent roof at first-story level, allowing ventilation into the building while protecting it from rain. Inside, above the horse and cattle stalls, are lofts for hay and straw. Above that is a higher loft, and above the upper loft is airspace and vented roof openings designed with the side vents to produce a continuing circulation of air. A pigpen shed was attached to the east. Sheds added to the back of the barn in the twentieth century have since been removed.

Just west of the barn but not attached is a separate granary and corncrib (G). An east-west fence between the two creates a paddock with gate where horses or cattle could be taken out. West of the corncrib section is an open section used to store the reaper, used for cutting wheat. In the granary is a great wooden box--it is said a piano was shipped in it. The box was used for wheat storage.

A large frame vehicle shed was demolished in 1991. An icehouse, located at one side of the front yard, and a milkwell had previously been demolished.

To the west of the house is a tenant house. It is a two-story, frame, gable-front building with two bays positioned asymmetrically. Windows are 4-over-4 sash, with a five-panel door at the entrance. A shed roof porch is supported by chamfered posts with spindle-work and sawn brackets. At the rear is a shed ell, and a later shed addition is at the west side elevation. It is now occupied by a glass business. The house was built by Kapp as a tenant house in the 1890s or early 1900s; work was supervised by Kapp's son Thomas Eugene Kapp¹⁰. The tenant farmers raised tobacco and corn; a former barn for the house no longer stands.

The house was built in 1867 by John Henry Kapp (1843-1896). Kapp was a successful entrepreneur in business with a relative; they owned and operated a tobacco factory in the east end of Bethania next to the creek at about the same time R. J. Reynolds came to Winston. According to family members, they made plug tobacco and employed about 75 people.¹¹ Kapp also ran a general store, selling goods brought from Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is said that Kapp had seven businesses, including a mill and his two farms.¹²

Kapp was a member of a large family whose ancestor John Jacob Kapp had been one of the second group to travel to Bethabara from

Pennsylvania. Several members of the family, including John Henry, became successful millers, and much of the former Kapp lands is within the Northern Beltway's study area. This Kapp was the son of Thomas Jefferson Kapp (N466 and N467), the brother of Eugene Thomas Kapp (N465), and the second cousin of Lum Kapp (N454) and John William Kapp (N455).

Kapp married in March, 1870; he had completed his house before that time. The house was a two-story I-house with a one-bay, one-story porch and a separate kitchen building in the back. After their marriage, he and his wife Sarah E. Lehman raised the one-bay porch to the second floor level and built the matching full-front porch beneath. An early photograph of the house shows the present porch in place. At the same time, they built a dining room connecting the kitchen to the main house and added two rooms above them, creating the two-story rear gable ell present today.¹³ The flat jigsaw balustrades were probably added when this work was done. Kapp and his wife had five children; he died of heart trouble at age 52 in 1896.

The John Henry Kapp Farm meets Register Criterion C as an unusually fine mid-nineteenth century brick-nogged farmhouse in Forsyth County, and exceptional for its extensive, significant and intact Greek Revival and Victorian woodwork. The property also meets Criterion A under Agriculture; the property with its house, lands, and extant associated outbuildings represents patterns of successful agricultural practices in Forsyth County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The property has been placed on the Division of Archives and History's State Study List.

Boundaries of the eligible area include the house, barn, other outbuildings and about 35 acres of land bounded on the south by the Bethania-Tobacoville Road, and on the north and east by streams. Not included in the boundaries are about 70 acres of wooded lands. Inclusion of these additional wooded lands behind the house and north of the stream is not necessary to reflect the range of cleared and wooded lands and water source, all of which were necessary to a successful farming operation. The tenant house is west of and not included in the eligible boundaries because it is physically cut off from the house complex by distance, by woods and by a power line.

The house is identified as "Kapp House," #620 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.

N464

John Henry Kapp House



N464

John Henry Kapp House



N464

John Henry Kapp House



house
+
E



A + B



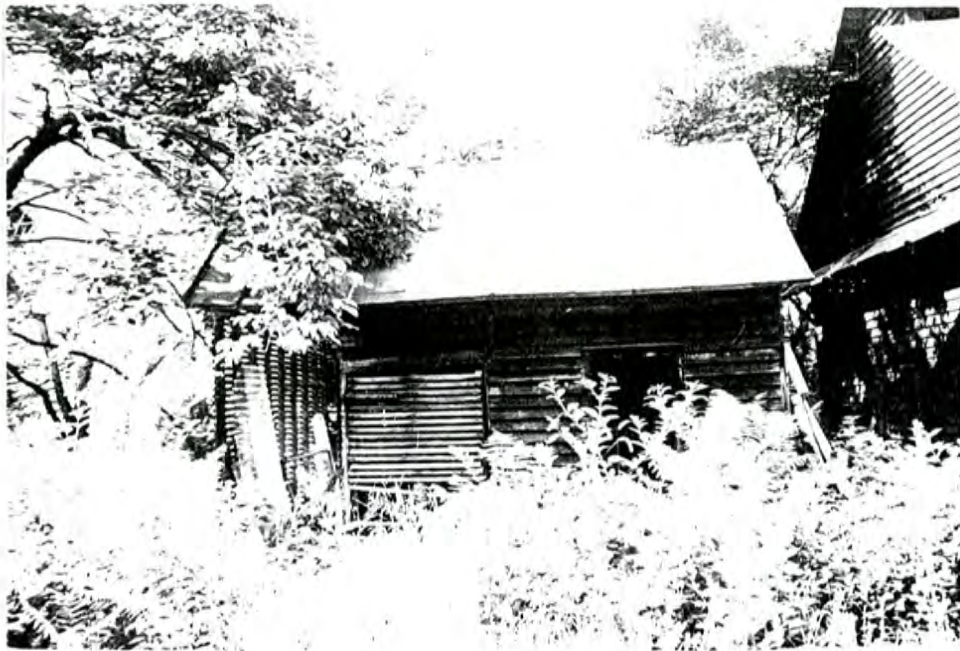
C

N464

John Henry Kapp House



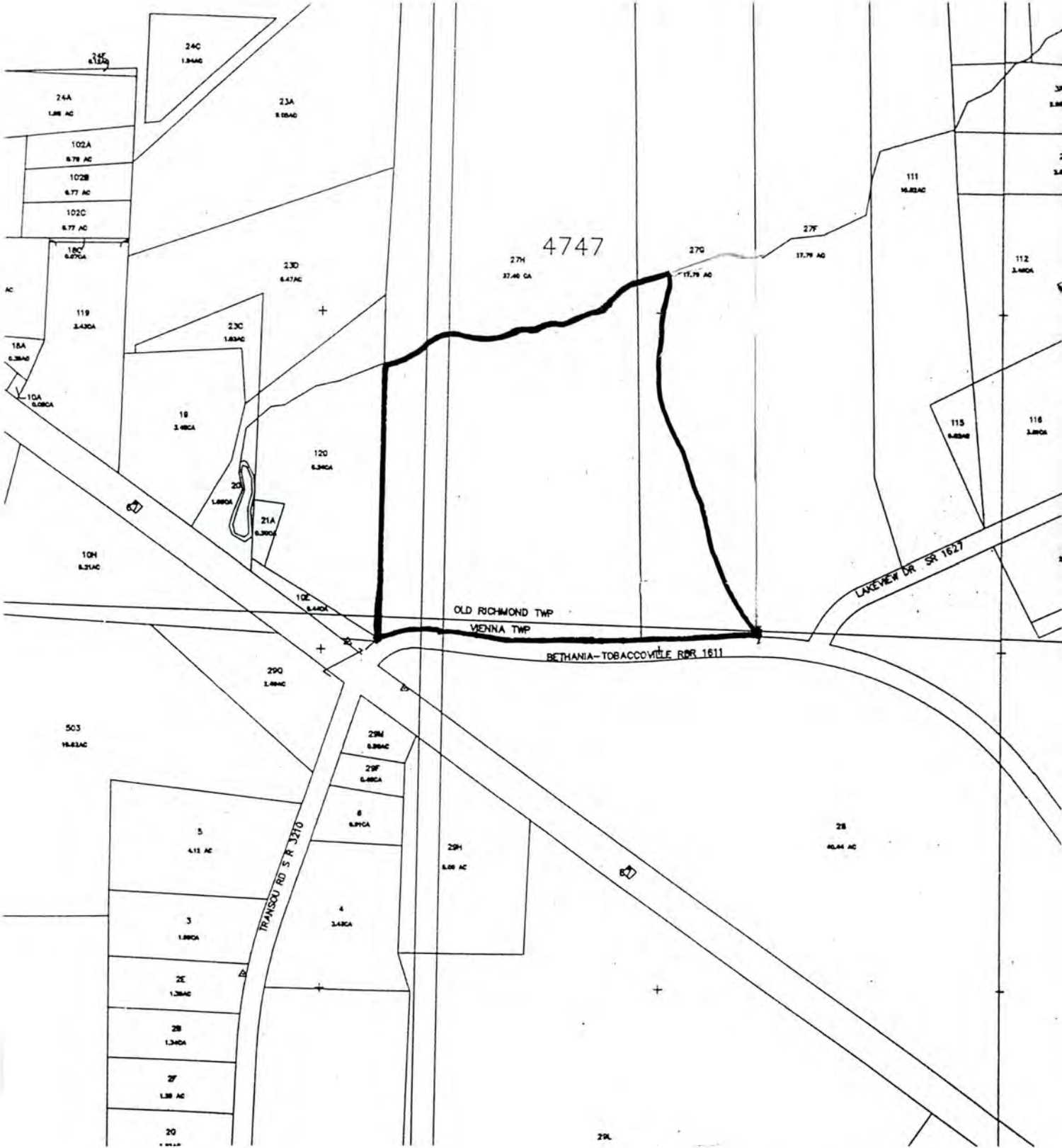
G + F

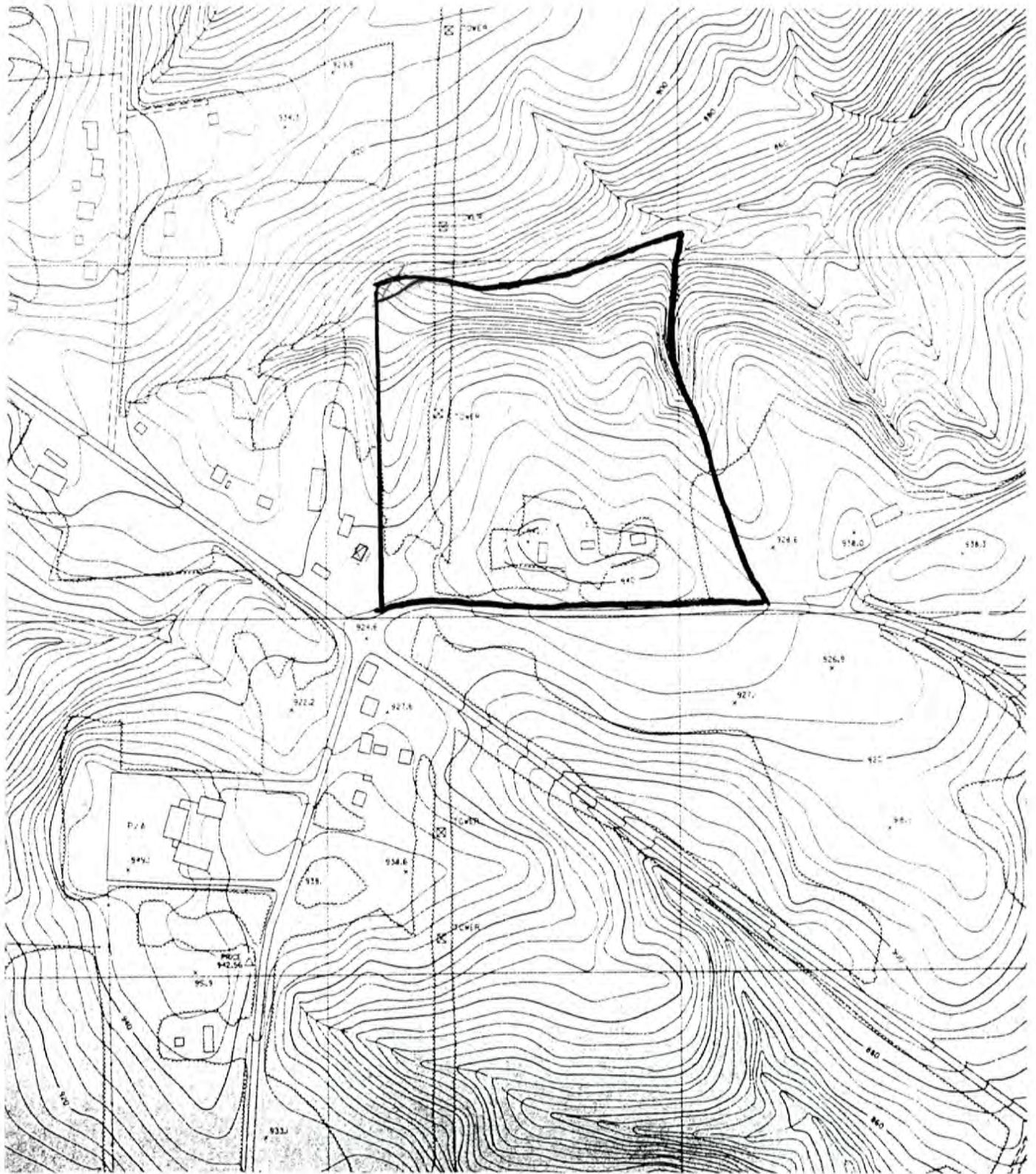


G

N464

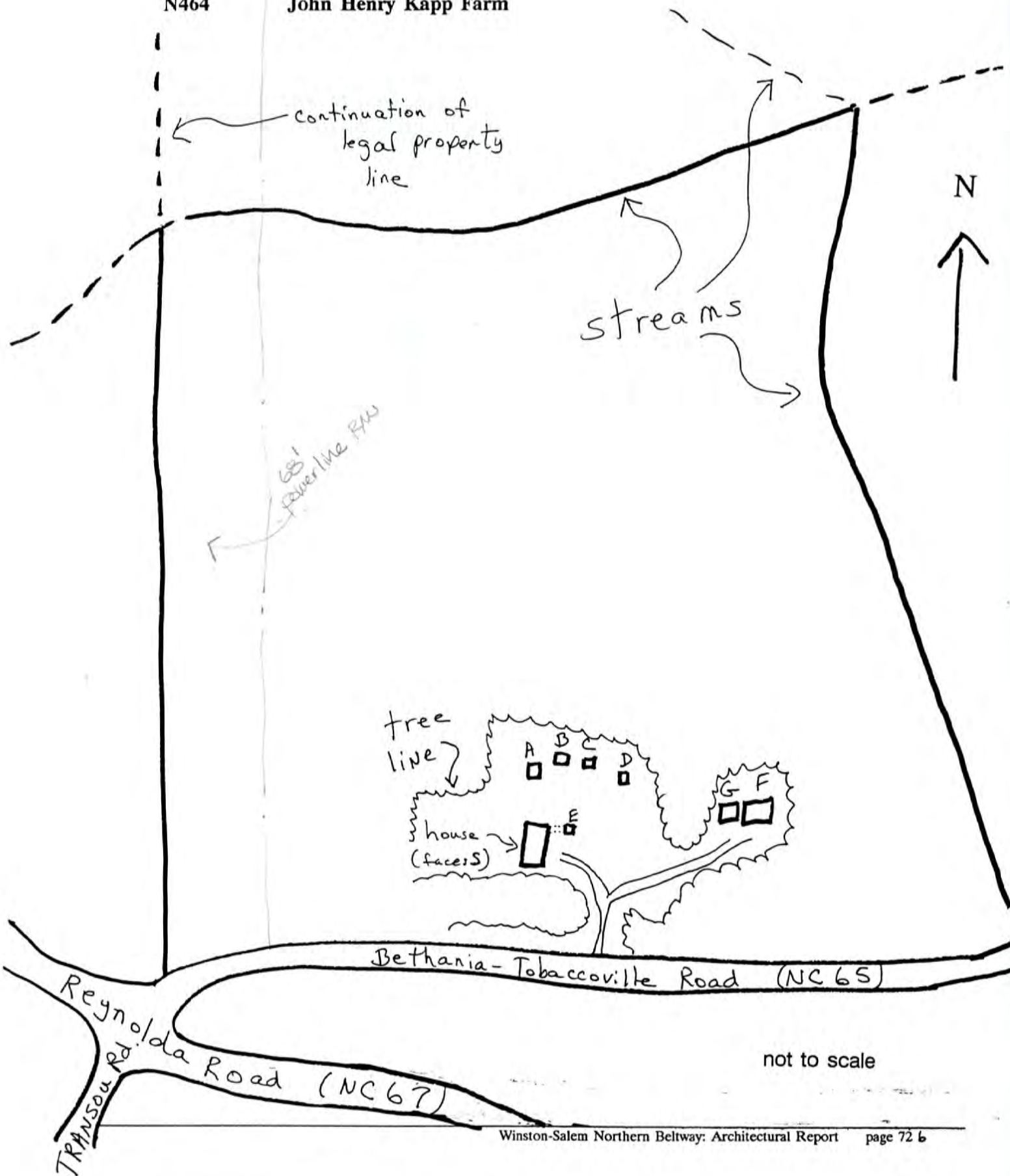
John Henry Kapp Farm





N464

John Henry Kapp Farm



streams



68' power line R/W

tree line

house (facing)

Bethania-Tobaccoville Road (NC65)

Reynolds Rd. da Road (NC67)

not to scale

N466

Thomas Jefferson Kapp House

ca. 1860

5620 Kapp Road. W side SR 1626 (Kapp Road), 0.25 mi S of jct with SR 1821 and 0.7 mi S of jct with SR 1611 (Bethania-Tobaccoville Road).

The Thomas Jefferson Kapp House is a two-story Greek Revival I-house of brick-nogged heavy timber construction. Gable ends are pedimented; at each is a brick, stepped-shouldered chimney with corbelled top. The house is three bays wide on the first floor; second floor fenestration is in the two outer bays only. Sash are 9-over-9 with raised panel shutters. At the front is a one-story, one-bay pedimented entrance porch with flush-sheathed tympanum, supported by boxed columns and pilasters with a plain picket balustrade. The four-panelled front door in a three-part mitered surround is otherwise unadorned. Both roofs are standing-seam metal; eaves are boxed. At the back is a 1960s or 1970s one-story shed kitchen addition and side porch.

As Taylor notes, the house has vigorous Greek Revival interior woodwork. The front door opens into a two-room plan with enclosed stair against a partition wall. Mantels have tapered pilasters with "capitals." Walls were flush-sheathed with molded chair rail in the right front room; some surfaces have been covered with sheetrock.

Behind the house is a gable-front frame two-car garage and storage building constructed in the 1960s or 1970s.

Kapp was the son of Heinrich (Henry) Kapp and grandson of John Jacob Kapp. The Kapp family was one of the early families to settle the area; T.J. Kapp's father Heinrich left Salem (where he was learning the cobbling trade and unsatisfied with his prospects) and acquired property in this area starting in about 1792; he is said to have amassed several thousand acres of which this property is a part.¹⁴

Henry became quite successful; he ran the first mill in nearby Bethania and later established another near the northern boundary. John M. Kapp, a cousin, operated Kapp's Mill on the Mitchell River in the Mountain View community of Surry County. The last of the Kapp Mills operated into the 1920s.¹⁵ Thomas J. Kapp was also a miller, establishing a sawmill on Mill Creek behind his house--a miller's residence still stands (N467). Kapp is thought to have built this house in about 1860. His son Eugene Thomas Kapp later built a house across the road (N465).

The Thomas Jefferson Kapp House meets Criterion C as an unusually fine mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival farmhouse in Forsyth County, representing an early and intact example of the once-common I-house form with Greek Revival elements embellishments. It has been placed on the Division of Archives and History's Study List. Boundaries include a 1.13-acre tract which remains with the house today. The property has lost its large timber barn and all farm outbuildings and thus is no longer part of a farm complex. Much of the surrounding land excluded from the eligible area has been developed within the past 50 years.

The house is identified as #618 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.



N466

Thomas Jefferson Kapp House



N466

Thomas Jefferson Kapp House

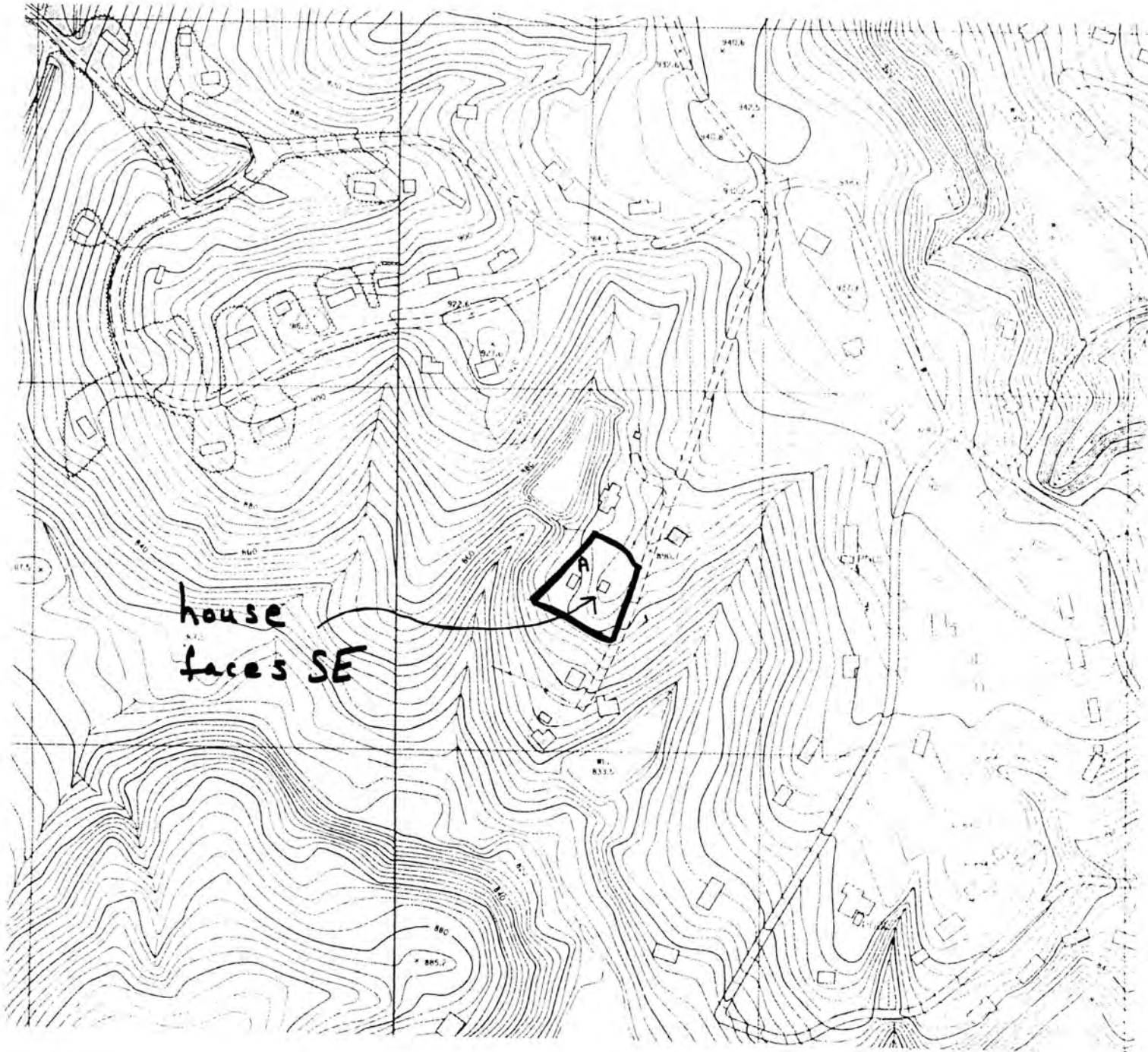


N466

Thomas Jefferson Kapp House

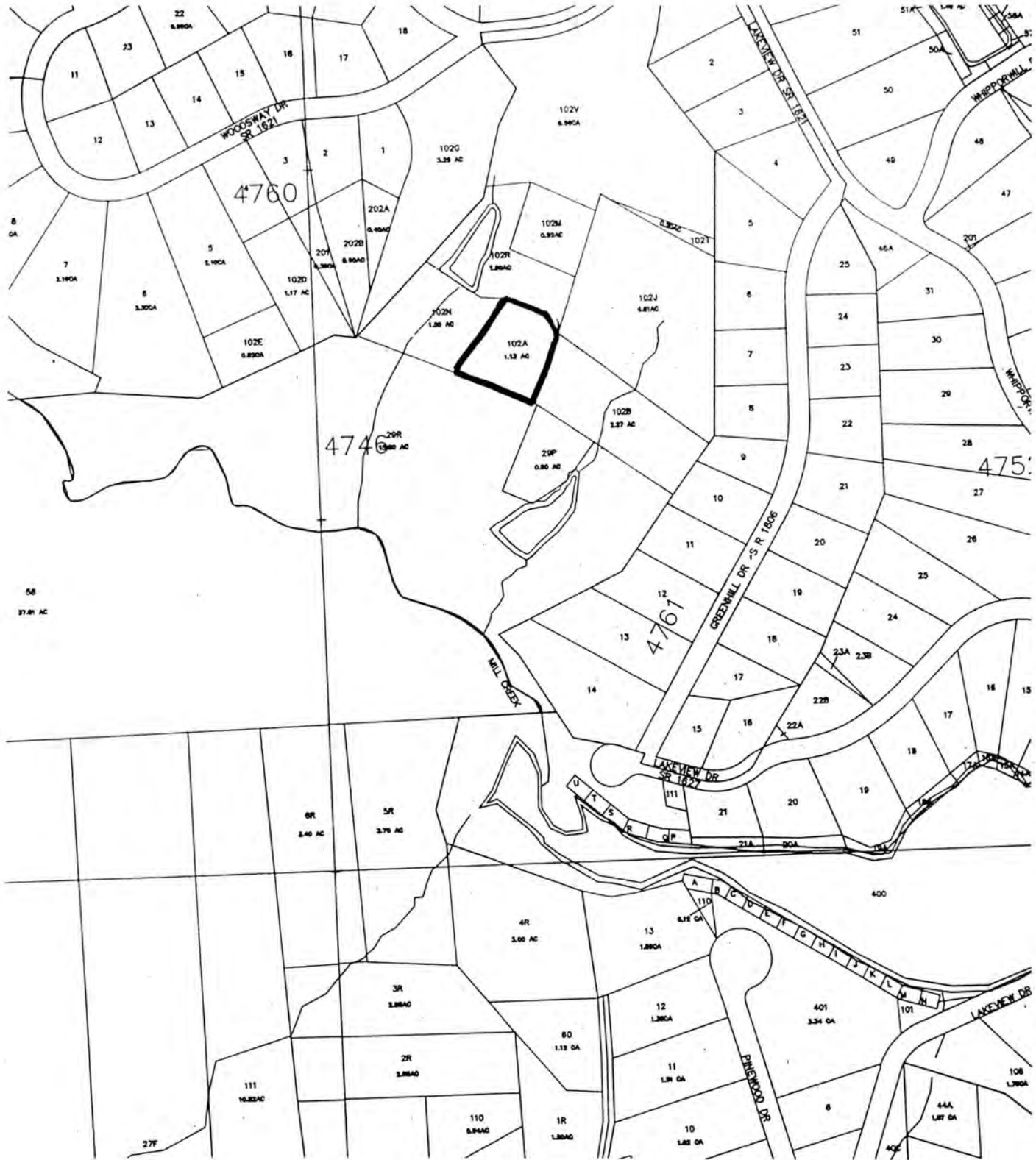


modern
barn
(A)



N466

Thomas Jefferson Kapp House



Pfafftown Historic District

Both sides Transou Road, extending 0.05 mi S and 0.6 mi N of SR 1525 (Yadkinville Road).

Peter Pfaff first came to York, Pa., in 1749. He married there. In 1771 he and his wife moved to Friedburg where he joined the Friedberg congregation and became one of its most active members. However, in 1786 he moved to his son's farm near Bethania after his wife's death in 1784.¹⁶ The community of "Pfafftown" emerged around their settlement. The elder Pfaff died in 1804 and is buried at Bethania.

No buildings remain in Pfafftown from this period. Around 1850 Pfafftown expanded when three Transou brothers built their houses there. The current district includes several extant fine Greek Revival vernacular houses constructed during this time.

Pfafftown continued to grow, and by 1896 the community had 100 citizens. Pfafftown lacked any major factories or mills, for the principal occupation was farming. A general store on the road to Yadkinville was run by John H. Pfaff.¹⁷ Gwynne Taylor quotes Mr. Clarence Fulk's reminiscences. Born in 1880, Fulk wrote his reminiscences in 1976 about his life in Pfafftown:

Pfafftown was and is, a community of farmers and a few merchants...Everyone around here farmed to make a living. Pfafftown had a grocery store which was managed and owned by Ivan Transou. It was located opposite the Pfafftown Christian Church in Ivan's house...There was a blacksmith shop and a harness and shoe shop down at the crossroads...The blacksmith shop was about 200 yards west of John Pfaff's store...The first post office in Pfafftown was located in Alex Transou's house...right beside Ivan's grocery store.¹⁸

The Pfafftown community supported an innovative program to assist the farmers in making ends meet. In 1900, the first and possibly only organization of its kind in the county, the Labor Exchange, was established. The purpose of this organization was to exchange labor and the products of labor. The Exchange flourished for several years, but eventually faltered and closed. No buildings associated with the Exchange remain.¹⁹

The Pfafftown Historic District has been placed on the Division of Archives and History's State Study List.

Buildings in the district date from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century and are constructed of frame, log, and brick.

Key buildings include:

- N345 Evan Transou House** ca. 1850
E side SR 3210, 0.5 mi N of SR 1525.

Two-story I-house, 3 bays wide on first floor with central entrance; on second floor, windows are at outer bays only. Two brick exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders (replaced). Attached hipped-roof porch supported by classical columns. Four-panel door at unadorned entrance, 6/6 sash. Inside is a hand-carved newel and flushboard sheathing. No mantels remain on the first floor. Behind the house is an open wellhouse and frame smokehouse.

The house was built ca. 1850 by Evan Transou, a wagonmaker and one of the Transou brothers who built in Pfafftown in the mid-nineteenth century. Evans built next door to his brother Julius Transou.

- N347 Alexander Transou House** ca. 1848
W side SR 3210, 0.3 mi N of SR 1525.

Two-story, four-bay brick-nogged I-house built ca. 1848. Brick exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders. Full-front attached shed porch supported by chamfered posts with a plain picket balustrade. Beneath the porch roof the walls are clad with flush sheathing; entrance doors make up the two center bays. Both doors are three-panelled; 6/6 sash. Inside is flushboard sheathing with chair rail in one downstairs room and panelled wainscot in the other. Mantels have plain pilasters. At the rear is an 1870s wing with center chimney.

Also on the property are a number of outbuildings, some of them residences themselves. The "Bachelor's House" (A) is said to have been built in 1848 for Jonathan Transou. It is side-gabled with one exterior end chimney, a plain mantel and a Greek Revival two-panelled front door. Behind Alexander's house is a small board-and-batten house (B) built elsewhere by Amos Transou in the 1870s and moved to this location in the 1920s.²⁰ Another extant outbuilding is a small gable-front frame building clad with flush sheathing (C).

The house was built for Alexander Transou; the builder is known to have been Ezra Hauser. Transou was a farmer, storekeeper, and woodworker. The Transou store stood immediately south of his house.

- N344 J.A. Transou House** 1856
E side SR 3210, 0.05 mi N of SR 1525

One-story V-notched exposed log house with replacement vertical-board in gables; brick exterior end chimney at south gable end. Various additions; house has been altered. Three bays wide with entrance in left (north) bay. Shed-roofed attached porch covers two bays of log house and part of a one-story frame side wing with exterior chimney. At the back is a modern stylized exaggerated-saddle-notched "log" house.

Julius A. Transou built the log house in 1856. He was the first baptized member of Pfafftown Christian Church; reported to have been a butcher and a piano tuner.²¹ House is now owned by Julius's great grandson.

N329 Eugene Romulous Pfaff House 1870s-1880s
W side SR 1435, 0.05 mi S of SR 1525.

Two-story brick I-house, 3 bays wide and one room deep with central entrance. Brick exterior end chimneys. House is in 4-1-4 common bond with penciled mortar joints. At central entrance is a double-leaf 2-panelled glazed door with two-part glazed arched transom beneath brick arch; 6/6 sash on front, 4/6 on left side; two-story rear frame addition. Inside is a central hall plan, stairway with turned balusters and heavy turned newel, and plain Greek Revival mantels. All doors are 2-panelled Greek Revival; interior finish is plaster.

House was built for Eugene R. Pfaff probably in the 1870s or 1880s; Eugene, Albert (N327) and John H. Pfaff were brothers.²² This house was once used for the telephone office.²³

N328 John H. Pfaff House 1904
SW corner SR 1435 and SR 1525.

Two-story, L-shaped brick-nogged house built in 1904. Interior chimneys; front-wrap shed porch supported by classical columns and pilasters. Central entrance has double-leaf front door; 2/2 sash with louvered shutters. Inside is central hall plan, stairway with heavy square newel, simple mantels, corner blocks and fluted moulded surrounds at doorways.

John H. Pfaff moved here from Bethania and started to build the house in 1904. He had worked for Lehman and Kapp's in Bethania and been an agent for the Johnson Harvester Company.²⁴ Pfaff was a great-grandson of Peter Pfaff. He owned the general store which was in front of house; was demolished in the 1970s by highway.²⁵

N352 Claude Transou House 1903-1904
E side SR 3210, 0.5 mi N of jct with SR 1525.

Two-story frame L-shaped Queen Anne house, pyramidal roof with intersecting cross gables and interior chimneys. Projecting front gable is two-story polygonal cutaway bay; bracketed cutaway with pendants. Shingled gable. One-story hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and turned balusters. Unadorned half-glazed door enters central hall; extensive period woodwork inside. Heavy moulded-panel square newel. Panels on undercarriage of stairs curve to meet floor. Mantels with mirrored overmantel, also spindle decoration. One-story rear gable ells; behind house is a frame barn.

House was built 1903-1904 for Claude Transou by Miller Bros. Constr. Co. Transou worked with Vaughn Wholesale Grocers in Winston-Salem, which became Vaughn Coffee Mill. It closed during the depression, and Transou retired shortly after. He had farming done on this land.²⁶

N351 Will Wilson House

1890s

3471 Transou Road. W side SR 3210, 0.5 mi N of jct with SR 1525.

One-and-one-half story frame L-shaped house with 3-bay front shed dormer, return cornice; stuccoed, corbelled brick interior chimneys. Attached shed porch supported by turned posts on brick piers; posts paired at ends. Later "bay window" at front cross gable; otherwise are 2/2 sash. Behind the house are a frame granary and vehicle shed.

House built for Will Wilson, probably in the late nineteenth century, and altered in the 1910s or 1920s. Wilson was brother of George Wilson (N349) with whom he started Wilson Bros. Lumber Co in Rural Hall (now Brannock & Lynch Lumber Co.).²⁷ After Wilson, owners were Peyton Abbott, minister of Pfafftown Christian Church; and then Sol Stimpson who bought the property ca. 1912 and remained until his death in the late 1970s.²⁸

N349 George F. Wilson House

1912

3368 Transou Road. W side SR 3210, 0.3 mi N of jct with SR 1525.

One-and-one-half story frame house with Queen Anne elements; cross-gabled roof with Queen Anne pent eaves at gable ends, hipped dormers. Paired sash with geometric muntin patterns. Behind the house is a frame smokehouse.

House built 1912 by George Follett Wilson. Unlike most Pfafftown residents, Wilson was not a farmer. Before building this house he operated a blacksmith shop and sawmill across the road. Foundation and gears are evident and should be investigated to determine archaeological significance. There had been a log house on this site which earlier had been occupied by Transous. Wilson demolished it and built this house with lumber from his sawmill. A portion of the foundation and basement of the log house are beneath this house.

Wilson started Wilson Bros. Lumber Co with his brother Will (see N351).

Pfafftown today retains integrity and significance as a cohesive collection of farm residences from the 1840s and into the early twentieth century. The Pfafftown Historic District meets Criterion A in the area of Community Development as an intact example of a satellite community of Moravian farmers and merchants within the broader Moravian network established in the Wachovia tract.

It also meets Criterion C as an intact and significant collection of Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and related domestic architectural styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries which are representative of building practices in rural and small town communities in Forsyth County in that period.

Boundaries of the eligible area are shown on the maps on pages 89 and 90. This is a linear district reflecting the growth of the community along Transou Road and Pfaff Lane, its southern extension. Due to the arrangement of the buildings and to adjacent encroachment of modern development, the boundary generally follows rear property lines. The eastern boundary departs from that approved for the Study List in two ways: The boundaries do not extend to include the Holder-Flynt House and barn because the ca. 1850 Holder-Flynt House has been demolished and its barn was destroyed by fire. Farther north, the eastern boundaries have been extended to include the Will Wilson House (N351).

Most of these properties are included in Gwynne Taylor's inventory, and Ms. Taylor identified a historic district in Pfafftown.

PFAFFTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Further clarification has been requested on contributing and non-contributing properties in the Pfafftown Historic District. This has been divided into two sections: 1) clarification of information already presented, and 2) presentation of new information.

Clarification of October submission

The information on contributing and non-contributing properties (see below) elucidates the recommendations made in the October report. Survey numbers (e.g. N347) have been taken from the USGS maps submitted with the report and added to the district map on page 90 (revised copy attached). These numbers are keyed to the photographs mounted in the report and to the loose 3 x 5 black-and-white photographs also submitted with the report. (Pfafftown photos are in a separate group and labeled accordingly. Both the photos and the USGS maps were submitted to the SHPO office by the Consultant, at the direction of EHA, before the SHPO received the bound report.)

New information pertaining to the Pfafftown District

In December, 1991, in-depth research was requested by EHA on the Holder-Flynt property. That research demonstrated that the Holder-Flynt property has historical connections to the Pfafftown District clearly warranting its inclusion as a part of the district. Because the property's inclusion in the district is not based on standing structures alone, final boundaries cannot be determined without additional information. The historic record shows that there was possibly more than one residence, and undoubtedly there were numerous outbuildings during the Holder residency. The locations of these buildings cannot be determined without additional archaeological work. It is the Consultant's understanding that additional testing work is planned.

Preliminary boundary justification

Preliminary boundaries drawn for the Holder-Flynt section of the Historic District and shown on the attached map are based in part on the district boundaries included in the Study List, in part on recent discussions with Gwynne Taylor (who surveyed the property in 1979), in part on information from EHA's archaeological testing report, in part from the December historical research, and in part on conditions of the area today.

The boundaries delineate the undeveloped land retaining its integrity from land which has been developed within the last fifty years, includes the sites of all currently-known structures associated with the H-F property, and includes natural and topographic features such as a portion of the hillside behind the buildings, open land, wooded area, the spring and headwaters of the stream it creates. The boundaries are drawn to be certain the property includes adequate representation of woodland, open land, and water sources, each so integral to agrarian practices of mid- and late nineteenth century Forsyth County. The southern boundary follows the east-west property line of lands to the south which have been developed within the last fifty years. The northern boundary follows the 840 topo line, continuing its northeasterly direction until it meets the property line of its neighbor, property N351. The eastern boundary connects the two to include man-made and natural features significant to the property.

Contributing and non-contributing properties

Contributing properties in the Pfafftown Historic District include:

N328, N329, N344, N345, N346, N347, N348, N349, N349a, the Holder-Flynt property, N351, and N352.

Note on N349a: This is the remains of a sawmill and blacksmith shop across the road from and associated historically with N349. They were operated by George Follett Wilson and in place before construction of his house in 1912. The house is built of lumber from the sawmill. Still visible above-ground are foundations and gears. Dry kilns were located to the north. Wilson moved his business to Rural Hall to be near the railroad; he and his brother Will Wilson (who also lived in the Pfafftown district in N351), later started Wilson Brothers Lumber Co. (today's Brannock and Lynch Lumber Co.) Both Wilsons continued to live in Pfafftown after moving the business to Rural Hall.

Note on N346: This is the Pfafftown Christian Church, founded in 1865 by Virgil A. Wilson, father of George and Will Wilson, and many other members of the Pfafftown community, including Martin Holder and Ivan and Alex Transou. The first building was built in 1870. It was replaced in 1917. That building remains; it was renovated several times between 1927 and 1954 and has been brick-veneered. A brick wing was built to the south in the 1970s. The church retains tremendous historical association with the district.

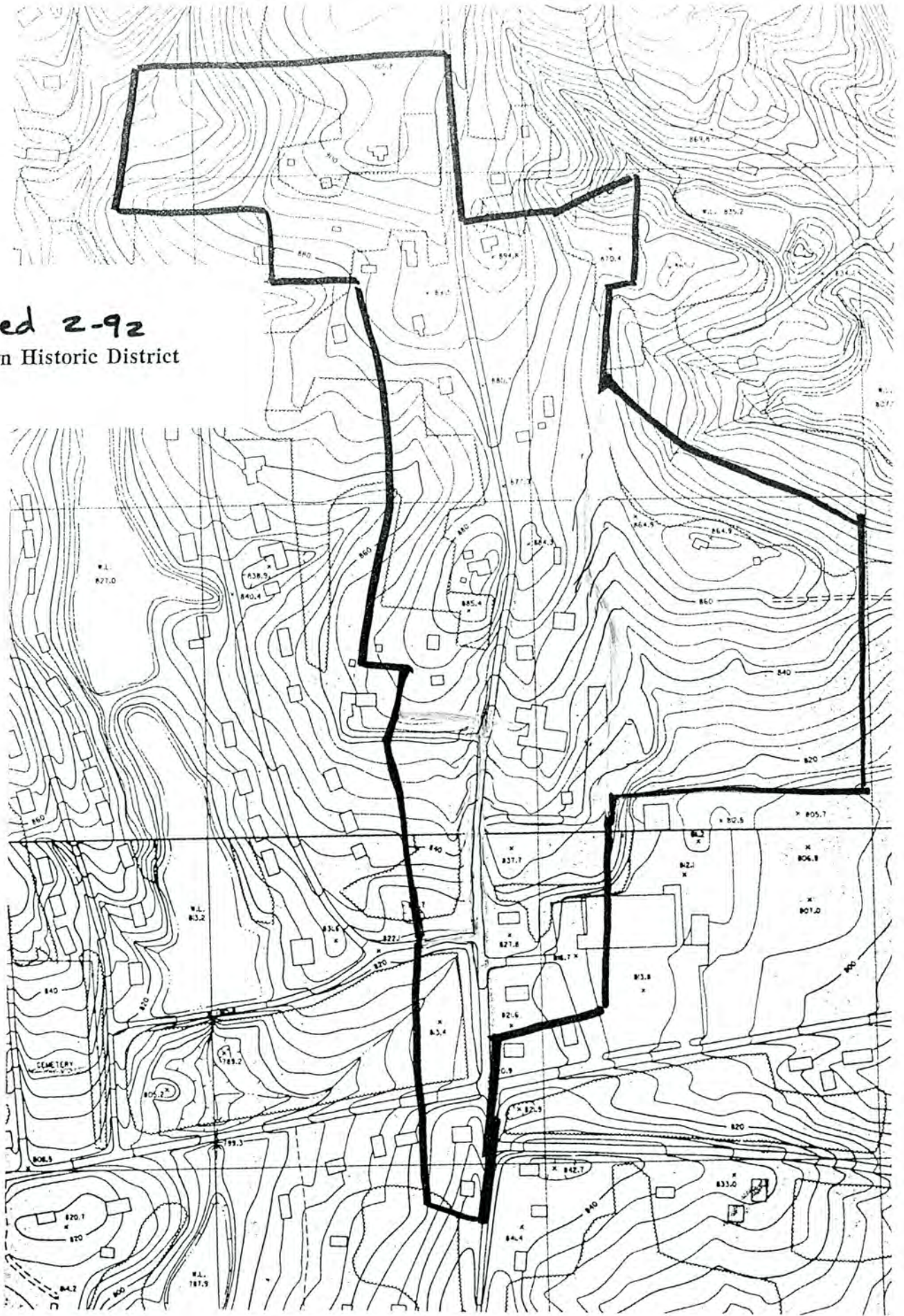
Non-contributing properties include:

N347a, N350a, N350b, N350c, N350d, and N350e.

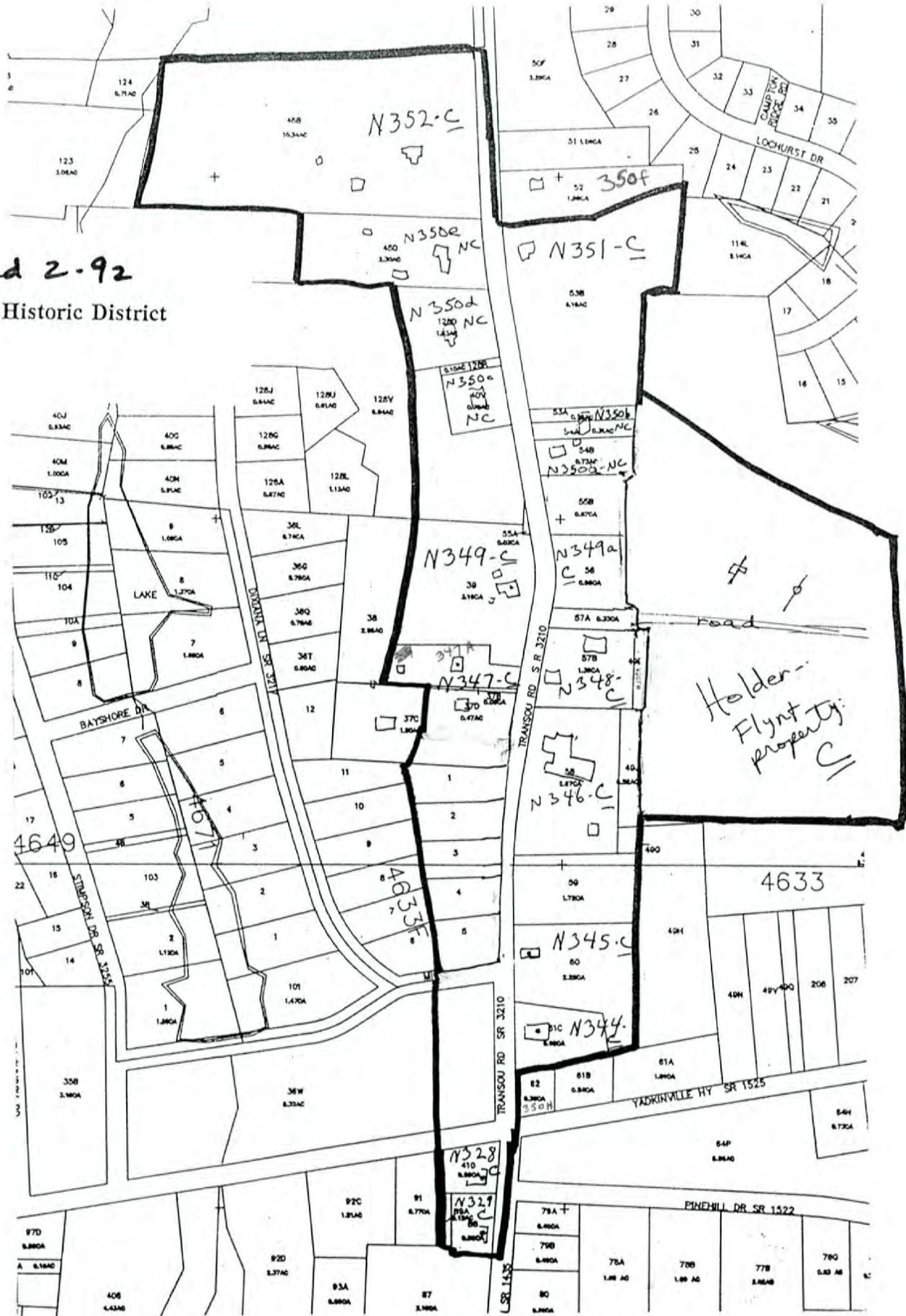
Map

A map showing the district as currently proposed is attached. Contributing and non-contributing properties are indicated. Numbers are keyed to the USGS survey maps and to the survey photographs as indicated above. No survey number was assigned to the Holder-Flynt property. It is shown as H-F on the map.

revised 2-92
Pfafftown Historic District



revised 2-92
 Pfafftown Historic District



Pfafftown Historic District



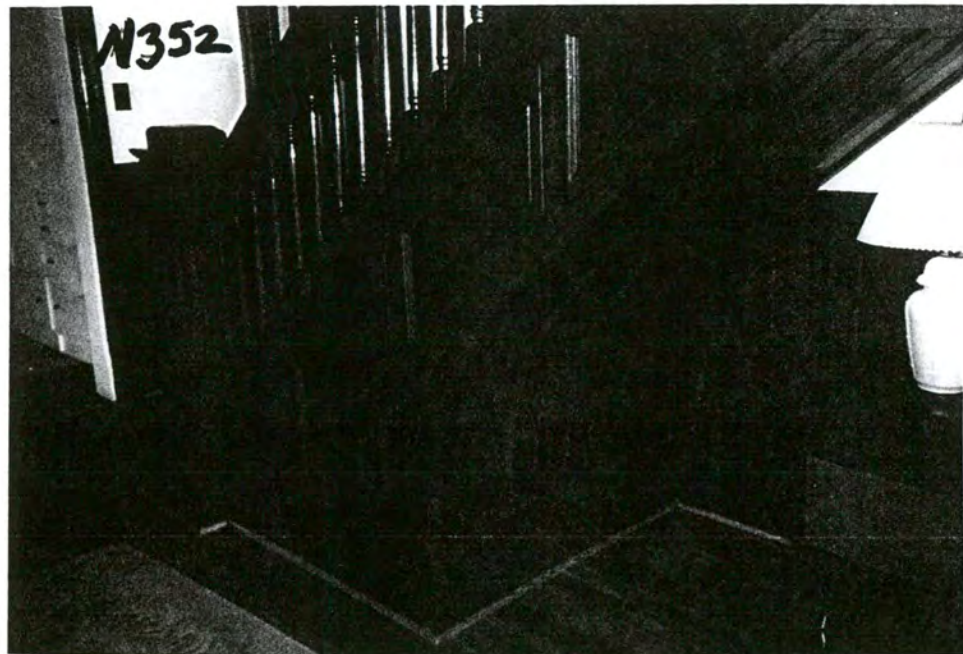
Pfafftown Historic District



Pfafftown Historic District



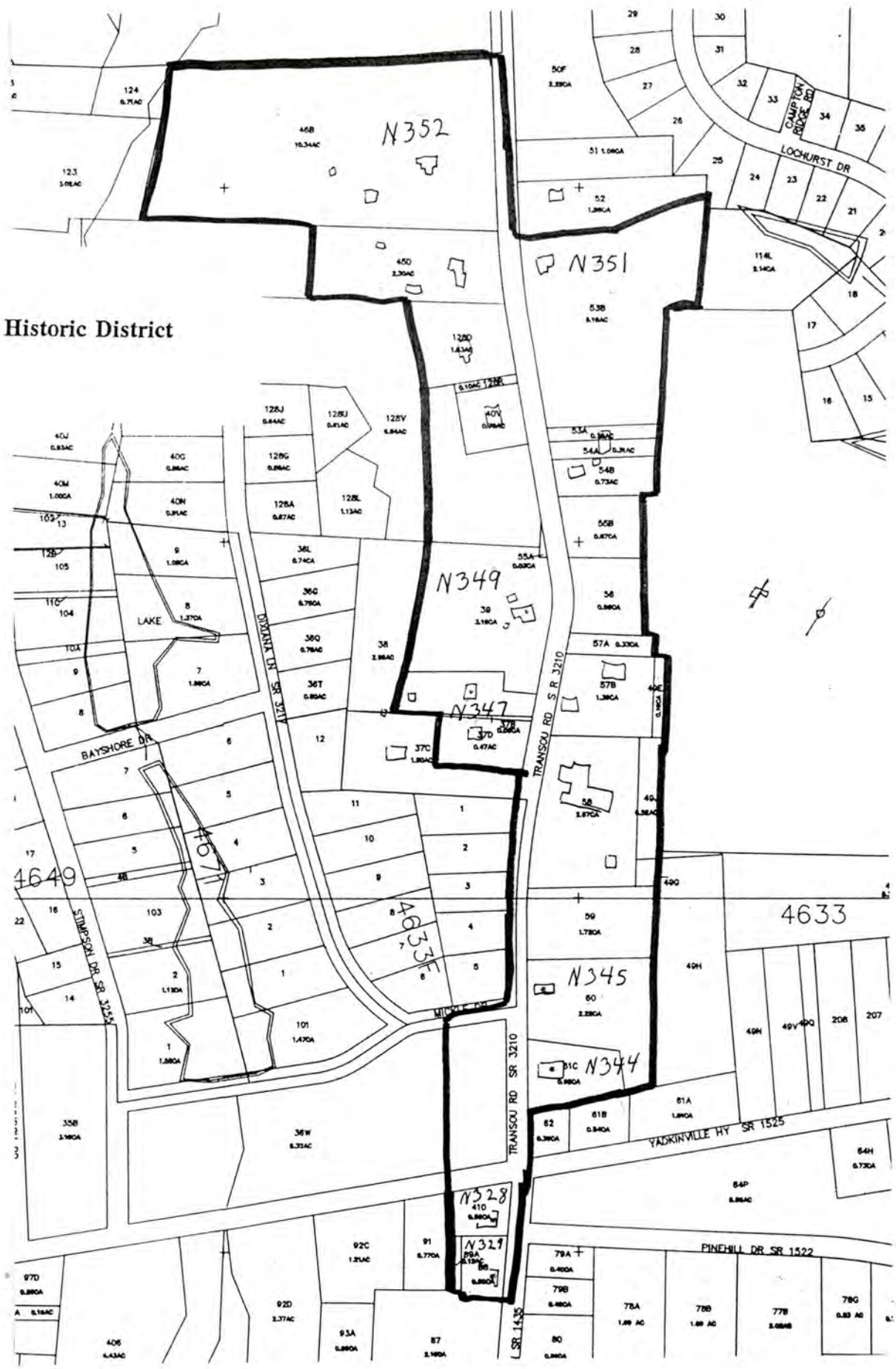
Pfafftown Historic District



Pfafftown Historic District

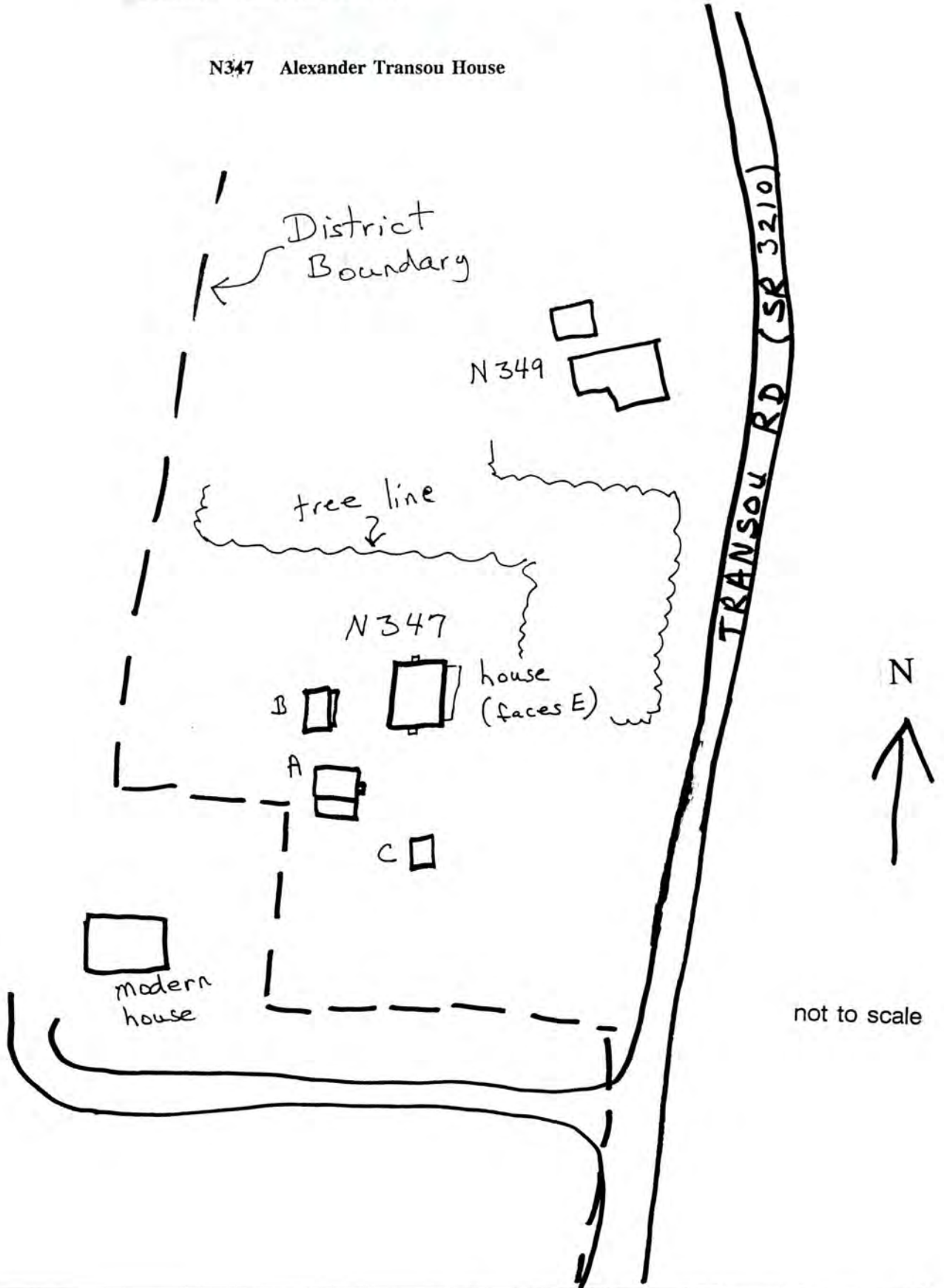


Pfafftown Historic District



Pfafftown Historic District

N347 Alexander Transou House



At the end of a drive on S side SR 1455 (Balsom Road), 0.2 mi W of jct with SR 1456 (Warner Road), adjacent to and immediately east of C.G. Hill Memorial Park.

The John Jacob Schaub House is an exceptional two-story brick house built in 1830. Built in a traditional Pennsylvania-influenced form, the dwelling stands out in Rural Forsyth as one of the earliest, finest and most pristine brick houses in the area.

Except for changes made in the 1950s such as a new roof, some repointed masonry, and replaced porches, the house stands virtually as Schaub built it in 1830. The small brick dwelling has exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders and decorative caps. Because of the topography, the south chimney rests on a high stone foundation, while the northern chimney terminates at ground level with molded bricks. Doors on the east and west elevations are batten with strap hinges. An outstanding feature of the house is its molded brick cornice on both the east and west elevations. The original porches on these elevations were similar to those replaced in 1951 except the pitch of the roof. The ghostmark of the original roofline is visible today in the brickwork directly under the sills of the second floor windows.

The interior of the house with its hall and parlor plan contains the original plaster finish with molded chair rail and fireplace surrounds. The mantels are of late Georgian-early Federal transitional design. An enclosed stair runs along the interior wall separating the downstairs rooms. The flush-sheathed wall enclosing the stair features flat-paneled wainscoting which reappears on the second floor at the top of the stairs and along the wall containing the enclosed attic stairway.

John Jacob Schaub was one of the few Moravians in Piedmont North Carolina who lived in all three principal Germanic settlements: Bethabara, Salem, and Bethania. He began his new home in 1829. This is confirmed in the October 7, 1829, Bethania Diary when the recorder "Visited Br. and Sr. Jacob Schaub. They are building a new house." In August, 1830, the Diary records their moving into "their recently built brick house." In 1837 Schaub died, leaving his wife and five children. His daughter, Maria Salome, lived in the house for several years. In 1951 the house was sold by Schaub descendants to Charles G. Hill, who stabilized the structure and made the changes noted above. After Hill's death his family gave the house and 13 acres of land to the City and County for use as a public park. The City and County then sold the house and an 8.6-acre tract.

The house is a rare example of original, little-altered Moravian architecture. The property is listed on the National Register. No boundary changes are recommended.

This entry was excerpted from a brochure on the Schaub House distributed by the Historic Preservation Foundation of NC when the house was for sale.



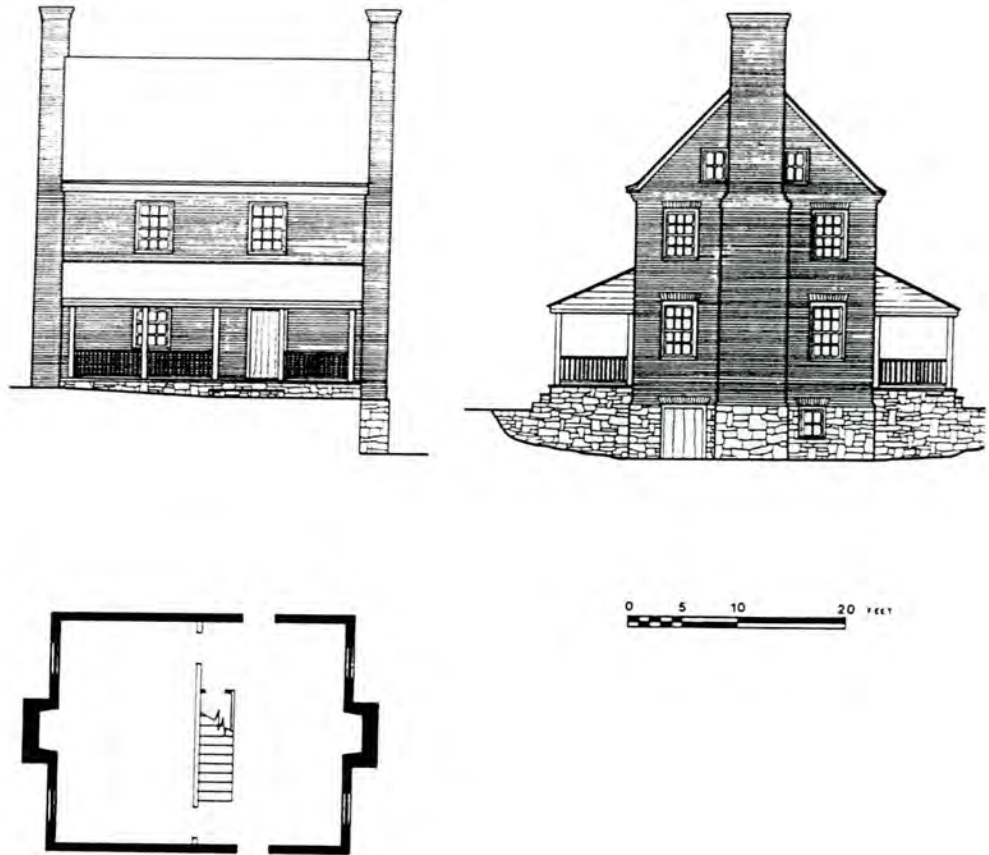
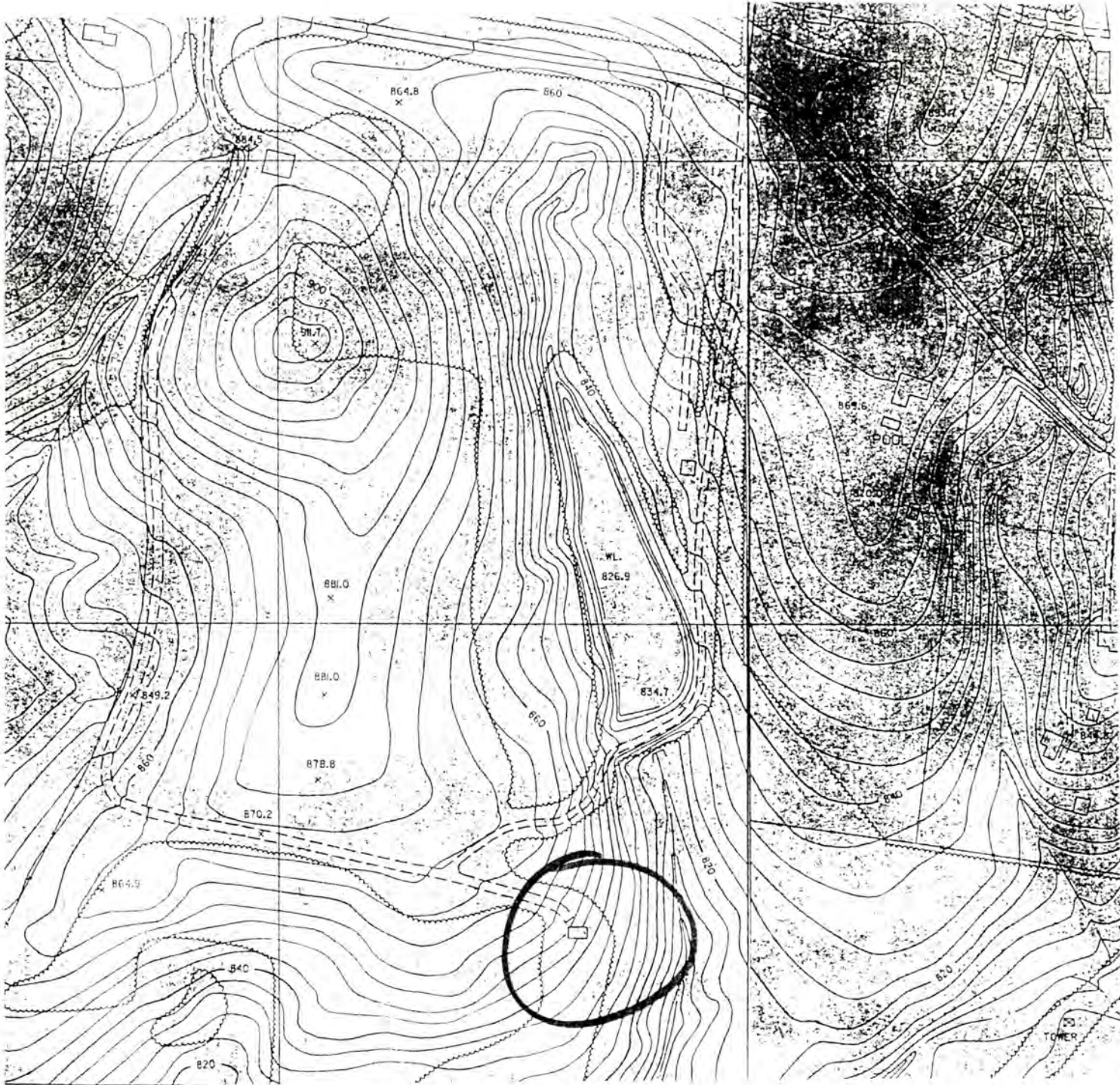


Fig. 39. Measured Drawing, Jacob Schaub House (Courtesy of Carl Lounsbury)

N145

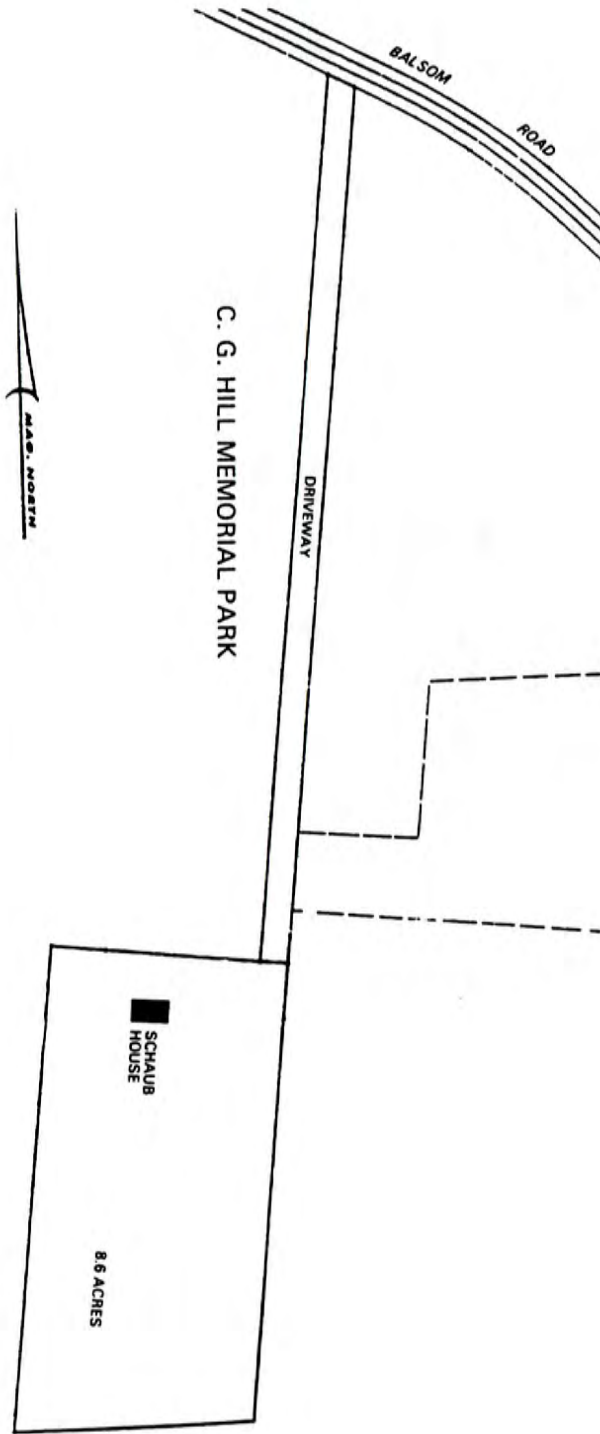
John Jacob Schaub House





N145

John Jacob Schaub House



E & W side SR 1611 (Bethania-Tobaccoville Road), 0.05 mi S of SR 1626 (Kapp Road).

The 1852 Samuel B. Stauber House is a two-story, weatherboarded, gable-roofed dwelling, 3 bays wide and 2 deep with a ca. 1947 rear ell on the southeast corner. The house is of heavy-timber frame filled with brick nogging, a fieldstone foundation and interior end brick chimneys. It is one of only two mid-nineteenth century frame houses in the county with interior chimneys and pedimented flush gable ends. An exterior end brick chimney stands on the east end of the rear ell. The front facade features a ca. 1947 fieldstone stoop, a late nineteenth century double-leaf front door surrounded by sidelights and a straight transom glazed with red glass, and a ca. 1947 pedimented porch roof. The 1947 changes replaced an original facade-length, one-story porch which probably dated from the late nineteenth century.

Fenestration, except for the gable ends and the 1947 kitchen and rear ell, consists of two-over-two windows, probably dating from a late nineteenth century remodeling, with plain surrounds and louvered shutters. The pedimented gable ends contain two small six-pane windows.

Although the house probably was altered in the late nineteenth century and again in 1947, both the exterior and the interior continue to represent a plainly-detailed but fine example of mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival farmhouse architecture in Forsyth County.

The interior follows a double-pile, center hall plan, with the exception of the second floor "ballroom," the only one of its kind in the county. The entrance hall contains double-leaf doors on both the front and back entrances and a straight-run, open string stair with square balusters. The newel post is square, tapers near the top, and terminates in a ball with a beaded lower edge. The batten doors at the rear of the hall are probably original to the house, although the hardware is not (antique hardware was installed in 1947).

On the first floor two original corner fireplaces with Greek Revival mantels remain, in addition to chair rail, baseboard, and five-paneled doors. An unusual feature is the rounded projecting chimney breast in the south front room. The chimney breasts on the north side of the house are flush with the walls. Interior finish on the second floor echoes the simplicity of the first floor with one exception--the marbled mantel on the north side of the house in the ballroom. In addition,

the plan of the second floor is unusual in Forsyth County's mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival houses; the north side contains this one large room which runs the length of the house. The mantel shelf wraps around the projecting chimney breast. The south side of the second floor is divided into two rooms, one with a corner fireplace and projecting chimney breast. Doors are six-paneled and are probably original to the house's construction, although they may have been salvaged from an earlier building. An enclosed stair to the attic has a grained two-paneled Greek Revival door.

North of the house is a frame smokehouse which probably dates from the mid- to late nineteenth century. A small frame packhouse or storage shed, ca. 1900, stands directly behind the rear ell of the house. A slave dwelling/tenant house is also north of the house. It is a one-story, frame gable-roofed structure with overhanging roof, ca. 1852.

Across the road from the house is the large heavy-timber barn on a fieldstone foundation. It is the only one of its type in Forsyth County which remains in its original location. (The Beverly Jones Barn was moved to Old Salem in 1961.) Most barns of the period were double-pen log structures with an open center bay and stalls on either side, and the Stauber and Jones were much more sophisticated both in structure and plan. The two barns may have been built in the same year--1847--and Stauber may have purchased the barn when he bought the farm in 1852. The plan of the barn follows English antecedents in its rectangular shape with entrances on the long side and a passage through the building flanked by stalls on either side. Germanic influences can be seen, however, in the pent roofs covering the front entrances and in the small windows allowing light and air into the stalls.

The interior of the barn is divided into three major sections--two sets of stalls with a floored walkway between them on the side, the main open bay or threshing floor in the center, and a walkway and three stalls along the east side of the barn. There is an open area behind the stalls on the northwest end of the building which makes the open threshing area L-shaped. Haylofts are located above the stall areas. The barn retains hollowed-log feeding troughs, overhead hay cribs, wooden hinges, and lattice-work stall doors.

South of the barn is a corn crib and granary dating from the mid- to late nineteenth century.

Samuel B. Stauber was a 43-year old farmer in 1850 with a wife and

six children. He owned 458 acres outside the Moravian community of Bethania, which he farmed with the aid of one white laborer and three slaves. He grew crops typical of NC and Forsyth County in the 1850s--wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, potatoes and flax. He grew no tobacco before the Civil War. Livestock included horses, milk cows, cattle, and swine. Stauber's farm was larger than the average North Carolina farm (the average farm size in 1850 was 369 acres) and he probably shared in the general farm prosperity of the 1850s in Forsyth County. In 1852 he bought an adjoining 492 acres and built his Greek Revival house.

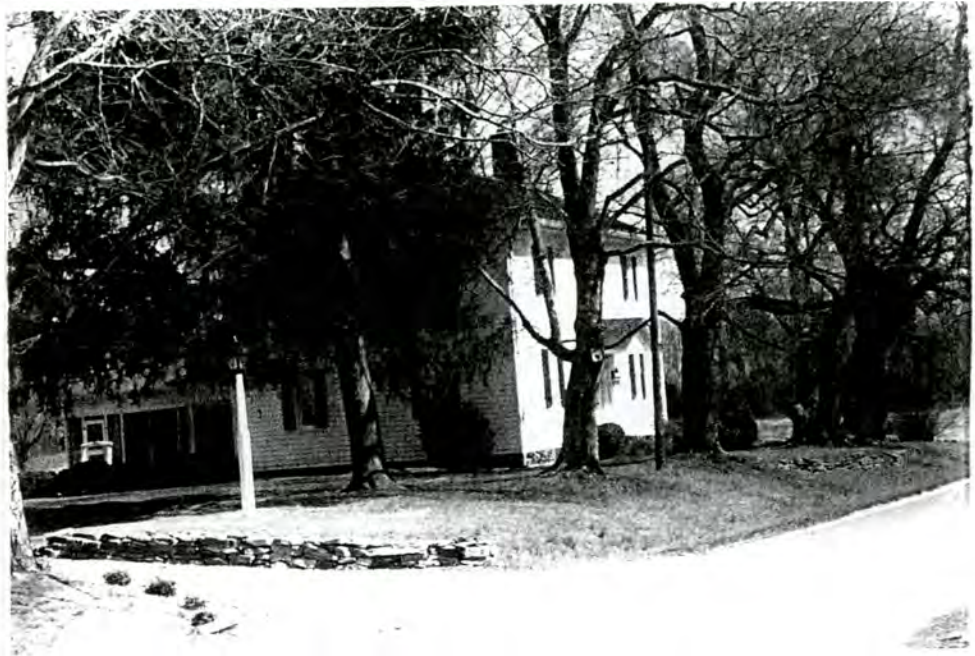
The Civil War was hard on the Stauber family and farm and resulted in decreased crop production, although his farm was highly prosperous by Forsyth County standards. Stauber died in 1884 and his land was subdivided in five parts among his children and second wife, who received the house tract of 57 acres. Stauber's children sold the house in 1914.

The farm is an excellent representative of a mid-nineteenth century farmstead in Forsyth County. It illustrates both traditional German building practices and the distinctive characteristics of the Greek Revival style which swept across North Carolina and Forsyth County in the mid nineteenth century. The complex of buildings and immediately surrounding 6.9 acres is listed on the National Register.

This entry was excerpted from the National Register nomination, researched and written by Gwynne S. Taylor, 1987.

N245

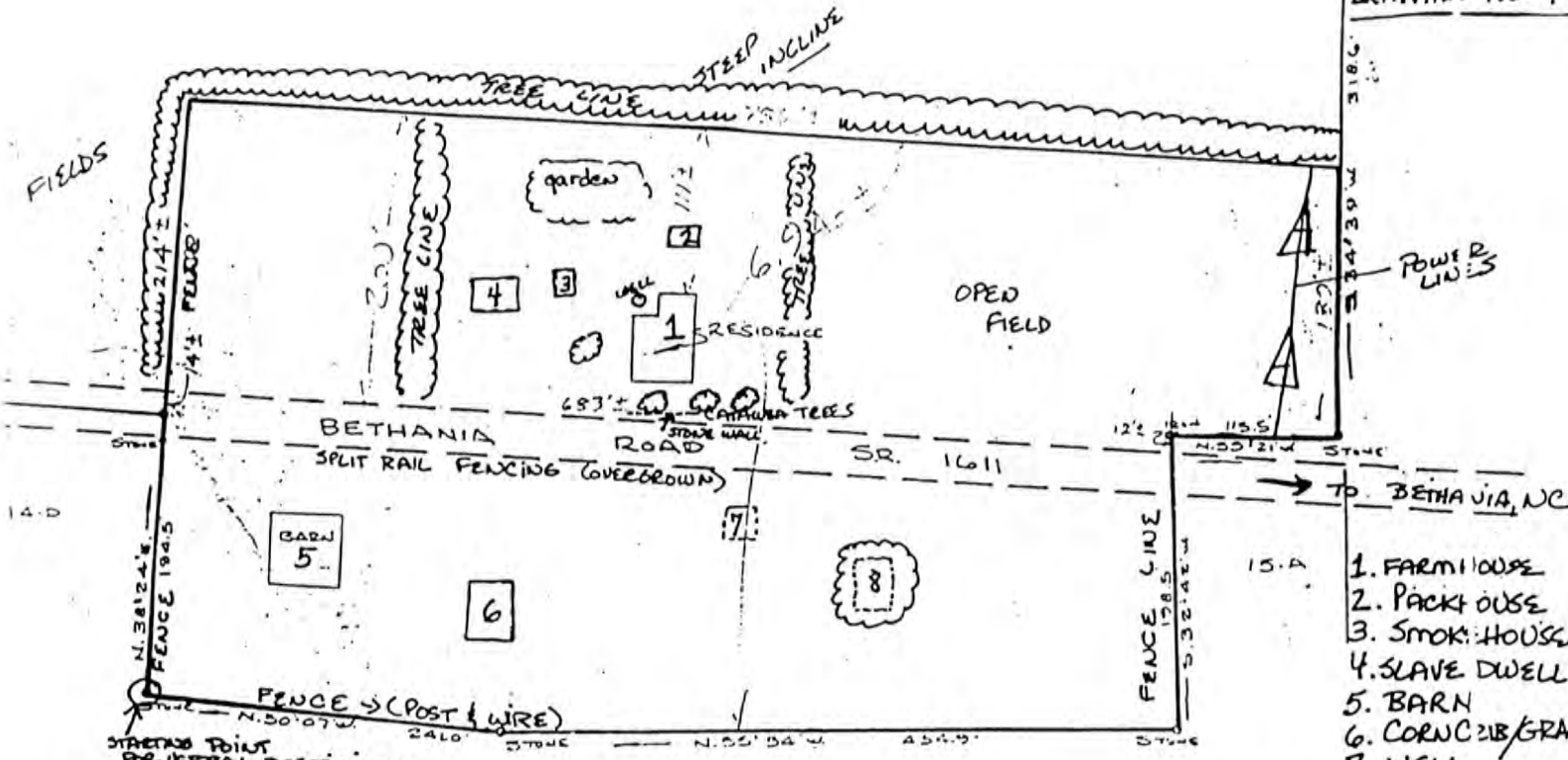
Samuel B. Stauber House and Barn



N245

Samuel B. Stauber House and Barn

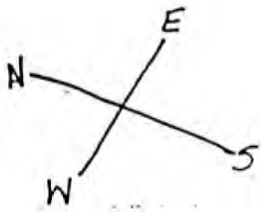




- 1. FARMHOUSE
- 2. PACK HOUSE
- 3. SMOKE HOUSE
- 4. SLAVE DWELL.
- 5. BARN
- 6. CORNCRIB/GRA
- 7. WELL
- 8. SLAVE DWELL COVERDROWN

15.A
 SAMUEL B. STAUBER FARM
 FORSYTH COUNTY, N.C.
 (from a survey by Michael Giguiski, March, 1981)

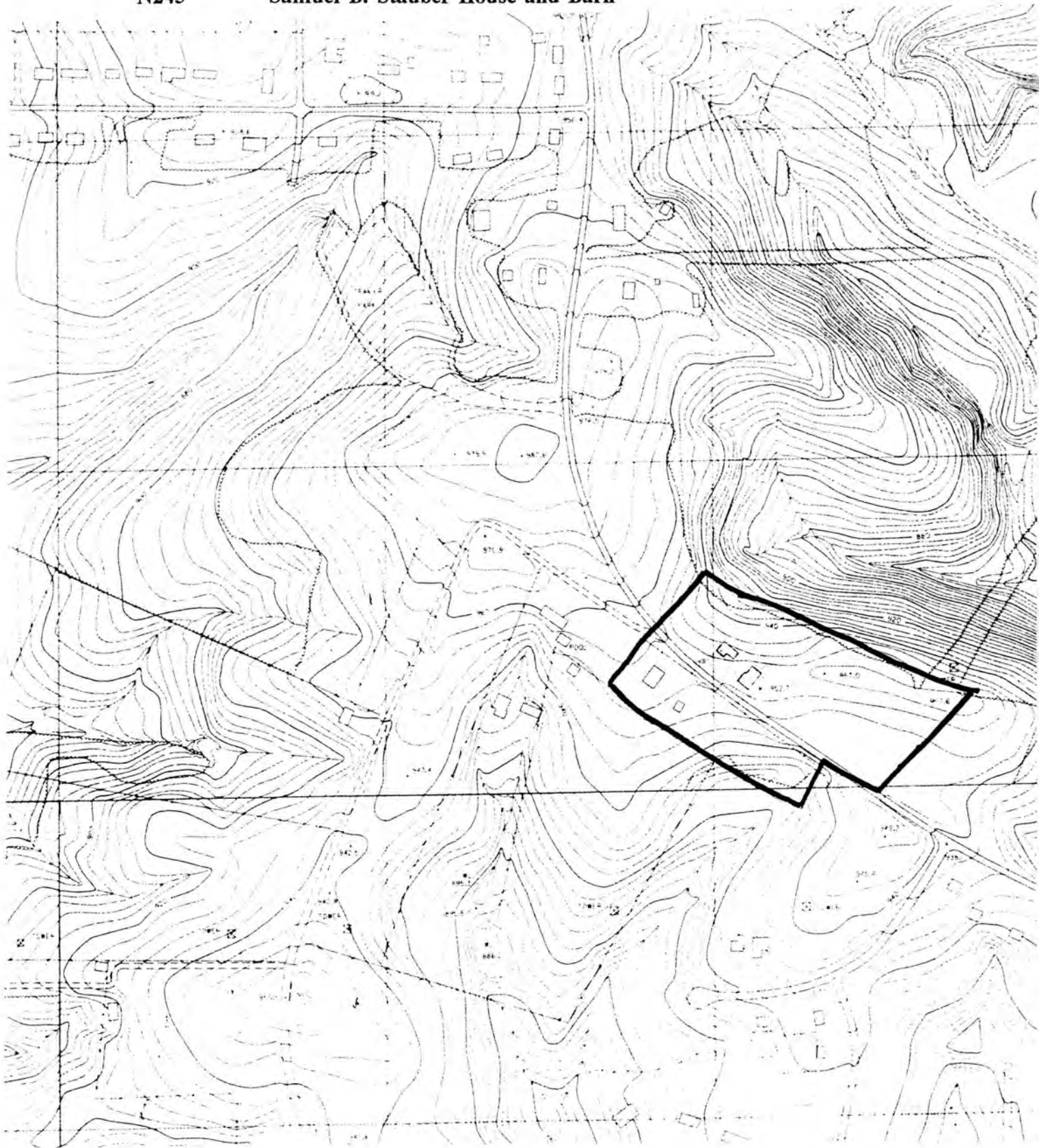
1" = 100'



nominated area -
 National Register nomination

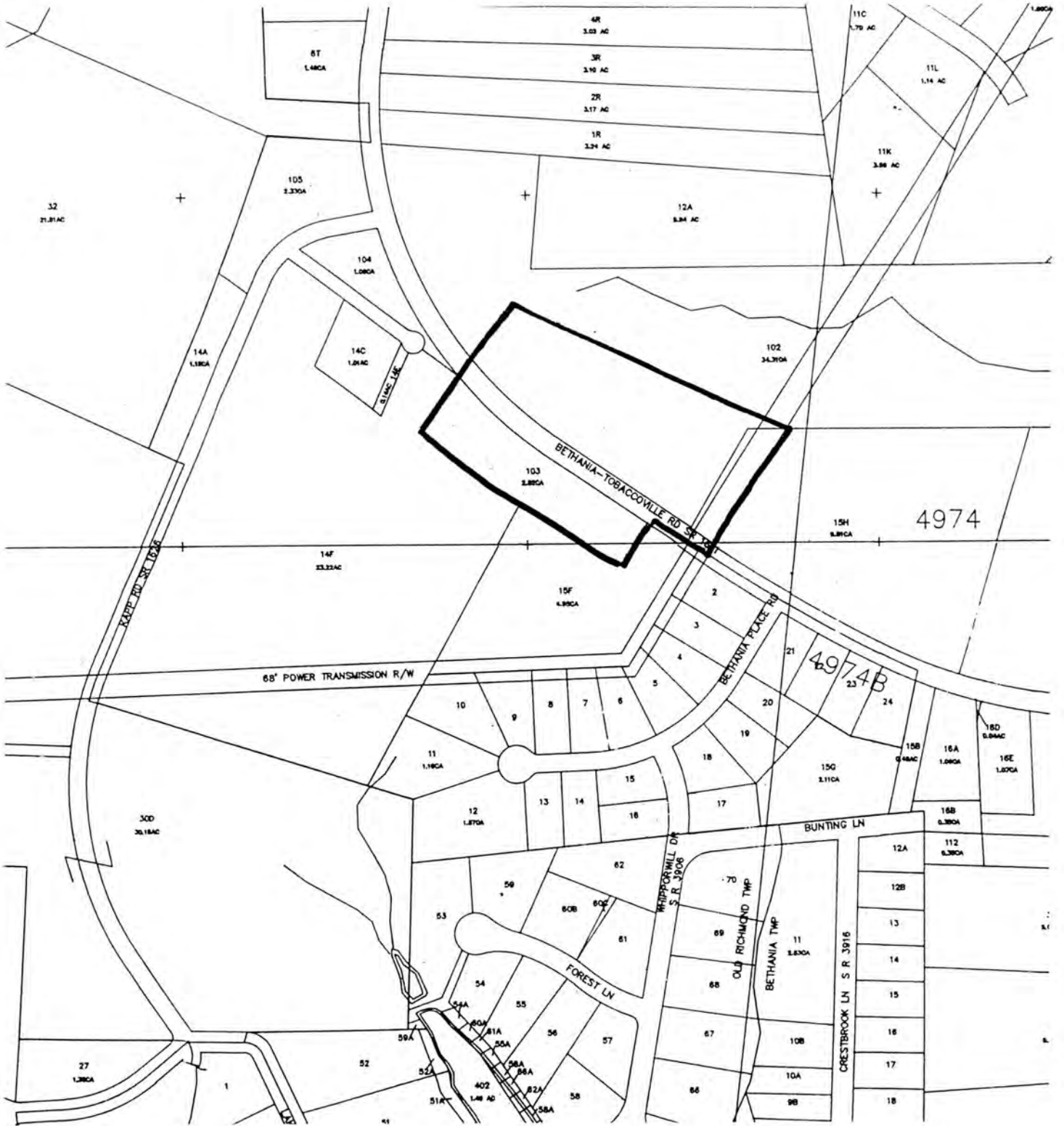
N245

Samuel B. Stauber House and Barn



N245

Samuel B. Stauber House and Barn



Constantine C. Stoltz House

E side NC 65 (Bethania-Tobaccoville Road) across from jct with SR 1632 (Shore Road).

The Constantine C. Stoltz House is an unusual one-story, weatherboarded, side-gabled farmhouse in Forsyth County. Three bays wide and one room deep, the house is of heavy-timber frame filled with brick nogging. It sits on a fieldstone foundation and has brick exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders. The northern chimney has a stepped base; the south chimney has a repaired stack. There is said to be a dated brick in the south chimney.²⁹

A three-bay shed-roofed front porch is supported by plain square posts with a deep unadorned frieze. The current porch is said to have replaced an earlier one-bay porch before 1903. Rafter ends are exposed on both the porch and main roof. Behind the house, attached by an open-sided connector, is a two room gable-roofed ell with porch at both long side. This was the kitchen and dining room.

There are two striking features of this house. First are the naive diamond-shaped sawn drops attached to rafter ends at front and porch eaves and gable ends. The pieces are less than half an inch thick. Family members understand that they are of sassafras wood. These may have been added when the current porch was built; they are unlike any in the study area and, as far as this author knows, in Forsyth County. They appear to be of an original design, perhaps by the Stoltzes. We know that Constantine's wife had an interest in decoration, as she applied smoked decoration to the interior of the house.

The second unusual feature is that the house appears to originally have been a dog-trot. If so, it is the only known dog-trot in Forsyth County. The dogtrot was a form developed from the regular expansion of log houses. As explained by Doug Swaim:

Given the simplicity of the situation, several standard methods evolved for adding onto the original single "pen," as it was called. A saddlebag house was created by adding an equal room to the chimney end of [a one-room] cabin. A double-pen house resulted when the addition was made to the chimney-free end. If a floored passageway was left between the two pens, then you had a dogtrot, or possum trot, house--so named by the writers of travel guides who thought the purpose of the passageway was to shelter various family beasts in inclement weather. Actually, it was used simply as a hallway.³⁰ All of these twice-as-large houses eventually become recognized as types in their own right and were commonly built all-at-once, of sawn lumber instead of logs, well into this century.³¹

The Constantine C. Stoltz House appears to have been one of the all-

The Constantine C. Stoltz House appears to have been one of the all-at-once dwellings, of the brick-nogged heavy timber construction common to Forsyth County.

The house is weatherboarded with a central entrance flanked by detached 4-light sidelights. The weatherboarding of the entrance bay of the house is distinct from the weatherboards of the rest of the facade, and a narrow vertical strip covers the junction of the two. This junction corresponds with the location of the partition between the current central hall and the rooms of the house.

The "mismatched" weatherboards and vertical strip at the junction is repeated at the back of the house. The appearance of this unusual configuration on both front and back of the house helps to confirm that it was due to the open hall plan rather than to a change made when an earlier one-bay porch was replaced. Numerous interviews with family members indicate that the open hall probably was enclosed fairly soon after the house was built; no family member had heard a reference to an open hall.

Family tradition holds that the house was built in 1841 by Constantine C. Stoltz. However, Stoltz would have been only 13 in 1841. It is therefore more likely that C.C. Stoltz bought or inherited the property with the house already standing. A pencilled note in the front of the family Bible states, "The C.C. Stoltz house was built in 1841." This lends credence to the date, because Stoltz lived until 1903, but does not confirm it. The house may have been built in the 1850s. Additional research beyond the scope of this project should be undertaken to determine how C.C. Stoltz came to own the land, and when, as well as the date of the house.

Research on the house was difficult. The most recent occupant of the house died in early 1991 and the family members who currently own the property would not give permission to the Consultant to enter the building until an auction which was to be held in August of 1991. Therefore no interior inspection was possible. Only a few elements of the current central hall are visible through the sidelights. All windows are blocked. Walls are plaster; the ceiling of the hall is flush board with exposed plain joists (about 2" x 8"). Doors to the adjoining two rooms are 2-panelled Greek Revival doors.

Some family members have described interior details. Apparently the smoked decoration applied by C.C. Stoltz's (first?) wife remains unaltered. There is a wide baseboard (perhaps a low wainscot) which was painted a pale green and then smoked by Mrs. Stoltz, using a

burning pine knot to apply a pattern of dark streaks. This is found in the hall and two front rooms. She also smoked decoration onto a chest which is still in the house. There is no smoked decoration on doors or plaster walls; family members disagree on whether ceilings are smoked.³²

Until after 1903 the house consisted of the two front rooms, a connector, and the dining room and kitchen in the back. A small bedroom was later added to the south rear, and connected to the back porch of the kitchen wing. According to family tradition, originally there was a separate log kitchen building which is no longer standing. C.C. Stoltz is believed to have lived there before building this house. Constantine Chester Stoltz (1828-1903) married twice, in 1855 and again in 1884. It is possible that the house was built after Stoltz's first marriage. Their son, Constantine Napoleon ("Poli") Stoltz (1863-1929) and his wife Katherine ("Kate") Overby Stoltz (1880-1957) were married by 1899, and soon moved into the house to take care of C.C. Stoltz, who died in 1903. According to family members, the log kitchen was still standing when Kate moved there. The current rear ell with kitchen and dining room was also there. The small back bedroom was built by Poli and Kate Stoltz after 1903, and later converted into a kitchen.³³

C.C. Stoltz was a farmer; he had an orchard in the front of his property. His son and grandsons were also farmers who ran the Maplegrove Dairy Farm here.³⁴ Today a large barn stands south of the house; the Consultant could not receive permission to examine it. Some branches of the Stoltz family have changed the spelling to Stultz.

The house appears to be an unusual and in fact rare example of a dogtrot in Forsyth County. In addition, it displays vigorous vernacular decoration in its sawn diamond drops and in its interior smoked decoration, attesting to the resourcefulness of its owners. Finally, it is the only example remaining in the study area of a house with a partially-open connector leading to a separate kitchen. As such it meets Criterion C and is eligible for listing in the National Register.

Boundaries of the eligible area include the house and outbuildings, cleared land associated with the building complex, representative wooded lands, two streams and the inclines leading to the rise on which the complex sits. This area encompasses about 15 acres of a 42-acre tract still with the house. The remaining acreage to the south is removed from the building complex and is wooded land. Inclusion of these additional wooded lands removed from the house complex

and south of the stream is not necessary to reflect the range of cleared and wooded lands and water source, all of which were necessary to a successful farming operation. The delineated area encompasses the building complex, cleared land, The area is bounded on the west by NC 65, on the south and east by creeks, and on the north by modern development prompted by US 52.

The house is identified as "C.C. Stultz House" #581 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.

N407

Constantine C. Stoltz House



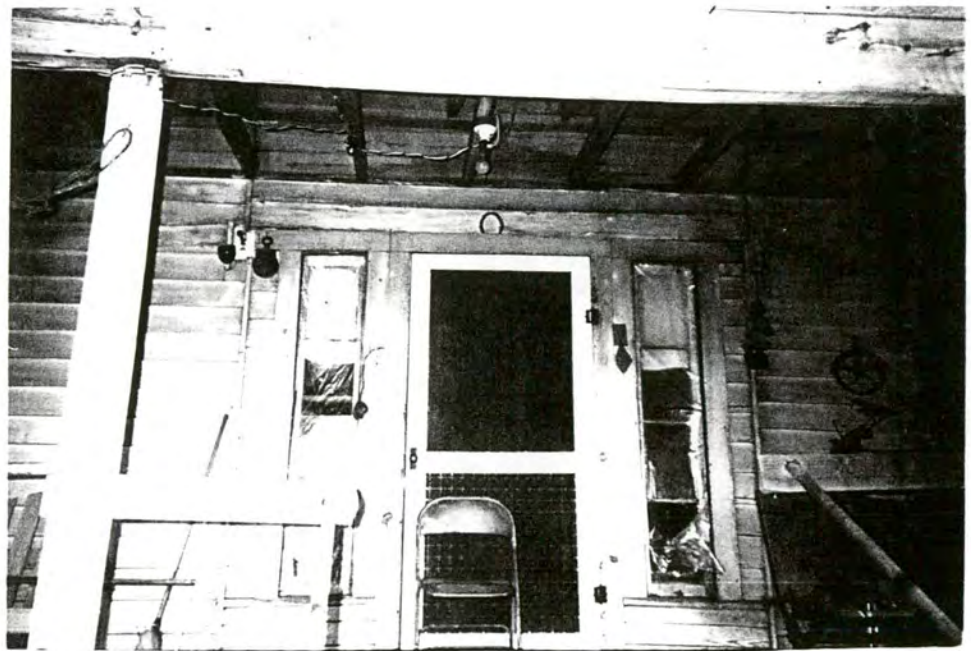
N407

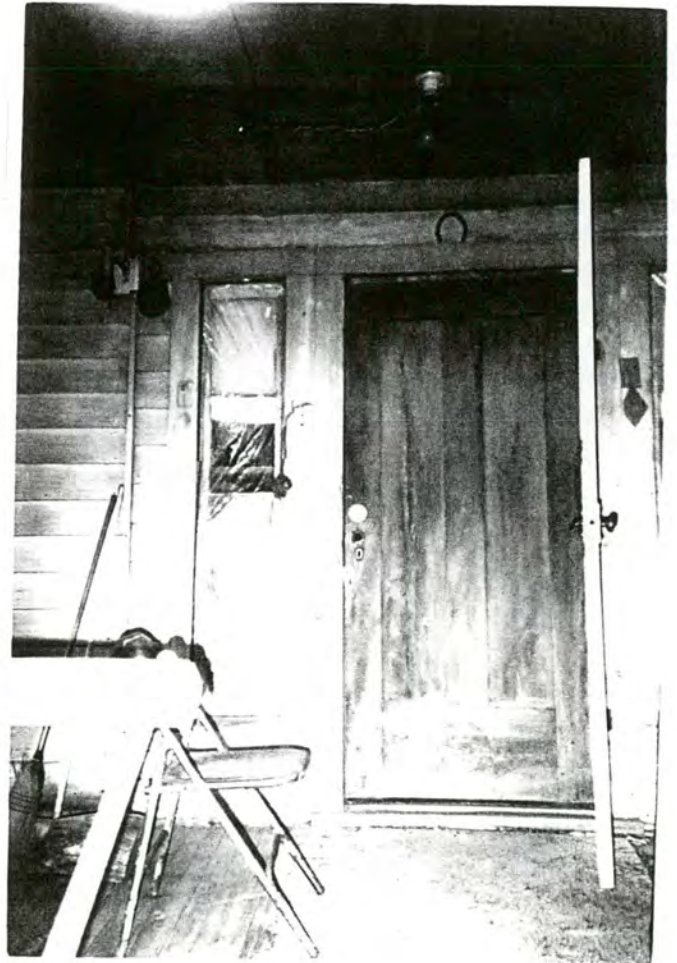
Constantine C. Stoltz House



N407

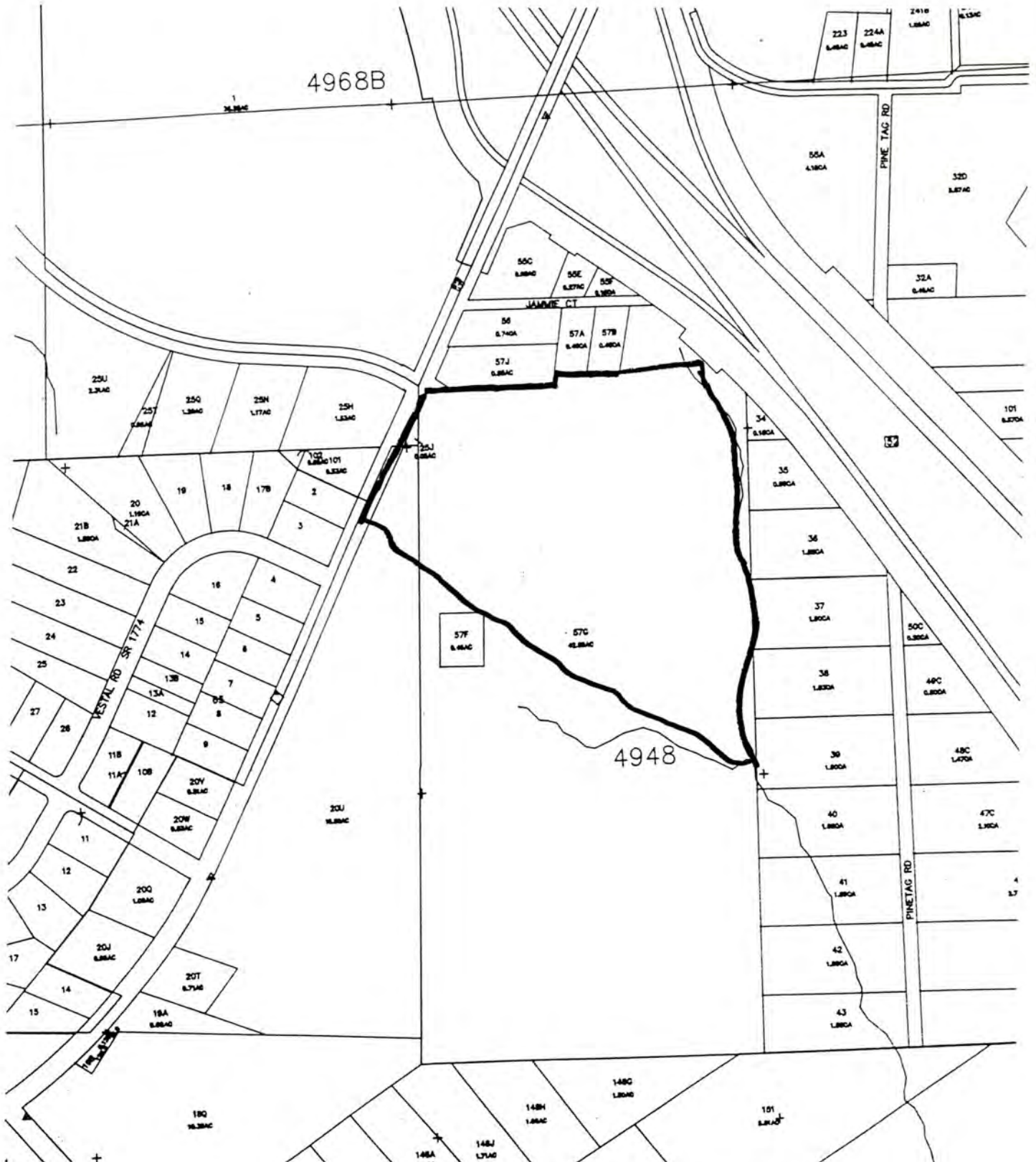
Constantine C. Stoltz House

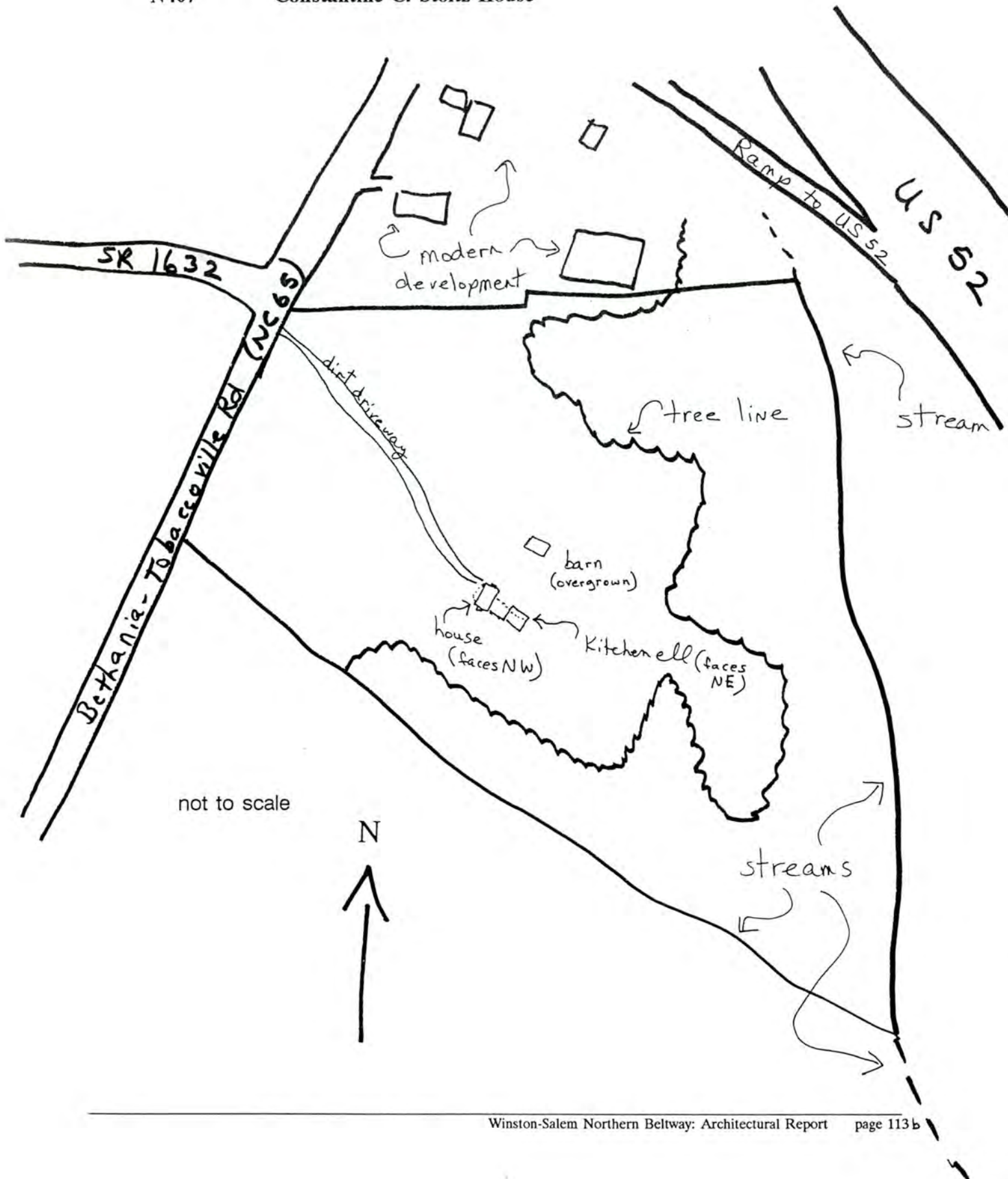




N407

Constantine C. Stoltz House





Endnotes for Eligible Properties

1. Taylor files.
2. Tise, Melting Pot, page 126 and map, after page 123; also, B. Pratt Scroggs Interview.
3. Photograph in possession of current owner of the house, B. Pratt Scroggs.
4. "Hope Continues its Mission," The Sentinel, 8-23-80, page 6.
5. Taylor files; also Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, page 66; also Fries, Forsyth, The History of a County on the March, page 240-241.
6. Rosella Stoltz Pennington Interview; also Rev. John H. Kapp Interview.
7. William Kapp Interview.
8. Betty Kapp Interview.
9. Rev. John H. Kapp Interview.
10. Not to be confused with Eugene Thomas Kapp of site N465. Thomas Eugene Kapp was a younger generation--the son of John Henry Kapp.
11. Rev. John Henry Kapp Interview.
12. Rev. John H. Kapp Interview.
13. Rev. John H. Kapp Interview.
14. William Kapp Interview.
15. Kapp entry, Powell, Dict. of NC Bibliog., page 342.
16. Taylor, inventory files and From Frontier to Factory.
17. Taylor cites Branson's Business Directory, 1896, pages 264 and 269.

18. Taylor cites Clarence E. Fulk and Mack H. Sturgill, Clarence Fulk's Memories and Comments at the Age of Ninety-Five, Pfafftown, privately printed, 1976.
19. Large-format brochure, Forsyth County Winston-Salem Joint Historic Properties Commission, 1990.
20. Taylor files.
21. Eric Hill Associates report, "Corridor '76 Study"; in Taylor's files.
22. Joe Yarbrough Interview.
23. Taylor files.
24. Report of Eric Hill & Associates "Corridor '76 Study".
25. Joe Yarbrough Interview.
26. Helen Transou Interview.
27. George Myers Interview.
28. Helen Transou Interview.
29. Hazel Stultz Interview.
30. Swaim cites Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture, pages 78-79, 89-98.
31. Swaim, Doug, "North Carolina Folk Housing," in Carolina Dwelling, page 32.
32. Mary Stultz Hawks and Hazel Stultz Interviews.
33. Hazel Stultz Interview.
34. Mary Hawks Interview.

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**Recorded Properties not eligible
for the National Register**

Recorded Properties not eligible for the National Register

Twenty-six properties were recorded in the study area as being of historic interest but not fulfilling National Register criteria.

As stated in the introductory sections of this report, Gwynne S. Taylor conducted a comprehensive inventory of the county in the late 1970s. Properties listed below which were included in her inventory are indicated, with her inventory number given. If the name used by Taylor differs from the name in this report, it is also indicated. Several entries below include information from Taylor's work.

N188

Jack Boyer House

W side SR 1891, 0.25 mi N of SR 3564.

The Jack Boyer House is a two-story, side-gabled frame house with brick exterior end chimney at the south elevation. The stack fell in the May, 1989, tornado and has been rebuilt from the roof up. The house is of log construction. At the rear is a one-story gable ell. The house was built with three bays on the first floor and two on the second. The lower bays, including the central entrance, are covered by an enclosed porch added in the late 1970s.¹ Vinyl siding added in the 1980s covers the house and window surrounds. A new brick foundation was also added. Near the back of the south elevation the end of a log plate is exposed.

The interior was originally a hall-and-parlor plan with enclosed stair in the northeastern corner. The interior was also remodeled in the 1970s.

A gable-front frame smokehouse with shed wing attachments stands behind the house.

The house is believed to have been built by Jack Boyer who was the first sheriff of Forsyth County. He also ran a government-regulated distillery on the property before prohibition. Peacehaven Road at one time was called Boyer's Bridge Road, named for the bridge across Muddy Creek. Boyer sold the house; in 1906 John Fries, the owner, traded the property to John A. and Annie Groghan Weisner for their house on Marshall Street in Winston-Salem. The property remains in Weisner ownership.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes to both interior and exterior.

This property is identified as #260 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.





**N89 and
N92-96**

Brookberry Farms

19405-1950s

E side SR 1314 (Meadowlark Road), 0.8 mi S of jct with SR 1348 (Robinhood Road), and covering a large area westward to Ketner Road.

By far the largest undeveloped private property in the study area is the Brookberry Farms. This is an almost-1,000-acre farm assembled in the late 1940s and 1950s by Bowman Gray.

Bowman Gray was president of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. In 1927 he began construction of his Norman Revival estate on Reynolda Road, completed in 1932. In 1946 Gray and his wife Natalie gave Graylyn to Bowman Gray School of Medicine,² and began to accumulate land in the study area. Their first purchase was about 450 acres, to which the Grays continued to add parcels. Today a few buildings remain which were standing before the Grays purchase. Among them are:

N92, a ca. 1910 two-story frame house with central chimneys, bungalow porch and asbestos siding, built by the Conrad family.

N93, 1920s one-story frame bungalow built by Roy Thacker for his residence. Thacker ran a dairy which suffered in the depression. A frame three-car garage behind the house was also built by Thacker.

N93A, small frame cottage probably built in the 1940s by Mr. Felix Webster, who owned this property after Thacker.

N93B, small frame cottage built ca. 1950 by Bowman Gray.

N89, a 1950s cattle barn built of a quonset hut placed on a high-cinder block foundation, and a 1950s milking parlor. The barn has been used for horses since 1969.

N94, a group of 1950s barns and associated buildings built by Gray for his dairy cows, later used for beef cattle.

N95, a large two-story brick house with multiple wings, built in 1948-1949 for the Grays' residence. House is on a ridge overlooking acres of meadows and woods.

Gray began construction of his large brick residence in 1948 or 1949 and lived there with his family until his death in 1969. During that time he ran a large dairy of Golden Guernseys, selling the Guernseys and handling Charlais beef cattle in the 1960s. The cattle were sold after his death.

Other buildings not listed here are included in the Gray family acreage but are not a part of the complex. For instance, N98, the Alpheus Conrad House (which see) is leased to tenants by Gray's heirs.

Today, the barns at N89 and about 60 acres are leased to Cozy Fox Farm, a riding stable. Several hundred acres of pastureland are leased for cattle and other acreage is leased for crops, including beans, corn, and wheat. The other buildings are a part of the Brookberry Farm complex maintained by the heirs of Bowman Gray.

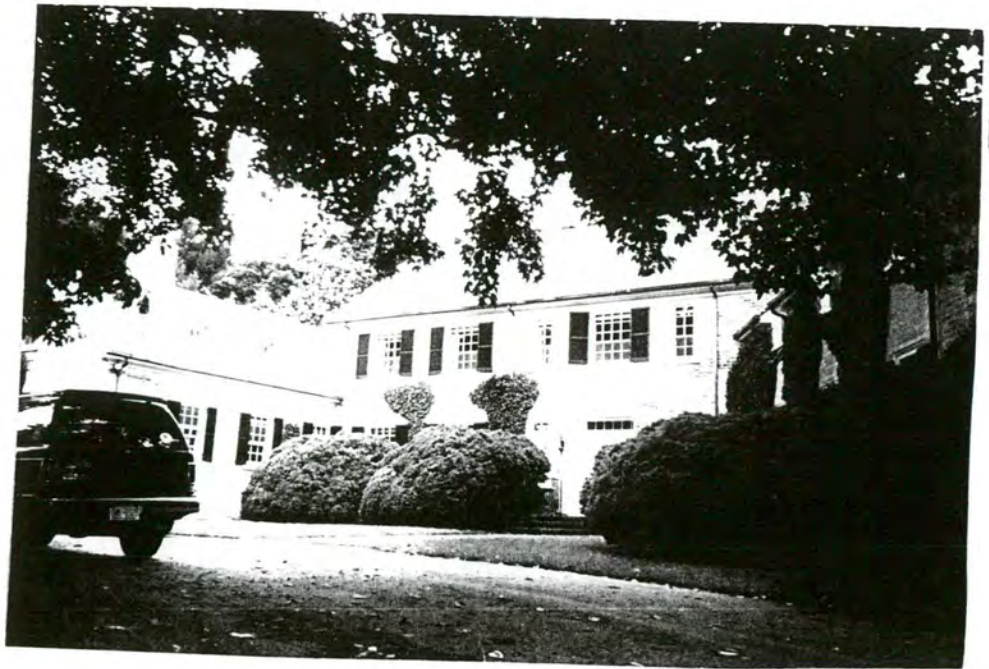
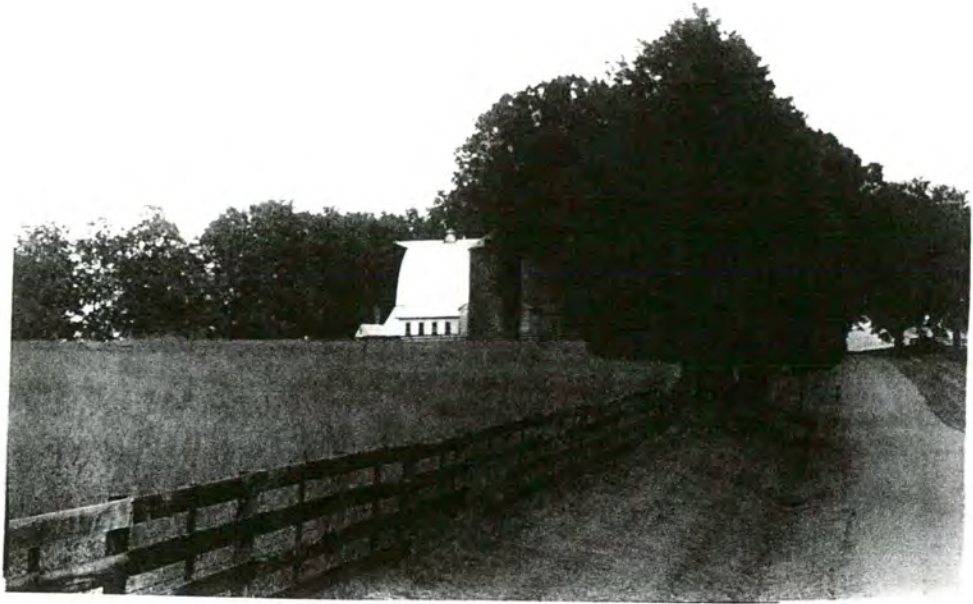
The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because its period of significance did not begin until the late 1940s. The

criteria exclude properties that achieved significance within the last 50 years unless they are of exceptional importance. In addition, Gray's significance is already recognized by the National Register through listing of Graylyn, Gray's earlier country estate.



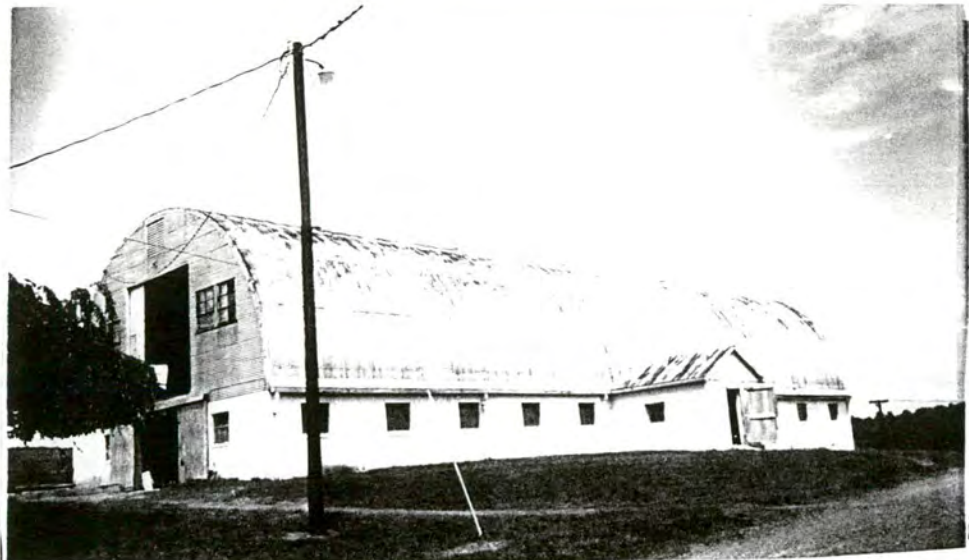
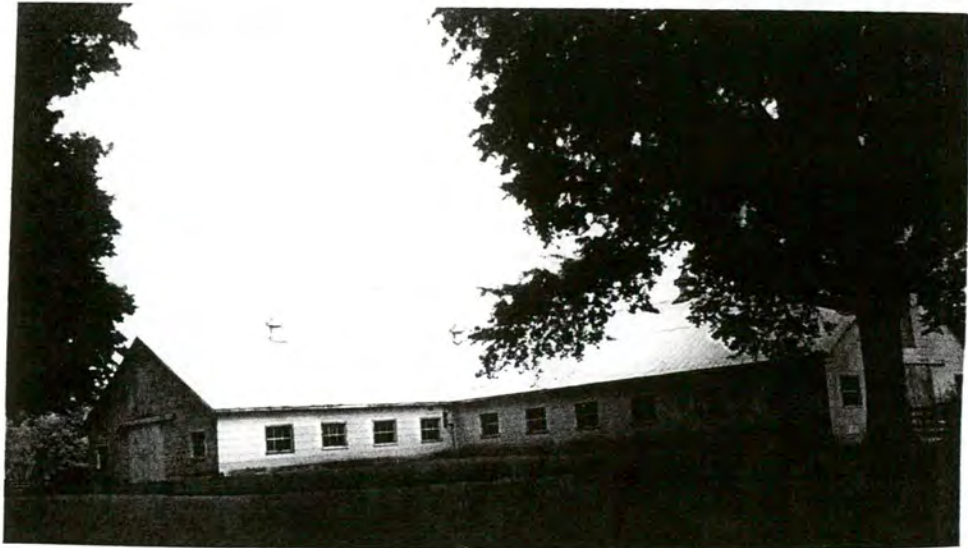
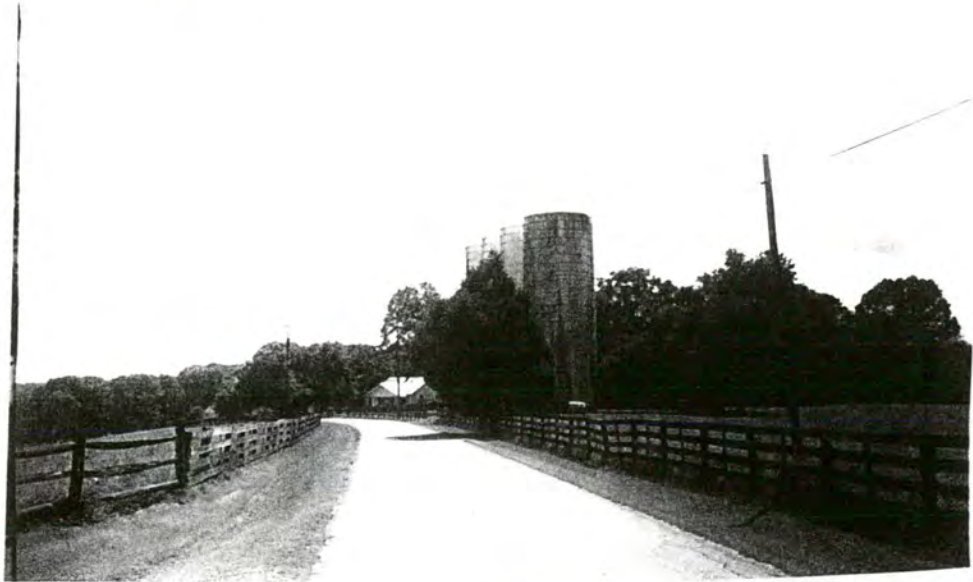
N89 and
N92-96

Brookberry Farms



N89 and
N92-96

Brookberry Farms



Century Oak Farm (Vogler-Conrad House)

ca. 1910

N side of a drive 0.2 miles from its start on the E side of SR 1314 (Meadowlark Road) 0.3 mi N of jct with SR 1572.

This is a two-story I-house, partially frame and partially log. House is 4 bays wide on first floor with two entrances, 3 bays on second floor. An attached three-bay hipped-roof porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Windows are 6-over-6 sash. Main roof has exposed rafter ends; at each gable end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulder and corbelled cap. A one-story gable ell and smaller hipped-roof additions are at the back.

Inside is an early twentieth century mantel with mirrored overmantel as well as Greek Revival 2-panelled doors.

The earliest part of the house is V-notched log, probably dating from the mid-nineteenth century, and is believed to have been built before the Civil War by William Vogler. (The Jeffries family may have owned it before Vogler.) It was owned by the Alspaugh family before being sold to Virgil Wiley ("Bob") Conrad. Conrad went out west and sold patent medicine to make enough money to buy a farm. He returned, married, and bought the run-down log house in 1905 or 1910. He and his wife Pearl then lived in the log kitchen building while they made extensive additions to the log house.³

The Conrads added a room to the east, demolished the earlier eastern chimney and built both of today's chimneys, the porch, and the rear gable ell. Most of the sash in the log portion are 6-over-6, while those added by the Conrads are 4-over-4. Inside, mantels were installed at both first floor fireplaces and some interior finishes were changed. A new floor was added to one room of the second floor.

In the 1940s a bedroom and bathroom addition was put on the back, and in the 1950s a small shed room added to hold a large freezer.

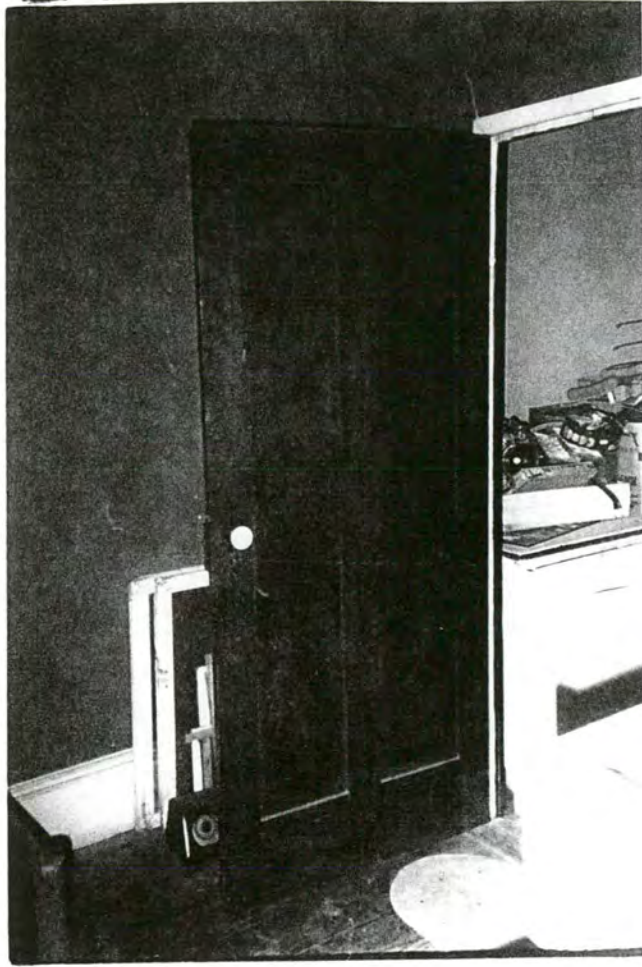
Conrad was a farmer who had a cream separator and sold butter. In the 1940s he began a milk dairy which was operated until the 1960s. He also sold produce in Winston-Salem. All outbuildings except one were put up by the Conrads. The early log kitchen was moved east of the house and is leaning and in poor condition. Behind the house and to its eastern side are a 1910 frame barn, 1910 board and batten storage building, ca 1920 butter processing building, a 1910 corn crib with later garage attachment, and other later outbuildings.

The property was named Century Oak Farm for a 100-year old tree in the east side yard. The tree was damaged and died in about 1970. Its tall stump remains. The house has been vacant for about ten years, since the death of Pearl Conrad. The land is used as pasture for beef cattle and for hay.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone a number of character-altering changes and is not representative of any significant architectural period or style. As an individual property it does not retain integrity adequate to represent remodeling of a log house to accommodate changing styles and needs.

This property is identified as "Century Oak Farm," #281 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.





Clayton House

0.2 mi N of SR 1669, 0.95 mi E of SR 1858.

This is a heavily altered frame house with log attachment. Its earliest portion appears to date from the Federal period, with later Greek Revival elements and additions from the late 19th and 20th centuries. The Federal portion is a two-story gable-sided section built of heavy timber with 6-over-6 sash. To the east is a mid-nineteenth century section, also two-story with a slightly higher side-gabled roof. A brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders is at the east gable end.

Extending from this end is a log house. In 1946 it was disassembled and moved to this site from Rural Hall, where it was said to have been the oldest building in Rural Hall, built as an old stagecoach stop.⁴ The logs were reassembled here and used as a garage; the current owner bought the property in 1960, closed up one end of the building and built a chimney and used the building as a playhouse for his children. He then built a garage and breezeway connection on the western side of the house.

Inside, the house has several interesting mantels, doors and hardware. Some of these are probably original to the house. However, a major "restoration" of the house in 1946 included the collection of numerous elements from other early houses which were then installed in this one.

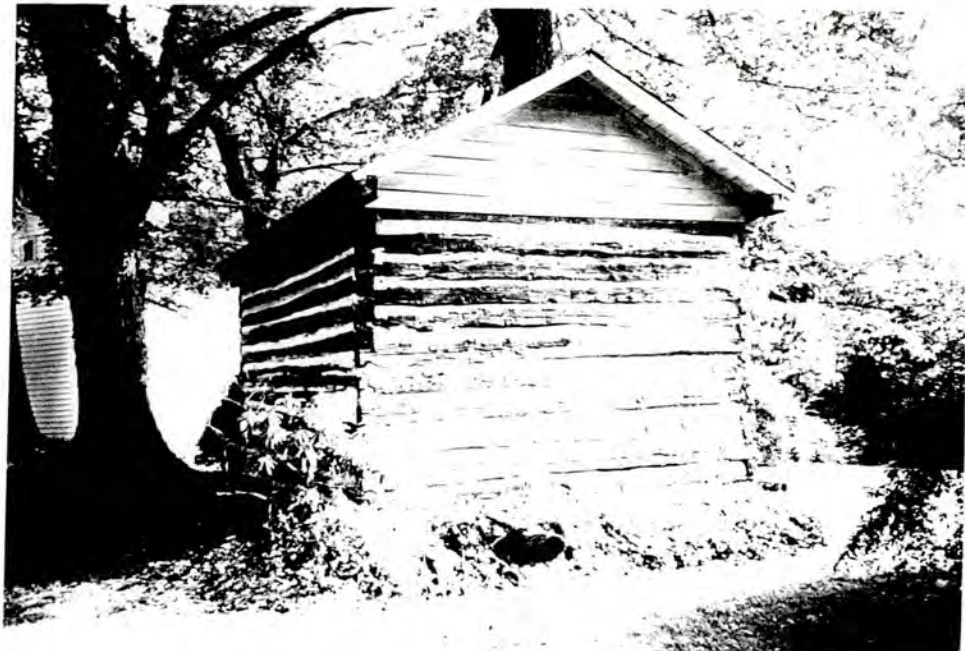
The one-story front porch was added in the 1960s, as well as a one-story gable-front wing which projects from the front of the Federal portion. The entire house is covered with vinyl siding. Behind the house is a 1960s barn and a small V-notched log building with Portland cement chinking.

The house was owned by the Claytons from about the turn of the century until ca. 1925, then by the Ziglars until about 1945, then by Richards, who did the 1946 remodeling. Richards did much of the plumbing and electrical work himself, and the carpentry and other work was done by A. W. Nixon. Richards sold it in 1960 to William N. Scales.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

This property is identified as #690 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.





Alpheus Conrad House

1870s

W side SR 1314 (Meadowlark Road), 0.5 mi S of jct with SR 1348 (Robinhood Road).

This is a two-story side-gabled log house built in the 1870s. To the north is a later one-story gabled frame side wing. The log section is three bays wide on the first floor with second story windows at the outer bays only. At each end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders; the base of northernmost chimney is covered by the frame addition. Windows are 6-over-6 sash with shutters added in 1991. A one-story shed roof porch covers the front facade of the log section and continues to create a wrap porch to the north, then connecting with the inset porch of the one-story frame section. The frame section added in the late 1920s is asymmetrical with exposed rafter ends and inset porch supported by plain square posts. At the rear is a small shed and shed-roofed back porch on turned posts.

Inside are simple post-and-lintel mantels on both floors of the log section.

The house was built by Alpheus Conrad. Alpheus married in 1862 during a leave from the Civil War; he and his wife moved into his grandfather's house just south of this house (since demolished). Members of the family have done considerable genealogical research from which it could be determined that the house was built after 1869 (Lewis T. Conrad was born in the old Frederick Holder house in 1869) and before 1878 (when Oliver Conrad was born in the new house). The Moravian records state that Alpheus and his wife Sarah A. moved into the "new house which he built" and make reference to the "present home in which his children were brought up."⁵

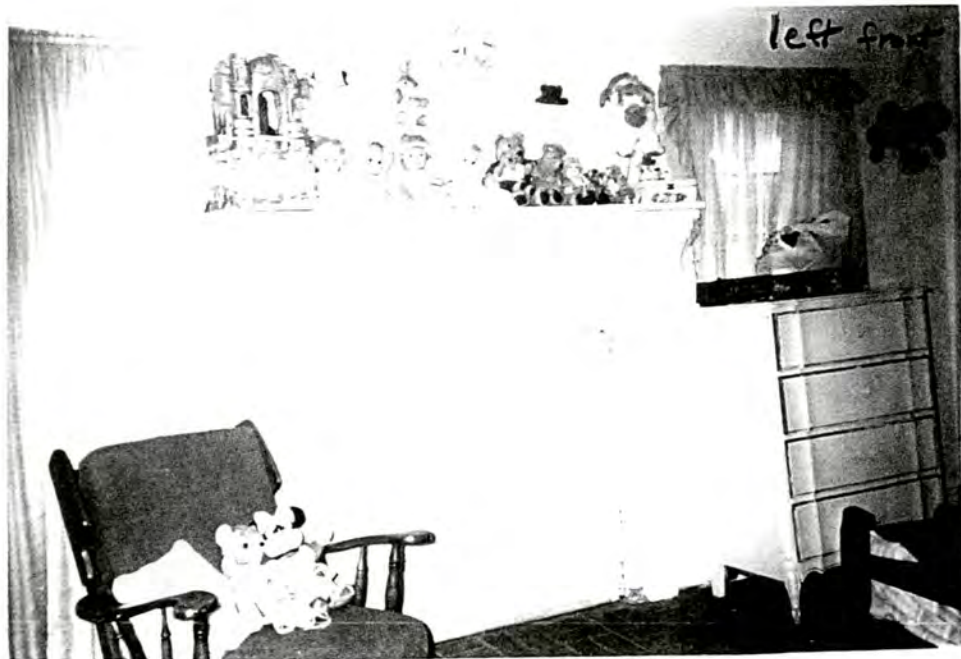
The Conrads' two bachelor sons, Lewis and Oliver, remained in the house after their parents' deaths and lived there until their deaths in 1925 and 1928. The land then went to their sister Ellen Conrad Boose (1878-1946). She and her husband Robert N. Boose remodeled the house and lived there until Robert's death in 1953. They paneled the inside and added weatherboards to the log house for the first time. An early documentary photograph of the house shows it with exposed logs. The photo also shows a separate kitchen building to the right front of the house. That building had been demolished before 1920. The dining room and kitchen were added during the late 1920s remodeling. The work was done by Grover Kiger and his brother.⁶ It appears that the second stair partition was added at this time.

After Robert Boose's death in 1953, the property was sold to Bowman Gray who was amassing a large acreage for his Brookberry Farms. Gray had the rear bathroom added.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

This property is identified as House, "Winston-Salem vicinity," #654 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.





N319

Jessie Thomas "Jessie Pete" Conrad House

1870s?

0.2 mi N of jct of SR 1434 (Spicewood Road) and SR 3245.

This is a heavily altered two-story log house probably dating from the 1870s. It is three bays wide with a central entrance; on the second floor windows are in the outer bays only. Sash are 6-over-6. The house is believed to have been built by the Conrad family. A dated brick was in the chimney but has fallen and now cannot be found.⁷ The most recent occupant was Jessie Thomas Conrad, known as Jessie Pete. Conrad died ca. 1975 at the age of 90 and left it to a Beroth who sold it to the current owners.

The current owners live in a modern brick ranch house immediately adjacent to the log house. They would not grant permission for interior access or extensive photography.

The building has been extensively altered since 1975. The porch(es) have been removed, the chimney has been repointed, weatherboarding has been removed (during her 1979 inventory, Gwynne Taylor found remains of flush sheathing on the facade), and the entire building has been rechinked with Portland cement. Thus the property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

This property is identified as "House," #640 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.



1651 Ploughboy Lane. E side SR 1136, 0.45 mi SW of SR 1120.

The Simeon Cook House is a 2-story frame I-house, 3 bays wide and one room deep. Brick exterior end chimneys are common bond and have stepped shoulders; the foundation is also common bond brick. Rafter ends are exposed at eaves and purlins are exposed at gable ends. Windows are replacement 6/6 sash, flanked by vinyl shutters. In the 1920s or 1930s Simeon Cook updated his house, remodeling the porch to its current bungalow style, adding square tapered posts on stuccoed piers; false knee braces from the same period are at the back. Both roofs are standing seam metal. At the back is a more recent addition.

At the central entrance are double-leaf two-panel doors flanked by sidelights. Inside is a central-hall plan, heavy newel and heavy molded mantels. Much of the interior has been remodeled.

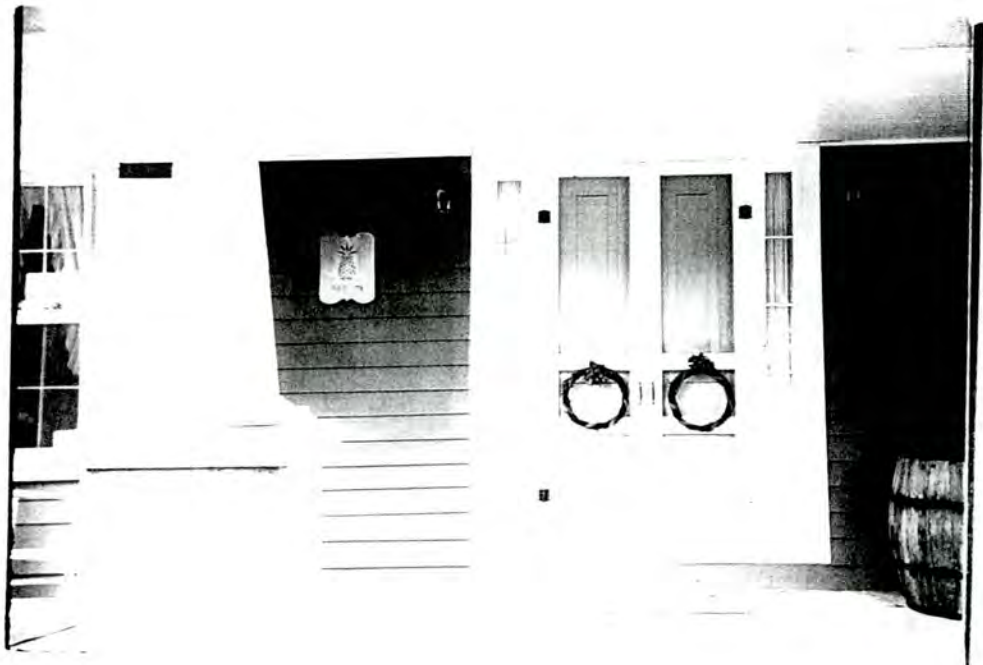
Behind the house is a gable-front frame barn with vertical sheathing. Beneath a trap door in its floor was the ice-house where the Cooks stored blocks of ice cut from Muddy Creek in the winter. Closer to the back of the house is an open pyramidal-roof well cover. A hand-hewn heavy-timber barn which stood north of the house was demolished in the 1980s.⁸

The house is believed to have been built in 1887 by Simeon Cook; a brick in the south chimney is dated 1887. Cook was a farmer, first raising small grains, then going into tobacco. He also raised horses; his farm is said to have been 150 acres and ran westward to Silas Creek Road. Cook had grown up at the Cook House in Clemmons; he and his wife Mary Welfare built this house and raised their two sons here; their son Alfred married and lived in the house with the elder Cooks for 8 years. At Cook's death in 1940 the house passed to Alfred,⁹ who rented it to two tenant farmers.¹⁰ It is no longer in the Cook family.

The house has undergone numerous character-altering changes both inside and out, and therefore does not retain integrity of its late-nineteenth century architecture. Therefore, it does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

This property is identified as "Simon Cook House" #275 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.





N135

Emery Daub Farm ^{75R 1447}
N side Skylark Road, 0.2 mi E of jct with Kecoughtan Road.

1878 and 1920s

The Emery Daub Farm is a complex of frame farmhouse with a large number of outbuildings. Emery Daub was a tanner who married after the Civil War and built the earliest part of this house in 1878 on land he had inherited from his father, Michael Daub. His was an I-house with one-story kitchen ell. At Daub's death his daughter Flora Daub Transou (b 1873) and her husband Robert Transou inherited the house. In the 1920s the Transous made significant alterations to the house, adding new sash, new front door, and new front porch. They also built a two-story frame ell with porch at the rear of the house as a new kitchen. The old kitchen and dining room still stand, though they have not been used since 1920.

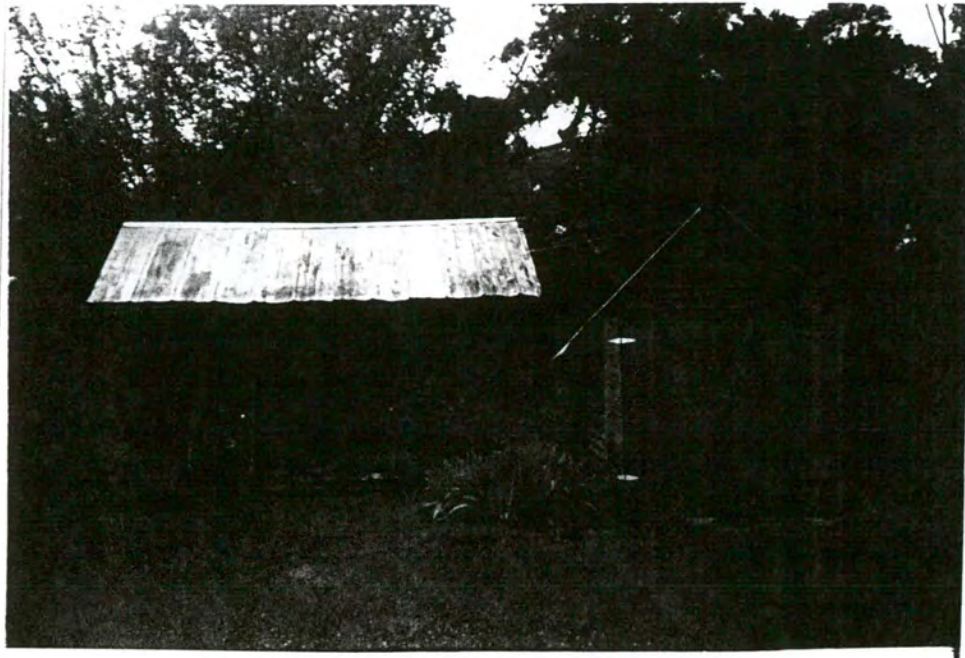
Inside, the Transous replaced first floor mantels with 1920s designs. The 1878 mantels remain on the second floor.

A large number of outbuildings is with the property. One is log. The granary is the only extant building built before 1878. Several others date from ca 1878, while others are later. The large barn was built in 1955 to replace an earlier barn. The house is now owned by Daub's granddaughter.

The property includes an 1878 house with 1920 facade, porch, and rear ell and a collection of frame outbuildings dating from before 1878 to 1955. It does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because of the numerous character-altering changes it has undergone.







N343

Doub/Conrad House

ca. 1910

At the end of a 0.3 mi-drive which starts on W side of SR 1447 (Skylark Road), 0.3 mi SW of jct with SR 3210 (Transou Road).

This is a two-story frame house dating from about 1910. It is 3 bays wide and one room deep with two brick interior chimneys typical of houses of this period. At the front is a three-bay attached shed-roofed porch with plain square posts on small brick piers. The house is covered with German siding. The porch floor is concrete on a cinder block foundation. At the central entrance is a 1920s door and 5-light sidelights. Windows are 2-over-2 sash. At the back is a steep shed wing and a one-story gable ell with central chimney. Paired sash typical of the 1920s are found at the northeast side elevation.

Inside is a central hall plan with turned newel and turned balusters on the stair. A simple post-and-lintel mantel remains in the right front room. Five-panel doors are found throughout the house.

Behind the house is a one-room frame house with flue chimney, 4-over-4 sash, sheathed with beaded boards on the walls and flush boards on the ceiling. Also on the property are several frame outbuildings: a chicken house, smokehouse, granary, barn and various vehicle and storage buildings.

The house was built by a Doub or Conrad. Conrad ran a dairy there. It is no longer in the Conrad family.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes and is not an individually distinctive representative of any significant architectural style.





Se side SR 1447 (Skylark Road), 0.35 mi SW of jct with Community Church Road.

The Franklin House is a two-story frame L-shaped house with brick interior chimneys, built in 1910. In the angle created by the L is an L-shaped one-story porch with hipped roof supported by plain square posts. Sash are 2-over-2. The exterior has been little changed. Inside, the first floor has been remodeled. Sheetrock and modern panelling now cover the walls and Celotex has been added to the ceilings. The house was built without fireplaces or mantelpieces; the chimneys were for an oil circulator.¹¹

The house was built by James Winborn Franklin on land which had been in his family for generations. He and his wife lived in a small log house behind this house, then built this one in 1910. The log house was torn down a year or two after they moved into the new house. Franklin was a farmer growing wheat, corn and tobacco. The house later passed to his son John Oliver Franklin and is now owned and occupied by his grandson.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it is not a significant and unaltered representative of its construction type.



N24

Allen Harper Log House

At end of a 0.3-mi drive, which starts at S side of SW Jr. High School Road, 0.7 mi E of jct with Lewisville-Clemmons Road.

This house is actually a complex of log houses. At the core is a two-story log house of unknown nineteenth-century date with half-dovetail notching and new chinking. The house is three bays wide at the first floor with central entrance, and windows at the outer two bays above. All sash are replacement 6-over-6. At the north gable end is a new brick chimney. The upper gable end itself is of new board-and-batten. At the front is a new porch supported by bark-stripped poles.

At the southern end of this core is a one-story log building which has been disassembled and moved to the site; it is in the process of being reassembled. A large cut has been made into the logs to create a wide doorway. Behind the two-story section is another one-story log building with half-dovetail notching and Portland cement chinking. The porch is inset and supported by new square posts. A new doorway in the eastern portion of this section is surrounded by wood shingles.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it does not represent an historic entity, it has undergone numerous character-altering changes, and it has lost its architectural and historic integrity.





N45

Hauser House

1830s-1840s?

N side SR 1001, 0.2 mi NW of SR 1537.

The Hauser House is a one-and-one-half story side-gabled log house on a stone foundation. A shed-roofed porch is supported by plain square posts; at its western end is an enclosed bathroom addition. The house has a central chimney. Sash are 4-over-4; a gable dormer is probably a later addition. At the rear is a one-story gable ell added in the 1940s.

The interior of this hall-and-parlor plan house has been heavily altered. No original mantels remain; an enclosed stair behind the chimney leads to the attic. Behind the house is a cinder-block wellhouse and a vertical-board frame barn with shed wing.

Family members believe the house dates from the 1830s or 1840s. The house is currently occupied by a tenant. The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

This property is identified as #138 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.





N203

Henry Wesley Johnson House

1900

1625 Jonestown Road. NW corner, jct SR 1187 and SR 1120.

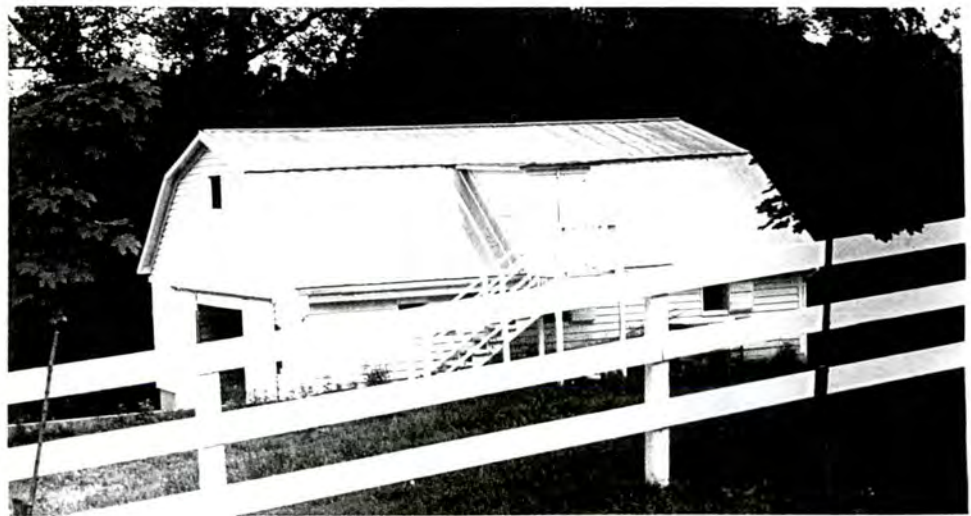
This is a two-story frame L-shaped house with Victorian porch. Sash are 2-over-2; two corbelled brick interior chimneys. The one-story porch is in the angle created by the L; it is a hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets. A dominant feature is the flat jigsaw-cut balustrade. A similar porch but with no balustrade is found at the side of the house. The house has been covered with vinyl siding; the siding covers window surrounds. Above the windows is a lintel with dentil detailing; this is also a vinyl addition.

Also on the property are two modern garages, a smokehouse/dairy house with attached well pavilion, and a barn, all frame. The house was built in 1900 by Henry Wesley Johnson, a dairy farmer.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone conspicuous character-altering changes. The extensive use of vinyl siding, covering not only the weatherboarding but wrapping window and door surrounds, and the introduction of incongruous ornamentation at the lintels has severely compromised its architectural integrity.

This property is identified as #656 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.





5631 Kapp Road. E side SR 1626, 0.2 mi S of SR 1821.

This is an I-house with altered front porch, of heavy frame construction with brick nogging. It is three bays wide and one room deep with brick exterior end chimneys, cornice returns and sawn Italianate brackets with sawn pendills on a deep frieze. Sash are 2-over-2 with louvered shutters. The central entrance has been altered by the addition of a Georgian broken scrolled pediment above a door with sidelights and transom. The overwhelmingly dominant feature is the front porch with its large two-story fluted Doric columns supporting a flat roof with wide cornice band.

The house was built in 1882 by Eugene Thomas Kapp. Kapp was a member of a large family whose ancestor John Jacob Kapp had been one of the second group to travel to Bethabara from Pennsylvania. Several members of the family became successful millers, and much of the former Kapp lands is within the Northern Beltway's study area. This Kapp was the son of Thomas Jefferson Kapp (N466 and N467), the brother of John Henry Kapp (N464), and the second cousin of Lum Kapp (N454) and John William Kapp (N455). His grandfather Henry Kapp had bought this land and moved here from Salem. Henry was a successful miller who ran the first mill in Bethania and later established another near the northern boundary of Wachovia.¹²

Eugene Thomas Kapp built this house across the road from his father's house. Kapp was the first Republican sheriff of Forsyth County; he served two terms from 1896 to 1902. Because he was sheriff he had a phone; it was the first time the phone lines had been extended out of the city limits of Winston-Salem.¹³ He died in 1941; the alterations to the house were made after his death.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

This property is identified as "Thomas Eugene Kapp House," #617 in Taylor's 1979 inventory. (Kapp had a nephew named Thomas Eugene Kapp. The two names are often confused.)





John William Kapp Barn

At the end of a 1/2 mile-long drive (Kapp Road), which is on the E side of SR 1632 (Shore Road), 0.1 mi S of jct with SR 1898 (Griffin Road) and 0.3 mi S of jct with centerline of US 52.

The John William Kapp Barn is still in use. It is a two-story double-pen log structure with V-notching under a long metal gable roof. Extending from the front of the roof are rafters of a pent-like roof whose purpose was to throw water away from the walls and foundation. On both sides are wings sheathed with vertical boards.

It is believed that the log barn was built by John William Kapp, brother of Lum Kapp (see N454). His grandfather Henry Kapp had bought this land and moved here from Salem, building a log house. Henry was a successful miller who ran the first mill in Bethania and later established another near the northern boundary of Wachovia.¹⁴ It is possible, but unlikely, that the barn was William Washington Kapp's (John William's father). William Washington Kapp lived in a log house and farmed here; his son later demolished the log house, building a new house in about 1897. He may have continued to use his father's log barn. John William's son Henry D. Kapp added the frame ends to the barn.¹⁵

Excerpts of the nomination for the Coble Barn, an 1830s double-pen barn in Guilford County, are reproduced here, as they are pertinent to the Kapp log barn.

"Though the form probably has eighteenth century origins, no surviving examples are known to predate the early nineteenth century, and by the second quarter of the century the form seems to have been fairly standardized over a large area. All consist of two rectangular hewn log pens separated by an open drive-through for wagons. The first floor pens contained animal stalls, sometimes with hewn log troughs for water or feed, and hay was stored in the lofts above the stalls. Many have cantilevered logs near the top of the wall supporting broad pent eaves to deflect water from the log walls and foundations."¹⁶

The description in the last paragraph portrays the Kapp log barn, although its pent eave was supported in less sophisticated manner.

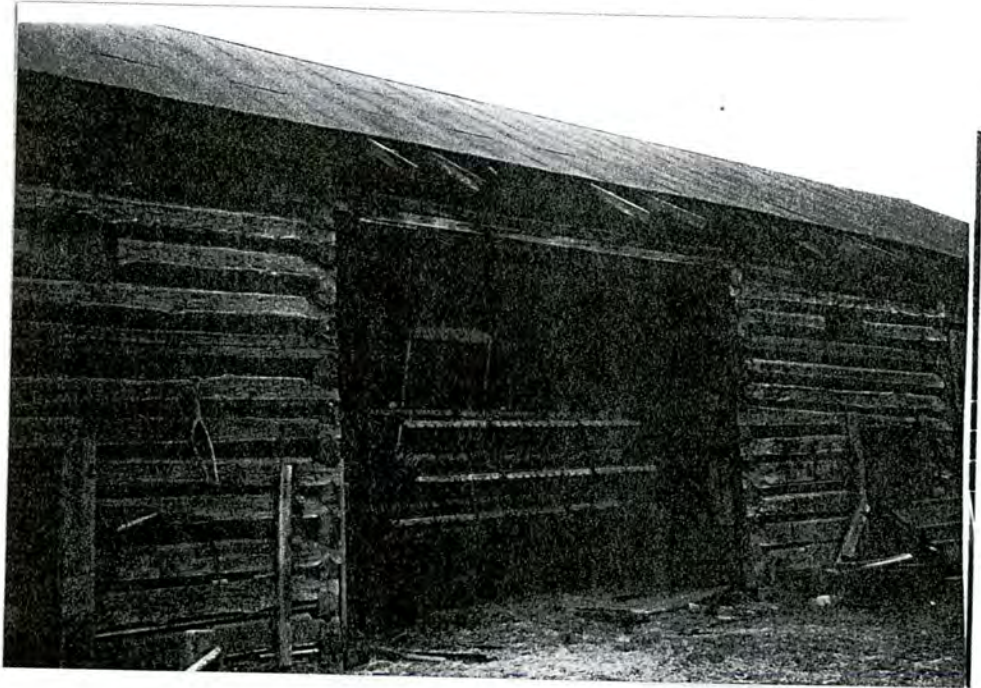
Near the barn are other outbuildings, both log and frame, including a smokehouse, packhouse (moved), small log barn with later frame overhang, granary, chicken house, and woodshed. Several of these date from the second quarter of the twentieth century, and most have been altered, some significantly. As a whole they have lost their ability to be a representative example of a late nineteenth century farmstead, even if the house were considered as a noncontributing element. Among the buildings of the complex, the log barn, with frame additions at its ends, retains the highest integrity. The barn remains in use today by John William Kapp's grandson, who farms the land and runs a cattle farm.

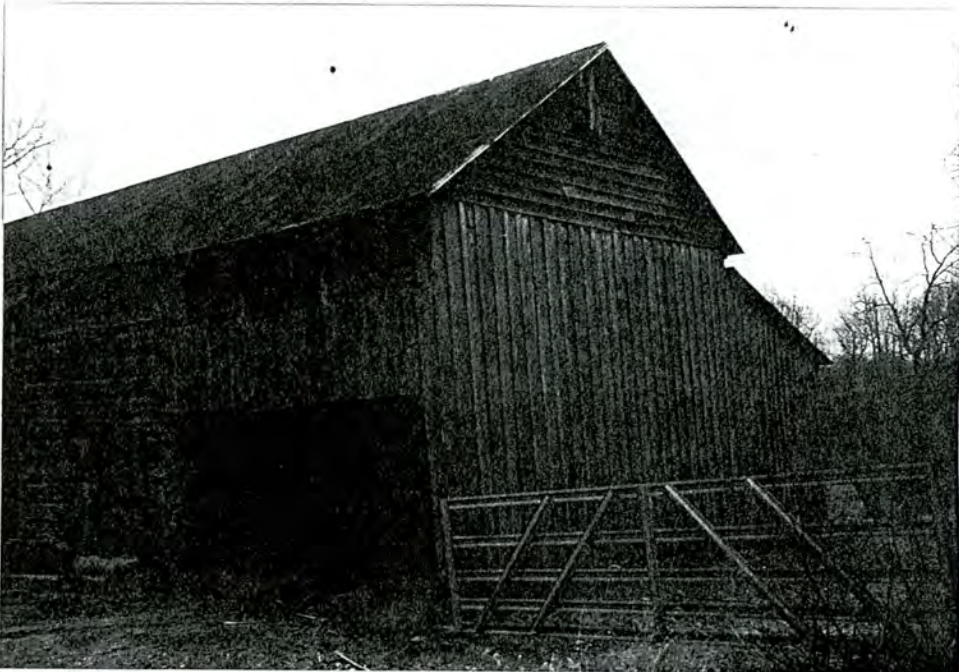
The Kapp family was one of the early families to settle the area; William Washington Kapp's father Henry Kapp left Salem and acquired property in this area starting in about 1792; he is said to have amassed several thousand acres of which this property is a part.¹⁷ He may have built the log house which later became the home of his son William Washington Kapp. The log house was demolished in the early 20th C when W.W. Kapp's son John William Kapp and his wife Ellen built their new house. The existing log barn was built by either William Washington or, more likely, by John William.

There is said to be an old family graveyard in the area, as well as the foundation remains of Henry Kapp's log house.¹⁸

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes. The barn does not appear to be of distinction or significance adequate to meet criteria for individual listing.



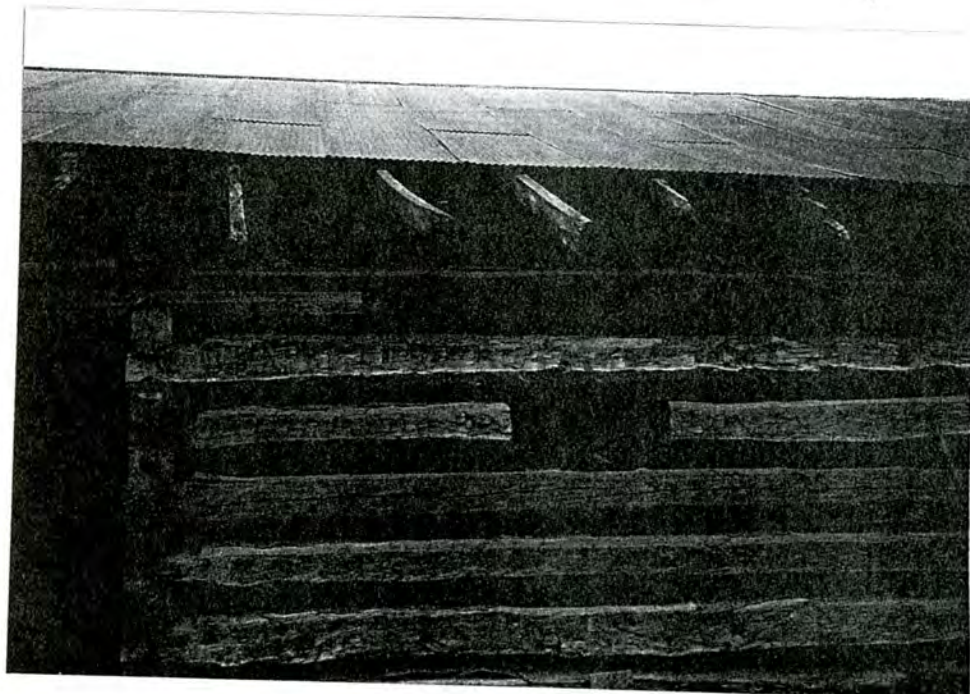


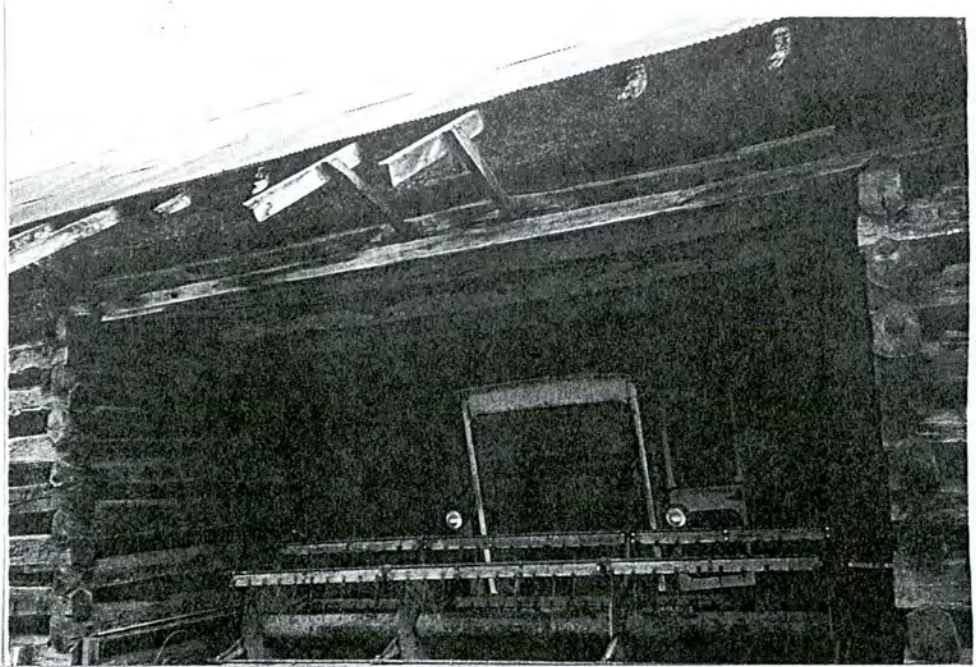






detail of roof support above entrance;
notches for former joists are visible

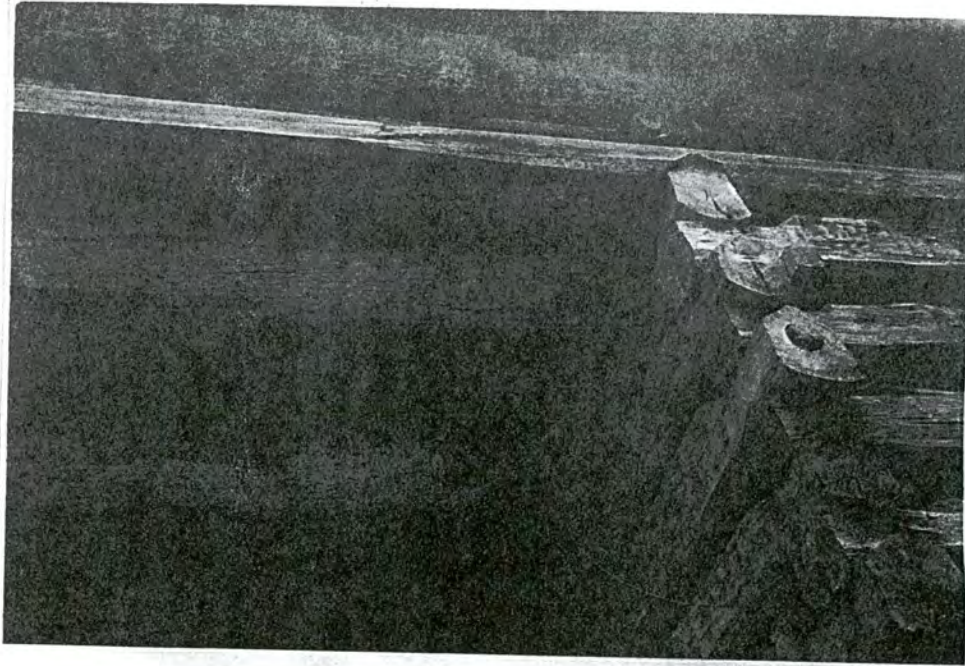




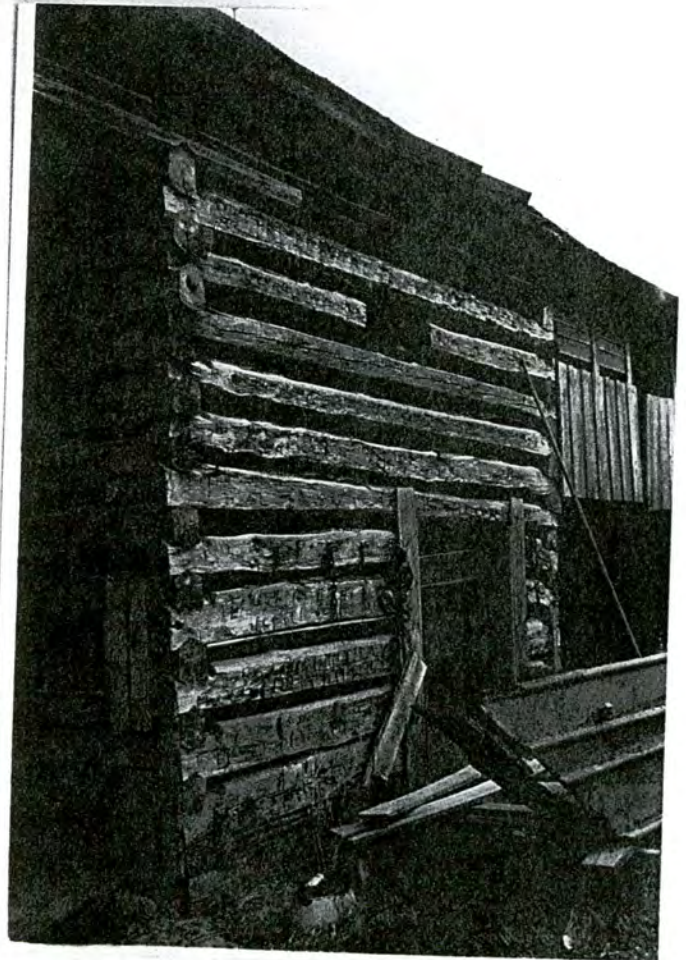
detail of roof support above entrance



shows notches for former joists,
also shows ceiling joists of logs still retaining bark

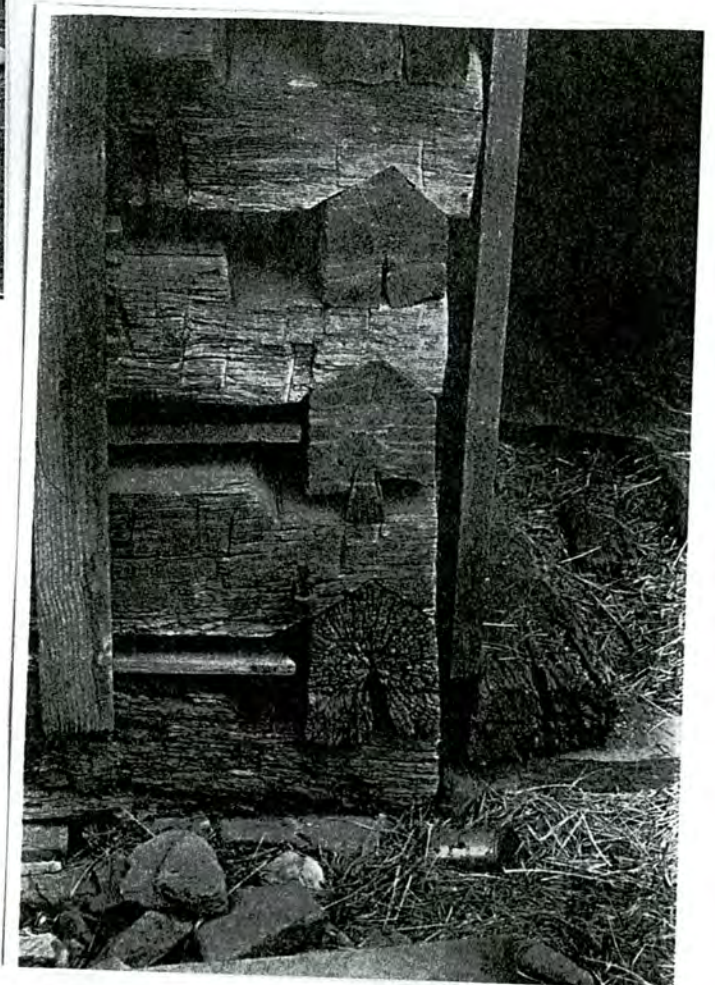


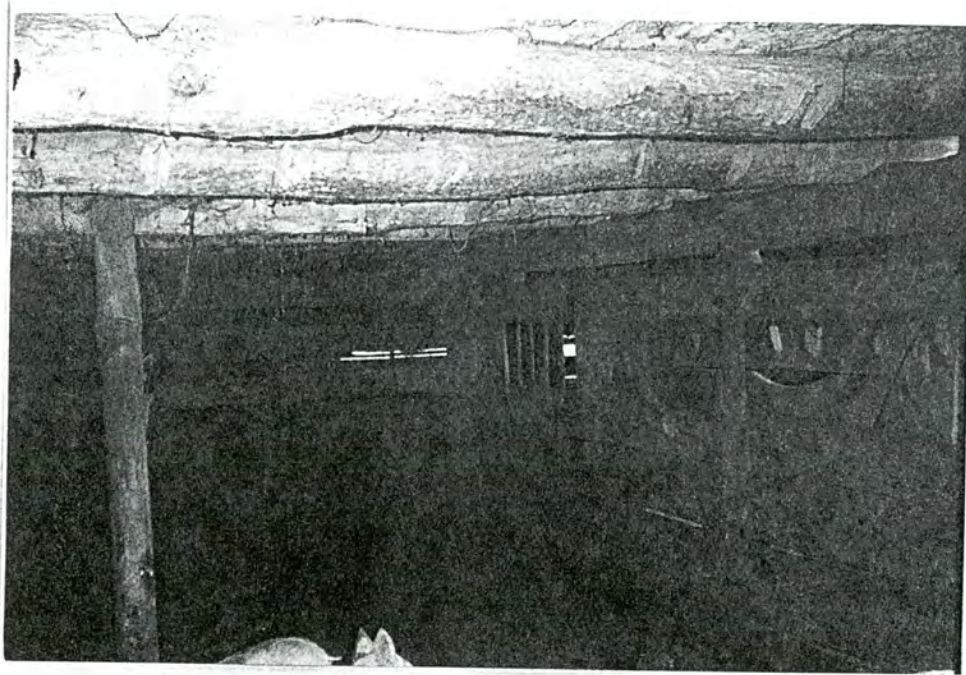
right hand pen and detail, also showing,
ceiling of open central bay





left-hand pen and detail





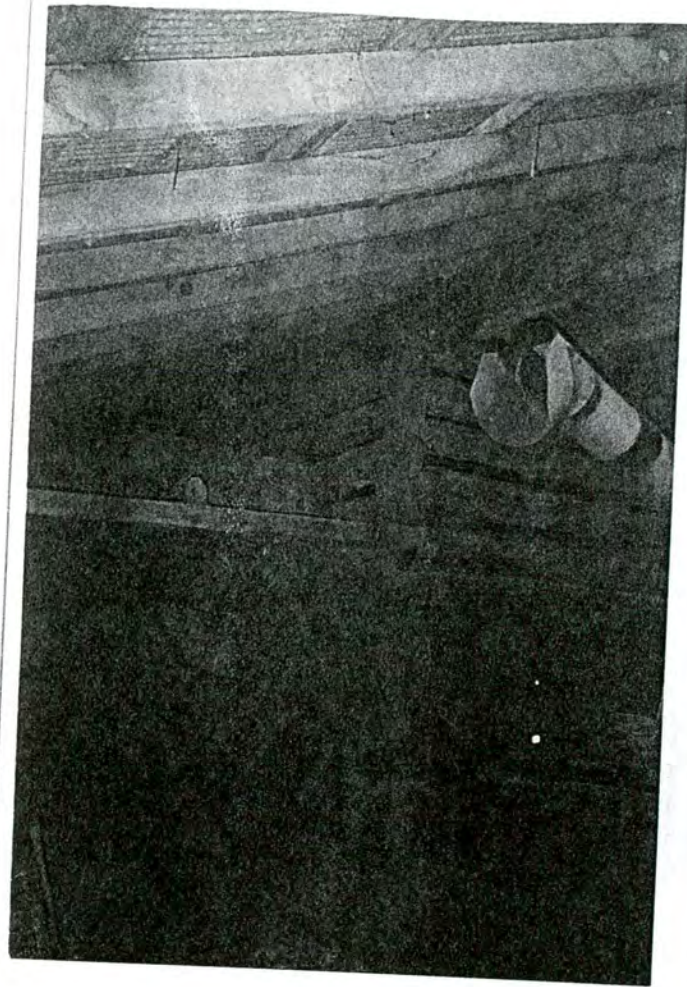
ceiling and sides of left-hand pen, from the front



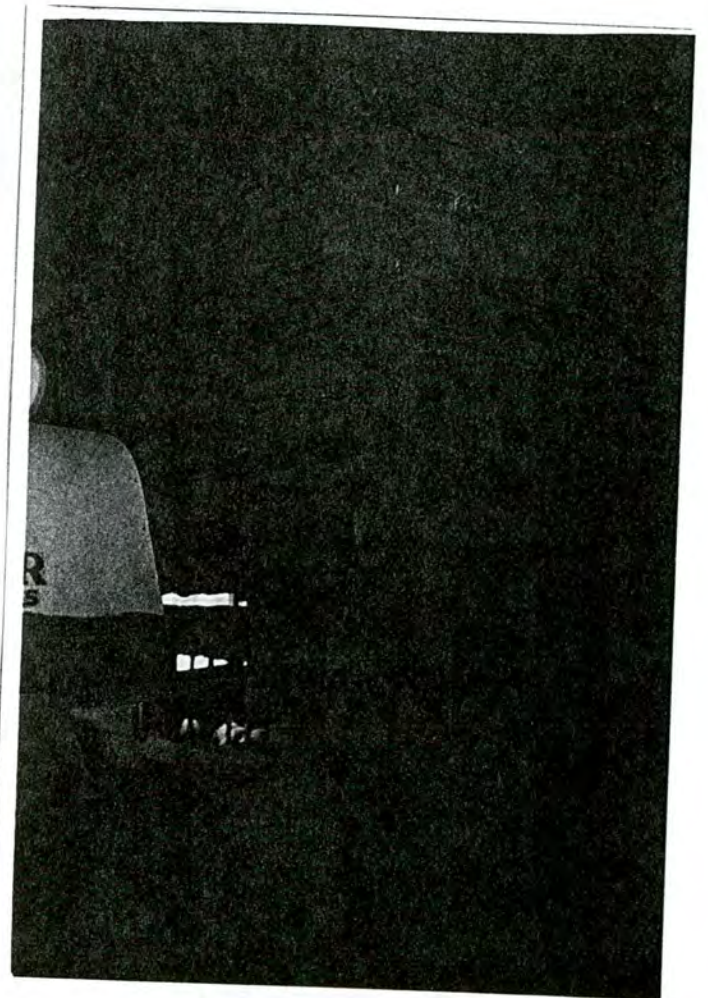


interior: ceilings





interior corners of pens



N467

Kapps Mill Miller's House

W side SR 1626 (Kapp Road), 0.3 mi S of SR 1821.

The miller's house is a small one-and-one-half-story frame gable-sided house with board-and-batten siding. At the southeast gable end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders. At the front entrance is a simple two-panel Greek Revival door. The door leading to the small shed-roofed back porch is batten. The inside retains flush-board sheathing on some walls, and a central enclosed stair with batten door. In the 1950s and 1960s the current owners remodeled the house, finishing the upper story, refinishing the first floor and adding an addition to the northeast end. The mantel has been removed. The house has been vacant since about 1970 and is in deteriorated condition.

This is said to have been the miller's house for Thomas Jefferson's Kapp's grist mill down the hill on Mill Creek. This was the fourth mill in the Bethabara and Bethania area.¹⁹ It was run by T.J. Kapp (N466) and his brother Eugene Thomas Kapp (N465). Remains of the mill are still evident in the creek. The mill had ceased operation by 1920. The miller's house appears to have been built in the mid- to late nineteenth century.

The property was later owned by Mr. Simpson, who was the manager of the Methodist Children's Home in Winston-Salem and owned this farm. It then passed to Brice Parker, then to Mr. Key and in 1958 to H. B. and Sarah Marley. The house had been use for storing hay and tack; the Marleys did the remodeling and lived in the house for about three years before building a ranch house next door.²⁰

(According to the Marleys, in 1958 the mill was still standing. The main section was a three-story weatherboarded frame building.)

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

This property is identified as "Kapp House," #619 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.





N356A
N356B

Wesley Kearney House
John Henry Kearney House

mid- to late-19th C
1894 and 1924

5025 Balsam Road. N side SR 1455, 0.35 mi NW of SR 3201.

These are two buildings, one in front of the other. The Wesley Kearney House is the earlier; it is a small one-story log house dating from the mid-nineteenth century. At the rear is a shed addition of brick-nogged heavy-timber construction. (It is possibly a restrained variant of half-timbering.) At the front is an inset porch supported by plain square posts. A brick exterior end chimney has low stepped shoulders. Front is three bays wide with a five-paneled door at the central entrance and 6-over-6 sash; sash are 4-over-4 on the sides. The building is weatherboarded and in deteriorated condition.

Directly in front is the John Henry Kearney House, a two-story frame house with interior chimneys and simple one-story bungalow porch on concrete floor. The house is three bays wide and one room deep. To the west is a one-story kitchen wing with engaged porch connected to the wrap porch of the two-story portion.

The first house was built by Wesley and Mary Margaret Kearney in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. It had a kitchen and dining room addition.

The two-story house was built by their son John Henry Kearney after his marriage in April of 1894. The house was later changed considerably. When built, it was one-and-one-half stories, of log, with two bedrooms, and faced east. After Mary Margaret's death in 1914, the younger Kearneys moved the kitchen and dining room from his parents' log house and placed it beside his front house. Until that time there was no kitchen to the front house; they had used the parents' kitchen. In 1924 the Kearneys created the full second story, adding a bedroom, living room and hall (the hall is where the front porch used to be). The front porch was also added at this time.²¹ Today there is still no access to the kitchen and dining room portion from within the house; access is only from the porch.

Also on the property are several frame outbuildings, including a shed-roofed outhouse and two gable-roofed barns. The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

This property is identified as "Kearney House," #623 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.

N356A
N356B

Wesley Kearney House
John Henry Kearney House



N356A
N356B

Wesley Kearney House
John Henry Kearney House



N327

Albert Pfaff House

1890s

4680 Pinehill Drive. S side Pinehill Drive, 0.2 mi E of jct with SR 1435 (Pfaff Lane).

Severely altered two story frame L-shaped house. Side-gabled house with projecting front cross gable, through-the-eave dormers at front. Hipped-roof porch wraps the L-shape and is supported by slender classical columns. Central entrance; windows are 2-over-2 sash with vinyl shutters. Paired sash are found in gable ends. House is now covered with beaded vinyl siding; vinyl also covers soffits.

Behind the house is a frame vertical-board barn with attached shed-roofed carport added in 1991.

The house was built in the 1890s by Albert Pfaff. In the 1980s the current owner tore it down to the studs and remodeled the house; "started from scratch." He retained the mantelpieces but replaced most interior and exterior finishes, as well as adding a rear addition and enclosing the back porch.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.



N201

Robertson House

ca. 1905

S side SR 1136 (Ploughboy Lane), 0.6 mi SW of SR 1120.

The Robertson House is a one-story frame triple-A with central flue chimney and a cinder-block flue at the north gable end. At the front is a hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets; its southern end is enclosed. Both roofs are standing-seam metal. The house is three bays wide with a central entrance and 6-over-6 sash. The front facade is weatherboarded; all other siding, including the enclosed portion of the front porch, has been covered with asbestos.

The house was built by Ida Elizabeth Woosley Robertson and her husband Joe Franklin Robertson. Her father gave them 75 acres with a log house as a wedding present. They lived in the log house for several years and had three children before building their new frame house in 1903 or 1905.²² The Robertsons' granddaughter Mary Robertson Pickett later inherited the house. She and her husband demolished the log house, demolished the brick chimney (which had a dated brick), and built the enclosed portion of the front porch.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.



Sharon United Methodist Church and Cemetery

1897

E side SR 3519 (Lewisville Road), 0.1 mi S of SR 1001.

Sharon Methodist Church was on the same Methodist circuit with Lewisville; the church was founded in 1813, its first building was constructed in 1849, and this building in 1897. It is a brick gable-front building with later gable-front entrance vestibule. Above is a square frame cupola-like steeple with an open bracketed pavilion beneath a pyramidal roof. A row of stained-glass windows lines each side of the church. There has been speculation that the building was originally frame and was brick-veneered in the 1920s or 1930s; inspection indicates it apparently was brick from the start.

The building has undergone several considerable alterations. Its brick has been sandblasted, badly repointed with Portland cement and had a red coating applied. Its interior was extensively remodeled in the 1950s. In the 1960s an addition was made to the north rear and the front vestibule added.

The property has been the site of a church since the early nineteenth century, and the 1897 building continues to serve the Sharon congregation today. The cemetery south of the church is still used; its earliest grave is said to date from 1814, though most stones in the early portion of the graveyard were from the 1880s and 1900s.

The property was found not to meet eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes. In January of 1991 the property was given formal evaluation by the State Professional Review Committee which, after significant discussion, found that it did not meet Register criteria.

This property is identified as #137 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.



Edwin F. Shore House

S side SR 1897 (Old Griffin Road), 0.4 mi NW of SR 1632 (Griffin Road).

The Shore House realized its current configuration in stages. Today it is a two-story side-gabled hall-and-parlor log house with a gable-front addition at its south front and a rear gable ell. The two-story portion is three bays wide on the first floor although its south bay is not fenestrated. The second floor is two bays wide having windows in the outer bays, not above the lower openings. Second floor sash are 4-over-4. The door is a Greek Revival two-panelled door. At the north gable end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulder and recently stuccoed stack. At the front is a porch supported by turned posts.

At the front is a one story addition with a five-panelled door entering from the front porch. At its east gable end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders. Behind the log portion the chamfered-post back porch has been enclosed. Inside are interesting vernacular mantels with scroll-cut designs.

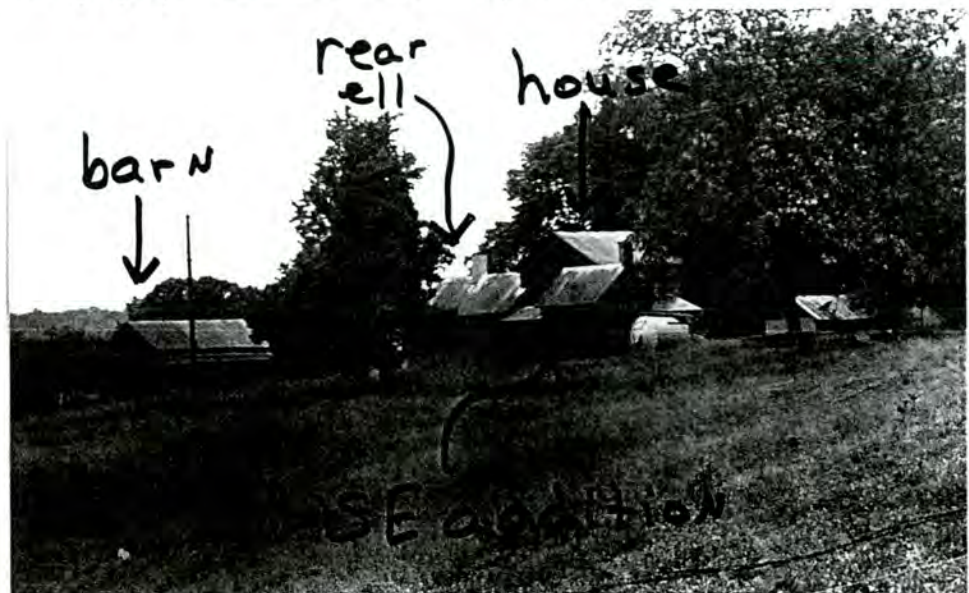
Northwest of the house are several outbuildings including a V-notched log smokehouse, frame corncrib, double-pen log barn and frame storage sheds.

The log house was built in a different location about 3/10 of a mile to the west, on Muddy Creek. It is not known who built it or when, but it may have been built by a Shore in the mid-nineteenth century. The house was moved up from the creek by Edwin F. Shore (or possibly by Levi Shore). Although the property remains in the family, neither the date of the move nor the mover is known. Presumably, the chimney and porch were added at the time of the move. A kitchen and living room were added later to the rear. The last addition was the "courting room" at the front, added when daughters needed a place to court their suitors.²³ The cement porch was poured in 1948. The foundation is new.

The house was moved sometime in the late nineteenth century from its original location near a creek to a new setting on a rise, and subsequently underwent numerous additions and alterations; therefore it does not appear eligible due to loss of integrity.

This property is identified as #584 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.

photo
taken
from S.





Front; house faces E



N (side) + W (rear) elevations



Mantel at front chimney (SE)



Barn faces E

N241

Erastus E. Speas House

1906

N side SR 1631 (Mizpah Church Road), 1.25 mi NW of jct with SR 1837.

This is a two-story frame house with one-story rear gable ell and later rear additions. The house is three bays wide with a central entrance, and two bays wide on the second floor with fenestration in the outer bays only. Windows are 4-over-4 sash. A three-bay hipped-roof porch is supported by turned posts on later brick floor. At each gable end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders. A third chimney is at the rear of the ell. The house is covered with aluminum siding.

Several frame outbuildings remain with the house.

Speas was a farmer, raising tobacco, corn and wheat. Erastus Speas was one of five brothers to build on or near Mizpah Church Road; the houses of all remain today.

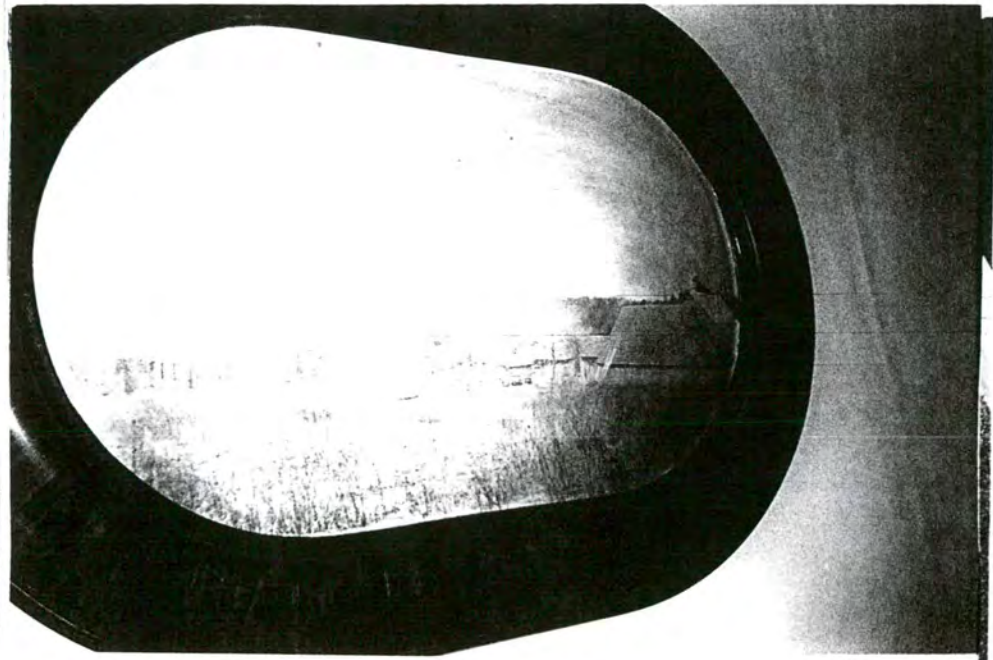
The house was built as a one-story building by Erastus Speas in 1906. The current owners found a dated block of wood beneath what had been the back stairs. Written in pencil is: "I finished this house Mar 12 1906 W.H. Lineback." Speas's earlier house here had burned in 1904; they rebuilt on the same foundation, reusing the existing chimneys. In 1916 or 1917 a second floor was added. Two sons were married; they built the second floor for living quarters. Although the house had a central hall, the steps were put in a room to the southwest side; the turned newel must have been salvaged from an earlier house and reused.

When this house was built the road went in front of the house. The current road was put in in the late 1920s, and paved and widened in 1950.²⁴

The interior has been heavily altered. Wallboard and Celotex have been applied throughout, and a partition was removed eliminating the central hall. The back porch has been enclosed and openings changed in several places. The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.

This property is identified as "House," #675 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.





N406

John Speas House

1880s

W side NC 65, 0.1 mi S of jct with SR 1631 (Mizpah Church Road).

This is a two-story frame I-house with one-story rear gable ell and later rear additions. The house is three bays wide with a central entrance, and two bays wide on the second floor with fenestration in the outer bays only. At each gable end is a brick exterior end chimney with stepped shoulders. The house was heavily altered by the addition of a cement-block screened bungaloid porch and front steps. The porch was built by a later owner, Henry Furchas, in the 1920s. It is said that he made the rusticated concrete blocks on the place.

The house was built by John Speas in the 1880s. Speas was one of the five Speas brothers who built houses in this area. Unlike the others, who were general farmers, Speas ran a large dairy farm.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.



N123

Transou-Davis House

1856? and late 19th C

NE corner SR 1625 (Yadkinville Road) and SR 1449 (Kecoughtan Road).

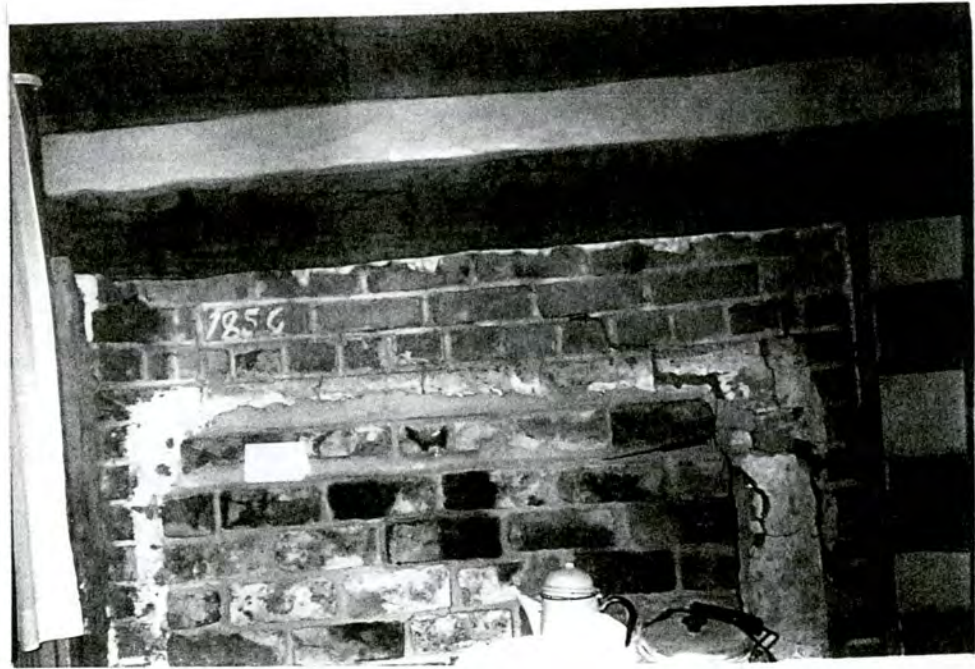
This is a part log, part brick-nogged timber frame building which has been severely altered. The one-and-one-half-story house is four bays wide with exterior end chimneys and a shed-roofed porch over two bays. Rafter ends are exposed on both roofs. A recent one-story rear gable ell is covered with vertical boards.

The most significant alterations have been to the interior. Mantels have been removed as well as all interior wall finishes and several interior partitions. In the chimney breast of the log portion is a brick with the date 1856 painted in white.

It is believed that the log portion was constructed first by a Transou, and the timber-framed addition put on by a Transou daughter who married J. Worth Davis, Jr.²⁵ A documentary photograph shows the house with 4-over-4 sash (both are now new 6-over-6 sash), single batten shutters on the first floor and double-leaf shutters on the second. The porch had a simple picket balustrade. To right (east) of the house was Davis's doctor's office, now gone.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has undergone numerous character-altering changes.





N496

Wolff-Moser House

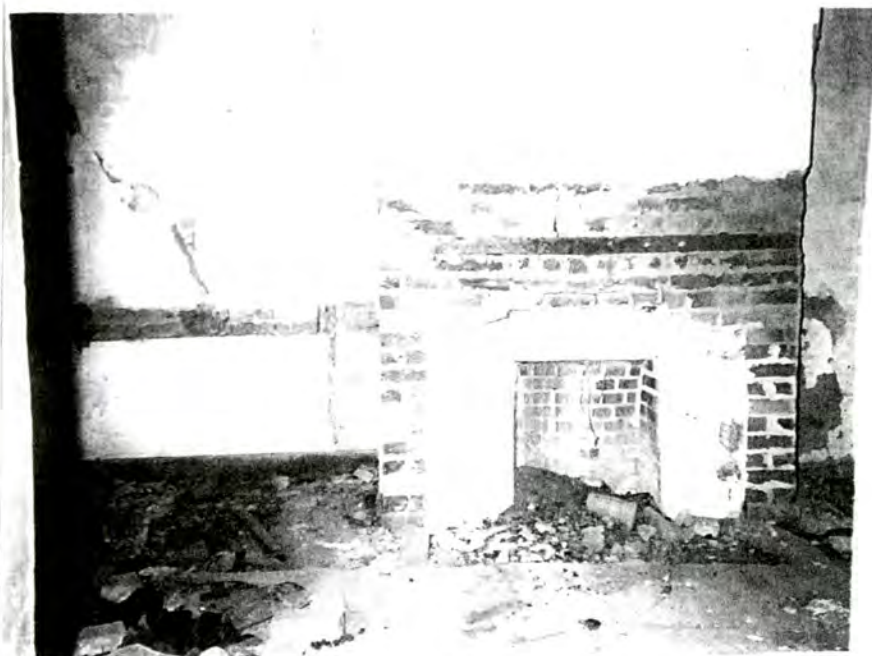
At the W side of a drive 0.3 mi S of its start at SR 1631 (Mizpah Church Road), 0.8 mi E of SR 1611 (Bethania-Tobaccoville Road).

This house was identified in Taylor's inventory as possibly a late-eighteenth century house with unusually sophisticated interior woodwork. The house was abandoned and in poor condition at that time. Today, the house stands, abandoned, among an overgrowth of weed trees in a field. All interior woodwork except some baseboard and a small section of chairrail have been removed. The building is used for storing bales of straw and has no doors or sash; some interior partitions are partially fallen.

The property does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register because it has lost its character-defining features through serious neglect and vandalism.

This property is identified as #603 in Taylor's 1979 inventory.





Endnotes for Recorded Properties

1. Irene Bumgardner Interview.
2. Fries, History of a County on the March, page 209.
3. Robert and Lois Conrad Interviews; also Philip Conrad Interview.
4. William N. Scales Interview.
5. Charles Binkley, who married into the Boose family, has researched family records in the Moravian Archives and elsewhere. Information from interviews with Thelma and Russell Boose and Philip Conrad also contributed to this entry.
6. Russell Boose Interview.
7. Doris & Roland Kaufman Interview.
8. Beverly Revels Interview.
9. Drudie Cook Porter Interview.
10. Taylor files.
11. Herman Franklin Interview.
12. Kapp entry in Powell, Dict. of N.C. Biblio., vol. 3 page 342.
13. Rev. John H. Kapp Interview.
14. Kapp entry in Powell, Dict. of N.C. Biblio., vol. 3 page 342.
15. John Henry Kapp Interview.
16. Southern, Hoskins House nomination (section on Coble Barn).
17. William Kapp Interview.
18. Rev. John H. Kapp Interview.
19. Rev. John H. Kapp Interview.
20. Sarah Marley Interview; also Scott Marley Interview.
21. Mary Sullivan Interview.

22. Mary Robertson Pickett Interview.
23. Dennis Shore Interview.
24. James R. Speas, Jr., and Dorothy Speas Interview.
25. Lee Bailey, Jr., Interview.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Taylor, Gwynne S. and Laura Phillips. National Register Nomination for the Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District, 1989.

Southern, Michael T. National Register nomination for Hoskins House and Coble Barn, Guilford County.

Winston-Salem Journal, Sentinel.

Forsyth County deeds, deed index, will index, plats, and tax maps.

Maps in files and environmental review/planning office of the N.C. Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch.

Brochure, Forsyth County, Winston-Salem Historic Properties Commission, 1990.

National Register nominations on file at NCDA&H, Survey and Planning Branch.

Newspaper clippings, unpublished manuscripts, and maps in the general county files at NCDA&H, Survey and Planning Branch.

Soil Conservation Service, soils study, Forsyth County.

Survey files of individual properties recorded at NCDA&H, Survey and Planning Branch.

Interviews

The list below does not include the names of numerous owners and residents interviewed in the field who were generous with their time and gave helpful leads and information. The numbers after each name indicate the chief property discussed.

Lee Bailey, Jr. N123
James R. Speas, Jr., and Dorothy Speas N241
Dennis Shore N231
Mary Robertson Pickett N201
Mary Sullivan N265
Sarah Marley Interview; also Scott Marley N467
Herman Franklin N341
Doris & Roland Kaufman N319
Charles Binkley N98
Thelma and Russell Boose N98
Philip Conrad N90, N97, N988
William N. Scales N408
Laura Weisner Turner N188
Irene Bumgardner N188
B. Pratt Scroggs N100
Drudie Cook Porter N200
Gladys Conrad N90

William Kapp N454, N455
Rev. John H. Kapp N464, N465, N466, N467
Betty Kapp N454, N455
John Henry Kapp N455, N454
Rosella Stoltz Pennington N454
_____ Shore N454
Beverly Revels N200
Hazel Stultz N407
Mary Hawks N407
Tanya Stoltz Overby N407
Anniebell Stoltz N407
Joe Yarbrough, Pfafftown
George Myers N349, N351
Helen Transou, N351, N352

APPENDICES

Copy of Materials Received as "RFP"

Copy of Portions of Consultant's Contract

Copy of SHPO Guidelines

Copy of NCDOT Guidelines

Map (folded in back of report)

Copy of Materials Received as "RFP"



ESPEY,
HUSTON &
ASSOCIATES, INC.

Engineering & Environmental Consultants

20 April 1990

Langdon Edmunds Oppermann
1500 Overbrook Ave.
Winston-Salem, NC 27104

Dear Langdon:

Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. is requesting proposals for the services of an architectural historian in connection with an Environmental Impact Study for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway project (Western Section). The services we require include:

1) conduct a preliminary field reconnaissance of the study area (map attached) in order to locate all structures potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; this aspect of the work is not a survey; it is being done prior to the selection of study corridors so that potential problem areas may be avoided when corridors are selected; the only deliverables required at this stage of the project will be a list of known and potential National Register eligible properties in the study area keyed to a set of USGS maps with all eligible and potentially eligible structures mapped;

2) once study corridors have been selected, conduct a survey of historic architectural properties that could be affected by the proposed construction along any one of the three 15-mile corridors; the survey should be conducted according to the current survey and report guidelines of the North Carolina SHPO and NCDOT Attachment B (it has not been determined which version of Attachment B will be in force on this project; see below);

3) summarize your findings in a meeting with the SHPO's reviewing architectural historian and obtain preliminary concurrence on those findings from the SHPO; EH&A and Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. will be in attendance at this meeting;

4) prepare a management summary of your findings suitable for incorporation into the body of the Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement; this should also discuss the results of your meeting with SHPO;

PDELS

5) prepare a report of your investigations discussing the pertinent historic background, survey methods, results, and recommendations; specifically address the National Register potential of each property surveyed; your report should comply with the guidelines referenced above.

EH&A would like to have potentially historic structures mapped in mid-May so that the study corridors can be finalized soon after. It is anticipated that the corridors will be selected in time to initiate the actual survey of architectural properties by the beginning of July.

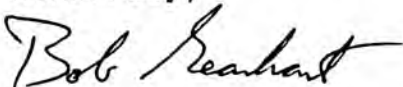
The contract for this project was originally negotiated under the old version of NCDOT's Attachment B for cultural resources (this will be sent out under separate cover); however, it is possible that the new Attachment B will be enforced for the review of this project. It is EH&A's understanding that there is a difference in the level of effort required under the old verses the new guidelines. In order to save time once this issue has been decided, please provide separate cost estimates for each of these contingencies. We also ask that you itemize the cost of the preliminary constraints mapping separately from the architectural survey cost.

Please submit your cost/technical proposal by close of business on May 1st to:

Mr. Clell Bond
Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.
916 Capital of Texas Highway, South
Austin, Texas 78767
FAX No. (512) 327-2453

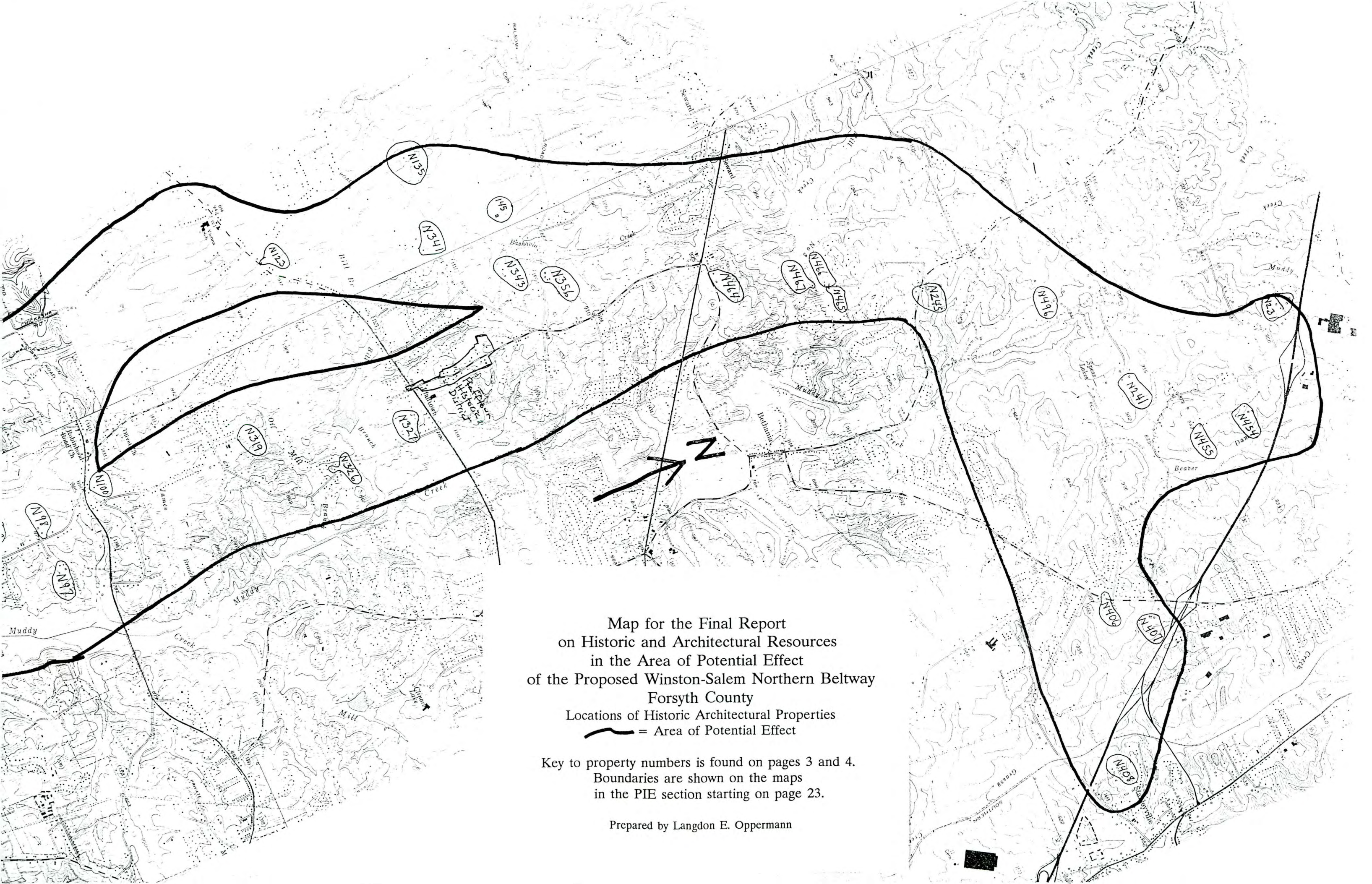
Should you have any questions regarding this project please do not hesitate to call me at (919) 968-6934.

Sincerely,



Bob Gearhart
Senior Staff Archaeologist

cc: Clell Bond
Roy Highberg



Map for the Final Report
on Historic and Architectural Resources
in the Area of Potential Effect
of the Proposed Winston-Salem Northern Beltway
Forsyth County
Locations of Historic Architectural Properties
= Area of Potential Effect

Key to property numbers is found on pages 3 and 4.
Boundaries are shown on the maps
in the PIE section starting on page 23.

Prepared by Langdon E. Oppermann

Copy of Portions of Consultant's Contract

PROPOSAL for the identification and evaluation of historic and architectural resources in the area of potential impact of the proposed Winston-Salem Northern Beltway (Western Section), Forsyth County, North Carolina.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

This Consultant will conduct necessary research and survey and prepare maps and reports for Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc., to use as a part of its environmental study of the Northern Beltway project. The research and survey will be of sufficient intensity to determine the nature, extent and significance of historical and architectural resources within the study area of the project. The objective of the work to be performed under this Proposal is an Intensive Survey to identify and describe all historic architectural resources within the project area. The Intensive Survey will also include evaluation of resources according to National Register criteria.

Prior to the Intensive Survey, a preliminary field reconnaissance of the study area will be conducted to locate all potentially eligible structures. Maps and an associated list will be prepared for Espey, Huston's use in initial planning efforts.

A summary report will be prepared for the Preliminary Draft EIS. The final report will be suitable for Espey, Huston to include within the DEIS as a technical appendix. The report will include opinions and justifications of which properties in the study area appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Summaries of the survey will be prepared for Espey, Huston to use in the body of the DEIS.

The Consultant understands from the RFP that the project is approximately 15 miles in length and that three alternates will be studied. In preparing this proposal the Consultant used the RFP of April 20, the location and study area shown on the map sent with the RFP (copy attached), USGS maps of the area, and her familiarity with the physical area and research materials available.

This proposal includes two cost estimates as requested in the RFP of April 20, as well as the itemized cost for the reconnaissance fieldwork. The Consultant anticipates from her work on the US 220 project that all project coordination shall be done through Espey, Huston & Associates, that the primary point of contact with Espey, Huston shall be Robert L. Gearhart, Senior Staff Archaeologist, and that contract administration and billing will be handled by Mr. Roy Highberg of Talbert Cox's Charlotte office. She looks forward to working with them again.

The scope of services will include the following:

--literature and background research as needed to determine the general history of the area in which the project is located. This effort will include the examination of selected published and unpublished sources, newspapers, city directories, courthouse documents, local and county histories, maps, Sanborn Insurance Maps if available, and other pertinent documents which may be available, including those specified below;

--interviews with appropriate local historians and other knowledgeable informants, and especially with Gwynne Taylor who conducted the Forsyth County survey in the 1970s, and with LeAnn Pegram, staff to the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic District and Properties Commissions.

--interviews with selected residents of the area;

--continued consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) before and during work;

--examination of city and county files, including the detailed survey files and maps prepared in 1979 for the published inventory From Frontier to Factory;

--examination of Survey and National Register files at the Division of Archives and History (SHPO office), and identification of any structures in the impact area already on the Study List or Register;

--on-site inspection of the impact area, which inspection shall include the use of USGS and other available maps to help identify structures otherwise not readily visible. All roads in the study area will be driven.

Report

--All work will be in accordance with the 1989 "Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office." In addition, the report will follow the historic architectural portions of either the "old" or the "new" Attachment B. As the RFP indicates, a determination of which guidelines apply has not yet been made. Two cost estimates are given in the budget section of this proposal to reflect both possibilities (Budget #1, page 6, and Budget #2, page 7).

--The report will include a management summary, discussion of survey methodology, report on background research, and findings. Findings will

include information on pre-World War II structures identified in the study area and evaluation of each in terms of potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Where necessary for such an opinion to be made, attempts will be made to enter the interior of a structure;

--The following information will be included for properties which appear to be eligible: name, location on a map, approximate age, description of the property's appearance, statement of significance with opinion of level of significance, justification of these opinions based on National Register criteria, and boundary justification;

--Appropriate black & white photography will be provided of those properties in the architectural study area which are potentially eligible, including any outbuildings which may be significant. Significant additional photography, to embrace all structures 50 years old or older, will be included if it is determined that the new Attachment B applies;

--A SHPO computer data form will be completed for each property inventoried. A data form is not required for every building, only those having some historic interest. The Consultant will meet with staff of the Survey and Planning Branch of the SHPO office to help determine which properties warrant recording;

--All information in the report will be prepared in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; with the regulations codified at 36 CFR Part 800; with the above-referenced SHPO guidelines; and with the appropriate Attachment B as determined applicable to this project.

--This report will include a discussion of possible environmental effects of each alternate on properties which appear to be eligible, if any, and avoidance or mitigation measures. These discussions will be in accordance with determinations of Effect, No Adverse Effect, Conditional No Adverse Effect, and Adverse Effect as defined at 36 CFR Part 800.

--This scope, budget and schedule are prepared in anticipation that no potential historic district, other than those at Bethania and Bethabara, is located within the study area. If another district or large collection of significant buildings is found, the Consultant will work with Espey, Huston to determine a scope, budget and schedule for evaluating the properties.

Espey, Huston further agrees to the following:

The Consultant can conduct the Intensive Survey phase only after receipt of the following materials from Espey, Huston:

1. maps clearly showing locations of all proposed alternate corridors and study area boundaries;
2. a copy of the background research prepared for the historic archaeological portion of the report, if available;
3. map on 8½x11 sheet showing the location of the project within the county, if the location changes from that shown on the study area map sent with the April RFP;
4. approximate acreage of the project study area.

Following receipt of the above materials, the Consultant will begin background research and Intensive Survey, and will arrange a meeting with representatives of Espey, Huston, the SHPO office and Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., to review photographs of buildings in the project area and to discuss her opinions of potential eligibility of structures and the survey in general.

WORK REQUIRING SEPARATE NEGOTIATIONS

This proposal does not include the work itemized below:

- Any additional survey or research made necessary by location of the selected corridor outside the location indicated by the alternate corridors studied. If it is found by the Consultant that any part of the area of potential effect (APE) of the selected road location is outside the boundaries of the APE determined for the draft survey report, then the additional work needed to adequately study the new APE will be negotiated as a separate Agreement or as a Change Order.
- Formal requests for Determination of Eligibility. While the report will give opinions of eligibility and justifications for those opinions, these will not be in the format or detail generally required for a formal DOE request;
- Any 4(f) statements required or preparation of paragraphs for inclusion in a 4(f) statement;
- Memoranda of Agreement: no draft or final MOA, nor preparation of paragraphs or stipulations for inclusion in an MOA.

CONTRACT MODIFICATION
Contract Between
Espey, Huston & Associates Inc.
and
Langdon Edmunds Oppermann

Modification Number: One

The CONTRACT, entered into the 15th day of May, 1990, by and between Espey, Huston & Associates Inc., hereinafter called "EH&A", and Langdon Edmunds Oppermann, hereinafter called "SUBCONTRACTOR", for professional preservation and planning services in conjunction with the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, is hereby modified as follows.

Article 1 Scope of Services

The original scope of work is hereby amended as follows. Two report documents and one informal list will be provided:

- a) one document will include general discussions such as methodology and background research, with the majority of the document devoted to property evaluations--those eligible for the National Register and those recorded but not eligible. (This document will include all elements in the original contract except discussion of potential effects. The boundary maps for individual properties will not include alignments.)
- b) the second document will be the discussion of potential effects, to include SUBCONTRACTOR's opinions of potential Section 4(f)s, adverse effects, no adverse effects, effects, and no effects. If possible, this will be in the format recommended by EH&A for its use in the PDEIS.
- c) informally and separately, a list of which Register-eligible properties in the report might be of exceptional significance will be provided to Ms. Barbara Church.

The submission of SUBCONTRACTOR's draft reports are to be made to the EH&A Charlotte, NC office by 5:00 PM EDT July 15, 1991.

Copy of SHPO Guidelines

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF REPORTS
OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEYS AND EVALUATIONS
SUBMITTED TO THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Survey and Planning Branch
Raleigh, N.C. 27611
1989

PURPOSE

These guidelines are designed to facilitate the preparation and review of reports of architectural and historic structures surveys and evaluations conducted as part of the compliance process under federal and state historic preservation regulations. The guidelines were prepared by the staff of the Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, and reflect comments and suggestions from federal and state agencies, private consultants, and the public. They are intended to (1) ensure compliance with pertinent regulations, (2) ensure fulfillment of contract sponsor needs with regard to historic structures, and (3) permit the thorough and efficient review of survey and evaluation reports.

APPLICATION

The guidelines are to be used in the preparation and review of all reports of compliance-related surveys and evaluations submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The level of detail needed for the categories of information requested in the guidelines will vary with the size and scope of each project. All items in the guidelines must be addressed in all reports. Exclusion of such information will result in the rejection of the report and a delay in the review process.

REPORT REVIEW

The report review is conducted by a member of the Survey and Planning Branch, who may request additional review by other staff members. From each report, the reviewer must be able to determine exactly where, why, and how a compliance project was conducted, as well as what was encountered and what recommendations the Principal Investigator made for the project and recorded properties. Each report must stand on its own as a complete and self-explanatory document. If a reviewer has any questions or substantive comments concerning any aspect of the project report, these will be forwarded to the project sponsor.

Handwritten notes and formal comments are filed with the project papers at the Survey and Planning Branch. These are available for review by interested parties. In instances where relatively minor questions or problems are encountered, an attempt will be made to seek satisfactory solutions informally with the Principal Investigator.

Beginning with the adoption of these guidelines, the SHPO will notify all report authors that a report has been reviewed and note the status of the report in the review process. The Principal Investigator submitting the report should contact the Environmental Review Coordinator in the SHPO if additional information is desired on a report, the review process, or any aspect of these review guidelines.

All reports are submitted to the SHPO through the Environmental Review Coordinator for review and comment.

Environmental Review Coordinator
Division of Archives and History
State Historic Preservation Office
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, N.C. 27611
919/733-4763

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF REPORTS
OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEYS AND EVALUATIONS
SUBMITTED TO THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Title Page

Table of Contents

The table of contents must contain the items and follow the format specified in Appendix A.

List of maps, illustrations, and figures with page reference.

Management Summary

The management summary should provide the project sponsor, the report reviewer, and other interested parties with a succinct but complete synopsis of the project. A management summary is similar to but generally more detailed than an abstract. The length of a report dictates the length of its management summary; in most instances, the summary should be presented in less than two pages.

Checklist for Management Summary:

Project name and summary.

State Clearinghouse number (if available)

A brief statement of project purposes (e.g., to widen US 17 from 2 to 5 lanes, to provide 24 new units of elderly housing, expand county landfill).

A summary of the survey methodology.

A description of the area of potential effect.

An estimate of the percentage or amount of the project area actually covered by the survey (for architectural surveys this usually should be 100 percent of the area of potential effect) and description of factors limiting the intensity or coverage of the survey.

A summary of the results, including:

1. A summary of the information derived from the investigations (e.g., a total of 20 sites were recorded during the project, representing 5 late 19th century residences, 6 early 20th century commercial structures, 7 late 19th to early 20th century farmsteads, 1 residential historic district, and 1 metal truss bridge. Three of the sites are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places).

2. A list of properties considered eligible for or listed in the National Register, with page number in the text where described.
3. A list of all properties recorded (using state historic structures site numbers if available), with page number in the text where described.
4. A map illustrating the area of potential effect for the project with all eligible and listed site boundaries shown and labeled.

Summary discussion of the potential effects, if any, each alternative is likely to have on each property that has been identified as listed in or eligible for the National Register. This is not intended to be a Finding of Effects, but to provide the project sponsor, report reviewer, and interested parties with the benefit of the principal investigator's thinking.

Introduction

This section provides detailed information pertinent to the location of the architectural investigations, the reasons for the work, personnel, and dates of the work. A brief summary of the scope of work should be included, with the entire scope of work or description of project requirements included as an appendix. If formal contract specifications or scope of work do not exist or cannot be provided, some statement concerning the verbal or written agreement made between the contracting agency and the principal investigator should be provided. We stress the importance of complete documentation to ensure fulfillment of the needs of the sponsoring agency, timely and accurate report review, and the protection of architectural and historic resources.

Maps should be included within the Introduction which show precisely, and in a scale easily readable, the location of: (a) the general project area; (b) the exact boundaries of the project area in reference to important cultural or natural landmarks; and (c) the area of potential effect (the exact areas surveyed) with a discussion of how this area was determined. (In the case of highway projects, these maps should also depict the project corridor(s).) **THE INCLUDED MAPS, WHEREVER THEY OCCUR IN THE REPORT, SHOULD ALLOW THIS REPORT TO STAND ALONE AS A REFERENCE DOCUMENT.**

It is suggested that the project area and surveyed areas be depicted on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps of 7.5' scale.

Checklist for Introduction:

Name of the project and State Clearinghouse number (if applicable).

Verbal description of the location of project, including the county(ies).

Map showing general location of project.

Map showing boundaries of project area in reference to important cultural or natural landmarks.

Map of the area of potential effect (i.e., area surveyed) and discussion of how "APE" was determined.

Sponsoring agency.

Principal Investigator and survey team.

Dates of survey.

Contract specifications, scope of work, or description of project requirements. (Contract specifications or scope of work may be summarized in this section but should appear elsewhere as an appendix; description of project requirements should be substituted only when contract specifications or scope of work are nonexistent.)

Physical Environment

See "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation," Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, September 29, 1983, pp. 44720-44726.

The effective environment of the project area should be addressed. The effective environment describes the environmental setting considering relevant factors such as geology, vegetation, and topography in as broad a context as possible. Frames of reference should be contemporary and historical. Emphasis should be placed on the relationship of the environmental setting to the development of the built environment and the evolution of architectural patterns.

The project area and areas surveyed should be described in terms of acreage (or square miles) and the present land use (pasture, forest, modern tract housing, strip development, trailer parks, etc.) within each.

Checklist for Physical Environment:

Total acreage (or square miles) of project area.

Effective Environment--should consider historic topographic setting and character of the landscape so as to give an overview of what the project area is like and environmental factors that influenced the development of the built environment or evolution of architectural patterns.

Types of land use and zoning within the project area (an overlay or map delineating these areas is requested).

Other environmental factors considered, as deemed relevant by the principal investigator.

Architectural and Historical Background

This section creates the historic contexts for the research, evaluates the significance of the historic or architectural properties, and provides justification for the protection of significant properties. This section gives the sponsoring agency an understanding of the history, development, and architectural patterns of the area.

Many times projects are located where no previous survey or research has been conducted. Historic contexts should still be presented in such cases. These contexts are necessary even if a regional perspective is the appropriate frame of reference. The length of this section will vary according to the project requirements.

Rather than being a county history, this discussion should focus on the area under investigation. It should identify events which affected the built environment, patterns of settlement or migration, major industries or agricultural practices, and prominent families or persons who might have lived in the area. The correlation between these people/events and surviving examples of historic properties associated with them should be noted and discussed. A property with little architectural significance may gain historical significance through its connection with important persons or events.

Checklist for Architectural and Historical Background:

General overview of history and development of the project area.

Discussion of the architectural history of the project area, including the evolution of building types, functions and architectural patterns (past and present).

Methodology

This section of the report explains the methods and techniques used during the survey to locate and evaluate properties. It is essential that discussions be as specific and comprehensive as possible. This section should detail previous surveys of the project area, primary and secondary sources reviewed, and local authorities and historical groups contacted. It should also describe the intensity of the survey and indicate if and to what extent interiors were examined.

Checklist for Methodology:

Primary and secondary sources reviewed.

Previous architectural or historic structures surveys and results.

Local authorities and historical groups contacted.

Description of survey techniques and intensity (including interiors, if recorded).

Property Inventory and Evaluations

This section lists, describes, and evaluates properties identified and recorded during the survey following the format in Appendix B.

Checklist for Property Inventory and Evaluations:

Total properties. These should be individually and alphabetically listed.

Individual property descriptions and evaluations (using Appendix B format). Properties should be separated into

1. Properties recorded that are listed in or that appear to be eligible for the National Register.
2. Properties recorded that appear to be not eligible for the National Register.

Potential Effects on Properties

This should be an expansion of the summary observations about effects made in the Management Summary. It should discuss the potential effects, if any, each alternative is likely to have on each property that has been identified as listed in or eligible for the National Register. This is not intended to be a Finding of Effects, but to provide the project sponsor, report reviewer, and interested parties with the benefit of the principal investigator's thinking.

Bibliography

Checklist for Bibliography:

Are all references cited in text present in bibliography?

Are citations complete and consistent in form?

Appendices

Maps (including historic maps), figures, or tables, etc., may be presented as appendices. Appendices may also include administrative documents (e.g., scope of work, contract).

Structures Forms

Computerized site forms have been developed for recording individual and multiple historic structures. Most contract specifications or scopes of work specify the use of these forms. Copies may be obtained upon request from the Survey and Planning Branch. Forms should be completed in full for each recorded property and forwarded to the Survey and Planning Branch. THESE FORMS SHOULD NOT BE MADE AN APPENDIX OR A PART OF THE REPORT.

Checklist for Site Forms:

Completed, original North Carolina Historic Structures or Multiple Structures computer forms forwarded to Survey and Planning Branch.

APPENDIX A
ITEMS AND FORMAT FOR
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
I. List of maps, illustrations, and figures	
II. Management Summary	
III. Introduction	
IV. Physical Environment	
V. Architectural and Historical Background	
VI. Methodology	
VII. Property Inventory and Evaluations	
A. List of recorded properties considered eligible for or listed in the National Register.	
B. List of recorded properties not eligible for the National Register.	
VIII. Potential Effects on Properties	
IX. Bibliography	
X. Appendices	

APPENDIX B

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION FORMAT FOR REPORTING
RECORDED ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. Entry Name, location, summary of physical description, date of construction, style, associated outbuildings, setting and landscaping, integrity, and historical background.

2. Evaluation An evaluation of each historic structure or property recorded during the survey, according to the criteria for inclusion in the National Register.

Justifications for all determinations of "significant" and "insignificant" in terms of historic contexts applicable to the project area.

3. Photographs (Black and white prints no smaller than 2 1/4" x 2 1/4"; standard snapshot format of 3 1/2" x 5" is preferable)

Selections from the following required photos should be photocopied here:

 - Exterior views showing each elevation clearly
 - View of building within its setting
 - Exterior details
 - Views of outbuildings and associated features
 - Interior views, if available

4. Site Plan Not necessarily to scale; may be sketch map. Must identify the location and type of historic resources, major natural features, and any manmade elements (including roadways, contemporary structures, and landscaping). Must be keyed to Entry and Photos.

5. Boundaries Tax map or aerial photo with boundaries marked for each property considered eligible for or listed in the National Register.

Note: North Carolina Historic or Multiple Structure(s) form and photographs must be submitted for each property recorded in project area. These materials will be entered into the permanent sites files of the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History.

Copy of NCDOT Guidelines

INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES
FOR
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

For
North Carolina
Department of Transportation

For additional information contact
Barbara H. Church
North Carolina Department of Transportation
(919) 733-7842

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Qualifications for Preparers of
Architectural Resources Compliance Reports

The minimum professional qualifications for a principal investigator preparing Architectural Resources Compliance Reports for the N. C. Department of Transportation are:

- (A) Experience in conducting surveys of historic architecture
and
- (B) (a) Experience in complying with Federal laws concerning
impacts on historic architectural resources; or
(b) Three semester hours of coursework in historic preservation law
and

a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field with at least the following coursework:

- (1) 4 courses (12 semester hours) in American architectural history
- (2) 2 courses (6 semester hours) in European or world architectural history
- (3) 1 course (3 semester hours) in history of landscape architecture, history of urban design, or historic preservation

or

a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field with at least the following coursework:

- (1) 3 courses (9 semester hours) in American architectural history
- (2) 1 course (3 semester hours) in European or world architectural history plus one of the following:
- (3) (a) At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
(b) Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history

One year of full-time professional experience in architectural compliance work (preferably with highway projects) can be substituted for one course in architectural history up to five years for an investigator qualifying under the graduate degree requirements and two years for an investigator qualifying under the bachelor's degree requirements.

Recommended Pre-Proposal Activities

The following are some suggested steps to take before preparing a proposal. The objective is to gain a general impression of the architectural resources in the project area and an approximation of the number of National Register eligible or listed properties likely to be encountered.

1. Obtain the project description and map showing the study corridors from the prime consultant.
2. Locate all properties listed in the National Register and all properties on the SHPO study list on the map. If the area has been surveyed but no properties have been placed on the study list, then locate the surveyed properties on the map of the project area.
3. Roughly sketch large areas of potential effects around the corridors. Include a larger area around possible interchange locations.
4. Drive through the project area including all of the areas of potential effects sketched in Step 3. Tally the National Register properties which are probable eligible, based on a windshield survey only. Anticipate the possibility of the presence of all or a portion of a rural or urban district within the area of potential effects. Add on all listed National Register properties in the area to get approximate estimate of eligible and listed properties to be addressed. Estimate the number of additional (non-eligible) properties to be surveyed, (i.e. properties to be photographed, described, mapped, etc.). *+ those to be in photographic inventory.*
5. Prepare proposal based upon totals developed in Step 4. *+ those you missed.*

Suggested Format for a Proposal to
Prepare an Architectural Survey Report

I. Table of Contents *✓ pagination*

- A. Introduction
- ↳ B. Work Program for Architectural Survey Report
- ↳ C. Qualifications of the Firm
- D. Deliverables
- E. Work requiring separate negotiations
- F. Proposed schedule
- G. Budget
- H. Resumes
- I. Appendix
 - 1. Request for Proposal
 - 2. Survey Report Guidelines--SHPO
 - 3. Attachment B

II. Introduction

- A. State objective to be achieved by the contract.
e.g. Performing a survey of historic architectural resources and submitting an Architectural Survey Report prepared according to the guidelines. (Specify which guidelines and reference their inclusion in the Appendix).
The introduction should demonstrate an understanding of the purpose of the project and the nature of the work for which the proposal is being submitted.
- B. Reference request for proposal and append a copy

III. Qualifications of the Firm

- A. Describe the capability of the firm to prepare architectural reports.

Recommended items to address:

- 1. Architectural Survey experience.
- 2. Architectural resources compliance experience, noting especially compliance work on highway projects.
(An example of a previous compliance report may be submitted and will be returned).

- B. Describe the qualifications of the firm's personnel.

Recommended items to address:

- 1. Area of architectural expertise of the key personnel and its relevance to the project area.
- 2. Area of architectural compliance experience of the key personnel and its relevance to the project.

3. Support personnel and their contribution to the firm with reference to this project.

IV. Work Program for Architectural Survey Report

- A. Summarize the activities you propose to perform under the following categories:
 1. Background Research
 2. Field Activities
 3. Analysis
 4. Report Preparation
- B. Add other categories as necessary or appropriate.

V. Deliverables

- A. Itemize articles to be delivered
 1. Project area Photograph Inventory and accompanying map.
 2. Draft Survey Report.
 3. Final Survey Report.
 4. North Carolina Site Forms and accompanying documentation.
 5. Others, if appropriate.
- B. Specify number of final Survey Reports to be submitted.

Recommended minimum:

1. NCDOT---2
2. FHWA----2
3. SHPO----2
4. Prime consultant--1

VI. Work Requiring Separate Negotiations

This section should itemize work not included in the proposal.

Recommended items to exclude:

1. Formal "Requests for Determination of Eligibility" submitted to the Secretary of the Interior.
2. Any 4(f) Statements required.
3. Memoranda of Agreement.

VII. Proposed Schedule

The proposed schedule should be determined in consultation with the Prime Consultant and reflect the correlation of architectural resources reports with other environmental documents as outlined in "Relation of Architectural Resources Reports to Environmental Impact Statements."

VIII. Sample Budget Outline for Architectural Survey Reports

A. Labor

1. Background research
2. Field activities
3. Analysis
4. Conferences
5. Report Preparation
6. Other, if any. (Specify)

B. Direct Costs or Expenses

1. Transportation
2. Meals and lodging for research and field activities
3. Other:
 - a. Maps
 - b. Photography
 - c. Printing

C. Total Project Costs

IX Resumes of Key Personnel

The resumes should be drafted to address the qualifications for the job. Please attach a separate list of relevant coursework. If the course title does not clearly indicate the content of the course, please describe the material covered in the class in a sentence or two.

X. Appendix

Append to the Proposal the following:

1. Request for Proposal
2. Survey Report Guidelines---SHPO
3. Attachment B
4. Others, if appropriate

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Definition: "Area of potential effects" means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.

The area of potential effects is not a corridor of uniform width symmetrical about the center line of the proposed roadway. Instead, it is an area of varying width with the boundaries determined by many factors.

Reason for determining area of potential effects: The area of potential effects is the area to be surveyed by the surveyor. It is the area within which compliance with Section 106 and Section 4(f) must be undertaken if a National Register eligible or listed property will be affected.

Changes to the area of potential effects The area of potential effects will change if the proposed corridors are shifted, new ones are added, old ones deleted, or intersections changed. For example, if a proposed grade separation is changed to an interchange, the area of potential effect in that location will enlarge.

By whom determined: The area of potential effects is determined by the surveyor of architectural resources primarily while working in the field. It is subject to review and approval by the reviewers.

Factors considered when determining the boundaries of the area of potential effects:

- (1) Natural boundaries such as rivers, oceans, mountains, canyons, changes in elevation, etc.
- (2) Man-made boundaries such as other roadways, railroad tracks, quarries, etc.
- (3) Incompatible development.
- (4) Changes in zoning.
- (5) Property boundaries.
- (6) Project use, e.g. interchange.
- (7) Effects and adverse effects as defined in 36 CFR 800.9 (See page 3).

Suggested steps for determining the area of potential effects:

- (1) Literature and records search to identify known significant properties.
- (2) Field search of the general project area to identify likely significant properties.
- (3) Map both of the above on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps of the project area.

- (4) Sketch the area of potential effects on these U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps or tax maps while in the field using the factors listed above to assist in determining boundaries.
- (5) Refine as needed as the project progresses.

Minimum requirements
for all areas of
potential effects

All areas of potential effects need to include the entire tract of each and every property from which right of way will be required. This means that all properties crossed by the proposed corridor need to be surveyed in their entirety, even though some may contain hundreds of acres. This is necessary in order to identify all potential 4(f) involvements with historic architecture.

Documenting the
area of potential
effects in the sur-
vey report:

The area of potential effects should be documented on a map. A US Geological Survey topographic map will probably be the most useful map to use for a project of some length; tax maps may be more appropriate for small urban projects. It may be necessary to supplement the map with a verbal description for all or part of the area of potential effects.

CRITERIA OF EFFECT AND ADVERSE EFFECT (36 CFR PART 800.9)

Criteria of Effect:

(a) An undertaking has an effect on a historic property when the undertaking may alter characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register. For the purpose of determining effect, alteration to features of the property's location, setting, or use may be relevant depending on a property's significant characteristics and should be considered.

Criteria of Adverse Effect:

(b) An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect when the effect on a historic property may diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the property;
- (2) Isolation of the property from or alteration of the character of the property's setting when that character contributes to the property's qualification for the National Register;
- (3) Introduction of visual, audible; or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting;
- (4) Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction; and
- (5) Transfer, lease, or sale of the property.

Exceptions to the Criteria of Adverse Effect:

(c) Effects of an undertaking that would otherwise be found to be adverse may be considered as being not adverse for the purpose of these regulations:

- (1) When the historic property is of value only for its potential contribution to archeological, historical, or architectural research, and when such value can be substantially preserved through the conduct of appropriate research, and such research is conducted in accordance with applicable professional standards and guidelines;

- (2) When the undertaking is limited to the rehabilitation of buildings and structures and is conducted in a manner that preserves the historical and architectural value of affected historic property through conformance with the Secretary's "Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings"; or
- (3) When the undertaking is limited to the transfer, lease, or sale of a historic property, and adequate restrictions or conditions are included to ensure preservation of the property's significant historic features.

ATTACHMENT B

Description of Services Required
for Consideration of Cultural
Resources in the Preparation of
Environmental Documents

Architectural Resources Sections

VII. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

A. INTRODUCTION

An Intensive Survey is conducted to identify and describe all historic architectural resources within a project area. The Intensive Survey also includes explicit evaluation of resources according to National Register Criteria, preliminary assessment of potential impacts, and preliminary identification of possible mitigation or avoidance measures. The methods and results of the survey are included within the DEIS as a technical appendix. Summaries of the survey are also presented in the body of the DEIS, under Existing Conditions, Impacts, and Mitigation. The following sections present guidelines for an architectural survey.

B. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

1. Background Research

a) Consult appropriate repositories and agencies to identify all architectural resources listed in, nominated to or previously determined eligible for the National and State Registers of Historic Places; and those resources included in North Carolina state inventories, the Division of Archives and History "study list," the Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and pertinent local or county inventories.

b) Conduct a thorough search of appropriate primary and secondary source material pertaining to the history and architecture of the project area. The level of effort will be commensurate with reporting requirements (see Section C below) and will be sufficient to support the architectural historian's professional opinions concerning National Register eligibility.

c) Contact knowledgeable professional and avocational historians/architectural historians who may have knowledge of the project area; contact local and/or county officials or agencies having jurisdiction over or interest in properties of local or regional importance.

2. Field Activities

a) Conduct a comprehensive survey of the project area, to assess the nature and extent of the area of potential effect, to review the character and condition of previously recorded resources, and to identify other architectural resources over 50 years of age.

b) During the survey, prepare a comprehensive photographic inventory keyed to USGS or other appropriate maps of the built environment and setting of the project area (see Additional Reporting Requirements, below).

c) Locate those properties or areas listed in, nominated to or eligible for the National Register, or included in the Division of Archives and History "study list." Identify any other properties which appear to meet one or more National Register Criteria.

3. Analysis

a) Following the field effort, and using maps, photographs and/or slides for illustration, review the results in a meeting with NCDOT, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. The intent of this review meeting is to present orally the consultant's recommendations concerning potential National Register eligibility of architectural resources in the project area, and to obtain comments or suggestions from the SHPO staff prior to preparation of the formal survey report. The architectural consultant should also be prepared to discuss boundary definitions for these resources and to identify which properties may potentially be subject to project impacts.

b) For each property previously listed in, determined eligible for, or nominated to the National Register, and for each property evaluated during this survey as meeting one or more National Register Criteria, identify potential impacts using the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect as guides.

c) For those properties which will be adversely affected, identify possible measures to avoid or mitigate those adverse effects.

C. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Results of work performed under procedures outlined above will be presented in a formal survey report. This report will conform to Guidelines for the preparation of reports of Historic Structure Surveys and Evaluation issued by the Survey and Planning Branch of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. North Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheets and/or Multiple Structure Data Sheets, photographs, and maps will also be prepared in accordance with Section D, "Additional Reporting Requirements" below.

The survey report will be presented as a separate, bound technical appendix to the DEIS, and this report will be referenced in the DEIS. In addition to the report, the results of the architectural survey will be summarized in the body of the DEIS. The methods and findings of the survey, including recommendations for National Register eligibility will be summarized in the Existing Conditions section; impact analyses will be detailed in the Impacts section; and measures for mitigating these impacts will be presented in the Mitigation section.

D. ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Historic Structures Data Sheets

Background research and field activities will result in identification of properties 1) which are clearly eligible for the National Register or 2) for which reasonable question exists concerning their potential to meet National Register criteria. These properties will be described and evaluated in the body of the survey report. In addition, these properties will be recorded on North Carolina Data Sheets as follows:

- a) If data sheets are already on file with the SHPO:
 - Obtain copies of each relevant data sheet.
 - Review sheet for completeness and accuracy; as some time may have passed since the initial inventory, information on the character and condition of the resource may need to be revised or updated.
 - Prepare new data sheets if necessary to record current status of the resource.
- b) New North Carolina data sheets are to be prepared for all other properties described and evaluated in the survey report.
- c) Each data sheet must include either a statement of significance, citing specific National Register Criteria, or an explicit statement setting forth the reasons why the property does not meet National Register Criteria.
- d) The original data sheets will be submitted to NCDOT along with the Draft Report. NCDOT will submit the original data sheets to the State Historic Preservation Office.

2. Photographic Requirements

- a) All properties in the project area over 50 years of age must be photographed and the photographs keyed to a U.S.G.S. or other appropriate map.
- b) Photographs are to be taken in 35mm or 2-1/4 x 2-1/4 format using black and white film. Photographs in 2-1/4 format may be submitted as contact prints. Photographs in 35mm format are to be presented as 4x contact prints or as glossy prints at least 3" x 5" in size. All photographs must be labeled with the property name, location, project name, date, ^{of photograph} direction of view, and photographer.
- c) At least one clear view should be obtained of each property over 50 years of age. Several adjacent buildings may be shown in the same view.
- d) Streetscape or other contextual views should also be taken within the project area as a whole, sufficient to provide an overall visual depiction of the effective environment.
- e) Those properties for which the architectural historian will prepare individual descriptions and evaluations should be photographed in sufficient detail to meet SHPO report requirements (see Appendix B of the Guidelines for Preparation of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations).

Required views:

- Exterior views showing each elevation clearly.
- View of property in its setting.
- Exterior details.
- Views of all outbuildings and associated features.
- Interior views, if available.

f) Submittal requirements:

- One full set of labeled photographs to be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office.
- Views sufficient to illustrate appropriate sections of the survey report, photoduplicated and captioned for inclusion in the report document.

3. Mapping Requirements

- a) U.S.G.S. or other appropriate map indicating all properties over 50 years of age within the project area. This map is to be prepared for NCDOT and SHPO use during the post-field review meeting (see Item B.3.a. under "Architectural Survey Requirements" above).
- b) Maps for inclusion in the Architectural Survey Report. See in particular pages 4 and 5 of the SHPO Guidelines for Preparation of Historic Structure Surveys and Evaluations, and also Appendix B (page 9) of that document, for specific mapping requirements.
- c) Other maps (including historic maps) may be included in the survey report at the discretion of the architectural historian.

VIII. FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT-HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The FEIS should document compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This will require the following:

- 1) Summary of results of the architectural survey including determinations of eligibility.
- 2) Letter of concurrence with the determinations of eligibility from the SHPO.
- 3) Assessments of effects the undertaking will have on each property (in the area of potential effects) listed in or eligible for the National Register.
- 4) Letter of concurrence with the assessments of effects from the SHPO.
- 5) Letters of comment on effects and mitigation measures from interested parties, if any.
- 6) One of the following, if required:
 - a) Signed Memorandum of Agreement or Documentation for A Finding No Adverse Effect, or both.
 - b) Advisory Council on Historic Preservation comments.

The Division of Highways will submit this documentation to the Federal Highway Administration for completion of the Section 106 consultation process. In a case where the Federal Highway Administration is unable to complete the Section 106 consultation process, the FEIS shall discuss the status of the consultation process.

IX. SECTION 4(f) COMPLIANCE

The use of land from a site or property that is on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places will normally require compliance with Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. This must be documented in accordance with 23 CFR 771.135.

X. CURATION

The Consultant shall make the necessary arrangements for the storage and curation of all records and materials, which shall remain the sole property of the State of North Carolina; any arrangements by the Consultant must receive prior approval from the State. Publication and/or reproduction for public dissemination of the findings of the survey will be the responsibility and prerogative of the State.

Map (folded in back of report)