



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

July 11, 2006

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director  
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *RS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Phase II Architectural Resources Survey Report, US 64 Mocksville Bypass, R-3111, Davie County, ER97-9163

Thank you for your letter of June 2, 2006, transmitting the survey report by Frances P. Alexander of Mattson, Alexander, and Associates, Inc., for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and remain eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

- Center Arbor *DE 0692*
- McGuire-Setzer House *DE 0235*
- North Main Street Historic District (Mocksville) *DE 0582*

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

- *DE 0324*  
Tutterow House, east side of US 64, 0.2 mile east of junction with unpaved road, Center Community, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The dwelling is a fine expression of the county's log farmhouses that were subsequently renovated and expanded with frame additions. These additions illustrate the traditional two story, three-bay, single pile house of the yeoman farmer, common throughout the agrarian landscape of Davie County. The date of the log core is not known. The later frame addition is probably twentieth century.

We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the report.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

- Helper Log Barn, intersection of US 64 and Green Hill Road, Center Community, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The structure is a well-preserved example of the now rare, double-crib log barns that were once commonly found on farmsteads throughout Davie County and the rural western Piedmont. The structure has a pole shed extending around all four elevations and a gable roof.

We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as described and delineated in the report. The property boundary encompasses the Helper Log Barn and nearby log smokehouse and frame crib/granary. The frame crib/granary is non-contributing to the property. The modern farmhouse on the property has been excluded from the proposed historic boundary.

- North Main Street Historic District Proposed Boundary Expansion, extending from the north end of the existing North Main Street Historic District on the west side of North Main Street, approximately between Lakecrest and Sunset streets, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C in the areas of community development and architecture. The expansion area illustrates the natural progression of the existing historic district's development and includes three notable houses and outbuildings from the early twentieth century through the 1920s. The expansion area falls within the existing district's period of significance. The expansion area delineates the limits of Mocksville's development; beyond the northern end of the proposed expansion lie farm properties that mark the division between town and country.

We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as discussed and delineated in the survey report.

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:

BE 0302

- Allen Farm, south side of SR 1139, roughly 0.25 mile east of junction with SR 1160, Mocksville vicinity.
- And the properties listed in Appendix A.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Frances Alexander, Mattson, Alexander, Inc.  
Mary Pope Furr  
Richard Silverman

bc: Brown/McBride  
County



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

RECEIVED  
JUN 7 2006

MICHAEL F. EASLEY  
GOVERNOR

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
LYNDO TIPPETT  
SECRETARY

June 2, 2006

SARAH

Ref# ER 97-9163

S-

7/3/06

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
4617 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

**RE: R-3111, US 64 Mocksville Bypass, Davie County, NC. WBS# 34524.1.1, Federal Aid # STP-64(37), Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the R-3111 Phase II report which concludes:

National Register Properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

- 1. Center Arbor (NR 1991)
- 10. McGuire-Setzer House (NR 1992)
- 23. North Main Street Historic District (NR 1990)

Properties within the APE Evaluated and Recommended Eligible for the National Register

- 2. Tutterow House
- 3. Helper Log Barn
- 23. North Main Street Historic District Boundary Expansion

Properties within the APE Evaluated and Recommended Not Eligible for the National Register

- 9. Allen Farm

Please review the report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Richard Silverman, NCDOT Historic Architecture, (919) 715-1618.

Sincerely,

Richard Silverman  
NCDOT Historic Architecture

RECEIVED

JUN 09 2006

Attachment  
cc: (w/attachment)

Joseph Qubain, P.E., Consultant Engineer, PDEA  
John F. Sullivan, III, P.E., Division Administrator, FHWA

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RALEIGH, NC 27604

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**PHASE II (INTENSIVE LEVEL) ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT**

**U.S. 64 MOCKSVILLE BYPASS  
DAVIE COUNTY**

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
T.I.P. NO. R-3111  
STATE PROJECT NO. 8.T551001**

**Prepared by:**

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
2228 Winter Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205  
(704) 358-9841  
(704) 376-0985**

**Prepared for:**

**Ko and Associates, P.C.  
1011 Schaub Drive  
Suite 202  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27606**

**9 May 2006**

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PHASE II (INTENSIVE LEVEL) ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT

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Raleigh, North Carolina 27606

9 May 2006

MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Frances P. Alexander  
Frances P. Alexander, M.A.

9 May 2006

Date

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.

Mary Pope  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

6-2-2006

Date

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This North Carolina Department of Transportation (N.C.D.O.T.) project is entitled, *Mocksville Bypass, U.S. 64 from East of Mocksville to U.S. 601 West of Mocksville, Davie County*. The T.I.P. Number is R-3111. Depicted in **Figure 1**, the study area is bounded on the north by the Interstate 40 corridor. The study area extends southward along U.S. 601 to the vicinity of S.R. 1801 (Deadmon Road) and eastward on U.S. 64 to S.R. 1602 (John Crofts Road). The western boundary is located just west of Bear Creek, and the northeast boundary is located in the vicinity of Elisha Creek. Existing U.S. 64 and U.S. 601 through the project study area consist mainly of two-lane or three-lane roadways with no control of access.

Included in the project are five preliminary build alternatives which are described below and depicted in **Figure 2**. Each of the five alternatives has two locations for crossing U.S. 64 east of Mocksville which allows flexibility in designing the connection with U.S. 64. The proposed crossings of U.S. 64 east of Mocksville are designated with a capitol letter "A". Alternative 1 involves a roadway on new location east of Mocksville, extending from U.S. 601 south of Mocksville to the U.S. 601/Interstate 40 interchange northwest of Mocksville. Alternatives 2 and 3 include a new roadway west of Mocksville from the U.S. 601/Interstate 40 interchange northwest of Mocksville to S.R.-1602 (John Crofts Road) east of Mocksville. Alternatives 4 and 5 include a roadway on new location west of Mocksville from the U.S. 64/Interstate 40 interchange to S.R. 1602 (John Crofts Road) east of Mocksville. The preliminary build alternatives are described in the following sections.

### 1. Alternatives 1/1A

Alternative 1 starts at the U.S. 601/Interstate 40 interchange northwest of Mocksville and is concurrent with U.S. 601 to just below Koontz Road (S.R. 1404). From U.S. 601, the proposed route heads in an easterly direction on new location crossing U.S. 158 just south of Sunset Drive. From U.S. 158, this alternative turns in a southerly direction crossing Milling Road (S.R. 1600) in the vicinity of Bethel Church Road (S.R. 1601). Alternative 1 parallels Bethel Church Road crossing U.S. 64 just east of John Crofts Road (S.R. 1602) and continues around the southeast side of Mocksville terminating south of Mocksville at U.S. 601 just north of Deadmon Road (S.R. 1801). This corridor is 6.4 miles long.

The Alternative 1A corridor is concurrent with Alternative 1 except where it crosses U.S. 64 east of Mocksville. Just south of Milling Road, Alternate 1A turns in an easterly direction around the east side of the industrial park located along both sides of Bethel Church Road. The alternative crosses U.S. 64 approximately 0.7 miles east of John Crofts Road. The Alternative 1A corridor is 6.7 miles long.

### 2. Alternatives 2/2A

Alternative 2 extends along new location around the western and southern sides of Mocksville. This alternative starts at the U.S. 601 /Interstate 40 interchange northwest of Mocksville and is concurrent with U.S. 601 to just below Koontz Road at which point it heads in a southerly direction on new location crossing U.S. 64 just east of Roberson Drive (S.R. 1186) and crossing both County Home Road (S.R. 1140) and Jericho Church Road (S.R. 1139) just east of Bear Creek. From Jericho Church Road, this alternative turns in a southeasterly direction crossing U.S. 601 just north of Deadmon Road (S.R. 1801). From U.S. 601, Alternative 2 continues in a

northerly direction crossing U.S. 64 just east of the John Crotts Road (S.R. 1602) and terminates at Bethel Church Road (S.R. 1601). The length of Alternative 2 is 7.5 miles.

Alternative 2A corridor is 7.7 miles long and is concurrent with Alternative 2 except for where it crosses U.S. 64 east of Mocksville. This alternative crosses U.S. 64 approximately 0.7 miles east of the John Crotts Road (S.R. 1602) and terminates on John Crotts Road approximately 2000 feet east of Bethel Church Road (S.R. 1601). Alternative 2A is not consistent with Mocksville's long-range transportation plan which proposes an eastern loop road that will provide continuity for travel in and around the east side of Mocksville.

### **3. Alternatives 3/3A**

Alternative 3 is concurrent with Alternative 2 except in the area just north of County Home Road (S.R. 1140) and south of Jericho Church Road (S.R. 1139) where it crosses to the western side of the Bear Creek drainage system to avoid effects to neighborhoods located southwest of Mocksville. This corridor is 7.7 miles long.

Alternative 3A corridor is concurrent with Alternative 3 except where it crosses U.S. 64 east of Mocksville. Like Alternative 2A, this alternative crosses U.S. 64 approximately 0.7 miles east of the John Crotts Road (S.R. 1602) and ends at John Crotts Road approximately 2,000 feet east of Bethel Church Road (S.R. 1601). The alternative is not consistent with the Mocksville Long-Range Thoroughfare Plan. Alternative 3A corridor is 7.9 miles long.

### **4. Alternatives 4/4A**

Alternative 4 starts at the U.S. 64/Interstate 40 interchange and is concurrent with U.S. 64 to Greenhill Road (S.R. 1116). At Greenhill Road, this alternative heads in a southerly direction, generally paralleling the east side of Greenhill Road, crossing County Home Road just east of Greenhill Road. From County Home Road, Alternative 4 continues in a southerly direction for approximately 0.5 miles where it turns in an easterly direction and parallels the southern side of an unnamed tributary creek to Bear Creek before crossing Jericho Church Road just southwest of Bear Creek. From Jericho Church Road to Bethel Church Road (S.R. 1601) east of Mocksville, this alternative is concurrent with Alternatives 2 and 3. Alternative 4 is 8.1 miles long.

Alternative 4A is concurrent with Alternative 4 except at U.S. 64 east of Mocksville where it is concurrent with Alternatives 2A and 3A. Like Alternatives 2A and 3A, Alternative 4A is not consistent with the Mocksville Long-Range Thoroughfare Plan. This corridor is 8.3 miles long.

### **5. Alternatives 5/5A**

Alternative 5 starts at the U.S. 64/Interstate 40 interchange and is concurrent with U.S. 64 to Greenhill Road (S.R. 1116). At Greenhill Road, this alternative heads in a southerly direction, generally paralleling the east side of Greenhill Road. Alternative 5 turns easterly just north of County Home Road, paralleling County Home Road to just west of Bear Creek. Alternative 5 then turns south paralleling Bear Creek before crossing Jericho Church Road just southwest of Bear Creek. From Jericho Church Road to Bethel Church Road (S.R. 1601) east of Mocksville, this alternative is concurrent with Alternative 4. Alternative 5 is 8.1 miles long.

Alternative 5A is concurrent with Alternative 5 except at U.S. 64 east of Mocksville where it is concurrent with Alternatives 2A, 3A, and 4A. This corridor is 8.3 miles long.

This architectural survey was conducted in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for these five alternatives as part of the environmental studies conducted by N.C.D.O.T. and documented by an environmental assessment (E.A.). This report was prepared as a technical addendum to the E.A. that is on file at the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, North Carolina. The technical addendum is part of the documentation prepared to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (N.E.P.A.) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800). Federal regulations require federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted undertakings on properties included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, the agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

The report meets the guidelines for architectural surveys established by N.C.D.O.T. (October 2003). These guidelines set forth the following goals for architectural surveys: (1) to determine the A.P.E. for the project; (2) to locate and identify all resources fifty years of age or older within the A.P.E.; and (3) to determine the potential eligibility of these resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The methodology for the survey consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and a field survey of the A.P.E. (see **Appendix A** for field survey map). The field survey was conducted to delineate the A.P.E. of the proposed highway improvement and to identify all properties within this area that were built prior to 1955. The boundaries of the A.P.E. are shown on U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographical maps (see **Appendix A**). The A.P.E. encompasses a variety of residential, agricultural, commercial, civic, and light-industrial properties. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed.

A total of twenty-seven (27) resources were identified as being at least fifty years of age. Three of these resources are currently listed in the National Register and three additional properties were evaluated in the Property Inventory and Evaluations section of the report. Listed in the National Register are the 1876 Center Arbor, erected by Center Methodist Church, the 1820s McGuire-Setzer House, and the North Main Street Historic District in Mocksville. The additional resources evaluated at the intensive level are a late nineteenth century log barn, a farmhouse dating to the late nineteenth century, and a ca. 1900 farm. The report also recommends a northern boundary expansion of the North Main Street National Register Historic District in Mocksville. The remaining properties in the survey lack either sufficient architectural integrity or architectural or historic significance for National Register eligibility.

<u>Properties Listed in the National Register</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
No. 1	Center Arbor (N.R. 1991)	21
No. 10	McGuire-Setzer House (N.R. 1992)	25
No. 23	North Main Street Historic District (N.R. 1990)	29

Properties Listed in the North Carolina Study List  
None



Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register

No. 2	Tutterow House	35
No. 3	Helper Log Barn	40
No. 23	North Main Street Historic District Boundary Expansion	29

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

No. 9	Allen Farm	45
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Other Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

(See Appendix A)

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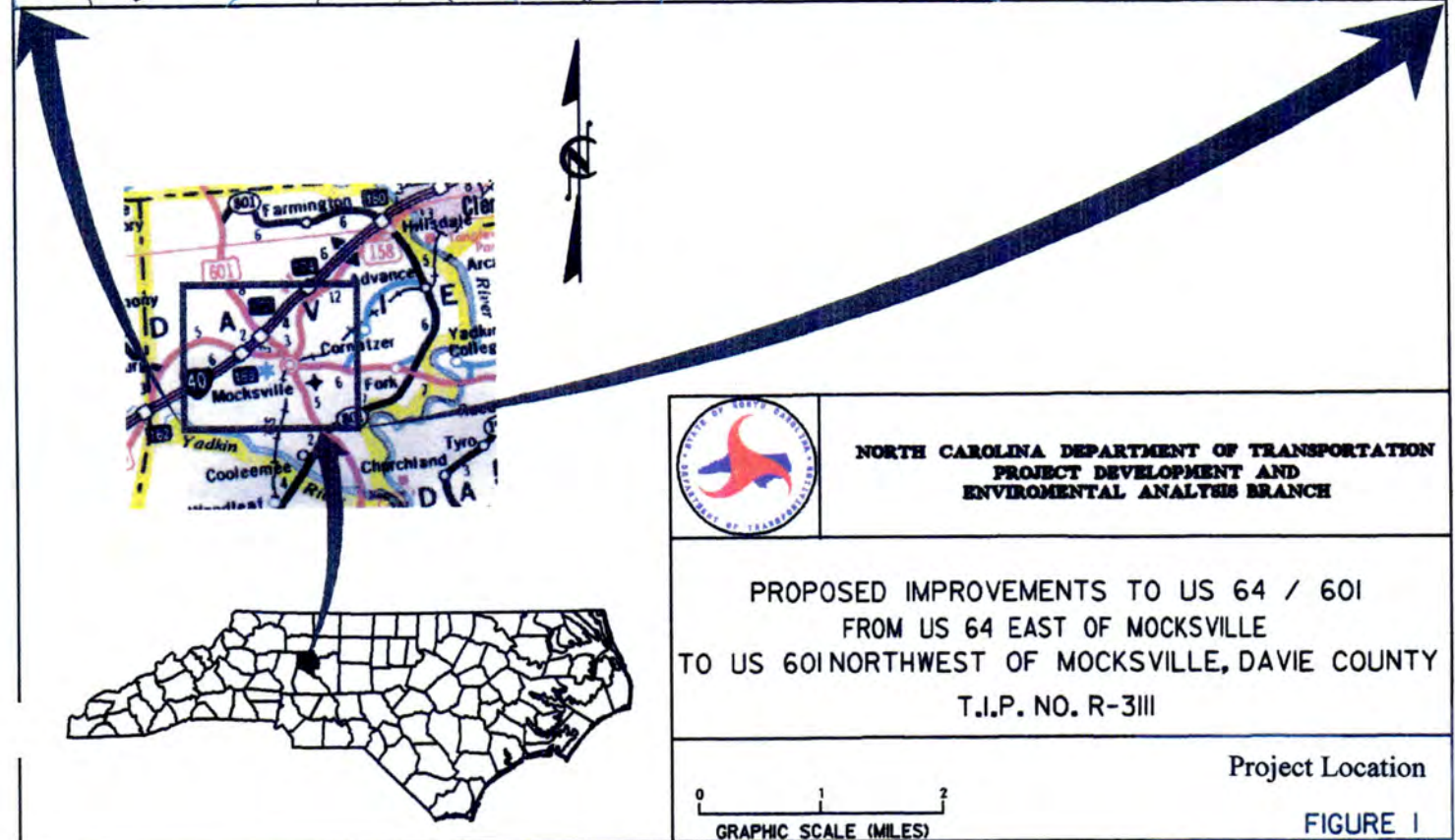
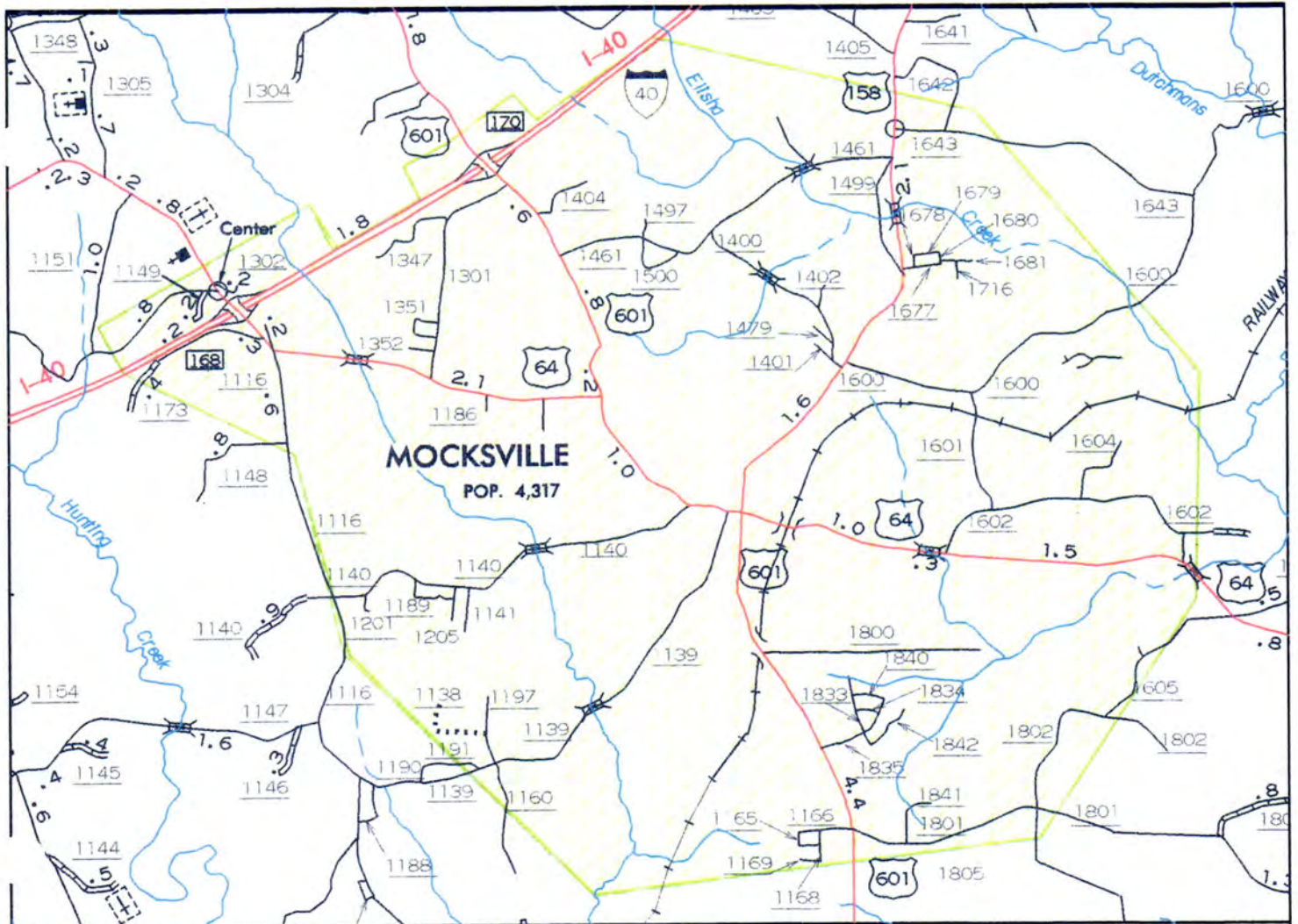
## II. INTRODUCTION


This Phase II intensive level architectural survey was undertaken in conjunction with the proposed Mocksville Bypass project in Davie County (**Figure 1**). The T.I.P. Number for this North Carolina Department of Transportation project is R-3111. The proposed action concerns the construction of a bypass highway around the Town of Mocksville in Davie County. The five basic alternatives are depicted in **Figure 2**. Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. of Charlotte, North Carolina, conducted this study for Ko and Associates, Inc. and the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, North Carolina. Richard L. Mattson and Frances P. Alexander served as the principal investigators, and the work was undertaken in September 2004.

This architectural survey was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). Section 106 requires the identification of all properties eligible for, or potentially eligible for, listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to criteria defined in 36 C.F.R. 60. In order to comply with these federal regulations, this survey followed guidelines set forth in *Section 106 Procedures and Guidelines* (N.C.D.O.T., October 2003).

Federal regulations also require that the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the undertaking be determined. The A.P.E. is defined as the geographical area, or areas, within which a federal undertaking may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. The A.P.E. for this project is depicted on U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps (see **Appendix A**).

The A.P.E. is based primarily on the relationship of the proposed alternatives to both natural and manmade boundaries. At the northwestern end of the project near the interchange of U.S. 601 and Interstate 40, the A.P.E. is defined by the four-lane interstate and surrounding woodlands. Moving southeastward, the A.P.E. is bounded primarily by rolling, wooded terrain. Nelson Creek cuts through the project in this area, and the creek's wooded areas along the creek define portions of the A.P.E. Modern development and woodlands define the A.P.E. around U.S. 158 north of Mocksville and between U.S. 158 and U.S. 64 east of Mocksville (the east end of the project). Woodlands around Leonard Creek mark the A.P.E. south of U.S. 64, while rolling terrain, modern development along U.S. 601, and woodland buffer the project from Mocksville (north) and farmland (south) around the southern arc of the project area. Moving northwestward, woodlands along Bear Creek and rolling, wooded terrain shield the alternatives from Mocksville (east) and farmsteads to the west and southwest. Thus the A.P.E. avoids the Hinton Rowan Helper House (N.R.1973; National Historic Landmark 1974), which is located northwest of Mocksville and well buffered from the project by woodlands and rolling land along Bear Creek. The A.P.E. also excludes the historical core of Mocksville, but skirts the north end of the North Main Street Historic District (N.R.1990). At the project's terminus at the interchange of U.S. 64 and Interstate 40, the A.P.E. is defined by woodlands and modern construction around the Center community and the Interstate 40 interchange.



	<p><b>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b>  <b>PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS BRANCH</b></p>
	<p>PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO US 64 / 601          FROM US 64 EAST OF MOCKSVILLE          TO US 601 NORTHWEST OF MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY          T.I.P. NO. R-311</p>
<p>Project Location</p>	
<p>0 1 2          GRAPHIC SCALE (MILES)</p>	
<p>FIGURE 1</p>	

# Alternatives 1 Through 5 & Alternatives 1A Through 5A Being Studied for the Mocksville Bypass

## Legend

-  Soils with Hydric Inclusions (Class B)
-  Water Supply Watershed
-  Nat'l Heritage Identified Priority Area
- National Wetland Inventory
  -  PEM1Fh
  -  PFO1A
  -  PEM1C
  -  PFO1Ad
  -  PSS1A
  -  PUBHh
  -  PUSCh
-  Nat'l Reg. Historic District
-  Parcels
-  Streams
-  Residences and Businesses
-  Streets
-  Hazardous Waste
-  Proposed Expansion of Historic District
-  Archaeological Sites
-  National Register Historic Site
-  Potential Nat'l. Reg. Historic Sites
-  Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
-  Public Schools
-  Park
-  Church

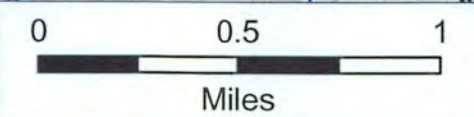
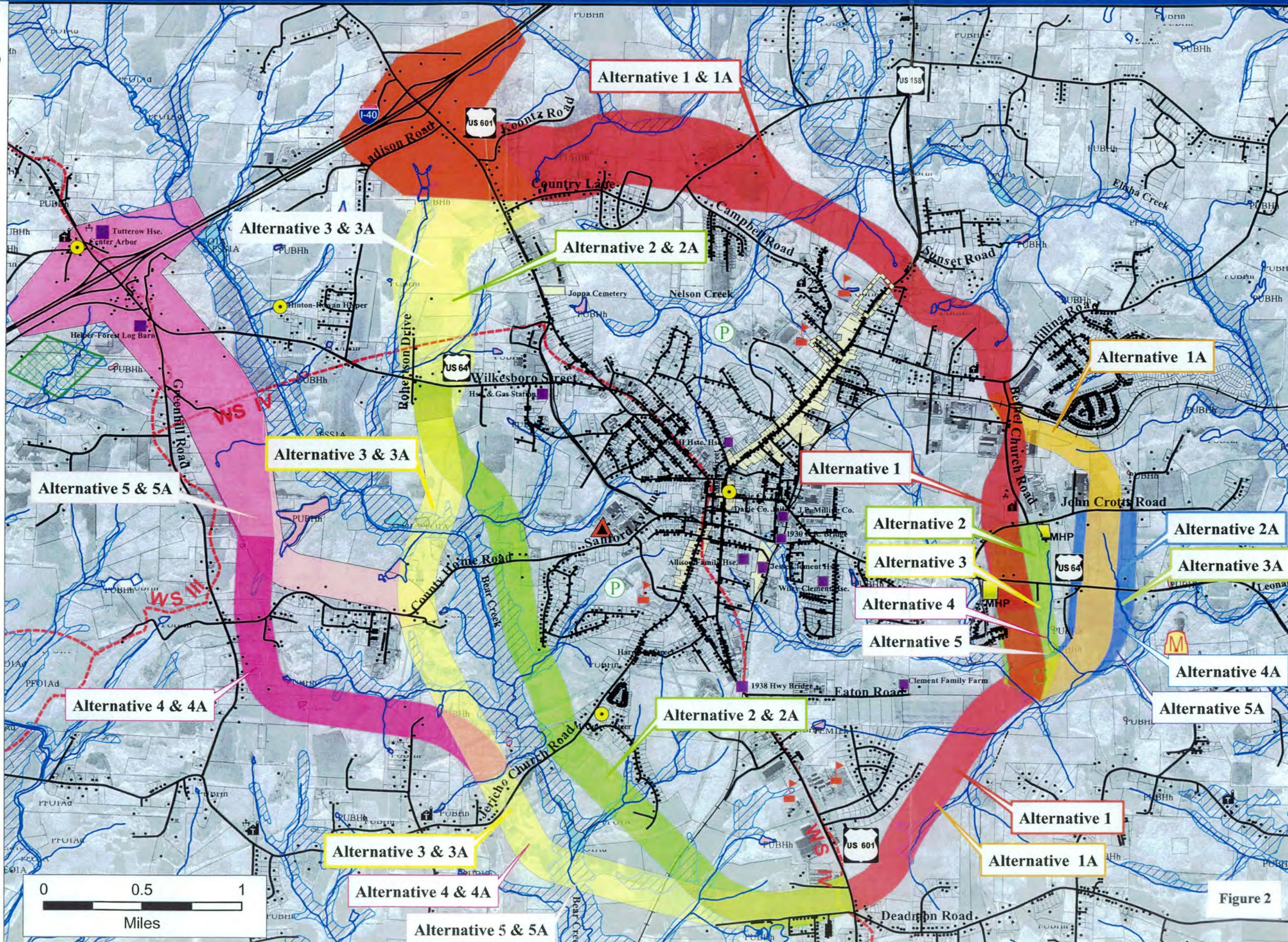


Figure 2



### **III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

The project area extends around the Town of Mocksville, the seat of Davie County. Mocksville is also the economic center and largest municipality in the county. The businesses and industries in Davie County are concentrated in and near the Mocksville area and the project study area. Also included in the general study area are Davie County High School, Davie County Community College, and Davie County Hospital. Interstate 40 defines the northwestern part of the project area, and U.S. 601, U.S. 64, and U.S. 158 cut through A.P.E. The latter three arteries have attracted commercial, industrial, and residential buildings reflecting the expansion of Mocksville after World War II. In particular, U.S. 64 east of Mocksville contains sizable residential subdivisions. The northeast edge of Mocksville near Milling and Bethel Church roads includes several large furniture plants constructed since the 1960s.

While this area has experienced modern development, significant woodlands, pastures, and cultivated fields remain around the bottomlands of Bear, Nelson, and Leonard creeks which flow through the project area. Into the middle decades of the twentieth century, the A.P.E. was characterized by rolling farmland drained by these waterways. The project area retains significant sections of rolling farmland and woodlands, especially around Bear Creek to the south and west of the county seat. The rolling terrain and wooded areas along Bear Creek buffer the project area from the Hinton Rowan Helper House (N.R.1973; National Historic Landmark 1974), which is sited east of Bear Creek and northwest of Mocksville.

The small community of Center is sited at the Interstate 40/U.S. 64 interchange at the northwest end of the project. This settlement includes the Center Arbor (N.R.1991), a large, gable-roofed structure erected by Center Methodist Church in 1876. The project area avoids the historical core of Mocksville, which includes three National Register historic districts. However, the north side of the project passes near the northern end of the North Main Street (U.S. 158) Historic District.

#### IV. METHODOLOGY

This Phase II intensive level architectural survey was conducted as part of the planning for the proposed Mocksville Bypass project in Davie County. The architectural survey for this federally funded project was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). The survey followed guidelines set forth in *Section 106 Procedures and Guidelines* (N.C.D.O.T., October 2003).

The survey was conducted with the following goals: 1) to determine the area of potential effects (A.P.E.), which is defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all resources at least fifty years of age within the A.P.E.; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to National Register of Historic Places criteria. The geographical context for evaluating the architectural resources identified during this project was Davie County. The field survey was conducted in September 2004 to delineate the A.P.E. and to identify all resources within the A.P.E. that appear to have been built before 1955. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed.

During the research phase, the architectural survey files of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh were searched to identify National Register, Study List, and other previously surveyed properties located in or around the study area. Numerous properties had been identified during an architectural survey of Davie County conducted in 1985 and 1986 under the aegis of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. A publication, *The Historic Architecture of Davie County*, by Kirk Mohny (1986) catalogues the results of that investigation.

Following the historical research phase and a preliminary field survey of the A.P.E. that identified all resources at least fifty years of age, a preliminary presentation of findings was submitted to N.C.D.O.T. for review. Subsequently, the principal investigators conducted an intensive level field survey of those resources that were determined to merit intensive evaluation. For each of these resources the following information and supporting materials were provided: physical description and evaluation of integrity; photographs of the exterior and interior (where permitted); site plan; and historical background information. In addition, for those resources considered eligible for the National Register, proposed boundaries were depicted on local tax maps.

The A.P.E. contains three resources currently listed in the National Register. Center Arbor (N.R. 1991) is located near the northwestern terminus of the project; the North Main Street Historic District (N.R. 1990) is located on the north side of the historical core of Mocksville; and the McGuire-Setzer House (N.R. 1992) is sited at the southern outskirts of Mocksville.

## **V. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ESSAY**

### Early Settlement to the Civil War

In common with the Piedmont region as a whole, settlers began migrating into present-day Davie County during the mid-eighteenth century. Large numbers of Scots-Irish and German came from Pennsylvania to mix with English Quakers. They established small and middle-sized farms primarily along the bottomlands of the Yadkin River and its tributaries. Located in the forks of the Yadkin, Davie County was created from Rowan County in 1836, and the town of Mocksville was designated the administrative seat. Although a small planter class emerged in the late eighteenth century, middling farmsteads characterized the county's agricultural economy well into the twentieth century (Wall 1985: 19, 22, 27; Corbitt 1950: 199; Bishir and Southern 2003: 416; Mohney 1986: 3).

Typical of the Piedmont before the Civil War, yeoman farmers in Davie County strove for comfortable subsistence. They cultivated corn, wheat, and other small grains, and raised livestock, principally for domestic use. Located well beyond the fall line of major waterways, this area contains no navigable waterways that could have provided farmers with direct access to major markets. Instead, the many quick rivers and streams only compounded transportation difficulties by inhibiting overland travel, and fostered isolated rural communities. As early as 1785, a group of local leaders explored the possibility of constructing a navigable channel in the Yadkin River, thus linking the waterway to the Cape Fear River and the port of Wilmington, North Carolina. However, the Yadkin's numerous rocky shoals and the lack of capital doomed the project (Ramsey 1964: 174; Mohney 1986: 3, 7).

Despite the isolation of the region, the availability of affordable, fertile lands encouraged population growth. By 1840, Davie County contained approximately 7,500 residents, and a host of mostly Baptist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran churches marked the patterns of settlement. The sites of the earliest churches reflected the county's most fertile and populated areas. The 1760s Heidelberg Evangelical Lutheran Church and the 1770s Fork Baptist Church stood in the southeastern section of the county. Joppa Presbyterian (1760s), Dutchman Creek Baptist (1770s), and Timber Ridge Meetinghouse (1770s) were located in the central, northwestern, and northeastern sections, respectively. Before the Civil War, Mocksville was the only village in the county while the crossroads communities of Farmington, Fork County Line, and Jerusalem contained clusters of houses, stores, churches, tobacco factories, and gristmills and sawmills (Wall 1985: 244; Mohney 1986: 3-4, 8; Bishir and Southern 2003: 416, 418).

Mocksville began in the eighteenth century and grew as the county seat in the antebellum period. The town was located on the main road connecting Winston and Salem to Salisbury, which was the seat of Rowan County and an influential market center before the Civil War. Before the formation of Davie County, Mocksville was already a locally vital market town, well regarded for its healthful, uplands setting. The village included an academy, a small cotton mill, a sawmill, a collection of fine houses, and Joppa Presbyterian Church, which had relocated from its original site to Mocksville. Mocksville's borders were drawn as a circle with a radius of a half-mile from the new courthouse. In 1839, a Salisbury newspaper reporter visiting Mocksville observed "very handsome private mansions" erected for "industrious and enterprising citizens." The village included houses of brick, frame, and log construction and a brick courthouse, jail, and academy. However, Mocksville did not benefit from railroad transportation until 1891 and thus grew slowly as the county seat and the site of several small-scale tobacco manufactories (Sharpe 1965: 1804; Wall 1985: 114; Bishir and Southern 2003: 416; Mohney 1986: 8).

Although the county lacked rail transit, by the mid-nineteenth century a network of passable main roads crossed this area to link Davie County with the region's principal urban centers. The Georgia Road, leading from the Shallow Ford on the Yadkin River, entered the county north of Farmington and ran southwesterly to Statesville in Iredell County. The Salem-to-Statesville road followed present N.C. 158 in eastern Davie County. The Huntsville-to-Salisbury road passed through Farmington, Mocksville, and the southern part of the county, through Jerusalem. The Mocksville-to-Wilkesboro road followed present U.S. 601 across northern Davie County. Nevertheless, the absence of rail travel and plank roads hindered economic growth. In 1850, Davie County planter, Peter W. Hairston, who owned the vast, 3,000-acre Cooleemee Plantation, noted, "As it is, it is almost a misfortune to have any produce to send to market. The expense and trouble of getting it there is so great" (Wall 1985: 287; Mohny 1986: 9).

By the antebellum decades, the county contained a small planter class and a sizeable number of middling farmers, who were gradually adopting cash-crop agriculture. Many landowners shipped produce west to Salem and Bethania, where a new plank road in 1854 connected the region to Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River. Others hauled their produce southeast to Salisbury, which by 1855 was located along the newly constructed North Carolina Railroad. The principal crops were small grains, but farmers also raised quantities of cotton and tobacco for the market. Sited at the southwestern edge of the Old Tobacco Belt, an area extending across the northern Piedmont of North Carolina and Virginia, Davie County had grown some tobacco for market since the eighteenth century. By 1860 county farmers were producing 381,000 pounds of the leaf. The 1860 census recorded that roughly half of the county's farms were less than 200 acres, and only seven were greater than 1,000 acres. Approximately one of five families owned slaves at the eve of the Civil War, and of these slaveholders, over half possessed just one to three slaves. The prominent Hairston family held title to the most slaves in the county, and Peter Hairston's Cooleemee Plantation included 193 slaves in 1860 (Wall 1985: 140; Mohny 1986: 10).

#### Davie County in the Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

The western Piedmont of North Carolina escaped the physical destruction of the Civil War although a detachment of General George Stoneman's federal troops passed through Davie County in April of 1865 on its way to the Confederate prison in Salisbury. As throughout the South, the war's aftermath brought social and economic upheaval. The abolition of slavery, lingering wartime poverty, and the dearth of capital stalled agricultural production and reorganized antebellum social and economic institutions. Many African American families fled the countryside for opportunities in the towns and cities. Former slaveholders struggled with labor shortages, and the value of farms as well as their average size sharply declined while tenant farming soared. As the region gradually recovered from the war, cotton and bright-leaf tobacco were the major cash staples. In addition, New South industrialization, based primarily on textile manufacturing but also encompassing the processing of tobacco, timber, and other local raw materials, stimulated the growth of rail-oriented towns (Wall 1985: 319).

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, the isolation of Davie County continued to constrain its development. In 1892, just a year after the arrival of the railroad, a Winston, North Carolina, newspaper remarked that Mocksville remained a "quiet, benevolent little village," that "slumbers away, undisturbed by the noise, the hurry, the restlessness, the trouble, and temptation of the outside world." Outside the county seat, new crossroads settlements, including Davie, Sheffield, and Cana, appeared to serve the increasing number of small farmsteads. Between 1860 and 1880, the number of county farms soared from 400 to nearly 1,500. By 1900, the county had

over 1,700 farms, of which 1,000 were operated by tenants. At the Cooleemee Plantation, the Hairstons subdivided their estate into twelve tenant farms in 1887 (Wall 1985: 319; Bishir and Southern 2003: 416; Mohney 1986: 14-15, 19-20).

In 1891, the coming of the railroad opened a new era of economic and cultural development in Davie County. In that year, a spur of the North Carolina Midland Railroad from Winston-Salem entered the county near Advance and reached Mocksville in November. In 1899, the rail line, then part of the great Southern Railway System, was extended to Mooresville in Iredell County. The railroad boosted the fortunes of Mocksville, which began to thrive as both a trading and industrial town. By the early 1900s, Mocksville's population rose to 2,000, and the rail corridor contained a host of new factories especially furniture plants and sawmills. New red brick commercial blocks arose around the courthouse square, and large houses with stylish, picturesque shapes and trim appeared on the main streets, notably along the Mocksville-to-Huntsville Road, now North Main Street (Wall 1985: 335; Mohney 1986: 15-16; Sharpe 1965: 1803).

Below Mocksville, along a spur of the Southern Railway near the South Yadkin River, the Cooleemee Water Power and Manufacturing Company was established in 1899. This expansive cotton mill and village was one of the last large, water powered textile mills in North Carolina. The company was formed by stockholders, Benjamin N. Duke and William A. Erwin of Durham, North Carolina, and B. Franklin and George Mebane of the Leaksville textile mills in Eden, North Carolina. The company acquired several large tracts, including 532 acres from the Cooleemee Plantation at the falls of the South Yadkin. Between 1899 and 1900, the imposing, brick, three story mill building was constructed, the surrounding mill village was erected, and a 477-foot stone dam was completed. In 1899, the *Davie Record* invited readers to "come and see what the mill is doing for old Davie." The cotton mill provided jobs for local families and boosted cotton farming. In 1901, Duke and Erwin bought out the Mebanes to form Cooleemee Plant No. 3 of Erwin Mills. Erwin subsequently enlarged the operation on the South Yadkin River, building additional worker housing, managers' houses, and other facilities in the 1920s. At the height of the Depression in 1935, the mill employed some 1,300 workers and the village contained about 360 houses to rival Mocksville as the county's principal urban place. In that year, J.C. Sell, editor of the *Cooleemee Journal*, recorded that the mill village had six churches, three fraternal orders, a bank, department store, drugstore, market, and theater (Bishir and Southern 2003: 421-422; Mohney 1986: 21-22).

In addition to rail transport, improved roads and the widespread adoption of the motorcar and truck led to unprecedented mobility. The Highway Act of 1921 funded the development of highways to link the state's major cities and county seats, and effectively began the Good Roads Movement in North Carolina. By the Depression, asphalt or sand-and-clay roads crisscrossed Davie County, connecting farms and hamlets to Mocksville and linking the county to the Piedmont's major cities. Thus better roads encouraged cultural exchange and enabled farmers to haul produce to larger, more distant markets. By the late 1920s, newly paved N.C. 65 and N.C. 80, which follow sections of present U.S. 158 and U.S. 601, tied Mocksville directly with the growing industrial city of Winston-Salem, as well as with scores of burgeoning cotton mill towns along the Southern Railway (Turner 2003: 11-27; State Highway System of North Carolina 1930).

The improved access to markets spurred on commercial lumbering and cash crop agriculture in the twentieth century. Landowners sold their stands of oaks and pines, and commercial lumbering emerged as an important source of income and a major employer in the county. By the

1950s, Davie County contained forty-three sawmills which cut some seven million board feet of lumber annually. Cotton remained a key money crop into the 1920s, but starting in the 1880s, Davie County farmers also began experimenting with growing flue cured, bright leaf tobacco. The popular, bright yellow leaf with a mild flavor was a lucrative alternative to cotton, and by the 1920s, local farmers were devoting 1,700 acres to bright-leaf tobacco. With improvements in transportation expanding markets and permitting more flexible and more frequent shipping schedules, farmers also diversified into truck farming, livestock production, and commercial dairying (U. S. Department of Commerce 1916; N. C. Bureau of Labor and Printing 1924: 320-321; Sharpe 1965: 1804-1805; Bishir and Southern 2003: 419).

The rise of dairy and truck farming was also stimulated by the sharp decline in cotton prices and the devastation of the boll weevil infestation in the 1920s. Simultaneously, county leaders began an active campaign to encourage landowners to diversify into livestock production and dairy farming as a means of correcting soil erosion problems and the depletion brought on by decades of cotton cultivation. In particular, dairy farming rose to prominence as landowners produced milk and butter for the region's expanding urban population. One of the state's largest dairy farms was established along the Yadkin River in the northeastern section of the county. Named Win-Moc in 1949 for its location between Winston-Salem and Mocksville, it was started in the late 1920s by S. Clay Williams of Reynolds Tobacco Company and was later acquired by the Bahnsen family. By the middle decades of the twentieth century, dairy production was the county's premier agricultural enterprise, surpassing tobacco (U. S. Department of Commerce 1916; N. C. Bureau of Labor and Printing 1924: 320-321; Sharpe 1965: 1804-1805; Bishir and Southern 2003: 419).

At present, Davie County retains much of its historically agrarian character. This small county at the forks of the Yadkin River continues to comprise rolling farmland with sizable farm complexes. The Win-Moc Farm, with its large dairy barn and complex of tall, concrete silos, remains a landmark along the Yadkin and reflects the county enduring rural tradition. However, with the construction of Interstate 40 and other multiple lane highways in recent years, the county has also grown and become more urbanized, especially around Mocksville. The automobile and better highways have brought Mocksville and vicinity within the commuter shed of Winston-Salem, which is located just twenty-five miles to the northeast. Thus the county seat and its outlying areas have experienced suburban as well as industrial growth. New residential subdivisions rim the town's outskirts while several furniture and clothing manufacturers occupy large buildings on former farmsteads (Bishir and Southern 2003: 416).

### **Architecture Context: Log Houses in Davie County, Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries**

In Davie County, as throughout North Carolina, building patterns during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reflected both the enduring popularity of regional forms and methods of construction and the gradual acceptance of nationally popular designs. Many small and middling farmers in the county built log houses throughout the nineteenth century. With the late arrival of rail transportation, conservative and largely self-sufficient farmers favored affordable log buildings over the higher costs associated with frame construction. In addition, the strong tradition of notched-log building in this region encouraged the persistence of such construction for substantial houses as well as farm outbuildings (Mohney 186: 34).

Historically rooted in European building traditions, log construction became familiar to all the cultural groups that settled North Carolina. In Davie County and throughout the Piedmont, log buildings reflected the building practices of the two dominant immigrant groups, Germans and Scots-Irish. Both had cultural ties to southeastern Pennsylvania, where log construction prevailed in the eighteenth century. Throughout the Piedmont, the second and even third generations of farmhouses were often demonstrations of highly skilled log construction, and were hallmarks of a yeoman society. Builders constructed log houses along customary lines. The basic unit of design varied little: a single, four-walled room, or "pen", that could be easily multiplied or partitioned into several smaller rooms according to circumstance. The logs on these dwellings were hewn on two sides, producing flat surfaces on both the outside and inside walls, and secured together with tight-fitting corner notches. Notching techniques were of two standard types prevalent in the region: the V-notch, which was cut to resemble an inverted letter V; and the half-dovetail, in which the top side of the hewn log was splayed. To produce a tight wall, builders wedged small rocks and pieces of wood into the cracks (or chinks) between the logs and then sealed the cracks with a daubing of lime mortar or clay. Many builders completed the construction by covering log houses with weatherboard siding (Bishir 1990: 3-7, 142-148, Mohney 1986: 35-36; Jordan and Kaups 1989: 135-210; Rehder 1992).

The surviving recorded examples in Davie County represent types of log dwellings built across the Piedmont. Many are one-room, rectangular dwellings with sleeping lofts and rear sheds, but some antebellum and latter nineteenth-century log houses are a full two stories high and three bays wide. These farmhouses are covered with original weatherboarding and finished on the interior with vertical board sheathing and often with stylish moldings and mantels. The two story Rose-Kurfees House (1840s) near Jericho and the one and one-half story Hanes House (1880s) near Farmington are notable examples (Mohney 1986: 35, 76, 114).

As economic conditions improved, families grew, and frame construction became increasingly common through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, local builders often expanded original log dwellings with frame rear ells and other additions. Many homeowners enlarged log farmhouses with new frame upper stories and adjacent bays to create the common two story, single pile, three bay house type evident throughout the region. At the northwest end of the A.P.E., the Tutterow House is a fine example. The east bay of this two story, three bay, single pile dwelling is the original log pen, which is now covered in weatherboards. Probably in the early twentieth century, the owners enlarged and renovated the house, erecting the frame addition that creates the present two story design. The interior's center-hall plan and narrow, beaded-board sheathing were installed during the renovation.

**Architecture Context: Double Crib Log Barns in Davie County**

Scholars of vernacular architecture have long attested to the architectural and cultural significance of the double crib, log barn (e.g. Kniffen 1965: 563-564; Glassie 1968: 88-91; Rehder 1992: 118). In North Carolina, architectural historian Catherine W. Bishir asserts, "The most imposing architectural landmarks of the western Piedmont and mountains are the great double crib, log barns" (Bishir 1990: 158). Usually built with half-dovetailed or V-notching in the Upland South, this traditional barn form consists of two cribs separated by a central passage that is entered on the long side. Doors into the cribs may open either from the front or from the passageway. The cribs were used for stalls or grain storage while hay was stored above.

The double crib, log barn is closely associated with German and Scots-Irish settlement in Pennsylvania and the Upland South. Both cultural groups built this barn form in the North Carolina Piedmont throughout the nineteenth century. The region's German and Scots-Irish farmers frequently erected such log barns as the principal buildings on farmsteads dominated by log construction. In Rowan County, architectural Davyd Foard Hood stated, "The log barn [was] the most ubiquitous building on the Rowan County farm, and second only to the farm owner's residence in importance, it generally dominated the farm complex. . . The log barn was built on either a single or more prevalent double pen arrangement" (Hood 1981: 32-34). Bishir concludes, "Perhaps more than any other single kind of building, these study, serviceable, and handsome farm buildings represent the development of a strong regional tradition based on a variety of cultural practices" (Bishir 1990: 158).

Given the predominance of Germans and Scots-Irish in the western Piedmont, it is not surprising that double crib and other types of log barns once stood across the Davie County. Describing the county's log buildings in 1986, architectural historian Kirk Mohny observed, "By far the largest, if not the most numerous, outbuildings in Davie County are the barns. The earliest surviving barns, built out of logs, are composed of two or more square or rectangular enclosures or pen separated by a wide center passage or drive" (Mohny 1986: 40). Mohny noted that large, multiple crib, log barns stood on the Samuel Foster Farm near Fork, the Davis Trivette Farm in Clarksville Township, and the Barnhardt Farm near Advance. The Barnhardt log barn bears the date 1846 etched into one of its logs (Mohny 1986: 40).

One example of the double crib, log barn is known to remain within the A.P.E. The barn on the present Helper-Forrest House tract was evidently erected in the late nineteenth century although no construction date has been confirmed. This large, double crib barn is built of half-dovetailed logs and has a later pole shed extending around all four elevations. This barn clearly reflects the region's enduring tradition of log construction for major buildings as well as the late arrival of rail travel and the county's relative isolation that persisted into the early twentieth century (Mohny 1986: 34, 61).



## VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

### Summary

A total of twenty-seven (27) resources were identified within the A.P.E. as being at least fifty years of age. Three of these resources are currently listed in the National Register and three additional properties were evaluated in the Property Inventory and Evaluations section of the report. Listed in the National Register are the 1876 Center Arbor, erected by Center Methodist Church, the 1820s McGuire-Setzer House, and the North Main Street Historic District in Mocksville. The additional resources evaluated at the intensive level are a late nineteenth century log barn, a farmhouse dating to the late nineteenth century, and a ca. 1900 farm. The report also recommends a northern boundary expansion of the North Main Street National Register Historic District in Mocksville. The remaining properties in the survey lack either sufficient architectural integrity or architectural or historic significance for National Register eligibility.

<u>Properties Listed in the National Register</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
No. 1	Center Arbor (N.R. 1991)	21
No. 10	McGuire-Setzer House (N.R. 1992)	25
No. 23	North Main Street Historic District (N.R. 1990)	29

### Properties Listed in the North Carolina Study List

None

### Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register

No. 2	Tutterow House	35
No. 3	Helper Log Barn	40
No. 23	North Main Street Historic District Boundary Expansion	29

### Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

No. 9	Allen Farm	45
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### Other Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

(See Appendix A)

**National Register Properties**

- No. 1 Center Arbor (National Register 1991)** DE 0692  
South side of U.S. 64, west of junction with Interstate 40 Interchange  
Center, Davie County

Constructed in 1876 by the Center Methodist Church, this impressive arbor is a long, gable roofed building enclosed on the south gable end (**Plates 1-4**). The structure retains the original framing system of logs and timbers joined by wooden pegs with weatherboards covering the gable ends. Wooden benches flank the center aisle that leads to the raised speaker's platform. In 1923, the original wood shingle roof was replaced by a standing-seam, metal roof. Center Arbor is currently undergoing major repairs. Rotted pole rafters are being replaced with standard sawn, wood rafters and the standing-seam metal roof replaced with asphalt shingles. Some of the rotted weatherboards on the gable ends are also being replaced with weatherboards that match the originals. However, the original open, gable front design, the heavy timber framing, the wooden benches, and the weatherboard gable ends will remain.

Center Arbor is a rare surviving example of the arbors erected by Methodist churches in the region during the nineteenth century and is a tangible reminder of the camp meeting revivals that first swept the region in the latter eighteenth century and then reappeared in the 1870s. Despite the current renovation, Center Arbor retains its integrity and remains eligible for the National Register under the nominated Criterion C for architecture and Criterion Exception A for a religious property. The National Register boundaries consist of a 1.1 acre portion of the Center United Methodist Church tax parcel that includes the arbor and its immediate tree-shaded setting. Along U.S. 64 and Godbey Road, the National Register boundaries follow existing rights-of-way. The boundaries are depicted on a Davie County tax map (**Figure 3**).

**Figure 3**  
**Center Arbor**  
**National Register Boundaries**





Plate 1. Center Arbor (No. 1), Looking Southeast From Church Parking Lot.



Plate 2. Center Arbor (No. 1), Roof Renovations.



Plate 3. Center Arbor (No. 1), Enclosed Gable End, Looking West.

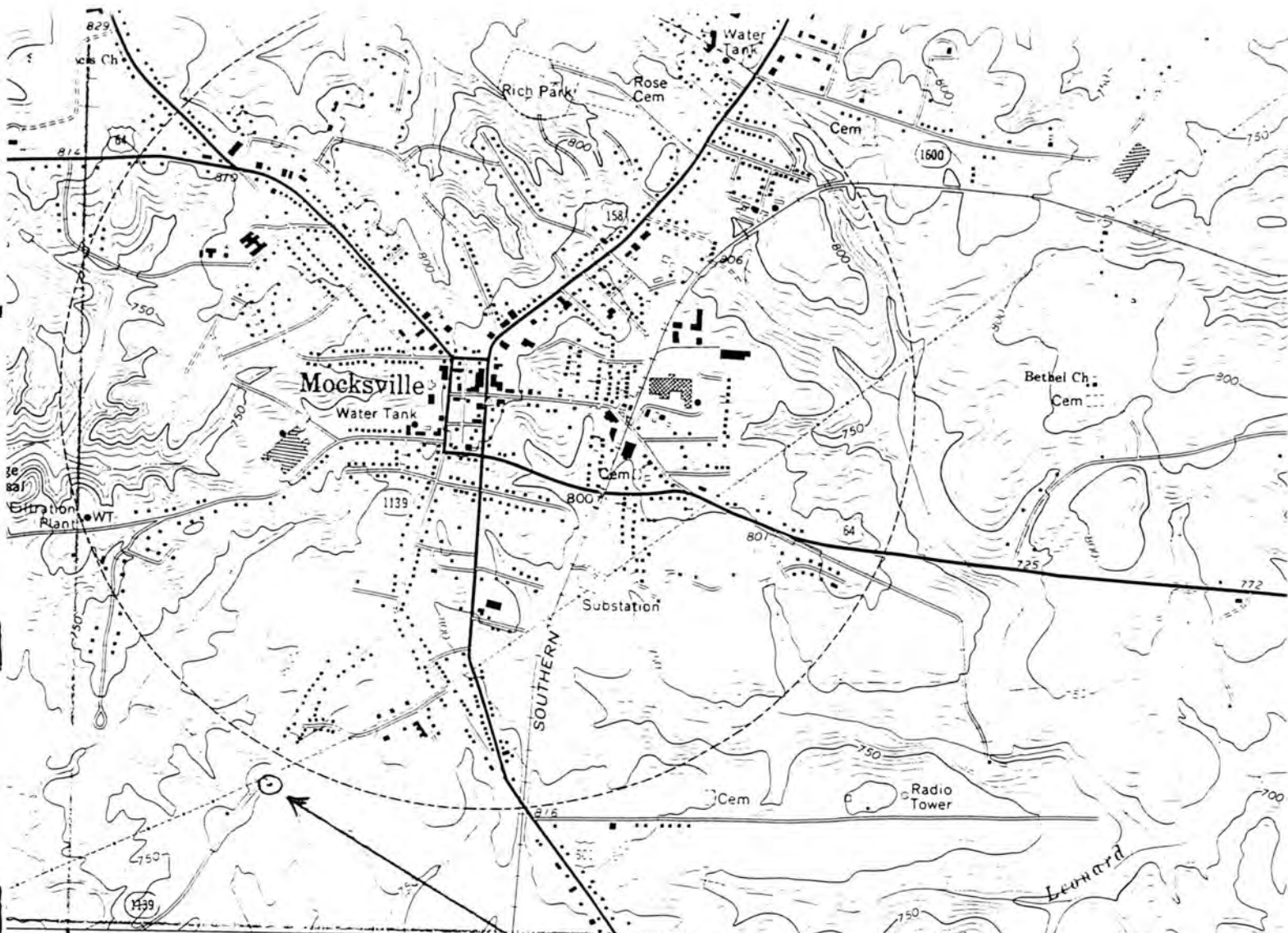


Plate 4. Center Arbor (No. 1), Interior Showing Roof Renovations.

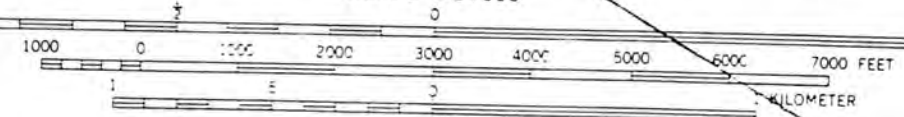
**No. 10 McGuire-Setzer House (National Register 1992)** *OE 0235*  
East side of S.R. 1139, 0.2 mile south of Mocksville, Davie County

The McGuire-Setzer House is a rare surviving example of a traditional, double pen dwelling in Davie County and the region (**Plate 5**). The house comprises two one-room-and-attic pens, the first built about 1825 of log, and the second, of frame, built against the west wall of the original house about 1835. Each section has a brick chimney, weatherboard siding, and flush eaves. The interior contains Federal era mantels, plank walls, ceilings, and floors, and paneled and beaded doors. A contemporary detached frame kitchen is also located on the property.

The house remains eligible for the National Register under the nominated Criterion C for architecture. The National Register boundaries encompass the 1.823 acre tax parcel. Along S.R. 1139, the boundary follows the right-of-way. A copy of the U.S. Geological Survey map found in the National Register nomination is included as **Figure 4**. The property is also shown on a Davie County tax map (**Figure 5**).



538 539 (COOLEEMEE) 540 541 542  
 4855 1 SE EPHESUS 2.3 MI SALISBURY 16 MI  
 SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

**ZONE 17**  
**NORTHING**  
**3970545**  
**EASTING**  
**538745**

**MC GUIRE-SETZER HOUSE**  
 MOCKSVILLE VIC, NC DAVIE COUNTY  
 MOCKSVILLE QUAD

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**Figure 4**

**McGuire-Setzer House  
 National Register Boundary Map**

**Figure 5**  
**McGuire-Setzer House**  
**National Register Boundaries**







Plate 5. McGuire-Setzer House (No. 10), Looking East.

**No. 23 North Main Street Historic District, Mocksville (National Register 1990)** DE 0582

East and west sides of North Main Street from Church Street to Milling Road and the Mocksville Town Limits, Mocksville, Davie County

The existing North Main Street Historic District encompasses 171 resources within a tree-shaded, linear neighborhood northeast of the commercial center of Mocksville, the seat of Davie County (**Plates 6-11**). Stretching along a ridge crest, the area was the town's primary residential area between ca. 1840 and World War I, and fine examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Shingle Style, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences remain in the historic district. Furthermore, the 1896 Methodist church, an elementary school dating to 1911, and picnic grounds, established by the Masonic Order in 1883, are also found within the district. The historic was nominated under Criterion C for architecture and the period of significance ended at ca. 1940. The existing boundaries for the historic district are depicted in **Figure 6**.

**Proposed Boundary Expansion**

The principal investigators recommend a northern boundary expansion of the North Main Street Historic District. The area of proposed expansion extends from the north end of the existing district on the west side of North Main Street. Within this area are a 1920s Tudor Revival cottage, the Fields House, a large, well-preserved, early twentieth century dwelling with Colonial Revival elements, and the 1920s Stonestreet House. Located at the northern terminus of the proposed boundary expansion, the Stonestreet House is a substantial, Foursquare dwelling built for Boone Stonestreet, president of Mocksville Savings and Loan. The house was later owned by a physician who practiced in nearby Cooleemee (Siegel 2004).

Despite encompassing several non-contributing ranch houses erected in the 1950s and 1960s, the area of expansion includes three notable dwellings and outbuildings that are consistent with both the small town architecture and period of significance of the existing North Main Street Historic District. The tree-lined streetscape in the proposed expansion area is also consistent with the streetscape within the current historic district. Furthermore, the area clearly delineates the limits of Mocksville's development during the period of significance, and the infill properties do not detract from this illustration. Beyond the Stonestreet House, at the northern end of the proposed expansion, lie farm properties (now interspersed with modern houses) that mark the division between town and country. The area of proposed expansion is shown on **Figure 7**.



Figure 6

North Main Street Historic District  
Mocksville, Davie County

Source: Davie County Tax Office  
Scale 1" = 300'



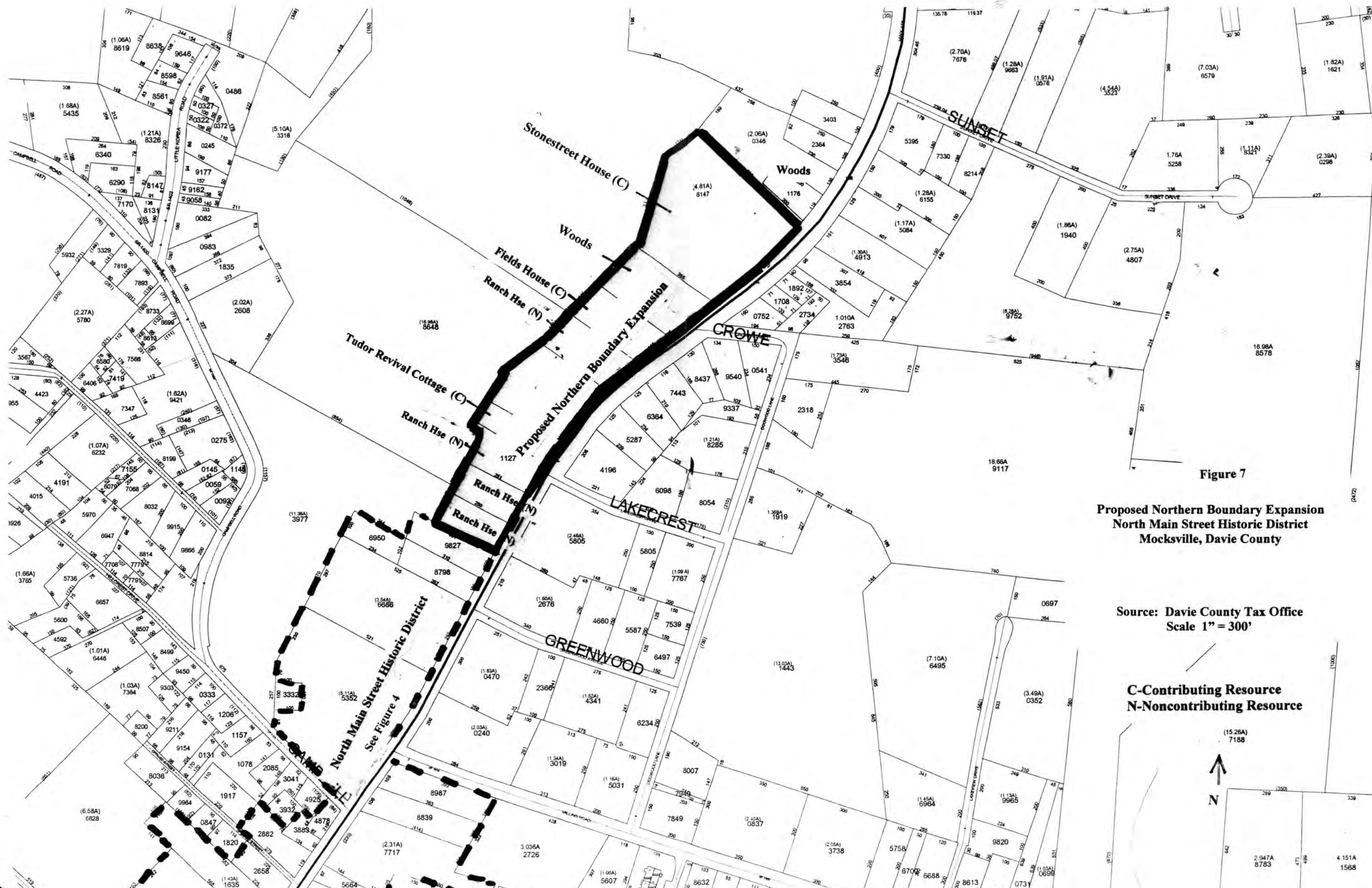


Figure 7

**Proposed Northern Boundary Expansion  
North Main Street Historic District  
Mocksville, Davie County**

Source: Davie County Tax Office  
Scale 1" = 300'

**C-Contributing Resource  
N-Noncontributing Resource**





Plate 6. North Main Street Historic District (No. 23), Existing District.



Plate 7. North Main Street Historic District (No. 23), Existing District.



Plate 8. North Main Street Historic District (No.23), Proposed Boundary Expansion, Stonestreet House.



Plate 9. North Main Street Historic District (No. 23), Proposed Boundary Expansion, Tudor Revival Cottage.



Plate 10. North Main Street Historic District (No. 23), Proposed Boundary Expansion, Fields House.



Plate 11. North Main Street Historic District (No. 23), Proposed Boundary Expansion, Non-contributing Resources.

**Properties Evaluated at the Intensive Level and Recommended as  
Eligible for the National Register**

**No. 2 Tutterow House** DE 0324

East side of U.S. 64, 0.2 mile east of junction with unpaved road  
Center Community, Davie County

**Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 12-15)**

The Tutterow House consists of an original, one-pen, log dwelling (east two bays) and a later frame addition. The present house is a two story, three bay, single pile form with a side gable roof covered in standing seam metal, weatherboard siding, and two brick, exterior end chimneys. A shed roofed porch with simple square posts extends across the façade. The brick chimney on the east gable end dates to the construction of the original log house, while the brick chimney on the west end was built with the erection of the later frame addition. The log notching could not be identified beneath the weatherboarding. The entire main body of the house has primarily single, two-over-two windows although a paired window exists on the later frame extension of the facade. Now vacant, the principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. However, a partial inspection from the front porch reveals a center hall plan with a simple enclosed stairway, narrow, beaded board sheathing, and doors with five horizontal panels. The narrow sheathing and doors suggest an early twentieth century date for the expansion of the house.

The frame rear kitchen ell, with enclosed porches on both sides, may have been constructed before the major addition to the main body of the house. The ell includes a six panel door that predates the doors in the main body of the house.

The dwelling is shaded by mature trees, but includes no original outbuildings or associated fields. A concrete block well house is situated just behind the rear ell, and a modern residence stands north of the Tutterow House.

**Historical Background**

Little is known about the history of this house. The date of the construction of the log section is not known, and the later frame addition on the west side probably occurred in the early twentieth century. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the house was occupied by Mittie Tutterow Anderson and her husband Edd Anderson. Mittie Anderson was the daughter of Henry F. Tutterow. Later, the house was occupied by Mitte's younger sister, Stella, who moved here with her husband, John Frank O'Neal. Mr. O'Neal still occupied the house at the time of the county-wide survey in 1986 (Mohney 1986: 71).

**Evaluation of Eligibility**

The Tutterow House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The dwelling is a fine expression of the county's log farmhouses that were subsequently renovated and expanded with frame additions. With the expansion, the present Tutterow House illustrates the traditional two story, three bay, single pile house common throughout the region. The tradition of log construction is integral to the architectural history of Davie County. Log dwellings, often expanded over time with frame additions, characterize the development of this historically yeoman, conservative, agrarian landscape. The house is not recommended for eligibility under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The house is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not



associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the Tutterow House is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

National Register Boundary Description (Figure 8)

The proposed National Register boundary encompasses the house, the modern well house, and their immediate tree-shaded setting. The proposed boundaries exclude several later frame sheds and a modern residence located north of the house, just within the seven acre tax parcel. Along S.R. 1302, Tutterow Road, the boundary follows the existing right-of-way.

Figure 8

Tutterow House  
Proposed National Register Boundaries

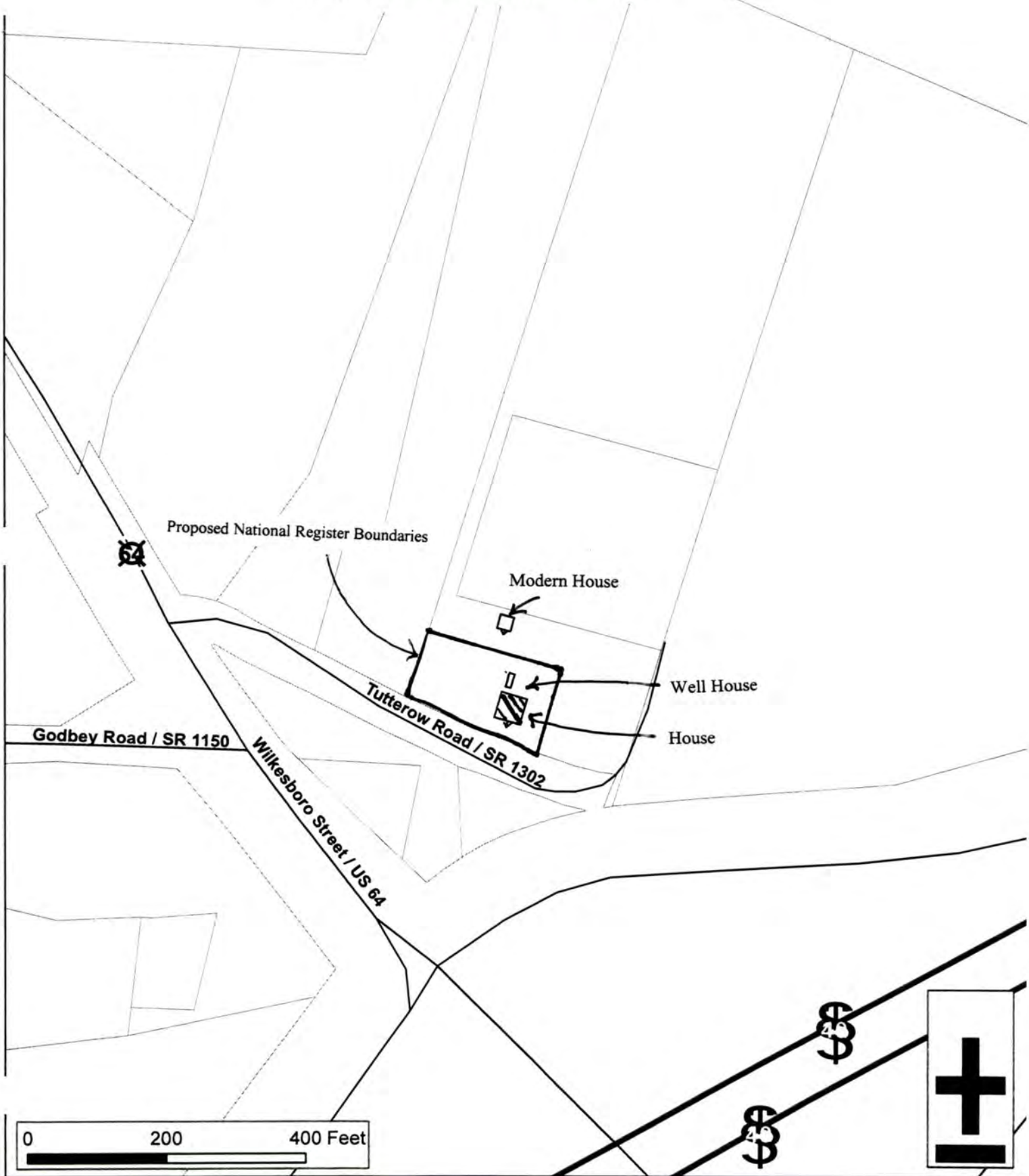




Plate 12. Tutterow House (No. 2), House and Setting, Looking Northeast.



Plate 13. Tutterow House (No. 2), House Façade and Side (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 14 Tutterow House (No. 2), Rear Ell and Side (West) Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 15. Tutterow House (No. 2), Modern House on Property, Looking North.

### **No. 3 Helper Log Barn**

Intersection of U.S. 64 and Green Hill Road  
Center Community, Davie County

#### Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 16-21)

Constructed ca. 1898, this large, double crib, log barn is associated with the Helper family farm, which includes a house rebuilt in the 1980s following a 1971 fire. The former agricultural fields appear to have been subdivided for residential construction. The log barn is a tall structure of half-dovetailed construction with a pole shed extending around all four elevations and a gable roof. The barn remains well preserved.

In addition to the log barn and the altered farmhouse, the property also includes a log smokehouse and a frame crib/granary. The smokehouse follows a traditional gable front form and was evidently built ca. 1898 when the farmhouse and barn were erected. The crib/granary was probably built in the early twentieth century.

#### Historical Background

Little is known about the history of this log barn. The house on the tract was originally constructed for Daniel Ott Helper in 1898 and was rebuilt in the 1980s after a fire in 1971. After Helper's death in 1926, his wife, Mary Cornelia (Glasscock) married Garfield Anderson. In 1980s, the Forrests, who are the present owners, inherited the property from the Andersons and renovated the residence. The log barn was evidently constructed for Daniel Ott Helper around 1898. Davie County architectural historian Kirk Mohny observes that substantial log construction persisted "well into the mid-to-late-nineteenth century," reflecting both the enduring tradition of log building in the region as well as the county's persistent isolation into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Mohny 1986: 34, 61).

#### Evaluation of Eligibility

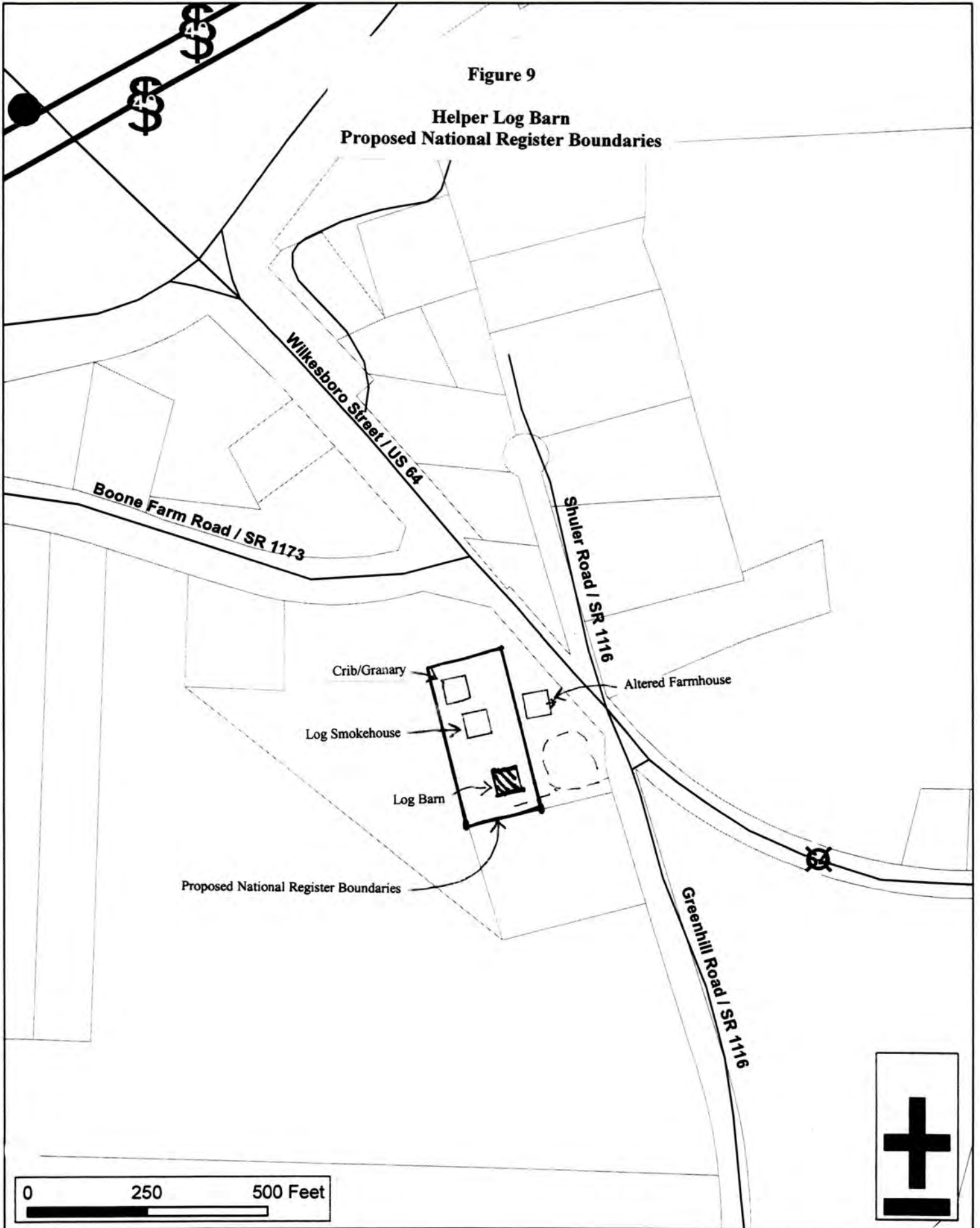
The Helper Log Barn is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The structure is a well-preserved example of the double crib, log barns that were once commonly found on farmsteads throughout Davie County and the rural western Piedmont but that are now rare. The barn is not recommended eligible under any other criterion. The property is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The barn is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the barn is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

#### National Register Boundary Description (Figure 9)

The proposed National Register boundary encompasses the Helper Log Barn and the nearby log smokehouse and frame crib/granary. These three resources form a small, intact complex of outbuildings behind the heavily altered farmhouse. The house is excluded from the proposed National Register boundaries. The barn and smokehouse are contributing resources. The later frame crib/granary is considered noncontributing, but this small, traditional agricultural building does not detract from the significance of the property.

Figure 9

**Helper Log Barn  
Proposed National Register Boundaries**



0 250 500 Feet





Plate 16. Helper Log Barn (No. 3), Looking South.



Plate 17. Helper Log Barn (No. 3), Overall View, Looking South.



Plate 18. Helper Log Barn (No. 3), Detail of Log Notching.



Plate 19. Helper Log Barn (No. 3), Log Smokehouse, Looking Northwest.





Plate 20. Helper Log Barn (No. 3), Frame Crib/Granary, Looking West.



Plate 21. Helper Log Barn (No. 3), Altered Farmhouse, Rear (West) and Side (South) Elevations, Looking Northeast.

**Properties Evaluated at Intensive Level and Recommended as  
Not Eligible for the National Register**

- No. 9 Allen Farm** PE0302 AKA Spencer - Allen House  
South side of S.R. 1139, roughly 0.25 mile east of junction with S.R. 1160  
Mocksville vicinity, Davie County

**Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Plates 22-25; Figure 10)**

The centerpiece of a dairy farm is a two story, single pile dwelling (ca. 1900) with added asbestos siding, replacement six-over-six windows, a rebuilt foundation, a rear ell, and a shed roofed porch supported by replacement box piers. The central entrance is framed by a divided light transom and sidelights. The interior was inaccessible, but the owner states that there is a center hall with the original staircase and some original doors. However, the mantels have been removed, and the ceilings have been lowered. The farm includes a number of frame outbuildings that the owner says were built ca. 1960. Because of the alterations to house and the recent construction date for the outbuildings, the Allen Farm no longer retains its architectural integrity.

**Historical Background**

The farm was purchased in the 1930s by the present owner's father, John J. Allen, who grew tobacco, cotton, and grain. The farmhouse underwent one remodeling at the time of Allen's purchase. Current owner, Robert Allen, converted operations to dairy farming ca. 1960 at which time, he built the extant farm outbuildings. Robert Allen has also acquired parcels of farmland, and the property now encompasses roughly 225 acres.

**Evaluation of Eligibility**

The Allen Farm is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criteria because of a loss of architectural integrity. The centerpiece of this mid-twentieth century dairy farm, a ca. 1900 frame I-house, has undergone several remodelings beginning with the addition of asbestos shingle siding in the 1930s. In recent years, the windows have all been replaced, the foundation has rebuilt, and the fireplace mantels have removed. Furthermore, the frame farm buildings were all built ca. 1960, and most of the farm acreage is the result of recent land acquisitions.

The farm is not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The farm is not eligible under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Because of its lack of integrity, the property lacks architectural significance under Criterion C. Finally, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

Figure 10

Allen Farm  
Site Plan

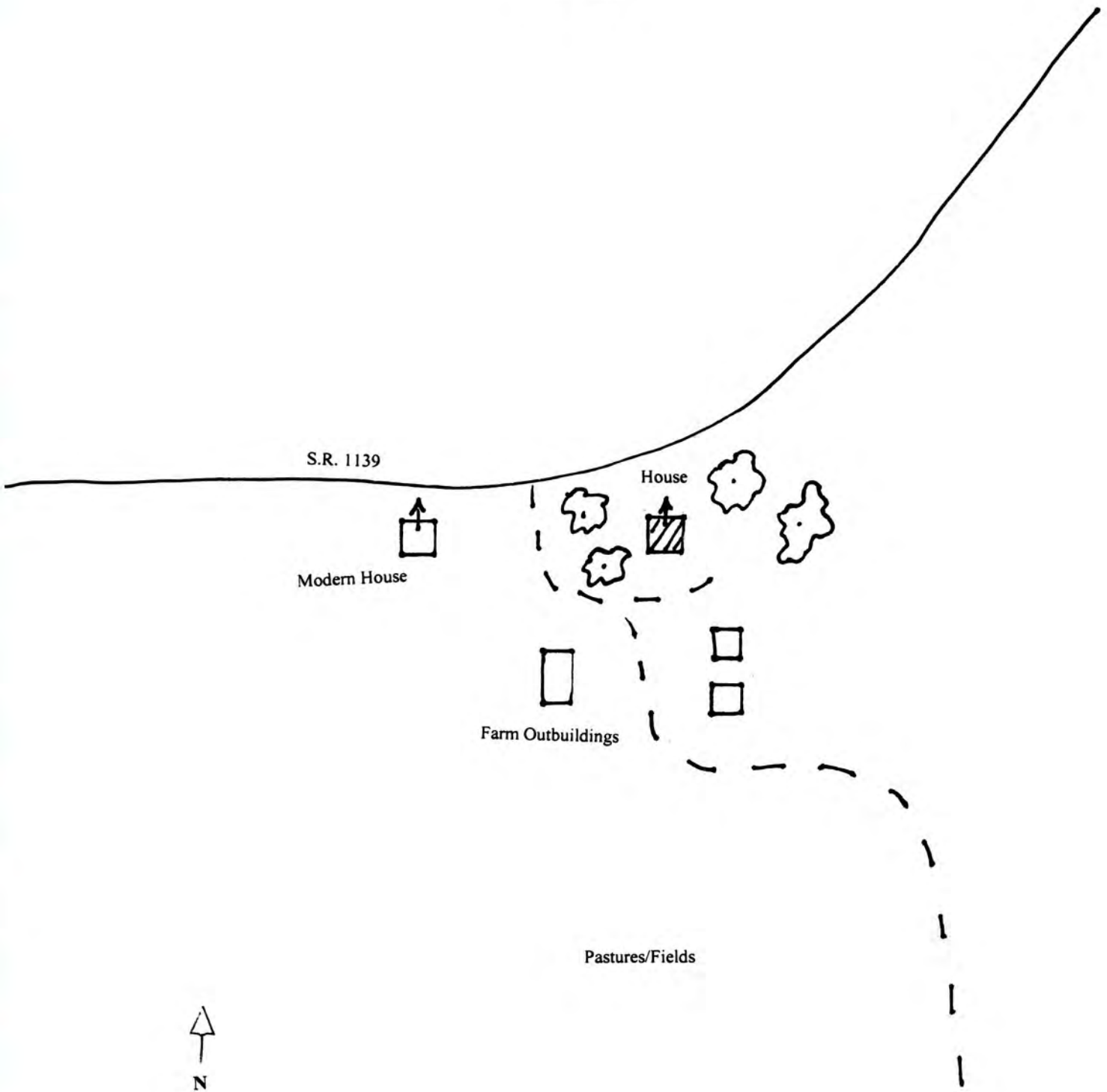




Plate 22. Allen Farm (No. 9), House and Setting, Looking Southeast.



Plate 23. Allen Farm (No. 9), House Façade, Looking South.



Plate 24. Allen Farm (No. 9), Rear Ell, Looking East.



Plate 25. Allen Farm (No. 9), Farm Outbuildings, Looking South.

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**APPENDIX A**

Concurrence Form  
Inventory List  
Resource Photographs  
Area of Potential Effects (A.P.E.) Maps



**CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Project Description: Mocksville Bypass

On 3/8/2005, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as # 4-8, 11-22, 24-27 is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 68 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

Mary Pope 3/8/2005  
 Representative, NCDOT Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Frank D. [Signature] 3/8/05  
 Representative, HPO Date

Renee Hedrick-Earley 3/8/05  
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

#1-3, 9, 10, 23 will be evaluated in a report

**INVENTORY LIST**

**U.S. 64 BYPASS, MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY  
T.I.P. R-3111**

**Properties Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register and  
Therefore Not Worthy of Intensive Level Evaluation**

**No. 4 House**

This one story, three bay dwelling has vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, a hip roofed porch, and a side addition. Because of these multiple alterations, the house no longer has the architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

**No. 5 House**

This two story, aluminum sided house has a log structure, side gable roof, hall and parlor plan, six-over-six windows, a modern, shed roofed porch, and a rear ell. The concrete block foundation suggests that this house has been moved to its current site. The house has been heavily modified as well as moved and thus lacks the integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

**No. 6 House**

The one story, frame dwelling has a side gable roof, shed roofed porch, vinyl siding, six-over-six windows, and a new chimney. Because of these multiple alterations, the house no longer has the architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

**No. 7 House**

This two story, frame I-house retains its weatherboard siding, but has been heavily altered with numerous additions, a new wraparound deck, and some new windows. Because of these extensive alterations, the house no longer retains the architectural integrity necessary for National Register .

**No. 8 House**

This Triple A cottage has vinyl siding, added side wings, replacement one-over-one windows, and a shed roofed porch supported by turned posts. The house lacks the architectural integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

**11. Houses**

These two, mid-twentieth century cottages have simple, three bay, double pile forms with side gable roofs, German siding, and four-over-one windows. The house have front gable, entry porches. The cottages lacks the architectural or historical significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

**12. House**

The one story, side gable dwelling has been extensively altered with vinyl siding, new concrete block foundation, and replacement porch deck and posts. The house retains its four-over-four windows. Because of its remodeling, the house no longer retains sufficient integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.

**13. House**

Now covered in weatherboard, this one and one-half story, log house has been remodeled. In the 1950s, a picture window and a modern door were added, and in recent years, the foundation has been rebuilt in concrete block. The house also has four-over-four windows, a shed roofed dormer, and a hip roofed porch supported by turned posts. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

**14. House**

The two story, two bay dwelling has a side gable roof, shed roofed porch, and a rear shed. The log house is covered in German siding and has six-over-six windows and a concrete block flue. Built in 1944, by Abe Howard, who also built the brick cottage next door, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

**15. Howard House**

The 1919 Howard House is a pyramidal roofed cottage with a three bay, double pile form. The house has been recently remodeled with vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer retains its architectural integrity.

**16. House**

Built ca. 1960, this well-preserved, stone ranch house has an inset porch supported by decorative metal posts, steel sash casement windows, and an attached garage. Despite its fine masonry exterior and good integrity, the house does not have the exceptional significance needed by properties built less than 50 years ago.

**17. House**

This clipped front gable bungalow has a hip roofed porch and replacement one-over-one windows. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

**18. House**

This small, one story, frame dwelling has vinyl siding and a shed roofed porch supported by battered piers resting on brick pedestals. The house has an asymmetrical, five bay façade that appears to be formed by two pens, possibly constructed of log, and the porch evidently resulted from a 1920s remodeling. The house has been altered and lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

**19. House**

Now in poor condition, this traditional, one story, single pile, three bay dwelling has a hip roofed porch and a rear ell. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

**20. House**

This brick, mid-twentieth century cottage has an inset porch that has been infilled and an arched entry porch. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

**21. House**

Now in poor condition, this traditional, one story, single pile, three bay dwelling has a shed roofed porch and board and batten siding. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

**22. House**

The large, side gable, brick bungalow has a shed roofed porch supported by brick piers, and a front gable dormer. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

**24. House**

This postwar cottage has a cross gable roof, restrained Colonial Revival stylistic elements, six-over-six windows, and a side porch. The vinyl sided house lacks the significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

**25. House**

The clipped front gable bungalow has an engaged, screened porch and replacement six-over-six windows. The house has neither the integrity nor the significance to merit National Register eligibility.

**26. House**

This early twentieth century I-house has been altered and no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility. Now in poor condition, the house retains its weatherboard siding and six-over-six windows, but has rebuilt chimneys and a new porch. Numerous, better preserved examples of this traditional house form survive in Davie County, including the Tutterow House which is recommended for eligibility. Furthermore, this former farmhouse no longer has either associated farm buildings or cultivated fields and thus has no agricultural significance.

**27. House**

Now in deteriorated condition, the German sided, front gable bungalow has four-over-four windows and a hip roofed porch. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.



House (No. 4), Looking North.



House (No. 5), Looking North.



House (No. 6), Looking Northeast.



House (No. 7), Looking North.



House (No. 8), Looking South.



Houses (No. 11), Looking Northeast.



House (No. 12), Looking North.



House (No. 13), Looking Northeast.





House (No. 14), Looking Southwest.



Howard House (No. 15), Looking West.



House (No. 16), Looking North.



House (No.16), Looking Northwest.



House (No. 16), Looking Northeast.



House (No. 17), Looking North.



House (No. 18), Looking Northeast.



House (No. 18), Looking North.



House (No. 19), Looking North.



House (No. 19), Looking Northwest.



House (No. 20), Looking West.



House (No. 21), Looking Northwest.



House (No. 22), Looking West.



House (No. 24), Looking Southwest.



House (No. 25), Looking Northeast.

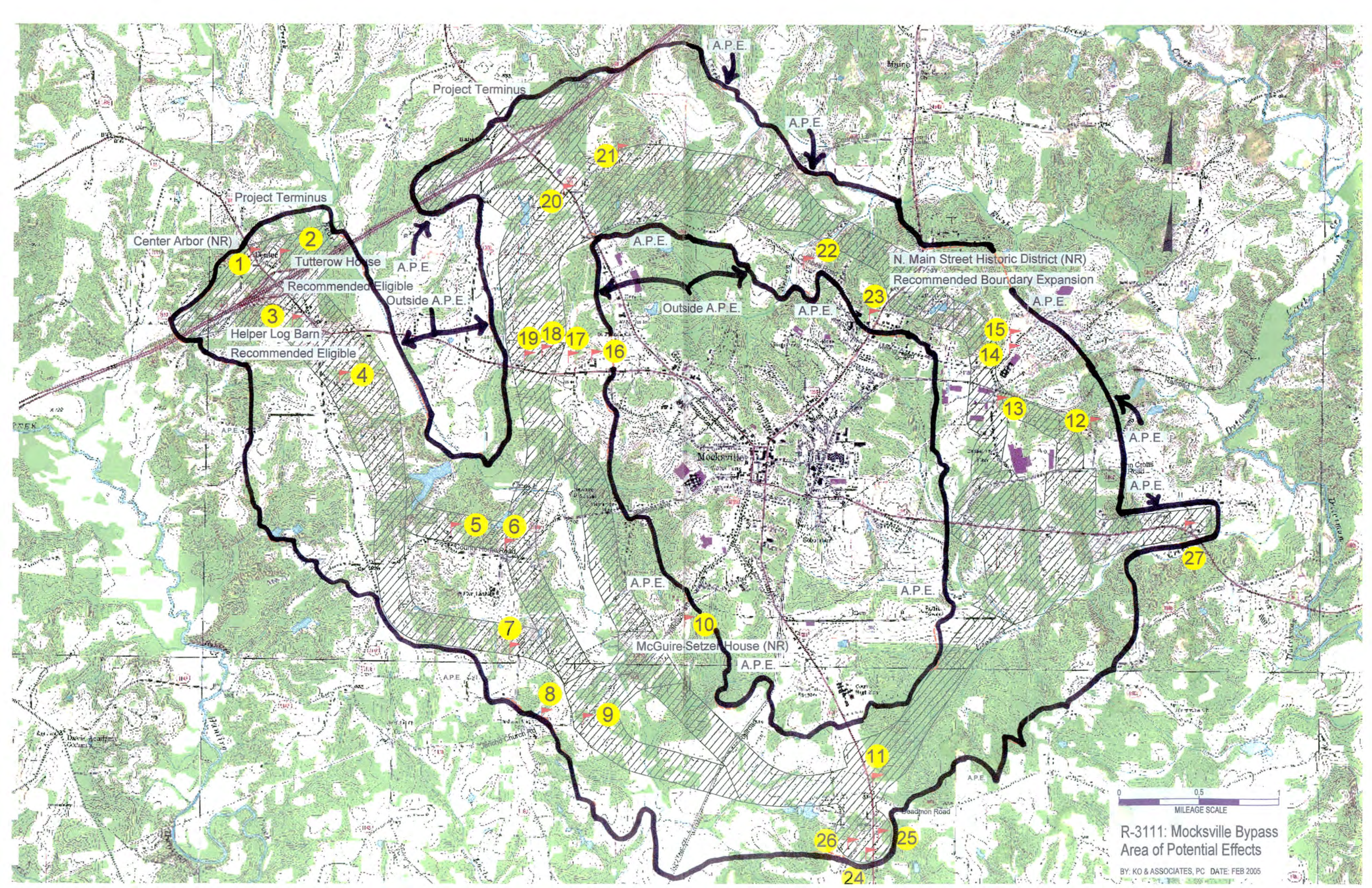


House (No. 26).





House (No. 27), Looking South.



Project Terminus

Center Arbor (NR)

Tutterow House  
A.P.E.

Recommended Eligible  
Outside A.P.E.

Helper Log Barn  
Recommended Eligible

Project Terminus

A.P.E.

Outside A.P.E.

N. Main Street Historic District (NR)

Recommended Boundary Expansion

A.P.E.

A.P.E.

McGuire-Setzer House (NR)

A.P.E.

0 0.5  
MILEAGE SCALE

R-3111: Mocksville Bypass  
Area of Potential Effects

BY: KO & ASSOCIATES, PC DATE: FEB 2005

**APPENDIX B**

**PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.  
Historical Geographer

Education

- 1988 Ph.D. Geography  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1980 M.A. Geography  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1976 B.A. History, Phi Beta Kappa  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Historical Geographer, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1991 Visiting Professor, History Department, Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Developed and taught course on the architectural history of the North Carolina Piedmont, focusing on African-American architecture, textile-mill housing, and other types of vernacular landscapes.
- 1989-1991 Mattson and Associates, Historic Preservation Consulting  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988 Visiting Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- Taught historic preservation planning workshop, developed and taught course on the history of African-American neighborhoods. The latter course was cross-listed in African-American Studies.
- 1984-1989 Private Historic Preservation Consultant,  
Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1981-1984 Academic Advisor, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of  
Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1981 Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana,  
Illinois
- 1978-1980 Private Historic Preservation Consultant, Champaign, Illinois

Frances P. Alexander  
Architectural Historian

Education

- 1991 M.A. American Civilization-Architectural History  
George Washington University  
Washington, D.C.
- 1981 B.A. History with High Honors  
Guilford College  
Greensboro, North Carolina

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Architectural Historian, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988-1991 Department Head, Architectural History Department  
Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic  
American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service,  
Washington, D.C.
- 1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service,  
Chicago, Illinois