

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bethania Historic District Amendment and Boundary Increase

other names/site number _____

2. Location Portion of the Bethania Town Lot adjacent to the boundaries of the

street & number National Register Historic District

N/A not for publication

city, town Bethania

N/A vicinity

state N.C.

code NC

county Forsyth

code 67

zip code 27010

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	*See Continuation Sheet, Section 3, Page 1.
<u>45</u>	<u>76</u>	buildings
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>9</u>	<u>23</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>60</u>	<u>99</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 21

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William S. Pin, Jr.
Signature of certifying official

2-11-91
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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Number of Resources Within Property

<u>Type</u>	<u>Original District</u>	<u>Boundary Increase</u>	<u>Total</u>
Contributing Building	20	45	65
Noncontributing Building	1	76	77
Contributing Site	1	6	7
Non-Contributing Site	0	0	0
Contributing Structure	0	9	9
Noncontributing Structure	0	23	23
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>22*</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>181</u>

* In addition to the twenty-two enumerated resources of the original Historic District Nomination, there are many resources (including houses and outbuildings) located within the boundaries of the original District which were not identified in the 1975 Nomination and now have entries in this boundary increase and amendment.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Structure
Domestic/Single Dwelling
Agriculture/Ag. Field; Ag. Outbldg; Animal Fac.
Industry/Manufacturing Facility
Funerary/Graveyard

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling
Agriculture/Ag. Fields; Ag. Outbldg; Animal Fac.
Religion/Religious Structure
Funerary/Graveyard
Industry/Manufacturing Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: 19th/20th c. basic house types
Bungalow/Craftsman
Cape Cod
Queen Anne
Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Weatherboard
Brick
roof Metal
other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See Continuation Sheet, Section 7, Page 1.

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7. Description

The 1975 nomination of the Bethania Historic District recognized the historically and architecturally significant area containing the earliest houses and residential outbuildings in Bethania. This district encompassed the Residential Lots, church, graveyard, and parts of Orchard Lots. While the 1975 nomination was a vital first step, it is now apparent that this National Register Bethania Historic District reflects only the early residential element of this complex community and does not include the integral landscape systems, significant black community, or late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture.

Bethania is one of the forerunner settlements of colonial Piedmont North Carolina and was located on the western boundary of the Wachovia Tract near the Great Wagon Road and astride the main channel of Muddy Creek. The creek, broad rich bottoms, hardwood hillsides, and upland terraces attracted the Moravians to this place. It is these kinds of characteristics which the boundary expansion recognizes as important to Bethania. The contributing resources are not only architectural but also include historic landscapes: agricultural fields, historic road systems, the remains of an eighteenth century mill complex, and natural features. All of these elements are combined into a rural historic landscape which must be considered in its entirety to be understood.

Before the Moravian presence, archaeological evidence indicates that bottoms along Muddy Creek were inhabited by pre-contact aborigines, as shown by archaeological sites: 31FY702, 31FY703, 31FY704 (Abbott, 1984: 74,75,79). These sites contained cultural material including aboriginal ceramics and lithic projectile points and lithic manufactured debris. While these sites predate the period of significance for this nomination, they should contain buried deposits which would be of significance to research into native Americans and merit further study.

The 1975 National Register Bethania Historic District includes 20 contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, and one contributing site. In addition to these twenty-two enumerated resources of which 18 are Primary Resources, there are many resources (including houses and outbuildings) located within the boundaries of the original District which were not identified in the 1975 nomination. As a result of current research on the

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Bethania Town Lot system, the Bethania National Register District is being amended and the boundary increased to include 45 contributing buildings, 76 non-contributing buildings, six contributing sites, nine contributing structures, and 23 non-contributing structures, of which 61 are Primary Resources. The original district (1975) is located at the heart of the amended and expanded district.

Because a landscape category such as the 130 acre Black Walnut Bottom is presented as one site, and because there are only three such categories (Bottoms, Upland Fields and Orchard Lots), they appear statistically to be a minor element in the district expansion; however, in actuality, the acreage and significance of these constitute the great majority of the expanded area. Within the context of the nearly 500 acre expanded area and the networks of vast landscape features, the relatively large number of non-contributing structures and buildings have very little impact on the whole visual importance of the district. In addition to the important landscape features, the expansion also includes structures and buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century which reflect a continuity of occupation by descendants of original Bethania residents.

The village of Bethania is located in the Bethania Town Lot, a specific unit within the broader 100,000-acre Wachovia Tract, established in 1753 when the Moravians purchased the land from Lord Granville. The "town lot" term was used by the Moravians for individual town units within the broader Wachovia Tract. During the colonial period, the Moravians established six town lots within the Wachovia Tract.

In 1759, Bethania was created and became the first planned town in Wachovia. The Bethania Town Lot is a 2500-acre unit composed of various landscapes, natural resources, and topographic relief. Because of the wealth of resources, the land within the Town Lot was designed and able to provide for many of the needs within the community.

Historically, the land surrounding the Bethania Town Lot, not necessarily settled by Moravians, was heavily used for agriculture and contained farms of various sizes, from the small family farm to large plantations. The Samuel B. Stauber Farm, a National Register property, is located on both sides of Bethania-Tobaccoville Road, one-and-a-half miles north of Bethania and is a fine example of a mid-nineteenth century farmstead. The presence

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of large plantations is recalled in the National Register Dr. Beverly Jones House (ca. 1846) and related outbuildings, which lie within the Bethania Town Lot just beyond the boundaries of the amended district on Bethania-Tobaccoville Road, northwest of the 1784 Bethania Grist Mill site. There are many other important houses from the nineteenth century beyond the Town Lot, some of which continue as farms today.

The Town Lot in its final form was a 2500-acre rectilinear area laid out by Philip Christian Gottlieb Reuter. The entire 2500-acre Town Lot was subjected to extensive record keeping as shown on the Great Map of Wachovia where Reuter used symbols to describe the various landscape features and resources. Much of the Town Lot continues to reflect these original descriptions. In the areas of the Town Lot undisturbed by subdivision, the environmental and topographic observations noted by Reuter remain valid today. For example, on the southern boundary of the Town Lot, directly south of Bottoms III, V, and XII (see entry #SI-5) is a hillside which remains as Reuter described: a forest with an abundance of white oaks and hickory trees on a steep mountain. This hillside is bordered by Laurel Creek, which bears this name on the Great Map and remains today a creek flowing through deep laurel thickets. This type of description is present for the entirety of the Town Lot; however, subdivision growth has intruded into the northeastern quadrant, the far southeastern corner, and part of the western edge, somewhat altering the environment as recorded historically. These subdivisions have been omitted from the boundary expansion because of National Register policies; however, they are an extension of the residential character of the Town Lot. Residential growth into the Town Lot was planned and predicted by Reuter.

The remaining, basically undisturbed core area of the Town Lot consists of the residential area of Bethania and its adjacent meadows, forests, creeks, and bottoms. These natural landforms continue in the traditional uses imposed by the Moravians in the eighteenth century, such as farmed bottoms and uplands, as well as orchard lots in gardens and woodlots. While within these traditional patterns there are numbers of non-contributing structures, they are a natural growth of the community and do not disturb the integrity of the historic landscape. Because of the vastness of the expanded district, the visual significance of the landscape, and the siting and innocuous design of the mid-twentieth century non-contributing buildings, they are far less apparent than their numbers in the Inventory List indicate.

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The most undisturbed areas of the Town Lot have been included in the Historic District Expansion, and are outlots and lands directly attached to and surrounding the residential area reflected in the 1975 nomination. Bethania is unique in its system of central Residential Lots surrounded by patterns of open field agriculture.

The expanded district appears much the same today as it did in 1759. The structure of the expanded district is influenced by natural features of the environment such as streams, hills, and valleys. The most densely developed area lies near Muddy Creek in a saddle between God's Acre hill (see entry #SI-1) and the peak at the Stanley Moore (see entries #20, 21) property. The land gently rolls from upland areas down to bottoms, providing beautiful views and vistas to meadows and distant wooded hills. A variety of trees and shrubs shade the residential area and characterize the woods and farmlands which protect an abundance of wildlife including fox, skunk, groundhog, deer, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, racoon, birds, turtle, frogs, and snakes. In the summer of 1990, a black bear was seen in the backyard of the Hauser-Reich-Butner House (see entry #32). The expanded district is a combination of features creating a rich cultural and natural landscape.

Muddy Creek and Bethania Grist Mill

The structure of the Town Lot is determined by the presence of several streams. The largest, Muddy Creek (see entry #SI-7), serves as the backbone of the Town Lot and expanded district, which it enters in the north. It was here the creek was dammed to provide power for the 1784 Bethania Grist Mill (see entry #SI-6 and Exhibit A).

The ruins of the mill complex are visible above ground in the form of stone and timber remains of the dam with the mill pond bottom lying upstream, earthwork sections of the race, two visible cellar holes lying along the race, and a mill building cellar lying at the end of the race. The visible remains of the dam consist of a laid stone abutment against a steep bluff and the remains of cobble fill from a crib abutment 70 feet across the creek, beyond the opposite bank. Within the creek, portions of a timber frame dam are visible, which include mud sills, lower horizontal bents, portions of rear sheet piling, and mortises for the upper bents. The race extends for nearly 1000 feet and the cellar holes contain evidences of stone construction.

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The remains of the dam, race, and building ruins of the mill complex lie in a narrow open bottom and against a ridge slope contained in Long Creek Club, a golf, racquet and swim club located along Muddy Creek on the east side of Bethania-Tobaccoville Road. The mill pond area of the mill complex lies in a broad open bottomland also contained in Long Creek Club, presently a large grassy fairway with interspersed trees and greens and tees. Heavily wooded ridge slopes surround this low area.

Below the mill, Muddy Creek is crossed by Bethania-Tobaccoville Road, originally known as the Road to the Hollow (ST-28A), and winds behind a horse barn and pasture. Located mostly in woodland, the creek area is host to an abundance of creatures, with various tracks visible along the sandy banks. Fish and other aquatic life are present in the creek. Mill Creek flows into Muddy Creek past the barn, from the northwest, and the waters begin to flow swiftly through a gorge located to the northwest of the residential area, providing a boundary for the western edge of the expanded district. The dramatic topography of the gorge is composed of steep rock banks and heavily shaded rhododendron, laurel, and wildflower slopes.

The creek exits the gorge and winds lazily through the rich fields of the Black Walnut Bottom (see entry #SI-5). The bottoms are bounded by hardwood forested hills. In particular, Bottom II is the most secluded and provides sanctuary for a small herd of whitetail deer, occasionally seen searching for food in cut fields. The creek is shaded continuously by trees, shrubs, and vines which are home to a variety of birds, including kingfishers, plovers, mallards, and wood ducks. Marsh hawks hunt the bottom from the air and foxes are seen in fleeting glimpses, usually after dark. Besides the nonpoisonous snakes, the copperhead is also found, but the rattlesnake and the cottonmouth have not been observed here to our knowledge. A small creek which runs along the eastern back lane is crossed by Bethania Road and gently flows through a small portion of the bottom and empties into Muddy Creek. This streamlet pools below the bridge at the church where reeds are home to a pair of mallard ducks. Fed by several smaller creeks and drainages, Bear Creek flows from the eastern edge of the Town Lot and expanded district. It flows through bottom pasture land, is crossed by the eighteenth century Bethabara-Bethania Road (see entry #ST-28H), and continues through cow pasture and Black Walnut Bottom as it empties into Muddy Creek. Further to the south, Laurel Creek's cool waters drain from a northern hillside in the southern part of the Town Lot

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and flow into Muddy Creek below the southern hillside boundary of the Town Lot and expanded district. Muddy Creek then continues around this hillside and exits the expanded district and then the Town Lot in the south.

Agricultural Fields

On either side of Muddy Creek, a patchwork of landscapes creates the diversity and uniqueness of the Bethania Town Lot. The contributing landscapes include agricultural outlots which vary in size, shape, land type, and use which are defined by tree lines and creeks. Where animals have been traditionally or are presently kept, fencing of various types may be found. Split rail, wood post and rail, and wood post and wire are the most common. The outlots fall into three major divisions: Bottom Lots, Orchard Lots, and Upland Fields.

The rich Bottom Lots (see entry #SI-5) are located in the low-lying areas next to Muddy Creek and Bear Creek and have been used for various crops over the years, as well as pasture land for animals. Presently, corn and soybeans are grown in several fields while others are periodically allowed to lie fallow or provide pasture for cows and horses. Domestic gardens are found in several places. Several buildings and structures are randomly situated in the bottoms, including storage buildings, horse barns and riding rings. Built from ca. 1960 to ca. 1970, these frame buildings display traditional forms and materials and have been used for livestock, storage, and farm machinery and supplies over the years and now mostly provide storage for hay and grains. The Black Walnut Bottom along Muddy Creek also contains a wetland which today is in a great part made up of goose and duck ponds that attract seasonal flocks of many hundreds of waterfowl. The farmers of Bethania allow geese and ducks to come and go freely without molestation, even though the huge flocks can badly damage a field of new corn sprouts planted in the bottom. Bottoms VII, IX and XIV are today used for horse barns, pasture and riding rings (see entries #OB-61 through ST-32).

The Upland Fields (see entry #SI-4) are located along ridge lines and woodlands and serve as fields for crops and pasture for horses and cattle. Some uplands contained fine forests, which provided construction timber for buildings; woodlots continue on upland ridges today. The largest area of upland is located in the easternmost part of the expanded district, with Walker Road to the

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north and Bear Creek to the south. This vast open space is used as pasture and hay fields and provides a crop for feeding Bethania livestock as well as for sale. In the expanded district, a few upland fields contain structures (see entries #19, 57, 62, 76, and OB-59).

The Orchard Lots (see entry #SI-3) surround the Residential Lots and were used as extensions of these domestic lots for gardens, farm animals, outbuildings, as well as several types of fruit trees. Today the west Orchard Lots are in cultivation and pasture. A barn (see entry #OB-58) is located in these lots where beef cattle are raised for slaughter and are processed in the nearby B.A. Byrd meat processing building (see entry #OB-39). This barn is also home to chickens and goats. The east orchard lots are in pasture and woodlands. A church recreation shelter (ST-29) and playground are also found in the east orchards near God's Acre. The northern portion of the Orchard Lots are used for agriculture and woodlots. The majority of the residential growth in the expanded district has taken place in Orchard Lots adjacent to the historic roads (see entry #ST-28) Main Street (A) north of Loesch Lane, Loesch Lane (C), the Back Lane (B), and Bethania Road (F). With only a few exceptions, the houses in the Orchard Lots lie close to the road and follow the pattern of the historic streetscape. A flock of crows range throughout the Orchard Lots and are frequently seen quarreling with a pair of red-tail hawks who also claim Bethania as their territory.

Residential Lots

Within the Residential Lots, the houses along Main Street are located close to the road which is shaded in its length by large trees. The residential area of Bethania was designed for compactness, necessary for protection on the frontier. The twenty-four, approximately half-acre each, Residential Lots on either side of Main Street were positioned on a saddle between two peaks (see entry #20, 21, SI-1). This saddle slopes into the east side of Black Walnut Bottom, so the residential area is a pocket of high ground beside the lower bottom, but surrounded on the remaining sides by the two peaks and associated ridges. Wildlife is commonly seen in the Residential Lots and includes a variety of birds and small animals.

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Historic Road System

Present day Bethania contains an Historic Road System (see entry #ST-28) in place since 1759 when the Town Lot was laid out. Most of these roadways continue to be unpaved. The major thoroughfares of Bethania Road (F) and Bethania-Tobaccoville Road (A), originally known as the Stage Road to Salem and the Road to the Hollow, respectively, are paved sections of historic roads. Bethania-Rural Hall Road originally joined the Road to the Hollow near where Amelia Road intersects Bethania-Tobaccoville Road today. The section of Bethania-Rural Hall Road from Loesch Lane (C) to Westerly Road was not introduced until the early twentieth century.

The eighteenth century road systems, when seen in correlation with the topographic maps, lie mainly on the ridges. While the old roadbeds may not be exactly followed, Bethania-Tobaccoville Road and Bethania-Rural Hall Road lie along roadways put in place in the eighteenth century, using natural ridge lines. It is along these ridge lines that the twentieth century neighborhoods have been established, with creek gorge and bottom providing natural definition and identity to each. There are remaining ridge areas in the southeastern quadrant of the Town Lot which are not yet heavily settled. This area is cut up by the drainage of Bear Creek and Laurel Creek. The ridge to the west of Bottom II, which borders a twentieth century neighborhood, is also undeveloped.

Bisecting the southeast quadrant from the southeast to northwest is the historic Bethania-Bethabara Road (H). In the eighteenth century and nineteenth century, this roadway was crossed by the Great Wagon Road as it passed between the Bethabara and Bethania Town Lots and headed west to the Shallow Ford on the Yadkin River. Archaeological remains of the Great Wagon Road lie approximately one mile southeast of the amended and expanded district between the two colonial town lots. Archaeological evidences of this road, as well as current roadways overlying the original track, have been observed in the Wachovia area from the Dan River near Walnut Cove to the Shallow Ford on the Yadkin River (Hartley 1987: 80-82; Brown 1988). The Bethania-Bethabara Road is open to automobile traffic from Bethania to a point northwest of Shattalon Drive on the ridge above Bear Creek, where it is blocked by a private gate. The original road continues as a private roadway down to the creek bed. On the northwest side of Bear Creek this colonial roadway continues directly across the top of one of Bethania's highest peaks, God's Acre hill (see entry #SI-1) and into the north end of the Residential Lots. It also passed around the bottom of the peak by

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forking and came into the south end of the Residential Lots along Bear Creek at a present residential driveway. The section of the roadway which runs along God's Acre hill and by the AME Zion graveyard (see entry #SI-2) is now an archaeological feature, seen as an abandoned roadbed. This archaeological remnant of the colonial structure is of great importance, now a symbol of linkages established in colonial times.

Main Street (A) in Bethania, which becomes Bethania-Tobaccoville Road to the north, is the original central street of the town and continues north on what was the Road to the Hollow in the eighteenth century. This roadway is intersected on the north end of the Residential Lots by Loesch Lane (C), also part of Bethania's 1759 plan, which runs west by north to Muddy Creek. This lane was also known as the Old Richmond Road leading to that eighteenth century courthouse town. A bridge at one time crossed Muddy Creek at the western end of Loesch Lane and remains of a recent bridge's cable support system are visible.

Paralleling Main Street behind the western Residential Lots is the Back Lane (B), known recently as Seidel Lane, also part of the 1759 plan. The lane behind the eastern residential lots (D) no longer exists as a usable roadway, but the right of way is still preserved on current tax maps. The avenue to God's Acre (E) behind the church remains as originally planned and used. Bethania Road (F), also known as the Stage Road to Salem, which passes along the northern and eastern edge of the lower bottoms, is seen on the early plans as the access road to these bottom land agricultural fields. The entry point of the Stage Road at the southeast corner of Bottom XII passes through a natural gap in the surrounding ridgeline. This roadbed was also the entry point of the Plank Road from Fayetteville to Bethania in the mid-1850s. This entry point has been in continuous use since the eighteenth century and remains in use as Bethania Road today, passing through the gap to link with Reynolda Road (N.C. highway 67).

Architectural Features

The focus of the expanded district is the historic landscape. On this landscape, however, there systematically developed a collection of structures from the mid-eighteenth century into the present. The 1975 nomination created a district of the earliest and most historically significant buildings and their immediate environs. The buildings included in the 1975 survey are the 1807

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Bethania Moravian Church; God's Acre (graveyard laid out in 1759); eleven two-story gable roof houses built of log or frame in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; one stone outbuilding from the late eighteenth century; two early nineteenth century outbuildings; a one-story brick woolen mill now used as a residence; a multi-story roller mill in continuous use; an office now used as a residence; Pythian Hall/Old Schoolhouse now used as headquarters of the Bethania Historical Association; and the only non-contributing structure, a two-story concrete block antique restoration shop. The current nomination includes outbuildings and structures in the original district which were not considered in the 1975 nomination and all architectural elements in the expanded area. In the expanded area, all buildings and structures predating 1940 are counted as contributing resources if they are relatively intact. Most of these resources were built by early Bethania's descendants and include houses and related outbuildings such as barns, brooder houses, chicken houses, hog pens, smokehouses, corncribs, privies, storage sheds, well houses, carriage houses, and garages. This nomination also changes the status of certain resources from non-contributing to contributing with the extension of the period of significance of the original district to 1940. Most of the contributing buildings and structures are along Main Street (A), located among the houses of the 1975 nomination, as well as a few others beyond Main Street.

Resources in the original district which were not considered in the 1975 nomination include houses, one-story frame well houses, barns, silos, storage sheds, smokehouses, hog pens, chicken houses, brooder houses, corncribs, and privies. One building, located on the John Christian Loesch lot, is a two-story weatherboarded frame, gable-roofed carriage house (see entry #OB-21) constructed with timbers from the ca. 1825 Loesch Store which sat on the lot until it was demolished in the 1920s. There are also several post-1940 non-contributing outbuildings on these lots, but they are of traditional form and materials and blend in well. Two are earlier log buildings which have been moved to Bethania from elsewhere (see entries #OB-10, OB-14).

In the expansion area, the ca. 1880 Rufus Transou House (see entry #10) is a good example of the I-house in Bethania. It is a two-story, frame, weatherboarded, gable roofed I-house. Typical of this house type is a one-story porch extending across the front of the house supported by turned posts and balustrade with decorative brackets. The entrance is a double door with transom and sidelights. The ca. 1864 William Stoltz House (see entry #7), ca.

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1880 Henry Stoltz House (see entry #30), and 1886 Parmenio Stoltz House (see entry #35) also exhibit many I-house characteristics; however, the William Stoltz House features interior chimneys at the roof crest, while the others have exterior end chimneys. All of these lots feature medium sized frame, gable, metal-roofed barns from the late nineteenth century with board and batten or vertical board siding (see entries #OB-16, OB-12, OB-30, OB-47). The William Stoltz lot contains an early twentieth century large frame, gambrel, metal-roofed barn (see entry #OB-13) which once served the Stolz family as a dairy barn and now serves as a cabinetmaker shop. Other structures on these lots include small frame outbuildings. The fine eighteenth century Ranke-Wilson stone smokehouse on the William Stoltz lot was recorded in the 1975 nomination (see entry #OB-11).

Another house type found in Bethania is an irregular plan frame, weatherboarded house of one-and-a-half or two-stories topped with a multi-gabled roof which is frequently punctuated by dormers. A one-story front porch runs across the irregular facades of these houses. The early twentieth century Dr. Edward Strickland House (see entry #4), the 1910 Charles Griffith House (see entry #2), and the turn-of-the-century Speas House (see entry #28) exhibit most of these characteristics. The two-story Speas House is the most plain of the three, while the porch of the Charles Griffith House features turned posts and balustrade and decorative brackets, and Dr. Strickland's House has decorative traceried windows. Dr. Strickland's lot also contains two non-contributing outbuildings. The Charles Griffith lot has a frame ca. 1930 weatherboarded garage (see entry #OB-2).

Located beyond Main Street on Bethania-Rural Hall Road and Walker Road, respectively, are the ca. 1880 J. Loftin Lash House (see entry #64) and the ca. 1900 Glen-Martin House (see entry #69), which are simple one-and-a-half-story frame, weatherboarded houses with gable roofs. Each also has a one-story front porch. The Glen-Martin lot has two frame, shed roofed outbuildings. The Eula Wolff House (see entry #22) on Main Street is similar to these houses, although it has a small front portico and it may at one time have served as a shop. This house was moved ca. 1935 from the Ray Butner lot (see entry #3) across the street. The Wolff House has a ca. 1900 frame, board and batten, gable metal roofed smokehouse (see entry #OB-24).

The early twentieth century Hunter House (see entry #53) on Loesch Lane and the Mat Sides House (see entry #1) on Main Street are

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frame, weatherboarded bungalows of one-and-a-half-stories with high gable roofs featuring front and rear dormers. Each has a one-story front porch across the length of the house. The Hunter House has characteristic wood shingles accenting gables and dormers. It was the first house to be built along Loesch Lane and has two frame outbuildings. The Mat Sides lot has a two-story frame, weatherboard garage/chicken house (see entry #OB-1).

Professor Daniel's early twentieth century house (see entry #40) is a one-story gable end brick house with gable front wings at each end of the main block. It has a flat roofed porch between the wings and a double door entrance.

The ca. 1935 Ed Oehman House (see entry #9) is a one-and-a-half-story frame, weatherboarded cottage with a cross-gable roof. The entrance is at a projecting bay and stoop. There is a side porch with square posts and balustrade. On the lot is also a frame, weatherboard gable roof garage and two frame chicken houses (see entries #OB-15, ST-2, ST-3).

A house on Loesch Lane and one on Main Street above Loesch Lane (see entries #59 and 16 respectively) were built in the early 1930s. They are simple frame gable-roofed houses that were originally weatherboarded and now have aluminum siding.

Charlie's Garage (see entry #73) is located on Bethania Road near the intersection with Main Street. This business was begun by the present owner's father in the 1920s in this hollow tile building.

On Main Street south of Loesch Lane, there is only one non-contributing house. This 1958 house is a one-story frame, board and batten house with a stoop entrance (see entry #31). It was positioned further back on the lot than is common in Bethania to avoid the site of an earlier house and shop. This non-contributing house works with the streetscape and does not detract from the integrity and continuity. The lot has non-contributing outbuildings which continue the pattern of outbuildings in the residential area.

Of particular significance to the Bethania Town Lot and the expanded National Register District is a neighborhood of black residents who live along Bethania-Rural Hall Road in pleasant countryside. This group had many of its origins in the agricultural base of the Bethania Town Lot during the eighteenth

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and nineteenth centuries, when many of their antecedents were held as slaves. The architecture in the neighborhood is mostly mid-to late-twentieth century and is not included in this nomination, with the exception of the ca. 1880 J. Loften Lash House and the ca. 1900 Glen-Martin House (see entries #64, 69).

A center for this group is the Bethania African Methodist-Episcopal Zion Church (see entry #63), an historically significant congregation which was established with the help of the Bethania Moravian Church. The present frame building dates to 1926 but it has been brick veneered in recent years. The adjacent graveyard (see entry #SI-2) is a well tended, shaded grassy area on an eastern hill near the eighteenth century Bethania-Bethabara Road (see entry #ST-28H). The graveyard was laid out in 1845 and continues in use by the congregation. The majority of the gravestones are simple upright granite markers, some more ornate than others. There are also upright fieldstones as head and foot markers. There are a few granite and fieldstone markers which lie flat on the ground, reminiscent of the Moravian tradition. Some graves have only temporary metal funeral home markers and others remain unmarked. The first grave has a special granite stone marker, which carries the inscription: "First Grave, Millie Lash, Buried January 7, 1847." The graveyard contains graves from 1847 to the present.

Post-1940 Development

The Bethania Town Lot is an eighteenth century exercise in the clustering of single family residences with access to necessary resources on the surrounding landscape through a system of assigned Residential Lots and outlots within the bottoms, orchards and uplands. The ca. 1765 Bethania Lot Distribution Map clearly shows a complex of land types (bottom, upland, orchard, and residential) clustered tightly together within the Bethania Town Lot. Each Residential Lot holder was also allocated lots within the agricultural land types according to specific need and availability, with the usual holding to be a total of six-and-a-half acres.

Clusters continue to exist, based, consciously or not, on the original plan. For example the post-1940 residential lots are still clustered, and Bethania's limited growth in over 230 years has occurred primarily on the original circulation network of historic roads. In the eighteenth century, an expansion produced

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several houses on both sides of Main Street north of Loesch Lane. Loesch Lane now has a number of houses, as does the west side of the Back lane (Seidel Lane). Bethania-Rural Hall Road and Bethania Road have a few houses each. In most cases, spacial arrangement of house and outbuildings on the lot follows the early pattern and materials and form of buildings are compatible. Outside the expanded district, other twentieth century neighborhoods are clustered on ridges in the Town Lot. The neighborhoods identify themselves by name and by elected leadership in each.

The growth of houses and related outbuildings along Main Street north of Loesch Lane is a logical development of the linear plan. Four contributing houses are located on this section of Main Street. The other buildings are mostly mid-twentieth century one and one-and-a-half-story frame or brick veneer (see entries #14, 17, 18, 39) and include the one-story gable front brick U.S Post Office (see entry #19). Behind the Bethania Post Office and on a high densely wooded hill are two recent brick veneer gable roof houses (see entries #20, 21), unseen from the surrounding area.

The Back Lane (B) has been developed along its west side in the Orchard Lots. The houses vary from Neal Byrd's ca. 1955 gable front shotgun style cottage (see entry #41), to his father's irregularly configured frame house (see entry #43) which is built around an earlier structure, to the post 1950 Lewis Harp two-story frame house (see entry #45) with main facade wall dormers. The growth of structures along Loesch Lane (C) has taken place in the last forty years and includes, like northern Main Street, simple frame and brick veneer one-story houses (see entries #48, 49, 61) and related outbuildings (see entries #OB-43, ST-15), as well as two frame horse barns and riding rings. One barn (see entry #OB-49) is located on the north side and the other (see entry #OB-61) on the south side. In addition, several mobile homes (see entries #51, 52, 54, 57, 58, 60) and two split level houses (see entries #50, 56) are also located along Loesch Lane. Bethania-Rural Hall Road and Bethania Road have the most recent buildings, which include several split level houses (see entries #65, 66, 67, 75) and "colonial" (see entry #76) with a horse barn nearby, a brick veneer and poured concrete pump station (ST-20), and an automotive garage (see entries #77, 78). The other later houses are on Stoneman Place east of Main Street which has one split level house and along Walker Road (see entries #62, 70, 71, 72).

The growth of single family residences within the boundaries of

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the Town Lot does not appear to be a discontinuity. It appears rather to be a part of a process set in place by the Moravians in the eighteenth century. Within the expanded district, Bethania's residential "cluster" remains in place and processually intact. Non-contributing growth along the roads of the expanded district follow the system and structure of early Bethania. Buildings generally follow in basic material that of the older structures and are sited so they do not destroy the integrity of the district. Because of the vastness of the undisturbed landscape and the siting of the later houses along the historic road system, the rather large number of non-contributing buildings does not adversely affect the overall historic character of Bethania.

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Inventory List

C = Contributing
N = Non-contributing
OB = Outbuilding
ST = Structure
SI = Site

A list number without a lettered prefix is a building.

Primary Resources are in **bold type**.

An asterisk (*) denotes a resource included in the inventory list of the 1975 Nomination. These entries specify contributing or non-contributing status and as appropriate augment and amend information in the original nomination. The Inventory List also includes complete entries for properties within the original district that were not in the 1975 inventory list. Please refer to the accompanying map, to which these entries are keyed, for the boundaries of the original and expanded district.

Survey order follows a basically clockwise direction beginning with Main Street, the primary artery in the center of the district, first the west side, then the east, and then continuing along the Back Lane and Loesch Lane, south side then north, and the remaining roads. The list ends with the landscape features, the mill site, and finally Muddy Creek.

Unless otherwise indicated, a building was constructed by the person for whom it is named.

<u>List#</u>	<u>Street#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Description/original owner-occupant (if known)</u>
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Main Street, West Side

C 1.	5500	ca.1905	1 1/2	Mat Butner Sides House ; frame bungalow with high pedimented gable roof and large pedimented gable dormers on front and rear; one-story engaged porch with tapered
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posts on brick piers, balustrade with an "X" design; aluminum sided; brick foundation. Mat Butner of Bethania married Gottlieb Sides of Kernersville. Sides bought the Levin Grabs lot in Bethania and although he died before moving, his widow Mat lived in the mid 19th c. Grabs house until she demolished it and built the present house nearby. Levin Grabs had a blacksmith shop on this lot towards the creek. Current owner Mary Agnes McCarthey is a Strupe descendant, an early Bethania family.

C	OB-1.	5500	1930	2	Garage/poultry house; weatherboarded, frame, gable front.
C	2.	5506	1910	1 1/2	Charles Griffith House; frame, two-room deep, central hall plan, weatherboarded building on brick foundation; Queen Anne characteristics; high hip roof with projecting gable bay with decorative vent in gable; large shed dormers with double windows on front and rear; one-story attached hip-roofed porch with turned posts and balustrade, decorative brackets. Mr. Griffith was with the Lehman and Butner Store for years and later owned and operated the Griffith Funeral Home in Bethania. He married Pearl Transou, daughter of Rufus (see entry #10). The Griffith House lies on a lot sectioned off from the Levin Grabs lot, (see entry #1). This lot is part of original Residential Lot #1a, first held by Phillip Transou by 1762.
C	OB-2.	5506	1920	1	Garage; weatherboarded, frame,

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- pressed-tin shingle, gable-roofed.
- C 3. 5512 ca.1935 1 **Ray Butner House;** four-bay one-room deep with back ell, brick veneered, gable-roofed building; one-story engaged porch with tapered box posts. Mr. Butner grew up in the Daniel Butner House (see entry #26) and in later life lived in the Ray Butner House with his sister. The original Joe Transou lot encompassed this lot and contained a house, a wagon shop, and an earlier log building which was one of the original Bethania houses later used as a weave room. Mrs. Eula Wolff's house was moved from this lot in the early 20th c., (see entry #22). This lot is part of original Residential Lots #1a and 2a, first held by Philip Transou by 1762.
- C OB-3. 5512 ca.1935 1 Garage/workshop; frame, standing seam metal gable-roofed building.
- C 4. 5518 ca.1920 1 1/2 **Dr. Edward F. Strickland House;** simplified, weatherboarded Queen Anne having an irregular plan with many additions, brick foundation; high gable-front roof having a hipped dormer with a decorative window; attached one-story hip-roofed wrap porch with square tapered posts and simple balustrade; leaded glass transom over entrance door, plain sidelights. Dr. Strickland built this house on the Herman H. Butner lot after the original house was gone. He was a local physician of some renown. During H.H. Butner's occupancy in the early to mid-19th c., the lot contained a house, gunsmith shop, blacksmith shop,

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- slave houses, barn, corncrib, smokehouse, bake ovens, and an apple orchard, none of which are extant. Current owners are Mike and Dorothy Holder Carter. Dorothy is descended from Michael Hauser (see entry #33). This lot encompasses part of original Residential Lot #2a first held by Philip Transou by 1762 and all of original Residential Lot #3a, first held by Johannes Beroth.
- N OB-4. 5518 ca.1965 1 Garage; gable-roofed, weatherboarded frame building on poured concrete foundation.
- N OB-5. 5518 ca.1965 1 Office; gable-roofed, weatherboarded frame building on poured concrete foundation.
- C 5. 5524 1805 2 ***Shore-Lehman House**; also known as the Jacob Shore House (see 1975 nomination, #4). Current owners are descended from early Bethania families: Grabs and Transou. Jacob Shore lived on the lot and built the present house in 1805, shortly after this, the Lehman family obtained the lot and house. The house remained in the Lehman family until the 1950s. During their occupancy, the lot contained a shoe shop north of the house, an attached kitchen and slave room, an ice house, and another well; all no longer extant. This is original Residential Lot #4a first held by Adam Kramer and part of original Residential Lot #5a first held by Michael Ranke.
- C OB-6. 5524 ca.1880 1 Well house/storage; weatherboarded and latticed frame building with standing seam metal gable roof.

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|---|--------|------|---------|---|--|
| C | OB-7. | 5524 | ca.1900 | 1 | Outbuilding; frame with board and batten siding and standing seam metal gable roof; some wood shingles visible under metal. |
| C | ST-1. | 5524 | ca.1880 | 1 | Corncrib; frame with board and batten siding and standing seam metal gable roof. |
| C | OB-8. | 5524 | ca.1920 | 1 | Privy; weatherboarded, frame with standing seam metal gable roof. |
| C | OB-9. | 5524 | ca.1900 | 1 | Barn; frame with asphalt sheeting over wood siding, standing seam metal gable roof, shed addition. |
| N | 6. | 5530 | 1948 | 2 | *Bethania Cabinetmakers Shop; also known as Antique Shop and Marlex Apartments (see 1975 nomination, #20). This lot is part of original Residential Lot #5a held by Michael Ranke. |
| N | OB-10. | 5530 | ca.1850 | 1 | White House; square notched log with standing seam metal gable roof; moved to Bethania ca. 1985 from the Germanton area, approximately eight miles northeast of Bethania; presently used as additional retail space for the Bethania Cabinetmakers. |
| C | 7. | 5536 | ca.1864 | 2 | William Stoltz House; weatherboarded, frame I-house with several rear additions; two interior chimneys at crest of gable roof; attached one-story shed-roofed front porch with turned posts, double front doors with transom and sidelights; William Stoltz probably built this house on the stone foundation of the Dr. George F. Wilson house which may have burned between 1855 and 1864. |

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Dr. Wilson had his office and pharmacy in this house for years. Current owners are Edith and Jerry Rogers; Edith spent much of her childhood in the house. The main part of the house is located on land that was originally allocated for the central square, eliminated in 1770. The rear portion of the house is on original Residential Lot #6a initially used for the first place of worship. After being used by the Gemeine (Bethania Congregation), Michael Ranke held this lot by 1762.

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| C | OB-11. 5536 | late
18th c. | 1 | *Ranke-Wilson Stone Smokehouse;
(see 1975 nomination, #15). |
| C | OB-12. 5536 | ca.1895 | 1 | Garage/shop; weatherboarded frame building with standing seam metal gable roof; originally used as a separating room for the dairy (see entry #OB-13); middle section has stone foundation. |
| C | OB-13. 5536 | ca.1915 | 2 | Barn; frame, metal-sheathed building with standing seam metal gambrel roof; originally functioned as a dairy barn and is now Ned Hipp's cabinet shop; cabinet work on the level of museum restoration presently takes place in this barn. Mr. Hipp lives in the Daniel Butner House (see entry #26). |
| C | 8. | none
late
18th c. | 2 | *Jacob Loesch House; also spelled c.Jacob Lash (see 1975 nomination, #3). The house is located in the western half of the original square, eliminated in 1770, directly astride the original central cross lane. Part of this |

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				lot was initially contained in original Residential Lot #7a first held by H. Spainhour by 1768.	
N	OB-14.	none	unknown	1	Building; log with standing seam metal gable roof; moved to Bethania ca. 1985.
C	9.	5550	ca.1930	1 1/2	Ed Oehman House; simple cross-gable roofed, weatherboarded, frame period cottage; entrance in slightly projecting gabled bay; one-story side porch with square posts and simple balustrade; brick foundation. Prior to construction of the house, this lot contained the 18th c. Joe Hauser house. His grandson Wesley Kearney had a shoe shop on the north side of the lot in the mid-19th c. Ed Oehman was the son of Augustus Oehman, a Russian man who at one time probably lived in the Hauser house and may have torn it down. The present house stands partially on the northwest quadrant of the original square, eliminated in 1770. The current lot is partially on original Residential Lot #7a, first held by Heinrich Spainhour by 1768, and original Residential Lot #8a, also first held by Heinrich Spainhour.
N	OB-15.	5550	ca.1950	1	Garage; weatherboarded, frame garage with gable roof; concrete block foundation.
C	ST-2.	5550	ca.1940	1	Chicken house; weatherboarded, frame with gable roof.
C	ST-3.	5550	ca.1920	1	Chicken house; frame with board and batten siding, gable roof.
C	10.	5556	ca.1880	2	Rufus Transou House;

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weatherboarded, frame I-house with large ell and other rear additions; exterior end chimneys; high pressed-tin shingle gable roof (raised in early 20th c.); stone foundation; attached, one-story entrance porch with turned posts and balustrades, decorative brackets, porch entrance at each end; double front doors with transom and sidelights. Rufus Transou was Clerk of Court in Forsyth County many years. He married Frances Grabs, descendant of an early family. Also visible on the lot is the stone lined cellar hole of an earlier building which was probably the Old Yellow House, 1813. The foundation was partially exposed by residents of the house in the 1970s. Some fill remains in the ruin which should be professionally excavated. The Rufus Transou lot contains part of original Residential Lot #8a first held by Heinrich Spainhour and the entirety of original Residential Lot #9a, first held by George Hauser.

C OB-16. 5556 ca.1900 1

Barn; frame with board and batten siding; standing seam metal gable roof, attached shed roofs; stone foundation; much reused materials.

C 11. 5564 ca.1900 1

*Dr. Edward Strickland Office; (see 1975 nomination, #18). Current owners are Joe Conrad and Mary Strupe Conrad. Mary grew up in the Hauser-Strupe House (see entry #12) next door. This lot is part of original Residential Lot #10a first held by Heinrich Schorer. The original log house on this lot stood into the mid-19th c. and was

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occupied by a family of slaves.

N	ST-4.	5564	ca.1965	1	Carport; frame with gable roof; weatherboarded storage closet.
C	12.	5570	ca.1808	2	*Hauser-Strupe House; (see 1975 nomination, #11). North end was original part which dates from early 19th c. Current owners are Mark Leinbach and Molly Conrad Leinbach. Molly is the daughter of Joe Conrad and Mary Strupe Conrad who live next door in the Dr. Edward Strickland Office (see entry #11). Mary Strupe Conrad grew up in the house. This lot contains part of original Residential Lot #10a first held by Heinrich Schorer and original Residential Lot #11a first held by Philip Schaus.
C	OB-17.	5570	ca.1880	1	Well house/storage; weatherboarded, frame building, pressed tin shingle gable roof; was originally open-ended, has since been enclosed. Building has been moved around yard several times; there is no well underneath presently.
C	OB-18.	5570	ca.1940	1	Outbuilding; frame with board and batten siding, standing seam metal gable roof, attached shed roof.
C	ST-5.	5570	ca.1930	1	Brooder house; frame with vertical board siding and standing seam metal shed roof.
C	ST-6.	5570	ca.1935	1	Wood shed; frame with board and batten siding and pressed tin shingle metal gable roof.
C	13.	5576	ca.1775	2	*John Christian Loesch House; also spelled John Christian Lash (see 1975 nomination, #12). Originally

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detached ca. 1830 brick kitchen is now attached to the house by a linking addition. Mr. and Mrs. John F. Butner, Sr. purchased the house in 1927 and Mrs. Butner continues to live in the house. The Butner family is descended from English speaking Moravians who originally came to the Hope Town Lot in the colonial period from Carroll's Manor, Maryland and subsequently moved to Bethania. Hope is one of the Moravian Country Congregations located in the southern part of the Wachovia Tract. The Loesch lot is part of original Residential Lot #11a and all of original Residential Lot #12a (by 1768) first held by Philip Schaus.

C	OB-19. 5576	ca.1830	1	*John Christian Loesch Smokehouse; (see 1975 nomination, #12).
C	OB-20. 5576	ca.1830	1	*John Christian Loesch Kitchen; (see 1975 nomination, #12)
C	OB-21. 5576	ca.1930	2	Carriage house; weatherboarded, frame with standing seam metal gable roof; early door; stone footings; constructed of timbers from old Loesch Store, ca. 1825, which was located on the lot north of the Loesch house and adjacent to Loesch Lane. The store was demolished in the 1920s.

(Note: entries #14 through #ST-9 lie on original Orchard Lot #12b first held by Philip Schaus.)

N	14.	none	post 1945	1 1/2	House; brick veneered, five-bay, two-room deep, gable roofed, with one exterior end chimney. Mrs. Barnard is the owner; she came to Bethania when her father bought the
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roller mill, now the Manning Mill (see entry #71). The 18th c. Bethania Tavern, built by George Hauser, Sr., was originally located on this lot; it was demolished in the latter half of the 19th c.

N	15.	none	ca.1970	1	Mobile Home.
N	ST-7.	none	ca.1945	1	Building; weatherboarded, frame with shed roof.
C	16.	5620	ca.1930	1 1/2	House; frame, aluminum sided, irregular-plan house with gable roof and front chimney. Built by Tommy Stocks and Martha Butner Stocks. She grew up in the Hauser-Reich-Butner House (see entry #32).
N	ST-8.	5620	1982	1	Well house; round brick building with conical roof supported by timber posts.
N	17.	5626	post 1945	1	House; frame, aluminum sided, L-shaped house with gable roof, interior chimney.
C	OB-22	5626	late 19th c.- early 20th c.	1	Outbuilding; weatherboarded frame with gable roof.
N	18.	5650	post 1945	1 1/2	House; weatherboarded, frame Cape Cod style house with gable roof.
N	OB-23.	5650	1980	1	Garage; weatherboarded, frame with gable roof; connected to house by a breezeway.
N	ST-9.	5650	1990	1	Gazebo; frame with lattice.
N	19.	none	ca.1970	1	U.S. Post Office; brick veneered, gable front building. The structure lies in original Upland Field #12c first held by the Gemeine (Bethania Congregation).

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|------------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|-------|--|
| N | 20. | 5680 | post 1945 | 1 1/2 | House; brick veneered, nine bay, ranch style house with gable roof, one interior chimney. |
| N | 21. | 5690 | post 1945 | 1 1/2 | House; brick veneered, L-shaped with one exterior end chimney. |
| N | ST-10. | 5690 | post 1945 | 1 | Well house; brick veneered, gable roof. |
| Main Street, East Side | | | | | |
| C | 22. | 5505 | late 19th-early 20th c. | 1 1/2 | Eula Wolff House; frame, weatherboarded, three bay, one-room deep, gable roof main block; large two-story gable roof addition across the entire rear facade, interior stone chimney; attached one-story gable-roofed portico with turned posts; side screened porch; aluminum sided. Main block of house was moved from Ray Butner lot (see entry #3) pre 1935. Mrs. Eula Wolff's sons continue to own property in Bethania. The Lehman-Butner Store, established in 1836 and first housed in an 18' X 30' building, stood on part of this lot and operated into the 20th c. The original store was replaced by a large two-story building in the later 19th c., which has since been demolished. This lot contains part of an original lower cross lane and part of original Residential Lot #24a first held by Peter Senert by 1766. |
| C | OB-24. | 5505 | ca.1900 | 1 | Smokehouse; frame, board and batten siding with standing seam metal gable roof, door in gable end. |
| C | 23. | 5511 | ca.1848 | 2 | *Ed Butner House; (see 1975 |

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				nomination, #13). The house is used as four apartments; Edith Strupe Henderson and Elaine Strupe Callahan, sisters to Frances Strupe Conrad (see entry #36) live in the house which is owned by Fay Beroth, daughter of Eula Wolff (see entry #22). This lot contains original Residential Lot #23a first held by Christoph Schmidt and part of original Residential Lot #24a, first held by Peter Senert.	
C	24.	5519	late 18th c.-early	2	*Abraham Transou House; (see 1975 nomination, #5). In the early to mid-19th c., Thomas Schaub occupied the lot and operated a shop on the south side of the lot for the manufacture, repair, and painting of carriages and buggies. The second floor of the shop was often used by Bethania residents for viewing stars and planets in the night sky. This lot is original Residential Lot #22a first held by Karl Opitz prior to 1763.
C	OB-25.	5519	ca.1830	1	Outbuilding; weatherboarded, frame, standing seam metal gable roof; early board and batten door with strap hinges.
N	OB-26.	5519	1950	1	Outbuilding; frame with board and batten siding, standing seam metal roof.
C	25.	none	late 18th c.-early 19th c.	2	*Solomon Transou House; (see 1975 nomination, #6). Current owner Phil Sheek is a descendant of Solomon Transou; however, the house passed through other families before Mr. Sheek acquired it. Solomon Transou had a wagon shop south of the house in the first half of the 19th c. which was used

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					in the mid-19th c. as a tailor shop by William and Henry Lehman. William lived in the house at that time. The shop is no longer standing. This lot is original Residential Lot #21a first held by Heinrich Biefell.
N	ST-11.	none	post 1945	1	Carport; frame, gable roof; storage closet.
C	26.	5531	late 18th c.- early 19th c.	2	*Daniel Butner House; (see 1975 nomination, #9). Current owners have restored the house and it has local historic property designation by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County/Kernersville Historic Properties Commission. This lot is original Residential Lot #20a first held by Balthasar Hege. In 1820, his granddaughter Elizabeth married Daniel Butner who built the present house.
C	OB-27.	5531	ca.1910	1	Smokehouse; frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable roof, door in gable end; partial wood shingle roof under metal.
C	27.	none	1852	2	*Moravian Church Parsonage; (see 1975 nomination, #14). This house was moved in the mid-20th c. from just south of the church to its present location, which is the rear of original Residential Lot #19a first held by Gottfried Grabs in 1759.
C	28.	5537	early 20th c.	2	Speas House; weatherboarded, frame irregular plan house with projecting gable front bay, interior chimney, several additions to rear; attached one-story hip-roofed wrap porch with Tuscan

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columns; stone foundation. This house is on the lot which was originally occupied in 1759 by the first family in Bethania, Br. and Sr. Gottfried Grabs. The property remained in the Grabs family until Mr. Speas purchased it in the late 19th c. The Speas House lies partially on the southeast quadrant of the original central square, eliminated in 1770, and partially on original Residential Lot #19a first held by Gottfried Grabs.

C	SI-1.	none	from 1759	n.a.	*God's Acre; (see 1975 nomination, #2). This graveyard was allotted to the Gemeine (Bethania Congregation) as part of Reuter's original Bethania plan in 1759 and has been expanded several times since.
C	29.	none	1807	2	*Bethania Moravian Church; (see 1975 nomination, #1). This lot was first allocated to the Gemeine (Bethania Congregation) in 1759.
C	30.	5555	ca.1880	2	Henry Stoltz House; frame I-house with ell and additions on rear; exterior end chimneys, standing seam metal gable roof, vinyl sided, brick foundation; attached one-story hip-roofed porch with turned posts and balustrades, decorative brackets, double front doors with sidelights. A former hollow tile milk house (see entry #OB-28) is attached by an addition to the rear of the house. Current owners are Grady and Deborah Thompson. Deborah is Henry Stoltz's great granddaughter. Prior to construction of the present house, a double house, the old Samuel Strup house, stood on the lot. This lot comprises original

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Residential Lot #16a first held by Friedrich Schore, Sr. until 1762 and original Residential Lot #17a first held by Johanes Strub.

C	OB-28.	5555	ca.1920	1	Milk House; hollow tile, massive interior end brick chimney projects slightly, gable roof; presently attached to house by rear addition.
N	OB-29.	5555	ca.1960	1	Garage; frame, vinyl siding, standing seam metal gable roof.
C	OB-30.	5555	ca.1910	1	Barn; frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable roof; used as a granary/garage.
C	ST-12.	5555	ca.1910	1	Hog pen; frame with horizontal siding, standing seam metal shed roof.
N	31.	5565	1958	1	House; frame with board and batten siding, gable roof. Owners are Jo Conrad Butner and Johnny Butner. Johnny is the son of Nona Butner, Mrs. John F. Butner, Sr. (see entry #13). Elias Schaub lived in a late 18th c.-early 19th c. house on the lot. His two-story shop south of the house contained a jeweler's shop at the north end and a gunsmith shop at the south. A garden and "bee palace" was located between the house and shop. It was in Mr. Schaub's house that the Union General Stoneman of the famous "Stoneman's Raid" was quartered while the Union troops passed through Bethania in the Easter week of April 10, 1865. This lot is comprised of part of original Residential Lot #14a first held by Martin Hauser and original Residential Lot #15a first held by Michael Hauser (see entry #33).

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N	OB-31.	5565	1989	1	Garage; vinyl sided, frame with gable roof.
N	OB-32.	5565	1975	1	Outbuilding; frame, vertical board siding with gable roof.
C	32.	5575	ca.1770	2	*Hauser-Reich-Butner House ; also known as the Reich-Strupe-Butner House and locally as the Cornwallis House (see 1975 nomination, #8). Current owners are Butner descendants. The property is designated locally by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County/Kernersville Historic Properties Commission. George Hauser, Sr. (1730-1801) probably built this house in 1770s. It is on a lot comprised of original Residential Lot #13a first held by Peter Hauser by 1768 and original Residential Lot #14a first held by Martin Hauser.
C	OB-33	5575	ca.1940	1	Smokehouse; weatherboarded, frame with standing seam metal shed roof.
C	ST-13.	5575	ca.1940	1	Brooder house; weatherboarded, frame with standing seam metal shed roof; reused sash from ca. 1820.
N	OB-34.	5575	post 1945	1	Outbuilding; frame with pressboard siding and gable roof.
C	OB-35.	5575	ca.1880	1	Barn; frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable roof; shed addition; stone foundation; reused early sash.
C	33.	5605	pre 1789	2	*Michael Hauser House (see 1975 nomination, #7). This lot is shown on the 1765 Bethania Lot Distribution Map as a special lot split from original Orchard Lot #13b, the only agricultural lot so

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divided in this manner. This lot was first held by Michael Hauser (1731-1789) by 1765. Michael Hauser also held original Residential Lot #15a (see entry #31). Although the intended use of this unique lot in the Orchard Lot section is unknown, Michael Hauser probably built the present house.

N OB-36. 5605 ca.1970 1

Workshop; frame with vertical siding, flat roof.

N 34. 5611 ca.1950 1

House; L-shaped frame cottage with gable roof; front screened porch; also lies on the special lot split from Orchard Lot #13b (see entry #33).

(Note: Entries #35 through #40 lie on original Orchard Lot #13b first held by George Peter Hauser.)

C 35. none 1886 2

Parmenio Stoltz House; weatherboarded frame I-house with rear ell; exterior end chimneys; gable roof, stone foundation; attached one-story hip-roofed porch with tapered posts on built-up wood block piers, decorative brackets; single front door with transom and sidelights; deteriorated. This house is on a lot which had the late 18th c. Adam Butner homestead in which eight Butner children were born, including H.H. Butner (see entry #4). Parmenio Stoltz, son of Simon Stoltz who lived on the opposite side of the street, acquired the lot after the old Butners died out. He subsequently built the present house on this lot.

C OB-37. none ca.1910 1

Barn; frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable

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roof.

C OB-38. none ca.1920 1 Storage shed; frame with board and batten siding, standing seam metal gable roof, door in gable end.

C 36. 5625 late 18th c. 2 ***Hauser-Grabs-Conrad House**; also known as the Grabs-Conrad House (see 1975 nomination, #10). This house was the last house in Bethania on the east side of Main Street through most of the 19th c. The Grabs family acquired the house ca. 1855 and it remains in the family today. The current owner is Frances Strupe Conrad who grew up in the Hauser-Strupe House (see entry #12). She is a great niece of Rev. Walter Grabs who owned the house in the early 20th c. The front sitting room of the house served as Bethania Post Office during the Civil War and Amelia Stoltz Grabs, mother of Walter, was postmistress.

C 37. 5639 ca.1930 1 **House**; weatherboarded, frame with gable roof and attached carport; house was used as a print shop by Rev. Walter Grabs and was located behind the parsonage with a garage underneath; moved in 1940s by A.D. Wolff, husband of Frances Conrad's aunt Eula Strupe Wolff, (see entries #36 and #22).

N 38. 5639 post 1945 1 Mobile Home.

N 39. 5647 post 1945 1 **House**; frame with aluminum siding, three bay, two-room deep with gable roof, interior chimney, attached garage.

C 40. 5655 ca.1910 1 **Professor J.W. Daniel House**; running bond brick house; gable-

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roofed main block with shorter gable front wings at each end; attached flat-roofed porch with square tapered posts on brick piers, between wings. Windows are 1/1 sash; windows on south front wing have been blocked up and a smaller window cut between them; aluminum siding has been added to the three secondary sides of the house. Prof. Daniel moved to Bethania and married Bess Lehman. He was the principal of Bethania High School for many years; his wife was the music teacher.

Back Lane (Seidel Lane), South Side

N	41.	5526	ca.1955	1	House; weatherboarded, frame, gable front shotgun, one-bay main facade, standing seam metal roof. The house lies on original Orchard Lot #1b first held by Philip Transou.
N	OB-39	none	post 1945	1	Outbuilding; concrete block with skim coat of plaster, gable metal roof; used as a meat processing facility; the building lies on original Orchard Lot #2b first held by Philip Transou.
N	42.	5528	post 1945	1	Mobile home; attached shed porch. The structure lies on original Orchard Lot #2b first held by Philip Transou.
N	43.	5530	post 1945		House; very irregularly configured frame house built around an earlier structure; multi-gabled roof; aluminum sided. The house lies on original Orchard Lot #3b first held by Johannes Beroth.
C	44.	none	1909, remodeled	1	*Old Schoolhouse; also known as Pythian Hall (see 1975 nomination,

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		1930s		#19). First high school in Forsyth County. Originally two stories, lowered to one in 1930s. Currently used as headquarters of the Bethania Historical Association. The building lies on original Orchard Lot #A.b first held by the Gemeine (Bethania Congregation) and continuing in such ownership presently.	
N	45.	208	post 1950	2	House; frame with gable roof, main facade wall dormers, aluminum sided; main house built around the late 19th c. Billy Stoltz wagon shop which was located on Main Street where the Bethania Cabinetmakers now stands (see entry #6). The house lies on original Orchard lot #4b first held by Adam Kramer.
N	OB-40.	208	post 1950	1	Garage; gable roofed concrete block with attached shed.
N	ST-14.	208	post 1950	1	Chicken house; weatherboarded frame with standing seam metal roof.
N	46.	none	ca.1790	1 1/2	Swaim House; single pen log with gable roof, presumably built ca. 1790; rear ell added; moved 1970 from Broadbay Township in Forsyth County, near highways 311 and 109 (approximately 20 miles away). The house lies on original Orchard Lot #5b first held by Michael Ranke.
N	OB-41.	none	early	1	Outbuilding, weatherboarded, frame 20th c.with gable roof, moved to the site.
C	47.	none	late 19th c.	1	*Thomas B. Loesch Woolen Mill; also spelled Thomas B. Lash (see 1975 nomination, #16). Has been used as a residence for years. The

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Lot #6b first held by Michael
Ranke.

C	OB-42.	none	ca.1915	1	Carriage house; frame with board and batten siding and standing seam metal gable roof, prior wood shingle roof; recently attached shed roof.
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Loesch Lane, South Side

(Note: Entries #48 through #ST-15 lie in original orchard lot #6b first held by Michael Ranke.)

N	48.	none	ca.1950	1	House; simple frame with asbestos shingles, gable roof, interior chimney.
N	OB-43.	none	ca.1950	1	Garage/storage; frame with flush vertical board siding, shed roof.
N	49.	2400	post 1945	1	House; simple frame house with front gable roof and recessed corner porch sheltered by slightly projecting gable.
N	ST-15.	2400	post 1945	1	Carport; frame with board and batten siding, shed roof.

(Note: Entries #50-52 lie in original Bottom Lot #VII)

N	50.	2410	1950	1 1/2	House; gable roofed frame ranch with hipped roof "split-level" wing at one end. Current owner is Bud Stoltz grandson of Henry Stoltz (see entry #30).
N	OB-44.	2410	post 1950	1	Workshop; frame with plywood walls, standing seam metal gable roof.
N	OB-45.	2410	1952	1	Shed; open frame shed with storage building across rear; shed roof.

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N	ST-16	2410	1958	1	Hog pen; frame with vertical board siding, shed roof.
N	51.	none	post 1945	1	Mobile Home.
N	52.	none	post 1985	1	Mobile Home.
(Note: Entries #53 through #ST-17 lie in original Bottom Lot #IX)					
C	53.	2460	early 20th c.	1 1/2	Hunter House ; frame bungalow with gable roof; large shed dormer on front and a smaller one on rear; two interior chimneys at crest of roof; attached one-story porch with gable roof, square posts on brick piers, triangle brackets at eaves, front door with sidelights; shingles on gables and dormers; brick foundation. House was built by Mr. Porter for his daughter Elsie who married Roscoe Hunter. The house remains in the Hunter family, who own much of the land at the end of Loesch Lane.
C	OB-46.	2460	ca.1930	1	Outbuilding; frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable roof.
N	ST-17.	2460	ca.1950	1	Chicken house; frame with shed roof.
N	54.	none	ca.1985	1	Mobile home, double wide.
Loesch Lane, North Side					
N	55.	2335	post 1945	1	House ; simple frame gable-roofed with attached gable entrance porch; aluminum siding. The house lies on original Orchard Lot #11b first held by Philip Schaus.
N	OB-47.	2335	post 1945	1	Outbuilding; small frame shed. The building lies in original Orchard

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					Lot #10b first held by Heinrich Schorer.
N	56.	none	ca. 1985	1	House; split-level veneered in brick and vertical boards. The house lies in original Orchard Lot #7b first held by Heinrich Spainhour.
N	57.	none	post 1945	1	Mobile home, double wide. This structure lies in an original Upland Field #19c first held by Gottfried Grabs.
N	58.	2431	post 1945	1	Mobile home.
C	59.	2435	ca.1930	1	House; simple frame gable-roofed, aluminum sided; house was built by Mr. Roscoe Hunter for his daughter Eunice Hunter Hines. Her sister Becky Hunter Adkins lived in the house at a later time. (see entry #53).
N	ST-18.	2435	post 1945	1	Carport; frame with gable roof.
N	OB-48.	2435	post 1945	1	Garage; frame with gable roof, aluminum sided.
N	ST-19.	2435	post 1945	1	Well house; frame with gable roof, aluminum sided.
N	60.	2529	post 1945	1	Mobile home.
N	OB-49.	2529	post 1945	1	Horse Barn; frame with vertical wood siding; monitored gable roof.
N	61.	2535	post 1945	1	House; gable-roofed brick-veneered ranch with attached garage.
N	OB-50.	2535	post 1945	2	Garage/storage; concrete block and frame with gable roof.
N	OB-51.	2535	post 1945	1	Outbuilding; small, frame with vertical wood siding and shed roof.

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Stoneman Place, East Side

N 62. 5629 ca.1970 1 1/2 **House;** brick veneered "split-level." The house lies in original Upland Field #16c first held by Friedrich Schorer, Sr.

Bethania-Rural Hall Road, South Side

C SI-2. none from 1845 n.a. **African Methodist-Episcopal Zion Church Graveyard;** also known as AME Zion Church; laid out in 1845 on a hill just north of the 18th c. Bethania-Bethabara Road (see entry #ST-28H). The graveyard is in continuous use by the congregation which worships in the adjacent building (see entry #63); The first grave is that of Millie Lash, January 7, 1847, which has a 20th c. granite marker. The site is on the eastern hill slope and is grass with some cedars and a large hardwood; vertical granite stones mark many of the graves with some stone markers horizontal to the ground; several graves are unmarked.

N 63. none 1926, 1950 1 **African Methodist-Episcopal Zion Church;** also known as AME Zion Church; gable-roofed Parish Hall is the 1926 weatherboarded frame sanctuary with a 1950 brick veneer and some interior remodelling; attached high gable-roofed brick-veneered sanctuary with steeple, dates from 1950; congregation originally founded as a Negro Moravian Society of the Bethania Moravian Church in 1845. Original building of log was located nearby

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and dedicated October 1850.
Graveyard is adjacent to present
building (see entry #SI-2).

C 64. none ca.1880 1 1/2

J. Loften Lash House;
weatherboarded frame, three bay;
originally one-room deep with gable
roof, exterior end chimney and
interior chimney; 1920s rear
expansion incorporates timbers from
the old Loesch Store (see entry
#OB-21) and enlarged the house to
two rooms deep; attached one-story
hip-roofed front porch with turned
posts and balustrade; deteriorated.
J. Loften Lash was a significant
member of the black community and
minister of the AME Zion Church
during the late 19th c. and early
20th c. (see entries #SI-2 and 63).
His granddaughter India Glen Martin
lives next door and many of his
descendants live in the area (see
entry #69).

Bethania-Rural Hall Road, North Side

N ST-20. none post 1985 1

Pump Station; brick-veneered and
poured concrete, flat-roofed. This
structure lies in original Orchard
Lot #16b first held by Friedrich
Schorer.

N 65. 2131 ca.1970 1 1/2

House; brick-veneered "split-
level." The house lies in original
Orchard Lot #18b first held by
Johanes Strub.

N 66. 2129 ca.1970 1 1/2

House; brick-veneered "split-
level." The house lies in original
Orchard Lot #18b first held by
Johanes Strub.

N 67. 2125 ca.1970 1 1/2

House; brick-veneered "split-

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level."

N 68. none post 1945 1

African Methodist-Episcopal Zion Church Parsonage; also known as AME Zion Church; simple frame, gable-roofed with one exterior end chimney; gabled entrance porch and asbestos siding.

Walker Road, South Side

C 69. 2255 ca.1900 1 1/2

Glen-Martin House; frame, three-bay, two-room deep with gable roof and gable dormer of double windows on front; asphalt siding over weatherboard; two interior chimneys at roof crest; attached one-story front porch with plain posts; rear one-story ell with enclosed shed porches. India Glen Martin is the granddaughter of J. Lofton Lash (see entry #64). Her parents built this house.

C ST-21. 2255 ca.1920 1

Chicken house; weatherboarded with shed roof.

C OB-52. 2255 ca.1920 1

Privy; weatherboarded with shed roof.

N 70. 2206 ca.1980 1

House; modernistic; frame with diagonal wood siding, casement windows, and gable roof.

N OB-53 2206 ca.1980 1

Garage; frame with vertical board siding, gable roof.

N 71. none ca.1980 1 1/2

House; modernistic; frame with vertical wood siding, casement windows, and multiple shed roofs.

N 72. 2200 ca.1980 1 1/2

House; simple frame with vertical wood siding, one-story porch across front facade, gable roof.

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Bethania Road, North Side

C	73.	none	ca.1925	1	Charlie's Garage ; gable-roofed, hollow tile with attached shed. The garage was built by A.D. Wolff and is now owned and operated by his son Charlie Wolff (see entry #22). This lot contains part of original Residential Lot #24a first held by Peter Senert by 1766.
C	74.	5455	1899	2	*Lehman-Butner Roller Mill ; also known as the Manning Mill (see 1975 nomination, #17). This lot contains part of original Orchard Lot #24b first held by Peter Senert.
N	OB-54	5455	ca.1950	1	Storage facility; concrete block with gable roof, weatherboard on gable.
N	ST-22	5455	ca.1975	n.a.	Silo; metal frame, corrugated metal sided.
N	ST-23	5455	ca.1975	n.a.	Silo; metal frame, corrugated metal sided.
N	ST-24	5455	ca.1975	n.a.	Silo; metal frame, corrugated metal sided.
N	75.	5445	ca.1975	1 1/2	House ; "split-level" veneered in brick and vertical wood siding. This lot contains part of original Orchard Lot #24b first held by Peter Senert.
N	OB-55	5445	ca.1980	1	Outbuilding; frame with vertical wood siding, gable roof.
N	76.	5439	ca.1975	2	House ; weatherboarded frame Colonial Revival, slightly recessed porch with monumental posts. This

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lot contains part of Orchard Lot #24b first held by Peter Senert and part of original Upland Field #24c first held by Peter Senert.

N	OB-56.	5439	ca.1975	1	Horse barn; frame with gable roof.
N	77.	5375	ca.1955	1	Bethania Garage; two concrete block, flat-roofed buildings; partially in original Bottom #X.
N	78.		ca.1975		
N	79.	5391	ca.1960	1	House; frame ranch with brick veneer.
N	ST-25.	5391	ca.1970	n.a.	Swimming pool; concrete pool with concrete deck.
N	ST-26.	5391	ca.1960	1	Chicken house; frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal roof.
N	ST-27.	5391	ca.1960	1	Shed; frame with standing seam metal roof; corncrib under one end, tractor storage at other.
N	OB-57.	5391	ca.1960	1	Barn; frame on concrete block, vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable roof, attached sheds.

Landscape Features

C ST-28. n.a. 1759 n.a. Historic Road System;

The Road system of Bethania was put into place in the original Reuter plan of Bethania, implemented in 1759, and much of that structure remains in place into the present. Reuter made particular reference to the roads of the Town Lot, calling them an "important item" and saying, "They must be specially examined not only in regard to the streets, but also in relation to the lots, so that they provide access to all of them." He stated, "I should maintain my roads in an orderly manner and let them steer the way." (Hartley and Boxley, 1989:19) This road system served well the internal

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needs of Bethania as well as the external world by connecting with the Great Wagon Road a mile and half to the southeast. Although parts of the original system have been paved, and some segments have been abandoned, the original system continues to provide the basic framework for Bethania. The system consists of the following roads:

- A. Main Street.
- B. Back Lane (presently called Seidel Lane).
- C. Loesch Lane
- D. Lane behind eastern residential lots.
- E. Avenue to God's Acre.
- F. Bethania Road, known into the 19th c. as the Stage Road to Salem; also lies along the path of the mid-19th c. Plank Road, until its entry into the south end of Bottom #XII.
- G. Road at foot of God's Acre hill.
- H. Bethania-Bethabara Road.
- I, J, K. Field roads.

C SI-3. n.a. 1759 n.a. Orchard Lots;

The Orchard Lots originated as 26 two and one half acre lots allocated to the occupants of the Residential Lots as extensions for orchards, gardens, farm buildings, and other domestic activities. The Orchard Lots continue to provide Bethania with a surrounding environment of gardens, pasture, woodlots, and open space. The boundaries of certain Orchard Lots continue to be delineated by field fencing, particularly on those lots used for cattle grazing and horse pasture (south of God's Acre and in the west Orchard Lots). The Orchard Lots abutting Main Street, the Back Lane, Loesch Lane, Bethania-Rural Hall Road, and Bethania Road have seen some residential growth immediately along the historic roadways. Reuter, in his discussion of the road system, stated that the town should be laid out in a regular manner so that it could grow, even if this was not the present intention. He said the lanes laid out behind the residential lots would be good for this purpose (see entry #ST-28). Presently within the Orchard Lots there are approximately 27 houses, 12 outbuildings, 8 structures, the Pump House, Old Schoolhouse, and Manning Mill. The majority of these are on Main Street, the Back Lane and Loesch Lane. On either side of Main Street north of Loesch Lane there is one Orchard Lot lying parallel to the road. Here the houses reflect the 18th century expansion of the town into these Orchard Lots. The lots on the Back Lane containing houses correspond closely to the original Orchard Lots which lie perpendicular to the road. The lots on Loesch Lane containing houses lie completely in one Orchard Lot on the south side where this lot parallels the road and lie in several

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Orchard Lots on the north side which lie perpendicular to the road. In all cases, the houses are sited to face the road and generally lie within 100 feet of the road.

N	OB-58.	none	ca.1950	1	Barn; frame, metal gable roof with attached sheds. Located west of the Back Lane in original Orchard Lot #3 b.
N	ST-29.	none	post 1945	1	Picnic shelter; gable roofed, frame open shelter with interior chimney; playground; located behind Bethania Moravian Church (see entry #29) and in original Orchard Lot #21b.

C	SI-4.	n.a.	1759	n.a.	Upland Fields;
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Upland Fields of the original plan continue in agricultural use, particularly to the east of the upper Orchard and east Orchard. These outlying fields continue primarily in fenced pasture and hay fields and are clearly delineated by fences, tree lines, and cultivation patterns. The Upland Fields were a more abundant type of land and individuals could have as much as they could pay for in rent.

The 1765 Bethania Lot Plan Map shows 35 Upland Fields; however, because of subdivision growth many of these original fields have been omitted from this nomination. The largest acreage of original Upland Fields which remain undeveloped and in agricultural use (original Upland Fields #iid, #iie, #iif) are located in the far eastern point of the amended and expanded district. Due to the scarcity of undisturbed Upland Field acreage, these upland lots have particular significance.

N	OB-59	n.a.	ca.1950	1	Shed; frame with vertical board siding on three sides, metal shed roof.
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C	SI-5.	n.a.	1759	n.a.	Bottom Lots;
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The Black Walnut Bottom fields continue in agricultural production or wetland in the expanded district and are prime farmland. They provide corn soybeans, and other crops as well as important vistas. Field fencing is found in Bottoms IV, IX, XIII, and XIV to separate agricultural activities

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and for the control of livestock. Fencing is wood post and wire and wood post and rail. The Bottom was regarded as a scarce and valuable resource from the first years of Moravian occupation in Wachovia. The total Bottom Land was calculated by Reuter at 130 acres. Bishop Spangenberg knew of the rich bottomlands along this section of Muddy Creek because cane growing there provided forage for Bethabara cattle which had been wintered in the Black Walnut Bottom as early as 1753.

The significant Bottom #I containing eight fields was omitted from the expansion because of the presence of a nonconforming automobile junkyard there. The Bottoms included in the expansion are: Bottoms II - VII and IX - XIV. Bottom XIV bears a number assigned by the preparers of this nomination because this bottom lies north of the 1765 Bethania Lot Distribution Map area and it is not known if a number was ever given to it; however, it is known from the Reuter Great Map that lots were assigned in this bottom. On the ca. 1765 Bethania Lot Distribution Map, the Bottoms contain 61 fields of approximately five acres or less, with the average being approximately two acres.

Bottom land acreage remains in scarce supply within the amended and expanded district and in fact has been diminished by the loss of Bottom I to the non-contributing junkyard and part of Bottom III to commercial filling from Causeway Drive. The Black Walnut Bottom in its entirety is a key element of the expanded area.

N	OB-60.	none	ca.1960	1 1/2	Barn; frame with vertical and horizontal board siding, standing seam metal gable roof. Located in Bottom IV south of Bethania Road.
N	ST-30.	none	ca.1960	1	Shed; frame open shed with standing seam metal shed roof. Located in Bottom IV south of Bethania Road.
N	OB-61.	none	ca.1970	1	Horse barn; frame gable roofed. Located in Bottom IX south of Loesch Lane.
N	OB-62.	none	ca.1970	1	Storage barn; frame gable roofed. Located in Bottom IX south of Loesch Lane.
N	ST-31.	none	ca.1970	n.a.	Riding ring; Wood post and rail; located south of Loesch Lane in Bottom IX.

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N	OB-63.	none	ca.1960	1 1/2	Horse barn; frame gable roofed. Located west of Bethania- Tobaccoville Road in Bottom XIV.
N	ST-32.	none	ca.1960	n.a.	Riding ring; wood post and rail; located west of Bethania- Tobaccoville Road in Bottom XIV.
C	SI-6.	none	1784	n.a.	Bethania Grist Mill; see Exhibit A.

The mill complex includes:

- a. Mill Ruin
- b. Dam
- c. Race Ruin
- d. Mill Pond Bottom
- e. Building Ruin
- f. Building Ruin

The ruins of the Bethania Grist Mill are visible above ground in the form of stone and timber remains of the dam with the mill pond bottom lying upstream, earthwork sections of the race, two visible cellar holes lying along the race, and a mill building cellar lying at the end of the race. The visible remains of the dam consist of a laid stone abutment against a steep bluff and the remains of cobble fill from a crib abutment 70 feet across the creek beyond the opposite bank. Within the creek, portions of a timber frame dam are visible which include mud sills, lower horizontal bents, portions of rear sheet piling, and mortises for the upper bents. Within the 70 foot length of the original dam, 35 feet on the north end is buried in approximately six feet of sand bank. This buried section, which includes the crib structure, may contain preserved remains of the upper structure of the hollow frame dam. This upper structure could include race gates and portions of the crib and dam. About 200 feet downstream from the dam ruin, a suspected cellar hole of approximately 25 feet square and an estimated visible depth of six feet is cut into the creek bank between the race location and Muddy Creek. This ruin shows evidences of stone construction. Downstream from this ruin, approximately 100 feet of race has been obliterated by sewer line right-of-way. It is not known whether subsurface evidences of the race remain in this cleared right-of-way. Beyond this right-of-way, a 100 foot section of the race is found 12 feet wide and three feet deep against which a second ruin is observed, approximately 25 feet square with a reported depth of 10 feet, recently filled by Long Creek Club staff. Beyond this ruin, fill for a tee of the golf course buried a 100 foot portion of the race and it is not known

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whether the feature has been disturbed or is intact under the tee fill. Beyond this tee, continuing downstream, about 250 feet of well defined race is cut into a hillside which lies against the floodplain of Muddy Creek. The embankment away from the hillside is an earthwork created by fill from a borrow pit cut into the Muddy Creek bottomland with the other bank of the race formed by the hillside itself. At this location the race is approximately 25 feet wide and 4 feet deep with the floor of the race an estimated six feet above floodplain. This clearly visible race extends to the ruin of the mill, at which point an opening in the earthen embankment indicates the probable location of the mill wheel. It is at present undetermined whether the wheel was an overshot or undershot, but adjacent to this opening, a 30 foot wide depression with 12 feet of exposed stone wall clearly shows the location of the mill structure. This mill structure has been partially buried by fill laid in by Long Creek Club and the depth of the ruin is undetermined. Between the mill ruin and Muddy Creek, the sewer line right of way has obscured a large portion of the tail race, but a segment of this feature remains visible in the bank adjacent to Muddy Creek. This mill ruin has great potential for providing information about mill technology and hydraulics and mill technology selected by the Bethania Moravians.

The mill was originally owned by the Bethania Moravian Church and was operated under a partnership through contract with the Bethania Congregation. The partnership included Bros. Michael Ranke, George Hauser, Sr. Heinrich Schorer, and Peter Hauser; Jacob Stoltz was the miller. Outsiders, as well as Bethanians used the mill to grind grain and travelers from a long distance could be lodged at the mill. It is known that a second structure was built at the mill to house Jacob Stoltz because it was improper for a single man to live in the mill where unmarried men and women must lodge overnight when bringing grain to be ground. The four Bethania mill partners died before 1823 and church records did not show who inherited their mill rights. George Hauser's son-in-law, Abraham Conrad, gave a bond of \$320 for the mill site and 80 acres when the mill was sold September 20, 1823. The mill was destroyed by fire set by Civil War deserters in 1865. It is not recorded from which side the deserters came.

C SI-7. n.a. n.a. n.a. **Muddy Creek;**

Muddy Creek forms the backbone of Bethania and the expanded National Register District. Beyond Bethania, Muddy Creek forms the basic structure of the 100,000 acre Wachovia Tract which contains the Bethania Town Lot and five other colonial Town Lots, each of which lies on either the main channel or a fork of Muddy Creek. Within the Bethania Town Lot and in

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terms of the National Register Historic District Amendment and Boundary Increase, the creek provided the industrial power for the first grist mill, 1784 (see entry #SI-6) and its associated features, as well as other mills known to have been located on the creek. The Black Walnut Bottom, one of the main reasons for the location of Bethania, was formed and sustained by periodic flooding of Muddy Creek. The Residential Lots of Bethania lie on a low saddle directly above these bottoms and in a close relationship to the creek.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Community Planning and Development
Exploration/Settlement
Industry

Period of Significance

1759-1940

Significant Dates

1759
1770

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various/Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See Continuation Sheet, Section 8, Page 1.

See continuation sheet

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8. Statement of Significance

The 1975 National Register nomination for Bethania focused on the architectural artifacts of the twenty-four town or Residential Lots in Bethania's 1759 town plan. Subsequent research has revealed that the town plan for Bethania was much more complex than the 1975 nomination indicates, as it included an integrated and extensive system of "outlots" surrounding these twenty-four Residential Lots. Both the outlots and the Residential Lots were contained within a 2000-acre "Town Lot" allocated to Bethania by the Moravian church. In a broad sense, this amendment to the 1975 nomination is intended to recognize and record the historical landscape surrounding the Residential Lots laid out by the Moravian surveyor, Christian Philip Gottlieb Reuter, in 1759. The amended nomination also will clarify some details of the 1975 nomination such as the exact period of significance and the completion of the inventory list. Whereas the 1975 nomination was unclear about when the period of significance ended, this amendment updates the original nomination with a specific end of the period for the entire, expanded district in 1940. The amended area of outlots, in tandem with the already-nominated Residential Lots, is significant because it illustrates the agricultural patterns of the 1759 Bethania Town Lot, a rare example of a German, "open field" agricultural village. The Bethania Town Lot, when studied in its entirety, is also a significant example of Moravian community planning and development. Bethania is the sole example of an open field agricultural village in the six colonial Moravian Town Lots of Wachovia, which were Bethabara, Bethania, Salem, Friedberg, Friedland and Hope (Hartley 1987:62). None of the other colonial towns of North Carolina demonstrates this form, which was a product of Moravian heritage combined with the requirements of a hostile frontier. Systems of roadways and field plantings were the result of the master plan devised by Reuter and are still evident in the late 20th century. In addition to the areas of significance of agriculture and community planning, the amended area of the Bethania Town Lot contains some 18th century roadbeds which were significant in the exploration and settlement of the entire area, and it also contains the above-ground remains of an 18th century mill site of industrial importance that is likely to yield information on 18th century mill technology, commercialism and trade.

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Historic Contexts and Background

The Bethania Town Lot was to be the first of the "villages of the Lord," compact agricultural villages contained within the Wachovia Tract and occupied by members or friends of the Moravian Church (Thorp 1986:22). Moravian Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenberg had stated that settlement by the Moravians should initially be in compact villages. In 1752, as Spangenberg was searching the Granville Tract where Wachovia would ultimately be located, he noted in his diary that the region contained the hunting lands of the Catawba and the Cherokee Indians and that the Seneca passed through the area. He cautioned that the Indians were resentful of whites and dangerous, and he took this into consideration when selecting the site for the village of Bethania (Fries 1922: 48-49). Thus Reuter, the surveyor, was required to design a planned town which would provide safety on a hostile frontier during the time of the Cherokee War. At the same time, the Town Lot and its village were to provide a structure allowing successful growth of a variety of cultivated crops as well as a foundation for a variety of craftsmen. The 1759 plans for the town accommodated Spangenberg's specific requirement that the residents of the town be in close proximity to each other for support and protection by applying a design dating from the Middle Ages in Europe. This design has been called both a German agricultural town and a German linear town and consists of a core group of residences surrounded by "open field" agriculture. It is related to the early European village form called "Landschaft" (Stilgoe 1982: 12-21).

Initially, 2000-acres were set aside within Wachovia for the Bethania Town lot. In Reuter's 1760 notes, he explained several of the points which had guided him in the layout of the sub-lots within the Town Lot. His plan for the entire Town lot was divided into four categories of land use: a) the residential category, subdivided into twenty-four Residential Lots, b) Orchard Lots (see entry #SI-3), c) Bottom Land Lots (see entry #SI-5), and d) Upland Lots (see entry #SI-4). Each of the twenty-four Residential Lots was assigned one of the twenty-four, two-and-a-half acre Orchard Lots, plus lots in the bottom and in the uplands, which varied in size (Reuter, Feb. 22, 1760). The compact Residential Lot area of twenty-four lots organized along the main street incorporated houses, tradesmen's shops, church, and school, as well as barns, animal husbandry facilities, and some gardens. There were two related but distinct groups in Bethania, the members of the congregation of Bethabara who had moved to Bethania and those

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fleeing from the Cherokee attack who had formed into a Moravian Society, a step toward becoming fully accepted congregation members. The presence of these two groups was structurally reflected in the residential core of the town. The southern half of the residential section, south of the square, was known as the "Lower Town," and was occupied by the full members of the Moravian Church. The "Upper Town," to the north of the square was allocated to members of the Society who had moved to Bethania under the condition that they be compatible to Moravian principles (Hartley and Boxley 1989:20). The twenty-four Orchard Lots were an immediate extension of the activities of the residential rectangle. Beyond the Orchard Lots, in the Bottom Lots and Upland Fields, additional agricultural activities took place. These outlots and the remainder of the 2000 acres provided additional resources such as wood for construction and crafts and stone for construction. Reuter produced maps keyed to show the presence and location of such resources (These maps are available today in the Moravian Archives of the Southern Province, Winston-Salem). * The distribution of outlots was done by casting lots, at least for initial allocation, according to Reuter's notes. These records indicate that as time passed, holdings changed hands through various agreements made between the Bethania settlers (Reuter, Feb. 22, 1760). As noted in the 1975 nomination, the sub-lots of the Bethania Town Lot were actually owned by the Moravian Church and were leased by the residents of Bethania, an arrangement which lasted until 1822.

The bottom land category of land use contained the Black Walnut Bottom which was calculated by Reuter to contain 130 acres. It was regarded by him as a scarce and valuable resource, as it had been by the Moravian settlers at nearby Bethabara as early as 1753. Because of the rich forage of cane growing there, Bethabara cattle had been wintered in the Black Walnut Bottom from 1753, the first year of Bethabara's settlement (Fries 1922: 82, 112, 211). Reuter stipulated that no more than four acres of the Bottom be measured off to anyone without special permission. Within this allocation of no more than four acres, each Residential Lot should be assigned an acre of bottomland near the town "on which to plant fruit trees and other such things that must be often worked over and that perhaps the women might look after: vegetables, tobacco, and so on." (Reuter Feb. 22, 1760). A portion of the bottom was also to be held for mill sites (Reuter Feb. 22, 1760).

The Upland Field category of land was in greater supply and each person could have as much as could be paid for in rent. The Upland

*See exhibits B, C, D and E.

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Lots, as well as the necessary roads for those lots, were to be duly noted in the survey book. Reuter made particular reference to the roads of the Town Lot, calling them an "important item," saying, "They must be specially examined, not only in regard to the streets, but also in relation to the lots, so that they provide access to all of them." He stated, "I should maintain my roads in an orderly manner and let them steer the way." (Reuter Feb. 22, 1760).

Reuter proposed that each "site" or set of lots from the four categories contain six acres, inclusive or exclusive of the bottom land, the latter provision made for certain residents who might not use the bottom. He made a point of recording who was actually using individual lots and if the lot was not being used by the person to whom it was allocated (Reuter 1762, Bethania Rent Book). If land became worn out from a series of plantings, the records indicate that the specific sub-lot would be taken out of service, or a process of fertilization begun (Reuter Oct 20, 1760).

Early Bethanians kept a variety of farm animals, including beef and milk cows, pigs, chickens, oxen, and horses. These animals were kept in a number of places. There were barns and stalls in the immediate vicinity of the Residential Lots as well as at least one barn in the bottom (Reuter April 17, 1766). Fences along lanes and between individual fields were required for animal control (Reuter, Feb. 22, 1760). In the Bethania Committee Minutes, there are records of lapses and resulting animal damage to crops (Bethania Committee Minutes, Dec. 2, 1764).

By 1768, only nine years after Bethania's initial settlement, the nature of the frontier surrounding the town had changed. The Indian threat was no longer of great importance, and seven of the Moravian Brethren in the Upper Town petitioned the church administrator in Wachovia to ask that four lots in the Upper Town which were still vacant be used to widen the building lots. Their petition to Administrator Frederic William Marshall stated: "Most of us have considerable households and not much else except a way to maintain ourselves and families on small farms and the like through the Savior's blessing. For this reason we must have a little more room than what a mere craftsman needs." (Upper Town Brethren, April 2, 1768).

Additionally, after nine years in Bethania, the simple cabins which had been constructed for the initial occupation became inadequate. The Upper Town people wanted to replace them with new houses, and

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larger lots were necessary to accomplish that. The response from Marshall was a request for a detailed report on the new plan including "what you propose regarding the lane and the square, likewise how the cattle land can be maintained on the other side." (Marshall, April 4, 1768).

The report was immediately prepared and submitted on April 11, 1768 (Upper Town Brethren, April 11, 1768). The response from Marshall was sympathetic: "They went to Bethania at the beginning of the war and built the houses close together for the sake of safety. They did so out of necessity. To do the same thing now is not to be thought of, for the land is occupied even far beyond that point." (Marshall Jan., 1769). The need for close settlement required at the early stages of Bethania's growth was past; Bethania's residents were constricted by the confinement of the original plan and craved a few feet of extra room in the Residential Lots. Marshall recognized that fences and plantings would have to be moved and that there would no longer be twenty-four Residential Lots nor would all of the lots be equal in size. He granted the petitioners' request and added the following observations about the structure and plan of Bethania:

It is evident that the square is involved in this plan for alteration. Its form did not enhance the village much, for it had an uneven situation that is not noticeable now since the whole thing is simply a broad street. But the chief inconvenience, indeed, was that the livestock were accustomed to lying around out there constantly. This practice is not edifying for small children and, moreover, not at all safe. In place of the arrangement, the people have agreed to what until now had been a narrow lane behind their building lots. When it is broad enough, cattle will have space there and will get used to going from there to their stalls. (Marshall, Jan., 1769).

The minutes of the Bethania Committee indicate that some of the residents of the Lower Town also decided to have their lots enlarged during this process (Bethania Committee Minutes, May 15, 1768). Reuter was directed to perform the re-survey. His report contains information about a further action in regard to the 2000 acre Bethania Town Lot that had a substantial effect on its form and size. Reuter reported that he was preparing to enlarge the boundary of Bethania to the north for a distance of 140 rods above the old line (Reuter, March 30, 1769). The acreage was also

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increased as indicated in the lease arrangement for 1771 which recorded that in that year the fifteen heads of houses were to pay \$2,000 for 2500 acres of land at 5% annual interest (Moravian Archives, S. P., H 272: 6:6, n. d.). Thus, in 1769-1770 there was a restructuring of the entire Bethania Town Lot, changing the lot lines of the twenty-four Residential Lots and increasing the overall size from 2,000 to 2,500 acres by changing the position of the southern, eastern, and northern boundaries. This restructuring was a display of planning flexibility as colonial Moravians adjusted to changing conditions on the frontier.

Some of the early cottage industries of Bethania are addressed in the 1975 National Register nomination, but at least one site of industrial importance lies in the amended area. The 1784 Bethania Grist Mill (see entry #SI-6) was an important addition to the village, constructed on church-owned land and operated under contract by four of the Brethren of the Bethania congregation. The Bethania Congregation was to be paid £10 gratuity for the mill site, an annual tax was to be paid on the land, partly with grain, and there was to be a 6% levy of the toll for use of the fall in Muddy Creek. The toll was a 6% portion of each customer's grain for the benefit of the church. After these terms were fixed, the administrator of Wachovia, Brother Marshall, came and inspected the mill site and wood was cut for the dam and mill house.

The Bethania Congregation Committee signed the contract on June 15, 1784 with Bros. Michael Ranke, George Hauser, Sr., Heinrich Scho, and Peter Hauser as mill partners of the church-owned mill site. Jacob Stolz was the miller. The framework for the mill was set in place ten days prior to the signing. The first grain was ground on August 20, 1784. Another structure was built at the mill site on the ruling by the Aeltesten Conferens that: ". . . the Bethania Committee should be told that: it is improper for a single man to live in the mill where unmarried men and women must lodge overnight when bringing grain to the mill. Therefore they must build an addition to the mill this spring in which Jacob Stolz can live." (Kapp 1989: 1-2). The four Bethania mill partners died before 1823 and church records did not show who inherited their mill rights. George Hauser's son-in-law, Abraham Conrad, gave a bond of \$320 for the mill site and 80 acres when the mill was sold on September 20, 1823. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1865, but fragments of the complex survive (Kapp 1989:1-2).

The buried ruins of the mill can be expected to reveal information about 18th century mill technology, including data on frame dam

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construction, mill race construction and mill building layout and function. Because the mill was reportedly destroyed by fire, it should contain material remains which would not be present if it had been abandoned and materials salvaged. Mapping of the archaeological remains of the whole complex can be expected to provide information about the hydraulic system as a whole, from the mill pond to the mill building, developing information about the use of fall in the creek, high ground/bottom land combinations and other applications of the physiography of water power.

As part of the larger tract of Wachovia, Bethania joined with Bethabara, literally, with linked Town Lot corners. Passing very close to these linked corners and directly between Bethabara and Bethania was the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road which led northward to Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and westward to the frontiers of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The Moravian towns of Bethania and Bethabara, together with the broader resources of the Wachovia Tract, were important centers along the Great Wagon Road for supplies, aid, protection, services and information (The remains of this road lie approximately one mile southeast of the amended district). Other roadways linked Bethabara and Bethania with the coastal ports of Charles Town, Wilmington, Fayetteville, the Cape Fear and Chesapeake areas (Hartley 1987: 35-37). The roadbeds of some of these important avenues of exploration and settlement remain in parts of the amended area and in some cases are still used as private roads.

The internal road system of the Bethania Town Lot was an integral part of the initial plan for the community and was carefully planned to provide for communication within Bethania while at the same time linking it to the regional road systems. The concept of the road system was significant enough to Reuter that he made special reference to this system in his initial discussions of the Bethania Town Lot plans. He called the roads an important item, saying that special attention must be paid to them, not only as streets, but as a means of access to all of the lots of Bethania. He thought that the roads should be maintained in an orderly manner so they might steer the way for the future growth of Bethania. The growth of Bethania was planned for by Reuter, and he said that the lands laid out behind the Residential Lots were good for this purpose and were needed for other reasons as well (Hartley and Boxley 1989:18-19).

In 1854 Bethania became the western terminus of the first plank road built in North Carolina and the longest plank road ever

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constructed in the world. The road ended at Lash's Store in Bethania after passing through the lower bottom (Lefler 1934:229; Hamilton 1969:5911). Also known as the "Appian Way" of North Carolina, the Fayetteville and Western plank road ran a distance of 129 miles from Fayetteville to Bethania. For fifteen years it served as a commercial artery from the inland section to the wharves at the head of navigation of the Cape Fear River region (Lefler 1934: 229-230).

Because of developments like the Plank Road, the mid-19th century was a boom period for farmers in North Carolina and Forsyth County. Better transportation to markets and rising crop prices helped to increase the volume of crop production as well as the profits of 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 those prosperous years. The 1850s saw a definite trend toward the production of corn, wheat, forage, livestock and livestock products (Lefler and Newsome, 1973: 391, 393). The minor cereals -- oats, rye, and barley -- were of lesser importance as money crops, although more rye and barley were grown by people of German descent in the Piedmont, including Bethania (Fries, Wright, Hendricks, 1976, 108). Overall, improved farmland increased almost fifty percent in Forsyth County between 1850 and 1860, and the cash value of the county's farms doubled.

By 1850 the yearly routine of Bethania was geared to the seasons and the production of agricultural crops. The yearly diaries report that wheat and oats were harvested in July and hay was made in the same month. While these activities were taking place the community also had an eye on the Indian corn in the Black Walnut Bottom and on the uplands, looking forward to the corn harvest in October. Weather was an important factor in this community and a drought was recorded in 1849 which damaged the wheat crop, while heavy rain in August of 1852 flooded the Black Walnut Bottom and did much damage to the corn (Hamilton 1969: 5419, 5754). The year 1852 was a good year for wheat and oats, however, and the days around July 4th of that year were recorded by Reverend Grunert, the Bethania diarist, as "a splendid week of harvest" for those crops (Hamilton 1969: 5752). Springtime brought notes by the diarist regarding the abundance of apple trees blooming most beautifully "everywhere" and peaches are also prominently mentioned (Hamilton 1969: 5750, 5751). Winter brought December and its yearly mention of "butchering day." (Hamilton 1969: 5424, 5630, 5964, 6019).

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Within the residential area the people of Bethania kept individual gardens. The necessity of these gardens for subsistence is emphasized by the allocation of two gardens to the pastor, an "upper garden" on the east side of the residential section and a "lower garden" on the west side on congregational lots. Farmers listed in Bethania in the 1850 census had an average of 44 acres of improved land compared to the county average of 55 acres, and the cash values of their farms was approximately half the county average. Production was near or higher than the county average for these smaller farms. The county average for wheat in 1850 was 44 bushels per farm (which was half the usual average), and for Bethania farmers the average was 41 bushels. The county average per farm for Indian corn was 367 bushels, while the average in Bethania was 416 bushels. Similarly, the county average for oats was 106 bushels per acre, while the Bethania farm average in 1850 was 116 bushels. Bethania averaged 22 pounds more butter per farmer than the county farmer, six bushels more Irish potatoes, and seven tons more hay (more than double the county average). Bethania averaged above the county in the number of horses, cattle, milk cows and swine per farm. The village also averaged thirty acres of unimproved acreage per farmer, substantially below the county average of 129 unimproved acres per farmer (Forsyth County Genealogical Society 1984: 127-128, 248, 258, 264).

These statistics indicate that in 1850 farmers within the expanded National Register district were farming less acreage than the county average but were producing average and above average yields from less land. The amount of unimproved land in the county averaged four times more per farm than on farms within the village of Bethania. The tradition of intensive agriculture does not appear to have disappeared from the village in 1850, and in fact is shown to have been strongly present at the mid-point of the 19th century.

During the first half of the 19th century, Bethania was the focal point for surrounding plantations of substantial size and contained in its environs one of the largest slave populations of the region (Sensbach, interview). Moravian residents of the village also held a number of slaves who were employed in a variety of ways. The doctor in Bethania is recorded as having many slaves, who lived in a large house on his lot, and the same is said of the gunsmith and the blacksmith, H. H. Butner, who was recorded as having several houses for slaves on his lot. Eugene C. Lehman, the shoemaker, had a single black slave who assisted in the shoe shop and lived in a house on Lehman's lot (Lehman 1916: 1-2). By 1817

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an English service was held for members of the black population in the Bethania church and twelve rows of benches were filled (Fries 1947: 3357). These services were held at various times through the years until 1845, when a number of blacks asked the Bethania Congregation to be allowed to form a Negro Society as a part of the Congregation (Smith 1964: 4876). This was permitted, and a graveyard (see entry #SI-2) was laid out for this Society to be overseen by the pastor of the Bethania Moravian Church. The graveyard was in use by 1847 and continues in use today (Smith 1964: 4482). By 1850, at the request of the members of the Negro Society, the Bethania Moravian Church considered the construction of a "new Negro church" beside the black graveyard, both located on lands provided by the Bethania Congregation. Money was raised for the construction, logs were felled, and the foundation laid for the building (Hamilton 1966: 5521-5522). The first building was dedicated in October of 1850 (Hamilton 1966: 5529). This congregation became the Bethania A. M. E. Zion Congregation which occupies its third building (see entry #63), erected in 1926 near the site of the 1850 log structure. (Lash n. d.: 6)

The Civil War presented hardships for Bethania, as it did for the entire South. As stated in the 1975 nomination, many Bethania men served in the military, although Bethania's occupation by Union Forces was brief and resulted only in a loss of horses. By the late 19th century, however, North Carolina was recovering from the war, and agriculture, in particular, had recovered its pre-war volume, although not its prosperity. Within the Bethania Town Lot, agriculture continued to follow the yearly cyclic routine of wheat, corn and other grains, vegetables and tobacco. In periods of bountiful fruit harvests, Bethania distilleries produced several thousand gallons of brandy over a period of several weeks during the peach season (Fries 1947: 3217). Various kinds of livestock were raised, including sheep for wool (Fries 1943: 2754).

Commercial activities were resumed in Bethania after the war, including the 1866 partnership of two Confederate veterans, F. A. Butner and O. J. Lehman, who opened two stores, one in Bethania and another in Stony Ridge in Surry County. In 1873 the partnership was expanded to include J. H. Kapp, and another store was opened at Kapp's Mills in Surry County with Kapp in charge. In 1875 the firm bought the old Lash Store in Bethania and used it for two years as a tobacco factory. A "new modern tobacco factory" was built in Bethania on a lot bought from Daniel Butner in 1879, adding steam and working about 75 hands. The partnership manufactured plug tobacco and operated a mercantile business at

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this site until 1896, when the co-partnership dissolved on the death of J. H. Kapp. O. J. Lehman and F. A. Butner then formed a new partnership under the name Lehman and Butner to continue the operation. This partnership built the 40 barrel steam roller mill on the lot adjoining the tobacco factory (O. J. Lehman, 1924, 1927). This mill continues in operation today as the Manning Mill (see entry #74).

Another business operating in 19th century Bethania was the H. H. Butner gun manufactory, which "made a very superior rifle, flint lock and later percussion lock." (Lehman; 1924). The barrels were forged from iron made in Surry County, then welded, bored, and ground in Bethania. H. H. Butner sold many of his rifles in Obion County, Tennessee, wrapping them carefully in rags and carrying several loads in two-horse wagons. After selling his guns and wagons (also made in Bethania), he made the return trip on horse back (Lehman, 1924).

In the late 19th century and early 20th century the houses and outbuildings of Mat Butner Sides (see entry #1), Charles Griffith (see entry #2), Dr. Edward Strickland (see entry #4), William Stoltz (see entry #7), Ed Oehman (see entry #9), Rufus Transou (see entry #10), Professor J. W. Daniel (see entry #40), Parmenio Stoltz (see entry #35), Henry Stoltz (see entry #30), Speas (see entry #28), Tommy Stocks (see entry #16), and Eula Wolff (see entry #22) were built along Main Street. The Hunter House (see entry #53) and the Hines-Adkins House (see entry #59) were built on Loesch's Lane and the Lofton Lash House (see entry #64) and Glen Martin House (see entry #69) were on Walker Road. Although most are within the boundaries of the original district, these buildings were not enumerated in the 1975 nomination, which is now being amended to include them as contributing resources. They represent the ongoing development of Bethania, as succeeding generations of Bethanians continued to settle in the community and perpetuate local traditions. As noted in the 1975 nomination, a 1902 observer noticed that Bethania ". . . has not lost in size and numbers, though business has been diverted to the line of the railroad, some two miles away."

In 1907, the first county high school outside of Winston-Salem was opened in Bethania, in an old tobacco warehouse at the south end of Main Street. In 1909 the high school moved to a new building, where 60 students were enrolled (this building is now the headquarters of the Bethania Historical Association, see entry #44). Some students walked long distances every day, some came in

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buggies or rode horses, and some parents even moved near Bethania so their children could take advantage of a high school education. Bethania residents opened their homes to board teachers and students, and a special tax was levied for all property owners within the Bethania High School District for operating funds for the school. The year 1911 saw the first class of eight graduates at the Bethania High School, and during the years of operation of this school it allowed children to obtain an education not available otherwise. The school closed in 1924 and Old Town Consolidated School on Reynolda Road (outside the amended district) opened the next fall. (Sprinkle n. d.:4)

In the early 20th century the Bethania congregation's minister, Bro. Grabs, was responsible for a broad mission of ten additional churches and chapels widely scattered from the mountains down through the piedmont section. In one period he had pastoral care of nine of these at once, in the horse and buggy days, travelling "through red clay mud which has been known to affect the vocabulary of even ministers." (Eller 1984:41) To assist in this effort and to allow more time for duties in Bethania, the Bethania Congregation presented the pastor with a brand new Ford Runabout in 1917. This automobile led to the expansion of activities and the establishment of congregations at Rural Hall, five miles northeast of Bethania, and in King, eight miles north of Bethania, in the early 1920s (Eller 1984:41-42).

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century Bethania remained a service center for its residents and the farming community of the surrounding countryside. The Butner and Butner Store, a large general store, operated into the 1930s, and employed four or five clerks. The partners in this operation, Leon, Ray, and Al Butner also owned additional stores away from Bethania. This store operated in a large two-story building, with long porches on both stories, located at the north end of Main St. It is no longer standing.

At the south end of Main St., the Aubrey Shore store was located in the building which had been occupied by the Lehman and Butner partnership, and this business offered the services of a cobbler, a blacksmith, and supplies from a retail grocery. It is no longer standing. Across the intersection was the Edwin T. Strupe store, which contained the Bethania post office, a gas station, a barbershop, a pool table, and grocery supplies. At the same intersection, A. D. "Punk" Wolff constructed and opened one of the first automotive repair shops in the area, which has been in

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continuous operation from the 1920s into the present, now managed by Charles Wolff (see entry #73). This business area at the south end of Bethania was also the location of the roller mill established by Lehman and Butner at the end of the 19th century and which continued under the management of Charles Griffith. Charles Griffith also owned and operated the Griffith Funeral Home in Bethania (see entry #2).

Other business in Bethania operating into the 1930s included a print shop operated by Walter Strupe, a watch and clock repair shop operated by Harold Butner, and a radio shop operated by David Drage. Dr. Wilson, Dr. Strickland, and later, Dr. Speas, were located in Bethania (see entries #4, 7, 11) and provided medical care and dispensed medication from offices in Bethania. Well into the 1930s, particularly on Saturdays, people from the surrounding countryside came into Bethania to do business, and even at this late time, buggies and wagons, as well as automobiles were parked in long lines on either side of Bethania Road as people shopped and visited in the town (Johnny Butner interview).

Among the agricultural activities of Bethania which carried into the 1930s was the Stoltz Farm, operated by Henry Stoltz (see entries #7, 30). This large dairy operation was a family enterprise, occupying a substantial barn and several other outbuildings in the center of the residential area of Bethania (see entries #OB-12, OB-13), and employing a number of additional hands as well. This farm used large blocks of land behind the A. M. E. Zion church and west of the Back lane. Ed Lehman owned much of the Black Walnut Bottom and continued farming there. The traditional crops of Bethania were planted on this land and livestock was raised, under the supervision of Joe Richie, who lived in the Abraham Transou House (see entry #24).

General gardening and agriculture was also a part of Bethania's pattern at this time as well, as cows, chickens and pigs kept for domestic use were common, as were house gardens producing vegetables and herbs for use in the home. Many varieties of fruits and berries were also grown in Bethania, and these activities continue into the present.

During the first half of the 20th century, Bethania was a quiet town located in a rural, agricultural countryside. In the evenings people entertained themselves by strolling up and down Main Street with one another, sitting on front porches, or some might go to one of the stores for the social gatherings which usually took place

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there. Doors were never locked, and because there was not a great threat from traffic, children were allowed freedom in the community. There was a harmony between the races so that black and white children frequently joined for expeditions such as a swim in the creek. Bethania passed through the first half of the 20th century with the rare and valuable combination of economic stability joined with peacefulness of community.

The first forty years of the 20th century did not bring significant changes to Bethania, other than the advent of machines, such as the automobile, and other conveniences which Americans acquired in those decades. Farming mechanization occurred, along with some changes in land ownership in Bethania. Remarkably, however, because of the town's relative isolation, much of Reuter's system for the community survived undisturbed. Coupled with this material stability of Bethania, there has also been a cultural stability as well, with a number of families being continuously represented in the community from its origins to the present. It is this remarkable stability and visible continuity from the 18th century to the 20th century which is significant about the entirety of the Bethania Town Lot and its system of agriculture, roadways and industry. It is also this stability which is only now being seriously threatened by the growth of nearby Winston-Salem.

Bethania emerged from the 1940s as a 20th century town which has origins and significance deeply rooted in the history of the region. Even in 1990 many of the houses on Main Street are occupied by descendants of the colonial families of Bethania. In an atmosphere of accelerated change, Bethanians have selected values which provide for stability. Bethania is in many ways very like the Bethania which was set in place 231 years ago.

Change from without has the greatest potential for affecting Bethania. This change includes increasing housing densities in the surrounding countryside, the construction of shopping centers and office complexes, and the steady approach of the Winston-Salem city limits. The increase of automobile and truck traffic on Bethania's Main Street has been one of the most profound impacts on Bethania in the post-war years. Until the mid-point of the 20th century Bethania has had the luxury of relative isolation in a rural countryside, with the city at a distance. While Bethania continues to manifest much of the form and culture which has been its tradition for more than two and a quarter centuries, its continuance will require a formal recognition of its value and significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet, Section 9, Page 1.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Bethania Town Lot Study, Bethania Historical Association; Moravian Archives.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Approximately 500 acres, which includes the 50 acres in the Bethania National Register Historic District of 1975.

UTM References

A	1,7	5 5,9 13,9 0	4,0 0,6 1,6 0
	Zone	Eastings	Northing

B	1,7	5 5,9 17,1 0	4,0 0,6 1,6 0
	Zone	Eastings	Northing

C	1,7	5 6,1 10,0 0	4,0 0,4 1,8 0
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D	1,7	5 5,9 16,5 0	4,0 0,2 1,6 9 0
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F	1,7	5 5,8 4,1 0	4,0 0,4 1,5 0
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D 1 7 5 5 8 9 4 0 4 0 0 2 9 7 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the original Bethania Historic District and the Bethania Historic District Amendment and Boundary Increase are shown by the two types of dashed lines on the accompanying Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department Bethania area property map (presented on two sheets because it is so large).

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet, Section 10, Page 1.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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 organization Bethania Town Lot Study, Bethania Hist. Assoc. date October, 1990
 street & number P O Box 241 telephone (919) 922-4655/924-2233
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10. Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Bethania Historic District Amendment and Boundary Increase are drawn to include all portions retaining integrity of the Bethania lot-use system as laid out by the Moravian surveyor P.C.G. Reuter in 1759, and seen on the ca. 1762 map, the ca. 1765 map, and the Bethania Town Lot Plan from the Reuter Great Map of Wachovia (see Exhibits B, C, D and E). The boundaries are drawn to include the important Black Walnut Bottom Lots (Reuter's sections II, III, IV, VI, VII, IX, X, XII, and XIII), which continue in agricultural and farm fields and one wetland (IV), as well as Orchard Lots, Upland Fields, and related areas which are presented on these colonial maps. Bottom XIV bears a number assigned by the preparers of this nomination because this bottom lies north of the 1765 Bethania Lot Distribution Map area and it is not known what number, if any, was ever given to it; however, it is known from the Reuter Great Map that lots were assigned in this bottom.

Bottom I has been eliminated because it is occupied by a non-contributing automobile junkyard. As this activity is contrary to the property's zoning, however, this bottom may be recoverable in the future. The boundary of Bottom III has been drawn at the floodway, as the western half of this bottom has been filled for commercial use.

Beginning at the northeast corner of Bottom II and east of the Orchard Lots, the boundary follows the northwest side of the channel of Muddy Creek through a gorge to the bridge at Bethania-Tobacoville Road. This includes the pivotal feature of Muddy Creek, which provides a natural physiographic boundary for this section of the amended district. Also included through this positioning of the boundary is one of the two distinctive peaks (the peak east of Muddy Creek gorge) which flank the Residential Lots and contain sections of the Orchard Lots (the other peak being God's Acre Hill). At the upper end of the gorge, the boundary lies on the flood fringe west and north of the creek channel to encompass the bottomland lots of Bottom XIV, as well as lots which lie on the southeast side of the creek against the slope of the peak.

The boundary then crosses Bethania-Tobacoville Road on the north side of the bridge, and follows the flood fringe line upstream on the northwest and west side of the creek to the Bethania Town Lot

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line. At this point the boundary crosses the creek and lies on the opposite flood fringe line between this point and the southern end of the bridge at Bethania-Tobaccoville Road. This entire area upstream of the bridge is drawn to encompass the pivotal 1784 Bethania Grist Mill site and includes from its northernmost point, the millpond bottom, the stone and timber remains of the hollow-frame dam, the millrace with two associated building ruins, and the ruin of the mill building, nearly adjacent to the bridge.

From the bridge, the boundary then lies along the eastern edge of Bethania-Tobaccoville Road, which originated in the colonial period as the Road to the Hollow, leaving out Upland Fields on the eastern side of this road, which contain post-1940 subdivisions, but taking in Upland Fields on the west side of this road. At the intersection with the north line of the northern Orchard Lots, the boundary lies on this north line to the east of Bethania-Tobaccoville Road in order to encompass the pivotal northern Orchard Lots. This boundary is continued on this line to the east, beyond the northeast corner of the Orchard Lots, to include two contributing houses of the black community and the important A.M.E. Zion graveyard of this ongoing historic congregation; then continuing east of the graveyard to circumscribe the far eastern Upland Fields, which continue to be used in Bethania's agricultural activities today. At the eastern edge of this Upland Field the boundary lies north-south, with its southern end intersecting with Bear Creek.

The boundary then lies on the southeastern flood fringe of Bear Creek, including the creek, Upland Fields, the Lower Road around God's Acre Hill which parallels the creek on its northwest side, and Bottom X at Bethania Road. The boundary then lies along the eastern edge of Bethania Road to the southern line of the Bethania Town Lot, taking in that historic roadway, Bottom XII, and the gap which provided an entry point for the 18th century Stage Road to Salem, the 19th century Plank Road, and present Bethania Road.

At this point the boundary lies on the crest of the ridge which defines the lower Bottoms (XII and III) in an arc which intersects with N.C. highway 67. The northeastern edge of this highway is then followed to the flood fringe line on the west side of Muddy Creek in Bottom III. This section of the boundary constitutes the southern extent of the expanded district and encompasses the western side of the entry point for the Plank Road into the Town Lot, present day Bethania Road, and the undisturbed southern

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closure slope of the Black Walnut Bottom, visible from the village a half-mile away.

From N.C. highway 67 the boundary lies on the western flood fringe line of Muddy Creek, leaving out the western half of Bottom III, which has been disturbed by filling activity for commercial purposes. The eastern half of Bottom III, however, is undisturbed and is encompassed within this boundary. The boundary continues on the flood fringe line west of Muddy Creek to N.C. highway 65, encompassing the creek and the Bottoms which lie across it on its east side (Bottoms XII and IV).

North of highway 65 the boundary follows the west bank of Muddy Creek adjacent to Bottom I, which has been eliminated from the district because of the heavy intrusion of a noncontributing automobile salvage yard. This positioning takes in Muddy Creek and Bottom VI on the opposite side of the creek, as well as land of the lower residential area of Main Street. The boundary departs from the creek at the north end of Bottom I and follows the 820' contour along the southern, western, and northern edge of Bottom II, encompassing that Bottom and then back to the point of origin at the southwestern end of the Muddy Creek gorge.

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The following information applies to all photos:

1. Bethania Historic District Amendment and Boundary Increase
 2. Bethania, North Carolina
 3. Mo Hartley/Martha Boxley
 4. February - August 1990
 5. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC
-
- A. Stoltz Barn, 5536 Main Street, (entry #OB-13), to the southeast.
 - B. Rufus Transou House, 5556 Main Street, (entry #10), to the southwest.
 - C. Hauser-Strupe Lot, 5570 Main Street, (entry #12), to the northeast.
 - D. Abraham Transou Outbuilding, 5519 Main Street, (entry #OB-25), to the north.
 - E. Hauser-Reich-Butner Barn, 5575 Main Street, (entry #OB-35), to the southeast.
 - F. Professor J. W. Daniel Butner House, 5655 Main Street, (entry #40), to the east.
 - G. African Methodist-Episcopal Zion Church Graveyard, Bethania-Rural Hall Road, .29 miles east of Main Street, (entry #SI-2), to the northeast.
 - H. Glen-Martin House, 2255 Walker Road, (entry #69), to the northeast.
 - I. Glen-Martin Chicken House and Privy, 2255 Walker Road, (entries #ST-21 and OB-52), to the southeast.
 - J. Charlie's Garage, .02 miles east of Main Street, (entry #73), to the northeast.
 - K. Beroth House, 5391 Bethania Road, (entry #79), to the southeast.
 - L. Historic Road System: view of Main Street, (entry #ST-28(A)), from Rufus Transou House, to the north.
 - M. Historic Road System: view of the Back Lane, (entry #ST-28(B)), from near the Old Schoolhouse, to the north.
 - N. Historic Road System: view of Loesch Lane, (entry #ST-28(C)), from near junction with Back Lane, to the west.
 - O. Orchard Lots, (entry #SI-3), from Swaim House Lot, to the southwest.
 - P. Orchard Lot Barn, (entries #SI-3 and OB-58), to the northeast.
 - Q. Upland Fields, (entry #SI-4), from near northeast corner of God's Acre, to the northeast.
 - R. Upland Fields, (entry #SI-4), from field east of AME Zion Church, to the southwest.
 - S. Bottom Lots, (entry #SI-5) from near Hunter House, to the southwest.
 - T. Bottom Lots, (entry #SI-5), from near fence at Bethania Road, to the south.
 - U. Bottom Lots, (entry #SI-5), from Hwy 65 bridge crossing Muddy Creek, to the north.

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Section number Photograph Page 2

- V. *Bottom Lot Barn, (entries #SI-5 and OB-60), to the south.*
- W. *Bottom Lot Barn and Fencing, (entries #SI-5, OB-63 and ST-32), from High Cliffs Road, to the southeast.*
- X. *Bethania Grist Mill: view of mill ruin at inside wall, (entry #SI-6(a)), to the northwest.*
- Y. *Bethania Grist Mill: view of timber dam sill detail, (entry #SI-6(b)), to the southwest.*
- Z. *Bethania Grist Mill: view of mill pond bottom, (entry #SI-6(d)), from near Long Creek Clubhouse, to the northeast.*
- AA. *Muddy Creek, (entry #SI-7), from below Bethania Grist Mill dam feature, to the west.*