

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Speas, William Henry and Sarah Hauser, House

other names/site number Speas, Junius and Martha, House

2. Location

Street & number 3991 River Ridge Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Pfafftown

vicinity

State North Carolina

code NC

county Forsyth

code 067

zip code 27040

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Heaven Cherry SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/27/2018
Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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

Jan [Signature]

Sept 11, 2018

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
3	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Agriculture/Subsistence: storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: secondary structure

Agriculture/Subsistence: storage

Agriculture/Subsistence: animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid- to late-19th century eclectic

Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

Wood

roof Metal

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1850-c. 1889

Significant Dates

c. 1850, 1879, c. 1879-1889

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Forsyth County Historic Preservation Commission

Speas, William Henry and Sarah Hauser, House
Name of Property

Forsyth County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 21.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Heather M. Slane
organization hmwPreservation date 5/1/2018
Street & number P. O. Box 355 telephone 336.207.1502
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name Brighthill Farm, LLC / Mary T. Bright
Street & number 3991 River Ridge Road telephone 336.774.2002
city or town Pfafftown state NC zip code 27040

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 1

Speas, William Henry and Sarah Hauser, House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Narrative Description:

The William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House is located in western Forsyth County, approximately eleven miles northwest of downtown Winston-Salem, three-and-a-half miles west of the crossroads community of Pfafftown, and approximately three-quarters of a mile east of the Yadkin River and the Yadkin County line. This part of Vienna Township is rural and agricultural with farms and forested areas predominating and late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century development limited to individual houses, most on five- to ten-acre parcels of land.

Located one-fifth of a mile southeast of River Ridge Road, the farmstead and remaining fields and forested areas were historically part of a much larger tract of land. The house and outbuildings are surrounded by a grove of trees with grassy lawns immediately surrounding the house, kitchen gardens to the east, outbuildings to the southeast, and a tenant house with outbuildings on a separate parcel northeast of the house. Cultivated farm fields north, west, and southeast of the farmstead are included within the twenty-one-and-a-half-acre nominated tract, but densely wooded areas to the north and south, as well as the altered tenant house and outbuildings, have been excluded. The topography of the nominated tract is relatively flat, though the entire site slopes down to the south toward Bashavia Creek.

The farmstead is accessed by a gravel drive flanked by farm fields northwest of the house. The drive that extends past the north elevation (the 1879 façade) of the house, encircles a flower and vegetable garden east of the house, and accesses the associated outbuildings southeast of the house before ending at a 2002 carport south of the house. Immediately southeast of the house is an architecturally significant c. 1879 brick curing house (C) with a c. 1930 wellhouse (NC) to its east adjacent the garden. The other outbuildings are arranged in a row extending southeast from the house, perpendicular to the c. 1850 façade, which faces southeast. They include a c. 1879 wood frame granary (C), c. 1930 chicken house (NC), and c. 1930 garage (NC).

At the center of the farmstead is the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House, the north elevation of which is accessed via a brick walk that leads from the gravel drive. Built c. 1850 as a two-story, Greek Revival-style brick I-house with the front entrance originally oriented to the west, the house was enlarged in 1879 with a two-story, gabled brick wing on the west elevation. This resulted in a core T-shaped plan with the entrance relocated to the north elevation of the 1879 wing. This created an asymmetrical façade, in keeping with national house forms popular in the late nineteenth century. A c. 1879-1889 one-story frame wing extends from the southwest and was initially separated from the two-story brick house by an open breezeway. The site slopes down to the south allowing for a walk-out basement on the south end of the frame wing. The primary (c. 1850-1879) portion of the house retains a high level of material integrity including loadbearing brick walls and gable-end brick chimneys, a compatible standing-seam metal roof with c. 1879 exposed sawn rafter tails and purlins, four-over-four and six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows, and front and east side porches, each with hipped standing-seam metal roofs on turned posts. The c. 1879-1889 rear frame wing was altered in the 1940s with the enclosure of the side porches and further altered with the installation of vinyl siding and the construction of an uncovered wood deck on its east elevation. While this wing has changed, it retains its historic

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form and massing at the rear of the home as well as exposed rafter tails and sawn purlins, and does not detract from the overall significance of the house.

1. William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House **c. 1850, 1879, c. 1879-1889, 1940s** **Contributing building**

The description of the house will coincide with its chronology of construction and will begin with the exterior of the original brick c. 1850 section, then move to the 1879 brick wing, and finally to the c. 1879-1889 frame wing before describing the interior of each section in the same order.

Original c. 1850 Construction

About 1850 William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas built the first, west-facing section of the house as a two-story, side-gabled, three-bay-wide, single-pile house. It is of loadbearing brick construction with twelve-inch thick exterior brick walls on a brick foundation. The exterior is laid primarily in a one-to-five common bond, but with a number of one-to-four courses as well, and has exterior, gable end, single-shoulder, corbelled brick chimneys. The mortar joints were penciled in 1879, according to a date penciled onto the south chimney. The roof is covered with modern, standing-seam metal and has deep eaves with a plain wide wood cornice with frieze molding and sawnwork purlin and rafter tails that likely date to 1879. The c. 1850 I-house section retains original six-over-six and four-over-four wood-sash windows throughout, all with original, operable louvered wood shutters, and most have the original glass.

The north elevation of the original house became the east front-gabled portion of the reoriented 1879 façade. It remains intact with four-over-four wood-sash windows at both the first- and second-floor levels flanking the chimney. Brick vents in the gable, flanking the chimney, consist of four openings in the brick arranged in a diamond pattern.

The west elevation, originally the façade of the house, is largely obscured by the 1879 and c. 1879-1889 wings and all windows on the west elevation, with the exception of the second-floor six-over-six window to the north bedroom, were removed to accommodate those additions. The first-floor window to the north room was bricked in for the 1879 front porch and the first-floor window to the south room was enlarged to serve as doorway to a breezeway on the rear elevation of the 1879 wing. The second-floor window to the south bedroom was bricked in to accommodate the one-story roofline of the c. 1879-1889 wing.

The south elevation of the I-house had four-over-four wood-sash windows at both the first- and second-floor levels, flanking the chimney, and four-light wood-sash windows in the gable. The brick has been penciled with the date "1879" on the south facing chimney, indicating that the penciling of mortar joints was done in conjunction with the construction of the c. 1879 wing to the west. The hip-roofed wraparound porch extends across the south elevation, but the west end of the porch was enclosed in the 1940s to create a bathroom. The four-over-four window to that part of the porch was removed and the opening enlarged to create an interior door

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to the bathroom. The enclosed porch has vinyl siding and a four-over-four wood-sash window, likely relocated from the original south elevation.

The east elevation, the original rear of the I-house, has a four-panel wood door centered on the first-floor level, a six-over-six wood-sash window to the south of the entrance, and three six-over-six windows evenly spaced at the second-floor level. The entrance has a narrow wood surround with molded trim, a concrete sill, and a single wood step up from the porch level. The one-story, hip-roofed porch extends the full width of the elevation and wraps around the south elevation. It has a full brick foundation and a c. 1879 standing-seam metal roof with open rake and exposed sawn rafter tails, obscured by the current gutters. It is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets with a quatrefoil cut-out. The posts are unusual in that they rest on rounded ball-like bases that have minimal contact with the porch floor to minimize rot. The porch has a beaded board ceiling and circular-sawn floorboards. A trap door with strap hinges in the porch floor allows access to the root cellar under the north room (library). Wood steps without railings lead from the grass east of the house to the porch and a later, multi-level wood deck extends from the south end of the porch. The porch was likely added in 1879, as the posts and brackets are similar (though not identical) to those of the 1879 front porch. Ghost marks under the existing porch roof, as well as pockets in the brick, indicate that there was likely an earlier, lower shed-roofed porch on this elevation as well as an earlier covering over the root cellar.

1879 Brick Wing

Constructed about 1879, a two-story, gabled wing projects from the center of the west elevation, perpendicular to the original façade of the c. 1850 house and resulting in a T-shaped plan with cross-gable roof and reorienting the front façade to the north. Facing north, the wing is two bays wide and single-pile with exterior masonry and woodworking details, including penciled mortar joints, matching the c. 1850 section and likely dating to the construction of this wing. It has twelve-inch thick loadbearing brick exterior walls laid in one-to-five and one-to-four common bonds, a standing-seam metal roof with sawn purlins and rafter tails. The main entrance was relocated from the center of the west-facing façade of the I-house to the north elevation of this new wing. Three six-over-six and three four-over-four double-hung, wood-sash windows match those on the c. 1850 wing. The six-over-six windows may have been re-used from the three openings on the west elevation of that wing that were enclosed or converted to doors when the 1879 wing was constructed.

The north elevation features the front entrance in the east bay, a seven-foot-two-inch-wide double-leaf, six-panel wood door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a two-light transom. The door has Eastlake-style brass knobs, interior thumb lock, head and foot bolts and a twist door bell. To the west of the door is a six-over-six window and both are sheltered by a one-story, full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts and sawnwork brackets with a quatrefoil cut-out. It has a decorative turned balustrade, salvaged from another property and installed later, a wood porch floor and beaded board wood ceiling. Two six-over-six windows are at the second-floor level. The west gable end has an exterior, single-shouldered chimney flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows at the first floor, a single four-over-four window on the south end of the second floor, and brick vents in the gable, matching those in the north gable of the I-house. The south elevation of the 1879 wing has an entrance on the east end of the first floor that opens to a former breezeway. At the second-floor level, a four-over-four window overlooks the roof of the c. 1879-1889 frame wing.

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c. 1879-1889 Rear Frame Wing

A one-story, gable-roofed, frame wing containing a breezeway, dining room, and kitchen stands south end of the 1879 wing. Adjacent to the south elevation of the 1879 two-story brick wing and the west elevation of the c. 1850 brick section is an original breezeway, fully enclosed in the 1940s. Exterior detailing of the breezeway and interior elements of the kitchen and dining room indicate that the wing was likely constructed concurrent or shortly after the 1879 two-story brick wing.

The rear frame wing is one room wide and three rooms deep, including the enclosed breezeway at its north end, with rooms arranged along a north-south axis, parallel to the c. 1850 wing. It has a standing-seam metal roof, wide frieze board and sawn purlins and rafter tails matching those on the brick wings, and an interior brick chimney centered between the kitchen and dining room. The wing has a brick foundation with walk out basement beneath the kitchen and dining room and the weatherboards have been covered with vinyl siding. Original hip-roofed porches extending the full depth of the east and west elevations were fully enclosed in the 1940s, but retain the same sawn rafter tails that are on the c. 1850 and 1879 porches, though they are largely concealed behind modern aluminum gutters.

The original exterior west wall of the dining room was removed, as were the porch posts and brackets, when the porch was enclosed in the 1940s. The exterior wall between the kitchen and porch remains intact. The exterior wall of the porch features a twelve-light French door flanked by matching twelve-light windows at its north end, accessing the enclosed breezeway with the porch floor still seen projecting from beneath the door and windows. To its south a group of three six-over-six windows open to the dining room. A modern storm door flanked by storm windows opens to the porch west of the kitchen that was enclosed, likely in the 1940s, and now serves as a laundry room. At the south end of the enclosed porch is a small pantry with a single four-over-four window.

The south elevation of the c. 1879-1889 frame wing features a single centered six-over-six window. The window is smaller than other six-over-six windows and was likely installed in the 1940s when the kitchen was remodeled. At the basement level, due to the slope of the site down to the south, a door in the brick foundation leads to a cellar. The door is sheltered by a later, frame enclosure with corrugated metal shed roof that likely served as a flowerhouse/greenhouse, but is no longer fully enclosed.

The east elevation has a full-length, hip-roofed porch, the north end of which was fully enclosed in the 1940s as part of the same bathroom for which the south end of the 1879 porch was enclosed. The remainder of the porch was enclosed with five metal storm windows, probably about the same time. A one-light-over-three-panel door near the center of the enclosed porch opens to a later, two-tiered, wood deck on the east elevation. At the south end of the porch, is a ground-level, shed-roofed, frame mudroom that is one bay wide and the same depth as the enclosed porch. The room is accessed from a five-panel door on the east elevation as well as from the enclosed porch from which a five-panel door opens to a wood stair. The interior of the enclosed porch retains a flush wood ceiling, plain weatherboards, and wood floors that have been patched at the entrance to the porch. The

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original exterior east elevation retains five-panel doors leading to the kitchen and dining room and a four-over-four window at its south end.

c. 1850 Interior

The interior of the two-story, c. 1850 section is a center-hall plan with entrances on both the east and west ends of the first floor, which is flanked by a library on the north side and a bedroom on the south side. Stairs on the south wall of the hall lead to two bedrooms flanking the second-floor hall. Throughout the c. 1850 section, interior walls are eight-inch thick loadbearing brick covered with plaster, and the wide plank ceilings, some up to ten-inches wide, are ten feet high with a small quarter round picture rail in the first-floor rooms and the center hall. The section features wide pine plank floors throughout with eleven-inch baseboards on the first floor and along the stairs and nine-inch baseboards on the second floor, all with a top beading and shoe molding. Interior, two-panel, Greek Revival-style doors open to all four rooms of this wing, each with white ceramic knobs and rim locks. The door trim and window moldings vary in width from three-and-a-quarter to four-and-a-quarter inches wide though all have a one-and-a-quarter-inch back banding.

The center hall features the c. 1850 front door on its west end, now an interior door between the c. 1850 section and 1879 wing, the original rear door on the east end, and a stair along the south wall. The c. 1850 front door is a raised four-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights, a three-light transom, and an interior rim lock with white ceramic knobs. The rear door is a four-panel door that opens to the east porch. The stair extends along the south wall of the hallway to the east to a landing on the east wall of the hall then turning 180-degrees and rising west to the second-floor hallway. The main run of stairs contains eleven steps with seven-inch risers and three steps above the landing, the last step with a shorter, three-and-a-half inch riser. The stairwell has a turned vase-shaped newel post, thirty-five-inches tall, with a turned cap. The stair balustrade has a molded railing and turned spindles, each with two protruding rings and a square base. Decorative molding punctuates the stringer, extending along both the risers and treads. Below the stair, the stair wall is finished with flush wood sheathing, and under the stair, accessed from the east end, is a closet with a two-panel door and brown ceramic knob with a rim lock. A four-inch-wide board with cast metal hooks is on the north and east walls between the exterior door to the east porch and library doors.

The library, on the north end of the first floor, appears to have been remodeled, possibly in the 1940s, concurrent with the remodeling of the kitchen and installation of the bathrooms. The library features pine paneling on the north elevation, surrounding the fireplace, with quarter round shoe molding replacing the baseboard on this wall. The unpainted mantel on the north wall of the room matches that of the c. 1879-1889 dining room, though is larger in scale. The Greek Revival-style mantel has chamfered pilasters on plinths with a molded cornice supporting the mantelshelf. The fireplace has a later insert in the firebox but retains its granite hearth. The fireplace is flanked by four-over-four windows on the north elevation. A six-over-six window on the west elevation was removed when the 1879 wing was constructed, though slight bulging and cracking of the plaster, together with variation in the brick color on the exterior confirm its former presence. Full-height shelving and cabinetry consistent with 1940s construction techniques were installed on the west wall.

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The first-floor bedroom features a granite hearth and Greek Revival-style fireplace mantel with elegantly tapered pilasters on plinths and a plain frieze and an extra board installed to help support the mantelshelf. Frame closets were constructed in the 1940s along the east wall of the bedroom, flanking the window and feature paired, two-panel sliding doors at the bottom and smaller, one-panel sliding doors at the top. About 1879, a window on the west wall of the room was converted to a door to access the breezeway. A four-over-four window on the west end of the south wall was removed in the 1940s for the construction of an L-shaped bathroom in the 1879 wrap-around porch. The bathroom has wide-plank flooring, a beaded-board ceiling, and plaster covering the walls. The enameled tub and cast iron sink with ceramic pedestal retain original faucets and likely date from the 1940s. The remainder of the finishes in the bathroom are not historic.

Second-floor bedrooms have fireplaces, each with granite hearths and Greek Revival-style fireplace mantels with elegantly tapered pilasters on plinths and a plain frieze. Frame closets were constructed in the 1940s along the east wall of the south bedroom, flanking the windows, and in the southwest corner of the north bedroom. Each closet has paired, two-panel sliding doors at the bottom and smaller, one-panel sliding doors at the top. About 1879, a window on the west elevation of the south bedroom was removed to accommodate the roof of the c. 1879-1889 gabled frame wing. Evidence of this window exists in the form of bulging and cracking plaster as well as discolored brick visible through the window of the 1879 wing.

The attic of the c. 1850 wing, accessed through a drop-down stair in the center hall, has a side-gabled roof with trusses constructed with four-inch hand-sawn lumber. It has common interior rafters and tie beams and there is evidence of interior nail holes in the attic of this section of the house consistent with cedar shakes that were likely replaced as part of the 1879 expansion and remodel of the house. A cellar below the library is accessed via a trap door in the east porch that leads to circular-sawn stairs. The cellar walls are three courses of brick thick and there is a dirt floor throughout and shallow brick ledge on the east elevation.

1879 Brick Wing Interior

The 1879 wing includes an entrance hall and parlor on the first floor and a bedroom and hallway, with dressing room and later bathroom, on the second floor. The walls are constructed in the same fashion as the c. 1850 structure, with interior walls of eight-inch loadbearing brick covered in plaster. There are eleven-inch-wide pine plank floors throughout. First-floor ceilings are twelve-feet high with four-inch wide beadboard sheathing and crown molding. On the second floor, the ten-foot ceilings have wide plank sheathing with a small molded cornice. Interior doors of the 1879 wing are all five-panel doors with white and brown ceramic knobs and rim locks. Baseboards are mostly eleven-and-a-half inches high and the door trim and window moldings are flat boards, four-and-a-quarter inches wide.

The entrance opens to a center hall with the original exterior front to the c. 1850 wing on the east side of the hall, the entrance to the parlor on the west, and a door to the breezeway at the south end of the hall. The original exterior brick of the c. 1850 wing was covered with plaster and has been wallpapered. The hall features thirteen-inch high baseboards, beaded plinths at the door surrounds, and a wide crown molding at the ceiling. The parlor is the most decorative room in the house with three-foot high vertical beadboard wainscoting, a ten-

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and-a-half-inch fluted baseboard, and wide fluted chair rail with incised molding. The beaded board ceiling has wide crown molding. The fireplace on the west wall of the parlor has a slate hearth and an ornate mantel of a basic post-and-lintel design that is overlaid with spindlework in the frieze, an undulating molding in the post, and a heavily molded shelf.

At the second floor, a five-panel door at the west end of the c. 1850 stair hall has a two-light transom. Installed in 1879, it replaced an original six-over-six wood-sash window that was centered over the original entrance to the house. The door opens to a short hall, flanked by a dressing room and bathroom and leading to a bedroom directly above the parlor. Interior walls between the hall, dressing room, and bathroom are four-inch-thick frame walls. These are the only interior walls in the c. 1850 and 1879 sections that are not load-bearing brick, and they may have been added in the 1940s when the bathroom was installed. The dressing room, on the north side of the hall, features an offset window located above the 1879 entrance to the house. The bathroom features a c. 1940 cast iron tub and sink and the mirrored medicine cabinet has a manufacturer's date of 1939. The bedroom features a later frame closet at the northeast corner with paired, two-panel sliding doors at the bottom and smaller, one-panel sliding doors at the top. On the west wall of the bedroom, the fireplace has a brick hearth and a mantel with the same post and lintel design that is present in the dining room and library, though the posts on this mantel are tapered.

The attic of the 1879 wing, visible through the access from the hall of the c. 1850 section, features a slight variance in the roof trussing from the c. 1850 wing with three-inch circular sawn lumber. There is no basement or crawl space under this part of the house.

c. 1879-1889 Rear Frame Wing Interior

A one-story, frame gabled wing extends from the rear (south) elevation of the 1879 two-story brick section. A five-panel door at the rear of the 1879 brick hall opens to a breezeway, now enclosed as a den, likely in the 1940s. From the breezeway, a door at the west end of the south wall opens to a dining room. A kitchen is at the far south end of the one-story, frame wing. The wing was originally constructed with open porches on the east and west elevations. The east porch connects to the south end of the 1879 wraparound porch on the c. 1850 wing. It was enclosed, likely in the 1940s, with a bathroom added at the north end and a mudroom constructed beyond the enclosed porch at the south end. The porch on the west elevation includes an original pantry at the south end and was fully enclosed in the 1940s to allow for a laundry room off the kitchen and additional living space in the dining room and den.

The breezeway retains original porch board flooring and exposed brick walls of the c. 1850 and 1879 exteriors. The south wall, adjoining the dining room, was covered with plywood paneling and a fluted chair rail, likely in the 1940s when the breezeway was enclosed. The ten-foot-three-inch ceiling is sheathed with beaded board and has a molded cornice. An original porch on the west elevation of the breezeway accounts for the lower ceiling and lower floor at that end of the room with a five-and-a-half-inch step down. The breezeway was enclosed, likely in the 1940s, and has an exterior fifteen-light French door flanked by matching fifteen-light fixed doors. While the change in ceiling and floor height at the west end of the breezeway is unusual, there is no evidence of

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a brick or frame wall between the two levels having been removed. Rather, the lower level of the porch floor and ceiling may have helped to weatherize the breezeway. A trap door in the floor on the south side of the breezeway opens to an enclosed staircase that leads to a finished basement-level room beneath the adjacent dining room. Plumbing to the second-floor bath and access to the attic of this section of house is partially concealed behind a bottomless soffit along the east wall of the breezeway, two feet in height and covered with the same paneling as the south wall.

A five-panel door at the east end of the south wall of the breezeway leads to the dining room. The dining room has wide wood floors, four-and-a-half-inch baseboards, horizontally laid beaded board walls with a molded chair rail, and a ten-foot-three-inch high beaded board ceiling with molded cornice. Doors and windows have four-and-a-half-inch flat board trim. There is a five-panel door on the south end of the east wall that opens to the east enclosed porch. A window, once centered on the east wall of the dining room, was removed and covered with beaded board when the north end of the porch was enclosed as a bathroom in the 1940s. A five-panel door on the south wall, east of the central double fireplace, opens to the kitchen. The fireplace, located near the center of the south dining room wall features a mantel that matches those in the library of the c. 1850 wing and the second-floor bedroom of the 1879 wing with a post-and-lintel design with chamfered posts. A built-in pie safe with punched-tin insets is located to the west of the fireplace. The paired four-panel doors are flush with the dining room wall. Each door features three vertically aligned punched tin panels over a long vertical rectangular wood panel, small round knobs, cast iron hinges, and flat board trim, and the entire ensemble is topped by crown molding. According to local antique store owners, Bob Pearl and Ann Hall Wauford, the punch tin insets are consistent with the pattern of a local Forsyth County manufacturer producing similar pie safes in the 1880s.¹

A porch on the west end of the dining room was enclosed, likely around 1940, and the floor of the porch raised to meet the existing dining room floor, though the former porch ceiling remains at a lower height of seven feet. Walls constructed to extend the dining room into the enclosed porch are covered with tongue and groove boards and the molded chair rail was continued through that space. The dining room walls have only one coat of paint and had been covered with fabric throughout to conceal these changes in material, but the fabric has since been removed. The west elevation, where the porch was enclosed, features a group of three, double-hung, six-over-six, wood-sash windows.

At the south end of the one-story, frame wing is a kitchen, accessed via a five-panel swinging door from the dining room. The kitchen has linoleum covering the floor with four-and-a-half-inch baseboards. There are beaded boards on the walls and ceilings with a molded cornice at the ceiling, narrower than the molded cornice in the adjacent dining room. A five-panel door and six-over-six window on the east elevation open to the enclosed east porch and there is a replacement six-over-six window centered on the south elevation over the sink. A narrow, five-panel door on the south end of the west wall opens to a pantry and a full-sized five-panel door on the north end of the west wall opens to the laundry room in the enclosed west porch. An original four-

¹ Bob Pearl and Ann Hall Wauford, owners Mason-Dixon South Fine Southern Antiques, interview by Mary T. Bright, September 2014.

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over-four window remains between the laundry room and pantry doors, opening to the west porch. Doors and windows all have plain four-and-a-half-inch flat board trim. A built-in pie safe, matching that in the dining room, is aligned back-to-back with the dining room cupboard, west of the fireplace. The kitchen was largely remodeled in the 1940s after the Speas descendants sold the house. The new owners added floor to ceiling cabinetry along the south wall, said to have been constructed from the wood of a corn crib on the property. A fireplace made of large bricks with a tall hearth and a cinderblock foundation is centered on the north wall adjacent to (east of) the pie safe.

The laundry room in the west enclosed porch has a vinyl-covered floor, five-and-a-half-inches below the kitchen floor, weatherboards on the side walls, and a metal and glass storm door flanked by an aluminum sliding storm window. The pantry has flush wood sheathing on the walls, beaded board ceiling, and a four-over-four window on the west elevation. The window matches that on the west wall of the kitchen and indicates this portion of the porch may have always been enclosed. The enclosed porch on the east elevation of the kitchen has wood flooring, a beaded board ceiling, and a one-light-over-three-panel door to a modern deck on the east elevation. The porch has been enclosed with synthetic siding and metal-framed storm windows. In addition to entrances to the kitchen and dining room, the enclosed porch has an interior door on its south end that opens to stairs to a below-grade mudroom with a toilet and shower. The mudroom is also accessed by an exterior door on its east elevation.

The c. 1879-1889 frame wing has a full basement below the kitchen and dining room that is accessed from a door at the basement level of the south elevation as well as from stairs in the breezeway via a trap-door. The basement ceiling has circular-sawn wood joists and the room has brick walls and a brick floor with the floor beneath the dining room laid with herringbone corners. A hand dug, brick lined well in the southeast corner was used as the water source for the house until the early 1990s. The concrete-block base of the kitchen chimney stands adjacent to the brick base of the dining room chimney, both bisecting the space. A four-panel door on the west end of the north wall opens to a concrete and wood stair with cut nails and brick one-to-six and one-to-seven common bond walls with penciled joints that leads up to the breezeway.

Justification for building construction dates

The breezeway, dining room, and kitchen were likely constructed concurrent or shortly after the 1879 brick wing as there is no evidence of any other roof structure having sheltered the rear entrance from the 1879 two-story wing or the 1879 entrance from the first-floor bedroom of the c. 1850 wing. Lack of weathering of the penciled mortar joints indicates that the north wall of the breezeway was always sheltered from the elements. Further, there is no evidence of windows on either level of the south elevation of the two-story 1879 wing, except for the second-floor bathroom window, indicating that the roofline of the one-story, gabled wing was always extant or at least planned. Finally, a trap door on the south side of the breezeway leads to a basement room beneath the dining room and kitchen. Penciling on the brick wall of this stair matches that of the 1879 wing indicating that the stair, and thus the breezeway, was constructed concurrent with the two-story wing. The stair opens to a room beneath the dining room, indicating that the dining room above was also constructed at the same time. Finally, the mantel in the dining room is very similar to those in the c. 1850 library (likely

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remodeled in 1879) and the second-floor 1879 bedroom, further indicating that the one-story frame wing was built about the same time.

2. Curing House

Contributing Building

c. 1879

A one-story, west-facing, front-gabled, brick curing house stands just southeast of the house and was likely constructed concurrent with the 1879 wing of the house. The brick pattern is consistent with the house, constructed in a five-to-one common bond, with the mortar joints penciled in the same manner as the house. Further, the building has the 1879 date penciled above the door in the same script as the date painted on the house chimney. The front-gabled roof has 5V metal roofing and exposed rafter tails. The gable extends beyond the front elevation, supported by large diagonal wood braces, to shelter the entrance to the curing house. The wood door boards are arranged in a chevron pattern with hand wrought rattail strap hinges and the door is flanked by louvered wood shutters. Three small window openings on the north, south, and east elevations have metal bars in lieu of windows and are flanked by batten wood shutters. The interior of the building has a dirt floor, stuccoed walls, and hooks suspended from the roof framing which likely held meat. The lower half of the masonry walls, below the window openings, project approximately one foot into the room on the north, east, and south walls and are topped by a wood shelf. There is no evidence of smoke staining on the interior, but instead evidence of salt-damaged wood, leading to the conclusion it is a curing house rather than a smokehouse.

3. Granary

Contributing Building

c. 1879

Located at the west end of a row of agricultural buildings that extends just southeast of the curing house is a one-story, north-facing, front-gabled, frame granary. The building has a stacked stone foundation, plain weatherboards, and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails. Like the curing house of the same era, the building features a projecting front-gabled roof, supported by diagonal wood braces, that shelters an entrance on the north elevation. The wood door has boards arranged in a chevron pattern, matching that of the curing house. Small window openings on the east and west elevations have only wire mesh in lieu of windows to allow for air flow through the building. The rear (south) elevation has been partially reconstructed due to damage from a tree that grew into the structure and features a single, larger window opening with wire mesh. The interior features a raised wood floor, exposed roof and wall framing, and tongue-and-groove boards on the lower portion of the walls, though most grain bins have been removed.

4. Chicken House

Non-contributing Building

c. 1930

The one-story, north-facing, shed-roofed, frame chicken house stands between the granary and equipment shed. It has vertical wood sheathing, unpainted on the east and south elevations, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. There is a batten door on the east end of the north elevation, a four-light, wood-frame window on the west end, and the vertical wood sheathing is missing from the lower portion of the west end of the wall. The

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west elevation has window openings without windows, likely cut when the building was converted to house calves, sheep and pigs. There are two six-light windows on the south elevation and the east elevation features a single wide opening, introduced later, with the span supported by square posts. Some of the sheathing on the lower portion of the walls has been removed due to water damage and rot. The interior of the building has a dirt floor, exposed framing, a beam extending the depth of the building that is supported by square posts and stalls along the south and west walls that were constructed when the building was converted from a chicken house to hold other livestock.

5. Equipment Shed

Non-contributing Building

c. 1930

Located on the east end of the row of agricultural outbuildings, just east of the chicken house, the one-and-a-half-story, north-facing, front-gabled, frame equipment shed is two bays wide and flanked by open, shed-roofed lean-tos. The main building has a corrugated metal roof with exposed rafters and vertical wood sheathing, painted on the north and side (east and west) elevations and unpainted on the south elevation. A ladder, centered between the two garage bays, leads to a loft space accessed by a batten door in the front gable. One-story, shed-roofed open bays flank the building, both supported by dressed timbers. The east bay has been partially enclosed with 5V metal and plywood panels. The interior of all four bays have exposed framing and poured concrete floors. The side bays were at one time used to keep cows.

6. Wellhouse

Non-contributing Building

c. 1930

Located just east of the house and northeast of the curing house, this low, frame structure has a hipped, asphalt-shingled roof, vertical wood sheathing, and a small batten door on the west elevation, facing the house.

7. Carport

Non-contributing Structure

2002

Located just southwest of the house, the one-story, front-gabled, two-bay carport was constructed in 2002. It has a concrete foundation, poured concrete floor, and 5V metal roof supported by square posts adorned with wood lattice. An enclosed storage area that spans the width of the west elevation, is covered with vinyl siding, paired metal doors on the east elevation, and has a single vinyl window on its west elevation.

Integrity Statement:

The William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It stands on its original site with 21.5 of its original 300 acres included within the National Register boundary, enough to provide rural setting and context for the house. The house and outbuildings, including a c. 1850 brick curing house and c. 1879 frame granary, are clustered together in the center of the site, surrounded by cultivated fields and groves of mature trees. An altered tenant house with modern outbuildings is located just

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north of the house, accessed via the same gravel drive, and low-density residential construction is visible from the road, but neither detract from the rural setting or historic context.

The William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship with the brick exterior with penciled mortar joint, windows and doors, and Victorian-era porches all intact. The interior retains the original floor plan, mantels, doors, windows, and trim as well as plaster walls and wide pine floors and ceilings, all dating from the c. 1850 and c. 1879 building periods. Only the one-story, frame wing at the rear has been altered with the remodeling of the kitchen, the enclosure of the side porches and breezeway, and the installation of vinyl siding. However, changes are limited to the one-story wing on the rear addition, which is only slightly visible from one oblique as looking at the front of the house. The form and rafters in this wing are still evident. Changes to the wing do not detract from the stylistic elements of the primary brick block. Overall, the house retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey the property's historic feeling and association as a mid- to late-nineteenth century eclectic brick farmhouse.

Archaeology Statement:

The structures are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, privies, wells, and other structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the property. Information concerning land-use patterns, social standing and social mobility, as well as structural details, is often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structures. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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Statement of Significance:

The William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture with local significance as a rare intact example of a prominent mid- to late-nineteenth century eclectic brick farmhouse in Forsyth County. The house exhibits eclectic Romantic- and Victorian-era stylistic details applied to a national folk form and retains a high level of material integrity. Additionally, the existence of a brick curing house from the same period is rare.

The period of significance extends from c. 1850 to c. 1889. It encompasses the construction of the c. 1850 Greek Revival-style brick I-house; the enlargement and 1879 Victorian-era renovation with the two-story brick addition to the west, creation of an asymmetrical reoriented façade, and the application of eclectic decorative detail; and construction of the c. 1879-1889 rear frame wing. The period of significance includes all major building periods associated with the house and illustrates the prominence of the Speas family in the late nineteenth century.

Architectural Context:

The William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House is significant as a prominent example of mid- to late-nineteenth-century eclectic architecture in rural Forsyth County. The house is differentiated from other rural farmhouses in the area by its load-bearing brick construction, Greek Revival-style interior woodwork, and late-nineteenth century eclectic detailing applied to a vernacular asymmetrical form.

The house is among the oldest extant brick houses outside of the Moravian settlements in Forsyth County and illustrates a trend toward the construction of more substantial buildings beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. There was a prevailing mood of economic optimism in Forsyth County in the 1840s and 1850s following the Panic of 1837, with agricultural reforms fueling agricultural prosperity in the county and contributing to “an increase of substantial brick buildings” and a “spirit of improvement” in the county in 1850.² In fact, load-bearing brick construction was relatively rare in Forsyth County prior to the mid-nineteenth century, due to a lack of both skilled brick masons and lime for mortar before the 1850s. While hewn-timber, brick-nogged houses were commonplace in early-nineteenth century Forsyth County, “burning well-shaped brick for exterior, load-bearing walls was another matter.”³ Skilled brick masons were rare in the non-Moravian settlements and most house builders had to fire their own bricks.⁴ Further, lime for mortar was in short supply until mid-century, though the 1850 census notes the “profitable business in burning lime,” after which there was an increase in the construction of brick houses.⁵ Thus, the construction of a load-bearing brick I-house house c. 1850 and the subsequent load-bearing addition in 1879, spoke to the prosperity of William Henry Speas and his family.

² Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Winston-Salem: City-County Planning Board of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, 1981), 32.

³ *Ibid*, 27.

⁴ *Ibid*, 27.

⁵ *Ibid*, 32.

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The earliest constructed portion of the Speas House (c. 1850) was a west-facing I-house with Greek Revival-style interior features. Popular for residential architecture in North Carolina from the 1830s through the early 1960s, the Greek Revival style was part of a number of Romantic styles popular at mid-century that fit into the accepted classicism of the time as “architects looked to Greece, Italy, and medieval Europe to create a formal and Romantic vocabulary to express our nation’s aspiring ideals and confident self-image.”⁶ Further, the popularity of mass-produced, Classical elements, was due in part to the spread of pattern books, especially those by Asher Benjamin and Minard Lafever, during the mid-nineteenth century, both of which included illustrations of building details rather than overall views of houses.⁷

Unlike the temple-form Greek Revival-style buildings that were constructed for governmental, religious, and educational buildings, Greek Revival-style residences retained traditional forms, most often symmetrical and one or two rooms deep with exterior end chimneys and a low hipped or gabled roof with a wide cornice representing a Classical entablature.⁸ Post-1850 examples in the southern states often incorporated Italianate-style brackets at the cornice line. Exteriors included six-over-six windows; paneled front doors with sidelights, multi-light transoms, and classical surrounds; and one- or two-story porches. Interiors featured a center-hall plan, two-panel doors, and post-and-lintel mantels with a wide frieze.⁹ In Forsyth County the style manifested itself in the form of houses with wider proportions and a center hall plan like the I-house which, because of the inherent symmetry of the I-house form, always presented its longest side to the road, “creating the most impressive façade possible for a house of four rooms.”¹⁰

The c. 1850 section of the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House is illustrative of this trend with Greek Revival-style detailing added to a typical, symmetrical I-house form. While the façade of the c. 1850 section was obscured by the 1879 expansion and renovation, the original Greek Revival-style front door remains inside the building and features a four-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom, with an “absent lintel.”¹¹ Other extant interior features include two-panel Greek Revival-style doors and post-and-lintel mantels.

Mid- to Late-Nineteenth Century Eclectic

The irregular form and eclectic exterior of the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House (as renovated in 1879) is a local vernacular manifestation of nationally popular forms and design characteristics, specifically

⁶ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America’s Domestic Architecture*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 264.; and Catherine Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture (Portable Edition)*. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 196 and Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*, 30.

⁷ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America’s Domestic Architecture*, 252.

⁸ Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture (Portable Edition)*, 236.

⁹ Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*, 30.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, 24.

¹¹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America’s Domestic Architecture*, 249.

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those of Romantic- and Victorian-era styles common in the mid- to late-nineteenth century. Vernacular house forms changed as railroad networks spread throughout the country between 1850 and 1890. Industrialization, including the mass production of wire nails and cut lumber, caused a shift from heavy-timber framing to light framing techniques, which allowed for irregular forms. Further, the Picturesque movement in Europe had spread to the United States, “a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture,” the new styles favored rambling, informal (and sometimes asymmetrical) forms with eclectic detailing.¹² Thus, house forms evolved from front- and side-gabled forms, common in Classical- and Greek Revival-style houses, to compound gable-and-wing forms, which remained popular nationally through the mid-to-late nineteenth century post-railroad era, particularly in rural areas. While load-bearing brick construction, like that of the Speas House, did not allow for the projecting bays and overhangs common in late-Victorian styles, it was suitable for the gable-and-wing forms common in the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. Most often, and as was the case with the Speas House, a gabled wing was added at a right angle to the existing gabled plan, resulting in a “T” or “L” shaped plan, and a porch was placed within the ‘L’ made by the two wings. Thus, the expansion and renovation of the Speas House illustrates a movement from symmetrical Greek Revival-style exteriors to asymmetrical Romantic-era exteriors.

The William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House exhibits character-defining late-nineteenth century eclectic exterior detailing, which draws from the Italianate, Gothic, and Queen Anne influences, combining elements of the varied styles within a single building. Prior to 1840, architectural styles were separated by time and location, with a single style popular at any given time and stylistic mixtures occurring only during periods of transitions between styles.¹³ However, by the 1840s, the prevalence of pattern books, particularly Andrew Jackson Downing’s 1842 *Cottage Residences: Rural Architecture and Landscape Gardening*, presented multiple fashionable building styles, introducing the public to stylistic features and design elements previously unseen in residential architecture and creating competition between concurrent styles.¹⁴ Among the styles propagated by Downing were the Romantic-era Gothic Revival style, derived from Medieval precedents, and Italianate style, based on Italian Renaissance traditions. At the same time, the growth of the railroad system made heavy woodworking machinery, as well as pre-cut detailing and trim, available at local trade centers.¹⁵ This availability of detailing allowed builders to mix decorative elements from multiple styles, often applying them to traditional, folk forms.

Gothic Revival architecture was popular for residential use from 1840 to 1870 and while religious examples of the style remained popular well into the twentieth century, later residential examples are rare. Instrumental in the development and dissemination of residential Gothic Revival architecture were Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing, who published pattern books featuring Gothic domestic buildings in 1837 and 1842, respectively. The style was promoted for rural residential use specifically, with the steep gables and wide

¹² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America’s Domestic Architecture*, 286.

¹³ *Ibid*, 12.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, 14 and 244.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, 398.

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porches more suited to rural lots than urban. Examples of the style are far more common in the Northeast and Midwest of the country, where significant growth and development occurred during the period of its popularity. Pure examples of the style are rare in the South where the Civil War and Reconstruction halted construction during the period of its popularity, though elements of the style were used throughout the late-nineteenth century, often combined with other stylistic details, resulting in eclectic examples.¹⁶

Constructed with both symmetrical and asymmetrical forms, Gothic Revival-style houses are distinctive less for their form (unless they include a tower), but instead for the fanciful decorative ornamentation applied to the structure. Technological advances, including the perfection of the scroll saw, allowed for wood to be cut in a myriad of decorative patterns and applied to windows, roof-wall junctions, porches, and doors.¹⁷ The sawnwork often included arches and three- to five-lobed foils, with the cross-like form of the quatrefoil being especially popular. The Gothic cornice in particular illustrated a shift away from classical precedents, with the earlier boxed cornice and enclosed rafters replaced by an open rake with exposed rafters and purlins, a treatment that was common on both the main roof and porch roofs.¹⁸

While many of the most distinctive elements of the style, including pointed-arch windows and sawn vergeboards, are absent from the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House, the house does include open rakes and eaves with exposed, sawn rafters and purlins. Further, the porch brackets on the front and side porches include a sawn quatrefoil pattern and a curved bottom creating low arches between each pair of posts. Though abstracted, brick vents in the north gable end display a similar quatrefoil pattern.

Romantic- and Victorian-era styles overlapped late in the nineteenth century, with both the Gothic and Italianate styles remaining popular into the 1880s, while the Queen Anne style began to grow in popularity beginning in the 1880s. In addition to its application to new construction in the late-nineteenth century, Romantic and Victorian detailing was also applied to existing vernacular forms. The application of Italianate- and Queen Anne-style decorative features specifically was widespread and the free adaptation of stylistic features from varying antecedents was common.¹⁹ The most common means of updating the style of a house was to add, remove, or alter a porch. Queen Anne-style turned porch posts and railings, spindlework and friezes, as well as Italianate-style brackets, chamfered posts, and flat jigsaw-cut railings were often added to otherwise plain vernacular forms in the late nineteenth century.²⁰ Taylor notes that, “even the plain, two-story house in the rural areas began to blossom with ornamental brackets under the eaves and sawnwork ornamentation on the porch posts.”²¹

¹⁶ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*, 270.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, 268.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, 268.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, 244.

²⁰ *Ibid*, 398.

²¹ Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*, 48.

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Enlarged by Junius Speas in 1879, the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House has an irregular T-plan form with load-bearing brick exterior and an eclectic exterior that illustrates a local vernacular manifestation of nationally popular design characteristics, specifically those of Romantic- and Victorian-era styles. The enlarged form is typical of Gothic Revival and Italianate-style T- and L-shaped houses, representing a “profound and widespread change in form and plan” from North Carolina’s symmetrical log and I-houses of the early nineteenth century.²² The ell in this case represents not a secondary room, but coincided with a full reorientation of the front of the house, a practice common in post-Civil War homes that “allowed builders to remake old buildings in new forms.”²³ The open rake, exposed sawn purlins and rafter tails, and use of the quatrefoil in both the porch brackets and, in abstracted form, in the north gable, are elements of the Gothic Revival style added to the house in 1879. These elements exist alongside double-hung windows and a double-leaf door with sidelights and transom, classically derived elements that are more common in the Italianate style, and turned porch posts typical of Queen Anne-style homes. The rear ell, construction concurrent or shortly after the two-story wing, is typical of rear wings on earlier vernacular houses. Built to house the dining room and kitchen, considered service spaces rather than prominent rooms for entertaining, the frame wing is more functional than decorative in its plan, though like the brick portion of the house, it features exposed rafters and purlins. Detailing with porches on both sides of the wing used to capture breezes and to extend the work spaces. Although the porches on each side were later enclosed to create more functional interior space, the footprint and function remain the same.

The interior of the house also contains mixed stylistic elements. The interior of the c.1850 east wing retains a Greek Revival-style center-hall plan and two-panel doors. Conversely, the 1879 section of the house displays Romantic and Victorian detailing, including five-panel doors, a post-and-lintel mantel in the second-floor bedroom, and a highly decorative mantel in the first-floor parlor with an undulating molding in the post and turned spindles supporting a heavily molded shelf.

Comparison Properties

Brick farmhouses in rural Forsyth County are rare, but do include a number of mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival-style houses, similar to the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House before its 1879 renovation and reorientation. Even less common are rural examples of mid- to late-nineteenth century eclectic architecture. A number of frame houses with Italianate-style details remain in the vicinity, though none with the variety of architectural detailing of the material integrity of the Speas House, and only one house in the area is documented to have Gothic detailing. The best example of eclectic residential architecture in the county is the 1880 Korner’s Folly (NR 1973). Unlike the Speas House, which is a vernacular form with eclectic details in a rural location, Korner’s Folly is an urban example of a high style building with highly ornate decorative eclectic details inside and out. The house is on the other side of the county and is not likely to have influenced, the Speas House.

²² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America’s Domestic Architecture*, 283 and Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture (Portable Edition)*, 334.

²³ Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture (Portable Edition)*, 343.

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William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
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Examples Greek Revival-style architecture, in the vicinity of the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House, include the 1855 Nathaniel Sullivan House and the c. 1850 Lum Sprinkle House, though both have had twentieth-century additions and alterations. The impressively detailed Nathaniel Sullivan House (6285 Stanleyville Drive, Rural Hall) is a two-story, double-pile, Greek Revival-style brick dwelling with paired chimneys in the gable ends, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The house is nearly twice the size of the c. 1850 portion of the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House, but has comparable interior details including two-panel Greek Revival-style doors. However, the house was altered between 1979 and 2006 with the construction of a replacement front porch and a large rear addition. The Lum Sprinkle House (3250 Beroth Road, Pfafftown) is comparable in size and scale to the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House. The two-story, brick, Greek Revival-style I-house has a hipped roof, exposed rafter tails, chimneys on the side elevations, and full-width porches on the façade and rear elevation. However, the house was altered between 1979 and 2006 with the replacement of the original windows and the demolition of a one-story, gabled rear wing and construction of a large two-story wing in its place.

Only a small number of houses with Romantic and Victorian-era details, built in rural northwest Forsyth County in the 1870s and 1880s, remain. These include the 1880-1900 John M. Long House, the 1884 T. Houston Hunter House, and the 1888 George Hauser House. The John M. Long House (4993 Vienna-Dozier Road), a rare residential example of the Gothic Revival style in the county, is a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed house featuring a steeply-pitched projecting front-gable bay with decorative bargeboards, and a very small gabled dormer with a pointed-arch window on the front roof slope. The T. Houston Hunter House (5345 Seward Circle, Pfafftown) is typical of the rural application of Victorian-era detailing to a frame I-house rather than a brick structure. It retains its symmetrical form and exposed sawn rafter tails, though the windows and porch posts have been replaced. The George Hauser House (3643 Vienna Dozier Road, Pfafftown) is an excellent example of the Victorian-era Italianate style, again executed on a frame I-house. It has sawn brackets with finials on both the main house and porch roof, which is supported by tapered square columns with sawn brackets and a sawn railing.

The William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas stands as a prominent representative of a mid- to late-nineteenth century eclectic, load-bearing brick residential architecture in rural Forsyth County. It is one of only a handful of residences in the rural county to incorporate elements of both Romantic- and Victorian-era stylistic details into a single structure, illustrating the prosperity and progressive architectural taste of the Speas family. The house maintains a high degree of material integrity including load bearing brick construction, penciled mortar joints, six-over-six and four-over-four wood-sash windows, original wood floors and ceilings, Greek Revival-style interior doors and mantels in the c. 1850 section, and Italianate-style mantels in the 1879 and c. 1879-1889 wings. The prominent Speas family achieved the eclectic design by reorienting their c. 1850 Greek Revival-style I-house with a gabled wing in 1879, resulting in an asymmetrical T-plan house, and adding Gothic Revival-, Italianate-, and Queen Anne- style details including open eaves with sawn rafter tails and purlins, abstracted quatrefoil brick vents in the north gable, and turned porch posts with sawn brackets with quatrefoil motifs.

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William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
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Property History:

The earliest settlements in Forsyth County date to the mid-1700s in what was then Anson County. However, these settlements were generally limited to the Moravians within the Wachovia Tract in what is now the central part of Forsyth County. Outside of the Wachovia Tract, the land was not settled by Europeans until the early- to mid-nineteenth century, with Forsyth County established as a separate county from Stokes County in 1849. Among the rolling hills of the county are numerous streams and the Yadkin River on its western border, all waterways too small for large-scale trade but along which Native Americans, and later German farmers, settled.

The population of the county grew significantly after 1849, though mostly in the new county seat of Winston, which with the popularity of Bright Leaf tobacco after the Civil War grew exponentially as a major tobacco market and manufacturing center in the state. A number of smaller communities were established outside of Winston and the Moravian settlement of Salem as rural agricultural marketplaces, though most, including Kernersville, Rural Hall, and Walkertown remained small until the late nineteenth century when the railroad traversed the county.²⁴ Still other communities, including Pfafftown and Vienna in Vienna Township in the western part of the county were bypassed by the railroad and never grew beyond their rural crossroads status. According to Branson's Business Directory, Vienna, located about three miles southeast of the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House, had a population of only forty-five in 1896.²⁵ Less than two miles east of Vienna, Pfafftown was a small community of farmers with 100 citizens in 1896.²⁶

William Henry Speas was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina, just east of present-day Forsyth County, in 1818 and Sarah M. Hauser was born June 11, 1819 in what was then Stokes County. The two were married on February 11, 1839 and settled near Sarah's parents in what would become Vienna Township in western Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River and the Yadkin County line. Their first son, Wesley Bethel Speas (1839-1862) is listed with the couple on the 1840 United States census, in which William is listed as employed in agriculture. The couple had two additional sons in the early 1840s, Moses Edwin (1843-?) and William Henry (1844-1863), at which time Speas began purchasing land in the area. In 1844 Speas purchased 200 acres on Mill Creek, at least seven miles east of the house, from Daniel Speas and Michael Doub.

The couple had their fourth son, John Samuel (1847-1930) in 1847, and the same year Speas purchased 147 acres of "land situated lying...on Bashavia (Bersheba) Creek."²⁷ As Bashavia Creek runs just south of the tract of land on which the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House is situated, this may be the tract of land on which William and Sarah constructed their Greek Revival-style I-house c. 1850.²⁸ However, William Speas continued to purchase acreage adjoining this parcel for the next five years.²⁹ While it is unclear on which of the

²⁴ Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*, 22.

²⁵ *Ibid*, 44.

²⁶ *Ibid*, 46.

²⁷ Forsyth County Register of Deeds. Book 16, Page 389.

²⁸ Parcels were combined and divided a number of times after 1847 and early property descriptions were written with physical references that are no longer applicable, so locations and boundaries are difficult to verify.

²⁹ Property descriptions reference the adjoining William Henry Speas property.

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William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
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numerous parcels the house was built, architectural evidence suggests that Speas had constructed the two-story, brick I-house about 1850. By 1850, the United States census lists Speas as a farmer with \$1000 worth of real estate and five children, Wesley, Moses, William, John, and Mary K. (c. 1849-1889), as well as a twenty-year-old female named Julia A. Speas, William's younger sister.³⁰ The couple had three more children by 1857: Sarah Ellen [Scott] (c. 1852-1923), Isabella [Doub] (c. 1854-1928), and Junius Winburn (1857-1908), thus housing a family of ten in the four-room I-house, which likely had a detached kitchen.

The 1860 United States census once again listed Speas as a farmer with his wife and eight children (Wesley, the eldest, being 20) living at home. It further lists Speas with \$2750 in real estate and \$2500 as the value of his personal estate.³¹ However, the Civil War would take its toll on the family. Civil War enlistment records for Wesley B. and William Henry (Jr.) list Wesley as a farmer at the time of his enlistment in 1861 and confirm that both brothers fought in the war and were killed in 1862 and 1863 respectively.³² Meanwhile, Speas continued to amass land in the area through the 1860s. On December 28, 1866, Speas purchased a 110-acre tract from John R. Hauser (Sarah Hauser Speas's first cousin). One or more of these parcels acquired by Speas may be part of the original land grant to Martin Hauser Jr. (Sarah's great-grandfather) from Lord Granville, though the early records, with changing acreage and property descriptions based on physical landmarks, are unclear.

In March of 1879, William Henry Speas recorded his last will and testament, though he would survive until 1900. In that document, W. H. Speas named Junius Winburn Speas, his youngest son, the executor of his will as well as left him 300 acres of land, including the house "with this provision however that my wife and myself are to have a home and possession of it, as long as we both shall live."³³ Later that year, on July 13, 1879, Junius married Martha Ann Doub (1859-1935). Martha was a native of Forsyth County, from an area known locally as Seward, the daughter of Elizah Doub and Lucy Newsom. The couple lived with William and Sarah Speas, enlarging the two-story brick I-house in 1879 with a two-story wing on the north elevation that became the front of the house, updating its east-facing porch, and penciling the mortar joints, giving the house its current mid- to late-nineteenth-century eclectic appearance. The same year, Junius and Martha started their family with the birth of their daughter Carolyn O. (1879-1954). The 1880 census confirms that Junius, Martha, and Carolyn (Carrie) were living with William and Sarah Speas. Both William and Junius are listed as farmers with Sarah "keeping house" and Martha a "seamstress." Additionally, Mary Binkly, William's sister-in-law, lived with the family in 1880.

Junius's family continued to grow through the end of the century and he enlarged the house again. Junius and Martha had four more daughters: Maggie Leah [Sprinkle] (1882-1956), Bessie (1889-1946), Nellie V. (1892-1972), and Sallie Beatrice (1897-1972). They enlarged the house between 1879 and 1889 with the addition of

³⁰ 1850 United States Federal Census and "The Jarvis Family and Other Relatives," accessed November 8, 2016. <http://www.fmoran.com/speas.html>

³¹ 1860 United States Federal Census.

³² Civil War enlistment records.

³³ Speas, William Henry. Last Will and Testament. March 27, 1879. Book W658, pages 657-660.

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the one-story frame kitchen and dining room wing, though mid-twentieth century enclosed porches obscure the original exterior elevations of this wing. In 1890, Junius purchased a 300-acre tract, presumably the one assigned to him in his father's will and on which the house stands, from William and Sarah Speas for \$1000.³⁴ Sarah Hauser Speas died in 1893, followed by William Henry Speas in 1900.

During the 1890s, Junius was a prosperous farmer and businessman and was active in statewide politics as a member of the Populist Party in North Carolina. Formed in 1892, the party "endorsed government ownership of railroads and a federally controlled money supply."³⁵ According to his obituary, Junius Speas was known as the "father of the 6 per cent interest law," a Populist Party reform to limit contract interest rates to six percent, which ultimately proved successful.³⁶ The Populist Party began to decline after 1896. Speas's obituary notes that, "he was at one time an earnest supporter of Populism but later became a whole-hearted, whole-souled Socialist."³⁷

Junius Speas was also a member of the Fusion Legislature in 1895. Organized in 1894, the Fusion Legislature brought together leaders of the Populist and Republican parties, who agreed on many state issues "including education, voting rights, and restoring the charter of the Farmers' Alliance" which the Democratic Party repealed in 1892. The goal of the Fusion Legislature was to ensure that the parties would not compete against one another, only against the Democratic Party, for state offices. Thus, Populist and Republican Party leaders reached "a tentative agreement that divided political offices according to the parties' electoral support in the General Assembly districts."³⁸ They also divided statewide offices to ensure that, "for any office, either a Republican or Populist (not both) would run against a Democrat." In both parties' 1894 conventions, they endorsed a combined slate for state offices, and the measure worked with the Fusion alliance sweeping the state elections and ousting the Democrats for the first time since Reconstruction.

Junius was a successful businessman and politician and upstanding member of his community. His obituary notes that "he owned a large farm and farmed it well, on improved and successful methods; he also operated four saw mills; he built and established what is now known as Shore's Ferry across the Yadkin River, together with his only surviving brother, Mr. John S. Speas, and for several years they successfully operated a box factory near their home."³⁹ The exact location of the ferry crossing is unclear, but Speas Ferry Road remains on the west side of the Yadkin River, in Yadkin County, just northwest of the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House. The exact location of Speas Ferry Road on the east side of the river, in Forsyth County, is

³⁴ Forsyth County Register of Deeds. Book 42, page 121. The Last Will and Testament of William H. Speas leaves land to M. E. Speas, Mary Speas Apperson, and John Speas described as their "interest in my lands for which I have made [him] a deed" and "[he has] receipted me for" indicating that those lands passed ownership prior to William's will and death.

³⁵ "Populist Party," NCpedia, accessed October 19, 2016, <http://ncpedia.org/populist-party>.

³⁶ "In Memory of Junius Winburn Speas" obituary written by Mrs. S. F. Shore. "Populist Party," NCpedia, accessed October 19, 2016, <http://ncpedia.org/populist-party>.

³⁷ "In Memory of Junius Winburn Speas" obituary written by Mrs. S. F. Shore.

³⁸ "Fusion Politics," North Carolina Historic Project, accessed 19 October 2016, <http://northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/fusion-politics/>.

³⁹ "In Memory of Junius Winburn Speas" obituary written by Mrs. S. F. Shore.

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William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

unclear, but the house may have originally been constructed to face that road, as it is not orientated to face the current River Ridge Road.

The 1900 census confirms the prosperity of Junius Speas, listing the farmer with his wife Martha and four of their daughters (Maggie having presumably already married and moved out of the house) as well as a female servant and eleven male laborers, ages 14-36. Most of the male laborers were listed as farm laborers or teamsters, but also included were a fireman and “off-bearer” for the sawmill and two sawyers for the box shop and “shooks.”⁴⁰ It is unlikely that the laborers lived in the house with Junius and Martha. A tenant house, located northeast of the house and outside of the National Register boundary, was completed by 1900 to house some of these workers, but was significantly altered and enlarged in the late-twentieth century. In addition to farming and operating sawmills, Junius operated a number of his business ventures closely with his brother John Speas. John, who lived on an adjoining property, was not only a business partner with Junius on both a box factory and a ferry, but also married Martha Doub Speas’s sister, Mary Francis Doub.⁴¹ It is unclear where the box factory was located specifically, but it was “near their home” and likely on either Junius’s or John’s property. Walter Speas (John’s son (b. 1874)) was listed as the foreman of the box shop in the 1900 census.

Junius died on March 31, 1908, after a brief illness, upon which his land was divided among his widow, Martha, and his five daughters. Martha received 74 acres of land, including the house, and continued to live in the house with her daughters.⁴² The 1930 census lists Martha, her daughter Nellie, Nellie’s husband Robah Whitman, and their two children Robah Jr. and Lawrence R. living in the house. Martha is listed as a farm owner and Robah was a livestock dealer.⁴³ Martha died May 19, 1935 and a series of deeds and foreclosures in 1939 from Sallie Speas White and Carrie Speas Albright ultimately resulted in the loss of the land (a fifty-four-acre parcel) to a Deed of Trust held by Home Owners’ Loan Corporation.

During the early twentieth century, the roads in the area were altered several times, changing the orientation of the house to the road. A 1907 map of Forsyth County shows a north-south road running south off of present-day SR1444, directly toward the Junius Speas House before curving slightly to run just east of the house. By 1927, the road to the Speas house partially followed the current driveway, extending east from present-day SR1444 and continued north of the house before turning south until it intersected Bashavia Creek. By 1938, North Carolina highway maps show the present road configuration of SR1444 and SR1443 (River Ridge Road and Wosley Road) with the Speas House not even included on the map. That road configuration also appears on the 1953 and 1962 state highway maps with the driveway to the William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House following a portion of the former road bed.

In February of 1939, Carl Dewitt Ogburn and Emily Ogburn purchased the fifty-three-acre “Speas land” from the bank. In separate deeds dated March 21, 1939 and July 19, 1943, the Ogburns purchased two additional

⁴⁰ 1900 United States Federal Census.

⁴¹ It appears that John and Junius’s sister Isabella also married a member of the Doub family, O. W. F. Doub.

⁴² Report of Jury allotting Dower. August 5, 1908.

⁴³ 1930 United States Federal Census.

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William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
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tracts of 0.7 acre and 14.78 acres respectively, bringing their total holdings to approximately 69 acres. The 1940 census lists Carl and Emily in the house along with their two children, Emily and Carl, and Emily's mother, Estella Harper. Carl Ogburn was listed as an insurance salesman. The Ogburns were responsible for updating the kitchen, adding the bathrooms, and enclosing the side porches on the one-story c. 1879-1889 rear wing. The plumbing and electrical were also likely added during their ownership.

The Ogburns sold the current 61.91-acre tract to James and Vickie Jarvis in 1963. The Jarvis family held the property for only seven years before selling it to Allen and Mary Bright in 1970. The Brights maintained the land as a farm, grew hay, kept livestock, and maintained flower and vegetable gardens east of the house. The land is currently held by Brighthill Farm, LLC, a partnership owned by the Bright's daughters, Cheryl B. Foy and Mary Therese Bright.

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William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

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<http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/search/collection/ncmaps/searchterm/forsyth%20county/field/all/mode/all/conn/and/order/date!title/ad/asc/cosuppress/1>

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William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Lat/Long References:

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4. 36.161687, -80.424766
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9. 36.159725, -80.425195
10. 36.160631, -80.427020
11. 36.162337, -80.427004
12. 36.162884, -80.427711

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated area is marked by a heavy line on the attached tax map at a scale of 1" = 200'. From the parcel line along River Ridge Road, starting at the tree line north of the driveway, the boundary roughly follows the tree line from point one (1) to point four (4) where it abuts the northwest corner of the excluded tenant house parcel. The National Register boundary then commences south along the west line of the tenant house parcel to its southwest most point (5). The boundary then extends southeast along the tree line to the Speas House parcel's east edge (6) where it then continues south approximately 515 feet to point seven (7). The boundary continues west through the forest until it meets the Speas House parcel line at point eight (8), then follows the parcel line north approximately 170 feet to point nine (9). It then continues northwest along the tree line approximately 680 feet to meet the west parcel line at point ten (10). It then follows the parcel line north to point eleven (11), where it then extends northwest following the parcel line along the southwest edge of the driveway to point twelve (12), thence continuing northeast back to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes the historic house and its landscape, with related outbuildings, domestic gardens, open lawns surrounding the house, and the view of the house from River Ridge Road included. Heavily forested areas at the north, northeast, and south ends of the tax parcel have been excluded. An adjacent tenant house and outbuildings stand northeast of the house on a separate parcel; while historically associated with the property, they have been significantly altered in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries and have thus been excluded from the National Register boundary. As a result, approximately 21.5 acres of the current 60-acre parcel has been included, enough to provide sufficient context for the rural setting of the house.

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William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Name of Property: William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House

City or Vicinity: Pfafftown vicinity

County and State: Forsyth County, North Carolina

Photographer: Heather M. Slane

Date of Photographs: June 2016

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

Photo #1 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0001)
Exterior, facing southeast.

Photo #2 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0002)
Exterior, facing southwest.

Photo #3 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0003)
Exterior, facing northwest.

Photo #4 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0004)
Exterior, facing northeast.

Photo #5 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0005)
Interior, c. 1850 hall, facing west.

Photo #6 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0006)
Interior, c. 1850 second-floor hall, facing northwest.

Photo #7 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0007)
Interior, c. 1850 second-floor bedroom, facing southeast.

Photo #8 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0008)
Interior, 1879 parlor, facing southwest.

Photo #9 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0009)
Interior, 1879 bedroom, facing northwest.

Photo #10 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0010)
Interior, c. 1879-1889 breezeway, facing east.

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Photo #11 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0011)
Interior, c. 1879-1889 dining room, facing southeast.

Photo #12 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0012)
Exterior, Curing House and Carport, facing north.

Photo #13 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0013)
Exterior, Granary, Chicken House, and Equipment Shed, facing southeast.

Photo #14 (NC_ForsythCounty_WilliamHenryandSarahHouserSpeasHouse_0014)
Site, view from drive looking towards house, facing southeast.

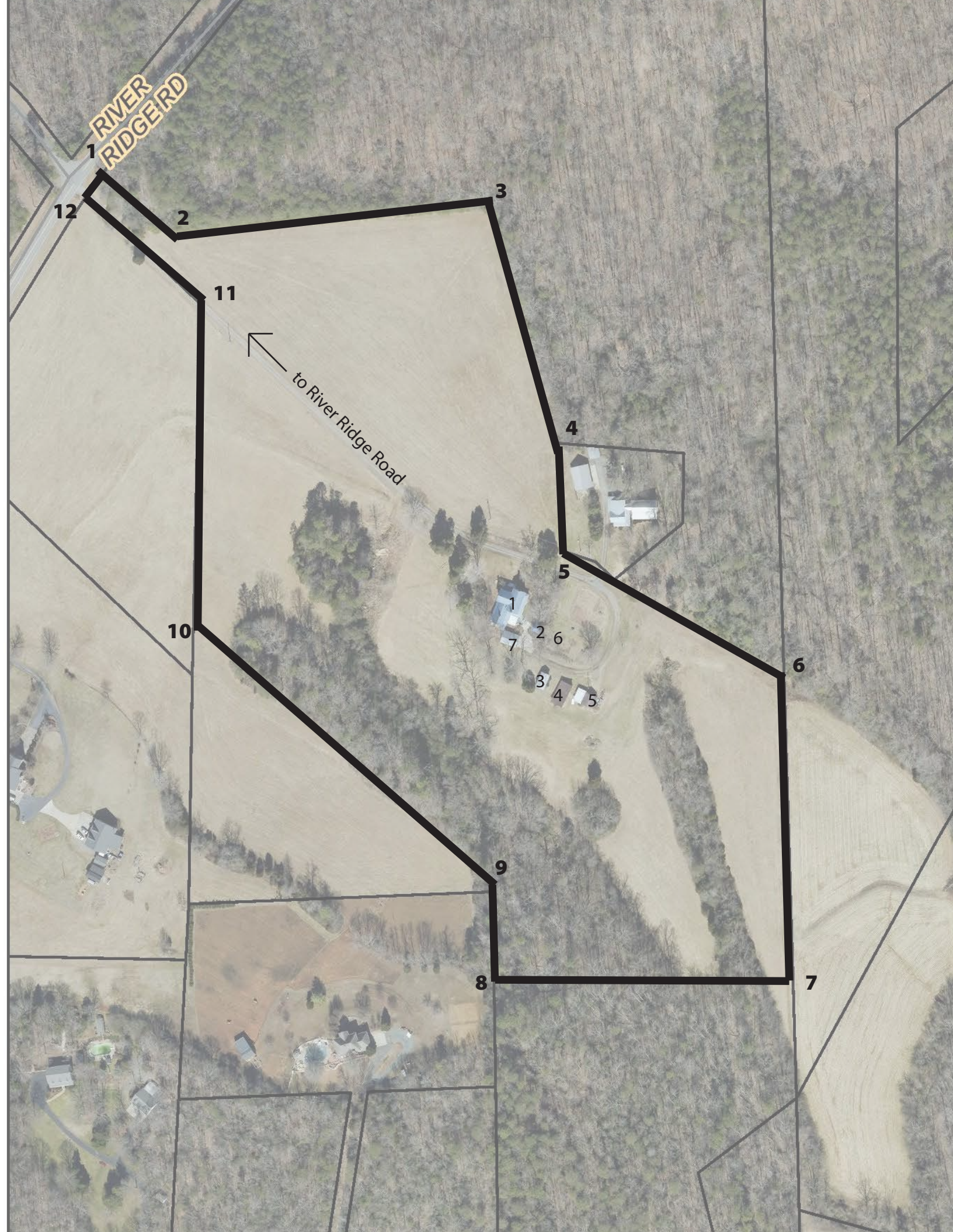


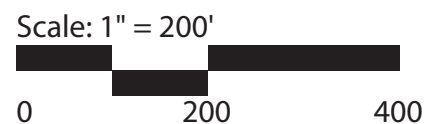
Image from Forsyth County GIS

William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
 3991 River Ridge Road, Pfafftown
 Forsyth County, NC

Tax Map with National Register Boundary
█ National Register Boundary

- 1. House
- 2. Curing House
- 3. Granary
- 4. Chicken House
- 5. Equipment Shed
- 6. Wellhouse
- 7. Carport

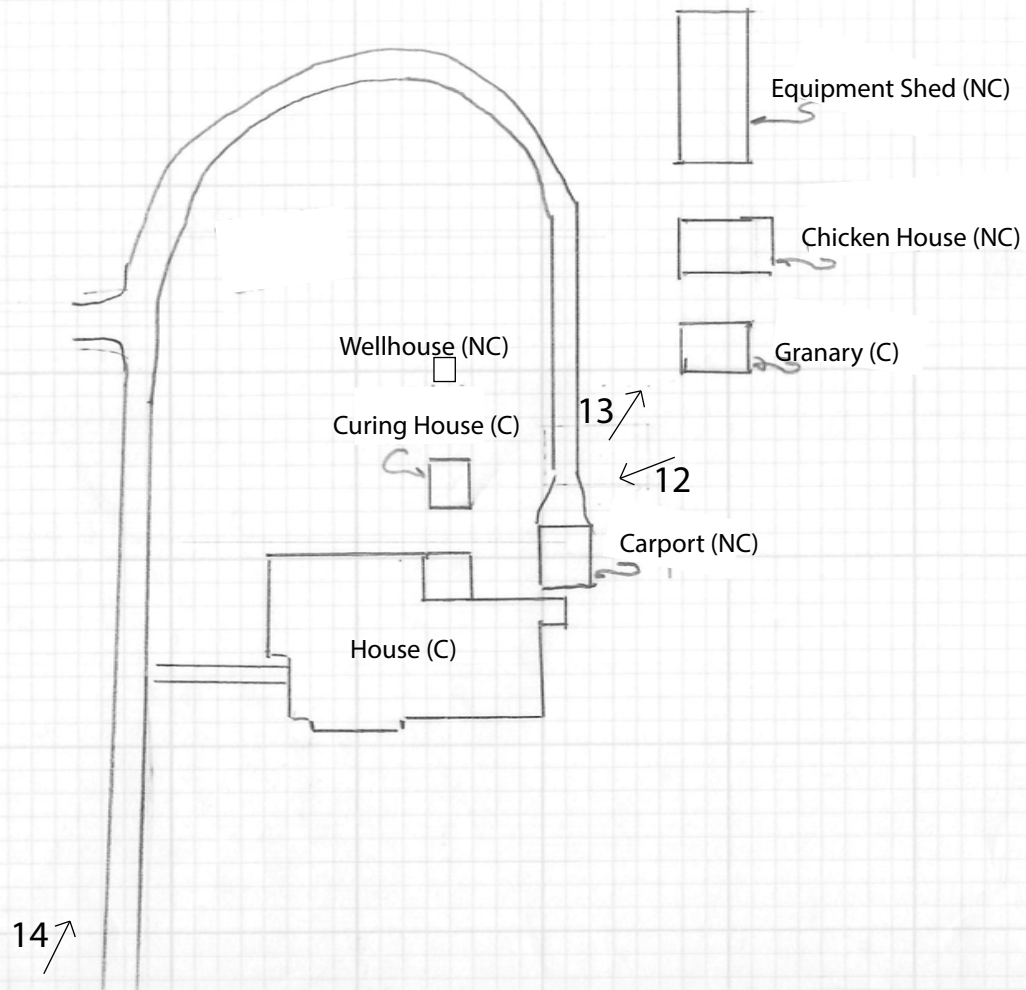
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 - 9. 36.159725, -80.425195
 - 10. 36.160631, -80.427020
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William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
Forsyth County
3991 River Ridge Road
Pfaftown, NC 27040

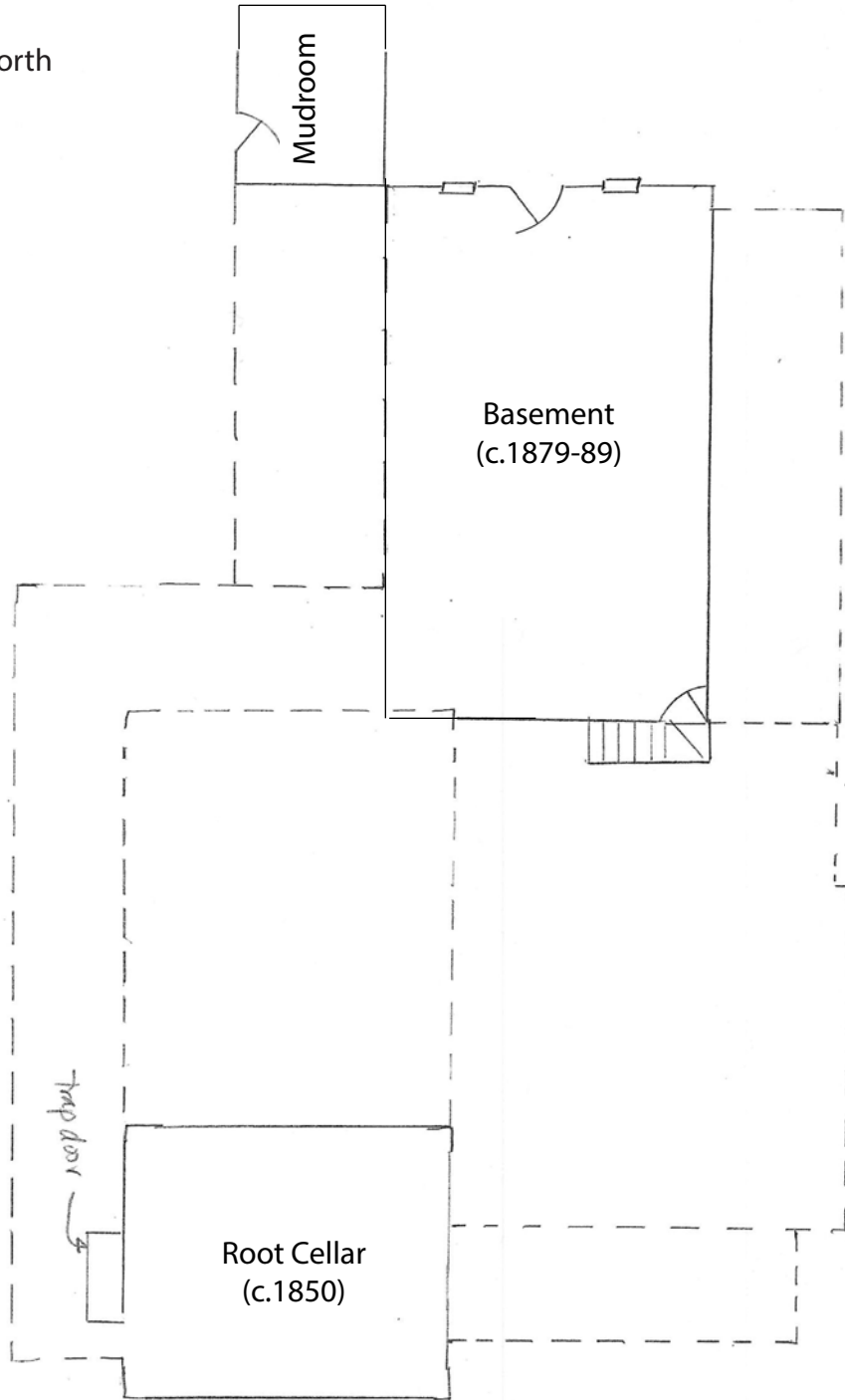


National Register
Site Plan and Photo Key
(not to scale)



William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
Forsyth County
3991 River Ridge Road
Pfafftown, NC 27040

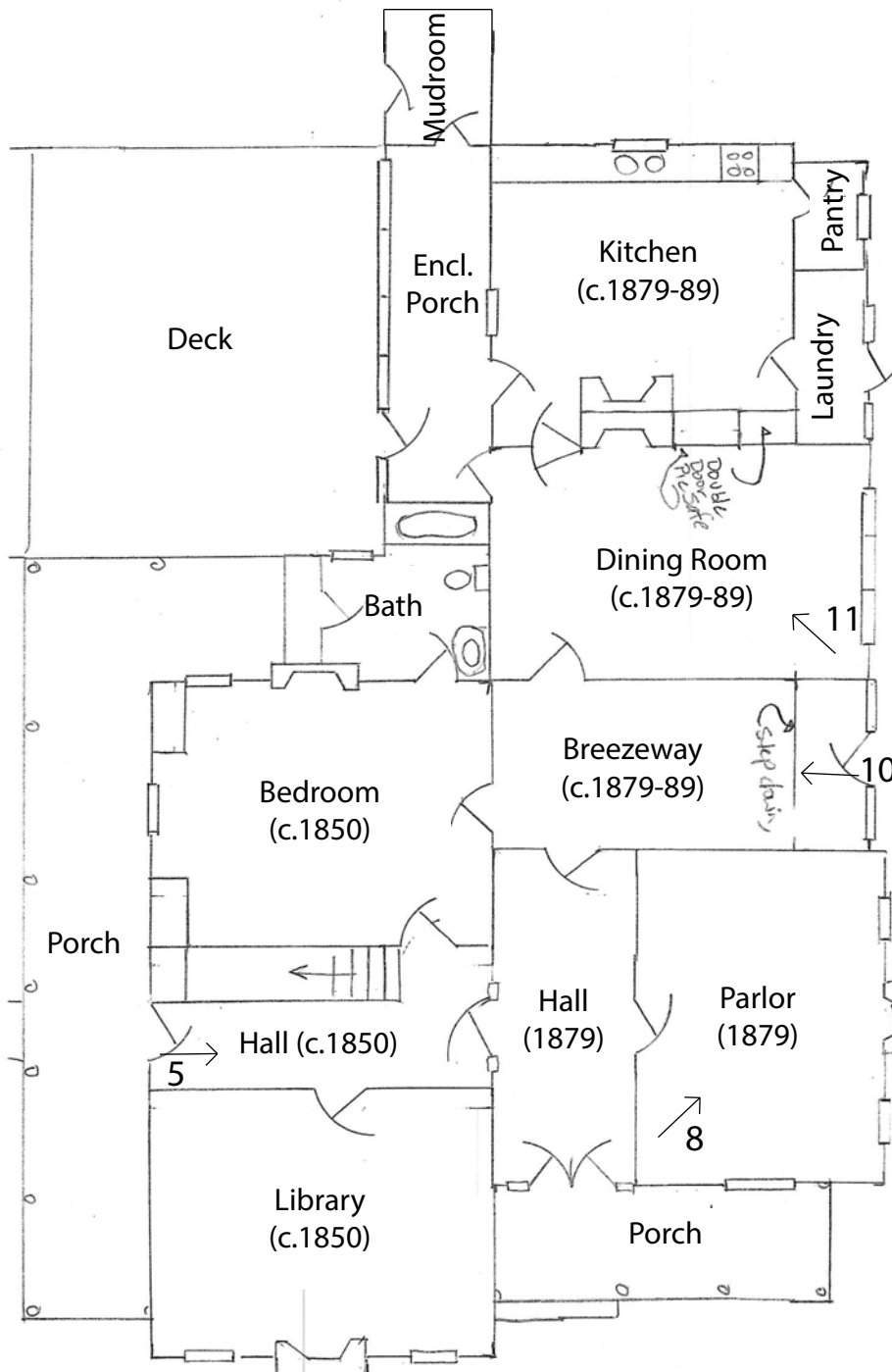
National Register
Foundation Plan
(not to scale)



William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
Forsyth County
3991 River Ridge Road
Pfafftown, NC 27040



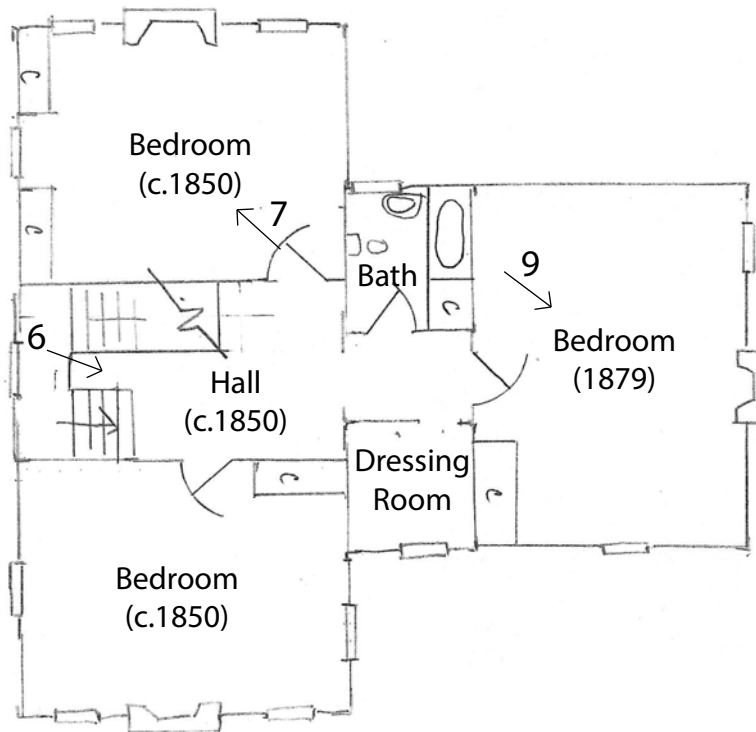
National Register
First Floor Plan and Photo Key
(not to scale)



William Henry and Sarah Hauser Speas House
Forsyth County
3991 River Ridge Road
Pfafftown, NC 27040



National Register
Second Floor Plan and Photo Key
(not to scale)































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Speas, William Henry and Sarah Hauser, House

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth

Date Received: 7/30/2018 Date of Pending List: 8/27/2018 Date of 16th Day: 9/11/2018 Date of 45th Day: 9/13/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002927

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/11/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Rare antebellum brick I house not associated with Moravians. The house exhibits simple greek revival details on the exterior, notably in the entry surrounds, and more refined greek revival details on the interior. Expanded in the 1880s, the porches reflect the later victorian era.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

July 26, 2018

Joy Beasley, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Cicero Pennington Farm – Ashe County
Lincoln Heights School – Wilkes County
William Henry & Sarah Hauser Speas House – Forsyth County
William R. Ellerson House – Madison County

Dear Ms. Beasley:

Enclosed are the nominations for the above-referenced properties to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination for the William Henry & Sarah Hauser Speas House is a digital submission. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Speas House to the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust you will find the nominations to be in order. If you have any questions, please contact Jenn Brosz at (919)807-6587, or jenn.brosz@ncdcr.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kevin Cherry".

Dr. Kevin Cherry
State Historic Preservation Officer

KC/bw: enclosures