

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

BETHANIA HISTORIC DISTRICT

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United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: BETHANIA HISTORIC DISTRICT

Other Name/Site Number: N/A

2. LOCATION

Street & Number:

Not for publication: N/A

City/Town: Bethania

Vicinity: __

State: North Carolina

County: Forsyth

Code: 067

Zip Code: 27010

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private: X
Public-local: __
Public-State: __
Public-Federal: __

Category of Property

Building(s): __
District: X
Site: __
Structure: __
Object: __

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

11
7
2
20

Noncontributing

83 buildings
1 sites
89 structures
objects
173 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 14

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

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

Signature of Certifying Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

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

Signature of Commenting or Other Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Entered in the National Register

Determined eligible for the National Register

Determined not eligible for the National Register

Removed from the National Register

Other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.**Introduction**

The town of Bethania was established by the Moravian community in 1759, in the Piedmont of North Carolina, as the first town created primarily as a farming community. Bethania is the second oldest (after Bethabara) Moravian settlement in North Carolina. Bethania was founded as a self-sufficient farming community open to both Moravian and non-Moravian settlers. The layout of the residential lots, garden plots, and farm lots or outlots were planned by the Moravians to conform to examples of planned communities in Germany and to provide protection for the settlers on the colonial frontier (see Photos 1 and 2). This town plan, the first planned town in the Wachovia Tract, and many of the historic buildings of Bethania have been preserved to the present (Photo 3).

Inventory of Contributing and Noncontributing Properties in Bethania

The following inventory of cultural properties in Bethania is keyed to the enclosed two site maps of the Bethania community. Each property identified and discussed below is preceded by a "C" for contributing or an "N" for noncontributing resource. A total tally of contributing and noncontributing resources is provided at the end of the inventory.

All residential buildings are identified by a number in the following inventory, which corresponds to numbered buildings on the enclosed site map. Buildings are identified on the site map by a square with the building number within the symbol. Structures such as corn cribs, garages, barns, etc., which are associated with the buildings are denoted by the prefix ST (for structure) in the following inventory and are identified on the enclosed site map by a circle with the structure number within the symbol.

Historic sites, such as graveyards, historic landscapes etc., are identified on the enclosed site by a hexagon, with the site number within the symbol. Historic sites are denoted by the prefix SI in the following inventory.

Survey order follows a basically clockwise direction beginning with Main Street, the primary artery in the center of the district, first the west side, then the east, and then continuing along the Back Lane and Loesch Lane, south side then north, and the remaining roads. The only exception is the insertion, at the end of the list of buildings (immediately before the list landscape features) of a recent small subdivision of houses on a new street northeast of the intersection of Main Street and Loesch Lane and the Tavern Site on the northwest corner of that intersection. The list ends with the landscape features, the mill site, and finally Muddy Creek. Unless otherwise indicated, each building was constructed by the person for whom it is named.

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<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE				
N 1.	5500	ca.1905	1-1/2	Mat Butner-Sides House. Frame bungalow with a high pedimented gable roof and large pedimented gable dormers on front and rear; one-story engaged porch with tapered posts on brick piers, balustrade with an "X" design; aluminum sided; brick foundation. Mat Butner of Bethania married Gottlieb Sides of Kernersville. Sides bought the Levin Grabs lot in Bethania, and, although he died before moving, his widow, Mat, lived in the mid-19th c. Grabs house until she demolished it and built the present house nearby. Levin Grabs had a blacksmith shop on this lot towards the creek. Current owner Mary Agnes McCarthey is a Strupe (an early Bethania family) descendant (see Photo 4).
N ST-1.	5500	1930	2	Garage/poultry house. Weatherboarded frame building, gable front.
N 2.	5506	1910	1-1/2	Charles Griffith House. Frame 2-room deep, central hall plan, weatherboarded building on brick foundation; Queen Anne characteristics; high hip roof with projecting gable bay with decorative vent in gable; large shed dormers with double windows on front and rear; one-story attached hip-roofed porch with turned posts and balustrade, decorative brackets. Mr. Griffith was with the Lehman and Butner Store for years and later owned and operated the Griffith Funeral Home in Bethania. He married Pearl Transou, daughter of Rufus. The Griffith House lies on a lot sectioned off from the Levin Grabs lot. This lot is part of original Residential Lot #1a, first held by Phillip Transou by 1762 (see Photo 5).
N ST-2.	5506	1920	1	Garage. Weatherboarded, frame building with pressed-tin single gable-roofed.

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<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE				
N 3.	5512	ca.1935	1	Ray Butner House. Four-bay one-room deep with back ell, brick veneered, gable-roofed building; one-story engaged porch with tapered box posts. Mr. Butner grew up in the Daniel Butner House and in later life lived in the Ray Butner House with his sister. The original Joe Transou lot encompassed this lot and contained a house, a wagon shop, and an earlier log building, which was one of the original Bethania houses later used as a weave room. Mrs. Eula Wolff's house was moved from this lot in the early 20th c. This lot is part of original Residential Lots #1a and 2a, first held by Philip Transou by 1762.
N ST-3.	5512	ca.1935	1	Garage/workshop. Frame, standing seam metal gable-roofed building.
N 4.	5518	ca.1920	1 1/2	Dr. Edward F. Strickland House. Simplified, weather boarded Queen Anne having an irregular plan with many additions, brick foundation; high gable-front roof having a hipped dormer with a decorative window; attached one-story hip-roofed wrap porch with square tapered posts and simple balustrade; leaded glass transom over entrance door, plain sidelights. Dr. Strickland built this house on the Herman H. Butner lot after the original house was gone. He was a local physician of some renown. During H.H. Butner's occupancy in the early to mid-19th c., the lot contained a house, gunsmith shop, blacksmith shop, slave houses, barn, corn crib, smokehouse, bake ovens, and an apple orchard, none of which are extant. Current owners are Mike and Dorothy Holder Carter. Dorothy is descended from Michael Hauser. This lot encompasses part of original Residential Lot #2a first held by Philip Transou by 1762 and all of original Residential Lot #3a, first held by Johannes Beroth (see Photo 6).
N ST-4.	5518	ca.1965	1	Garage. Gable-roofed, weather boarded frame building on poured concrete foundation.

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MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE				
N ST-5.	5518	ca.1965	1	Office. Gable-roofed, weather boarded frame building on poured concrete foundation.
C 5.	5524	1805	2	Shore-Lehman House. Also known as the Jacob Shore House. Log house, 3 bays wide and 2 deep, originally with 4 rooms on each floor. Ca. 1850 and ca. 1890 remodelings entailed replacing original clay roof tiles and central chimney with interior end chimneys and enlarging windows. Current owners are descended from early Bethania families by the names of Grabs and Transou. Jacob Shore lived on the lot and built the present house in 1805; shortly after this, the Lehman family obtained the lot and house. The house remained in the Lehman family until the 1950s. During their occupancy, the lot contained a shoe shop north of the house, an attached kitchen and slave room, an ice house, and another well; all no longer extant. This is original Residential Lot #4a first held by Adam Kramer and part of original Residential Lot #5a first held by Michael Ranke (see Photos 7 & 8).
N ST-6.	5524	ca.1880	1	Well house/storage. Weather boarded and latticed frame building with standing seam gable roof (see Photo 8).
N ST-7.	5524	ca.1900	1	Outbuilding/garage. Frame with board and batten siding and standing seam metal gable roof; some wood shingles visible under metal (see Photo 8).
N ST-8.	5524	ca.1880	1	Corn crib. Frame with board and batten siding and standing seam metal gable roof.
N ST-9.	5524	ca.1920	1	Privy. Weather boarded, frame with standing seam metal gable roof.
N ST-10.	5524	ca.1900	1	Barn. Frame with asphalt sheeting over wood siding, standing seam metal gable roof, shed addition.

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<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE				
N 6.	5530	1948	2	Bethania Cabinetmakers Shop. Also known as Antique Shop and Marlex Apartments. Cinderblock and brick building. This lot is part of original Residential Lot #5a held by Michael Ranke (see Photo 9).
N 7.	5536	ca.1864	2	William Stoltz House. Weather-boarded, frame I-house with several rear additions; two interior chimneys at crest of gable roof; attached one-story shed-roofed front porch with turned posts, double front doors with transom and sidelights; William Stoltz probably built this house on the stone foundation of the Dr. George F. Wilson house, which may have burned between 1855 and 1864. Dr. Wilson had his office and pharmacy in this house for years. Current owners are Edith and Jerry Rogers; Edith spent much of her childhood in the house. The main part of the house is located on land that was originally allocated for the central square, eliminated in 1770. The rear portion of the house is on original Residential Lot #6a initially used for the first place of worship. After being used by the Gemeine (Bethania Congregation), Michael Ranke held this lot by 1762 (see Photos 10 & 12).
C ST-11.	5536	late 1700s	1	Ranke-Wilson Stone Smokehouse. Square gabled structure of dry-laid fieldstone, with narrow rectangular wall slits, presumably for ventilation (see Photo 11).
N ST-12.	5536	ca.1895	1	Garage/shop. Weather boarded frame building with standing seam metal gable roof; originally used as a separating room for the dairy; middle section has stone foundation (see Photo 12).
N ST-13.	5536	ca.1915	2	Barn. Frame, metal-sheathed building with standing seam metal gambrel roof; originally functioned as a dairy barn and is now Ned Hipp's cabinet shop; cabinet work on the level of museum restoration presently takes place in this barn. Mr. Hipp lives in the Daniel Butner House (see Photo 12).

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MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE				
C 8.	5544	late 1700s	2	Jacob Loesch House. Also spelled Jacob Lash. Log, 3 bays wide and 2 deep, with fieldstone foundation and small cellar under right rear room. Ca. 1850 remodeling replaced original central chimney with interior end chimneys, replaced clay tile on roof, enlarged windows and enclosed corner stair, and amended 4-room plan on first floor; second floor is little changed, with plastered log walls and ceiling in 2 rooms, white-washed log walls with exposed beaded ceiling joists in 2, and partition walls of wide vertical sheathing, some with beaded edges, some molded. Some typical Moravian batten doors with dovetailed stiles and HL and strap hinges remain. House was weather boarded at least by ca. 1820 and perhaps originally. The house is located in the western half of the original square, eliminated in 1770, directly astride the original central cross lane. Part of this lot was initially contained in original Residential Lot #7a, first held by H. Spainhour by 1768 (see Photo 13).
N ST-14.	5544	unknown	1	Building. Log with standing seam metal gable roof; moved to Bethania ca. 1985.
N 9.	5550	ca.1930	1 1/2	Ed Oelman House. Simple cross-gabled roof, weather boarded, frame period cottage; entrance in slightly projecting gabled bay; one-story side porch with square posts and simple balustrade; brick foundation. Prior to construction of the house, this lot contained the 18th c. Joe Hauser house. His grandson, Wesley Kearney, had a shoe shop on the north side of the lot in the mid-19th c. Ed Oelman was the son of Augustus Oelman, a Russian man who at one time probably lived in the Hauser house and may have torn it down. The present house stands partially on the northwest quadrant of the original square, eliminated in 1770. The current lot is partially on original Residential Lot #7a, first held by Heinrich Spainhour by 1768, and original Residential Lot #8a, also first held by Heinrich Spainhour (see Photo 14).

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MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE				
N ST-15.	5550	ca.1950	1	Garage. Weather boarded, frame garage with gable roof; concrete block foundation.
N 10.	5556	ca.1880	2	Rufus Transou House. Weather boarded, frame I-house with large ell and other rear additions; exterior end chimneys; high pressed-tin shingle gable roof (raised in early 20th c.); stone foundation; attached, one-story entrance porch with turned posts and balustrades, decorative brackets, porch entrance at each end; double front doors with transom and sidelights. Rufus Transou was Clerk of Court in Forsyth County many years. He married Frances Grabs, descendant of an early family. Also visible on the lot is the stone lined cellar hole of an earlier building, which was probably the Old Yellow House, 1813. The Rufus Transou lot contains part of original Residential Lot #8a first held by Heinrich Spainhour and the entirety of original Residential Lot #9a, first held by George Hauser (see Photo 15).
N ST-16.	5556	ca.1900	1	Barn. Frame with board and batten siding; standing seam metal gable roof, attached shed roofs; stone foundation; much reused materials.
N 11.	5564	ca.1900	1	Dr. Edward Strickland Office. Frame building constructed as office and remodeled in 20 th c. as residence. Current owners are Joe Conrad and Mary Strupe Conrad. Mary grew up in the Hauser-Strupe House next door. This lot is part of original Residential Lot #10a first held by Heinrich Schorer. The original log house on this lot stood into the mid-19th c. and was occupied by a family of slaves (see Photo 16).
N ST-17.	5564	ca.1965	1	Carport. Frame with gable roof; weatherboarded storage closet.

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MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE				
C 12.	5570	ca.1808	2	Hauser-Strupe House. Mortise-and-tenon wood frame building with brick nogging, 3 bays wide and 3 deep. North end was original part. Similar to early log houses (e.g., 4-room plan), but larger and more finely finished. Thorough late-19 th -c. remodeling; only original elements are fieldstone foundation with a rear cellar, the nogged framework, and indications in the flooring of a central chimney. Current owners are Joan and Henry Gough. The former owners were Mark Leinbach and Molly Conrad Leinbach. Molly was the daughter of Joe Conrad and Mary Strupe Conrad who live next door in the Dr. Edward Strickland Office. Mary Strupe Conrad grew up in the house. This lot contains part of original Residential Lot #10a first held by Heinrich Schorer and original Residential Lot #11a first held by Philip Schaus (see Photo 17).
N ST-18.	5570	ca.1880	1	Well house/storage. Weather boarded frame building, pressed tin shingle gable roof; was originally open-ended, has since been enclosed. Building has been moved around yard several times; there is no well underneath presently.
N ST-19.	5570	ca.1940	1	Outbuilding; frame with board and batten siding, standing seam metal gable roof, attached shed roof.
N ST-20.	5570	ca.1930	1	Brooder house; frame with vertical board siding and standing seam metal shed roof.
N ST-21.	5570	ca.1935	1	Wood shed; frame with board and batten siding and pressed tin shingle metal gable roof.

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MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE				
C 13.	5576	ca.1775	2	<p>John Christian Loesch House. Also spelled John Christian Lash. Mortise-and-wood frame building with brick nogging, interior end chimneys with corner fireplaces, and boxed ovolo-molded eaves. Original fabric visible in the older left side includes the fieldstone foundation and cellar, the roof rafters, and a door with 6 raised panels and strap hinges. Ca. 1850 remodeling enlarged house to present size with a center hall, 2-room-deep plan and Greek Revival interior finish. Originally detached ca. 1830, brick kitchen is now attached to the house by a linking addition.</p> <p>Mr. and Mrs. John F. Butner, Sr., purchased the house in 1927, and Mrs. Butner recently sold the house to Mr. and Mrs. Mark Holton. The Butner family is descended from English-speaking Moravians who originally came to the Hope Town Lot in the colonial period from Carroll's Manor, Maryland, and subsequently moved to Bethania. Hope is one of the Moravian Country Congregations located in the southern part of the Wachovia Tract. The Loesch lot is part of original Residential Lot #11a and all of original Residential Lot #12a (by 1768) first held by Philip Schaus (see Photo 18).</p>
N ST-22.	5576	ca.1830	1	<p>John Christian Loesch Smokehouse. One-to-four common bond brick building.</p>
N ST-23.	5576	ca.1830	1	<p>John Christian Loesch Kitchen. One-to-four common bond brick building, now attached to main house by a linking addition.</p>
N ST-24.	5576	ca.1930	2	<p>Carriage house. Weather boarded, frame with standing seam metal gable roof; early door; stone footings; constructed of timbers from old Loesch Store, ca. 1825, which was located on the lot north of the Loesch house and adjacent to Loesch Lane. The store was demolished in the 1920s.</p>

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<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
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MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE*(Note: entries #14 through #ST-29 lie on original Orchard Lot #12b first held by Philip Schaus.)*

N 14.	none	post 1945	1 1/2	House. Brick veneered, five-bay, two-room deep, gable roofed, with one exterior end chimney. Mrs. Barnard is the owner; she came to Bethania when her father bought the Manning Mill.
N 15.	none	ca.1970	1	Mobile home.
N ST-25.	none	ca.1945	1	Building. Weather boarded, frame with shed roof.
N 16.	5620	ca.1930	1 1/2	Stocks House. Frame, aluminum-sided irregular-plan house with gable roof and front chimney. Built by Tommy Stocks and Martha Butner Stocks. She grew up in the Hauser-Reich-Butner House (see Photo 19).
N ST-26.	5620	1982	1	Well house. Round brick building with conical roof supported by timber posts.
N 17.	5626	post 1945	1	House. Frame, aluminum-sided, L-shaped house with gable roof, interior chimney.
N ST-27	5626 19th c.-	late Early 20 th c.	1 with gable roof.	Outbuilding. Weather boarded frame.
N 18.	5650	post 1945	1 1/2	House. Weather boarded, frame Cape Cod style house with gable roof.
N ST-28.	5650	1980	1	Garage. Weather boarded, frame with gable roof; connected to house by a breezeway.
N ST-29.	5650	1990	1	Gazebo. Frame with lattice.
N 19.	none	ca.1970	1	U.S. Post Office. Brick veneered, gable front building. The structure lies in original Upland Field #12c first held by the Gemeine (Bethania Congregation).

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MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE

20.				[inventory number not assigned; two post-1945 houses on this site and site immediately north razed late 1990s to make room for #21]
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N 21.	5696	ca. 1998	1	House; brick veneered Colonial Revival ranch with side wings, gable front entrance porch, and attached carport.
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ST-30.				[inventory number not assigned; post-1945 well house formerly on site razed late 1990s.]
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MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE

N 22.	5505	late 19 th - early 20 th c.	1 1/2	Eula Wolff House. Frame, weather boarded, three bay, one-room deep, gable roof main block; large two-story gable roof addition across the entire rear facade, interior stone chimney; attached one-story gable-roofed portico with turned posts; side screened porch; aluminum sided. Main block of house was moved from Ray Butner lot before 1935. Mrs. Eula Wolff's sons continue to own property in Bethania. The Lehman-Butner Store, established in 1836 and first housed in an 18' X 30' building, stood on part of this lot and operated into the 20th c. The original store was replaced by a large two-story building in the later 19th c., which has since been demolished. This lot contains part of an original lower cross lane and part of original Residential Lot #24a first held by Peter Senert by 1766 (Photo 20).
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N ST-31.	5505	ca.1900	1	Smokehouse. Frame, board and batten siding with standing seam metal gable roof, door in gable end.
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MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE				
N 23.	5511	ca.1848	2	Ed Butner House. Mortise-and-tenon wood frame house with brick nogging, now used as four apartments. Originally similar to the other brick-nogged ca. 1800 houses, remodeled in late 19 th c. and again in early 20 th . Edith Strupe Henderson and Elaine Strupe Callahan, sisters to Frances Strupe Conrad, live in the house, which is owned by Fay Beroth, daughter of Eula Wolff. This lot contains original Residential Lot #23a first held by Christoph Schmidt and part of original Residential Lot #24a, first held by Peter Senert (Photo 21).
C 24.	5519	ca.1800	2	Abraham Transou House. V-notched log house, smaller than others of its type in Bethania, with interior end chimney, dovetailed batten door with strap hinges, and a rear brick-nogged addition. In the early to mid-19 th Thomas Schaub occupied the lot and operated a shop on the south side of the lot for the manufacture, repair and painting of carriages and buggies. The second floor of the shop was often used by Bethania residents for viewing stars and planets in the night sky. This lot is original Residential Lot #22a first held by Karl Opitz prior to 1763 (Photo 22).
N ST-32.	5519	ca.1830	1	Outbuilding. Weather boarded, frame, standing seam metal gable roof; early board and batten door with strap hinges (Photo 22).
N ST-33.	5519	1950	1	Outbuilding. Frame with board and batten siding, standing seam metal roof.

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LIST#	STREET#	DATE	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)
MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE				
C 25.	none	ca. 1800	2	Solomon Transou House. Log house, 3 bays wide and 2 deep in 4-room plan. Ca. 1850 and post-Civil War remodelings removed original central chimney and added interior end chimneys, replaced original clay tile roof, and enlarged the windows. Current owner Phil Sheek is a descendant of Solomon Transou; however, the house passed through other families before Mr. Sheek acquired it. Solomon Transou had a wagon shop south of the house in the first half of the 19th c., which was used in the mid-19th c. as a tailor shop by William and Henry Lehman. William lived in the house at that time. The shop is no longer standing. This lot is original Residential Lot #21a first held by Heinrich Biefell (Photo 23).
N ST-34.	none	post 1945	1	Carport. Frame, gable roof; storage closet.
C 26.	5531	ca.1800	2	Daniel Butner House. Best preserved of group of early mortise-and-tenon wood frame house with brick nogging. Three bays wide and 3 deep, on fieldstone foundation with rear cellar, the house features the main entrance in an end bay, 6-over-9 1 st -story sash windows and 6-over-6 2 nd -story windows, and a replacement central chimney (originally it was more massive) and a steep gable roof. The original 4-room plan survives intact on the second floor. The interior walls are plastered directly on the nogged frame. Original interior elements include several doors with 6 raised panels and hand-wrought strap hinges, some original molded surrounds and chair rails, and many of the wide vertically sheathed partition walls. Remodeled late 19 th c. Current owners have restored house, and it has local historic property designation by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County/ Kernersville Historic Properties Commission. This lot is original Residential Lot #20a first held by Balthasar Hege. In 1820, she married Daniel Butner, who built the present house (Photo 24).

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MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE				
N ST-35.	5531	ca.1910	1	Smokehouse. Frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable roof, door in gable end; partial wood shingle roof under metal.
N 27.	none	1852	2	Moravian Church Parsonage. Wood frame building with brick nogging. This house is one of the purest examples of the Greek Revival style in Bethania, featuring pedimented gable ends, boxed, ovolo-molded eaves, interior end chimneys, and a center bay entrance with a transom. This house was moved and restored in the mid-20th c. from just south of the church to its present location, which is the rear of original Residential Lot #19a first held by Gottfried Grabs in 1759 (Photo 25).
N 28.	5537	early 20th c.	2	Speas House. Weather boarded frame irregular plan house with projecting gable front bay, interior chimney, several additions to rear; attached one-story hip-roofed wrap porch with Tuscan columns; stone foundation. This house is on the lot originally occupied in 1759 by the first family in Bethania, Br. and Sr. Gottfried Grabs. The property remained in the Grabs family until Mr. Speas purchased it in the late 19th c. The Speas House lies partially on the southeast quadrant of the original central square, eliminated in 1770, and partially on original Residential Lot #19a first held by Gottfried Grabs (Photo 26).

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LIST#	STREET#	DATE	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)
MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE				
C SI-1.	none	from 1759	n.a.	God's Acre. This graveyard was allotted to the Gemeine (Bethania Congregation) as part of Reuter's original Bethania plan in 1759 and has been expanded several times since. Earliest grave is 1760. The cemetery is enclosed by a picket fence and laid out in four quarters bounded by rows of ancient red cedars. Since the beginning, graves have been arranged according to the Moravian choir system, with married and single men buried in the southwest section, married and single women in the northwest, female children in the northeast, and male children in the southeast. Of the approximately 500 gravestones, those which predate the 1830s are small flat stone or marble markers numbered in order of placement. Marker No. 1 is for Mary Hauser, d. 1760. From ca. 1840, flat and vertical markers are intermingled. Israel George Lash, c. 1878, has the most ornate marker. (Photo 3 - aerial view and Photo 27).
C 29.	none	1807	2	Bethania Moravian Church. Rectangular brick building, 2 bays wide and 4 deep, with a steep gabled roof crowned by a cupola; Flemish bond brick walls; cove cornices; round-arched sash windows with traceried upper sash and molded surrounds; rounded brick water table; and stuccoed fieldstone foundation. The building has been enlarged with compatible brick additions: a 2-story brick 1913 wing extending to the east and a smaller gabled 1965 vestibule on the south gable end main façade. Original main block burned 1942 and was rebuilt within the original walls. The original interior, with pulpit in the center of the long east wall and a choir balcony across each short end wall, was replaced with a pulpit against the north wall and balcony across the south wall, but the deeply coved corners of the plaster walls was retained. This lot was first allocated to the Gemeine (Bethania Congregation) in 1759 (Photos 28 and 29).

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<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE				
N 30.	5555	ca.1880	2	Henry Stoltz House. Frame I-house with ell and additions on rear; exterior end chimneys, standing seam metal gable roof, vinyl-sided, brick foundation; attached one-story hip-roofed porch with turned posts and balustrades, decorative brackets, double front doors with sidelights. A former hollow tile milk house is attached by an addition to the rear of the house. Current owners are Grady and Deborah Thompson. Deborah is Henry Stoltz's great grand- daughter. Prior to construction of the present house, a double house, the old Samuel Strup house, stood on the lot. This lot comprises original Residential Lot #16a first held by Friedrich Schore, Sr. until 1762 and original Residential Lot #17a first held by Johanes Strub (Photo 30).
N ST-36.	5555	ca.1920	1	Milk House. Hollow tile, massive interior end brick chimney projects slightly, gable roof; presently attached to house by rear addition.
N ST-37.	5555	ca.1960	1	Garage. Frame, vinyl siding, standing seam metal gable roof.
N ST-38.	5555	ca.1910	1	Barn. Frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable roof; used as a granary/garage.
N ST-39.	5555	ca.1910	1	Hog pen. Frame with horizontal siding, standing seam metal shed roof.

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<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE				
N 31.	5565	1958	1	House. Frame with board and batten siding, gable roof. Owners are Jo Conrad Butner and Johnny Butner. Johnny is the son of Nona Butner, Mrs. John F. Butner, Sr. Elias Schaub lived in a late 18th c.-early 19th c. house on the lot. His two-story shop south of the house contained a jeweler's shop at the north end and a gunsmith shop at the south. A garden and "bee palace" was located between the house and shop. It was in Mr. Schaub's house that the Union General Stoneman of the famous "Stoneman's Raid" was quartered while the Union troops passed through Bethania in the Easter week of April 10, 1865. This lot is comprised of part of original Residential Lot #14a first held by Martin Hauser and original Residential Lot #15a first held by Michael Hauser (Photo 31).
N ST-40.	5565	1989	1	Garage. Vinyl sided, frame with gable roof.
N ST-41.	5565	1975	1	Outbuilding. Frame, vertical board siding with gable roof.

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LIST#	STREET#	DATE	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)
MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE				
C 32.	5575	ca.1770	2	<p>Hauser-Reich-Butner House. Also known as the Reich-Strupe-Butner House and locally as the Cornwallis House. Log building, 3 bays wide and 2 deep with 4-room plan, gable roof and raking cornices with short eave returns, interior end chimneys (apparently original as no indication of a central chimney exists) with corner fireplaces, fieldstone foundation and rear cellar, and enclosed rear stair to second floor. This is one of the few early Bethania houses to retain small Federal style windows. Its most notable feature is the illusionistic painting (landscape scenes seen through trompe l'oeil windows within simulated marble walls, a still life in an illusionary niche above the fireplace, and simulated modillion cornice and medallion on the ceiling) on the plaster walls and ceiling in the first floor right front room, attributed to the painter Naaman Reich, who lived here from at least 1847 to his death in 1871 Current owners are Butner descendants.</p> <p>The property is designated locally by the Winston-Salem/ Forsyth County/Kernersville Historic Properties Commission. George Hauser, Sr. (1730-1801) probably built this house in 1770s. It is on a lot comprised of original Residential Lot #13a first held by Peter Hauser by 1768 and original Residential Lot #14a first held by Martin Hauser (Photo 32).</p>
N ST-42	5575	ca.1940	1	Smokehouse. Weather boarded, frame with standing seam metal shed roof.
N ST-43.	5575	ca.1940	1	Brooder house. Weather boarded, frame with standing seam metal shed roof; reused sash from ca. 1820.
N ST-44.	5575	post 1945	1	Outbuilding. Frame with press board siding and gable roof.
N ST-45.	5575	ca.1880	1	Barn. Frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable roof; shed addition; stone foundation;

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reused early sash.

<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
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MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE

C 33.	5605	pre 1789	2	<p>Michael Hauser House. Log house, 3 bays wide and 2 deep, with gable roof, interior end chimneys with corner fireplaces (probably original as there is no indication of an earlier center chimney), fieldstone foundation and rear cellar, and 4-room plan with enclosed rear stair. Mid-19th-c. remodeling in the Greek Revival style includes flush-sheathed pedimented gable ends and ovolo-molded trim, as well as surrounds with corner blocks on the interior.</p> <p>This lot is shown on the 1765 Bethania Lot Distribution Map as a special lot split from original Orchard Lot #13b, the only agricultural lot so divided in this manner.</p> <p>This lot was first held by Michael Hauser (1731-1789) by 1765. Michael Hauser also held original Residential Lot #15a. Although the intended use of this unique lot in the Orchard Lot section is unknown, Michael Hauser probably built the present house.</p>
N ST-46.	5605	ca.1970	1	Workshop. Frame with vertical siding, flat roof.
N 34.	5611	ca.1950	1	House. L-shaped frame cottage with gable roof; front screened porch; also lies on the special lot split from Orchard Lot #13b.

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

N 35.	none	ca. 1998	1	House. One-story fake log house on very tall raised basement; replaced 1886 Parmenio Stoltz House, a frame I-house with decorative porch; prior to Stoltz, late 18 th c. Adam Butner homestead was on the lot.
ST-37.				[inventory number not assigned]
ST-38.				[inventory number not assigned]

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<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE				
C 36.	5625	late 18th c.	2	Hauser-Grabs-Conrad House. Also known as the Grabs-Conrad House. Mortise-and-tenon wood frame house with brick nogging and high fieldstone foundation, 3 bays wide and 3 deep. Late 19 th -c. remodeling included replacement of central chimney with exterior end chimneys and replacement of numerous other features, but an enclosed stair to the second floor, some wide beaded vertically sheathed partition walls, and vertical batten doors with dovetailed stiles survive. This house was the northern-most house on the east side of Main Street through most of the 19th c. The Grabs family acquired the house ca. 1855, and it remains in the family today. The current owner is Frances Strupe Conrad who grew up in the Hauser-Strupe House. She is a great niece of Rev. Walter Grabs who owned the house in the early 20th c. The front sitting room of the house served as Bethania Post Office during the Civil War and Amelia Stoltz Grabs, mother of Walter, was postmistress (Photo 33).
37.				[inventory number not assigned; ca. 1930 frame house formerly on this site and mobile home behind it removed late 1990s to make room for #38.]
N 38.	5633	ca. 1998	1	House. Brick-veneered with quoins, blind arches over paired windows; gable-front entrance porch.
N 39.	5647	post 1945	1	House. Frame with aluminum siding, three bay, two-room deep with gable roof, interior chimney, attached garage.

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LIST#	STREET#	DATE	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)
MAIN STREET, EAST SIDE				
N 40.	5555	ca.1910	1	Professor J.W. Daniel House. A running bond brick house; gable-roofed main block with shorter gable front wings at each end; attached flat-roofed porch with square tapered posts on brick piers, between wings. Windows are 1/1 sash; windows on south front wing have been blocked up and a smaller window cut between them; aluminum siding has been added to the three secondary sides of the house. Prof. Daniel moved to Bethania and married Bess Lehman. He was the principal of Bethania High School for many years; his wife was the music teacher (see Photo 34).
BACK LANE (SEIDEL LANE), SOUTH SIDE				
N 41.	5526	ca.1955	1	House. Weatherboarded, frame, gable front shotgun, one-bay main facade, standing seam metal roof. The house lies on original Orchard Lot #1b first held by Philip Transou.
N ST-49	none	post 1945	1	Outbuilding. Concrete block with skim coat of plaster, gable metal roof; used as a meat processing facility; the building lies on original Orchard Lot #2b first held by Philip Transou.
N 42.	5528	post 1945	1	Mobile home. Attached shed porch. The structure lies on original Orchard Lot #2b first held by Philip Transou.
N 43.	5530	post 1945	1	House. Very irregularly configured frame house built around an earlier structure; multi-gabled roof; aluminum sided. The house lies on original Orchard Lot #3b first held by Johannes Beroth.

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LIST#	STREET#	DATE	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)
BACK LANE (SEIDEL LANE), SOUTH SIDE				
N 44.	none	1909	1	Old Schoolhouse. Also known as Pythian Hall. Frame weather boarded building with Victorian styling that includes exposed rafter ends and a small bell tower at the peak of the gable roof. Built as the 2-story Pythian Hall and lowered to 1 story in 1930s when used as Forsyth County's first high school. Later used as a Masonic lodge; currently used as headquarters of the Bethania Historical Association. The building lies on original Orchard Lot #A.b first held by the Gemeine (Bethania Congregation) and continuing in such ownership presently (Photo 35).
N 45.	208	post 1950	2	House. Frame with gable roof, main facade wall dormers, aluminum sided; main house built around the late 19th c. Billy Stoltz wagon shop, which was located on Main Street where the Bethania Cabinetmakers now stands. The house lies on original Orchard lot #4b first held by Adam Kramer (Photo 36).
N ST-50.	208	post 1950	1	Garage. Gable roofed concrete block with attached shed (Photo 36).
ST-51.				[inventory number not assigned; post-1950 chicken house on site replaced by #45A.]
N 45A.	none	1990s	1-1/2	House. Frame, vaguely Colonial Revival; vinyl siding and brick end chimney
N ST-51.	None	ca. 1940	1	Garage. Frame two-car, gable-front
N 46.	none	ca.1790	1 1/2	Swain House. Single pen log with gable roof, presumably built ca. 1790; rear ell added; moved 1970 from Broadbay Township in Forsyth County, near highways 311 and 109 approximately 20 miles away). The house lies on original Orchard Lot #5b first held by Michael Ranke (Photo 36).
N ST-52.	none	early	1	Outbuilding. Weather boarded,

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20th c.

frame with gable roof, moved to the site.

LIST#	STREET#	DATE	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)
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BACK LANE (SEIDEL LANE), SOUTH SIDE

N 47.	none	ca.1880	1	Thomas B. Loesch Woolen Mill. Also spelled Thomas B. Lash. One-to-four common bond brick building with shed roof, segmental-arched openings, sash windows, and exterior end chimney that appears to be part of once-larger building. Construction date unknown, but in 1882 it was known as the Thomas B. Loesch Woolen Mill, with 2 spinning frames and 14 looms operated by a Corless steam engine. It was converted to a house in the 20 th c. The property lies on original Orchard Lot #6b first held by Michael Ranke.
N ST-53.	none	ca.1915	1	Carriage house. Frame with board and batten siding and standing seam metal gable roof, prior wood shingle roof; recently attached shed roof.

LOESCH LANE, SOUTH SIDE

(Note: Entries #47A through #ST-55 lie in original orchard lot #6b first held by Michael Ranke.)

N 47A.	2380	ca. 1998	1	House. Frame with vinyl siding and brick veneer; compound gable roof; attached garage.
N 48.	2390	ca.1950	1	House. Simple frame with asbestos shingles, gable roof, interior chimney.
N ST-54.	2390	ca.1950	1	Garage/storage. Frame with flush vertical board siding, shed roof.
N 49.	2400	post 1945	1	House. Simple frame house with front gable roof and recessed corner porch sheltered by slightly projecting gable.
N ST-55.	2400	post 1945	1	Carport. Frame with board and batten siding, shed roof.

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

N 50.	2410	1950	1 1/2	House. Gable roofed frame ranch with hipped roof
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"split-level" wing at one end. Current owner is Bud Stoltz grandson of Henry Stoltz (see entry #30).

<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
LOESCH LANE, SOUTH SIDE				
N ST-56.	2410	post 1950	1	Workshop. Frame with plywood walls, standing seam metal gable roof.
N ST-57.	2410	1952	1	Shed. Open frame shed with storage building across rear; shed roof.
N ST-58	2410	1958	1	Hog pen. Frame with vertical board siding, shed roof.
N 51.	none	post 1945	1	Mobile home.
N 52.	none	post 1985	1	Mobile home.
(Note: Entries #53 through #54 lie in original Bottom Lot #IX)				
N 53.	2460	early	1 1/2 20th c.	Hunter House. Frame bungalow with gable roof; large shed dormer on front and a smaller one on rear; two interior chimneys at crest of roof; attached one-story porch with gable roof, square posts on brick piers, triangle brackets at eaves, front door with sidelights; shingles on gables and dormers; brick foundation. House was built by Mr. Porter for his daughter Elsie who married Roscoe Hunter. The house remains in the Hunter family, which owns much of the land at the end of Loesch Lane.
N ST-59.	2460	ca.1930	1	Outbuilding. Frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable roof.
N ST-60.	2460	ca.1950	1	Chicken house. Frame with shed roof.
N 54.	none	ca.1985	1	Mobile home, double wide.

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<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
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LOESCH LANE, NORTH SIDE

(Note: Entries #55 through #ST-64 lie in several original orchard lots, most of which are specified below.)

N 55.	2335	post 1945	1	House. Simple frame gable-roofed with attached gable entrance porch; aluminum siding. The house lies on original Orchard Lot #11b first held by Philip Schaus.
N ST-61.	2335	post 1945	1	Outbuilding. Small frame shed. The building lies in original Orchard Lot #10b first held by Heinrich Schorer.
N 55A.	2365	ca. 1998	1	House. Frame with vinyl siding; gable-end roof with cross gable over front pavilion.
N 55B.	2375	ca. 1998	1	House. Frame with vinyl siding; gable-end roof; attached garage.
N 55C.	2385	ca. 1998	1	House. Frame with vinyl siding; gable-end roof; attached garage.
N 55D.	2395	ca. 1998	1	House. Frame with vinyl siding; gable-end roof; attached garage.
N 56.	2433	ca. 1985	1	House. Split-level veneered in brick and vertical boards. The house lies in original Orchard Lot #7b first held by Heinrich Spainhour.
N 57.	24??	1990s	1	House. Weather boarded T-plan with gable roof. This structure lies in an original Upland Field #19c first held by Gottfried Grabs (see Photo 37).
N 58.	2431	post 1945	1	Mobile home (see Photo 37).
N 59.	2435	ca.1930	1	House. Simple frame gable-roofed, aluminum sided; house was built by Mr. Roscoe Hunter for his daughter Eunice Hunter Hines. Her sister, Becky Hunter Adkins, lived in the house at a later time.

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N ST-62.	2435	post 1945	1	Carport. Frame with gable roof.
N ST-63.	2435	post 1945	1	Garage. Frame with gable roof, aluminum-sided.
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LOESCH LANE, NORTH SIDE

N ST-64.	2435	post 1945	1	Well house. Frame with gable roof, aluminum-sided.
N 60.	2529	post 1945	1	Mobile home.
N ST-65.	2529	post 1945	1	Horse Barn. Frame with vertical wood siding; monitored gable roof.
N 61.	2535	post 1945	1	House. Gable-roofed brick-veneered ranch with attached garage.
N ST-66.	2535	post 1945	2	Garage/storage. Concrete block and frame with gable roof.
N ST-67.	2535	post 1945	1	Outbuilding. Small, frame with vertical wood siding and shed roof.

STONEMAN PLACE, EAST SIDE

N 62.	5629	ca.1970	1 1/2	House. Brick veneered "split-level." The house lies in original Upland Field #16c first held by Friedrich Schorer, Sr.
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BETHANIA-RURAL HALL ROAD, SOUTH SIDE

N SI-2.	none	from 1845	n.a.	African Methodist-Episcopal Zion Church Graveyard. Also known as AME Zion Church. Laid out in 1845 on a hill just north of the 18th c. Bethania-Bethabara Road. The graveyard is in continuous use by the congregation, which worships in the adjacent building. The first grave is that of Millie Lash, January 7, 1847, which has a 20th c. granite marker. The site is on the eastern hill slope and is grass with some cedars and a large hardwood; vertical granite stones mark many of the graves with some stone
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markers horizontal to the ground; several graves are unmarked (Photo 38).

<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
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BETHANIA-RURAL HALL ROAD, SOUTH SIDE

N 63.	none	1926,	1 1950	African Methodist-Episcopal Zion Church. Also known as AME Zion Church. Gable-roofed Parish Hall is the 1926 weather boarded frame sanctuary with a 1950 brick veneer and some interior remodeling; attached high gable-roofed brick-veneered sanctuary with steeple, dates from 1950; congregation originally founded as a Negro Moravian Society of the Bethania Moravian Church in 1845. Original building of log was located nearby and dedicated October 1850. Graveyard is adjacent to present building (see Photo 39).
N 64.	none	ca.1880	1 1/2	J. Loften Lash House. A weatherboarded frame, three bay; originally one-room deep with gable roof, exterior end chimney and interior chimney; 1920s rear expansion incorporates timbers from the old Loesch Store and enlarged the house to two rooms deep; attached one-story hip-roofed front porch with turned posts and balustrade; deteriorated. J. Loften Lash was a significant member of the black community and minister of the AME Zion Church during the late 19th c. and early 20th c. His granddaughter, India Glen Martin, lives next door and many of his descendants live in the area.

BETHANIA-RURAL HALL ROAD, NORTH SIDE

N ST-68.	none	post 1985	1	Pump Station. Brick-veneered and poured concrete, flat-roofed. This structure lies in original Orchard Lot #16b first held by Friedrich Schorer.
N 65.	2131	ca.1970	1 1/2	House. Brick-veneered "split-level." The house lies in original Orchard Lot #18b first held by Johanes Strub.

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N 66. 2129 ca.1970 1 1/2 **House.** Brick-veneered "split-level." The house lies in original Orchard Lot #18b first held by Johannes Strub.

N 67. 2125 ca.1970 1 1/2 **House.** Brick-veneered "split-level."

LIST# STREET# DATE HEIGHT DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)

BETHANIA-RURAL HALL ROAD, NORTH SIDE

N 68. none post 1945 1 **African Methodist-Episcopal Zion Church Parsonage.** Also known as AME Zion Church. Simple frame, gable-roofed with one exterior end chimney; gabled entrance porch and asbestos siding.

WALKER ROAD, SOUTH SIDE

N 69. 2255 ca.1900 1 1/2 **Glen-Martin House.** Frame, three-bay, two-room deep with gable roof and gable dormer of double windows on front; asphalt siding over weatherboard; two interior chimneys at roof crest; attached one-story front porch with plain posts; rear one-story ell with enclosed shed porches. India Glen Martin is the granddaughter of J. Lofton Lash. Her parents built this house.

N ST-69. 2255 ca.1920 1 Chicken house. Weather boarded with shed roof.

N ST-70. 2255 ca.1920 1 Privy. Weather boarded with shed roof.

N 70. 2206 ca.1980 1 **House.** Modernistic; frame with diagonal wood siding, casement windows, and gable roof.

N ST-71. 2206 ca.1980 1 Garage. Frame with vertical board siding, gable roof.

N 71. none ca.1980 1 1/2 **House.** Modernistic; frame with vertical wood siding, casement windows, and multiple shed roofs.

N 72. 2200 ca.1980 1 1/2 **House.** Simple frame with vertical wood siding, one-story porch across front facade, gable roof.

BETHANIA ROAD, NORTH SIDE

N 73. none ca.1925 1 **Charlie's Garage.** Gable-roofed, hollow tile with

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attached shed. The garage was built by A.D. Wolff and is now owned and operated by his son Charlie Wolff. This lot contains part of original Residential Lot #24a first held by Peter Senert by 1766 (Photo 40).

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BETHANIA ROAD, NORTH SIDE				
N 74.	5455	1899	2	Lehman-Butner Roller Mill. Also known as the Manning Mill. Rambling frame building with several 20 th -c. additions. This lot contains part of original Orchard Lot #24b first held by Peter Senert (Photo 41).
N ST-72	5455	ca.1950	1	Storage facility. Concrete block with gable roof, weather board on gable.
N ST-73	5455	ca.1975	n.a.	Silo Metal frame, corrugated metal sided.
N ST-74	5455	ca.1975	n.a.	Silo. Metal frame, corrugated metal sided.
N ST-75	5455	ca.1975	n.a.	Silo. Metal frame, corrugated metal sided.
N 75.	5445	ca.1975	1 1/2	House. "Split-level," veneered in brick and vertical wood siding. This lot contains part of original Orchard Lot #24b first held by Peter Senert.
N ST-76	5445	ca.1980	1	Outbuilding. Frame with vertical wood siding, gable roof.
N 76.	5439	ca.1975	2	House. Weather boarded frame Colonial Revival, slightly recessed porch with monumental posts. This lot contains part of Orchard Lot #24b first held by Peter Senert and part of original Upland Field #24c first held by Peter Senert.
N ST-77.	5439	ca.1975	1	Horse barn. Frame with gable roof.
N 77.	5375	ca.1955	1	Bethania Garage. Two concrete block, flat-roofed buildings; partially in original Bottom #X.
			N 78.	
N 79.	5391	ca.1960	1	House. Frame ranch with brick veneer.

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N ST-78.	5391	ca.1970	n.a.	Swimming pool. Concrete pool with concrete deck.
N ST-79.	5391	ca.1960	1	Chicken house. Frame with vertical board siding, standing seam metal roof.

<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
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BETHANIA ROAD, NORTH SIDE

N ST-80.	5391	ca.1960	1	Shed. Frame with standing seam metal roof; corn crib under one end, tractor storage at other.
N ST-81.	5391	ca.1960	1	Barn. Frame on concrete block, vertical board siding, standing seam metal gable roof, attached sheds.

TOWN LOT DRIVE

(Note: The following ten houses are in the late 1990s Bethany Square subdivision, which occupies most of a large Orchard Lot and a portion of a former Upland Field.)

N 80.	105	ca. 1998	1-1/2	House. Well-executed Moravian Revival; brick, with stucco scored to resemble stone on raised basement; hood at front door; blind segmental arches at windows.
N ST-81A.	105	ca. 1998	1	Outbuilding. Small, brick-veneered with gable roof.
N 81.	None	ca. 1998	1	House. Brick-veneered side hall plan with shorter weatherboarded side wing; blind arches at windows.
N 82.	None	ca. 1998	2	House. Vinyl-sided "Moravian Victorian"; full hip-roofed porch with turned posts; polygonal central bay at second story.
N ST-81B.	None	ca. 1998	1	Garage. Frame, gable-front.
N 83.	265	ca. 1998	2	House. Brick-veneered Moravian Revival with entrance porch; attached vinyl-sided two-car garage.
N 84.	None	ca. 1998	1-1/2	House. Frame with high hip roof; Craftsman detailing includes board and batten siding, shingles on two front gables and shed dormer.
N 85.	220	ca. 1998	2	House. Vinyl-sided side hall plan with one-story side

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wing; full shed porch at main block with cutwork balustrade.

<u>LIST#</u>	<u>STREET#</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)</u>
TOWN LOT DRIVE				
N 86.	None	ca. 1998	1-1/2	House. Brick-veneered Moravian Revival; five-bay with single centered gable-roofed dormer; lighter color brick in blind arches at door and windows.
N 87.	None	ca. 1998	2	House. Five-bay, vinyl siding, gable roof; two-car basement garage.
N 88.	260	ca. 1998	2-1/2	House. Tall and narrow brick-veneered Moravian Revival in side hall plan; tall 1-1/2-story vinyl-sided side wing.
N 89.	270	ca. 1998	2	House. Moravian Revival; brick-veneered main façade, vinyl siding elsewhere; one-story side wings; full shed porch on main block.

(Note: The following house occupies a former Upland Field and is reached by a private drive immediately north of the Post Office (#19) on Main Street.)

N 90.	None	1990s	1-1/2	House. Nondescript frame, vinyl-sided.
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LANDSCAPE FEATURES

C ST-82.	n.a.	1759	n.a.	Historic Road System.
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The Road system of Bethania was put into place in the original Reuter plan of Bethania, implemented in 1759, and much of that structure remains in place into the present. Reuter made particular reference to the roads of the Town Lot, calling them an "important item" and saying, "They must be specially examined not only in regard to the streets, but also in relation to the lots, so that they provide access to all of them." He stated, "I should maintain my roads in an orderly manner and let them steer the way." (Hartley and Boxley, 1989:19) This road system served well the internal needs of Bethania as well as the external world by connecting with the Great Wagon Road a mile and half to the southeast. Although parts of the original system have been paved, and some segments have been abandoned, the original system continues to provide the basic framework for Bethania. The system consists of the following roads:

A. Main Street.

B. Back Lane (presently called Seidel Lane) (Photo 36).

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C. Loesch Lane (Photo 42)

D. Lane behind eastern residential lots.

E. Avenue to God's Acre.

F. Bethania Road, known into the 19th c. as the Stage Road to Salem; also lies along the path of the mid-19th c. Plank Road, until its entry into the south end of Bottom #XII.

G. Road at foot of God's Acre hill.

LIST#	STREET#	DATE	HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION/ORIGINAL OWNER (IF KNOWN)
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LANDSCAPE FEATURES

H. Bethania-Bethabara Road (Photo 43).

I,J,K. Field roads.

C SI-3.	n.a.	1759	n.a.	Orchard Lots
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The Orchard Lots originated as 26 two-and-one-half acre lots allocated to the occupants of the Residential Lots as extensions for orchards, gardens, farm buildings, and other domestic activities. The Orchard Lots continue to provide Bethania with a surrounding environment of gardens, pasture, woodlots, and open space. The boundaries of certain Orchard Lots continue to be delineated by field fencing, particularly on those lots used for cattle grazing and horse pasture (south of God's Acre and in the west Orchard Lots).

The Orchard Lots abutting Main Street, the Back Lane, Loesch Lane, Bethania-Rural Hall Road, and Bethania Road have seen some residential growth immediately along the historic roadways. Reuter, in his discussion of the road system, stated that the town should be laid out in a regular manner so that it could grow, even if this was not the present intention. He said the lanes laid out behind the residential lots would be good for this purpose. Presently within the Orchard Lots there are approximately 43 houses, 21 structures (all outbuildings), the Pump House, Old Schoolhouse, and Lehman-Butner Roller Mill. The majority of these are on Main Street, the Back Lane, Loesch Lane, and in a new subdivision.

On either side of Main Street north of Loesch Lane there is one Orchard Lot lying parallel to the road. Here, along Main Street, a number of the houses reflect the 18th century expansion of the town into these Orchard Lots. In the late 1990s, the remainder of the Orchard Lot on the west side of Main Street began to be developed with the most intrusive incursion into the district, a subdivision consisting of a street lined by approximately 20 lots, 10 of which have been developed.

The lots on the Back Lane containing houses correspond closely to the original Orchard Lots, which lie perpendicular to the road. The lots on Loesch Lane containing houses lie completely in one Orchard Lot on the south side where this lot parallels the road and lie in several Orchard Lots on the north side which lie perpendicular to the road. In all cases, the houses are sited to face the road and most lie within 100 feet of it, although a number on the north side of Loesch Lane lie farther back from the road

N ST-83.	none	ca.1950	1	Barn. Frame, metal gable roof with attached sheds. Located west of the Back Lane in original Orchard Lot
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#3 b.

N ST-84.	none	post	1 1945	Picnic shelter. Gable roofed, wood frame open shelter with interior chimney; playground; located behind Bethania Moravian Church and in original Orchard Lot #21b.
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LANDSCAPE FEATURES

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

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

N ST-85	n.a.	ca.1950	1	Shed. Frame with vertical board siding on three sides, metal shed roof.
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C SI-5.	n.a.	1759	n.a.	Bottom Lots
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The Black Walnut Bottom fields continue in agricultural production or wetland in the expanded district and are prime farmland. They provide corn soybeans, and other crops as well as important vistas. Field fencing is found in Bottoms IV, IX, XIII, and XIV to separate agricultural activities and for the control of livestock. Fencing is wood post and wire and wood post and rail. The Bottom was regarded as a scarce and valuable resource from the first years of Moravian occupation in Wachovia. The total Bottom Land was calculated by Reuter at 130 acres. Bishop Spangenberg knew of the rich bottomlands along this section of Muddy Creek because cane growing there provided forage for Bethabara cattle, which had been wintered in the Black Walnut Bottom as early as 1753.

The significant Bottom #I containing eight fields was omitted from the expansion because of the presence of a nonconforming automobile junkyard there. The Bottoms included in the expansion are as follows: Bottoms II - VII and IX - XIV. Bottom XIV bears a number assigned by the preparers of this nomination because this bottom lies north of the 1765 Bethania Lot Distribution Map area, and it is not known if a number was ever given to it; however, it is known

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from the Reuter Great Map that lots were assigned in this bottom. On the ca. 1765 Bethania Lot Distribution Map, the Bottoms contain 61 fields of approximately five acres or less, with the average being approximately two acres.

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

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LANDSCAPE FEATURES				
N ST-86.	none	ca.1960	1 1/2	Barn. Frame with vertical and horizontal board siding, standing seam metal gable roof. Located in Bottom IV south of Bethania Road.
N ST-87.	none	ca.1960	1	Shed. Frame open shed with standing seam metal shed roof. Located in Bottom IV south of Bethania Road.
N ST-88.	none	ca.1970	1	Horse barn. Frame gable roofed. Located in Bottom IX south of Loesch Lane.
N ST-89.	none	ca.1970	1	Storage barn. Frame gable roofed. Located in Bottom IX south of Loesch Lane (Photo 44).
N ST-90.	none	ca.1970	n.a.	Riding ring. Wood post and rail; located south of Loesch Lane in Bottom IX.
N ST-91.	none	ca.1960	1 1/2	Horse barn. Frame gable roofed. Located west of Bethania-Tobaccoville Road in Bottom XIV.
N ST-92.	none	ca.1960	n.a.	Riding ring. Wood post and rail; located west of Bethania-Tobaccoville Road in Bottom XIV.
C SI-6.	none	1784	n.a.	Bethania Grist Mill

The mill complex includes:

- 6a. Mill Ruin
- 6b. Dam
- 6c. Race Ruin
- 6d. Mill Pond Bottom

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6e. Building Ruin

6f. Building Ruin

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

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LANDSCAPE FEATURES

foot length of the original dam, 35 feet on the north end is buried in approximately six feet of sand bank. This buried section, which includes the crib structure, may contain preserved remains of the upper structure of the hollow frame dam. This upper structure could include race gates and portions of the crib and dam. About 200 feet downstream from the dam ruin, a suspected cellar hole of approximately 25 feet square and an estimated visible depth of six feet is cut into the creek bank between the race location and Muddy Creek. This ruin shows evidences of stone construction. Downstream from this ruin, approximately 100 feet of race has been obliterated by sewer line right-of-way. It is not known whether subsurface evidences of the race remain in this cleared right-of-way. Beyond this right-of-way, a 100 foot section of the race is found 12 feet wide and three feet deep against which a second ruin is observed, approximately 25 feet square with a reported depth of 10 feet, recently filled by Long Creek Club staff. Beyond this ruin, fill for a tee of the golf course buried a 100 foot portion of the race and it is not known whether the feature has been disturbed or is intact under the tee fill. Beyond this tee, continuing downstream, about 250 feet of well-defined race is cut into a hillside, which lies against the floodplain of Muddy Creek. The embankment away from the hillside is an earthwork created by fill from a borrow pit cut into the Muddy Creek bottomland with the other bank of the race formed by the hillside itself. At this location the race is approximately 25 feet wide and 4 feet deep with the floor of the race an estimated six feet above floodplain. This clearly visible race extends to the ruin of the mill, at which point an opening in the earthen embankment indicates the probable location of the mill wheel. It is at present undetermined whether the wheel was an overshot or undershot, but adjacent to this opening, a 30-foot wide depression with 12 feet of exposed stone wall clearly shows the location of the mill structure. This mill structure has been partially buried by fill laid in by Long Creek Club and the depth of the ruin is undetermined. Between the mill ruin and Muddy Creek, the sewer line right of way has obscured a large portion of the tail race, but a segment of this feature remains visible in the bank adjacent to Muddy Creek. This mill ruin has great potential for providing information about mill technology and hydraulics and mill technology selected by the Bethania Moravians (Photos 46-47, Exhibit A).

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

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1865. It is not recorded from which side the deserters came.

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LANDSCAPE FEATURES

C SI-7.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Muddy Creek
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Muddy Creek forms the backbone of Bethania and the expanded National Register District. Beyond Bethania, Muddy Creek forms the basic structure of the 100,000 acre Wachovia Tract which contains the Bethania Town Lot and five other colonial Town Lots, each of which lies on either the main channel or a fork of Muddy Creek. Within the Bethania Town Lot and in terms of the National Register Historic District Amendment and Boundary Increase, the creek provided the industrial power for the first grist mill, 1784 (see entry #SI-6) and its associated features, as well as other mills known to have been located on the creek. The Black Walnut Bottom, one of the main reasons for the location of Bethania, was formed and sustained by periodic flooding of Muddy Creek. The Residential Lots of Bethania lie on a low saddle directly above these bottoms and in a close relationship to the creek (Photo 45).

SI-8	na	na	circa 1765	Tavern Site
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There are extensive archaeological remains of the tavern that once stood on the northwest corner at the intersection of Loesch Lane and Main Street. Originally constructed about 1765 by George Hauser, the structure remained standing until sometime after 1855. An 1855 sketch by Maximillian De Grunert shows a three bay two story building with a shed roofed porch facing Main Street."Diary entries indicate that the tavern was the scene of numerous visits by prominent people, of marriages, the site of occasional disruptive behavior, and the site of the capture of deserters during the Revolutionary War"(Hartley 1992:1).

Test excavations conducted by M.O. Hartley located intact archaeological remains of the tavern, which were recommended for additional research. Evidence for three stone walls of the structure was located as well as remains of cellar steps. Based on the limited information from the test excavation, Hartley suggests that the tavern was 32 ½ feet from front to rear and approximately 45 to 50 feet wide. Exact width could not be determined, as the north wall of the structure has not been located. Since extensive sections of the foundation wall have not been delineated, and the cellar hole is unexcavated, a significant proportion of the archaeological evidence for the tavern remains intact. No archaeological tests of the tavern lot have been attempted, and the probability of additional evidence of activity areas in the back yard is high. (See photo 48 and Exhibit B.)

Integrity: The mid-18th century Moravian town plan of Bethania, with its main street and road system, residential lots and agricultural outlots, and graveyard, remains essentially intact. In 1769-1770, the original twenty-four residential lots were enlarged, and after 1822, when the practice of leasing sub-lots to residents by the Moravian Church ended, the

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original narrow "strip" lots allotted to individuals tended to be combined into larger parcels within the larger original lots. In spite of these changes, the initial, 1759 apportionment of land for the primary categories of uses is still evident in the landscape. In addition, a significant portion of the community's architectural heritage from the period 1759 to 1822 is extant, as is much of the built environment from 1822 to the eve of World War II, during which characteristically Moravian ways of life endured. Although a preponderance of the cultural resources are noncontributing due to age, the majority of them line historic roads and fit unobtrusively into the historic landscape (see especially the description of the Orchard Lots). Many of the noncontributing resources are traditional types built prior to World War II that are compatible with the contributing buildings in scale, materials, and basic form. The largest concentration of noncontributing buildings, the Bethany Square subdivision, is sited so that most of it cannot be seen from historic roadways. The vast majority of the historic landscape features remain clearly identifiable and are among the most important aspects of the district. Although relatively few archaeological sites have been clearly identified, there is a preponderance of evidence for numerous widely dispersed additional sites within the boundaries. These resources add significantly to the integrity of Bethania and support the proposed boundaries.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally: X
 Statewide: ___ Locally: ___

Applicable National
 Register Criteria:

A X B ___ C ___ D ___

Criteria Considerations
 (Exceptions):

A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___

NHL Criteria:

1

NHL Criteria Exception:

1

NHL Theme(s):

I. Peopling Places

3. Migration from outside and within

II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements

3. Religious Movements

Areas of Significance:

Community Planning and Development

Period(s) of Significance:

1759-1822

Significant Dates: 1759, 1769-70

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation: Moravian

Architect/Builder: Christian Philip Gottlieb Reuter

Historic Context:

II. EUROPEAN COLONIAL EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

D. Other European Exploration and Settlement – Germanic

XXX. AMERICAN WAYS OF LIFE

E. Ethnic Communities

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State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Summary Statement of Significance: The town of Bethania, as originally laid out in 1759, consisted of twenty-four Residential Lots and an integrated and extensive system of "outlots" surrounding these twenty-four Residential Lots (Photos 1 and 46). Both the outlots and the Residential Lots were contained within a "Town Lot" allocated to Bethania by the Moravian church. In 1769-1770, the Residential Lots were enlarged and the Town Lot enlarged from 2,000 to 2,500 acres by expanding the boundaries to the north, east, and south. This nomination is intended to recognize the national significance of both the Residential Lots and historical landscape surrounding the Residential Lots laid out by the Moravian surveyor, Christian Philip Gottlieb Reuter, in 1759 and amended by him in 1769-1770. The area of outlots, in tandem with the Residential Lots, is significant because it illustrates the agricultural patterns of the Bethania Town Lot, a rare example of a German, "open field" agricultural village. The Bethania Town Lot, when studied in its entirety, is also a significant example of Moravian community planning and development. Bethania is the sole example of an open field agricultural village in the six colonial Moravian Town Lots of Wachovia, which were Bethabara, Bethania, Salem, Friedberg, Friedland, and Hope.¹ None of the other colonial towns of North Carolina demonstrates this form, which was a product of Moravian heritage combined with the requirements of a hostile frontier. Systems of roadways and field plantings were the result of the master plan devised by Reuter and are still evident. The period of significance ends in 1822 when the Moravian Church abolished the lease system under which all Bethania property had been held since 1759. As residents purchased parcels, the lines of the uniformly sized, formerly leased "strip" lots began to blur, but the original larger, basic configuration of Residential Lots, Orchard Lots, Bottom Lots, and Upland Fields, as well as the road system and other distinct landscape features such as the cemetery, remained intact. The endurance of these larger elements that were the basis of the plan essentially dictated the daily practices of the Bethania community and reflected the durability, continuity, and maintenance of the traditional Moravian way of life in Bethania until World War II.

Historical Background

The religious group known as the Moravians trace their origin to 1457 with the formation of the original *Unitas Fratrum* (Unity of the Brethren) in Lititz, Germany. Although the group attracted thousands of followers, known as Brethren, to the Moravian sect, persecution of Protestant groups during the seventeenth century drove the Brethren underground. Finally, in 1722, Christian David of Moravia secured asylum in Herrnhut, Germany for the *Unitas Fratrum* on Count Nikolaus von Zinzendorf's Saxony estate of Wachovia.^{2,3}

While the Moravians prospered in Herrnhut, the Duke of Saxony only granted them limited civil and religious rights. It was, therefore, the decision of the Brethren to relocate to the New World, in hopes of establishing Moravian communities and undertaking missionizing amongst the Native Americans. The first settlements were sent to the Danish West Indies in 1734, and later in 1735 to the British colony of Georgia, and were led by Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenberg. Although the West Indies settlements prospered, in 1740, the War of Jenkins Ear forced the Georgia

1 Hartley, Michael O., *Wachovia in Forsyth*. Old Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem, North Carolina (1987), p. 62.

2 Bivins, John Jr., *The Moravian Potters in North Carolina, 1756-1821*. In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by I.M.G. Quimby. Winterthur Conference Report, University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville (1972), p. 255.

3 Hartley (1987), pp. 13-14.

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Moravians to relocate to Pennsylvania, where they established the town of Bethlehem (1741), and began missionary work among the Indians and expanded Moravian settlements into other areas of Pennsylvania.⁴

In 1752 their Pennsylvania colonizing and missionary work brought them to the attention of the Earl of Granville, son of Lord Carteret, one of the original Proprietors of the colony of North Carolina. Granville offered to sell them a large tract in the western part of his holdings in the Piedmont area of present-day North Carolina. The intent was to establish a large and secure Moravian community that would be self-sufficient and would allow them to send missionaries amongst the Cherokees.⁵

In the fall of 1752, Bishop Spangenberg, with a representative of Granville the Brethren inspected the lands and selected a 98,825 acre tract centered on the three forks of Muddy Creek for the Moravian lands to be called Wachovia, after Count Zinzendorf's estate in Saxony. In Spangenberg's report to the Herrnhut Brethren he described the land in the following manner.

It has countless springs, numerous fine creeks; as many mills as may be desired can be built. There is much beautiful meadow land, and water can be led to other pieces which are not quite so low. There is good pasturage for cattle and the canes growing along the creeks will help out for a couple winters until the meadows are in shape. There is also much lowland which is suitable for raising corn, etc. There is plenty of upland and gently sloping land which can be used for corn, wheat, etc.⁶

Upon establishing a selling price of £500 Sterling, to be paid in four years, plus an annual rent of 3 shillings per 100 acres, a deal was struck with Granville. Late the following year (1753), a group of Moravians left Pennsylvania and headed south along the Wagon Road through the Blue Ridge to their tract. Arriving on November 17, 1753, at a clearing at the future site of Bethabara (designated a National Historic Landmark in 1999), twelve Brethren found an abandoned cabin which served as a temporary home and the first structure of their settlement. The Brethren comprised various professions necessary to establish a complete town, including a minister, physician, businessman, tailor, baker, carpenter, gardener, shoemaker, tanner and three farmers. Bethabara, meaning House of Passage, would be the center from which to colonize the other Moravian towns of the Wachovia Tract.⁷

Bethabara, means "House of Passage", and as its name implies was never intended by the Moravians to be a permanent settlement, but rather a temporary center from which to establish other towns within the Wachovia tract. In the latter part of the eighteenth century residents from Bethabara under the direction of the Moravian church relocated to Bethania, the main farming community (1759); Salem, the main town of Wachovia (1764) (designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966); and three small agricultural towns: Friedberg (1771), Friedland (1771), and Hope (1772). Some people, however, would continued to live at Bethabara until its abandonment in the mid-nineteenth century.

What allowed the Moravians to establish whole communities on the frontier of North Carolina was the careful planning

4 Ibid., pp. 15-16.

5 South, Stanley, *Discovery in Wachovia*. Manuscript on file with North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina (1972), p. 81.

6 Fries, Adelaide L. (ed.) et al. *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina* I-IV. Raleigh: North Carolina Historical Commission, 1922-1943. V-VII by Dr. Fries, VIII by Dr. Fries and Douglas L. Rights, IV by Minnie J. Smith, and S-SI by the Rt. Rev. Kenneth G. Hamilton, Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1941-1949. Fries (1922), p. 59.

7 Glander, Wayne P., and Michael A. Wash, *A Sample Archeological Survey of Proposed Final Alternatives for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway (Western Section) Forsyth County, North Carolina*. Espey, Huston and Associates, Inc., Austin, Texas (1991), pp. 44-45.

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executed in America and Europe and "Oeconomy":

. . . the internal and external economics of Wachovia were directed by the principles of "Oeconomy," a mixed economy of agriculture and crafts. The term meant a semi-communal organization, a pooling of the Brethren's labor rather than their fortunes. This arrangement was not intended to be permanent, but was to set Wachovia on a good economic footing in the early years. This was to be done by meeting the internal needs of the Moravian community, providing goods and services for trade with neighbors, and producing commodities for export.

This pooling of resources with support from the broader Moravian community in America and Europe allowed rapid and atypical establishment of the settlement on the frontier of North Carolina. Bethania, for example, came into being as a full-blown town, complete with families, without passing through the usual patterns of frontier town establishment. This pattern of initial occupation by single men had been accomplished at Bethabara. None of the Moravian towns which were to follow in the Tract had to repeat it.⁸

The Bethania Town Lot was the first of the "villages of the Lord," or compact agricultural villages contained within the Wachovia Tract and occupied by members or friends of the Moravian Church.⁹ Moravian Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenberg had stated that settlement by the Moravians should initially be in compact villages. In 1752, as Spangenberg was searching the Granville Tract where Wachovia would ultimately be located, he noted in his diary that the region contained the hunting lands of the Catawba and the Cherokee Indians and that the Seneca passed through the area. He cautioned that the Indians were resentful of whites and dangerous, and he took this into consideration when selecting the site for the village of Bethania.¹⁰ Thus Reuter, the surveyor, was required to design a planned town which would provide safety on a hostile frontier during the time of the Cherokee War. At the same time, the Town Lot and its village were to provide a structure allowing successful growth of a variety of cultivated crops as well as a foundation for a variety of craftsmen. The 1759 plans for the town accommodated Spangenberg's specific requirement that the residents of the town be in close proximity to each other for support and protection by applying a design dating from the Middle Ages in Europe. This design has been called both a German agricultural town and a German linear town and consists of a core group of residences surrounded by "open field" agriculture. It is related to the early European village form called "Landschaft."¹¹ (See Exhibits B and C.)

Initially, 2000 acres were set aside within Wachovia for the Bethania Town Lot. In Reuter's 1760 notes, he explained several of the points which had guided him in the layout of the sub-lots within the Town Lot. His plan for the entire Town Lot was divided into four categories of land use: a) the residential category, subdivided into twenty-four Residential Lots, b) Orchard Lots (SI-3), c) Bottom Land Lots (SI-5), and d) Upland Lots (SI-4). Each of the twenty-four Residential Lots was assigned one of the twenty-four, two-and-a-half acre Orchard Lots, plus lots in the bottom and in the uplands, which varied in size.¹² The compact Residential Lot area of twenty-four lots organized along the main street incorporated houses, tradesmen's shops, church, and school, as well as barns, animal husbandry facilities, and some gardens. There were two related but distinct groups in Bethania, the members of the congregation of Bethabara who had moved to Bethania and those fleeing from the threat of Cherokee attack who had formed into a Moravian Society, a step toward becoming fully accepted congregation members.

8 Hartley (1987), pp. 38-39.

9 Thorp, Daniel B., Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community. In: *The Journal of Southern History*, Vol. LII, No. 1, February 1986, p. 22.

10 Fries (1922), pp. 48-49.

11 Stilgoe, John R, *Common Landscape of America*, 1500 to 1845, Yale University Press, New Haven (1982), pp. 12-21.

12 Reuter, P.C.G., Letters of February 22, 1760; April 17, 1766; October 20, 1776; March 30, 1769. In: Selected Documents Concerning Bethania Land Matters 1759-1769. Unpublished translation of documents held by the Moravian Archives, Southern Province. The Bethania Historical Association, Inc., Bethania North Carolina (1988). From the February 22, 1760, letter.

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The presence of these two groups was structurally reflected in the residential core of the town. The southern half of the residential section, south of the square, was known as the "Lower Town," and was occupied by the full members of the Moravian Church. The "Upper Town," to the north of the square, was allocated to members of the Society who had moved to Bethania under the condition that they be compatible to Moravian principles.¹³ The twenty-four Orchard Lots were an immediate extension of the activities of the residential rectangle. Beyond the Orchard Lots, in the Bottom Lots and Upland Fields, additional agricultural activities took place. These outlots and the remainder of the 2000 acres provided additional resources such as wood for construction and crafts and stone for construction. Reuter produced maps keyed to show the presence and location of such resources. (These maps are available today in the Moravian Archives of the Southern Province, Winston-Salem. See, for example, Exhibits D and E.)

According to Reuter's notes, the distribution of outlots was done by casting lots, at least for initial allocation. These records indicate that as time passed, holdings changed hands through various agreements made between the Bethania settlers.¹⁴ The sub-lots of the Bethania Town Lot were actually owned by the Moravian Church and were leased by the residents of Bethania. The church's control of secular affairs gradually declined, and in 1822 it nearly disappeared altogether with the church's abolishment of the lease system and the commencement of lot purchases by residents. (See Exhibit G.) The Bethania Moravian Records note on December 14, 1822: "Today most of the house-fathers in the town bought the land which they have hitherto held under lease, each taking twenty or more acres of woodland in the process."¹⁵ The bottom land category of land use contained the Black Walnut Bottom which was calculated by Reuter to contain 130 acres. It was regarded by him as a scarce and valuable resource, as it had been by the Moravian settlers at nearby Bethabara as early as 1753. Because of the rich forage of cane growing there, Bethabara cattle had been wintered in the Black Walnut Bottom from 1753, the first year of Bethabara's settlement.¹⁶ Reuter stipulated that no more than four acres of the Bottom be measured off to anyone without special permission. Within this allocation of no more than four acres, each Residential Lot was to be assigned an acre of bottomland near the town "on which to plant fruit trees and other such things that must be often worked over and that perhaps the women might look after: vegetables, tobacco, and so on."¹⁷ A portion of the bottom was also to be held for mill sites.¹⁸

The Upland Field category of land was in greater supply and each person could have as much as could be paid for in rent. The Upland Lots, as well as the necessary roads for those lots, were to be duly noted in the survey book. Reuter made particular reference to the roads of the Town Lot, calling them an "important item," saying, "They must be specially examined, not only in regard to the streets, but also in relation to the lots, so that they provide access to all of them." He stated, "I should maintain my roads in an orderly manner and let them steer the way."¹⁹

Reuter proposed that each "site" or set of lots from the four categories contain six acres, inclusive or exclusive of the bottom land, the latter provision made for certain residents who might not use the bottom. He made a point of recording who was actually using individual lots and if the lot was not being used by the person to whom it was

13 Hartley, Michael O. and Martha B. Boxley, *Bethania in Wachovia, A Preservation Plan*, North Carolina, Division of Archives and History (1989), p. 20.

14 Reuter (1988), from the February 22, 1760, letter.

15 Fries (1922), pp. 3513, 3525.

16 *Ibid.*, pp. 82, 112, 211.

17 Reuter, from the February 22, 1760, letter.

18 *Ibid.*

19 *Ibid.*

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allocated.²⁰ If land became worn out from a series of plantings, the records indicate that the specific sub-lot would be taken out of service, or a process of fertilization begun.²¹

Early Bethanians kept a variety of farm animals, including beef and milk cows, pigs, chickens, oxen, and horses. These animals were kept in a number of places. There were barns and stalls in the immediate vicinity of the Residential Lots as well as at least one barn in the bottom.²² Fences along lanes and between individual fields were required for animal control.²³ In the Bethania Committee Minutes, there are records of lapses and resulting animal damage to crops.²⁴

By 1768, only nine years after Bethania's initial settlement, the nature of the frontier surrounding the town had changed. The Indian threat was no longer of great importance, and seven of the Moravian Brethren in the Upper Town petitioned the church administrator in Wachovia to ask that four lots in the Upper Town which were still vacant be used to widen the building lots. Their petition to Administrator Frederic William Marshall stated:

Most of us have considerable households and not much else except a way to maintain ourselves and families on small farms and the like through the Savior's blessing. For this reason we must have a little more room than what a mere craftsman needs.²⁵

Additionally, after nine years in Bethania, the simple cabins which had been constructed for the initial occupation became inadequate. The Upper Town people wanted to replace them with new houses, and larger lots were necessary to accomplish that. The response from Marshall was a request for a detailed report on the new plan including "what you propose regarding the lane and the square, likewise how the cattle land can be maintained on the other side."²⁶

The report was immediately prepared and submitted on April 11, 1768.²⁷ The response from Marshall was sympathetic:

They went to Bethania at the beginning of the war and built the houses close together for the sake of safety. They did so out of necessity. To do the same thing now is not to be thought of, for the land is occupied even far beyond that point.²⁸

The need for close settlement required at the early stages of Bethania's growth was past; Bethania's residents were constricted by the confinement of the original plan and craved a few feet of extra room in the Residential Lots. Marshall recognized that fences and plantings would have to be moved and that there would no longer be twenty-four Residential Lots nor would all of the lots be equal in size. He granted the petitioners' request and added the following observations about the structure and plan of Bethania:

20 Reuter, from the 1762 Bethania Rent Book.

21 Reuter, from the October 20, 1760, letter.

22 Reuter, from the April 17, 1766, letter.

23 Reuter, from the February 22, 1760, letter.

24 Bethania Committee, Minutes of the Bethania Committee. Unpublished translation of records held by Moravian Archives, Southern Province and Bethania Historical Association. Bethania, North Carolina (1763-72), from the December 2, 1764, minutes.

25 Upper Town Brethren, Letters of April 2, 1768; April 11, 1768. In Selected Documents Concerning Bethania Land Matters.

Unpublished translation of documents held by the Moravian Archives, Southern Province. The Bethania Historical Association, Inc., Bethania, North Carolina (1988), from the April 2, 1768, letter.

26 Marshall, Frederic, Letters of April 14, 1768; January 1769. In: Selected Documents Concerning Bethania Land Matters 1759-1769.

Unpublished translation of records held by the Moravian Archives, Southern Province, Bethania Historical Association, Inc., Bethania, North Carolina (1988), from the April 14, 1768, letter.

27 Upper Town Brethren, from the April 11, 1768, letter.

28 Marshall, from the January 1769 letter.

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It is evident that the square is involved in this plan for alteration. Its form did not enhance the village much, for it had an uneven situation that is not noticeable now since the whole thing is simply a broad street. But the chief inconvenience, indeed, was that the livestock were accustomed to lying around out there constantly. This practice is not edifying for small children and, moreover, not at all safe. In place of the arrangement, the people have agreed to what until now had been a narrow lane behind their building lots. When it is broad enough, cattle will have space there and will get used to going from there to their stalls.²⁹

The minutes of the Bethania Committee indicate that some of the residents of the Lower Town also decided to have their lots enlarged during this process.³⁰ Reuter was directed to perform the re-survey. His report contains information about a further action in regard to the 2000-acre Bethania Town Lot that had a substantial effect on its form and size. Reuter reported that he was preparing to enlarge the boundary of Bethania to the north for a distance of 140 rods above the old line.³¹ The acreage was also increased as indicated in the lease arrangement for 1771 which recorded that in that year the fifteen heads of houses were to pay \$2,000 for 2,500 acres of land at five percent annual interest.³² Thus, in 1769-1770 there was a restructuring of the entire Bethania Town Lot, changing the lot lines of the twenty-four Residential Lots and increasing the overall size from 2,000 to 2,500 acres by changing the position of the southern, eastern, and northern boundaries. (See Exhibit F.) This restructuring was a display of planning flexibility as colonial Moravians adjusted to changing conditions on the frontier.

Although planned as a farming community, Bethania did contain cottage industries, such as a mill site. The 1784 Bethania Grist Mill (SI-6) was an important addition to the village, constructed on church-owned land and operated under contract by four of the Brethren of the Bethania congregation. The Bethania Congregation was to be paid £10 gratuity for the mill site, an annual tax was to be paid on the land, partly with grain, and there was to be a six percent levy of the toll for use of the fall in Muddy Creek. The toll was a six percent portion of each customer's grain for the benefit of the church. After these terms were fixed, the administrator of Wachovia, Brother Marshall, came and inspected the mill site and wood was cut for the dam and mill house.

The Bethania Congregation Committee signed the contract on June 15, 1784 with Bros. Michael Ranke, George Hauser, Sr., Heinrich Schor, and Peter Hauser as mill partners of the church-owned mill site. Jacob Stolz was the miller. The framework for the mill was set in place ten days prior to the signing. The first grain was ground on August 20, 1784. Another structure was built at the mill site on the ruling by the Aeltesten Conferens that:

...the Bethania Committee should be told that: it is improper for a single man to live in the mill where unmarried men and women must lodge overnight when bringing grain to the mill. Therefore they must build an addition to the mill this spring in which Jacob Stolz can live.³³

The four Bethania mill partners died before 1823 and church records did not show who inherited their mill rights. George Hauser's son-in-law, Abraham Conrad, gave a bond of \$320 for the mill site and 80 acres when the mill was

29 Ibid.

30 Bethania Committee, from the May 15, 1768, minutes.

31 Reuter, from the March 30, 1769, letter.

32 Moravian Archives, Southern Province. Document H 272:6:6, Moravian Archives, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, North Carolina (n.d.), S.P., H 272:6:6.

33 Kapp, Louise, The Bethania Mill of 1784. In: *Historical Notes*, The Bethania Historical Association, Inc., Bethania, North Carolina (December 1989), Volume IV, No. 4, pp. 1-2.

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sold on September 20, 1823. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1865, and never rebuilt.³⁴

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

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

The internal road system of the Bethania Town Lot was an integral part of the initial plan for the community and was carefully planned to provide for communication within Bethania while at the same time linking it to the regional road systems. The concept of the road system was significant enough to Reuter that he made special reference to this system in his initial discussions of the Bethania Town Lot plans. He called the roads an important item, saying that special attention must be paid to them, not only as streets, but as a means of access to all of the lots of Bethania. He thought that the roads should be maintained in an orderly manner so they might steer the way for the future growth of Bethania. The growth of Bethania was planned for by Reuter, and he said that the lands laid out behind the Residential Lots were good for this purpose and were needed for other reasons as well.³⁶

In 1854 Bethania became the western terminus of the first plank road built in North Carolina and the longest plank road ever constructed in the world. The road ended at Lash's Store in Bethania after passing through the lower bottom.^{37, 38} Also known as the "Appian Way" of North Carolina, the Fayetteville and Western plank road ran a distance of 129 miles from Fayetteville to Bethania. For fifteen years it served as a commercial artery from the inland section to the wharves at the head of navigation of the Cape Fear River region.³⁹

Because of developments like the Plank Road, the mid-nineteenth century was a boom period for farmers in North Carolina and Forsyth County. Better transportation to markets and rising crop prices helped to increase the volume of

34 Ibid.

35 Hartley (1987), pp. 35-37.

36 Hartley and Boxley, pp. 18-19.

37 Lefler, Hugh T. (ed.), *North Carolina History Told by Contemporaries*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill (1934), p. 229.

38 Hamilton, in Fries (1969), p. 5911.

39 Lefler, pp. 229-230.

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crop production as well as the profits of farmers. The total value of North Carolina crops increased from \$22,900,000 in 1850 to \$33,400,000 in 1860, and land values more than doubled during those prosperous years. The 1850s saw a definite trend toward the production of corn, wheat, forage, livestock and livestock products.⁴⁰ The minor cereals -- oats, rye, and barley -- were of lesser importance as money crops, although more rye and barley were grown by people of German descent in the Piedmont, including Bethania.⁴¹ Overall, improved farmland increased almost fifty percent in Forsyth County between 1850 and 1860, and the cash value of the county's farms doubled.

By 1850 the yearly routine of Bethania was geared to the seasons and the production of agricultural crops. The yearly diaries report that wheat and oats were harvested in July and hay was made in the same month. While these activities were taking place the community also had an eye on the Indian corn in the Black Walnut Bottom and on the uplands, and could look forward to a corn harvest in October. Weather was an important factor in this community and a drought was recorded in 1849, which damaged the wheat crop, while heavy rain in August of 1852 flooded the Black Walnut Bottom and did much damage to the corn.⁴² The year 1852 was a good year for wheat and oats, however, and the days around July 4th of that year were recorded by Reverend Grunert, the Bethania diarist, as "a splendid week of harvest" for those crops.⁴³ Springtime brought notes by the diarist regarding the abundance of apple trees blooming most beautifully "everywhere" and peaches are also prominently mentioned.⁴⁴ Winter brought December and its yearly mention of "butchering day."⁴⁵

Within the residential area the people of Bethania kept individual gardens. The necessity of these gardens for subsistence is emphasized by the allocation of two gardens to the pastor, an "upper garden" on the east side of the residential section and a "lower garden" on the west side on congregational lots. Farmers listed in Bethania in the 1850 census had an average of 44 acres of improved land compared to the county average of 55 acres, and the cash values of their farms was approximately half the county average. Production was near or higher than the county average for these smaller farms. The county average for wheat in 1850 was 44 bushels per farm (which was half the usual average), and for Bethania farmers the average was 41 bushels. The county average per farm for Indian corn was 367 bushels, while the average in Bethania was 416 bushels. Similarly, the county average for oats was 106 bushels per acre, while the Bethania farm average in 1850 was 116 bushels. Bethania averaged 22 pounds more butter per farmer than the county farmer, six bushels more Irish potatoes, and seven tons more hay (more than double the county average). Bethania averaged above the county in the number of horses, cattle, milk cows and swine per farm. The village also averaged thirty acres of unimproved acreage per farmer, substantially below the county average of 129 unimproved acres per farmer.⁴⁶

These statistics indicate that in 1850 farmers within the district were farming less acreage than the county average but were producing average and above average yields from less land. The amount of unimproved land in the county averaged four times more per farm than on farms within the village of Bethania. The tradition of intensive agriculture

40 Lefler, Hugh Talmadge and Albert Ray Newsome, *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*. Third Edition, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill (1973), pp. 391, 393.

41 Fries, Adelaide L., S.T. Wright and J.E. Hendricks, *Forsyth, the History of a County on the March*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill (1976), p. 108.

42 Hamilton, in Fries (1969), pp. 5419, 5754.

43 Ibid., p. 5752.

44 Ibid., pp. 5750-5751.

45 Ibid., pp. 5424, 5630, 5964, 6019.

46 "Forsyth County, North Carolina, Supplementary Schedules, 1850 U.S. Census," *Journal of the Forsyth County Genealogical Society*, Vol. II, no. 2 (Winter 1984), pp. 127-128, 248, 258, 264.

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does not appear to have disappeared from the village in 1850, and in fact is shown to have been strongly present at the mid-point of the nineteenth century. During the first half of the nineteenth century, Bethania was the focal point for surrounding plantations of substantial size and contained in its environs one of the largest slave populations of the region (Sensbach, interview). Moravian residents of the village also held a number of slaves who were employed in a variety of ways. The doctor in Bethania is recorded as having many slaves, who lived in a large house on his lot, and the same is said of the gunsmith and the blacksmith, H. H. Butner, who was recorded as having several houses for slaves on his lot. Eugene C. Lehman, the shoemaker, had a single black slave who assisted in the shoe shop and lived in a house on Lehman's lot.⁴⁷

By 1817 an English service was held for members of the black population in the Bethania church and twelve rows of benches were filled.⁴⁸ These services were held at various times through the years until 1845, when a number of blacks asked the Bethania Congregation to be allowed to form a Negro Society as a part of the Congregation.⁴⁹ This was permitted, and a graveyard (SI-2) was laid out for this Society to be overseen by the pastor of the Bethania Moravian Church. The graveyard was in use by 1847 and continues in use today.⁵⁰

By 1850, at the request of the members of the Negro Society, the Bethania Moravian Church considered the construction of a "new Negro church" beside the black graveyard, both located on lands provided by the Bethania Congregation. Money was raised for the construction, logs were felled, and the foundation laid for the building.⁵¹ The first building was dedicated in October of 1850.⁵² This congregation became the Bethania A.

M. E. Zion Congregation which occupies its third building (Building 63), erected in 1926 near the site of the 1850 log structure.⁵³

The Civil War presented hardships for Bethania, as it did for the entire South. Many Bethania men served in the military, although Bethania's occupation by Union Forces was brief and resulted only in a loss of horses. By the late nineteenth century, however, North Carolina was recovering from the war, and agriculture, in particular, had recovered its pre-war volume, although not its prosperity. Within the Bethania Town Lot, agriculture continued to follow the yearly cyclic routine of wheat, corn and other grains, vegetables and tobacco. In periods of bountiful fruit harvests, Bethania distilleries produced several thousand gallons of brandy over a period of several weeks during the peach season.⁵⁴ Various kinds of livestock were raised, including sheep for wool.⁵⁵

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

47 Lehman, Emma A., Houses in Bethania of the Olden Time—1916. Unpublished manuscript (n.d.). On file at the Bethania Historical Association, Inc., Bethania, North Carolina, pp. 1-2.

48 Fries (1947), p. 3357.

49 Smith, in Fries (1964), p. 4876.

50 Ibid., p. 4482.

51 Hamilton, in Fries (1966), pp. 5521-5522.

52 Ibid., p. 5529.

53 Lash, Jacob Loften, History of the A.M.E. Zion Church of Bethania, North Carolina. Unpublished manuscript held by the Bethania Historical Association, Inc., Bethania, North Carolina (n.d.), p. 6.

54 Fries (1947), p. 3217.

55 Fries (1943), p. 2754.

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1879, adding steam and working about 75 hands. The partnership manufactured plug tobacco and operated a mercantile business at this site until 1896, when the co-partnership dissolved on the death of J. H. Kapp. O. J. Lehman and F. A. Butner then formed a new partnership under the name Lehman and Butner to continue the operation. This partnership built the 40 barrel steam roller mill on the lot adjoining the tobacco factory.⁵⁶ This mill continues in operation today as the Manning Mill (Building 74).

Another business operating in nineteenth century Bethania was the H. H. Butner gun manufactory, which "made a very superior rifle, flint lock and later percussion lock."⁵⁷ The barrels were forged from iron made in Surry County, then welded, bored, and ground in Bethania. H. H. Butner sold many of his rifles in Obion County, Tennessee, wrapping them carefully in rags and carrying several loads in two-horse wagons. After selling his guns and wagons (also made in Bethania), he made the return trip on horse back.⁵⁸

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century the houses and outbuildings of Mat Butner Sides (Building 1), Charles Griffith (Building 2), Dr. Edward Strickland (Building 4), William Stoltz (Building 7), Ed Oehman (Building 9), Rufus Transou (Building 10), Professor J. W. Daniel (Building 40), Parmenio Stoltz (Building 35), Henry Stoltz (Building 30), Speas (Building 28), Tommy Stocks (Building 16), and Eula Wolff (Building 22) were built along Main Street. The Hunter House (Building 53) and the Hines-Adkins House (Building 59) were built on Loesch's Lane and the Lofton Lash House (Building 64) and Glen Martin House (Building 69) were on Walker Road. These buildings represent the ongoing development of Bethania, as succeeding generations of Bethanians continued to settle in the community and perpetuate local traditions. A 1902 observer noticed that Bethania "...has not lost in size and numbers, though business has been diverted to the line of the railroad, some two miles away."

In 1907, the first county high school outside of Winston-Salem was opened in Bethania, in an old tobacco warehouse at the south end of Main Street. In 1909 the high school moved to a new building, where 60 students were enrolled (this building is now the headquarters of the Bethania Historical Association, Building 44). Some students walked long distances every day, some came in buggies or rode horses, and some parents even moved near Bethania so their children could take advantage of a high school education. Bethania residents opened their homes to board teachers and students, and a special tax was levied for all property owners within the Bethania High School District for operating funds for the school. The year 1911 saw the first class of eight graduates at the Bethania High School, and during the years of operation of this school it allowed children to obtain an education not available otherwise. The school closed in 1924 and Old Town Consolidated School on Reynolda Road (outside the amended district) opened the next fall.⁵⁹

In the early twentieth century the Bethania congregation's minister, Bro. Grabs, was responsible for a broad mission of ten additional churches and chapels widely scattered from the mountains down through the piedmont section. In one period he had pastoral care of nine of these at once, in the horse and buggy days, travelling "through red clay mud which has been known to affect the vocabulary of even ministers."⁶⁰ To assist in this effort and to allow more time for duties in Bethania, the Bethania Congregation presented the pastor with a brand new Ford Runabout in 1917. This automobile led to the expansion of activities and the establishment of congregations at Rural Hall, five miles northeast of Bethania,

⁵⁶ Lehman, O.J., *Reminiscences*. Unpublished manuscript. Bethania Historical Association, Bethania, North Carolina (1924-1927). From years 1924 and 1927.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, from year 1924.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ Sprinkle, Mrs. John (Bessie), *Early Educational Institutions of the Old Town Community*. The Old Town Woman's Club (n.d.), p. 4.

⁶⁰ Eller, Ernest M., *The Story of Bethania*, Forsyth Printing Co., Inc., Winston-Salem, North Carolina (1984), p. 41.

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and in King, eight miles north of Bethania, in the early 1920s.⁶¹

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

At the south end of Main Street, the Aubrey Shore store was located in the building which had been occupied by the Lehman and Butner partnership, and this business offered the services of a cobbler, a blacksmith, and supplies from a retail grocery. It is no longer standing. Across the intersection was the Edwin T. Strupe store, which contained the Bethania post office, a gas station, a barbershop, a pool table, and grocery supplies. At the same intersection, A. D. "Punk" Wolff constructed and opened one of the first automotive repair shops in the area, which has been in continuous operation from the 1920s into the present, now managed by Charles Wolff (Building 73). This business area at the south end of Bethania was also the location of the roller mill established by Lehman and Butner at the end of the nineteenth century and which continued under the management of Charles Griffith. Charles Griffith also owned and operated the Griffith Funeral Home in Bethania Building 2).

Other businesses in Bethania operating into the 1930s included a print shop operated by Walter Strupe, a watch and clock repair shop operated by Harold Butner, and a radio shop operated by David Drage. Dr. Wilson, Dr. Strickland, and later, Dr. Speas, were located in Bethania (Buildings 4, 7, 11) and provided medical care and dispensed medication from offices in Bethania. Well into the 1930s, particularly on Saturdays, people from the surrounding countryside came into Bethania to do business, and even at this late time, buggies and wagons, as well as automobiles were parked in long lines on either side of Bethania Road as people shopped and visited in the town.⁶²

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

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

During the first half of the twentieth century, Bethania was a quiet town located in a rural, agricultural countryside. In the evenings people entertained themselves by strolling up and down Main Street with one another, sitting on front porches, or some might go to one of the stores for the social gatherings which usually took place there. Doors were never locked, and because there was not a great threat from traffic, children were allowed freedom in the community. There was a harmony between the races so that black and white children frequently joined for expeditions such as a swim in

⁶¹ Ibid., pp. 41-42.

⁶² Butner, Jo and John Butler. Personal Interviews. Bethania Historical Association, Inc., Bethania, North Carolina (1988-1990).

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the creek. Bethania passed through the first half of the twentieth century with the rare and valuable combination of economic stability joined with peacefulness of community.

The first forty years of the twentieth century did not bring significant changes to Bethania, other than the advent of machines, such as the automobile, and other conveniences, which Americans acquired in those decades. Farming mechanization occurred, along with some changes in land ownership in Bethania. Remarkably, however, because of the town's relative isolation, much of Reuter's system for the community survived undisturbed. Coupled with this material stability of Bethania, there has also been a cultural stability as well, with a number of families being continuously represented in the community from its origins to the present. It is this remarkable stability and visible continuity from the eighteenth to the twentieth century, which is significant about the entirety of the Bethania Town Lot and its system of agriculture, roadways and industry. It is also this stability which is only now being seriously threatened by the growth of nearby Winston-Salem, which today is most apparent in the late 1990s Bethany Square subdivision of approximately twenty lots that occupies most of an Orchard Lot on the west side of Main Street. This new development has prompted the local government to study ways to accommodate growth without losing the community's distinctive historic character.

Bethania emerged from the 1940s as a town that has origins and significance deeply rooted in the history of the region. Even today many of the houses on Main Street are occupied by descendants of the colonial families of Bethania. In an atmosphere of accelerated change, Bethanians have selected values which provide for stability. Bethania is in many ways very like the Bethania which was set in place 240 years ago.

The archaeological potential of the Bethania community has been clearly demonstrated, although there has been no comprehensive program of subsurface testing. Several small testing projects, combined with observation of surface features and the general lack of modern disturbance within the community constitute solid evidence for the preservation of archaeological resources.

Archaeological Significance

Michael O. Hartley and Martha Brown Boxley in their 1989 study note the presence of extensive remains of the mill complex. "The ruins of the mill complex are visible above ground in the form of stone and timber remains of the dam with the millpond lying upstream, earthwork sections of the race, two visible cellar holes lying at the end of the race."⁶³ Limited testing of the 1765 tavern site uncovered extensive stone foundations and positive evidence for a cellar hole.⁶⁴ The cellar hole was covered with stones from the late 19th century destruction of the tavern. The excavation was limited to verifying that archaeological deposits remain intact at the tavern site.

Limited subsurface testing on the late eighteenth century Jacob Loesch House revealed intact remains of a small period structure at the front of the lot and a number of unidentified support structures along the rear lot line.⁶⁵ As most areas have remained relatively stable, without major modern disturbances, similar results could be expected on other house lots in the community.

63 Hartley, Michael O., Martha B. Boxley and Gwynne Taylor, Bethania National Register Nomination Form, MS on file, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina (1990), section 7, p. 4.

64 Hartley, Michael O., "Bethania Tavern Excavations: Summer 1992." MS on file, Bethania Historical Society, Bethania, North Carolina (1992).

65 Clauser, John W., Jr., "Excavations at the Bethabara Community Garden." MS on file, Historic Bethabara Park, Winston-Salem, North Carolina (1988), from personal communication, March 2000.

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The topographic and larger scale archaeological features of the area provide important opportunities for research as well. “The eighteenth century road systems, when seen in correlation with the topographic maps, lie mainly on the ridges. . . . archaeological remains of this road (the Great Wagon Road), as well as current roadways overlying the original track, have been observed in the Wachovia area from the Dan River near Walnut Cove to the Shallow Ford on the Yadkin River.”⁶⁶

Additional evidence for archaeological potential is present in the historic record. “The correlation of the first maps of the residential area with current tax maps gives direction to the probable location of the archaeological remains of the earliest structures.”⁶⁷ While there is evidence of archaeological remains in the form of stone footings or earth mounds in a number of Bethania yards, a determination of the extent and nature of these remains requires the application of a well-designed subsurface sampling scheme, and the resources to implement it successfully.

Historic documents are rarely taken as evidence for intact archaeological remains. However, there are elements in Bethania that lend additional credence to the written record. Excavations at Bethabara and Salem, North Carolina, both National Historic Landmark districts, have proven the accuracy of the Moravian documents, and one might expect similar accuracy in Bethania. The town has remained unusually stable through time. There is an unusual lack of modern intrusions within the historic lots. “Remarkably, however, because of the town’s relative isolation, much of Reuter’s system for the community survived undisturbed. Coupled with this material stability of Bethania, there has also been a cultural stability as well, with a number of families being continuously represented in the community from its origins to the present.”⁶⁸ Since the presence of archaeological remains has been demonstrated in several areas of the community, we should expect similar preservation in other areas of town.

Archaeological research questions that could best be answered by excavations at Bethania expand beyond the limits of the community. Comparisons with results of excavations from other frontier communities could be especially valuable in cultural adaptation studies. Bethania stands alone in North Carolina as a medieval town form. “Bethania is the sole example of an open field agricultural village in the six colonial Moravian town lots of Wachovia, which were Bethabara, Bethania, Salem, Friedberg, Friedland and Hope. None of the other colonial towns of North Carolina demonstrates this form, which was the product of Moravian heritage combined with the requirements of a hostile frontier.”⁶⁹ However, it also represents a common material culture set as established by the Moravian tradition that has been detailed by numerous excavations at Bethabara and Salem (see Clauser, South, Hartley, and Hammond).

Valuable studies of activity areas and land usage can be performed within the single domain of Wachovia town plans. Do differences in overall town plan translate to differences in activity areas within individual house lots? Are there elements inherent in the overall plan that affect types of activities and social interaction, similar to those noted by Leone in his studies of Mormon settlements?⁷⁰ Studies of social interaction based on town plans are especially possible in Wachovia where there are a number of Moravian towns with differing plans. Recent discussions of Moravian land use⁷¹,

66 Hartley, Boxley and Taylor (1990), section 7, p. 8.

67 Hartley and Boxley (1989), p. 94.

68 Hartley, Boxley and Taylor (1990), section 8, p. 14.

69 Hartley (1987), p. 62.

70 Leone, Mark P., “Archaeology as the Science of Technology: Mormon Town Plans and Fences.” In: *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, Robert Schuyler, ed., Baywood Publications Company, Inc., Farmingdale (1978), pp. 191-200.

71 Clauser (1988).

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⁷² suggest that there are social elements in land use planning in the Moravian communities of Bethabara and Salem. Ferguson presents a religious model while Clauser offers a more secular explanation. Both discussions successfully describe local conditions at those Wachovia communities, and their application at Bethania could provide useful tests of each model. Social controls exerted by the church, including controls on the availability of goods, access to markets and limiting contact with the outside world, would reduce variables in such studies, possibly yielding more reliable results. Data from Bethania, the only example of an open field agricultural settlement in Wachovia, would be invaluable for testing and validating the previous models, or in constructing new ones.

Wider ranging studies concerning adaptation to the frontier are possible at Bethania. Bethania was primarily an agricultural settlement, while Bethabara was a staging area and craft center and Salem was a center of government and industry. Three distinct communities with three different purposes, but culturally inseparable. "From the standpoint of current cultural resources, these two towns [Bethabara and Bethania] with the Great Wagon Road and related road systems constitute a data set relating to the primary occupation of Wachovia. . ."⁷³ "None of the other town lots of Wachovia reproduces this form and Bethania is therefore extremely significant because of its unique settlement pattern."⁷⁴

The archaeological resources in Bethania have the singular potential to provide significant information concerning cultural adaptation to frontier conditions, cultural and economic evolution tied to changing social environments and classic questions concerning industrialization, trade and land use. The fact that the town plan is basically a medieval idea transplanted to the North American frontier is particularly interesting and has world wide research implications. Work at Charlestowne and Brunswick Town, North Carolina has suggested that attempting to use a European town model on the New World frontier caused considerable cultural stress, which led to failure of the settlement. Why did a similar model in a different location succeed? What cultural or environmental variables were in place to vary the results of the plans? Bethania is in a unique position to provide comparative data to answer this type of question.

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⁷² Ferguson, Leland, "Hidden Testimony." MS on file, Old Salem, Winston-Salem (1993).

⁷³ Hartley (1987), p. 75.

⁷⁴ Ibid., p. 79.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- Previously Listed in the National Register. **1975, boundary enlarged in 1990**
- 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 **North Carolina**
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other(Specify Repository):

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: ca. 500 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Northing	Easting	Zone	Northing	Easting		
	A	17	4006160	559390	B	17	4006160	559710
	C	17	4004180	561000	D	17	4002690	559650
	E	17	4002970	558940	F	17	4004150	558410

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Bethania historic area consists of an irregular polygon, shown as dashed lines on the enclosed two site maps and USGS map. The above UTM references are shown on the enclosed USGS map.

Boundary Justification:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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11. FORM PREPARED BY

In 1975, Ms. Ruth Little completed a National Register Nomination for the residential and garden lots of Bethania. In 1990, Mr. Michael O. Hartley, Ms. Martha B. Boxley, and Ms. Gwynne S. Taylor completed a National Register boundary enlargement for Bethania which included the remaining intact upland and farm lots. Technical assistance in the preparation of this National Historic Landmark Nomination, based on the 1975 nomination and 1990 boundary enlargement, was accomplished by a cooperative effort between Staff of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office the National Park Service's Atlanta office. The individuals of these offices which prepared this nomination are:

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DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK ON
August 7, 2001