



# HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

P.O. Box 2511

Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27102

919-727-2087

## APPLICATION for HISTORIC DESIGNATION HISTORIC and ARCHITECTURAL

### INFORMATION FORM

1. Name of Property: Historic Samuel B. Stauber Farm  
Common Same
2. Owner's Name and Address: Charles V. Taft and wife, Lamar S. Taft  
2560 Warwick Road  
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
3. Location of Property: E & W side SR 1611, 0.05 mi. S of SR 1626  
(Bethania-Tobaccoville Road, 2 mi. N of Bethania)
4. Amount of Land to be Designated: 6.9 acres  
(see additional pages for description and justification)
5. Tax Block: part of Block 4974 Tax Lot: Lot 13

ADDITIONAL SHEETS OF PAPER WILL BE NECESSARY FOR  
DOCUMENTATION ON QUESTIONS 6 THROUGH 13.

6. When was the building erected? For Whom? (If you don't know the exact date, please give a general time frame.) Have there been additions or modifications? If so, describe and give dates.
7. Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the building? (i.e., architects, carpenters, contractors, landscape designers, etc.) Do any architect's plans or building accounts exist? Where?
8. Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the dates of the photographs?
9. How has the building been passed down through the years, from whom to whom? (i.e., a quick chain of title) If possible, please give some background on each occupant, (i.e., occupations or other interesting facts). List the sources of your information.
10. What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the building ever been moved? List the sources of your information.
11. What is the significance of this property (Please be specific and to the point). Include a complete list of sources for your information.

City of  
Winston-Salem

County of  
Forsyth

Town of  
Kernersville

12. Describe the architecture and present condition of the structure, also including any outbuildings or other appurtenant features to be included in the designation. If the property has been restored, what were the dates of restoration and was the restoration done under the supervision of any historical group or in compliance with their requirements. If the property has not been restored, is any restoration planned for the property?
13. Is the property listed in any existing Historic Register or survey (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places or any other state or local history)? If so, please give the title of the listing.

In addition to the written application, the following materials must be submitted simultaneously:

- a black and white, 8" x 10" overall photograph clearly depicting the property being designated.
- color slides showing all 4 sides of the building (may also include any architectural details, interior and exterior, which add to the property's significance)
- a map showing the location of the property, including any outbuildings and appurtenant features

(Please label the above materials with the name of the property owner)

APPLICATION FEE \$50.00 (Check payable to Forsyth County)

The following information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

August 1, 1989  
Date

*Charles V. Taft*  
*Jamar S. Taft*  
Signature of Property Owner

Mailing Address:

2560 Warwick Road

Winston-Salem, NC 27104

Telephone: [REDACTED]

#### 4. Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a stone behind the Stauber barn, 194.5 feet west of the center of Bethania-Tobaccoville Road (SR 1611) in front of the S. B. Stauber House, thence following the fence line west of the barn 241 feet south to another stone, then 454.9 feet south to another stone, then following the fence line 198.5 feet east to an iron pole, thence 115.5 feet south following the fence line to SR 1611 and then over an open field to the tree line, thence 669.5 feet north to a fence line, thence 413.5 feet west to the beginning, containing 6.5 acres, more or less, immediately surrounding the house and outbuildings of the Samuel B. Stauber farm as delineated in a heavy black line on the accompanying survey map. The land being part of tract 3 allotted to Mary Jane Stauber Peddycord in the division of the S. B. Stauber land as outlined in the Commissioners Report, Record of Orders and Decrees Book 3, Page 296, Office of Superior Court of Forsyth County, North Carolina, part of Tax Block 4974, Lot 13.

#### Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property contains the land immediately surrounding the house and outbuildings which visually maintains the integrity of setting, feeling and association of the period of significance, 1852-1884, of the Samuel Stauber farm. The tree lines, fence lines, and power lines which delineate this parcel visually from the surrounding countryside have been used as boundaries, in addition to the boundaries of the tract left to Mary Jane Stauber after Samuel's death. The 6.5 acres of the total 74 acre tract owned by Lamar S. Taft have been chosen because they will isolate entirely the S.B. Stauber farm from any planned development on the surrounding acreage. On the east side of the Bethania-Tobaccoville Road the boundaries have been drawn using visual barriers such as tree lines, fence lines and power lines. The tree line on the north side and behind the house visually isolates the property, and the power line easement to the south is the first interruption of the bucolic setting in that direction. On the west side of the Bethania-Tobaccoville Road the boundaries have been drawn using Mrs. Taft's property line, the property line used to delineate Mary Jane Stauber Peddycord's property deeded to her after Samuel's death.

6. Main house erected in 1852 for Samuel B. and SarahShore Stauber.
  - a) Changes made to the Samuel B. Stauber House in the late 19th century probably included the two-over-two windows and louvered shutters, a facade-length front porch, a double-leaf front door with applied moldings, and red glass in the side lights and transom surrounding the front door. In 1947 when Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tucker renovated the property, the changes included a new front stoop, a new rear ell and back porch (using materials from the former kitchen outbuilding which stood near the same spot), an indoor kitchen and two indoor bathrooms, and antique hardware on the rear entry doors. Even though the house may have been altered by Mary Jane Stauber Peddycord in the late 19th century and was altered again in 1947 by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tucker, both the exterior and the interior of the structure continue to represent a plainly-detailed but fine example of mid-19th century Greek Revival farmhouse architecture in Forsyth County.
  - b) Barn  
ca. 1847/1852  
No major modifications; repaired in 1988.

c) Corn crib/granery  
Mid to late 19th century  
No major modifications.

d) Slave dwelling/tenant house  
ca. 1852

House may have been enlarged in the late 19th century with an addition to the south end, and the rear shed addition was built ca. 1940. After the Tuckers purchased the farm in 1938, they renovated this structure first and used it as a weekend retreat while continuing to rent the main house until its renovation in 1947.

e) Smokehouse  
Mid to late 19th century  
No major modifications.

f) Packhouse  
ca. 1900  
No major modifications.

7. No; No.

8. No.

9. Four years after Samuel Stauber died on September 1, 1884, his land holdings of approximately 512 acres were subdivided in five parts of equal value and deeded to Mary Jane Stauber and their four children. Mary Jane received a fifty-seven<sup>34</sup> acre tract surrounding the Greek Revival House and farm outbuildings. Mary Jane Stauber remarried to Hamilton Peddycord, a former worker on the farm, in April of 1885, and they and Stauber's four youngest children continued to live in the house until they sold it to E.A. Ebert in 1914.<sup>35</sup> The Henry Tuckers purchased the farm in 1938, and their heirs owned it until 1986 when the present owners bought it.

10. Use is the same; buildings have never been moved.

11. The Samuel B. Stauber Farm is significant in the history of Forsyth County, North Carolina because it is one of the finest remaining representatives of a prosperous mid-19th century farmstead, complete with contemporary outbuildings and a high degree of integrity of setting. The 6.9 acres immediately surrounding the house and outbuildings strongly maintain the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association of a mid-to-late 19th century farm. Occupied in 1852 by Samuel Benjamin Stauber, a member of the Moravian congregation of Bethania, until his death in 1884, the farm fulfills Criterion A for listing on the National Register by its association with the broad pattern of Forsyth County's rural agrarian development in the mid-to-late 19th century. In addition, the farmstead meets Criterion C by the distinctive characteristics of the two-story frame Greek Revival farmhouse which is an excellent example of rural Forsyth County's mid-19th century frame architecture and by its outbuildings, including the heavy-timber framed Stauber barn which is thought to be the only one of its kind in the county remaining in its original location.

The Stauber farmhouse is one of only two Greek Revival frame houses in Forsyth County with interior end chimneys and pedimented gable ends; the other one, the Michael Hauser House, stands in nearby Bethania (NR). Built during the transition period when the Moravians began to abandon their native German folkways and become assimilated into the South's cultural mainstream, the house reflects both traditional German characteristics such as a fieldstone foundation, interior chimneys and corner fireplaces, and details from the nationally popular Greek Revival style such as a center-hall plan and mantels of simple post and lintel construction. The period during which the Stauber Farm gained its greatest significance includes the years from the purchase of the farm in 1852 until the death of its original owner and farmer, Samuel Benjamin Stauber, in 1884, and the subsequent subdivision of the land.

Sources:

Bibliography

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Fries, Adelaide. Wright, Stuart Thurmond. Hendricks, J. Edwin. Forsyth, the History of a County on the March. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976.

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Peddycord, Mary Jane Dull Shore Stauber. Memoir. October 19, 1919. Moravian Archives, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Stauber, Sarah Shore. Memoir. April 17, 1864. Moravian Archives, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Taylor, Gwynne S. From Frontier to Factory, An Architectural History of Forsyth County. Winston-Salem: City-County Planning Board, 1981.

Taylor, Gwynne S. Interview with Bud Hunter, great-grandson of Mary Jane Stauber Peddycord, Forsyth County, N.C., August 4, 1987, interview notes in Stauber farm file.

Taylor, Gwynne S. Interview with Mrs. Anna Shore Hunter Long, granddaughter of Mary Jane Stauber Peddycord, Forsyth County, N.C., August 4, 1987, interview notes in Stauber farm file.

Taylor, Gwynne S. Interview with Price Tucker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tucker, Wyomissing, Pa., August 4, 1987, interview notes in Stauber farm file.

United States Census Office. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Forsyth County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, Agricultural Schedule, Slave Schedule; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Forsyth County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, Agricultural Schedule, Slave Schedule; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, Forsyth County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, Agricultural Schedule; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Forsyth County, North Carolina, Agricultural Schedule.

Wrenn, Tony P. Mulloy, Elizabeth P. America's Forgotten Architecture. New York: Pantheon Books, 1976.

12. The Samuel B. Stauber Farm, located on both sides of Bethania-Tobaccoville Road one and a half miles north of Bethania, North Carolina, (NR), in the rolling hills of northern Forsyth County, is an excellent representative of a mid-19th century farmstead in Forsyth County. The complex of buildings and immediately surrounding 6.9 acres possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Greek Revival Farmhouse, constructed in 1852, stands on a slight elevation above the east side of the two-lane road leading to Tobaccoville, North Carolina, accompanied by a ca. 1852 slave dwelling, a mid-to-late 19th century smokehouse, and a ca. 1900 packhouse. (The early history of the slave dwelling is unclear, but local tradition supports this use and the interior finish suggests a mid-19th century date. The 1860 census listed two slave dwellings on the property.) The main house squarely faces the road but is set back approximately twenty-five feet and is separated from the road by a low fieldstone wall, two large catawba trees and other hardwood trees. The land behind the house to the east gently slopes down to a heavily wooded area, and there is an open field on the south side of the house which terminates in a power line easement. The packhouse stands directly behind the house and faces the smokehouse which is located on the north side of the house. The slave dwelling faces the road north of the smokehouse and is set back approximately seventy-five feet. A tree line north of the dwelling visually divides this parcel of the road from the fields which lay beyond it to the north. Directly across the road from the slave dwelling stands a mid-19th century heavy-timber framed barn, its side (east elevation) turned to the road and its front (south elevation) facing the open field to the south.

The approximately three-acre field in front of the barn contains a mid-to-late 19th century corncrib/granery, the remains of another possible slave dwelling, and the remains of a brick well. The entire field containing the barn and other outbuildings is fenced. Even though much of the acreage of the original farm has been sold and/or developed for suburban housing, the original complex of buildings and the immediately surrounding 6.9 acres still convey the same feeling and association as they did in the period of significance between 1852 and 1884. The only accommodations to the 20th century are the asphalt on the road and the power lines.

The 1852 main house is a two-story, weatherboarded, gable-roofed dwelling, three bays wide and two deep with a ca. 1947 rear ell on the southeast corner. The house features a heavy-timber frame filled with brick nogging, a fieldstone foundation and interior end brick chimneys. It is one of only two mid-19th century frame houses in Forsyth County with interior chimneys and pedimented flush gable ends.<sup>2</sup> (The Michael Hauser House, built in the early 19th century in nearby Bethania and remodeled in 1850, is the only other known surviving example.<sup>3</sup>) An exterior end brick chimney stands on the east end of the rear ell. The Stauber House was built during the transition period when the Moravians began to abandon their native German folkways and became assimilated into the South's cultural mainstream. The use of fieldstone, the interior chimneys, and the corner fireplaces reflect German building customs, while the three-bay facade, center hall plan and interior finish are typical of Greek Revival houses in Forsyth County. The front facade of the house features a fieldstone stoop, a double-leaf front door surrounded by side-lights and a straight transom, and a pedimented porch roof. The stoop and cantilevered porch pediment were added ca. 1947 and may have been patterned after the J.C. Loesch House in Bethania (NR). They replaced an original facade-length, one-story porch which probably dated from the late 19th century.<sup>4</sup> Fenestration, except for the gable ends and the 1947 kitchen and rear ell, consists of two-over-two windows, probably dating from a late 19th century remodeling, with plain surrounds and louvered shutters. The pedimented gable ends contain two small six-pane windows.

In summary, changes made to the Samuel B. Stauber House in the late 19th century probably included the two-over-two windows and louvered shutters, a facade-length front porch, a double-leaf front door with applied moldings and red glass in the side-lights and transom surrounding the front door. In 1947, when Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tucker renovated the property, the changes included a new front stoop, a new rear ell and back porch (using materials from the former kitchen outbuilding which stood near the same spot), an indoor kitchen and two indoor bathrooms, and antique hardware on the rear entry doors. Even though the house may have been altered by Mary Jane Stauber Peddycord in the late 19th century and was altered again in 1947 by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tucker, both the exterior and the interior of the structure continue to represent a plainly-detailed but fine example of mid-19th century Greek Revival farmhouse architecture in Forsyth County.<sup>5</sup>

The interior of the house follows a double-pile, center hall plan, with the exception of the second floor "ballroom," the only one of its kind in the county. The entrance hall contains double-leaf doors on both the front and back entrances and a straight-run, open string stair with square balusters. The newel post is square, tapers near the top, and terminates in a ball with a beaded lower edge. A closet under the staircase features a two-paneled, Greek Revival door. The front doors to the house are paneled, with applied molding on the exterior, and probably were installed during the late 19th century. The glass in the side-lights and transom is a deep red color and also probably was added during a Victorian-era remodeling.

The batten doors at the rear of the entrance hall are probably original to the house, although the hardware is not. Strap hinges were added to these doors in 1947 by the Tuckers.<sup>6</sup>

On the first floor, the two rooms on the north side of the house and only the front room on the south side contain original corner fireplaces with plain post and lintel, Greek Revival-style surrounds, in addition to the chairrail, baseboard, and five-paneled doors. An unusual feature is the rounded projecting chimney breast in the south front room; the chimney breasts on the north side of the house are flush with the walls. The rear room on the southeast corner originally served as a bedroom but was remodeled for use as a kitchen, pantry and bath in the 1947 renovation. The entrance for the bath is from the entrance hall.

Interior finish on the second floor echoes the simplicity of the first floor with one exception - the marbelized mantle on the north side of the house is in the "ballroom." In addition, the plan of the second floor is unusual in Forsyth County's mid-19th century Greek Revival houses; the north side of the second story contains one large room which runs the length of the house. The mantel shelf wraps around the projecting chimney breast. Family tradition maintains that this room was used as a "ballroom," and Anna Long, the granddaughter of Mary Jane Stauber Peddycord, recalls her grandmother's stories of Salem Academy students dancing there, although it probably was against Academy rules at the time. According to Mrs. Long, Samuel Stauber operated a livery business which was patronized by Salem Academy when the students needed wagons and horses to take them on field trips to the mountains. On the way to and from Salem the girls would visit on the Stauber farm. The south side of the second floor is divided into two rooms - the front room features a corner fireplace with a projecting chimney breast and the rear room was altered with the addition of a bath in the northwest corner. The doors which lead from the second floor stairhall into the rooms on either side are six-paneled, some with strap hinges, and probably were installed when the house was built, although they must have been salvaged from another building of an earlier period. The strap hinges may have been added by the Tuckers in the 1940s, but, according to family members, the six-paneled doors were there when the Tuckers purchased the property. The second floor stairhall contains an enclosed stair leading to the attic with a two-paneled Greek Revival door featuring decorative wood graining. The rear ell was added by the Tuckers ca. 1947. It stands on the site of the former kitchen which was separated from the house by a covered walkway. Some of the material from the kitchen was used in the ell addition, but the chimney was rebuilt and the interior paneling and the Dutch door to the porch were removed from a barn for use in the new room. According to Bud Hunter, great-grandson of Mary Jane Stauber Peddycord, the old porch which originally covered the well behind the house was torn down when the rear ell was added.<sup>11</sup> The well remains in the same location close to the northeast corner of the house. A screened-porch with a stone floor now flanks the north side of the ell, providing covered access to the rear doors of the main house as well as the ell. Other features of the Stauber farm remaining with the house are:

(a) Barn ca. 1847/1852, (c)

Located on the west side of Bethania-Tobacoville Road across from the house, the thirty-five-foot, five-inch by sixty-foot, eight-inch barn faces south overlooking the field and other outbuildings in front of it.



The large heavy-timber frame barn stands on a fieldstone foundation and is the only one of its type in Forsyth County which remains in its original location. The only other barn similar to it was removed from the Beverly Jones farm (NR<sub>1</sub>) approximately 1/2 mile south of the Stauber farm to Old Salem in 1961.<sup>12</sup> Most barns of the period were double-pen log structures with an open center bay and stalls on either side, and the Stauber and Jones barns were much more sophisticated both in structure and plan. The two barns may have been built in the same year - 1847 - when the Beverly Jones house and outbuildings were built, and Stauber may have purchased the barn when he bought the farm of Elizabeth Conrad (widow of Jacob) in 1852.<sup>13</sup> The plan of the barn follows English antecedents in its rectangular shape with entrances on the long side and a passage through the building flanked by stalls on either side. Germanic influences can be seen, however, in the pent roofs covering the front<sub>14</sub> entrances and in the small windows allowing light and air into the stalls.<sup>14</sup> The interior of the barn is divided into three major sections - two sets of stalls with a floored walkway between them on the side, the main open bay or threshing floor in the center, and a walkway and three stalls along the east side of the barn. There is an open area behind the stalls on the northwest end of the building which makes the open threshing area L-shaped. Haylofts are located above the stall areas. The Stauber barn is preserved in remarkable condition, and details such as hollowed-log feeding troughs, overhead cribs to hold hay, wooden hinges, and lattice-work stall doors remain. The barn retains its integrity of setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association.

(b) Corn Crib/granery, second half of 19th century. (c)

The twenty-six foot by eighteen foot corn crib/granery appears to date from the mid-to-late 19th century. According to Census records, Stauber grew large crops of Indian corn and maintained livestock, and this building played an important role on the farm. It is a frame structure on brick piers with an overhanging gable-front roof above the diagonal-slat double doors. The corn crib is located south of the barn and faces the road. The interior features a floored open area between wooden storage bins in the front and corn cribs in the rear. The wooden grain bin to the right of the entrance is constructed of movable wooden slats and can be reached by climbing the stepladder which leans against it. The bin on the left is a simple wooden box. The corn crib/granery is in remarkable condition and retains its integrity of setting, design, workmanship, feeling and association.

(c) Smokehouse, second half of the 19th century. (c)

The frame eighteen-foot, six-inch by twelve-foot, three-inch smokehouse probably dates from the mid-to-late 19th century, and it strongly relates to the corn crib/granery with its gable-front overhanging roof. The smokehouse stands on the north side of the main house. Stauber raised hogs and probably preserved the meat in this outbuilding. The meathooks still hang from the ceiling of the structure. It is in good condition and contributes to the Stauber farm by its integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

(d) Packhouse, ca. 1900. (NC)

A small frame packhouse or storage shed stands directly behind the rear ell of the house. It has shelves lining the walls, presumably for canned goods and other staples.

Since the kitchen stood where the rear ell is now located, the packhouse provided easily accessible storage. It was probably built after the period of significance for the Stauber farm.

(e) Slave Dwelling/Tenant House (East side of road), ca. 1852. (c)

This one-story, frame, gable-roofed structure with an overhanging roof on the front may have been one of the two slave dwellings referred to in the 1860 census. Local tradition maintains that this was a slave dwelling. It features board and batten siding and doors, one exterior end brick chimney with stepped shoulders, and a shed-roofed addition across the back. Windows beside the chimney are four-over-four, but the opposite end of the building features six-over-six panes. The house may have been enlarged in the late 19th century with an addition to the south end, and the rear shed addition was built ca. 1940. After the Tuckers purchased the farm in 1938, they renovated this structure first and used it as a weekend retreat while continuing to rent the main house until its renovation in 1947.<sup>15</sup> The dwelling measures twenty-two-feet, four-inches by twenty-five-feet and stands facing the road north of the main house, adjacent to the north side of the smokehouse. The one-room interior features plaster walls and a plain, Greek Revival-style post and lintel mantel. The house is in poor, but salvageable condition, and continues to contribute to the Stauber farm through its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The Samuel B. Stauber Farm has been renovated in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation under the supervision of the N.C. Division of Archives and History. Renovation of the house and outbuildings was completed in 1989.

13. The farm is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and was included in the Forsyth County Historic Inventory and the book, From Frontier to Factory.



Samuel B. Stauber Farm  
6085 Bethania - Tobaccoville Rd.  
Forsyth County, NC

owners: Charles V. Taft and wife, Lamar S. Taft  
8/2/89



Samuel B. Stawber Farm  
6085 Bethania-Tobaccoville Rd.  
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