



HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

P.O. Box 2511

Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27102

919-727-2087

APPLICATION for HISTORIC DESIGNATION HISTORIC and ARCHITECTURAL

INFORMATION FORM

- Name of Property: Historic Bethabara Log House
Common Pou Log House
- Owner's Name and Address: Moravian Church in America, Southern Province
459 S. Church Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101
- Location of Property: Historic Bethabara Park,
2147 Bethabara Road, Winston-Salem, NC 27106
- Amount of Land to be Designated: less than 1 acre;
approximately 10,000 square feet
- Tax Block: 3459 Tax Lot: portion of 4A

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

- 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.
- 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?
- Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the dates of the photographs?
- 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.
- What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the building ever been moved? List the sources of your information.
- 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.

April 25, 1995
Date

Joseph R. Lueberger
Signature of Property Owner

Mailing Address:

459 S. Church Street

Winston-Salem, NC 27101

Telephone:

BETHABARA LOG HOUSE cont'd.

6. Physical evidence suggests an initial date of construction between 1800 and 1830 and most likely from the 1810s. This may be the house referenced in the Bethabara Memorabilia for 1816: "During this year a new, two-story, family house has been built in this village, which has not happened in many years." However, this is not certain. Nor is it certain who the original occupant was. The clearest documentation for the house is physical, and this evidence points to at least five periods of building and alteration, as follows. (The following discussion is based on a site visit to the house on September 23, 1994 by John C. Larson, Director of Restoration at Old Salem, Inc., and Charles A. Phillips, historical architect and principal with the firm of Phillips and Oppermann, P.A., and a subsequent interview with Charles A. Phillips on October 9, 1994.)

I. During the initial period, which probably occurred during the 1810s, the main body of the house was constructed. It was a one-and-a-half- or two-story, hall-and-parlor-plan log house. The V-notched logs were likely exposed initially. A large fireplace with chimney stood at the southeast end of the house. Off-centered doors (as at present) entered the house on the southwest and northeast sides. One window was on the first story of the facade near the west corner. A second window--whose height changed on several occasions--stood between the chimney and the south corner of the house. Another window was located near the center of the northwest elevation. On the interior, the log walls were exposed and unpainted, although those of the hall (the southeast room) were whitewashed. A summer beam ran southeast to northwest through the center of the house, and the ceiling joists were decorated with beaded edges. A vertical board partition with beads along both edges of the boards divided the first floor into two rooms. At the north corner of the house, the stair to the loft was enclosed with the same vertical boarding with two beaded edges. This enclosure ran all the way to the summer beam, where another stair beneath the main stair led downward to the cellar. (The cellar itself appears to have possibly dated from an earlier, eighteenth-century house previously on the site.) The height of the second story or loft during this period remains uncertain.

II. Within a few years of the initial construction of the house, some changes occurred in the hall (room with the fireplace) of the house. Vertical-board (with a bead along only one edge) paneling was installed in the hall, covering the exposed logs. The boards of this paneling were somewhat narrower and less random-width

BETHABARA LOG HOUSE cont'd.

than were those of the partition wall. Added to the paneling of this room was a baseboard and a trim board at cornice height.

III. The third period of building activity took place during the mid-nineteenth century, when various changes were made to update the house in the Greek Revival style. By this period, the house had been weatherboarded (the exact time is unknown). The fireplace and chimney were made smaller. A new window was added to the hall room between the front door and the south corner of the house. New sash was installed in the two front windows and in the window next to the chimney. The front and rear doors were replaced with the two-panel Greek Revival doors, and the board-and-batten door of the interior partition was converted to a two-panel door with the application of stiles and rails on the flat side of the door. Doors and windows received Greek Revival surrounds. The partition was moved to the northwest to enlarge the hall. The filler between the old and new locations of the partition consisted of unbeaded but still hand-planed vertical boards matching those of the new hall ceiling. During this period the summer beam was removed, the ceiling joists in the hall were covered with a board-and-batten ceiling, and the ceiling and walls of the parlor were plastered. The inside stair to the cellar was removed, and the stair closet was cut away with the soffit installed to follow the line of the stair. The hole to the cellar was covered with boards salvaged from the closet. Replacing the interior access to the cellar was the construction of an exterior bulkhead entrance on the northwest end of the house. This entrance was cut through the earlier foundation. During this period the roof was lowered in pitch to conform with Greek Revival characteristics. The rafters were reused. The second-story front windows match the sash of the first-story parlor gable end of the house and may during this period have come from the original first-story front window and the original window south of the chimney which were exchanged for Greek Revival-period sash. It was probably also during this period that a rear ell was added to the house, but it does not survive.

IV. The fourth period of development occurred during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. A one-story porch with decorative sawnwork detailing was probably added to the front of the house at this time. A first-story window was cut into the southeast wall northeast (to the rear) of the chimney. The fireplace was converted to a coal grate. In the hall the ceiling battens were removed, and the ceiling and walls were

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papered throughout. The interior partition was moved back to its approximate original location. Then another floor was added on top of the older floor and was covered with linoleum. It was probably also during this period that narrow beaded boards (with beads at the center and edge of each board) were added to the stair interior and to the second story.

- V. The fifth period came during the second half of the twentieth century. Early in this period a metal roof was placed over the earlier wood shingle roof, and during the mid-to-late 1960s the rear ell was removed. In 1973 the Bethabara Historical Society was given permission to restore the house, and several subsequent changes occurred in addition to general maintenance. At this time the porch was removed as was the weatherboard siding. A framed wall was removed from the second story, and Victorian brick and tile features were removed from the fireplace. The 1950s metal roof was replaced with one of cedar shakes. New steps were built to the rear entrance, and the entire stone foundation wall was re-laid. In the 1980s most of the log chinking was replaced, and some Victorian-period details and other materials were removed from the interior. In 1986 the Bethabara Historical Society's jurisdiction over the log house's restoration was relinquished to Historic Bethabara Park. During this fifth period, some of the work on the house was done by students of J. Edwin Hendricks at Wake Forest University and by Boy Scouts. (Information for the fifth period of building activity was obtained from Jerry Downey's 1987 WFU student report, "The Log House At Bethabara: Its History, Restoration, and Future.")

For additional information pertaining to the evolution of the house, see attached "Periods of Renovation" by Rod Meyer.

7. The names of craftsmen associated with the building are not known, and plans and building accounts are not known to exist.
8. Old photographs of the building are not known to exist. Archaeologist Stanley South has slides of the house from the 1960s when it still had its front porch and weatherboard siding.
9. The chain of ownership for the Bethabara Log House is problematic, at least for the period prior to the mid-nineteenth century. Previous research has suggested that the house may have been built in 1816 by Joseph Krause and later sold to John Butner in 1831. However, this has not

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been substantiated, and a recent search of deeds in Stokes County (of which Bethabara was a part between 1789 and 1849) was unsuccessful in linking the property during this earlier period with the Bethabara lots sold by John Beasley to Peter Adams in 1867 (Forsyth Deed Book 6, p. 11). From that 1867 Quit Claim Deed, however, ownership progressed as follows:

In 1879 Peter Adams sold the property to J. R. Smith (Book 25, p. 214).

In 1888 J. R. Smith sold the property to F. T. Hine.

In 1892 F. T. Hine and wife, Amanda, sold the property to C. R. Heggie (Book 48, p. 100).

In 1898 C. R. and Mary L. Heggie sold the property to James W. Tuttle (Book 55, p. 197).

In 1909 J. W. Tuttle sold the property to L. M. Miller (Book 95, p. 302).

In 1919 L. M. and Maude Miller sold the property to E. O. and Hattie Caudle (Book 168, p. 5).

On July 8, 1920 E. O. and Hattie M. Caudle sold the property to T. R. Styers (Book 183, p. 276).

On December 15, 1920 T. R. Styers sold the property to R. W. Pou (Book 196, p. 230).

In 1964 R. W. Pou sold the property to the Board of Provincial Elders of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, in whose ownership it remains (Book 889, p. 469).

10. The Bethabara Log House was used originally as a residence. This use ended in 1964, when the property was sold to the Moravian Church. Since that time the house has stood vacant (except for a short period when it was used for storage by archaeologists working in Bethabara) and has been intermittently undergoing restoration--between 1973 and 1986 by the Bethabara Historical Society and since that time by Historic Bethabara Park (Jerry Downey, "The Log House at Bethabara: Its History, Restoration, and Future," 1987). There is not clear evidence that the house was ever moved to this site from a previous location.
11. The Bethabara Log House is significant because it survives as a rare representative of the development of Bethabara during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although the primary importance of Bethabara came during the second half of the eighteenth century, the community did not

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dissolve after many residents moved to the new town of Salem in the late 1760s and 1770s and after the Moravian Church discontinued its system of a shared economy (Oeconomy) there around 1800. Rather, Bethabara continued on as a small farming community populated both by Moravians and non-Moravians. The periods of alteration seen in the Bethabara Log House demonstrate its continued viability as a dwelling as well as the continued desirability of occupying a house on Bethabara's main street while being updated stylistically to reflect changing tastes. The Bethabara Log House is also significant because of its above-ground archaeological potential to yield important information and advance our understanding concerning the architectural evolution of a nineteenth-century Bethabara house. Below-ground archaeology of the site also has the potential for broadening our knowledge of the occupation of Bethabara during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

12. The following description is of the present appearance and condition of the Bethabara Log House. Additional information regarding previous appearances of the house is provided in section 6.

The Bethabara Log House is a rectangular two-story log house with V-notched corner joints and cement-based chinking except for an area on the northwest side which retains clay-based chinking. The house has a fieldstone foundation and a low-pitched gable roof covered with wood shingles and with widely overhanging boxed eaves. The gable ends are weatherboarded. On the southeast side of the house is an exterior gable-end chimney of common bond brickwork which leans several inches away from the house as it rises. The three-bay facade has six-over-six sash windows with nineteenth-century louvered shutters on the first story and an off-center two-panel door. Door and window surrounds are Greek Revival in style. The southeast elevation features a six-over-six sash window on either side of the chimney on the first story. The northwest elevation has an off-center window on the first story and a centered window on the second story. Both are six-over-six sash. This elevation also has a stone bulkhead with board-and-batten doors which enters the cellar. The rear elevation has an off-center two-panel door and a single off-center six-over-six sash window at second-story level. Plain frame steps lead to both the front and rear doors.

The interior of the Bethabara Log House is divided into two rooms on the first floor. An off-center partition with wide vertical boards beaded on both edges separates the rooms. In the larger of the two rooms, from the fireplace back the log walls are exposed as are the beaded ceiling joists. To the front of the fireplace, the walls are sheathed with

BETHABARA LOG HOUSE cont'd.

vertical boards beaded along one edge, and the ceiling joists are covered with hand-planed boards. The ceiling battens are missing, as are the summer beam and the fireplace mantel. In the smaller northwest room, the walls and ceiling are plastered except for an area of about two feet next to the partition which has been infilled with vertical boards. In the north corner of this room a batten door leads to an enclosed stair. The exterior of the stair is sheathed with wide hand-planed boards, while the interior is covered with narrow beaded boarding. A small storage space with a batten door is beneath the stair. The second story consists of a single room with exposed rafters and other roof-framing members. Part of the walls retain exposed log surfaces, while other areas are sheathed with narrow beaded boarding.

The Bethabara Log House stands close to the road and is surrounded by several trees. Immediately behind the house are fieldstone borders marking the locations of a former rear ell and a well.

The Bethabara Log House is currently in fair condition. Although the house has not been fully restored, periodic restoration and stabilization efforts have been undertaken since the 1970s first by the Bethabara Historical Society and after 1986 by Historic Bethabara Park. Some of this work has been accomplished with Wake Forest students under the direction of history professor J. Edwin Hendricks, while some other work has been done with the assistance of the Boy Scouts. (For more information, see section 6.) Future preservation or restoration efforts are currently being considered by Historic Bethabara Park.

13. The Bethabara Log House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as part of the Bethabara Historic District.

It was included in the Bethabara Local Historic District ("H" zoning), which was designated in 1968.

Periods of Renovation

Period #'s:

- 1) Log building (1816?)
clapboard siding
rock hearth fireplace
90° pitched roof
flush gable ends
windows 1st floor: SW, WN?, NW; 2nd floor (2) W
center wall forward position, [where is cut out in center wall for summer beam?]
boxed staircase widened
interior cellar door
no paint interior
summer beam
floor ceilings
wide ceiling mold and mop boards
- 2) Whitewashed log and center panel walls
- 3) Board interior walls front room
no paint
new ceiling mold
- 4) Window: 1st floor SW raised
walls painted blue [but other walls show no paint]
- 5) Greek Revival (1867?)
Summer beam removed
board and batten ceiling, wide ceiling mold and mop board
center wall moved to rear position
board walls filled in with ceiling boards in rear room and over summer beam hole
fireplace replaced with small opening and brick
roof pitch lowered
gable ends extended
tin roof
windows: 1st floor SE added, SW lowered, NW raised and 2nd floor ES and N added
shutters added
interior painted white with brown trim
plaster ceiling and walls in rear rooms
wall paper rear room interior wall
green paint on staircase
exterior doors replaced with two panel
two panel facade added to front room side of center wall door
separate kitchen building built in rear
gas lights added
cellar floor boarded in
boxed staircase modified to shape of stairs to 2nd floor
external stairs to cellar built on North side

- 6) 1st floor front room:
batten removed from ceiling and cracks filled
muslim nailed to ceiling and walls and wall papered
front porch added
[fireplace chimney rebuilt after 1880s Charleston earthquake?]
kitchen building attached with room, width of log house
exterior of staircase walls papered
- 7) Front room re-wall-papered
- 8) 1900 - 1910? wall paper and muslim stripped
center wall moved forward to present position [why quarter round to hold to floor?]
new floor laid
front room wall and ceiling covered with ribbed paneling
walls and doors painted green
green terricota facing added on fireplace brick
hearth filled in with sub-floor boards
windows: 2nd N new and raised
center partition added 2nd floor over 1st floor center wall
2nd floor paneling added rear without paint
- 9) 1920s - early '30s
electricity added
linoleum added
wider paneling added
front 2nd floor and staircase paneled and painted white
electric water tank and pump added for inside water
- 10) Bethabara Historic Society Repairs, 1970s.
Entire rock foundation of the back (east side) replaced/the rear-door sill
repaired and steps replaced
extensive repairs made to the walls and window frames
damaged roof perkins replaced with old perkins salvaged from the "Potters House"
soffits repaired, painted and put in good condition. (original soffits made of
red-gum wood, sixteen inches or more in width and one and one-eighth inches
thick)
facia boards, moldings, siding and window trim repaired or replaced
any siding, lost or damaged on gable ends replaced with old siding from other parts
of the building
suitable old wood to replace lost chinking added
twelve panes of old glass used in the windows
matched ceiling material removed from the main room downstairs, uncovered an
English-framed paneled ceiling and walls of pine boards, beaded on
both edges
Removed sections of the ceiling boards to show beaded ceiling joists joined in the
middle where they had rested on a summer beam which ran from the fireplace
breast to the other end of the house. (Under one window a piece of base-board
showed logs originally chinked and plastered down to this baseboard, as was
done in many of the old buildings.)
re-roofed with 24" hand-rived cedar "Shakes"
removed green terricota from fireplace
external chinking (but not in side, bottom)

11. Boy Scout Repairs, 1994
 - built steps, front and rear
 - repainted all rock foundation
 - re-aligned W wall of cellar entrance
 - built cellar door
 - laid rock stair walk and landscaped area
 - removed ceiling and wall paneling 5 side front room
 - cut top level of floor 2/3 of front room
 - exposed beams beneath planter
 - removed brown panel from back of 2nd floor
 - removed white pane from front of 2nd floor and patched staircase
 - installed iron strap to support chimney

12. Planned Repairs/Exhibits
 - repoint chimney
 - gutters, front and rear
 - raised walk-ways, carpeting, signage, lighting
 - replace center wall doorway



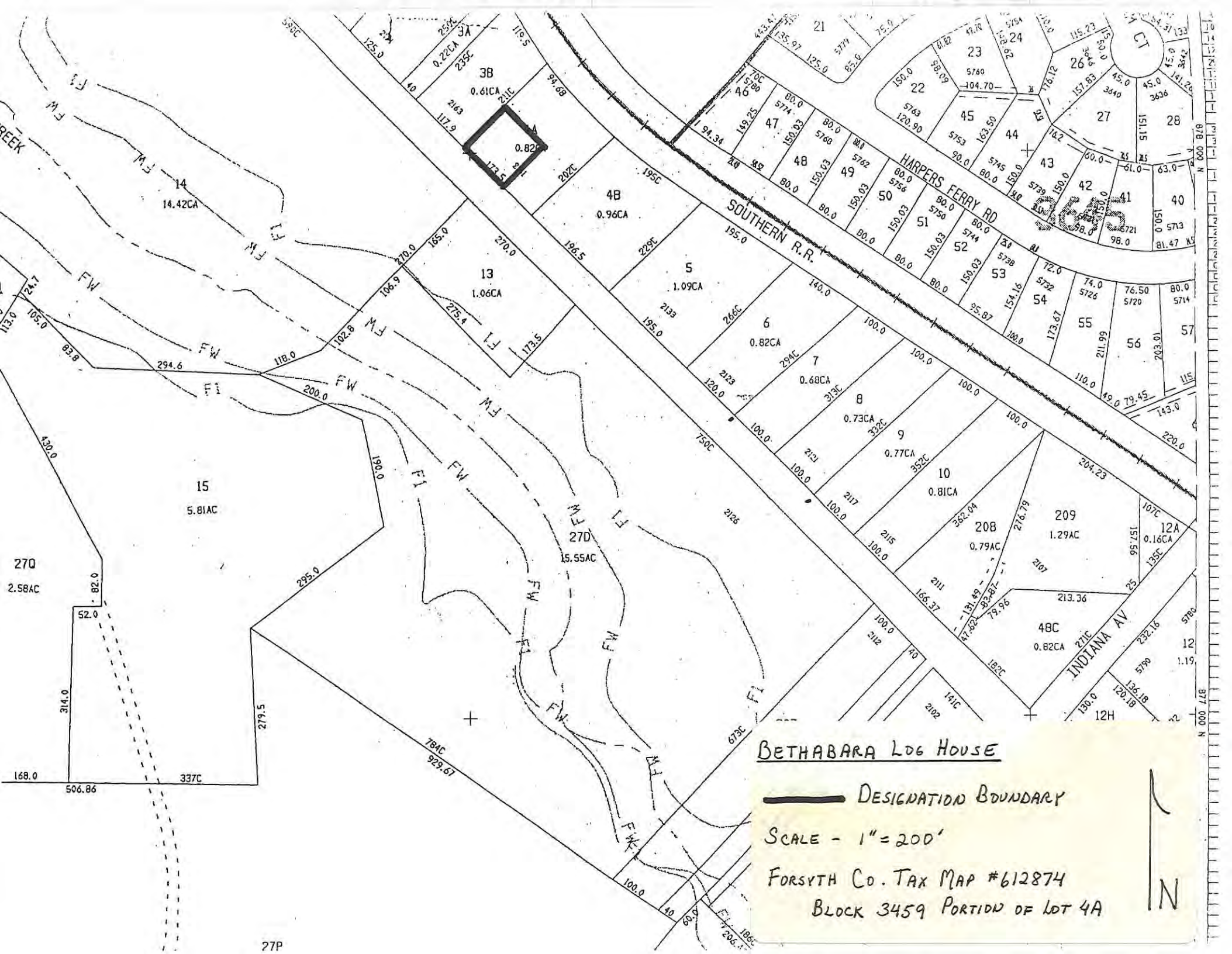
BETHAGARA LOG HOUSE

BETHAGARA

WINSTON - SALER, NC

LAURA A. W. PHILLIPS - 9/94

OWNER - MORAVIAN CHURCH, SOUTH



BETHABARA LOG HOUSE

— DESIGNATION BOUNDARY

SCALE - 1" = 200'

FORSYTH CO. TAX MAP #612874

BLOCK 3459 PORTION OF LOT 4A

