Application
for
Local Landmark Designation

The Johann Christian Loesch House
Circa 1772
5576 Main Street
Bethania, North Carolina

Submitted by:
Beverly L. Hamel
June 1996
The Johann Christian Loesch House
Circa 1772
5576 Main Street
Bethania, North Carolina
APPLICATION for HISTORIC DESIGNATION

HISTORIC and ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION FORM

1. Name of Property: Johann Christian Loesch House
   Historic
   Common John Christian Loesch (Lash)

2. Owner's Name and Address:
   Beverly L. and Edgar H. Hamel
   P.O. Box 313
   Bethania, North Carolina 27010

3. Location of Property:
   5576 Main Street
   Bethania, North Carolina

4. Amount of Land to be Designated:
   All of Tax Lot 33, approximately .680 acres
   [Building Lots #11 and #12 on original
   Bethania Town Lot Plan] This is to
   include all interior and exterior of main
   house and outbuildings.

5. Tax Block: 33
   Tax Lot: 3487

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.
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 1011 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.

Date: [Date]
Signature of Property Owner: [Signature]
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 313
Bethania, North Carolina 27010
Telephone: [Redacted]
6. Date of Construction

The lots in Bethania were taken by residents under lease or for rent. The Wachovia Diacsonie collected the annual rents in the name of the U.V.C (Unity Vorsteher Collegium) beginning in the year 1766. The Bethania residents finding it difficult to hold their land on lease, bought the 2500 acre tract or town lot set apart for them and in November of 1771, the land was re-surveyed and conveyed to the Bethania Congregation. The lots north of the Church were initially designated for the non-Moravians or friends of the Society. Philip Schaus was one of the first 8 non-Moravian families who settled Bethania in 1759 and was assigned to lot #11. He built a log cabin between lot lines 10 and 11. In 1772, the Schaus and their children moved suddenly and unexpectedly away. Their lot was taken back over by the Committee of the Bethania Congregation. Casper Fisher and his family were planning to move from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and is as common to the closely knit Moravian community, expressed an interest in taking over Lot 11. A story is told that Schaus had sold his apple trees to a Bethania resident, Wolf, and he in turn sold them to another resident, Heinrich Schor, however Schaus came back a few days later and 'took' the apples. This left ill feelings as Schaus claimed he had a right to sell them and that his 'lease' read differently than Schor's. As the apples had grown while he still leased the land, he felt he still owned them. Fredrich Marshall, the chief administrator, met with the arbitrators to settle the dispute. It was agreed on to pay Schaus, $8 to satisfy his claims for 'improvements' and deduct for the damages he had done to the lot. One month later, in November of 1772, Casper Fisher and his family arrived in Bethania and immediately set to building a house.

The house was erected beginning in 1772 by Casper Fischer. The original dimensions of this house consisted of 40 ft. frontage and 20 ft. front to rear. An expansion was added in the 1850's, bringing it to a size of 48ft by 20ft.

When the Butner's purchased the property in 1927, a porch was added which connected a summer kitchen to the main house and a sleeping porch was built above it. This extended the house to the rear bringing it to 28ft front to back. Indoor plumbing and electricity were also added.

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1 Records of the Moravians in Wachovia - pg 600-601
2 Records of the Moravians in Wachovia - pg 621
3 Records of the Moravians in Wachovia - pg 600-601
4 Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Vol II, PG 664, 718, 739, 740, 741
In 1994 the house was purchased by the Hamels and completely restored. Plumbing and electricity were updated to today's standards, central air and heat were added, and the enclosed porch connecting to the summer kitchen was opened.

*See architectural description for further improvements.*

7. **CRAFTSMEN WHO WORKED ON THE BUILDING**

Casper Fisher was a carpenter and more than likely enlisted the aid of other craftsmen from within the community. Significant in itself, the early settlers of Bethania were craftsman, tradesman and farmers. They were industrious and used material available in the area. The building was constructed of brick nogging and clapboard siding common to early Moravian home building. The original portion of the house rests on a hand laid fieldstone foundation with the original beams made of tree trunks, now decayed and damaged from termite infesting. There is evidence that a central chimney existed at one time. During the 1850's, the building was improved.

In 1990, the Hamels commissioned David Fischetti, a structural engineer from Cary, North Carolina to help them plan the restoration needs. H&H Construction was commissioned to help with interior wood work in the manner of craftsmen from the Colonial time. Beams were added to the basement for support, original doorways through the kitchen were opened. Copper gutters and down spouts along with other roof work was completed by McRae Roofing. A new drainage system was added. All chimney's were rebuilt by John Handler, and Foster and Hally completed the air conditioning and heating system. A landscape architect, Scott Arnold was hired to help restore the land and gardens. All other work was completed by the Hamels who are experienced restorers.

8. **PHOTOGRAPHS**

The cover sketch is from a drawing by Mary Kay Lee, a local artist, commissioned by the Hamels. A circa 1937 photo of the main house is included along with a 19th century photograph of the Loesch Store.

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5 National Register of Historic Places - 1976 - pg 3
9. **Chain of Title:**

Building lots #11 and 12 were laid out by Christian Gotlieb Reuter, the Moravian Surveyor in 1759. Land in the Bethania Town Lot was owned by the Church and each lot leased and assigned to families. This land was part of the greater Wachovia Tract held by the Unity of the Brethren. Although in 1771 Wachovia's governing body abandoned the lease agreements and sold it to the Bethania congregation, the land was still leased to her residents. The original Lots #11 and 12 were in the section north of the church. These planned lots were initially designated for non-Moravian families who were "Friends of the Moravians".

**1759 - Philip Schaus leased**
Philip Schaus, a shoemaker, was a refugee staying in the fort compound of Bethabara. He came to Bethania in the first group as a friend of the Moravians. Soon after Bethania was expanded to 2500 acres in 1771, Philip Schaus and his family moved away, the property passed by lease as follows; 

**1772 - Casper Fischer** leased
in 1772, when the Schaus family moved to a nearby farm, Casper Fisher, arriving from Pennsylvania, took over the lots and immediately built a home which was a simple colonial four square style and constructed of brick nogging. Fischer was a skilled craftsman and carpenter. He built the first school table used by the Gemein House and on Nov 18, 1776, the first evening school for the older boys was begun.

**1786 - George Hauser, Jr. leased**
George Hauser, Jr. leased lots 11 and 12 in 1786 and in the following year, he gave them over to his sister, Gertraut, who had married Johann Christian Losch.  
George and Gertraut's father was George Hauser, Sr. whose family lived across Main Street in the home now designated as the Hauser-Reich-Butner House. As children, it was their infant sister Mary, who's death consecrated the Bethania God's Acre.

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6 Bethania in Wachovia - pg 10  
7 The Three Forks of Muddy Creek -Vol V. titled - A New Town In Wachovia by Jo Conrad Butner  
8 Records of the Moravians in North Carolina - Vol II - pg 740  
9 Records of the Moravians in North Carolina - Vol III - pg 1109  
10 Losch, Losch, Liesch, Lash  
11 The Three Forks of Muddy Creek -Vol V. titled - A New Town In Wachovia by Jo Conrad Butner
1787 - Johann Christian Loesch and wife Gertraut Hauser- [sister of George Hauser, Jr.]
In 1822 Johann received title to land from the Church. "Brother Loesch will take the lots in fee simple, and this will be the beginning of the change in the holding of the Bethania lands."  
After his death in 1844, the property remained in the family. A chain of events after Johann died, gave the property into the hands of I. G. Lash, Johann's son as Executor.

1848 - Thomas Lash
The property was put up for auction for a 'credit of twelve months'. It was sold for $304.79 to John S. Reich. He in-turn turned over the property that consists of the current lots, the Loesch House and store, to Thomas Lash. After his death, the lots again remained in a family estate and were purchased by a daughter.

1901 - E. Miller
Daughter of Thomas Lash, and her husband, an attorney, who was the executor of the Lash will.

1927 - John Butner, Sr.
The Butner family who purchased the lots in 1927, had historical roots to Wachovia as well as the Town of Bethania. They are descendants from early English speaking Moravians who settled in the Hope Town Lot during Colonial times. The Butner family has contributed to the Town of Bethania since its birth. John Butner, Sr taught in the Bethania High School and for years the house was used as a boarding home for students who attended the school. For many years, Ms. Nona Butner made the candles used for Moravian Lovefeasts in the old summer kitchen.

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12 Records of the Moravians in North Carolina - Vol. VII - pg 3513
13 Register of Deeds - Book 25, pg 501 - 508
14 Register of Deeds - Book 64, pg 165-167, Book 97, pg 254-259
15 Register of Deeds - Book 278, pg 166; Book 345, pg 169; Book 791, pg 130
The Hamels moved here in 1992 from Chicago with Sara Lee Corporation after a brief sojourn in San Francisco, California. They had completed restoration of a 1850’s brick estate in DeKalb, Illinois prior to their move to California. Ms Hamel is a sales and marketing professional and Mr. Hamel is in the plumbing trade. Lured by their love of old houses and seeking a new challenge, they purchased the home from Ms. Nona Butner in 1994.

10. **Original Use:**

Lot 11 - Private Home
Lot 12 - Circa 1789 - Loesch Store built. The upstairs level of the store was a tobacco factory operated by slaves. Both a tanyard and distillery were located on the property.

11. **Statement of Significance**

The Johann Christian Loesch House is significant to the historical community in the following ways:

A. **Significance to the Broad Patterns of History in the Community**

Bethania is the second oldest Moravian community and the first planned Town Lot in the Wachovia tract of the State of North Carolina. Her beginnings are well documented as is those of the people who settled Bethania. The town was built as a Germanic linear town with each lot and out fields well defined. In 1759, the original plan, drawn by Christian Gotlieb Reuter, called for a 2000 acre town focusing around a central square where the Church would be built. There were 12 lots below the church for those who were Moravians and 12 lots above for the non-Moravians or friends. Lots # 11 and 12, in the upper section, were assigned initially as non-Moravian lots. In 1771, the Town Lot was redrawn to include 18 lots below and 12 lots above, and her boundaries were expanded to 2500 3/4 acres. The Town was settled by 8 Moravian families and 8 non-Moravian families. Lots 11 and 12 were a part of this initial core of the community of Bethania.

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16 Register of Deeds Book 1822, pg 3175

17 The Three Forks of Muddy Creek - Vol V, titled - A New Town In Wachovia by Jo Conrad Butner

18 Bethania in Wachovia, Records of the Moravians in North Carolina - Vol 1 AND 111
Additionally, from 1849 to 1856, a new system of roadways were built across the North Carolina landscape. Perhaps the most important of them all began and ended in Bethania, in front of the Loesch store and home on Main Street. On November 8, 1854, the great plank road that was designated “the Appian Way of North Carolina”, was “finished to Lash’s store”. Connecting Cross Creek [Fayetteville] to Bethania, it was considered the longest and most expensive in the state.¹⁰

B. SIGNIFICANCE WITH PERSONS IMPORTANT IN THE COMMUNITY’S PAST

Philip Schaus was one of the 8 non-Moravian settlers, or refugees who settled Bethania. In the broadest sense of the word community, Bethania as so founded, was a new example to Moravian beliefs. Both Moravian and non-Moravian families would live side by side to build their lives. This created great controversy in the Church as it was against their principles, as well as the communal lifestyle which they upheld.

Casper Fisher who took over this lot from Schaus, was the first of the ‘Upper Town’ residents to sign the “Test” or oath of allegiance in 1778. Although he tried to fit into the community, he still held onto his Northern ties. Of all the ‘North Town’ residents, and of those who formed the ‘Society’ or ‘Friends’, Fischer was the only one to sign the petition and ‘Test’ for the state oath in regards to taxes and enlistment or subscription. To many in the community who were conscientious objectors, it created ill feelings. In November of this year, his orchards, 40 to 50 of them were badly cut with a knife.²⁰ It was quite possible that this was an act of vengeance directly related to his signature on the “Test”.²¹

Perhaps the most significant person contributing to the community of Bethania was Johann Christian Loesch. Born in 1756 in Bethabara, his father, Jacob, was on the first trip to Wachovia with Spangenberg. As a young boy, Johann returned with his family to Pennsylvania where his father became a minister in the Moravian Church. He was sent back to Wachovia in 1777 to be cured of an adolescent romance that was not approved.

¹⁰ Records of the Moravians in North Carolina Vol XI: Forsyth - The History of a County on the March - Fries


²¹ The Provincial Council and Committee of Safety in North Carolina - Bessie Lewis Whitaker
He lived for a time with an uncle in Bethabara, however returned north within the first year, where he learned to be a tanner at another uncle’s home in Hope, NJ. In 1782, his father died after a fall from his horse, on his way to a visit in Hope. Shortly after this, Johann returned to Wachovia, this time he was assigned as a porter in the community store at Salem. Due to his schooling at Nazareth in Pennsylvania, he also became a scribe of the Helfers [Ministers] Conference and Congregation Council.\textsuperscript{22}

The Loesch family contributed greatly to the establishing of Wachovia, the first Town of Bethabara, and the first planned Town of Bethania. While Casper Fisher is credited with the building of the main house, it is Johann Christian Loesch, his family, and his heirs who gave the land and buildings on lots 11 and 12 their character. Loesch’s industriousness gave way to many adventures. In 1789 an impressive two story building was built on Lot 12. He operated a tanyard and distillery here, as well as a store and tobacco factory on the upper level which was run by slaves. A post office began there in 1800 and operated until it was moved to E.C. Lehman’s on February 10, 1855.\textsuperscript{23}

In 1802, the Loesch store became a community store similar to the ones in Bethabara and Salem. It was begun for the Church and was the beginning of the business enterprises for the Bethania Diaconate. Johann Christian Loesch was chosen to operate the business.

In 1803 he was appointed by the Bethania Committee and Congregation to collect rent in the community. The same year he was officially appointed by the North Carolina General Assembly as a justice of the peace and was frequently called on to marry local couples. In 1804 he gave over his tanyard and distillery to the Diaconate, however still maintained their operations. In 1822 he purchased the store and its inventory.\textsuperscript{24}

In 1789, Germantown had become the county seat of the newly formed county of Stokes. Rumor has it that Loesch bought land in Germantown on speculation as did many others.\textsuperscript{25} Records show that as a bondsman and justice of the peace, on October 4, 1797, he married Benjamin Forsyth, a leader who Forsyth County was named after, to Bethemia Ladd, daughter of Constantine Ladd. It is thought that as he also owned a lot in Germantown at that time, he and Forsyth “met often in court”.

\textsuperscript{22} Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Vol III: The Three Forks of Muddy Creek - A New Town in Wachovia by Jo Conrad Butner - Vol V

\textsuperscript{23} Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Vol XI - pg 5957

\textsuperscript{24} Records of the Moravians in North Carolina Vol VII - pg 3513

\textsuperscript{25} Forsyth - The History of a County on the March - Fries, Adelaide - pg 56
Johann Christian Loesch was married three times and fathered seven children. Gertraut Hauser in 1787, Johanna (Gertraut’s sister) in 1793, and Anna Seitz in 1806. Israel George Loesch born in 1810, went on to become President of the First National Bank in Salem, and was elected to the US House of Representatives where he served two terms. In 1838, Israel George Loesch was appointed as a commissioner by an Act of the North Carolina General Assembly that also incorporated the Town of Bethania.

For 64 years, Johann Christian Loesch contributed to the Town and the Church as a whole. He was well respected and considered for the time period an entrepreneur and a man of great stature and wealth. Johann died on January 12, 1844 at age 85 years and 17 days. In honor of the Loesch name, the road abutting this property was named Loesch Lane.

Through the Civil War years and into the first quarter of the 20th Century, the lands remained under the Loesch descendents and heirs. Around the time of the Civil War, it was popular to anglicize names. The Loesch name became Lash. It was also quite common for slaves to take on the name of their owners. Today there are many branches of Lash, however few of the Loesch linage. The early Moravian settlers were closely tied. Marriages united Schaus, Hauser, Transou, Conrad, Stoltz, Miller (Mueller), and Butner among others.  

C. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR DESIGN

The architecture of the house embodies the spirit of the past and is Colonial with Georgian influences. The Johann Christian Loesch House was one of the first ‘proper houses’ in Bethania and represents a more finely finished dwelling than was common in this early frontier. The original portion of the 1772 house maintains its original materials. In the 1850’s when the building was enlarged, it was done so to maintain its architectural integrity.

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

When Bethania was incorporated as a town in 1849, it also incorporated a fire company. Local legend has buried on the property a small steam engine. A metal detector has traced a 4ft outline in a corner of the lot. Early tins, bottles, and assorted hand wrought ironware have been unearthed in what may have been old burn piles.

26 Loesch, Losch, Liesch, Lash
27 Loesch, Losch, Liesch, Lash
A small pond made of concrete and imbedded stone has been uncovered. In digging for new plantings, a stone foundation was uncovered where the Loesch store once stood. Pottery shards are abundant around the property. Still buried beneath the soil lies many untold tales of an earlier lifestyle, ever changing throughout the past 237 years, waiting to be unearthed.

12. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND PRESENT CONDITION

The Johann Christian Loesch House is a two story wood frame house with brick nogging. The house was enlarged in the mid-19th century to its present size. Original fabric visible in the older left side includes the fieldstone foundation and cellar, the roof rafters and one door with six raised panels and strap hinges. The kitchen interior has exposed brick nogging and beams. The house has interior end chimneys with corner fireplaces, boxed ovolo-eaves, a center hall two-room deep floor plan, and Greek Revival interior finish.26

The house was again altered in the late 1920’s soon after having been purchased by the Butners. While its architectural integrity remained intact, a front porch was removed, restoring an earlier fascia with a smaller porch and stone steps. A back porch was enclosed connecting the summer kitchen to the house and plumbing and electrical improvements were made.

In 1994 the property was purchased by Beverly and Edgar “Dud” Hamel. During the past two years they have put their past experience in historic property restoration along with initial help from a structural engineer, David Fischetti, in preserving the integrity of the home and land. Beams have been added to support the main house structure while still maintaining the original severely damaged beams in the cellar. All interior walls were re-plastered, and floors redone. A new heating and air-conditioning system as well as plumbing and electricity were added and updated to today’s standards without affecting the structure. All exterior chimneys were repaired. There are two side interior chimneys and one exterior chimney on the back of the house. There are nine fire places in the home, one was recently restored in the kitchen. There is no evidence that this was once a working kitchen fireplace. The original doorways in the kitchen were opened and interior brick and beams exposed to open the porch to connect the summer kitchen to the main house.

26 1976 National Register of Historic Places
Several outbuildings are located on the property. The National Register Nomination includes an 1830 smoke house, the brick summer kitchen, and circa 1920’s carriage house. Of historical note and significance is the carriage house. It is a two story weatherboard frame with gabled roof and was constructed from the Loesch Store which was demolished in the 1920’s. The roof is of standing seam metal and the building sits on stone footings.  

13. **Existing Historic Registry**

The Johann Christian Loesch House is a contributing property within the Bethania National Register Historic District. It is also listed in the official inventory of historic properties for Forsyth County.  

**Endnote:** The Hamels have completed restoration on the Main House, however as with any house of this age there will need to be a continuation of its upkeep and minor repairs. The repair and restoration has been initiated on the Carriage House and will entail cosmetic enhancements. The structure is sound and was used as a carpentry shop by John Butner, Sr. It is the caretakers’ wish to share this historic property with the community and will make it open to anyone wishing to view the property by appointment.  

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29 See attached certificate: Bethania Historical District - Amendment and Boundary Increase - Hartley, Boxley, Taylor  

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<th>Author(s)</th>
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Numbered buildings correspond to the descriptions inside this brochure, the letters indicate a historic site.

Forsyth County (present)
Wachovia Tract, 1753 formed the towns at Bethabara, Bethania and Salem

Christian Gottlieb Reuter prepared the Great Map of Wachovia in 1758. He first assigned 2,000 1/4 acres to Bethania, and later increased the acreage to 2,500 1/4 acres in 1771.
EXHIBIT A
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

(PD/HAMEL) Being a 0.680 acre, more or less, tract or parcel of real property lying and being in Bethania Township, Forsyth County, North Carolina and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a PK NAIL; said PK Nail being the northeasternmost corner of said property and lying in the margin of the right of way of Loesch's Lane and Main Street; running thence from said Beginning Point and along the margin of the right of way of Main Street South 20°30'00" West 134.00 feet to an existing iron pin marking the southeasternmost corner of said property; running thence from said existing iron pin and along the southern boundary line of said property North 69°28'33" West 221.00 feet to an existing iron pin lying in the margin of a sixteen (16) foot gravel drive and marking the northwesternmost corner of said property; running thence from said existing iron pin and along the margin of the gravel drive North 20°30'00" East 134.00 feet to an iron pin set marking the northwesternmost corner of said property; running thence from said iron pin set and along the northern boundary line of said property along Loesch's Lane South 69°28'33" East 221.00 feet to the Point and Place of Beginning, containing 0.680 acres, more or less, according to a map entitled "Map for Edgar H. Hamel and wife, Beverly L. Hamel" dated April 26, 1994 drawn by Tri County Land Surveying.

The above-described property is also known on the Forsyth County Tax Maps as Tax Lot 33, Block 3487.
State of North Carolina
Department of Cultural Resources
Division of Archives and History

This is to certify that
THE JOHN CHRISTIAN LOESCH HOUSE
BETHANIA HISTORIC DISTRICT
has been entered on
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
by the
United States Department of the Interior
upon nomination by the State Historic Preservation Officer under

The National Register is a list of properties “significant in American history,
arbitecture, archeology, and culture — a comprehensive index of the significant
physical evidences of our national patrimony.” Properties listed therein deserve
to be preserved by their owners as a part of the cultural heritage of our nation.

[Signature]
Director, Division of Archives and History
State Historic Preservation Officer

May 3, 1976
Date
Store Operated
by
Johann Christian Loesch
Corner of Main Street and Loesch Lane
Bethania, North Carolina
BETHANIA, FORSYTH COUNTY, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We avail ourselves, through the medium of this Circular, to advise you that our Agent, S. H. LIVINGSTON, will pass through your town in about three weeks hence, with a selection of specimens of the various kinds of Spanish Cigars of our own manufacture, which we consider equal to any manufactured in the United States or elsewhere. And we shall be much pleased in furnishing you with such quantities and qualities as your trade may demand, hoping that you may delay purchasing elsewhere, and enable our Agent to supply you with genuine articles.

We remain, very respectfully,

LASH & BROTHER.
Main Great Room Fire place
addition to House - c.1830's

Carriage House - Built from material from Loesch Store in the 1930's
Original doorway
exterior, now interior
to porch

FRONT DOORWAY
ENTRY - after restoration
"Unearthed" kitchen fireplace

Smoke House

Circa 1830
Joining Bedrooms - side of house
where newer addition is
Summer Kitchen

circa 1830

View Summer Kitchen & Porch
Doorway
Upstairs Sleeping Porch / turned Den circa 1920's

Sits above ↓ Porch Area

Now connected to House and
Heated - Screen Entry / Porch
Adjoining Bedrooms
Oldest Section