This publication/project has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

This project was also assisted by staff of the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, Historic Bethabara Park – City of Winston-Salem, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.
Bethabara National Historic Landmark District

Historic Structures Reports
Potter’s House, Gemeinhaus, Distiller’s House, Log House
September 2, 2022

Report was delivered to:
Heather Bratland, Historic Resources Manager
Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission
100 E. First Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101
heatherb@cityofws.org
336.747.7054

Michele Patterson McCabe, Grants Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
Division of Historical Resources
Office of Archives and History
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
109 E. Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27106
michele.patterson.mccabe@ncdcr.gov
919.814.6582

Frank Brown, Supervisor
Historic Bethabara Park
2147 Bethabara Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27106
frankb@cityofws.org
336.397.7586

Report team contact:
Michelle Portman, Historic Preservation Specialist
Walter Robbs Callahan & Pierce, Architects
530 North Trade Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101
michellep@walterrobbs.com
336.725.1371
Table of Contents

Introductory Material
Introduction ............................................................................................................. 2
Methodology .......................................................................................................... 2
Executive Summary ................................................................................................. 2
Overall Recommended Treatment Approach ......................................................... 3

Developmental History
Bethabara .............................................................................................................. 4
The Potter’s House ................................................................................................ 13
Gemeinhaus .......................................................................................................... 28
The Distiller’s House ............................................................................................... 53
The Log House ...................................................................................................... 66
Bibliography .......................................................................................................... 76

Conditions Assessments
Conditions Assessment Overview .......................................................................... 78
The Potter’s House ................................................................................................ 79
Gemeinhaus .......................................................................................................... 109
The Distiller’s House ............................................................................................... 157
The Log House ...................................................................................................... 196
Summary ................................................................................................................ 222
Long-Term Maintenance Plan ............................................................................. 227
Accessibility Plan .................................................................................................. 230
Appendix ............................................................................................................... 232
Introduction

When I moved to Winston-Salem in 1995 I befriended Jeff Long, a work colleague and fellow preservationist. Jeff was preparing to leave North Carolina at the end of the month on a Fulbright Scholarship, so our in-person friendship was short. Jeff’s research centered around the former estate of Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf, benefactor and spiritual leader to the early Moravians. After his Fulbright, Jeff stayed in Germany and settled near the Moravian town of Herrnhut. In 2003 I had the chance to visit Jeff and his partner, Paul Peucker, then archivist for the Moravian Church in Herrnhut. During a tour of the archive, Paul pulled open a drawer and showed me a beautiful pen & ink and watercolor drawing. It was so clean and crisp, I assumed it was a modern drawing rendered in historic style. Paul corrected me. This was Christian Gottlieb Reuter’s original 18th C drawing of Salem sent from North Carolina to Germany for approval by the home church. In addition to keeping copious records, the Moravians are excellent archivists. Doing research for this report, I was again reminded of the archival skills of the Moravians. Primary sources tell us when buildings were built, what they were built of, how much material was used, the names and trades of the craftsmen, etc. Having this kind of information makes architecture come to life and makes it feel more important. I have been enamored with Bethabara for twenty plus years, now I know why.

Methodology

Much has been written on the physical history of Bethabara. This rich history has informed the conditions assessments and guided the maintenance and accessibility plans in this report. That said, our focus is the present and the future. What needs to be done to repair and stabilize these buildings? With more funding down the road, what can be done to improve the buildings for their current users? The methodology of this report is to capture this information in an easy-to-understand format using photographs, timelines, and concise and bullet pointed text. We hope this will be a report that falls into many hands and is dirtied with use, not a report that sits on a shelf collecting dust.

Executive Summary

The future of the historic buildings in the Bethabara National Historic Landmark District is at a critical juncture. If serious and significant action is taken over the next five to ten years, these structures can be saved for future generations. If nothing is done, these important historic resources may be lost.

The Gemeinhaus and Potter’s House were restored in 1971 and 1975 respectively, under the direction of the then Director of Restoration at Old Salem. The Log House was renovated during the 1970s and 1980s by volunteers. The Distiller’s House has not received significant restoration/renovation work since it was added onto in the late 1930s. All four buildings are in need of full restoration.
Overall Recommended Treatment Approach

Over the six months I spent at Bethabara investigating the buildings, walking the grounds, and meeting with the staff, I developed a long-range plan in my mind. Then one day while researching Certificates of Appropriateness for work that had been applied for over the years, I stumbled upon a report titled, “Historic Bethabara Park, Long Range Plan, 1994-2000, First Edition, February 1994”. The 1994 Long Range Plan is the labor of love of eighteen individuals dedicated to the long-term preservation of Bethabara – a fifteen-member Board of Trustees, and the then three member staff. The Plan includes a mission statement, performance standards, strategic goals, and a list of tactical projects and programs. The 1994 Plan is outdated in a few spots, but overall, it is still amazingly relevant.

In the Mission Statement I highlighted these statements:

- “The past to be interpreted is the period 1752-1820…”
- “Bethabara is important...nationally for its example as an archeological park and its unique German-Moravian architecture.”
- “The City of Winston-Salem is responsible for maintenance of the buildings and grounds.”

In the Performance Standards I highlighted:

- “To preserve from modern incursions of construction, traffic, utilities, and flooding, as well as from noise, air and visual pollution…
- “To interpret the site...for students as a learning laboratory for the study of state and local history, and for archaeologists and visitors as archeological park…"

In the Strategic Goals I highlighted:

- “Preservation – Preserve and protect the historic buildings and village grounds; Improve the aesthetic appearance of the Park and...remove 20th-century development…”
- “Acquisition – Restore buildings and village grounds to conform as close as possible to the interpretive period: 1753-1803;...improve and beautify access routes and the entrance; Undertake archeological research.”
- “Interpretation – ...Reconstruct selected historical structures and sites.”

What needed to be done at Bethabara was succinctly stated twenty-eight years ago by a team of people with decades of experience with the physical fabric and history of Bethabara. We recommend the City of Winston-Salem, the Bethabara Board of Trustees, and the Bethabara Staff review and update the 1994 Plan. I have attached the 1994 Long Range Plan to this report as an appendix.

Regarding the buildings themselves, we recommend that a timetable and budget be established for full restoration of all four historic structures. This effort should be led by a historic preservation architect and his/her team of specialists, including a historic landscape architect, civil engineer, archeologist, structural engineer, and building materials conservator. As funds are available, we recommend the four buildings be fully restored beginning with the most fragile at the time of the project’s inception.
Developmental History – Part 1

Bethabara

Founding Date: 1753

Visitor’s Center Address: 2147 Bethabara Road

Historical Significance

Bethabara was the first colonial townsit established in the Carolina Piedmont, and the first site colonized by the Moravians within the Wachovia Tract. Moravians are an evangelical sect. Their expansion from Pennsylvania was intended to give the church a foothold in what is now Piedmont North Carolina. The tract of land known as Wachovia was purchased by the Moravian Church from the Earl of Granville, who received the land as a grant from King Charles II of England. Bethabara was intended to be a temporary town from which the town of Salem would be developed. However, against the original wishes of the church, the Bethabara community continued in existence to the mid-nineteenth century. Archeologist Stanley Smith who excavated many of the existing archeological sites in Bethabara summarized the town’s significance in this way:

“As Jamestown presages Williamsburg, so Bethabara presages and augments the story told at Old Salem, a story of national importance to our understanding of the settlement of America.”

Settled by twelve single men in 1753, Bethabara grew quickly to a population of 148 by 1762. Many travelers, hunters, peddlers, and cattle drivers passed through Bethabara making the town quite prosperous. Backcountry residents also came to Bethabara to purchase pottery, clothing, leather goods, and metalware. By 1768 Bethabara had many thriving businesses including a grist and sawmill, distillery, apothecary, pottery, tannery, saddlery, bakery, tailor, and cobbler.

Construction Significance

Settlers in Bethabara initially erected round-log structures. These structures could be built in a day or two, allowing the needed time for other tasks such as clearing land and planting crops. By their second year, residents were hewing logs into heavy timbers to build larger structures such as the Single Brother’s House, the (first) Gemeinhaus, a mill complex, a tannery, and bridges. By their third year, the building trades were in full force. This change was swift, as Moravian craftsmen from Bethlehem were sent south to help with the building of Salem. In 1755, four European-trained craftsmen arrived in Bethabara – master carpenter Christian Triebel; brick maker and plasterer Christoph Schmid; master mason Melchior Rasp, and potter Gottfried Aust who also made roof tiles. These craftsmen brought with them traditional German and Pennsylvania building technologies and skills, replacing the utilitarian construction methods used by the first settlers.

In 1758, the German-trained surveyor Christian Reuter was sent to Bethabara from Pennsylvania to map Wachovia. In 1765 Reuter drew up the plan for Salem. The initial construction of Salem was completed in 1772 and residents of Bethabara were strongly encouraged to relocate to Salem. The church
intended Salem to serve as the home for professionals and the center of trade, and Bethabara to become a farming village. When Salem was fully occupied in 1772, Bethabara’s population dropped to 54.

The sawmill in Bethabara continued to cut timbers into boards for construction at Salem and other Moravian settlements after 1772. However, as a punishment to the residents of Bethabara who chose not to move to Salem, the church dictated that none of the wood milled could be used to construct new buildings in Bethabara. As a work around, the residents of Bethabara built new buildings in brick and stone, and salvaged wood from older structures no longer in use. In 1783, the town of Bethabara consisted of 75 structures.

Moravians and non-Moravian craftsmen constructed the 1788 Gemeinhaus in Bethabara. The stone was quarried just south of town. The brick was made by Johannes Schaub, the builder and first tenant of what we now call The Potter’s House, assumedly in his rear yard. Although Bethabara Mill was within view of the construction site, all the timbers for the structure were squared by broad axe and adz. However, as construction progressed Bethabara Mill lumber was used, probably for flooring, roof laths, and millwork. Lime for mortar and plastering was in scarce supply in Wachovia. The nearest source was a limestone deposit on the Dan River, more than 25 miles north of Bethabara. The limestone was processed in a lime kiln in Surry County. Bethabara blacksmith Matthew Oesterlein made the ironwork needed for construction including the iron brace for the Saal, and gutter brackets and downspout holders. Hardware supplies such as door hardware, nails, and screws were purchased from the Salem Store.

In 1789, Johann Gottlob Krause and his family moved from Salem to Bethabara. Krause had been a mason and brick-maker in Salem, and carried on his mason’s trade in addition to working as a potter after moving to Bethabara. Krause served as contractor for four major brick buildings in Salem – the Boys School (1794), the Vorsteher’s House (1797), the Christoph Vogler House (1797), and the Vierling House (1802). Having someone with Krause skills living within the Bethabara community can only have helped to continue the physical development of village.

During the early 1800s the church “shared economy” of land and resources was discontinued in Bethabara and the communal property was sold off or rented out. Many of the log buildings in the village were taken down or burned, clearing the land for farming. With the exceptions of the church, potter’s house, distiller’s house, and two log buildings, most of the 18th C village was buried under fields of tobacco and corn.

Today four primary historic buildings, which will be discussed at length in this report, remain in Bethabara. The historic park also includes two cemeteries, thirty-nine archeological sites, five new/moved/reconstructed structures, and a total of 75 acres of land.

Construction Excellence

Hard work and craftsmanship were central to the Moravian faith. Doing a job well was considered a religious act. The building trades were taught and overseen by the church in a model similar to the trade guilds of Europe. An overseers’ board and masters’ conference set craftsmanship standards and training requirements, as well as administering an apprentice to master craftsman certification process.
The buildings erected by the Moravians in Wachovia were of the highest quality. When North Carolina’s provincial congress sponsored premiums for home manufacturing in 1775, one member asked that Moravians not be allowed to apply for fear they would win all the premiums. In 1788 a building code was established by the church requiring all new buildings constructed in Salem to meet minimum standards in appearance, safety, convenience, sanitation, privacy, affordability, and fire prevention.

For 80 years Moravian’s designed and built impressive structures in Wachovia, the area we now know as Winston-Salem, North Carolina. However, the ways of non-Moravians eventually penetrated the community and in 1823 the guild format for craftsmen was abandoned.

Bethabara Construction Timeline Summary

1753 – Bethabara settled by 12 single men
1762 – Bethabara population had grown to 148
1772 - Salem was fully occupied and Bethabara’s population dropped to 54.
1782 – Dyer’s House was constructed, now known as Potter’s House
1783 - Bethabara consisted of 75 structures.
1788 – Existing Gemeinhaus was constructed, replacing prior log structure
1803 – Existing Distiller’s House was constructed, replacing frame structure that burned
1834 – Log House was constructed

Designations

1948 – Bethabara was listed as an “Old and Historic Area” in the zoning ordinance, and building activities in the area were being monitored and restricted.
1951 – First design review of a Bethabara property (2133 Bethabara Road) by Board of Architectural Review.
1966 – Bethabara Local Historic District (“H” Zoning) established.
1978 – Listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Bethabara Historic District.
1995 – Potter’s House, Gemeinhaus, Distiller’s House, and Log House designated as Local Historic Landmarks.
1999 – Bethabara designated as a National Historic Landmark. This designation substantially expanded the historic district.
Graphic Documentation

c. 1757 “Prospect of Bethabara”

detail, the first pottery shop (not the existing Potter’s House) is seen at the corner of the fort.
c. 1759 “Prospect of Bethabara” by Andreas Anton Lawatsch

c. 1759-60 drawing of Bethabara by Christian Gottlieb Reuter, showing half-timbered sawmill.
1760 map of Bethabara by Christian Gottlieb Reuter
1766 map of Bethabara by Christian Gottlieb Reuter
1775 location of Moravian settlements in Wachovia

c. 1890-1900 photo of Bethabara. *Courtesy of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*
Developmental History – Part 2

The Potter’s House (Schaub-Krause-Butner House)

Original Construction Date: 1782
Interpretive Date ("restore to" date): 1789
Date of Restoration: 1975
Address: 2126 Bethabara Road
Tax Map Designation: Lot 027D, Block 3459
Property Owner: Board of Provincial Elders
Current Photograph:

Architectural Description: The building is constructed of heavy timber, load-bearing brick, and load-bearing rubble stone. The upper-level brick walls sit atop foundation walls of rubble stone, stuccoed and scored to resemble ashlar stone. The upper-level plan is two rooms with an interior chimney. The lower-level plan uses the interior chimney as well as an additional end chimney. The building was sited on a sloped lot to allow for a daylight basement workshop.
Architectural Significance

The Potter’s House is one of Forsyth County’s few extant eighteenth-century brick residences, and an important surviving example of traditional Germanic central-chimney plan construction.

The Potter’s House basement is one of the least altered eighteen-century interiors in Wachovia.

Chronology of Ownership and Use

1782 - Erected by Johannes Schaub Jr. as a residence and location for his yarn-dying business. Sited to take advantage of the sloping grade that allowed for a daylight basement with two rear entrances.

1789 – Mason, brick-maker, and potter Johann Gottlob Krause and his family move from Salem to occupy house.

1802 – Potter and grocer John Christian Butner, wife Anna Maria Knauss and their children purchase and occupy house and pottery.

1857 – Potter Joseph Butner (son of John Christian Butner) inherits house and land from his father.

1872 – Farmer and real estate speculator Levin Israel Hine purchases house and land from Joseph Butner.

----- - Luther Calvin Hine (son of Levin Israel Hine) inherits house and land from his father.

1924 – Ada Hine (Ada Miranda Shore), wife of Luther Calvin Hine, acquires house and land.

1956 – Developer B. Clyde Shore and his wife Della Katherine Hine (granddaughter of Luther and Ada Hine) purchase house and adjacent seventy acres of land from children of Luther and Ada Hine.

1957 – B. Clyde Shore and Della Katherine Hine convey the house and acreage to the Moravian Church.

Designations and Studies


1974 - Restoration of the Potter’s House (The Krause-Butner House), Bethabara, by John Bivins, Jr., photographs by Bradford L. Rauschenberg and Frank Jones.

1978 – Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing structure within the Bethabara Historic District.

Prior Treatment Efforts

1789-1790 – Removal of frame wing at rear (SW elevation) of house. Addition of brick bottle kiln at rear of house. Ghosting of bottle kiln seen in pre-restoration photo dating 1950-1973. **This new information is gleaned from photographic evidence and text references.** Photographs shown in Graphic Documentation section below. Text references in John Bivins 1974 report include:

- “The bulk of Schaub’s work, however, was probably done in the basement and rear wing of the house... The size and fenestration of the rear wing is unknown at this time (1973) the site awaiting further archaeology.”
- “Krause was given permission to “make such alterations in the Buildings as he finds necessary for the Conveniency of his Business of a Potter.””
- “Krause may have used the rear wing as a kiln room, thought this has not yet been verified by the archaeology. In a nineteenth-century photo of the house and wing, a chimney stack shows that appears to be on the rear wing, rather than the half-timber wing.”
- “Krause...sold his “house and shop” to John Butner...Butner and his wife moving into the house and pottery...”

c. 1790 – Addition of half-timbered wing extending southeast (left side) from the house. Seen in c. 1890 photograph, along with later nineteenth-century frame wing. All or part of these wings most likely served as the “shop” for selling pottery, with production taking place in the basement and rear yard of the house.

Late 18th C – Addition of frame front porch, modified several times during late eighteenth and nineteenth century.

Late 19th C – Addition of frame wing extending southeast (left side) of half-timbered addition.

----- - Addition of interior partitions on the first floor and attic, partial enclosure of the fireplaces, and removal of the interior stair to the basement.

----- - Maintenance measures including replacement of window sash, laying of new wood floors over original wood floors, replacement of woodwork, and modifications of interior finishes.

1973-1975 – Restoration funded by Charles H. Babcock Sr. and Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. Lashmit, Brown, and Pollack served as the architect. John Bivins, Jr. of Old Salem served as advisor to the architect. Frank L. Blum Construction Company served as the contractor.
Graphic Documentation

c. 1890 photo. Note addition of half-timbered wing extending southeast (left side) from the house, along with later nineteenth-century frame wing. *Courtesy of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*

1959 photo. Note frame front porch, first added in late eighteenth century, and modified several times. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1959 photo. Note exterior stair, required after interior stair to basement was removed during the late nineteenth century. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*

Pre-restoration photo, c. 1950-1973. Note frame wing and porch have been reduced in size since late nineteenth century. *Courtesy of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*

Rockingham Pottery, “Waterloo” kiln, Swinton, England, built 1815
Up-draught kilns, commonly called bottle kilns due to their shape, were developed in Germany in the early 17th century. The chimney placed on top of the chamber creates the extra draught needed to draw. The hovel kiln is an advance of the earlier design. The kiln itself was cheaper to construct as it did not need to carry the weight of the chimney and the hovel could be constructed entirely from common red brick, as opposed to fire bricks.
1967 site plan

1967 basement plan
1967 first floor plan

1967 attic plan
1967 northeast elevation

1967 northwest elevation
1967 southwest elevation

1967 southeast elevation
1967 section

1967 details
1967 basement fireplace details

1973 photo. Note restoration is in progress. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1973 photo. Note restoration is in progress. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1973 photo. Condition of basement prior to restoration. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*

1973 photos. Note masonry restoration in progress. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
Developmental History – Part 3

Gemeinhaus

Original Construction Date: 1788
Interpretive Date ("restore to" date): 1811
Date of Restoration: 1971
Address: 2148 Bethabara Road
Tax Map Designation: Lot 013 Block 3459
Property Owner: Bethabara Moravian Church

Current Photograph:

Architectural Description: The building is constructed of heavy timber, load-bearing brick, and load-bearing rubble stone. The upper-level brick walls sit atop foundation walls of rubble stone. Exterior brick walls are stuccoed and scored to resemble ashlar stone, except at attic-level gable ends. The building is composed of two volumes. The taller volume is topped with a bell tower constructed of heavy timber. The lower volume has an interior chimney and end chimney.
Architectural Significance

The Gemeinhaus is significant because of its central association with the continued development of the Bethabara community after the establishment of Salem.

The Gemeinhaus is one of the finest examples of Moravian architecture in America.

Chronology of Ownership and Use

1788 - Erected for use by the Bethabara Moravian congregation. Designed by Frederic William Marshal, Administrator of Wachovia. The northwest section of the Gemeinhaus served as the parsonage and is divided into a parlor, bedroom, kitchen, school room, and loft rooms.

1788 – Resident, Rev. John Jacob Ernst and wife Anna Catharina.

1791 – Resident, Abraham Hessler (Vorsteher).

1800 – Unoccupied, no pastor.

1802 (June-Nov) – Resident, Christian David Buchholz.

1802 – Resident, Rev. Simon Peter.

1811 – Resident, Johann Peter Kluge (came to Bethabara as assistant in 1807).


1832 – Resident, Br. Gottlieb Vyhan.

1837 – Unoccupied, no pastor.

1839 – Resident, Johann Renatus Schmidt.

1847 – Unoccupied. Franz Florentine Hagan Pastor pre tem. served while living in Bethania.

1848 – Resident, Lawrence F Oerter.

1854 – Unoccupied. Maximillian Grunert served while living in Bethania (served there 1851-1857).

1857 – Resident, Jacob F. Siewers.


1873 – Unoccupied. Eugene P. Greider served while living in Bethania (served there 1873-1877).

1875 - Resident, J. Benjamin Lineback.

1877 - Unoccupied.

1971 – Used as museum building as part of Historic Bethabara Park. Saal occasionally used for special services.
Designations and Studies

c. 1938 – Horton, Frank L.; Director of Restoration, Old Salem, Inc.; *Historical Account of the Construction and Consecration of the 1788 Church and Gemeinhaus, Bethabara.*


1971 – Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places.

1971 – Recorded by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS).

1978 – Listed in the National Register Historic Places as a contributing structure within the Bethabara Historic District.

1991 – Measured and drawn (plan only) by Carl Lounsbury of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Architects Office.

1995 – Designated a Local Historic Landmark

Prior Treatment Efforts

1811 – Original tower was reconstructed, likely due to poor original construction detailing and flashing. The roof at the tower leaked within the first year after construction and significant repairs were carried out in 1802.

1903 – The second wood shingle roof was replaced with a slate roof for durability. During the 1971 restoration the roof was replaced with tile to approximate the form/texture of the original wood shingle roof, while providing greater durability.

----- - School room wood floor was removed and replaced with concrete. This change was reversed during the 1971 restoration.

----- - Saal floor structure was replaced.

----- - Saal was enlarged by removal of the wall between the vestibule and the meeting room. This change was reversed during the 1971 restoration.

1971 – Restoration subsidized by Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. Frank L. Blum Construction Company was the contractor.
Graphic Documentation

Undated photo, made from a stereograph. Note boardwalk in front of Gemeinhaus, adjacent to fence. *Courtesy of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*

c. 1890 photo. Note boardwalk in front of Gemeinhaus, adjacent to fence. *Courtesy of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*
1903 photo. On November 17, 1903, several thousand people gathered at Bethabara to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the founding of Wachovia. *Courtesy of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*


---

c. 1900 photo. Note wall between hallway and Saal has been removed, and columns are supporting the balcony. *Courtesy of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*

c. 1920 photo. Note wall between hallway and Saal has been removed, and columns are supporting the balcony. *Courtesy of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*
1930s photo. Note gravel road and sidewalk in front of Gemeinhaus. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1934 HABS cover sheet

1934 HABS floor plans
1934 HABS elevations

1934 HABS door and window details
1934 HABS building section and balcony railing details

1934 HABS stair details
1934 HABS miscellaneous details

1934 HABS photo
1934 HABS photos

1934 HABS photos
1934 HABS photo

1949 photo. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1938 photo. Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.

1938 photo. Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.
1938 photo. Easter Sunrise Service. Band in center of photo. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*

1938 photo. Easter Sunrise Service. Congregants walking to God’s Acre cemetery. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1950s photo. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1950s photo

1959 photo

1950s photo

1959 photo

*Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1953 plan

1953 southwest elevation
1953 northeast elevation

1953 northwest and southeast elevations
1953 door and window details

1971 photo. Photo taken after restoration, during dedication. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1971 photo. Photo taken after restoration. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1971 photo of Schoolroom. Photo taken after restoration. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*

1971 photo of Kitchen. Photo taken after restoration. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1971 photo of Saal. Photo taken after restoration. Note wall between Saal and hallway has been reconstructed. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*

1991 plan
Developmental History – Part 4

The Distiller’s House (Brewer’s House)

Original Construction Date: 1803
Interpretive Date ("restore to" date): 1938
Date of Restoration: n/a
Address: 2147 Bethabara Road
Tax Map Designation: Lot 005 Block 3459
Property Owner: Bethabara Moravian Church
Current Photograph:
Architectural Description: The original building is constructed of heavy timber, load-bearing brick, and load-bearing rubble stone. The upper-level brick walls sit atop foundation walls of rubble stone, and all exterior walls are stuccoed. Attic gable ends are sheathed with wood clapboard. The upper-level plan was originally three rooms with an interior chimney. A cross-gable frame addition extends from the rear of the original building. The frame addition, built in two phases, is sheathed with wood clapboard.

Architectural Significance

The Distiller’s House is significant because it is the only surviving building associated with distilling and brewing in Wachovia.

Chronology of Ownership and Use

The Distiller’s House has always been owned by the Moravian Church.

1803 – Erected for distiller Hermann Buttner (Herman Butner). Served as both living quarters for the family of the distiller and as a distribution point for the product.

1807 – Tenant, brewer and tanner Johann Christian Fockel.

1814-late 1930s – Unknown, probably rented out to various tenants.

c. 1938 – Used as the parsonage for Bethabara Moravian Church.

1953-1968 - Rented to various tenants.

1968 – Used as Visitor’s Center for Historic Bethabara Park.

1988 – Used for museum-related storage, museum store, and occasional housing for archeologists.

Designations and Studies


1971 – Recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) as the Bethabara Parsonage.

1978 – Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing structure within the Bethabara Historic District.

Prior Treatment Efforts

Late 1830s – Demolition of frame shed across rear of building. Addition of frame gable structure at rear of building, nearly doubling the size of the main level. Conversion of door on the northwest side of the house at cellar level to a window, and addition of a window to the same room. Installation of narrow board wood flooring atop original flooring on main level. Raised cellar floor with concrete and covered with linoleum. Added wooden vestibule.

1995 – Herb garden planted by Audubon Garden Club from list of herbs grown in Bethabara 1759-1764.


2004 – Landscape/site alterations to improve drainage around the building.

2009 – Rock wall built for well.

2011 – Stone pier and retaining wall adjacent to front steps rebuilt.
Graphic Documentation


1937 photo. Note small, shed, frame addition at rear of building. Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.

1939 photo. Note large, gabled, frame addition at rear of building. Building was enlarged to serve as the church parsonage. Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.
1939 photo. Note step up at slab below porch. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*

1939 photo. Note large, gabled, frame addition. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1939 photo. Note large, gabled, frame addition. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*

1939 photo. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1939 photo. Note new garage installed when house was enlarged for use as church parsonage. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*

1950s photo. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
BETHABARA PARSONAGE
US Route 421
OLD TOWN
Forsyth County
North Carolina

1971 HABS cover sheet

1971 HABS north and east elevations
1971 HABS south and west elevations

1971 HABS basement and first floor plans
1971 HABS second floor plan and section

1971 HABS photo
Note elevation of concrete slab at basement entrance as compared to road. Also note bathroom addition on end of gable, frame addition.
Developmental History – Part 5

The Log House (Pou Log House)

Original Construction Date: 1834

Interpretive Date (“restore to” date): Mid-19th C

Date of Restoration: 1986

Address: 2155 Bethabara Road

Tax Map Designation: Lot 004A Block 3459

Property Owner: Board of Provincial Elders

Current Photograph:
Architectural Description: The building is constructed of log, heavy timber, and load-bearing rubble stone. The two-story log walls sit atop foundation walls of rubble stone. The gable ends are sheathed in wood clapboard. The main-level plan is one room with an exterior brick chimney.

Architectural Significance

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.

The periods of alteration seen in the Bethabara Log House demonstrate its continued viability as a dwelling as well the continued desirability of occupying a house on Bethabara’s main street while being updated stylistically to reflect changing tastes.

Chronology of Ownership and Use

1834 – Dendrochronology dated the log walls of the house as being felled in spring, summer, and winter of 1833. For this reason, a new construction date of 1834 is being assigned to the house. Based on written records, the original construction date was previously assumed to be 1816.

----- – Peter Adams.
1879 – J. R. Smith.
1892 – C. R. Heggie.
1898 – James W. Tuttle.
1909 - L. M. Miller.
1919 - E. O. and Hattie Caudle.
1921 – agricultural extension agent Robert Willey Pou.
1964 – Board of Provincial Elders of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church.

Designations and Studies

1978 – Listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing structure within the Bethabara Historic District.
1988 – Chapman, Don; Pue House
1994 – Phillips, Charles; interview after site visit
1994 – Phillips, Charles and Larson, John – *1816 Log House*
2003 – Meyer, Rodney J.; *Log House Research Summary*
2013 – Worthington, Michael J. and Seiter, Jane I.; *The Tree-Ring Dating of the Log House at Historic Bethabara Park, Winston-Salem, North Carolina;* Oxford Tree Ring Laboratory, Baltimore, MD.

Prior Treatment Efforts

----- - Installation of vertical-board (with bead along only one edge) paneling in the hall, covering exposed logs. Installation of baseboard and trim board at cornice height.

----- - Installation of weatherboard siding on exterior.

Mid-19th C - Updating of the house in the Greek Revival style. The fireplace and chimney were made smaller. A new window as 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 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 filer between the old and new locations of the partition consisted of un-beaded 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 confirm 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.

Late 19th or early 20th C – Updating of the house in the Victorian style. A one-story porch with decorative sawn work 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 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.
Mid-20th C – In the 1950s a metal roof was placed over the earlier wood shingle roof, and during the mid-to-late 1960s the rear ell was removed.

1973-1986 - 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 well as 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 of the ell 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 restoration was relinquished to Historic Bethabara Park.
Graphic Documentation

Undated photograph

The Log House can be seen on the far right of the above photo. In the photo, the Log House retains its original steeper roof pitch, the exterior logs have not been covered with sheathing, and a shed porch is seen on the front of the house (as opposed to the later hipped porch). *Courtsey of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*
Undated photograph, detail

The Log House can be seen on the far right of the above photo. In the photo, the Log House retains its original steeper roof pitch, the exterior logs have not been covered with sheathing, and a shed porch is seen on the front of the house (as opposed to the later hipped porch). *Courtsey of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*
1903 photo

The Log House can be seen on the far left of the above photo. In the photo, the Log House roof pitch has been lowered, the exterior logs have been covered with sheathing, and a hipped porch has replaced the shed porch. *Courtsey of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*
1903 photo, detail

The Log House can be seen on the far left of the above photo. In the photo, the Log House roof pitch has been lowered, the exterior logs have been covered with sheathing, and a hipped porch has replaced the shed porch. *Courtsey of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.*
1959 photo. Log house on right side of photo. Note wood sheathing and hipped porch. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
1959 photo, taken from the front yard of the Log House looking toward the Gemeinhaus. *Courtesy of Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, Winston-Salem, N.C.*
Developmental History – Part 6

Bibliography

_Bethabara Moravian Church_; Historic American Buildings Survey (Library of Congress); Survey number HABS NC-12-C-4; 8 photos, 7 measured drawings, 4 data pages; documentation compiled after 1933.

_Bethabara Parsonage_; Historic American Buildings Survey (Library of Congress); Survey number HABS NC-193; 7 photos, 5 measured drawings, 6 data pages; documentation compiled after 1933.


Fearnbach, Heather; _Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage_; Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission; 2015.


_Historic Architecture Research_; Project Records (UA110.041), Special Collections Research Center at NC State University Libraries.

_Historic Photos of Bethabara_; Digital Forsyth online collection of historical photographs of Forsyth, NC – photographic collections of Forsyth County Public Library, Old Salem Museum and Gardens, and Wake Forest University’s Z. Smith Reynolds Library.

Lawatsch, Andreas Anton; _Prospect of Bethabara_, North Carolina, c. 1759; Moravian Church Archives, Herrnhut (Germany).


Norsker, Henrik; *The Self-Reliant Potter: Refractories and Kilns*; Vieweg+Teuvner Verlag, publisher; in German; 1987.

*Prospect of Bethabara*, Bethabara, North Carolina, c. 1757; Moravian Church Archives, Herrnhut (Germany).

Reuter, Christian Gottlieb (renderer); *1766 map of Bethabara*; Moravian Church Archives, Winston-Salem, NC; Photographs and Maps collection.

Reuter, Christian Gottlieb; *Wachauer Muhle*, Drawing of Bethabara, Bethabara, North Carolina, c. 1759-60; Moravian Church Archives, Herrnhut (Germany).

Schultz, T. (probable commissioner); *1823 map of Bethabara*, original map and preliminary sketch; Moravian Archives in Winston-Salem NC, Photographs and Maps collection.

Worthington, Michael J. and Seiter, Jane I.; *The Tree-Ring Dating of the Log House at Historic Bethabara Park, Winston-Salem, North Carolina*; Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory, Baltimore, MD; 2013.
Conditions Assessment – Part 1

Bethabara

Founding Date: 1753

Visitor’s Center Address: 2147 Bethabara Road

Significance of Site and Landscape

Bethabara was the first colonial townsite established in Piedmont North Carolina. As such, it influenced architecture and construction in the Piedmont from 1753 forward.

The building technologies and architectural styles used to construct Herrnhut were adapted to the new world resources and climate when the Moravians settled in Bethlehem. Most buildings in Herrnhut are stucco over rubble masonry. This local building technology is most likely derived from the natural resources available—poor quality building stone, few clay deposits for brick making, and ample lime deposits for making stucco. Many buildings in Bethlehem are constructed of fieldstone. This implies the fields near the settlement were full of stone and ample lime deposits were available for making mortar, and the stone needed to be cleared to ready the fields for crops.

These building technologies and styles were again adapted as the Moravians built Bethabara and Salem. The first buildings in Bethabara were constructed of log, followed by half timbering with fetching (aka wattle and daub), followed by brick then frame construction. Builders in Bethabara used fieldstone primarily for foundation walls, so there must not have been as much stone lying about as there had been in Bethlehem. We know the stone used at the Gemeinhaus was quarried south of town and transported a significant distance by horse-drawn carts. Settlers described Bethabara as forested. Since wood was plentiful and land had to be cleared for farming, log construction made sense. Half timbering was used for larger buildings due to their size, but the fetching used at Bethabara was abandoned in favor of brick infill at Salem. We can infer that the fetching did not hold up well in the warmer southern climate. Clay was plentiful near Bethabara but lime was not. Lime procured from the Dan River banks and burned in Surry County was used with great care.

Research Methodology

Information regarding the condition of the buildings was gathered through site visits and photographic documentation. Information was also gleaned through interviews with park staff and volunteers who have worked in and around the Bethabara buildings for many years. Additional past maintenance information was collected via the Certificate of Appropriateness applications given to the City of Winston-Salem for comment and approval since the inception of the park.
Conditions Assessment – Part 2

The Potter’s House

Construction Date: 1782
Address: 2126 Bethabara Road

Physical Description

The Potter’s House is a one-and-a-half-story house with fieldstone foundation covered with stucco scored to look like ashlar blocks, Flemish-bond brick walls, and a tile gable roof with both a central chimney and a gable-end interior chimney. The main level is two rooms with plastered walls and large fireplaces. An enclosed stair leads to the attic, which has a finished room at the northwest end, while the remainder is unfinished. The basement level has four rooms with two fireplaces and original shelving. A significant late eighteenth-century southeast wing addition has been excavated and is marked with low foundation walls. The house was restored in 1973.

North oblique
Southeast elevation

East oblique
Northeast elevation

North oblique
Existing Conditions Assessment – Exterior

South corner of foundation. Note diagonal cracking. There is interior cracking in the main level room directly above this area. Given the close proximity of the building to the road, roadbed vibrations most likely caused or exacerbated the cracking.
Main entrance. This is a difficult joint to fill – round stone to flat wall. A softer mortar might work better in this location. The stucco below the sill is also in a difficult location. Contraction and expansion of the wood and foot traffic load have cracked the stucco edge. Upon repairing the stucco, we recommend a slightly larger reveal at the upper edge of the stucco.

Splash back from the stone, when the front gutter overflows, has stained the stucco. The gutters need to be cleaned on a regular basis year-round, especially in the fall, not twice a year as is currently scheduled. Once the maintenance schedule is corrected, the stucco can be cleaned and repainted with a mineral silicate paint.
Southeast Elevation - Basement Level. This windowsill is beyond repair and will need to be fully replaced. Due to its significantly deteriorated condition, the sill of another basement window will need to be used as a model. The bottom rail of the bottom sash will mostly likely also need to be replaced in kind.

East corner. The front gutter drains down the Northwest side of the building. This is not ideal. Water from this gutter should be carried away from the building. Once the road is lowered, positive drainage toward the road will be possible.
All windows need to be restored – sash removed and restored off-site, frames and surrounds restored in place, and sash reinstalled. The lower half of the surrounds, sills, and lower sash are in the poorest condition. In some cases, these elements may need to be consolidated or partially replicated and replaced. All sills should be cut from a single slab of wood. Where past repairs have been made and the sill is no longer a single piece of wood, or the sill has split vertically due to weathering, the sill should be replaced.
Main Level window at Northwest Elevation

The head of this window appears to be deflecting and/or crushing at the center. Interior plaster should be removed in this area to determine the cause of the structural problem. Once the structural issue is rectified, the window head should be replaced.
Overflowing gutters have caused brick mortar loss at all corners, especially the two shown above.
Negative drainage at the rear of the building leaves standing water in the future kiln excavation area, which is damaging to the unexcavated archaeological resources. It also causes water to enter the basement under the doors. The cistern was installed to improve this situation but brought with it another problem – snakes. During our investigations we saw a snakeskin in the basement and encountered a live snake who took shelter in the cistern upon seeing us. If the museum intends to interpret the basement and future kiln archeology, the negative drainage will need to be corrected and the cistern removed. Snakes are a safety hazard for visitors and docents.
Chimney flashing is too close to roof plane and appears to be a single sheet of metal, not a proper two-part flashing system. Install proper copper step flashing and base flashing.

Left facia board has been replaced. Right facia board is not in need of replacement. Replace in kind and repair/replace adjacent roof tiles.
The front door panels have shifted and sagged over time. The door needs to be taken down, rebuilt, and reinstalled.
Cracking of the plaster at the east interior corner and the south side of the window is most likely caused by vibrations from the adjacent road. Possible termite damage to structural members in this area may have also contributed to the cracking.
Termites in windowsill.
Powder post beetle damage in beams. There is a significant amount of powder post beetle damage in all four of the historic buildings at Bethabara. That said, no frass was seen to indicate that the beetles are currently active. Regardless, a comprehensive pest control assessment is recommended.
Southeast elevation, attic window. Both windows in this location look very similar. The plaster around the windows, especially below the windows, is damaged and missing. We assume that this damage predates the 1973 restoration, possibly from a time when the window sash were completely missing.
The staining on the brick above and plaster below indicates that the chimney flashing has failed and needs to be replaced.
South basement room. Note plaster missing from lower portion of wall due to water infiltration through front wall.

Firebox in south basement room. Note spalling salmon brick.
Note powdering of salmon brick due to water infiltration through front wall.
Note loss of plaster at base of wall due to water infiltration through rear door.

Beam spliced during 1973 restoration.
Masonry below window rebuilt (possibly enclosing door opening) during 1970s restoration.
Door between south and east rooms of basement. Note termite damage.
South room of basement. Note termite damage on wood joist. A few pages back in this report, dead termites were shown in the windowsill in the room above. A recent pest control assessment confirmed that termites are still active in this area. Bethabara will be undertaking measures to deal with this problem.
East room of basement. Water flows through the front wall of the building (right side of photo) into this space.

The installed dehumidifier drains into the same room, so serves no purpose.
North room of basement, front wall. Note significant water infiltration.
West room of basement. Note complete mortar loss at interior wall.

West room of basement. Note plaster loss at lower half of wall due to water infiltration through front wall and rear door.
Recommendations for Repair

SITE
Lower roadbed to create positive drainage away from front of building.
Re-grade site behind building to create positive drainage away from the building. Remove cistern.
Trim tree near building to limit leaf fall on roof and overhanging limbs.
Grade NW approach to building to allow for accessible path.

EXTERIOR
Replace chimney flashing with proper copper step-flashing and base flashing. Replace adjacent damaged roof decking. In attic, clean brick after flashing work is complete.
Replace W gable facia and adjacent roofing tiles in kind.
Clean stucco at front of building to remove biological staining. Make localized stucco repairs. Repaint with mineral silicate paint as needed. At front door leave a slightly larger reveal between upper edge of stucco and lower edge of wood door sill.
Clean gutters weekly during the Fall and monthly during other season of the year.
Repoint brick where overflowing gutters have caused mortar loss, primarily E and S corners. Remove any inappropriate past repairs.
Determine cause of crushing at NW elevation window head. Make structural repair as needed. Replace window head in kind.
Restore all windows. Remove window sash for in-shop repair. Strip to bare wood, repair with dutchmen and replacement members in kind, as needed. Reglaze, prime, and repaint sash. Restore window surrounds in place. Strip surrounds to bare wood, repair with dutchmen as needed, prime, and repaint. Reinstall sash in surrounds with spring bronze weatherstripping.
Remove, restore, and reinstall front door.
Restore or replace in kind all door and window hardware.
INTERIOR

A qualified pest inspector should be contracted to determine if powder post beetles are still active in the building. A recent pest inquiry confirmed that termites are currently active. The building will most likely need to be tented to address the infestation.

Once the site drainage is corrected and water will no longer enters the building under the basement doors or through the front stone wall. Remove dehumidifier from basement.

In basement, remove inappropriate Portland cement repairs to brick walls, replace deteriorated salmon brick, and repoint brickwork. Due to level of damage, brick replacement will need to be carried out in phases.
Conditions Assessment – Part 3

Gemeinhaus

Construction Date: 1788
Address: 2148 Bethabara Road

Physical Description

The Gemeinhaus is a one-story-with-loft brick building with a stone foundation, a stuccoed first story scored to resemble stone and arched doors and windows. The building is composed of two distinct sections most readily identified by gable roofs of different heights. The taller southeast section contains a hall and a large meeting room with an organ loft and vaulted ceiling which served as the Saal, or Moravian church sanctuary. This portion of the building is crowned by an octagonal arcaded belfry. The northwest section of the Gemeinhaus served as the parsonage and is divided into a parlor, a bedroom, a kitchen, a school room, and an attic bedroom. It has a central interior chimney, an interior gable-end chimney, and splayed roof eaves. The building was restored in 1971.
North oblique

Northwest elevation
Southwest elevation

South oblique
Southeast elevation

East oblique
Existing Conditions Assessment – Exterior

The wood shingle tower roofing has reached the end of its serviceable life and needs to be replaced. The tower roof would direct water away from the base of the tower better if it were extended slightly. There is no drip edge flashing at the edge of the tower roof. This causes water to run down the soffit and facia, rotting out the decorative elements at the heads of the arches.
Water infiltration into the tower roof is seen as water staining on the timbers and purlins, and corrosion on the bell and bell hanger.
This interior view of the arches shows replacements made over time due to rot at the bottom edge of the decorative facia.
The deck flashing at the base of the timbers is too shallow. The flashing should be higher, copper, and soldered to a new flat-seam copper roofing. The curb at the roof hatch is too shallow. The curb should be higher, and the hatch roof should be covered in sheet copper and detailed with drip edge flashing.

The outside edge of the tower platform is too close to the wood siding. The platform decking should be extended several inches to direct water away from the base of the tower. Drip edge flashing should be added to the new copper flat-seam roofing at the outside edge of the platform deck. Water is currently running down the face of the tower siding. There is early written documentation that the original tower platform was larger. It may have been cut down to remove rotted wood at the edge, as is commonly done to the edge of porches. Reinstating this larger deck size would increase the durability of the tower.
As discussed above, the wood siding is rotting due to water runoff from the platform decking above. The counter flashing should be higher and aided by face flashing at the exterior. Flashing is a system of elements that work together, not a single element trying to do the work alone. This flashing should also be copper, or coated copper if the green aesthetic is a problem.
Water damage to the wood siding and water staining on the structural timbers at the SE roof ridge can be seen from inside the tower. Again, counter flashing is too shallow and is not aided by face flashing. Also, the horizontal joints between the wood siding have been caulked, not allowing it to “breathe” and dry out as intended. When the wood siding is replaced, the horizontal joints should not be caulked. Proper lapping of wood siding allows water to shed down the siding from one board to the next without water running between or behind the siding. In addition, all faces of the new siding should be primed, since the attic is not a toured or historically interpreted space.
Another photo of the inadequate flashing installation where the building roof meets the tower. There is actually an opening between the tile roofing and the edge of the step-flashing, which is allowing water directly into the tower interior.
Another photo of the inadequate flashing installation where the building roof meets the tower. The second siding board has rotted, broken off and is allowing water into the interior of the tower.
Steps to tower platform. Years of water infiltration has stained all wood in this area of the attic – timber structure, steps, attic deck boards, etc.
Missing roof tiles.
Chimneys need repointing, possibly partial rebuilding.
NE elevation gutter. Wood rotting and stucco delaminating due to overflow at gutters. Gutters need to be cleaned out on a regular basis, especially during the fall – not twice a year as is currently done.

SW elevation gutter. Same issues as above.
NW elevation. Facia board has rotted out and been replaced and scabbed on to. Stucco is delaminating. This is due to water overflowing at gutter and saturating this area.

SE elevation. Downspout boxing is rotting out due to splash back from adjacent rock paving. If the boxing is needed to satisfy historic precedent, it should be replaced and detailed to resist moisture at the open-grain edge. A copper “flashing” at the ends of the boards might be appropriate.
Delaminating stucco at the door head is an expected sign of aging. It will need to be repaired periodically.
Bottom rail of shutters is rotting due to water and sun exposure. These shutters are reproductions from the 1970 renovation. The most cost-effective solution may be to refabricate the shutters in a highly durable wood.
NE elevation. Shutter dog pins in wood window frames have become loose due to rot in the wood frame in some locations. We recommend stripping the frames to bare wood, epoxy consolidating the rotted areas, repainting the frames, and reinstalling the pins in these locations.
Vandalism has become a regular problem at Bethabara. The Gemeinhaus windows are the most common victim. Bullets are shot and rocks are thrown at the windows at least once a month. We do not recommend installing plexiglass storm windows to protect the glass, as this would be detrimental to the historic aesthetic. Instead, we recommend looking at larger site changes that would reduce vandalism at the park.
SW elevation
SW elevation
Window muntins on south facing elevations are severely deteriorated. In some cases, these can be repaired with localized dutchmen. In other cases, it may be more cost effective to replicate the entire sash.
Original and replicated iron hardware (at all buildings) is pitted and the metal has thinned due to corrosion over time. In some cases, levers and other working parts are likely to break soon, causing problems with securing and/or properly accessing buildings. In such locations, new hardware should be fabricated to match the existing.
All door thresholds are worn due to use, and deteriorated due to water and sun. Once an accessibility plan is established, accessible doors can be fitted with wheelchair appropriate thresholds and thresholds at non-accessible doors can be replaced to match existing thresholds.
NE elevation, door 1

NE elevation, door 2

NE elevation door thresholds have split over time and/or have been replaced in part. New thresholds should be fabricated from a single slab of wood for best durability and historic accuracy.
Existing Conditions Assessment – Interior

Condition of organ loft ceiling on 03.22.2022

Condition of organ loft ceiling on 05.19.2022
Detail of organ loft ceiling 05.19.2022. The path of water from the tower through the roof is documented above. The plaster in this area directly below the tower stays wet and has been replaced and repaired multiple times, the metal lath in the left of the photo providing the most obvious clue. The plaster was so heavy and the wood was so wet that the falling plaster bent the wood lath, as seen in the photo.

Once the water reaches this area and saturates the plaster, the plaster lath detailing further compounds the problem. There are multiple wide framing members in this area, reducing the “keying area” for the plaster. The wood lath is nailed directly to the framing members with no intermediate furring strips. Furring strips would allow the plaster to also key in the areas below the framing members.

When the plaster is repaired, we recommend that furring strips be added. We also recommend that insulation be removed from this area. When insulating gets wet it adds weight to the ceiling assembly and does not allow the plaster and wood lath to dry out from above.
Water staining of the floor in the south corner of the Parlor. This corner is directly below the north elevation of the tower. Water is most likely getting into the masonry wall above and migrating down through the wall to the wood flooring.
Fracturing of the bottom of the plaster walls at the flooring. This is a common problem seen in most rooms in the Gemeinhaus. The floorboards don’t expand and contract nearly as much as they did originally, but they still expand and contract slightly. When wall plaster is applied all the way down to the top surface of the floorboard, any movement of the wood will cause the plaster to crack. When the building was originally constructed, a slight revel would have been left between the flooring and the wall plaster to accommodate this movement. If desired, this revel could be reinstated. In modern construction we use a baseboard and quarter round to accomplish this task, but that is not advisable in this historic setting.
Large gap in wood flooring between Parlor and Bedroom. Very wide floorboards, like the one seen in this photo, expand and contract significantly relative to the humidity in a space. Before HVAC was added to the building, the floorboards expanded during the humid summers and contracted during the drier winters. Now that HVAC and humidity control has been added to the space, the floorboards remain largely in their contracted state. To prevent this trip hazard, the door threshold should be replaced with a wider board.

We will revisit this issue in other buildings, specifically the Distiller’s House.
Cracking of plaster wall at Bedroom NW window. Three of the four historic buildings in Bethabara are close to the road and have plastered interiors. In all three buildings, cracking of plaster is seen in the rooms closest to the road. The location of the cracking and consistency between the buildings leads us to believe that vibrations from the roadbed are largely to blame. Later in this report we recommend closing the road due to accessibility and safety. Preservation of the buildings is yet another reason to pursue this course of action.
NW corner of Kitchen. The area shown in the photo is directly below the SE face of the kitchen chimney. The chimney needs to be repointed and re-flashed.
The kitchen flooring is flagstone with swept sand joints. This assembly is historically accurate but creates a potential tripping hazard and requires regular upkeep by the staff. The joints could be filled with a reversible flexible mortar (such as Flexim) then “sanded” to maintain the historic aesthetic. A test area would need to be executed to ensure that the flexible mortar would not discolor or stain the stone, from the oils or other ingredients that allow the mortar to remain flexible.
Classroom fireplace. Salmon brick in the chimneys and fireboxes of all buildings should be replaced with hard fired brick. Salmon brick was commonly used in these unseen areas, but past use and current water infiltration has caused face spalling of the salmon brick. Compromised brick will deteriorate quickly causing structural instability in the chimney construction.
The window sash and sills of the attic windows have suffered significant UV degradation since they were replaced during the 1970s restoration. The window sides and heads of the window frame can be repaired in place, but the sills need to be replaced. The upper sash may be salvageable, but the bottom sash most likely need to be replaced in-kind. The interior sills need to be cleaned and oiled.
Chimney for Classroom and Parlor fireplaces, as seen in attic. Since the 1970s restoration the chimney flashing has begun to fail, admitting water into the chimney masonry. In conjunction with the tower repairs, both chimneys should be re-flashed. After re-flashing, the masonry in the attic should be cleaned.
Kitchen chimney as seen in attic.
NE room of Basement. Note significant water infiltration.
NE room of Basement, wall “mortar”. The NE wall of the basement is the wall closest to the road. The NE side of the building has negative drainage, meaning water drains toward the building not away from it. The increased elevation of the road over time is the main cause of this problem. We will address the road elevation and recommend solutions later in this report. Mortar is in quotes because there is very little lime in the mortar, it is mostly sand and clay. Bethabara had very limited access to slaked lime for mortar, so a minimum of lime was used in the stone setting mortar. Over the years, most of the lime has precipitate out of the mortar due to water infiltration and efflorescence.
Main room of Basement. In heavy rain episodes, water coming in through the NE wall migrates through the entire basement area. A dehumidifier runs constantly to try to reduce the moisture in the spaces.
Masonry stair in SW room of Basement. At the rear of the basement, a masonry stair composed of stone and salmon brick rises to the main level. The salmon brick has deteriorated due to the high moisture in the space. Multiple rounds of parging applied to protect the structure have failed.
The HVAC units and electrical room entrance are enclosed by a fence on the Northwest end of the building.

The electrical room is accessed by a hinged iron grate.
Water comes into the electrical room through the open grate. If this is seen as a problem, a sloped solid hatch that created positive drainage away from the building could be installed.
The hose coming from the stairs seems to be routing the condensation from the HVAC units into a bucket in the electrical room. The dehumidifier hose also seems to be draining into the room. High humidity in an electrical room is not advisable. This water management plan should be corrected.
Recommendations for Repairs

SITE

Lower roadbed to create positive drainage away from front of building.

Scope, clean-out, and repair underground drainage system.

Grade NW approach to building to allow for accessible path.

EXTERIOR

Make needed repairs and slight design modifications to belltower:

- Replace wood shingle roof, extend slightly at lower edge, and install copper drip edge flashing.
- Increase height of copper flashing at base of timber columns.
- Increase height of curb at roof hatch and re-flash in copper.
- Extend platform deck several inches on all sides and install copper drip edge flashing.
- Cover deck with flat-seam copper roofing. Lead coated copper can be used if green aesthetic is a problem.
- Install copper step flashing and base flashing at base of tower.
- Replace wood decking adjacent to tower, as needed.
- Strip wood siding and remove caulk. Make wood repairs as needed, prime, and re-paint. Do not caulk.

Repoint chimneys. Rebuild in areas as needed.

Replace missing roof tiles.

Clean gutters weekly during the Fall, and monthly during the rest of the year.

Trim off damaged bottom edge of downspout boxing or completely replace. Detailed to resist moisture at the open-grain edge with copper.

Restore all windows. Remove window sash for in-shop repair. Strip to bare wood, repair with dutchmen and replacement members in kind, as needed. Reglaze, prime, and repaint sash. Restore window surrounds in place. Strip surrounds to bare wood, repair with dutchmen as needed, prime, and repaint. Reinstall sash in surrounds with spring bronze weatherstripping.

Restore shutters, or refabricate in a highly durable wood.

Once an accessibility plan is established, fit accessible doors with wheelchair appropriate thresholds. Replace non-accessible door thresholds in kind. All thresholds should be fabricated from a single slab of wood.

Restore or replace in kind all door and window hardware.

INTERIOR

At organ loft ceiling, below belltower, remove insulation in attic. Install furring strips between framing members and wood lath. Wet wood lath before beginning plasterwork. Replaster organ loft ceiling below belltower.

If the edge condition at the bottom of the plaster walls is of concern, the following repair can be made. Rake a joint between plaster walls and wood flooring. When repairing any damaged plaster, maintain a slight revel between the plaster and wood.

Install a larger door threshold between the Parlor and Bedroom to cover the gap in the wood flooring in this location.

If the gaps in the original wide-board wood flooring are of concern, the following measure can be taken. Increase the relative humidity in the spaces to allow the boards to expand and reintegrate their tongue & groove system. This repair will take time, possibly a full year.

Once the site drainage is corrected and water no longer enters the building through the front stone wall, the dehumidifier should be removed from the basement.

If the sand joints in the kitchen flagstone flooring are of concern, the following measure can be taken. The joints can be filled with a reversible flexible mortar (such as Flexim) then “sanded” to maintain the historic aesthetic. A test area would need to be executed to ensure that the flexible mortar would not discolor or stain the stone, from the oils or other ingredients that allow the mortar to remain flexible.

After the chimneys are re-flashed, salmon brick in the fireboxes should be replaced with hard fired brick.

After the site drainage is corrected, the salmon brick in the basement stair should be replaced with hard fired brick.

HVAC unit drainage should be redirected away from the building via an underground drainage pipe.

A solid door should be installed above the electrical room stairs to keep water out of the space. Once this room is no longer taking on water, the dehumidifier can be removed.
Conditions Assessment – Part 4

The Distiller’s House

Construction Date: 1803
Address: 2147 Bethabara Road

Physical Description

The Distiller’s House is a one-and-a-half-story masonry dwelling. The ground story is of stone construction covered with stucco, the main story is of stucco covered brick, and the upper gables at attic level are weatherboarded. The house has a gable roof with an off-center interior chimney. The three-bay façade has an entrance at the end sheltered by a shed porch. Because of the slope of the land downward to the road, a cellar entrance is located immediately beneath the main entrance. Door and windows of the ground and first floors have segmental-arched heads. Stone steps lead to the main entrance, and a stone retaining wall borders the front yard.

A frame addition was constructed at the rear of the house in the 1930s when the building was renovated to serve as a parsonage.

The interior of the original part of the house follows a Continental plan on both the ground floor and the main floor with a long room running from front to rear to the left of the chimney and two parallel rooms running from the chimney to the southeast end of the house. Large arched fireplaces are located in the long left-hand rooms on each of these floors; smaller fireplaces are found in the corners of the parallel rooms only on the main floor. Walls are plastered and floors have been replaced or covered with twentieth-century flooring. The house has both batten and four-panel doors. The northwest half of the attic is unfinished, while the southeast half is covered with board-and-batten sheathing.

Enclosed stairs to the attic and cellar, added in the 1930s, are located in the west corner of the house. A board wall separating the northwest main level room was also added in the 1930s.
East oblique

Southeast elevation
South oblique

Southwest elevation
Existing Conditions Assessment – Exterior

South corner

Basement vent filled with gravel. Grade is too high. Ground moisture will rot wood vent.
Southeast elevation, attic level. All wood siding on the building needs to be stripped to bare wood, repaired in-kind where needed, primed, and repainted. When stripping the wood, caulk placed between the siding boards should be removed and not replaced. Caulking the openings is common modern practice but incorrect, especially for historic buildings.
Southeast elevation, intersection between original building and parsonage addition.

When I first visited the building, leaves filled the roof valley and gutter (see following photo). The trees in this area need to be trimmed back to shed less leaves on the building and allow greater air circulation. The gutters need to be cleaned out weekly during the fall and monthly during other seasons, not twice a year as is currently scheduled.
Note fiber cement roofing shingles were used to replicate wood shingle roofing. Fiber cement shingles have a track record of material failure (generally within 10 years of installation) and are no longer recommended for use on roofs. Moss growth in itself is not detrimental to a roof, but its presence indicates the long-term moisture which can deteriorates less durable roofing materials.
Gravel was added to this area to create positive drainage away from the building. Unfortunately, the built-up ground plane has allowed moisture to travel further up the wall at both the original building and the addition. The ground plane should be kept well below the level of the wood siding. Reductive measures, not additive measures, are required to correct the site drainage.
As seen at all buildings, iron hardware has corroded almost to the point of failure. This hardware should be replaced in-kind.
Stonework added to the building in the 1990s will need to be redesigned to accommodate an accessible entry to the building.
Note downspout at rear addition.

Significant moisture at the base of the original building, is causing paint failure. An underground drainage system, capturing rainwater from the downspouts around the building was installed at some point in the past. This drainage system should be scoped and cleaned out to insure proper functioning. Once the problem is corrected, the stucco should be repainted with mineral silicate paint.
Negative drainage from the road, and possibly backflow from the underground drainage system, have caused significant rot of the porch columns. The column in the foreground of the photo is in such a deteriorated condition, an additional column has been placed next to it to support the porch load.
The third porch support column that sits atop the stone retaining wall is also rotted to the degree that an additional column has been installed to support the porch load. As will become evident, the porch needs to be removed from the building, disassembled, reconstructed, and reinstalled. Where possible, original members should be retained. Wood members rotted beyond repair should be replaced in kind.
Note damage to beam seen at end grain.

Note the unused mortise in the above floor joist, evidence that the wood was repurposed. Evidence of repurposed wood is important to the history of Bethabara. When it is necessary to replace such members, these features should be recreated for the historic record.
Note that the basement floor is lower than the outside slab at the exterior entrance.
Note facia board scabbed onto the edge of the porch.
Note significant rot of column at porch deck level.
Note movement of porch from original location on masonry wall.

Note rotted porch roof decking.
Note the damage to the above window was so severe the sill has been replaced and a sheet metal patch has been installed over the lower edge of one side of the frame. Unfortunately, this is a poor repair (note the much smaller sill than the original sill shown below) that needs to be corrected.

All window frames and sash, especially those on the original portion of the building, need to be completely restored – scraped to bare wood, members repaired with dutchmen or replaced in-kind if required, sash reglazed and reinstalled, and whole assembly repainted.
Existing Conditions Assessment – Interior

Flooring in the entry vestibule at the main level, off the front porch. When the building was air conditioned, the relative humidity in the building was decreased. The wide original floorboards contracted, and the upper edge of the groove of the tongue and groove flooring was left unsupported and fragile. Paired with significant powder post beetle damage, the upper edge of many of the grooves has broken off over time, creating a slightly hazardous floor surface.
Note tongue of flooring on right side of floorboards, powder post beetle damage, and missing upper edge of groove on left side of boards.

In some areas, termite damage has caused additional deterioration of the floorboards.
In the Northwest room of the main level, the flooring has worn down over time. Knots in the wood, which are harder than the rest of the boards, cause slight bumps in the flooring.
Inappropriate plaster repairs have failed at the window in the Northwest room. The windowsill should be proud of the face of the plaster. Most likely, water infiltration from the window has damaged the plaster many times over the years resulting in a buildup of plaster repairs in this area. The window needs to be repaired and the plaster needs to be returned to the correct plane.
Powder post beetle and termite damage scar many of the ceiling beams and joists in the basement. No frass was seen, but a qualified termite inspector should be engaged to assess the building. As seen in the porch construction, unused mortise pockets identify the wood as reused from an earlier structure.
The floor of the south room of the basement is even lower than the vestibule floor. Water that flows under the basement door from the road, continues into south room. Note sump pump location and PVC drainage pipe. This is aesthetically and historically inappropriate.
Note difference in floor heights and rot in bottom of door frame.

PVC pipe continues along the Southwest sill.
East room of basement, view of West corner.

East room of basement, view of East corner. Negative drainage at the exterior of the building has caused water to flow through the stone foundation walls and into this space.
Note rot at door frame and deterioration of plaster.

Plaster is falling off the walls in chunks.
A dehumidifier in the west room of the basement appears to drain through the wall, assumedly into the exterior drainage system. Again, the exterior drainage system needs to be scoped and cleaned.

Termite damage has been painted over, indicating at least in this location that the termite damage is not new.
Attic of original building. Note that intermediate roof joists were added, probably when the building was renovated for park use in 2002. The roof decking appears to date to the same period as the new joists.

Note significant water staining on original roof joists. At some point prior to renovation, the roof was allowed to deteriorate, allowing water into the building. The replacement roof decking is already showing signs of water damage. The roofing has aged out and needs to be fully replaced.
Southeast face of chimney in attic. Note water staining on new wood header indicating failure of chimney flashing. Also note delamination of salmon brick and past inappropriate patching with Portland cement mortar.

Northwest face of chimney in attic. Note similar inappropriate repair with Portland cement mortar. Once the roofing is replaced, the chimney should be cleaned, and properly repaired and repointed.
Wet area on attic floor indicating active roof leak.

Valley at Northwest elevation between original building and addition.
A recently repaired leak at the Northwest valley confirms that the roofing has aged out and needs to be replaced.

Staining indicating similar water infiltration at the Northwest valley between the original building and the addition.
Attic window at Northwest elevation.

Note severe deterioration of window muntin. All attic windows are water stained. Window sash need to be removed, restored, and reinstalled. Window frames need to be restored in place.
Note raised flooring at bathroom door threshold.

Floor level and fixture locations will need to be corrected to meet ADA accessibility requirements.
Recommendations for Repair

SITE

Lower roadbed to create positive drainage away from front of building.

Excavate/re-grade rear and SE yards to create positive drainage away from the building. Remove gravel build up at SE elevation to expose masonry foundation and wood basement vents.

Remove damaged and/or dead trees from site to increase air flow around building. Trim trees near building to limit leaf fall on roof and overhanging limbs.

Scope, clean-out, and repair underground drainage system.

Grade NW approach to building to allow for accessible path.

EXTERIOR

Replace existing fiber cement roofing and flashing with new tile roofing, similar to Gemeinhaus, and copper flashing. Replace damaged roof decking.

Above roof, sound stucco on chimney. Where hollow/loose, remove stucco. Replace deteriorated salmon brick, repoint brickwork, and apply new stucco. In attic, clean chimney, remove inappropriate repairs, replace deteriorated salmon brick, and repoint brickwork.

Clean gutters weekly during the Fall, and monthly during the rest of the year.

Strip all wood siding to bare wood, remove all caulk, repair wood in-kind where needed, prime, and repaint. Do not caulk.

Where failing, remove paint from stucco. Recoat with mineral silicate paint.

Restore all windows. Remove window sash for in-shop repair. Strip to bare wood, repair with dutchmen and replacement members in kind, as needed. Reglaze, prime, and repaint sash. Restore window surrounds in place. Strip surrounds to bare wood, repair with dutchmen as needed, prime, and repaint. Reinstall sash in surrounds with spring bronze weatherstripping.

Document and remove porch. Where possible, original members should be retained for the reconstruction. Wood members rotted beyond repair should be replaced in kind.

Unused mortises should be retained and replicated. Evidence of repurposed wood is important to the history of Bethabara.

Restore or replace in kind all door and window hardware.
INTERIOR

How to restore and maintain the original wide-board wood flooring in two rooms (Vestibule and North room of original building) does not have a single easy or obvious solution. Our first recommendation would be to increase the relative humidity in the spaces (main level and basement level) to allow the boards to expand and partially reintegrate their tongue & groove system. To do this, the additional boards that have been attached to their undersides at the basement ceiling will need to be removed. This repair will take time, possibly a full year, and will only partially correct the problem. Once the floorboards have expanded as much as possible, a runner of carpet can be laid and designated as the required path in these two rooms.

A qualified pest inspector should be contracted to determine if powder post beetles or termites are still active in the building. If so, the building will most likely need to be tented to address the infestation.

During window restoration, the plaster around the windows may be slightly damaged. Areas where the plaster has been built out should be cut back to the original wall plane, and the finish plaster should be repaired.

Once the site drainage is corrected and water no longer enters the building under the basement door or through the rear stone wall, the sump pump system and all dehumidifiers should be removed from the building. In addition, inappropriate laminate flooring tiles should be removed.

Bathroom plumbing needs to be reorganized and bathroom floor needs to be lowered to meet ADA requirements.
Conditions Assessment – Part 5

The Log House

Founding Date: 1834
Address: 2155 Bethabara Road

Physical Description

The 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. The three-bay façade has six-over-six sash windows 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.

The interior at the first floor is one room with an enclosed stair in the north corner. The log walls are exposed as are the beaded ceiling joists. The second story also consists of a single room with exposed roof-framing members. Part of the walls retain exposed log surfaces, while other areas are sheathed with narrow beaded boarding.

Immediately behind the house are fieldstone boarders marking the locations of a former rear ell and a well. The house has not been fully restored, but periodic restoration and stabilization efforts have been undertaken since the 1970s.
South oblique

Southwest elevation
West oblique

Northwest elevation
North oblique

Northeast elevation
East oblique

Southeast elevation
Existing Conditions Assessment – Exterior

Note there are gutters on the building, but no downspouts. Water runs over the gutters and falls at the front and rear of the building. Downspouts need to be installed to carry the water away from the base of the building.
Note the roof ridge beam is deflected at its center. This indicates that the beam is undersized for the span and load, and/or it has been compromised.
The rear of the site slopes toward the building creating negative drainage and causing water infiltration through the rear stone foundation wall.

An attempt was made to move water from the upper level to the lower level behind the building. This clay drainage pipe may have helped slightly when first installed, but it is currently filled with dirt.
Ground water rises through the brick causing face spalling of the lesser fired brick. Note repair mortar that is harder than the brick. The stone under the brick was originally intended to keep ground moisture from reaching the brick, but changes to the site over time have buried the stone on the right side of the chimney and put it in direct contact with the ground.

Ground moisture has also caused the deterioration of the low lime mortar used at the stone foundation. Note the repointing attempts.
Recesses cut into the window frames indicate that the previous shutters were a symmetrical pair, not the currently installed single shutter.

Exterior windowsills are rotted in various locations.
Note bullet hole in lower left pane of glass. Vandalism will be addressed as a park wide issue later in this report.
Note rock damage to pane of lower window sash.
Note insect damage in end grain of log, caused primarily by carpenter bees.

Note insect damage has been infilled with mortar.
The holes in the wood are powder post beetle damage. The lines across the face of the wood are exposed termite tubes.

The cubing of the wood above the stone foundation is rot.
The board and batten doors to the basement area are rotted (note hole in bottom right) from ground moisture.

Brick and wood are stored in the basement.
Significant amounts of water enter the basement through the wall at the hatch.
On the day these photos were taken the entire floor of the basement was mud.

Multiple posts are positioned in the basement assumedly to provide support for the termite riddled floor beams.
Logs with bark intact were used for the floor beams. Termites love to tunnel just below bark at the edge of the sap wood. In many areas the bark has fallen off, or falls off in your hand, to reveal termite riddled wood below.
Existing Conditions Assessment – Interior

Like many doors at Bethabara, the Log House rear door sticks at the top and gaps slightly at the bottom due to sag over time. The door needs to be re-squared and rehung.
Salmon brick were most likely used at the interior face of the fireplace as backer for a wood mantle and chimney breast, now missing.

Lath and plaster ghosting is seen on the underside of the ceiling joists, and the enclosed attic stair is located in the north corner.
Powder post beetle damage is seen at the inside face of the logs.
Tucked away, antiquated electrical systems are seen in all four historic buildings at Bethabara. An across-the-board upgrade of the electrical systems and alarm systems for all four buildings is needed.
The roof truss system has been altered and added to over time.
Salvaged wood was used for the roof trusses, and connections are tenuous.

Modern expanding foam insulation has been used to fill voids at the roof eaves.
There are gaps at the top of some windows.

Window sash are held in place with nails and have no hardware or operating mechanisms – sash pulleys, sash cord, sash locks, sash lifts.
Recommendations for Repair

SITE
Excavate/re-grade rear and sides of site, including archeology at the rear of the building, to create positive drainage away from the building.

Trim trees near building to limit leaf fall on roof and overhanging limbs.

Add downspouts to the gutters, and direct water away from the building. Clean gutters weekly during the Fall, and monthly during the rest of the year.

Grade NW approach to building to allow for accessible path.

EXTERIOR
Replace deteriorated salmon brick and repoint brickwork at lower third of chimney. Make sure rock chimney foundation sits significantly above grade and any site water drains away from, not toward, base of chimney.

Remove inappropriate mortar repairs from stone foundation. Relay stone as needed, including at basement entrance. Make sure any site water drains away from entrance to basement.

Replace basement doors in kind.

Removed stored wood from basement. It can attract termites.

Due to the compromised condition of structural beams, sills, exterior walls, roof trusses, and roof ridge beam, significant reconstruction of the building may be required. A structural engineer specializing in historic log construction should be engaged to study and make repair/reconstruction recommendations. Unused mortises should be retained and replicated, if possible. Evidence of repurposed wood is important to the history of Bethabara.

Restore all windows. Remove window sash for in-shop repair. Reglaze and repaint sash. Restore window surrounds in place. Strip surrounds to bare wood, repair with dutchmen as needed, prime, and repaint. Reinstall sash in surrounds with spring bronze weatherstripping. Install historically appropriate window hardware.

Restore or replace in kind all door hardware. Square and rehang doors as needed.

INTERIOR

A qualified pest inspector should be contracted to determine if powder post beetles or termites are still active in the building. If so, the building will most likely need to be tented to address the infestation.

Once the site drainage is corrected and water no longer enters the building under the basement door or through the rear stone wall, the dehumidifier should be removed from the building.
Conditions Assessment – Part 6

Summary of Recommendations for Repair

SITE

Road: We recommend closing the road through the park for safety, accessibility, drainage, and conservation reasons. We will go into greater detail about the first two concerns in the Accessibility Plan section of this report. The third concern relates to creating positive drainage away from the buildings, especially the three earliest buildings located just feet from the road’s edge. In all three cases negative drainage at their roadside facades is creating significant water penetration into the buildings’ basement spaces, and almost irreparable damage. The current impermeable road surface is higher in elevation than the original dirt road and closer to the buildings, as seen in the below photos.

1890. Note that the road follows the natural topography of the site. Water off the front half of the roof drained east (toward the viewer) to the creek. The porous dirt road accepted the run of as evidenced by the mud in the foreground. Courtesy of Old Salem Museums & Gardens.
The later road cut was closer to the building but low, creating positive drainage away from the building.
The early road included drainage ditches on both sides flowing with the land, away from the building.
Excavation/Grading: Once the road is closed, we recommend removing the asphalt and regrading the road to its 19\textsuperscript{th} century elevation, or as closely as possible. We also recommend regrading the sites at all four of the buildings to create positive drainage away from the buildings. Ideally this would be done to the degree that gutters and downspouts (which are not historically accurate) could be removed. If this is not possible, grading to create good above-grade positive drainage that can be easily maintained is advisable. Underground drainage is literally out-of-site, out-of-mind. These systems require regular maintenance and rarely receive it. Creating positive drainage away from the buildings where existing archeologic foundations are exposed and/or where archeology has not yet been carried out, will require proper planning and oversight by a trained archeologist. Planning for accessibility should be a significant part of the excavation/grading design.

Trees: We recommend removing dead and dying trees close to the historic buildings to improve site airflow. We recommend removing dead limbs from trees to be remain, so limbs do not fall on the buildings or visitors, and trimming trees near buildings to reduce leaf fall on roofs.

**EXTERIOR/INTERIOR**

Structural Repair: We recommend engaging a structural engineer familiar with historic log construction to evaluate The Log House. Arete Engineers out of Boone, NC may be a good choice.

Roofs: Tile roofs are largely in good condition, with a minimum of tile loss and damage, but all flashing needs to be replaced. Flashing work and chimney work may cause some tile breakage, which will need to be repaired. Some roof decking replacement will also be required, especially in areas of failed flashing.

The fiber cement roofing at The Distiller’s House needs to be replaced. We recommend using tile roofing for durability and longevity.

Masonry Repair: Once positive drainage has been established at all buildings, masonry repair work at foundations and basement walls can be carried out. In some cases, this work is significant and will require multiple phases of work.

If desired, the exterior stucco at the Gemeinhaus can be restored and repainted with mineral silicate paint, which requires little maintenance.

Carpentry Repair: The windows and doors of all four buildings require repairs. In most cases we recommend that window sash be restored off-site and reinstalled, and window surrounds restored in-situ. Doors, shutters, and basement hatch doors need to be, at best re-squared and rehung, at worst replicated or newly fabricated. All door, window, and shutter hardware needs to be cleaned and made operable, and replaced where missing or deteriorated beyond proper function.

Once an accessibility plan is put in place, accessible entrances will be required for all buildings. This will require masonry trades for ramps, ironwork for railings, and carpentry modifications to door thresholds.

The Gemeinhaus tower and Distiller’s House front porch require significant repair/reconstruction. Each of these may be an individually funded design and construction project.
Pest Inspection: A qualified pest inspector should be contracted to determine if powder post beetles or termites are still active in all four historic building. If so, the buildings will most likely need to be tented to address infestations.

SYSTEMS

Electrical: The electrical systems at all buildings are minimal and antiquated. A comprehensive plan for what should be lit and how it should be lit needs to be created. Due to recent vandalism, we recommend including exterior night lighting. In addition, outlets should be provided in each room for cleaning, maintenance, and interpretative use.

HVAC: When each of the current HVAC systems ages out, we recommend replacing them with more energy efficient models. We recommend heating and cooling the buildings less to limit the expansion and contraction of the wood, specifically the wide-board flooring. We recommend removing dehumidification units, especially those that are draining directly into the rooms in which they are located.

Plumbing: If it is desired to keep the bathroom and kitchen at the Distiller’s House, we recommend considering their use and redesigning them to meet ADA requirements.
Long-Term Maintenance Plan

Bethabara

Founding Date: 1753

Visitor’s Center Address: 2147 Bethabara Road

Introduction

Once the needed renovations and repairs are made to the site as a whole and to each of the historic buildings, long-term maintenance will be of paramount importance. Maintenance counteracts many factors, natural and man-made. Keeping water out of buildings is the most common fight we face in maintaining any building, but especially historic buildings. That water can be ground water or rainwater. It can enter buildings through rising damp or leaking roofs. Cycles of heat and cold can exacerbate the damage caused. Plants and bugs can also cause damage. Trees drop leaves that fill gutters, causing water to saturate roofing members and walls. Termites and wood boring beetles and bees literally eat away at structural members causing them to weaken and eventually fail.

Humans create other maintenance problems. The systems we add to historic buildings for our own comfort and convenience can put buildings in danger – electrical systems create a potential fire hazard and HVAC systems alter the moisture content of materials. The day-to-day wear and tear of opening doors and walking on floors can cause slow but persistent damage. Vandalism causes obvious damage which can multiply quickly, and in some cases lead to whole building loss. All of these factors need to be taken into consideration and planned for when caring for historic buildings.

Water

From Above

Once the Gemeinhaus tower is reconstructed and roofing repairs and replacement are carried out on all four buildings, maintenance will ensure the longevity of this work.

- After every hard and sustained rain, all four attics should be checked for leaks. A log should be kept with dates and the type of rain event (seven days of sustained hard rain, a tropical storm passing through with high winds, etc.) The type of rain event indicates the level of concern regarding any leak. High winds will cause a leak that will otherwise never present. Therefore, it is not something that needs to be or can be “fixed”, just monitored.

- All gutters should be cleaned out monthly during Winter, Spring, and Summer, and weekly during the Fall.

- The date of roofing replacement and/or initial repairs should be listed in the new log. All repairs, large and small, should be listed in the log.
From Below

Once sitework is carried out around the buildings, monitoring will be of great importance. Lowering of the road and replacement with permeable paving, will reduce the amount of water entering the basements of the Gemeinhaus, the Potter’s House, and the Distiller’s House. Grading around the Potter’s House, the Distiller’s House, and the Log House will reduce moisture in those basements.

- In a similar log as the roofing, or the same log, make note of any water infiltration into basement areas during hard or sustained rain events. Like the roofing, these notes will indicate if the water infiltration is something that needs to be or can be “fixed” or just monitored.

Bugs

Have an annual termite and boring insect inspection of all buildings. Keep records of the findings and any treatments undertaken.

Systems

Have electrical and HVAC systems checked annually by a licensed electrician and HVAC installer. Be on the lookout for frayed wires that could cause a fire, and ineffective condensation line drainage that is adding moisture to basement spaces.

Keep HVAC turned down in the winter (55 degrees) and up in the summer (85 degrees), to limit dehumidification of the wood structure and flooring in the buildings.

Doors and Thresholds

Check and repair doors and door hardware annually. If a door is racked it can scratch wood flooring when swinging inward. The user may also force the door, causing damage to the door structure and the door hardware.

Replace door thresholds when they become worn with use. A proper threshold supports the door and keeps out insects and rain.

Vandalism

There are many vandalism deterrents that can be installed – lighting, cameras, alarms – but the most successful deterrent has always been a combination of maintenance, use, and respect for historic buildings and sites. Closing the road through the historic park and making the repairs needed to the buildings will be the first steps in combating vandalism. When respect is shown for the buildings and site, others will respect it as well.
Festivals are not the best use of the site and buildings. These events bring attention to the park, but not in a respectful way. The buildings and site are seen as a set or backdrop for entertainment, not as the important historic and archeological resources they truly are. Scholarly and academic meetings would be more appropriate events for the park. Archeological work should be active and ongoing. Tours should highlight what is known about the site and buildings, what has recently been discovered, and what is still being researched.

We recommend treating Bethabara as the “hallowed place” that it is - the first settlement in Wachovia and the reason Winston-Salem exists here today.
Accessibility Plan

Bethabara

Founding Date: 1753

Visitor’s Center Address: 2147 Bethabara Road

Introduction

Making historic structures accessible for all is the norm not the exception in 2022. In addition, accessibility is now linked to safety. How do the young and the old safely traverse historic sites and parks and enter and enjoy historic buildings? The answer to both is managed access.

Vehicular Access

As mentioned previously in this report, Bethabara Park should be entered from Bethabara Park Boulevard via Bethabara Road. Cul-de-sacs should be installed at the end of Old Town Drive and Bethania Station Road, with no access to Bethabara Road. Vehicular access should end at the Historic Bethabara Park Visitor’s Center. The road between the Visitor’s Center and the Distiller’s House should be inaccessible to vehicular traffic, lowered to its period-appropriate elevation, and repaved in historically appropriate materials. Access past the Potter’s House should be limited to residents of the houses located between the Potter’s House and the Distiller’s House.

This redefined traffic pattern will provide safe passage between the historic buildings for young and old alike.

Pedestrian Access

Bus parking and turnaround should be in what is now the event lot. Handicap and small group parking should remain in the Visitor’s Center parking lot. A sidewalk should be installed connecting the bus parking lot with the Visitor’s Center. All tours should emanate from the Visitor’s Center, as they do currently.

Due to the slope of the park site, access to the Log House and primary access to the Distiller’s House will best be accommodated via the rear of both buildings. Access to the Gemeinhaus and primary access to the Potter’s House will best be accommodated from the front of these buildings. Access to the Potter’s House basement will need to be accommodated from the rear, and access to the Distiller’s House basement will need to be accommodated from the front of the building. These six points of access will be the basis for the site plan to accommodate access to all buildings.

Once the road is lowered and regrading for positive drainage is carried out at each of the historic buildings, a site survey should be commissioned. This survey will allow a civil engineer and historic
preservation architect to establish the best park-wide path circuit for accommodating the six points of building entry.

Wherever possible, universal access should be provided in lieu of obvious ramps. Universal access at Historic Bethabara Park will most easily be achieved by installing landforms to raise paths to entrances without the use of tacked-on ramps. These new landforms can be made to blend into their surrounds without detracting from the architecture of the historic buildings.

Door thresholds can be modified to meet ADA maximum height requirements and eliminate trip hazards.

In 2022, most visitors to historic sites are elementary-school age children and the elderly. Planning for access by these two important demographics has become critical over the last decade.
Appendix

Historic Bethabara Park
Long Range Plan
1994-2000
HISTORIC BETHABARA PARK

LONG RANGE PLAN

1994-2000

HISTORIC BETHABARA PARK, INC.
2147 BETHABARA ROAD
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. 27106

First Edition
February, 1994
TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION...............................................................1

1. MISSION STATEMENT....................................................10

2. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.............................................12

3. STRATEGIC GOALS.......................................................15

4. TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS.................................18

5. APPENDICES.........................................................................41

   A. Bethabara Road Closing

   B. John W. Clauser, Jr., letter
      J. Rodney Meyer, May 9, 1989

   C. Map of 1754 Bethabara Village

   D. "Partners for Progress"

   E. Board of Trustees and Phase I Campaign Cabinet

   F. Members of the Long-Range Planning Committee

   G. Natural Resources Management Plan
HISTORIC BETHABARA PARK

LONG-RANGE PLAN
1994-2000

INTRODUCTION

Fifteen Moravian Brethren founded Bethabara on November 17, 1753, as the first Moravian settlement in North Carolina, on a 100,000-acre tract of land named Der Wachau (Wachovia), purchased by the Unitas Fratrum (the Moravian Church.) These first 15 settlers stamped their character and interests on Bethabara and the city that was to become Winston-Salem in 1913. Bethabara was a center for religion, governance, trade, industry, culture, education and the arts. The site is the birthplace of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.

The Moravians constructed over 75 major buildings during the first 20 years of Bethabara's existence. During the French and Indian War (1756-63), Bethabara and its two forts served as a defensive center for regional settlers and a supply depot for Cherokee and Catawba allies under British command. From Bethabara, the Moravians established other communities, including Bethania (1759), Salem (1766), Friedberg (1773), Hope (1776) and Friedland (1780).
In 1953, during the bicentennial of the settlement of Bethabara, the first land acquisitions were made for what was later to become Historic Bethabara Park. Archaeologists undertook major excavations during 1963-66 in "Old Town." The French and Indian War palisade fort was reconstructed, only one of two reconstructed forts of this war in the Southeast. The Museum was opened in the 1803 Brewer's House in 1968. Then the 1788 Bethabara Gemeinhaus, the only German colonial church with attached living quarters remaining in the United States, was restored and furnished in 1969-70.

Incorporated as a not-for-profit 501 (c) (3) museum, with a Board of Trustees, Historic Bethabara Park was dedicated in 1970. City\County funding of operations began then, with the City Department of Recreation and Parks administering programs and maintenance. In 1975 the oldest brick house in Forsyth County, the 1782 Potter's House, was restored, including archaeological excavation of the attached pottery building. These excavations revealed the longest, continuous colonial pottery-making tradition known in the United States.

After a $750,000 capital campaign, construction began on the new Edwin L. Stockton, Sr. Visitor Center in 1987, which was dedicated in 1988. This facility served to give focus to the Museum; and since its dedication, both the administration budget and the annual visitation have doubled.
During 1990-91, $375,000 was raised in the Phase I of the next Capital Campaign for the purchase of 50 acres containing the remaining half of colonial Bethabara. This land includes the sites of the Bethabara Mill, Stranger's Graveyard, village and fort. All sites purchased are south of Bethabara Park Boulevard, scheduled for completion in the fall of 1994. At this time it is planned to close Bethabara Road through the middle of the Park to safeguard the 40,000 annual visitors from the threat of 12,500 vehicles that pass through the park daily.

From 1953 to the present $2.4 million has been raised for capital projects. Principal benefactors have included the late Charles H. Babcock, Sr., The Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, the City of Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, and the State of North Carolina, as well as many other foundations, corporations and private individuals.

The City and County each contribute 50% to the funding of Bethabara's annual operating budget. The Institute of Museum Services (a Federal Agency) and visitor contributions have also helped fund operating expenses.

The Park contains 130 acres, of which 50 acres are designated as a local Historic District and listed on the National Register of Historic Places to signify the Museum's regional significance.
The National Park Service is now considering Historic Bethabara for designation as a National Landmark in recognition of its national significance as an archaeological site. The Gemeinhaus is listed individually on the National Register.

The land included in Historic Bethabara Park is owned by the Trustees of Historic Bethabara, the City of Winston-Salem, the State of North Carolina and the Moravian Church, Southern Province. Since 1970 the Church has leased its land to the City and to Forsyth County under an agreement that allows the City to operate Historic Bethabara as a public museum and park.

Historic Bethabara contains four historic Moravian buildings. The 1782 Potter's House and the 1788 Gemeinhaus are restored to their 18th-century state. The 1803 Brewer's House and the 1816 log house remain to be restored to their periods. Reconstructions on the site include the 1756-62 French and Indian War palisade fort, the 1752 Wagner Cabin, the 1759 Community Garden, and the 1761 Medical Garden. The newly purchased 50 acres includes the remaining half of colonial Bethabara with its Bethabara Mill, Stranger's Graveyard, village and fort sites. Over 30 early foundations, from a total of approximately 70, have been excavated, stabilized and interpreted. The tranquil God's Acre graveyard is located on a hill overlooking the historic village.

Modern buildings include the Edwin L. Stockton, Sr. Visitor
Center dedicated in 1988. It contains a notable collection of Moravian artifacts, interpretive exhibits and an introductory slide program. The Park also has a maintenance building, which contains the groundskeeper's machinery.

Since the dedication of the Visitor Center in 1988, the operational budget has doubled to $250,000 and the visitation has doubled to 40,000 visitors. Recorded visitation since the dedication of the Museum in 1970 exceeds 425,000 guests from all 50 states and 37 foreign countries. Programs include year-round guided group tours, a nine-month season, daily exhibit building operating schedule, as well as an extensive schedule of historic re-enactments, festivals, concerts, lectures and other special events. All tours, programs and activities are offered free of charge to the public, although donations are actively solicited.

The staff of the Museum has a full-time executive director, who has a Ph. D. in American Studies and over 25 years of experience as a faculty member on the secondary, college and graduate school levels, in addition to various experience as a university administrator. The director is supported by an program director, a community relations and development director, a maintenance director, who has two assistants, and by 16 part-time tour guides and 125 volunteers.

The five years since the dedication of the Visitor Center have
been productive ones in the Museum's history. All of the historic buildings have been repainted and equipped with new climate control systems. The palisade fort has been replaced. Two significant historic buildings have been reconstructed, along with the two important historic colonial gardens. Archaeological research has proceeded at the garden and Bethabara Mill sites. The pedestrian greenway, which will link Bethabara to Wake Forest University and Loehmann's Plaza on Reynolda Road, has been completed along Minorcas Creek. New nature and history trails, totaling 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) have been added. The Bethabara Park Boulevard bypass is now well into construction and projected to be finished in the fall of 1994. Fifty additional acres and the sites of the Strangers Graveyard, Bethabara Mill, village and fort have been added to the Park. New exhibits have been constructed and the visibility of Historic Bethabara Park increased. Thousands of new visitors and friends have been attracted to the "new" old Bethabara.

Implementation of the Phase I of the Capital Campaign was completed in 1993 by saving the remaining half of colonial Bethabara for education, recreation and contemplation. Just as 30 years ago a previous generation had the foresight to rescue the buried village from beneath some corn fields and to plan the development of the Museum that we have inherited, so too must our generation begin to fulfill our plan for the next 20 years.
We have saved colonial Bethabara during the Phase I of the Capital Campaign, but now we must begin to protect the historic site from 20th-century encroachment in the second phase. Threats to this 18th-century village come from the surrounding 20th-century urban environment. Increased business development on the watershed sends more run-off to flood the Park during rainstorms; high-rise building construction threatens the purity of the surrounding ridges, crowned as they are now with dense woods that recall the wilderness of 240 years ago. New businesses and subdivisions demand energy, which adds in turn to the density of the utility lines strung through the Park.

We have come a long way in the past 40 years in Bethabara, but as the closing voice-over of the Museum's slide program observes, "We have not come too far to pause and reflect on the beginnings of a miracle in the wilderness or the beginnings of Bethabara with its quiet footprints in time."

In order to accomplish the Museum's mission to "preserve and acquire our past in order to educate the public for a better future", the Trustees of Historic Bethabara propose some of the following projects and programs to be accomplished through the Phase II of the Capital Campaign, which will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Museum in 1995.

This long-range plan contains a Mission Statement, as well as
the Performance Standards, which guide the Trustees and staff in carrying out this Mission. The Strategic Goals have been identified as being crucial to the achievement of the four parts of the Mission. Finally, the Tactical Projects and Programs are the specific actions, which will help achieve each Strategic Goal successfully. The Phase II of the Capital Campaign will support some of these Tactical Projects and Programs.
1. MISSION STATEMENT
HISTORIC BETHABARA PARK
LONG RANGE PLAN
1994-2000
MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Museum is to preserve, acquire, and interpret our past in order to make a better future.

Historic Bethabara Park, Inc. is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization, established to bequeath the Moravian heritage to the future in trust and to maintain a historic museum at the 130 acre, 1753 site of the first Moravian settlement in North Carolina. Structures include the 1788 Gemeinhaus, 1782 Potter's and 1803 Brewer's Houses and 1816 log house. Reconstructed structures include a 1752 cabin, community and medical gardens, and a 1756 French and Indian War palisade fort. The Museum also contains 40 stabilized archaeological foundations, the sites of the Bethabara Mill, village and fort complex, two colonial graveyards and a modern visitor center.

The past to be interpreted is the period 1752-1820, especially the 20 years from 1752-1772, when the first Moravian settlers founded Bethabara as a religious, medical, educational, cultural, artistic, trade and business center. Bethabara is important locally as the birthplace of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County; regionally for its role in attracting settlers to the Carolina Piedmont; and nationally for its example as an archaeological park and its unique German-Moravian architecture. The site is a local historic district, on the National Register for Historic Places and under consideration by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior for designation as a National Landmark.

The Museum preserves the historic buildings, property and artifacts. (The City of Winston-Salem is responsible for maintenance of the buildings and grounds.) The Museum acquires more material culture through purchases, archaeological research and restorations. Moreover, it interprets our past through educational tours and programs, as well as through carefully researched reconstructions of historic structures. Finally, the Trustees and the staff operate the Museum according to the best policies and procedures of the museum profession to achieve this mission.
2. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
HISTORIC BETHABARA PARK
LONG RANGE PLAN
1994-2000

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

In support of Historic Bethabara's mission the Museum pursues the following performance standards:

(1) To preserve from modern incursions of construction, traffic, utilities and flooding, as well as from noise, air and visual pollution:
(a) the historic, religious, spiritual, cultural and aesthetic heritage of the area,
(b) the 18th- and early 19th-century buildings, artifacts, landscape, wildlife and general environment, and
(c) a park of pastoral calm, contemplation and recreation in the midst of an encroaching city.

(2) To acquire through research, collecting, purchase, archaeology and restorations more sites, buildings, artifacts and landscape of historical, religious, cultural or aesthetic significance to the Moravian heritage.

(3) To interpret the site:
(a) for the benefit of all local visitors and tourists, as a history museum with an interpretative center, exhibit buildings, guided tours, programs that appeal to special interests in history, religion, the arts and nature,
(b) for students as a learning laboratory for the study of state and local history, and
(c) for archaeologists and visitors as an archaeological park to research and interpret methods for the exploration, stabilization, restoration and reconstruction of Moravian sites and artifacts.

(4) To operate a museum in accordance:
(a) with the code of ethics and accepted standards of the American Association of Museums,

(b) with the policies and procedures of the City of Winston-Salem,

(c) with the policies of the Trustees, and

(d) with the procedures of the staff.
3. STRATEGIC GOALS
The following Strategic Goals involving the buildings, grounds and programs are considered crucial to the success of the Museum in fulfilling its mission of preservation, acquisition, interpretation and operation in the coming years:

I. PRESERVATION

A. Preserve and protect the historic buildings and village grounds.

B. Improve the aesthetic appearance of the Park and access routes as well as remove 20th-century development.

C. Preserve the natural landscape surrounding the colonial village in the Carolina backcountry wilderness.

II. ACQUISITION

A. Restore buildings and village grounds to conform as close as possible to the interpretive period: 1753-1803.

B. Acquire land or obtain scenic easements immediately adjoining the Park to protect the Park from further encroachment and to improve and beautify access routes and the entrance.

C. Collect and exhibit period furnishings as well as historical and archaeological artifacts.

D. Undertake archaeological research.
III. INTERPRETATION

A. Develop programs and facilities to enhance educational opportunities.

B. Reconstruct selected historical structures and sites.

IV. OPERATIONS

A. Address the need for additional professional staff.

B. Develop and initiate a long-range marketing plan.

C. Pursue professional development and American Association of Museums accreditation.

D. Ensure the financial future of the Museum.
4. TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS
Historic Bethabara Park

I. PRESERVATION

A. STRATEGIC GOAL: PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND VILLAGE GROUNDS.

An on-going mission of the Museum is to protect and preserve existing historical structures. In addition, the archaeological survey of the proposed Bethabara Park Boulevard corridor undertaken in 1988 demonstrated the importance of protecting the archaeological remains and historical structures in the newly acquired half of colonial Bethabara.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Research extensively, protect and preserve the colonial artifacts in the newly acquired properties south of Bethabara Park Boulevard.

2. Extend present Bethabara local Historic District and National Register of Historic District designations to include the 1755 Bethabara Mill and connecting mill road areas.

3. Prepare and submit applications for individual registrations on the National Register of Historic Places for the 1782 Potter's House and the 1803 Brewer's House.

4. Prepare and submit applications for individual registration on the local Register of Historic Properties for the 1788 Gemeinhaus, the 1782 Potter's House, the 1803 Brewer's House and the 1816 log house.

5. Preserve the 1759 Stranger's Graveyard and the 1769 Dobbs Parish Graveyard, by constructing fences around these sites and building access steps to help secure the area.
I. PRESERVATION

B. STRATEGIC GOAL: IMPROVE THE AESTHETIC APPEARANCE OF THE PARK AND ACCESS ROUTES, AS WELL AS REMOVE 20TH-CENTURY DEVELOPMENT.

Bethabara Road evolved during the 20th century as a major transportation artery with 12,500 cars now daily cutting through the heart of the village. This traffic precludes any effort to restore the original 18th-century roads and lanes. The finishing of the Bethabara Park Boulevard bypass will provide an opportunity to eliminate this intrusion. Furthermore, as the intrusion of Bethabara Road through the village hinders efforts to restore the 18th-century traffic patterns through the Park, it forestalls the elimination of unsightly and incompatible structures and utilities.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Remove unsightly structures and utilities.
   a. Bury power transmission, telephone and utility lines.
   b. Remove the stop-lights in front of the Gemeinhaus, and on Bethania Station Road, as well as traffic signs along Bethabara Road within the Park.
   c. Move the maintenance building to a less obtrusive, site outside the historic district on Bethania Station Road.

2. Design and landscape a new northern entrance on Bethania Station Road from Bethabara Park Boulevard.

3. Eliminate 20th-century influences on the traffic patterns within the Park.
   a. Close Bethabara Road to through traffic upon completion of the Bethabara Park Boulevard bypass. (See Appendix A)
b. Resurface Bethabara Road from the southeast corner of the 1782 Potters House to the Visitor Center driveway.

c. Close Old Town Drive at the East end, eliminate the Old Town road causeway across the mill pond site, and cul d'sac Bethania Station Road behind the two apartment buildings.

d. Close Bethabara Road between the entrance to The Visitor Center and the Mill Creek bridge, which is to be removed.
Historic Bethabara Park

I. PRESERVATION

C. STRATEGIC GOAL: PRESERVE THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE SURROUNDING
THE COLONIAL VILLAGE IN THE CAROLINA BACKCOUNTRY WILDERNESS

The Museum desires to preserve the natural environment of typography, creeks, flora and fauna that formed the context for the Moravian frontier village during the 1750's and '60s. The early settlers not only coped with the woods and forests but made use of the environment in their daily lives and industry. The Moravian surveyor Johann Christian Reuter served as North Carolina's first forester and left behind many maps and records of the environmental context, which will guide the Museum in this preservation effort. The chief threat to the natural environment comes from upstream development on Mill and Minorcas Creek, which creates such impervious surfaces as building roofs and parking lots to increase the amount of water flooding down the creeks. Also development eliminates flood plain which absorbs flood water. Development also channels the creeks and increases the force of the flooding water. This flooding then cuts wider and deeper channels through the Park and deposits siltation on the wetlands and floodplains. As a consequence, rare wetland botanical species are killed and the Bethabara Mill, fort and village sites are buried under mud.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Construct the Bethabara Greenway for pedestrians between Old Town Drive and Reynolda Road, linking together the 130-acre Park.

2. Plant a colonial arboretum along the Greenway.

3. Create access trails in a wetlands wildlife preserve between the Bethabara Mill site and Reynolda Road.

4. Study Minorcas and Mill Creek erosion, recommend flood control measures, and reconstruct Minorcas Creek according to Moravian maps.

   a. Build flood control holding ponds on Minorcas Creek between the North Point Commercial Development and
the Park.

b. Eliminate the Old Town Drive dam\causeway to allow the free flow of Minorcas Creek flood waters into Mill Creek.

c. Restore the Mill Creek island, which appears on colonial maps, by recovering the South Channel of Mill Creek, now buried under Old Town Drive near Bethabara Road.

d. Stabilize the eroded banks of Minorcas Creek.
II. ACQUISITION

A. STRATEGIC GOAL: RESTORE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS TO CONFORM AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THE INTERPRETIVE PERIOD: 1753-1803.

The success of the Phase II Capital campaign will permit the Museum to restore some prominent colonial structures and features.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Restore the 1756 "Road to Salem" where Bethabara Road will be closed between the entrance to the Visitor Center and the Potter's House.

2. Restore the 1757 God's Acre graveyard trail.

3. Research the possible need to restore the facade of the 1788 Gemeinhaus.

4. Study architecture of the 1803 Brewer's House to prepare for future restoration.
Historic Bethabara Park

II. ACQUISITION

B. STRATEGIC GOAL: ACQUIRE LAND OR OBTAIN SCENIC EASEMENTS IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE PARK TO PROTECT THE PARK FROM FURTHER ENCROACHMENT AND TO IMPROVE AND BEAUTIFY ACCESS ROUTES AND ENTRANCE.

Historic Bethabara Park is situated between North Point Center on University Parkway to the east and shopping center-lined Reynolda Road to the west. To the south lies the planned 150-acre Sunnynoll development along Silas Creek Parkway Extension and to the north is the new Bethabara Park Boulevard. We now have the best and possibly the last opportunity to define the Park’s perimeters for many years to come.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Continue to acquire, or gain scenic easements to, all remaining property south of the new Bethabara Bypass, between Bethania Station Road and Reynolda Road, to prevent further encroachment by non-conforming commercial and residential development:

   a. The four acres surrounding the Stranger’s Graveyard at the Bethabara Mill site.

   b. Property on the east ridge, behind the railroad track and overlooking the Visitor Center, and on the west ridge overlooking the Bethabara Moravian Church.

   c. Commercial property on both sides of Bethania Station Road extending west from the bottom of the Bethabara Boulevard access ramp.

   d. Property on both sides of Bethabara Road, extending from the Visitor Center access road to Bethabara
Park Boulevard including the Clark, Ogburn, Williams and Doub properties.

e. The two apartment buildings and land containing the 1759 Tannery site on the corner of Bethania Station and Bethabara Roads.

f. The floodway and floodplain property on both sides of Old Town Drive near Minorcas Creek.

g. The floodway and flood plain property bordering the east side of Reynolda Road between Mill Creek and the commercial property at the corner of Bethabara Park Boulevard.

2. Construct and landscape the new Museum entrance on Bethania Station Road west of Bethabara Park Boulevard.
II. ACQUISITION

C. STRATEGIC GOAL: COLLECT AND EXHIBIT PERIOD FURNISHINGS AS WELL AS HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTIFACTS.

The Trustees are responsible under terms of the Lease Agreement, dated July 1, 1970, for the care and preservation of all of the artifacts, antiques, personal property, furnishings and fixtures conveyed by the lease; for artifacts and furnishings added by subsequent archaeological research, purchases and gifts; and for disposition of any item deemed by the Trustees to be obsolete, outmoded, unusable, or otherwise ready for disposal. Systems supportive of this responsibility and appropriate exhibition of period furnishings and artifacts must be installed.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Inventory the present collection of antiques, artifacts, furnishings and fixtures, and identify the location and movement of these objects.

2. Catalog the present collection with a complete descriptive detail of all information about an object, cross-referenced to other records and files, and containing a photograph sketch or video tape of the object.

3. Add to the Museum's collection of material culture (antiques, artifacts, etc.) and heirloom plants.
Historic Bethabara Park
Long-Range Plan 1994-2000

II. ACQUISITION

D. STRATEGIC GOAL: UNDERTAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

In addition to conducting a general archaeological field survey and researching the priority archaeological sites at the Bethabara Mill, village and fort sites as well as the Tannery, the Museum needs to consolidate the results of archaeological research and prepare an ongoing mitigation plan for threatened sites. Archaeological investigation of important sites needs to be undertaken to reveal important aspects of Bethabara's social and economic history.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Plan a program for archaeological research.
   a. Produce a map locating existing archeological features and identifying opportunities for archaeological research.
   b. Develop a priority list for archaeological research needs based on available opportunities and overall interpretive and educational programs (Appendix B).
   c. Conduct an archaeological survey of the newly acquire properties.

2. Plan, obtain grants and carry out archaeological research.
   a. Excavate and stabilize remainder of 1775 Tavern, presently under Bethabara Road.
   b. Conduct an archeological investigation of the 1759 Tannery site.
c. **Conduct an archaeological investigation of the 1755 Gottfried Aust pottery kiln.**

d. **Conduct an archeological investigation of the 1803 Brewer's House.**

e. **Conduct a series of archaeological investigations at the Bethabara Mill, village and fort sites.**
Historic Bethabara Park

III. INTERPRETATION

A. STRATEGIC GOAL: DEVELOP PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES TO ENHANCE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Historic Bethabara has a fine opportunity to offer educational programs to its visitors that will "interpret our past in order to make a better future." The Bethabara Greenway for pedestrians and the Bethabara Park Boulevard will bring increased visitation to the gardens, historic buildings, nature trails and Visitor Center. Plans for archaeological research will be advanced by building the Archaeology Laboratory on the edge of the historic district. This laboratory would contain quarters for visiting archaeologists, storage room for shards and equipment, as well as classroom and workroom space for students. The laboratory could serve as a center for a consortium for Moravian Archaeological Studies and as a summer training school for teachers and students. The laboratory would also provide other funding opportunities to attract grants. Finally, public funding of operating expenses increases the need for the Museum to provide educational facilities, carefully researched historical reconstructions and stimulating educational experiences for our visitors and students, especially disadvantaged young people.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Create new facilities to strengthen the educational programs of the Museum.
   a. Build an Archaeological Laboratory on the edge of the historic area.
   b. Create a learning laboratory and exhibitions for the study of architectural history and the restoration process in the 1816 Log House.
   c. Build a picnic shelter which would illustrate a variety of colonial construction techniques on land behind the railroad tracks behind the Visitor Center.
2. Create programs and events for a diversity of educational pursuits, so that everyone visiting Historic Bethabara Park will find an opportunity to learn and enjoy the Moravian heritage.

a. Expand lifestyle interpretation programs to encompass new occupations and avocations.

b. Increase interpretation of the role of nature in the lives of Bethabara's early residents.

c. Expand and stabilize the nature/history trails.

d. Develop a domestic small animal program.

e. Continue joint educational opportunities with The Boy Scouts, The Junior League, Master Gardeners, The Moravian Archives, the Moravian Music Foundation, Old Salem and Bethania, as well as with area school systems, colleges and universities.

f. Encourage the expansion and enhanced participation of volunteers in the interpretative and educational endeavors of the staff.

g. Install interpretive signs and markers to interpret sites on new property acquisitions.

h. Produce a one-person play to be staged in the Gemeinhaus or outdoors during the summer and in the local schools during the school year.

i. Develop a publications program that treats archaeology and history at Bethabara.

j. Design an exhibit for the basement of the Potter's House.

k. Produce a teacher's guide and travelling exhibits on archaeology at Bethabara.

l. Develop a school tour which develops insight into the changing connection between man and his natural environment through 240 years at Bethabara.

3. Develop a "Neighbor Helping Neighbor" program to ensure the Museum's contribution to the integrated community surrounding it and the participation of this community in the Museum's activities.

a. Develop a training program for teachers and underprivileged school children during the
summer at the new Archaeological Learning Laboratory.

b. Develop an African-American interpretive tour based on the life of Johann Samuels, the Bethabara farm steward.

c. Establish a Boy Scout troop, with a "Colonial Scouts" theme, based at the Museum and focused on African-American children in the Stonewall and other nearby neighborhoods.

d. Provide summer employment to under-privileged youths, who could serve as peer leaders in the Museum's summer tour program for children.

4. Develop a publications program that treats archaeology and history at Historic Bethabara.
III. INTERPRETATION

B. STRATEGIC GOAL: RECONSTRUCT SELECTED HISTORICAL STRUCTURES AND SITES.

Carefully researched and documented reconstructions of historic structures and sites are valuable assets to the museum's educational mission. They attract visitors and help the staff to illustrate the colonial past. Moreover, the process of researching, building and maintaining these reconstructions often involve museum volunteers in a valuable learning experience. Boy Scouts, university students and community gardeners have especially benefited from these reconstruction projects. The museum will continue to follow strict guidelines in researching and building these reconstructions.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Reconstruct the first Moravian village, built during the summer of 1754 (See Appendix C).

2. Reconstruct the 1757 Cow Barn on the present site of the maintenance garage.

3. Reconstruct the roof of the 1765 Calf Barn restoration/reconstruction.

4. Reconstruct the vineyard on God's Acre hill.

5. Reconstruct the orchard near the 1756 Tavern.

6. Reconstruct the barn and blockhouse at the Bethabara Mill site.

7. Reconstruct the Mill Creek island bridge and summerhouse at the corner of Old Town Drive and Bethabara Road.
IV. OPERATIONS

A. STRATEGIC GOAL: ADDRESS THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

Day-to-day operation, maintenance, and upkeep of the Park is the responsibility of an Executive Director and staff employed by the Parks and Recreation Department of the City of Winston-Salem, under agreement dated July, 1970, among the Board of Trustees of Historic Bethabara Park, Inc., the City of Winston-Salem, and County of Forsyth. The growth of the Museum to medium size in area, budget and visitation indicates the need for more professional staff to carry out the Museum's mission and to achieve museum accreditation from the American Association of Museums. The Trustees will urge the following staff additions and undertake, when possible, the initial funding of some of the positions to test their efficacy.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Add two full-time professional staff members.
   a. Add a director of development during the Phase II of the Capital Campaign to supervise development, volunteers, marketing and community relations.
   b. Add a director of programs to administer sponsored (grant-funded) programs and research as well as to initiate and administer new special public events.

2. Add a part-time secretary/receptionist to schedule tours, greet visitors, answer telephones, operate the personal computer and manage the Museum store in the Visitor Center.
Historic Bethabara Park
Long-Range Plan 1994-2000

IV. OPERATIONS

B. STRATEGIC GOAL: DEVELOP AND INITIATE A LONG-RANGE MARKETING PLAN.

Bethabara should be marketed as an 18th-century Moravian settlement village and birthplace of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County. The natural environment, especially the wilderness context, is an important part of its history. The Moravian communal and religious response to the frontier are also especially significant. The interpretation period of the Museum is between 1752 - 1772, before the Moravian administration moved to Salem; consequently, Historic Bethabara and Old Salem could be marketed as a total experience. The museum has expanded its effectiveness by developing "Partners for Progress" programs in cooperation with other area organizations (see Appendix D). Market research indicates that the Museum attracts visitors and volunteers who are interested in history, nature, gardens and walking for pleasure and health. In order to attract increased visitation and the additional funding necessary to carry out the projects and programs of the Museum, a marketing plan must be developed and effectively implemented to promote this image of Bethabara and enhance its appeal to visitors and local residents alike.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Market programs designed to expand Museum visitation.
   a. Post more highway and street directional signs to the Museum.
   b. Publish a quarterly newsletter for the Friends of Bethabara.
   c. Identify and recruit special groups for the Museum's activities, including retired people,
school children, Boy and Girl Scouts, re-enactment
groups, gardeners, craftsmen, walkers, as well as
wild life, bird and flower enthusiasts.

d. Explore joint marketing ventures with Old Salem.

e. Establish an Historic Bethabara District
Association among property owners.

f. Establish a Colonial Bethabara Historic Society to
be marketed to residents within the boundaries of
greater Colonial Bethabara according to the 18th-
century maps.

g. Aggressively market the Museum through the NC State
Travel Bureau visitor centers on the Interstate
Highways.

h. Help to initiate a Triad visitor attractions
brochure.

2. Work closely with the Moravian Churches to develop
projects that will enhance community relations.

a. Develop projects and programs in conjunction with
the Congregation of the Bethabara Moravian Church.

b. Establish a Descendants Association composed of
families descended from the first 15 Moravian
settlers.

c. Include all Moravians on the Museum data base.

d. Recruit Moravians to serve as volunteers in various
leadership positions.

3. Establish a Museum store.

4. Review the possibility of the Museum's remaining open
to the public eleven months of the year.
IV. OPERATIONS

C. STRATEGIC GOAL: PURSUE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS ACCREDITATION.

Achieving museum accreditation from the American Association of Museums is an endeavor of major significance for the Museum to realize its potential. Accreditation is difficult to attain and includes extensive organizing of Museum policies and procedures and achieving and maintaining high professional standards.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Perform the initial step in the American Association of Museum's (AAM) Accreditation process, which is the Accreditation Self-Study.

2. Pursue Phases I and II of the AAM Museum Assessment Program, adjusting procedures and standards as recommended.

3. Continue and accelerate efforts to improve the Museum staffs' level of professionalism.
   a. Join as a museum and participate as a staff in the activities of appropriate professional organizations.
   b. Establish teaching roles at the Museum, with local schools and area colleges furnishing students for special education programs and internships.
   c. Encourage the staff to develop individual talents and interests to serve better the needs of the Museum.
d. Establish adult education programs for the public with staff participation as both teachers and students.

e. Encourage the staff to participate in special workshops offered by such organizations as Winston-Salem Artsreach, Inc., the City government and the Smithsonian Institution's Office of Museum Programs.

4. Develop a Trustee policy for acquiring and disposing of collections.
IV. OPERATIONS

D. STRATEGIC GOAL: ENSURE THE FINANCIAL FUTURE OF THE MUSEUM.

Historic Bethabara received a remarkable degree of philanthropy throughout the 1950s and '60s, originally from one individual, Mr. Charles H. Babcock, Sr., and later from his family's charitable foundation, the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. In the early 1970s, local government funding of an expanding operating budget offered Bethabara the promise of continued viability and a strong measure of confidence for future undertakings. This stability led to the successful fund-raising campaign to build the Visitor Center in 1986-87 that drew broad support from businesses, foundations, governments and individuals. In 1991-92 the Trustees concluded the successful Phase I of the Capital Campaign to acquire the remaining half of colonial Bethabara, south of the new Bethabara Park Boulevard. **Historic Bethabara has no endowment.** The Museum, nevertheless, has a substantial accumulative need for capital funds for property acquisitions, construction projects, archaeological research and enhanced educational programs. In order to acquire a broad base of financial support for capital needs and endowments to help ensure its long-term survival, a bold new initiative must be undertaken.

TACTICAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS:

1. Develop and execute the Phase II of the Capital Campaign to meet capital project funding needs for the period of this Long Range Plan.
   a. Establish an agenda of long-range development projects, determine priorities, estimate costs and anticipate completion dates for the projects and programs to be accomplished between 1994 and 2000.
b. Engage fund-raising counsel to assess the feasibility of raising projected funds and to identify campaign leadership and funding sources.

c. Engage counsel to carry out campaign.

d. Submit grant applications to the appropriate donor organizations.

2. Develop and execute a strategy to generate endowment funds to initiate programs and provide matching funds for future grant proposals.

a. Consider the role and impact of user fees on both revenue enhancement and visitation.

b. Develop a "Friends of Historic Bethabara Park" annual fund drive.
5. APPENDICES
APPENDIX A
1994-2000 (Phase II) Capital Campaign Planning Committee

Reynolds Lassiter
President
Minglewood Development Corp.
2900 Country Club Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104

Drane McCall
928 Goodwood Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27105

Dr. J. Rodney Meyer
Director, Historic Bethabara Park
2147 Bethabara Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27106
JOHN W. CLAUSER, Jr. LETTER TO J. RODNEY MEYER
MAY 9. 1991

Dr. J. Rodney Meyer
Director, Historic Bethabara Park
2147 Bethabara Road
Winston-Salem, N.C.  27106

Dear Rod,

I have also given consideration to a top ten hit list for archeological research at the Park. They have been placed in what I consider priority order, based on need and proper consideration of resources and not on interpretation or education.

1. Production of a large scale base map of the park, locating standing structures; stabilized foundations; areas actually excavated. Placement of additional permanent bench marks (including elevations) should be included in this project.

2. Gathering of all available historic maps of the settlement and producing a series with equal scale to be utilized in background research.

3. Development of an accessioning system for artifacts, notes, maps and photographs and the construction of a secure, climate controlled storage facility. Subsequent gathering of all artifact collections from excavations at the park.

4. Development of a ceramic type collection including a manual with verbal descriptions, and definitions, and actual shards.

5. Develop a broad base research design for investigations in the park. This design should be broad enough to allow many types of research, but should include a series of questions which should be considered during each investigation and a series which would be produced as a document which could be sent to funding sources.
6. Identify areas which are threatened by development activities, and prepare a mitigation plan for dealing with these areas. Consider additional traffic in park area due to trail development, opening of new area for interpretation (the garden and the mill) and activity areas behind the Brewer's House. Include provisions for accidental discovery during construction or during natural catastrophe (erosion due to flooding, etc.).

7. Excavation of a backyard of a domestic structure.

8. Excavation of a backyard tavern, or other commercial structure.

9. Survey and testing of the field between the Gemeinhaus and the Potter's House.

That's enough work to keep a full time investigator busy for years! Other items, not strictly excavation oriented, which should be considered are: the development of a popularized series of archaeological reports form Bethabara; production of a teacher's guide and traveling exhibits about archaeology at Bethabara; coordination of projects with Old Salem and Bethania, including development of volunteer activities and continuing education.

I trust that this will give you some food for thought.

Sincerely

John W. Clauser, Jr.
NC State Archaeologist
MAP: A History of Wachovia in North Carolina, Clewell (1902)
APPENDIX D
Partnerships for Progress: Collaborative Efforts with Area Organizations

In collaboration with other non-profit organizations, Historic Bethabara Park plays a vital role in the economic, educational, tourism, and recreational life of the Piedmont Triad. These Partnerships for Progress create synergistic opportunities for area residents and visitors to benefit from the facilities and programs of Historic Bethabara Park, while further enhancing their enjoyment of the other organizations' activities.

Examples of Bethabara's Partnerships for Progress include:

**YOUTH PROGRAMS**
- Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School System granted Bethabara $5,000 for curriculum development using the Park for 2nd and 4th grade tours; day-long, interdisciplinary, team-taught 8th grade tours; and 24-hour, overnight middle school tours.
- "Frontier Days" summer nature tours for the YMCA, church schools, and regional summer camps.
- Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts use Bethabara for camporees, community service projects, and many Eagle Scout projects.

**ADULT AND FAMILY PROGRAMS**
- Historical re-enactment groups sponsor three annual historic encampment weekends for French and Indian, Revolutionary, and Civil War periods; traditional Independence Day family celebration and re-enactments.
- Bethabara Concert Band and Bethabara German Band volunteer groups offer summer evening concerts.
- County Agriculture Agents, Master Gardeners, and Community Gardeners assist with reconstructed Bethabara Gardens.
- Forsyth Technical College offers adult evening classes at Bethabara (some of the instructors are supplied by Bethabara), including German language, wildflowers, bird-watching, and calligraphy.

- In conjunction with Winston-Salem State University and the North Carolina Department of Education, Bethabara co-sponsored and hosted a two-week summer seminar for middle school teachers of state and local history.

- With Wake Forest University, Bethabara hosts a summer school class on historic preservation, a graduate school course on museums, and various archaeological excavations and student interns.

TOURISM

- Associated Visitor Attractions of Forsyth County, Inc.: member since 1970; Bethabara’s director helped incorporate. Annually distributes 450,000 full-color brochures on area attractions; helped develop City Market Visitor Center.

- Forsyth County Tourism Development Authority meets once a year at Bethabara.

- Bethabara assists with familiarization tours sponsored by the Convention and Visitors Bureau for travel writers and professionals; "Lunch in the Fort" very popular feature.

- Winston-Salem Volksport Club, with Boy Scout help, developed 10 km of internationally sanctioned and advertised nature and history trails; special "walk weekends" attract bus groups from neighboring states.

- Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Garden Club Council (and member clubs) spearheaded reconstruction of Bethabara’s 1759 Community Garden and 1761 Medical Garden, enhancing area’s national reputation for gardens and historic sites.

- Bethabara’s staff served as consultant to local and state transportation officials for multi-million-dollar Bethabara Parkway road project, which preserves the historic site, permits easier visitor access to the Park, and meets growing traffic demands in the busy northwest sector of the city.
CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Old Salem, Inc., and Historic Bethabara Park cooperate in marketing the colonial Moravian experience and sponsoring professional conferences. Old Salem's CEO serves on Bethabara's Board of Trustees, and Old Salem staff members serve on Bethabara's costume, garden, restoration, curatorial, and archaeology committees.

- Arts Council of Winston-Salem shares skills and knowledge of Bethabara's director, who serves on its membership and Emerging Artists Grants committees and in the Delegate Assembly; Bethabara has received various Arts Council project grants.

- Sawtooth Center for Design, Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, Historic Properties Commission, and Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation staff retreats and board meetings held at Bethabara.

- Bethabara's director on Advisory Board of Urban Arts.

- Reynolda House Museum of American Art co-sponsors luncheon book discussions at Bethabara; Bethabara's director serves as lecturer on literature and American Studies topics at Reynolda House; with Reynolda Gardens, Old Salem, and Historic Bethabara Park, co-sponsored the 1991 "Gardens of Wachovia" seminar

- Bethabara's director serves on marketing committee of the Eastern Music Festival.

- Piedmont Chamber Singers hold popular annual Christmas Candlelight Concert in the old Bethabara Gemeinhaus.
Historic Bethabara Park, INC.
Board of Trustees

Judy Briggs
929 Goodwood Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27106
(910) 725-6300 (H)
(910) 631-9144 (W)
FAX: (910) 631-9144

Hobart Cawood
Old Salem, Inc.
Drawer F, Salem Station
Winston-Salem, NC 27108
(910) 721-7333 (W)
FAX: (910) 721-7335

Martha Dally
Sara Lee Corporation
P.O. Box 2760
Winston-Salem, NC 27102
(910) 519-7592 (W)
FAX: (910) 519-7160

Rev. Donald Griffin
Bethabara Moravian Church
2102 Bethabara Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27106
(910) 924-8689 (H)
(910) 924-8789 (W)

Maggie Guerard
1050 Van Hoy Avenue
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
(910) 748-8843 (H)

Dr. Edward Hill, Jr.
421 S. Main Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101
(910) 725-1827 (H)
(910) 760-3007 (W)
FAX: (910) 760-9334

Minglewood Development
2900 Country Club Drive
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
(910) 659-1556 (W)
FAX: (910) 768-3161

Drane McCall
928 Goodwood Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27106
(910) 723-7467 (H)

Honorable Warren Oldham
3211 Cumberland Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27105
(910) 767-6936 (H)

Earline Parmon
3873 Barkwood Drive
Winston-Salem, NC 27105
(910) 727-8186 (H)
(910) 722-0918 (W)
FAX: (910) 723-4641

Rt. Rev. Burton Rights
Clemmons Moravian Church
P.O. Box 236
Clemmons, NC 27012
(910) 766-6273 (W)

Stephen Strawburg
364 Buckingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
(910) 760-1610 (H)
(910) 741-5315 (W)
FAX: (910) 741-2467

James Vanderberry
315 Wynfield Drive
Lewisville, NC 27023
(910) 945-3837 (H)

(910) 770-6382 (W)
FAX: (910) 770-6630

Honorable Martha Wood
P.O. Box 2511
Winston-Salem, NC 27102
(910) 922-3009 (H)
(910) 727-2058 (W)
FAX: (910) 727-2566

Richard Ziglar
3321 Paddington Lane
Winston-Salem, NC 27106
(910) 765-6806 (H)
(910) 766-7070 (W)
FAX: (910) 766-0884

Executive Director
J. Rodney Meyer
2147 Bethabara Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27106
(910) 768-9453 (H)
(910) 924-8191 (W)
FAX: (910) 924-0535

Assistant Director
Jimmy Vestal
4428 Forbash Road
East Bend, NC 27018
(910) 961-6247 (H)
(910) 924-8191 (W)
FAX: (910) 924-0535

Administrative Assistant
Patrick Morton
1260 Claxton Ridge Road
Kernersville, NC 27284
(910) 992-0553 (H)
(910) 924-8191 (W)
FAX: (910) 924-0535
HISTORIC BETHABARA PARK
TRUSTEE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
1995-96

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buildings &amp; Grounds</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judy Briggs</td>
<td>631-9144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Burton Rights</td>
<td>766-6273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Strawsburg</td>
<td>741-5315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collections</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Edward Hill</td>
<td>760-3007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Rex Baker)</td>
<td>983-6658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(John Bivins)</td>
<td>910/251-9751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Charles Ficken)</td>
<td>768-4119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Dr. John Monroe)</td>
<td>768-5197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Relations/Marketing</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steve Strawsburg</td>
<td>741-5315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobie Cawood</td>
<td>721-7333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education/Gardens/Programs</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Guerard</td>
<td>748-8843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earline Parmon</td>
<td>722-0918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Kyle Stimson)</td>
<td>945-5315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Marilyn Yates)</td>
<td>924-9958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive Committee</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Ziglar</td>
<td>766-7070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Dally</td>
<td>519-7592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds Lassiter</td>
<td>659-1556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drane McCall</td>
<td>723-7467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burton Rights</td>
<td>766-6273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Vanderberry</td>
<td>770-6382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Wood</td>
<td>727-2058</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finance</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martha Dally</td>
<td>519-7592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds Lassiter</td>
<td>659-1556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drane McCall</td>
<td>723-7467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Vanderberry</td>
<td>770-6382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moravian Church Liaison Committee</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jim Vanderberry</td>
<td>770-6382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy Briggs</td>
<td>631-9144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Donald Griffin</td>
<td>924-8789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Edward Hill</td>
<td>760-3007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Burton Rights</td>
<td>766-6273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drane McCall</td>
<td>723-7467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobie Cawood</td>
<td>721-7333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Burton Rights</td>
<td>766-6273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Names in parentheses are non-Trustee members of the committee.)

Effective February 14, 1995
APPENDIX F
1994-2000 (Phase II) Capital Campaign Planning Committee

Reynolds Lassiter
President
Minglewood Development Corp.
2900 Country Club Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104

Drane McCall
928 Goodwood Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27105

Dr. J. Rodney Meyer
Director, Historic Bethabara Park
2147 Bethabara Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27106
1) **Restore the Monarcas Creek Floodplain:** The Museum archives contain a number of colonial maps of Bethabara, indicating the routes of the local creeks and streams. But before the historic landscape can be restored, the intrusion of flooding from nearby commercial and residential developments located on the watershed must be controlled, perhaps with a detention and sedimentation basin.

2) **Restore the Church Tributary as an Erosion Control Demonstration Site:** A local tributary of Monarcas drains a nearby suburb and bisects the historic area. In the past five years, this shallow, meandering brook has eroded to become a deep, dangerous ditch. Its restoration will provide a educational demonstration area for bio-engineering techniques to restore the larger Park creeks, as well as other City and County streams.

3) **Restore Monarcas Creek:** After the volume of run-off and siltation is ameliorated, work will begin to reconstruct this creek using the colonial maps as route plans and bio-engineering techniques to stabilize the creek banks.

4) **Interpret the Woodlands of Bethabara as a Colonial Arboretum:** A consulting botanist has inventoried the trees on Bethabara's 130-acres and discovered that of the original 63 varieties of trees inventoried on the Wachovia tract in 1764, only four varieties are now missing. Groves of these four will be re-established along the Bethabara Greenway and, along with the other fifty-nine varieties, will be labeled as to name and colonial use. The 63 varieties will be made into a natural colonial arboretum.

5) **Restore Existing Floodplain Vegetation:** After native and rare flora to be protected have been identified, intrusive exotics such as honeysuckle, multiflora rose and privette will be eliminated.

6) **Create Wildflower Meadows:** Beginning with the visit to Bethabara in 1762 of famed Philadelphia botanist, John Bartram, Bethabara has been known for its varied and even unique flora habitat that includes single sightings for the State and County. Present mowed Park lawns will be prepared to revert to the former colonial meadows and planted with wildflowers to help reconstruct the village's 240-year-old flora environment.

7) **Develop a Wildlife Preserve Trail System:** Using colonial maps the Trustees have purchased and incorporated into the Park wetlands which will be maintained as a wildlife preserve and as a landscape buffer for the historic area. For educational and recreational purposes an interpretive nature trail using raised and floating decks will be designed and constructed for secure access to the protected environment.

8) **Plant Landscape Tree Buffers:** Twentieth-century visual intrusions from various local development projects will be eliminated by the judicious planting of landscape buffers with trees planted from the Moravians' 1764 tree inventory.