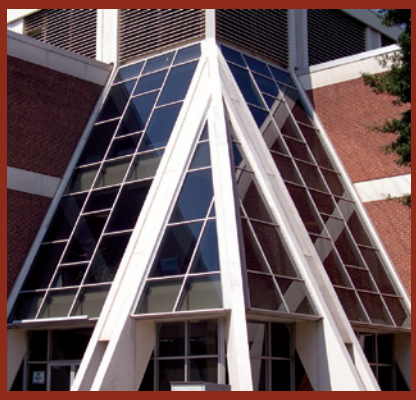

Forsyth County Phase III
Survey Report

Prepared for:
Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission
City-County Planning Board
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August 2009

Cover photos (clockwise from top left):
(former) Western Electric Plant on Old Lexington Road, Snyder Hall on the Forsyth Technical Community College Main Campus, (former) McLean Trucking Headquarters, First Baptist Church at 700 N. Highland Avenue, Sunrise Towers, Dr. Fred K. and Edna W. Garvey House

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I. A Brief History of Forsyth County through the 1920s

Rural Beginnings

The earliest inhabitants of the area that is now Forsyth County were Native Americans who settled along a river they called the "Yattken," a Siouan word meaning "place of big trees." Archaeological investigation of a rock shelter near the river's "Great Bend" revealed that the cave had been used for 8,500 years, initially by nomadic hunters and then by villagers who farmed the fertile flood plain. Although these Native Americans did not espouse tribal affiliations, early white explorers categorized them as Saponi and Tutelo. By the late seventeenth century, interactions with Iroquois raiding parties and increasing numbers of white trappers, traders, and explorers had taken their toll on the Saponi and Tutelo, reducing their numbers to less than a thousand. Survivors began slowly moving north around 1710, where they eventually resided on Iroquois reservations in New York and Canada.[1]

By the late 1740s, the Yadkin River valley, depleted of Native American occupants, began to fill with white immigrants moving south from Pennsylvania and Virginia along the Great Wagon Road. Morgan Bryant, William Linville, and Edward Hughes were among the first permanent residents of what would become Forsyth County, settling on the Yadkin River's eastern bank in 1747-1748 near a shallow ford that was one of the few river crossings suitable for heavy wagons. Thousands of immigrants passed through the crossing, southwest of present-day Lewisville, as they pressed further into the Southern frontier in the decades prior to the American Revolution.[2]

The region's abundant water supply, natural resources, and fertile soil proved attractive to English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers. John Douthit and Christopher Elrod of Maryland were among those who moved to the Muddy Creek basin around 1750. Increased settlement precipitated the formation of a new county, Rowan, which encompassed the area west of Orange County and north of Anson County, in 1753. That same year, after six months of exploring North Carolina in search of suitable land to settle, a group of Moravians led by Bishop August G. Spangenburg purchased 98,985 acres in Rowan County from John Carteret (Lord Granville). They called the land "Wachau" after the Austrian estate of their benefactor and spiritual leader Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The tract later became known by the Latin form of the name, Wachovia.[3]

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[1] Merrikay Brown and Jerry Carroll, co-chairs, Historical Booklet Committee, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina: A Guide to Its Heritage and History* (Winston-Salem: Forsyth County Public Library, 2004), 1; Frank V. Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1994), 5-13.

[2] Ibid., 15-17.

[3] The Moravians, also known as the Unity of the Brethren, or *Unitas Fratrum*, were proponents of a religious movement that originated in Bohemia with John Huss, a Roman Catholic priest who challenged the established church and was burned at the stake for heresy in 1415. His followers, the Hussites, were persecuted and forced into hiding. One group of refugees settled in Lititz in Bohemia in 1457 and formed a society called "The Brethren of the Law in Christ." Moravian congregations grew during the Protestant Reformation, but the Counter Reformation in the early seventeenth century again forced the Brethren into exile into Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. Herrnhut, a communal town in the German state of Saxony, was established in 1722 near the estate of Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf, who granted the Brethren sanctuary. A council of elders administered all aspects of life in the community, both religious and social. The congregation was divided into bands of members, which were later replaced by choirs organized by age, gender and marital status. Count Zinzendorf was exiled from Saxony in 1736 due to his religious beliefs and helped to establish Moravian settlements in England, Ireland,

Fifteen unmarried Moravian men traveled from Pennsylvania to North Carolina in 1753 and soon established the settlement of Bethabara. Native American conflict was such a pervasive threat that the Moravians palisaded Bethabara in 1756 and non-Moravian settlers from the surrounding area often sought shelter there. The French and Indian War slowed general migration to the frontier, but intrepid settlers like William Johnson, who purchased 640 acres from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors, persevered. A second Moravian community, Bethania, followed Bethabara in 1759. A 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War, and, after Moravian surveyor Christian Gottlieb Reuter carefully studied the Wachovia Tract for the most suitable site for a permanent congregation town, the Moravians constructed the first houses in Salem in 1766.[4] Salem was laid out around a central square west of a deep ravine, which hindered growth east of town until the late nineteenth century. Smaller outlying Moravian "country congregations" included the farming communities of Friedberg (1771), Friedland (1771), and Hope (1780) to the south.[5]

Moravian and non-Moravian settlements expanded with the influx of new backcountry residents during the late eighteenth century. Surry County was formed from the northeast corner of Rowan in 1770, and Richmond Courthouse became the county seat in 1774. The site was soon abandoned, however, when Stokes County was created from the eastern half of Surry County in 1789 and Richmond Courthouse proved to be in an inconvenient location to serve as either county's seat. Germanton was established as Stokes' county seat in 1790, but never grew to rival Salem, whose population of skilled artisans and craftsman coupled with its central location on popular trading routes leading to Philadelphia, Fayetteville, and Wilmington resulted in the community becoming a significant commercial center and the largest town in the region.[6]

Growth and Prosperity

Forsyth County, created from the southern half of Stokes County in 1849, was named for Colonel Benjamin Forsyth (ca.1760-1814), a Stokes County resident, state legislator, and casualty of the War of 1812. Roughly one-third of what became Forsyth County consisted of the Wachovia tract. The Moravians sold fifty-one acres north of Salem to the newly formed Forsyth County government for the county seat in 1849, but it was not until 1851 that the new town was named Winston, after Revolutionary War leader Major Joseph Winston of Germanton. The

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Holland, Berlin, Russia and Switzerland. Their first North American settlements were in Georgia in 1733 and Pennsylvania in 1740. Penelope Niven, *Old Salem: The Official Guidebook* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2004), 8-17; Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 30-34, 43; Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, *"There is None Like It:" The South Fork Settlements and the Development of Colonial Wachovia,* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2003), 15-16, 22.

[4] Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 39, 50.

[5] Ibid., 90, 92; William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 178; Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 366, 371; Hartley and Hartley, *"There is None Like It,"* 37, 45, 48, 56, 59, 65.; Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 5.

[6] David Leroy Corbitt, *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1987), 196, 199; Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 15; Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 50-51.

Fayetteville and Western Plank Road linked Salem to Wilmington in 1852 and extended to Bethania by 1854, facilitating travel and trade between the Piedmont and the coast. Winston's development progressed slowly until 1873, however, when a twenty-eight-mile-long North Western North Carolina Railroad spur line connected Winston to Greensboro, beginning a fifty year span of extensive growth.[7]

Although Winston-Salem's city limits now encompass much of Forsyth County, rural towns and communities played an equally important role in county history. The incorporated towns of Clemmons, Lewisville, Bethania, Tobaccoville, Rural Hall, Walkertown, and Kernersville, and communities such as West Bend, Vienna, Pfafftown, Dozier, Donnaha, Richmond, Seward, Hope, Friedberg, Friedland, Union Cross, Abbotts Creek, Grimes Crossroads, Dennis, and Belews Creek were established from the mid eighteenth through the late nineteenth century. Each of these places, often named for a prominent early settler, has a distinctive and significant history too long to include in this report. A few brief examples follow.

Clemmons, a small community in the southwest corner of what would become Forsyth County, evolved after William Johnson purchased 640 acres from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors during the French and Indian War. Johnson died in 1765 and was buried in the Mt. Pleasant Church graveyard; his descendants continued to live on his property. Other early settlers in the area include Peter Clemmons, a Delaware native who purchased 530 acres just north of the Johnson estate in 1777, operated a store, a farm, and a grist mill on Muddy Creek. His dwelling on Clemmons Road, which has served as a boarding house, general store, meeting house, inn, and stagecoach stop, was constructed around 1800 and expanded in the mid-nineteenth century. Peter Clemmons's great-grandson, Edwin, who occupied the house in the nineteenth century, was a founder of Clemmons Moravian Church and operated a stagecoach line with routes to Raleigh, Fayetteville, Jefferson, Asheville, Moore's Knob, Mt. Airy, and Abingdon and Wytheville, Virginia.[8]

One branch of the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania to the Southern frontier crossed the Yadkin River at a shallow ford northwest of Clemmons. Wright's Store served as the primary trading post for travelers; a tavern, campground, a few permanent residences, and several churches were constructed in the area by the early 1800s. Lewis Case Laugenour, a descendant of the Laugenour family that settled in Friedland circa 1773, worked at the Nissen Wagon Works as a young man, went west during the California Gold Rush, and then returned to North Carolina and married one of the Nissen daughters. He built a house in western Forsyth County in 1859 and donated land for the construction of Baptist and Methodist churches; the community that grew up around his home became known as Lewisville.[9]

Early settlers were also attracted to the natural resources of what would become eastern Forsyth County. David Morrow acquired a four-hundred-acre land grant east of the Wachovia tract in

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[7] Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 90-91, 104, 107.

[8] Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 5; Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1981), 113.

[9] Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 12; Brad Rochester, "Laugenhour House To Get New Tenant," *The Courier*, August 25, 1777; "Lewis Laugenhour House," Lewisville Historical Society plaque; Eric Hill Associates, "Lewis Lagenauer House," Corridor 76 Study, no date.

1756 and sold it to Irish immigrant William Dobson in 1788. Dobson purchased additional property, eventually owning more than a thousand acres, and constructed an inn and store at a crossroads that soon bore his name. Gottlieb Schober bought the Dobson property in 1806; his son Nathaniel sold it to German clockmaker Joseph Korner in 1817. Korner (Kerner), who had moved to Wachovia in 1785, operated the tavern and several industries with the help of his sons; the area was called Korner's Crossroads until its 1871 incorporation as Kernersville. The arrival of the North Western North Carolina Railroad in 1873 facilitated the town's development as an industrial and commercial center.[10]

The Walker family purchased land northeast of Salem in the 1770s and 1780s; it is likely that Walkertown was named after these early settlers. Community members founded Love's Methodist Church in 1791, and the area continued to attract new residents, but it was not until the late nineteenth century that tobacco factories and railroad connections brought prosperity to Walkertown. The Roanoke and Southern Railroad built a line through town in 1888 and erected the train depot a few years later. Thomas Crews constructed a vernacular Queen Anne house and a tobacco factory in 1891, setting the tone for the construction of other new residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.[11]

Rural Hall, located just outside the Wachovia tract's northwestern boundary, also grew exponentially in the late nineteenth century. German Lutherans settled in the area by 1790, but it was not until the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad erected a Rural Hall station in 1888 that the community experienced significant growth. Residents constructed numerous businesses, churches, and homes near the depot in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Benjamin L. Bitting served as the first postmaster of "The Hall," which became known as Rural Hall in 1875 order to avoid confusion with mail intended for Salem.[12]

Winston also continued to grow in the late nineteenth century. By the late 1890s, the commercial and industrial center extended north from Cemetery Street to Seventh Street and included approximately thirty-five tobacco factories and warehouses owned by entrepreneurs including Pleasant Henderson and John Wesley Hanes, Thomas Jethrow Brown, and Richard Joshua Reynolds. Reynolds constructed his first two-story frame factory in 1875. After almost two decades of expansion into other buildings he replaced the original factory with a six-story brick building with steam power and electric lights, which was billed as "THE tobacco factory of the South," and stood as the largest building in Winston in 1892. He entered into a subsidiary agreement with James B. Duke's Durham-based American Tobacco Company in 1899 and began consolidating the numerous plug tobacco businesses in Winston. P. H. and J. W. Hanes sold their tobacco company to Reynolds in 1900 and used the proceeds to invest in the textile industry, organizing Shamrock Hosiery Mills on Marshall Street (later the Hanes Hosiery Mills

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[10] Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina,* 11-12; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 198; Bob Burchette, "Kernersville History Facts a Bit Drier than Legend," *Greensboro News and Record*, August 12, 2007.

[11] Walkertown incorporated on August 22, 1984, and retired CIA agent Hank Oosthoek served as the first mayor. Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina,* 19-20; Walkertown Bicentennial Committee, *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991: Bicentennial* (Walkertown: Bicentennial Committee, 1991), 10.

[12] Rural Hall incorporated on June 1, 1974. Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina,* 16; William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer*, 430.

Company) in 1901, and P. H. Hanes Knitting Company on Stratford Road, which initially produced cotton-ribbed men's underwear, in 1902.[13]

Some residential development surrounded the factories, but the majority of dwellings were west of downtown. Winston became the second city in the state with electric streetcars in 1890, which encouraged more suburban development. City surveyor Jacob Lott Ludlow platted West End, the earliest North Carolina subdivision designed in the curvilinear, picturesque, naturalistic tradition of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, in 1890, and Washington Park, also known as Southside, in 1892.[14] Only a few pockets of housing were located east of the railroad lines in the early 1890s, but this area soon saw building activity as African American educator Simon Green Atkins established Slater Industrial Academy (which later became Winston-Salem State University) and the middle-class African American neighborhood Columbian Heights east of Salem in 1892. The Depot Street area in northeast Winston became another vibrant African American community as businesses, churches, schools, and homes were erected in close proximity to Reynolds tobacco factories, which, unlike textile mills, provided employment for African American laborers.[15]

Salem and Winston consolidated in 1913 to form the city of Winston-Salem. The municipality experienced tremendous growth and development in the early decades of the twentieth century, becoming the largest and richest city in North Carolina by 1926. Successes in tobacco, textiles, and banking created great wealth, which was manifested in the construction of secular, religious, commercial, and institutional buildings designed by nationally-recognized architects.[16] The Reynolds, Hanes, Gray, and Fries families set the tone for the transformation of downtown from an eclectic assemblage of late-nineteenth-and early-twentieth century buildings to a collection of architecturally-significant edifices including the Wachovia Bank and Trust Building (1911, 1918; Milburn, Heister and Company), First Baptist Church (1924-25; Dougherty & Gardner), the Forsyth County Courthouse (1926; Northup & O'Brien), the Nissen Building (1926; William L. Stoddart), the R. J. Reynolds Building (1927-29; Shreve & Lamb), and the Carolina Theater and Hotel (1928; Stanhope Johnson & R. O. Brannon).[17]

The rapid increase in population resulted in a need for new housing at all socioeconomic levels, and the city expanded in all directions as development companies planned numerous suburbs for white and African American residents. Winston-Salem's elite families commissioned residential

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[13] Ibid., 110, 116; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 367; James Howell Smith, *Winston-Salem in History, Volume 8: Industry and Commerce, 1896-1975* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston-Salem, Inc., 1977), 9, 13-15. The first houses in the Hanes mill village were constructed around the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company's spinning plant on Stratford Road in 1910; by 1954 the mill village included 168 residences, a store, a recreation center, a school and auditorium, and three churches. Hanestown was annexed into Winston-Salem in 1957. Adelaide L. Fries, et. al., *Forsyth: A County on the March*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1949, 175-176; Charlotte Hays, "Rural Flavor Remains: Village Part of a City," *Winston-Salem Journal*, no date; Ruth DeLapp, undated Wake Forest University paper in survey file.

[14] Bishir and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 367.

[15] Langdon E. Oppermann, "Winston-Salem's African-American Neighborhoods: 1870-1950," Architectural and Planning Report, Forsyth County Joint Historic Properties Commission, 1994, 21, 26-27.

[16] Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 92; William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer*, 540; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 366-370.

[17] Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 366-370, 380-383.

designs from locally- and nationally-significant architects. R. J. and Katherine Reynolds constructed Reynolda House, a grand sixty-four room residence designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen in the "informal bungalow style," from 1912 to 1917. The 1,067-acre estate three miles northwest of downtown Winston-Salem encompassed formal gardens, recreational grounds, a model farm, and an employee village. Other successful business leaders soon emulated the Reynoldses and moved to the newly created suburbs of West Highlands, Buena Vista, Westview, and Country Club Estates, all located between downtown and Reynolda.[18]

African American neighborhoods developed during this period include Silver Hill, a small L-shaped row of houses for domestic servants and tobacco workers between the affluent West Highlands and Buena Vista subdivisions; Columbia Heights Extension, platted by the Realty Bond Company south of Columbian Heights across Salem Creek in 1919; Alta Vista, a neighborhood northwest of downtown marketed to black professionals by the Realty Bond Company in the late 1920s; and Dreamland Park, a modest development northeast of East Fourteenth Street subdivided by the Byerly family in the 1920s and 1930s. Other neighborhoods north and east of downtown initially constructed for white residents became predominantly African American in the 1930s. Reynolds Tobacco Company developed Reynoldstown, or Cameron Park, in 1919-1920 to serve as white employee housing, building sixteen houses in neighboring Dunleith for African American employees. After the 1931 opening of a new African American high school, Atkins, near the East Fourteenth Street Graded School (also constructed for African American students), the surrounding neighborhoods soon became largely African American.[19] Forsyth County did not see a building boom equal to that of the 1920s until after World War II.

Please see page 30 for community development context for the 1930 to 1969 period.

[18] Barbara Mayer, *Reynolda: A History of an American Country House* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1997), 18, 56; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 391-393; Davyd Foard Hood, "Winston-Salem's Suburbs: West End to Reynolda Park," in *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina: Essays on History, Architecture and Planning*, ed. Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Earley (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 64-65.

[19] Langdon E. Oppermann, "Winston-Salem's African-American Neighborhoods: 1870-1950," 38, 40-41, 46, 49.

II. Changes in Forsyth County since the 1978-80 Architectural Survey

In her 1981 county architectural survey publication, Gwynne Taylor commented on a noticeable threat to Forsyth County's historic resources,

> Urban sprawl in the development of rural countryside into treeless tract housing and apartment complexes has eaten away some of the county's most valuable historic resources. Communities such as Clemmons, Lewisville, and Kernersville are surrounded with shopping centers, fast food restaurants, and parking lots.[20]

Historic resource loss has only escalated since 1981; data gathered in the first phase of this architectural survey update suggests that approximately thirty-three percent of the principal resources surveyed in 1978-1980 have since been demolished. Nevertheless, Forsyth County retains a significant number of notable farmsteads and rural communities, especially in the county's northwestern quadrant where development pressure has not been as intense. Dozier, for example, includes a country store, a Gothic Revival church, and a number of intact residences constructed from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries.

In most places, however, the marked impact of suburban development and a noticeable decline in land and human resources devoted to agriculture is evident. Less than one percent of the county's population worked in the farming, fishing, or forestry sectors in 2005. In many cases, new-growth trees have overtaken once-cultivated fields. In others, subdivisions and shopping centers have supplanted farms and rural domestic complexes. Building demolitions, disorienting road realignments, and industrial development have obliterated the historic character of sizable portions of Forsyth County, particularly in its southeastern quadrant.

Forsyth County's current physical landscape strikingly illustrates the changes of the last quarter century, as do population statistics and municipal annexations. In 1980, the county's population stood at 243,683. The estimated 2005 population was 332,355, an increase of just over thirty-seven percent. As a result of this rapid growth, the county added nearly 63,000 new housing units between 1970 and 2005, almost doubling the existing housing stock.[21]

Urban areas and small towns acquired large numbers of residents through new arrivals and annexation. Winston-Salem grew slowly through the 1980s, but annexation increased dramatically after 1991, resulting in a net incorporation of sixty-six square miles into the city limits since 1981. Kernersville, Walkertown, and Rural Hall prospered due to better rail connections in the late nineteenth century; by the early twenty-first century, residential and commercial development greatly expanded each town's population. Kernersville grew from a small community of 6,802 in 1980 to a bustling town of 21,862 in 2005. Rural Hall's population doubled during the same period, increasing from 1,336 to 2,621. Walkertown's population more than tripled between 1990 and 2005, expanding from 1,200 residents to 4,337. Communities in western Forsyth County also

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[20] Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory*, 72-73.

[21] U.S. Census Bureau website, accessed July 23, 2007, via http://factfinder.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37183.html; U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Number Areas, North Carolina.* Washington, D. C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, 1993.

experienced rapid population increases between 1980 and 2005, with Clemmons more than doubling in size (7,401 residents to 16,730) and Lewisville almost tripling (4,547 to 12,444).[22]

Such striking population growth has fostered subdivision and road construction that continually swallows Forsyth County's historic buildings, sites, landscapes, and structures. Although numerous farms and several country crossroads and small towns remain to tell the county's history, these landscapes have become increasingly fragmented. In some sections of the county, such as the Union Cross area, these physical remnants of the past are extremely rare.

[22] Ibid.; North Carolina State Data Center, accessed July 26, 2007 via http://census.state.nc.us.

III. Forsyth County Architectural Survey History

Gwynne Stephens Taylor comprehensively surveyed and evaluated the historic architectural resources of Forsyth County from December 1978 through 1980. Taylor and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department staff member Vicki Smith recorded and researched approximately fifteen hundred resources constructed before 1930 in the rural areas, small communities, and municipalities outside Winston-Salem's 1980 city limits as well as significant properties within the city limits. These resources ranged from individual buildings to large agricultural and industrial complexes. The survey findings were published in *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (1981), which includes a brief history of Forsyth County; a discussion of building patterns and architectural styles; an illustrated catalog of properties in the county's rural areas and within Kernersville, Rural Hall, and Winston-Salem; and an inventory list with property names, addresses, and survey site numbers. On April 8, 1982, the most architecturally and historically significant properties were placed on the North Carolina Study List, a roster of properties that appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Taylor included approximately 150 properties in her Study List recommendations; 32 have since been demolished and 13 significantly altered. Owners of quite a few Study List properties pursued National Register of Historic Places and local landmark designation in subsequent years. Today 68 individual properties and 18 districts are listed in the National Register, 120 properties have been designated as local landmarks, and 3 districts are locally designated.

Forsyth County contains some of North Carolina's oldest National Register-listed historic districts—Bethabara, Bethania, and Salem—as well as one of the largest, Ardmore, in Winston-Salem. Gwynne Taylor and Laura Phillips wrote a National Register nomination for a large downtown Winston-Salem commercial historic district in 1989 which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register in 1990 but not formally listed due to owner objection. The northern portion of that commercial area was listed in the National Register as the Downtown North Historic District in 2002. Other Winston-Salem National Register historic districts include Centerville, Holly Avenue, North Cherry Street, Reynolda, Reynoldstown, South Trade Street, Sunnyside-Central Terrace, Washington Park, Waughtown-Belview, West End, and West Salem. Kernersville has two National Register historic districts: South Main Street and North Cherry Street. Comprehensive survey of each of the districts was required for the preparation of their nominations.

Several additional survey projects have been conducted over the years. Projects funded with grants from the State Historic Preservation Office include Langdon Oppermann's survey of more than two thousand African American resources, which culminated in a 1998 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic and Architectural Resources in African-American Neighborhoods in Northeastern Winston-Salem, North Carolina (ca. 1900-1948)." Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley served as the principal investigators for a survey update of the Old Salem National Register Landmark District in 1997, which assessed 94 properties; the Town of Salem survey in 1999, which encompassed approximately 500 resources; and an examination of the Moravian "country congregations" of Friedburg, Friedland, and Hope in 2002-2003, which identified 61 archaeological sites and 119 locations with archaeological

potential.[23] Sherry Joines Wyatt comprehensively surveyed Waughtown in 2001-2002, followed by Ardmore and Southeast Winston-Salem in 2002-2004.

Architectural historians conducting surveys for North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) projects from 1990 to the present recorded hundreds of Forsyth County historic resources, many of which had not been previously surveyed. Langdon Oppermann mapped and photographed approximately 500 properties in the 1990-1991 Phase II survey for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway's Western Section, eleven of which were determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Ruth Little surveyed 113 properties in the 1995 Phase II survey for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway's Eastern Section and recommended that two be determined eligible for National Register listing. Edwards-Pitman Environmental's Durham office staff updated both reports in 2003: Sarah Woodard David addressed the area covered in Langdon Oppermann's report and Jennifer F. Martin evaluated the area encompassed in Ruth Little's report. Heather Fearnbach of Edwards-Pitman Environmental's Winston-Salem office evaluated 197 properties in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Salem Creek Connector project (2004), 189 properties in the APE for improvements to US 52 in downtown Winston-Salem (2005), and 149 properties in the APE for improvements to NC 109 in Forsyth and Davidson counties (2005). Jennifer Cathey identified twenty-eight properties in the APE of the Union Cross Road widening project (2005), five of which were determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Richard Silverman evaluated eighty-two properties in the APE of the I-40 Business/US 421 project in downtown Winston-Salem (2006), four of which were determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Sarah Woodard David examined an expanded APE for improvements to US 52 (2007), surveying thirty properties and determining that one resource, a district, was National Register-eligible.

The City-County Planning Board has funded several recent survey and National Register projects. Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley intensively investigated the Hope-Fraternity area in 2007-2008. Langdon Oppermann completed a National Register nomination for the Reynoldstown Historic District, listed in 2008. A survey of Winston-Salem's historic bridges resulted in the publication *Spanning the Past*, printed in June 2008 in collaboration with the Wachovia Historical Society.

Significant privately-funded projects include the National Register listing of the Winston-Salem Tobacco District in 2009. Jennifer F. Hembree, a senior associate with MacRostie Historic Advisors of Washington D. C., authored the nomination.

[23] Over one thousand Forsyth County prehistoric and historic archaeological sites are recorded in the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's statewide inventory.

National Register Historic District Map

IV. 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Update Methodology

In 2006, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) awarded the City of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County a federal Historic Preservation Fund grant to undertake a reconnaissance-level update of Taylor's survey. City-County government matched the grant and engaged Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., a Durham-based cultural resource consulting firm, to carry out the project. During the course of the survey update, Heather Fearnbach of EPE's Winston-Salem office served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager and Michelle M. McCullough with the City-County Planning Board acted as the local Project Coordinator. The major goals of the reconnaissance survey update were to:

- Revisit all the previously surveyed properties outside of Bethania and the current National Register historic districts in Winston-Salem to determine the status of each property (unchanged, altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved);

- Enter the data from the 1978-1980 survey forms for all extant properties in the Microsoft Access database shell created by the HPO;

- Identify resources outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits that have reached fifty years of age since 1980 and decide which of those resources merit intensive examination during the next phase of the survey update;

- Identify older resources outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits that had not been surveyed in 1978-1980, but now merit intensive-level survey;

- Assign each newly identified property a survey site number and enter basic location and description information in the database;

- Photograph all extant previously surveyed resources and all newly identified resources that warrant intensive survey;

- Update the maps from the 1978-1980 survey to indicate the status of previously surveyed properties and the locations of newly identified resources that are in need of intensive survey.

The Principal Investigator used the 1978-1980 survey's USGS maps as a guide for traveling every road outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits to revisit each surveyed property and to locate resources that merit intensive investigation during the next phase of the survey update. Often it was difficult to locate properties. Some previously surveyed resources had never been mapped; their locations were discerned, if possible, from the survey forms. In Winston-Salem, Gwynne Taylor used 1960s City-County Planning Board planimetric maps to record the properties she surveyed in the downtown commercial area, Hanestown, Waughtown/Belview, and a few additional locations.

Phase I survey update fieldwork consisted of the examination of previously surveyed resources, either from the public right-of-way or on the property, to determine if and in what manner each had

changed since the original survey. The Principal Investigator classified the current status of each resource into one of five categories: unchanged, altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved. In twenty-six instances a property was not accessible or could not be located; this was indicated in the database and these properties will be revisited in the next phase of the project. Newly-identified property location and appearance was noted, with more intensive evaluation to follow in the next phase.

Because the categories of altered and deteriorated can be somewhat subjective, the types of changes that have occurred to each property classified as such were described in the database narrative summary field. In the majority of cases, altered properties are those that display significant loss of original character-defining features, replacement materials, and/or substantial additions, or, for farm complexes, loss of one or more of their more substantial outbuildings. Deteriorated properties are those that have experienced noticeable diminishment of materials, most likely due to vacancy or a lack of routine maintenance. It is important to note that some properties were already altered or deteriorated when surveyed in 1978-1980; the property status classification reflects only changes post-dating the original survey. Demolished properties are those that are no longer standing because of human activity (someone tore the building down) or an act of nature, such as a hurricane or a fire. Determining if a building was moved often proved to be problematic. Unless the Principal Investigator recognized the property in a new location or someone reported that the building had been moved, the logical assumption upon arriving at a vacant surveyed site was that the building had been destroyed.

The Principal Investigator took 6,287 digital images of all extant previously documented resources and newly identified properties that merit intensive investigation during the next survey phase. Although the Phase I survey update scope of work required only one or two photographs of each property, the Principal Investigator, whenever possible, comprehensively photographed each resource, including representative shots of significant outbuildings. In some cases, and for a variety of reasons, outbuildings were not photographed in 1979-1980, and thus the 2006-2007 photos were the first made of these resources. Interior photography was not a required survey update project component, but in several instances, with owner invitation, the Principal Investigator took a few interior photographs. Each photo was labeled electronically with the two-letter county identifier (FY), the five-digit survey site number, the property name (abbreviated in some cases to allow for a database/photo hyperlink), the date the photo was taken, and the photographer's initials.

As the Forsyth County reconnaissance-level survey update was a pilot project for the HPO's new survey database, the Principal Investigator modified the database shell as needed to facilitate data entry and management. Modifications included adding new options to pull-down menus, inserting a variety of check boxes to track property status, creating a hyperlink to the digital photos, and designing queries and reports.

Data entry was an involved and time-consuming process. The HPO database shell provided survey site numbers, property names, and resource locations (physical location descriptions rather than street addresses in most cases). The Principal Investigator ascertained current street addresses in the field where possible; if no street address was visible she used Forsyth County Tax Administration Office's online Geo-Data Explorer to

determine street addresses and tax parcel block and lot numbers in order to facilitate future mapping efforts. In a few instances the street address in county records is different from that discovered in the field. In cases where the County had never assigned a street address to a property or a resource is no longer extant and the vacant lot does not have an address, the property block and lot numbers serve as the primary location indicator. Initially, the Principal Investigator was going to use a hand-held GPS unit to determine exact historic resource locations, but, due to the amount of other survey fieldwork that had to be completed within the limited project timeframe, this component of the project was dropped. City-County Planning Board staff and interns utilized the block and lot locations as the basis for identifying the longitude and latitude points for each property.

Gwynne Taylor's 1978-1980 survey forms included historical background and physical description notes; brief narrative inventory entries were, in many cases, published in *Frontier to Factory*. The Principal Investigator summarized Taylor's notes and entries in the database narrative summary field and compiled supplemental historic background information from other readily available sources (property owners, newspaper articles, recently published histories, historic society markers, National Register nominations, NCDOT reports), but did not undertake new research as part of Phase I. In a few instances, property names were revised to reflect information gathered since the 1978-1980 survey. The Principal Investigator indicated each property's current status (unchanged, altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved) in the database survey update tracking box and noted changes subsequent to the original survey in the narrative summary field. Historic background and description notes were only entered for extant properties; the narrative summary field for destroyed properties contains only comments about the nature of a resource's loss and the site's current appearance. Printing survey update forms and photograph contact sheets for the HPO files was initially scoped as part of the Phase I project, but was moved to the next phase due to the time-consuming nature of this process.

A final component of the Phase I project was updating the fourteen Forsyth County USGS maps and eighteen planimetric maps of Winston-Salem and Kernersville from the original project. The Principal Investigator used photocopies of the original survey maps for the fieldwork phase, indicating previously surveyed property status and the locations of newly identified properties as the project progressed. After each USGS quad survey was completed, a clean set of photocopied USGS and/or planimetric maps from the original survey project was marked with a symbol for the respective actions (altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved); intact extant properties were left unmarked. A key to these symbols is located in a side margin of each updated map. The Principal Investigator circled newly identified property locations and wrote in newly assigned survey site numbers. In the case of previously surveyed properties with survey site numbers that have been reassigned, the original survey site number was marked through and the new one written in. The HPO assigned the majority of the previously surveyed properties on the Vienna quad new survey site numbers shortly after completion of the original survey, but they were never mapped, therefore the entire quad was remapped to eliminate confusion.

V. 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Update Results

Gwynne Stephens Taylor and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department staff member Vicki Smith recorded and researched approximately fifteen hundred resources constructed before 1930 in the rural areas, small communities, and municipalities outside Winston-Salem's 1980 city limits as well as significant properties within the city limits. Due to the fact that the Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Update scope of work specified the survey of approximately one thousand resources, many properties surveyed in 1978-1980 within the Winston-Salem city limits were not updated in Phase I. The remaining previously surveyed properties outside National Register historic districts will be field-checked and updated in the next phase of the survey project.

Database queries allow for the retrieval of important information about the surveyed properties. The most significant results from the reconnaissance survey are as follows:

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that were updated in the 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey: 1000

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since been demolished: 322 (This number reflects primary resource loss, but does not include the demolition of ancillary buildings such as agricultural outbuildings.)

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since deteriorated significantly: 18

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since been altered considerably: 96

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have experienced the loss of one or more major outbuildings: 46

- Principal resources that were previously surveyed, but that were not field-checked because they could not be located or access to them was prohibited: 26 (4 not located, 22 no access)

- Principal resources that were previously surveyed that are extant and remain unchanged or were improved: 530 (506 no alterations, 24 rehabilitated)

- Newly identified properties that merit intensive-level survey in Phase II: 142

Based upon the preliminary numbers, approximately thirty-three percent of the previously surveyed principal resources have been demolished, twelve percent have deteriorated or have been altered, and fifty-four percent are intact. These percentages may change upon completion of the reconnaissance survey in the project's next phase.

Historic resource loss is distributed throughout the county, but particularly concentrated in areas adjacent to major transportation corridors and growing cities and towns, where subdivisions and shopping centers have supplanted farms and rural domestic complexes. Road construction and industrial development have obliterated the historic character of sizable portions of Forsyth County, particularly in the southeastern quadrant.

Newly identified resources outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits include older resources that were not surveyed in 1978-1980, but now merit intensive-level survey. In a few instances, these properties were in such remote locations that they may not have been accessible during the original survey. In other cases, the loss of previously surveyed properties in an area made what was once deemed an average building a significant example of a type, and thus worthy of intensive-level survey.

The second newly identified property category encompasses those that have reached fifty years of age since 1980. The Craftsman bungalow, a dwelling type rarely included in the 1978-1980 survey, is one of the most popular styles of rural residences constructed during the early twentieth century. Bungalows were inexpensive, easy to build, and appealed to a family's desire for a modern, up-to-date house. Rows of them extend along the sides of secondary roads and US highways in rural Forsyth County; the Principal Investigator selected some of the most intact representative examples for intensive-level survey in the project's next phase. Newly identified farm complexes from the period include a wide array of frame outbuildings.

VI. 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Update Data Gaps

Data gaps can be defined as factors that prevented the full and successful completion of the survey project; in almost all cases, the existence of these data gaps is beyond the control of the survey sponsors or Principal Investigator. Rectifying most of the data gaps can be accomplished during the next phase of the survey update, but addressing all of them during this phase proved to be impossible.

The Principal Investigator identified the following data gaps:

Resources that could not be accessed: Throughout the reconnaissance survey, the Principal Investigator made every effort to locate, visit, and photograph every resource documented in the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey. In some cases, the Principal Investigator attempted to visit a property multiple times. Factors that prevented the Principal Investigator from visiting the twenty-six resources whose status could not be confirmed included:

- properties that had not been mapped, with locations that were impossible to discern from the survey files;
- roads that were closed or so significantly rerouted that it was impossible to find the property or properties;
- gates that were erected to keep trespassers off of private property;
- property owners who did not allow access onto their land.

Missing files: City-County Planning Board staff copied hundreds of Taylor's original survey files at the HPO; the Principal Investigator utilized these copies in the field. In some cases, however, based on comparison of the original survey maps and the property addresses in the HPO database, the Principal Investigator discovered that the original survey file for a property was missing. Most of the properties in Taylor's original survey were microfilmed, so City-County Planning Board staff was able to make a copy of some missing survey forms and photos from the microfiche on file in Winston-Salem. In other cases, HPO Survey and Planning Branch technical assistant Chandrea Burch was able to locate the missing original file and copy it. If no file was located but the property had been mapped, the resource was field-checked according to its location on a USGS maps and the Principal Investigator recorded the current appearance of the resource.

Missing maps: Maps for properties within the Winston-Salem city limits are extremely sporadic. Resources in unmapped areas had to be located by their street addresses, which was impossible in a few cases if the street address had changed or was no longer in existence.

Mapping problems: A few properties documented during previous surveys were incorrectly mapped or not mapped at all. In some cases, a property's true location was only a tenth to three-tenths of a mile from where it was mapped; these situations were easily rectified. The failure to map a property at all, however, could be determined only if there were extra paper files at the end of the fieldwork for a particular topographical map or extra survey site numbers were noted when completing the database entries for properties on a particular topographical map. In these cases, the Principal Investigator went back out into the field to locate the property using the

address or physical location entered in the survey file. If a file was missing or incomplete, the property was not mapped, and the property's physical location could not be discerned from the database, it was impossible for the Principal Investigator to field-check the property's current status.

Survey site numbers: Gwynne Taylor assigned each surveyed property a survey site number, which was recorded on the survey form, file, and USGS map. A block of survey site numbers she used on the Vienna quad had already been assigned to other Forsyth County properties, so the HPO later gave the properties she surveyed new numbers. As these new numbers were never mapped, the Principal Investigator remapped all surveyed properties on the Vienna quad on a new map. In other cases, survey site numbers were reused after properties were destroyed, or properties were assigned more than one number as a result of being resurveyed for subsequent projects after 1980. In order to eliminate as much of the confusion as possible, the Principal Investigator, after conferring with Chandrea Burch, selected the most logical survey site number for each property, noted in the database that other survey site numbers referring to that property were defunct, and updated the USGS maps. In a few instances, properties that had not been surveyed in 1978-1980 and were subsequently surveyed for other projects had never been assigned survey site numbers. For example, some buildings within downtown Winston-Salem and Kernersville historic districts did not have individual survey site numbers, so the Principal Investigator assigned these properties new numbers.

VII. 2007-2008 Phase II Reconnaissance and Partial Intensive Survey Update Scope and Methodology

In 2007, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) awarded the City of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County a federal Historic Preservation Fund grant to undertake a reconnaissance-level update of Taylor's survey. City-County government matched the grant and engaged Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. (EPE), a Durham-based cultural resource consulting firm, to undertake the reconnaissance and partial intensive survey. Heather Fearnbach of EPE's Winston-Salem office served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager and Michelle M. McCullough with the City-County Planning Board acted as the local Project Coordinator. EPE closed their North Carolina offices during the course of Phase II, and Heather Fearnbach completed the project under the auspices of her new consulting firm, Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Salem College intern Lisa Gammel accompanied the Principal Investigator on a number of site visits and conducted Winston-Salem city directory research from November 2007 through March 2008. During the summer of 2008, four City-County Planning Board interns—Rebecca Gall, Katie Nash, Jake Kellam, and Victoria Baliff—assisted with survey update research. They diligently combed through Winston-Salem city directories and newspaper microfilm in an effort to document subdivision development during the first half of the twentieth century. They also collected valuable information regarding county schools and other buildings that were in need of additional research. At the end of Phase II, City-County Planning Board intern Anne Rutherford and Michelle McCullough determined the longitude and latitude coordinates for every resource included in the 1979-81 survey and the survey update in order to facilitate project mapping.

The second phase of Forsyth County's architectural survey update finished the field-checking of survey documentation compiled in the initial comprehensive architectural survey of the county completed in 1980 and the identification of properties that have not previously been surveyed but now merit documentation. It also entailed the intensive survey of properties identified in Phase I as meriting first-time or additional survey. The Principal Investigator conducted this phase by doing the following:

- Identified the remaining Winston-Salem properties that were recorded in the survey completed in 1980 and were not updated in Phase I of the survey update project (approximately 268 properties). Recorded these properties according to the methodology established in Phase I, using digital photography and entering data from the ca. 1980 survey forms on extant properties into the HPO's Access database, noting any significant alterations since the initial survey.

- Conducted on-site recordation of properties outside of Winston-Salem that were not surveyed ca. 1980 and were identified in Phase I as now meriting comprehensive survey, including those built between 1930 and 1960 (approximately 142 properties). Completed research as necessary to provide historical background information and prepare site plans as appropriate. Consulted local historians and other individuals to ensure accuracy.

- For properties surveyed ca. 1980 and identified in Phase I as meriting additional survey work and research (approximately 45 properties), conducted additional on-site recordation and prepared site plans as appropriate and research as necessary to provide historical background information. Consulted local historians and other individuals to ensure accuracy.

- Attempted to revisit the previously surveyed properties that were inaccessible during Phase I (approximately 26 properties) in order to record them as described in the first item above.

- Identified 33 significant previously surveyed and newly identified properties that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and prepared a Study List presentation for the N. C. National Register Advisory Committee's October 2008 meeting (see Appendix A)

- Identified Winston-Salem individual properties and neighborhoods that post-date 1930 and now merit comprehensive survey (see Appendices B and C).

- Prepared a brief narrative report that summarizes the survey findings of Phase II and makes recommendations regarding the intensive survey of individual properties and neighborhoods constructed from 1930 to ca. 1960 within the Winston-Salem city limits.

The methodology for the completion of Phase II was identical to that of Phase I.

Throughout the survey update, the Principal Investigator made every effort to locate, visit, and photograph each resource documented in the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey. In some cases, the Principal Investigator attempted to visit a property multiple times and/or left numerous messages with property owners explaining the survey scope and requesting access to the property, but was never able to obtain property access. Factors that prevented the Principal Investigator from updating the survey files for the eleven resources whose status could not be confirmed included:

- unavailable property owner contact information;
- gates that were erected to keep trespassers off of private property;
- property owners who did not respond to messages or allow access onto their land.

VIII. 2007-2008 Phase II Reconnaissance and Partial Intensive Survey Update Results

Gwynne Stephens Taylor and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department staff member Vicki Smith recorded and researched approximately fifteen hundred Forsyth County resources constructed before 1930 in the rural areas, small communities, and municipalities outside Winston-Salem's 1980 city limits as well as within the city limits, where recordation was more selective. At the survey's conclusion, approximately 150 properties that were considered to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places were placed on the North Carolina Study List. These properties consisted primarily of individual buildings rather than complexes or districts.

Heather Fearnbach updated the documentation for one thousand previously surveyed properties during the 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey. Of the remaining approximately five hundred previously surveyed resources, she field-checked and updated the survey files for 268 properties outside National Register historic districts in Phase II. The residual 232 previously surveyed resources are now encompassed in National Register districts, and were therefore not updated as part of the current survey project. Phase II also entailed the intensive survey of 142 properties that were not surveyed in 1978-1980, and the identification of 91 new properties to be surveyed in Phase III, bringing the total number of surveyed resources in Phase I and Phase II of the update to 1501.

At the end of Phase II, the Principal Investigator found that thirty-three significant previously surveyed and newly identified properties appeared to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. State Historic Preservation Office Staff evaluated the recommendations, and the properties were presented to the National Register Advisory Committee for North Carolina Study List designation in October 2008. These properties include dwellings, churches, youth camps, farms with extensive outbuilding complexes, campuses, and rural historic districts (see Appendix A for a complete list). In several cases, the Principal Investigator was unable to verify the status of building interiors. These properties have been held pending further investigation, and may be included in future Study List recommendations.

Database queries allow for the retrieval of important information about the surveyed properties. The most significant results from the survey update through Phase II are as follows:

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that were updated in the 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey: 1000

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that were updated in the 2007-2008 Phase II Reconnaissance and Partial Intensive Survey: 268

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since been demolished or removed from their original site: 431 (This number reflects primary resource loss in both Phases I and II, but does not include the demolition of ancillary buildings such as agricultural outbuildings.)

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since deteriorated significantly: 19

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since been altered considerably: 114

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have experienced the loss of one or more major outbuildings: 47

- Principal resources that were previously surveyed that are extant and remain unchanged or were improved: 663 (624 no alterations, 39 rehabilitated)

- Properties identified in Phase I that were intensively surveyed in Phase II: 142

- Previously surveyed and newly identified properties placed on the Study List: 33

Based upon the Phase I and Phase II numbers, which do not include properties in Bethania or National Register-listed historic districts within the Winston-Salem city limits, approximately thirty-four percent of the previously surveyed principal resources have been demolished, ten percent have deteriorated or have been considerably altered, and fifty-two percent are intact.

Historic resource loss is distributed throughout the county, but particularly concentrated in areas adjacent to major transportation corridors and growing cities and towns, where subdivisions and shopping centers have supplanted farms and rural domestic complexes. Road construction and industrial development have obliterated the historic character of sizable portions of Forsyth County, particularly in the southeastern quadrant.

Newly identified resources outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits examined in Phase II include older resources that were not surveyed in 1978-1980, but now merited intensive-level survey. In a few instances, these properties were in such remote locations that they may not have been accessible during the original survey. In other cases, the loss of previously surveyed properties in an area made what was once deemed an average building a significant example of a type, and thus worthy of intensive-level survey. A number of these properties were recommended for Study List designation.

The second newly identified property category encompassed those that have reached fifty years of age since 1980. The Craftsman bungalow, a dwelling type rarely included in the 1978-1980 survey, is one of the most popular styles of rural residences constructed during the early twentieth century. Bungalows were inexpensive, easy to build, and appealed to a family's desire for a modern, up-to-date house. Rows of them extend along the sides of secondary roads and US highways in rural Forsyth County; the Principal Investigator selected some of the most intact representative examples for intensive-level survey in Phase II. Newly identified farm complexes from the period include a wide array of frame outbuildings. Several of these complexes were deemed worthy of Study List designation.

Properties identified for intensive-level survey in Phase III include both representative and the most significant examples of domestic, religious, commercial, and industrial buildings and

developments from the 1930 to 1970 period. The stock market crash of October 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression greatly slowed economic growth in the 1930s, although substantial building projects begun before the depression were completed. Forsyth County did not see a building boom equal to that of the 1920s until after World War II, when most of the county's growth occurred in cities and towns as agriculture became increasingly less important in the county's post-war economy.

Rural residents constructed a relatively small number of buildings during this period, but Winston-Salem's growth from 1930 to 1970 was tremendous. Developers rapidly erected residential housing on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods and in new subdivisions, particularly during the post-World War II period. House styles and forms include Period Cottages, Colonial and Classical Revival-style dwellings, Minimal Traditional houses, Ranch houses, and Modernist-influenced/Contemporary houses. Based on an analysis of tax parcel data provided by the Forsyth County tax assessor's office in August 2008, approximately 33,416 single-family homes constructed between 1930 and 1970 stand within Winston-Salem's city limits.

Auxiliary suburban development followed the new residential subdivisions. Schools, churches, shopping centers, and industrial buildings were erected along major transportation corridors outside of downtown Winston-Salem. Although many of these buildings are traditional in style, some reflect the mid-twentieth-century modern design aesthetic.

IX. 2008-2009 Phase III Methodology and Results

In 2008, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) awarded the City of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County a federal Historic Preservation Fund grant to continue the county-wide architectural survey update begun in 2006. City-County government matched the grant and engaged Fearnbach History Services, Inc. to undertake the project. Heather Fearnbach served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager and Michelle M. McCullough with the City-County Planning Board acted as the local Project Coordinator. The survey builds on the work of many other historians, archaeologists, architects, and preservation professionals and would not have been possible without the assistance of county residents who have graciously opened their homes, businesses, churches, and schools, and shared their histories.

During the spring and summer of 2009, part-time City-County Planning Board interns Anne Rutherford, Katie Nash, and Julie Smith assisted with survey research, examining newspaper microfilm in an effort to find articles related to development patterns during the first half of the twentieth century. They also collected valuable information regarding county schools that were in need of additional research. Anne Rutherford and Michelle McCullough continued to determine the longitude and latitude coordinates for every resource included in the 1979-81 survey and the 2006-2009 survey update. Lynn Ruscher of the City-County Planning Department's Planning Information and Graphic Services division created the final survey maps. WSTV 13, the City of Winston-Salem's television station, provided documentary information from the "Then and Now" oral history interviews conducted in 2008-2009 and copies of video segments exploring Winston-Salem's history.

Phase III's goals were to delineate Winston-Salem's overall growth patterns from the 1930s through the 1960s and to survey representative and the most significant examples of domestic, religious, commercial, and industrial buildings and subdivisions from the era. Particularly distinctive Modernist buildings constructed in the 1970s were indentified to facilitate future planning efforts.

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Winston-Salem during this period are residential. Given that approximately 33,416 single-family homes erected between 1930 and 1969 are still standing within Winston-Salem's city limits, which have expanded from 15.05 square miles in 1930 to encompass 133.68 square miles in 2009, it was impossible to survey every building and neighborhood constructed during this period. Properties located within previously documented areas or National Register-listed historic districts (see pages 11 and 12), most of which are near the city's center, were not surveyed again in Phase III as they already have existing files at the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh.

Initial analysis of maps illustrating the distribution of these dwellings in platted subdivisions within the current Winston-Salem city limits and the plat book index from the Forsyth County Register of Deeds indicated that approximately fifty-two of the numerous neighborhoods developed between 1930 and 1969 appeared to have a high density of historic building stock and definable boundaries. Sixteen subdivisions that were platted before 1930 but continued to be developed during the focus period required documentation in order to delineate potential historic district boundaries, but the house forms and styles from the earlier period are only briefly

mentioned in the property type discussion as Gwynne Taylor Taylor covered the twentieth century's first three decades in *From Frontier to Factory*.

The list of potential subdivisions to be surveyed generated in Phase II was adjusted as needed in Phase III based on development patterns observed in the field. Some platted neighborhoods were never developed or were built out many years after they were mapped; others did not retain integrity of design or a cohesive neighborhood identity. Two maps provided by the City-County Planning Department, "Neighborhoods of Winston-Salem and the Surrounding Area" and "Existing Single-Family Houses Built 1930-1969," proved to be indispensable resources. The neighborhood map provided a starting point for determining area names and boundaries, while the residential construction map, color-coded by decade, allowed for the creation of a survey strategy that focused on documenting the earliest subdivisions and representative examples of later developments.

Once a neighborhood was surveyed, the principal investigator used the Forsyth County Tax Administration's Geo-Data Explorer and the Register of Deeds' online records to determine building construction dates and to delineate relevant subdivision plats. Additional research regarding building dates was not possible given the large number of properties surveyed. Deed and plat images became publicly available online in the spring of 2009, and the accessibility of this research tool greatly facilitated the survey project. Plats, printed at a small scale and annotated with construction dates of surveyed properties, were included in each neighborhood survey file.

It soon became apparent that many areas traditionally referred to by a single neighborhood name actually encompass multiple plats, sometimes with long-forgotten names. The South Fork community flanking Country Club Road west of downtown Winston-Salem is a good example. The Transou family once owned much of this land, and one neighborhood plat, Transou Park, bears their name. Other property owners including S. F. Johnson, the Tucker family, and Dr. J. R. Secrest subdivided land they owned adjacent to Country Club Road from the 1920s through the 1960s. Additional South Fork area plats include Sunset Hill, Lindbergh Place, Gordon Manor, and Crestwood Place, some of which, like larger subdivisions, were platted in phases.

The Principal Investigator recorded subdivisions with overall streetscape images whenever possible, although the late spring and summer vegetation made such photographs difficult in many cases. Distinctive and representative individual houses were also photographed. Neighborhoods with high integrity and architectural and/or historical significance were more extensively documented. In subdivisions with multiple plats, such as West Highlands, Buena Vista, Sherwood Forest, and Northwood Estates, an effort was made to document the various development phases. Each photo was labeled electronically with the two-letter county identifier (FY), the five-digit survey site number assigned to the subdivision, the street address, the date the photo was taken, and the photographer's initials. Particularly significant properties within a neighborhood were given individual survey site numbers.

Other property types, including churches, office buildings, gas stations, apartment buildings, and schools—particularly Modernist but also high-quality Revival-style buildings—were also surveyed. A preliminary list of Forsyth County's Modernist buildings encompassed eighty-six

representative individual properties and complexes. This list was refined and additional properties were added as these buildings were surveyed during Phase III (see Appendix C). A number of Modernist properties not yet fifty years of age were included in the survey due to their architectural significance. These resources do not yet meet National Register criteria, but they merit revaluation as they come of age.

As in the previous two phases, the Principal Investigator completed database forms for the individual properties and districts to include in the survey files along with printed contact sheets of digital photographs, site plans, plat maps, and related research materials as appropriate. The short project duration did not allow for much oral history or primary source research, but this will be undertaken in a subsequent survey phase.

At the end of Phase III, the Principal Investigator found that twenty-seven significant newly identified properties appeared to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. State Historic Preservation Office Staff evaluated the recommendations, and the properties were presented to the National Register Advisory Committee for North Carolina Study List designation in October 2009. These resources include dwellings, churches, gas stations, an industrial building, and ten historic districts (see Appendix D for a complete list). The principal investigator was unable to gain interior access to verify that a few potential Study List candidates retain architectural integrity, but will continue efforts to document these resources in Phase IV.

X. Historical and Architectural Contexts and Property Types

Introduction

Gwynne Stephens Taylor's comprehensive survey and evaluation of Forsyth County's historic architectural resources constructed through 1930 culminated in the publication of *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (1981), which includes a brief county history; a discussion of building patterns and architectural styles; an illustrated catalog of properties in the county's rural areas and within Kernersville, Rural Hall, and Winston-Salem; and an inventory list with property names, addresses, and survey site numbers. Taylor's architectural context concludes with Winston-Salem's 1920s building boom and a general overview of landmark buildings erected in the 1930s.

Phase III of the 2006-2009 architectural survey update conducted by Heather Fearnbach thus focused on properties built from 1930 through 1969, the vast majority of which are residential. Resources located within Winston-Salem's previously documented areas and National Register-listed historic districts (see pages 11 and 12), most of which are near the city's center, were not surveyed again in Phase III. Three neighborhoods—Bon Air-Greenway Place, Anderleigh, and Konnoak Hills—were partially surveyed by UNC-Greensboro graduate students in 2008 and 2009. The Principal Investigator will organize and edit their photographs and entries, write overall neighborhood histories, and take supplementary photographs in the next survey phase.

Several other recent North Carolina architectural survey updates examined the post-World War II period and thus provided valuable guidance. Sarah Woodard David and Sherry Joines Wyatt produced a report entitled "Motorized Landscape: The Development of Modernism in Charlotte, 1945-1965" in 2000. M. Ruth Little authored "The Development of Modernism in Raleigh, 1945-1965" in 2006. Cynthia de Miranda and Jennifer Martin Mitchell of MdM Historical Consultants, Inc. conducted the Fayetteville Modern Architecture Survey, focusing on the 1950 to 1960 period, in 2009. As was the case in Winston-Salem, the vast number of resources erected during this period made it impossible to document every building, therefore these architectural historians outlined general property types in order to provide a framework from which to evaluate the significance of individual properties.

A similar evaluation of Winston-Salem's architectural development follows. As the Phase III survey concentrated on property and neighborhood identification rather than oral history or primary source research, the context sections are general background narratives. They are not intended to serve as a comprehensive history of the 1930 to 1969 period.

Community Development Context, 1930-1969

The Industrial Commission of Winston-Salem's published analysis of the city's economic development potential in 1930 highlights the 1920s boom period and provides a basis for understanding the next decade. The four-booklet series contains statistics, charts, and photographs documenting Winston-Salem's exponential growth during the 1920s, which culminated in a population of 75,274 in 1930, a 55.6 percent increase over 1920. The city issued $8,531,028-worth of building permits in 1928 and paved 140 miles of streets in 1930, at which time 17,049 houses stood within Winston-Salem. In an attempt to manage the rapid development generated by large numbers of new residents, City Government engaged the Pittsburgh engineering firm of Morris, Knowles, and Company to conduct preliminary zoning studies in 1921 and to complete a comprehensive zoning plan in 1929.[24]

In 1930, Winston-Salem covered an area of 15.05 square miles and encompassed many new residential subdivisions, 310 acres of municipal parks, 127 churches (64 African American and 63 white), 3 public and 2 private hospitals, and 19 school complexes (13 for white students and 6 for African American students). The public city school system employed 463 teachers (316 white and 147 African American) in 1928-1929. A $2,500,000 bond referendum passed in 1928 provided for school construction, much of which was substantially complete by 1930.[25] The new two-story, brick, Classical Revival-style African American high school, named Atkins in honor of prominent local African American educator Dr. Simon Green Atkins, opened in 1931. Partially funded by the Rosenwald Fund, a national philanthropic organization devoted to building schools for rural Southern black children in the South, Atkins High School was Winston-Salem's first steel frame and unit-ventilated building.[26]

More than one hundred manufacturing establishments generated over three hundred million dollars worth of products in 1929.[27] Industrial concerns included bakeries, flour and textile mills, furniture and wagon factories, tobacco and chemical plants, stone quarries, metal-working establishments, and brick, pipe, and ice manufacturers. Winston-Salem contained 934 retail outlets—from grocery and drug stores to automobile dealerships and restaurants—in 1930.[28]

The Southern Public Utilities Company, Duke Power's sales branch, distributed electricity generated by hydroelectric power stations to 13,555 customers in 1929 (11,137 residential, 1,954

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[24] Major A. R. Lawrence, compiler, *Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Booklet No. IV* (Winston-Salem: Industrial Commission of Winston-Salem, Inc., 1930), 8, 22, 31; Larry Edward Tise, *Winston-Salem in History, Volume 9: Building and Architecture* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston, 1976), 34.

[25] Ibid., 14-15, 26-28.

[26] Local architect Harold Macklin designed the Atkins High School, working with the Rosenwald Fund's consulting architect, Walter R. McCormack of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Frank L. Blum Construction Company built it. The facility was an unusual Rosenwald project in terms of its architecture, as most Rosenwald schools were one-story frame buildings. Atkins also marked the first use of Rosenwald funds for an urban high school in North Carolina and a departure from the fund's traditional philosophy of training African American students for success in vocational careers, as the campus soon became recognized for its comprehensive academic program. Langdon E. Oppermann, "Atkins High School," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1999.

[27] Major A. R. Lawrence, compiler, *Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Booklet No. IV*, 5.

[28] Major A. R. Lawrence, compiler, *Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Booklet No. II* (Winston-Salem: Industrial Commission of Winston-Salem, Inc., 1930), 12, 25.

commercial, and 464 industrial). Street lights illuminated the downtown business district and centrally-located subdivisions. Duke Power also provided natural gas service.[29]

As efficient transportation systems were critical to the success of industrial and retail concerns, Winston-Salem began an "arterial highway construction" program, building a system of roads "radiating from the business section in all directions" to mitigate traffic congestion in 1930.[30] Three railroads—the Southern, the Norfolk and Western, and the Winston-Salem Southbound—served the city at that time. Residents and travelers utilized Union Station, the new Beaux Arts passenger depot designed by the New York architectural firm of Fellheimer and Wagner that opened on April 15, 1926. Miller Municipal Airport was established in 1927 in anticipation of Charles Lindbergh's planned stop on the tour following his solo trans-Atlantic flight and expanded in the 1930s.[31]

The stock market crash of October 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression greatly slowed economic growth in the 1930s, although substantial building projects begun before the depression were completed. In 1933, at the height of the depression, the total value of construction projects in Winston-Salem dropped below 1880 levels.[32] Some businesses closed, but most factories and mills remained open and in some cases increased production, as the national market for tobacco products and textiles remained strong. New Deal agencies also provided jobs for some residents. Projects funded by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA) in Winston-Salem from 1932 to 1935 included building a road from the airport south to the city limits; repairing city streets, highways, water and sewer plants, City Hall, and the library; constructing sidewalks, water and sewer lines, and additions to City Hospital; school maintenance and grounds improvement; mattress making; canning projects; cutting wood and lumber; and tree preservation. NCERA projects throughout the county were similar in scope.[33]

Another important project utilizing New Deal funding was the erection of Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium, which was constructed in honor of Gray, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company president from 1924 until his sudden death in 1935, through donations by his family to the City of Winston-Salem supplemented with funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The stadium was substantially complete at a cost of $200,000 by February 1938, and on October 22 of that year Duke played Wake Forest at the inaugural football game.[34]

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[29] Ibid., 14-16.

[30] Major A. R. Lawrence, compiler, *Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Booklet No. IV*, 22.

[31] Michael Breedlove, "Connecting Flights: Tracking the Triumphant History of Smith Reynolds Airport," *Winston-Salem Monthly*, September 2008, 22-24.

[32] Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 44.

[33] J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter and Thomas W. Morse, eds., *Emergency Relief in North Carolina: A Record of the Development and Activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932-1935* (Raleigh: North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1936), 476-478.

[34] Bill East, "Postscript: No. 33 of a Series," *The Sentinel*, August 23, 1978; Adelaide Fries, Stuart Thurman Wright, and J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 222-223; Robert W. Neilson, *History of Government, City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina*, 908.

Charitable donations also made possible the 1938 construction of Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial Hospital, a state-of-the-art facility erected to serve Winston-Salem's African American community. Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds provided $200,000 toward the hospital's construction, the Duke Foundation donated an additional $125,000, and the City of Winston-Salem procured the site and assumed operating costs. The hospital and associated nursing school soon became well-known for the quality of medical care offered and the opportunities afforded African American medical professionals.[35]

The economy started to recover by the late 1930s, and rebounded during the early 1940s. Approximately 13,333 Forsyth County residents served in World War II, and those left behind were occupied with the war effort in a variety of ways, from filling vacant positions in local manufacturing plants to participating in bond drives and planting victory gardens. Unemployment was not a problem, as local companies including P. H. Hanes Knitting Company and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company increased their production of garments and cigarettes to meet the needs of servicemen and women. The National Carbon Company opened a battery plant in 1943, and Allied Aviation manufactured weapons for the military.[36]

The Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation funded the construction of a new airport terminal and other improvements in 1941-1942, and Eastern Airlines reestablished service following the facility upgrade. Dick Reynolds, who was then the mayor of Winston-Salem, presided at the airport's dedication in 1942 in honor of his younger brother, Z. Smith Reynolds, who died in 1932. During World War II, the airport served as an Air Force training facility for over one thousand Air Force pilots who were housed downtown at the Spruce Street YMCA.[37]

Construction materials and labor were in short supply during the war years, so few buildings were erected in the county. The situation improved at the end of the war when returning veterans starting families created a critical need for housing after years of slow development during the depression and the early 1940s. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the "GI Bill of Rights," guaranteed low-interest, long-term home loans for veterans, and thus promoted the construction of houses in new suburbs and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods. Federally-funded projects, such as the no longer extant frame apartments constructed for World War II veterans on a lot that later served as the South Park School playground, received priority allocation of building materials during the period immediately following the war's end.[38]

To ease Winston-Salem's postwar housing shortage, developers erected large multiple-family housing complexes such as College Village, located south of Robinhood Road and west of the Buena Vista subdivision, and Cloverdale Apartments, in the National Register-listed Ardmore Historic District. Residents often occupied apartments while waiting on homes in new subdivisions such as Easton and Weston, which contain almost identical dwellings built in compliance with strict Federal Housing Authority and Veterans Administration guidelines so that

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[35] Lenwood G. Davis, et. al., *African Americans in Winston-Salem/Forsyth County* (Virginia Beach, Virginia: The Donning Company, 1999), 98-99.

[36] Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 229.

[37] Breedlove, "Connecting Flights," 22-24.

[38] Kenneth G. Berrier, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, July 30, 2009.

developers could market the homes using government-subsidized mortgages. Builders also erected speculative and custom housing in new neighborhoods such as Holton Park, Bowen Park, Transou Park, College Park, Ferrell Place, Sherwood Forest, and Cummings Court in the mid to late 1940s, while existing neighborhoods including Ardmore, West Highlands, and Buena Vista grew steadily.[39]

By the late 1940s, Winston-Salem served as the corporate headquarters of established companies including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Wachovia, and Hanes Hosiery, as well as newcomers such as McLean Trucking, which moved to Winston-Salem in 1943; Western Electric, which opened a radio works in 1946; and Piedmont Airlines, founded in 1948. Altogether, they employed thousands of people. Bowman Gray Medical Center's development in the 1940s and Wake Forest University's move from Wake County to Winston-Salem in 1956 also contributed to an influx of new residents, many of whom were from outside North Carolina.

Winston-Salem's rapid growth required ongoing planning efforts, and in March 1947 the North Carolina General Assembly authorized the creation of a City-County Planning Board. City alderman and county commissioners appointed the first nine members in March 1948. Planning consultant Russell Van Nest Black of New Hope, Pennsylvania presented a comprehensive analysis of Winston-Salem's development and a draft of a new zoning ordinance at the board's first meeting, a timely occurrence as the city annexed large areas to the north, south, and west in 1948 and issued $13,796,742-worth of building permits in 1950, the most since 1928. The City-County Planning Board approved around five hundred subdivision plats encompassing about ten thousand building lots between 1948 and 1955. Approximately 8,400 single-family houses were erected in Winston-Salem from 1945 to 1955 at a cost of more than sixty-three million dollars. Metropolitan townships including Old Town, South Fork, Broadbay, and Middlefork experienced the most growth—sixty-five percent of the building lots—while twenty-five percent of the newly platted area was within the city limits and ten percent in rural areas.[40]

Development slowed slightly when building materials such as steel were again diverted to military support during the Korean War (1950-1953), but local manufacturers benefited from increased product demand and expanded operations in the mid-1950s, fueling another population and construction boom. Western Electric occupied their expansive new Lexington Road plant and office building in late 1954 and subdivision creation in southeast Winston-Salem escalated dramatically. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company introduced its first filtered cigarettes—Winstons and Salems—in 1954 and 1956 and began constructing their state-of-the-art Whitaker Park Plant in northwest Winston-Salem in 1958, spurring residential development in the area. Approximately 7,000 industrial jobs were created between 1950 and 1955 and the average wage increased from around $20 a week before WW II to more than $60 per week in 1955, allowing the typical resident significantly more income with which to invest in a home.[41]

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[39] Subdivision plats accessed online at the Forsyth County Register of Deeds website http://www.forsythdeeds.com, in 2009.

[40] Jack Trawick, "Planning Started Late, Grew Quickly," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, page H4; Rom Weatherman, "8,400 Dwellings Constructed in City-County Building Boom," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, May 22, 1955, page 1B.

[41] Bill East, "6,000,000 in New Construction is Scheduled in Forsyth for 1955, *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, January 3, 1955, page 1B and 4B; Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 244-245, 264; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 370; Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 46.

As Forsyth County's population climbed to 189,428 in 1960, with 111,135 residents living in Winston-Salem, developers constructed subdivisions such as Bachner Park, Huff Hills, County Club Hills, Woodvale Forest, Woodvale Heights, Plantation Homes, Lindbergh Place, Town and Country Estates, Gordon Manor, Shoreland Park, Pinebrook Country Club, Cedar Forest Estates, the Cloisters, and Southcrest.[42] Many downtown churches relocated during this period, following their congregations to the suburbs, and new neighborhood churches were established.

Multi-family housing also continued to be in high demand during the 1950s, and the Winston-Salem's Housing Authority financed some of the city's largest such construction projects. Happy Hill Gardens, a superblock complex east of Waughtown Street consisting of one- and two-story brick-veneered units arranged around central courtyards, was the first to be built. Other substantial complexes soon followed, including Piedmont Park, 240 units erected on East Twenty-Ninth Street between June 1951 and October 1953; the 244-unit Cleveland Avenue Homes, completed in August 1955; and Kimberly Park Terrace, which contained 556 units in Phase I, opened in 1953, and the annex, which was finished in 1961.[43]

Several significant entertainment venues were erected northwest of downtown in the 1950s. Raleigh architects and former North Carolina State College (now University) School of Design professors Edward W. Waugh and G. Milton Small's design for War Memorial Coliseum, intended to serve as a living tribute to World War II veterans, accommodated wartime steel shortages by specifying that the arena should be constructed partially below grade. The facility opened in September 1955 with eight days of Ice Capades performances.[44] Ernie Shore Field, a minor-league baseball park named for major-league pitcher and Forsyth County native and sheriff Ernie Shore, was completed in 1956 just west of the coliseum. The James G. Hanes Community Center, which included a large performing arts theater, was erected a short distance southeast of the coliseum and baseball park in 1957-1958.[45] The Dixie Classic Fairgrounds' relocation to a site north of the coliseum and the construction of Wake Forest University's Groves Stadium adjacent to Ernie Shore Field in 1968 created a large entertainment-sports complex.[46]

Building permits in 1955 reflect a boom in commercial construction, with large projects including Thruway, a suburban shopping center off Stratford Road on Winston-Salem's western outskirts, erected at cost of $646,000, and a new Piedmont Airlines hangar and office building at Z. Smith Reynolds Airport constructed for approximately $700,000. The F. W. Woolworth Company, Davis Department Store, the S. H. Kress Company, and Downtown Garage were among the downtown businesses that expanded or remodeled their facilities. Projects such as Reynolds Realty Company's large parking deck, the American Bakeries and Stratford Medical

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[42] U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part A, Number of Inhabitants* (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1961), 35-16.

[43] Jack Trawick, "Planning Started Late, Grew Quickly," page H6.

[44] The original coliseum was demolished and a new complex, named after African American Vietnam Veteran and Medal of Honor winner Lawrence Joel, was erected on the same site in 1989. WSTV 13, "Then and Now: Coliseum," Audio Transcript, 2009; Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 272.

[45] Beverly Wolter, "Nation Looks to City Arts Council," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, page I18. The Arts Council Theater is currently undergoing a complete renovation.

[46] Fries, et. al., *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March*, 304.

Center buildings, a Masonic Temple off South Stratford Road, the Life Insurance Company of Virginia headquarters on Cloverdale Avenue, the M & J Finance Company building on South Broad Street, and the Wall Funeral Home chapel on West Fourth Street contributed to an expenditure of over $2,500,000 in new construction cost by May of 1955.[47]

Shopping center development in the 1950s and 1960s contributed to a steady movement of businesses away from downtown. Thruway, which was Winston-Salem's first and North Carolina's second large mixed-use suburban shopping center, opened on October 13, 1955. The L-shaped Northside shopping center, which occupied a twenty-five acre parcel near the new Reynolds Tobacco Company factory north of town and the proposed north-south expressway, soon followed on October 30, 1958. W. H. Weaver Construction Company of Greensboro began erecting Parkway Plaza in 1958 and retailers held the grand opening on September 27, 1960. Reynolda Manor shopping center, built at the northwest corner of the Reynolda Road and Fairlawn Drive intersection, started serving city residents on February 28, 1962.[48] Restaurants, banks, and entertainment venues such as movie theaters and bowling alleys often opened in or near the new retail centers. By 1966, fifteen shopping centers had been constructed in Winston-Salem.[49]

New transportation corridors and urban renewal projects reshaped the city in the 1950s and 1960s. US 52, originally called the North-South Expressway, was constructed just east of downtown Winston-Salem in the mid-1950s, bisecting African American neighborhoods including Happy Hill and Columbia Heights Extension. Interstate 40, known first as the East-West Expressway and currently as Interstate 40 Business, was completed through the city in 1958. University, Peters Creek, and Silas Creek parkways were also built during the mid-1950s. Urban renewal further impacted the character of East Winston as entire neighborhoods were demolished to make way for housing projects in the 1960s.[50] Some African American residents relocated to new subdivisions including Castle Heights, Monticello Park, Fairway Park Estates, Winston Lake Estates, and Northwood Estates north and east of the city, while others moved into historically white East Winston neighborhoods north of Eighteenth Street.

Development in southeastern Forsyth County during the 1950s included the 810th Radar Squadron facility, established by the United States Air Force in 1955. Extant buildings associated with the radar station include a concrete block barracks, four Quonset huts, a multipurpose building (now the Addiction Recovery Care Association administrative offices), a five-story poured-concrete radar tower, and a twenty-seven-unit housing development for military personnel (completed in 1960). The Union Cross complex was an integral part of the network of radar stations and Air Force bases that monitored North American airspace during Cold War.[51]

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[47] Wes Hayden, "Twin City Has Business Boom; 1955 Construction Exceeds $2,500,000," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, May 8, 1955, page B1.

[48] WSTV 13, "Then and Now: Shopping Centers," Audio Transcript, 2009; W. H. Weaver Parkway Plaza advertisement, *Winston-Salem Journal*, September 27, 1960.

[49] Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 46.

[50] Langdon E. Oppermann, "Winston-Salem's African-American Neighborhoods: 1870-1950," 17-18, 25-26, 47.

[51] Jennifer Cathey, NCDOT Architectural Resources Survey Report, TIP U-4909, December 2005. Public access to the main radar station, which is leased by the Addiction Recovery Care Association (ARCA), is limited.

Winston-Salem's construction boom continued through the 1960s, and new subdivisions, schools, churches, hospitals, commercial, and industrial buildings were erected throughout the county. Sizable projects included Western Electric's construction, with funding from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, of a new plant on Reynolda Road in 1960, and the 1962 conversion of their Lexington Road plant into a telephone manufacturing operation. Forsyth Memorial Hospital opened in 1964 and North Carolina Baptist Hospital expanded their campus with the Hanes and Allied Health buildings in 1969. The Bahnson Company completed a new 300,000-square foot plant southeast of I-40 and Brushy Fork Creek in March 1965 and named the facility in memory of president and treasurer Andrew H. Bahnson Jr., who died in a plane crash in June 1964. Hanes Hosiery erected a new plant, the Weeks Division, north of downtown near the airport in 1960, and consolidated its operations there in 1964. P. H. Hanes Knitting Company and Hanes Hosiery merged to form the Hanes Corporation in 1965.[52] In 1966, Wachovia's International Style office tower, the first important commercial building erected in downtown Winston-Salem during the second half of the twentieth century, was completed. Albert B. Cameron of the Charlotte architectural firm of Cameron Associates designed the skyscraper, which was North Carolina's tallest edifice when finished, and for a short while, the tallest building in the Southeast. Old Salem Inc., chartered in 1950, spent more than three million dollars on property acquisition, demolition, and restoration through 1966.[53]

Educational opportunities abounded in the 1960s. Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Industrial Center, later renamed Forsyth Technical Community College, offered its first classes in 1960. Winston-Salem and Forsyth County schools consolidated in 1963 and in 1966 was the second largest system in the state, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students.[54] Winston-Salem State University, Salem College, and Wake Forest University continued to grow and added new buildings to their campuses in the 1960s. Smith Bagley and R. Philip Hanes Jr. led the successful 1964 fundraising campus to bring the North Carolina School of the Arts to Winston-Salem, and the campus opened in the former James A. Gray High School on Waughtown Street in 1965. Other cultural institutions established that year include the Reynolda House Museum of American Art and Old Salem's Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts.[55]

At the time of the 1966 bicentennial celebration of Winston-Salem's history (beginning with the Moravian settlement of Salem), the city encompassed 45.5 square miles and approximately 140,000 residents.[56] Economic development remained strong through the close of the 1960s, but corporate restructuring and population decline in the coming decades presented new challenges. Today, following another period of exceptional municipal and rural development in the 1990s

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[52] Bill Lindau, "Many Locally Owned Firms Spur City's Industrial Growth," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, page J12; Harold Ellison, 'Textile Industry Began in Room of First House," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, page K20.

[53] Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 46, 49; Laura A. W. Phillips, "Wachovia Building," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2000; Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, 1978, p. 134.

[54] Chester Davis, "200 Years of History Shape a Modern City," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, page E6; Wes McLean, "Schools: Usual, Unusual, Unique," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, page G1.

[55] Tursi, 268-269.

[56] Davis, "200 Years of History Shape a Modern City."

and early 2000s, the county faces the challenge of growing responsibly while protecting the historic resources that give the area its intrinsic character.

Modern Architecture Context

Most early-twentieth-century American architecture was rooted in the past rather than the future. The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago created a national preference for classicism that became part of the "City Beautiful" movement—the antithesis of the polluted, unhealthy, industrial city. Architects Frank Lloyd Wright in Chicago, Irving John Gill in San Diego, and brothers Charles Sumner and Henry Mather Greene in Pasadena were among the proponents of a radically different approach, creating buildings that blended organically into their surroundings. Horizontal massing, asymmetrical plans, geometric angles, deep overhanging eaves, bands of windows, and the use of contemporary materials including concrete and steel in conjunction with traditional materials such as wood and stone, defined their designs.[57]

Frank Lloyd Wright often combined English Arts and Crafts movement features including stained-glass windows, heavy interior woodwork, and built-in furniture with Japanese architectural elements such as spare detailing, open plans, and expressed structural systems. He espoused a functionalist approach, replacing traditional load-bearing walls with curtain walls that served as decorative screens rather than structural supports. In commissions such as the Robie House in Chicago, completed in 1909, he used massive steel beams to carry broad cantilevered roofs over terraces. Other American architects emulated these design elements, resulting in a new residential style called the Prairie house. The bold, abstract forms of Wright's buildings also appealed to younger European architects such as Antonio Sant'Elia, who were more experimental during this period.[58]

Sant'Elia and Italian poet and theorist Fillipo Tomaso Marinetti were part of a group called the Futurists as they completely rejected historical precedents and celebrated progress. Marinetti's *Futurist Manifesto*, published in 1909, glorified industry and spawned a movement to culturally reinvent Italy. Sant'Elia's *Manifesto of Futurist Architecture*, which followed in 1914, equated the house with a "gigantic machine" and posited that "the use and original arrangement of raw or bare or violently colored materials" in "bold groupings and masses, and large-scale disposition of planes" embodied the machine aesthetic. His bold designs for a "new city," although never constructed, were echoed in streamlined modern edifices. This style, which reflects the speed, energy, and power of automobiles, trains, steamships, and factories in buildings with horizontal lines, asymmetrical facades, flat roofs, and curved corners, became known as Art Moderne.[59]

The American public's exposure to European architectural trends was negligible until the contemporary architecture exhibit in 1932 at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The

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[57] Peter Gossel and Gabriele Leuthauser, *Architecture in the Twentieth Century* (Koln, Slovenia: Taschen, 2001), 67-68.

[58] Henry-Russell Hitchcock Jr. and Philip Johnson, *The International Style: Architecture since 1922* (New York, W. W. Norton & Company, 1932), 25-26; Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Cultural and Technological Context* (Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 2001), 218-220.

[59] Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture*, 227-228; Gossel and Leuthauser, *Architecture in the Twentieth Century*, 319. Antonio Sant'Elia, *Manifesto of Futurist Architecture,* http://www.unknown.nu/futurism/architecture.html. French architect Le Corbusier also equated streamlined building appearance with modern technological advances. Sara Allaback, "Essays on Modern Architecture for the National Historic Landmark Program," Unpublished draft, April 2, 2003, page 74.

exhibit catalog, authored by art historian Henry-Russell Hitchcock Jr. and architect Philip Johnson, identified principles of modern architecture that were henceforth used to describe buildings constructed in what was called the International Style given its European genesis and subsequent diffusion throughout the world. They profiled the movement's leading architects Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe of Germany, Le Corbusier of France, and J. J. P. Oud of Holland, and explored the characteristics of their work: a focus on planar surfaces and cubic volumes rather than mass, regularity rather than symmetry (in structure and fenestration), and architectural detail rather than applied ornament.[60]

Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe were among the European architects and designers who emigrated to the United States beginning in the late 1930s and espoused Modernist principles to a new audience. Gropius, the highly influential founder of the German design school known as the Bauhaus, began teaching at Harvard's Graduate School of Design and used his personal residence in Lincoln, Massachusetts, erected in 1937, to promote the central tenets of Bauhaus philosophy—maximum efficiency and simplicity of design. The house was revolutionary at the time, as it combined traditional building materials including wood, brick, and fieldstone with streamlined modern elements rarely employed in residential construction such as glass block, acoustical plaster, and chrome banisters.[61] Despite the efforts of Gropius and others, the International Style proved more popular in commercial than residential applications in the United States, as flat roofs, sleek surfaces, and angular lines were often perceived as being impersonal and harsh.

Gropius's Bauhaus colleague, Mies van der Rohe, commonly referred to as Mies, achieved widespread recognition for the marble, glass, and steel German Pavilion he designed for the International Exhibition in Barcelona in 1929. He accepted a position as director of the Department of Architecture at the Amour Institute (which became the Illinois Institute of Technology) in Chicago in 1938 and designed a new Modernist campus for the institution by 1940. Other significant United States commissions included an innovative weekend retreat for Edith Farnsworth in Plano, Illinois (1946-1951), a box enclosed by glass curtain walls that "floats" above slim white piers; and the Seagram Building (1954-1958), a glass and steel New York skyscraper. Mies espoused a functionalist approach, using a building's expressed structure and form as a central design elements. His aphorism "less is more" came to define Modernist architecture.[62]

Walter Gropius, R. Buckminster Fuller, and other influential architects and artists taught at Bauhaus painter Josef Albers's experimental Black Mountain College near Asheville, North Carolina in the 1930s and 1940s, but it was not until 1948, when University of Oklahoma architecture program head Henry Kamphoefner was appointed the first dean of the School of Design at North Carolina State College in Raleigh, that Modernism really arrived in the state. Kamphoefner, drawn by North Carolina's progressive reputation, recruited George Matsumoto,

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[60] Hitchcock and Johnson, *The International Style*, 20.

[61] "Gropius House," http://www.historicnewengland.org/visit/homes/gropius.htm. Gropius designed his house in collaboration with Marcel Breuer, his former student and Harvard School of Design colleague. Allaback, "Essays on Modern Architecture," 70.

[62] Mies van der Rohe served as Bauhaus director from 1930 until the Nazis closed it in 1932. Gossel and Leuthauser, *Architecture in the Twentieth Century*, 426.

James Walter Fitzgibbon, Edward W. Waugh, and several other University of Oklahoma-Norman faculty members and students to move to Raleigh with him. School of Design professors and visiting lecturers including Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius, and Mies van der Rohe had a significant impact on North Carolina's mid-century built environment, both through the buildings they designed and the students they trained.[63]

In the mid-1930s, just before Gropius and Mies arrived on the American architectural scene, Frank Lloyd Wright developed what he called the "Usonian House" in an attempt to make high-style design accessible to the average homeowner. His compact, economical, and efficiently-planned buildings, constructed of affordable materials, often used passive heating and cooling mechanisms. Like Wright, California architect William Wilson Wurster designed dwellings built with local materials in a manner that connected indoor and outdoor spaces and integrated residences with their sites. He typically eliminated interior walls between public spaces, opening floor plans and thus making even small houses seem larger. Wurster's influence spread rapidly due to his tenures as dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) School of Architecture from 1943 until 1949 and then at the University of California at Berkeley beginning in 1950.[64]

School of Design faculty members adopted these premises and expanded upon them in dwellings such as Henry Kamphoefner's personal residence, regarded upon its completion in 1950 as the first truly Modernist house in Raleigh. Kamphoefner designed his home in collaboration with George Matsumoto, using thin, horizontal, Roman brick, naturally-finished birch plywood, and insulating glass to effectively integrate interior and exterior spaces. Matsumoto's own flat-roofed, box-like house, finished in 1954, and his subsequent similar residential commissions incorporated Wrightian principles and Miesian forms, as the dwellings are carefully integrated into their settings, constructed of prefabricated panels within exposed structural framework, and cantilevered over masonry foundations.[65]

Numerous architects influenced Modernist architectural theory and practice as it evolved. Le Corbusier specified reinforced concrete as the structural and sheathing material for most of the buildings he designed from the 1910s until his death in 1965. He preferred rough-textured concrete, which he likened to "a face covered with wrinkles," for his later work, inspiring architecture critics to name the style Brutalist, a derivative of "beton brut," the French term for raw concrete, in the 1950s. English architects Peter and Alison Smithson and American architects Louis Kahn and Paul Rudolph were among those who utilized pre-cast concrete elements for their monolithic, monumental commissions, and similar institutional and governmental edifices were erected throughout the United States. In some cases, architects

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[63] Ernest H. Wood III, "The Opportunities are Unlimited: Architects and Builders since 1945," in Bishir, Catherine, et al. *Architects and Builders in North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1990), 361-363.

[64] David R. Black, "Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh Associated with the Faculty of the North Carolina State University School of Design, Raleigh, North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1994, E10-13; David Jackson, "Henry L. Kamphoefner House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1996; Gordon Young, "Blueprint for Obscurity," *Metro*, January 18-24, 1996, http://www.metroactive.com/papers/metro/01.18.96/wurster-9603.html.

[65] Black, "Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh, E10-13; Jackson, "Henry L. Kamphoefner House;" Edward Waugh and Elizabeth Waugh, *The South Builds: New Architecture in the Old South* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1960), 40-41.

based a building's overall form or features on classical precedents. This historicist approach, viewed by some as a direct contradiction of Modernist principles, is known as New Formalism. Architects Edward Durrell Stone, Philip Johnson, and Minoru Yamasaki created landmark buildings in the style through the 1970s.[66]

Winston-Salem's Modernist Architectural Roots

Modernism came to Winston-Salem slowly, beginning with a few modest International Style house in the late1930s. High Point architects Louis Voorhees and Eccles Everhart designed a one-story stuccoed residence with varying roof levels, an entrance flanked by glass-block sidelights, and metal casements windows for W. Phil and Marcia L. Robin, owners of Robin's, a downtown Winston-Salem women's clothing store, in 1938. The Robin House, located at 490 N. Avalon Road, was featured in the August 1945 edition of *Architectural Forum* as a *Time* magazine "show-room home of the nation." Editors deemed the residence "one of the recently constructed U. S. homes most likely to reflect new trends."[67]

The Robin House may have influenced others in Winston-Salem, including the former St. John's Lutheran Church Parsonage at 835 Hawthorne Road, also erected in 1938. Reverend Richard Meibohm was the first occupant. His sister, a Buffalo, New York resident, designed the austere, two-story, International Style dwelling, which has stuccoed walls, large metal casement windows that wrap around the second-story corners, a flat-roofed one-story wing projecting from the north elevation, and a stone chimney. The house is in the National Register-listed Ardmore Historic District.[68]

Architect Luther Lashmit designed a much more elaborate International Style residence, "Merry Acres," for Richard J. Reynolds Jr. and his first wife, Elizabeth Dillard Reynolds, in 1940. Lashmit stated that the couple asked him "to design the most contemporary house at that time" and that he was inspired by the German Bauhaus design school. The expansive two-story flat-roofed dwelling encompassed thirty-five rooms, fifteen bathrooms, a ballroom, and a bowling alley. Locally known as "The Ship" due to its sleek stuccoed exterior with rounded corners and bands of large casement windows, this important building was demolished in 1978.[69]

A few significant commercial buildings erected in Winston-Salem in the 1940s also reflected the influence of the Art Moderne movement. The style's allusion to the speed and energy of trains and steamships was particularly appropriate for transportation-related facilities. Union Bus Station, constructed on Cherry Street between Fourth and Fifth streets in 1942, was a flat-roofed building encircled by projecting ridges above the first and second-story bands of casement windows that curved around the corners. The facility, erected at a cost of approximately $200,000, could accommodate up to twenty-four buses and 240 passengers and was heralded as

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[66] Gossel and Leuthauser, *Architecture in the Twentieth Century*, 257, 420-421; Teresa Grimes, "New Formalism," Historic American Buildings Survey, http://www.musiccenter.org/about/wb.html.

[67] Ruth Phillips, notes on *Architectural Record* floor plan, in the possession of the current owner, architect Quinn Pillsworth.

[68] Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory*, 70.

[69] David Bailey, "Dismantling Reynolds' 'Ship' ", *Winston-Salem Journal*, December 30, 1977; "From Bauhaus to Winston-Salem," *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, November 20, 1981, p. 20; Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, 1978, 104.

one of the nation's largest and most up-to-date stations at the time of its construction. Union Bus Station was demolished in 1972; the site is now the Embassy Suites Hotel and Parking Deck.[70]

Winston-Salem architect Hall Crews designed Modern Chevrolet, an International Style automobile dealership erected at the southwest corner of Fourth and Broad Streets in 1947. A glass curtain wall illuminated the first-floor showroom; casement and glass-block windows the second story. Like Union Bus Station, a projecting marquee advertised the building's function and a flat-roofed canopy sheltered the main entrance. West End Ventures demolished this building in late 2005 and constructed condominiums on the lot.

Chicago architect Howard Lovewell Cheney modeled the 1942 Smith Reynolds Airport Terminal (FY 3589) after his design for the National Airport in Washington, D.C., which opened in 1941. The Winston-Salem terminal is much smaller in scale, but shared similar International Style features. The building initially consisted of a two-story central section surmounted by a control tower and flanked by one- and two-story wings. A full-height glass curtain wall in the waiting room overlooked the runway and metal railings surrounded roof-top viewing areas.[71] The terminal has been extensively altered through additions, the application of stucco to the exterior walls, and window replacement.

By the time building material restrictions were relaxed after the Korean War, Modernist architecture had become more accepted, particularly for commercial and institutional properties. Raleigh architects Edward Waugh and G. Milton Small designed one of the Winston-Salem's most architecturally significant buildings of the 1950s, War Memorial Coliseum. The architects turned budget limitations into a design opportunity by planning the arena so that half of the amphitheater seating was below grade and half was above, thus limiting the amount of structural steel needed for the wall framing and allowing for a significant overall project cost savings. The arched steel roof trusses, each composed of multiple straight segments, spanned 210 feet. Waugh and Small claimed that the coliseum, completed in 1955, was "probably the most economical structure of its kind built in the mid-twentieth century in the United States."[72] The building was replaced with a new coliseum complex in 1989.

These properties, most of which are no longer extant, set the stage for the Modernist architecture erected in Winston-Salem through the 1960s. The property type sections of this report identify Modernist residential, ecclesiastical, industrial, commercial, governmental, and educational buildings included in the survey.

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[70] Molly Grogan Rawls, *Then and Now: Winston-Salem* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2008), 32; Fries, et. al., *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March*, 253.

[71] The Forsyth County Public Library photograph collection, some of which is available online at Digital Forsyth, contains many images of the terminal under construction in 1941-1942. In 2004, WSTV 13 produced "Chasing the Clouds: The Story of Smith Reynolds Airport," which includes 1930s film footage taken by Charles Norfleet. Michael Breedlove's article, "Connecting Flights: Tracking the Triumphant History of Smith Reynolds Airport," in the September 2008 issue of *Winston-Salem Monthly* provides a good historical overview.

[72] Edward Waugh and Elizabeth Waugh, *The South Builds: New Architecture in the Old South* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1960), 85.

Winston-Salem Architects, 1930-1969

Numerous locally- and nationally-recognized architects designed Winston-Salem buildings during the 1920s building boom, but only a few established local firms remained in business through the depression and World War II years. Harold Macklin and Northup and O'Brien (Willard C. Northup and Leet A. O'Brien) were the only architects advertising in city directories in the early 1930s, and they were joined by William Roy Wallace, who had previously operated Charles Barton Keen's Winston-Salem office, in the mid-1930s. These firms remained the only three listed through the mid-1940s, but the number of Winston-Salem's practicing architects increased dramatically during the postwar building boom.

Architects who appeared in Winston-Salem city directories during the 1950s include Fred W. Butner Jr., Ralph W. Crump, Cyrill H. Pfohl, Edward S. Pollack, William Roy Wallace, and the firms of Larson and Larson; Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock (the successor firm of Northup and O'Brien); and Stinson-Arey-Hall. Other sources attributed 1950s commissions to Larry E. Ball, Edwin Bouldin, George Colvin, Kenneth Jennings, J. J. Kim, John Erwin Ramsey, S. Wayne Redding, Ray Troxell, D. S. Van Etten, and J. C. Woodall. Winston-Salem architects established a local section of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and many worked collaboratively, forming five large architectural firms by the mid 1960s. In the late 1970s, Edwin E. Bouldin Jr. chaired a committee that published an architectural guide to Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, which has been an invaluable reference during the survey.[73]

Given the Phase III survey's limited time and scope, an in-depth exploration of every Winston-Salem architect's career and commissions was not possible. A few architects who designed properties included in the survey are profiled below. Further investigation of this subject is necessary in order to place their buildings in a statewide context, and will be conducted in Phase IV.

Selected Local Architects Working in Winston-Salem, 1930-1969

Fred W. Butner Jr.

Fred W. Butner Jr. (1927-2001) graduated from North Carolina State College's Architectural Engineering program in 1949 and worked for the Winston-Salem firm of Macklin-Stinson before establishing his own architecture firm in 1952. He served on the North Carolina Licensing Board of Architecture for fifteen years, as president of AIA North Carolina in 1971, and became an AIA fellow in 1974. His firm, which specialized in educational, religious, and governmental buildings, designed more than three hundred buildings throughout the Southeast.[74] Butner's Winston-Salem commissions included in the architectural survey are the Forsyth House (1954-1955), Burkhead

[73] *Miller's Winston-Salem, North Carolina City Directories* (Asheville: The Miller Press, 1928-1931); *Hill's Winston-Salem, North Carolina City Directories* (Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1932-1960); Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 36; Wake Forest University Property Owners Association, "A Brief History of Wake Forest Residential Developments, 1955-1995;" Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, 1978.

[74] C. David Jackson and Charlotte V. Brown, *History of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1913-1998* (Tabor City, N. C.: Atlantic Printing Company), 1998, 206; Carey Hamilton, "Architect dies at 73 after long illness," *Winston-Salem Journal*, January 8, 2001;

United Methodist Church (1965, 1979), Carpenter's Flower Shop (1969), McLean Trucking Headquarters (1969), Snyder Hall (1970), and the Forsyth County Hall of Justice (1974-1975).

Hall Crews

Forsyth County native Hall Crews (1895-1966) was the first architect to pass North Carolina's newly-instituted licensing examination in 1923. Crews attended Columbia University for a year and then worked briefly for a New York architecture firm before returning to Winston-Salem. He was involved with local historic preservation initiatives, photographing and documenting buildings in Old Salem for a 1929 publication. Crews preferred commercial, industrial, and educational projects, and his local commissions included Augsburg Lutheran Church, Salem College's Clewell Dormitory, the Brown-Rogers-Dixon Company Building, Ardmore Methodist Church, Modern Chevrolet, and the first Baptist Hospital building. He won a North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects Honor Award in 1931 for the design of Ardmore Elementary School. Crews also designed schools in nearby Mt. Airy (Surry County) during the 1950s and 1960s and libraries for Ford Motor Company in Highland Park and Dearborn, Michigan.[75] His International Style Modern Chevrolet (1947) was demolished in late 2005, and the Modernist Moore Elementary School (1951) was replaced with a new facility in 2009.

Tan F. Ersoy

Tan F. Ersoy is a native of Turkey and graduated from the Academy of Fine Arts in Istanbul with a Masters in Architecture in 1959. He had a private architectural practice in Ankara, Turkey and served as an architect with the United States Air Force before he began working with Stinson-Hines and Associates (architects Gorrell R. Stinson and Don Hines) in 1964. Ersoy and Lamar Northup became partners in 1973, and renamed the firm Hines-Northup-Ersoy. The firm specialized in educational and commercial commissions, and, although Ersoy designed hundreds of projects, he feels that the 1976 Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools Career and Administrative Center is one of his most significant designs.[76] The firm's other surveyed buildings include Bolton and Kimberly Park Elementary Schools (1966), the WXII Television Studios on Coliseum Drive (1966), and the Duke Power Office Building on Broad Street (1970).

Don Hines

Winston-Salem architect Don Hines's design for a "Horizon Home" won the 1961 Portland Cement Association's Southeastern regional design award. Hines was a North Carolina State College and University of Texas graduate who worked with Gorrell Stinson and C. T. Hall at Stinson-Hall Associates, first operating the firm's Wilmington branch and then returning to his

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[75] Joe Goodman, "Samples of Architect's Work are Widespread in Twin City," *Winston-Salem Journal*, December 29, 1963; "Architect Hall Crews Dies Here at Age 71," *Winston-Salem Journal*, March 21, 1966; Jackson and Brown, *History of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects,* 107, 239.

[76] Ersoy has retired; the firm is now Ersoy-Brake-Appleyard Architects. Harold Macklin started the firm in 1924, it became Macklin & Stinson in 1948, Stinson Arey in 1951, Stinson-Arey-Hall in 1955, Stinson-Hall-Hines in 1960, Stinson-Hines in 1965, Hines-Northup Ersoy in 1973, Hines-Ersoy in 1991, and Ersoy & Associates in 1994. "Ersoy-Brake-Appleyard Architects project list," March 2009; Tan Ersoy, interview and email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, March 2009.

hometown of Winston-Salem in 1961.[77] The firm designed many of Winston-Salem's Modernist residential, commercial, ecclesiastical, and educational buildings.

J. Aubrey Kirby

J. Aubrey Kirby attended High Point College, North Carolina State College, and Oklahoma State University, obtaining a B.A. in Architecture in the spring of 1958. He returned to Winston-Salem that summer after accepting a position with Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock, assisting with commissions such as Grace Brunson Elementary School, First Christian Church, and Forsyth Memorial Hospital. In early 1962 Kirby decided to work for another local architect, Fred W. Butner Jr., where he contributed to the design of the Health and Welfare Building, West Forsyth High School, and the Southland Life Insurance Company offices. On November 2, 1964, Kirby opened his own architectural firm and was immediately busy with his first project, a new dormitory to replace Smith Cottage at the Children's Home, which had been destroyed by a fire. He was also hired to serve as the architect for the Krispy Kreme Doughnut Company's expansion program, eventually designing more than twenty-five buildings for them from Pennsylvania to Florida. Cameron Associates of Charlotte commissioned Kirby to configure the interiors of the new Wachovia Building (1966) as the space was leased.[78]

Kirby had a long and productive career designing a wide variety of buildings of all types, but particularly enjoyed his religious building commissions. He considers Kingswood United Methodist Church (1972) to be one of his most significant projects. Other commissions include Winston-Salem apartment buildings, shopping centers, fire stations, banks, funeral homes, libraries, medical offices, restaurants, and single-family residences. Kirby's office at 234 South Broad Street was the Piedmont's first passive-solar building, featuring an atrium that collected or released warm air depending upon the season.[79]

Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock

Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock was the successor firm of the prominent Winston-Salem firm of Northup and O'Brien, established by Willard C. Northup (1882-1942) and Leet Alexander O'Brien (1891-1963) in 1916.

Winston-Salem native Luther Lashmit graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, traveled in Europe, and taught at the Georgia Institute of Technology before returning to Winston-Salem to work with Northup and O'Brien in 1927. Lashmit became one of the firm's most sought-after architects after designing Graylyn, the expansive Norman Revival mansion of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company executive Bowman Gray Sr. and his wife Nathalie Lyons Gray, which was completed in 1932. He left Northup and O'Brien in 1933 to teach at the Carnegie Institute until 1938, when he rejoined the firm. He took another leave in 1942 to work for the Federal Public Housing Authority, and upon his return home in 1945 became a partner at Northup and O'Brien. After Leet O'Brien retired in 1953, Lashmit partnered with engineers

[77] "Award is Won by Architect Hines," *Winston-Salem Journal*, December 20, 1961.

[78] J. Aubrey Kirby, interview with Heather Fearnbach, March 30, 2009; "J. Aubrey Kirby, AIA," Kirby-Altic Associates, Inc, firm brochure.

[79] Ibid.

Mack D. Brown and William W. Pollock, who had joined the firm in 1929 and 1936, respectively, and architect William Russell James Jr. to reorganize the firm under the name Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock.[80]

Pollock had moved to Winston-Salem in the mid-1930s to assist Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen. Winston-Salem native William Russell James Jr., who graduated from the Carnegie Institute and then from Princeton University in 1935, was employed by Northup and O'Brien from 1935 until 1942, leaving to work for the architecture firm of Lynch and Foard in Wilmington and as a Naval radio technician during World War II. He became an associate with Northup and O'Brien in 1946 and was well-known as a skilled draftsman. Bill James had a fatal heart attack on March 18, 1962 at the age of fifty; the firm then became Lashmit, Brown, and Pollock. In 1964 architects Kenneth B. Jennings, Michael Newman, Donald S. Van Etten, and W. M. Winfree became partners, and in 1972 Lashmit, Brown, and Pollock relinquished their roles as principals to become consulting partners.[81]

Architect Robert L. Myers, who studied at Harvard with Walter Gropius, worked for Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock from 1956 until 1961. He created the conceptual drawings for First Christian Church and the Knollwood Baptist Church educational building before his departure for New York. Myers designed two Modernist Winston-Salem residences as independent projects, the Reynolda Park home of his twin sister, Betty and her husband Dr. Charles M. Howell in 1959, and the Reynolda Woods dwelling of Anne Canon Reynolds Forsyth.[82]

Lamar N. Northup

Lamar N. Northup, prominent local architect Willard C. Northup's son, attended Clemson College, North Carolina State College, and the Illinois Institute of Technology before returning home to Winston-Salem, where he began working with Stinson-Hines and Associates in 1954. He and Tan Ersoy were made partners in 1973, and the firm, which specialized in educational and commercial commissions, was renamed Hines-Northup-Ersoy in 1977. Northup designed several Winston-Salem residences for himself and a Modernist house for his sister-in-law, Jane Burton, and her husband William, in 1965 as freelance project.[83]

Selected Outside Architects Working in Winston-Salem, 1930 to 1969

Adams and Pegram

Tom Pegram attended Georgia Tech, graduating with architecture degrees in 1953 and 1954. He was elected chairman of the Cultural Arts Committee his senior year, and helped select visiting

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[80] C. David Jackson and Charlotte V. Brown, *History of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, 1913-1998: An Architectural Heritage* (Raleigh: NC Chapter of the AIA, 1998), 197; Sid Bost, "Lashmit, Brown and Pollock Firm Reorganized and Name Is Changed," *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, January 1, 1972.

[81] "W. R. James Jr., Architect, Dies," *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, March 19, 1962; Jackson and Charlotte V. Brown, *History of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects*, 200.

[82] Robert Myers, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 2, 2009.

[83] Ersoy-Brake-Appleyard Architects project list, March 2009; Tan Ersoy, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, March 2009.

lecturers, who included Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, and Richard Neutra. Pegram was drafted into the U. S. Army and served as a French interpreter in Germany, after which he returned home to Statesville and was licensed to practice architecture in 1959. He partnered with his neighbor, engineer Jack Adams, to establish Adams and Pegram, and the firm designed both traditional and Modernist buildings throughout North Carolina. Adams and Pegram's Winston-Salem commissions include Edgewood Baptist Church (1964) and Fairview Moravian Church (1964).[84]

After Adams moved to the Outer Banks, Pegram renamed the firm Pegram Associates, and after operating offices in both Statesville and Myrtle Beach during the mid-1980s, closed the Statesville office in 1987. He was part of a four-member team selected by the Reagan administration to guide the Chinese government's commercial development initiatives. Pegram Associates has won numerous awards for mixed-use development in Myrtle Beach.[85]

Welton David Becket

Los Angeles architect Welton Becket (1902-1969) partnered with Walter Wurdeman and Charles F. Plummer to form an architecture firm in 1933. The Los Angeles firm's award-winning Moderne design for the Pan Pacific Auditorium in 1935 led to a number of Period Revival-style residential commissions for Hollywood celebrities including James Cagney, Robert Montgomery, and Caesar Romero. Plummer passed away in 1939, and Wurdeman and Becket continued working together until Wurdeman's death ten years later, completing a wide variety of projects including commercial and office buildings, public housing, and defense installations. Becket then established his own firm, Welton Becket and Associates, which became one of the largest in the United States by the late 1960s. Becket served as UCLA's master planner and supervising architect from 1948 until 1968.[86] Becket designed a Miesian white-glazed brick building erected at 920 West Fifth Street in 1964 to serve as Southland Life Insurance Company's Winston-Salem offices.

Braverman and Halperin

The Cleveland, Ohio architectural firm of Sigmund Braverman and Moses P. Halperin designed the original section of Winston-Salem's Temple Emanuel, completed in 1952. Hungarian native Braverman was born in 1894 and became a United States citizen in 1915. He graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1917, subsequently establishing a Cleveland architectural practice in 1920 and serving as an assistant and acting architect for the city from 1932 to 1935. Braverman was a prominent member of the Jewish community and designed Cleveland buildings including the award-winning Art Deco-style Brantley Apartments in 1937, the Bureau of Jewish Education in 1952, Fairmont Temple in 1957, the Warrensville Center Synagogue in 1958, and

[84] Tom Pegram, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 22, 2009.
[85] Ibid.
[86] Teresa Grimes, "Welton Becket and Associates," Historic American Buildings Survey, http://www.musiccenter.org/about/wb.html.

additions to City Hospital and Hopkins Airport. He is best known as the architect of more than forty synagogues in twelve states.[87]

Howard Lovewell Cheney

Chicago architect Howard Lovewell Cheney designed the 1942 Smith Reynolds Airport terminal. Cheney was educated at the Amour Institute (which became the Illinois Institute of Technology) in Chicago and the University of Illinois and licensed as an architect and an engineer. He headed his own firm for most of his career and was employed by the Public Buildings Branch of the Treasury Department from 1934 to 1942 and by the University of Illinois from 1938 to 1940 and again from 1946 to 1948. Cheney designed the Federal Buildings in Peoria, Illinois; Gary, Indiana; and New Orleans, Louisiana; the Federal Building and Court of Peace for the 1939 World's Fair; the National Airport in Washington, D.C.; and was supervising architect for the construction of the Chicago Tribune Tower.[88]

James Walter Fitzgibbon

James Walter Fitzgibbon (1915-1985) graduated from Syracuse University's School of Architecture in 1938 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1939. In 1944, he became an assistant professor in the University of Oklahoma in Norman's School of Architecture and was appointed associate architect for campus planning. In 1948, University of Oklahoma Architecture Dean Henry Kamphoefner recruited Fitzgibbon, George Matsumoto, Edward W. Waugh, and others to establish the North Carolina State College School of Design in Raleigh. Fitzgibbon's new position was similar to his previous one in Oklahoma: architecture professor and associate architect for campus planning. He designed both commercial and residential projects in collaboration with R. Buckminster Fuller for many years and held visiting professorships at Washington University in St. Louis, the University of California-Berkeley, and Harvard beginning in 1968.[89] Fitzgibbon's Winston-Salem commissions were the Modernist Garvey and Roberts houses, erected within a few blocks of each other in 1952.

W. Edward Jenkins

W. Edward Jenkins, born in Raleigh in 1923, joined the army during World War II and served as a combat engineer before his honorable discharge in 1946. He then entered the undergraduate program in the Department of Architectural Engineering at North Carolina A(gricultural) & T(echnical) State University, from which he graduated with honors in 1949. Edward Loewenstein, a principal in the firm Loewenstein-Atkinson, the only Greensboro architecture firm that employed minorities, hired Jenkins. He received his architectural registration in North

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[87] http://chuh.net/chhistory/hht/text/Euclid%20Heights2378.1995.htm; http://planning.city.cleveland.oh.us/landmark/arch/archDetail.php.

[88] "U. S. Courthouse, Peoria, Illinois," Historic Federal Buildings, http://w3.gsa.gov/web/p/interaia_save.nsf/0/e15734c5178a1f95852565d900539efa.

[89] http://trianglemodernisthouses.com/fitzgibbon.htm.

Carolina in 1953, three years after the census recorded only two African American architects in the entire state.[90]

While with Loewenstein-Atkinson, Jenkins designed projects including the award-winning Modernist Dudley High School gymnasium in east Greensboro, completed in 1959. The National Association of School Architects displayed a scale model of the innovative gym at their annual conference in Atlantic City in 1959. The following year, the American Institute of Steel Construction awarded the Dudley High School gymnasium one of twelve Architectural Awards of Excellence for outstanding aesthetic in structural steel design.[91]

Jenkins designed several Winston-Salem buildings, beginning with the home of a former A & T classmate, Charles W. Gadson, and his wife Irma, erected in 1959. Mr. Gadson was president of Twin City Electrical Contracting, a firm he established in 1949, and among his many other commissions, he did the electrical work in buildings that Jenkins designed in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Charlotte. Jenkins and Gadson worked together on Winston-Salem projects including the Juanita S. Herring House (1964), Dr. J. Raymond and Ruth Oliver House (1967), and Mt. Zion Baptist Church (1969).[92]

George Matsumoto

George Matsumoto (1922-) attended the University of California at Berkeley and completed his undergraduate degree at Washington University in St. Louis. He then studied under Eliel Saarinen at Cranbrook Academy of Art in Michigan and after graduation in 1945 worked for Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill in Chicago and then for Saarinen, Swanson, and Associates in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan in 1946. After a year of private practice in the Kansas City firm of Runnells, Clark, Waugh, and Matsumoto, he became an architecture instructor at the University of Oklahoma. In 1948, University of Oklahoma Architecture Dean Henry Kamphoefner recruited Matsumoto, James Walter Fitzgibbon, Edward W. Waugh, and others to establish the North Carolina State College School of Design in Raleigh. Matsumoto remained at the School of Design from 1948 to 1961, completing numerous award-winning commissions. In 1961 he returned with his wife Kimi and two daughters to San Francisco to teach at the University of California at Berkeley, and later opened a successful private practice.[93] Matsumoto designed one extant Winston-Salem building, the former IBM offices erected at 875 West Fifth Street in 1961.

Mayers, Murray, and Phillip

Francis L. S. Mayers, Oscar Harvey Murray, and Hardie Phillip, three senior members of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's firm, headed up the reorganization of Goodhue's New York office after his death in 1924. They oversaw the completion of some of Goodhue's major

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[90] Jennifer Martin, "Willie Edward Jenkins," Preservation North Carolina Conference, Raleigh, NC, October 2007; *Census of Population: 1950. Vol. 2, Characteristics of the Population, Part 33, North Carolina* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1952), 241.

[91] Martin, "Willie Edward Jenkins."

[92] Charles W. and Irma W. Gadson, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 13, 2003; Irma W. Gadson, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 24, 2009.

[93] "George Matsumoto," http://trianglemodernisthouses.com/matsumoto.htm; "List of Projects and Commissions, George Matsumoto, FAIA, 1948-1961," http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/exhibits/matsumoto/matsbio.htm.

commissions, including the Nebraska State Capitol in Lincoln, the California Institute of Technology campus in Pasadena, the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel in Chicago, the Los Angeles Public Library, and the Honolulu Academy of Fine Arts. Although Mayers, Murray, and Phillip operated for several years as Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue Associates, by 1931 they changed the firm name to reflect their status as principals. They designed buildings for private clients and government agencies all over the United States, including the Taos Indian Health Center in Taos Pueblo, New Mexico (1925); Oriental Institute in Chicago (1931); and fifty sandstone buildings in the Navajo town of Window Rock, Arizona (1934). Their New York commissions included the St. Bartholomew's Church Community House (1927) in New York City and the Medicine and Public Health Building for the 1939 World's Fair.[94]

The firm's mastery of the stylized Gothic mode is evident in Centenary Methodist Church (1930-31) in Winston-Salem, a monumental Indiana limestone edifice with high, stepped buttresses, narrow windows, a tall apse, and a sanctuary distinguished by a high arched ceiling supported by massive stone pillars.[95] The James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, erected at 1015 West Kent Road in Winston-Salem, is the firm's only other North Carolina commission.

Edward Walter Waugh

South African native Edward Walter (Terry) Waugh graduated from the University of Edinburgh Schools of Engineering and Architecture with a MA in 1938 and returned to South Africa, where he and his father, E. H. Waugh, established the architectural firm of Waugh and Waugh. He moved to the United States in 1941 and began studying at the Cranbrook Academy of Art with Eero Saarinen. Waugh taught at the University of Kansas and was a principal in the Kansas City firm of Runnells, Clark, Waugh, and Matsumoto before Henry Kamphoefner recruited him to teach at the University of Oklahoma in 1948. Waugh moved to North Carolina with George Matsumoto, James Walter Fitzgibbon, and others later that year when Kamphoefner became the first dean of the North Carolina State College School of Design. He was a design school professor until 1951 and then partnered with architects Edward Loewenstein and Raymond Sawyer before opening his own firm, Edward Waugh Associates, in 1952. He became NCSC's campus planner in 1957, rejoined the School of Design faculty in 1958, and served as the Agricultural University of Peru's chief architect from 1963 until 1965. Among his many other North Carolina projects, Waugh created school design standards for North Carolina's Department of Public Instruction.[96] Edward Waugh and G. Milton Small designed Winston-Salem's War Memorial Coliseum, completed in 1955 and replaced with a new complex in 1989.

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[94] Richard Oliver, *Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue* (New York: The Architectural History Foundation, 1983), 123, 170, 235; "Francis Laurie Spencer Mayers, Oscar Harold Murray and Hardie Phillip," The American Institute of Architects Archives, Record Group 803, Membership.

[95] Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 383.

[96] http://trianglemodernisthouses.com/waugh.htm

Winston-Salem Building Contractors: 1930-1969

As with architects, given the Phase III survey's limited time and scope, an in-depth exploration of Winston-Salem's mid-twentieth-century building contractors was not possible. The number of general contractors tripled during the survey period, rising from 30 in 1935 to 106 in 1951 and 112 in 1966.[97] Future investigation of this subject will be conducted in Phase IV.

General contractors working in Winston-Salem in the 1950s included the following:[98]

E. L. Blakely and Son Construction Company
John Earle Brown
W. G. Brown Construction Company
Bigby Construction Company
Floyde S. Burge Construction Company
Roscoe Chambliss
J. T. Chipman Construction Company
Conrad-Eldridge Construction Company
T. S. Burton Building Company
Jack Covington
Davis Building Company
Elliot Brothers Builders
Erwin Building Company
Guy Fletcher
Flynt Building Company
Forsyth Builders
Tom Fowler
Bernie Frazier
B. F. Fulp
John Grayson
Robert Gregory Sr.
J. W. Greenwood
W. H. Landreth Construction
Hamrick and Lankford
Al Hayes
Hines Home Builders
B. Walter Holton Sr.
George W. Kane
John Kautz
Jack Kessler
Kiger Construction
Kimel Construction
B. J. Kimsey Building Company
Gage Kirkpatrick
B. J. B. Lankford
I. L. Long Construction Company

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[97] Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 36.

[98] *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories*. Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1950s; Wake Forest University Property Owners Association, "A Brief History of Wake Forest Residential Developments, 1955-1995."

Gale W. Lyon
H. G. Nelson and Son
Stephen Mabe
Mann Construction Company
John M. Mathews
Paul S. Matthews
Grover C. McNair Construction
Will J. Motsinger
Harrell V. Pack and Company
Parker and Poteat Builders
Allen Pell
T. H. Pennington
Perryman and Hales
Poindexter Realty Company
T. W. Poindexter
Hugh Pratt
Reliable Builders
John R. Rothrock
Howard Shoemaker Building Company
D. W. Snow
H. B. Stimpson and Son, Inc.
Les Stallings
Bill Steele
Gibb Smith
Oscar Smith
Smith Brothers
J. C. Tucker
Joe Wall
Jack Wiesner
H. A. Whitman Construction Company
Wilson-Covington Construction Company
J. R. Winfrey
Troy and Vannie Wood
Michael Wrege
J. L. Yokeley

Dozens of additional contractors, including a prolific group of African American craftsmen, worked in the building trades in mid-twentieth-century Winston-Salem. Architectural historian Langdon Oppermann and others have extensively documented the work of George H. Black, perhaps the best known of this group, as he garnered international recognition for the quality handmade bricks he produced at his Dellabrook Road brickyard. Frank L. Blum and other Winston-Salem construction companies used his bricks for commissions from the 1920s through the 1950s. Colonial Williamsburg hired Black in 1931 to make bricks for restoration and reconstruction projects in the newly established museum village, and Old Salem followed suit in the 1950s. In 1970, when he had just turned ninety-one, the U. S. State Department sponsored his travel to South America to teach the brickmaking trade.[99]

[99] "George Black House and Brickyard," National Register of Historic Places nomination prepared by Langdon E. Oppermann, 1999.

Historians have also illuminated the work of John H. Smith Sr., one of Winston's first African American building contractors. A Madison, North Carolina native, Smith moved to Winston at the turn of the twentieth century as a Slater Normal and Industrial School student. After his graduation, school president Dr. Simon Green Atkins hired him as a cabinetmaking instructor. Smith erected several buildings on the campus, now Winston-Salem State University, partnering first with John W. Hauser and later with his son, Hugh Smith Jr., to form construction companies. John H. Smith Sr. worked in the construction business for seventy years, building structures throughout Winston-Salem.[100]

African American stonemasons erected many of Forsyth County's distinctive stone veneer buildings and walls constructed between 1940 and 1970. In some cases, the stone veneer treatment displays multi-colored, broad, flat stones in combination with long, narrow stones to create unique patterned surfaces. Vertical stone courses often accent arches above windows and doors and chimney stacks. A star and moon motif appears on several façade chimneys, while five-petal flowers flank a few entrances. Many building owners recalled that the stonemasons were African American, but couldn't remember their names.

Attempts to discern the identity of these stonemasons led to conversations with Evelyn Terry, the granddaughter of local brickmaker George H. Black, and with retired building contractor Hugh Smith Jr., who provided the names of several African American stonemasons. These elders asserted that Frank W. Murrell was the primary stonemason working in the area during the period. They also mentioned Vardress Long as a prolific stonemason who worked with James Grace Sr. and his son James Grace Jr., and that Curtis Campbell, whose nickname was "stonewall," laid stone as well as brick. A 1971 *Winston-Salem Journal* article detailed the life and career of stonemason B. C. Coppedge, who was still constructing stone walls for urban renewal projects at the age of eighty-two. Sherwood Forest resident Clyde Dula remembers that Dave Croxton constructed his wall and others in town.[101] It is hoped that additional research will allow for the definite attribution of each mason's work.

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[100] Lenwood G. Davis, William J. Rice, and James H. McLaughlin, *African-Americans in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County* (Virginia Beach: The Donning Company, 1999), 79-81.

[101] Evelyn Terry and Hugh Smith Jr., telephone conversations with Heather Fearnbach, March 2008; Brad Rochester, "Retired Stonemason Renews His Craft," *Winston-Salem Journal*, September 23, 1971; Clyde Dula, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 2009.

Property Type 1: Residential

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Winston-Salem between 1930 and 1969 were residential. Most of the approximately 33,416 extant single-family dwellings from the period are the typical housing types of the era: Period Revival-style, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch houses; and split-levels. Some of the earlier neighborhoods include bungalows and foursquares. These buildings were not usually designed by an architect with a specific client in mind, but rather were speculatively constructed based on popular designs taken from plan books. Architect-designed residences, particularly those reflecting a Modernist influence, represent a very small percentage of the total built environment.

A brief summary of common house forms and styles follows. Examples of particularly significant Modernist dwellings included in the Phase III survey accompany the general descriptions for their respective categories.

Single Family Houses

Craftsman-Influenced Houses and Bungalows

As the twentieth century progressed, national architectural trends began to exert a greater influence on Forsyth County's residential design. American stonemason, furniture maker, and metalworker Gustav Stickley visited England in 1898 and, upon his return home, promoted the tenants of the English Arts and Crafts movement—a reaction against the loss of manual skills and traditional crafts due to the mechanization of the Industrial Revolution—through his magazine, *The Craftsman* (1901-1916). The publication emphasized the use of natural, handcrafted materials and low, horizontal massing to allow for harmony between a house and its surrounding environment. Henry H. Saylor's 1911 book, *Bungalows*, guided the consumer through the process of planning, designing, and building informal, cozy homes. Building plans for these houses, with their wide overhanging eaves, open arrangement of rooms, and inviting porches, appeared in national magazines such as *House Beautiful* and *The Ladies Home Journal*. Stickley, Radford, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, and others sold bungalow plans by mail.[102] Such promotion resulted in the bungalow's national popularity during the late 1910s and 1920s and the construction of typically scaled-down versions of the form throughout North Carolina into the early 1940s. Bungalows, which were inexpensive and easy to build, also appealed to families' desires for a modern, efficient house. Most Forsyth County bungalows erected in the 1930s reflect an austere depression-era style with limited embellishment.

Two-story, square plan, gable- or hip-roofed dwellings, known as "foursquares" given their form, often display Craftsman features including the combination of natural siding materials such as weatherboards and wood shingles, triangular eave brackets, and tapered or square paneled posts on brick piers supporting front porches.

[102] Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America's Arts and Crafts Home* (New York: The Penguin Group, 1995), 2, 7-8, 14-15.

Period Revival-Style Houses

Period revival styles, most notably Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival, are prevalent in Forsyth County.

Colonial Revival-Style Houses

Fully-articulated Colonial Revival-style dwellings as well as houses with minimal Colonial Revival references stand throughout the county. Architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson has defined the Colonial Revival as "the United States' most popular and characteristic expression. Neither a formal style or a movement, Colonial Revival embodies an attitude that looks to the American past for inspiration and selects forms, motifs, and symbols for replication and reuse."[103] Architects including Charles Barton Keen, William Roy Wallace, Willard Northup, Leet O'Brien, C. Gilbert Humphries, and Luther Lashmit designed many of Forsyth County's Colonial and Georgian Revival-style residences with symmetrical facades and classical details, often executed in brick veneer. Colonial Revival houses remained popular through the mid-twentieth century, although examples erected during Winston-Salem's 1920s building boom tend to be the most elaborate. Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwellings typically have gambrel roofs and almost full-width shed dormers.

The Glenn E. Swaim House (FY 321), constructed at 3877 Kernersville Road in the Winston-Salem vicinity in 1947, is one of the county's most distinctive Colonial Revival-style houses. The two-story dwelling, almost an exact replica of Mount Vernon, is executed in concrete scored to look like stone. Colonial Revival features include the two-story, full-width portico supported by square paneled posts, a pedimented entrance, a bracketed cornice, three pedimented dormers, and a central copper-roofed cupola with an eagle weathervane.

Tudor Revival-Style Houses

Drawing from buildings erected in Tudor England during the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, such houses, constructed through the 1940s, are usually executed in brick with false half-timbering in steeply pitched gables and feature diamond-paned or casement windows, round-arched doors, and façade chimneys. An undulating brick bond, often with stone accents, and wood-shingled or stuccoed gables distinguish picturesque Tudor Revival houses from more traditional examples.

Period Cottages

Irregular massing and eclectic details characterize less academic interpretations of revival style-dwellings, executed at a modest scale with features such as front-gable bays, façade chimneys, and arched window and door surrounds. Known as Period Cottages, these dwellings commonly reflect Tudor or classical influences.

[103] Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6.

Mediterranean Revival-Style Houses

Mediterranean Revival-style dwellings evoke villas on the Mediterranean coasts of France, Spain and Italy with their low-pitched hipped roofs covered with ceramic tiles, deep bracketed eaves, arches above large windows, French doors, and symmetrical façades. These houses often have stuccoed exteriors.

International Style Houses

Winston-Salem residents erected only a few dwellings in the International Style in the 1930s and 1940s. International Style houses documented in the Phase III survey include two one-story, flat-roofed dwellings constructed only a few blocks from each other in Buena Vista's western section. High Point architects Louis Voorhees and Eccles Everhart designed the stuccoed residence (FY 4195) at 490 N. Avalon Road in with varying roof levels, an entrance flanked by glass-block sidelights, and metal casement windows for W. Phil and Marcia L. Robin, owners of Robin's, a downtown Winston-Salem women's clothing store, in 1938. The Robins added a new roof with two-foot-deep eaves in 1960.[104] The aluminum-sided dwelling erected at 2516 Woodbine Road the same year retains original metal casement windows, a tall central brick chimney, and front and side entrances with Modernist lattice.

The two-story, stuccoed, International Style house (FY 4194) constructed at the southeast corner of Machine and East Twenty-Third Streets in Bowen Park in 1947 is still occupied by members of the Russell family, owners of the Russell Funeral Home, opened by African American community leaders Carl H. Russell Sr. and his wife Florrie (both deceased) in 1938. The house features a projecting, permastone-veneered, curved bay on the façade's west side; decorative concrete block screening the porches, and metal casement windows, some of which wrap around the building's corners.

Eclectic Houses

The Austin and Mark Parker Houses, constructed in 1941, represent a more eclectic Modernism. Austin D. Parker, a Winston-Salem automotive dealer, spent a month each winter in southern Florida and Cuba during the 1920s and 1930s. These vacations inspired his interest in Spanish architecture, and when Parker inherited his father's Forsyth County farm in 1940 he decided to build two residences in that style. He sketched the designs on a paper bag while sailing back to the United States after one of his trips to Cuba and hired a local contractor, Fogle Brothers, Inc., to build two houses, one for himself and his wife Alberta, and one for his son, Mark Parker. The dwellings combine elements of the Spanish Revival, Moderne, and Mission styles such as stuccoed walls, curved lines, shaped parapets, glass-block windows, and patios.[105]

The Austin Parker House (FY 3303) at 1058 Teague Road encompasses a series of flat-roofed and gabled wings. The easternmost section is two stories with a flat roof, curved corners, and a one-

[104] Ruth Phillips, notes on *Architectural Record* floor plan, in the possession of the current owner, architect Quinn Pillsworth.

[105] Ed Davis, NCDOT Architectural Resources Survey Report, R-2568, 1995; Alberta Parker, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 22, 2007.

story single-bay garage projecting from the façade. The garage entrance is on the east elevation, and thus screened from view. Parker used the garage location to create a rooftop patio with a stuccoed parapet and a decorative concrete block railing. Stairs lead to the patio from a small brick courtyard outside the central front-gabled wing's entrance. A low stuccoed wall surrounds the courtyard; the stair railing is also a solid stuccoed wall. A curved stuccoed wall extends from the two-story block's southeast corner east toward a small, gabled, one-story, stuccoed outbuilding and the Mark Parker House.

The Mark Parker House (FY 3304) next door at 1080 Teague Road is similar in concept, with a two-story, flat-roofed eastern section and one-story gabled wings. However, a central two-story flat-roofed turret dominates the façade, creating an entrance porch with arched openings at the first-story level. The stair leading to the rooftop patio has a scalloped railing, and rises from a brick patio in front of a façade chimney flanked by full-height glass block windows. A gabled carport with arcaded side walls extends from the east elevation.

Prefabricated Houses

Sears, Roebuck & Company, Aladdin, Montgomery Ward, the Minter Homes Company, and other manufacturers produced pre-cut house kits for a wide range of dwellings, from modest mill houses to elaborate Colonial Revival mansions, during the first half of the twentieth century. As pre-cut houses were extremely popular due to their affordability and convenience, and often look just like other residences erected during this period, the overall number of such dwellings in Forsyth County is unknown.

In the late 1940s, the Federal government subsidized the manufacture of prefabricated houses in an attempt to alleviate post-war housing shortages. Around three hundred companies entered the industry in response to government incentives, but only two firms produced steel dwellings. Industrialist Carl Standlund founded the Lustron Corporation in 1946 and the company manufactured almost 2,500 porcelain-enameled steel buildings before closing in 1950. By 1951, General Panel, a much smaller operation, fabricated approximately two hundred "Package Houses," which used interchangeable standardized parts to create a variety of designs.[106]

Lustron's modern design and amenities appealed to middle-class homeowners throughout the United States. The first Lustron houses had two-bedroom floor plans and were available in seven pastel colors—blue, yellow, gray, tan, rose-tan, aqua, and green. Porcelain-enameled steel panels sheathed both the exterior and interior walls. The exterior panels were two feet square; interior wall panels were two feet wide and eight feet tall everywhere but in the kitchen and bathroom, where they were two feet square. Ceiling panels were slightly larger four-foot squares. Promotional materials stated that the interior panels were "rich neutral tones which blend with any furniture or decorating scheme and which never need painting." Energy-efficiency features included insulation between the exterior and interior wall panels and a forced-air furnace that radiated heat from the ceiling panels.[107]

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[106] Lisa Raflo, "Lustron Houses in Georgia," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1995, pp. 3-5.

[107] Ibid., 15-16.

Lustron Company records indicate that thirty-nine Lustron homes were shipped to North Carolina by December 31, 1949.[108] The Lustron house (FY 3602) at 1821 Ebert Road, a three-bedroom Westchester Deluxe model with Dove Gray exterior wall panels and gray simulated-tile steel roof panels, appears to be Forsyth County's only extant example. The plate glass and metal casement windows are original, as are the steel doors.

Modernist Houses

Only a small number of Winston-Salem residences are truly Modernist in design, and each stands out in neighborhoods of more traditional houses. The earlier examples, with the exception of the Randolph House, tend to embody a softer, more organic approach to Modernism than the hard lines of the International Style. The low, horizontal residences blend in with their settings, reflecting the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian House: economical and efficiently-planned buildings constructed of natural materials. Common interior features include radiant heating, passive cooling, cork and stone floors, wood wall and ceiling sheathing, and built-in furniture. Two subdivisions developed in the 1960s, Reynolda Woods and the second phase of Wake Forest University's Faculty Drive subdivision, contain a large number of architect-designed Modernist houses, most of which were constructed in the late 1960s and 1970s and were thus not intensively surveyed in Phase III.

The Reby Nissen Randolph House (FY 3608) at 2648 Club Park Road is one of the earliest and most significant Modernist houses in Winston-Salem, as it reflects a high-style Modernism not seen in other local examples. Architect Robert Arey's 1946 design for the residence was inspired by the Marcel Breuer House constructed in New York's Museum of Modern Art courtyard.[109] According to Forsyth County property tax records, the one-story, flat-roofed dwelling was completed in 1949. The Randolph House originally had an H-shaped plan, with a central entrance foyer separating the public spaces (kitchen, dining room, and living room) to the south from the private spaces (bedrooms and bathrooms) to the north. The main block is sheathed in white African mahogany which has been painted cream and rests on a bluestone foundation. Large bluestone patios provide outdoor living space adjacent to the south elevation. The same natural materials were used on the interior, emphasizing the connection with the exterior. African mahogany paneling covers the public rooms' walls. The low bluestone retaining wall on the patio outside the living and dining room continues along the living room's east elevation under a suspended bookshelf, and the central fireplace wall and raised hearth are also bluestone. Expansive thermopane windows, plate glass curtain walls, and sliding glass doors illuminate the interior. Subsequent owner Dr. John Stanley commissioned Arey to design the kitchen and bedroom additions in 1973.[110]

Several Winston-Salem residences have direct ties to the North Carolina State College (now NCSU) School of Design. Professor James Walter Fitzgibbon designed Modernist houses for the Garvey and Roberts families that were erected within a few blocks of each other in 1952.

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[108] Ibid., Exhibit C. So far, thirty-three Lustron houses, including this one, are documented in SHPO survey files; four of these have been demolished or disassembled.

[109] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, 1978, p. 106; Robert Arey, Reby Nissen Randolph House plans and specifications, 1946 and 1973.

[110] Ibid.

Fitzgibbon's Winston-Salem connection was his former student and the Garveys' son, Fred K. Garvey Jr., one of the new design program's first graduates, who worked as a draftsman for the architecture firm of Stinson-Arey-Hall after returning to Winston-Salem around 1950 and supervised the Roberts House construction.[111]

The Dr. Fred K. and Edna W. Garvey House (FY 3609) at 440 Fairfax Drive occupies a large parcel including wooded and open areas and a lake. The square main block's low-pitched gable roof projects to encompass bedroom wings on the east and west ends. The house's orientation takes full advantage of the lot's topography, with the west wing's slightly lower elevation than the main block and the east wing's slightly higher elevation creating a feeling of privacy for those areas. The building's exterior—Roman (thin, horizontal) cement brick walls, wood window frames, slate pavers, and a massive central stone chimney—is completely intact.

The north elevation contains horizontal bands of windows, most with triangular panes, above the cement brick walls. Large plate-glass clerestory windows fill the upper portion of the main block's north gable end, illuminating the kitchen, living room, and dining room. Another set of clerestory windows above the main block's central partition wall can be opened along with the south elevation's windows to allow for cross-ventilation in the summer months. The south elevation consists almost completely of glass in the form of double and triple sliding doors surmounted by windows with triangular panes that extend to the roof. This contributes to the naturalistic effect and provides a view of the expansive rear lawn and lake.

The Dr. R. Winston and Patricia M. Roberts House (FY 3610) at 271 Canterbury Trail utilizes similar materials and design principles, but has a very different form, with massive steel girders supporting the roof system above two intersecting wings. The roof extends past the west wing's west elevation to encompass a large, full-height carport with steel posts and a concrete floor. Horizontal bands of casement windows wrap around the building above the cement brick walls. Plate-glass clerestory windows fill the upper portion of each elevation. Cement brick stairs lead to the front entrance, which is slightly recessed in the east wing. Deep eaves create a porch across the east wing's façade, which is screened by a cement brick wall and plantings.

As with the Randolph and Garvey houses, the Roberts House façade allows for privacy, while the rear elevation's glass curtain walls and sliding-glass doors are markedly different in their openness. Fitzgibbon heightened this effect in the Roberts House by dramatically extending the western wing's pitched roof above the eastern wing's flat roof to create an additional story of windows. A freestanding hexagonal cement brick chimney with a triangular slate hearth rises from the living room's southwest corner through the roof. Cement bricks outline the low planter that wraps around the living room's northeast exterior corner, while the triangular planter that fills the same corner's interior has a slate tile border.

Another early North Carolina State College School of Design graduate, J. Kenneth Burge, designed the Modernist residence at 1801 Georgia Avenue for his parents, Floyd S. and Bertha J. Burge. He based their house and his personal residence on classes he took from George Matsumoto and visiting lecturer Frank Lloyd Wright, considering first the desired traffic pattern

[111] Dr. Kimberly J. Hansen, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 7, 2009.

and then enclosing it.[112] The Floyd S. and Bertha J. Burge House (FY 3607), erected in 1953, consists of two flat-roofed sections and a third section, encompassing the main entrance, with a roof that slopes dramatically to the west. A long, narrow stone-veneered wall extends above the west side's roofline and past the west exterior wall, separating the rear section from the front section and housing a chimney flue. A variety of materials, from long, horizontal, rough-face brick to vertical and horizontal red cedar siding and stuccoed panels, sheath the exterior. Clerestory, plate-glass, and long horizontal-sash windows illuminate the house. The dwelling's northwest section is a stuccoed two-story block, with deep eaves and projecting end walls framing a brick-veneer and glass curtain wall.

J. Kenneth Burge's only other residential commission was his personal residence at 720 Pine Valley Road (FY 3606), completed in 1959, where he still resides with his wife Emily. The house consists of a stuccoed rectangular main block with vertical board cedar sheathing on the façade's west side behind a projecting flat-roofed two-bay carport. Metal poles support the carport and a decorative concrete block wall extends across the east end, screening the view from the front sidewalk. A concrete hood surmounts the double-leaf front door and transom; clerestory windows extend across the façade.

Contractor Hugh Pratt built the Dr. H. F. and Ellen C. Forsyth House (FY 4110), located on a wooded lot at 434 Westview Drive (in close proximity to the Garvey House), in 1954-1955 from the plans and specifications prepared by prolific Winston-Salem architect Fred W. Butner Jr.[113] The long dwelling consists of two intersecting wings with extremely low-pitched, side-gable roofs. Roman brick veneer and vertical board siding sheaths the exterior walls. Deep roof overhangs supported by exposed beams shelter large wood-frame plate-glass windows.

The interior reveals the building's structure, with exposed wood roof trusses, wood rafters, and a wood ceiling. Philippine mahogany paneling covers most of the interior walls, including those of the entrance foyer, which has a slate floor and is separated from the living room by an L-shaped, partial-height wall. The living room's west wall is Roman brick, and features a floating concrete fireplace. The south elevation contains large plate glass windows with operable transoms, which extend across to the family room. Original cork floors remain in the family room, dining room, and the long hall from the entrance foyer to the bedroom wing.

Architect Robert Myers, who studied with Walter Gropius at Harvard, designed a residence which incorporates familiar Classical elements into a Modernist composition for his sister Betty and her husband Dr. Charles M. Howell in 1959. The house (FY 3605), vaguely reminiscent of Mt. Vernon, was constructed at 1100 Kent Road among very traditional Period Revival-style dwellings in the Reynolda Park neighborhood. The two-story, side-gabled-roofed, white brick residence faces south on a wooded lot on the west side of East Kent Road. The primary entrance, a recessed double-leaf louvered door surmounted by a full-height plate-glass window,

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[112] Burge, a World War II veteran, was halfway finished with his four-year architecture and engineering degree in 1948 when Henry Kamphoefner left the University of Oklahoma in Norman to establish the NCSC School of Design in Raleigh. Kamphoefner wanted the 149 students already enrolled in the architecture program to start over in his new five-year program, but Burge was eager to begin his career after his military service, and was thus one of six graduates in 1950. He did not become a licensed architect, as he joined the family construction business after returning home. J. Kenneth Burge, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 2009.

[113] Paul E. and Carolyn R. Marshall, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 13, 2009.

is on the rear (north) elevation. Narrow full-height bands of plate glass and metal casement windows illuminate the interior. Three double-leaf glass doors provide access to the two-story, flat-roofed portico with round metal posts and a Vermont flagstone terrace that extends across the south elevation.

The Charles W. and Irma W. Gadson House (FY 3611) at 2511 Cherry Street is one of only a few Winston-Salem residences, and the earliest in town, designed by Greensboro architect W. Edward Jenkins, one of the first registered African American architects in North Carolina. Charles W. Gadson was an electrical engineer who attended North Carolina A(gricultural) & T(echnical) State University with Jenkins. Mr. Gadson was president of Twin City Electrical Contracting, a firm he established in 1949, and among his many other commissions he did the electrical work in buildings that Jenkins designed in Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Charlotte. Their Winston-Salem projects included the Dr. J. Raymond Oliver House, the Herring House, and Mt. Zion Baptist Church.[114]

Charles Gadson and Irma Wellman married in 1951 and commissioned Jenkins to design a house for them on property that had belonged to Irma's parents, James W. and Emma P. Wellman on North Cherry Street.[115] They asked for a "casual" floor plan; the resulting layout reflects their love for entertaining. Mrs. Gadson says that they referred to their house as "a house of the future," as it was so different from everything else in their neighborhood. Mr. Gadson managed the construction project, assembling a team of African American contractors including John Smith, who erected the house; Frank Murrell, who executed the interior stone accent wall, the stone retaining wall bordering the west driveway, and the concrete sidewalks and driveways; Daniel W. Andrews, who installed the plumbing and heating systems; and Dock Love, who plastered the interior walls and ceilings.[116]

The one-story, brick-veneered Gadson House, completed in 1959, has a side-gable roof with a projecting front-gable bay at the façade's west end. Deep eaves and sections of vertical board siding in the center of the gabled bay, on the façade, and in the porch gables contribute to the house's Modernist appearance. A large opaque window on the east side of the recessed front door illuminates the foyer. The finished basement served as Mr. Gadson's office, and the upstairs living area as a showroom for his electrical work, where he installed the most modern light fixtures, switchplates, appliances, and sound system available at the time.[117] Pendant and globe light fixtures illuminate the kitchen and den, while recessed lights in the living room ceiling and behind the window cornices provide subtle directional lighting. The house's interior is completely intact, with exposed ceiling beams, original kitchen cabinets and appliances, a stone accent wall, and corner fireplaces in the den and living room. A copper hood surmounts the den fireplace.

Dr. J. Raymond Oliver Jr. and his wife Ruth met W. Edward Jenkins through the Gadsons, who were their neighbors on North Cherry Street. The Olivers liked Modernist architecture and took

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[114] Charles W. and Irma W. Gadson, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 13, 2003; Irma W. Gadson, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 24, 2009.

[115] Ibid.

[116] Ibid.

[117] Ibid.

drawings from architectural publications to Jenkins after commissioning him to design their house. They initially asked Jenkins to design a flat-roofed, one-story Ranch house, but he suggested that they take advantage of the lot's grade, which slopes to the south and east, and the result was side-gable-roofed, split-foyer plan house, with all of the main rooms on the first floor and a full basement that doubles the living space.[118]

The Olivers purchased two lots at the end of Pomeroy and Glen Oak Drive in the new Monticello Park subdivision from developer James M. Shouse, who had constructed a number of speculative houses in the neighborhood and often employed the Olivers' friend, Charles Gadson, to do the electrical work on his projects. Frank Carpenter served as the Oliver's general contractor, assembling a team of African American subcontractors including James R. Grace, whose company executed the masonry work; Chico Carter, who built the cabinets; Charles Gadson, who installed the electrical system and fixtures; Daniel W. Andrews and Sons, who installed the plumbing and heating systems; and Frank Murrell, who erected the stone and broken concrete retaining walls in the back yard.[119]

The Oliver House (FY 3612) rests on a full basement that is fully exposed as a second lower story on the south and east sides. Deep eaves supported by oversized rafter ends and board-and-batten siding contribute to the house's Modernist appearance. The main entrance is recessed, with three large-plate glass windows above a double-leaf door flanked by narrow sidelights and large opaque windows. The Tennessee crab orchard stone laid as an entrance patio continues inside to the foyer, as does the brick planter. Open stairs with a metal balustrade, a wooden handrail, and carpeted treads lead from the foyer to the main floor and the basement. The living room ceiling is vaulted with exposed beams. The Tennessee crab orchard stone fireplace is open to both the living room and the dining room. A screened porch projects from the center of the rear (east) elevation.

Winston-Salem architect Don Hines's design for a "Horizon Home" won the 1961 Portland Cement Association's Southeastern regional design award. Local sponsors Dixie Concrete Products, Inc. and Piedmont Construction Company financed the project and William T. Wilson of Wilson Brothers Lumber Company constructed the house (FY 3604) at 807 Conway Court, which is built entirely of concrete except for the roof system, windows, and doors.[120] The walls are long, thin concrete blocks, with a decorative concrete block screen adding visual interest to the west wing's south elevation. Deep roof overhangs shelter large metal-frame plate-glass windows, which are recent replacements of the original wood-frame plate-glass windows.

The interior reveals the building's structure, with exposed wood roof trusses, wood rafters, and a wood ceiling. The living room features parquet floors, a built-in bench under the north elevation windows, a corner fireplace surmounted by three concrete panels with embedded stones, and original cylindrical metal sconces. An open stair with a metal railing, a wooden handrail, and carpeted treads leads to the entrance foyer, the bedroom wing, and the basement. The bedroom wing contains a long hall, which originally contained low built-in cabinets under the windows,

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[118] Dr. J. Raymond Jr. and Ruth C. Oliver, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 21, 2009.
[119] Ibid.
[120] "Award is Won by Architect Hines," *Winston-Salem Journal*, December 20, 1961.

three bedrooms, and two bathrooms. A decorative concrete block screen shields the basement view from the foyer.

The architect of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company chemist Dr. Marjorie P. Newell's distinctive Modernist residence (FY 4118), erected in 1961 at 3901 Guinevere Lane in the Crestwood Place subdivision, is unknown. Long, thin, pink and white concrete Roman brick, a combination called "holiday brick" according to the current owner, sheathes the exterior. The front-gable wing containing the public spaces faces the street, while the intersecting gabled bedroom wing extends to the east, terminating at a V-roofed carport supported by tall, round, metal posts. The deep eaves shelter a cantilevered balcony with round metal posts and railings that wraps around three sides of the main block. Large plate glass windows illuminate the interior, which has a slate foyer floor, a parquet kitchen and dining room floor, and hardwood floors in the living room and bedrooms. The river rock fireplace hearth and wall in the living room was a later modification, as was the room's painted paneling. The frame utility room addition behind the carport has been the only change to the floor plan.

Minimal Traditional-Style Houses

As construction revived after World War II, some North Carolina families sought the comfort and reassurance of building in styles of the past such as the Colonial Revival, but, more commonly, new houses took on a decidedly modern appearance. Small homes—usually one-story—with minimal detailing often exhibited stripped-down Colonial Revival or Tudor Revival influences; thus, the style, which began appearing just before the war and proved very popular in the last half of the 1940s, has been called Minimal Traditional by architectural historians. Minimal Traditional-style houses took several forms including a side-gabled dwelling with or without a front-facing gable. Colonial Revival-style entrance surrounds and double-hung windows with multi-pane sash are common features. Tudor Revival-style elements include tapered façade chimneys, casement windows, and asymmetrical or steeply-pitched gables on the projecting bays. Some houses incorporate newly popular building materials, such as asbestos shingle siding, Tennessee crab orchard stone veneer, or permastone, a formed concrete veneer, as façade or chimney sheathing. Minimal Traditional-style houses were constructed in vast quantities in Winston-Salem subdivisions and thus do not merit individual mention.

Ranch Houses

The Ranch house, with its long, rectangular form, low-pitched roof, and open floor plan, became the ubiquitous suburban house type in the mid-twentieth century. Evolving from the nineteenth-century concept of a ranch as a utilitarian rural dwelling or complex of buildings situated in the American West, to a rustic residential style popular in the southwestern United States in the 1930s, by the middle of the century the Ranch had been adapted nationally to meet the needs of families who desired "a lifestyle of simplicity, privacy, and informality that was close to nature." Craftsman and Modern design influenced the Ranch style with their emphasis on connectivity between indoor and outdoor spaces, natural materials, and exposed structural elements. Architects combined features of vernacular wood, adobe, and stone ranches with Modernist design principles and spatial organization, resulting in a usually asymmetrical façade that reflected the interior arrangement of private and public spaces in the most efficient manner. The

incorporation of familiar building materials made the Ranch house much more appealing to the average consumer than the sleek International Style residences created by architects such as Walter Gropius, which were often viewed as stark and inaccessible. Californians including designer Cliff May and architect William Wurster promoted the Ranch house as an unpretentious, affordable dwelling, and popular magazines such as *House Beautiful*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, and *Sunset* conveyed that message to the American public.[121]

Although Ranch houses are sometimes characterized as mass-produced residences devoid of architectural distinction, regional and stylistic variations are apparent. Mid-century Arizona Ranch Houses were often concrete block, while Midwestern and New England examples were usually Colonial Revival or Modernist in style. California missions and haciendas inspired architects Charles and Henry Greene's low, one-story, U-shaped plan for the 1903 Bandini House in Pasadena, which featured a board-and-batten siding and a large porch wrapping around the interior courtyard. William Wurster employed the same elements in the residence he designed for Sadie Gregory in Scotts Valley above Santa Cruz in 1927. The Gregory Farmhouse, pictured on *Sunset* magazine's July 1930 cover, helped to commodify the Ranch ideal, and the use of rustic details such as wood shakes or board-and-batten siding and exposed rafter ends became as common in Ranch houses as sliding-glass doors, picture windows, and patios.[122]

While Ranch houses first appeared within neighborhoods of dwellings designed in other popular architectural styles, large-scale expressions of the Ranch style became common in the 1930s. The federal government constructed one of the earliest planned communities of small wood-sided and brick-veneered Ranch houses in Boulder City, Nevada in 1931 for Hoover Dam workers and administrators. This public-works housing project of modest dwellings was very different than the exclusive Rolling Hills subdivision, developed by A. E. Hanson on the Palos Verdes peninsula outside of Los Angeles in 1932, where prominent Los Angeles architects designed expansive custom Ranch houses for wealthy buyers. The one- to five-acre Rolling Hills lots conveyed a sense of wide open space that allowed for individuality within a communal suburban setting, an idealized aesthetic that later tract subdivisions attempted to emulate with large lots and deep setbacks.[123]

Most Forsyth County Ranch houses are modest in both size and design and have brick-veneered or synthetic siding-sheathed exteriors with broad chimneys and minimal detailing. The later dwellings tend to be larger, and many incorporate elements either of the Colonial Revival or the Modernist style. Colonial Revival examples, usually executed in red brick, often display double-hung windows with multi-pane sash, denticulated cornices, classical entrance surrounds, and/or pedimented porticoes. Light-colored brick, deep overhanging eaves, and large plate-glass windows characterize Ranches with Modernist features, classified as Contemporary Ranches in explorations of this topic including architecture critic Alan Hess's book, *The Ranch House*, and architectural historian Ruth Little's report on Raleigh's architecture from 1945 to 1965.[124]

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[121] Alan Hess, *The Ranch House* (New York: Harry Abrams, Inc., 2004), 12-13.
[122] Ibid., 17, 21, 26-28.
[123] Ibid., 30-31.
[124] Hess, *The Ranch House*; M. Ruth Little, "The Development of Modernism in Raleigh, 1945-1965," prepared for the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, August 2006.

Like Minimal Traditional-style residences, Ranch houses were constructed in vast quantities in Winston-Salem subdivisions. Representative and distinctive examples were photographed and are mentioned in the subdivision overviews included in the database.

Split-Level Houses

The split-level, commonly found in subdivisions developed from the 1950s through the 1970s, embodies many of the same design principles as the Ranch house, but incorporates a two-story wing. This splits the interior plan into three levels, often with a utility room, den, and bedroom in the basement; the garage or carport, kitchen, dining room, and living room on the middle level; and bedrooms on the upper level. This spatial arrangement allowed for the separation of public and private areas. Like Ranch houses, split-levels often manifest either Colonial Revival or Modernist features.

Bi-Level or Split-Foyer Houses

A few neighborhoods developed in the 1960s include bi-levels, a cost-saving alternative to a split-level or a full two-story dwelling. Bi-levels have central split entrances leading to a full-height upper floor encompassing the primary living spaces and a lower level, often containing a semi-subterranean den and garage with low ceilings. This allowed for additional square footage while reducing overall construction cost.

Multi-family Dwellings

Duplexes

Hundreds of duplexes, often constructed in the first decades of the twentieth century to provide affordable housing for factory and mill workers, stand in Winston-Salem. Many are in areas that have been designated as National Register historic districts. Duplexes were also erected in the post World War II era to ameliorate the housing shortage.

The most significant duplexes documented in the survey update are a row of five one-story, front-gable-roofed brick dwellings (FY 1279, FY 3535-3539) erected circa 1938-1940 at 1431-1439 Cameron Avenue. Executed in six-to-one common bond, the duplexes feature wood shingles and false knee braces in the gable ends, gabled entrance porches supported by paired square posts spanned by historic wood lattice and wood railings, and exposed rafter ends.

Apartment Buildings

Although only three 1920s newly-identified apartment buildings were included in the survey update, many examples, virtually all exhibiting comparable classical detailing, are encompassed in National Register historic districts including West End, West Salem, and Ardmore. The following apartments were surveyed even through they were constructed before 1930 as they are significant examples of early Winston-Salem apartment buildings outside of existing districts.

The 1922 William and Mary Apartments (FY 3350) at 405 N. Spring Street is, according to Adelaide Fries, "the first of the modern apartment houses" constructed in Winston-Salem in the 1920s.[125] The fourteen-unit apartment building features a scalloped parapet above an arched façade window, a flat-roofed entrance porch with Tuscan columns and a modillion cornice, pent roofs with scroll brackets above the third-story windows on the side elevations, green tiles inset in brick between the second and third stories, and a decorative arch above the south elevation's central third-story windows with basketweave brick.

A September 2, 1925 *Winston-Salem Journal* article announced the completion of the adjacent Spotswood Apartments (FY 3349) at 415 N. Spring Street. William Coan owned the two-story, seven-unit building, which was the "first apartment house in the city to be completely electrically equipped." Exterior features include a scalloped parapet above an arched façade window, a flat-roofed entrance porch with square brick posts and a metal roof balustrade, and pent roofs with scroll brackets above the third-story windows on the front section.

The Hillcrest Apartments (FY 3336), constructed at 1717 W. First Street in 1929, is a good example of a multi-family residential building in the West Highlands neighborhood. The hip-roofed brick building has a flat-roofed central entrance porch with Tuscan columns spanned by a wood railing and inset corner porches for each apartment, tripled six-over-six sash on the façade, and gabled dormers. The current owner, Ted Migliarese completely renovated the building in 1995 after a fire, and created an additional penthouse apartment, bringing the total number of units to seven. The property is now known as Hillcrest Commons.

Apartment Complexes

Winston-Salem contains numerous large multi-family housing complexes constructed from the late 1940s through the 1960s, but the Phase III survey's limited scope permitted the survey of only a few. Superblock developments—densely concentrated buildings of similar appearance with common green space and parking areas—were erected in the post-World War II era to ease Winston-Salem's housing shortage. Residents often occupied apartments while constructing homes in new subdivisions.

College Village (FY 4146), located south of Robinhood Road and west of the Buena Vista subdivision, contains one- and two-story, side-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, Minimal Traditional-style buildings facing either curving streets or open courtyards. Several centrally-located parking lots provide off-street parking, and concrete sidewalks lead from the parking lots to rear service entrances. Crystal Lumber Company constructed College Village for the Eisenberg family in 1949.[126]

The Grosvenor Company (FY 4161) constructed an eight-building apartment complex on the south side of Coliseum Drive in the 1960s.[127] Residential subdivisions and Old Town Country

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[125] Adelaide Fries, et. al., *Forsyth: the History of a County on the March*, p. 207.

[126] Clay Ring, Wilson-Covington Construction Company, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, June 9, 2009. The Cloverdale Apartment complex (in the National Register-listed Ardmore Historic District) is another intact superblock development erected during this period.

[127] Plat Book 20, page 97; Plat Book 21, page 102.

Club occupy the north side of Coliseum Drive, and the Grosvenor provides one of the areas's few multi-family rental housing alternatives. The hip-roofed, brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style buildings are arranged along Grosvenor Place, a crescent-shaped street. The first two apartment buildings, erected adjacent to Coliseum Drive at opposite ends of the complex in 1960, are two-stories tall and have flat-arched lintels above the first-story six-over-nine sash windows, sidelights flanking the entrances, and pedimented porticos supported by grouped Tuscan columns. The two one-story buildings on the north side of the street, constructed in 1962, and the four one-story buildings on the south side, erected in 1966, exhibit similar classical features.

Local contractors and developers Wilson-Covington erected apartments on the edges of established neighborhoods beginning in the late 1950s. The earliest surveyed example is a building in West Highlands with one-story units at the southeast end (1503-1507 West Northwest Boulevard) and a two-story main block at the northwest end (220-222 Hawthorne Road). Completed in 1958, the apartments reflect a Modernist influence in their light brick veneer, low hip roof, deep overhanging eaves, high windows, and flat-roofed entrance surrounds. Wilson Covington continued to construct the same design through the 1960s. Another surveyed example, built at 2702-2710 Fairlawn Drive in northwest Winston-Salem's Reynolda Manor subdivision in 1965, is identical. The adjacent Basswood and Teakwood Court apartments, completed the same year, have the same form but Colonial Revival-style gabled entrance porches supported by Tuscan columns. The demand for housing in the area remained strong enough that Wilson-Covington also constructed a series of two-story brick duplexes at 2693 Fairlawn Drive in 1971.

High-Rise Apartment Buildings

Crystal Towers (FY 3345), located on the west side of downtown, and its twin, Sunrise Towers (FY 3601), on the east side of town, are the only high-rise apartment buildings erected during the survey period and are two of Winston-Salem's most distinctive Modernist buildings. Designed by architects Lashmit, Brown, and Pollock to serve as housing for the elderly, the apartments have always been owned and operated by the Housing Authority of Winston-Salem. Construction began in 1968 and Sunrise Towers was finished in 1970, followed by Crystal Towers in 1972. Each ten-story building encompasses two hundred apartments, a community meeting room and kitchen, laundry rooms, offices, and an exterior courtyard. Completely fireproof, the buildings are constructed of poured concrete with clay tile plastered partitions and exterior brick walls.[128]

Alternating vertical bands of brick and windows characterize the slightly Y-shaped buildings. The primary difference in the two buildings' exteriors is the color of the brick and the panels above and below the windows: blonde brick and yellow panels at Crystal Towers and taupe brick and blue panels at Sunrise Towers. Crystal Towers also has concrete bands that encircle the building above each floor and a tall concrete cornice. The first floor of each broad, slightly concave façade is inset, creating a portico supported by square concrete posts. A winged canopy

[128] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, p. 129.

with Y-shaped concrete posts shelters the main entrances. Large plate-glass windows illuminate the first-floor lobbies, offices, and community rooms. Projecting vertical cast-concrete elements flank each window above the first floor, running the full height of the brick expanse and articulating the broad facades through their regular rhythm.

In keeping with the Modernist philosophy of interior and exterior connectivity, each floor has balconies on the side and rear elevations and each building has an exterior courtyard with original brick planters, concrete pavers, and decorative brick walls. The interior vinyl floors and acoustical tile ceilings have been replaced over the years, but the buildings retain their original floor plans (with slightly different community space organization) and features such as the directories and mailboxes in each lobby and metal handrails on the corridor walls. The apartments were state-of-the-art in the early 1970s, as they contained individually controlled heating and air conditioning units.

Property Type 2: Subdivisions

Subdivision Development Overview

National trends in transportation, building technology, landscape design, and the popularity of certain architectural styles combined with local economic, social, and topographic conditions to shape Winston-Salem's residential neighborhood development. The earliest platted subdivisions included in the Phase III survey manifest the national early-twentieth-century trend toward neighborhoods with winding roads and naturalistic landscaping that create a picturesque, park-like setting. A few of these subdivisions are close to downtown and residents were able to utilize public transportation, but most reflect the American adoption of the automobile culture following Henry Ford's introduction of the Model-T Ford in 1908.[129]

Winston-Salem experienced tremendous growth and development in the early decades of the twentieth century, becoming the largest and richest city in North Carolina by 1926. Speculators constructed thousands of single-family homes in new neighborhoods that afforded amenities such as paved streets and sidewalks and city water and sewer connections but were far enough away from downtown to allow residents to escape the city's congestion and pollution. Many developers employed restrictive covenants dictating home size, cost, placement, and lot use to control subdivision appearance and maintain property values, as well as to perpetuate social segregation based on race and class. Subdivision construction was often phased, with new sections opening as demand increased and funds became available.[130]

Residential development increased until the 1929 stock market crash and then sharply declined during the early 1930s as contractors and home owners suffered financial losses in the depression years. Mortgage foreclosure rates escalated dramatically, prompting the federal government to establish the emergency Home Owners' Loan Corporation in 1933, a temporary program that provided long-term, low-interest, amortized residential mortgages for the first time. The 1934 National Housing Act created the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), which restructured the home building and financing industries by setting national standards and authorizing mutual mortgage insurance for single-family dwellings, rental housing, and subdivision development. National Housing Act amendments in 1938 and 1948 increased subsidized loan amounts and extended repayment periods. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the "GI Bill of Rights," guaranteed home mortgages for veterans and eliminated down payments.[131]

Construction materials and labor were in short supply during World War II, but after the war ended and veterans returned home the GI Bill and other financing opportunities promoted the construction of thousands of houses in new suburbs and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods. The regional Veterans Administration (VA) office reported closing on 3,658 GI loans in Forsyth County totaling $20,935,672 from 1945 to1955. The VA also approved 214 Federal-direct loans averaging $7,500 for county residents between the program's inception in

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[129] David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs* (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002), 16, 21.

[130] Ibid., 28.

[131] Ibid., 29-31.

1950 and 1955. Winston-Salem's four building and loan associations financed 27,000 loans equaling more than $96,000,000 during the postwar decade.[132]

The following typology classifies subdivisions surveyed in Phase III by design and/or development method. Only selected subdivisions are cited; see Appendix B for a complete list of surveyed subdivisions. Detailed information about each subdivision's development is included in the survey database's district forms. The Phase III survey was only the first step in documenting Winston-Salem's neighborhood development. Primary source research and oral history will be conducted in Phase IV.

Subdivision Types

Picturesque Suburbs

Most of Winston-Salem's early-twentieth-century suburb plats employ curvilinear streets that conform to local topography and naturalistic landscaping to create a park-like setting. This approach, first seen in mid-nineteenth-century suburbs such as Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, platted by Llewellyn Haskell in 1857, was influenced by the Rural Cemetery movement, which espoused the same picturesque design principles. Haskell also drew from the writings of domestic reformer Andrew Jackson Downing and landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux's design for New York's Central Park and sought advice from Downing's former partner, Alexander Jackson Davis and landscape architects Howard Daniels and Eugene A. Baumann. Olmsted, Vaux, and Olmsted's sons, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. and John Charles Olmsted, who continued their father's firm as Olmsted Brothers, promoted picturesque subdivision design nationally as they platted 450 subdivisions between 1857 and 1950. Other landscape architects, planners, and civil engineers, also included curvilinear streets and naturalistic landscaping as important components of middle and upper-class neighborhood design, particularly after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which created a national preference for classicism as the antithesis of the polluted, unhealthy, industrial city. The City Beautiful movement espoused spacious lots, tree-lined streets (often with planting strips between sidewalks and roads), landscaped medians, community parks, and nearby country clubs to allow residents to commune with nature.[133]

Picturesque suburbs contain a mix of residences constructed in nationally popular architectural styles common in the first decades of the twentieth century, ranging from bungalows and foursquares to Period Cottages and Revival-style dwellings. Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses were built on vacant lots or in subdivision expansion phases in the mid-twentieth century. Many houses were speculatively constructed, but Winston-Salem's picturesque subdivisions also contain a high number of residences designed by architects for specific clients. Architects including Charles Barton Keen, William Roy Wallace, Willard Northup, Leet O'Brien, C. Gilbert Humphries, and Luther Lashmit designed numerous Colonial and Georgian Revival-style residences, many of which are modest, often brick-veneered dwellings with symmetrical facades and classical features.

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[132] Rom Weatherman, "8,400 Dwellings Constructed in City-County Building Boom," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, May 22, 1955, page 4B.

[133] Ibid., 34, 38-39.

Nationally-recognized landscape architects, in most cases assisted by local civil engineers, designed some of the earliest subdivisions included in the Phase III survey. Textile magnate Pleasant Henderson (P. H.) Hanes began developing West Highlands (FY 4156), a seventy-five-acre residential subdivision on Winston's west side, in 1912. The first neighborhood plat, laid out by New York landscape architects Buckenham and Miller (who were also the original designers of Reynolda, the R. J. and Katherine Reynolds estate and gardens) and revised by local civil engineer Spencer B. Hanes, is from September of that year.[134] Somerville, New Jersey landscape architect Louis L. Miller and local civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe platted West Highlands' second section, which is northwest of Section One, in June 1923. The plat included a long central park, designed as a series of landscaped medians, on Glade Street (now Runnymede Road). A creek runs through the park's center; bridges with arched stone railings span the creek.[135] Miller and Ellerbe collaborated again on the design of West Highlands Section Three, which is west of the first two sections, in July 1928.[136] Additional West Highlands' phases were developed through the 1960s.

Another owner of substantial amount of acreage west of downtown was Henry W. Fries, and the Buena Vista Company was organized in 1915 to handle the sale of his estate. The Standard Improvement Company, whose principal stockholders were C. D. Ogburn, Alex S. Hanes, and W. F. Shaffner Sr., was established in 1917 to develop the property. Civil engineers Pegram, Ellerbe, and Reynolds surveyed the earliest plat of the subdivision of the Buena Vista estate east of Lovers Lane (now Stratford Road) for the company in September 1919, but the map was not recorded until 1923.[137] Civil engineer John D. Spinks compiled several earlier Buena Vista (FY 4155) maps in January 1924, revised the plat in September 1926 and June 1927, and drew a second section to the north in June 1929. Civil engineer W. B. Fluhorty of Petersburg, Virginia platted another phase of the Buena Vista Estate's subdivision—portions of eighteen blocks west of Lovers Lane owned by Buena Vista Annex, Inc.—in July 1921.[138] Buena Vista's sections east of North Stratford Road have winding roads and large lots, while the 1921 Buena Vista Annex, Inc. map and subsequent company plats on the west side of North Stratford Road are laid out in a grid plan. The Ferrell Estate's Buena Vista Section, Second Release, which is west of the Buena Vista Annex, Inc. property, has a curvilinear plan.

Westview (FY 4130), located west of Buena Vista and West Highlands, was platted by J. E. Ellerbe in 1923 on land previously owned by R. J. Reynolds's younger brother and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company executive, Will Reynolds. Curving streets wind through the neighborhood, punctuated by a few medians. A centrally located park and playground was part of the original plan, but never executed.[139]

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[134] Plat Book 2, page 46.

[135] Plat Book 4, page 51. It appears that the later concrete retaining walls were the work of prolific local African American stonemason and concrete contractor Frank W. Murrell's company.

[136] Plat Book 7, page 84.

[137] Sid Bost, "Buena Vista: The City's Beautiful View," *Twin City Sentinel*, March 26, 1962; Plat Book 2, page 17.

[138] Plat Book 4, pages 13 and 175; Plat Book 7, page 103; Plat Book 3, page 8.

[139] Plat Book 1, page 161.

When Katherine Reynolds subdivided approximately sixty-five acres on the southeastern edge of Reynolda to create Reynolda Park (FY 4150) in the early 1920s, she engaged Philadelphia landscape architect Thomas Warren Sears, who designed Reynolda's gardens in 1915, to lay out the streets and lots. The subdivision plat, dated September 1925, bears the names of Sears and J. E. Ellerbe, who worked together on several other Winston-Salem projects. Sections One and Three are north of Reynolda Road. Section Two, to the south, was not developed until the 1950s.[140]

In May 1926, Sears and Ellerbe designed the twenty-six-lot Stratford Place (FY 4169) subdivision at the northwest corner of the Five Points (West First/Runnymede/Stratford/Country Club/Miller streets) intersection on property formerly owned by John W. Hanes, Pleasant Henderson Hanes's brother and co-founder of P. H. Hanes Knitting Company and the Hanes Hosiery Mills Company.[141] The following year, they platted Smithdeal Realty and Insurance Company's development, Country Club Estates (FY 4123), on land previously owned by Will Reynolds south of Westview and west of West Highlands.[142]

J. E. Ellerbe also employed a picturesque landscape design for Meadowbrook Hills (FY 4164), located between the Buena Vista neighborhood and the 201-acre Children's Home campus. The September 1920 plat illustrates 118 parcels arranged around Meadowbrook Boulevard (now Meadowbrook Drive), with a small park at the neighborhood's center.[143] Stone steps lead down to the park's gravel path flanking the creek. Arched bridges with stone railings connect the two sides of the path and stone benches with curved backs and picnic tables provide seating. A large oval landscaped median outlined with granite curbing divides the short street leading from Reynolda Road into the subdivision. Meadowbrook Hills is one of several surveyed subdivisions platted in the 1920s that were not substantially developed until the late 1930s due to the construction hiatus during the Great Depression. The few houses erected in the early 1930s display the austere design of the time.

J. W., F. H., and H. E. Fries acquired almost 150 acres west of downtown Winston-Salem and created the Oak Crest (FY 4128) subdivision, platting 27 parcels ranging in size from 1.4 to 16.15 acres in June 1923, and delineating Oak Crest Drive, which is now Polo Road, at the property's approximate center and the crescent-shaped Friendship Circle to the north.[144] An August 1923 newspaper article advertised that Oak Crest was only fifteen minutes from the courthouse, just beyond the Reynolda estate and the "concrete highway" that led downtown. The subdivision's large tracts were designed to appeal to property owners who wanted the conveniences of city life but plenty of room to cultivate gardens and raise livestock. Lot prices began at $700, and the Frieses offered to provide and install a "Delco Lighting Machine capable of furnishing 54 16-candlepower lamps" to anyone who purchased nine adjacent parcels.[145] The Frieses subdivided some large lots in 1924 and 1927, and investors including the Buena Vista Company, S. C. and T. L. Ogburn, and T. E. Lupo developed expansive parcels from the 1923

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[140] Plat Book 4, page 1; Plat Book 7, page 28; Plat Book 15, page 46.
[141] Plat Book 4, page 188; Plat Book 7, page 20.
[142] Plat Book 4, page 192
[143] Plat Book 1, page 37a.
[144] Plat Book 3, page 71.
[145] "In the Shadow of the City Where One Can Enjoy the Fresh and Healthful Country Air," *Winston-Salem Journal*, August 12, 1923.

plat in the late 1930s. J. A. and Henry A. Nading Sr. acquired property west of Oak Crest that same year, and C. M. Miller platted seventy-four small parcels around the oval-shaped Crape (now spelled Crepe) Myrtle Circle, west of Rosedale Circle, as an addition to the original development.[146]

Small-Scale Subdivisions

In the case of large subdivisions, developers often worked with city planners to ensure that neighborhoods afforded modern amenities in conjunction with convenient access to schools, churches, businesses, and recreational facilities. Another common development practice during the early twentieth century was for a property owner to have a smaller parcel of land surveyed independently of a master plan, lots and roads platted, and the overall site improved to some extent, although the nature of site improvements varied greatly. The owner, or "subdivider," then sold lots to either to buyers who would hire builders to erect their homes, or to contractors and speculators who would construct and market houses or hold onto the property and resell the lots as their value increased. Most subdividers did not utilize covenants to govern their property sales, so development was more haphazard than in neighborhoods governed by restrictive covenants.[147]

Winston-Salem contains numerous small-scale subdivisions, usually located adjacent to major traffic corridors or larger subdivisions. A few examples platted during the 1920s building boom were included in the Phase III survey as they represent early development in their respective locations and they had not been included in previous architectural surveys. The practice was not as common during the depression era, but property owners once again created copious small-scale subdivisions in response to the post-World War II housing shortage. Most early subdivisions were laid out on a grid plan, while the later examples are often curvilinear. Both types have usually been absorbed into an area's larger collective neighborhood identity.

In many case lots were small—approximately one- to three-tenths of an acre on average—and thus some prospective home owners purchased two or more lots upon which to erect their dwellings. Most 1920s subdivisions were built out slowly, sometimes over a span of thirty years, and therefore encompass a mix of residences constructed in nationally popular architectural styles common in the first half of the twentieth century, ranging from bungalows and foursquares to Period Cottages and Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch houses. Postwar subdivisions developed more quickly, and thus contain less variation in housing form and style.

As Winston-Salem expanded to the west, many property owners subdivided large parcels of land into much smaller tracts. Only a few I-houses and bungalows stood along Shallowford Road (now Country Club Road) west of Forsyth Country Club through the mid-twentieth century. The first small-scale subdivisions developed along new streets extending south from Shallowford Road. The easternmost example is Burkwood Place (FY 4129), property owned by Ellen T. Harrison and Mamie M. Transou on the south side of Shallowford Road west of Country Club

[146] Plat Book 8, page 102.
[147] Ames and McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 26.

Estates and surveyed by Hinshaw and Marshall in September 1925.[148] The brick Colonial Revival foursquare erected at 135 Pennsylvania Avenue in 1926 is featured in a sale ad in the *Winston-Salem Journal* on September 8, 1935 and thus may have been the subdivision's model home.

Other subdivisions further west on Country Club Road's south side include the G. E. Tucker estate (FY 4148), surveyed in April 1920; Sunset Hill (FY 4147), platted just west of the Tucker estate in July 1920; the S. F. Johnson property(FY 4120), west of Sunset Hill, developed in July 1927; and the Oak Park subdivision (FY 4149), platted in 1939 south of the earlier Tucker estate development.[149] Lindbergh Street, the north-south road in the S. F. Johnson property, was undoubtedly named in honor of Charles Lindbergh, who completed his solo trans-Atlantic flight in 1927 and visited Winston-Salem's new Miller Municipal Airport on October 16th of that year as part of his national tour promoting aviation.

W. C. Charles owned a substantial amount of land in Broadbay Township, southeast of Winston-Salem, in the early twentieth century. J. E. Ellerbe first subdivided some of the Charles property (FY 4180) on the west side of Thomasville Road (now NC Highway 109) in February 1926 and drew a revised plat in April 1929.[150] The undeveloped land to the south became the Easton subdivision in 1949.

Ellerbe also surveyed property north of Winston-Salem owned by the Shaffner Estate and developed by L. C. Oakley in July 1926, creating the Forest Hill subdivision (FY 4184) on the north side of Rural Hall Road (now Indiana Avenue).[151] In addition to a number of intact bungalows, foursquares, and Period Cottages, Forest Hill also contains three well-executed two-story, Tudor Revival-style dwellings.

Civil engineer C. M. Miller drew the first and revised plats of Robinhood Park's (FY 4166) first section for L. S. Lloyd in 1939, delineating large lots west of Winston-Salem on Robinhood Road's south side.[152] The plat is somewhat unusual for the period, as it indicates topography, existing pine and oak trees, and the proposed locations of evergreens that were subsequently planted in rows along the subdivision's streets. Many of the evergreens are now so large that they completely screen the houses from view. The Grubbs-Flynt Building Corporation extended Kramer Drive to the south and west in 1955.[153]

Lakewood (FY 4159) is one of many subdivisions developed in the post-World War II era to ease Winston-Salem's housing shortage. Although civil engineer C. M. Miller laid out the first subdivision of G. F. Jenkins's land north of what was then Bethabara Road (now University Parkway) in 1940, and surveyed new lots for a revised plat in 1944, the neighborhood did not achieve its current configuration until 1946, when construction resumed in response to postwar demand.[154]

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[148] Plat Book 4, page 133.
[149] Plat Book 3, page 14A; Plat Book 4, page 184; Plat Book 10, pages 42 and 85.
[150] Plat Book 4, pages 101, 145, and 152; Plat Book 7, page 88.
[151] Plat Book 4, page 126.
[152] Plat Book 10, pages 47 and 53.
[153] Plat Book 17, page 82.
[154] Plat Book 10, pages 81 and 158; Plat Book 12, page 86.

Property owners also subdivided large parcels associated with farms that were originally outside the city limits but had either been incorporated into Winston-Salem by the 1940s or were adjacent to rapidly developing areas on the outskirts of town. J. C. Goodman purchased a fifty-acre farm west of Winston in 1894 and moved his family from West Fifth Street to what was then the country around 1910. The Leinbachs acquired the Goodman property in 1924 and, in response to increased housing demand after World War II, created a new subdivision (FY 4177) north of Buena Vista and south of Robinhood Road in 1945.[155] The Stratford subdivision (FY 4178), platted the same year just north of the C. T. Leinbach property on Robinhood Road's opposite side, is similar in character and most likely consists of land that belonged to the Goodmans and Leinbachs.

The Transou family once owned a large amount of acreage in South Fork Township and, according to local tradition, built the I-house at what is now 4403 Country Club Road on their farm. The Transou Park subdivision (FY 4135), platted in 1946, and South Fork Elementary School, constructed in 1952, are to the south.[156] The J. W. Ferrell Company marketed the lots in Transou Park, and builders including Poindexter Lumber erected modest Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses.

Engineer John D. Spinks laid out Sections One and Two of the College Park (FY 4141) subdivision on property Elizabeth Oakie owned west of Polo Road in 1946 and 1947.[157] The majority of the modest residences were erected between 1947 and 1953. A newly established Baptist congregation leased the large parcel at the College Park neighborhood's northeast corner in 1949 and subsequently adopted the subdivision name. They eventually purchased the property and erected a chapel, sanctuary, education building, and fellowship hall between 1954 and 1996.[158]

Federal Housing Administration Subdivision Standards

Between 1936 and 1940, the Federal Housing Administration's Land Planning Division published a series of subdivision design guidelines including *Subdivision Development*, *Planning Neighborhoods for Small Houses*, *Planning Profitable Neighborhoods*, and *Successful Subdivisions*. These documents outlined minimum requirements for subdivision development as well as desirable standards that would ensure neighborhood livability and stable real estate conditions, thus justifying FHA mortgage insurance. The publications encouraged subdivision design that conformed to local topography, with appropriate street widths and grades, generous lots, long gradually-curving blocks, and community parks and playgrounds. The FHA required healthy and accessible subdivision location, compliance with local zoning regulations, utility installation, and deed restrictions that set forth minimum lot size, house setbacks and costs.[159]

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[155] Plat Book 12, page 44.
[156] Plat Book 12, page 67.
[157] Plat Book 12, pages 88 and 155.
[158] Helen A. Howard, *College Park Baptist Church: The Story of Our First Fifty Years, 1949-1999* (Winston-Salem: College Park Baptist Church, 1999).
[159] Ames and McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 48-49.

The FHA promoted large-scale developments as a means of making more efficient use of capital, materials, and labor. Many local planning commissions adopted FHA standards to maintain consistency in subdivision design and ensure that developers qualified for FHA-guaranteed mortgages. Thus, by the late 1940s, the picturesque suburb of the early twentieth century evolved into the postwar curvilinear subdivision. The Urban Land Institute institutionalized this approach in 1947 with the publication of the *Community Builder's Handbook*, which was soon followed by the National Association of Home Builders *Manual for Land Development* in 1950.[160]

Most surveyed subdivisions erected in Winston-Salem from the late 1930s through the 1960s manifest the FHA guidelines. House form and style vary, with some neighborhoods, called tract subdivisions for the purposes of this survey, consisting of almost identical homes built and sold by speculative developers, while others, classified as custom subdivisions, encompass a variety of dwellings often selected by prospective homeowners from stock plans provided by builders. Popular magazines and catalogs also sold house plans, which were frequently modified by owners and builders. Residences designed by architects for specific clients, particularly those reflecting a Modernist influence, represent a very small percentage of the total built environment.

Post-War Tract Subdivisions

Winston-Salem's tract subdivisions were erected to provide reasonably-priced housing during periods of high demand immediately following World War II and during the mid-1950s population boom. Bowen Park (FY 4125), platted in 1945 and expanded in 1946 and 1958, is one of the city's first postwar tract subdivisions developed for African American homeowners. The J. W. Ferrell Company initially marketed the northeast Winston-Salem neighborhood; Cloister Homes owned and developed the 1958 expansion area.[161] The subdivision includes modest Minimal Traditional-style and Ranch houses, most of which are similar in form and style and were erected in the 1950s. Various colors of concrete brick, applied in random patterns or alternating courses, enliven some of these dwellings, such as 2030 East Twenty-Third Street and 2305 and 2315 Ansonia Street. Property owners also erected a few custom houses in Bowen Park. The two-story, stuccoed, International-style house constructed at the southeast corner of Machine and East Twenty-Third Streets in 1947 is still occupied by members of the Russell family, owners of the Russell Funeral Home that was opened by African American community leaders Carl H. Russell Sr. and his wife Florrie (both deceased) in 1938.

John D. Spinks laid out 242 lots in a T-shaped, grid-plan subdivision called Holton Park (FY 4187) on the west side of Konnoak Drive for Elizabeth H. Oakie in March 1946. One-story, side-gable-roofed, three-bay residences were constructed on many of them in 1947. Given the small lot size, most houses occupy two parcels. Civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe surveyed two additions to Holton Park, both of which are west of the original plat, in 1947.[162] Houses constructed in the neighborhood after the first building phase display more variation in form and style.

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[160] Ibid., 48-51.
[161] Plat Book 12, page 43, 1945; Plat Book 12, page 92, 1946; Plat Book 18, page 177, 1958.
[162] Plat Book 12, pages 59 and 175; Plat Book 13, page 154.

Weston (FY 4182) and Easton (FY 4181), located in southeast Winston-Salem, are the two largest late 1940s tract subdivisions surveyed in Phase III. Both serve as good examples of postwar subdivisions consisting of almost identical dwellings erected in compliance with the strict Federal Housing Authority and Veterans Administration guidelines, which developers had to meet in order to market the homes using government-subsidized mortgages. The Weston Corporation initially developed Weston, located on the south side Waughtown-Clemmons Road (now Clemmonsville Road). Civil engineer Guy F. Hinshaw platted the first fifty-nine lots, most of which are approximately three-tenths of acre, in December 1947 and surveyed three additional sections through June 1948.[163]

Weston's Streets are named after institutions of higher learning—Tech and Yale Avenues, Clemson Circle, Harvard Road, and Cornell Boulevard. One-story gable- and hip-roofed Ranch and Minimal Traditional-style houses were constructed on the majority of the subdivision's 277 lots by the end of 1948. One house form, a hip-roofed dwelling with wraparound corner windows and a small ocular window on the façade, displays a Modernist influence; the rest are traditional in style.

The Weston Corporation developed Easton the next year. Engineer Herbert Knapp platted 225 lots, most of which are approximately two-tenths of an acre, on the west side of Thomasville Road (NC Highway 109) in May 1949, and one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, three-bay residences were constructed on the majority of them by the end of the year.[164] The dwellings are situated near the street and close to one another, resulting in a harmonious rhythm of form, massing, and materials. Most houses encompass 750 square feet on the first floor—a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a bath.

The homes in Easton are quite similar to those William Levitt built on Long Island and in other New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania locations. Levitt's houses, and those in other large-scale-tract subdivisions, exemplify the application of assembly-line concepts and mass production techniques employed in the automobile industry to home fabrication.[165] Builders streamlined construction methods by focusing multiple crews on specific tasks, such as pouring concrete foundations and framing or roofing houses, thus allowing unskilled laborers to learn and repeat simple actions. As noted in the trade journal *Practical Builder*, "Materials and operations moved forward on the site instead of products moving forward over the machinery."[166]

Winston-Salem's tract subdivisions developed in the 1950s consist almost entirely of small Ranch houses. The housing shortage created by the population influx during expansions of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, P. H. Hanes Knitting, Hanes Hosiery, and Western Electric companies and prompted much new construction south of downtown in the mid- to late 1950s. Civil engineers Moore, Gardner, and Associates of Asheboro platted the first section of the Cloisters (FY 4185) in February 1955 for the Fore-Taylor Building Company.[167] A full-page newspaper ad announced the subdivision's grand opening on June 12, 1955. Marketed as "Winston-Salem's

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[163] Plat Book 12, pages 193, 200, and 206; Plat Book 13, page 221.
[164] Plat Book 14, page 23.
[165] Ames and McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs*, 29.
[166] *Practical Builder*, Chicago, December 1943, cited in Alan Hess, *The Ranch House*, 47.
[167] Plat Book 17, page 83.

newest and finest low-cost homes," the neighborhood included amenities such as wooded lots, paved streets with curb and gutter, and city water and sewer connections. Natural gas and/or electric service was available, and homes were equipped with the buyer's choice of the most up-to-date gas or electric appliances. Prospective homeowners were eligible for Federal Housing Authority and Veterans Administration financing with low down payments. The week after the grand opening over 6,000 people viewed the new residences, most of which cost less than $10,000.[168]

The Fore-Taylor Building Company constructed three additional sections in 1955 and 1956, and developers Cloister Homes, Inc., added fifth and sixth phases in 1957 and 1958. Greensboro developers Brightwood Homes platted Section Seven in 1958. The brick-veneered Ranch houses in this phase are exactly like those in Southcrest, a subdivision to the east that the company expanded in 1960-1961. The corner houses are angled diagonally, framing the intersections.

Civil Engineer John G. Bane platted the first portion of Southcrest (FY 4183), initially called Southcrest Homes, in March 1956.[169] Greensboro developers Brightwood Homes purchased property southwest of the original Southcrest Homes subdivision, and Watcher Surveys platted two additional phases, with some streets named for literary figures: Hemingway, Longfellow, and Emerson. Most of the brick-veneered, gable- and hip-roofed Ranch houses in Sections Two and Three were built in 1960 or 1961. Some dwellings have synthetic (vinyl, aluminum, asbestos) siding above a brick kneewall on the façade. As in most neighborhoods constructed during this period, the Ranch houses are either traditional in style or reflect a slight Modernist influence, often manifested in high horizontal windows and deep eaves.

The 1950s construction of new transportation corridors including Interstate 40 and Highway 52 and the demolition of subdivisions developed in the first quarter of the twentieth century created a need for new housing. The modest homes in Castle Heights (FY 4174), a subdivision located northeast of downtown Winston-Salem on property west of Carver School Road and east of Smith Reynolds Airport, provided affordable dwellings for African American residents displaced from downtown Winston-Salem neighborhoods. A March 2, 1958 newspaper article reported that more than one hundred five-room brick homes were soon to be available at a cost of $9,000 each, with low monthly payments and up to forty-year mortgage terms.[170]

J. E. Ellerbe platted Castle Heights's first section in July 1958 and Greensboro developers Cloister Homes, Inc. constructed most of Section One by the end of that year and additional phases to the north, west, and south in 1959.[171] The subdivision contains gable-roofed Ranch houses, many of which have brick kneewalls across the façade with wood or synthetic siding above, and a few split-levels. In an attempt to create variation in the streetscape, some Ranch houses are oriented so that the gable end faces the road.

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[168] "The Opening of The Cloisters Subdivision," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, June 12, 1955, page 7A; *Winston-Salem Journal*, June 18, 1955, page 14.

[169] Plat Book 18, page 9.

[170] "Low-Income Housing Near Airport Planned for Negro Families," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, March 2, 1958, page B1.

[171] Ibid.; Plat Book 19, page 12.

Northwood Estates (FY 4173) is located north of Castle Heights on property west of Carver School Road and east of Smith Reynolds Airport. Hollowell-Borum and Associates platted the subdivision's first section in January 1965 for owners and developers Erwin Homes of Winston-Salem, Inc. The neighborhood, which includes a variety of modest gable- and hip-roofed Ranch and split-level houses, soon became a popular choice for middle-class African American families. Section One was almost completely built out by the end of 1965, and Erwin Homes quickly developed Sections 2 through 12 to the north, west, and south. Northwood Estates covenants required that all residences cost at least $10,000 to construct and that one-story houses should be one thousand square feet or more, while all two-story dwellings had to encompass at least eight hundred square feet per floor.[172]

Post-War Custom Subdivisions

Custom subdivisions encompass more variety of building stock than tract subdivisions, but houses are usually similar in terms of size, scale, and massing. As was the case with small-scale subdivisions, developers sold lots either to buyers who would hire builders to erect their homes, or to contractors and speculators who would construct and market houses or hold onto the property and resell the lots as their value increased. Builders provided prospective homeowners with a selection of stock floor plans and elevations, and popular magazines and catalogs also sold house plans, all of which were frequently modified on site.

The majority of Winston-Salem's post-war custom subdivisions contain modest houses constructed for middle-class homeowners. Thousands of Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses, most of which are simply executed, were built during the 1945 to 1969 time period. Some dwellings incorporate streamlined Colonial Revival or Modernist design features into otherwise austere buildings. Residences designed by architects for specific clients, particularly those reflecting a Modernist influence, represent a very small percentage of the total built environment. Only two subdivisions developed in the 1960s, Reynolda Woods and the second phase of Wake Forest's Faculty Drive subdivision, contain a large number of architect-designed Modernist houses.

Two notable post-war custom subdivisions, Ferrell Place (FY 4176) and Cummings Court (FY 4175), were created when developers acquired land from the Chatham-Hanes estate in the late 1940s. Hugh and Martha Chatham had moved Middleton House from South Carolina to their approximately one hundred acres north of Brookstown Road (now Robinhood Road) in 1930, and their daughter Dewitt Chatham and her husband Ralph P. Hanes and Ralph's brother, James G. Hanes also constructed expansive residences on the family's acreage.[173] All three residences are extant, even though most of the family property has since been subdivided.

J. W. and E. V. Ferrell purchased property north of Coliseum Drive and west of Reynolda Road from the Chatham-Hanes estate to create Ferrell Place in 1947 and Paul King surveyed the subdivision in two block-long sections.[174] Wake Forest owns twenty-eight lots on Kearns Avenue's west side that were never developed and now provide a buffer for and additional

[172] Plat Book 22, page 109; Deed Book 927, page 587.
[173] Laura A. W. Phillips, "Middleton House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2000.
[174] Plat Book 12, page 154; Plat Book 13, page 179.

entrance to the former Ralph and Dewitt Hanes House, which family members donated to the university to serve as the president's house in 1988.[175] J. Cleve Cummings owned the property north of Ferrell Place, platted by J. E. Ellerbe two years later as Cummings Court's first section. The Jones and Franklin Surveying Company platted Cummings Court Section Two to the north for J. W. and Wesley J. Pack in 1955, more than doubling the neighborhood's size.[176] Additional sections were developed through 1960. Cummings Court wraps around the east, north, and west edges of the former James G. Hanes estate.

The Sherwood Forest subdivision (FY 4140), one of the largest west of downtown, occupies a portion of the 595 acres once known as the "Silas Quarter" or "Fries' Quarters," conveyed from C. S. Hauser to Caroline "Carrie" Fries Shaffner in 1879. According to Carrie Shaffner's grandson W. F. Shaffner Jr., his great-grandfather Francis Fries gave retired African American woolen mill employees, some of whom were former Shaffner family slaves, livestock and land on the farm Carrie inherited west of Winston and Salem. Carrie passed away in 1922, and the land remained in the family until the late 1940s, when, perhaps precipitated by her son Henry Fries Shaffner's death in 1941, the Shaffner heirs began developing the Sherwood Forest subdivision. The Shaffner estate hired civil Engineer J. E. Ellerbe to design Sherwood Forest's first section, Paul King to survey and plat the property in October 1948, and the J. W. Ferrell Company to market the lots.[177] The subdivision, just west of Forsyth County Club and the country estate of Charles Milner Norfleet Sr. and his wife Corinne Price Baskin Norfleet, was outside of the city limits at that time.

Pilot Real Estate Company platted sections two through eight from 1953 to 1963, and other developers including the W. Bryan White Realty Company and Troy N. Wood subdivided contiguous property.[178] Further development of the Sherwood Forest neighborhood west of Silas Creek Parkway and east of Peace Haven Road continued through the 1990s. Later property subdivisions on the west side of Peace Haven Road are generally referred to as "New Sherwood Forest." Most street names reflect the Robin Hood theme, ranging from places to characters featured in the English stories.

Shoreland Park (FY 4142), platted east of Sherwood Forest and northwest of Buena Vista in December 1953 and August 1956, is comparable to the Sherwood Forest sections developed during the 1950s.[179] James W. and Betsy T. Nading purchased the lot at the northwest corner of Shoreland and Burkeshore roads and constructed a brick veneer and wood shake-clad Minimal Traditional-style house based on plans they found in a magazine. They had previously erected a small house on Crepe Myrtle Circle, developed by Mr. Nading's father, Henry A. Nading Sr., but decided to move closer to town after two of James Nading's brothers, Alex and Henry Jr., built houses on Yorkshire Road in 1954. Contractor Harvey Stimpson constructed a home for Alex, a Western Electric sales manager, and his wife Nancy at 620 Yorkshire Road and contractor Howard Kiger erected a residence for Henry, who worked at Nading Realty Company, and his

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[175] Phillips, "Middleton House."

[176] Plat Book 14, page 25; Plat Book 17, page 111.

[177] Deed Book 12, pages 363-364; Plat Book 12, page 216; "Farm for Retired Slaves Now Site of Fine Homes," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, section K.

[178] Plat Book 19, page 126; Plat Book 22, page 171; Plat Book 16, page 219; 1953; Plat Book 17, page 87, 1954.

[179] Plat Book 16, page 227; Plat Book 18, page 27.

wife Hazel at 621 Yorkshire Road. Betsy Nading remembers that it was difficult to find a contractor due to the building boom, but they found the area particularly appealing as the city limits had just expanded to include Shoreland Drive and the newly-constructed Whitaker School served the neighborhood children. Developers D. A. Smith and Clyde Shore erected many new homes in the area.[180]

The area south of downtown Winston-Salem also developed at a rapid pace in the 1950s and 1960s. Malcolm McLean, founder of McLean Trucking Company, purchased a large dairy farm south of the Holton Park subdivision and hired the Weisner Building Company to construct homes in Bachner Park (FY 4186), small subdivision on the west side of Konnoak Drive, in 1950. Original neighborhood residents Kenneth G. and Peggy Berrier (3034 Marmion Street) and Louise R. Hartley (325 Weisner Street) remember that a large barn sat on the southeast corner of what became Weisner and Marmion streets. According to Mr. Berrier, general contractors Edward James, John Irvin, Howard Shoemaker, and H. T. Haynes, who worked for Weisner at the time but later started their own companies, erected houses on almost every parcel between 1950 and 1953, beginning with the lots facing Konnoak Drive. Prospective owners met with the contractors to select their house plans from several available options and modified the plans as necessary to meet their needs. Mr. Berrier's employer, Tuttle Lumber Company, furnished the building materials, which were finally becoming readily available after shortages during the war years and even into the late 1940s. Mr. Berrier recalled that federally-funded projects, such as the frame apartments constructed for World War II veterans on a now vacant lot that later served as the South Park School playground, received priority allocation of materials such as sheetrock during that time.[181]

Outlying townships such as Oldtown experienced significant growth in the 1950s as new subdivisions transformed the rural, formerly agricultural, landscape. J. R. Yarborough developed the first section of Cedar Forest Estates (FY 4134) in 1954. The subdivision, then located northwest of the Winston-Salem city limits, included a few lots on the west side of Oldtown School Road (now Shattalon Drive), but most parcels bordered Talcott Avenue, which extended to the west. Mr. Yarborough expanded the subdivision, primarily to the west and south, eight times through 1957, and the Leinbach family developed a large section to the west in 1956. According to George William Flynt III, whose family also owned a substantial amount of property in the area in the mid-twentieth century, the Yarborough and Leinbach farms once encompassed a large portion of this part of the county.[182]

An April 10, 1955 newspaper advertisement lists neighborhood amenities including proximity to Old Town School and affordable lots governed by restrictive covenants dictating a minimum house cost of $12,000. Commercial poultry or rabbit raising was prohibited. Fore-Taylor Building Company handled lot sales and home construction.[183] Most neighborhood residences are brick side-gable or hip-roofed Ranch houses situated close to one another, resulting in a harmonious rhythm of form, massing, and materials. Various colors of concrete brick enliven

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[180] Betsy Nading, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, 6/16/2009; online property tax cards.

[181] Kenneth G. and Peggy Berrier and Louise R. Hartley, conversations with Heather Fearnbach, July 30, 2009.

[182] Plat Book 16, page 243; Plat Book 18, page 33; conversation with Heather Fearnbach, 5/22/09.

[183] "For a Secure Home Build in Cedar Forest," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, page 12A.

some dwellings, such as the Ranch house constructed at 3918 Talcott Avenue in 1955, which is burgundy, and the Ranch house built at 3949 Talcott Avenue in 1961, which is light pink with randomly projecting bricks.

Several custom subdivisions were platted around water features. J. E. Ellerbe laid out Town and Country Estates (FY 4144) on property northwest of Winston-Salem owned by a development company of the same name in June 1953. A dam traversed by Wicklow Road creates a large lake south of the houses on Waterford Road and north of the neighborhood's third section on Shannon Drive.[184] Residences occupy expansive lots, ranging in size from approximately half an acre to an acre, and most adjacent to the lake have boat docks in their rear yards.

Shattalon Lake Estates (FY 4165), also located northwest of Winston-Salem limits in Oldtown Township, was outside the city at the time the Otis A. Jones Surveying Company platted the subdivision in 1961.[185] The neighborhood's first dwellings are located near Shattalon Drive or the large, centrally-located private lake. Colonial Revival, Ranch, and split-level residences occupy spacious lots. The houses fronting Shattalon Lake tend to be larger, and several have full-height Colonial Revival-style porticos.

Other custom subdivisions were established in conjunction with golf courses. Pine Brook Country Club and the associated subdivision of the same name (FY 4157) are located approximately ten miles north of downtown Winston-Salem. The country club was a private facility intended to serve neighborhood residents and other Forsyth County newcomers. Golf course architect Ellis Maples designed Pine Brook's eighteen-hole course in 1954. Maples gained experience in course design working for his father Frank, Donald Ross's construction superintendent, and oversaw projects including the Raleigh Country Club for Ross before starting his own business in 1952. His firm subsequently designed more than seventy golf courses, primarily in North Carolina and Virginia. Pine Brook Country Club appears to have been one of his first independent commissions, soon followed by another Winston-Salem project, the Winston Lake Golf Course, in 1957.[186]

Most of the Pine Brook Country Club subdivision, platted in August 1954 and revised in November of the same year, is north of the golf course on the east side of N. C. Highway 8 (Germanton Road).[187] Pine Lake Drive extends east from N. C. Highway 8 and turns into a service road after reaching a small lake and dam. The sixteenth hole separates Pine Lake Drive from Twin Oak Drive, the primary street in the subdivision's main section.

As Wake Forest College planned to move from the town of Wake Forest to Winston-Salem in 1955, the administration had the Wake Forest residences of faculty willing to make the move appraised and allotted similar amounts for the construction of new homes in Winston-Salem. However, real estate prices were higher in Winston-Salem and the population influx created by the expansion of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, P. H. Hanes Knitting, Hanes Hosiery, and Western Electric companies resulted in a housing shortage. The college therefore negotiated with

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[184] Plat Book 16, page 161and 234; Plat Book 17, page 100.
[185] Plat Book 21, page 23.
[186] "Pinebrook Country Club," www.pinebrookcc.com/aboutus.html; http://www.cedarwooodcc.com
[187] Plat Book 17, pages 17 and 144.

Reynolda, Inc. to purchase property south of campus upon which to erect faculty residences. The faculty welcomed the opportunity to recreate the close-knit community they had enjoyed in the town of Wake Forest.[188]

The neighborhood's first phase, platted in 1955, encompassed forty-eight approximately half-acre lots lining Faculty Avenue (now Faculty Drive). The Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation sold the college the property to the south, known as Reynolda Woods, in 1962. The second phase, platted in 1967, expanded the neighborhood to the south with twenty-nine lots on a parallel street, Royall Drive, and two cul-de-sacs, Poteat and Sledd courts.[189] Although the plats do not give the subdivisions a name collectively, they have always been known as "Faculty Drive" (FY 4127).

The neighborhood's first dwellings were expansive Ranch and Minimal Traditional houses on Faculty Drive. The Contemporary Ranch D. S. Van Etten designed and John Earle Brown constructed for George P. and Alice V. Williams at 1961 Faculty Drive in 1961-62 was a precursor of things to come, as the houses erected in the neighborhood expansion in the 1960s and 1970s are Winston-Salem's largest and most intact collection of Modernist residences. Finely executed Colonial Revival residences such as the one-story brick house Robert Helm designed and B. J. B. Lankford erected at 2100 Royall Drive for William S. and Jane M. Pfefferkorn in 1967-68 are intermixed with the Modernist houses.

A 1995 booklet prepared by the Wake Forest University Property Owners Association details the information available at that time regarding the builders, architects, and owners of the Faculty Drive houses. In a few cases, faculty members designed their own homes and/or additional neighborhood residences. Others commissioned architects, most of whom were from Winston-Salem, to design their new homes. In many instances, builders provided house plans or the owners selected stock plans. Contractor Hugh Pratt constructed thirteen houses on Faculty Drive between 1956 and 1960. Jack Kesler erected nine homes during the same period, many of which he also provided the plans for.

Fairway Park Estates (FY 4124), platted in 1955 on the south side of New Walkertown Road (Highway 311), contains homes designed by local architects including Ralph Crump, who designed several of Winston-Salem's Modernist churches, and W. Edward Jenkins of Greensboro, one of the first African American architects registered in North Carolina. Neighborhood homes were erected through the 1970s and occupied by African American professionals and community leaders including physician Willard L. McCloud Sr. and his wife Elaine; housing authority director William H. Andrews and his wife Gwendolyn, a Baptist Hospital nurse; and Mrs. Juanita Herring, a widowed retiree. Winston Lake Road bisects Spaulding Road, leading from New Walkertown Road to the city-owned Winston Lake Golf Course (designed by Ellis Maples in 1957), which provided an incentive for neighborhood residents such as Mr. Andrews to purchase property in the subdivision.

Developer James M. Shouse hired Joyce Mapping Company to survey Monticello Park (FY 4126), a new subdivision intended to attract middle- and upper-class African American residents,

[188] Ed Hendricks, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 26, 2009.
[189] Plat Book 17, page 131; Plat Book 23, page 75.

northeast of Fairway Park Estates in 1955.[190] The first two brick-veneered Ranch houses, 5009 and 5022 Longbrook Circle, were completed in 1957. African American stonemason B. C. Coppedge built his personal residence, a stone-veneered Ranch house with a stone façade chimney, at 5026 Longbrook Circle in 1964. Shouse continued to expand the subdivision in phases, and Dr. J. Raymond and Ruth C. Oliver purchased two lots at the intersection of Pomeroy and Glen Oak Drives in Section Three. Shouse had constructed a number of speculative houses in the neighborhood and often employed the Olivers' friend, Charles Gadson, to do the electrical work on his projects. The Olivers hired W. Edward Jenkins to design their home, which was completed in 1967.[191]

J. E. Ellerbe platted the Reynolda Woods (FY 4145) subdivision on the north side of Coliseum Drive in 1959 on property that was once part of the Reynolda estate.[192] The remaining acreage associated with Reynolda House and Gardens is to the west, Wake Forest University to the north, and Old Town Country Club, established in 1939, to the east. Like Reynolda Park, the subdivision Katherine Reynolds created on the southeastern edge of the Reynolda property in the early 1920s, Reynolda Woods has winding roads and naturalistic landscaping.

In the 1960s and 1970s, members of elite Winston-Salem families built homes in Reynolda Woods in a range of popular architectural styles, from cutting-edge Modernist to very traditional Colonial Revival. Two residences at the neighborhood's entrance epitomize this variety, with the two-story, side-gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling erected at 2700 Bartram Road in 1965 facing a one-story Modernist residence constructed at 2701 Bartram Road in 1966. The long, low Modernist house constructed at 2850 Galsworthy Drive in 1964 features a complex gable and hipped roofline, contrasting siding materials, and a distinctive corner entrance with curved steps and a concrete accent wall. The sprawling one-story brick dwelling erected at 2815 Bartram Road in 1970 displays a Polynesian influence in the massing and roofline, which is flat with multiple wood-shingled hipped projections. Although most dwellings in Reynolda Woods are not yet fifty years old, this subdivision, like the Faculty Drive neighborhood to the north, has a high concentration of unique architect-designed homes and is worthy of further investigation.

[190] Plat Book 17, page 106.
[191] Dr. J. Raymond and Ruth C. Oliver, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 22, 2009.
[192] Plat Book 19, page 104.

Property Type 3: Religious

The nation's optimism at the end of two decades of depression and war was manifested in a construction boom that encompassed all building types. Religious institutions experienced widespread growth in the mid-twentieth century, perhaps, as author Carole Rifkind suggests, in reaction to fears of rampant materialism, atomic warfare, and communism. Rapid suburban development encouraged congregation relocation and formation, as churches and synagogues usually served as community centers in addition to their primary function as places of worship. Although many religious buildings erected during the 1950s and 1960s were traditional in style, numerous congregations embraced Modernism as a means of demonstrating an egalitarian world view. In 1958, the *Saturday Evening Post* reported that the number of new churches constructed in the Modernist mode had doubled to fifty percent since 1954. Some buildings, like the fish-shaped St. Francis Church designed by Barry Byrne in Kansas City, Missouri in 1951, had symbolic forms, while others used materials such as concrete, glass, and steel to create innovative structural compositions. Interior arrangements typically depended more on denomination type or the congregation's preference than the architectural style: either axial, with a narthex and nave, or centralized, with congregate seating and more emphasis on the pulpit than the altar.[193]

Many Winston-Salem churches followed their congregations to the suburbs in the 1950s and 1960s, selling downtown sanctuaries and constructing new complexes on large lots with ample parking. Established churches also sponsored missions to serve new neighborhoods. Quite a few religious buildings built along or near Silas Creek Parkway reflect a Modernist influence, and several church members mentioned that the selection of modern materials and contemporary design elements was both economical and functional, as it allowed the new buildings to serve a variety of purposes. Phased construction was a common approach; many congregations first erected education buildings and fellowship halls, followed by sanctuaries as funds became available.

Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel reporter Beverly Wolter explored this trend, noting the exceptionally high volume of national and local church construction in 1958 and commenting that "It is a rare week that passes here without the announcement of some new building or congregation-establishing project." She also stated that Modernist design, despite being an "honest, relevant reflection of the moods and feelings of the times," was slow to become popular in Winston-Salem, where Temple Emanuel was the only religious building executed in the contemporary style.[194] The Phase III survey revealed that a few earlier churches, such as Trinity United Methodist, a front-gable-roofed brick sanctuary designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm of Macklin and Stinson and erected in 1949, reflected the austere minimalism of the postwar era in traditional forms with subtle Modernist references.[195]

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[193] Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture* (New York, Penguin Putnam, Inc., 1998), 189-193, 206.

[194] Beverly Wolter, "It Takes a Lot of Spadework To Dig a Church Foundation," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, March 23, 1958, page C1.

[195] Winston-Salem architect Fred Butner designed Trinity's two-story, flat-roofed, brick veneered educational building in 1961 and Frank L. Blum Construction Company constructed it in 1964. G. W. Bumgarner, ed., "A Brief History of Trinity United Methodist Church," 1973. The sanctuary's stained glass windows and the bracketed, gabled hood over the entrance were added circa 2002. Mary Hege, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, June 3, 2009.

Please see Appendix C, arranged chronologically by construction date, for a complete list of the intensively-surveyed Modernist buildings included in the Phase III survey. A brief discussion of some of the most architecturally significant religious properties follows; the survey database contains more detailed building descriptions and historical background.

First Baptist Church (FY 3597), erected at 700 N. Highland Avenue in 1955, contradicted the 1950s trends toward Modernist design and suburban relocation, as the African American congregation elected to build downtown and in the same Gothic Revival style as their 1895 sanctuary. The new church, designed by Wilson architect Charles C. Benton, still exhibits the era's minimalism, however. Local general contractor J. W. Greenwood led the team of African American craftsmen who began erecting the austere building in 1951. The complex, which encompasses a sanctuary, educational building, and chapel, was completed in 1955.[196]

The front-gable sanctuary features projecting bays with steeply-gabled parapets, buttresses with cast-stone caps, pointed-arch door and window surrounds, paired stained-glass windows, and a cast-stone water table. A three-story bell tower with a crenellated parapet stands at the intersection of the sanctuary and the two-story gabled wing at the rear, which connects the sanctuary and chapel to the 1968 annex. The building has excellent integrity, retaining original stained- and clear-glass casement windows and interior finishes including the original pews and altar furniture.

Temple Emanuel (FY 4114) at 201 Oakwood Drive in the Ardmore neighborhood is Winston-Salem's earliest high-style Modernist religious building. The congregation selected the nationally-recognized Cleveland, Ohio architectural firm of Sigmund Braverman and Moses P. Halperin to design their synagogue and local contractor Frank L. Blum to erect it in 1952. Temple Emanuel presents a one-story blonde brick façade to Oakwood Drive, with a recessed entrance at the north end of a projecting one-story wing that encompasses an entrance vestibule, hall, and classrooms. A brick tower with a stylized concrete menorah inset at the top rises from the wing's north elevation. A long, horizontal band of tinted-glass windows with a cast-concrete surround extends across the façade. The building is constructed into the grade, which slopes to the east and south, revealing the main block's full two-story height on those elevations. Winston-Salem's Jewish population increased dramatically in the 1950s after Western Electric expanded local operations and brought many new employees to town, and the congregation's growth necessitated the construction of additional classrooms in 1971. The Greensboro architecture firm of Loewenstein, Atkinson, and Wilson designed the addition at the building's southeast corner, which has a relatively small footprint in comparison to that of the original structure and is not visible from the primary façade.[197]

Modernist synagogue design was just becoming popular when Temple Emanuel was erected. Braverman and Halperin designed over forty synagogues in twelve states, and may have been

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[196] Harold Brown, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 24, 2009. Reverend George W. Holland of Franklin, Virginia established First Baptist Church in 1879, making it one of Winston-Salem's oldest African American congregations. "First Baptist Church," in "Black Churches of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County—100 Years Old or More," The Afro-American Historical Calendar, Society for the Study of Afro-American History in Winston-Salem/Forsyth County, 1994.

[197] http://www.templemanuel.com; *75 Years, Temple Emanuel, Winston-Salem, North Carolina*, September 2007.

familiar with German Jewish architect Erich Mendelsohn's design for the B'Nai Amoona congregation in St. Louis, Missouri, said to be, upon its completion in 1950, the nation's first Modernist temple.[198] Architects Eliel Saarinen and Eero Saarinen's Christ Lutheran Church, erected in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1949-1950, was another groundbreaking Modernist religious building that received national attention. Like Temple Emanuel, Christ Lutheran Church is located in a residential neighborhood and thus modest in scale. Variety in material texture and strong light and shadow patterns add interest to each complex. All three buildings employ simplified planar surfaces and cubic volumes to present a quiet spirituality.[199]

Many of Winston-Salem's Modernist sanctuaries combine traditional front-gable-roofed forms and axial plans with contemporary features such as exposed structural elements, canted bays, textured concrete panels, and abstract stained-glass windows. Sanctuary interiors often use expressed roof systems and wall structures as central design components, and ceilings typically follow the roof plan. Wood screens commonly sheathe walls behind or flanking altars, pulpits, and choir lofts, adding depth and texture to otherwise stark spaces.

The architectural firm of Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock selected elegant natural materials—Georgia white marble sheathing and a slate roof—to distinguish the First Christian Church (FY 3594) sanctuary at 2320 Country Club Road. The complex, surrounded by later phases of the West Highlands neighborhood, was constructed in two phases, with the educational and fellowship building completed in January 1958 and the sanctuary dedicated on May 21, 1961.[200] An abstracted full-height portico supported by square marble-clad posts frames the façade's tall stained-glass window. A tall spire topped with a bronze cross rises from the central belltower. The sanctuary's primary entrance is on the west elevation, sheltered by the flat-roofed open breezeway that extends to the one-story brick educational and fellowship building.

As in many Modernist churches of the era, the sanctuary interior reveals the building's structure. First Christian's exposed wood rafters and three-hinged, V-arched, glue-laminated structural timbers are completely intact, as are the original upholstered pews, light fixtures, vinyl-tile flooring, organ, choir seating, wood-paneled chancel screen, marble altar table, and the pulpit. The stained-glass windows are abstracted patterns rather than biblical scenes.

Like First Christian Church, Knollwood Baptist Church (FY 4112) at 330 Knollwood Street was erected in phases. Architect Robert L. Myers with the architecture firm of Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock designed the first building, a modest two-story, side-gable-roofed stuccoed structure erected in 1957 to serve as worship and Sunday School classroom space, and the flat-roofed two-story educational building, completed in July 1960. The educational building encompasses a large fellowship hall designed to accommodate worship services until a sanctuary could be constructed, as well as a library, offices, and classrooms. The blonde brick veneer, manufactured in Ohio, was specifically selected to compliment the building's enamel panels, which are blue-grey between the

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[198] "B'Nai Amoona Congregation," http://historyhappenedhere.org/print.php?id=93.

[199] Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*, 196-197.

[200] Elaine Doerschuk Pruitt, *A History of the First Christian Church of Winston-Salem, North Carolina*, 1990, pp. 30-33; Dan Traylor, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 21, 2009; Roy Thompson, "Luther Lashmit: Free Spirit in Increasing Conforming Word," *Winston-Salem Journal*, February 19, 1978. Robert Myers prepared the building's conceptual drawings (Robert L. Myers, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 2, 2009). Dan Traylor remembers that Luther Lashmit was the primary project contact.

classroom section's first- and second-story aluminum-frame windows and green at the base and top of each wall.[201] Full-height, tinted-glass windows surmounted by green enamel panels illuminate the fellowship hall. The educational building's appearance, which reflects its multi-purpose function, and the expressed structure are similar to Winston-Salem schools Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock designed during the 1950s.

The 1969 sanctuary, however, takes a more ecclesiastical form embellished with stylized gables. Architect Michael Newman of Lashmit, Brown, and Pollock designed the two-story, blonde brick sanctuary with four gables facing each of the east and west elevations and hip-roofed wings flanking the central gables on the north and south ends. Aluminum-frame clear-glass windows surmount the full-height recessed brick panels in the east, west, and south gabled bays. Two flat-roofed, two-story open breezeways connect the sanctuary and education building.[202]

St. Paul United Methodist Church's (FY 3618) form is also traditional, but incorporates Modernist features. The African American congregation, established in 1871, was one of the first organized in Winston after emancipation. The current sanctuary at the corner of New Walkertown and Dellabrook roads was built and occupied in 1961 and the St. Paul and Mount Pleasant congregations merged in 1967 as a result of urban redevelopment.[203]

St. Paul's complex consists of two intersecting, brick-veneered, two-story buildings: a gable-roofed sanctuary on the east end and flat-roofed education building on the west end. The buildings come together at an angle and are connected by a two-story brick hyphen with decorative concrete block walls at the upper level. Steel-frame windows with blue, green, yellow, and brown-colored glass arranged in a pattern reminiscent of African textiles illuminate the sanctuary; metal casement windows light the sanctuary building's lower level and the education building. The window bays have stuccoed panels above and below the window units, with canted panels creating a zigzag effect in between the first and second stories. The building's east end has projecting cast-concrete buttresses at the corners and flanking the two central window bays. The education building's window bands are narrower, as are the brick-veneer panels separating them.

Mt. Zion Baptist Church (FY 3596) also relocated during Winston-Salem's downtown redevelopment, moving from a Ninth and Maple streets location to its current File Street site.[204] Dr. Kelly Oliver Perry Goodwin facilitated the construction of a new Modernist sanctuary and

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[201] Jackie Dobbins, Marjorie Holleman, and Betty Ann Upshaw, *The History of Knollwood Baptist Church, 1957-2007* (Winston-Salem: Knollwood Baptist Church, 2008). Robert L. Myers also prepared the educational building's conceptual drawings (Robert L. Myers, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 2, 2009). Building committee chair Henry Taylor remembers that Luther Lashmit was the primary project contact (Henry Taylor, conversations with Heather Fearnbach, March 2009).

[202] Ibid.

[203] "Saint Paul United Methodist Church," in "Black Churches of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County—100 Years Old or More," The Afro-American Historical Calendar, Society for the Study of Afro-American History in Winston-Salem/Forsyth County, 1994; Lenwood G. Davis, William J. Rice, and James H. McLaughlin, *African Americans in Winston-Salem/Forsyth County* (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company), 23-24.

[204] "The Oral History of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, est. 1889," http:www.mtzionthejoy.org/history.htm; "Mt. Zion Baptist Church celebrates 109th anniversary," *The Winston-Salem Chronicle*, April 30, 1998; "Mt. Zion Baptist Church," in "Black Churches of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County—100 Years Old or More," The Afro-American Historical Calendar, Society for the Study of Afro-American History in Winston-Salem/Forsyth County, 1994.

education building designed by Greensboro architect W. Edward Jenkins for this influential African American congregation. The Charlotte architecture firm of Gantt-Huberman designed the 1989 annex, which is named the File/Goodwin Family Life Center after two long-term pastors of the church.[205]

The three-part Mt. Zion complex encompasses a front-gable-roofed sanctuary, a side-gable-roofed education building, and a flat-roofed annex, all executed in red brick veneer. Although auxiliary entrances provide access to the sanctuary from its east and west elevations, the primary entrance is a flat-roofed, one-story vestibule at the south end of a flat-roofed open breezeway supported by square brick posts that extends down the sanctuary's west elevation. Double-leaf glass doors open into the vestibule from its north and south glass curtain wall elevations. The sanctuary's north and south elevations are canted toward a pointed central section and two narrow, full-height, stained-glass windows. The façade's central section is stuccoed, while south elevation's center bay is brick. Exposed beams support the building's deep overhanging eaves. Brick buttresses flank three of the five full-height stained glass windows on the east and west elevations.

A tall brick tower topped with an aluminum cross symbolizing "Jacob's Ladder" rises from the intersection of the entrance vestibule and the two-story education building. Tall, narrow, plate-glass windows pierce the education building's north elevation; bands of shorter horizontal sash illuminate the south elevation. A tall cast-concrete water table and a matching cornice extend across the north and south elevations. The 1989 annex mimics this effect with continuous concrete bands that encircle the building above the first- and second-story windows and at the cornice. The annex's northeast and northwest corners are curved, with large glass block windows illuminating the interior.

Two of Winston-Salem's surveyed Modernist sanctuaries—Parkway United Church of Christ (1961) and Edgewood Baptist Church (1963-1964)—have distinctive parabolic roofs, perhaps inspired by hyperbolic paraboloid structures such as Raleigh architect Matthew Nowicki's J. S. Dorton Arena, erected in 1950-1952 to serve as livestock-judging pavilion at the North Carolina State Fairgrounds in Raleigh; Eduardo Catalano's 1954 Raleigh residence; or Charlotte architects A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates' 1958 Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Church in Conover. Dorton Arena's form, two intersecting reinforced-concrete parabolic arches, was emulated internationally.[206] The concrete, glass, and steel building proved to be more durable than the Catalano House, whose saddle-shaped wooden roof slowly deteriorated before the building's 2001 demolition. This roof type is particularly dramatic in a religious context, as the entrance is typically at the building's low end and the roof soars high above the altar.

Southern Pines architect Edmund James Austin designed Parkway United Church of Christ (FY 3598), named in reference to its location adjacent to Silas Creek Parkway. The sanctuary's parabolic roof was intended to symbolize the "ancient tribes of Israel's tent of meeting." The deep

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[205] Robin Barksdale, "Mt. Zion: Big Changes Going On," *The Winston-Salem Chronicle*, August 18, 1998.

[206] Architect William H. Deitrick executed the working drawings for Dorton Arena aided by the engineering firm of Severud-Elsted-Krueger after Nowicki's untimely death in a plane crash. Waugh and Waugh, *The South Builds*, 100-105, 152; ," David R. Black, "Matthew Nowicki," in *North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*, 2009, http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people. Another Winston-Salem example, Robert Arey's design for United Metropolitan Baptist Church, erected in 1965 at 450 Metropolitan Drive, utilized a double hyperbolic paraboloid roof, but it has been completely obscured by recent additions.

roof overhang shelters the wood, stucco, and colored-glass "tree of life" on the gable end.[207] Seven small windows pierce the south elevation along Silas Creek Parkway, while the large plate-glass windows on the north elevation provide a view of the wooded lot. The sanctuary orientation is unusual for churches with this roof type as the pews face the altar, pulpit, and choir in front of a brick interior wall rather than the distinctive "tree of life" wall in the gable end.

Adams & Pegram of Statesville designed the Edgewood Baptist Church sanctuary, education buildings, and fellowship hall (FY 3292).[208] The sanctuary has a parabolic roof that extends to shelter a colored-glass curtain wall and narrow, shallow brick walls flanking the two double-leaf doors on the façade. Full-height, narrow, colored-glass windows punctuate the masonry walls on the side elevations. The roof configuration and site grading create a sharply-pitched A-frame with a central, full-height, narrow colored-glass window on the west elevation. The sanctuary interior reveals the building's structure, with brick walls, exposed wood rafters, a wood ceiling, and three-hinged, V-arched, glue-laminated structural timbers. The sanctuary floor gently slopes to the west.

Like A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates' Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Church in Conover, the Edgewood Baptist sanctuary is the most distinctive part of a larger complex, with Sunday School classrooms and assembly spaces contained in simply-executed auxiliary buildings. Two one-story, side-gable-roofed, brick education buildings with high windows above white panels flank the sanctuary. The one-story, brick fellowship hall has a low gabled roof that projects above clear glass and white panel curtain walls on the east and west elevations. Flat-roofed metal canopies shelter the sidewalks that connect the four buildings.

Several other Modernist churches break from the traditional front-gable-roofed, rectangular form and axial plan. The Charlotte architecture firm of Wilson-McCulloch-Yeargin designed an octagonal fold-plate-roofed sanctuary and a rectangular, one-story, flat-roofed education and administration wing for the Peace Haven Baptist (FY 3595) congregation. Project architect John Talbot McCulloch intended the sanctuary's octagonal design to convey a sense of community and solidarity while expressing eight facets of church life: worship, love, fellowship, service, evangelism, missions, study, and training.[209]

A tall slender spire rises from the 1962 sanctuary roof's center; exposed beams support the roof's deep overhang. Board-and-batten siding sheathes the primary façade bays. The remaining bays alternate between solid brick panels and full-height windows with multiple colored plastic and clear glass panes and a single-leaf metal door at the corner of each window bay. The

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[207] United Church of Christ, Western North Carolina Association, *Forty Year History of Churches and Related Ministers, 1965-2005*, Salisbury: Diversified Graphics, Inc., 2008, pp. 213-214; David E. Gall, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, February 13, 2009; Carolyn R. Marshall (Parkway United Church of Christ historian), email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, February 24, 2009; "The Symbolism Incorporated into Parkway United Church of Christ," undated (ca. 1960), from the Parkway United Church of Christ Archives courtesy of Carolyn Marshall.

[208] Lester Taylor and Leonard Fairchild, telephone conversations with Heather Fearnbach, April 1, 2008.

[209] Peace Haven Baptist Church History Committee, *Peace Haven Baptist Church: 50 Years of Ministry, 1957-2007*, August 2007; Virtie Stroup, "Baptist Here to Build Church-in-the-Round," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, July 2, 1961; "Church-in-the-Round: Peace Haven in Winston-Salem Breaks Ground Aug. 13," *Biblical Recorder*, July 29, 1961.

education/administration wing is more austere, with cast-concrete panels above and below the slightly-recessed, tall, narrow, tinted-glass windows.

Burkhead Methodist Church (FY 3591) manifests Modernist architectural features, form, and spatial relationships. Church member and architect Fred W. Butner Jr. designed a new Silas Creek Parkway complex for his congregation in several phases. The education building and fellowship hall was completed in 1965 and the sanctuary in 1979.[210] The one-story, flat-roofed, three-part brick building consists of an L-shaped education building with a square fellowship hall extending at an angle from the east elevation and a larger square sanctuary projecting from the south elevation. The education building is plainly finished, with red brick walls pierced by paired, tall, narrow, aluminum-frame windows and recessed entrances. The fellowship hall walls consist of triangular exposed aggregate pre-cast panels arranged point-down to frame a triangular window with triangular opaque-colored-glass panes above a red brick wall. The aggregate panels are canted outward slightly in an alternating pattern. Concrete steps lead to the corner entrance.

The 1979 sanctuary construction included two new entrances on the east and west elevations and a central entrance vestibule between the 1965 and 1979 sections of the building. Exposed aggregate pre-cast panels cover the ends of the deep canopies that shelter each entrance and create triangular forms framing the abstract stained-glass windows on the sanctuary's east and west elevations.

Winston-Salem architect Ralph Crump designed the first two phases of the Lutheran Church of the Epiphany (FY 3592) complex just south of Burkhead United Methodist Church at 5220 Silas Creek Parkway. A flat-roofed, L-shaped, brick building containing a small sanctuary, fellowship hall, kitchen, classrooms, and offices, was erected in 1963.[211] Large brown-tinted plate-glass windows illuminate the interior, which retains original terrazzo floors and concrete-block walls with hexagonal patterns in some rooms.

The 1975 sanctuary, constructed so that the façade faces Silas Creek Parkway, is a striking concrete building with a pointed central concrete tower that extends above concrete and stained-glass bays of varying heights. A large open metalwork cross ornaments the tower. The tower's south elevation, which projects above the roof, encompasses additional stained-glass. The side elevations are blind. The sanctuary interior retains its original configuration, with three sections of pews arranged on a gently sloping floor south of an elevated altar platform. The choir loft and organ are recessed at the center of the room's east end, behind the pews. The exposed wood rafters, wood ceiling, and double-leaf doors are original.

Architects Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates, Inc.'s design for the 1970 Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation (FY 3367) at 435 Keating Drive uses contemporary materials to evoke a classical Greek temple. The pre-cast concrete structural system consists of curved wall panels which are concave on the exterior and convex on the interior. This theme is also expressed in the fascia and canopy details of the sanctuary, the Sunday School wing, and the two-story addition at

[210] Betty G. Bewley, "Burkhead United Methodist Church: Church History, 1887-1993." Unpublished document courtesy of Burkhead United Methodist Church.

[211] "The Lutheran Church of the Epiphany: 40 Years Following the Star, Sharing the Light, 1962-2002."

the building's north end. The white-finished exterior walls produce strong shadows.[212] Arched canopies on the sanctuary's façade shelter three ornate double-leaf doors and stained-glass transoms. The doors open into a vestibule separated from the sanctuary by a wood-paneled wall. The sanctuary's gently sloping floor provides an unobstructed view of the icon screen, which the congregation brought from Greece, installed in the West Fourth Street Church, and then moved to the new building, which was designed to accommodate the screen. Italian stained-glass artist Tonelli of New York created the sanctuary windows.[213]

The First Presbyterian Church (FY 4102) sanctuary at 300 N. Cherry Street also has a distinctive classical form, the Greek cross. Two intersecting steel arches support the distinctive cross-gambrel roof. The Virginia architecture firm of Grigg, Wood, and Browne designed the sanctuary, First Presbyterian's third, and the adjacent fellowship hall, which were completed in 1972. The building is constructed of Tennessee crab orchard stone that matches the expansive 1932 Collegiate Gothic-style education wing designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm of Northup and O'Brien.[214]

The crab orchard stone sheathing continues on the narthex walls. Large plate glass windows and double-leaf glass doors occupy the central section of the narthex's west wall, allowing light from the entrance to permeate the sanctuary. The sanctuary interior reveals the building's structure, with exposed wood rafters and a wood ceiling. Crescent-shaped stained-glass windows emulate the roof shape above the balconies on the north, east, and south elevations.

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[212] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, p. 125; "Brief History of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation, Winston-Salem, North Carolina," no date; Brown Memorial Baptist Church photograph and commentary; "The Third Challenge," Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation promotional fundraising brochure; all items from the church office files.

[213] Father Demetri Kangelaris, Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 23, 2009.

[214] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, p. 98; Larry Edward Tise, *Winston-Salem in History, Volume 10: The Churches* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston, 1976), 26-27.

Property Type 4: Industrial

Although numerous industrial buildings were erected in Winston-Salem from the 1930s through the 1960s, many have been demolished, extensively altered, or are located in previously surveyed areas or National Register-listed historic districts, and thus are not addressed in this project. Industrial buildings are often completely utilitarian, eschewing current architectural trends, but in some cases these buildings were intended to convey a sense of modernity and industrial prosperity. This is certainly the case with the most intact and significant newly-identified industrial building included in the Phase III survey, Western Electric's Lexington Road plant, now owned by Adele Textiles. *Please see the survey database for historical background.*

Western Electric's Lexington Road facility (FY 4193), most of which was completed by late 1954, encompasses almost seven hundred thousand square feet on a sixty-acre parcel.[215] The long, low, blonde brick administration building features a projecting central entrance bay with three double-leaf plate-glass doors below three rows of square green marbleized panels and a band of tall, rectangular, clear glass panels, all slightly recessed within a granite surround. Horizontal bands of square plate-glass windows set in aluminum surrounds with cast-stone sills wrap around the building at the first- and second-story levels.

Western Electric purchased the former Chatham Manufacturing complex, where they began their Winston-Salem operations, in 1956, and subsequently, with funding from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, constructed a new plant on Reynolda Road in 1960.[216] Architect Nils F. Larson, the son of Wake Forest University's chief architect Jens Fredrick Larson, designed the Reynolda Road facility (FY 4103). The one-story, flat-roofed, masonry-veneered building contains almost two hundred thousand square feet arranged in an H-shaped plan on a twenty-two-acre parcel. The complex has been extensively remodeled inside and out. The only original exterior feature appears to be a concrete-capped brick privacy wall on the east (Reynolda Road) side with tall brick posts spanned by a decorative concrete block screen in the center three bays.

[215] "Electronics Industry Brought New Ideas, Methods to Winston-Salem," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, page L12; Bill East, "6,000,000 in New Construction is Scheduled in Forsyth for 1955, *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, January 3, 1955, page 1B and 4B.

[216] Fries, et. al., *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March*, 345; Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 268; Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 46

Property Type 5: Commercial

Winston-Salem's original commercial core, the downtown business district, has been extensively surveyed, and only previously surveyed buildings not included in downtown commercial districts were updated in Phase II. Phase III focused on the commercial development that began moving away from downtown during the post-World War II era as businesses followed city residents to the suburbs. Convenient shops, banks, offices, and entertainment venues were an important draw for prospective homeowners, and many commercial buildings constructed through the 1970s reflected the influence of the Modernist style, which signaled a company's progressive attitude.

Most of these properties, particularly retail establishments, have been updated over the years in order to maintain an up-to-date image and continue to attract customers. Shopping centers including Thruway, which opened in 1955 as Winston-Salem's first and North Carolina's second large mixed-use suburban shopping center; Northside shopping center, completed in 1958; Parkway Plaza, constructed from 1958 to 1960; and Reynolda Manor shopping center, built in 1962, have all been extensively remodeled.[217]

The two building types that retain the most integrity from their construction period are office buildings and service stations. Most examples included in the Phase III survey were erected in the 1960s.

Service station design during the mid-twentieth century served as a form of brand advertising, with companies seeking to create aesthetically appealing, instantly recognizable "packages" from which to market their products. A progressive appearance was critical, as anything less might provide competitors with an advantage. Service stations during this period were intended to attract the attention of passing motorists rather than to blend into their surroundings, and materials such as the porcelain-enameled steel panels often used as exterior sheathing were ideal for this purpose, as they reflected light well even at night.[218]

The bright yellow Shell Service Station erected at 1111 Sprague Street in 1931 and listed in the National Register in 1976 is Winston-Salem's most notable building of this type. Preservation North Carolina restored the small scalloped-concrete office, shaped like an upright shell, in 1997.

Texaco hired Walter Dorwin Teague to revitalize the company's image in the 1930s, and his resulting service station design—a white streamlined box with service bays at one end and an office, store room, and restrooms at the other—conveyed "speed, modernity, and progress." More than 10,000 such buildings were eventually constructed. While the majority of service stations erected from 1940 through 1970 had an oblong box form, a small number (eight percent in the 1960s) utilized distinctive canopies that swept up and out over the gas pumps to attract consumers.[219]

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[217] WSTV 13, "Then and Now: Shopping Centers," Audio Transcript, 2009; W. H. Weaver Parkway Plaza advertisement, *Winston-Salem Journal*, September 27, 1960; Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 46.

[218] John A. Jackle and Keith A. Sculle, *The Gas Station in America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994), 47, 150.

[219] Ibid., 146, 153, 156.

Few Modernist commercial buildings remain in Forsyth County outside of Winston-Salem. Two Kernersville properties, Flynt's Radio and TV Shop (FY 3358), constructed at 135 Church Lane in 1950, and the Kernersville News building (FY 3361), erected at 300 East Mountain Street in 1963, were surveyed in Phase II.

Please see Appendix C, arranged chronologically by construction date, for a complete list of the intensively-surveyed Modernist buildings included in the Phase III survey. A brief discussion of some of the most significant properties follows; the survey database contains more detailed building descriptions and historical background.

Commercial properties of the postwar era, particularly retail establishments such as the brick building erected at 1105 Burke Street (FY 3558) in 1949, often employed eye-catching Modernist facades to attract customers. A flat-roofed canopy with aluminum edging shelters the large plate glass display windows and tall opaque glass transoms that curve across the building's façade. During the 1950s and 1960s, many commercial edifices manifested German architect Mies van der Roch's minimalist philosophy, with the building's structure serving as the primary design element rather than applied ornamentation. The one-story brick Jefferson Pilot Life Insurance Company Building (FY 3577) erected at 1012 Glade Street in 1954 exemplifies this approach, as the austere brick building's sole embellishment—a distinctive Modernist pierced masonry screen that extends across the flat-roofed entrance porch—is also functional. The screen consists of square brick posts set at an angle with decorative horizontal members spanning the posts at regular intervals.

Nationally-renowned architect George Matsumoto designed the Modernist building at 875 West Fifth Street (FY 1636) in 1958 to serve as offices for IBM, but it has housed the WSJS radio station since 1973.[220] The building, completed in 1961, embodies Miesian design principles through its expressed structure. A wide cast cornice and watertable encircle the flat-roofed rectangular edifice, unifying the blonde brick side elevations and the exposed aggregate pre-cast panels on the façade and rear elevations. Large tinted plate-glass windows at the façade's center and edges illuminate the building's south end. Three square tinted plate glass windows pierce the north elevation; opaque panels fill the remaining metal frames. The building rests on a pre-cast concrete foundation and a pre-cast textured concrete panel wall extends from the building's east elevation.

Both the IBM Office and the Southland Life Insurance Company Building (FY 1637), erected at 920 West Fifth Street in 1964, are located in the primarily residential West End Historic District and present a strong contrast to the neighborhood's traditional architecture. Los Angeles architect Welton Becket designed a Miesian white-glazed brick building to serve as the Southland Life Insurance Company offices and the Winston-Salem architecture firm of Fred Butner Jr. Associates adapted Becket's design to the West Fifth Street site. Architect Aubrey Kirby was working for Butner at the time and assisted with the project.[221]

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[220] J. R. Snider, "History of WSJS," 2009, and conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 25, 2009.

[221] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, p. 112; Aubrey Kirby, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 31, 2009; "Fred Butner Jr. Associates

The flat-roofed rectangular building has the appearance of a windowless box. Full-height plate-glass windows flank the recessed central entrance on the west elevation, and a high band of windows pierces the east elevation, but the north and south elevations are blind. Metal coping encircles the building, which rests on a pre-cast concrete foundation.

The Salem Steel Company Office (FY 4109), constructed at 1720 Vargrave Street in 1966, has a similar design, that of a box floating above a pre-cast concrete foundation. The exposed steel frame is its character-defining feature, encircling the building and dividing the exterior walls into square sections composed of a central blonde brick panel flanked by two tinted-glass windows. A square blue panel is below each window; a rectangular panel above. At the east entrance, three concrete steps lead to a concrete patio with a low wraparound concrete bench below a straight run of open steel and concrete stairs. A flat-roofed metal canopy shelters the full-height plate-glass windows flanking the double-leaf plate-glass door.[222]

WXII Television Studios (FY 3581) at 700 Coliseum Drive, designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm Stinson-Hines Associates and completed in 1966 after five years of planning, also reflects a Miesian influence. Area residents requested that the broadcasting station should have a domestic scale, and thus the one-story, flat-roofed building has a low profile.[223] The front section is a square block that wraps around a square interior courtyard. Narrow projecting cast-concrete walls flank the tinted plate-glass curtain wall at the entrance. A deep roof overhang shelters the full-height, narrow, tinted-glass windows with cast-concrete surrounds that pierce the buff-colored brick walls below the cast-concrete cornice. A tall antennae tower with a brick base and a corrugated opaque plastic and metal top rises from the northeast corner of the rear section, a two-story windowless brick-veneered block with a one-story wing on the east elevation.

Stinson-Hall-Hines designed the Modernist office building at 1405 Broad Street (FY 4101) for Duke Power in 1962, but property tax cards indicate that is was not constructed until 1970. The flat-roofed building is built into the grade with the upper level visible on the south and east elevations and both stories exposed on the west and north elevations. Tall concrete bands encircle the building above and below the upper story, unifying the buff-colored brick walls and bands of large aluminum-framed glass windows. A unique three-tiered canopy shelters the Broad Street entrance. A central square post with a flared capital supports each lower tier; three posts support the upper tier. A solid concrete railing encloses the entrance steps and landing.

The cluster of Modernist commercial buildings at the intersection of Hawthorne Road and Maplewood Avenue also employs concrete in a variety of eye-catching structural applications. Rectangular concrete panels sheathe the one-story, flat-roofed Wachovia branch bank (FY 3585) erected at 2000 S. Hawthorne Road in 1966. The western section, which contains the teller windows and a central vestibule, is slightly taller than the eastern office section. Exposed beams

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and Sutton-Kennerly and Associates project list," courtesy of Sutton-Kennerly and Associates, printed March 17, 2009.

[222] The former Salem Steel Company Office is opposite Salem Steel's industrial complex on the east side of the road. Salem Steel sold the office to the current owner, Engineering Tectonics, in 1992 and does not have any information regarding the building's architect.

[223] J. R. Snider, "History of WSJS," 2009, and conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 25, 2009.

carry the deep roof overhang and flank the clerestory windows that illuminate the interior. Metal coping outlines the cornice, contributing to the streamlined modern design. Attempts to discern the bank's architect were unsuccessful, but the building's design is in keeping with the Modernist character of the office buildings and other branch banks Wachovia constructed during the 1960s.

Winston-Salem architect Fred W. Butner Jr. designed Carpenter's Flower Shop (FY 3584), constructed at 1980 S. Hawthorne Road in 1969, using a Miami shop that belonged to a friend of the Carpenters as a model.[224] The flat-roofed, two-story building employs the exposed superstructure—tapered, paneled concrete columns with flared capitals—as a central design element. The columns flank full-height plate-glass windows in the showroom space at the south end and buff-colored brick walls pierced by tall, narrow windows on the east and west elevations. A clerestory encircles the building just below the deep roof overhang, providing additional light. Aluminum framing articulates the windows; vertical members are full-height while the horizontal members mark the second story, clerestory, and the corresponding band of windows at the base.

The primary entrance on the south elevation opens into a two-story showroom with terrazzo floors, buff-colored brick walls, and an open, curving, two-run staircase leading to a mezzanine. The mezzanine's wood-paneled kneewall and metal railing reflect the staircase design—wood treads, a metal railing, and wood handrails. Original chandeliers with cylindrical pendants of varying lengths illuminate the showroom.

Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates designed the one-story, flat-roofed Modernist office building (FY 3586) erected at 3195 Maplewood Avenue in 1970, which originally served as the North Carolina Eye Bank Association and the Eye Bank Association of America headquarters.[225] The buff-colored brick walls are recessed behind a deep roof overhang supported by tapered concrete columns with flared capitals. Large full-height plate-glass windows and a high band of long, horizontal clerestory windows below the roof illuminate the interior. Concrete steps and a metal railing lead to the recessed front entrance. A concrete retaining wall extends across the façade, hiding the parking area outside the main entrance from street view. A shorter concrete retaining wall outlines the building footprint.

The Crotts and Saunders Engineering Office (FY 3583), constructed at 4000 Silas Creek Parkway in 1968, manifests a similar aesthetic in that a deep overhanging cornice, suggested by local architect J. Aubrey Kirby, wraps around the one-story flat-roofed building. Marcus B. Crotts designed the office and Norman Dancy Construction erected it using "chocolate" brick from Georgia.[226] Paired narrow plate-glass windows above opaque brown panels illuminate the interior. A cast-stone water table encircles the building below the windows, and a concrete-

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[224] *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories* (Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1948-1970); Bill B. Carpenter, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 11, 2009.

[225] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, p. 120.

[226] Marcus B. Crotts, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 23, 2009; http://www.crottsandsaunders.com/About%20Us.html.

capped brick wall extends across the façade, screening the concrete entrance steps. The interior features ten-foot ceilings and seven-foot birch doors.

Winston-Salem architect Fred W. Butner Jr. also used exposed concrete structural elements as central design features for the 1969 McLean Trucking Company Corporate Headquarters (FY 2544) at 585 Waughtown Street. Concrete spandrels accent the brick-veneered exterior of the pan-slab poured-in-place concrete structure, which rests on cast-in-place pilings. Paired brick fins and sculptured concrete hoods surround narrow, tall plate glass windows at the second- and third-story levels.[227] The first floor features a thin window band at the top edge of each bay sheltered by a wide sculptured concrete hood supported by concrete pilasters. The concrete hoods are deeper on the façade, projecting to create a wide entrance portico with concrete posts and a concrete floor.

The 1969 Winston Mutual Life Insurance Company Office (FY 3477) at 1225 E. Fifth Street expresses its concrete superstructure in a more two-dimensional manner. Concrete bands divide the façade and north elevation into twenty sections, five horizontal and four vertical. Nine of the façade's sections contain windows, most of which are set in metal frames in tall, narrow openings. The windows in the center sections consist of large plate-glass windows flanked by two narrow windows; the remaining sections are blind. A flat-roofed, brown-tinted-glass entrance vestibule projects from the central entrance.[228]

As with other property types, a few 1970s commercial buildings were included in the survey due to their architectural significance. A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates designed one of Winston-Salem's most distinctive Modernist buildings during that decade, the R. J. Reynolds World Headquarters (FY 4104) erected at 1100 Reynolds Boulevard in 1977.[229] Odell is widely credited as being one of North Carolina's most influential architects, and was a strong proponent of Modernism. The five-story, 523,000-square foot, flat-roofed building, sheathed in mirrored glass, consists of eight intersecting square modules angled so that the pointed edges align with the cardinal directions. Slightly shorter glass curtain walls span the space between each module. Rectangular masonry posts support the flat-roofed entrance canopy, which has a tall mirrored-glass cornice. A circular drive leads to the primary entrance, where revolving and double-leaf glass doors provide access to the interior. A continuous flat-roofed canopy shelters the east and south elevation entrances.

Winston-Salem architects Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates designed several striking cast-concrete buildings erected in the 1970s. The First Center Building (FY 3582, now Two Piedmont Plaza), constructed in 1970 on the site of the former Pleasant Henderson Hanes estate, was Winston-Salem's first suburban office building. The area was largely residential until

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[227] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, p. 118. The building now houses the Winston-Salem regional office of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) on the upper floors, Goodwill Industries Career Connection and Prosperity Center in the basement, and a North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) division office in the annex.

[228] For company history see Lenwood G. Davis, et. al., *African Americans in Winston-Salem/Forsyth County* (Virginia Beach, Virginia: The Donning Company, 1999), 76-77.

[229] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, 1978, p. 148-149.

commercial development escalated in the 1950s with the construction of Thruway Shopping Center, a Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge, and other businesses. An identical office building (now One Piedmont Plaza) was completed next door in 1978.[230] Six upper stories with precast concrete window units (each with four pairs of bronze glass windows in anodized aluminum frames) characterize the buff-colored concrete buildings. The first story plate-glass windows and entrances are slightly recessed between square concrete columns separated by buff-colored brick-veneer panels. Colvin, Hammill, and Walter's design for the 1976 US Courthouse and Federal Building at 251 North Main Street is similar in appearance.

The State Employees' Credit Union (FY 4115) at 134 S. Stratford Road is a good example of 1970s Modernist commercial architecture at a much smaller scale. Architect Donald E. Stewart of City Planning and Architectural Associates of Chapel Hill designed the bank building and contractor C. J. Kern of Greensboro constructed it in 1977.[231] The concrete, glass, and buff-colored brick exterior is substantially intact, with concrete posts and beams flanking the first-story's tinted-glass curtain walls and supporting the slightly cantilevered second and third stories. The deep overhanging cornice shelters the upper floor's glass curtain walls with cut-away corners. A flat-roofed, two-bay drive-thru supported by concrete posts projects from the west elevation. Three-story brick stair and elevator towers extend from the north and south elevation. The north tower was stuccoed a few years ago to cover a large crack on the brick and the flat roof was modified to become a low hip to alleviate water problems.

The Modernist service stations included in the survey employ distinctive roof types and sheathing materials to attract potential customers. One property retains its original function; the others have been adaptively reused as retail space.

Firestone Stores, which sold "Tires, Home, and Auto Parts," erected a Modernist service station and showroom (FY 3347) at 675 West Fifth Street in 1960. The building's south end has a distinctive fold-plate roof that extends to a deep overhang on the west and south elevations and large windows flanked by brick and stone-veneered end walls. A long, flat-roofed, seven-bay garage wing with a service area extends to the north, and the two-bay flat-roofed section at the wing's north end is slightly taller than the rest of the building. Large, multi-pane windows and single-leaf doors, all in anodized aluminum, were installed in place of the roll-up doors in each garage bay to accommodate the new retail function.

The one-story, flat-roofed, streamlined building (FY 3348) erected at 1206 Reynolda Road to serve as a Texaco Service Station in 1962 is sheathed in square white porcelain-enameled steel panels on the north, east, and south elevations and tall rectangular steel panels on the west (rear) elevation. The three-bay garage roof is slightly higher than that of the office section on the north end. Metal coping covers the edges of the building's deep roof overhang and hides the fluorescent lighting that illuminated the service station at night. A Texaco logo originally ornamented the tall pylon that extends above the office entrance. Glass curtain walls wrap around the office's northeast corner.

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[230] The house was demolished in 1963 to make way for commercial development on Stratford Road. J. Hugh Wright, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 9, 2009; Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, p. 128.

[231] John E. Roberts, Senior Vice-President, SECU, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 7, 2009.

The one-story concrete block Modernist building (FY 3343) constructed at 1200 Reynolda Road in 1964 originally served as May's Esso Servicenter. A flat-roofed garage section is on the north end; the office section on the south end has a slanted roof that extends to the east as a distinctive wing canopy over what was the gas pump area and now functions as a porte cochere. A T-shaped post supports the canopy's east end. The three garage doors on the façade and the single garage door on the rear elevation have been painted but remain operable. Aluminum-framed plate glass windows illuminate the office.

The flat-roofed, one-story, concrete block, Modernist service station (FY 3588) erected at 1231 Polo Road in 1965 has a triangular wing canopy supported by paired round metal posts over the gas pump area. The building's parallelogram-shaped east end contains two garage bays with roll-up doors separated by a projecting partition wall that is not as deep as the end wall, creating a stepped effect. The office at the west end has canted plate-glass curtain walls and recessed entrances.

Property Type 6: Governmental

Modernist institutional buildings such as libraries, city halls, and courthouses manifested the mid-twentieth-century era's progressive spirit. Winston-Salem's governmental building design during this period reflects national trends. After a 1959 study rated only forty-four percent of downtown buildings as "adequate," officials began implementing a dramatic transformation of the city's thirty-five block core. A new convention center, office buildings, parking garages, a pedestrian mall, and other improvements were planned at an estimated cost of more than one-hundred million dollars.[232] The vast majority of new institutional edifices erected through the 1970s were Modernist in style; only a few of the most significant examples were included in the survey.

Please see the survey database for more detailed building descriptions and historical background.

Central Library (FY 3346), at the southeast corner of Fifth and Spring Streets, is the earliest surveyed resource of this type. Luther Lashmit designed the original section, which opened in 1953, and Aubrey Kirby, also a Winston-Salem architect, designed the three-story rear addition, completed in 1980.[233] Lashmit selected stone sheathing for the library exterior, using a traditional material in a contemporary application. The library's original section is flat-roofed, with a projecting central entrance bay that encompasses a two-story foyer with a double-leaf plate-glass entrance surrounded by plate-glass windows and marble trim. The building is devoid of ornament other than the raised aluminum lettering that spells "Public Library" above the narrow plate-glass window and metal book drop east of the entrance. Plate-glass and metal casement windows illuminate the building; flat-roofed metal canopies shelter the windows on the west and south elevations.

The 1974-75 Hall of Justice and the 1976 US Courthouse and Federal Building were surveyed due to their innovative Modernist design even though their construction post-dates 1969. The Hall of Justice (FY 2140), which houses all district and superior courts and related support departments of Forsyth County, was constructed at 200 North Main Street as the first building in a long-range county, city, and federal office and courts complex plan for the center of Winston-Salem's downtown renewal area. Covering the majority of a city block, its principal entrance faces Main Street with secondary entrances at Liberty and Second Street.[234]

The five-story Brutalist edifice is built into a sloping site that exposes its two-story foundation on the south end. A reinforced-concrete frame supports the poured concrete floors. The first four stories generally have pre-cast concrete panels with irregular fenestration at the facade and rear elevation, while blond brick veneer covers the windowless side elevations. Exposed portions of the two basement stories are glass curtain walls and pre-cast concrete panels. The building's top story features a curtain wall of dark-tinted glass beneath an exaggerated boxy concrete cornice.

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[232] Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 49.

[233] Wesley Young, "A Gift with Ties: Reynolds reversion clause may complicate county plans if library moves to a new site," *Winston-Salem Journal*, March 2, 2009; Library dedication plaques.

[234] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, 1978, p. 140; North Carolina Courthouse Study Building Condition Evaluation.

Toward the north end of the facade, the perimeter columns of the reinforced-concrete frame are exposed as the surface of the facade steps back, recessing into the footprint of the building.

Architects Colvin, Hammill, and Walter designed the nearby US Courthouse and Federal Building (FY 3351) to house various federal agencies and district courts. The edifice is quite similar to the First Center Building on West First street (Winston-Salem's first suburban office building) that the firm designed in 1970. The massive, flat-roofed, pre-cast concrete structure and the adjacent entrance plaza occupy three-quarters of the downtown block bounded by Main, Third, Church, and Second Streets. The first three stories are slightly recessed inside exposed concrete columns, providing a visual base for the building's upper floors. The first floor has the deepest setback and is enclosed with full-height tinted plate-glass windows and glass doors. The second and third levels, which contain courtrooms, have a different exterior treatment consisting of central pre-cast concrete panels flanked by tall, narrow plate-glass windows. Precast concrete window units (each with three pairs of bronze glass windows in anodized aluminum frames) characterize the upper five floors, which rise above canted concrete panels.[235]

[235] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, p. 144.

Property Type 7: Educational

Crow Island School, erected in Winnetka, Illinois in 1939-1940, is widely regarded as being the first public campus to use Modernist design principles to embody progressive education philosophies. Winnetka school superintendent Carleton Washburne guided the architect selection process, awarding the contract to a diverse team: Lawrence B. Perkins, Todd Wheeler, and Philip Will Jr., a young and relatively inexperienced firm; and the internationally-renowned Finish architect and Cranbrook Academy for the Arts professor Eliel Saarinen and his son Eero Saarinen, who had joined his father's firm in 1938. Their successful collaboration resulted in an innovative child-centered building with a low profile, bands of steel-framed windows, exterior courtyards for each L-shaped classroom, numerous playgrounds, and landscaping intended to create a park-like setting. Crow Island School's design was widely emulated as Perkins, Wheeler, and Will's public relations agent Hal Burnett promoted the project nationally, gaining the firm, which later became Perkins and Will, over five hundred school commissions throughout the country.[236]

Architecture critic Lewis Mumford characterized the educational buildings of the post-World War II period as "schools for human beings," a complete departure from the 1930s schools he deemed "self-important WPA barracks." Campuses were regarded as extensions of the home, and were thus erected at a more domestic scale, with plans intended to promote creative, active learning. Although Modernism was not yet widely accepted in residential applications, the style was slowly gaining ground in public buildings as an economical, up-to-date alternative to classical architecture.[237]

North Carolina school design changed dramatically in the late 1940s, when the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction evaluated educational buildings statewide and found that 1920s consolidated schools and austere depression-era facilities were in many cases functionally inadequate given rapid postwar population growth and suburban development. In 1949, the General Assembly allocated fifty million dollars and local bond issues made an additional seventy-five million dollars available for school construction. The desire for a fresh, progressive image for the new campuses led to consultation with North Carolina State College's newly created School of Design faculty, all strong proponents of Modernism. The School of Design and the Office of School Construction advocated contemporary architecture at workshops for local officials and architects in 1949 and 1950, and professor Edward W. Waugh took a leave of absence in 1949 to develop design standards for the Office of School House Planning, a position he held full-time from 1951 until 1958, when he rejoined the School of Design faculty.[238]

Waugh called the new approach to school design "organic" in the sense that both the physical and psychological needs of children at different ages were considered. In keeping with the Crow

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[236] Janice E. Tubergen, "Crow Island School, Winnetka, Illinois," National Historic Landmark Nomination, 1989, 7.2-3, 8.2, 6-9.

[237] Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*, 230.

[238] Waugh and Waugh, *The South Builds*, preface, 8; David R. Black, "Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh Associated with the Faculty of the North Carolina State University School of Design, Raleigh, North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1994, E15-16.

Island School model, he recommended centrally locating communal spaces such as the administrative offices, library, cafeteria, and auditorium-gym and arranging classrooms in outlying wings as "a series of beads strung on a main string of circulation." Acknowledging that learning does not solely take place indoors, the standards suggested that each classroom should have an exterior door to facilitate connectivity with the "outside classroom." School designs were to be well-integrated into their sites and allow for flexible use and future expansion.[239]

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools

Although Winston-Salem/Forsyth County school facility surveys have been undertaken over the years, there is no comprehensive school system history. Some schools have compiled scrapbooks, and the Central Library's North Carolina Room maintains vertical files with newspaper clippings for many buildings. Most schools constructed in the 1950s or before have been replaced with modern facilities, including Moore Elementary School (1951, 1955) and Ibraham Elementary School (1955), both demolished in 2009 upon the completion of new buildings. An intensive analysis of all the existing schools and the evolution of educational building design would be a survey in and of itself, but several substantially intact campuses representative of the school building campaign of the 1950s and 1960s were included in the Phase III survey. The schools erected during Winston-Salem's 1950s building boom tended to be brick-veneered, flat-roofed edifices illuminated by bands of large casement and plate-glass windows, while the 1960s schools reflect the energy-efficiency consciousness of the period with minimal window usage. Winston-Salem and Forsyth County schools consolidated in 1963, and in 1966 was the second largest system in the state, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students.[240]

Other educational institutions also experienced rapid growth in the in 1950s and 1960s. New York architect Jens Frederick Larson designed the new Wake Forest University campus in the Georgian Revival style, popular with the general public but criticized by architects including North Carolina State University School of Design Dean Henry Kamphoefner, who stated that such a design would soon "be headed for the architectural graveyard."[241] Although the debate continued within the architectural community, the Wake Forest campus was erected in a substantial, enduring, and very traditional style.

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Industrial Center, later renamed Forsyth Technical Community College, offered its first classes in 1960. Local architect Fred W. Butner Jr. designed many of the early campus buildings, including the distinctive Snyder Hall. Winston-Salem State University and Salem College continued to grow and added new buildings to their campuses in the 1960s. Smith Bagley and R. Philip Hanes Jr. led the successful 1964 fundraising campus to bring the North Carolina School of the Arts to Winston-Salem, and the campus opened in the former James A. Gray High School on Waughtown Street in 1965.[242]

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[239] Waugh and Waugh, *The South Builds*, 43-44.

[240] Chester Davis, "200 Years of History Shape a Modern City," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, page E6; Wes McLean, "Schools: Usual, Unusual, Unique," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, page G1.

[241] Ernest H. Wood III, "The Opportunities are Unlimited: Architects and Builders since 1945," in Bishir, Catherine, et al. *Architects and Builders in North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1990), 361-363.

[242] Ibid.; Tursi, 268-269.

A brief discussion of some of the most significant surveyed properties follows; the survey database contains more detailed building descriptions and historical background.

The Winston-Salem architecture firm of Northup and O'Brien designed Lewisville School (FY 3312), erected in 1947 as one of the county's first Modernist educational buildings.[243] The building's form—a long, rectangular, two-story main block connected to two flanking wings by one-story hyphens—and streamlined design were a complete departure from the county's earlier classically-inspired schools. Large aluminum letters spell out "Lewisville School" on top of the projecting cast-stone entrance bay, serving as the austere building's only ornamentation. Cast-stone blocks sheath the portion of the façade within the entrance bay; tall, narrow, cast-stone columns frame the door, which has a metal-frame transom and sidelights. The building retains original metal casement windows with cast-stone surrounds. Projecting brick entrance bays on each of the flanking wings emulate the central entrance with large metal frame windows above triple doors within cast-stone surrounds.

Northup and O'Brien's design for Lewisville Elementary School was likely inspired by national examples such as Crow Island School, but architect Hall Crews's plan for Moore Elementary School (FY 3582), erected on Knollwood Street near Miller Park, also benefited from the North Carolina Office of School House Planning's new design standards. Mr. Crews stated that the building's design was modern "without the horrible harshness you sometimes get in modern architecture." The two-story school encompassed eighteen classrooms; a cafeteria, kitchen, locker room, play room, and audio-visual room on the lower level; and an auditorium, library, offices, and storage rooms on the second story. Innovative features included windows with glass block upper sections intended to mitigate glare and operable lower sections. General contractors Fowler-Jones completed the building, named in honor of City School Superintendent John W. Moore, in 1951.[244]

The two-story flat-roofed building's layout—a central administrative section flanked by classroom wings—manifested the state's suggested design standards. Large original fixed glass block windows above short horizontal operable sash illuminated the classrooms. The building's steel frame was visible above the second-story windows; corrugated metal sheathing covered the exterior walls below the windows. The brick-veneered stair halls and central section were slightly taller than the classroom wings. The building's most unusual feature was the partially subterranean media center, which extended west from the main block under the entrance courtyard.

Moore Elementary School initially had an open classroom plan, with three large spaces without partition walls serving as three classrooms. This configuration remained intact on the lower level, where each classroom contained a long, built-in cabinet under the windows, two closets with roll-up doors for student coats and bags, a storage closet, built-in bookshelves, and a corner restroom and sink. Like Crow Island School, each three-room unit had an exterior door. The

[243] 1947 School plaque; Lewisville Historical Society plaque.

[244] "Board Approves Plans for John W. Moore Elementary School, Asks Alderman to Acquire Land for Kimberly Park Structure," *Winston-Salem Journal*, January 6, 1950. The 1951 Moore Elementary School was replaced with a new facility in 2009.

upper-level gymtorium retained original wood and metal seating and a wooden stage with an ornamental tile surround, a folding partition wall, and green velvet curtains.

St. Leo Catholic School (FY 3335), erected in 1953, differs in plan from the city's public schools of the period, but is also executed in the Modernist style. Winston-Salem's Catholic population increased dramatically in the 1950s after Western Electric expanded local operations and brought many new employees to town. In response to increased demand for educational facilities for Catholic students, St. Leo's parish raised funds and commissioned Greensboro architect James A. McGready to design a grammar school. Period newspaper articles touted the building's fireproof construction and efficient use of space.[245]

The one-story, flat-roofed, blonde brick building is U-shaped, with a gymnasium/auditorium at the east end, central classroom wing with administrative offices opposite the entrance, and a western classroom wing. Ornamentation is minimal, consisting solely of limestone entrance and window surrounds, a molded limestone belt course above the windows, and matching coping at the roof parapet's upper edge. Some of the large classrooms retain original storage closets, blackboards on three walls, metal bookcases with sliding doors between the radiators beneath the windows, and transoms above the interior and exterior classroom doors.

Many of the county's public schools were updated in the 1950s. Local community leader Prince Ibraham led the campaign to replace the frame White Rock School in northeastern Forsyth County with a modern facility in the early 1950s, and the new sixteen-classroom building, designed by local architects Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock, was named in his honor. Principal Walter Joyce oversaw the move from White Rock to the adjacent Ibraham Elementary School (FY 3573) in the fall of 1955.[246]

Ibraham Elementary School's plan, like that of St. Leo Catholic School, encompassed a gymnasium/auditorium at the complex's end. This design allowed the building to be easily opened for evening and weekend events independently of the administration and classroom wings, an important feature as mid-century schools often served as assembly places for the local community. The two-story, flat-roofed, brick wing had a one-story, flat-roofed entrance portico supported by square posts. The stage occupied the room's north end, and steps east of the stage led to the one-story brick hyphen that connected the gymnasium/auditorium to the central classroom block.

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[245] The Winston-Salem architecture firm of Stinson-Hines Associates designed the 1975 library addition on the south elevation, and Winston-Salem architect Thomas H. Hughes designed the two-story addition at the east end in 2002. The original building now serves as the elementary school wing and the 2002 addition houses the middle school wing and library. http:www.st-leothegreatw-s.org/history_of_st.htm; http:www.stleocatholic.com/about_us.htm; Terry Hartman, "St. Leo's Catholic School," research project for ARTI 206, Salem College, May 2008, edited by Heather Fearnbach, March 2009; "Bishop Waters Speaks At Dedication Today," *Winston-Salem Journal,* May 16, 1954; "New Catholic School to be Finished in Dec.," *Winston-Salem Journal,* June 10, 1953; "Catholics Dedicate Grammar School Here," *Winston-Salem Journal,* May 17, 1954.

[246] Dorothy Davis, "A Brief History of Prince Ibraham School," November 1987, in "White Rock/Prince Ibraham: A Brief History, 1870-1987." A list of Winston-Salem architects Northup and O'Brien's commissions includes Prince Ibraham School, but a 1955 newspaper article quotes Northup and O'Brien's successor firm, Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock as the project architect.

Flat-roofed canopies sheltered the sidewalk's central section and the one-story administration wing's entrance. The interior retained original green terrazzo floors and glazed-green-tile wainscoting on the lower two-thirds of the concrete walls. The cafeteria was on the entrance vestibule's west side. Long hallways led north to a two-story classroom section that includes a media center on the first floor and east to one-story classroom wings. Original built-in cubbies and closets lined two walls of most classrooms.

Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock also designed the circa 1955 Bolton Elementary School (FY 3575) on Bolton Street, which has served as Forsyth Technical Community College's West Campus since 1984.[247] The Modernist brick campus encompasses three flat-roofed buildings. The southern C-shaped building wraps around a central courtyard with large pre-cast concrete aggregate pavers. A flat-roofed concrete canopy supported by square concrete posts shelters the walkway at the courtyard's outer edge. Most of the building is one-story in height, but the brick walls of the gymnasium and auditorium extend above the administrative areas. The gymnasium retains hardwood floors, wood bleachers, casement windows, and an exposed steel truss roof system. A three-bay recessed portico shelters the exterior auditorium entrance.

One-story brick hyphens connect the south building, the central classroom building, and the north classroom building, which is smaller, containing half the space of the central building. The fenestration originally consisted of tripled metal casement windows, but the outer two windows in each group have been covered to conserve energy. Although West Campus has been updated over the years, most recently in the summer of 2009 when the majority of the windows were replaced, the complex is still representative of humanist, economical, mid-century school design.

Winston-Salem's urban redevelopment plan included the construction of a new junior high school on a seventeen-acre site west of Highland Avenue adjacent to the North-South Expressway (US 52). The facility (FY 3476), called East Winston Junior High School when it opened in the fall of 1963 and renamed Kennedy Middle School in June 1964, reflects 1950s design sensibilities. Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock's plans for the expansive complex encompassed 101,351 square feet with forty-six classrooms, offices, a cafeteria, auditorium, gymnasium, and library.[248]

Most of the brick-veneered building, including the three classroom wings—two at the building's north end and one projecting from the southeast corner—is two stories tall and illuminated by

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[247] When a new elementary school was erected to the north in 1966, the campus became Dalton Junior High School. Forsyth Technical Community College purchased the property in 1984 to function as their continuing education campus. The building does not have an original plaque with the architect's name or the construction date, and the school system did not retain any records when they sold the property. However, Dalton Junior High School appears on a list of Northup and O'Brien commissions, and given that it appears to have been constructed in the mid-1950s, the complex was probably therefore designed by Northup and O'Brien's successor firm, Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock.

[248] "School is Promised Top Priority," *Twin City Sentinel*, March 24, 1961; "East Winston Junior High: Open House at New School," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, October 27, 1963. The Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School Board approved a recommendation to rename the school in memory of the late president John F. on June 13, 1964; *Winston-Salem Journal*, June 14, 1964. The complex, now called the Kennedy Learning Center, houses four different programs for the school system: LEAP Academy, established in 1996; Gateway Prep Academy, created in 2002; Millennium Academy, and the ESL Academy; "Kennedy Learning Center," http://wsfcs.k12.nc.us/education/school/schoolhistory.php

continuous bands of casement windows with cast-stone surrounds; full-height cast-stone pilasters separate each window bay. An elevated breezeway links the main block's two-story eastern section to the southeastern classroom wing. The school design accommodates the site's grade, which slopes to the south, so that the roofline of the main block's central three-story section is at the same elevation as the northern classroom wings. A circular drive leads to the main entrance at the intersection of the central administration block and the northeast classroom wing. A flat-roofed canopy supported by round posts shelters the entrance. Two central courtyards, part of the original design, encouraged use of the outside space.

By the mid-1960s, new trends in school design transformed the exterior appearance and interior organization of educational facilities. The Winston-Salem architecture firm Stinson-Hines and Associates (now Ersoy-Brake-Appleyard Architects) assisted with the statewide design standard revisions and designed two almost identical Winston-Salem schools—a new Bolton Elementary and Kimberly Park Elementary—in 1966. The schools originally had open classrooms with folding partition walls that allowed for co-teaching, but they were replaced with permanent partition walls. These schools reflect the energy-efficiency consciousness of the period in their lack of the large expanses of plate-glass windows popular in 1950s school construction.[249]

Bolton Elementary School (FY 3576) consists of a rectangular block housing administrative offices, the gymnasium/auditorium, cafeteria, and media center on the south end, and three octagonal classroom wings on the north end. The combination gymnasium/auditorium has a stage with wood-paneled walls and steps on the east side and basketball goals at the north and south ends. A folding wooden partition wall on the west side separates the room from the cafeteria and can be completely opened as needed to accommodate large events. Many classrooms retain built-in cabinets and sinks. A breezeway with a flat metal roof supported by square metal posts links the original building to the 1997 annex.

Stinson-Hines adapted the plans from Bolton Elementary for Kimberly Park Elementary School (FY 4197) after a fire destroyed the school at that site. Kimberly Park, located at 1715 N. Cherry Street, is oriented so that the rectangular block is at the north end and, three octagonal classrooms at the south end, and the primary student entrance on the east elevation. A flat-roofed metal breezeway shelters the bus stop, steps, and sidewalk leading from the main parking lot on the campus's east side to the entrance.

A few buildings constructed in the 1970s were included in the survey due to their innovative Modernist design. Snyder Hall (FY 3574), designed by Fred W. Butner, Jr. Associates for the Forsyth Technical Institute and erected in 1970, is the campus's most distinctive building.[250] Unique full-height aluminum, glass, and concrete pyramid-shaped entrances at the classroom building's northeast and southwest corners open into a central lobby where a distinctive concrete

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[249] Bolton was constructed in two phases, with the administration wing and two classroom wings erected in 1966 and the third classroom wing following in 1976. Tan F. Ersoy, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 13, 2009; School Planning, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, *Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools Facilities Study, 1990-91*, October 1, 1991, 12-13, 34-35.

[250] Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County*, p. 126. A plaque in the third floor central hall states that Snyder Hall was named in honor of Forsyth Technical Institute Board of Trustees Chairman Henry F. Snyder at its dedication on April 4, 1971.

and aluminum double stair provides access to the two upper floors. Cast-stone bands wrap around the brick-veneered steel and concrete edifice above each story, contributing to the building's horizontality. A third-story cantilevered bay and a one-story wing project from the east elevation; a one-story wing also extends from the west elevation. Tall, narrow, aluminum-sash windows flanked by brick pilasters illuminate the interior.

The Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School system constructed a monumental Modernist building, the Career and Administrative Center (FY 4116), at Miller Street's south end in 1976. The four-story northern office section and the two-story southern classroom section contain 718,304 square feet altogether. The primary Administrative Center office entrance vestibule, centrally located on the west elevation beneath a two-story corrugated metal-sheathed canopy supported by three tapered concrete posts, connects the two sections. A tinted-glass curtain wall with four plate-glass doors extends across the entrance bay's first story, which is slightly recessed, and continues to the north, wrapping around the Administrative Center's first story. The first-story curtain wall is taller than that of the upper two floors. Horizontal bands of textured precast-concrete panels surmount each glass curtain wall. The east entrance—two double-leaf plate-glass windows in a glass curtain wall—is recessed beneath a canted ceiling between projecting concrete posts. The Administrative Center rests on a ridged precast-concrete panel base that is exposed on the north and east elevations.

The two-story career center, which encompasses the same materials in different applications, presents a one-story façade with two slightly recessed entrances on Miller Street. The ridged precast-concrete panels used on the Administrative Center's lower level sheathe the Career Center, and textured precast-concrete panels wrap around the building's projecting canopy. The Career Center's south and east elevations have a full two-story exposure, with L-shaped posts and beams supporting the cantilevered walkway outside the second-story classrooms. Exterior concrete stairs on the south and east elevations provide access to the walkways from ground level. The concrete structural units used for the walkway's floor system have small square recesses. This feature, combined with the large square concrete modules in the second-story canopy ceiling, the ridged and textured pre-cast concrete panel wall sheathing, and the concrete brick flooring, adds visual interest and dimensionality.

XI. 2009-2010 Forsyth Architectural Survey Phase IV

The City-County Planning Department has allocated funds to continue the architectural survey research and documentation in 2009-2010. The first task will be to review the database and survey files to verify that all resources inventoried in the original 1978-1980 county survey have been adequately documented and mapped and that the database information reflects any changes that have occurred over the past three years. For example, surveyed properties continue to be demolished, moved, and rehabilitated. Any additional information that has become available will also be entered.

The second Phase IV task will be database entry of brief narrative descriptions from the 1979-1981 survey files for approximately five hundred demolished properties, for which project funding was not initially available. This will provide a more comprehensive picture of the county's architectural character, as the database allows for queries and report creation based on building construction date, form, and style.

As Phase III's focus was on photographic documentation rather than research, the context for the construction of Winston-Salem's built environment during the 1930s through the 1960s still needs to be developed. The Phase III report identifies significant architects and builders working during the period as well as neighborhoods developed during this time, but the short project duration did not allow for much oral history or primary source research. Building contractors, developers, architects, homeowners, neighborhood and home builders associations, and other informants will be interviewed during Phase IV. With the additional information, architects working in Winston-Salem in the mid-twentieth century can be placed in a statewide context and their work evaluated for National Register eligibility.

Also, a number of significant properties identified during Phase III will be intensively investigated and potential Study List candidates identified in Phase IV. In order to provide this additional information, property owners must be contacted to set up site visits for interior photographs and oral history interviews. The resulting digital photographs will be labeled according to SHPO standards, the oral history added to the survey database, and copies of any research materials incorporated into the survey files. Study List recommendations will be presented to the NRAC in October 2010.

The final task in Phase IV will be the development of a county-wide agricultural context. Although agricultural patterns in selected portions of the county have been examined, much work needs to be done to create a comprehensive picture of the county's agricultural heritage. Topics such as the contributions of African American farmers will be explored through oral history interviews and primary source research. Some nineteenth-century background will be included, but the focus will be on the first half of the twentieth century based on the availability of resources such as the North Carolina Farm Census for 1925, 1935, and 1945. This will be an ongoing research project over the course of a year.

The SHPO will continue to review project submittals and offer guidance as needed through the completion of Phase IV.

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Appendix A.

Phase II Study List Properties

Survey Site Number and Property Name	Address	Circa date
Farms/Houses with Outbuildings		
FY00245 Ben Spach House	455 Fishel Road, Winston-Salem vicinity	ca. 1820-1830
FY01504 Speas Farm	3991 River Ridge Road, Vienna vicinity	ca. 1850,1879,1889
FY00279 Lineback-Jones House	4400 Robinhood Road, Winston-Salem vicinity	ca. 1880, 1916
FY03217 Clarence Helsabeck Farm	9361 Antioch Church Road, Rural Hall vicinity	ca. 1880-1930s
FY00300 Yokeley Farm	5958 Gumtree Road, Winston-Salem vicinity	1883
FY01502 John F. Doub House	5430 Seward Circle, Seward vicinity	1899
FY03212 Kreeger Farm	7665 Reynolda Road, Tobaccoville vicinity	1895, 1900-1940s
FY02490 Gideon T. Shore Farm	4036 Bowens Road, Tobaccoville vicinity	ca. 1896, 1910s
FY01493 Wesley Holder Farm	4749 Dozier Trail, Dozier	ca. 1898
FY01323 Brewer House	1412 Old Salisbury Road, Winston-Salem	1905
FY03287 Swaim Farm	6675 Old Valley School Road, Kernersville vicinity	1919, 1928
FY03564 Hunter-Petree Farm	7372 Doral Drive, Tobaccoville	1927
FY03234 Kapp Farm	2190 Shore Road, Rural Hall vicinity	1932
FY03316 Felix and Clarice Huffman Farm	1010 Conrad Road, Lewisville vicinity	1934-35
FY03215 Clyde and Addie Hunter House	3826 Spainhour Mill Road, Tobaccoville vicinity	1940
FY 4106 Sprinkle Family Rural Historic District		
FY03236 William and Sarah Sprinkle House	5025 Murray Road, Winston-Salem	1898
FY03238 John and Sallie Sprinkle House	5010 Murray Road, Winston-Salem	ca. 1895, 1912
FY03239 Harold and Eva May Conrad House	4945 Murray Road, Winston-Salem	1926
FY03237 Lillie and Gilbert Bailey House	5015 Murray Road, Winston-Salem	1936
FY 4107 Jonestown Historic District		
FY03323 Conley and Ruth Jones House	1316 Jonestown Road, Winston-Salem	1926
FY03324 Asa Jones House	1332 Jonestown Road, Winston-Salem	ca. 1880
FY03325 Jones Store	1337 Jonestown Road, Winston-Salem	ca. 1920s, 1944
FY03326 Nora Jones House	1319 Jonestown Road, Winston-Salem	ca. 1930
FY03327 former Clemmons Grange Farmers' Organization Community Center	1316 Jonestown Road, Winston-Salem	1935
Industrial		
FY03330 Clemmons Milling Company	4010 Hampton Road, Clemmons	1920, 1940s
Transportation		
FY03180 Vargrave Street Bridge	Vargrave Street, Winston-Salem	1924
Individual Houses		
FY00043 Doub House	4071 Rolling Hill Drive, Tobaccoville vicinity	1881, 1890, 1911

Survey Site Number and Property Name	Address	Circa date
FY00380 Charlie Tucker House	3185 Temple School Road, Kernersville vicinity	1910
FY03557 R. Clyde and Lena Pratt House	367 NW Pine Valley Road, Winston-Salem	1929
Church		
FY01291 Former Burkhead United Methodist Church/Ambassador Cathedral	1500 Harriet Tubman Drive, Winston-Salem	1923, 1927, 1959
Cemeteries		
FY03357 African American Cemetery	South Main Street, Kernersville	pre-1860
FY02357 Second Colored Cemetery	E. Cemetery Street and E. Salem Avenue Winston-Salem	1859
FY02157 Odd Fellows Cemetery	Shore Fair Drive, Winston-Salem	1911
FY02558 Salem Cemetery	E. Cemetery Street, Winston-Salem	1857
Educational/Institutional		
FY02555 Salem Academy and College	between S. Church Street and Salem Avenue , Winston-Salem	1786-1980s
FY01038 The Children's Home	1001 Reynolda Road, Winston-Salem	1920-1960s
FY00686 Memorial Industrial School	Memorial Industrial School Road, Winston-Salem vicinity	1928
Recreational Properties		
FY03360 Kernersville Community House	405 Salisbury Street, Kernersville	1936
FY03271 Camp Betty Hastings	5325 Camp Betty Hastings Road, Walkertown vicinity	1933-36
FY03252 Camp Civitan	7935 Dusty Trail, Walnut Cove vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1943

Appendix B.

Winston-Salem Subdivisions Surveyed in Phase III

Survey Site Number	Subdivision	Location	Period of Significance
FY04156	West Highlands	bounded by West First Street, Hawthorne Road., Georgia Avenue, Forest Drive, Knollwood Street, Greenwich Road	1912-1950s
FY04155	Buena Vista	roughly bounded by Forest Drive, Carolina Circle, and Buena Vista, Reynolda and Robinhood Roads	1919-1950s
FY04150	Reynolda Park	Arbor, Kent, and Reynolda Roads; Oaklawn Avenue	1920s-1950s
FY04192	Bon Air-Greenway Place	Bounded by Greenway Avenue, Druid Hills Drive, Inverness Street, Ivy Street, and Glenn Avenue	1922-1950s
FY04129	Burkwood Place	Pennsylvania Avenue	1922-1950s
FY04128	Oak Crest	Rosedale, Crepe Myrtle, and Friendship Circles; Harmon Avenue, Polo Road, Fred's Road	1923-1950s
FY04130	Westview	Roughly bounded by Club Park, Pine Valley, and Buckingham Roads, and Westview Drive	1923-1950s
FY04147	Sunset Hill	Gordon Drive and Country Club Road	1925-1960s
FY04148	Tucker Estate	Country Club Road and Tucker Avenue	1925-1960s
FY04169	Stratford Place	Stratford, Arbor, Roslyn, Warwick, Warwick Green, and Country Club Roads	1926-1950s
FY04180	W. C. Charles Property	NC Highway 109; Charles and Leona Streets; Easton and Heitman Drives; Swaim Woods Lane	1926-1950s
FY04184	Forest Hill	Indiana, Parkwood, and Forest Hill Avenues; Clayton Street	1926-1950s
FY04191	Anderleigh	Bounded by Konnoak Drive, Luther Street, South Main Street, and Harson Street	1927-1950s
FY04120	S. F. Johnson Property	Lindbergh Street	1927-1955
FY04123	Country Club Estates	Plymouth and Lynn Avenues, Greenwich and Windsor Roads, Fairfax Drive, Canterbury Trail	1928-1960
FY04190	Konnoak Hills	Bounded by Konnoak Drive, Harson Street, South Main Street, and Clemmonsville Road	1929-1950s
FY04139	Englewood	Englewood Drive, Buena Vista Road, Kenleigh Circle, Calumet Street	1930s-1960s
FY04164	Meadowbrook Hills	Meadowbrook Drive	1931-1950s
FY04149	Oak Park	Wayne and Tucker Avenues, Gordon Drive, Fritz and Turner Streets	1938-1960s
FY04166	Robinhood Park	Robinhood Road, Woodrow and Kramer Avenues, Leland Drive	1939-1950s
FY04159	Lakewood	University Parkway; Brookwood, Lakewood, and Wakefield Drives; North Cherry Street	1940-1960
FY04125	Bowen Park	Bowen Boulevard; Ansonia, Manchester, Machine, East 22nd, 23rd, and 24th Streets; Douglas Hill Drive	1945-1950s
FY04177	C. T. Leinbach Property	Robinhood, N. Stratford, and Greenbrier Roads; Sussex Lane	1945-1950s
FY04178	Stratford	Robinhood, N. Stratford, Reynolda, and Avon Roads; Sussex Lane	1945-1960s
FY04135	Transou Park	Country Club Road; Pinoak Drive; South Fork, Cebon, and Mozart Avenues	1946-1950s

Survey Site Number	Subdivision	Location	Period of Significance
FY04187	Holton Park	Beth and Hartman Avenues; Cockerham, Trent, and Craver Streets	1946-1960s
FY04141	College Park	Wake Drive; Ransom, Forest, and Yates Roads	1947-1950s
FY04176	Ferrell Place	Kearns and Vernon Avenues	1947-1950s
FY04182	Weston	Tech and Yale Avenues, Clemson Circle, Harvard Road, and Cornell Boulevard	1948
FY04140	Sherwood Forest	roughly bounded by Nottingham, Will Scarlet, Peace Haven, and Pine Valley Roads; Silas Creek Parkway	1948-1960s
FY04181	Easton	Charles and Tyler Streets; Easton, Betty, and William Drives; Nancy Lane; Louise Road	1949
FY04146	College Village	North Avalon and Greenbrier Roads	1949
FY04175	Cummings Court	Marguerite and Monticello Drives, Ashburton and Wesleyan Lanes, Julius Street	1949-1960s
FY04186	Bachner Park	Konnoak Drive, Marmion and Weisner Streets, McLean Avenue	1950-1960
FY04170	Huff Hills	Huff Circle, Northampton Drive	1950-1960s
FY04132	Country Club Hills	Piccadilly Drive, Piccadilly Lane, Tipperary Lane, Pine Needles Drive	1950s-1970s
FY04172	Jefferson Gardens	Garden Street, Kimball Lane, Merrywood and Springview Drives, Hester Street	1950s-1970s
FY04189	Woodvale Forest	Ellerbe Avenue, Woodvale Drive	1951-1956
FY04188	Woodvale Heights	Woodvale Drive	1953-1954
FY04158	Plantation Homes	Plantation, Brownwood, Windy Hill, and Rock Spring Drives; N. C. Highway 8	1953-1960s
FY04136	Lindbergh Place	Lindbergh, Sylvia, and Rosalie Streets	1953-1960s
FY04144	Town and Country Estates	Waterford, Briarcliffe, and Wicklow Roads; Loch Drive	1954-1960s
FY04121	Gordon Manor	N. Gordon, Cavalier, and Alonzo Drives, Lucerne Lane, Verita Court, south side of Kyle Road	1954-1960s
FY04142	Shoreland Park	Shoreland, Barnesdale, Burkshore, Yorkshire, and Robinhood Roads; Kenwick Drive; Camelot Court	1954-1960s
FY04157	Pine Brook Country Club	Twin Oak and Pine Lake Drives, Marlborough Lane, N. C. Highway 8	1954-1960s
FY04179	Arbor Acres	Coliseum Drive, Roslyn and Arbor Roads, Oaklawn Avenue	1954-1965
FY04134	Cedar Forest Estates	Gracemont Drive, Talcott Avenue, Wait and Evelyn Roads	1954-1970
FY04185	The Cloisters	Cloister Drive; Warren, Anne and Bolick Avenues; Clement and Buchanan Streets; Belvedere and Brightwood Courts	1955-1960
FY04163	Wakeolda Woods	Minart and Bonbrook Drives, Edith Avenue	1955-1970
FY04127	Faculty Drive Neighborhood, Wake Forest University	Faculty and Royall Drives, Poteat and Sledd Courts	1955-1970s
FY04126	Monticello Park	Longbrook Circle; Carver School and Cumberland Roads; Kinghill, Glen Oak, and Pomeroy Drives	1955-1970s
FY04124	Fairway Park Estates	Spaulding Drive and Robinson Court	1955-1980

Survey Site Number	Subdivision	Location	Period of Significance
FY04160	Sheraton Park	Tudor and Montclair Roads, Regency Drive	1956-1960s
FY04131	Robinhood Trails	Roughly bounded by Robinhood Road, Silas Creek Parkway, Peace Haven Road, and Pennington Lane	1956-1960s
FY04162	Windsor Forest	Midkiff Road, Linda Circle, Edith Avenue	1957-1960s
FY04183	Southcrest	Lomond, Emerson, Hemingway, Longfellow, Champlain, Cassell, Barber, and E. Wright Streets	1957-1961
FY04174	Castle Heights	Carver School & Fondly Roads, Atlee & Myra Streets, Rosemary Drive, Raleigh & Teresa Avenues, Carr Court, Drewry Lane	1958-1959
FY04138	Dr. J. R. Secrest Property	Kyle Road, Cavalier Drive, Alonzo Drive	1959-1960s
FY04119	Crestwood Place	North end of Gordon Drive, west end of Guinevere Lane, King Arthur Court	1959-1978
FY04171	North Oaks/Collingwood Haven	Winnabow Road, Allison Avenue, Church Hill Road	1960-1970s
FY04161	The Grosvenor	Grosvenor Place	1960s
FY04145	Reynolda Woods	Bartram Road and Galsworthy Drive	1960s-1970s
FY04165	Shattalon Lake Estates	Shattalon, Chilton, Lantern, Sewanee, and Stillwell Drives; Rookwood, Wheatland, and Tonbridge Lanes	1961-1970s
FY04168	Ashley Forest	Good Hope, Saint George, and Saint Claire Roads; Holyoke Place; and Bennington Court	1962-1970s
FY04143	Reynolda Manor	Fairlawn and Oakland Drives, Oakland Court	1963-1970s
FY04167	Hope Valley	Hope Valley and Prytania Roads; Ormond and Magazine Drives; Kedron Court; Camp Circle	1964-1970s
FY04173	Northwood Estates	bounded by Carver School, Airport, Whitfield Roads; Sawyer, Fieldstone, Barkwood, Bainbridge Drives	1965-1970s
FY04133	Club Haven Estates	Peace Haven and Surtees Roads, Billie Sue Drive, Tiffany Avenue, Thrace Court	1967-1970s
FY04137	Creekway West	Creekway Drive, east end of Sylvia and Rosalie Streets, Creekway Court	1972

Appendix C.

Modernist Properties

SSN	NAME	TYPE		ADDRESS		TOWN	DATE	Design Source
FY04195	W. Phil and Marcia L. Robin	House	490	N. Avalon	Rd	Winston-Salem	1938	Voorhees and Everhart
FY03303	Austin Parker	House	1058	Teague	Rd	Winston-Salem	1941	Parker, Austin
FY03303	Mark Parker	House	1080	Teague	Rd	Winston-Salem	1941	Parker, Austin
FY01517	Gulf Station		1100	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1941	
FY03589	Smith Reynolds Airport Terminal		3801	Liberty	St	Winston-Salem	1942	Cheney, Howard Lovewell
FY03312	Lewisville	School	150	Lucy	Ln	Lewisville	1947	Northup and O'Brien
FY04194	Russell	House	2200	E. Twenty-Third	St	Winston-Salem	1947	
FY03602	Lustron House		1821	Ebert	Rd	Winston-Salem	1948	
FY03269	Bel Air Drive-in	Theater	5153	Reidsville	Rd	Walkertown	1949	
FY03558	Commercial Building		1105	Burke	St	Winston-Salem	1949	
FY03608	Randolph	House	2648	Club Park	Rd	Winston-Salem	1949	Arey, Robert
FY03374	School of Nursing Building and Health	Center		Bank	St	Winston-Salem	1950	Northup and O'Brien
FY03358	Commercial	Building	135	Church	Ln	Kernersville	1950	
FY03572	Moore Elementary	School	451	Knollwood	St	Winston-Salem	1951	Crews, Hall
FY03368	T. E. Johnson and Sons	Building	200	Third	St	Winston-Salem	1952	
FY03609	Garvey	House	440	Fairfax	Dr	Winston-Salem	1952	Fitzgibbon, James Walter
FY03610	Roberts	House	271	Canterbury	Tr	Winston-Salem	1952	Fitzgibbon, James Walter
FY04114	Temple Emanuel		201	Oakwood	Dr	Winston-Salem	1952	Braverman and Halperin
FY03346	Central	Library	660	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1953	Lashmit, Luther
FY03311	New Hope A.M.E. Zion	Church	7070	Shallowford	Rd	Lewisville	1953	
FY03607	Burge	House	1801	Georgia	Ave	Winston-Salem	1953	Burge, J. Kenneth
FY03375	Whitaker	Gymnasium		Wallace	St	Winston-Salem	1953	
FY03335	St. Leo Catholic	School	333	Springdale	Ave	Winston-Salem	1953	McGeady, James A.
FY03577	Jefferson Pilot Insurance Company	Building	1012	Glade	St	Winston-Salem	1954	
FY04105	Perryman	House	3312	Anderson	Dr	Winston-Salem	1954	
FY04193	Western Electric	Plant and Offices	3300	Old Lexington	Rd	Winston-Salem	1954	
FY02541	Twin City	Building	400-402	Fourth	St	Winston-Salem	1954	
FY04110	Forsyth	House	434	Westview	Dr	Winston-Salem	1955	Butner, Fred W., Jr.
FY03404	Worsham-Kerr	Building	1001	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1955	

SSN	NAME	TYPE		ADDRESS		TOWN	DATE	Design Source
FY03573	Ibraham Elementary	School	5036	Old Walkertown	Rd	Winston-Salem	1955	Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock
FY03575	Forsyth Technical Community College	West Campus	1300	Bolton	St	Winston-Salem	1955	Lashmit, James, Brown and Pollock
FY04100	House		1255	Twin Oak	Dr	Winston-Salem	1955	
FY01598	Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock	Office	421	Summit	St	Winston-Salem	1957	Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock
FY03620	Service Station		6710	University	Park way	Winston-Salem	1957	
FY03594	First Christian	Church	2320	Country Club	Rd	Winston-Salem	1958	Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollack
FY00668	Bethlehem A.M.E. Zion	Church	6475	Yadkinville	Rd	Vienna	1959	
FY03605	Howell	House	1100	Kent	Rd	Winston-Salem	1959	Myers, Robert
FY03606	Burge	House	720	Pine Valley	Rd	Winston-Salem	1959	Burge, J. Kenneth
FY03611	Gadson	House	2511	Cherry	St	Winston-Salem	1959	Jenkins, W. Edward
FY02623	Commercial	Building	116	Fourth	St	Winston-Salem	1960	
FY03347	Firestone Stores		675	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1960	
FY03599	Trinity Presbyterian	Church	1416	Bolton	St	Winston-Salem	1960	Crump, Ralph W.
FY04103	Western Electric	Plant	2400	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1960	Larson, Nils F.
FY01473	Center Grove A.M.E. Zion	Church	7001	Zion Church	Rd	Tobaccoville	1960s	
FY04112	Knollwood Baptist	Church	330	Knollwood	St	Winston-Salem	1960	Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock
FY00355	Bunker Hill United Methodist	Church	1510	Bunker Hill-Sandy Ridge	Rd	Kernersville	1960	
FY03598	Parkway United Church of Christ		2151	Silas Creek	Park way	Winston-Salem	1961	Austin, Edmund James
FY01636	IBM Offices/WSJS		875	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1961	Matsumoto, George
FY03604	Hines	House	807	Conway	Ct	Winston-Salem	1961	Hines, Don
FY03618	St. Paul United Methodist	Church	2400	Dellabrook	Rd	Winston-Salem	1961	
FY04118	Dr. Marjorie P. Newell	House	3901	Guinevere	Ln	Winston-Salem	1961	
FY03348	Texaco Service Station		1206	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1962	
FY03590	Westview Baptist	Church	1700	Ebert	St	Winston-Salem	1962	Crump, Ralph W.

SSN	NAME	TYPE		ADDRESS		TOWN	DATE	Design Source
FY03595	Peace Haven Baptist	Church	3384	York	Rd	Winston-Salem	1962	Wilson-McCulloch-Yeargin
FY03361	Kernersville News		300	Mountain	St	Kernersville	1963	
FY03592	Lutheran Church of the Epiphany		5220	Silas Creek	Park way	Winston-Salem	1963	Crump, Ralph
FY03344	Integon Life Insurance	Building	500	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1963	
FY03476	Kennedy Middle	School	1000	Highland	Ave	Winston-Salem	1963	
FY03292	Edgewood Baptist	Church	4067	Reidsville	Rd	Winston-Salem	1964	Adams & Pegram
FY00286	Hopewell Moravian	Church	701	Hopewell Church	Rd	Winston-Salem	1964	
FY03343	May's Esso Servicenter		1200	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1964	
FY03391	Flora Styers	Building	1001	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1964	Stinson-Hall-Hines
FY01637	Southland Life Insurance Company	Building	920	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1964	Becket, Welton
FY03616	House		3640	Spaulding	Dr	Winston-Salem	1964	
FY03593	Fairview Moravian	Church	6550	Silas Creek	Park way	Winston-Salem	1964	Adams & Pegram
FY03588	Campus Gas and Service		1231	Polo	Rd	Winston-Salem	1965	
FY04111	Burton	House	3256	Robin Hood	Rd	Winston-Salem	1965	Northup, Lamar N.,
FY03591	Burkhead United Methodist	Church	5250	Silas Creek	Park way	Winston-Salem	1965	Butner, Fred W., Jr.
FY03617	Conrad's Hair Design		3088	New Walkertown	Rd	Winston-Salem	1965	Long, Vardress, stonemason
FY02628	Commercial	Building	214	Fourth	St	Winston-Salem	1966	
FY03581	WXII Television Studios		700	Coliseum	Dr	Winston-Salem	1966	Stinson-Hines and Associates
FY03585	Wachovia Branch	Bank	2000	Hawthorne	Rd	Winston-Salem	1966	
FY04109	Salem Steel Company Office		1720	Vargrave	St	Winston-Salem	1966	
FY03576	Bolton Elementary	School	2602	Bolton	St	Winston-Salem	1966	Stinson-Hines and Associates
FY04197	Kimberly Park Elementary	School	1715	N. Cherry	St	Winston-Salem	1966	Stinson-Hines and Associates
FY03612	Oliver	House	3961	Pomeroy	Dr	Winston-Salem	1967	Jenkins, W. Edward
FY03583	Crotts and Saunders Engineering	Office	4000	Silas Creek	Pkwy	Winston-Salem	1968	Crotts, Marcus B., designer

SSN	NAME	TYPE		ADDRESS		TOWN	DATE	Design Source
FY01268	Nissen Building Addition		314-322	Fourth	St	Winston-Salem	1969	
FY03477	Winston Mutual Life Insurance	Building	1225	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1969	
FY03596	Mt. Zion Baptist	Church	950	File	St	Winston-Salem	1969	Jenkins, W. Edward
FY03613	House		3901	Pomeroy	Dr	Winston-Salem	1969	
FY03584	Carpenter's Flower Shop		1980	Hawthorne	Rd	Winston-Salem	1969	Butner, Fred W., Jr., Associates
FY02544	McLean Trucking Headquarters	Building	585	Waughtown	St	Winston-Salem	1969	Butner, Fred W., Jr., Associates
FY00613	Bethania A.M.E. Zion	Church	2120	Bethania-Rural Hall	Rd	Bethania	1970	
FY03574	Snyder Hall		2100	Silas Creek	Park way	Winston-Salem	1970	Butner, Fred W., Jr. Associates
FY03586	North Carolina Eye Bank Office		3195	Maplewood	Ave	Winston-Salem	1970	Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates
FY03601	Sunrise Towers		801	Martin Luther King	Dr	Winston-Salem	1970	Lashmit, Brown, and Pollock
FY03603	Noyes	House	627	Lankashire	Rd	Winston-Salem	1970	Henry Norris and John Normile
FY03582	First Center	Building	1920 and 2000	First	St	Winston-Salem	1970	Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates
FY03367	Greek Orthodox Church of the	Annuncia tion	435	Keating	Dr	Winston-Salem	1970	Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates, Inc.
FY04101	Duke Power Office		1405	Broad	St	Winston-Salem	1970	Stinson-Hall-Hines
FY04113	Kirby	House	460	Archer	Rd	Winston-Salem	1971	Kirby, J. Aubrey
FY03345	Crystal Towers		625	Sixth	St	Winston-Salem	1972	Lashmit, Brown, and Pollock
FY03619	Kingswood United Methodist	Church	6810	University	Pkwy	Winston-Salem	1972	Kirby, J. Aubrey
FY04102	First Presbyterian	Church	300	N. Cherry	St	Winston-Salem	1972	Grigg, Wood, and Brown
FY03587	Office Building		715	Coliseum	Dr	Winston-Salem	1973	
FY03614	House		3910	Pomeroy	Dr	Winston-Salem	1973	
FY03270	Oosthoek	House	3180	Old Hollow	Rd	Walkertown	1974	Henry Norris and John Normile
FY03615	House		3415	Cumberland	Rd	Winston-Salem	1975	
FY02140	Forsyth County Hall of Justice		200	Main	St	Winston-Salem	1975	Butner, Fred W., Jr., Associates
FY03351	U. S. Courthouse and Federal	Building	251	Main	St	Winston-Salem	1976	Colvin, Hammill & Walter; Register & Cummings

SSN	NAME	TYPE		ADDRESS		TOWN	DATE	Design Source
FY04116	WSFC Schools Career and	Administr ative Centers	1605-1615	Miller	St	Winston-Salem	1976	Hines-Northup-Ersoy; Tan F. Ersoy
FY00273	Bethel United Methodist	Church	2390	Bethel Church	Rd	Winston-Salem	1977	
FY04104	R. J. Reynolds World Headquarters		1100	Reynolds	Blvd	Winston-Salem	1977	Odell, A. G., Associates
FY04115	State Employees' Credit Union		134	Stratford	Rd	Winston-Salem	1977	Stewart, Donald

Appendix D.

Phase III Study List Properties

Survey Site Number	Property Name	Address	Date
	Houses		
FY03303	Austin Parker House	1058 Teague Road	1941
FY03304	Mark Parker House	1080 Teague Road	1941
FY03602	Lustron House	1821 Ebert Road	1948
FY04110	Dr. H. F. and Ellen C. Forsyth House	434 Westview Drive	1954-55
FY03605	Dr. Charles M. and Betty M. Howell House	1100 Kent Road	1959
FY03611	Charles W. and Irma W. Gadson House	2511 N. Cherry Street	1959
FY03604	Hines House	807 Conway Court	1961
	Apartments		
FY04146	College Village	North Avalon and Greenbrier Roads	1949
	Religious Buildings		
FY04114	Temple Emanuel	201 Oakwood Drive	1952, 1971-72
FY03597	First Baptist Church	700 N. Highland Avenue	1955, 1968
FY03594	First Christian Church	2320 Country Club Road	1958, 1961
FY03292	Edgewood Baptist Church	4067 Reidsville Road	1963-64
	Industrial Buildings		
FY04193	Western Electric Plant and Offices	3300 Old Lexington Road	1954
	Commercial Buildings		
FY01636	IBM Offices/WSJS	875 W. Fifth Street	1961
FY03348	Texaco Service Station	1206 Reynolda Road	1962
FY03343	May's Esso Servicenter	1200 Reynolda Road	1964
FY03588	Campus Gas and Service	1231 Polo Road	1965
	Districts		
FY04156	West Highlands	bounded by West First Street, Hawthorne Road, Georgia Avenue, Forest Drive, Knollwood Street, Greenwich Road	1912-1950s
FY04169	Stratford Place (as part of West Highlands)	Stratford, Arbor, Roslyn, Warwick, Warwick Green, and Country Club Roads	1926-1950s
FY04155	Buena Vista	roughly bounded by Forest Drive, Carolina Circle, and Buena Vista, Reynolda and Robinhood Roads	1919-1950s
FY04177	C. T. Leinbach Property (as part of Buena Vista)	Robinhood, N. Stratford, and Greenbrier Roads; Sussex Lane	1945-1950s
FY04179	Arbor Acres (as part of Buena Vista)	Coliseum Drive, Roslyn and Arbor Roads, Oaklawn Avenue	1954-1965
FY04150	Reynolda Park	Arbor, Kent, and Reynolda Roads; Oaklawn Avenue	1920s-1950s
FY04130	Westview	Roughly bounded by Club Park, Pine Valley, and Buckingham Roads, and Westview Drive	1923-1950s
FY04128	Oak Crest	Rosedale, Crepe Myrtle, and Friendship Circles; Harmon Avenue, Polo Road, Fred's Road	1923-1950s
FY04164	Meadowbrook Hills	Meadowbrook Drive	1931-1950s

FY04176	Ferrell Place	Kearns and Vernon Avenues	1947-1950s
FY04174	Castle Heights	Carver School & Fondly Roads, Atlee & Myra Streets, Rosemary Drive, Raleigh & Teresa Avenues, Carr Court, Drewry Lane	1958-1959
FY03407	Winston-Salem Radar Station (United States Air Force 810th Radar Squadron)	1931 Union Cross Road	1955-1970
FY04199	Military Housing, Winston-Salem Radar Station	Woodgate Circle	1959-1960

Appendix E.

Professional Qualifications

FHS
FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.

HEATHER FEARNBACH

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. in History coursework, 2006-2007, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- Master of Arts in History, emphasis in Public History, 1997, Middle Tennessee State University
- Graduate coursework in Anthropology, 1994-1995, University of Tennessee at Knoxville
- Bachelor of Arts in English Literature, 1993, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

President and Architectural Historian, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., established May 2008

- Prepare Section 106/4f reports, National Register of Historic Places nominations, local designation reports, site management plans, historic structures reports, and historic furnishings plans
- Conduct comprehensive architectural surveys and historical research
- Provide historic restoration tax credit consultation

Adjunct Faculty, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C., Spring 2003 to present

- Teach ARTI 206: "Introduction to Historic Preservation" to undergraduates
- Serve on Interior Design Program Advisory Board

Lecturer, Departments of History and Interior Architecture, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Spring 2008 to present

- Teach HIS/IAR 628, "Identification and Evaluation of the Historic Built Environment" to graduate students

Architectural Historian, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., January 2003 to June 2008

- Performed field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the areas of potential effect for proposed projects
- Prepared historic resource documentation as required by Section 106/4f and coordinated reviews with local, state, and federal agencies as needed
- Wrote National Register nominations, local designation reports, and site management plans
- Conducted comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in North Carolina and South Carolina

Architectural Historian, Historic Architecture Section, Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch, Department of Transportation, Raleigh, N.C., October 2000 to January 2003

- Performed architectural identification and analysis for project planning process
- Assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f
- Prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA
- Provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel, and the general public
- Coordinated historic bridge relocation and reuse program
- Reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents

Restoration Specialist, Architecture Branch, Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N.C., January 1999 to October 2000

- Served as Head of the Architecture Branch
- Supervised Facility Architect I position and temporary position
- Managed restoration, renovation, and new construction projects at twenty-two state historic sites
- Monitored in-house job request system and prioritized projects
- Provided expertise, advice, and counsel on building code, design, historic architecture, ADA, and restoration issues to site managers, maintenance personnel, and the public
- Coordinated the development of the section's programming for individual projects
- Handled the section's review of plans and specifications and provided written comments
- Acted as liaison with the State Historic Preservation Office

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Commission Member, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, N.C., 2002-2003

- Served on Certificate of Appropriateness Committee and Research Committee

Board Member, Historic Stagville Foundation, Durham, N.C., 2001-2003

- Served on Buildings Committee (examined and documented historic resources)
- Assisted with special events

Consultant, Terracon, Duluth, G.A., 2001-2003

- Prepared communications tower review forms, conduct fieldwork, and provide additional documentation as requested for Section 106 compliance
- Presented proposed projects to the staff at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology

Board Member, Joel Lane House, Inc., 1999-2002

- Served as House Chairman (regularly inspected historic resources and scheduled repairs)
- Assisted with special event planning and execution
- Developed and implemented cyclical maintenance plan

RECENT PROJECTS

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phases I, II, and III Architectural Survey (2006-2009)
- City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
- City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)
- City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (2004)
- City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)
- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)

STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS AND NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)

- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount,Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination Draft, Lexington, Davidson County (2008)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County (2004)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County (2003)
- Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- West Raleigh National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Study List Applications: Brentwood School, Guilford County; Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
- *CSS Neuse* National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report, Cabarrus County (2008)
- Lexington Residential Historic District and Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Local Designation Reports and Design Guidelines, Davidson County (2007-2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett

vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2005)
- Grimes Mill Local Landmark Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2005)

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS AND MANAGEMENT PLANS

- Leigh Farm Historic Structures Report and Site Management Plan, Durham County (2006)
- Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County (2006)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm Site Management Plan, Randolph County (2003)
- Historic Structures Report on the Robson House, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Exhibit Design Section of the Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina (2002)

SECTION 106 REPORTS

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loops, Guilford County (2006)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project, Forsyth County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 109 Improvement Project, Forsyth and Davidson Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2004)

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, July 2008
- "Green Strategies for Historic Buildings," presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, June 2006
- "Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports," presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware
- "NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course," presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002