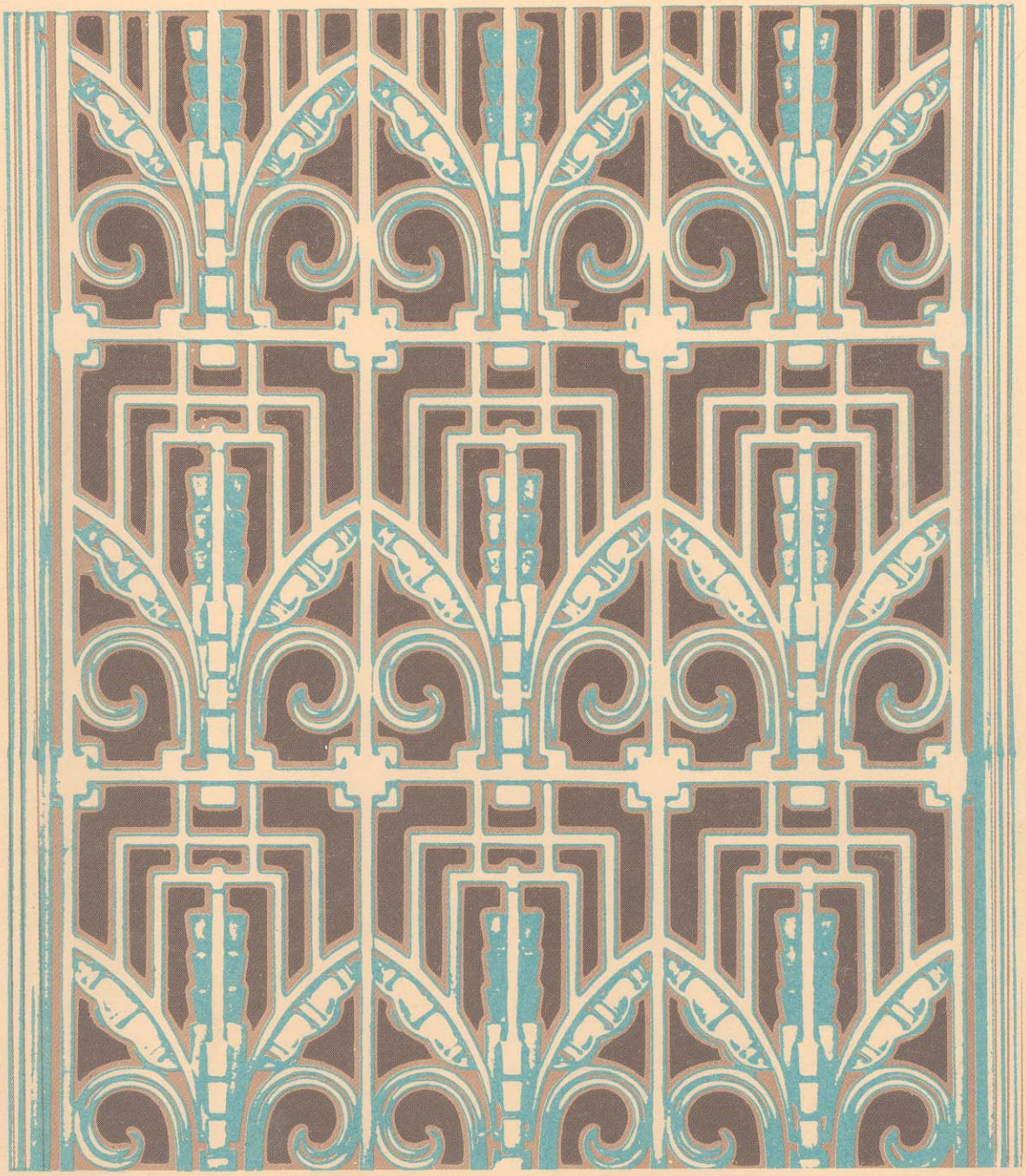
FROM FRONTIER TO FACTORY



An Architectural History of Forsyth County

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FROM FRONTIER TO FACTORY

An Architectural History of Forsyth County

Gwynne Stephens Taylor

North Carolina
Department of Cultural Resources,
Division of Archives and History

with
Winston-Salem/Forsyth County
Historic Properties Commission

City-County Planning Board
of Forsyth County and Winston-Salem

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The Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Properties Commission has adopted the inventory, including this publication and all properties listed herein, as the official inventory of historic properties for Forsyth County.

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Tobacco fields and urban sprawl, country folks and city "slickers," wood stoves and microwave ovens, log barns and metal tool sheds, cowpaths and Interstate highways — it is this juxtaposition of old and new that characterizes Forsyth County 228 years after its first settlement by Europeans in 1753. Descendants of some of the early settlers of Forsyth County still farm the same land that their fathers and grandfathers had also tilled, and their traditions mix with Forsyth County's newcomers to create an interesting blend of the past and the present. The growth of industry and other concerns has brought much new development and progressiveness to the county, but some of this development has obliterated the early architectural fabric — the tangible reminders of Forsyth's beginnings. The loss of these buildings only serves to emphasize the necessity of recognizing and recording the architectural and historical elements which remain, so that the citizens of Forsyth County, both old and new, may share in the knowledge of its past and may plan sensitively for its future.

The inventory of historic and architectural resources began on December 4, 1978, and has been a joint effort of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Properties Commission, the City-County Planning Board, the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, and the Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service. The inventory has attempted to identify, record, and assess the history of the built environment of Forsyth County. Prehistoric and other archaeological sites were not identified, and a complete survey of these sites should be planned for the future. First, the properties were identified by systematically driving the county's roads with the aid of topographical United States Geological Survey Maps. Kernersville and Winston-Salem were surveyed using planimetric maps. When a building appeared worthy of further investigation, the owner was consulted about the history of the structure and it was recorded photographically and with architectural sketches of floor plans and other notable features. Any one of several factors influenced the decision to survey a particular building: apparent age, architectural character, historical significance, the building's importance to its surroundings, or a representative building type indigenous to the Piedmont and/or Forsyth County.

The inventory often has been called an "historic survey," but this may have been misleading, since the word "historic" has different connotations for different people. Most people would agree than an 18th century, early 19th century, or Civil War era building is "historic," but they sometimes balk at an "historic" designation for a Victorian Era or early twentieth century structure. Hesitancy about our recent past should be dispelled. Significant architecture and historic events did not stop with Williamsburg or Old Salem. History continues to be made daily by great figures and by average citizens; a study of the lifestyle and architecture of both groups forms a well-rounded view of the full range of resources that compose the Forsyth County which we know today. Forsyth County's historic and architectural inventory, therefore, dealt with vernacular as well as high-style buildings, the more recent as well as the oldest architectural fabric, and the little-known as well as the best-known historic sites. The National Register of Historic Places or similar listings will never include many of the individual buildings recorded in the survey of Forsyth County, but all of the structures surveyed comprise an eclectic architectural portrait of the county.

The Forsyth County inventory of historic and architectural properties is not an end in itself; it is only the beginning of what should become a comprehensive historic preservation plan for the county. Not all of the buildings will survive; a few of those recorded are already gone, but the preservation of Forsyth's significant urban and rural architecture and landscape must be a high priority. Our county has a history of good planning, starting with the Moravian Brethren Christian Reuter, the surveyor, and Frederick William Marshall, Administrator of Wachovia, in the 18th century. Let us hope that their foresight and sensitivity will continue to be a tradition.

The first step in the preservation planning process has been this comprehensive inventory, and the study will change constantly as the status of properties changes and as new information becomes available. This historic and architectural inventory does not claim to be completely free of errors, although every attempt has been made to verify information or to indicate where no documentary evidence was found. In some cases time limitations did not allow research on properties which deserve further study. It cannot be over-emphasized that the Forsyth County inventory is a starting point — not an end in itself.

The report on the following pages does not picture every property surveyed, but a complete list appears at the end of the publication. Exact locations for rural properties were not published for security reasons.

The historic and architectural inventory has been a team effort. I wish that I could list each helpful person individually, but that list would become a book in itself. Suffice it to say that the people of Forsyth County were wonderfully cooperative and helpful. They opened their doors, their family histories, and their church histories to the surveyors and made every attempt to assist in the search for significant buildings. I am especially indebted to historians in Winston-Salem, Kernersville, Rural Hall, Pfafftown, Walkertown, Clemmons and Lewisville.

Special thanks must go to the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department. Vicki Smith was an invaluable member of the survey team. Her organizational and administrative skills were surpassed only by her pleasing personality and ability to maneuver the highways, city streets, country roads, and cowpaths of this county! Vicki also should be commended for her research on black historic properties. Jim Yarbrough, assistant director of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department, was always ready to assist with administrative support and public relations help. His positive influence and good humor made the project a pleasant experience for all concerned. Grant management and financial details were deftly managed by the Planning staff, and the mapping section was always willing to help. Secretarial skills provided by Betty Howard, Mary Hundley, Lou McLendon and Kay Mumford have kept the administrative details up to date. Also, I offer my heartfelt thanks to all of the other members of the Planning Department who have helped by their friendly interest and moral support.

The Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Properties Commission under the direction of Dr. E. Pendleton Banks and Mrs. Mary Alice Warren has sponsored the inventory project and has taken an active role in promoting plans for the future constructive use of the information gathered during the survey. I am grateful to the Commission members for their support of the project and am encouraged by their determination to develop a comprehensive preservation plan for Forsyth County.

Since I continued to direct Historic Bethabara while working on the survey, the staff at Bethabara was left to contend with the problems created by my frequent absences. They responded beautifully and worked doubly hard to ensure that Bethabara had a successful 1979 and 1980 season. I am indebted to the staff of Historic Bethabara, to the Historic Bethabara Board of Trustees and to the Winston-Salem Recreation Department for their help and understanding.

Special thanks go to Ann Rogers for donating her professional editing skills and to Carl Lounsbury for the measured drawings in the text.

In closing I express my appreciation to the North Carolina Division of Archives and History for its foresight in recognizing the need for a Forsyth County historic and architectural survey and its continuing help in the planning and execution of the project.

I would like to thank my husband, Dan, for his continuing encouragement and support and all of my friends and fellow historians who were instrumental in this effort to document Forsyth County's architectural history.

Gwynne Taylor
March, 1981

INTRODUCTION

The following essay on Forsyth County and its buildings is not intended to be a comprehensive history of Forsyth County. Dr. Adelaide Fries and others have accomplished that task through years of well-documented research for which I am eternally grateful. The essay does, however, intend to provide a historical perspective on Forsyth County's architecture as it exists today. The early pages of the essay emphasize the Moravians since they were the most important early influence in the county.

The topography of the county is formed by the rolling hills and red clay soil of the North Carolina Piedmont; the climate is mild. Forsyth County has numerous streams and is bounded by the Yadkin River on the west. (Fig. 1); none of these waterways is suitable for large-scale shipping trade. Human settlement in the area goes back some 10,000 years. Major settlement occurred along the banks of the Yadkin by various Indian tribes, and along the three forks of Muddy Creek by the major settlers of the area — German members of a religious Protestant denomination called the Moravians.

In 1752 the Moravians, led by Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenburg, chose 100,000 acres in the heart of what is now Forsyth County. This land, known as the Wachovia Tract (Fig. 2), constitutes more than 37 per cent of the 419 square miles of modern Forsyth County. It was deeded to the Moravians by Lord Granville of England, and Bishop Spangenburg chose this particular tract for its

. . . countless springs, and numerous fine creeks; as many mills as may be desired can be built. There is much beautiful meadow land, and water can be led to other pieces which are not quite so low. There is good pasturage for cattle, and the canes growing along the creek will help out

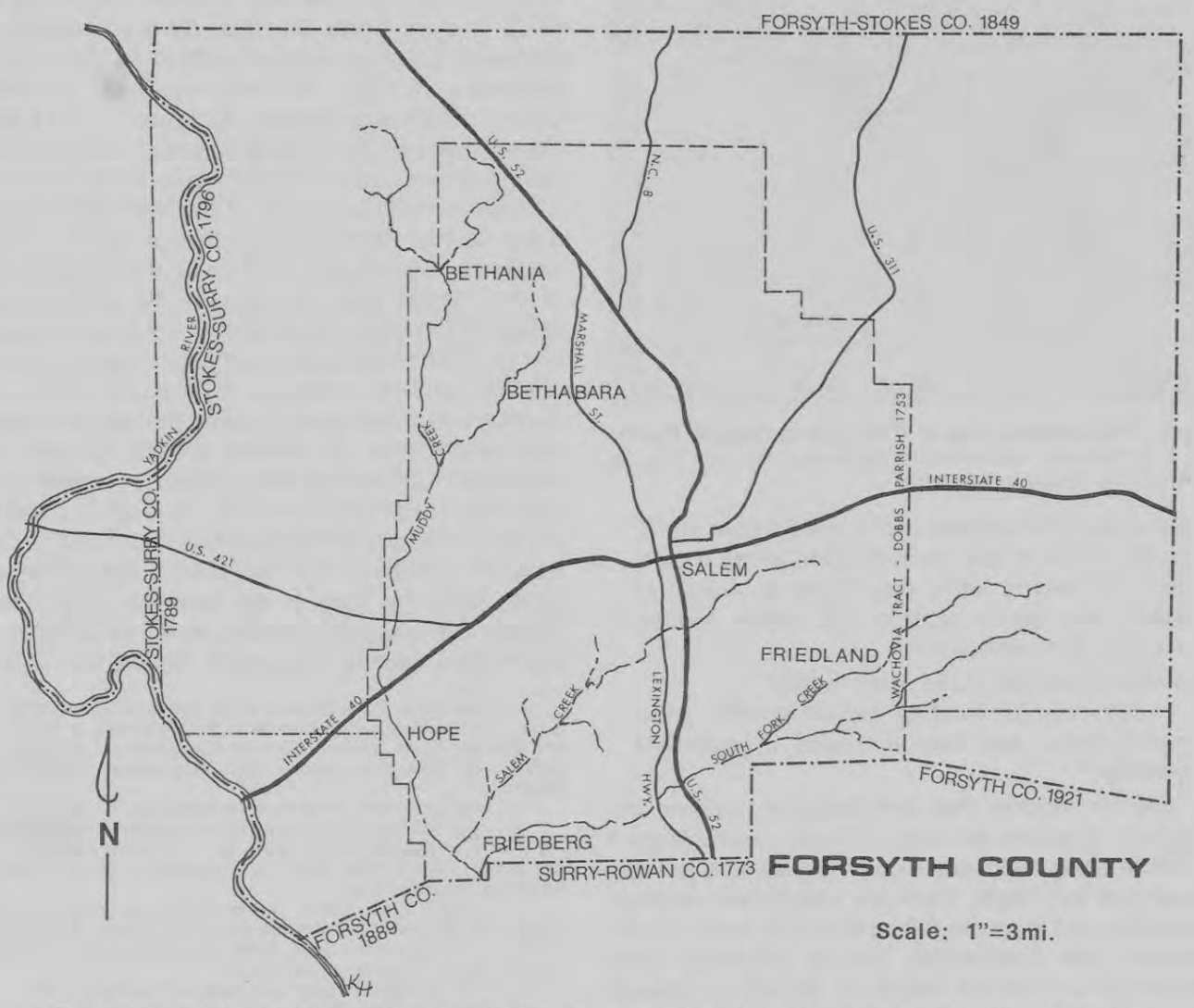

Fig. 1. Map of Forsyth County Showing Boundaries of the Wachovia Tract and Growth of the County

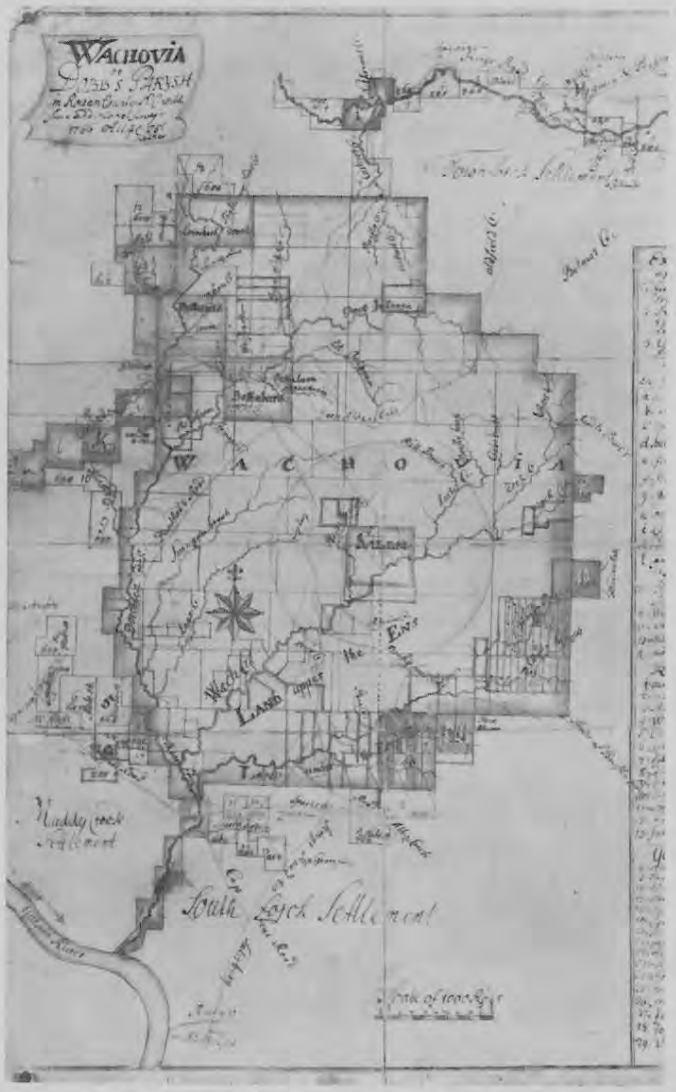

Fig. 2. 1766 Surveyed Map of Wachovia by Gottlieb Reuter (By Permission of the Moravian Archives, Moravian Church in America, Southern Province)

> *for a couple of winters until the meadows are in shape. There is also much lowland which is suitable for raising corn, etc. There is plenty of upland and gently sloping land which can be used for corn, wheat, etc. . . .*[1]

The Moravians also noted that the land

> *. . . has wood for building and for burning, good water; stone and clay for brick in sufficient quantity.*[2]

Another reason that the Moravians chose the tract was its sparse habitation. The Moravians tended to settle away from other communities and outside influences that might adversely affect their religious discipline and purpose.[3] It seems that many of the German and Scotch-Irish people migrating from Pennsylvania and the valley of Virginia bypassed this tract of land and crossed the Yadkin River to settle further west. A Presbyterian congregation, the usual center of Scotch-Irish settlement, was not even organized in Forsyth County until the middle of the 19th century. The shoals of the Yadkin River facilitated crossing to lands further west, but they also prevented the possibility of a shipping trade to the Wachovia Tract, which made it a less attractive area for settlement.

The Moravians, however, prospered in Wachovia and formed the towns of Bethabara (1753), Bethania (1759), and Salem (1766). Outlying "country congregations" such as Friedberg, Friedland and Hope were also formed by the Moravians.[4] Thanks to their carefully recorded (and preserved) congregational diaries, there remains a wealth of information on these Moravian settlements.

Modern Forsyth County went through several changes before it officially was formed in 1849.[5] When Bishop Spangenburg surveyed the Wachovia Tract in 1752, the land was in Anson County, as was all of western North Carolina. By the time the first Moravian Brethren actually settled in Wachovia at Bethabara in 1753, the land was part of Rowan County which was formed that year. In 1771 Surry County was separated from Rowan. The line of division, however, split the Wachovia Tract, so it was redrawn in 1773 to put all of the Wachovia Tract in Surry County. Richmond Courthouse, the new county seat, was completed in 1774 on land on the east side of the Yadkin near the site of the earlier Indian village of Donnaha. Chartered by the General Assembly in 1779, Richmond courthouse was the county seat for only ten years. In 1789 Surry County was divided and a new county, called Stokes, was formed into which most of modern Forsyth County fell.[6] Richmond Courthouse had gained a reputation so poor that it was often said: "If you want to go to hell you need not go further than Old Richmond."[7] Local tradition maintains that the town prophetically was swept from the face of the earth by a cyclone so intense that shingles scattered as far as Danbury and Germanton, several miles north. Stokes County grew

1 Adelaide L. Fries, Douglas Letell Rights, Minnie J. Smith, and Kenneth G. Hamilton (eds), *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Historical Commission, 11 volumes, 1922-1969), I, 59, hereinafter cited as Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*.

2 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, II, 558.

3 Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, Third Edition, 1973), 84, hereinafter cited as Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*.

4 Adelaide Fries, Stuart Thurmond Wright, J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth, the History of a County on the March* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 15-26, hereinafter cited as Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*.

5 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 123.

6 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 114-122.

7 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 122.

and finally in 1849 the General Assembly voted to form a new county out of part of Stokes and to name it for a Stokes County hero in the War of 1812 — Col. Benjamin Forsyth.

With the formation of Forsyth County, a new county seat was necessary. Salem, the Moravian town founded in 1766, refused the dubious honor because of rowdy court days and the outside influences they would bring. In 1849, however, the Moravians sold fifty-one acres to the new county for a town to be established just north of Salem. In 1851 the town was named Winston in honor of Col. Joseph Winston, a Revolutionary War hero and native of Stokes County.[8]

In the words of historian Adelaide Fries, Forsyth County "was spared the horror of becoming a battlefield" in the Civil War, although many of her men died during the conflict. The county grew rapidly after the war, however, and the coming of the railroad spurred growth in towns such as Kernersville, Rural Hall, and Walkertown. Older communities such as Clemmons and Lewisville also prospered from improved transportation techniques in the late nineteenth century. Winston profited tremendously from railroad connections, and her tobacco industry boomed. The towns of Winston and Salem became interdependent and grew so close that in 1879 a legislative act passed by the North Carolina General Assembly authorized the combining of Winston and Salem, providing that the merger be approved by popular vote. In 1913 the population of both towns voted to consolidate into the city known today as Winston-Salem.[9]

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8 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 124-126.
9 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 204.

THE MORAVIAN INFLUENCE

In the first half of the eighteenth century the area known today as Forsyth County was sparsely settled by Indians, isolated hunters, and trappers, but organized settlement and the building practices which accompany it did not occur until the arrival of the Moravians in 1753. The Moravian Brethren were members of an ancient Protestant and Episcopal church which had its roots in the old kingdom of Bohemia (now Czechoslovakia). John Hus, the Protestant martyr, had been burned at the stake in 1415 by the Roman Church for alleged heresies, and his followers, the Hussites, were the foreruners of the Unitas Fratrum. In 1722, after years of persecution, some members of the Unitas Fratrum found refuge on the estate of Count Nicholas Lewis von Zinzendorf, a nobleman who lived in Protestant Saxony. Under Zinzendorf's leadership, the church was renewed and reorganized. The term "Moravian" was applied during this eighteenth century renewal period and later became the official name of the church in America.[1] It referred to the fact that many of the church members had come from the province of Moravia.

While the Moravians did not try to proselytize members of other faiths, they did place great emphasis on missions, and this emphasis led them to America in 1736 to Christianize the Indians and establish a permanent home for themselves in the New World. They sailed to Savannah, Georgia in 1736, but the Georgia settlement was unsuccessful for reasons of climate and oppressive neighbors who insisted that the Moravians become involved in the military dispute raging in Savannah between the English and the Spanish.[2] (The Moravians were opposed to military involvement and at times their pacifism caused them to be misunderstood throughout their subsequent settlements.) At any rate, Moravians began to leave Savannah in 1737; some went back to Germany and a few sailed north to Pennsylvania. In 1740 the Moravians had a chance to buy land in Pennsylvania. They purchased 500 acres and began to build Bethlehem, the first permanent Moravian settlement in America.[3]

Twelve years later, Bethlehem and the Moravians' reputation as good colonists were firmly established, and they were invited by Lord Granville of England to purchase for settlement a tract of his land in North Carolina. In late summer, 1752, Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenburg and five other Brethren set out from Bethlehem for North Carolina to locate a 100,000 acre tract on Granville's grant.[4] After almost five months of searching, the surveying party found a tract which Spangenburg felt "had been reserved by the Lord for the Brethren."[5] He called it *"Der Wachau,"* the name of Count Zinzendorf's ancestral estate in Austria.[6] (*Der Wachau* eventually became "Wachovia.") The major creek in the tract was named Muddy Creek, and along its three forks (Salem, South Fork, Muddy) and their tributaries most of the settlement of the area was to take place.

When the negotiations with Lord Granville were complete, a party of fifteen single men left Bethlehem, Pennsylvania on October 8, 1753 for the long journey to Wachovia.[7] Their route took them down the "Great Wagon Road" by which so many German and Scotch-Irish settlers from Pennsylvania had traveled through the valley of Virginia and on into Piedmont North Carolina. The Brethren's journey was a difficult one, for the Great Wagon Road was also known as the "Bad Road." The road, which began at the Schuylkill River Ferry opposite Philadelphia, wound through Virginia in the Shenandoah Valley and through the Staunton Gap of the Blue Ridge, then crossed the Blackwater, Irvine and Dan Rivers on its way to the Yadkin River — and, after 1756, on to Salisbury.[8] The 1753 Moravian diary gives a glimpse of the difficulty of the Great Wagon Road:

> *The road . . . ran down so very steep a hill that we fastened a small tree to the back of our wagon, locked the wheels, and the Brethren held back by the tree with all their might, but even then the wagon went down so fast that most of the Brethren lost their footing . . .*[9]

The fifteen men reached the site of Bethabara, (then in Rowan County) on November 17, 1753.[10] It is indicative of German practicality and sound Moravian planning that among the men carefully chosen to carve Bethabara out of the wilderness were a doctor, a minister, a tailor, a baker, a shoemaker, two carpenters and three farmers.[11] These men immediately occupied a trapper's cabin abandoned

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1 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 62-63.
2 William J. Murtagh, *Moravian Architecture and Town Planning* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967), 6-7, hereinafter cited as Murtagh, *Moravian Architecture.*
3 Murtagh, *Moravian Architecture,* 7.
4 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 10.
5 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 59.
6 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 12.
7 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 73-75.
8 Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, Third Edition, 1973), 84, hereinafter cited as Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina.*
9 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 77.
10 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 79.
11 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 73-74.

by Hans Wagner.[12] (Later the Moravians helped Wagner build another cabin on the Yadkin.) The families on the isolated farms surrounding Wachovia anticipated with joy the Moravians' coming to Bethabara with much-needed services such as medical care, potting, and shoemaking. (According to the diary of Anna Catharina Antes, the scattered settlers around the Wachovia Tract were "largely German and Swiss, with some English.")[13] As recorded in the Moravian diaries,

> *On the eleventh [November 11, 1753] we met a man from North Carolina, who lived not far from the Wachau, and he told us that it is generally known that we will soon arrive, that he had heard that we had two ministers with us, which was a good thing, for the people lived like wild men, never hearing of God or his word.*[14]

One of the first buildings that the Brethren erected at Bethabara was a sleep hall. The tiny Wagner cabin was much too small for the eleven men who stayed at Bethabara, especially with the addition of a large number of visitors who passed through Bethabara. Even though the Brethren had been at Bethabara only a month and a half, their diary for December 31, 1753 illustrated the problems that the constant flow of visitors caused:

> *. . . for toward evening our neighbor, Mr. Banner, came, and a little later two hunters who had been across the Blue Mountains, and still later three Irishmen on their way from Pennsylvania to Catawba. Our little cabin was very full, and Br. Pfeil was still ill, and we were very much inconvenienced. Three Brethren slept out of doors, and two sat up . . .*[15]

The sleep hall, built in 1754, was a plank log structure constructed with grooved corner posts, so that the planks slid down into the grooves and formed a tight corner. It had a shed roof, no chimney, and only one wide door with a transom above.[16] This type of log construction, called "corner posting," was common in southwestern Germany and the Alpine foreland of Switzerland. It was a transitional type of construction, falling somewhere between traditional log corner notching and half-timbering.[17] (In half timbered construction the heavy framing members of a building are exposed and have brick or wattle and daub between them.) Many of the Moravians' buildings at Bethlehem had been log, so the Brethren were familiar with log construction and its advantages in wilderness situations. Logs were plentiful, and log houses were built quickly. In March, 1754 the Brethren wrote of constructing two more log structures: "We have . . . heavy squared log walls thirteen feet wide and more than thirty feet long."[18] By the end of 1754 at Bethabara new roads had been cut and industries established such as a carpenter shop, a cooperage, a tannery, and a smithy.[19]

The next year, 1755, proved to be an industrious building year for the Moravians at Bethabara. Seven married couples and ten single men arrived from Bethlehem to swell the population at Bethabara, creating the need for more buildings and providing the man-power to build them.[20] The Memorabilia states,

> *At the close of the year 1755 we poor sinners here in the Wachau have many spiritual and temporal blessings for which to give our humble, child-like, heartfelt thanks to our dear Savior, our Heavenly Father, and the Holy Spirit. We are grateful . . . for food and drink which not only never failed us but we were able to provide for 231 persons who spent the night here, . . . 157 more visited us on business, 38 came for medicine . . . for the blessing on our labor, by which this year have been begun or finished a. the new Brothers' House with a cellar; b. the kitchen; c. the smithy; d. the mill; e. a little house by the mill, in which to store tools; f. the new Gemein Haus; g. a little house for the miller and guests at the mill; h. two bridges built; i. two roads opened; j. 16 acres of land cleared; k. 26½ acres sown . . .*[21]

The Brothers' House and Gemein Haus (church) were large, two-story, three-bay log buildings with steeply pitched roofs and interior chimneys. The miller's house and other houses "by the mill" were log, also. The mill was a three-story, half-timbered structure of great importance both commercially and socially to the settlers at Bethabara. The Bethabara mill, located some nineteen miles from the nearest mill, assumed great importance for the Brethren as a place for the exchange of information with their neighbors as well as a place to trade goods and services.[22]

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12 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 96.

13 Adelaide L. Fries, *The Road to Salem* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, Second Edition, 1972), 71, hereinafter cited as Fries, *Road to Salem*.

14 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 78.

15 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 87.

16 1763 map of Bethabara, Old Salem files.

17 Terry D. Jordan, "Alpine, Allemannic, and American Log Architecture," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 70 (June, 1980), 30-36, hereinafter cited as Jordan, *"Log Architecture."*

18 Jacob Loesch to Brothers Gottlob, Nathanael and Seidell, March 1, 1754, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington. (Original in Archiv Der Bruder-Unitat, Herrnhut, Germany, Library of Congress photostat translated by Dan Thorp, Laurel, MD.)

19 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 15.

20 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 121.

21 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 120-122.

22 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 89.

Although the construction and appearance of every building at Bethabara is unknown, early sketches and the diaries of the Brethren indicate that most of the buildings were log, and a few were half-timbered (Fig. 3). The Germanic log tradition is one of neatly cut, close-fitting timbers which require little intersticing.[23] The number of corner post buildings as opposed to traditional log notching is unknown. Half-timbered buildings such as the 1756 Bethabara mill were common in the central European area from which the Moravians came. The 1755 arrival of the first potter at Bethabara, Brother Gottfried Aust, probably facilitated building in Bethabara since the potters burned bricks as well as pottery. The diarist recorded that in 1756 brick was burned three times, probably for use in chimneys.[24]

Gottfried Aust's arrival as the potter was an event of significance to Bethabara. By September, 1756 it was noted, "Brother Aust burned pottery today for the second time — the glazing did well — and so the great need is at last relieved. Each living room now has the ware it needs, and the kitchen is furnished."[25] After filling Bethabara's needs, the potter sold his wares to the surrounding settlers, and by 1770 the Moravians recorded people coming to Bethabara from as far as eighty miles away to buy pottery; often the entire kiln load was sold in a day or two.[26]

While Bethabara's neighbors must have welcomed the availability of pottery and other goods and services in the back country, the non-Moravians also must have eyed the new settlement with some curiosity. The eleven men who remained at Bethabara to establish the settlement had instituted a closed communal system which contributed to their successful frontier existence. All residents of Bethabara worked for the Church, and the Church, in turn, gave back to each man according to his need. This system was called the "Oeconomie," and it was never used in any other Moravian settlement in Wachovia.[27] Bethabara has been noted by Carl Bridenbaugh, a scholar of the South, as ". . . without a doubt, the best integrated and most successful community in the Southern colonies."[28] Much of this success, no doubt, was due to a strict, closed communal living

23 Carl Bridenbaugh, *Myths and Realities, Societies of the Colonial South* (New York: Atheneum, 1976), 140, hereinafter cited as Bridenbaugh, *Myths and Realities*.
24 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 156.
25 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 172.
26 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 90.
27 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 88.
28 Bridenbaugh, *Myths and Realities*, 151.

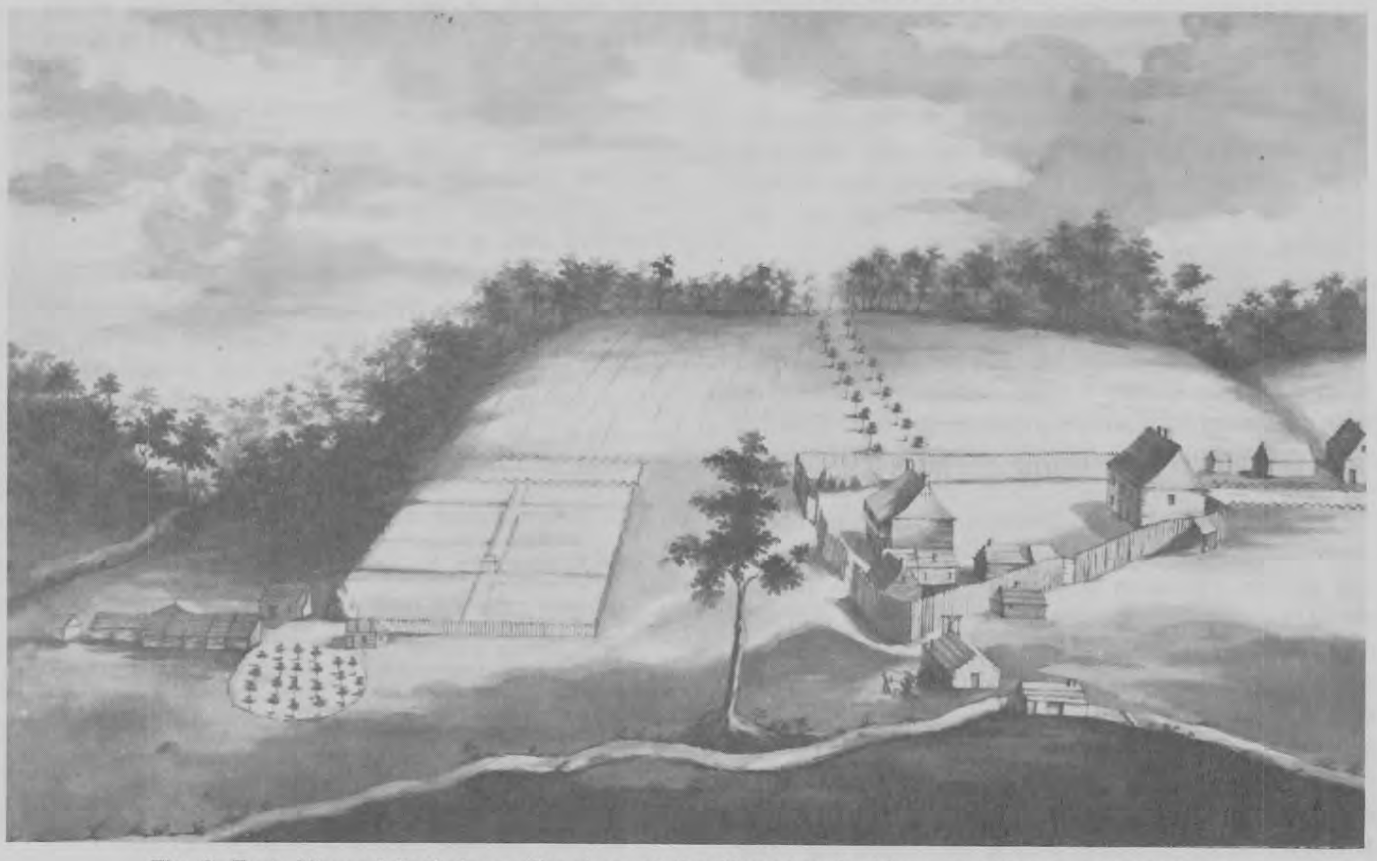

Fig. 3. Early View of Bethabara (Courtesy of the Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania)

pattern with the Church as the guiding and constant authority.

The Bethabara community was termed "closed" because no one could join this Moravian enclave unless he or she was approved by the governing board and he or she signed the "Brotherly Agreement." If there was uncertainty about the applicant's suitability for membership, the question was asked of the Lord by means of the "Lot." Through the lot system the Brethren sought divine guidance by drawing out of a bowl a reed containing the words *"Ja"* (yes), *"Nein"* (no), or a blank, which meant the question or the time for asking it was not proper.[29] When an applicant was "received" into the congregation and signed a set of rules known as the Brotherly Agreement, the new member accepted Christ as the Savior, the Bible as a rule of doctrine, and obedience to both temporal and spiritual rulers. One also agreed to attend all church services, support church *and* state, and renounce political entanglements, sectarian disputes, and worldly amusements.[30] After the new member was received, he could request to become a "candidate" for the Lord's Supper. When he was fully instructed in the doctrine of the Brethren, he was confirmed, or received Adult Baptism as the case might be, and he was permitted to receive Holy Communion.[31]

In addition to their closed communal society, the Moravians probably piqued their neighbors' curiosities with the "Choir" system whereby the congregation was divided by age, sex, and marital status into one of nine groups: Single Brothers, Single Sisters, Married People, Widowers, Widows, Older Boys, Older Girls, Little Boys, and Little Girls. (Women did not live in Bethabara until 1755 when the seven married couples arrived from Bethlehem.) Under the choir system, older boys and girls were taught trades or useful domestic tasks plus restraint, self-discipline, Christian conduct, and initiative in their daily lives. Social segregation of the sexes was practiced, and even marriage proposals were decided by the Lord through the Lot.[32] In church the congregation sat according to choirs. In death Moravians practiced the choir system by burying the dead in the appropriate choir section of "God's Acre" instead of in family plots. God's Acre, actually *Gottes Acker* or God's "arable field" in eighteenth century German, remains the Moravians' term for their graveyard where the bodies of the dead are laid to await the day of Resurrection and the Lord's harvest.[33]

Another custom of the Moravian church is the Lovefeast service. The Lovefeast or *"Liebesmahl"* is a service founded on the Agape, or "meal in common" of the early Christians. It is largely a song service during which the entire congregation shares a simple meal of Christian fellowship, usually a bun with coffee.[34] When the Brethren arrived at Bethabara on November 17, 1753, however, they held a lovefeast to celebrate the occasion, and they probably shared a symbolic meal of pumpkin broth and mush.[35] Lovefeasts are held on many occasions, but the custom is not to be confused with the service of Holy Communion, which together with Baptism the Moravians hold as the sacraments.

In 1756 a fort was erected at Bethabara as a precaution against Indian aggression, but the fortress was never attacked and the Indians who visited Bethabara were always "well-behaved" according to the diaries (Fig. 4). The fort remained a place of refuge for "outsiders" from around the Wachovia tract until it was dismantled in 1763 at the end of the French and Indian War.[36]

Fig. 4. View of Reconstructed Bethabara Fort with 1788 Gemein Haus in Background

Some of the refugees who had come to Bethabara during the Indian unrest sought to unite with the company of the Brethren. Alternately, some Moravians decided that the closed, communal life at Bethabara was too restrictive for them. As a result, plans were formulated for a new settlement near the "Black Walnut Bottom" about three miles from Bethabara. On June 30, 1759, the streets and lots of Bethania, as the new town was to be called, were laid out by the surveyor, Christian Gottlieb Reuter (Fig. 5).[37] The town lots flanked a main street extend-

29 Frances Griffin, *Less Time for Meddling — A History of Salem Academy and College* (1772-1866) (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1979), 33-34, hereinafter cited as Griffin, *Less Time for Meddling*.
30 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 65.
31 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 253.
32 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 63-64
33 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 64.
34 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 96.
35 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 79.
36 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 273.
37 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 18.

Fig. 5. 1766 Map of Bethania Tract (By Permission of the Moravian Archives, Moravian Church in America, Southern Province)

ing north and south of a central square, a graveyard was located east of the square, and garden plots extended out in each direction.[38] Eight Moravian couples were assigned lots in the lower part of the town, while eight refugee, non-Moravian couples were assigned to the lots in the upper part of the "New Town."[39] The non-Moravian couples who lived in the upper part of Bethania were members of the "society." They were sympathetic with the views of the Brethren, subscribed to their rules and were permitted to live among them, but they were not counted as members of the congregation.[40] Bethabara became known as the "Old Town" and the area surrounding Bethabara today is still called "Old Town."[41]

By the end of 1759, two houses had been built in Bethania and material prepared for six others.[42] There were ten houses along Main Street in 1760, and a log Gemein Haus (church) stood near the central square. By 1768 eight more houses had apeared, including Bethania's first two-story house, that of Henrich Shore.[43] None of these early dwellings remain in Bethania, as they were frontier-type log dwellings of which only two remained in 1789. At the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the "New Town" a speaker recalled that ". . . at first only small cabins were built, of which two are still standing in the Upper Town. Ten years later men began to build proper houses . . ."[44] The fate of the earliest houses in Bethania probably followed that of the first Gemein Haus, the logs of which were so damaged by water that a second church was built on higher ground sometime between 1769 and 1771.[45]

In addition to the building activity in Bethania in the 1760s, the Moravians were busy planning and executing the central settlement of the Wachovia tract — Salem. Neither Bethabara nor Bethania was intended to become the central and largest settlement in the Wachovia tract. In 1763

> *Br. Frederick Marshall was put in charge of affairs in Wachovia by the Herrnhut Board, with Br. Ettwein as his local representative. The Board also instructed Br. Marshall to select a suitable site for a central town, and to decide whether work on it should be begun at once.*[46]

On February 14, 1765, the site of the new town was decided by the Lord through use of the Lot, and in July Frederick Marshall wrote to the Brethren in Wachovia from Bethlehem concerning the "Laying Out of the new Congregation Town in the center of Wachovia".[47] Some excerpts from Brother Marshall's remarks include:

> *A Congregation-Town — differs from other Congregations in that it is more like one family, where the religious and material condition of each member is known in detail, where each person receives the appropriate Choir oversight, and also assistance in consecrating the daily life. This must be considered in deciding the form of the Town Plan . . .*
>
> *In a Congregation Town, therefore, not more than two houses should be built side by side (which also lessens the fire risks,) and where possible each family should have a separate house . . .*
>
> *I have made several plans, partly like Niesky, with one main street running across the middle of the Square, partly like Gnadenberg, with cross streets. Of them all the enclosed has received the most approbation . . . The Square is different in proportion but about the size that Br. Reuter suggested . . .*
>
> *This town is not designed for farmers but for those with trades, but until the town has so grown that each resident can support his family*

38 Ruth Little-Stokes, "Bethania Historic District," National Register Nomination, NC Division of Archives and History, 1975, hereinafter cited as Little-Stokes, "Bethania."
39 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 18-19.
40 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 253.
41 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 18.
42 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 208.
43 Little-Stokes, "Bethania."
44 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* V, 2287 as quoted in Little-Stokes, "Bethania."
45 Little-Stokes, "Bethania."
46 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 265.
47 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 298.

with the money earned by his handicraft or profession it will be necessary, as in Lititz, for each to have an out-lot and a meadow where he can raise his bread, flax, etc. and winter a cow . . .

I do not advise the building of log houses, as there is not enough of the proper timber in the whole neighborhood, but it will be better to use framework, like the apothecary shop in Bethabara, (half-timbering), for which shorter timbers can be used; and an attempt should be made to use stone.[48]

By December 30, 1765 a new road had begun from Bethabara to the future site of Salem, and on January 6, 1766, ". . . a dozen Brethren, partly from Bethania, partly from Bethabara, took a wagon and went down to the new town site where in the afternoon they cut down the trees on the place where the first house was to stand, singing several stanzas as they worked" (Fig. 6).[49] This was a log house to serve as temporary shelter for the builders and other workmen. (It stood, however, until 1907.)[50] The building which the Brethren called the "First House," however, was a "family house" and was not begun until June 6, 1766 (Fig. 7).

Fig. 6. Workmen's House in Salem, N.C. Built January, 1766, and fell January, 1907

The Brethren Graff, Lorenz and Reuter went to Salem, and with the Brethren there, 18 in all, gathered about noon on the site of the first house now to be erected on the main street . . . Timbers were cut near the site, boards were hauled from Bethabara, and the framing of the house was raised on June 26, with the aid of a number of Bethabara Brethren.[51]

The First House was a half-timbered structure, filled in with laths wrapped in a mixture of clay and straw and inserted horizontally from one framing member to another.[52] On November 17, 1766 George and Charles Holder moved into the First House, and on December 8 "Valentine Beck moved into the third

Fig. 7. First House

room in the new house, his quarters in Bethabara not suitable for his work as a gunsmith."[53]

The earliest houses in Salem were somewhat medieval in character — displaying the asymmetry, heaviness of proportion and verticality typical of that period. Steeply pitched roofs with a "kick" to the eaves, herringbone "Dutch" doors, banded central chimneys, pent roofs and half-timbering were all Germanic traits which the Moravians included in their building vocabulary in the North Carolina Piedmont. On the interior the Germanic Continental floor plan, or variations of it, was used. In its purest form, the Continental Plan used most frequently in German houses consisted of a central chimney, and one large "hall-kitchen" running the length of the house. The hall-kitchen was parallel to one or two smaller rooms, apparently unheated or heated by stoves. Known in German as the *Flurkuchenhaus,* this house type has been recorded in Europe from the upper Rhine Valley north to the Baltic Sea and east into Moravia and Silesia. In the New World, however, the Continental Plan underwent variations such as putting fireplace openings in the two smaller rooms beside the hall-kitchen.[54]

German architecture bespeaks practicality. "Dutch" doors, a corruption of the word *Deutsch,* meaning German, were constructed so that the top half could be left open for light and air while the

48 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 313-315.
49 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 299, 323.
50 Fambrough L. Brownlee, *Winston-Salem, A Pictorial History* (Norfolk: Donning Co., 1977), 16, hereinafter cited as Brownlee, *Winston-Salem.*
51 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 327.
52 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 21.
53 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 328.
54 Bernard Herman, "Continuity and Change in Traditional Architecture: The Continental Plan Farmhouse in Middle North Carolina," in *Carolina Dwelling,* edited by Doug Swaim (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978), 160-166, hereinafter cited as Herman, "The Continental Plan Farmhouse."

bottom half remained closed to exclude wandering farm animals. Central chimneys were more heat efficient and the decorative white band near the cap served a practical purpose. When it cracked or blackened, it indicated that the chimney bricks and mortar needed repair. Pent roofs kept the clay or brick in half-timbered houses from washing away; half-timbering was practical because it used less timber than a log house, and if the clay or brick did wear away it could easily be replaced.

The years 1767 and 1768 were busy building years in Salem. Several more half-timbered buildings were completed or begun. On July 25, 1768, one of the largest building tasks in Salem was begun when the lot was measured for the Single Brothers House — a half-timbered structure three stories high with a pent roof (Fig. 8).[55] The house was to accommodate the choir of Single Brethren as its living quarters, school, and crafts center. On August 30th

> *. . . the foundation stone was solemnly laid. At 11 o'clock the congregation gathered in the Saal of the Two-Story House, where Br. Marshall made a short address . . .; Then, in procession, led by the musicians, they went to the place of building . . . At the close of the service all had dinner in Salem, and then returned to their respective homes. The site for the Salem Tavern was selected December 1st by Marshall and others. Lime for building was a perplexing problem, but during this year sixty bushels of lime were bought from Marshall Dunckan . . . It was probably the first lime burned in North Carolina.*[56]

The difficulty of obtaining lime contributed to the scarcity of brick construction in the Wachovia area in the eighteenth century since good mortar was impossible to mix without lime.

Fig. 8. Single Brothers House, Salem, 1769 with 1786 addition

In 1769 the Single Brothers House was completed (a brick addition was made in 1786) and by 1770 the cornerstone of the Salem Gemein Haus (church and congregation house) was laid; "the house was happily raised on the 17th and 18th of October, and since then a good part of the interior has been finished, so that it can be used next year. It contains the Gemein Saal (chapel), and living rooms for the Minister and his family, and for the Single Sisters."[57] The Salem Gemein Haus was an unusual building; the foundation and first floor were fieldstone laid with clay while the second story was half timbered (Fig. 9). "The walls were made very thick to compensate for the lack of lime in the building . . . ."[58] Later, the entire building was covered with stucco. (It stood approximately where Main Hall of Salem College now stands.)

Also in 1770, "a one story house for Br. and Sr. Miksch has been raised and roofed . . ."[59] The Miksch house is a log structure with a central banded chimney and herringbone door. It has beaded weatherboarding and a characteristically steep-pitched roof with an eaves kick. The Miksch House also has a log plate which extends under the eaves. Matthew Miksch was a tobacco merchant, and his shop foreshadowed the great tobacco factories and warehouses that were to line the streets of Winston-Salem in the twentieth century.

During 1769 and 1770 as the Moravians busied themselves in Salem, they also organized country congregations such as Friedberg, Friedland, and Hope. Country congregations were rural settlements with a church and perhaps a schoolhouse surrounded by farms. Adam Spach, who had settled about three miles south of the Wachovia line in 1754, had asked the Brethren to come and preach to several families in his house, a practice that continued until 1766. Then in 1769 with the arrival of more families from Pennsylvania the church reserved thirty-four acres of land on the southern border of the Wachovia Tract for the new congregation. In addition, Adam Spach purchased seventy-seven acres which he added to the church's thirty-four. The first Friedberg Meeting house was consecrated on March 11, 1769, and in January, 1772, the Friedberg congregation was formally established within the Unitas Fratrum.[60]

55 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 374.
56 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 374-375.
57 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 399-400.
58 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 23.
59 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 400.
60 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 24-25.

Fig. 9. CA. 1856 Drawing of the Salem Gemein Haus (By Permission of the Moravian Archives, Moravian Church in America, Southern Province)

None of the original buildings at Friedberg remain, but the ruins of Adam Spach's 1774 "Rock House" now lie in Davidson County, just across the southern border of Forsyth (Fig. 10).

Fig. 10. Adam Spach House, 1774, Friedberg (Courtesy Old Salem, Inc.)

One of the most active members at Friedberg was Peter Pfaff, who joined that congregation in 1771. Pfaff left, however, in 1786 to join his son, Isaac on his farm near Bethania. "Pfafftown" grew up around this settlement, but the extant buildings date from the 1840s and later.[61]

Not far from Friedberg, on the eastern boundary of the Wachovia tract, was the country congregation of Friedland, begun by a group of "Broadbayers" from Maine. In 1769 six German families arrived in Wachovia; they were part of a company of immigrants from the Palatinate and Wurttemberg who had settled near Broadbay in Maine in 1738. A small group of these immigrants wanted to establish a congregation in Maine but had difficulty in obtaining clear title to the land, so they decided to come to North Carolina.[62] On November 7, 1769,

Peter Frey brought word of the approach of the company coming from Boston, via Willmington,

61 Charles Crosfield Ware, *Star in Wachovia* (New Bern: Owen G. Dunn Co., 1965), 14, hereinafter cited as Ware, *Star in Wachovia.*

62 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 25.

Cross Creek and the Abbotts Creek settlement. We were not expecting them, but the description suggests that they are the families from Broad Bay, Maine, who wished to come last year. November 8: three of the families arrived . . . They reported three other families following, who would bring their letters of introduction.[63]

Exactly one year later in November, 1770, "news was received that more families from Broad Bay had reached Carolina." The families who had arrived in 1769 had been accommodated by the Bethabara and Salem congregations, but with the arrival of eight more couples in 1770, "Plans now took shape for a Broad Bay settlement, where they could live near together, taking 200 acres per family; the land finally selected was on the South Fork, (of Muddy Creek) and Reuter began measuring it for them November 20."[64] The church building at Friedland was begun in 1772, and the congregation was formally organized in 1780.[65] None of these early original buildings remains at Friedland.

The area just outside the southwestern corner of the Wachovia tract was settled by English and Scottish families, some of whom had gone to the fort at Bethabara for protection during the French and Indian War. They became acquainted with the Moravian Church during their stay at Bethabara and subsequently joined the congregation at Friedberg. Not being German, however, these converted Moravians wanted to establish an English-speaking congregation, so Hope was formed and the first meeting house was completed in 1780.[66] According to local tradition, it was a log structure that stood about one mile southwest of the present church, which was built in the late nineteenth century. The first meeting house stood just inside the southwestern boundary of the Wachovia tract.

Hope was the first English-speaking congregation in Wachovia, but it also had some German members. In 1788 Brother and Sister Philip Hoehns (now Hanes) made it known that they wanted to belong to Hope "for the future."[67] Sometime around 1789 Br. and Sr. Hoehns built a substantial brick house in the neighborhood of Hope, now closer to the town of Clemmons. One of their ten children, Joseph, scratched his name and "1789" in a brick.[68] The house is a two-story, four-bay structure laid in a Flemish bond brick pattern with glazed headers (Fig. 11). It has many German/Moravian characteristics such as a foundation of pargeted fieldstone, decorative brickwork in the gable ends, a three-room plan with arched fireplace openings and molded mantel shelves placed high on the chimney breast, and arched window and door openings.

Fig. 11. Philip Hoehns House, ca. 1789.

By the 1780s when most of the country congregations were well established, Bethabara, the mother of all of the congregations in Wachovia, began to look like a small country congregation herself. Most of the population of Bethabara had moved to Salem around 1772, and by 1780 there were sixty-nine people living in Bethabara; only Friedland had fewer with fifty-six.[69] The buildings standing at Bethabara today, however, are from the sparsely populated country congregation period (since ca. 1772).

In 1782 Johannes Schaub, the Bethabara dyer, built a brick house laid in Flemish bond (Fig. 12). The building has many Moravian/German characteristics

Fig. 12. 1782 Krause-Butner Potter's House, Bethabara

63 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 392-393.
64 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* I, 407-408.
65 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 25.
66 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 26.
67 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* V, 2239.
68 *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel,* September 7, 1958, "Direct Descendant Restores House Built Near Clemmons in 1789," sec. D, 1.
69 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* IV, 1519.

of the period such as an asymmetrically arranged facade, a central banded chimney, a high fieldstone foundation which is pargeted and painted to resemble ashlar or cut stone, a herringbone back door, arched window and door openings, and a steep gable roof with a kick to the eaves. The interior of the house is plastered and the fireplaces are typically Moravian with large arched openings under a wide molded mantel shelf set into the chimney face. The plan of the house is a variation of the Continental Plan.[70] In 1789 the potter, Gottlob Krause, purchased this house and thereafter it was the residence of subsequent Bethabara potters. Thus, the house has come to be known as the "Potters' House" and is used today as a museum of Bethabara pottery.

The second *Gemein Haus* at Bethabara was built in 1788, and has been cited as one of the finest examples of Moravian architecture in America (Fig. 13).

Fig. 13. 1788 Gemein Haus, Bethabara

The building is composed of two distinct sections under roofs of different heights with decorative brick gable ends and is constructed of fieldstone which has been pargeted and scored to resemble ashlar. Window and door openings are arched and the doors have raised, four-paneled divisions with either pad, strap, or HL hinges. Half of the building housed the *Saal* or chapel where church services were held. It is an austere room with white plaster walls, simple wooden benches facing the minister's table and chair, and no stove or fireplace. The organ loft in the rear of the room is accented by a decorative balustrade. In the other half of the structure are rooms which originally served as living quarters for the minister's family, including a parlor, bedroom and kitchen, and a schoolroom for the boys. The schoolroom also served as the room in which lovefeasts were prepared.[71]

The four rooms in the living quarters are arranged around a central chimney, although the kitchen has its own chimney. Both the minister's bedroom and the schoolroom were equipped with decorative and efficient tile stoves, heating devices brought with the Moravians from central Europe. A fire was built in the base of the stove, and as the heat circulated within the stove, it warmed the tiles and radiated warmth into the room. Tile stoves were expensive to build since each tile had to be molded, glazed and fired by the potter. It is an indication of the importance of the *Gemein Haus* to the Bethabara congregation that three tile stoves were installed in this building.

The service of dedication for the new *Gemein Haus* and *Saal* was an important one for Bethabara:

> *November 26, 1788. The festal day was announced by the trombones and other instruments. About eight o'clock Brethren and Sisters began to arrive from Salem. At ten o'clock the congregation gathered for the last time in the old Saal . . . Then while the trombonists played, the congregation left the old Gemein Haus and Saal and passed into the new. As they entered a chorus sang a Hallelujah, the congregation joining it . . . At two o'clock was the festal lovefeast, during which Br. Marshall read a short account of the important incidents from the year 1752 to the present, and a beautiful ode was sung.*[72]

Fifteen years after the *Gemein Haus* was completed at Bethabara, the distillery burned and another was built in 1803. It is similar in form to the 1782 Potter's House with an asymmetrical facade and a central chimney. The plan of the 1803 Brewer's House is a three-room variation of the Continental Plan, having one large room (kitchen) running the depth of the house, and two rooms of equal size with corner fireplaces on the other side of the house. The Brewer's House ushered in the nineteenth century at Bethabara, exhibiting the same German building traits from a half-century before such as the central chimney, Continental Plan, asymmetrical massing, and herringbone doors.

The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were also busy building years in Bethania and Salem. As in Moravian towns elsewhere, either log or brick nogged dwellings appear to have been the popular choices in Bethania. Six two-story log houses built

70 Michael Southern, "Bethabara Historic District," National Register Nomination, NC Division of Archives and History, 1978, hereinafter cited as Southern, "Bethabara."

71 Frank L. Horton, "Bethabara" (unpublished manuscript in possession of Historic Bethabara, 1970), 10, hereinafter cited as Horton, "Bethabara."

72 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* V, 2251.

at the turn of the nineteenth century are still standing. They are the Jacob Lash, Jacob Shore, Abraham Transou, Solomon Transou, Michael Hauser, and Reich-Strupe-Butner Houses. Most of them had central chimneys originally and probably were weatherboarded at the time of construction, as were many of the contemporary log houses around the county.[73]

A prototype of the Bethania log houses, the Jacob Lash House is three bays wide and two deep, and it originally had a central chimney (Fig. 14). There were four rooms on each floor. The house had both plastered and whitewashed walls on the interior with exposed beaded ceiling joists. In the mid-nineteenth century this house and the Jacob Shore and Michael Hauser houses were remodeled, and later in the nineteenth century several other early Bethania houses underwent changes. In the Reich-Strupe-Butner House a mid-to-late nineteenth century resident, Naaman Reich, painted illusory scenes of landscapes on the plastered walls of the house.[74]

Fig. 14. Jacob Loesch House, 1790, Bethania

As in most other areas of what is now Forsyth County, the Bethania hewn frame dwellings with brick nogging were somewhat larger and better finished than their log counterparts. The Daniel Butner House, Grabs-Conrad House, Hauser-Strupe House, John Christian Lash House and the Ed Butner House are all late eighteenth/early nineteenth century hewn-frame, brick-nogged dwellings in Bethania. Typical is the Daniel Butner House, three bays wide and two deep; it rises from a fieldstone foundation with a rear cellar and has a central chimney and a steep gable roof. The original floor plan is identical to the four-room plan of the log houses with central chimneys, and the interior walls are plastered directly onto the brick nogging. Hewn frame with brick nogging remained a popular construction feature across the county and was used until around 1900 in some places. The latest example of brick nogging in Bethania is the 1852 Moravian Parsonage which is also Bethania's purest example of the Greek Revival style of architecture.[75] It was built forty-three years after completion of the church in 1809.

The Bethania church, a brick building laid in Flemish bond, burned in 1942 but the shell remained and the interior was rebuilt within the original walls. The main block of the building has a stuccoed fieldstone foundation typical of Moravian architecture, a rounded brick water table, coved cornices and round arched windows with traceried upper sash and molded surrounds, similar to the fenestration in the 1788 *Gemein Haus* at Bethabara (Fig. 15).

Fig. 15. Bethania Moravian Church, 1807 (Courtesy of Old Salem, Inc.)

Salem, like Bethania, continued an ambitious building program into the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The important Community Store, a fieldstone building pargeted and scored to resemble cut stone in the typical Moravian manner was built in 1775. It was a one and a half story structure with arched window and door openings and shingled gable ends. In 1786, across Salem Square from the Community Store, the Single Sisters rejoiced that their new brick house had been completed. It was a two and a half story Flemish bond structure, nine bays wide, with arched door and window openings and interior chimneys. Typical Moravian "lockplates" were visible on the gable ends at the termination of the roofline. The purpose of this wooden member was literally to "lock" the plate or uppermost framing members of the building (Fig. 16).

On Main Street, south of Salem Square, a commodious brick tavern had been completed at the end of 1784 (Fig. 17). On December 20, 1784, the diarist wrote:

73 Little-Stokes, "Bethania."
74 Little-Stokes, "Bethania."
75 Little-Stokes, "Bethania."

Fig. 16. Lockplate in Gable End of Single Sisters House, 1772

Fig. 17. Salem Tavern, 1784

The building of our tavern has so far advanced that there remains only a little to be done by the cabinet-makers here and there . . . the entire congregation were the more thankful because with the coming of cold weather the caring for travelers in the homes has become increasingly difficult.[76]

The tavern also was a building typical of the Moravians and their German heritage. It was a large, brick structure laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers with arched window and door openings arranged asymmetrically, a pargeted stone foundation, and lockplates in the gable ends. The interior plan had a central entrance hall flanked by serving rooms with plastered walls and arched fireplace openings. The tavern kitchen was housed in the rear ell of the building.

In 1794 another important brick building was erected in Salem — the Boys School. In addition to its high pargeted fieldstone foundation the Boys School had decorative brickwork in the gable ends executed by the master mason, Johann Gottlob Krause. An entry in the diary on September 12, 1793 indicates that "Gottlob Krause, in Bethabara, has offered to undertake the building of the Boys' Anstalt, and to furnish the brick at the price for which they were made here."[77] By December 18, 1793 it was recorded that "Gottlob Krause has undertaken to make the brick for the new schoolhouse to be built in Salem and has finished burning fourteen thousand."[78] The building has arched window and door openings and interior end chimneys. The second story is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers and the familiar lockplate is found where the roofline terminates. The cornice of the building is coved, and the gable ends are decorated with a lozenge design in glazed headers.

Another building by Gottlob Krause which exhibits intricate brickmasonry is the 1797 Christoph Vogler House on Main Street in Salem (Fig. 18). Like the Boys School, the Christoph Vogler House has a pargeted foundation supporting a one and a half story brick structure laid in Flemish bond. Asymmetrical but unlike the school, Vogler's house has a facade arrangement which incorporates two doors with traceried fanlights, one of which led into Vogler's gunsmith shop. The house also has two interior banded chimneys, typical of Moravian architecture. Krause's skill as a brickmason can be seen in the gable ends of the house where he not only executed a series of lozenges in glazed headers, but he also boldly arranged his initials, "IGK," in glazed headers.

Fig. 18. Christoph Vogler House, 1797, Salem

The next year, 1798, an excerpt from the Salem Board Minutes advised that Gottlob Krause had begun to work on "the new church."[79] Home Moravian Church was finished in 1800, and the details of this

76 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* V, 2024.
77 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VI, 2481.
78 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VI, 2488.
79 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VI, 2612.

building have probably had more influence on Winston-Salem's architecture than any other, for this was the first building to use the arched "Moravian hood" over the door (Fig. 19). Designed by Br. Frederick William Marshall, the building was placed ". . . with the gable end, and especially the steeple, toward the street, the principal reason being that the congregation might not be inconvenienced by the sun."[80] The steeple was topped by a weather vane ball which was made in Lititz and was covered in "gold leaf and lacquer." The weather vane itself was made in Nazareth, Pennsylvania.[81]

80 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VI, 2590.
81 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VI, 2629.

Fig. 19. Home Moravian Church, 1800, Salem

SALEM: THE FIRST HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

As if 1800 was a point of departure for Salem, the facade of Home Church offered a glimpse of the upcoming break with German/Moravian building traditions and the adoption of the classical symmetry of the Federal period. An undated elevation attributed to Frederick William Marshall divided the major elements of design into almost equal parts — a far cry from the asymmetry of most of the other buildings in Salem.[1] Br. Marshall's sketch also showed a gabled hood over the entrance door rather than the arched "Moravian hood" which actually was built (Fig. 20). The three-bay facade has symmetrically placed segmental arched windows on the first floor, a centrally located segmental arched window in the gable end, and a clock at the apex of the roofline. An onion-domed steeple stands on an arcaded tower. The original interior of the church was typically Moravian with the west entrance to the *Saal* on the long side of the building and the benches placed parallel to that wall.[2]

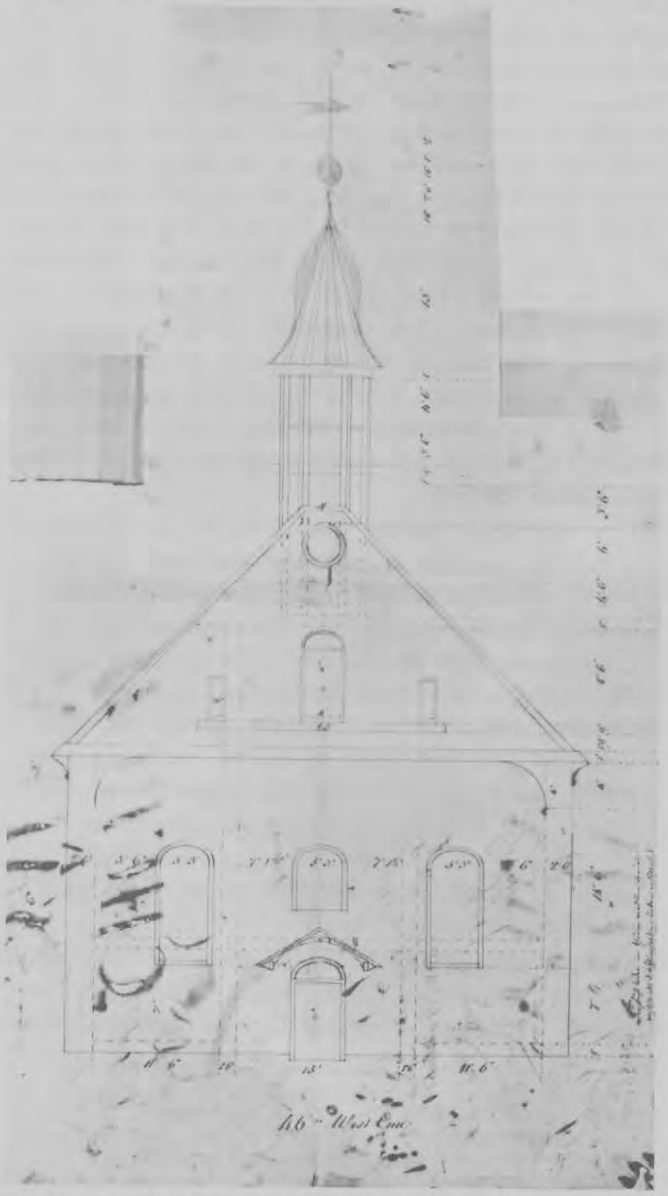

Fig. 20. Undated Elevation, Home Moravian Church, Attributed to Frederich William Marshall (Courtesy of the Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania)

The design of Home Church also influenced the 1802 home of an important Salem citizen — Dr. Samuel Benjamin Vierling (Fig. 21). Vierling's house showed an awareness of the Federal style of architechure which had become popular in America in the late eighteenth century. In England, Robert and James Adam had strongly influenced the architecture of the late eighteenth century with designs taken from the delicate Roman drawings found on the walls of the recently discovered city of Pompeii. The Adam brothers set the tone for this Neo-Classical Revival when they copied the urns, swags and delicate motifs found on Pompeian walls. American builders and architects incorporated the new designs into their buildings during the Federal period. Our new nation quickly adopted the geometric simplicity of the Federal style. The two-story brick Vierling House in Salem certainly was not a full-blown example of the Federal style, buit it did represent an important break with heavy-set German architectural traditions, a break important in the history of Salem's architecture and development.

Fig. 21. Dr. Samuel Benjamin Vierling House, 1802, Salem

A more obvious example of Federal architecture in Salem is the home of John Vogler, another prominent citizen (Fig. 22). Like Dr. Vierling, Vogler discarded some German building traits in favor of more fashionable trends. In 1819 Vogler, a silversmith and

1 Murtagh, *Moravian Architecture,* 124.
2 Murtagh, *Moravian Architecture,* 124.

Fig. 22. John Vogler House, 1819, Salem

clockmaker, constructed his two-story brick house on Main Street without the central chimneys, arches, asymmetry, and pargeting found in earlier generations of Salem architecture. Instead, Vogler used a symmetrical facade with large windows topped by flat gauged arches with keystones, slender interior end chimneys, and a gabled entrance hood.

The "extravagance" of Dr. Vierling's and John Vogler's fashionable breaks with the traditional Moravian architecture of Salem did not escape the attention of the Salem Board in 1818.

> *In revising the minutes of last meeting it was remarked that the doubts voiced at the time that Dr. Vierling built applied less in the case of Br. Vogler, partly because his house will not be as large as the other, also because Br. Vogler will not need to borrow money to build, and besides the house will stand at a place where it would be relatively easier to find a purchaser.*[3]

So it was that the "Collegium offers no objection to the proposed plan for Br. John Vogler's house, which will be of brick, two stories high, 42 by 30 feet, with a small wing, 14 by 12 feet, which will serve for wash-kitchen and smithy."[4]

Many changes, in addition to architecture, occurred in Moravian communities in the first half of the nineteenth century. Increased exposure to "outside" influences began to affect the rules and attitudes of these congregations. In 1802, the Female Academy established for town girls in 1772 was expanded into the Girls Boarding School (now Salem Academy and College), and in 1804 the first "boarders" arrived — four girls from Hillsborough, two from Halifax County, one from Fayetteville, and one from Caswell County.[5] The headmaster, Br. Kramsch, asked

> *. . . whether the Conferenz wishes to place several congregation children in the Boarding School? There is not enough place for all pupils from out of town who wish to come, but there are reasons why he would like to have two of our own girls along with them.*[6]

Br. Kramsch apparently wanted the outside influences on Salem's girls to be tempered with local philosophies, and he hoped that the two Congregation girls would "forge links of understanding between (the outsiders) and the unfamiliar aspects of Moravianism."[7]

The governing board of the Moravian Church, fortunately, was a body which made an effort to deal with the changes that outside influences brought to Wachovia, and it seemed to be able to ". . . distinguish between what was fundamental and what was merely institutional."[8] Perhaps one of the most telling signs of changing Moravian attitudes was in the Brethren's relationship with the Negro. When the Brethren first arrived in Wachovia in 1753, the thought of owning a slave to do the work which the Lord had ordained for them to do themselves was totally unacceptable. In 1763 the Brethren *hired* "a Negro woman, to serve as maid in the Tavern for three years."[9] By 1769, "The Negro Sam, who had been for some years in service at Bethabara, and who had expressed a desire to learn to know the Saviour, was bought by permission of the Lord."[10] "Sam's" conversion to the Lord was an important event for the Moravians — so important, in fact, that the new *Saal* in Salem was consecrated in 1771 with Sam's adult baptism.

> *The baptismal water was brought in by two Brethren, Joseph Muller and Heinrich Spoenhauer, who had joined the church through adult baptism; then the candidate Sam was led into the Saal by the Brn. Herbst and Zillmann, and after he had answered the questions, and had received absolution in Jesus's name, he was baptised into the death of Jesus, receiving the name Johannes Samuel. The presence of the Savior was deeply felt by the congregation, including the many friends and a few Negroes; many said that the impression made upon them would never be forgotten.*[11]

Subsequent entries in the diaries indicate that "Sam" was referred to as "The Negro Brother Johann Samuel" and also as simply "Johann Samuel."[12] In

3 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, VII, 3379.
4 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, VII, 3379.
5 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 72.
6 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, VI, 2778.
7 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 72.
8 Griffin, *Less Time for Meddling*, 143.
9 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 274.
10 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 385.
11 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 446.
12 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, V, 1990, 2301, 2231.

1778, Johann Samuel was asked to superintend the Bethabara farm.

The Bethabara farm is suffering under John Holland's bad management. It seems possible to divide the work, allowing Johann Samuel to superintend the farm, Sr. Stach to look after the calves and swine, and Sr. Magdalena Blar to take care of the fowls and do the cooking, so John Holland shall be told to consider what he will wish to do next.[13]

Regardless of the way the Moravians felt about Johann Samuel, by the late eighteenth century they were becoming more aware of the attitude of neighboring non-Moravians toward the Negro and feeling more pressure to conform to the Negro-White relations practiced by outsiders. For instance, in discussing plans for the Easter morning service in 1789, the diarist noted: "As on Easter morning a good many Negroes come and sit among the white people, which does not accord with the customary thought of people in this country, the Saaldiener shall hold them at the door and then show them to a back bench if there is room."[14] Even though the Moravians became more tolerant of the institution of slavery around them, there was still opposition to slaveholding by the Moravians themselves. Attitudes toward slavery were somewhat ambivalent. In 1790 Brother Blum was asked to sell his Negro Peter because of "repeated evidence that he has a bad influence on our youth."[15] Similar occurrences caused the Collegium, or governing board, to declare in 1791 that no more Negroes would be permitted in Salem except in cases of utmost necessity.[16] For those black people who were members of the Salem Congregation, however, concern grew over the segregationist policy instituted at the Easter service of 1789. Therefore, in December 1792, the diarist noted that:

. . . we must not be ashamed of those Negroes who belong to our community, and as has happened before, let them sit all by themselves . . . different treatment of them will degrade ourselves . . . and will be a disgrace for the community.[17]

In the later years of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth demands for slaves by the Brethren began to rise, and on August 22, 1814, a meeting of house-fathers, masters, and Brethren of the Congregation Council gathered to discuss the issue once again. The disadvantages of slavery were heavily emphasized, and fears were expressed that slavery made women become "workshy and ashamed of work," that slavery increased the difficulty of inducing the young boys to learn a profession, and that the children would progress more slowly toward "outward morality and inward growth." At this meeting the Brethren unanimously confirmed the rule prohibiting Negroes from Salem.[18] They made an exception, however, for the tavern, where it was difficult to hire white persons to wait on the travelers. Into the 1820s some of the residents of Salem continued to petition the governing boards to be allowed to own slaves, and, as an indication that the Church's rule in Salem was slipping, a few Moravians continued to own slaves even when asked to dismiss them.[19] At a meeting in February, 1820, the Congregation rules prohibiting Negroes were reiterated.

In 1822 the Salem Female Missionary Society was formed and one of its chief missions was to organize religious work among the black people. The Missionary Society started a separate congregation for the Negroes — another indication of changing attitudes toward the black race—and a small log church was consecrated in 1823. Other denominations throughout the state had begun to segregate the black members of their congregations, and pressure from their white neighbors, as well as requests from the Negroes themselves, led to the Moravians' formation of a separate black congregation in Salem.[20] In 1827 the Salem Female Missionary Society began a Sunday School for Negroes in which it taught them to read and write and study the Bible, but the reading and writing of lessons had to be discontinued in 1830 when the General Assembly passed a law reinforcing a clause in the slave code which prohibited education for slaves. The law did not prohibit education for free Negroes in North Carolina but lack of funds and opportunity had the same effect.[21] Salem's black congregation was the beginning of St. Phillip's Moravian Church which exists today (Fig. 23).

The first half of the nineteenth century was indeed the beginning of the end of strict Moravian church control of property and personal lifestyles. In 1823 the Single Brothers House, one of the earliest institutions in Salem, was dissolved. By 1831 the long-

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13 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* V, 2231.

14 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* V, 2276.

15 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* V, 2334.

16 Old Salem, Inc. files for 1971 under "Negroes," as quoted in Nora Lee Rogers Reese, "The Moravian Attitude Toward the Negro and Slavery" (Duke University, 1966), 5, hereinafter cited as Reese, "Slavery."

17 Research files, Old Salem, Inc., December 6, 1792, Cong. C-EH, as quoted in Mary A. Weaver, "Slavery in Salem and Attitudes Toward Those of the Negro Race (1766-1820)," (unpublished manuscript in possession of Old Salem, Inc., April, 1965), 3, hereinafter cited as Weaver, "Slavery in Salem."

18 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VII, 3545, as quoted in Reese, "Slavery."

19 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 104.

20 Reese, "Slavery," 11.

21 Reese, "Slavery," 11; Jerry L. Cross to Jerry Cashion, Memo, Feb. 4, 1981, p. 3, hereinafter cited as Cross, "Memo."

Fig. 23. St. Phillip's Moravian Church, 1862, Salem

standing freedom from military service, granted to the Moravians by Governor Dobbs before the American Revolution, was revoked by legislative enactment, and true to their philosophy of obedience to both temporal and spiritual leaders, the Moravians formed a volunteer military company on July 4, 1831.[22] In 1836, the demise of the individual craftsman in the Moravian community system began when the Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company was organized.

The stockholders of the Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company decided to build a factory on the western edge of Salem, now Brookstown Avenue, to manufacture cotton. The building was to have "a foundation of rough stone laid in lime mortar and brick walls above" (Fig. 24).[23] It was a three-story brick structure with a cupola on the north end, and it was equipped with spinning frames.[24] (The building today is part of the "Brookstown Mill" project.) Contrary to the wishes of the *Aufseher Collegium* (Moravian Church Governing Board), Francis Fries used slave labor in this mill; consequently, he became one of the most vocal opponents of the church's policy against slave-holding. By both his stance on slavery and industrial innovations, Francis Fries became one of the leaders in the assimilation of the Moravian culture into that of the larger South.

By 1842 the *Collegium* found it increasingly difficult to enforce the congregation rules about slavery, and by 1845 it was suggested that all regulations concerning Negroes be dropped. A hot debate resulted in the resignation of the entire *Collegium.* Finally, in 1847 the issue was settled when the Moravians abolished all restrictions on the buying or owning of slaves.[25] The decision represented a major break with the traditional church control of business and personal lifestyles.

Fig. 24. Late Nineteenth Century View of the Former Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company (far right), Courtesy of Old Salem, Inc.)

Ironically, the Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company collapsed in 1847, but seven years earlier Francis Fries had begun a woolen mill about which he could say in 1842 that he had "on hand a good assortment of wools, common yarn, stocking yarn ready twisted, and cheap Lindseys and Cloths of different colors, qualities and prices."[26] In 1846 Francis took into partnership his younger brother, Henry W., and the F. and H. Fries Company signalled the transportation of Salem from the era of domestic industry into the era of nineteenth century mass production.

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22 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem,* 26.

23 Brent D. Glass, "Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company and Arista Mill," National Register nomination, NC Division of Archives and History, 1977, hereinafter cited as Glass, "Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company."

24 Glass, "Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company."

25 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 105-106.

26 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 99.

SETTLERS OUTSIDE THE WACHOVIA TRACT

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, most of the non-Moravian settlers in the area immediately surrounding the Wachovia Tract appear to have been of German descent; there is almost no mention in the Moravian diaries, for instance, of any Scotch-Irish Presbyterians around the Wachovia Tract, although the Moravians did mention Dunkers, Lutherans, Methodists and Baptists. In contrast to Salisbury and other nearby areas, a Presbyterian congregation did not appear in Forsyth County until the mid-nineteenth century.[1] As early as 1753 the Moravians at Bethabara noted that there were three Irishmen on their way from Pennsylvania to *Catawba* who stopped at Bethabara, and in 1759 the diary of Anna Catharina Antes stated that the farmers around Bethabara were predominantly German and Swiss. (The "Irishmen" mentioned by the Moravians probably were Scotch-Irish, a term coined to describe Scotsmen who emigrated to Northern Ireland and then to America.)

The Moravian diaries speak of other German groups such as German Methodists: "After repeated invitations, Br. Kramsch preached today at the home of Adam Spoon . . . Many German Methodists were present."[2] The Moravians mention the Dunkers, who were a German Baptist sect, and the Lutheran congregations were referred to as the "German Church beyond Muddy Creek" (now Shiloh Lutheran) and the "German Church at Beaver Dam" (now Nazareth Lutheran) (Fig. 25). In 1798 "something more than twenty German families, most of whom live east and north of Bethania, have a church near Fessler's . . . Now they ask earnestly that we serve them with the preaching of the Gospel as we are doing in the church beyond Muddy Creek . . ."[3] In 1803, the Moravian Records stated: "At the request of a number of German families there has been a public preaching in Spoenhauer's (now Spainhour's) house, about ten miles from Bethania, and an effort will be made to repeat this about once in six weeks on a weekday."[4]

Fig. 25. Nazareth Lutheran Church, 1878

Although the Moravian diaries probably mentioned the German settlements more frequently than any others, one might speculate that non-Moravian German settlers chose the area around the Wachovia tract to be close to other German-speaking people, and the Scotch-Irish people traveled to areas more familiar with their own habits and customs. In general, the Scotch-Irish were more individualistic and rejected the idea of a society as organized as that of the Germans. There were, however, some non-German families living near the Wachovia tract.

A Welshman, William Johnson, bought land in 1757 in what is now Clemmons in the southwestern part of Forsyth County. Johnson's land is the present site of Tanglewood Park in Forsyth County. Not far from Johnson's land, a Scotsman named Lewis Mullican bought 490 acres of land. Mullican led a group of twenty settlers from Frederick, Maryland, to North Carolina and they arrived in Salem on October 23, 1781.[5] In 1782 Mullican purchased his 490 acres on Muddy Creek from Lord Granville, and a Baptist church was built on his land.[6] He built his second log house in 1791, the first cabin having been a "hickory pole cabin, 14 x 18" (Fig. 26).[7] Mullican's 1791 house still stands today near Clemmons. Mullican traveled from Maryland to North Carolina with families whose names remain in the area today such as the Douthits, Jarvises and Packs. In 1805, the Moravian diary lists a James Douthit as a Methodist minister.[8]

The Methodist congregations were among the earliest in Forsyth County outside of the Moravian congregations; Concord Methodist Church near present-day Lewisville in western Forsyth County was organized in 1781 and Love's Church in Walkertown was organized in 1791.[9] Even the Methodists and Baptists attended Moravian "preaching" from time to time, as the diarist noted in 1808: "Br. Strohle . . . preached in Br. Friedrich Lang's house to a large gathering of various denominations, mostly Methodists and Baptists."[10] A few weeks later, "Br. Reichel

1 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 152.
2 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, VI, 2604.
3 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, VI, 2612.
4 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, VI, 2723.
5 N. Spencer Mullican, *Mullikins and Mullicans* (Winston-Salem: N. Spencer Mullican, 1951), 18, hereinafter cited as Mullican, *Millikins and Mullicans*.
6 Mullican, *Millikins and Mullicans*, 25.
7 Mullican, *Millikins and Mullicans*, 23.
8 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, VI, 2840.
9 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 68.
10 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, VI, 2919.

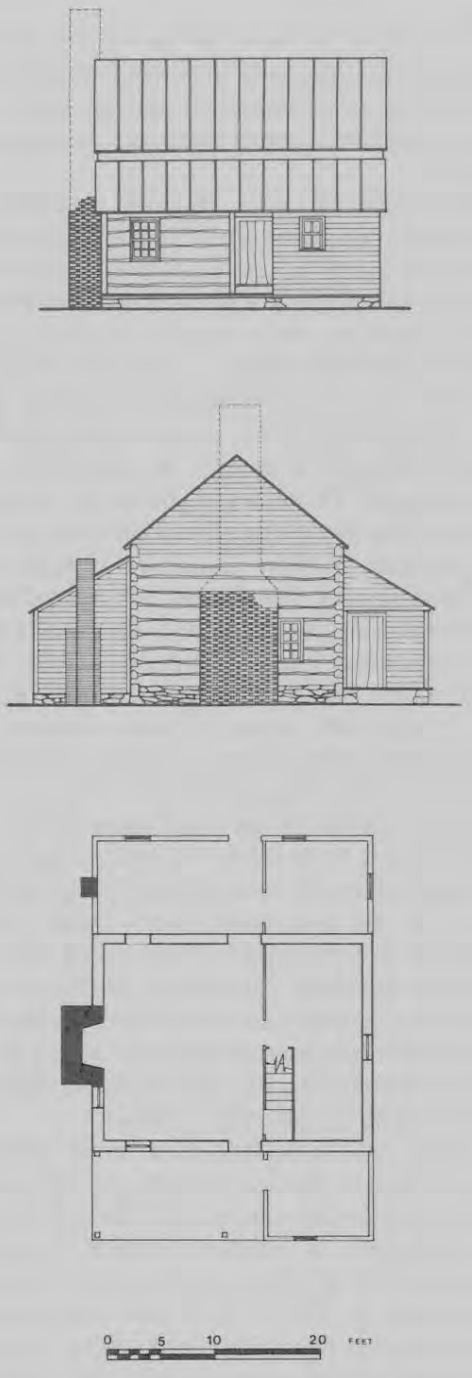

Fig. 26. Measured Drawing, Mullican House (Courtesy of Carl Lounsbury)

preached today in the German church beyond Muddy Creek to a numerous and attentive audience, in which was the Methodist preacher, Daub, who lives not far from Bethania."[11]

Preacher Doub was mentioned frequently by the Moravians, and his two-story brick house, built in the late eighteenth century, remains standing in northwest Forsyth County, "not far from Bethania."[12] Rev. Doub was involved in more than Methodism, however, as Brother Christian Benzien reported to the Unity Elders Conference in 1804:

> *. . . in our neighborhood one and another has begun to dig for gold, great hopes having been inspired by the divining rod of an old Methodist preacher, Daub by name . . . Daub supposes that the vein runs into my land, or rather into the unsold portion of the Wachovia land, and while I see no reliable ground on which he should base his assumption I will be careful if the question of a sale comes up, lest I might later regret my haste.*[13]

While the Moravians co-existed peacefully with the other denominations, there surfaced from time to time a few hard feelings when "outsiders" tried to proselytize members of the Brethren: "The so-called Dunkards and especially the Methodists seem to be trying hard to take over our people into their persuasion."[14]

In the southeastern corner of what is now Forsyth County was the Abbotts Creek settlement — a center of Regulator activity during the late 1760s and early 1770s.[15] The Regulators sought relief from the malpractices of judges, sheriffs, and "mercenary tricking Attornies, Clerks, and other little Offices," and their revolt culminated in violence at the Battle of Alamance in 1771, in which the Regulators were defeated by Governor Tryon's men.[16] The Moravians took a dim view of the rebel Regulators, and some Regulators who passed through Bethabara threatened that when they had finished with Governor Tryon, they would take on the Brethren.[17] Two late eighteenth or early nineteenth century log houses associated with the Idols family remain standing in the Abbott's Creek area today as reminders of its early settlement although the Idols family's role in the Regulator movement is not documented.

Other early settlements around the Wachovia tract included Belews Creek, Town Fork, Vienna, Rural Hall, Kernersville, and Lewisville. Most of these areas, however, did not become thriving "towns" until the late nineteenth century when the railroads came, and most of the buildings which remain in these areas today date from the late nineteenth century.

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11 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VI, 2919.
12 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VI, 2919.
13 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VI, 2785.
14 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* IV, 1804.
15 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 32-34.
16 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina,* 190.
17 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 33.

EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY BUILDING PATTERNS OUTSIDE THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENTS

The non-Moravians in the vicinity of the Wachovia Tract developed some building patterns of their own in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Unequivocal statements about early house types and building practices are impossible to make since there are only the remains of an earlier period and not the entire architectural fabric, but it is possible to draw from remaining artifacts some tentative conclusions about the architecture of Forsyth County outside the Moravian/German tradition. Major styles in architecture came late to the Wachovia area since it was isolated from the coast by a poor road system and dominated by the conservative Moravian influence. Architectural pattern books, however, did reach local builders and carpenters who used the plates of the books for doors, windows, moldings, and other architectural features.

Log houses were popular in Forsyth County due to the ease with which the materials were gathered and assembled to create a dwelling. Few early log houses have survived because of wood's susceptibility to rot, water damage and fire. One of the earliest is the log house thought to have been built in 1791 by Lewis Mullican. It is one story and has a two-room plan. One entered into the larger room which probably was a living area and kitchen. The chimney end of the house formed the outside wall of this large room. A flush-sheathed, non-load-bearing partition wall separated the two rooms. The Mullican House is typical of log houses in Forsyth County in that it has a stone foundation, board and batten doors, and a whitewashed interior finish applied to the logs. Another feature typical of Forsyth County's surviving early log houses is the weatherboarding nailed over the logs. In fact, if one statement could be made about the whole of log construction in Forsyth County, it would be that logs were used as the most commonly available source of construction materials and were not meant to be exposed. While there are many houses with exposed logs and plain interior woodwork, there were also many log houses covered with weatherboards and displaying carefully executed finish reflecting aspects of popular style. For example, Lewis Mullican not only weatherboarded his log house but also built a Flemish bond brick chimney with glazed headers. Flemish bond was an expensive, but structurally sound and aesthetically pleasing way to lay brick; using alternating glazed headers required some degree of skill as a brick mason. Some builders simply used readily available stone for the chimneys because brick was expensive and more difficult to lay. Mullican's chimney also had a decorative cap, as shown in a ca. 1900 photograph (Fig. 27). Unfortunately, the chimney stack fell in the 1940s and only the base remains.

Fig. 27. Mullican House, ca. 1900 (Courtesy of Mrs. Conrad West)

A less carefully finished log house is that said to have been built by Theopholus Spainhour. This two-story log house now serves as a barn, but it still has visible square-hewn logs, half-dovetail joints, a stone foundation and whitewashed interior finish typical of early to mid-nineteenth century log buildings around the Wachovia tract (Fig. 28). Of the log buildings in Forsyth County with visible or exposed corner joints, approximately 49 per cent of the existing examples were half-dovetailed and 39 per cent were V-notched. Only the remaining 12 per cent had full-dovetail, square, or diamond notches.

Fig. 28. Theopholus Spainhour House

Not far from Bethania is an early log house which is said to have been built by Jacob Miller who, according to the Moravian diaries, died on January 26, 1803 and was buried "in the graveyard near the mill."[1] His one-story house of exposed log construction stands on the banks of Muddy Creek. It follows a two-room plan and still has its exterior end brick chimney (Fig. 29). The interior partition is flush-sheathed. In the same vicinity as Jacob Miller's house stands the larger log house of John Clayton. Clayton's weatherboarded log dwelling has two stories and a well-executed interior. Another nicely finished log house stands just southeast of the Winston-Salem city limits and may have been built by Joseph and Mary Teague. It, too, is covered with weatherboards, has one exterior end brick chimney, and the original hand wrought hardware on the door. The door is a raised, four-paneled "Dutch" door — the only one of its kind noted outside of the established Moravian communities in Forsyth County.

Fig. 29. Jacob Miller House

In addition to two-room plan log houses, the "I-house" was a widely used house form in what is now Forsyth County. An I-house has two stories, is at least two rooms wide but only one deep, and the main entrance is on the long side. It has been identified by Fred Kniffen, a cultural geographer, as the predominant house type in the Upland South from the late eighteenth to the early nineteenth century. The I-house presents its longest side to the road, creating the most impressive facade possible for a house of four rooms. In the South it has the additional advantage of good cross ventilation.[2] The majority of I-houses surveyed were from the mid- to late nineteenth century, but there are a few remaining late eighteenth/early nineteenth century examples of this house type.

Early I-houses remaining in Forsyth County for the most part are well-finished, two-story, hewn-timber dwellings with brick nogging. Early nineteenth century I-house builders were evidently more prosperous and more conscious of style than small, independent farmers who built functional one-story, two-room log houses. Those who could afford a full, two-story I-house with brick end chimneys and molded interior woodwork were few. The I-house was the symbol of ". . . economic achievement and social respectability in a democratic agrarian society."[3]

Two-story, early nineteenth century, hewn frame dwellings with brick nogging in Forsyth County included the Styres-Kiger, Wolff-Moser and Pfaff-Craft Houses, which survive today. Jesse Styres (1788-1857) built his hall and parlor plan house with exterior end chimneys laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers (Fig. 30). One chimney displayed a lozenge design in glazed headers. (Of the approximately fifty early nineteenth century houses that survive in Forsyth County, excluding the Moravian settlements, eleven have Flemish bond chimneys and ten of these are on well-finished, two-story houses.) The interior of the Styres-Kiger house features plaster walls, molded chair rail, raised six-paneled doors, and a mantel with a three-part frieze, fluted pilasters and an arched fireplace opening. This type of interior finish occurred in approximately six of the remaining early houses in Forsyth County where interior access was allowed or where interiors had not been altered beyond their usefulness as examples.

Fig. 30. Styres-Kiger House

The Wolff-Moser House probably was built by Major Johann Adam Wolff around 1800 and stands just above the original northern boundary of the

1 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians*, VI, 2752.

2 Michael Southern, "The I-House As a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont," in *Carolina Dwelling*, edited by Doug Swaim (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978), 71, hereinafter cited as Southern, "I-House."

3 Southern, "I-House," 71.

Wachovia tract (Fig. 31). It was undoubtedly a fine house of the period, perhaps because Major Wolff was a carpenter.[4] In 1802, the Salem Board mentioned that, "Perhaps a contract can be made with a reliable carpenter — Major Adam Wolff, who put up the roof timbers (for the church), was suggested."[5] The Wolff House has plaster interior finish, molded chair rail throughout, six-paneled doors, and three-part mitered surrounds for the doors and windows. The mantels have arched fireplace openings with a raised single-panel frieze above them. There is a curving corner stair with a small closet-type room underneath it next to the chimney breast.

Fig. 31. Wolff-Moser House

Several years after Major Wolff built his house, Nathaniel Pfaff (1810-1890) erected a fine house near the western edge of the Wachovia Tract (below Pfafftown), and although it was later and less elaborate than Major Wolff's, the houses are similar in plan, construction and interior finish (Fig. 32). The Pfaff house is a hewn-frame, brick-nogged house with hall and parlor plan, plaster interior walls, molded chair rail, and raised six-paneled doors with decorative woodgraining on them (Fig. 33). The mantels have

Fig. 32. Pfaff-Craft House

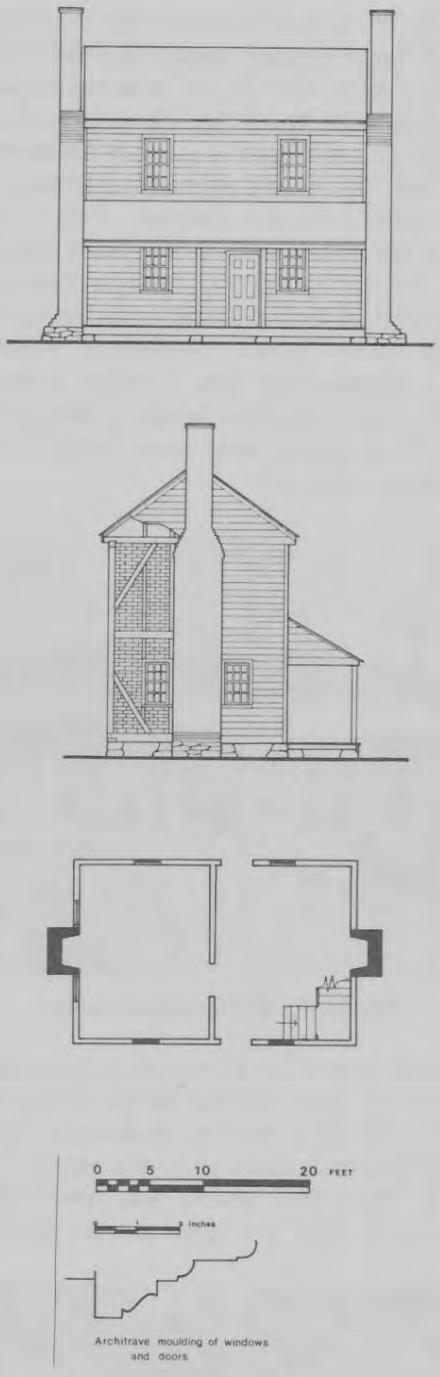

Fig. 33. Measured Drawing, Pfaff-Craft House (Courtesy of Carl Lounsbury)

three-part, flat-paneled friezes and arched fireplace openings. An enclosed corner stair rises to the second floor.

Other early nineteenth century houses which survive today include the Peter Clemmons, River John Conrad, Cos Blackburn and Cooper-Hauser houses.

4 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VI, 2709.
5 Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians,* VI, 2709.

All of them were built around 1800, all have two stories with hewn timber frames and brick nogging, and all were built outside the western boundary of the Wachovia tract. The Peter Clemmons House was built in 1800 and enlarged in the mid-nineteenth century (Fig. 34). The house orginally followed a three-room plan with a central chimney. Peter Clemmons installed in his house one of the finest examples of a Federal mantel existing in Forsyth County today. It appears that in the mid-nineteenth century during the period when Edwin Clemmons, Peter's son, operated a stagecoach line, a large addition was made to the west side of the house, creating a central hall plan. Flush gable ends were added and some windows were replaced.

Fig. 34. Peter Clemmons House

The River John Conrad House, said to have been built in 1804 by John Conrad for his bride, Elizabeth Miller, also has an elaborate three-part mantel with an arched fireplace opening in the large downstairs room (Fig. 35).[6] The mantel has full-length fluted pilasters which flank the large arched opening. It is possible that the house once followed a central hall plan, but the present arrangement has one large room running the length of the house, balanced by two smaller rooms on the opposite side of the house. The rooms are served by exterior wall corner fireplaces, both upstairs and down. An open-string stair rises in the larger room and has one of the few examples of decorated stair risers found in Forsyth County. The chimney on the east end of the house has single paved shoulders and a well-executed lozenge design in glazed headers. The stepped-shouldered chimney on the other side of the house may have been replaced in the late nineteenth century, and the front porch was replaced in the twentieth century.

Fig. 35. "River" John Conrad House

Cos Blackburn built his house with a double-paved shoulder, Flemish bond chimney with glazed headers, and he included the date 1825 in a brick at the base (Fig. 36). This chimney is one of only two laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers and paved shoulders which remain in the county outside of the Moravian settlements. The house has a center hall plan with an enclosed stair, and the walls of Blackburn's house are finished with beaded flush sheathing and with molded chair rail and baseboard throughout. The mantels are simple, with a molded shelf and molding outlining the frieze and side members. Summer beams in the house are encased and outlined with molding where they meet the walls.

Fig. 36. "Cos" Blackburn House

The Cooper-Hauser House has the only other remaining double paved-shoulder chimney in Flemish bond with glazed headers in Forsyth County. This house has been altered too heavily to discern its original interior arrangement or other details.

6 "Past Recalled in Stately Houses," *Winston-Salem Journal*, January 22, 1967, Sec. C, 1.

Manufacturing brick for the hewn-timber, brick-nogged houses in the early nineteenth century was commonplace. Burning well-shaped brick for exterior, load-bearing walls was another matter. One problem encountered in brick construction was the availability of lime for mortar. When the Moravians began to build Salem they wanted to use brick, but noted in 1768 that "Lime for building was a perplexing problem, but during this year sixty bushels of lime were bought . . . It was probably the first lime burned in North Carolina."[7] On several occasions the Moravians brought in wagonloads of oyster shells from the coast to obtain lime. Another difficulty in early brick construction outside the Moravian settlements was in finding a good brick mason. Skilled brickmasons and brickmakers such as Moravian Brother Gottlob Krause were rare in the non-Moravian settlements, and most house builders burned their own bricks.

Rev. John Doub operated a brickyard and a tannery in the late eighteenth century about two miles above the northwestern boundary of the Wachovia tract. Around 1780 he built a two-story brick house laid in common bond (Fig. 37).[8] The house has a hall

Fig. 37. Rev. John Doub House

and parlor plan with two rooms downstairs and two upstairs. An original raised six-paneled door with strap hinges remains upstairs, while most of the doors downstairs date from a mid-nineteenth century remodeling effort in the Greek Revival style. All of the mantels in the house also date from the mid-nineteenth century period.

In 1830, not far from Rev. Doub and just outside the northwestern boundary of the Wachovia Tract, Jacob Schaub, a member of the Bethania Moravian congregation built an outstanding brick two-story house with a unique molded brick cornice and a molded brick water table above the fieldstone foundation (Fig. 38). Like Rev. Doub, Brother Schaub

Fig. 38. Jacob Schaub House, 1830

burned the bricks for his own house. A letter written from Salem in 1830 states that ". . . Jacob Schaub is very sick and weak; he worked too hard, more than he could stand in the summer. He built his house and made 25,000 bricks for sale, and he became overheated when they were burnt."[9] The hall and parlor interior of Schaub's house has plastered walls, molded chair rail and board and batten doors (Fig. 39). An enclosed stair rises along the partition wall between the two downstairs rooms. The mantels in the house are unique among those documented in Forsyth County, as the friezes are divided into four panels and the panels are painted to imitate lunetted corners and dentil molding.

7 Fries and Others, *Records of the Moravians*, I, 375.

8 *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, September 14, 1978, "18th Century Tannery in Forsyth Is Studied," 1.

9 Fries and Others, *Records of the Moravians*, VIII, 3930.

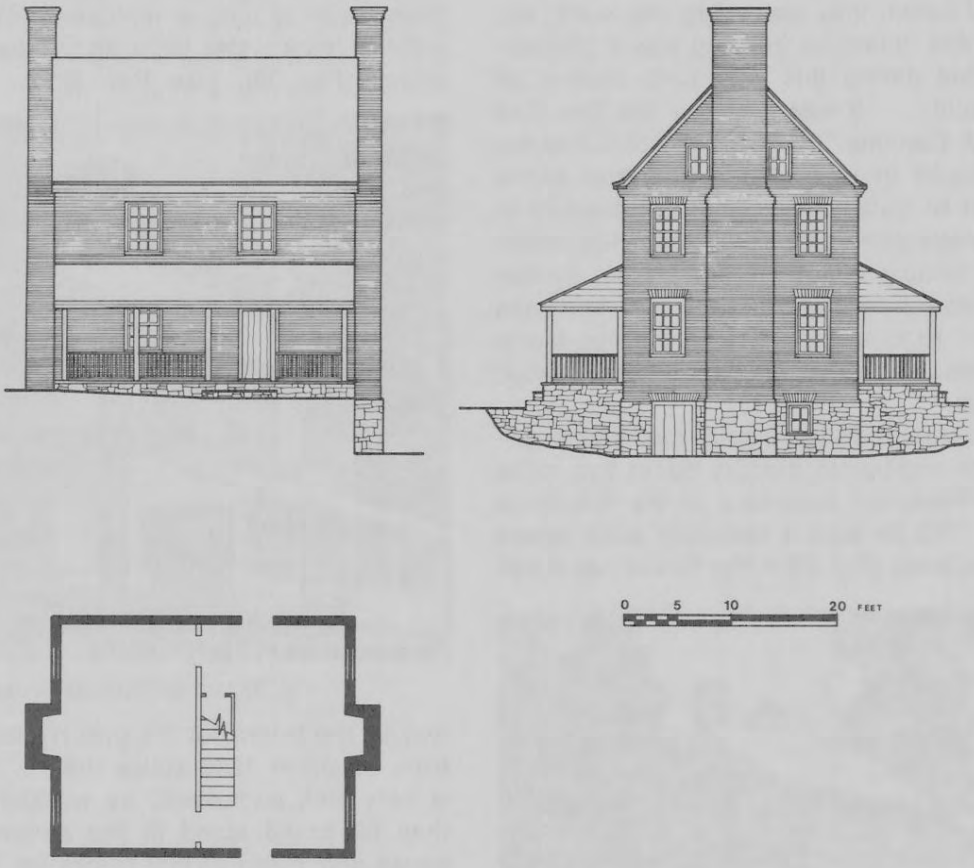

Fig. 39. Measured Drawing, Jacob Schaub House (Courtesy of Carl Lounsbury)

1849-1856: SALEM, WINSTON AND FORSYTH

In the first half of the nineteenth century Francis Fries helped to transform Salem from the era of domestic industry into the era of mass production. He was also in the forefront of another important change in Salem when in 1849 he was elected chairman of the first board of county commissioners for the newly formed county of Forsyth. During the N. C. General Assembly in 1848-1849, that body was petitioned to divide Stokes County, the county in which Salem had been located for the last fifty years, and to form a new county named for Col. Benjamin Forsyth, a hero in the War of 1812 and a native of Stokes County.[1] This new division affected Salem drastically when the Salem Congregation was asked to sell land to the new county for a courthouse and county seat. More conservative members of the Congregation vehemently opposed the juxtaposition of a county courthouse to the town of Salem. Court sessions notoriously attracted raucous crowds and undesirable visitors, and the Salem Congregation wanted no part of either. Progressives in Salem argued, however, that the town stood to reap great economic benefits if the new county seat grew up nearby. Salem would lose trade, progressives stated, if the new town were located several miles away. The economic argument apparently won, because on February 5, 1849, the leaders of the Salem Congregation voted to sell Forsyth County 51¼ acres within 500 yards of the northern boundary of Salem.[2]

In 1851 the new town finally received a name when a Forsyth County legislator, Col. Henry Marshall (whose log house near Salem Chapel still stands), introduced a bill in the General Assembly to call the town "Winston," for the Revolutionary War hero, Major Joseph Winston of Germanton.[3] This secular and soon-to-be industrial town only a stone's throw from the religious town of Salem affected the Moravian church's continuing struggle to control Salem and its citizens. In 1845 the Moravian Church dropped German as its official language, and in 1856 real control ceased when the church abolished its control over businesses, land ownership, and residency. The progressives had won, and there was a "new, amalgamated Moravian:"

> *He was a thoroughgoing southerner, who, having lost his parents' German accent, so to speak, did not forget or forsake his native traditions, heritage, or language. In religion, education, and cultural foundations the Moravians were still Moravians; and in many ways, they were still German. But in a broader sense, they were irrevocably bound to their new environment and the attitudes and habits of its people.*[4]

In December, 1856, by Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, Salem, N.C. was incorporated as a North Carolina municipality.

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1 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 123.
2 Griffin, *Less Time for Meddling*, 235-236.
3 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 126.
4 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 81.

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY BUILDING PATTERNS IN FORSYTH COUNTY

By the 1840s, Salem's architecture had begun to reflect the Moravians' assimilation into Southern culture in general and North Carolina's culture in particular. The Greek Revival Style of architecture swept North Carolina and was part of a wave of romanticism which rolled across the country in the middle and late nineteenth centuries.

Architects looked to Greece, Italy, and medieval Europe to create a formal and romantic vocabulary to express our nation's aspiring ideals and confident self-image. From the high-style, academic Greek Revival design of the State Capitol in Raleigh to Salem and beyond, the characteristics of the Greek Revival style could be seen all over North Carolina.

While there are a few academic interpretations of the Greek Revival, it generally appeared in Forsyth County in the form of houses with heavier, squarer, and wider proportions, a center hall plan, larger windows, a front door surrounded by sidelights and a transom, mantels of simple post and lintel construction with a wide frieze, and doors with two long vertical panels. In other words, Forsyth's interpretation of Grecian taste was not a pure translation of the classicism of Greek temples; rather, the spirit of the style manifested itself in simple, functional details and plans. The use of marbleizing, wood painted to resemble marble, was also popular in Forsyth County during the Greek Revival.

In Salem the Greek Revival appeared in both its simplest and most elaborate interpretations. In 1845 Jacob Siewers built a house which reflected strongly the influence of the Greek Revival. The symmetrical facade features large tripartite windows, and doors both upstairs and down have sidelights and straight transoms. The front porch with its simple columns, flat roof and square proportions, and the square windows and doors make the Siewers House a very good example of the heaviness of Greek Revival designs.

Probably one of the best and most well-known examples of the Greek Revival in North Carolina was begun by Salem's Edward Belo in 1849 (Fig. 40).[1] Completed in 1860, the house has been described by Talbot Hamlin, a leading authority on the Greek Revival in America:

> *It . . . has a front as original in conception as it is skillful in execution. A monumental two-story Corinthian portico serves as a central feature and is flanked by two-story porches at the sides — the lower porch with Ionic columns, the upper entirely of the most delicate cast iron; the combination of the two materials (wood and iron) is handled with the greatest imagination and sensitiveness, and make the house one of the loveliest as it is one of the most original in the South.*[2]

Fig. 40. Edward Belo House, 1849-1860

Trained as a cabinetmaker, Belo carved models of the Corinthian and Ionic columns for his house and later executed them in iron at his foundry outside of town.[3]

Progressive industrialist Francis Fries also proved to be instrumental in bringing the Greek Revival style to both Salem and Winston. He was the architect for Main Hall of Salem Academy and College, built in 1854. True to Fries' innovative spirit, he designed Main Hall as the first building on Salem Square to depart entirely from eighteenth century Moravian patterns and to exceed two stories in height.[4] The front of the four-story brick building displays a classic Greek two-story portico with fluted Doric columns and a full entablature. The Edward Leinbach House echoed this portico in miniature the next year, 1855 (Fig. 41). Fries also designed the Greek Revival Courthouse for Winston in 1851 (Fig. 42).[5] Again in classic Greek Revival fashion, the courthouse resembled a small Greek temple with its academic, two-story Doric portico stretching across the gable end of the building. It was described by Adelaide Fries, Francis' great niece, in 1898:

1 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 38.

2 Larry E. Tise, *Building and Architecture* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston, 1976), 18, hereinafter cited as Tise, *Building and Architecture*. (NOTE: Reference to this volume as one of the historic monograph series, *Winston-Salem in History*, is omitted in citations to this and other volumes in the series.)

3 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 17.

4 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 18.

5 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 18-19.

Fig. 41. Edward Leinbach House, 1855

The Court House so auspiciously opened, was a two-story brick building, 44 x 60 feet, standing with its gable end fronting the south. The portico, 12 feet wide, stretched across the entire front, the roof being supported by four large pillars, each 30 feet high. In the vestibule, stairways on the right and left led to the second floor, which was devoted to the Court Room. The first story had a corridor running from south to north with three rooms on each side.[6]

Francis Fries also designed the county jail.

In addition to the Greek Revival buildings appearing in the towns of Salem and Winston in the 1840s and 1850s, the rural areas of Forsyth County also reflected the growing popularity of this style. Rural Forsyth County in 1850 as described by Phillip Kerner in the 1850 Census contained "a spirit of improvement":

The face of the country in the south part of the county is generally level and considerably worn by the early imprudent plan of cultivation in corn, oats and wheat successively which in its virgin

6 Adelaide L. Fries, *Forsyth County* (Winston: Stewarts' Printing House, 1898), 77, hereinafter cited as Fries, *Forsyth County*.

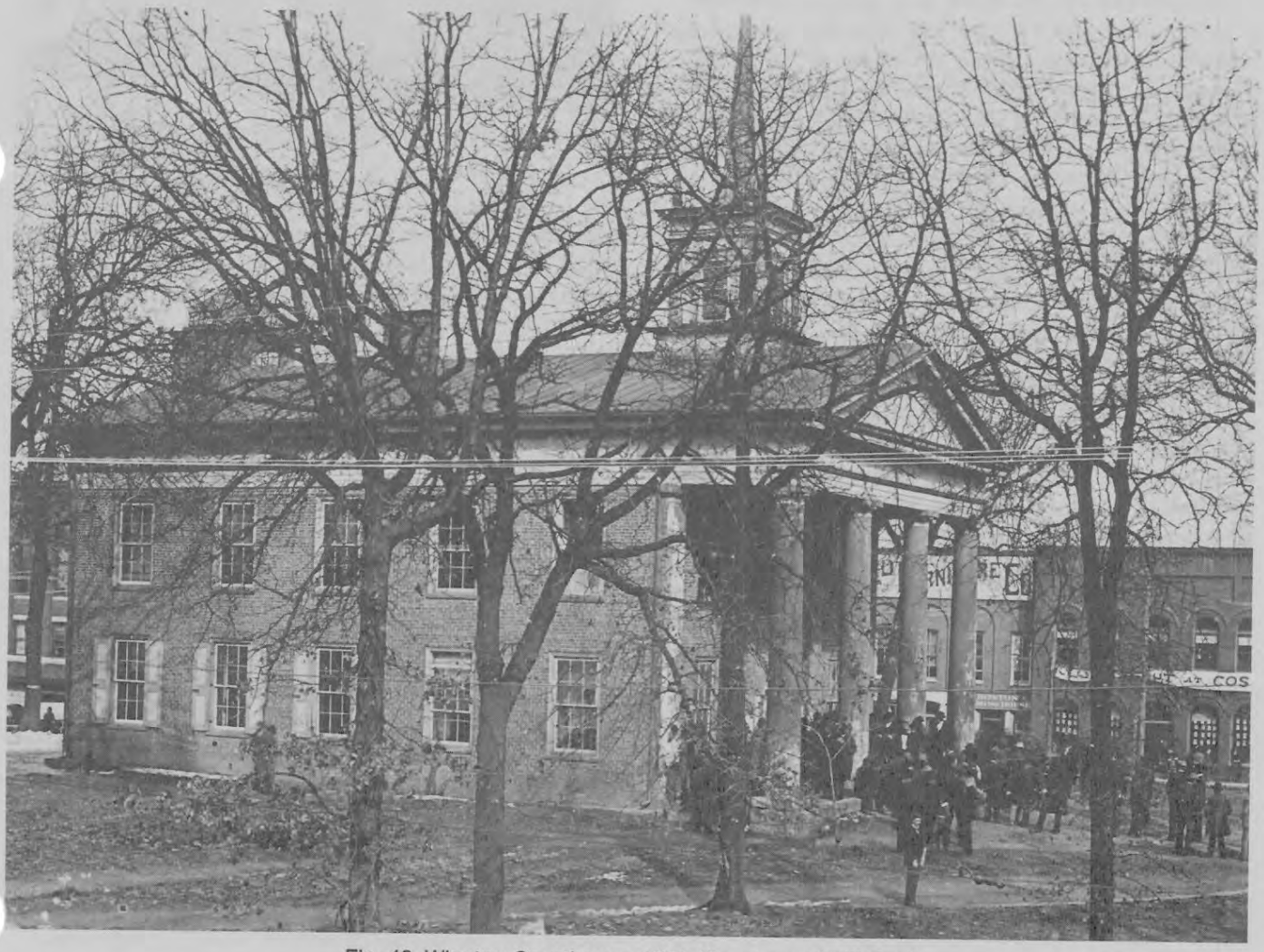

Fig. 42. Winston Courthouse, 1851 (Courtesy of Bill East)

state was quite fertile. The growth is generally post oak white and black oak intersperst with hickory pine and some other growths. It is well watered and as pure good water and strong springs as any country of the same elevation can boast.

In the Western and northwestern portion of the county the lands are not quite so much worn and in many parts has the appearance of new settlements the lands are extremely fertile and yields a good profit to the tiller of the soil — this part of the county is more rolling and elevated. The rocks are sandstone and white flint. In the north and northeastern part it is not very unlike the last named it being well adopted to the growth of tobacco while it produces corn, wheat and oats abundantly.

The Eastern part and westward as far as Bethabara has been longest subject to the plough which in some places still shows the effect of the first sistem of cultivation but everywhere through the county there is a spirit of improvement about which I think will in a very few years bring the county ahead of many of her sister counties. There being a vain of limestone running in a southwest direction through the county about one mile from Germanton and some 8 or 10 places have been worked and proved a profitable business in burning lime.[7]

The "profitable business in burning lime" mentioned in the 1850 census probably contributed to the increase in brick construction during the Greek Revival period and later, since lime for mortar apparently was more available around the middle of the nineteenth century in Forsyth County. In addition, the prevailing mood of optimism in the 1840s and 1850s and the economic upswing contributed to an increase of substantial brick buildings and provided the basis for Phillip Kerner's notation that there was "a spirit of improvement" in Forsyth County in 1850. It was a period of national economic recovery following the Panic of 1837. Plank roads, railroads and steam boats provided cheaper and better access to local and national markets. Agricultural reforms flourished in the 1840s and 1850s and contributed to agricultural prosperity. The two decades preceding 1860 brought greater income and wealth and a higher standard of living to North Carolinians.[8]

With a few exceptions, Greek Revival interpretations in the rural areas were not as sophisticated as those in Salem or Winston — certainly nothing like the Belo House or Main Hall at Salem College, but they are important in their own right as vernacular interpretations of the style. Pfafftown, for instance, expanded around 1850 when the Transou brothers, Alexander, Evan, and Julius, built their homes. Alexander's, a two-story, hewn-timber house with brick nogging built in 1848, features the use of plain post and lintel mantelpieces and some two-paneled Greek Revival-style doors (Fig. 43). Evan and Julius Transou built log houses around 1855 which stand next to each other. Evan's house is a two-story house similar in proportions to Alexander's, while Julius built a one-story log house with one exterior end chimney.

Fig. 43. Alexander Transou House, ca. 1845

Nathaniel Sullivan's house above Pfafftown in the vicinity of Rural Hall is a more elaborate rural example of the Greek Revival style (Fig. 44). Sullivan built his brick two-story house, apparently taking advantage of the "vain of limestone running in a southwest direction . . . about one mile from Germanton," mentioned in the 1850 census. He made the

Fig. 44. Nathaniel F. Sullivan House, 1855

7 Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Forsyth County, North Carolina, Population schedule, 283-287, State Archives, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, hereinafter cited as Seventh Census, 1850, with appropriate schedule, county and page number.

8 Lefiler and Newsome, *North Carolina,* 391.

bricks for the house on the premises. The original brick mold survives in the house today. Built ca. 1855, the house follows a center hall plan but has four exterior end chimneys and is one of the few surviving examples of this arrangement in the county. All the mantels were marbleized, another feature of a popular Greek Revival decorative scheme.

The Eugene Conrad House, "Pilot View," also has double exterior end chimneys and is one of the most elaborate examples of the Greek Revival in rural Forsyth County (Fig. 45). The house was constructed in 1857 and has an imposing double-tier front porch with a Greek Revival front door surround. The interior has a center hall, four-room plan in which the central staircase has decorated riser ends — one of only a few surviving mid-nineteenth century examples of decorated riser ends in rural Forsyth County. Mantels throughout Pilot View are all variations of the Greek Revival post and lintel theme with heavy friezes.

Fig. 45. "Pilot View," 1857

Another example of decorated stair risers occurs in the mid-nineteenth century S. L. McGee House, a more vernacular interpretation than Pilot View of the Grecian mode but nonetheless style-conscious. The low roofline and horizontal lines of the house and the two-paneled front door with sidelights and transom epitomize mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival architecture in Forsyth County. The interior is also a good example of the Greek influence with its central hall and door and window surrounds with corner blocks.

Another fine Greek Revival House and one which exhibits well-executed marbleizing on mantels and two-paneled doors is the Samuel Stauber House near Bethania. Built around 1850, the house has the square, box-like dimensions of the Greek Revival along with flush-sheathed gable ends, a center hall plan, interior end chimneys, and a front door with a transom and sidelights.

In Lewisville, Lewis Lagenour, the man for whom the town may have been named, built a spacious Greek Revival house which now stands in the middle of a shopping center. It is a two-story brick house with a large central hall and eight rooms with corner fireplaces. All of the door and window surrounds have corner blocks typical of the Greek Revival period. It, too, has decorated stair riser ends and the low, horizontal emphasis of the Greek Revival.

Even though Forsyth County was not in the mainstream of communication with the latest trends in architecture, designs did reach the Piedmont through patternbooks published for the use of the "country carpenter." One of these books apparently reached Walkertown because the ca. 1860 Walker-Moir House mantel is an exact copy of Plate 50 in Asher Benjamin's popular book, *The Practical House Carpenter,* published in 1830 (Figs. 46, 47, 48). If pattern books

Fig. 46. Walker-Moir House, ca. 1860

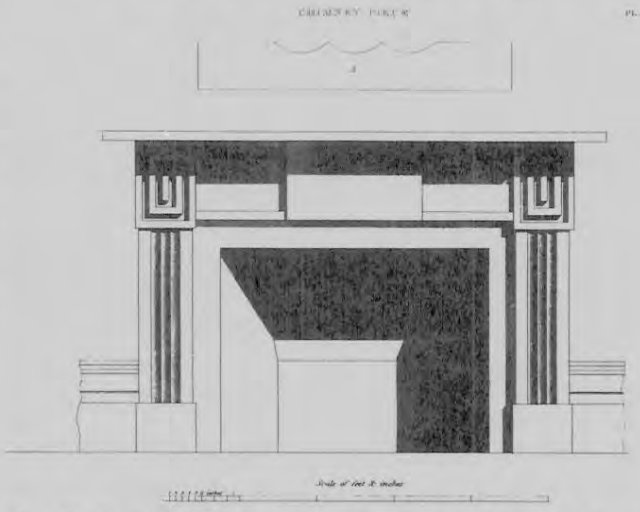

Fig. 47. Greek Revival Mantel, Plate 50, Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter*

Fig. 48. Mantel, Walker-Moir House

promoting Gothic or Italianate designs did reach Forsyth County before the Civil War, they were not popular. Existing evidence indicates that Gothic and Italianate buildings did not appear in force until the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Forsyth County.

It appears that building almost came to a halt during the Civil War. On May 21, 1861, North Carolina joined the rest of the South in seceding from the Union, and the next day the Twin City's first company was formed under the command of Alfred H. Belo.[9] A group of Moravian musicians, known as the 26th Regiment Band, also contributed to the Confederate cause. While Forsyth County lost many brave young men to the War, the land and homes of Forsyth Countians were not ravaged like some other areas were. In fact, Adelaide Fries said in 1898 that

> *Forsyth County sent its full quota of soldiers to the front, and shared in all the anxieties and privations of the times, but was spared the horror of becoming a battlefield. Parents in less favored districts regarded it as a place of refuge and sent their daughters to the Boarding School in Salem, until that Institution was full to overflowing and could receive no more. Gov. Vance showed the School every courtesy in his power, supplying it with sugar, etc., from captured stores, and arranging that Mr. Augustus Fogle, the School's Steward, should be exempt from military duty in order to serve the daughters of the South. A few other men were detailed to superintend the work in the Salem Woolen Mill, which was run to its fullest capacity to furnish the much needed 'Confederate Gray' for the soldiers in the field.*[10]

When the soldiers came home from the Civil War, they found themselves in economic straits. In the spring of 1865 the Winston Board of Commissioners passed an ordinance providing that those who could not pay their taxes in cash could compensate for it by working on the city streets. A lot of businesses were almost penniless, including the hard hit Moravian Church, whose investments had sustained terrific losses.[11] Immediately after the war, the marketing of dried fruits and berries was the principal business of the area and in 1872 Branson's Business Directory called Forsyth "one of the finest fruit growing counties in the state."[12] The tobacco industry's heyday was coming, however, and it was expedited in 1868 when the State Convention approved a charter for the extension of the Northwest North Carolina Railroad from Greensboro to Winston and Salem.[13]

9 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 42.
10 Fries, *Forsyth County*, 94.
11 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 51.
12 Rev. L. Branson (ed.), *The North Carolina Business Directory* (Raleigh: J. A. Jones, 1872), 95, hereinafter cited as Branson, *Business Directory* with the appropriate date.
13 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 51.

WINSTON AND SALEM: 1870-1913

In the years following the end of the Civil War, North Carolina and particularly Winston and Salem underwent drastic and far-reaching changes both physically and philosophically. The 1870s marked the end of political reconstruction and the beginning of North Carolina's industrial revolution.[1] The late nineteenth century was a period marked by expansionism, industrialism and architectural standardization. The approach to architecture in Forsyth County changed in the last half of the nineteenth century. Historian Larry E. Tise characterized this change:

> *Whereas in Salem individual buildings had been the personal expressions of Frederick William Marshall, Christian Gottlieb Reuter, Johann Gottlob Krause, Edward Belo or Francis Fries, in Winston the work of design would be left to busy capitalists leafing through building guides and to entrepreneurial building contractors who planned only after the hammers were banging and the saws buzzing.*[2]

New railroad lines, new tobacco factories, new neighborhoods, and new wealth all contributed to the new face of North Carolina and Forsyth County in the late nineteenth century and the first years of the twentieth century.

With the completion of the Northwest North Carolina Railroad extension and other improvements, the 1870s proved to be a monumentally important decade in the history of Forsyth County. In 1872 Hamilton Scales established the first tobacco factory, Major T. J. Brown and Mr. G. W. Hinshaw converted a Liberty Street stable into Winston's first tobacco warehouse, and P. H. Hanes moved to Winston from Mocksville to establish a plug tobacco factory with John W. Hanes and Major Brown.[3] Also in 1872 John S. and Gideon L. Miller began their construction business, and one year earlier Charles A. and Christian Fogle had founded the Fogle Brothers Lumber Company.[4] In 1873 the Northwest North Carolina Railroad connection was completed from Greensboro to Winston. Among the many tobacco manufacturers which this new connection attracted was Richard Joshua Reynolds in 1874.[5] Reynolds opened his first factory in 1875, and in that year manufactured 150,000 pounds of plug tobacco. His original tobacco factory has long since been demolished, but building No. 256, his first "modern" factory erected in 1890 still stands in 1980 (Fig. 49).[6]

When Henry Foltz wrote in 1925 about *Winston, Fifty Years Ago,* he mentioned that in 1876 Pfohl and Stockton erected

Fig. 49. R. J. Reynolds' Factory No. 256 (Courtesy of Bill East)

> *. . . the first real store building in Winston which was built under the influence of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The first telephone line in Winston was a waxed string with tomatoe cans at either end — one was located at Pfohl and Stockton's and the other at J. E. Mickey's store three blocks away. In 1879 the first real telephone (of Mr. Bell's design) was installed in this store and ran to the depot (Fig. 50).*[7]

In June, 1879, Wachovia National Bank was founded, later to become part of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. Organized with a capital of $100,000, it increased its stock to $150,000 in two months and continued to grow and to finance many of Winston's early business ventures.[8] Most of the financing for Winston's and Salem's industries came from within the community itself. Some historians have stated that the sound economic base which the Moravians had established over 100 years earlier enabled economic development to occur in Winston and Salem without imported capital. Most of the businesses started small and grew from the reinvestment of their own earnings.[9] Whatever the reason, Forsyth County and her businesses grew rapidly in the 1870s. In 1872 Branson's Business Directory listed Forsyth's population as 13,050 and enumerated twenty-six manufacturies, thirty-nine merchants and twenty-four mills.[10] Just five years later in 1877, Rev. Branson printed Forsyth's population as 18,000, her number of manufacturies jumped to seventy-six, her merchants to 102, and her mills to thirty-one.[11]

1 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 505-506.
2 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 20.
3 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 181.
4 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 173.
5 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 188.
6 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 76.
7 Henry Foltz, *Winston, Fifty Years Ago* (privately printed, 1925), as quoted in Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 191.
8 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 168.
9 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 196.
10 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1872, 93-95.
11 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1877, 115-117.

Fig. 50. Pfohl and Stockton Store, 1876 (Courtesy of Bill East)

The black community shared in the economic development of the 1870s. During this decade the black population of Winston mushroomed with the growth of the tobacco industry, as blacks left the country and came to the city to work "for wages." With a great and industrious spirit, by 1890 Winston's black community boasted over sixty of its members involved in business and the professions. There were fifteen black-owned restaurants, seven grocery stores, at least two barbershops, eight teachers, seven ministers, three physicians, and one lawyer.[12] (One of the physicians, Dr. Humphrey H. Hall, erected a two-story brick commercial building on the corner of Depot (now Patterson) and Seventh Streets in 1913. The building was one of the best in the black commercial district with keystone arches over the windows and a plaque with the words "Hall Building, 1913" at the corner (Fig. 51). The structure was demolished in 1980.) Israel Clemmons, J. B. Hughes, J. B. Gwyn, Rufus Clemmons, G. L. Lattie, Henry Pendleton, and Henry Hargraves served as aldermen in the late nineteenth century. In the early years of the twentieth century, however, blacks faced strong prejudice; there would not be another black alderman until 1947.[13]

The 1870s had been years of expanding industrialism, and by 1880 North Carolina industry as a

Fig. 51. Hall Building, 1913

whole had surpassed its prewar volume and prosperity.[14] Across the state, mill owners, store proprietors, bank presidents, tobacco manufacturers and others continued to make money and spend it on their cities, their commercial buildings and their houses.

Fogle Brothers and Miller Brothers lumber companies (also called "sash, door and blind companies") were responsible for most of the building (and design work) in both Winston and Salem in the late nineteenth century. In 1882, Dr. Edward Rondthaler, a Moravian bishop, stated that Winston and Salem were growing closer together and that the building of both was largely attributable to the Fogles and the Millers:

> *Winston and Salem are so situated that their prosperity is inseparable; as much so as is the sunlight which shines on them both. We are reminded of this fact by the freight returns of the joint Railroad Depot, amounting in the past year to about 25 million pounds and making it one of the most important in the state; by the building operations of Messrs. Fogle and Messrs. Miller which have to a great extent built the newer parts of both places; and by the successful business undertakings of Salem people across the almost imaginary line dividing the two places.*[15]

In 1883 Fogle Brothers enlarged its physical plant, erecting a building 60′ x 120′ and ". . . fitted with the best of machinery . . ."[16] Its first building was a frame structure built in 1871 using timbers from the 1755

12 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 49.
13 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 49.
14 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 506.
15 Rt. Rev. Edward Rondthaler, *The Memorabilia of Fifty Years* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Company, 1928), 32, hereinafter cited as Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*.
16 D. P. Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch of Winston-Salem, Its Advantages and Surroundings* (Winston: Sentinel Job Print, 1888), 27, hereinafter cited as Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch*.

Bethabara Mill.[17] By 1888 the company was described in Dr. D. P. Robbins' Chamber of Commerce publications as having built the "Arista Mills and many of the best business buildings and private residences in the Twin City . . ."[18] Fogle Brothers also manufactured "all kinds of doors, sash and building materials" as well as 50,000 to 65,000 tobacco boxes annually.

Miller Brothers was described by Dr. Robbins as having erected the Methodist Church, the Farmer's Warehouse, the Gray Block, James A. Gray's residence, and "many of the private residences of the place."[19] An average of forty men worked for Miller Brothers in 1888, and the company made a remarkable recovery from a disastrous fire which consumed the plant in 1884. In January 1886 the newspaper, *The Union Republican* stated that Mr. G. L. Miller ". . . has had to rebuild his extensive works and has added new machinery entirely."[20] In addition to the Fogle and Miller Companies, several other building contractors are mentioned in the newspapers' annual building reports; Mr. Henry E. McIver and Mr. D. A. Bowles are mentioned in 1883 reports and in some thereafter.[21] In 1885 Henry McIver averaged about one house every two weeks![22]

Henry McIver was not the only busy contractor in 1885, however. This year the *Union Republican* wrote that

> *Taken all in all there is no question that the building boom, which has been steady throughout the year, has been equal to that of any past year in our whole history and in every way satisfactory . . . Upon the safest estimates we can obtain, it does not appear to be far out of the way to place the total value of our new buildings the past year at $200,000.*[23]

During the last quarter alone of this year, Fogle Brothers bought and laid one and a quarter million bricks.[24]

Homes, factories, stores and churches rose throughout both Salem and Winston, and the drive to combine the two towns grew stronger. Bishop Rondthaler noted in his report for the year 1885 that a bill had been introduced into the U.S. Senate using the combined name "Winston-Salem," one Chamber of Commerce served both towns and had been able to improve the roads leading to both towns, and the common railroad depot served both towns well. In speaking of Winston, he noted "the increase of stores, factories and private residences and also the interesting fact that direct shipments of the main staple, tobacco, are now being made to Europe."[25] Of Salem, Bishop Rondthaler said that "manufacturing has continued to be the chief activity of the place"[26] (certainly a contrast to the quiet religious town of 100 years before). The Bishop gave as examples of Salem's industry the cotton, woolen, flour, iron and planing mills, the tobacco factories, Vance and Co. Machine works, the Meinung carriage factory, and the Hege Iron works, which manufactured steam engines and wood planers.[27]

The building report for the year 1886 declared "that work in this line has been a little off this year;" nevertheless, building improvements were valued at $250,000 for the year, and Fogle Brothers was building a house every ten days.[28] Bishop Rondthaler stated that thirty-six houses had been erected in Salem and many more had been improved or repaired. He referred to the year as having witnessed "A larger number (of houses) than has ever been erected in Salem during any one previous year of its existence."[29] The following year, 1887, in the town of Winston the electric street lights were turned on for the first time on August 26 by the Winston Electric Light and Motive Power Company.[30]

During the push for growth and improvements throughout the 1880's civic leaders paid constant attention to securing better rail connections for the town of Winston. Rail connections had not been easily obtained and Bishop Rondthaler wrote that in 1887 "we were still confronted with the prospect of being a little town at the end of a little branch road, and the whole business outlook was clouded and discouraged by this fact."[31] In 1889, however, the towns' leading businessmen and the Board of Trade (now the Chamber of Commerce) were successful in bringing the Roanoke and Southern (now the Norfolk and Western) to the "Twin Cities," thereby connecting them by rail to the important tobacco cities of Danville and Richmond.[32] Businessmen and others feared that these two cities would retain control of the tobacco industry due to Winston's lack of railroad connections, but the arrival of the Roanoke and Southern ended that fear and Winston's optimism and building growth continued.

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17 H. A. Pfohl, "Fifty Years of Woodworking," April 16, 1935, unpublished manuscript in the possession of Fogle Brothers, Winston-Salem, hereinafter cited as Pfohl, "Fifty Years."
18 Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch*, 27.
19 Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch*, 27.
20 *Union Republican* (Winston), January 14, 1886, hereinafter cited as *Union Republican*.
21 *Union Republican*, January 3, 1884, January 14, 1886.
22 *Union Republican*, January 14, 1886.
23 *Union Republican*, January 14, 1886.
24 *Union Republican*, January 14, 1886.
25 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*, 57.
26 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*, 57.
27 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*, 57.
28 *Union Republican*, January 6, 1887.
29 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*, 66.
30 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 170.
31 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*, 79.
32 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 189.

In the 1890s Winston and Salem expanded in all directions, slowed only briefly by the Panic of 1893 which put the nation in the grips of economic distress. By 1896 Branson's North Carolina Business Directory listed no less than seven "development" companies for Winston and Salem, though their combined populations were fewer than 20,000: the Central Land Co.; Inside Land Co. (Dr. J. F. Shaffner, president), North Winston Development Co., Southside Land and Investment Co. (A. H. Eller, president), Twin City Investment Co. (James A. Gray, president), West End Hotel and Land Co. (J. C. Buxton, president), and Winston Development Co. (James A. Gray, president).[33] In 1897 Dr. Rondthaler noted that

> *During the year our Twin City had continued its growth. The new courthouse was finished in January, and is a striking contrast to the small and simple building which it has replaced. The largest new enterprise of the year was the building of a dam across the Yadkin, and the erection there of a plant for the purpose of supplying Winston and Salem with electric power, sufficient to take the place of much of the steam now in use, and to furnish power to new industries as well. The project is being carried out by the Fries Electric Company, and its success will help to make North Carolina the leading industrial state of the south.*[34]

The new courthouse was a towering structure designed by architect Frank Millburn in the latest style of the day — the Romanesque style made popular by Henry Hobson Richardson, a Boston architect (Fig. 52). The Fries power plant was the first hydroelectric dam and power station built in the state of North Carolina (Fig. 53).[35] The 1890s were indeed a time of expansion for Winston and Salem.

West of Winston, a tract of land on a steep ridge was developed by the West End Hotel and Land Co., including in its membership fifty-nine prominent men and businesses. Among them were R. J. Reynolds, W. A. Whitaker, James A. Gray, Henry T. Bahnson, and P. H. Hanes.[36] The West End Hotel and Land Company had the stated goal of promoting Winston as a healthful and beautiful resort city, so they financed the building of a rambling, shingled hotel called the Hotel Zinzendorf, which was completed at what is now Fourth and Glade Streets in the spring of 1890 (Fig. 54). Winston's new electric street car lines, just opened in 1890, were extended to service the resort area of the West End. The hotel venture was short-lived, however, since in November, 1892, the Zinzendorf went down in flames while the people of Winston watched helplessly. Thereafter, the West End area developed as an exclusive residential area

Fig. 52. Courthouse, Winston, 1897 to 1926 (Courtesy of Bill East)

Fig. 53. Fries Power Plant, Yadkin River

and hotel ventures were confined to the central business district.[37]

To the south of Winston and Salem in 1890, the Sunnyside Land Company opened up to development

33 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1896, 264, 272-273.

34 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*, 158.

35 Brent Glass (ed.), *North Carolina, An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites* (Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1975), 36, hereinafter cited as Glass, *Historic Engineering Inventory*.

36 West End Planning Group, "West End Neighborhood Plan" (Winston-Salem: Privately printed by the City of Winston-Salem, 1978), 5, hereinafter cited as West End Planning Group, "Plan."

37 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 79.

Fig. 54. Zinzendorf Hotel, 1892 (Courtesy of Bill East)

land which had once been E. A. Vogler's farm, "Sunnyside." With paved streets, electric lights, and street car connections, the area attracted both residential and commercial development.[38] By the early twentieth century this area and Waughtown (a ca. 1800 settlement known formerly as Baggetown) had the Nissen Wagon Works (since 1834), the Spach Brothers Wagon Works, South Side Manufacturing Co. Cotton Mill, Forsyth Manufacturing Chair Co., Spach Brothers Box Factory, and Forsyth Iron Bed Company.[39] Small frame houses built for the mill and factory workers began to appear around these industries.

Many prominent families such as the Nissens, Spachs, Linvilles and others continued, however, to build large houses in the area south of Salem, and by 1895 the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company had laid out the streets in what was to become the fashionable Washington Park area. By 1910, Cascade Avenue in Washington Park was a prestigious street where some of Winston's and Salem's most prominent business citizens built large and elegant homes. Henry E. Fries, head of the gas company, president of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway and mayor of Salem, built a large Neo-Classical Revival home on Cascade, and other prominent men followed suit.[40] Frederick Fries Bahnson (one of the founders of the Normalair Company which produced the centrifugal humidifier invented and patented by J. W. Fries) built a spacious home on the corner opposite Henry Fries.[41] John Worth McAllister, a successful realtor, and C. F. Lowe, secretary of the Brown-Rogers Company, were among those who left their homes on Fourth and Fifth streets and built substantial, attractive new dwellings on Cascade Avenue around 1900 (Fig. 55).[42] Washington Park boasted the added advantage of the street car line which came down Cascade Avenue and ended at Washington Park itself, a wooded park with a lake, pavilion and gas lights.[43]

Fig. 55. Cicero F. Lowe House

To the east of Winston, Dr. Simon Green Atkins bought two lots from the Inside Land and Development Company and started the area known as Columbian Heights in 1893. It was the first neighborhood in Winston-Salem developed for black professionals and prominent citizens and was one of the few neighborhoods of its type in North Carolina. Dr. Atkins came to Winston around 1890 after his education at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh and six years service as a faculty member of Livingstone College in Salisbury, N.C. According to tradition, Dr. Atkins named the neighborhood "Columbian Heights" after he had visited the famous Columbian Exposition in Chicago around 1893. His frame, two-story house still stands in Columbian Heights, although moved from its original location (Fig. 56). Other residents of Columbian Heights were Mr. J. S. Hill, a prominent banker and fund-raiser, and Mr. J. W. Paisley, a public school principal and

38 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 205.

39 Sanborn-Perris Map Company, "Winston-Salem, North Carolina" (New York: Sanborn-Parris Map Company), 1895, 1895, 1900, 1907, 1912, 1917, 1928, hereinafter cited as "Sanborn Map."

40 Author's interview with Charles A. Fogle, 95 year old resident of Washington Park neighborhood, Winston-Salem, October 22, 1980, (notes on interview in files of Forsyth County survey, Washington Park Neighboorhood), hereinafter cited as Fogle interview.

41 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 237.

42 Fogle interview; *Winston-Salem City Directory,* 1908 (Charleston: Walsh Directory Co., 1908), 279; *Winston-Salem City Directory,* 1912 (Asheville: Piedmont Directory Co., 1912), XI, 209, hereinafter cited as *City Directory* with appropriate year and page; *City Directory,* 1913, XIV, 269.

43 Fogle interview.

Fig. 56. Simon Green Atkins House

faculty member at the Slater Industrial Academy, which Atkins had founded in 1892.[44]

Dr. Atkins is best remembered for Slater Industrial Academy, and the school was an integral part of the Columbian Heights neighborhood. Slater Industrial Academy (now Winston-Salem State University) grew and prospered under Dr. Atkins' expert guidance, and one of the first buildings at the school, Lamson Hall, was erected by the students themselves in 1896, using their own hand-made brick. In 1895 the General Assembly authorized the State Board of Education to establish at Slater a normal school for the training of teachers, and it appropriated the funds to do so. By 1905 the State acquired title to Slater's buildings and grounds; the school became part of the state's public education system, and the name changed to the Slater Industrial and State Normal School.[45] The school went on to become Winston-Salem Teachers' College and was among the first to offer bachelor degrees in elementary education from a black institution of higher learning.[46]

While there was continued expansion in the early years of the twentieth century, the active building speculation of the 1880s and 1890s began to dissipate as the problems of industrialism set in. The tobacco industry was feeling the squeeze of "Buck" Duke's Tobacco Trust as it swallowed up small manufacturers all over the United States. By 1904 Duke had expanded the American Tobacco Company to a $274,000,000 business that controlled approximately three-fourths of the tobacco industry of the United States.[47] Bishop Rondthaler delicately said in his Salem Memorabilia for 1900 that, "The question between the Trust and the individual is becoming more and more intricate."[48] Rondthaler also alluded to the "race-friction" which existed and he said that the people of Winston and Salem ". . . have already accomplished a great deal and they will accomplish much more if, without hurtful prejudices and foolish separations, they will hold manfully together."[49]

By 1902 Bishop Rondthaler was reporting that things were moving back to normal in Winston and Salem. R. J. Reynolds had not been consumed by the tobacco trust and the town was ". . . recovering its normal condition again, as the buildings erected include a number of nice residences, a large number of medium dwellings and tenements besides some business houses."[50] For the next ten years Winston and Salem grew closer together until finally, in 1913, "after a decisive vote of the people of both communities," Winston and Salem were consolidated under the name of Winston-Salem.[51] Both towns seemed pleased with the merger, and it was noted that improved school facilities, water supply, and increased electrical services would be enjoyed by all the citizens of the "new" city.[52]

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44 David Parham, "Slater Industrial Academy Residences of Columbian Heights," National Register Nomination, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1977, hereinafter cited as Parham, "Columbian Heights."

45 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 273-274; Cross, Memo, 5.

46 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 274.

47 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina,* 511

48 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia,* 182.

49 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia,* 182.

50 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia,* 200

51 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia,* 314.

52 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia,* 314.

FORSYTH COUNTY'S SMALL TOWNS: CA. 1870-1900

Outside Winston-Salem in Forsyth County the towns of Kernersville, Walkertown and Rural Hall gained a tremendous boost from better rail connections, and their growth mushroomed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Kernersville had secured a place on the Northwest North Carolina Railroad connection when that line was extended from Greensboro to Winston in 1873, and Walkertown received new life when the Roanoke and Southern line came down from Roanoke, Va. by way of Walnut Cove (just north of the Forsyth County line in Stokes County) in 1889. In fact, a newspaper headline from 1933 stated "People Began Moving to Town After Roanoke and Southern Railroad Opened in 1889."[1] Rural Hall's situation is similar in that its period of greatest growth occurred after the Southern Railroad opened its station there on January 15, 1887, and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad opened in 1890.[2] After extolling the excellence and importance of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad, Dr. Rondthaler said in his "Memorabilia" for 1891 that, "A direct connection between Charlestown, South Carolina, and the West and North is thus secured for us; while the extensive branches of the Richmond and Danville and Yadkin Valley Railroad systems give great additional facilities to our no longer isolated towns."[3]

By the late nineteenth century Kernersville certainly was no longer isolated. It was described by Dr. D. P. Robbins in 1888 as "Forsyth County's Second Town":

> *Kernersville was a quiet country hamlet of about 100 inhabitants in 1870, but railroad matters began to be talked of, and the place was incorporated in 1872* [Kernersville was incorporated in 1871.] . . . *The census of 1880 showed about 500 inhabitants and the estimate of today (1888) places the population fully double these figures . . . There are more brick residences, stores and factories in Kernersville than any other town of its size in the State, thus showing it to be substantial. This is an excellent brick clay, and the dirt from the cellar is often used at once to make the brick for the superstructure.*[4]

The area around Kernersville was inhabited as early as 1756 or 1760 by Caleb Story, but it was William Dobson who in 1771 bought some of the land formerly owned by Story and made a name for the area by building a tavern at a crossroads where many travelers, including George Washington, visited. Washington wrote in the diary of his 1791 southern tour that "in company with the Governor I set out for Guilford by 4 o'clock — breakfasted at one Dobson's at the distance of eleven miles from Salem."[5] The area became known as Dobson's Cross Roads and did not reach the hands of the Korner family until Joseph Korner bought 1032 acres in 1817. (The name Korner was anglicized to Kerner by some branches of the family in the nineteenth century.) The Korners had been living in the Friedland settlement six miles southwest of present day Kernersville.[6] The area became known as "Korner's Crossroads," and by the middle of the nineteenth century the town boasted some substantial buildings. Joseph E. Kerner built a two-story frame house in 1845; Dr. Elias Kerner erected a fine, two-story brick Greek Revival-influenced home in 1857 on Main Street, and by 1864 Kernersville Moravian Church and Richard P. Kerner's brick, two-story, Greek Revival house had been built.[7] In 1871 the town was incorporated and became "Kernersville," and with the Northwest North Carolina Railroad connection secured in 1873, building began an upswing.[8]

Probably the most famous of the late nineteenth century buildings in Kernersville is the house begun in 1878 by Jule Gilmer Korner to house his home, artist's studio, stables and carriage way. The house, dubbed "Korner's Folly," was enlarged in 1886 to its present-day appearance of twenty-two rooms and twenty fireplaces when Jule Korner married Polly Alice Masten (Fig. 57). In the late nineteenth century Korner became well known in North Carolina for both his interior decorating and advertising skills. With his brother, Henry, he formed the Reuben Rink Decorating Company which decorated residences for prominent clients such as the Carr and Duke families.[9] Jule Korner's advertising ability also led him to design the famous Bull Durham advertisement for the American Tobacco Company.

In the 1870s several substantial brick dwelling houses had been erected along Main Street by the Kerner family, and in the 1880s several more uniquely decorated frame houses were built in Kernersville under the supervision of Jule Korner. Korner brought a German artist, Cesar Milch, to Kernersville to paint

1 *Winston-Salem Journal*, "Tobacco and Boxes Started Walkertown As a Community After Railroad Was Built," 1933 article in files of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department.

2 Rural Hall Women's Club, *History of Rural Hall* (1977), 17-18, hereinafter cited as Women's Club, *Rural Hall*.

3 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*, 103.

4 Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch*, 85.

5 Kernersville Bicentennial Committee, *Kernersville, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1971), 6, hereinafter cited as Bicentenial Committee, *Kernersville*.

6 Bicentennial Committee, *Kernersville*, 7.

7 Bicentennial Committee, *Kernersville*, 6-13.

8 Bicentennial Committee, *Kernersville*, 11.

9 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 160.

Fig. 57. Korner's Folly, Kernersville

the ceilings in the theatre on Korner's Folly's top floor, and Herr Milch also was hired by other Kernersville citizens.[10] Milch's art also survives in the Henry C. Korner House.

Commercial and industrial interests thrived in Kernersville in the late nineteenth century with the coming of the railroad. By 1888 the town had two tobacco warehouses and five manufactories, three general stores, two grocery stores, a milliner, a barber shop, livery stable, two carriage manufacturers, a wagon maker, two blacksmiths, a saw mill with steam fixtures, a harnessmaker, tannery, and shoe maker.[11] There were Moravian, Methodist-Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist Protestant, and black AME and Baptist churches. The Presbyterians had "an organization" but no building, but they had "the privilege of the Moravian church" when the occasion required it. Kernersville had four doctors, a newspaper, and a hotel.[12]

Northwest of Kernersville, stands the unincorporated area now known as Walkertown. First settled around 1779 by Robert Walker, Walkertown was largely a Methodist-oriented community which nurtured the growth of Love's Methodist Church, organized in 1791.[13] (The first church building was not erected until 1797.) Walkertown and Love's Church struggled together during the mid-nineteenth century and the Civil War. In 1869 a new church, Morris Chapel Methodist, was formed by some of the members at Love's. Local tradition holds that members of the new Morris Chapel may have been opposed to slavery and this opposition stirred sentiment for an eventual split from Love's. Morris Chapel did leave the Forsyth Methodist circuit and join the Methodist-Episcopal Church, or the northern branch of the church[14] (Fig. 58).

Walkertown grew slowly after the Civil War, but by 1872 the Sullivan and Osburn tobacco manufactory operated in Walkertown,[15] and with the coming of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad in 1888, other factories and businesses were built in Walkertown. In 1889 T. A. Crews and E. M. Leight built the Leight Lumber Company, and in 1891 the Crews Tobacco Factory started operations. Led by T. A. and James Crews, the Crews Tobacco Factory ultimately employed 125 workmen. In 1895 the Walkertown Roller Mills was built as a subsidiary of Crews. The Walkertown Chair Factory was established in 1903 with the backing of the Rev. H. H. Jordan, pastor of Love's Church.[16] None of these establishments lasted for more than a few years, but they did serve to bring people into Walkertown in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Sullivan and Crews tobacco factories were discontinued because of competition (as well as fires) just after 1900. Leight Lumber Company discontinued operation in 1919, and the Walkertown Chair Factory closed in 1940.[17] Many Walkertown residents found work in Winston-Salem and Kernersville and continued to live around Walkertown.

Fig. 58. Morris Chapel Methodist Church, Walkertown

In addition to Walkertown and Kernersville, the town of Rural Hall in Forsyth County was drastically affected by the coming of the railroad. The area which is now Rural Hall had been settled by German Lutherans at least as early as 1790 when 102 acres bordering on "Beaver Dam Creek to Fessler's line" was bought and held in trust for the Lutheran congrega-

10 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 160.
11 Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch,* 90-91.
12 Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch,* 86-88.
13 Larry E. Tise, *A House Not Made With Hands* (Piedmont Press, 1966), 18, hereinafter cited as Tise, *A House Not Made With Hands.*
14 Tise, *A House Not Made With Hands,* 56.
15 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 182.
16 Tise, *A House Not Made With Hands,* 65.
17 Tise, *A House Not Made With Hands,* 65.

tion by Adam Geiger and Jacob Petree. Traveling Lutheran clergy from larger congregations in towns like Salisbury served the church occasionally, but visiting Moravians also frequently preached there.[18] The church is referred to in the Moravian Records as "Beaver Dam Church" or the "German Church near Fessler's." It is now known as Nazareth Lutheran and its present building dates from 1878, built during the late nineteenth century expansion of Rural Hall brought on by the anticipated building of the railroad.[19]

In 1887 the Cape Fear Railroad opened its office in Rural Hall with Z. B. Bitting as the first station agent.[20] The Bitting family figured prominently in the history of Rural Hall, and it was a Bitting house that gave Rural Hall its name. As the story is told, on March 11, 1875, Benjamin J. Bitting was appointed the first postmaster of the community. His home, built in 1800 with a very wide hall, had long been a meeting place for the people of the community which they appropriately called "the Hall." Mail began arriving in the Salem post office addressed to "The Hall," and the postmaster was uncertain if that meant Bitting's Hall, or Main Hall at Salem Academy. In order to minimize the confusion, the Salem postmaster began marking mail "The Rural Hall" in order to distinguish it, and the name remained.[21]

When construction began on the railroad in 1887, the superintendent of the railroad, Mr. J. W. Frye, laid out the town of Rural Hall, and Mr. B. L. Bitting donated the land for Broad Street, the town's main artery. A small frame depot was built and rail service came to Rural Hall on June 20, 1888, stimulating new businesses and a flurry of new construction.[22] Along Broad Street several frame, two-story houses were built by families such as the Walls, the Andersons, the Bittings, the Flynts, the Moores, the Smiths, the Helsabecks and others. Substantial brick commercial buildings were also erected around 1900, such as the Ledford-Styres and Co. store, E. A. Helsabeck's store, Flynt and Bitting Drugstore, C. L. Beck's livery stable, the two-story brick Rural Hall Inn and A. L. Payne's store (Fig. 59). In the nearby countryside during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, commodious brick homes such as those belonging to the Howard Thackers and the J. G. Claytons were built. Brick churches near Rural Hall such as Nazareth Lutheran, Antioch Methodist, and Macedonia Baptist reflected the increased use of brick during this period of optimism and rapid growth.

Brickyards serve as evidence of the increased brick construction in late nineteenth century Forsyth County. Though no brickmakers were listed in Branson's Business Directories in the 1870s, by 1884 there

Fig. 59. A. L. Payne's Store, Rural Hall

were four, and by 1890 ten manufactories were operating in Winston.[23] (One of these was the Hedgecock Brickyard which employed young George Black, a black man whose skill as a brickmaker became famous in the twentieth century. Recognized by President Richard Nixon and appointed a Goodwill Ambassador to teach the people of Guyana to make bricks, Mr. Black continued to fashion handmade bricks for Old Salem and Colonial Williamsburg until he approached 100 years of age. Mr. Black died in 1980 at the age of 103.[24])

In addition to the building booms in Kernersville, Walkertown and Rural Hall, other small communities in Forsyth County prospered during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Towns such as Dozier appeared in the northwest quadrant of the county, settled mainly by one or two families and their relatives. Dozier is first mentioned by Rev. Branson in his Business Directory for 1896 as having a population of fifty.[25] The Long family comprised most of the inhabitants of Dozier. J. M. Long ran a general store there and A. J. Long was a carpenter and builder whose work is apparent in several Dozier homes and in Pleasant Hill Methodist Church, built in 1902 (Fig. 60).[26] The small community is composed of approximately ten late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings which line the main street, named Vienna-Dozier Road.

Not far from Dozier was the small crossroads called Seward, first mentioned by Rev. Branson in

18 Women's Club, *Rural Hall*, 34.
19 Women's Club, *Rural Hall*, 35.
20 *Winston-Salem Journal*, "Railroad Station Started Rural Hall," undated article in files of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department.
21 Women's Club, *Rural Hall*, 1.
22 Women's Club, *Rural Hall*, 17.
23 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1884, 304; 1890, 283.
24 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 257-258.
25 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1896, 264.
26 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1896, 268.

Fig. 60. Pleasant Hill Methodist Church

1896 with a population of thirty.[27] J. F. Doub ran the general store in Seward, and T. Houston Hunter was a builder and carpenter there (Fig. 61). Hunter worked for Fogle Brothers, built furniture and coffins, and gave voice lessons.[28] His work survives around the Seward and Dozier communities in such buildings as Elm Grove Methodist Church. Seward is no longer recognizable as a separate community.

Fig. 61. T. Houston Hunter House

Vienna, another crossroads community south of Dozier and Seward, is listed by Rev. Branson in 1896 as having a population of forty-five people. It was close to the Yadkin River, and the Speas Brothers operated a ferry from there.[29] Brookstown Methodist Church, begun in 1853, stood at the hub of Vienna, on the corner of the road to Lewisville, and there was also a black church in Vienna, Bethlehem AME Zion Church, organized in 1881.[30] The Vienna School, a simple frame structure, stood next to the Bethlehem church building. In 1968 a former pupil and later principal of the school, Mrs. Irene P. Hairston, recalled that fifty-two students attended and there were seven grades taught in two rooms.[31]

Also during the late nineteenth century older communities such as Lewisville, Clemmons, Bethania and Pfafftown continued to grow and change. In 1896 Lewisville's population was seventy-five, and it boasted the Lagenour and Nissen Sawmill, one physician (Dr. J. D. Williams), and seven teachers, two of whom were black.[32] The Shallowford Road leading to the Yadkin River ran through the heart of Lewisville. Along this road, several substantial two-story, frame houses were built in the late nineteenth century by people like Charles Doub, Sid Conrad, and Bennett Spaugh. The Lewisville Methodist Church occupied a prominent site near the center of town, and just after the turn of the century the Lewisville Roller Mills brought many farmers to town for flour and meal (Fig. 62).

Fig. 62 Lewisville Roller Mills

Clemmonsville (as present day Clemmons was listed by Rev. Branson in 1896) had a general store run by W. C. Strupe and Son and a ferry across the Yadkin River operated by I. Wesley Idol.[33] Several late nineteenth century two-story frame dwellings were built around the old Peter Clemmons House, but the major building event in Clemmons occurred in 1900 at the bequest of Edwin Clemmons, Peter's grandson, who left $10,000 to build Clemmons Moravian Church and School (Fig. 63). Edwin Clemmons probably envisioned another Salem Academy in Clemmons, but it simply did not prosper, and the

27 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1896, 264.

28 Author's interview with Miss Eliza Hunter, daughter of T. Houston Hunter, Forsyth County, September 7, 1979 (Notes on interview in Forsyth County survey files in T. Houston Hunter House folder), hereinafter cited as Hunter interview.

29 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1896, 269.

30 Ruth Mills Kipp, "Historic Sketches of Forsyth County" (n.p.: Privately printed by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Bicentennial Commission, 1976), 18, hereinafter cited as Kipp, "Historic Sketches."

31 *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 7, 1968, "An Eloquence Kudzu Tends," sec. D, 1, hereinafter cited as *Journal and Sentinel*, "An Eloquence Kudzu Tends."

32 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1896, 264-272.

33 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1896, 268.

Fig. 63. Clemmons Moravian Church

Fig. 64. Former Girls' Dormitory, Clemmons Moravian School

school moved out in 1925.[34] Clemmons' $10,000 bequest, however, had built a brick church and assembly hall, plus three large and fashionable "Queen Anne" style dwellings — one for the headmaster, one for the boys' dormitory and one for the girls (Fig. 64).

In Bethania, too, the Moravian Church continued to be the focal point of the town, and the population had grown to 160 people by 1896 (Fig. 65).[35] James Grabs operated a boarding house in Bethania, and Messrs. Transou and Grabs ran a blacksmithing and wheelwrighting establishment there. E. M. C. Doub ran a tannery, W. A. Stoltz operated the wagon works, and O. J. Lehman and Company was a combination general store and tobacco manufactory. Kapp and Miller operated the flour and corn mill in Bethania. The town boasted five teachers, four of whom were black.[36] The black congregation outside Bethania, Bethania AME Zion, was in its second church build-

34 Author's interview with Reverend Mr. Graham Rights, pastor of Clemmons Moravian Church, February 22, 1979 (Notes on interview in Forsyth County survey files in Clemmons Moravian Church folder), hereinafter cited as Rights interview.

35 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1896, 264.

36 Branson, *Business Directory*, 1896, 264-272.

Fig. 65. Late Nineteenth Century View of Bethania (Courtesy of Old Salem, Inc.)

ing by 1893 under the leadership of the Rev. Henry Hauser.

Pfafftown, another old town with a Moravian heritage, had 100 citizens in 1896. John H. Pfaff owned the general store which stood on the road to Yadkinville.[37] Pfafftown lacked any major manufactories or mills, for the principal occupation was farming. Mr. Clarence Fulk, born in 1880, reminisced ninety-five years later about his life in Pfafftown:

> *Pfafftown was and is, a community of farmers and a few merchants . . . Everyone around here farmed to make a living. Pfafftown had a grocery store which was managed and owned by Ivan Transou. It was located opposite the Pfafftown Christian Church in Ivan's house . . . There was a blacksmith shop and a harness and shoe shop down at the crossroads . . . The blacksmith shop was about 200 yards west of John Pfaff's store . . . The first post office in Pfafftown was located in Alex Transou's house . . . right beside Ivan's grocery store.*[38]

Mr. Fulk also admitted that ". . . our farming did not amount to much as far as making a living. In our farm work, we used a Boy Dixie plow, a spike tooth harrow, which had wooden teeth, and some homemade hoes. We only owned one horse and about two dozen chickens at that time."[39] In order to help make ends meet, Fulk said that he and his father and grandfather took on other odd jobs when there was time. In July and August they made bricks by the thousands. "We molded them and placed them flat on the ground to dry in the sun . . . I devised a pallet board which allowed them to dry on both sides at the same time, and then it wasn't necessary to turn them over by hand."[40] In the fall the Fulks made molasses for sale, and in the winter they cut "boards to cover houses and barns. We also used to build cottages, houses, tobacco barns and feed barns, and we repaired old buildings for anyone who needed our services and had the money to pay for our labor."[41]

The Pfafftown community supported an innovative program to help farmers like Clarence Fulk make ends meet. In 1900 the first and possibly only organization of its kind in Forsyth County, the Labor Exchange, came to town. Clarence Fulk and his father were charter members of the Labor Exchange, which eventually included most of the people in the Pfafftown community. Mr. B. G. DeBernardi, author of the *Trials and Triumph of Labor,* came to town in 1900 and organized the Exchange.[42] In Mr. Fulk's words,

> *The purpose of the Exchange was to facilitate a satisfactory exchange of labor and the products of labor. A monetary system, by which business could be transacted, was established; Labor Exchange checks were issued, . . . Members of the Exchange contributed time, money, labor and machinery to make the undertaking a success. A merchandise store, a machine shop, a harness and a shoe shop, a brick yard, a saw mill, and a grist mill were established and operated under the auspices of the Labor Exchange.*[43]

The Exchange was able to build a three-story, gable front, 60′ x 100′ frame building in the heart of Pfafftown on Transou Road. The basement held the machine shop where all types of heavy machinery could be repaired, the ground floor was the location of the grist mill, and there was a social hall and an office on the second floor. In addition to this building, there was a Labor Exchange Merchandise Store. Of the store, Fulk said that: "Everything a farmer had to sell was bought there, and anything he might need to buy was sold there." The Exchange also operated a shoe and harness repair shop "at the crossroads." The Exchange flourished for a number of years, but eventually profits did not meet expenses and it closed.[44]

The Labor Exchange had been an innovative way in which to deal with the farmers' needs in the years surrounding the turn of the century. These were difficult years for North Carolina's farmers even though their tobacco and cotton had found new markets in the growing tobacco and textile industries. In April, 1887, *The Progressive Farmer* expressed the farmers' frustration:

> *There is something radically wrong in our industrial system. There is a screw loose. The wheels have dropped out of balance. The railroads have never been so prosperous, and yet agriculture languishes. The banks have never done a more profitable business, and yet agriculture languishes. Manufacturing enterprises never made more money or were in more flourishing condition, and yet agriculture languishes. Speculators and incorporations never accumulated fortunes more rapidly, and agriculture languishes. Town and cities flourish and 'boom,' and yet agriculture languishes.*[45]

Agriculture did languish, and the farmer fell behind new urban professionals in social position, wealth,

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37 Branson, *Business Directory,* 1896, 264, 269.

38 Clarence E. Fulk and Mack H. Sturgill, *Clarence Edward Fulk's Memories and Comments at the Age of Ninety-Five* (Pfafftown: Privately printed, 1976), n.p., hereinafter cited as Fulk, *Memories and Comments.*

39 Fulk, *Memories and Comments,* n.p.

40 Fulk, *Memories and Comments,* n.p.

41 Fulk, *Memories and Comments,* n.p.

42 Fulk, *Memories and Comments,* n.p.

43 Fulk, *Memories and Comments,* n.p.

44 Fulk, *Memories and Comments,* n.p.

45 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina,* 523.

education, and political clout.[46] The railroads and government discriminated against the farmer and small businessman by giving special consideration on such items as freight rates and taxation to the large conglomerates and corporations.

As with the Labor Exchange, farmers across the state organized for their common good. The most successful organization of farmers in North Carolina was the Farmer's Alliance, a national group with primary concern for the farmer's economic and social problems. Its leading proponent in North Carolina was Col. Leonidas L. Polk, and it published an agriculture journal called *The Progressive Farmer*, the first issues of which were published in Winston in 1886. (Polk subsequently moved to Raleigh and published the journal there.) The Farmer's Alliance was not a political organization but it did fight for reforms such as a reduction in protective tariffs, regulation of railroads and trusts, expansion of currency, state tax reform and educational reform. Unfortunately, North Carolina political interests and power aligned with the railroads, manufacturers, and other special interests, and the farmers' frustration heightened.[47]

It is not surprising that many farmers gave up and went to the cities and towns to work in the factories. The censuses of 1870 and 1880 for Forsyth County alone show a steady increase of occupations listed as factory worker, tobacco roller, tobacco stemmer, or tobacco picker, although there were still many citizens listed as "farmer" or "housekeeper."[48] Forsyth's farms grew smaller and more numerous in the late years of the nineteenth century, and tobacco, not foodstuffs, became the staple crop for most farmers.[49]

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46 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 523.

47 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 527-528.

48 Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Forsyth County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Wake Forest University, hereinafter cited as Ninth Census; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Forsyth County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Wake Forest University, hereinafter cited as Tenth Census.

49 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 78.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN FORSYTH COUNTY: CA. 1870-1900

Architecture both on the farm and in the city in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries became more standardized. In many cases it became difficult to tell farmhouses from their city counterparts. The fine two-story houses built by prosperous land owners in the early and mid-nineteenth centuries had been marked by the hands of the individual workmen who crafted them and contributed their different interpretations of prevailing styles. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, new technology had made the I-house accessible to the small independent farmer, and these houses appeared across rural America. Changes in technology by the late nineteenth century enabled the manufacture of machine-made, mass-produced woodwork by sash, door and blind companies such as Fogle Brothers and Miller Brothers in Winston. New railroad connections carried this standardized millwork to outlying communities like Clemmons, Lewisville, Walkertown and Kernersville.

The balloon frame was another new concept in building which revolutionized architecture after the Civil War. In this type of construction 2″ x 4″ wooden members assembled with nails provided a light but sturdy frame on which to attach siding. It was definitely a product of the industrial age — aided by improved lumbering methods and new machines to mass-produce nails at a low cost. Even though standardization in architecture occurred, economics still played a role in building, and rural houses in general were less elaborate and costly than the mansions built in Forsyth County's towns by wealthy new industrialists.

Mass production of building materials and a proliferation of brick making companies enabled the rapid late nineteenth century physical expansion of Forsyth County's towns. Ironically, this mass production and widespread industrialization spawned a more vigorous romantic revival in architecture. Even the plain, two-story house in the rural areas began to blossom with ornamental brackets under the eaves and sawnwork ornament on the porch posts.

Among the styles that were popular during this romantic revival were the Italianate, the Queen Anne, the Gothic, Second Empire and Romanesque Revival. Most of the new styles had been introduced in builders' publications of the mid-nineteenth century, but the impact was not felt in Forsyth County until the building boom in the 1870s and 1880s. The Italianate style drew its designs from Italian Renaissance villa designs and was popularized in the United States through the work of architects Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing. As an indication of the profusion of styles from which to choose during the late 19th century, Alexander Jackson Davis advertised that he could produce dwellings in any of the following modes: "American Log Cabin, Farm House, English Cottage, Collegiate Gothic, Manor House, French suburban, Swiss Cottage, Lombard Italian, Tuscan from Pliny's villa at Ostia, Ancient Etruscan, Suburban Greek, Oriental Greek, Oriental Moorish, and Castellated."[1] Davis was renowned for his interpretations of the Gothic style, a mode which was used infrequently for homes in Forsyth County but more often for churches.

Some buildings in Forsyth County showed the influence of the Second Empire style, borrowed from France and named for the reign of Napoleon III. Its hallmark was the mansard roof — a double pitched roof with a steep lower slope. The Second Empire style was used occasionally for factories in Forsyth County and also for homes.

Many of the homes in the late nineteenth century, however, showed some characteristics of the Queen Anne style popularized by the English architect Richard Norman Shaw. The style is sometimes called "Shavian" because of Shaw's influence, and the term "Queen Anne" was coined to describe the eclectism associated with these buildings. During the reign of Queen Anne in England there was a transitional period in architecture when buildings of medieval form received classical ornament and therefore became the forerunners of the sort of mixture of ornament which epitomized the Queen Anne style around 1900.[2] Queen Anne architects reasoned that no period of history had produced the perfect architectural expression, so it was logical to take the best aspects of many periods and use them altogether to derive the most benefit from the past.[3]

While homes received "Queen Anne" treatment, many commercial buildings showed the influence of the Romanesque Revival made popular by Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson and sometimes called "Richardson Romanesque." Its hallmark was the use of Roman arches, particularly large ones executed in heavy granite or other stone. This style graced many large public and commercial structures including Forsyth's 1897 Courthouse designed by

1 Daniel M. Mendelowitz, *A History of American Art* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., second edition, 1970), 150, hereinafter cited as Mendelowitz, *American Art.*

2 S. Allen Chambers, John Poppeliers, and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It?* (Washington: The Preservation Press, 1976), 24, hereinafter cited as Chambers and others, *What Style.*

3 Chambers and others, *What Style,* 23.

Frank Milburn (Fig. 52). Because of Forsyth County's growth in both industry and wealth in the late 19th century, and the concomitant building boom, there existed in Winston, Salem, and Kernersville some of the state's finest examples of the Italianate, Gothic, Second Empire, Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival designs.

Many of these high-style buildings appeared in Winston and Salem along Cherry Street and Fifth Street where many community leaders built houses in the 1870s and 1880s. The house of William T. Brown, manager of the Southern Chemical Company and an apparent devotee of Italian designs, was located on Cherry Street.[4] His house exhibited all of the hallmarks of high-style Italianate design such as a square entrance tower, pronounced angle quoins, decorative brackets under the eaves, and windows with ornamental "hoods." Also on Cherry Street, the houses of both Capt. Mitchell Rogers and John C. Conrad displayed Italianate window treatment — Capt. Rogers' with wooden segmental arched hoods over the windows and Mr. Conrad's with corbeled brick ornament over his windows (Figs. 66, 67). The interior of both houses have plaster cornices and ceiling medallions typical of the Italianate style. Neither house, however, equalled Mr. Brown's for pure Italianate design. Probably one of the best commercial buildings in Winston of the 1870s and '80s was the elaborate Italianate store of Pfohl and Stockton. Erected in 1876, it was an exact copy of the 1874 Briggs Building in Raleigh.[5] The facade of the store had a highly designed cornice, overhanging eaves brackets, large angle quoins, and windows with decorative hoods and surrounds. Another handsome Italianate commercial building was the Wachovia National Bank at Third and Main, completed in 1889.[6]

The Italianate style was popular in other areas of Forsyth County also, especially in Kernersville. The

Fig. 66. Capt. Mitchell Rogers House

Fig. 67. John C. Conrad House

homes of Theodore Kerner, Rephelius Byron Kerner and Cornelius Kerner, all two-story brick houses built in the 1870s, had Italianate details (Fig. 68). Theodore and Rephelius Byron's houses had segmental arched windows with decorative brick hoods, and Cornelius' home had the typically Italianate eaves brackets.

Fig. 68. Theodore Kerner House

Even the simplest farm houses across Forsyth County could make use of these brackets to make their homes up-to-date. In Seward the house of T. Houston Hunter, a builder and carpenter, is a good example of a simple frame house decorated with a few Italianate eaves brackets for a fashionable look (Fig. 61). Hunter, as a builder for Fogle Brothers, must have been familiar with the prevailing building styles in Winston. Not far from Hunter's house was the 1888 Italianate-bracketed residence of George H. Hauser (Fig. 69). On the interior Hauser marbleized the wainscoting under his staircase in more than thirteen squares in different colors to resemble different types of marble. Hauser's house is the only one

4 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 81.
5 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 24.
6 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 84.

Fig. 69. George H. Hauser House

documented in Forsyth County with multi-colored marbleized wainscoting.

In addition to the sophisticated Italianate buildings lining Cherry and Fifth streets in Winston, new residences were erected in the Queen Anne and Stick styles. One of the most elaborate dwellings in the Twin Cities is the 1884 Salem residence of John W. Fries on Cherry Street. "Hylehyrst," as it was named, was designed by New York architect Henry Hudson Holly, whose other well-known works included the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Va., and St. Lukes Memorial Hall at the University of the South, Sewannee, Tenn. (Fig. 70).[7]

Fig. 70. "Hylehyrst"

Hylehurst was built by Fogle Brothers and features elements of both the Queen Anne and Stick styles. Its Queen Anne characteristics include a contrasting upper story of decorative shingles, paneled medieval-type chimneys which rise from the foundation, asymmetrical massing, steep gables and bay windows. On the interior, J. W. Fries' Hylehurst remains true to the Queen Anne philosophy of a free-flowing plan which bore no resemblance to the rigid center hall plan of earlier styles based on strict classical symmetry.[8] Hylehyrst has a spacious "living hall" with grand staircase and fireplace and from this hall branch the parlors, dining room and study, each executed with paneling from different hardwood varieties. The Stick style elements of the house are expressed mainly through the applied ornament on the gable ends. The "stick work," or series of boards applied over the clapboards, is supposed to symbolize the structural skeleton of the house, since the principle tenet of Stick style architecture was to express the inner structure of a building through exterior ornament. Many characteristics of both Stick style and Queen Anne architecture overlap, since both use wide porches and verandas and feature asymmetrical massing and steep intersecting gables.

On Cherry Street in Winston were several Queen Anne dwellings, including those of Capt. Mitchell Rogers and James A. Gray. Mr. Gray's house, built in 1886, had all the characteristics of high-style Queen Anne, including a three-story tower on the front.[9] By 1892 the Cherry and Fourth Street residential lots were filling up and H. D. Poindexter, a hardware merchant, built his commodious frame Queen Anne house on the corner of Fifth and Spruce. The house has characteristic Queen Anne verandas, balconies, projecting bays, ornamental shingles and large medieval-type chimneys. On the interior, the plan is free-flowing and the grand staircase in the large entrance hall has Gothic-influenced stair balusters.

Several high-style Queen Anne dwellings were erected in the 1890s in the growing West End neighborhood. Col. J. L. Ludlow, a civil engineer, built his house on the corner of Fifth and Summit by 1890. It has a wealth of sawn ornament, large porches, decorated gable ends, and stained glass in divided window sash (Fig. 71). A smaller but excellent example of Queen Anne was built in 1892 by Miller Brothers Construction company, just below J. L. Ludlow's house at 923 West Fifth Street. With a brick first floor and a frame second floor, this house is a good example of the contrasting materials which were used in Queen Anne dwellings. In addition, the decorated gable ends and front porch with sawn and turned ornament are typical of the style. At the corner

7 South Marshall Street Community Development Planning Team, "Comprehensive Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures in the South Marshall Street Community Development Area" (Winston-Salem: Privately printed, 1977).

8 Chambers and others, *What Style*, 26.

9 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 64.

Fig. 71. J. L. Ludlow House

of Forsyth and Fourth Streets, the house built for the Edgar Vaughns rivals the Ludlow house in Queen Anne complexity and design (Fig. 72). It was designed by Hill Linthicum, one of Winston's first architects, and is the only documented example of his work remaining in Winston-Salem. Edgar Vaughn came to Winston-Salem from Madison, N.C. to start a produce business. His house with its octagonal bays, decorated gable ends, spacious porches and tall chimneys with ornamental caps was a fine addition to the West End's collection of outstanding Queen Anne domestic architecture.

The Queen Anne style was probably the most popular style in Winston and Salem during the late nineteenth century building boom, so logically it was copied in the rural areas and smaller towns. In Rural Hall, for example, Dick Miller, a local merchant and operator of a broom factory, built a two-story frame house with a projecting entrance bay, wide porches, and decorated gable ends (Fig. 73). Miller also added a so-called "water tower" to the side of his house and through the force of gravity from the top of the tower he installed "running" water in the house.

Fig. 72. Edgar Vaughn House

Fig. 73. Miller-Cox House

While this house lacks the full-fledged Queen Anne system of intersecting gables and medieval-like chimneys, it was nonetheless influenced by the decorative aspects of the style, as was the Thomas Crews House in Walkertown. According to family members, the house was built in 1891 for Thomas A. Crews by Barnwell and Foltz, builders, and designed by Jules Korner of Kernersville. Crews was the owner of a tobacco factory in Walkertown. The house is accented by a spacious porch with a projecting corner pavilion and sawnwork ornament, and the interior has a simple but large entrance hall with a staircase. Several rooms flow from this space through arched openings. In Clemmons, the buildings for the Moravian Church and school, built in 1900, are good examples of Queen Anne architecture with their freedom of design, porches, and gable ornaments. Near Dozier, the home of Sidney G. Doub, begun in 1901 and executed by Dozier carpenter John Long, stands with its Queen Anne projecting gable ends, spacious porch and free-flowing interior plan. Some Queen Anne influence is apparent throughout the county in its simplest form in the use of decorative shingles in the gable ends of otherwise plain two-story, three-bay houses from the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

While the Queen Anne was predominant, other styles found their way to Forsyth County. Examples of both the Second Empire and Gothic styles were built here, but neither style's popularity came close to that of the Queen Anne style. In 1873 the Salem *People's Press* reported that Dr. J. F. Shaffner's new house with a mansard roof had been completed in Salem (Fig. 74). Elias Vogler was the architect.[10] The mansard roof, named for 17th century French architect Francois Mansart, was the dominating feature of

10 Winston-Salem Section, North Carolina American Institute of Architects, *Architectural Guide, Winston-Salem and Forsyth County* (Winston-Salem, 1978), 65, hereinafter cited as AIA, *Guidebook*.

Fig. 74. Dr. J. F. Shaffner House

the Second Empire style. By its steep pitch and dormer windows, the mansard roof created a third story of usable attic space.[11] The Second Empire design was used extensively for office and public buildings after the Civil War. In Forsyth County, the finest existing example of the Second Empire style is Dr. Shaffner's house on Main Street in Salem. The brick, two-story house with round-headed dormers also has elaborate cut stone lintels over each window and heavy, paired Italianate brackets. Interior details in the Second Empire style were generally elaborations of the Italianate-type plaster cornices and ceiling medallions.[12] Another example of the Second Empire style in Salem is the so-called Fogle Flats. Built in 1895 as the town's first row houses, Fogle Flats are two rows of five brick townhouses, each two stories high with a mansard roof and gabled dormers.

The Second Empire style also influenced some industrial buildings. In 1895 Brown Brothers, tobacco manufacturers of such brands as "Old Oaken Bucket," "Stonewall," "Slap Jacks" and "Our Q," built a five-story factory on Fourth Street with a mansard roof and dormer windows. After Brown Brothers was swallowed by Buck Duke's tobacco trust, the building was used for many years by Piedmont Leaf Tobacco Co.[13] In Kernersville, D. W. Harmon built the Harmon and Reid Mill in 1897, a fine two-story brick structure with brick pilasters between each bay and a tall mansard roof with gabled dormers. In later years it became the Kernersville branch of the Statesville Flour Mills and is now used by Caudill Electric Company.[14]

Local interpretations of the Gothic Revival style of architecture were of two types — the frame versions called "Carpenter's Gothic" and the massive stone variety that aspired to more authentic Gothic details. Until the 1920s Forsyth County's interpretations of the Gothic style fell mostly into the Carpenter's Gothic category with one notable exception — "Cedarhyrst," the home of Dr. Nathaniel S. Siewers. Designed by architect Max Schroff of New York and built by Fogle Brothers in 1893 at the entrance to Salem's God's Acre, the house is a massive Indiana limestone example of the Gothic Revival at its finest (Fig 75). It has the steep vertical roof reminiscent of medieval buildings, a Gothic arched stone entrance porch, and a castellated stone porte-cochere. In addition, it has massive stone chimneys and rich, dark interior woodwork with elaborately carved fireplaces and doorways. Hardware and light fixtures are starkly medieval in character. An unusual feature of the house is the German inscriptions on both the exterior and interior which relate Dr. Siewers' German heritage and religious philosophies. For example, over the entrance is inscribed in German, "Firmly Built, Having Trusted in God"; over the parlor, "For Joy Here"; in the dining room, "Around the Table" and "For Food and Drink, We Give Thanks"; and over Dr. Siewers' office door, "Make Us Well."[15]

Fig. 75. "Cedarhyrst"

Carpenter's Gothic building in Forsyth County manifested itself primarily in church architecture, but one residence in particular is a good example of the vernacular frame Gothic cottage. The one-and-a-half story frame residence of John Long, the Dozier carpenter and store owner, is a simple adaptation of Gothic principles (Fig. 76). It, too, has the steep, vertical roof typical of the Gothic Revival and a simple bargeboard, a detail typical of Carpenter's Gothic. Another important detail is the Gothic arched window in the dormer. On the interior, the parlor

11 Chambers and others, *What Style,* 23.
12 Chambers and others, *What Style,* 23.
13 Gwynne S. Taylor, "Piedmont Leaf Tobacco Company," National Register Nomination, NC Division of Archives and History, 1977.
14 Bicentennial Committee, *Kernersville,* 70.
15 "Cedarhyrst," pamphlet in possession of the headquarters of the Moravian Church, South, Winston-Salem, hereinafter cited as "Cedarhyrst."

Fig. 76. John Long House

Fig. 77. Interior, Elm Grove Methodist Church

mantelpiece is Gothic in character with applied trefoils and other designs. Most residences were not as directly related to the Gothic as John Long's, but the house form popularly dubbed "Triple A" may have had some basis in the vertical emphasis of the Gothic Revival. In late nineteenth century "Triple A" houses a center gable was added to the facade, thus creating a feeling of vertical emphasis and ornament.

There are several good examples of Carpenter's Gothic churches remaining in Forsyth County, most of them built around 1900, and two of them attributed to builders John Long and T. Houston Hunter. Both John Long and T. Houston Hunter are thought to have worked on Pleasant Hill Methodist Church in Dozier, built in 1902 (Fig. 60).[16] The gable end is accented with decorative shingles and a three-tiered bell tower rises to one side. Two simple Gothic-arched entrances lead into a vestibule, and centered on the front facade are three Gothic-arched lancet stained glass windows. On the interior there is a platform at the front of the sanctuary on which the pulpit and altar are situated, and this chancel area is marked by a wide wooden arch overhead with a cross at the top of the arch. Members of Pleasant Hill say that T. Houston Hunter made the altar furniture for the church.[17] Not far from Pleasant Hill is Elm Grove Methodist Church, attributed to the work of John Long.[18] Elm Grove is more simply designed than Pleasant Hill, but it has an identical arch over the chancel area (Fig. 77). Another very good example of frame Carpenter's Gothic architecture is Bethlehem Methodist Church north of Walkertown. It, too, is a gable front structure with decorative courses of shingles in the gable end, but it also has a diamond-shaped window above the Gothic arched front door. The door is balanced by two Gothic arched windows. A small, pyramidal roofed steeple rises from one side of the high-pitched roof.

Not all Carpenter's Gothic churches were located in the rural areas, however. Lloyd Presbyterian Church was erected around 1900 on Chestnut Street near the tobacco factories of Winston. Lloyd Presbyterian is the only Carpenter's Gothic edifice in the county with paired Gothic windows outlined with molding and with frame adaptations of buttresses (Fig. 78). The altar is in a recessed apse, and the church is lit by a gilded and prismed chandelier which still hangs in the sanctuary.

Many other ca. 1900 churches exist in Forsyth County, of course; some are brick with Gothic arched windows, like Doub's Chapel, and others are simple gable front buildings which paid little attention to style. Elaborate Gothic Revival church architecture did not appear until the large downtown church edifices were erected in the 1920s, the next great boom era or the "era of success" in Forsyth County.

16 Hunter interview.

17 Author's interview with Mrs. Lola Waller, member of Pleasant Hill Methodist Church, January 4, 1979, (Notes on interview in files of Forsyth County survey, Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church), hereinafter cited as Waller interview.

18 Author's interview with Miss Mildred Doub, historian of Elm Grove Methodist Church, February, 1980, (notes from interview in files of Forsyth County survey, Elm Grove Methodist Church), hereinafter cited as Mildred Doub interview.

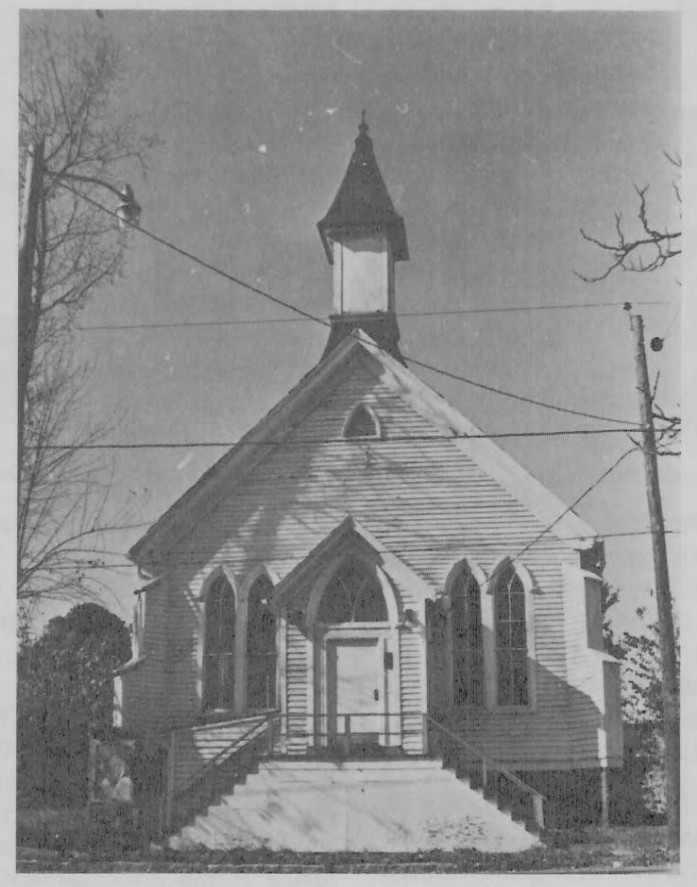

Fig. 78. Lloyd Presbyterian Church

WINSTON-SALEM'S "ERA OF SUCCESS": CA. 1913-1929

From the time of Winston's and Salem's consolidation in 1913 through the decade of the 1920s, there was a period of growth not equalled since the 1870s and 1880s in Forsyth County. The spirit of growth was so pervasive that the motto of Winston-Salem during the early years of the 1900s was "50-15", or 50,000 inhabitants by 1915. That goal was nearly met, for by 1920 the population was 48,375 — a 113% increase from the population of Winston and Salem in 1910. During the period from about 1915 to 1930, Winston-Salem was the largest city in North Carolina.[1] This population growth and "era of success" in Winston-Salem was precipitated by the phenomenal growth of industry in the Twin City and the accompanying wealth which it engendered. Many of the business houses which began and prospered during the first quarter of the twentieth century still maintain Winston-Salem's solid reputation in business and finance.

Many new concerns opened in the early 1900s, and more established businesses also prospered. After P. H. Hanes and his brother, John Wesley, sold their tobacco business to R. J. Reynolds in 1900, the brothers separately pursued the textile industry. The P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. was organized in 1901 and incorporated in 1903. Its principle product was cotton ribbed underwear for men, but some years later a women's and children's line was added. P. H. Hanes Knitting Company was located in the manufacturing district of Winston, but in 1910 the company built a spinning plant west of the city. Around this plant the Hanes company constructed a village appropriately named "Hanestown," complete with a school, church, auditorium and twenty-acre recreational park. Most of the houses were modest one-story frame dwellings, and many of the families who occupied them came from the farms of Forsyth and surrounding counties.[2]

P. H. Hanes' brother, John Wesley, had purchased an old tobacco factory in Winston in 1900 to begin what is now the Hanes Hosiery Mills company. By 1902 this company was producing infants' hose and men's socks under the name of Shamrock Mills. In 1911 Shamrock Mills built a modern plant on the corner of Second and Marshall streets to house 200 knitting machines and about 200 employees (Fig. 79). The building has a sawtooth roofline with windows which faced north to allow natural lighting in the factory. In 1914 the Shamrock Mills became Hanes Hosiery company, and in 1918 the company converted to the manufacture of women's cotton hosiery. After the development of rayon in the 1930s and of circular knitting machines, the company was the first to put seamless nylon hose on the branded market, and Hanes Hosiery became one of the largest hosiery manufacturers in the world.[3]

In 1926, Ralph P. Hanes organized the Hanes Dye and Finishing Company which bleached, dyed and finished cotton piece goods.[4] Other textile manufacturers were Arista Mills Company, formed in 1903 from the merger of Arista Cotton Mills and Southside Cotton Mills; the 1906 Chatham Manufacturing plant; and the Indera Mills, organized in 1914 for the manufacture of ladies knit slips, skirts and knee warmers.[5]

On October 19, 1913, the first "modern-type" tobacco blend, known as Camel cigarettes, went into production by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Camel cigarettes revolutionized the marketing of tobacco and became the number one selling cigarette in America.[6] By 1915 the prospering company built Factory No. 8 and its largest factory, No. 12, and enlarged

1 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 205.
2 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 232-233.
3 Gwynne S. Taylor, "Shamrock Mills," National Register Nomination, NC Division of Archives and History, 1977.
4 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 232.
5 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 233.
6 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March,* 234.

Fig. 79. (Former) Shamrock Hosiery Mills

its oldest factory, No. 256.[7] Also in 1915 The Bahnson Co. was started under the trade name of "Normalair" by A. H. Bahnson, F. F. Bahnson, and J. A. Gray to produce a centrifugal humidifier invented and patented by J. W. Fries.[8] By 1919 the Nissen Wagon Works was producing more than 15,000 wagons a year; and the Spach Wagon Works, nearly as many. The Nissen plant burned in 1919 but a bigger one replaced it, and the company continued to prosper under the Nissen family's management until 1925 when the family sold the busines for almost one million dollars.[9] In 1925 the Spach Wagon works diversified into the manufacture of furniture and it ceased producing wagons in 1928. Under the name of Unique Furniture Company, the former Spach Wagon works built a prosperous furniture business making bedroom and dining room pieces.[10]

Among the other businesses located in Winston-Salem in the first years of the twentieth century and important to the local economy were Winston Industrial Insurance (1906) (now Winston Mutual Life Insurance), the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company (1908), Container Corporation of America (1913), Sealtest Foods (1918), Douglas Battery Company (1921), American Bakeries Co. (1923), Security Life and Trust Company (1923), Royal Cake Company (1925), Safe Bus Company (1926), Salem Steel Company (1927), Carolina Narrow Fabric Company (1928), and the Krispy Kreme Doughnut Company (1937).[11] Not even the aftermath of World War I had a severe impact on the economy of the Twin Cities. In 1917, the first year of U.S. involvement, Dr. Rondthaler's "Memorabilia" stated that:

> *There has been marked growth in the railroad transportation business of the city, amounting to something like 25 percent, and in addition to this there has arisen great through traffic of Government material on account of the war. The cotton, knitting, furniture and iron workers are reported being as busy as they can be, in some cases working day and night. In the tobacco industry 1917 is the greatest year the city has seen. Sales have come to be thrice instead of twice a day at each of the warehouses . . . Wages have been increased again and again, until the ordinary day laborer in the tobacco factories has received from $2.25 to $2.75 a day . . .*[12]

By 1919 Dr. Rondthaler remarked that the building of that year doubled that of any previous year and that the total expenditure for buildings in 1919 was between two and three million dollars.[13]

Rapid expansion carried with it both positive and negative results. The new wealth and business climate in the Twin City created a more ambitious building program; the city spread its limits and professional architects came to Winston-Salem to design elaborate homes and offices; and the economy soared. Unfortunately, race relations deteriorated as blacks began to displace the formerly all-white labor force, and black people poured into urban areas seeking an improved standard of living. Union organizers were also becoming active in the new factories and businesses. In his Memorabilia during the early 1900s Dr. Rondthaler alluded frequently to the problems of race relations and labor. In 1919 he said:

> *We have two races numerously represented here, and constant watchfulness is required to keep things safe and well-ordered between them. Then too there have been the Labor disturbances in which we were obliged to have our full share . . . But the good sense of our employers and workmen, the harmony of the two races, especially encouraged by Professor Atkins and his admirable Slater School . . . saw us safely through.*[14]

Expansion of both residential and commercial areas in Winston and Salem was unabated between 1910 and 1929. In 1915 the value of building permits issued was $501,379, but by 1928 a peak of $8,531,028 was attained (Fig. 80).[15] Older areas such as the West End and Washington Park grew with the building of huge, Neo-Classical Revival mansions for such prominent families as the Rosenbachers, Tises, and Farishes in the West End, and the Fries and Lowes in Washington Park on Cascade Avenue. All of these mansions were built in the decade of 1910-1920. All have huge, two-story porticos with Ionic or Corinthian columns, a hallmark of Neo-Classical designs in both commercial and residential architecture. The stateliness of these structures salutes the success of the businessmen who erected them. Alladin Rosenbacher was a clothing merchant; J. Turner Farish was a broker in real estate, stocks and bonds; J. Cicero Tise was a real estate broker; Henry E. Fries was president of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad, and Cicero F. Lowe worked his way up to the office of secretary of Brown-Rogers' booming hardware business.[16] While wealthy businessmen continued to build in the West End and Washington

7 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 149.
8 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 237.
9 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 236.
10 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 236.
11 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 127, 168; Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 238.
12 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*, 360-361.
13 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*, 392.
14 Rondthaler, *Memorabilia*, 392.
15 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 34.
16 *City Directory*, 1908, 359; *City Directory*, 1910, 332; *City Directory*, 1912, 209; *City Directory*, 1918, 172.

Park, other neighborhoods also developed in the first years of the 20th century.

Ardmore, named for the Philadelphia suburb, was begun in 1914. Records show a new house begun every week for twenty-two years.[17] For the most part, the houses in Ardmore were built by middle class families of professionals and executives. The building of North Carolina Baptist Hospital in 1923, however, marked a significant change in the character of Ardmore as more business was attracted to the area and the hospital expanded into the neighboring streets

The next year, 1915, saw the construction of the village called Reynolda, North Carolina, for Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Reynolds. It was a self-sufficient country estate practically unequaled in North Carolina. In 1919 the neighborhood of West Highlands was begun, with many of the city's most elaborate and well-designed homes erected along Stratford Road. B. S. Womble, P. H. Hanes, Thurmond Chatham and others commissioned well-known architects to design stately mansions in revival styles suited to their wealth and social standing. Starting in the 1920s, after the move of several prominent families from the West End to areas further west of the city like Reynolda and West Highlands, affluent households followed suit and populated the areas known as Buena Vista, Westview, Reynolda Park (the Kent Roads) and Country Club Estates.

To the north of town, Montview was begun in 1920 and Bon Air in 1923. In 1929 Alta Vista was begun, and it became one of the first black suburban developments in the South.[18]

The city of Winston-Salem did not want these new suburbs to draw its best taxpayers outside of the city limits, so in 1919 the city began the expansion of its corporate limits to include these new areas. Around 1919 the city limits were extended to include some of Ardmore and Crafton Heights; in 1923 West Highlands, Waughtown and other areas were in-

17 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 35.
18 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 206.

Fig. 80. Fourth Street, Winston-Salem, 1928, Showing Woolworth's, the Carolina Hotel and the Reynolds Building under Construction (Courtesy of Bill East)

cluded; by 1926 Buena Vista and more of Ardmore were annexed; and in 1927 still more of Ardmore was placed inside the city limits. Not until 1948, however, would Winston-Salem annex more suburbs.[19]

The years between 1910 and 1930 also marked a change in Winston-Salem's commercial district and its buildings. Designs from Neo-Classical to the modern Art Deco were interpreted in the city's first skyscrapers. Art historian Daniel Mendelowitz has aptly stated that this was the era of "bigness": "Technological advances whetted the taste for bigness . . . With steel to carry the load, with the inflated cost of land, and with the invention of the elevator, the multistoried building became inevitable."[20] So it was in Winston-Salem where the race for the tallest building started in 1911 with the seven-story Wachovia Building, at the corner of Third and Main, and continued with the eight-story O'Hanlon Building in 1915. In 1917 the Wachovia Bank added another story to its building to create a tie with the O'Hanlon building, but the Hotel Robert E. Lee outdid them all with its twelve stories built in 1921. The contest continued when W. M. Nissen built his office building with eighteen stories in 1926, which was nearly equaled by the eleven-story Carolina Hotel in 1928. R. J. Reynolds climaxed this competition, however, with the beautiful twenty-two story Reynolds Building designed by New York architects Shreve and Lamb in 1929.[21]

Many other municipal and religious buildings were erected in the twenty years before 1930. The County Courthouse and City Hall were erected in 1926 and the Post Office in 1914. First Baptist Church (1924), Augsburg Lutheran (1926), St. Leo's Catholic (1928), St. Paul's Episcopal (1929), and Centenary Methodist (1929-31) were all products of the boom building period before the grim depression.[22] When the stock market crashed in 1929, the building boom in Winston-Salem faded, not to recur until after World War II.

None of the major industries in the Twin City folded during the depression, although production was certainly cut back and nearly 10,000 Winston-Salem citizens existed on public relief funds for a while.[23] During the depression, cash farm income in the state dropped from $283,000,000 in 1928 to $97,000,000 in 1932 and retail trade dropped from $1,155,000,000 in 1928 to $878,000,000 in 1933. By the end of 1930, North Carolina's delinquent property taxes totaled more than $7,500,000 with more than 150,000 pieces of property advertised for sale for taxes.[24]

Before the building boom of the early twentieth century, building design in Winston-Salem rested largely in the hands of contractors such as Fogle Brothers and Miller Brothers; with only a few exceptions, professional architects and grand designs were infrequently used. But by 1910 at least two architectural firms were established, and during the building craze of the 1920s six architects representing four firms considered Winston-Salem their base of operation.[25] Some of the city's early architects included William Roy Wallace, Luther Lashmit, Willard C. Northup, Leet O'Brien, Hall Crews, C. Gilbert Humphries, and Harold Macklin, with whom Roy Wallace formed a partnership in 1928.[26] Mr. Wallace had joined Charles Barton Keen in his Philadelphia office in 1909 and had accompanied him to Winston-Salem for the construction of Reynolds High School in 1924. Wallace and Keen went back to Philadelphia, but by 1928 Wallace returned to Winston-Salem to form a partnership with Harold Macklin, and they moved their offices into the brand new Reynolds Building in 1929.[27] Macklin (1885-1948) was a native of England who came to Winston-Salem in 1919.[28] Willard C. Northup, Leet O'Brien and Luther Lashmit were all members of the architectural firm, Northup and O'Brien. Northup (1882-1942), a native of Michigan, was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. O'Brien (1891-1963) was a native of Winston-Salem who attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1913 O'Brien joined Northup, but the firm's name did not become Northup and O'Brien until 1925. Luther Snow Lashmit (1899-), a native of Winston-Salem, studied architecture at Carnegie Institute of Technology and attended the *Fountainbleau Ecole des Beaux Arts* in France. He joined Northup and O'Brien in 1927, and in 1953 the firm became Lashmit, James, Brown and Pollock.[29] Hall Crews (1895-1966), another early Winston-Salem architect, had studied at Columbia University and became a registered architect in North Carolina in 1923.[30]

Even though Winston-Salem was gathering its own group of architects, many of the landmark build-

19 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 205-207.
20 Mendelowitz, *American Art*, 259.
21 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 43; "R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Office Building, Winston-Salem, NC," privately printed booklet on the occasion of the opening of the Reynolds Building in 1929, hereinafter cited as "R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Office Building."
22 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 41.
23 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 151.
24 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 606.
25 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 36.
26 Author's interview with Mr. William Roy Wallace, architect and associate of Charles Barton Keen, October 23, 1980, (Notes from interview in Forsyth County survey files, West Highland houses), hereinafter cited as Wallace interview.
27 Wallace interview.
28 AIA, *Guidebook*, 184.
29 AIA, *Guidebook*, 183-184.
30 AIA, *Guidebook*, 182.

ings erected in the first quarter of the twentieth century were designed by well-known architects from outside the city. Cram and Ferguson of New York designed St. Paul's Episcopal; Mayer, Murray and Phillips, also of New York, designed Centenary Methodist Church; Shreve and Lamb drew the plans for the Reynolds Building; and Charles Barton Keen gained enormous popularity in Winston-Salem for his residential designs, including Reynolda House.[31] Keen (1868-1931), a native Philadelphian, studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania.[32] Another out-of-town firm which designed handsome residences for Winston-Salem's elite was the firm Peabody, Wilson and Brown, also based in New York. This group, led by Julian Peabody, designed a house for James G. Hanes. Peabody (1881-1935) graduated from Harvard in 1903 and studied architecture in Paris before returning to New York and forming Peabody, Wilson and Brown in 1924.[33]

Although no studies exist on the subject, it is quite possible that Winston-Salem contains more significant early twentieth century buildings by architects of national reputation than any other city in North Carolina. Winston-Salem is exceptional in having several houses designed by Charles Barton Keen and especially in having estates like Reynolda and Graylyn. Keen and Peabody and other architects of the period were skilled in the design of period houses and country houses which were in demand in Winston-Salem during the 1920s.

The Period House — revivals of styles including the Georgian, Italian, and Spanish — was very popular in the first third of the twentieth century. Although varying in style, all period houses identified with the architectural vocabulary of an earlier era. These houses frequently were quite grand and were situated on large estates or on newly developed, spacious suburban tracts.[34] The site plans of these buildings required extensive landscaping, and landscape architects were as important a part of the building process as the structural architect.

Thomas W. Sears, a Philadelphia landscape architect and friend of Charles Barton Keen, designed the gardens of twenty-four private residences in Winston-Salem between 1920 and 1950. Also during this period he designed Reynolda Park, the grounds of the Forsyth County Courthouse, the Outpatient Building at North Carolina Baptist Hospital and the grounds of Wake Forest University.[35] Sears (1880-1966) was a 1903 graduate of Harvard University and a 1906 graduate of that university's Lawrence Scientific School from which he received a bachelor of science degree in landscape architecture. His career as a leading landscape architect spanned fifty-eight years and included work in the Philadelphia area as well as commissions in Michigan, North Carolina, and Florida. Sears' outstanding achievements in the field of landscape architecture were lauded in 1941 and 1953 when entire issues of *Architecture and Design* were devoted to his work.[36]

In Winston-Salem and Forsyth County the amassing of large fortunes in the early twentieth century prompted the building of great estates with period houses as their centerpieces. The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company made many Winston-Salem citizens millionaires. Charles Barton Keen and Thomas W. Sears teamed to produce estates for these new millionaires such as Robert E. Lasater's 1928 "Forest Hills Farm" situated on the Yadkin River near Clemmons in western Forsyth County (Fig. 81). The main house of the estate is a two-story, hipped-roofed, stone Georgian Revival structure with flanking wings and a spacious interior with elaborate modillioned cornices and equally detailed fireplace surrounds. Scenic wallpaper, a curved stair with delicate iron balusters and a large, round-headed window on the landing all accent the foyer, which is divided by a screen of delicately reeded columns from the main living room area. Originally, the grounds were landscaped with a pool, slate terraces, gardens, and gazebos. Outbuildings consisted of stone hipped-roofed servants' quarters, a green house, a stuccoed meat house, a stuccoed caretaker's cottage at the entrance gate, and various farm buildings such as barns, a hammer mill, a garage and a granery. In 1933 the Lasater Mill was constructed. A two-story

Fig. 81. "Forest Hills Farm"

31 AIA, *Guidebook*, 89, 90, 96.
32 AIA, *Guidebook*, 184.
33 AIA, *Guidebook*, 185.
34 Chambers and others, *What Style*, 38-39.
35 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 209-210.
36 Thomas A. Gray, "Graylyn — A Norman Revival Estate in North Carolina" (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Delaware, Winterthur Museum, 1974), 78, 79, hereinafter cited as Gray, "Graylyn."

stone structure on Lasater Lake, the water-powered grist mill served Forest Hills Farm as well as created a scenic vista from the Lasaters' stone boat house, also on the lake.[37] (Forest Hills Farm is now the Blumenthal Jewish Home.)

Closer to Winston-Salem, Keen designed several so-called suburban country houses in the West Highlands area and Reynolda Park — among them the houses of attorney B. S. Womble, industrialist P. H. Hanes, clothier Norman Stockton, and pharmacist E. W. O'Hanlon.[38] The Wombles' two-story stuccoed home with a hipped roof is flanked on one side by a porte-cochere and on the other side by a sun room surrounded with French doors topped by fanlights (Fig. 82). Both wings have roof balustrades and the facade of the house has iron balconies under each second floor window. The first floor facade has floor length windows and a central front door with a fanlight under a classical entrance-bay porch. Unusual iron light fixtures hang outside the house. Across Stratford Road from B. S. Womble's house is the Georgian Revival home designed by Charles Barton Keen in 1931 for Mr. P. H. Hanes, Sr. Keen died before the project was finished and William Roy Wallace completed it.[39] The two-story Georgian Revival brick residence laid in Flemish bond has a five-bay facade with flanking two-story wings. Its features include a front door surrounded by a fanlight and sidelights, gabled dormers, and a two-story portico with a swag motif on the frieze. The interior finish was among the most elaborate in Winston-Salem. In Reynolda Park, a suburban development adjacent to the Reynolda estate, Keen designed several houses, including Georgian Revival residences for Norman Stockton and E. W. O'Hanlon, and a bungalow for Mrs. Charles A. Kent, R. J. Reynolds' niece.

In addition to the several estates and houses designed by Keen, other period houses and suburban country houses were being designed by firms such as Peabody, Wilson and Brown, Northup and O'Brien and C. Gilbert Humphries in Winston. The Bowman Gray and James G. Hanes estates, both completed around 1931-32, adjoined the property of R. J. Reynolds' Reynolda Estate. Bowman Gray, president of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, owned an estate which he called Graylyn. The stone manor house at Graylyn is a Norman Revival house designed for Natalie and Bowman Gray by Luther Lashmit and the Winston-Salem firm of Northup and O'Brien (Fig. 83). Completed in 1931, Graylyn is based on the rural architecture of Normandy and Brittany, and the interior contains a fascinating assortment of rooms taken from Persia, France, and England. Outstanding ironwork forged by J. Barton Benson, a Philadelphia blacksmith, appears throughout Graylyn, and the grounds of this Norman Revival estate were landscaped by Thomas Sears. Sears drew the blueprints for the Graylyn bathhouse, the pavillion at the tennis court, and the stone bridges south of the house. Eccles Everhart of Northup and O'Brien designed the barn complex to resemble a Normandy quadrangle and it housed poultry, horses, a caretaker and a blacksmith.[40]

Fig. 82. B. S. Womble House

Fig. 83. "Graylyn"

James G. Hanes, president of Hanes Hosiery Mills, commissioned the firm of Peabody, Wilson and Brown to design a sixteenth-century stone English manor house for an estate adjoining Graylyn. The house is a two-story structure with casement windows, huge medieval chimneys and asymmetrical massing on the exterior. The interior has elaborately carved paneling and fireplace surrounds.[41]

At the corner of Stratford and Buena Vista roads in the neighborhood of Buena Vista, C. Gilbert Humphries designed a house for Mr. W. L. Ferrell,

37 AIA, *Guidebook*, 103.
38 Gray, "Graylyn," 18-19.
39 Wallace interview.
40 Gray, "Graylyn," 85.
41 AIA, *Guidebook*, 101.

Sr., in the Italian Renaissance mode (Fig. 84). The 1920 house has stucco walls, a circular entrance portico, and a second floor loggia reminiscent of an Italian villa.[42] On Stratford Road near the Ferrell residence is a suburban country house designed by Luther Lashmit in 1926 for Mr. J. C. Dodson, a Reynolds executive.[43] The brick Georgian Revival house has a semi-circular, one-story portico with a balustrade reminiscent of the American Federal period, keystones over the windows, balanced sunporches on each side of the house, and an imposing staircase in the central hall of the house with a Palladian window on the second floor landing. Lashmit designed many large suburban houses during his tenure as one of Winston-Salem's most popular residential architects.

Fig. 84. W. L. Ferrell House

While the period house was very popular in Winston-Salem, other styles — notably the bungalow — also made their impact on the Twin City. Certainly the most well-known bungalow in the city, although not the purest example of the style is Charles Barton Keen's Reynolda House (Fig. 85). Built in 1917 in the "informal bungalow style," Reynolda House has sixty rooms. The "bungalow" was the center of a 1,000-acre estate with a complete village of outbuildings.[44]

Fig. 85. Reynolda House

Its broad horizontal lines and stuccoed exterior may seem informal, but the interior with its elaborate Colonial Revival detail does not.

In its purest form, the bungalow house ". . . grew out of the American cottage tradition" and

> *made new and definite contributions to the evolution of home planning in the direction of informality and unpretentiousness, use of common, natural materials, integration of house and landscape setting, simplification of design that became closely allied to practical requirements, and concentration on livability.*[45]

The bungalow movement differed from other architectural styles in that it was not a "revival" of an earlier design such as the period house, and therefore it allowed the architect greater freedom of design and imagination. The American Bungalow movement also resulted in more openness and flexibility of floor plans and in less elaborate trends in furnishings.[46] Reynolda House follows the bungalow philosophy in its integration of the house with the landscaping, its open interior plan and in a simplification of design patterns with Keen's simple stuccoed exterior featuring green shutters and plain porch columns.

After Reynolda House, Keen was in demand as a residential architect and he was asked to design bungalows on a scale smaller than that of Reynolda. In 1923 R. J. Reynolds' niece, Mrs. Charles A. Kent, commissioned Keen to design her home in Reynolda Park (Fig. 86). Again Keen used white stucco walls,

Fig. 86. Charles A. Kent House

42 AIA, *Guidebook,* 82.

43 Author's interview with Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence McHenry, owners of the Dodson House and its original architectural plans, June 22, 1980 (Notes from the interview in Forsyth County Survey files, J. C. Dodson House folder), hereinafter cited as McHenry interview.

44 AIA, *Guidebook,* 80.

45 Clay Lancaster, "The American Bungalow," *Art Bulletin,* 40 (1958), 252-253, hereinafter cited as Lancaster, "American Bungalow."

46 Lancaster, "American Bungalow," 253.

dark green shutters, broad horizontal lines, a green Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, and large stuccoed porch columns. The house built for Mrs. Kent also has the fine Colonial Revival interior detailing for which Keen was so well known. Her sisters, Mrs. Ruth Gray and Mrs. Mary Follin, must also have admired Keen because he designed their homes on Club Park Road. Both are white with green trim, but the Wilson Gray residence followed a bungaloid form while Mrs. Follin's house was Georgian Revival.

Reynolda House was a trend-setter in Winston-Salem's architecture, although bungalows such as the one built for Horace Vance and designed by Willard Northup were constructed before Reynolda House (Fig. 87). Vance's bungalow on Banner Avenue in Washington Park was built in 1914 and is a good example of a more common interpretation of the bungalow style. The main block of the one-story house has a pyramidal roof intersected by a dominant gable-front porch on the facade. The house has the wide bracketed eaves and porch piers associated with the bungalow movement, and it has an informal interior plan.

Fig. 87. Vance Bungalow

The Vance bungalow incorporated some of the best of the bungalow movement, but there were hundreds of bungalows built in Winston-Salem exhibiting the worst elements of the style. (Fig. 88). The type of cheap frame house unit often associated with the term "bungalow" appeared all over the city in the 1920s and 30s, much of it probably built as speculative housing. For the most part, these houses were built in rows of small, gable-front, shingled frame houses with green and white trim and bracketed eaves. Clay Lancaster in the *American Bungalow* states that: "The bungalow had reached its zenith as an artistic form before the First World War, and did not improve afterwards. The boom following the war tended, if anything, to lower building standards, reducing the bungalow from an unassuming creative

Fig. 88. West Salem Bungalow

expression to an insignificant and cheap means of housing."[47]

As residential architecture boomed in the first quarter of the twentieth century, so did commercial building; and just as the period house had incorporated design motifs from earlier styles into residential architecture, so did commercial buildings. Commercial skyscrapers were innovative, but they retained decorative details from earlier periods. The fusion of old and new was termed "eclecticism." One of the best examples from this era is the 1913 Woolworth building in New York designed by Cass Gilbert. The building is fifty-six stories high and uses "skyscraper" modern technology, but its detail is Gothic. Office workers peer through windows flanked by buttresses, pinnacles and ferocious-looking gargoyles.[48] Winston-Salem did not have as dramatic an example of eclecticism, but its first "skyscrapers" continued to retain detailing from the past.

Winston's first metal frame "skyscraper" was the seven-story Wachovia Bank building at the corner of Third and Main, erected in 1911.[49] (The building is now known as the Government Center.) As with many of the other skyscrapers erected in the early twentieth century, the total composition of the structure consisted of the idea of base, shaft and capital — the same composition as the ancient classical column. The "base" or first floor was ornamented with stone pilasters between large windows, the "shaft" was spaced with uniform rows of windows, and the "capital" was decorated with stone Renaissance Revival motifs. The top story of the building was added in 1917 when an addition also widened the building by one bay. The interior of the bank was decorated throughout with marble counters, wainscoting and

47 Lancaster, "American Bungalow," 252.
48 Mendelowitz, *American Art*, 264.
49 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 84.

walls. All of the elaborate decor seemed to repudiate the stark commercial purpose of the bank.

The 1915 O'Hanlon building, an eight-story structure, echoes the classical composition of the Wachovia Bank with an even more pronounced classical vocabulary (Fig. 89). At the base of the O'Hanlon building stone pilasters between each bay support a full entablature from which rises the brick shaft of the building. The capital is a stone eighth story topped by an elaborate cornice complete with modillions and guttae. E. W. O'Hanlon operated a drugstore on the first floor. Eleven years later in 1926 William M. Nissen took his earnings from the sale of the Nissen Wagon Works and built the magnificent eighteen-story Nissen building on Fourth Street in Winston-Salem.[50] Once the tallest building in North Carolina, it, too, is composed of a base, shaft and capital with classical details such as balustrades, urns and a modillioned cornice.[51] In 1928 the eleven-story Carolina Apartments (later called the Carolina Hotel) was erected with elaborate Renaissance detailing. The second floor forms a stone band around the building punctuated with gabled and bracketed window hoods and other molding. The tenth and eleventh floors are also sheathed in stone with round headed windows, swags and anthemions encircling the cornice.

Fig. 89. O'Hanlon Building

Skyscrapers were not the only buildings in downtown Winston-Salem with classical and Renaissance detailing. Many two- and three-story buildings also took inspiration from these motifs in a style known as "Beaux Arts." The *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris trained architects in the use of classical and Renaissance designs for buildings, and the Beaux Arts style takes its name from this school. One of the earliest examples was the Carnegie Public Library, constructed in 1906 as part of the public library system funded by Andrew Carnegie throughout the United States.[52] Now Our Lady of Fatima Catholic Church, the grey brick building features keystone arched windows and a pedimented entrance flanked by full-height, fluted Doric columns supporting a full entablature. In 1914 a new U.S. Post Office was built in the best Beaux Arts tradition of the day (Fig. 90). The Post Office building, two stories high, features a full-height portico on the facade with Corinthian columns, and the interior displays double barrel vaulted ceilings with delicate applied plaster ornament. The architect was Oscar Wenderoth with the Post Office's architectural department. An example of the Renaissance Revival is Winston-Salem's 1926

Fig. 90. Post Office

50 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 236.
51 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 172.
52 Brownlee, *Winston-Salem*, 135.

City Hall, designed by Northup and O'Brien. The ground floor is cut stone, and stone pilasters separate the central bays of the building's facade. A stone balustrade encircles the roof of the building. Three outstanding Beaux Arts-type commercial buildings in downtown Winston-Salem erected during the 1920s are the Nash Building, the Stockton Building (now Norman Stockton's), and the Morris Plan Industrial Bank (now the Bank of North Carolina.) All have elaborate exterior detailing such as anthemions and swags (Fig. 91). Norman Stockton's door marked

Fig. 91. (Former) Morris Plan Industrial Bank

"Office Entrance" supports a pediment with an inset shell, and the Nash building is complete with Renaissance "balconies" under the floor-length arched windows on the second floor.

A "modern" style called Art Deco was also popular in the 1920s and 1930s, although examples of this style are fewer than might be expected in a progressive and wealthy city like Winston-Salem. Probably the best and most well-known example of Art Deco in Winston-Salem is the twenty-two story Reynolds Building designed by Shreve and Lamb of New York (Fig. 92). Having won the annual award of the National Association of Architects citing the Reynolds Building as the best of the year, Shreve and Lamb were commissioned to design the Empire State Building in New York in 1931.[53] The similarity between the two buildings is easily noted.

A pamphlet issued at the opening of the Reynolds Building in 1929 states that "The building is constructed along modern lines combining unusual beauty with practical provision to meet the requirements of business and professional people in Winston-Salem." It goes on to boast that:

> *The structure of steel and reinforced concrete is faced with Indiana Limestone and lead-coated copper spandrels between windows resulting in an exterior combining strength and dignity. The shop fronts and entrance doors along with all metal work in the first floor corridors are finished in Benedict Metal. Marble walls, terrazzo and marble floors, and ornamented ceilings make the first floor corridors striking in beauty and very attractive.*[54]

In the lobby alone, three types of marble were used — grey-brown from Missouri, buff-colored from France, and black from Belgium. The ceiling of this entrance hall was executed in gold-leaf, five-millionths of an inch thick and designed to give the appearance

Fig. 92. Reynolds Building

53 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 44.
54 "R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Office Building."

of smoke rings (Fig. 93). The Benedict Metal boasted by the opening pamphlet is an irreplaceable combination of copper, tin, lead, zinc, and nickel.[55] The Reynolds Building remains one of the finest buildings in North Carolina, and no other Art Deco structure ever built in Winston-Salem equaled it.

55 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 44.

Fig. 93. Lobby, Reynolds Building

RURAL FORSYTH COUNTY: CA. 1900-1930

The progressive building program and growth of the city of Winston-Salem in the first thirty years of the twentieth century was more glamorous than that of the rural areas, but farm life in Forsyth County and in North Carolina was changing nevertheless. As in the late nineteenth century, Forsyth's trend to smaller and more numerous farms continued, and simultaneously more farmers were moving to urban areas to work for higher wages. The number of North Carolina's farms increased from 224,637 in 1900 to 283,482 in 1925, but the total *acreage* decreased from 22,749,356 to 18,593,670.[1] The small farms in Forsyth County were probably similar to Clarence Fulk's of Pfafftown:

> *By 1910 we were able to enlarge our stock and our equipment which by then included: three horses, a grain drill, a mowing machine, a hay rake, and a hay fork. About that time, we decided we needed electricity on our farms in order to work more efficiently. So, we built ourselves a large Delco Electrical Plant at my father's house, and wired all three of our houses for electricity. In 1912, we bought the second Model-T Ford tractor ever sold in Forsyth County and all the equipment that came with it . . . tobacco was the cash crop of our cooperative farm, but we also raised small grain, hay, and corn for our home needs. We also began a small dairy operation with a herd of fifteen cows in 1918, during World War I. We sold milk and dairy products to the public, but our big customer was the Reynolds Inn, the dining room of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston.*[2]

In early twentieth century North Carolina (and Forsyth County was no exception), "education" began to emerge as a byword to the future. In the 1920s the Extension Service came into existence in Forsyth County and farm agents began to teach fundamental principles of field and animal husbandry.[3] With new industries in the city, new markets developed for the farmer, and with improved techniques of production and improving transportation, farmers voiced a demand for new roads. Engineer C. A. Reynolds pioneered macadamized or broken stone pavement in Forsyth County. By 1927 there were 591 miles of road in Forsyth County and ninety-two miles of it were hard surfaced, with another 389 miles of soil roads and 110 miles of "partly improved dirt roads."[4]

Due to better education and to improved markets and transportation, Forsyth County farmers conducted innovative and successful experiments in agriculture. As early as 1882 and 1883 Henry Fries and Dr. H. T. Bahnson had pioneered Forsyth County's breeding of pedigreed Guernsey cattle; Luther Strupe of Tobaccoville was known throughout the South for his seed corn production; J. M. Jarvis of Clemmons developed Jarvis' Golden Prolific seed corn, known all over the southeast; and R. F. Linville, near Kernersville, developed some of Jarvis' seed strains to an even greater degree and experimented with the principle of hybrid seed production before it became popular nationwide.[5] J. M. Jarvis' one-story house, a simple, frame, ca. 1900 dwelling still stands on Jonestown Road near Clemmons (Fig. 94).

Fig. 94. "Ploughboy" Jarvis House

J. M. Jarvis' house and others like it have survived and are used today because they remain functional dwellings suited to the needs of the rural community. Architecture in the rural areas of Forsyth County in the 1920s and 1930s saw the addition of bungalows, and in general, the standardization of architecture which appeared in the late nineteenth century continued into the twentieth. Standardized building materials and the widespread circulation of published house styles and plans contributed to the lack of individual design. Magazines such as *House Beautiful* and *Ladies Home Journal* published house plans in the early 1900s, and on the west coast there was even a magazine entitled *Bungalow Magazine* which was published between 1908 and 1918.[6]

In Forsyth County it appears that there was a rush of new school building in the rural areas in the first

1 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 576-577.
2 Fulk, *Memories and Comments*.
3 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 239.
4 C. M. Miller, Map of Forsyth County, NC, December, 1927 (Map in possession of Forsyth County Register of Deeds, Winston-Salem, NC).
5 Fries and others, *Forsyth, A County on the March*, 240-241.
6 Lancaster, "American Bungalow," 250.

quarter of the twentieth century. There are approximately twelve surviving frame ca. 1910-1915 school buildings in rural Forsyth County in 1980. This increased emphasis on school building can probably be attributed to North Carolina's statewide educational emphasis beginning with Governor Charles B. Aycock's campaign of 1900. In his inaugural address, Aycock stated, "I pledged the State, its strength, its heart, its wealth to universal education."[7] In 1907 a State Supreme Court decision (Barksdale v. Commissioners, 1885) was struck down, which held that neither a township nor a county had the power to levy township taxes for public schools above 66⅔ cents per $100 valuation.[8] During the first 10 years of the twentieth century, almost 3,000 schoolhouses were built across North Carolina, and after 1910 public school expansion was even more rapid. The General Assembly in 1913 enacted an improved compulsory school law stating that all children between the ages of eight and twelve had to attend school for at least four months a year, and it levied a statewide additional five-cent tax to enable six-month school terms across the state.[9]

Improvements in education for black students also occurred during the first decades of the twentieth century, but they were less expansive and the facilities were of poorer quality. Private funding agencies such as the Jeanes Funds, the Slater Fund, the Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board cooperated with the government to improve Negro education, and between 1906 and 1928 these agencies contributed $1,877,000.00 to this cause in North Carolina.[10]

Frame schoolhouses in Forsyth County varied from simple gable-front, one-room structures like the 1870s Bluff School (Fig. 95) and Piney Grove School near Kernersville to ca. 1915 gable end buildings with projecting entrance bays and bell towers such as Rock Hill, Old Valley, Old Richmond and White Rock Schools. There were several schools for blacks in the first part of the twentieth century. Charlie Daniels' School near Clemmons, the Hooksville School for Blacks near Rural Hall, and Vienna School were active educational centers. The Vienna School and Daniels School buildings no longer exist, and the frame building which once housed the Hooksville School is a residence in 1980.

Fig. 95. Bluff School

The Vienna School was a gable-front structure with a small bell tower over the front entrance. Mrs. Irene Hairston remembered that one room of the school housed the first four grades and the other the next three. During the school day a teacher would teach one class, give out an assignment, then teach the other class.[11] Similarly, Clarence Fulk recalled that in Pfafftown around 1900:

> *All our classes were held in a one-room log schoolhouse where we had homemade benches and desks. The original schoolhouse was torn down when I was a boy, and a new frame schoolhouse was built on the same ground . . . My daddy couldn't afford to buy me a* Blueback Speller Book, *and I had to wait until Claude Transou finished studying his spelling so I could use his book . . . If I remember correctly, school was held only from late fall until early spring. We didn't go to school many months out of the year because we were needed at home to work on the farm . . . My only regret is that I never had the chance to get more formal schooling than I did. But personal experience, keen observation and home study courses in music, carpentry, and architecture made up for the education I missed.*[12]

In the 1920s a building boom in Forsyth County's school architecture ensued; Northup and O'Brien designed most of the new school buildings and Acme Lumber Company built them. Many of the schools, such as Kernersville, Sedge Garden, Old Town, Clemmons and Walkertown employ Neo-Classical motifs; and Old Town, Clemmons and Walkertown all have full-height entrance porticos (Fig. 96). All of the schools are brick with stone ornament. (The only extant 1920s school building with Art Deco ornament is Ardmore Elementary in the city of Winston-Salem.) All of these schools are finished on the interior with plaster walls and narrow, beaded wainscoting, and all are equipped with an auditorium and spacious class-

7 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 589.
8 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 537.
9 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 591.
10 Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 592.
11 *Journal and Sentinel*, "An Eloquence Kudzu Tends."
12 Fulk, *Memories and Comments*.

Fig. 96. Old Town School

rooms. Granville School in Winston-Salem even had an indoor swimming pool. Probably the grandest of all of the 1920s school designs was R. J. Reynolds High School and Auditorium, designed by Charles Barton Keen and funded by Mrs. R. J. Reynolds in memory of her late husband (Fig. 97). The 1924 2,000-seat Reynolds Auditorium, sited on a hill adjacent to the high school, dominates the landscape with its full height, pedimented, Corinthian portico.[13]

Fig. 97. R. J. Reynolds Auditorium

13 AIA, *Guidebook*, 84.

BUILDING IN WINSTON-SALEM: 1930-1940

After the building boom of the 1920s faded during the Great Depression, another building explosion did not occur until after World War II in the Twin City. This is not to say, however, that the 1930s and early 1940s did not contain events important to the building history of Winston-Salem. Many of the building projects begun before the depression were completed, including the estates of Bowman Gray and James G. Hanes, the Georgia Avenue home of P. H. Hanes, and Centenary Methodist Church. Dr. Rondthaler optimistically declared in his "Memorabilia" for 1930 that

> *. . . it is probable that the impression of business deflation and the condition of unemployment at this time so considerably preoccupied our thought that we are somewhat unaware of the very considerable progress that has been made in Winston-Salem and immediate vicinity along many important lines during the twelve months past.*[1]

He goes on to say that the building inspector's office quoted new construction of more than $1,590,000 during 1930, which included the Wachovia Apartments, conversion of the Carolina Apartments into a hotel and the addition of 140 rooms, the new powerhouse for Reynolds, the enlargement of Chatham Manufacturing, the new Nurse's Home at City Hospital, the completion of the Forsyth County Tuberculosis Hospital, the erection of two new storage plants by Liggett and Myers and the American Tobacco Co., the opening of the Telephone Building of the Bell Telephone Company, "the erection and occupancy of important mercantile buildings on West Fourth St.," the completion of five new buildings at Salem Academy and College, and the "very notable" completion of the new Incinerator Plant.[2] One of the most important developments of 1930 mentioned by Dr. Rondthaler, however, was the formulation of a zoning plan. He termed it

> *. . . a significant piece of community work which will have bearing upon Winston-Salem and vicinity in all future generations . . . which is not only a highly satisfactory and exceedingly well-engineered technical plan for the further wise development of Winston-Salem, but which has to a very extraordinary degree commanded the confidence and cooperation of the citizenship of Winston-Salem . . .*[3]

The depression years have been called "the great watershed for the twentieth century built environment — a time when the nation needed a battery of hopeful images promising a bright future of scientifically designed, industrially produced prosperity."[4] This hopeful attitude centered on the future and what it promised, and it was reflected in architecture by futuristic designs and streamlining. The national mood in architecture could be seen anywhere from the work of famous architects such as Frank Lloyd Wright to obscure buildings such as bus stations and gas stations in towns across America. (Fig. 98). Streamlining in architecture paid deference to the faster pace of American life in everything from transportation to heavy industry. In the transportation field, objects were designed for the smoothest flow of air around them; rounding corners was one way to accomplish this, and this characteristic was reflected in buildings as well as transportation vehicles. Lines

Fig. 98. (Former) Union Bus Depot (Courtesy of Bill East)

of flow were incorporated into designs to give them more excitement and a sense of motion. Le Corbusier, one of the most famous architects of the twentieth century, advocated in 1923 the use of the automobile, airplane and ocean liner as essential lessons for future architecture, since these objects are a fusion of design and function.[5]

One of the most obvious and unique buildings in the country which combines design and function stands in Winston-Salem. It has been featured in national architectural exhibits of this "streamlined" era and written about in national magazines — it is the Shell Station constructed around 1930 by Quality Oil Company at the corner of Peachtree and Sprague Streets (Fig. 99). It and similar stations are said to have been designed by Charles Johnson.[6] The idea of Bert Bennett and Joseph Glenn to build Shell Stations in the shape of shells to attract customer

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1 Bishop Edward Rondthaler, *Appendix to the Memorabilia of Fifty Years* (Raleigh: Edward and Broughton Company, 1931), 37, hereinafter cited as Rondthaler, *Appendix.*

2 Rondthaler, *Appendix,* 37-38.

3 Rondthaler, *Appendix,* 38.

4 Chester H. Liebs, "Remember Our Not-So-Distant Past?" *Historic Preservation,* 30, (January-March, 1978), 30, hereinafter cited as Liebs, "Not-So-Distant Past."

5 Liebs, "Not-So-Distant Past," 30.

6 Author's interview with Mrs. Mildred Johnson, May 28, 1981, hereinafter cited as Johnson interview.

Fig. 99. Shell Station

attention is an excellent example of the literalism of 1930s advertising.[7] Eight of the stations were built, but only one survives. Each station consisted of a wire, shell-shaped frame which was covered with concrete.[8]

A somewhat later but excellent example of streamlined architecture in the International Style is the Modern Chevrolet building in Winston-Salem at the corner of Fourth and Broad Streets (Fig. 100). With its rounded corners and unornamented facade, it has a motion-oriented, futuristic appeal. Modern Chevrolet was designed by Hall Crews in 1947.[9] As seen in Modern Chevrolet, the futurism and streamlining of the 1930s and 1940s manifested itself in the International Style, so called because the technology and social upheaval which nurtured the style went far beyond any local or national barriers. In addition, many European advocates of the style had been forced to flee their native lands due to Nazi aggression, and these refuge architects distinguished themselves as teachers and designers, having a tremendous influence on American architecture.[10]

Fig. 100. Modern Chevrolet, 1947 (Courtesy of Bill East)

Concrete, glass and steel were the materials of the International Style, and rejection of non-essential decoration was the rule. Ribbons of windows, as seen in the Modern Chevrolet building, were a hallmark of the International Style, and they helped to create the feeling of motion and to give horizontal proportions to the buildings. Another feature of the International Style is the use of corner windows which appear to give the building no corner support. The Lutheran parsonage built in 1938 in the International Style in the Ardmore neighborhood of Winston-Salem was a forward-looking structure designed by a Buffalo, New York woman, the sister of the Reverend Mr. Richard P. Meibohm (Fig. 101).[11] It has the simplicity, corner windows, and futurism that epitomize the International Style.

Fig. 101. (Former) Lutheran Parsonage

Perhaps the most celebrated and high-style International residence in Winston-Salem was "Merry Acres," the home designed by Luther Lashmit for Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, Jr., in 1940 (Fig. 102). The streamlined proportions of the building reminded

7 Liebs, "Not-So-Distant Past," 30.

8 *Winston-Salem Journal*, "Historic Sites," September 2, 1979, sec. F, 1.

9 Author's interview with Marvin Ferebee, service manager of Modern Chevrolet for 42 years, December 2, 1980 (Notes from interview in Forsyth County survey files, Modern Chevrolet folder), hereinafter cited as Ferebee interview.

10 Mendelowitz, *American Art*, 346.

11 1979 *Winston-Salem Calendar* (Winston-Salem: Brownlee, Russ and Silverman, 1979).

many people of an ocean liner (just as Le Corbusier advocated!) and the house was popularly dubbed "The Ship." It was a large residence with protruding and receding surfaces, balconies and balustrades with rounded corners, and corner windows.[12] Landscaped by Thomas Sears, the house was one of the best examples of the International Style in North Carolina. Unfortunately, it was destroyed in 1978 under the watchful gaze of then-retired Luther Lashmit.

12 AIA, *Guidebook*, 104-105.

Fig. 102. R. J. Reynolds, Jr. House

POSTSCRIPT

After World War II Winston-Salem experienced a building boom like that not seen since the 1920s. The 1950s and '60s surpassed the 1920s in new construction — in 1967 building totaled $44,992,412 as opposed to $8,531,028 in 1928.[1] Most of this new construction was due to the expanding suburbs built to accommodate Winston-Salem's population influx. New and expanded industries and the people to staff them came to Winston-Salem in rapid succession. Western Electric, R. J. Reynolds, Hanes Corporation, and the Bahnson Company all built large plants outside the city limits of Winston-Salem as part of the move away from the center city. Neighborhoods like Ardmore, Buena Vista and Southside grew steadily during the 1940s, 50s and 60s — another example of the flight from the inner city. Paradoxically, however, in 1947 the first inner city "neighborhood revitalization" effort began in Winston-Salem as civic and business leaders recognized that Salem was being threatened by commercial development and many of the city's most historic structures were in danger. Old Salem, Inc. was chartered in April, 1950 to preserve and restore the unique Moravian town.[2] Similarly, in 1955 Dr. E. L. Stockton and other leaders in the Moravian Church recognized the need to preserve and restore Bethabara, the first Moravian settlement in North Carolina. The archeological and restoration work was funded by Charles H. Babcock and the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation.

In 1951, the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation and Charles Babcock donated 320 acres for the construction of a new campus for Wake Forest College.[3] In 1956 Wake Forest College moved from Wake Forest, N.C. to its new home on part of the Reynolda estate.[4] Its buildings, designed by Jens F. Larson and landscaped by Thomas Sears, are Georgian Revival-type structures arranged around a central quadrangle.[5] Also in 1956 an event of prophetic doom to the center city occurred when Thruway, Winston-Salem's first suburban shopping center was built.[6]

The first of many shopping centers, Thruway lured shoppers away from the center city, and downtown Winston-Salem began to emphasize offices rather than commercial establishments, following a nationwide trend. A report in 1959 showed that only 44% of the buildings in the city's central business district could be rated as adequate or better.[7] City officials began to try to revitalize downtown and planned an extensive building program, much of which concentrated on office space and government buildings, although a pedestrian shopping mall for Trade Street was also envisioned.

The largest office building ever constructed in downtown Winston-Salem, the Wachovia Building, was constructed in 1960. Built for Wachovia Bank and Trust Company at a cost of $15,000,000, the building was designed by Cameron and Little Associates of Charlotte and is thirty stories high with a steel frame and glass curtain wall.[8] Subsequently, parking garages, an office complex occupied by North Carolina National Bank, a new County Hall of Justice and a new Federal Building, among others, were constructed. The Trade Street Mall was built and, like most malls of its type across America, was a noble experiment which failed miserably.

There is a new spirit in Winston-Salem in the 1980s. It is a combination of an appreciation for the past and a progressive push into the future. "Downtown revitalization" efforts have profited from their former mistakes and have plunged into a combination office/arts center/residential/commercial district plan. Buildings like the Carolina Hotel, appreciated in the 1920s and '30s and despised in the 1950s and '60s, have come full circle and are experiencing a resurgence of interest and appreciation. Industrial structures important to Winston-Salem's business development such as Hanes Hosiery's Shamrock Mills and Francis Fries' Arista Mills are being converted into arts centers, restaurants and shops. R. J. Reynolds plans to maintain one of its oldest factories and institute a museum of Winston-Salem's most important shaping influence — tobacco. Estates which will never be equaled — James G. Hanes, Tanglewood, Reynolda, Graylyn — are preserved, used, and enjoyed by the public. Old Salem and Bethabara, the city's oldest sections, continue to attract visitors from around the State and the Nation. Neighborhood revitalization efforts are strong in areas such as the West End, Crystal Towers, Washington Park, West Salem, and Holly Avenue. These areas are experiencing a turn-around from the decaying period of the 1950s and '60s as residents appreciate their history and architecture and form strong associations to promote neighborhood preservation.

Not all architecturally significant properties are being recognized and protected, however, and there

1 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 44.
2 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 49.
3 AIA, *Guidebook*, 166.
4 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 45.
5 AIA, *Guidebook*, 166; Gray, "Graylyn."
6 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 46.
7 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 47.
8 Tise, *Building and Architecture*, 46.

is no time to rest on the laurels of past accomplishments. 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, fastfood restaurants and parking lots. These historic towns cannot stand still, but planned growth which recognizes, appreciates and builds on their historic buildings can and should be accomplished before these pivotal resources disappear.

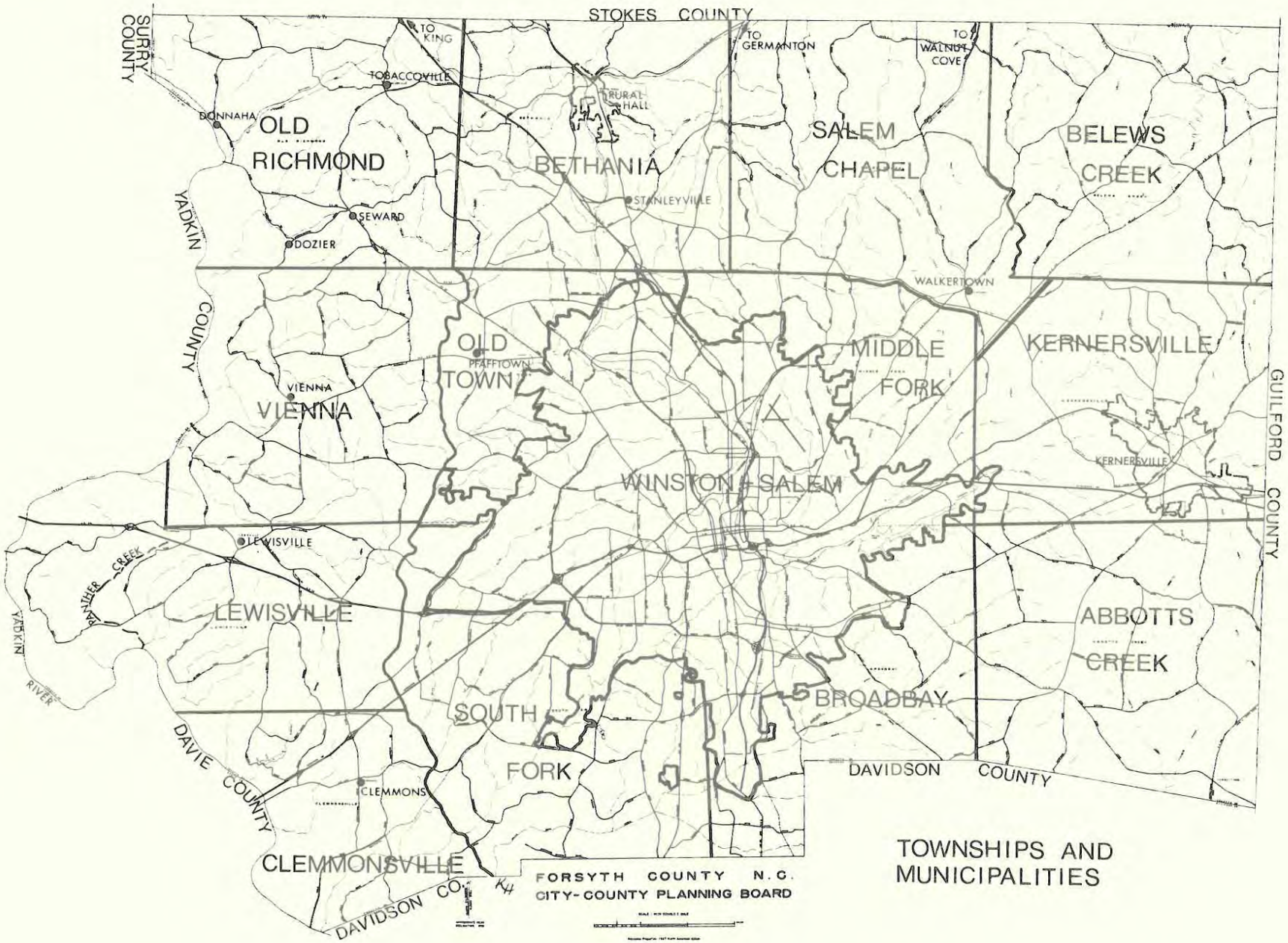
The object for the 1980s and beyond should be to make Winston-Salem and Forsyth County a community with a growing future that does not forget or discard its rich past — a past which includes recent history as well as colonial and pre-history. North Carolina's urban industrial history lies in the Piedmont's cities and their development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. We have a responsibility to preserve the beauty and history of our important city and county for generations to come. It is imperative that we appreciate the solid past on which we build our progressive future.

CATALOG

Photographs on Reverse Side Courtesy of Bill East:

R. J. Reynolds' House, Poplar and Fifth Streets,
(present site of Forsyth County Library)

Courthouse Square, Liberty and Fourth Streets, ca. 1906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TO GERMANTON
TO WALNUT COVE
TOBACCOVILLE
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DONNAHA
OLD RICHMOND
BETHANIA
SALEM CHAPEL
BELEWS CREEK
STANLEYVILLE
YADKIN COUNTY
SEWARD
DOZIER
WALKERTOWN
OLD TOWN
PFAFFTOWN
MIDDLE FORK
KERNERSVILLE
VIENNA
VIENNA
KERNERSVILLE
GUILFORD COUNTY
WINSTON-SALEM
LEWISVILLE
PANTHER CREEK
LEWISVILLE
ABBOTTS CREEK
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Miss Roxie Sides, Waughtown history
Miss Mary Creech, Waughtown history
Forsyth, A County on the March
Architectural Guide, Winston-Salem and Forsyth County
Winston-Salem, A Pictorial History
South Marshall Street Community Development Plan
(For more information on catalog properties, see Forsyth County Survey Files, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department)

NOTES: An asterisk (*) beside a catalog entry indicates that the building was pictured earlier in the text. Refer to the Index for page number.

Exact locations for rural properties have not been published.

Street addresses for city properties were taken from planimetric maps in the possession of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department. Neighborhood boundaries were also obtained from the Planning Department.

ABBOTTS CREEK

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1 - Joe Beeson House, Kernersville Vicinity

Beeson's Crossroads in southeastern Forsyth County was named for Joe Beeson who built this late 19th century one-story house. Although the form of the house is typical of many around the county, it features more sawn ornament than most. In addition to a front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, a bargeboard lines the gable roof and a central facade gable with a decorative kingpost and shingles accents the front of the house. Joe Beeson owned a small general store across the road from this house. The house has been altered with asbestos siding, and it no longer remains in the Beeson family.

2 - Clinard-Smith House, Kernersville Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that a member of the Clinard family built this two-story Greek Revival house in 1851. After the Clinards, the Smiths purchased the structure and it remains in the Smith family today. Although heavily altered, the Clinard-Smith House retains some Greek Revival interior finish. A mid-19th century log barn also stands on the premises.

3 - Wes Frye House, High Point Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that this two-story brick house was built by Wes Frye in the second quarter of the 19th century. Interior finish is unusual and may have been executed by Wesley Raper, a local carpenter. In the 1860s Wes Frye's daughter married John Reid, and they owned the house. After the Reid family, the house was sold at a public auction.

4 - Gamble(?)-Bodenhammer House, Kernersville Vicinity

The early history of this two-story house is unclear, but local tradition maintains that it was built in the late 18th century and was part of an estate owned by the Gamble family. William Bodenhammer occupied the house during the last half of the 19th century, and the present owners purchased the property in the 1920s. Surviving architectural evidence in the house includes molded chairrail, raised six-paneled doors, and an enclosed stair. In the late 19th century a rear ell was added and the house was remodeled. The original weatherboarding exists underneath asphalt siding, but the brick exterior end chimney was replaced in the late 19th century.

5 - John Hastings House, Kernersville Vicinity

John Hastings (1812-1887) built this two-story brick Greek Revival house in the 1860s. With its five-bay facade and large six-over-six windows, the house represents a popular brick house form in southeastern Forsyth County in the mid-19th century. Interior finish contains Greek Revival woodwork. A frame rear ell was added to the structure, probably in the 1900s. A log kitchen remains standing behind the house. The Hastings House is still owned by John Hastings' descendants.

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6 - House, Kernersville Vicinity

Although little information is available concerning this house, architectural evidence suggests that the structure began as a one-room log cabin in the early 19th century. In the late 19th or early 20th century, another log structure was moved next to the earlier one and the two were joined by a frame breezeway. A log outbuilding stands behind the house.

7 - Idol House, High Point Vicinity

The Idol House, moved out of the path of highway construction in the 1970s, probably dates from the early 19th century. Interior finish includes flush sheathing, an arched fireplace opening, and early hardware. Further research should be done to determine which member of the Idol family built the house.

8 - Idol-Glascoe House, High Point Vicinity

Local residents maintain that this house was built by the Idols family in the early 19th century, and surviving architectural fabric supports such a date. The two-story log house, however, has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding, a rebuilt chimney and some replaced doors and windows. Interior finish still contains some of the original flush sheathing as well as three-part, mitered door and window surrounds and early hardware. In the mid-19th century the house was purchased by Palestine Glascoe and it remains with his descendants.

9 - Joe Idol House, Kernersville Vicinity

Joe Idol built this two-story frame house in the 1870s. It is typical of other late 19th century farmhouses in Forsyth County, but the interior finish is more elaborate than most. With the exception of a replaced front door and front porch, the Joe Idol House retains much of its original material.

10 - Jun Idol House, High Point Vicinity

One of the most elaborate late 19th century houses in the Abbott's Creek area is the one said to have been built by "Jun" Idol. This two-story, three-bay frame house features a front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets and a central facade gable with spindlework, scalloped shingles and a decorative kingpost. The house is no longer owned by the Idol family.

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11 - Levi P. Matthews House, Kernersville Vicinity

In an area of southeastern Forsyth County formerly known as "Mathistown," Levi P. Matthews built this two-story brick Greek Revival house around the middle of the 19th century. Although expanded and altered in recent years, the house retains much of its original Greek Revival interior finish. It no longer remains in the Matthews family.

12 - Raper-Martin House, High Point Vicinity

Orlando Raper built this two-story brick Italianate-style house in the 1870s. The house is more ornate than most farmhouses in the area and features Italianate window hoods. The front porch has been replaced, but most of the Italianate-style interior finish remains intact. Orlando Raper sold the house to James A. Martin and the Martin family continues to own the property.

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13 - L. V. Smith House, Kernersville Vicinity

L. V. Smith, a farmer, built this two-story log house around the middle of the 19th century. It appears that in the late 19th century the structure was enlarged. Smith passed the house to his son, Elijah, and it remains in the Smith family. A former kitchen as well as other frame outbuildings exists.

14 - Sedge Garden School, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Sedge Garden School, designed by Northup and O'Brien in 1925, is a rambling brick structure with some Classical Revival details. Northup and O'Brien, a prominent architectural firm in Winston-Salem, designed approximately 15 schools for the Forsyth County School system in the 1920s, most of them with a Classical Revival theme and most designed around a spacious, central auditorium. Sedge Garden School served as a high school until 1950. From 1950 to 1962 the school served grades one through eight, and in recent years it has included only kindergarten through fourth grade.

15 - Andy Smith House, High Point Vicinity

According to local tradition, this two-story brick house was built by Andy Smith in 1864. Smith operated a sawmill and a wagon works on the site of the present-day Union Cross School. From Andy Smith the house passed to his son, Glenn, and was owned by him until it was purchased by the present owner. Wesley Raper, a carpenter in the mid-19th century in southeastern Forsyth County, is said to have built the house, including the distinctive woodwork in the structure. The one-story log house probably was moved beside the brick house in the late 19th century.

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16 - David Smith House, Kernersville Vicinity

David Smith built this two-story brick Greek Revival house in southeastern Forsyth County in the 1860s. Typical of other brick houses in the area, Smith's house features a three-bay facade with six-over-six windows. A two-story rear ell was added in 1899. Although the Smith House was altered around 1900, it retains some of its earlier Greek Revival interior finish. A large collection of out-buildings including a wash house, smoke house, barn and numerous sheds complete the Smith complex.

17 - Abraham Oliver Perry Teague House, High Point Vicinity

Abraham Oliver Perry Teague (1826-1917) built a two-room plan, Greek Revival house in the 1860s. Abraham Teague's son, Noah, built this large, two story, Triple-A style house in the late 19th century and used his father's Greek Revival house for the rear ell. Both Abraham and Noah operated a fruit farm and made vinegar for sale. Dried fruit was one of Forsyth County's biggest exports around the turn of the century. The Teague House is owned by descendants of Abraham Teague.

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18 - Weavil House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

According to family tradition, John Weavil built this two-story brick house around 1850. Some Greek Revival details such as a two-paneled front door remain in the two-room plan dwelling. From John Weavil the house passed to his son, Clemmons Weavil, and the property now rests with John Weavil's great-grandson.

19 - William Welborn House and Store, Kernersville Vicinity

According to family tradition, William Welborn bought this one-and-a-half story house in 1905, and Welborn added the rear ell to the structure. The builder of the house is unknown. Also in 1905 Welborn built his general merchandise store next door. The Welborn house and store stood on the former road from Salisbury to Kernersville, and the old roadbed is visible today. William Welborn's house and store remain in the possession of his descendants.

20 - Wilson-Stockton House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Thomas J. Wilson probably built this two-story, hewn timber house in the early 19th century. It features one original chimney with a lozenge design. Wilson, a non-Moravian, was selected to run the Salem Tavern in 1843, but he died before he began his duties. He had rented his "house and plantation" to another family when he moved to Salem, so the Moravians allowed Mrs. Wilson and her son to remain as keepers of the Salem Tavern until 1844. In 1848 Thomas J. Wilson, Jr., sold the family farm to William F. Stockton and built a house just north of Salem. The Townsend family bought the farm from the Stockton heirs in 1913. In the 1920s the interior of the Wilson-Stockton House was altered substantially, and in 1963 the front porch was added.

BELEWS CREEK

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1 - Bethlehem Methodist Church, Walkertown Vicinity

One of the best examples of Carpenter's Gothic architecture in Forsyth County is Bethlehem Methodist Church near Walkertown. Built around 1900, the church features decorated gable ends and simple Gothic-arched windows and doors. The cemetery which lies next to the church contains stones that date from the early 19th century.

2 - Bethlehem School, Walkertown Vicinity

The former Bethlehem School building is a frame, gable-front structure. Local residents remember attending classes from grades one through seven in this building until the 1920s. The building retains its batten shutters and brick exterior-end chimney.

3 - Fewell Fulton House, Belews Creek Vicinity

Fewel Fulton built this two-story farmhouse in the mid-to late 19th century. Family members maintain that Fewell's father, Joel Fulton, may have built the cabin which now serves as a rear ell to the house. The house has been altered and expanded by successive generations of the Fulton family.

4 - Goodwill Baptist Church, Kernersville Vicinity

Although the present Goodwill Baptist Church building dates from 1891, it was remodeled extensively in 1957. According to church historians, the first deed for the church property was drawn on September 14, 1801. The congregation was called Belews Creek Baptist Church and was a member of the Beulah Baptist Association until the Pilot Mountain Association was formed in the late 19th century.

5 - Hairston-Davis House, Walkertown Vicinity

One of the few square-notched log buildings in Forsyth County is this one-story house said to have been built in the early 19th century by Green Hairston. The weatherboarded house has lost its chimney and much of its other original architectural fabric. In the late 19th century the house was purchased by Albert Davis, a blacksmith, and it remains in the Davis family.

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6 - Elias Hester House, Belews Creek Vicinity

Elias Hester, a Justice of the Peace, built this two story farmhouse near Kernersville in 1898. The frame house with a rear ell is typical of many late 19th century farmhouses in Forsyth County and illustrates the popularity and practicality of this house form. The Hester House is still owned by his descendants.

7 - John Hester House, Kernersville Vicinity

According to local tradition, John Hester built this log house near Belews Creek in the mid-19th century. The house has two full-stone chimneys, an unusual trait in Forsyth County. Interior architectural finish includes flush sheathing and fireplaces with arched openings. An ell extends from the rear of the structure.

8 - House, Belews Creek Vicinity

The early history of this two-story early 19th century house is uncertain, but Hester Young and his wife, the former Mary Linville, are said to have lived here during the mid-to late 19th century. In the 1920s the Self family purchased the house, and it has changed hands again in recent years. The house was finer than most in rural Forsyth County. It features three-part mitered door and window surrounds, raised eight-paneled doors, molded chairrail and baseboard, and a high stone foundation. A log kitchen is attached to the rear of the dwelling.

9 - House, Belews Creek Vicinity

Although little information was available concerning this two-story house, it appears to date from the mid-19th century and may be log. The exterior and chimney has been stuccoed, but the chimney on the rear ell is partially stone. This house is typical of many built across Forsyth County in the mid-19th century.

10 - House, Kernersville Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that Fletcher Young built this one-story log house in the mid-19th century. Young's grave lies nearby. The weatherboarded log house has been altered through the years and now serves as a storage building. It is no longer owned by the Young family.

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11 - (former) Lewis General Store, Walkertown Vicinity

The Lewis Store was a rural crossroads establishment in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Vann Lewis built the one-story frame store in the 1890s, and in the early 1900s Jim, his son, constructed a gable-front building in front of his father's store. Both establishments carried feed and other farm supplies for the farmers north of Walkertown.

12 - George Lewis House, Walkertown Vicinity

According to family tradition, George Lewis built this two-story, three-bay farmhouse in 1865. An old photograph shows a one story, hipped-roof front porch with sawnwork; the present two-story porch was built in the 20th century. Much of the original interior architectural fabric has been replaced, but a few Greek Revival details such as two-paneled doors remain. The house is presently owned by the fifth generation of the Lewis family.

13 - Linville-Southern House, Belews Creek Vicinity

The early history of this log house is unclear, although local tradition associates the name of George Linville with the structure. Around 1900 the Linvilles sold the house to the Southern family where it remains. The large stone chimney at the center of the structure separates two log houses. Since the structure has been heavily altered both inside and out, it is difficult to ascertain whether the house originally was intended to have a saddlebag plan. If it was built as a saddlebag-plan house, it is the only known extant log house of this type in Forsyth County.

14 - Moses Linville House, Kernersville Vicinity

According to family tradition, Moses Linville, born near Belews Creek in 1831, may have built this log house which now serves as a barn. The one-story log house has half-dovetailed joints and retains part of a six-over-six window and a batten door. A high mantel shelf appears on the whitewashed interior. The house remains in the Linville family.

15 - Lowery-Whicker House, Kernersville Vicinity

Moses Newton Whicker bought a log house from the Lowery family in 1897, and he added frame wings to the south and west of the structure creating the appearance of the house today. Whicker operated a general store, the frame building of which still stands across the street from his house, and he also ran a sawmill. The Whicker farm is now owned by Moses' granddaughter.

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16 - William Medearis House, Belews Creek Vicinity

Around 1850 William and Mary Medearis built this two-story weatherboarded log house with an exterior end brick chimney. Although the structure has been altered and expanded by successive generations of the Medearis family, it retains its six-over-six windows, boxed cornice, flush sheathing on the facade, and stone foundation. Side and rear additions probably were added in the late 19th century. From William and Mary Medearis the house passed to Sally Medearis Linville, then to Sally Linville Neal. It is now owned by the great-granddaughter of Mary Medearis.

17 - Moir House, Walkertown Vicinity

Architectural details such as a boxed cornice, mantels with paneled friezes, arched fireplace openings, and exposed ceiling beams may indicate an early 19th century date for this house near Walkertown. It was associated with Jim Moir in the third quarter of the 19th century. Moir's wife was the daughter of Nat Sullivan, a prominent Walkertown businessman in the mid-19th century. The house is no longer owned by Moir descendants and its early history is unclear.

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18 - A. W. Preston and Son General Store, Belews Creek Vicinity

In 1915 A. W. Preston built this two-story brick general store to serve the Belews Creek community. With its segmental arched windows and corbeled brick front, the store is one of only a few early 20th century rural establishments which remain in Forsyth County. T. R. Preston, A. W.'s son, joined him in the general merchandise business, and the store became known as A. W. Preston and Son General Store. In the early 1970s much of the community of Belews Creek was flooded by Duke Power for the Belews Creek power plant. Destroyed were a grist mill, a box factory and a tobacco factory which local residents remember.

19 - (former) Rock Hill School, Belews Creek Vicinity

Rock Hill School is an early 20th century schoolhouse typical of many frame schools built across the county. It is a rectangular building with a hipped roof and gable-front porch topped by a pyramidal-roofed bell tower. Only a few of these buildings remain in Forsyth County.

20 - Samuels House, Walkertown Vicinity

Although the early history of this Greek Revival house is unclear, Henry Samuels is the earliest name associated with the property. Samuels operated a distillery, probably in the late 19th century. The two-story, three-bay farm house has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding, but the front door remains flanked by sidelights and surrounded by Greek Revival molding with miter blocks. The ruins of a log outbuilding stand behind the house.

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21 - Thomas-Crim House, Belews Creek Vicinity

Nathaniel Thomas (1804-1891) built this brick Greek Revival house near Belews Creek around 1850. The two-story house with exterior end chimneys has a brick rear ell. Windows and doors feature flat gauged arches, and the interior finish is Greek Revival in style. Thomas and his wife, the former Charlotte Sharpe, had seven children, one of whom married John Wilson Crim. The house remains in the Crim family.

22 - Thomas Jefferson Vanhoy House, Walkertown Vicinity

Thomas Jefferson Vanhoy built this one-story log house around the middle of the 19th century. The house consists of two, one-room log structures joined together and weatherboarded to create a four-bay facade. Each end of the house features a brick exterior end chimney, and although the interior has been heavily altered, an enclosed corner stair remains. The house remains in the possession of T. J. Vanhoy's descendants.

23 - Albert Voss House, Belews Creek Vicinity

The Voss family homeplace is a collection of log structures; the oldest probably was built during the second quarter of the 19th century and the newest during the late 19th century. The two earliest sections consist of a one-story kitchen joined by a frame hallway to a two-story log house. Both sections have hewn oak logs. The kitchen features V-notched joints while the main house has half-dovetailed joints. According to family members, the early parts of the house were built by Albert Voss. The house has been altered and expanded by successive generations of the Voss family.

24 - Voss House, Belews Creek Vicinity

Another log house built by the Voss family stands close to Albert Voss's dwelling. This one-story, V-notched log structure has a partial-stone chimney on the main block and another partial-stone chimney on the rear ell. It appears to date from the mid-19th century, but little of its early history is known.

25 - Warren-Beeson House, Kernersville Vicinity

The Warren-Beeson House is a two-story, part-log dwelling constructed in the late 19th century. The rear ell may have been built by Elias Warren several years before the two-story part was constructed. Warren was the grandfather of T. C. Beeson, the present owner. The Warren-Beeson farm complex is a good example of rural farm architecture in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Forsyth County. In addition to the main house, outbuildings include a log packhouse, frame barn and well-house, a corn crib, and a grape arbor.

BETHANIA TOWNSHIP

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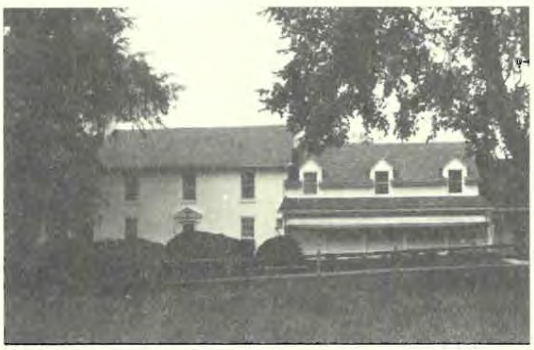

1 - Junius Clay Anderson House, Rural Hall Vicinity

According to family members, Junius Clay Anderson built a one-story log house in the 1870s which he later expanded into this two-story house. Junius Anderson operated a store in his house, and he also practiced carpentry and cabinetmaking. The Anderson House is still owned by his descendants.

2 - Banner House, Germanton Vicinity

The date 1806 is carved into one of the logs in this house which local tradition maintains was built by a member of the Banner family. A Banner family cemetery is located on a hill above the house and interments date from the early 19th century although some gravestones are illegible. The Banner log house with half-dovetailed joints and a brick exterior end chimney has been altered heavily and expanded; another log building was moved and attached to it, probably in the late 19th century. Original interior details have been obliterated through years of alterations.

3 -Barrow-Cox House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Reuben and Elizabeth Zimmerman came to the site of what is now Pine Brook Country Club in 1787. They built a log house on a hill above Muddy Creek. One of the Zimmerman children, Elizabeth (1809-1879), married Phillip Barrow. He purchased Elizabeth's homeplace and built this two-story brick, Greek Revival style structure ca. 1845. Barrow's daughter, Susan, married Romulus Cox in 1866 and they purchased the former Barrow House in 1873. The house remained in the Cox family until 1952 when it was sold to Pine Brook Country Club for use as a club house.

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4 - Bethania A.M.E. Zion Church, Bethania Vicinity

Although the present Bethania A.M.E. Zion church building was dedicated in 1971, the congregation began in 1845. The Moravians organized a black congregation in Bethania in 1845, and on October 6, 1850 a log church was completed. By 1875, however, Rev. A. T. Goslen had organized the congregation into the A.M.E. Zion denomination. A new church was constructed under the leadership of Rev. Henry Hauser in 1891, but this structure was rebuilt in 1926 due to damage from a severe wind storm. The 1926 structure served the congregation until the present building was completed. In the cemetery beside Bethania A.M.E. Zion church the first interment was Mary Lash on January 7, 1847.

5 - Bolejack-Westmoreland House, Germanton Vicinity

The mid-19th century Bolejack-Westmoreland House near Germanton is a good example of the Greek Revival style. It features a broad two-story, three-bay facade with large six-over-six windows. The house has flush gable ends and a rear ell. The interior follows a center hall plan and doors are two-paneled Greek Revival in style. The original mantels have been replaced. According to local tradition, the house was built by the Bolejack family who lived in it only a short time before selling it to the Westmorelands who owned it for many years. (The name Bolejack is said to be a derivative of the German name, Bulitschek. Joseph Bulitschek was a well-known Moravian cabinetmaker in the 18th century.) A two-story frame outbuilding on a stone foundation stands in front of the Bolejack-Westmoreland House. Its original use and date of construction are uncertain.

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6 - Bitting-Styres House, Rural Hall Vicinity

According to local tradition, the Bitting family may have built this house in the third quarter of the 19th century. Around 1900 it was owned by Samuel E. Styres. The house is a log structure which has been heavily altered by aluminum siding. It is still owned by Samuel E. Styres' descendants.

7 - John Clayton House, Stanleyville Vicinity

John Clayton (1788-1863) built this log house in the early 19th century. It was moved to its present location in the 1870s when the two-story brick Matthew Columbus Clayton house was built. John Clayton's log house probably was weatherboarded from the date of its construction. It features flush sheathing under the front porch on the facade. The exterior end chimney has been replaced, but original hardware and woodwork remain on the interior. The house is significant as a rare survivor of early log houses in Forsyth County; it remains in the Clayton family.

8 - Matthew Columbus Clayton House, Stanleyville Vicinity

Around 1879 Matthew Columbus Clayton built this substantial two-story brick house. It has stenciled mortar joints, exterior end chimneys, and a double-leaf front door opening into a central hall. The interior finish is Greek Revival. In front of the house stood a log barn, the stone foundation of which exists today. Present outbuildings consist of two log sheds, a V-notched log smokehouse, and a square-notched log kitchen. The Clayton house is owned by descendants of the builder.

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9 - Joseph Conrad House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Joseph Conrad, an early 19th century builder and cabinetmaker, probably built this brick-nogged, two-story, three-bay house in the second quarter of the 19th century. According to family history, Conrad's cabinet shop was attached to the rear of the house, and there was a detached log kitchen behind it. Although somewhat altered, the hall-and parlor-plan Conrad House retains some early 19th century hardware and interior finish. From Joseph Conrad the house passed to Carlos, his son, who died at the age of 43 after serving in the Civil War. It then passed to Elbert Conrad who sold the property out of the Conrad family.

10 - Flynt House, Rural Hall Vicinity

According to local tradition, the log rear ell of the Flynt House was built in 1745 by a hunter and trapper named Peter Feisser. The 1745 date is difficult to document architecturally. Peter Feisser is, however, mentioned in the diaries of the Moravians, and his land is shown on a 1779 map of Wachovia in the vicinity of what is now the Flynt farm. If the two-story house was built by William Flynt between 1783 and 1785 as family tradition states, then it was heavily altered during the mid-19th century. Remaining architectural evidence is mainly Greek Revival in style. Fountain Flynt, who was born in 1809 and served as one of Forsyth County's early county commissioners, may have built the two-story house, and not William Flynt, his father. One log outbuilding remains on the property. The Flynt farm remains in the Flynt family.

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11 - Hooksville School for Blacks, Rural Hall Vicinity

The late 19th century building of the Hooksville School for blacks is now used as a dwelling. Most of the original architectural fabric has been hidden by asbestos siding. Hooksville School was one of the first in the area for blacks after the Civil War. Local tradition maintains that the school met for only four months out of the year and children walked from Rural Hall, Germanton, and Red Bank to attend classes.

12 - House, Rural Hall Vicinity

Little is known about this one-story log house with a stone chimney near Rural Hall, but it appears to have been built around the middle of the 19th century. The house has a two-room plan with a ladder leading to the sleeping loft. Corner joints are half-dovetailed.

13 - House, Rural Hall Vicinity

This two-story log house on the outskirts of Rural Hall may have been built around the mid-19th century by a member of the Stultz family. It has a central chimney, four-over-four-windows, and a Greek Revival two-paneled front door. The house has been heavily altered by aluminum siding and additions. A log smokehouse stands on the property.

14 - House, Stanleyville Vicinity

The early architectural history of this house near Rural Hall has been confused by alterations made in the 1940s. Materials from the now-demolished, early 19th century Bitting House were purchased and used in the alterations. The house has both early 19th century and mid-19th century characteristics, as well as a number of additions from the 20th century, including a log wing. The interior details are a mixture of the Federal and Greek Revival styles.

15 - House, Stanleyville Vicinity

Judging from architectural evidence, the house known locally as the Shutt House appears to date from the early 19th century. The house is a substantial, two-and-a-half story, frame dwelling with six-over-six windows, exterior end brick chimneys with stepped shoulders, and a boxed cornice. It has been altered with asphalt siding and rear additions. A double-pen log barn stands close to the dwelling. The Shutt family were recent owners of the house, and more research should be done on the early history of the structure.

16 - Dr. Beverly Jones House, Bethania Vicinity

The Dr. Beverly Jones House, a two-story brick house with a full complement of outbuildings, is one of two documented and surviving examples in North Carolina of the work of Virginia-born architect Dabney Cosby. Cosby (1779-1862) was responsible for several important Virginia buildings and several in North Carolina. His 1846-1847 correspondence with Dr. Beverly Jones concerning the construction of this house has been preserved. Dr. Jones was born in 1811 in Martinsville, Virginia, and he was a practicing physician in Stokes County, N. C. as early as 1838. In 1843 he married Julia Conrad; their house was built in 1846-1847 on land owned by Julia's father. Dr. Beverly Jones practiced medicine in Forsyth County until the fall of 1902. Jones died on November 2, 1902, and the house remained in the Jones family until 1956. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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17 - Kiger House, Rural Hall Vicinity

Local tradition states that this one and a half story log house was built by the Kiger family. Its exterior end brick chimney bears the initials "W. K." and the date "November, 1853." The Kiger house is typical of mid-19th century log houses in Forsyth County. In the late 19th century a one-story frame house was attached to the log house. A V-notched log smoke house also survives on the property.

18 - Jacob Lash House, Bethania Vicinity

In 1851 Jacob Lash built the one-story board and batten house which now serves as the rear ell of this farmhouse. Although the ell has been altered for use as a kitchen, it still retains a two-paneled Greek Revival door. Mary Lash Koughan probably constructed the late 19th century two story house. After Mrs. Koughan, the house passed to Dr. Robert Walker with whose descendants it remains. Also standing on the property is a one-story frame house with a partial stone chimney. Now used as a small apartment, the structure's original use is unknown and it has been heavily altered.

19 - P. A. Merritt House, Germanton Vicinity

In 1886 P. A. Merritt built this two-story farmhouse. It is brick-nogged and has exterior end brick chimneys and a rear ell. The P. A. Merritt farm complex retains a number of late 19th century log outbuildings including a corn crib, tobacco barns, a smokehouse and an icehouse. All of the log outbuildings are half-dovetailed. The frame barn was built in 1915.

20 - John Benjamin and Jacob Miller Houses, Rural Hall Vicinity*

John Benjamin Miller (German spelling: Mueller), a member of the Bethania Moravian Congregation, built this substantial, two-and-a-half-story, frame house around 1840 on Muddy Creek. It had a shed-roofed front porch and a one-story rear ell according to 19th century photographs. Windows are nine-over-nine on the first floor and six-over-six on the second, and they feature three-part, mitered surrounds. This significant house has been heavily altered. Directly in front of the John Benjamin Miller house stands the log dwelling thought to have been constructed in the late 18th century by Jacob Miller, John Benjamin's father. The two-room, one-story house contains many of its original features. The Jacob and John Benjamin Miller Houses are extremely important survivors of Forsyth County's early building history.

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21 - John Thomas Miller House, Rural Hall Vicinity

The John Thomas Miller House was built by the son of John Benjamin Miller whose early 19th century house stands nearby. Probably constructed in the mid-19th century, John Thomas' two-story log house has a three-bay facade, an exterior end, partial stone chimney, and a boxed cornice. Front and rear additions were built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A log smokehouse and barn survive on the property which remains in the Miller family.

22 - Nazareth Lutheran Church, Rural Hall Vicinity *

The present brick building of Nazareth Lutheran Church was built in 1878, but the church was established in the 18th century. One hundred and two acres was purchased by the German congregation in 1790 to be held in trust by Adam Geiger and Jacob Petree. The land "bordered on Beaver Dam Creek to Fessler's Line," and the first church building was a log structure referred to as Beaver Dam Church, Fessler's Church or the Old Deutsche Meeting House. The 1878 brick church is a simple gable-front structure with two front doors. In 1934 Sunday School rooms were built. In the 1950s an education building was erected and the sanctuary was remodeled. By 1967 stained glass windows depicting the life of Christ were added, and a new organ was built for the church in the 1970s. The graveyard behind the church contains decorative German-inscribed tombstones dating from the 18th century.

23 - Oak Grove Methodist Church, Rural Hall Vicinity

Oak Grove Methodist Church was built in 1899 under the supervision of a building committee headed by a carpenter and cabinetmaker, A. J. Long. The first service in the new building was held on February 11, 1900. The gable-front frame church is typical of rural, turn-of-the-century church architecture, although the decorative shingles in the gable end and the recessed altar area give the building special emphasis.

24 - Robert Ogburn House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The Robert Ogburn House is a late 19th century brick house which features stenciled mortar joints, segmental arched windows, a low hipped roof and partially exposed, exterior end chimneys. A double-leaf front door with a transom and sidelights opens into a center hall with an open string stair. The brick rear shed addition appears contemporary with the house while a frame rear ell appears to be a later addition. The original front porch has been replaced with bungaloid piers. Robert Ogburn's descendants continue to own the house.

25 - Payne House, Rural Hall Vicinity

Probably built around the mid-19th century, this V-notched log house has a rear shed addition and a stone chimney with a brick stack. The early history of the house is unknown.

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26 - Petree-Spainhour House, King Vicinity

The provenance of this important 19th century house is unclear, but according to the owner it probably was built by a member of the Petree family and was subsequently owned by the Spainhours. The house was built in two parts--one brick-nogged and one log. The one-story log house may have been built in the early 19th century; probably around the mid-19th century the house was raised to two stories and enlarged with a brick-nogged addition. A three-bay facade was created which features a Federal-style five-paneled front door and a four-light transom. A log rear ell of unknown date stands behind the brick-nogged part of the building.

27 - Nathaniel Petree House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

According to local tradition, this one-story log house was built by Nathaniel Petree (ca. 1860-1936). It has been heavily altered, but unusual mantels with paneled friezes and pulvinated shelves remain intact. Also on the property stand a log barn and other outbuildings which probably date from the late 19th century.

28 - Edwin F. Shore House, Rural Hall Vicinity

This two-story, two-bay log house is thought to have been built by the Shore family. It stood close to Muddy Creek but was moved up the hill to its present location by Edwin F. Shore in the late 19th or early 20th century. The house probably dates from the mid-19th century. Greek Revival style two-paneled doors appear on the two-story log house and its projecting front addition. A log barn and log shed survive on the property. The house and outbuildings remain in the Shore family.

29 - Slate-Dillon House, Germanton Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that this log and frame structure has served as a church, a school and a private residence. It appears that the log half of the house was constructed in the mid-19th century, and it features a partial stone chimney. The frame half of the structure probably was added in the late 19th or early 20th century. A log smokehouse stands behind the property.

30 - Daniel Speas House, Rural Hall Vicinity

One of the finest remaining stone chimneys in Forsyth County stands on this log house said to have been built by Daniel Speas. According to family members, Speas probably built the house in the early 19th century, but it was enlarged with a frame addition which appears to date from the late 19th century. The brick stack of the stone chimney has been replaced, but from the shoulders down to the ground the chimney is a masterpiece of tight-fitting stone masonry laid without mortar. The house remains in the Speas family.

31 - Jessie D. Speas House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

The Jessie D. Speas House is a typical, late 19th century farmhouse in Forsyth County. It is a one-story, three-bay house with exterior end brick chimneys and Greek Revival-style details. Successive generations of the Speas family have altered and expanded the house.

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32 - Steward's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, Rural Hall Vicinity

Steward's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church was organized around 1901 when Rev. J. R. Glenn of Bethania A.M.E. Zion Church sent the Reverend J. L. Lash to Rural Hall to organize an A.M.E. Zion Church. In 1904 the church was named Steward's Chapel for Reverend E. Steward under whose pastorate it was built. Steward's Chapel's simple gable-front building is representative of many rural churches of the early 1900s across North Carolina.

33 - A. V. Stoltz House, Rural Hall Vicinity

In 1875 A. V. Stoltz built this substantial brick house near Rural Hall. The two-story house has a center hall plan and Greek Revival interior finish. A double-leaf front door with roundheaded windows and a front porch with decorative trim accent the three-bay facade of the Stoltz house. Typical of many late 19th century brick houses in Forsyth County, the mortar joints are stenciled with white paint. A double-pen log barn with unusual square-notched joints also stands on the property.

34 - C. C. Stultz House, Rural Hall Vicinity

According to his descendants, C. C. Stultz built this one story, three bay, frame house with exterior end brick chimneys in the 1860s. The house has a stone foundation and a front door with a transom and sidelights. The Stultz family continues to own the house.

35 - Styres-Kiger House, Tobaccoville Vicinity *

Jesse Styres (1788-1857) built this two-story, brick-nogged house around 1800. It was undoubtedly one of the finest houses in the vicinity and it features one brick chimney decorated in a lozenge design, and one chimney laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. Interior details are from the Federal period. The house has a hall and parlor plan with an enclosed stair to the second floor. Jesse Styres is remembered for his instrumental role in founding Pfafftown Christian Church. After the Styres family sold the house, it was purchased by Oliver Kiger, probably in the late 19th century, and the house has remained in that family. Additions have been made to the structure but little substantive alteration has occurred to the significant architectural fabric.

36 - Nathaniel F. Sullivan House, Rural Hall Vicinity *

The Nathaniel F. Sullivan House is one of the finest and best-preserved Greek Revival farmhouses in Forsyth County. It is a two-story, three-bay brick structure laid in common bond. The house also has double, partially exposed brick chimneys, an unusual feature in the county. The interior woodwork displays well-executed marbleizing. According to the granddaughter of N. F. Sullivan (1822-1898), Sullivan built the house around the time he married Lucetta Westmoreland on February 28, 1854. The house remained in the Sullivan family until 1974.

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37 - Vest-Tuttle Houses, Rural Hall Vicinity

The Alexander Vest and James Tuttle Houses and their outbuildings form a farm complex which spans much of the 19th century. Alexander Vest built his two-story log house before he left to fight in the Civil War. The weatherboarded house with a stone foundation, six-over-six windows and a boxed cornice was moved down the hill from its original location when James Tuttle, Vest's son-in-law, decided to build a frame house on the site in the late 19th century. James Tuttle's house features a three-bay facade, shed-roofed porch with turned posts, exterior end brick chimneys, and a two-story rear ell. Outbuildings on the property include a half-dovetailed log kitchen with a brick chimney, a log smokehouse, log granery, log corn crib and double-pen log barn. In addition there remains on the farm a frame blacksmith shop used by Tuttle, a well house, an ice house, and a brick "flower house" in which to store plants for the winter.

38 - Westmoreland House, Germanton Vicinity

The Westmoreland House probably began as a simple ca. 1870 Greek Revival-influenced cottage, but it was remodeled in the Italianate style in the 1890s. Despite the eaves brackets and decorative exterior sawnwork, the interior woodwork features simple Greek Revival two-paneled doors and very plain post and lintel mantels. The house remained in the Westmoreland family until the 1970s.

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39 - Westmoreland House, Rural Hall Vicinity

According to local residents, this mid-19th century one-story log house was built by a member of the Westmoreland family. It has been altered with a rebuilt chimney and rear additions, but batten doors and six-over-six windows remain. After the Westmorelands the house belonged to the McGees and the Helsabecks.

40 - Wolff-Moser House, Tobaccoville Vicinity *

The Wolff-Moser House probably was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century by Adam Wolff. An Adam Wolff, carpenter, is noted in the Moravian Records as having worked on Home Church in Salem around 1800. Adam Wolff's house is a two-story, brick-nogged structure with interior end chimneys and a hall and parlor plan. With molded chairrail, six-paneled doors and paneled mantels with arched fireplace openings throughout, the house displays a sophistication seen infrequently in early rural Forsyth County buildings. From the Wolff family the house passed to Henry Thomas Moser, and it has remained in the Moser family for five generations. A log barn and other outbuildings complete the Wolff-Moser farm complex.

41 - Ziglar House, Stanleyville Vicinity

According to local tradition the Moore family built this two-story house in 1883, but in 1900 J. N. Ziglar bought the property, and it is still owned by the Ziglars. Although the front porch has been replaced, the Ziglar House retains its Greek Revival-style interior finish. A log barn stands behind the house.

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Bethania (a National Register
Historic District)

1 - Bethania Moravian Church

Bethania Moravian Church was constructed between 1806-1809. It is a rectangular brick building with a steep gable roof, a two-story brick addition built in 1913, and a 1965 vestibule addition. The main block of the church burned in 1942, but it was rebuilt within the same walls. The original interior plan was not reproduced after the 1942 fire.

2 - Bethania Moravian Parsonage

Originally located on the site of the 1771 Gemein Haus just south of the church, this two-story Greek Revival house of brick-nogged construction was moved to its present location in the 1960s. The porch has been remodeled.

3 - Daniel Butner House

Daniel Butner built this two-story, heavy timber house with brick nogging in the early 19th century. The house is three bays wide and three deep, and it rests on a fieldstone foundation.

4 - Ed Butner House

The Ed Butner House was built ca. 1848. It is a two-story frame house which was remodeled in both the late 18th and early 20th centuries.

5 - Grabs-Conrad House

The Grabs-Conrad House was built ca. 1800 but remodeled in the late 19th century. It retains a high fieldstone foundation and evidence of its original central chimney. An enclosed stair to the second floor also survives.

6 - Hauser-Strupe House

The Hauser-Strupe House is a two-story frame structure with brick-nogging. It probably was built in the late 18th or early 19th century, but it was remodeled in the late 19th century. The only original elements which remain in the Hauser-Strupe House are the fieldstone foundation, the nogged framework, and indications in the flooring of a central chimney.

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7 - Michael Hauser House

This two-story log house was built in the late 18th or early 19th century and remodeled around 1850. It appears Greek Revival in style with flush-sheathed pedimented gable ends and corner blocks in the interior door surrounds.

8 - Thomas B. Lash Woolen Mill

Now a private residence, this one-story brick building served as part of the Thomas B. Lash Woolen Mill in the late 19th century. Lash operated a woolen mill behind the Lash General Store until his death in 1888.

9 - Lehman and Butner Roller Mill

Built in 1899 as a roller mill, this two-story frame building continues to house roller mill operations. It is now the Manning Milling Company.

10 - Jacob Loesch House *

The Jacob Loesch House is a two-story log house built around 1790 and remodeled ca. 1850. Loesch began an English school for Bethania youths in 1789. (The name Loesch has become Anglicized to Lash.)

11 - John Christian Loesch House

The John Christian Loesch House may have been constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century, but it was enlarged in the mid-19th century to its present size. The oldest section of the house contains a fieldstone foundation as well as a raised six-paneled door and early hardware. Loesch owned a general store, a tanyard, sawmill, grist mill and farm. After his death in 1841, his sons, Israel G. and Thomas B., established a cigar factory which flourished until the Civil War.

12 - Pythian Hall

This frame building was erected in 1897 as Pythian Hall. In 1908 the building was lowered to one story and used as Bethania High School. It is presently a Masonic Lodge. The bell tower contains the iron bell purchased in 1762 for the first Bethania Church.

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13 - Reich-Strupe-Butner House

Painter Naaman Reich owned and lived in this house from at least 1847 to 1871, and he painted landscape scenes and other murals throughout the house. Legend maintains that General Cornwallis stayed in this house during British occupation of Bethania in the Revolutionary War. The house has come to be known as the "Cornwallis House."

14 - Jacob Shore House

The Jacob Shore House is a late 18th or 19th century, two-story log house. It was remodeled ca. 1850, and the original central chimney was replaced by two end chimneys.

15 - Abraham Transou House

Abraham Transou built this two-story log house in the late 18th or early 19th century. It is smaller than the other log houses in Bethania but features a rear, brick-nogged addition.

16 - Solomon Transou House

The Solomon Transou House is a two-story log structure built in the late 18th or early 19th century. It was remodeled ca. 1850, and the central chimney was replaced by two end chimneys.

BROADBAY TOWNSHIP

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Broadbay Township

1 - Beeson House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that these two log houses were built by a member of the Beeson family. Both the two-story clapboarded log house and the one-story exposed log dwelling appear to have been built around the middle of the 19th century. Both have six-over-six windows, exterior end brick chimneys and batten doors. Both houses have been altered, but they remain in the Beeson family.

2 - Nathaniel Charles House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Although local tradition maintains that this brick, two-story house was built by Nathaniel Charles in 1835, architectural evidence points to a mid-19th century Greek Revival date. Interior finish is Greek Revival in style. The house is no longer in the Charles family.

3 - Nathaniel Charles House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Another Nathaniel Charles house exists in Broadbay Township, according to local residents. Nathaniel Charles operated a sawmill and may have constructed this brick, two-story house around 1850. The house features a brick rear ell, painted mortar joints, and Greek Revival interior finish.

4 - Cool Springs School, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Cool Springs School probably was built in the third quarter of the 19th century. It is a one-story frame building with an exterior end chimney and a two-paneled Greek Revival style door. Around 1900 the building was converted into a residence; it is now used as a storage building.

5 - Friedland Moravian Church, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Friedland, one of the early Moravian settlements, began in the 1770s. A group of Moravians from Broadbay, Maine, came to North Carolina and were assigned a tract of land southeast of Salem which they called Friedland, meaning "Land of Peace." By 1775 a school had been built and dedicated and the Rev. Tycho Nissen was assigned as pastor to this country congregation. The schoolhouse was enlarged and altered in 1847, and this building served the congregation until the present structure was erected in 1952.

6 - Hege-Foltz House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

According to local tradition, Wesley Hege built this story-and-a-half log house with a central chimney in the mid-19th century. The structure has been heavily altered, however, and log as well as shingled additions have been made. In the early 20th century, the house passed into the hands of the Foltz family, where it remains.

7 - Hines-Kinnamon House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

According to the owner, this two-story brick house laid in common bond was built around the middle of the 19th century by the Hines family. It is typical of mid-19th century brick construction in Forsyth County with mortar lines painted white and partially-exposed exterior end chimneys. Star-shaped iron earthquake bolts probably were installed in the late 19th century. The interior has been heavily altered, but one or two Greek Revival style, two-paneled doors remain. John N. Sink inherited the property from his mother, a Hines, and P. C. Kinnamon bought it from Sink in 1917. The house remains in the Kinnamon family.

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8 - House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Even though it is now part of a barn, this log dwelling retains its early 19th century hardware and batten "Dutch" door. The interior of the structure is now used for stalls. More research remains to be done on this building.

9 - Bunyan Linville House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

When Allie Nissen married Bunyan Linville around 1900, Allie's father built for the newlyweds this rambling, frame, Queen Anne-influenced house. Construction was begun in 1900 and completed in 1903. The house features a projecting central pavilion, a wrap-around porch, and interior details such as bay window seats and sawnwork screens. The house remained in the Linville family until recent years.

10 - Pearson-Cockerham House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

According to local tradition, the earliest inhabitants of this early 19th century house were the Rothrocks and the Spaughs. It is unclear, however, which family actually built the house. The house was sold to S. A. Pearson in the late 19th century and in 1919 it was purchased by Warick Cockerham. Cockerham descendants still own the property. The log dwelling had two exterior end brick chimneys, but only one of them remains. The interior of the house follows a two-room plan, and it features an enclosed corner stair and batten doors with strap hinges. Outbuildings include a log smokehouse, a corn crib and a double-pen log barn with V-notched joints.

11 - George Reid House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

George R. Reid, a bricklayer, built this two-story frame house at the end of the 19th century. It features exterior end chimneys, gable end windows, and a stone foundation. Reid is well-remembered in the community for his work in the Sunday School of Friedland Moravian Church. Although heavily altered, the Reid house is still owned by his descendants.

12 - Reid-Hines House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The two-story, three-bay Reid-Hines house has been heavily altered; but the exterior end brick chimney, stone foundation and Greek Revival style, two-paneled doors remain. According to local tradition, "Granny" Reid lived in the house in the mid-19th century, and then John Hines lived here until his death in 1943 at the age of 84. The property is still owned by Hines descendants. Outbuildings include a log smokehouse and the former Broadbay School. The former school is a late 19th century, one-story frame structure which is now used for storage.

13 - George Sink House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Probably around the middle of the 19th century, George Sink built a one-story house of brick-nogged construction on his dairy farm. In the late 19th century, however, the house was altered into this two-story structure with shingled gable ends. Other alterations and additions have been made since the house passed from John A. Sink to Ryan Alexander Sink in the 1940s. The Sink family no longer owns the house.

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14 - C. Rowan Smith House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

C. Rowan Smith operated Cool Springs Dairy around the turn of the century. The centerpiece of Smith's farm was this two-story frame Triple-A house which was completed in 1903. The house has interior chimneys and decorative gable ends, and the interior is well-appointed with turn-of-the-century woodwork. Cool Springs Dairy ceased operation in 1941, but the house remains in the Smith family.

15 - Stewart-Hine House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Amos Stewart probably constructed this two-story house of brick-nogged construction in the mid-19th century. The house stands on a stone foundation, and details of the structure are Greek Revival in style. From Stewart the house passed to William Weavil and subsequently to the Hine family, where it has remained for two generations.

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16 - Stewart-Jones House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Around the middle of the 19th century, Johnson Stewart and his wife, the former Cleo Culpepper, built this log house in southern Forsyth County. Although heavily altered, the house retains its exterior end brick chimney and stone foundation. A shed addition of brick-nogged construction stretches across the back of the house. Johnson Stewart willed the house to his daughter Lucy Stewart Jones, and her great-granddaughter is the present owner.

17 - Joseph Teague House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

According to their descendants, Joseph and Mary Teague built this log house with a log rear ell in the early 19th century. The one-and-a-half-story house probably was remodeled in the late 19th or early 20th century, but the rear ell retains some early 19th century material. Interior finish in the rear ell contains whitewashed logs, chamfered and exposed ceiling beams, and an arched fireplace opening. The door to the rear ell is a "Dutch" four-paneled one, and it is the only remaining door of its kind documented outside the established Moravian communities in Forsyth County. The Teague House is an important part of Forsyth County's building history, and it remains in the Teague family.

18 - George Williard House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The George Williard House is typical of many erected in Forsyth County around 1900. It has decorative shingles in the gable ends, two interior chimneys, and a front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. The interior follows a center hall plan and includes fluted door and window surrounds with miter blocks. The house is no longer owned by the Williard family.

CLEMMONSVILLE TOWNSHIP

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1 - Sam Banner House, Clemmons Vicinity

In 1885 Sam Banner, a black man, built this one-story log house. Banner etched a self-portrait in a chimney stone and wrote the date 1885 underneath it. The self-portrait includes the broad-brimmed hat he was wearing. The Banner house was a three-bay structure with a sleeping loft; it has been partially destroyed.

2 - Cos Blackburn House, Clemmons Vicinity *

According to local tradition, Cos Blackburn built this two-story house of brick-nogged construction near Clemmons. He wrote the date 1825 in a chimney brick. One of the most outstanding features of Blackburn's house is the chimney, which is one of only two in rural Forsyth County laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers and double-paved shoulders. Interior finish dates from the late Federal period and contains beaded flush sheathing, molded chairrail, and three-part mitered door and window surrounds. A former kitchen outbuilding stands benind the house.

3 - Henry Boner House, Clemmons Vicinity

Henry Boner built this two-story frame house in the late 19th century. According to his descendants, Boner was a relative of the Salem poet, John Henry Boner. The Boner House has Greek Revival style interior finish, but it has been expanded and altered by Boner's descendants. The house is surrounded by several log outbuildings.

4 - Theodore Boner House, Clemmons Vicinity

According to local tradition, this one-and-a half-story log house which stands close to the Yadkin River was built by Theodore Boner. The house may, however, have been the residence of Joseph Boner who is mentioned in the Moravian Records in 1833. "My wife and I drove on a visit to Br. and Sr. Jos. Boner on the Yadkin River. . .Mr. Miller, who lives not far from Jos. Boner, invited me to visit him soon and preach in his house." Dr. Adelaide Fries noted that "The Boner and Miller families lived on the east bank of the Yadkin River north of the present highway bridge beyond Clemmons." Although one chimney on the Boner house has been destroyed, the other one is a large brick chimney with a decorative cap. Some weatherboarding has fallen from the Boner House revealing neatly cut, half-dovetailed log joints.

5 - Cooper-Hauser House, Clemmons Vicinity

According to local tradition, this early 19th century, two-story house with a double paved-shoulder chimney was built by Rev. Thomas Cooper (1780-1829). The house is a brick-nogged, weatherboarded structure which stood 350 yards closer to the Yadkin River than it presently does. It was altered and moved in the 1960s. After Rev. Cooper, the house was owned by William Hauser, who died in 1865. Since Hauser, the house has changed ownership three times.

6 - Dock Davis House, Clemmons Vicinity

Andrew Wharton Davis, nicknamed "Dock," built this house near Clemmons in 1895. It is a two-story frame structure with a rear ell. Architectural fabric in the house includes a curving staircase in the center hall and paneled wainscoting. "Dock" Davis was a successful farmer in the area and there are several frame outbuildings surrounding his house. The "Dock" Davis house is still owned by his descendants.

7 - Douthit House, Clemmons Vicinity

This two-story house with flush gable ends was most often associated with the Douthit family. The house was constructed of heavy timber with mortise and tenon joints, and flush sheathing appears under what formerly was a pedimented front porch. The house features a center hall plan with a curving stair and probably was constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century.

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8 - Eccles-Idol House, Clemmons Vicinity

The Eccles-Idol House on the Yadkin River is an early 19th century log house which has been altered and expanded. Joints of the two-story, three-bay house are half-dovetailed. According to family members, Issac Wesley Idol, who operated a ferry across the Yadkin, bought the house from John Eccles in 1865.

9 - A. H. Ellis House, Clemmons Vicinity

A. H. Ellis built this two-story house in the late 19th century, according to Ellis' grandson. The house stands on a stone foundation and has exterior end chimneys and a rear ell. It has been expanded and altered by successive generations of the Ellis family.

10 - Hanes House, Clemmons Vicinity

In 1851 Abraham Faw, administrator of William Faw's estate, sold most of William's real estate to pay his debts. Faw sold the land on which this house stands to Lewis Hanes, a resident of nearby Davidson County. Hanes may have built this two-story Greek Revival house which features the date "1857" and the initials "JGB" written on one chimney. The house remained in the Hanes family until 1947 when Laura Jane Hanes sold part of the farm to T. Holt Haywood. In 1968 the present owner purchased it. The Hanes House is part log, part brick-nogged, and part frame. The brick-nogged and log sections feature flush gable ends, marbleized Greek Revival mantels, and two-paneled doors. The frame addition probably was made in the early 20th century. A hewn-timber barn said to be contemporary with the house also stands on the property. Local tradition maintains that the barn was built by members of Fraternity Church of the Brethren, or "Dunkers." The Faws were members of the Dunker church and may have constructed the barn before they sold the property to Lewis Hanes. The remains of two more outbuildings also stand on the former Hanes property.

11 - Philip Hoehns House, Clemmons Vicinity

Philip Hoehns (now Hanes) probably constructed this important two-story brick house near Clemmons in 1789, the date written on a brick in the chimney. Hoehns married Susannah Frye in 1778 and they became members of the Moravian congregation at Hope. The Philip Hoehns House features interior end chimneys and a three-room plan on the first floor. Fireplaces have arched openings and high molded mantel shelves typical of early Moravian architecture. An outstanding feature of the house is its brickwork--Flemish bond with glazed headers and gable ends laid in a herringbone pattern. Still owned by the Hanes family, the house has been restored and is one of the most outstanding in Forsyth County.

12 - House, Clemmons Vicinity

Although the history of this rural Queen Anne-style house is unclear, it appears to have been built around the turn of the century, along with the one-story country store which stands next to it. The house and store stand across from the former Clemmons Station railroad stop. The two-story frame house with its wrap-around porch is accompanied by a well house with a pyramidal roof and diagonal siding and a gazebo.

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13 - Store, Clemmons Vicinity

This turn-of-the-century, one-story store with a bracketed cornice and parapet front stands near Clemmons Station. It is one of the few remaining commercial establishments of its era in Forsyth County. Diagonal siding accents the facade of the store which features display windows and a double-leaf front door.

14 - House, Clemmons Vicinity

Although the early history of this one-and-a half story log house is unclear, it appears to have been constructed during the second quarter of the 19th century. The 20' x 16' log house still has the remains of a stone chimney as well as some of its original interior finish. The Essex family lived in the house starting with David Essex (1832-1927) and continuing through his grandson, Henry Essex, but it is unclear whether an Essex built the house.

15 - Idols Hydroelectric Plant, Clemmons Vicinity *

The Fries Manufacturing and Power Company built the first hydroelectric dam and power station in North Carolina. Its brick powerhouse with segmental arched windows and doors was erected in 1898, and the dam across the Yadkin at Idols Ferry was constructed of stone, 410 feet long and 10 feet high. A fish ladder was built into the dam. In 1913 the Idols hydroelectric plant was purchased by what is now Duke Power. It continues to provide electricity for a small section of Forsyth County. The Idols Dam was a favorite picnic spot for Forsyth Countians in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

16 - Bryan Jarvis House, Clemmons Vicinity

Bryan Jarvis built this two-story log house with an exterior end brick chimney in the third quarter of the 19th century. The house has been expanded and altered by successive generations of the Jarvis family, but the architectural fabric remains largely intact. A log kitchen with a central chimney stands in front of the house. In the cemetery across the road Bryan Jarvis, his wife, and several members of the Hanes family are buried.

17 - R. E. Lasater Estate, Clemmons Vicinity *

In 1928 Robert E. Lasater commissioned Charles Barton Keen, the well-known Philadelphia architect who designed Reynolda House, to build a Georgian Revival country estate for him and his wife, Nancy Lybrook. The estate, which overlooks the Yadkin River was named Forest Hills Farm. Keen designed the stone mansion with stunning interior woodwork, and Thomas Sears, a leading landscape architect from Philadelphia, planned the grounds, gardens, greenhouses, pools and gazebos. Included on the 1300 acre estate were a five-bedroom servants house with attached greenhouse, a stone meat house, a caretaker's house, granery, hammer mill and corn crib, and a barn for Lasater's race horses. The Lasater estate also included a stone mill which was constructed in 1933 and a stone lake house on Lasater Lake. Forest Hills Farm is now adaptively used as the North Carolina Jewish Home for the Aged.

18 - Lasater Mill, Clemmons Vicinity

Lasater Mill, a stone grist mill built in 1933, was designed by the Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien to resemble the English mills of the Cotswold region. The interior has been remodeled into a private residence.

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19 - John J. Miller House, Clemmons Vicinity

The John J. Miller House on the Yadkin River probably was constructed in the first quarter of the 19th century. It is one of the most important early houses remaining in Forsyth County and features one paved-shoulder chimney with a lozenge design executed in glazed headers. The other chimney has stepped shoulders and has been partially rebuilt. In addition, the two-story frame house has three-part mitered window and door surrounds and a boxed cornice. Also on the property stand a frame kitchen and several other frame outbuildings. John J. Miller, "an esteemed member of the Methodists," is mentioned several times in the Moravian diaries during the 1830s. On several occasions he requested the Moravians to preach in his home. The house should be preserved as an important part of the county's architectural heritage.

20 - Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church, Clemmons Vicinity

Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church was constructed in 1809 by Henry Eccles, a local builder, who carved his initials and the date into one of the church timbers. It is a simple, frame, gable-front structure which housed an active congregation until the 1920s. In 1928 William Neal Reynolds bought the property at the request of the congregation and the building was used as a granary. It was restored in 1951 through the generosity of Senah Critz Kent. Next to the church lies a graveyard with stones dating from 1765. William Johnson, the first settler in the area, is buried in the cemetery.

21 - Muddy Creek Church of Christ, Clemmons Vicinity

The present Muddy Creek Church of Christ building is a Gothic-influenced frame structure erected in 1924. Above the windows and doors are traceried Gothic arches, and the interior arrangement includes a Gothic arch over the chancel area. Muddy Creek is a good example of rural church architecture from the 1920s. The cemetery which lies next to the church contains interments dating from the 1840s.

22 - Muddy Creek School, Clemmons Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that this one-story, frame, gable-front building was used as Muddy Creek School for several years around 1900. After its use as a school, it served as a residence, and it is now an outbuilding.

23 - Mullican House, Clemmons Vicinity *

According to a family history, in 1781 Lewis Spencer Mullikin (now Mullican) led a group of settlers from Frederick, Md., to land which he had been deeded on Muddy Creek, just south of the Wachovia Tract. Most members of Mullikin's group were Baptists, and they organized a Baptist Church on Mullikin's land. The church was used for forty years. The Mullikin family history states that Lewis Mullikin first built a "hickory pole cabin, 14' x 18' ", but around 1791 he erected an 18'x 28'log house which still stands. The house features the remains of a Flemish bond chimney with glazed headers. Its interior two-room plan displays an enclosed corner stair and whitewashed walls. The house is weatherboarded and has both rear and front additions. A 1912 frame farmhouse also stands on the property along with several log and frame outbuildings.

24 - Nelson House, Clemmons Vicinity

This heavily altered two-story house of brick-nogged construction may have been built in the second quarter of the 19th century by Milton Nelson (1806-1854). Local tradition states that Milton received the farm from Uriah Nelson, but it is unlikely that the house standing today was built by Uriah. There is little architectural evidence remaining from which to date the structure, and it has changed hands at least four times since Nelson descendants sold it. A Nelson family cemetery lies nearby.

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25 - Phelps-Brewer House, Clemmons Vicinity

The Phelps-Brewer House was constructed around the middle of the 19th century by Earl Phelps. The Brewer family did not occupy the site until the 1920s. Earl Phelps built this one-and-a-half story log house as well as a log barn, a log corn crib, and a log granery. The Phelps-Brewer House and outbuildings form an important mid-to-late 19th century complex of log buildings. The house has been altered and expanded, but it remains in the Brewer family.

26 - Enoch Robertson House, Clemmons Vicinity

Enoch Robertson was a dairy farmer and carpenter in the late 19th and early 20th century in the Clemmons vicinity. He built this one-and-a-half story house in 1885, but expanded it in 1905. The outbuildings for this house include Robertson's carpentry shop which he built in 1890. The Robertson house and outbuildings remain in the possession of Enoch Robertson's descendants.

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27 - Tanglewood, Clemmons Vicinity

Although completely altered and enlarged in 1921, this house was constructed in 1859 by a descendant of William Johnson, an early settler who came to the site in 1757. The house was a two-story red brick, Greek Revival-style structure. William Neal Reynolds bought the property in 1921 for his country seat and named it "Tanglewood." Tanglewood Park now belongs to Forsyth County as a public recreation facility, and the house is used as a restaurant called the Manor House.

28 - Thompson-Holder House, Clemmons Vicinity

Local residents refer to this two-story log house as the Jim Thompson House. Probably constructed around the middle of the 19th century, the interior of the house was heavily altered after it was purchased in 1922 by the Holder family. Surviving architectural fabric includes a brick chimney and batten doors. Also on the property stands a log smokehouse.

29 - Aquilla Shields Watkins House, Clemmons Vicinity

Aquilla Shields Watkins (1823-1887) probably built this two-story house around 1850. Watkins was a farmer, but his farmhouse was more decorative than most in Forsyth County. Feathered woodwork appears throughout the house, and window and door surrounds are three-part and molded. The Watkins House has been altered and is no longer owned by the Watkins family.

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Clemmons

1 - Brower House, Middlebrook Drive

The two-story Brower House was constructed in Clemmons in 1906 and is typical of rural, Queen Anne-influenced architecture. The front porch features turned posts and decorative brackets. A two-story rear ell stands behind the house. In rapidly growing communities such as Clemmons, buildings from the early years of the 20th century are fast-disappearing.

2 - Clemmons School, U. S. 158

The Clemmons School is a Neo-Classical Revival style building designed in the 1920s by Northup and O'Brien. The proud Neo-Classical designs of Clemmons School, Old Town School, and Walkertown School feature two-story porticos. They reflect the theme that school architecture should express dignity and seriousness of purpose.

3 - Peter Clemmons House, 3736 Clemmons Road*

Built around 1800, the Peter Clemmons House probably began as a central chimneyed, two story dwelling and was expanded in the mid-19th century when the flush gable ends were added. Part of the house features late Georgian/early Federal-style interior finish while the other part displays Greek Revival-style details. Local tradition holds that Peter and his wife, Comfort, operated a boarding house in the structure. The building served at various times in its history as a general store, a meeting house, an inn, and a stagecoach stop. Peter Clemmons' grandson, Edwin, operated a stagecoach line with routes to Abingdon and Wytheville in Virginia and to Jefferson and Asheville in the mountains, Moore's Knob and Mt. Airy. One of Clemmons' coaches, the "Hattie Butner," is preserved in the Wachovia Museum in Salem. The Peter Clemmons House is no longer owned by the Clemmons family.

4 - Clemmons Methodist Church, 3700 Clemmons Road

The present Clemmons Methodist Church building was constructed in 1920, but the history of the congregation dates from at least 1831. From 1850 to 1916 the church was in the Clemmons-Lewisville Circuit, and in 1917 it was placed on the Hanes-Clemmons charge along with Hanes, Bethel and Mt. Pleasant. In 1928 when Mt. Pleasant Methodist closed, the members transferred to Clemmons Methodist. The church continues to serve the Clemmons community.

5 - Clemmons Moravian Church, 3560 Spangenburg Avenue *

Clemmons Moravian Church and School was organized at the bequest of Edwin Clemmons, a man of Quaker background who became a Moravian. In his will he left $10,000 to build a church and school, each of brick. One building was erected to serve both purposes in 1900. It is brick, with a high hipped roof, gabled dormers, round-headed windows, and segmental-arched doors. Included in the church and school complex were Queen Anne-style frame buildings for the girls' dormitory, boys' dormitory, headmaster's residence and parsonage. The school was not successful, and it ceased operation in 1925. The former school auditorium was remodeled for use as a sanctuary, and a vestibule was added to the front of the building. In 1967 a new sanctuary was added to the 1900 building and the dormer windows were removed.

6 - (former) Girls' Dormitory, Clemmons Moravian School, 3338 Spangenburg Avenue *

The former Girls' Dormitory for the Clemmons Moravian Church and School was constructed around 1900. Its clipped gables, decorative king posts and eaves brackets all combine to make it the best remaining example of Queen Anne architecture in Clemmons.

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7 - (former) Headmaster's House, Clemmons Moravian School, Spangenburg Avenue

Another good example of Queen Anne architecture in Clemmons is the former Headmaster's House for the Clemmons Moravian Church and School. The house now serves as the parsonage for Clemmons Moravian Church.

8 - Cook House, 3907 Hampton Road

Local tradition maintains that the Cook family built this large, brick, Greek Revival-style house near Clemmons. The house is laid in common bond and features exterior end chimneys and a hipped roof. A boxed cornice and sawnwork frieze accent the roofline, and a transom and sidelights flank the front door. Interior architectural evidence dates largely from the late 19th century. The original front porch has been replaced with a bungaloid style porch. The house is no longer owned by the Cook family.

9 - S. L. Hunter House, 3274 Clemmons Road

S. L. Hunter built this one story, hipped-roof, frame dwelling in Clemmons in 1908. It has Queen Anne-style features such as a front porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets and decorative shingles in the facade gable. The house is typical of many early 1900s dwellings, but it is one of the few which remain in Clemmons.

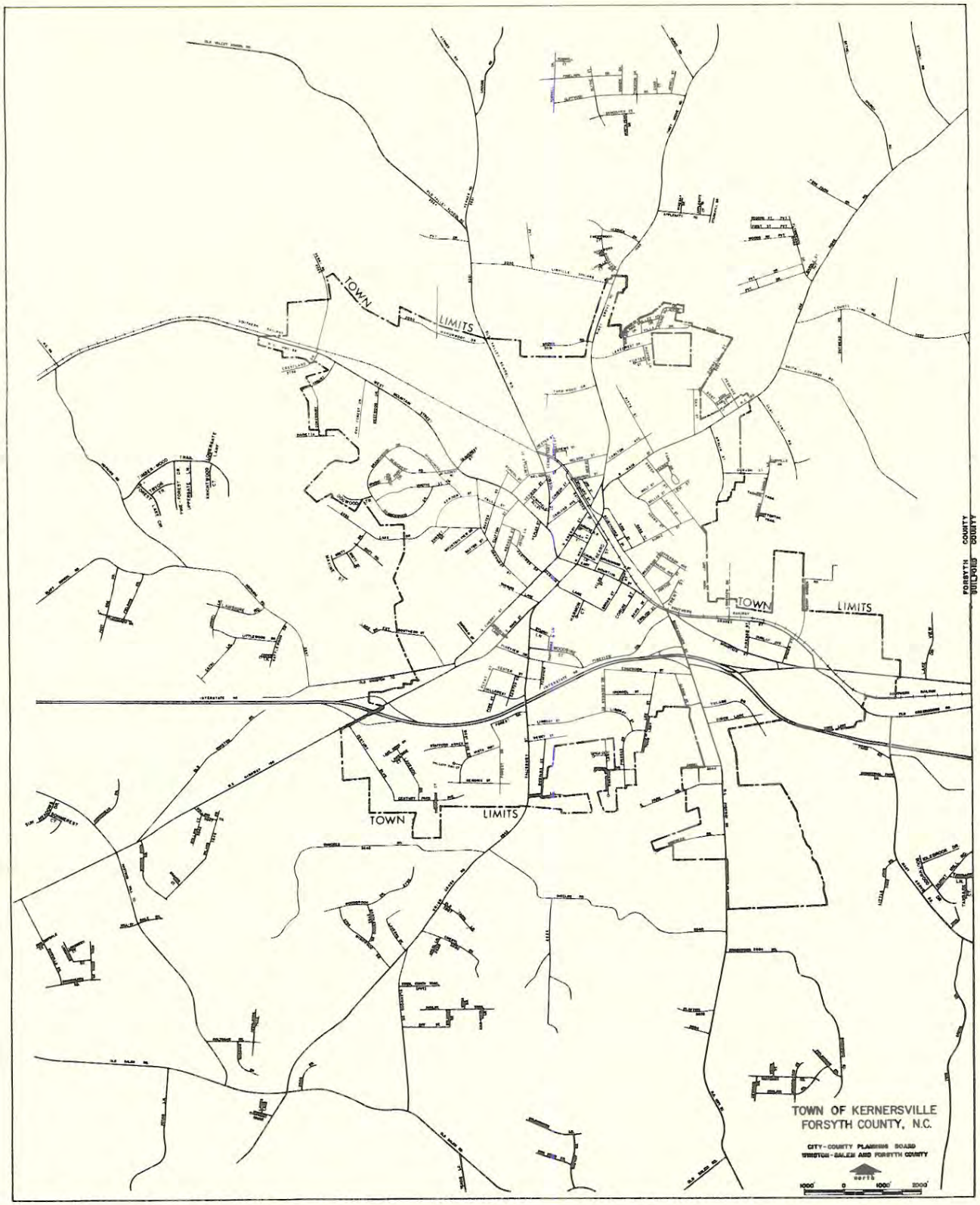
10 - House, 3728 Clemmons Road

The early history of this Greek Revival House in Clemmons is unclear, although some local residents say that it may have been built by Edwin Clemmons. The house probably was constructed around the middle of the 19th century, but it apparently was remodeled around 1900. The interior finish is Greek Revival in style. The house was remodeled again in 1956 by its present owners. Behind the house is a small cemetery of uncertain origin with interments dating from the mid-19th century. Local names such as Eccles, Moss and Douthit are etched on the flat stones.

11 - Strupe House, Clemmons Road

Probably constructed in the 1890s, the Strupe House in Clemmons has two exterior rear chimneys, a rear ell, and Italianate eaves brackets. A hipped-roof front porch shelters the double-leaf front door. The Strupe House is typical of many late 19th century houses across North Carolina.

KERNERSVILLE


TOWN LIMITS
TOWN LIMITS
TOWN LIMITS
FORSYTH COUNTY
GUILFORD COUNTY
TOWN OF KERNERSVILLE
FORSYTH COUNTY, N.C.
CITY-COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
WINSTON-SALEM AND FORSYTH COUNTY
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1 - Addie Kerner Adkins House, 418 South Main Street

Addie Kerner Adkins and her husband, James, built this two-story frame house in the late 19th century. It stood next door to the home of Addie's father, Dr. Elias Kerner. Typical of many turn-of-the-century houses, it features decorative shingles in the gable ends and a window in the facade gable.

2 - (former) Bank of Kernersville, 100 South Main Street

W. S. Linville built the Bank of Kernersville in 1902 in the center of the town. Linville was the second president of the bank. The two-story brick building features a decorative corbeled facade, and windows and doors are segmental-arched. The former Bank of Kernersville building now houses the offices of the town's Chamber of Commerce.

3 - (former) Bodenheimer's Store, 311 South Main Street

Grover C. Bodenheimer built this two-story brick commercial building in the early 20th century as a general merchandise establishment. The building has a decorative corbeled facade and round-headed windows. It has been altered in recent years.

4 - David Alfred Bodenheimer House, 127 West Mountain Street

David Alfred Bodenheimer, an auctioneer, built this two-story frame house around 1890, according to local residents. After the Bodenheimers, the house was occupied by Lizzie Sapp, who sold it to the present owner.

5 - Cherry Street United Methodist Church (ca. 1950 photograph), Cherry Street

Cherry Street United Methodist Church was organized in the late 19th century, and this gable-front brick structure was erected. In 1949 a two-story education wing was added, and in 1960 the exterior of the building was drastically altered by brick veneer and fenestration changes.

6 - Gentry-Greenfield House, 610 South Main Street

When John Mabry Greenfield moved to Kernersville in 1881 to join T. E. Kerner in manufacturing tobacco, he purchased the house which John S. Gentry, a merchant, had built in the 1860s. The two-story frame Gentry-Greenfield house was a simple Greek Revival structure, but it has been heavily altered and little original material remains.

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7 - Harmon House, 149 South Main Street

Local tradition maintains that the Harmon House was built in 1858 by Julius Harmon and was remodeled in the 1890s. The two-story frame house originally featured exterior end chimneys and a one-story porch with sawnwork. D. W. Harmon, the Kernersville town clerk and a professional surveyor, remodeled the house in the 1920s to resemble the popular Colonial Revival style. Harmon housed his office in a small brick Neo-Classical Revival building across the street. Harmon's office served as the Kernersville Town Hall after his death in 1948 and also as the public library. D. W. Harmon's house is now Reginald Styres' interior decorating office.

8 - (former) Harmon and Reid Mill, 208 Bodenheimer Street

In 1897 D. W. Harmon and John Reid built this three-story, brick, mansard-roofed building to house the Harmon and Reid Flour Mill. The building is one of only three mansard-roofed, late 19th century industrial buildings remaining in Forsyth County. Each bay of the structure is accented by brick pilasters, and the mansard roof features gabled dormers. Harmon and Reid operated the mill until it was purchased by Statesville Flour Mills. In recent years it has been the office of Caudill Electric Company.

9 - Harmon-Vance House, 117 West Mountain Street

D. W. Harmon, co-owner of the Harmon & Reid Flour Mill, is said to have built this transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style house around 1900. The two-story frame house has an octagonal front bay, a wrap-around porch and Palladian windows in the gable ends. The Vance family has owned it since D. W. Harmon sold it.

10 - Elias Kerner Huff House, 217 South Main Street

Probably the best example of a Queen Anne cottage in Forsyth County is the 1880s Elias Kerner Huff House. The Huff house features elaborate sawnwork, spindlework, and many interesting angles and bays. Spindlework screens and other elaborate moldings accent the interior as well. Old photographs show a decorative lattice work fence surrounding the house in the late 19th century. Elias Kerner Huff worked for the Reubin Rink Decorating Company which was operated by Jules Korner of Korner's Folly. In addition, Mr. Huff organized the first band in Kernersville and a small frame "bandroom" stood in the yard next to the house until it was moved and attached to the main house in later years. Huff's descendants continue to own this important landmark in Kernersville.

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11 - Hunt-Kerner House, 302 South Cherry Street

In the late 19th century, Charlie Hunt and his wife, the former Mina Kerner, built this one-story brick house with segmental arched windows and doors and interior chimneys. The front porch has been altered with bungaloid piers.

12 - Dr. Elias Kerner House, 414 South Main Street

Dr. Elias Kerner built this two-story, brick Greek Revival style house in 1857. His office stood next to the house in a small brick outbuilding. Dr. Kerner's house is a five-bay structure with a two-story porch and a front door surrounded by sidelights and a transom. It has exterior end chimneys. Although the house has been altered and expanded, some Greek Revival style interior woodwork remains, and the exterior appears much as it did in the mid-19th century.

13 - Gideon F. Kerner House, 130 South Cherry Street

Gideon F. Kerner built this one-story frame house in Kernersville in 1886. The house was remodeled by Robah Kerner in 1922 but it retains many of its turn of the century details. Both Gideon and Robah are descendants of

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Joseph Kerner, one of the early settlers of Kernersville.

14 - Nathaniel Macon Kerner House, 312 South Main Street

Local tradition maintains that Nathaniel Kerner brought his bride, Martha Elizabeth Stockton, to live in this two-story Greek Revival house in October, 1857. Nathaniel died in 1880 and his son, Carl, continued to occupy the house until his death. Although the house has been altered, it retains its large six-over-six windows, two story rear ell, and bracketed cornice.

15 - Rephelius Byron Kerner House, 225 South Main Street

Much of Kernersville's late 19th century architecture was influenced by the Italianate style, and the house built in the 1870s by Rephelius Byron Kerner is no exception. The two-story, L-shaped house has segmental-arched Italianate window hoods and a segmental-arched front door.

16 - Richard P. Kerner House, 228 South Main Street

In 1867 Richard P. Kerner built this two-story brick Greek Revival house. Kerner lived in the house until his death in 1925. The front porch and front door have been altered.

17 - Theodore E. Kerner House, 620 South Main Street *

The Theodore E. Kerner House was built in 1877 and is typical of late 19th century brick houses in Kernersville. Heavily influenced by the Italianate style, Kerner's house features raised-brick Italianate window hoods and a front door with sidelights and a segmental arched transom. The L-shaped, two-story brick house has a brick rear ell. Although the house has been altered and expanded by successive generations of the Kerner family, it retains much of its original material.

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18 - (former) Kerner and Greenfield Tobacco Factory, 402 South Main Street

In 1881 J. M. Greenfield, a native of Lexington, N. C., joined his brother-in-law, T. E. Kerner in the tobacco business. In 1884 they built this three-story, 40' x 80' brick factory with a decorative raised-brick facade and segmental arched windows and doors. It is the oldest tobacco factory remaining in Forsyth County and is one of the most interesting architecturally.

19 - Kerner-Morton House, 204 South Main Street

According to local historians, the Joseph E. Kerner house was built in 1845, but in 1893 a cyclone tore away almost half of the structure. Joseph Kerner was one of the town's first postmasters and the house served as Kernersville's first post office. The house was demolished in 1981.

20 - (former) Kernersville Depot, 107 Bodenheimer Street

Known locally as the "old depot," this one-story frame building may have been built in the 1870s when the railroad arrived in Kernersville. It housed an office, a ticket window, a passenger waiting room and a freight warehouse. The old depot is now a storage facility.

21 - Kernersville Depot, 121 Railroad Street

The one-story frame ca. 1900 Kernersville Depot is Kernersville's second railroad depot. Although the building has been altered with asbestos siding, it retains its distinctive roofline and the ticket agent's office inside.

22 - Kernersville Moravian Church, 504 South Main Street

On November 10, 1867, a simple brick church was dedicated by the new Kernersville Moravian congregation. Julius Harmon was the architect of this first building, Nelson Campbell was the brick mason, and carpenters included Dawson McCuiston and George Stuart. The building consisted of a main auditorium with two small rooms in the rear and a gallery around three sides. In 1892 the church was remodeled, and J. Gilmer Korner, a decorator, supervised the changes. The sanctuary was carpeted, and pews replaced the benches. A gas chandelier was hung, and the vestibule, steeple and porches were added. Thirty-three years later in 1925 an education building was added, and the church was again redecorated, this time by Henry C. Korner. Other changes have occurred at Kernersville Moravian through the years but it retains the walls of the 1867 building, and the vestibule, steeple, porches and chandeliers of the 1892 renovation. An ornate iron fence leads to the congregation's God's Acre or graveyard, which lies behind the church building.

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23 - Kernersville School, West Mountain Street

Kernersville School was designed in 1926 by the architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien from Winston-Salem. This prominent firm designed many of Forsyth County's new school buildings in the 1920s, and most of them displayed Neo-Classical Revival characteristics. Kernersville School is a brick, two-story building with stone pilasters and other classical ornament. Urns and swags are also used in the design. Kernersville School now serves the elementary grades.

24 - Henry C. Korner House, 303 South Main Street

In 1889 Henry C. Korner built this frame Queen Anne house for his mother, Sallie. It has intersecting gables and decorative ornament typical of the Queen Anne style, and the interior features ceiling murals painted by Cesar Milch. Milch was a German artist who came to Kernersville to paint the murals in the theatre at Korner's Folly, the home of Jules Korner. Most of Milch's murals depict herbs, flowers and clouds. Mrs. Sallie Korner's house remains with her descendants.

25 - Korner's Folly, South Main Street *

Korner's Folly is an eccentric brick dwelling which was designed and built in 1880 by Jules Korner. Korner was an interior decorator, artist and architect who took the professional name of "Reuben Rink." The Folly originally served as a combination dwelling, stable and carriage house, and its interior ornament ranks among the most ornate in the state. In 1970 a group of Kernersville citizens purchased this unique building and preserved it.

26 - Issac Harrison McKaughan House, 506 Salisbury Street

The Issac Harrison McKaughan House follows the late 19th century Italianate style popular in Kernersville and elsewhere. The two-story brick structure probably was built in the 1870s, and it features Italianate style eaves brackets and segmental arched windows and doors. The McKaughans lived in the house until their deaths, and their descendants sold it in the 1930s.

27 - Main Street Baptist Church, 126 North Main Street

Main Street Baptist Church, formerly Oak Street Baptist, now occupies a prominent brick building near the center of Kernersville. The church features a castellated entrance tower, and windows and doors are accented with Gothic and Tudor arches. Until 1960 the building was the property of First Baptist Church.

28 - Main Street United Methodist Church, 305 South Main Street

Although the present building for Main Street United Methodist Church was constructed in the 1920s, the church was organized in 1837 by Rev. Joshua Bethel. John F. Kerner donated the land for the first church building in 1837. It was a frame building which served the congregation until 1874 when a brick structure was erected. The present building is the third for the Main Street Methodist congregation.

29 - Meredith House, 511 South Main Street

According to local tradition, a furniture craftsman named Meredith built this one-story house around 1900. It has decorative woodwork both inside and out that is typical of turn-of-the century architecture. The Meredith House has changed ownership several times since its construction.

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30 - (former) Nelson and Winfree, 234 North Main Street

This ca. 1912 two-story brick commercial building housed the general merchandise establishment of Nelson and Winfree, operated by Shep Nelson and Billy Winfree. Although completely obliterated in recent years, the building's original facade included a series of nine arches in raised brick as well as a bay window. Remaining architectural features include only a series of segmental arched windows on the side walls of the building.

31 - Walter Phillips House, 321 North Cherry Street

Walter Phillips is said to have built this one-story frame house in the 1880s. It retains most of its late 19th century characteristics such as a front porch with sawnwork and exterior end brick chimneys. The Phillips House is typical of many such dwellings erected across North Carolina around 1900.

32 - Pinnix Drugstore, 101 South Main Street

John ("Neighbor") Pinnix began his drugstore business in the center of Kernersville in 1904, and it has been a landmark in that location ever since. The first drugstore burned, however, and the present edifice was built around 1930.

33 - Roberts-Justice House, 133 North Main Street

Built in 1877 by J. Calvin Roberts, this two-story brick house was remodeled by Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Justice around 1909 when they purchased the house from the Roberts estate. J. C. Roberts was an educational benefactor and the main administration building at High Point College is named for him. Dr. J. T. Justice was a physician in the Kernersville community for many years, a town commissioner for seventeen years and a school board member. He helped to organize the Kernersville Loan Association and was president of Acme Lumber Co. The Roberts-Justice House remains in the Justice family.

34 - St. Paul's Methodist Church, Church Street

St. Paul's Methodist Church was begun in the 1870s. It moved to its present location in 1889. Although it has been remodeled, the present church building is the one built in 1889. It is a gable-front, frame structure with segmental arched windows in the sanctuary. St. Paul's continues its active work in the Kernersville community.

35 - (former) Seventh Day Adventist Church, Graves Street

One of the most interesting church structures in Kernersville is this simple frame building which formerly housed the Seventh Day Adventist congregation. The building now serves as a storage building for the church. Unlike any other gable-front church in Forsyth County, the building has a recessed arched entrance flanked by round-headed windows. The church is thought to have been built in 1915.

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36 - Francis Marion Stafford House, 705 South Main Street

Local tradition maintains that Francis Marion Stafford and his new bride moved into this two-story log house in 1857 and that the house may have been constructed as early as 1840 by an unknown builder. In the late 19th century the logs were weatherboarded and additions were made to the house by Francis Stafford. William Stafford, Francis' son, moved his family into the house in 1904 and he, too, made additions and alterations to the structure. Descendants of Francis Stafford continue to own the property.

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37 - W. C. Stafford Store, 233 North Main Street

The W. C. Stafford Store is an early 20th century, one-story brick commercial structure with a decorative corbeled facade. The business started when W. C. Stafford and L. E. Griffith bought their first stock of merchandise in 1905. From 1914 to 1934 W. C. Stafford operated the store alone, and since 1934 it has continued to be operated by his descendants.

38 - Totten-Goslen House, 141 North Cherry Street

Probably built by the Rev. J. H. Totten in the late 19th century, this two-story frame house is accented with Italianate eaves brackets and an octagonal bay window. The Italianate influence is strong in Kernersville's late 19th century architecture and is rendered in both brick and frame. The Linville and Goslen families also have occupied the house.

KERNERSVILLE TOWNSHIP

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1 - F. O. Beeson House, Kernersville Vicinity

Even though this log house has been associated with the Beeson family for most of the 20th century, local tradition maintains that it was built by the Dean family. The half-dovetailed house stands on a stone foundation and has two exterior-end brick chimneys. It appears that the house was enlarged and weatherboarded after Beeson bought it in the early 1900s.

2 - Bluff School, Kernersville Vicinity *

Originally located on Bluff School Road, this simple, gable-front frame building served as the Bluff School. It was constructed in 1879 and used as a school until 1922. Recent efforts to preserve the building as a museum have not been successful.

3 - Crews House, Kernersville Vicinity

Known as the Crews Homeplace, this one-story log house with a log rear ell probably was built around the third quarter of the 19th century. In the early 20th century, T. A. Crews built a frame addition onto the log house, and the structure has been altered since then with both asphalt and asbestos siding. Surviving architectural fabric includes exterior end brick chimneys and a dry-laid stone chimney on the rear ell. The house remains in the Crews family.

4 - Edwards-Smith House, Kernersville Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that Henry Edwards built this one-story log house around the mid-19th century. Jim and Octavia Smith bought the property in 1906, and they probably enlarged the house to its present size. The house remains in the Smith family.

5 - Henry Clay Edwards House, Kernersville Vicinity

In 1881 Henry Clay Edwards built this fashionable two-story brick house near Kernersville. The exterior windows feature Italianate hoods. Old photographs show the house with a hipped-roof front porch which had turned posts with decorative brackets. The porch was altered in the 1920s. The house remains in the possession of Edwards' descendants.

6 - Moser Fulp House, Kernersville Vicinity

Moser Fulp constructed this two-story log house with a stone chimney around the third quarter of the 19th century. Fulp's descendants continue to own the property. The house has been heavily altered with asphalt siding and a frame addition, and the stone chimney was replaced in the early 20th century by a brick one with stepped shoulders.

7 - Hastings House, Kernersville Vicinity

The Hastings House is a log structure probably constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century. The exterior end brick chimneys have stepped shoulders, and flush sheathing appears under the shed-roofed front porch. It is not clear which member of the Hastings family built the house.

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8 - Hester House, Kernersville Vicinity

Although the early history of this house was unavailable, architectural evidence points to a possible early 19th century date. The log section features a large, brick chimney on a stone base, while the frame section features six-over-six windows with three-part mitered surrounds and a corbeled chimney cap in a sawtooth design. The houses have been heavily altered and in the 20th century have been associated with the Hester family.

9 - House, Kernersville Vicinity

The early history of this log house is unknown, but in 1919 it was transferred from Eliza Stockton to Annie Crouse, and it has changed ownership five times since. The house has an unusual second story projection which encloses the chimney stack; it is the only arrangement of this type documented in Forsyth County. The brick chimney is oversized, and one brick appears to have the date 1853 scratched in it. Interior details which survive, however, indicate that the house may have been built before 1853.

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10 - Linville-King House, Kernersville Vicinity

The rear ell of this two-story, late 19th century house is an earlier log structure with a stone chimney. Local residents say that the chimney of the log house had the date 1777 and the word "Linville" painted on it until the early 20th century. In the late 19th century or early 20th century the house was owned by Charlie King, and in 1923 it was purchased by the present owner.

11 - William Linville House, Kernersville Vicinity

Although heavily altered, the William Linville House is a two-story, part-log structure with the remains of a large stone exterior end chimney. It probably was constructed around the middle of the 19th century.

12 - Martin-Vanhoy House, Kernersville Vicinity

This one-room log house with a stone chimney has been associated with the Martins and the Vanhoys since about 1900. The earlier history of the house is uncertain. Architectural evidence suggests that it probably was built around the middle of the 19th century. The half-dovetailed log house now serves as a storage building, and a cane crushing machine for making molasses stands in front of the house.

13 - John L. Motsinger House, Kernersville Vicinity

John L. Motsinger built this two-story log house in the mid-19th century. The house was altered and expanded extensively in the early 20th century, but surviving architectural details include an enclosed corner stair and some Greek Revival period woodwork. Outbuildings on the Motsinger property include barns, a log corn crib, a frame granery, and a well house. In addition, the former Piney Grove School is now used as an outbuilding. The property remains in the Motsinger family.

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14 - Old Valley School, Kernersville Vicinity

Old Valley School is a frame, ca. 1900 school building with a hipped roof and a gable-front entrance porch. Schools similar to Old Valley were scattered across the county in the early years of the 20th century.

15 - Pine Grove Church, Kernersville Vicinity

Although the present building was erected in 1924, Pine Grove Church was organized in 1882 by Rev. Jacob Guyer. The white frame church is typical of many rural churches built during the first quarter of the 20th century.

16 - Piney Grove School, Kernersville Vicinity

Built in 1870, the Piney Grove School served the children of the countryside surrounding Kernersville for almost thirty years. In 1898 a new school was built and John L. Motsinger acquired the Piney Grove School building for use as a tobacco barn. Lean-to sheds have been added to the building, but it retains its flush-sheathed interior, six-over-six windows and original blackboard. The old school building remains on the Motsinger family farm.

17 - Ragland-Pegg House, Kernersville Vicinity

Originally a one-room log house with a loft, the Ragland-Pegg House was moved to its present site in 1922 when it was altered and expanded. James Ragland is said to have built the log house, and although heavily altered, the interior features some early 19th century details. Ragland descendants married into the Pegg family where the house remains.

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18 - George Washington Smith House, Kernersville Vicinity

George Washington Smith built this two-story frame farmhouse in 1895. Typical of many farmhouses across the county, Smith's house features exterior end brick chimneys and a center hall plan. Alterations to the house include a replaced front porch and a remodeled rear ell. It remains in the possession of George Smith's descendants.

19
A

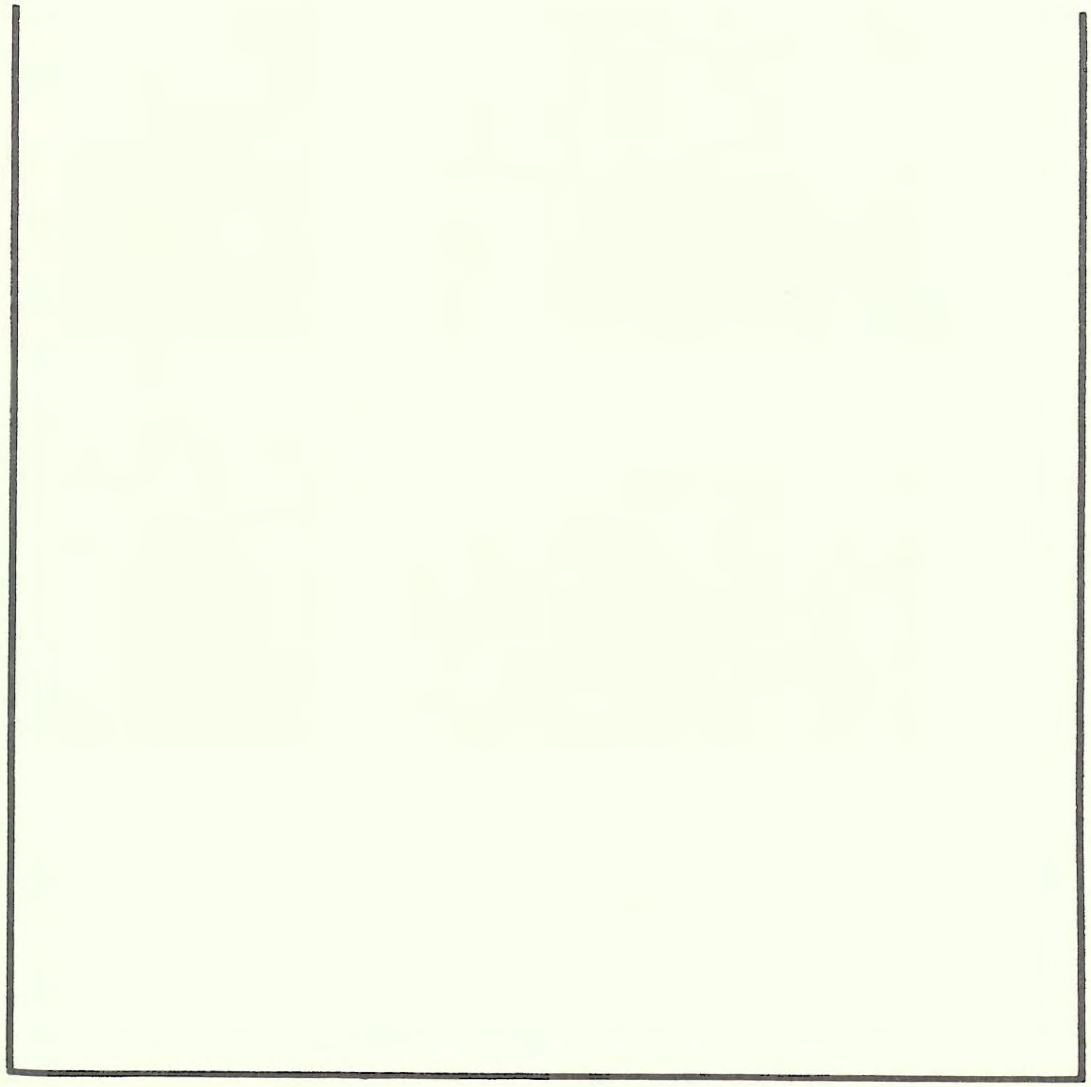
19 - Kermit Smith House, Kernersville Vicinity

The detached kitchen of the former Kerner Inn, an early 19th century structure which stood near Kernersville, now serves as an outbuilding for this 1904 farmhouse built by Kermit Smith. The farmhouse stands on the site of the inn, a building which local tradition maintains was structurally damaged during the late 19th century Charleston Earthquake. The kitchen outbuilding features heavy-timber construction, six-over-six windows, a batten door, and a brick exterior-end chimney. In addition, a milk house also remains on the property.

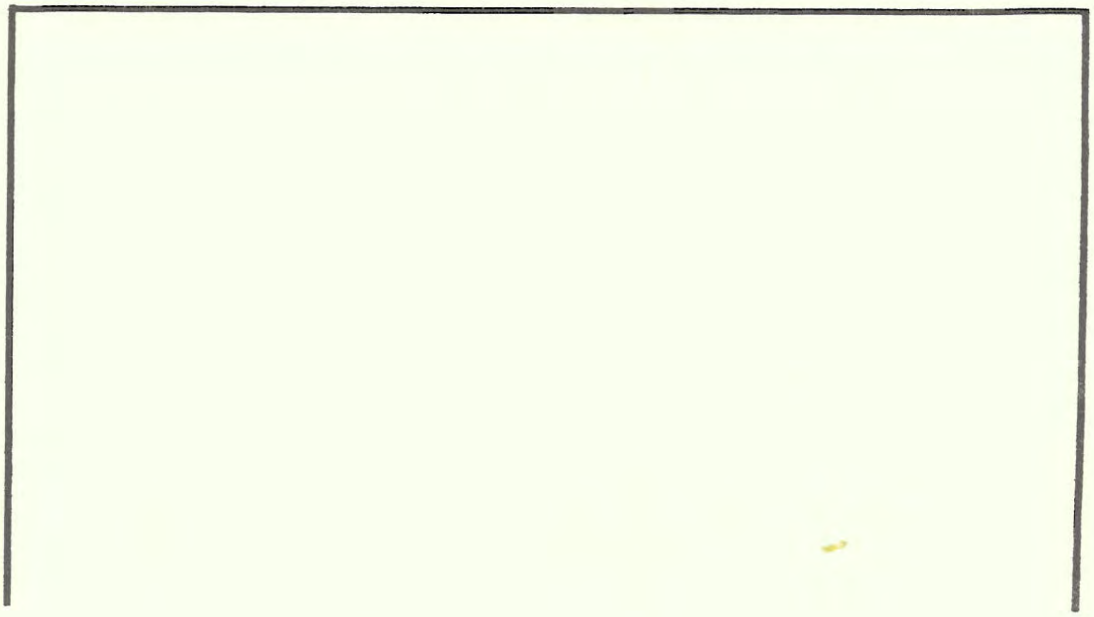
19
B

20 - Noah Smith House, Kernersville Vicinity

The Noah Smith House near Kernersville is a well-preserved, late 19th century farmhouse typical of many others built in Forsyth County during this period. Smith built the house in 1880, and it is a two-story, three-bay structure with exterior end chimneys and a front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. In addition to the house, a frame barn, frame granery and log smokehouse survive. The property remains in the Smith family.



LEWISVILLE



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1 - Concord Methodist Church, Lewisville Vicinity

According to local historians, Concord Methodist Church, organized in 1781, is the oldest Methodist congregation in Forsyth County. Its present church structure was erected in 1908. The white frame, gable-front church with a steeple has been expanded with a new education wing. A graveyard lies behind the church.

2 - Sid Conrad House, Lewisville

Sid Conrad, the first pastor of Lewisville Baptist Church, is said to have lived in this two-story frame house in Lewisville in the late 19th century. The house with its three front gables is unique in Lewisville and may have been influenced by the Italianate style. Surviving interior woodwork, however, includes Greek Revival two-paneled doors and other Greek Revival details. The house was purchased by the Sheets family, and Dr. W. H. Williams later bought it for his office and residence in the 1950s. It has been altered and expanded through the years.

3 - Richard Craft House, Lewisville Vicinity

Richard Craft built this two-story log house in 1871, the date painted on the brick chimney. A star also is painted on the chimney. Craft operated a grist mill which stood on the creek below the house. The remains of a dam are still visible. The Richard Craft House has been altered and expanded by subsequent owners.

4 - Charles B. Doub House, Lewisville

In the last decade of the 19th century Charles B. Doub built this one-story L-shaped house in the town of Lewisville. Doub worked in the Lagenour & Nissen Sawmill in Lewisville. The house is a frame structure with scalloped shingles in the gable ends, a porch with decorative posts and sawnwork brackets and Italianate-style window and door surrounds. Doub willed the house to his son, Melvin, who sold it to the present owners. The Doub house has been altered, expanded and converted into apartments.

5 - Double Springs A.M.E. Zion Church, West Bend Vicinity.

According to local tradition, Double Springs A.M.E. Zion Church was organized by slaves from the nearby Williams plantation. The church members erected a log building at the confluence of two springs. Later, the church was moved up the hill from the springs to its present location. The gable-front frame building appears to date from around 1900 and the interior still contains a wood stove, gas light fixtures, and simple straight-backed benches. The building also was used as a school. A graveyard lies next to the church.

6 - Henderson Dull House, Lewisville Vicinity

Henderson Dull is said to have built this two-story log house in 1833, and the date is carved into the front door. The Dull House reflects the 1930s, however, more than the century preceding. Wings and additions were added to the original log house in the 1930s, and the interior of the Dull house was redecorated. The house is a good example of a 1930s rustic country lodge.

7 - John W. Dull House, Lewisville Vicinity

Typical of small farmhouses across Forsyth County, this frame house was built by John Wesley Dull in 1919. The house is a one-story, three-bay structure with exterior end brick chimneys and a rear ell. The front porch has a shed roof, turned posts and sawnwork brackets. Frame and log outbuildings also stand on the property.

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8 - Thomas H. Fulk House, Lewisville

Thomas and Mary Mills Fulk moved to this two-story house on Shallowford Road in Lewisville in the late 19th century, but the earlier history of the structure is unclear. The house has been heavily altered but is still owned by a Fulk descendant.

9 - Alfred Glenn House, Lewisville Vicinity

In 1904 Alfred Glenn, a black farmer, built this two-story, three-bay farmhouse near Lewisville. The house is still owned by Glenn's descendants.

10 - Hammit Hauser House, West Bend Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that Hammit Hauser built this two-story log house with a log rear ell in the mid-19th century. Although one chimney bears the date 1899, this may have been the year in which the chimney was rebuilt or repaired. Interior woodwork dates from the Greek Revival period, although there is little original architectural fabric which remains. The log rear ell with a partial stone chimney was moved next to the house as a later addition. Across the field from the house lies a Hauser family graveyard, the earliest legible gravestone of which is dated 1819.

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11 - Joel Benjamin Hauser House, West Bend Vicinity

Joel Benjamin Hauser built this log house in 1850 near the community of West Bend. According to family tradition, it was weatherboarded around 1870. Woodwork in the house is Greek Revival in style. The brick exterior end chimneys had to be replaced in 1891 after a hurricane destroyed both of them, broke all the window panes in the house and lifted the roof from the double-pen log barn. The barn and other log outbuildings still stand on the property, which no longer remains in the Hauser family.

12 - House, Lewisville

This two-story house which stands on the main thoroughfare of Lewisville probably was built in 1884, the date which is painted on one of its exterior end chimneys. The house has scalloped eaves brackets and Italianate-style window surrounds. It has been heavily altered and expanded.

13 - House, Lewisville Vicinity

This two-story log house with half-dovetailed joints stands in an area formerly known as Williams, N.C. With four-over-four windows, neat half-dovetailed joints, and an exterior end brick chimney, the house appears to date from the middle of the 19th century. Little information was available concerning this house.

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14 - Hunt-Martin House, West Bend Vicinity

In 1845 Pleasant Hunt built this two story house with exterior end brick chimneys. The interior central hall plan opens into rooms with Greek Revival style woodwork, and both the front and back doors are surrounded with sidelights and a transom. In the basement of the Hunt House are stone piers and hand-hewn beams; meat hooks still hang from the ceiling. Mary Hunt, Pleasant's daughter, married John Henry Martin and the house remained in the Martin family until John Henry's son, William, and Sally, his wife, died.

15 - B. Frank Jones House, West Bend Vicinity

In 1872 B. Frank Jones built this two-story house of brick-nogged construction in the community of West Bend. West Bend was in Little Yadkin Township in Yadkin County until the early 20th century, and Jones was the Sheriff of Yadkin County for two terms. In 1876 he also served in the N. C. legislature. The house has well-executed Greek Revival style decorative details. It remains in the Jones family.

16 - Jones Store, West Bend Vicinity

The former Jones Store, built in 1926 in the center of the West Bend community, is a frame, gable-front structure with a shed porch. Jones Store is typical of 1920s rural establishments which offered food, farm supplies and fellowship. The store is known today as Seats Store and it continues to serve the West Bend community.

17 - Jack Kiger House, Lewisville Vicinity

Jack Kiger, grandfather of the present owner of this two-story, three-bay house, bought the property around 1900. The original builder is unknown, but the house probably was erected around the middle of the 19th century. Its construction is heavy timber, and the architectural details are mostly from the Greek Revival period. The front door is surrounded by sidelights and a straight transom, and interior finish consists of flush sheathing, Greek Revival style two-paneled doors and other mid-19th century woodwork. The front porch, rear ell, and some interior details have been altered. An old roadbed exists in front of the house from which an avenue of trees leads to the front door. Also on the Kiger property are several log outbuildings.

18

18 - Lewis Lagenauer House, Lewisville Vicinity

Lewis Lagenauer, the man for whom Lewisville is named, built this two-story brick, Greek Revival style house ca. 1860. It is one of the best examples of the Greek Revival style in Forsyth County, and its interior details include elaborate corner fireplaces, two-and six-paneled doors, and a center hall staircase with decorated riser ends. The house was converted into apartments in 1968 and since then has been used as an antique store, furniture store and pet shop.

19 - Lewisville Methodist Church, Lewisville

Although the present building in which Lewisville United Methodist Church worships was built in 1931, the history of the congregation began in the late 19th century. It was organized as a Methodist Church in 1881. Lewis Lagenauer donated land for a church building, and on October 21, 1882, the trustees for the new church reported that "the large new house with stove" was out of debt. It was dedicated by Presiding Elder W. H. Bobbitt the following day. The 1882 frame, gable-front building was replaced with a brick gable-front structure in 1931 which was remodeled in 1955 after fire damaged the interior.

20 - (former) Lewisville Methodist Parsonage, Lewisville

This two-story, three-bay, frame house in Lewisville was the first parsonage for Lewisville Methodist Church and was constructed in 1889. In 1882 the Methodist Quarterly Conference decided to divide the Forsyth Circuit. A Kernersville Circuit was established to serve the eastern part of Forsyth County with six churches, and the remaining eleven congregations were left on the Forsyth Circuit. This split called for a new parsonage which was planned for Lewisville. The house is no longer used as a parsonage, and it has been altered and expanded by subsequent owners.

23

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21 - Lewisville Roller Mill, Lewisville *

The Lewisville Roller Mill is a landmark for the small town of Lewisville, and it has been in operation since 1910 grinding flour and cornmeal. Built by J. P. Sprinkle and Sons, the mill originally was powered by steam generators. In 1925 Mr. E. Hale Jennings purchased the mill and converted it to gasoline power, using a two-cyclinder, 30-horsepower engine, and in 1929 Jennings converted the mill to electricity. Much original machinery remains in the mill, some of its manufactured by the Sprout-Waldron Company of Muncie, Pennsylvania. Lewisville Roller Mill still produces "Grandpa's Delight" (self-rising flour), "Old Fashion, Pure Corn Meal," "Twin City Bell Patent Flour," and "Lewisville Self-Rising Corn Meal Mix."

22 - Johnathan Lewis Lowder House, Clemmons Vicinity

Johnathan Lewis Lowder built this two-story, frame house in the last quarter of the 19th century across from Union Hill Baptist Church. Lowder moved a log house to serve as a rear ell for the structure. The history of the log house is unknown but it retains its enclosed stairs and batten door. The log house probably dates from the middle of the 19th century. Johnathan Lewis Lowder's son now owns the property.

23 - Michael Norman House, West Bend Vicinity

Michael Norman may have built this one-story brick house laid in common bond in the early 19th century. Local tradition maintains that the house originally was two stories high but was badly damaged by a late 19th century earthquake. After the earthquake, the house was lowered to one story. The interior finish is a combination of plaster walls and whitewashed flush sheathing. An enclosed stair rises in one corner of the two-room plan house. The Norman family no longer owns the property.

24 - (former) Old Yadkin Rectifier of Spirits, Lewisville Vicinity

"The Old Yadkin Rectifier of Spirits and Wholesale Liquor Dealer" operated in a one-and-a-half-story log building near Lewisville on Williams Road. The distillery was owned by Albert William Jones and Bob Daniels, and this log building housed the rectifying process by which the liquor was poured through sand and maple charcoal into a large tub to clarify it. The still for the liquor dealership was located on the creek behind the rectifier, and the corn was mashed in Abe Styre's nearby grist and saw mill. The "Old Yadkin, Rectifier" building is owned by Albert Jones' grandson and now serves as an outbuilding for an early 20th century farmhouse. The sign for the distillery still hangs over the door and tools such as a barrel hoop adjuster, a barrel number imprinter, a liquor spigot, and a barrel holemaker survive in the building.

25 - Dave and Beard Reynolds House, Lewisville Vicinity

In 1897 near Lewisville Dave and Beard Reynolds built this one-story frame house with exterior end chimneys. The Reynolds brothers established a nursery and landscaping business which exists today, and behind the Reynolds house is an extensive boxwood garden. The house remains in the Reynolds family.

26 - Rominger-Leight House, Lewisville Vicinity

Michael Rominger may have built this early 19th century house which originally stood in Waughtown. Rominger sold it, however, to John Simon Leight and it remained in the Leight family until the mid-20th century when E. L. Efird dismantled the house and moved it to its present location on the Yadkin River. Although somewhat altered, the house retains much of its early 19th century woodwork and hardware.

27 - Sharon Methodist Church, Lewisville Vicinity

Sharon Methodist Church was organized in 1813. The congregation's 1897 building was a frame, gable front structure which appears to have been brick-veneered in the 1920s or 30s. It continues to serve the Sharon congregation today. A frame steeple with decorative Italianate-style brackets remains over the entrance to the church. In the graveyard beside the church the earliest legible stone dates from 1814.

28

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28 - Bennett Soaugh House, Lewisville (destroyed)

Bennett Spaugh built this two-story frame house in the last quarter of the 19th century. The house has exterior end chimneys and a date which appears to be "1881" painted on one of them. A shed-roofed front porch stretches across the house with sawnwork brackets and a decorative balustrade. The front door which leads into a central hall is flanked by sidelights, and surviving interior architectural fabric is Greek Revival in style. Bennett Spaugh worked in the sawmill in Lewisville.

29 - Styres House, Clemmons Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that a member of the Styres family who operated a ferry across the Yadkin River built this two-story frame house. One chimney bears the date 1889, and architectural evidence supports that date. Interior finish is Greek Revival in style, and some of the two-paneled doors retain their original wood graining. The house has been altered and no longer belongs to the Styres family. It faces an old roadbed which leads to the Yadkin River.

30 - David Todd House, Lewisville Vicinity

David Todd probably built this one-story log house with a central chimney around the middle of the 19th century. Weatherboarding and a log rear ell have been added to the structure. A later 19th century house built by a descendant of Todd's also stands on the property.

33

31 - West Bend Baptist Church, West Bend Vicinity

West Bend Baptist Church was organized July 22, 1876 by Rev. Samuel May, Rev. S. S. May, and Rev. George Baity. This frame, gable-front, late 19th century church building was remodeled in 1950. A Sunday School annex has been constructed since the '50s. A cemetery lies beside the church.

32 - Whitman-Moser House, Lewisville Vicinity

Norm Whitman may have built this early 19th century log house which was purchased by Thomas Washington Moser in the late 19th century. Moser weatherboarded the house and used materials from the old Concord Methodist Church in his remodeling effort, according to family tradition. A date on one of the exterior end brick chimneys is 1886, and this is probably the date that Moser expanded the house into a two-story, three-bay dwelling. The Whitman-Moser House has been altered and expanded, although some original material remains.

33 - Sarah Williams House, Lewisville Vicinity

Mrs. Sarah Williams Lillington built this frame, Queen Anne style house in 1906. It stands on the site of Colonel Joseph Williams' 1772 gambrel-roofed plantation house which burned in 1885. Williams named this area on the Yadkin River "Panther Creek." Among the sons of Col. Joseph Williams were Robert, who served in Congress and was elected governor of Mississippi, and Lewis, who served in the N. C. Legislature and the U. S. House of Representatives. The frame house which stands today was built by Lewis Williams' widow, Sarah, who remarried to Civil War Captain N. W. Lillington. It is still owned by her descendants. In the mid-19th century another relative, Nicholas Williams, marketed his own brand of whiskey known as "Old Nick," the production of which his grandson, Glen, continued until prohibition. Local tradition states that Williams, N. C., was incorporated by Glen Williams when new laws were passed stating that whiskey could be manufactured only by an incorporated business in an incorporated town. The distinguished literary figure, Thomas Lanier Williams, later known as "Tennessee," is also a descendant of Joseph Williams. The Williams family graveyard with its stately boxwoods lies near the house.

MIDDLE FORK

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1 - Beeson-Poindexter House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The Beeson-Poindexter house probably was constructed during the second quarter of the 19th century. It features large exterior end brick chimneys, six-over-six windows and small windows in the gable end. Local residents say that the house was built by a member of the Beeson family, but the Poindexters have lived here for many years and still own the property. The one-story house is log.

2 - John Day House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The two-story log John Day House was erected in the 1880s. Its one-story rear ell was Day's 1860 log house which he moved and used to enlarge his new house. The two-story part of the house features Greek Revival-style two-paneled doors, V-notched logs, and six-over-six windows, while the rear ell has a batten door and half-dovetailed notching. Family tradition maintains that John Day built his one-story log house after his marriage to Moriah Day in 1852, and the two-story log house when his son, Charles, married. The John Day house remains with Day's descendants.

3 - Day Miller's House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The Miller's House for Charles Fries Day's grist mill is a log structure with exterior end chimneys. It stands above the site of the former mill. Probably constructed in the mid-19th century, the house has been heavily altered and expanded.

4 - Charles Fries Day House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Charles Fries Day (1856-1935) built a small house for his bride in the 1880s and expanded it around 1900 into this two-story, three-bay house. Day and his three sons owned and operated a nearby grist mill. The Charles Fries Day house remains in the possession of Day descendants.

5 - Frank Dillon House, Walkertown Vicinity

The Frank Dillon log house was constructed in the mid-19th century by Dillon and his wife, the former Elizabeth Sells. The log structure has been heavily altered and expanded by successive generations of Dillons. A heavy timber barn remains standing in front of the house.

6 - Lowery-Martin House, Walkertown Vicinity

The early history of this two-story house is unclear, but the names of the Lowery, Hunter, and Martin families have been associated with the property. William Helsabeck Martin, Sr. purchased the house in 1898. Surviving architectural evidence such as three-part, mitered window surrounds and brick exterior end chimneys with stone bases indicate that the house may have been constructed before the middle of the 19th century. It has been altered and expanded.

7 - Sam F. Vance House, Kernersville Vicinity

Sam F. Vance, a postmaster in Winston-Salem, built this frame house in 1908. With its high hipped roof, intersecting gables and wrap-around porch, the house is typical of many built around the turn of the century. The entrance features a decorative screen with a cut-out clover design. Vance's descendants continue to own the house.

8 - Walker House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The Walker House probably was built around the middle of the 19th century. It is a one-and-a-half-story log structure with an exterior end brick chimney. The house is now used for storage and has been altered.

OLD RICHMOND

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1 - Joseph E. Aldridge House, King Vicinity

The two-story log Joseph E. Aldridge House was constructed in 1910 and illustrates the long popularity of log construction in Forsyth County. With V-notched corners and an exterior end brick chimney, the Aldridge House follows a form similar to log houses built since the late 18th century in Forsyth County. The house remains in the Aldridge family.

2 - J. D. Anderson House, Dozier

J. D. Anderson, a miller and farmer in the Dozier community, built this L-shaped, one story, Queen Anne-style cottage in 1908 (or 1902). Gable ends with decorative shingles, an octagonal bay in front, a wrap-around porch, and an ornamental pressed-tin ceiling on the interior all illustrate Anderson's familiarity with the prevailing trends of the 1900s in Forsyth County. A shingled dormer with a Palladian window probably was added later. Anderson's daughter inherited the family home.

3 - Antioch Methodist Church, Rural Hall Vicinity

Antioch Methodist Church was founded around 1834, but the present brick structure was built between 1881 and 1883. With brick pilasters separating each bay and segmental arched windows, Antioch Methodist is typical of other late 19th century brick churches in Forsyth County. Although expanded, Antioch Methodist has not been heavily altered on the exterior. The interior, however, was completely remodeled in 1969.

4 - Briggs-Newsom House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

The Briggs-Newsom House is typical of log dwellings in rural Forsyth County in the mid-19th century. Rear shed alterations and expansions date from the late 19th century and early 20th. The interior two-room plan is finished with a coat of whitewash on the logs, and an enclosed corner stair rises into the loft. Built by Billy Briggs, the house passed to Perry Briggs Newsom and it remains in the Newsom family.

5 - Jacob Butner House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

The Jacob Butner homeplace is a heavily altered, two-story, log structure probably erected in the second quarter of the 19th century. The fifth generation of Butners now occupies the site, and the house has been covered with asbestos siding. The only log outbuilding remaining on the site is a tobacco barn.

6 - Center Grove A.M.E. Zion Church, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Although the present appearance of the Center Grove A.M.E. Zion Church is the result of a 1966 remodeling project, church members say that an 1887 structure was incorporated into the present structure. Organized in 1880, the church first met in a brush arbor and then constructed a log house of worship in 1887. The 1887 building was moved to the present location of the church in 1905 and has been remodeled several times. A cemetery stands behind the church.

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7 - William Henry Conrad House, Dozier Vicinity (Destroyed)

William Henry Conrad, a black carpenter, built this half-dovetailed, two-story, log house probably in the third quarter of the 19th century. The house has an exterior end stone chimney which has been stuccoed. William Henry Conrad built the benches, crosses and chancel arch for the 1887 Center Grove A.M.E. Zion Church near Bethania. The Conrad house remains in the family.

8 - Henderson Cox House, Stanleyville Vicinity

Built by Henderson Cox, this two-story brick house laid in common bond was typical of substantial farmhouses in rural Forsyth County during the last quarter of the 19th century. The house, however, has been heavily altered and expanded and is now known as Oak Summit Farms.

9 - John F. Doub House, Seward Vicinity

John F. Doub, a merchant and store owner in Seward, built this Queen Anne-style house in 1899. The two-story house has a wrap-around porch and two interior chimneys. Surviving architectural elements on the interior include some two-paneled, Greek Revival-style doors and soapstone fireplace surrounds. Across the road from the house Doub operated a campground for travelers. The John F. Doub House remains with his descendants.

10 - (former) S. G. Doub and Co., Tobaccoville Vicinity

This late 19th or early 20th century building standing beside the railroad tracks in Tobaccoville is the former general store of S. G. Doub and Company. Doub and Orren V. Pfaff operated a store and post office in the building, and Pfaff also acted as the Tobaccoville depot agent for the railroad. The railroad office stood across the tracks from the store. Sidney Doub was active in the Tobaccoville and Dozier communities; he was a member of Elm Grove Methodist Church and his house still stands on Vienna-Dozier Road.

11 - Sidney Doub House, Dozier Vicinity

Sidney Doub's two-story Queen Anne-style farmhouse was built between 1902-1903. John Long, a Dozier carpenter and cousin of Sidney Doub's, did the woodwork in the house which is more ornate than most. Doors and windows have fluted surrounds with corner blocks and the entrance hall has paneled wainscoting. An arch separates the foyer from the staircase. The Sidney Doub House has octagonal bays, wide porches, and gable ends with decorative shingles which typify the Queen Anne influence in rural architecture. Descendants of Sidney Doub continue to own the home and the present owner has added an extensive day lily garden with rare varieties in the backyard.

12

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12 - William Doub House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Built by William Doub in the late 19th century, this two-story house with exterior end chimneys is decorated with a bargeboard on the eaves identical to that on the Ellis Long House in Dozier. Local tradition states that the Doub house was one of the first in the Tobaccoville area to have running water.

13 - Elm Grove Methodist Church, Seward Vicinity

Elm Grove Methodist Church was organized on March 22, 1894. The present church building was erected in 1898; James T. Parrish drew the plans for the building and assisted in its construction. John Long, a Dozier carpenter, is said to have worked on the building and some of the church furniture. Long was on the first Board of Trustees of Elm Grove. Elm Grove has been slightly altered with the construction of an education wing and the replacement of a steeple which was struck by lightning, but the architectural integrity of the building remains intact. The sanctuary of Elm Grove is very similar to that of Pleasant Hill Methodist on which John Long also may have worked. Each church features a wooden arch with a cross outlining the chancel area.

14 - Elias Goodwin House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

The Elias Goodwin House is a heavily altered log house with an exterior end, partial stone chimney. Probably built in the second quarter of the 19th century, the Goodwin House has been altered and expanded by successive generations of the Goodwin family. The original Elias Goodwin House is a one-and-a-half story, weatherboarded log structure with an enclosed corner stair. Interior woodwork is not original and all but one of the original six-over-six windows have been replaced.

16

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15 - Clark Hauser House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Clark Hauser, who died in 1889, built this log house in the mid-19th century. It has been heavily altered and enlarged by successive generations of Clark Hauser's descendants.

16 - Ellis Wesley Hauser House, Seward Vicinity

Ellis Wesley Hauser, a farmer and grist mill operator, married Clara Ann Transou in 1881, and he built this two-story house in the same year. The Hauser House features many characteristics from the mid-19th century Greek Revival style, such as a two-paneled front door with a transom and sidelights and plain post-and-lintel mantels. A two-story rear ell houses the kitchen and dining room. The only major alteration to the Hauser House has been the replacement of the front porch. A late 19th century double-pen log barn stands behind the house.

17 - Israel Hauser House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

According to family tradition, it took Israel Hauser seven years to season the lumber for this house which he completed in 1899. Hauser operated a sawmill where he cut the lumber for his house, and he seasoned it in his tobacco barn. John Mickey assisted Hauser in building the house and carved his initials on one of the weatherboards. The Israel Hauser house is unusually decorative for most late 19th century rural dwellings. Its two-story porch features a sawtooth design in the pediment which is repeated on the frieze of the first floor porch. Interior finish is flush sheathing and mantels have applied decoration, fluted pilasters and molded shelves. Israel Hauser's daughter now owns the house.

18

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18 - Michael and Henry Hauser Houses, Tobaccoville Vicinity

According to family tradition, the Michael and Henry Hauser Houses, now both combined into the Pollirosa Restaurant, date from the late 18th century and the mid-19th century, respectively. The Michael Hauser House, a one-story log dwelling now heavily altered and encased in a brick wing of the restaurant, was constructed with half-dovetailed corner joints. Michael Hauser moved to North Carolina in 1753 and settled about 12 miles from Bethabara. He then moved to Bethania. In his 1789 will he mentioned the "plantation" on which he lived, but he also mentioned his house and lot in the town of Bethania. The "plantation" may have been the one-story log house now part of the Pollirosa. Henry Hauser's two-story log house now serves as the entrance to the Pollirosa, and it, too, has been heavily altered with a new chimney, shingled gable ends and a glass-enclosed front porch. The interior retains a Greek Revival-style mantel and two-paneled front door.

19 - Wesley Holder House, Dozier

According to family members, Wesley Holder built this two-story frame house in 1898 or shortly thereafter. The house has a one-story front porch with decorative sawnwork and a two-story rear ell. Its interior follows a center hall plan and is accented by wainscoting of narrow, beaded paneling and an open string stair with an ornate newel post. The house remains in the Holder family.

20 - House, Dozier

Although practically obliterated with later additions and alterations, this two-story house was built in 1882. The date "1882" is painted on the chimney along with the familiar five-pointed star which occurs around the Tobaccoville and Dozier communities. The history of the house is unclear.

23

21 - House, Tobaccoville

This Tobaccoville house probably dates from the first half of the 19th century. The weatherboarded main block is frame, one-story, with an exterior end brick chimney; later a board and batten rear ell with a partial stone chimney was attached to the house. The structure is a rare survivor in rural Forsyth County with six-over-nine windows and Federal style five-paneled doors. The interior of the house is finished with flush sheathing and has a hall and parlor plan. The real ell features Greek Revival style two-paneled doors.

22 - House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Originally a mid-19th century, one-and-a-half story log dwelling, this structure now serves as an outbuilding for a late 19th century farmhouse. The weatherboarded log house has a board and batten front door and four-over-four windows. The chimney no longer exists. The interior finish of the house is flush-sheathing covering the logs, and the plain mantel is typical of the Greek Revival style. This house exemplifies a standard log house type for Forsyth County in the mid-19th century, although its early ownership is unclear.

23 - Cicero G. Hunter House, Seward Vicinity

In 1900 Cicero G. Hunter built this two-story frame house with the help of his second cousin, carpenter T. Houston Hunter. The house has exterior end chimeys and a two-story rear ell, and the interior finish contains narrow beaded paneling. C. G. Hunter was in the lumber business, but he also was active in many of the civic and charitable organizations in Forsyth County. Hunter was one of the initiators of school consolidation in Forsyth County in 1922, and he twice ran for the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. C. G. Hunter was one of the founders of the Forsyth County Fair and served as its secretary for forty-two years. He was active in Pleasant Hill Methodist Church and the local Grange organization. The Cicero G. Hunter house is still in the possession of his descendants.

24 - T. Houston Hunter House, Seward Vicinity

In 1884 T. Houston Hunter, a carpenter and builder from the Seward community, built this two-story house. It features a front porch with Italianate-style brackets. Hunter worked for Fogle Brothers in Winston, but he also operated a cabinet shop next to this house where he made furniture and coffins. A man of many talents, Hunter also operated a school of music. In addition, the local Masonic Lodge built its meeting hall on his property. Most of the outbuildings have been removed.

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25 - Kapp House, Bethania Vicinity

Built by a member of the Kapp family in 1867, this Greek Revival house was altered in the late 19th century to its present appearance. The brick-nogged house has a center hall plan and Greek Revival period interior details. It was an unusually fine mid-19th century farmhouse in Forsyth County. There are two frame outbuildings on the premises.

26 - Thomas Eugene Kapp House, Bethania Vicinity

Thomas Eugene Kapp, Sheriff of Forsyth County at the turn of the century, built this spacious Italianate-influenced, two-story house near Bethania in 1882. The house features brick-nogged construction, exterior end brick chimneys, and Italianate eaves brackets. The original front porch was removed to make room for a full-height portico with fluted Doric columns. Local tradition maintains that Sheriff Kapp's house had the first long distance telephone line in Forsyth County because Mrs. Kapp did not like to be left alone when her husband was called away on duty.

27 - T. J. Kapp House, Bethania Vicinity

In the mid-19th century Thomas Jefferson Kapp built this two-story house. It features brick-nogged construction, exterior end brick chimneys, and Greek Revival-style interior woodwork. Kapp, the father of Thomas Eugene Kapp, whose house stands across the road, operated a sawmill. The Thomas Jefferson Kapp house is no longer owned by his descendants.

28 - Will Kreeger House, Rural Hall Vicinity

According to local tradition, Will and Julia Kreeger built a one-story dwelling of brick nogged construction in the second quarter of the 19th century. From Will and Julia the property was passed to Martha Kreeger. In 1885 the house was raised to two stories, and a two-story rear shed addition was added. Both of the exterior end chimneys are stuccoed over stone to the second floor level and brick above. The north chimney's partially stuccoed exterior is scored to resemble ashlar or cut stone. Several mid-19th century log outbuildings remain on the property, including a kitchen with V-notched joints and a partial stone chimney, and a double-pen log barn with crude corner notching. The property remains with descendants of the Kreeger family.

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29 - Long-Sprinkle House, Dozier Vicinity

Probably constructed around 1840, the Long family house most recently has been associated with Clinton Sprinkle, great-grandson of the builder. During the last half of the 19th century, William Henry Long, Clinton Sprinkle's grandfather, occupied the house. The Long House is a two-story log dwelling with a brick chimney laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers; the chimney is one of only a few Flemish bond chimneys documented in Forsyth County. Even though the interior of the house was altered in the late 19th or early 20th centuries, the original post and lintel mantelpieces and arched fireplace openings remain. An enclosed corner stair, however, was changed to an open stairwell, and the interior walls were covered with sheetrock. Windows and doors have also been altered, but flush sheathing has remained on the facade, and the stone foundation is still visible. The house is part of a well-maintained and beautifully-sited farm complex.

30 - Long's Store, Dozier Vicinity

Long's Store (now Waller's Grocery) in Dozier is one of only a few country stores in Forsyth County where local residents still gather for fellowship as much as food. Thought to have been built by John M. Long around 1900, the store was operated by Ellis Long (whose house stands across the street) until 1926 when E. R. Long bought it. Its ownership remains with Long descendants. The rear of the store served as the Dozier post office, and the mail was brought in from Donnaha. Long's store retains almost all of its original interior finish, and a pot-bellied stove still burns in the center of the establishment where local residents gather for warmth on cold winter days.

31 - Ellis Long House, Dozier Vicinity

Ellis Long built this two-story frame house in the Dozier community in 1881. Long's house has a three-bay facade, exterior end chimneys, a two-story rear ell, and an ornamental bargeboard along the roofline. One chimney bears the initials "AJL" and the date 1881. AJL probably stood for Arthur (or Albert) J. Long. The Ellis Long house has been altered by successive generations of the Long family, in whose possession it remains.

32 - J. Henry Long House, Tobaccoville Vicinity ("River Bluff Farm")

"River Bluff Farm" contains this two-story frame farmhouse, probably constructed by J. Henry Long in the mid-19th century. An ell which may have served as the kitchen stands perpendicular to the main structure. Interior treatment of the J. Henry Long house is typical of farmhouses in Forsyth County during the mid-to-late 19th century. Mantels are plain, post-and-lintel, Greek Revival-style, and interior walls are covered with flush sheathing. The interior was altered in the early 20th century when a partition was removed to open the central hall plan into a hall and parlor arrangement.

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33 - John M. Long House, Dozier Vicinity *

One of the best examples of a Gothic cottage in Forsyth County is the house built around 1900 by John M. Long, a carpenter in the Dozier community. The steep vertical pitch of the roof, Gothic dormer window, and parlor mantel, which features a Gothic fleur-de-lis design, illustrate John Long's familiarity with the Gothic cottage designs popularized by nationally known architects such as A. J. Downing. John Long's granddaughter continues to live in the house.

34 - Louis Gaston Long House, Dozier Vicinity

Louis Gaston Long built this two-story log house in Dozier in 1878. Successive generations of the Long family have altered and expanded the house until the original interior finish has been obliterated. The three-bay, weatherboarded exterior with brick end chimneys has remained intact and is typical of rural Forsyth County dwellings in the late 19th century. The Louis Gaston Long house is still in the hands of his descendants.

35 - Milton Long House, Dozier Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that Milton Long may have built this two-story log (?) house in the Dozier community in the 1870s. The house has a two-paneled, Greek Revival-style front door with sidelights. Altered heavily with asbestos siding, the Milton Long house has been expanded by successive new owners and tenants.

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36 - Augustus Moore House, Germanton Vicinity

The Augustus Moore house is a typical two-story farm house built in 1880, but it has a five pointed star painted on both of its brick chimneys. The star seems to have been a builder's trademark in the Tobaccoville vicinity, and there is some speculation that the star symbolized a Masonic Order. The house has been altered and expanded by successive generations of Moores, and the original porch and front door have been replaced.

37 - Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Mount Pleasant Methodist Church was founded in 1839 according to church records. A frame church constructed with heavy timber was erected in the mid-19th century. The present Mt. Pleasant Church sanctuary was built in 1933. An adjacent cemetery contains interments which date from the mid-19th century.

38 -Newsom-Spainhour House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

This two-story frame house was built by Jake Newsom in 1872. The front porch has been altered, but the interior finish is intact. The two-room plan house has one fireplace, and the frieze of the mantel is supported by tapered pilasters with chamfered edges. An interesting feature which occurred with some frequency in Forsyth County is the presence of two front doors, although the origin of this trait remains unclear. Several log outbuildings contemporary with the house complete the Spainhour farm complex.

39 - (former) Old Richmond School, Tobaccoville Vicinity

From 1914 to 1923 Old Richmond School students met in this one-story frame schoolhouse. After Old Richmond High School was built in the 1920s, the frame schoolhouse was used as a principal's residence. A third building, Old Richmond Elementary School, has replaced Old Richmond High School and the 1914 school building has been renovated as a museum of early 20th century education.

40 - (former) Waller School, Donnaha Vicinity

The former Waller School was a one-and-a-half story log building with an exterior end stone chimney. It probably was built in the mid-19th century and it stood approximately one-fifth of a mile from its present location. According to local tradition the building once housed a school for white children, but in the late 19th century it was purchased by a black man, Issac Nathan Speas. Speas lived in the house until his death in the 1930s at the age of ninety-eight.

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41 - Petree House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Around 1880 Henry and Lena Petree enlarged a story and a half log house with a stone chimney into this two-story frame house with a brick chimney. The log half of the house probably dates from the mid-19th century, but the name of its builder is unknown. During the expansion of the house, Henry Petree, grandfather of the current owner of the house, placed a brick in the chimney bearing the footprint of his son, the inititals "AWP and SEP," and the date 1879. Farther up the chimney the date 1881 appears. Also on the Petree property stand a log barn and other log outbuildings.

42 - Hoke Petree House, Donnaha Vicinity

In 1904 Hoke Petree built this well-appointed, two-story house in the Tobaccoville vicinity. The front door features bead-and-reel molding surrounding a large pane of glass, and the interior finish is plaster and narrow beaded paneling. In the center hall a straight flight of steps rises above paneled wainscoting, and throughout the first floor a molded chairrail appears above diagonal paneling. Mantels have chamfered pilasters supporting a frieze and molded mantel shelf. A barn and other outbuildings complete the Petree farm complex.

43 - Pleasant Hill Methodist Church, Dozier ★

Founded in 1876, Pleasant Hill Methodist Church stands in the community of Dozier. The present building dates from 1902 and is a good example of the Carpenter's Gothic style as reflected in rural church architecture at the turn of the century. The interior of Pleasant Hill Methodist is accented by wide wooden arches at the front and back of the sanctuary. The front arch frames the chancel area and is topped by a wooden cross. Carpenters T. Houston Hunter and John Long are both said to have worked on Pleasant Hill, and the first pulpit was made by Hunter. Although expanded, Pleasant Hill has not been heavily altered, and it remains one of the most beautifully-sited rural churches in Forsyth County.

44 - Reed House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

According to local tradition, in the 1860s Elijah Reed built the one-story log house which now serves as the rear ell of this two-story, late 19th century farm house. The Reeds probably built the two-story part of the house in 1876, the date found on the chimney. For a time the house was known as "Reed's Post Office",and it served as a feeder station for Pfafftown. The house has Greek Revival-style woodwork and is divided into a hall-and-parlor plan.

45 - Scales-Wall House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

In the 1860s Joe Scales built the one and a half story log house now occupied by his grandson's widow, Mrs. Ola Wall. Mrs. Wall has lived in the house since 1908 and remembers that the original log house was weatherboarded and expanded to its present size in the late 19th century. One unusual feature of the structure is its two, full stone chimneys. A rear ell which stands perpendicular to the oldest section of the house also features a dry-laid stone chimney. Surviving architectural fabric in the log portion of the house includes flush sheathing on the log walls and a plain, Greek Revival post-and-lintel mantel. The original enclosed stair to the loft has been removed. Ruins of several log outbuildings lie near the Scales House.

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46 - Sol Scott House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

The log rear ell predates this ca. 1900 house known locally as the Sol Scott House. Although mildly altered, the log portion of the house retains a partial stone chimney, six-over-six windows and board and batten doors. It may date from the second quarter of the 19th century. The history of the log house is unknown, but the brick stack above its stone chimney base bears the date 1903, the year that the two-story frame house probably was constructed and the chimney of the log house repaired. While whitewash remains the interior finish in the log ell, the frame house is finished inside with narrow board flush sheathing. A log barn faces the Sol Scott House. The house and barn are no longer in the family of the builder.

47 - Wiley Scott House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

The Wiley Scott House originally was a two-bay weatherboarded, log house resting on a stone foundation with a partial stone exterior end chimney. It has been altered and expanded by successive occupants until it is now a two-story, four bay dwelling with two exterior end chimneys and a frame, one-story rear ell. The earliest section of the house appears to have been constructed around the middle of the 19th century, and it probably was expanded in the late 19th century. Local residents know the house simply as the Wiley Scott House, and its early history is unclear. There is a well-preserved mid-19th century, double-pen log barn on the premises, but neither the house nor the barn remains in the Scott family.

48 - Gideon T. Shore House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

A farmer and saw mill operator, Gideon T. Shore, built this late 19th century, two-story farmhouse, which has been altered and expanded by succeeding generations of Shores. The interior of Shore's house is well-appointed with Italianate-style fireplace surrounds and paneled wainscoting. Frame outbuildings complete the Shore farm complex and create a typical late 19th century farm landscape.

49 - Spainhour House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Across the road from the former Spainhour Mill stands this two-story frame house which may have been built by Ben Spainhour in the second quarter of the 19th century. Although heavily altered, the house has a brick exterior end chimney which remains standing, and on the second floor there remains a flush-sheathed interior with molded chairrail and a raised, six-paneled door. The surrounding complex of outbuildings includes several log barns and corn cribs.

50 - Spainhour-Hauser House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

William Spainhour built this two-story, three-bay, late 19th century house with a two-story porch. Alice, his daughter, married a Hauser, and the property has remained with Hauser decendants. Although expanded and heavily altered, the house has retained some of its typical ca. 1900 bracketed mantels and two-paneled doors.

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51 - Spainhour's Mill, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Spainhour's Mill was a three-story frame structure built around the middle of the 19th century. It was destroyed by fire in September, 1979. Local residents are uncertain whether the mill was constructed by Ben Spainhour or by Coston Spainhour. Sited on the Little Yadkin River which cuts across the northwestern corner of Forsyth County, the three-story grist mill stood above the river on tall stone pillars. Milling operations also included a sawmill. Remnants still exist of a log dam built across the Little Yadkin River to supply enough water power to operate the mill.

52 - Bill Spainhour House, Donnaha Vicinity

Bill Spainhour, who owned a general store in Donnaha, built this two-story house in the late 19th century. The interior of the house has flush sheathing, fluted door and windows surrounds with corner blocks, and a staircase with decorated riser ends. The west side of the house features an octagonal bay, and a front porch with decorative brackets wraps around the first story of the house.

53 - Theopholus Spainhour House, Tobaccoville Vicinity *

Theopholus Spainhour (1827-1896) probably built this log house around 1845 when he married Elvira Helsabeck (1824-1890). The house is now used as a barn, and surviving interior features include only the corner stair to the loft.

54 - Speas-Sprinkle House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

The Speas-Sprinkle House began as a one-story log house, probably in the early 19th century. Through successive owners the house has been altered with additions doubling the size of the original dwelling. Early history of the house is unavailable, but according to local tradition, Jonah Speas owned the house in the late 19th century, followed by F. E. Speas and Cal Sprinkle, the name with which the property most most often associated today. The earliest section of the house does not have its original chimney, but two small window openings in the gable end remain, as does a board-and-batten front door. Probably in the mid-19th century a frame addition was made to the rear of the structure and steep shed porches were added. Further additions were made in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

55 - Calvin Speas House, Donnaha Vicinity

The Calvin Speas House is a one-and-a-half story log house, probably built in the mid-19th century. The rear ell was added later and the front porch has been replaced. Calvin Speas was a black man who settled in the Tobaccoville area of Forsyth County. Many of his descendants continue to live in the Tobaccoville vicinity.

56 - Israel Speas House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Israel Speas (1834-1910) built this two-story log house shortly after he was married on November 18, 1855. Constructed on the old Richmond Road, the weatherboarded log house has V-notched corner joints and an exterior end brick chimney with stepped shoulders. Interior finish contains flush sheathing, and a partition separates the interior into a two-room plan. An enclosed corner stair leads to the second floor. Other surviving architectural fabric includes Greek Revival-style woodwork which is highly decorative for mid-19th century log houses in Forsyth County. Mantels have fluted pilasters, and door surrounds are molded. The house remains in the Speas family.

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57 - Luther Speas House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Originally a two-room plan, one-and-a-half story log house built by Luther and Cora Speas in the third quarter of the 19th century, this house was expanded in the late 19th or early 20th century. Extensive remodeling has taken place, and a rear ell was added in the 20th century. Descendants of Luther and Cora Speas continue to occupy the property.

58 - Squire Henry Speas House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Squire Henry Speas (1850-1942) built this house in 1877 near the former site of an antebellum log house built by Edwin Speas. A star is painted on the brick chimney stack of Squire Henry Speas' house with the initials "A.J.L." and the date 1877. Similar stars occur on other late 19th century structures in the Tobaccoville vicinity and may have been the identifying marks of the builder. A. J. L. probably stood for Arthur (or Albert) James Long, a furniture maker and carpenter who operated a "Coffins and Caskets" business in Rural Hall around the turn of the century. In the 1930s Squire Henry's house was remodeled and raised to two stories. A late 19th century double-pen log barn and other outbuildings remain standing on Squire Henry's farm, which is no longer owned by the Speas family.

59 - John Sprinkle House, Dozier Vicinity

In the mid-19th century, John Sprinkle and Martha Jane Newsom Sprinkle built this two-story log house. In 1896 the structure was moved approximately one mile south and joined to the one-story structure built by Ellis Beauregard Sprinkle, John's son. The houses remained in the Sprinkle family until the 1950s. John Sprinkle's weatherboarded log house has six-over-six windows and an exterior end brick chimney. Several side and shed additions have been attached to the house.

60 - Samuel Stauber House, Bethania Vicinity

The Samuel Stauber House is one of the finest mid-19th century houses in Forsyth County. Stauber (1807-1885) was a member of the Bethania Moravian Congregation. His house features flush gable ends and marbleizing on the interior woodwork. A mid-19th century barn of heavy timber construction stands across the road from the Stauber House.

61 - Henry Stultz House, Stanleyville Vicinity

Henry Stultz built this two-story house with exterior end chimneys, probably in the third quarter of the 19th century. It is typical of Greek Revival-style farmhouses in Forsyth County built during the last half of the 19th century. The house has been altered by successive generations of the Stultz family in whose hands it remains.

62 - John B. Vest House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

John B. Vest probably began his house in the mid-19th century as a log structure. Vest's one-story log dwelling now serves as a rear ell to this two-story, brick-nogged house which dates from the third quarter of the 19th century. (One of the exterior end chimneys is dated "1872" and the other is dated "1882.") An unusual combination well and milk house stands beside the Vest House. Next to the well apparatus, a flight of stone steps descends into a small underground refrigeration cellar where milk was kept. The Vest House has suffered little exterior alteration and remains with Vest descendants.

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63 - Lewis M. Vest House, Rural Hall Vicinity

From 1881 to 1884 Lewis M. Vest built this brick house near Tobaccoville, and he painted his name and the date on one chimney. The Vest House and others like it illustrate an increased use of brick in building during the last quarter of the 19th century in Forsyth County. Laid in common bond, the house has a two-story brick rear ell with a segmental arched window above the back porch. The front and back porches have been replaced, and the house has been altered by a succession of owners.

64 - Vest-Helsabeck House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

The Vest-Helsabeck farm is a good example of late 19th century rural architecture in Forsyth County. In 1888 Wesley N. Vest constructed this two-story frame house; the two-story projecting front ell was built and the porch altered in 1916 by Vest's granddaughter, Clara, the present owner of the house. The interior of the Vest House features wood-grained, two-paneled Greek Revival-style doors. Mantels feature applied triangles and other geometric designs. In addition to the main house, the Vest farm includes a well house, log smoke house, wood house, and a wood-burning tobacco barn.

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65 - Will Vogler House, Tobaccoville Vicinity

Will Vogler built one or both of these one-room log houses in the mid-19th century, according to family members. One of the houses served as a kitchen. Both houses have six-over-six windows, exterior end chimneys and weatherboarding. The chimney of the kitchen building probably was replaced in 1884; that date and a five-pointed star are painted on it. The houses were expanded and altered by successive generations of the Vogler family until they were sold in the 1930s.

66 - Waller House, Dozier Vicinity

In the late 19th century James Waller and his family occupied these two early 19th century log houses, although it is unclear whether Waller actually built the houses. Descendants of the Wallers continue to occupy the structures. A partial stone chimney with double shoulders appears at the southern end of the two story house, and the second log house, presumably the kitchen, is positioned perpendicular to the two-story house. Both houses have been heavily altered, but strap hinges and board-and-batten doors have survived in both log dwellings. In the one-story house the enclosed stairs to the loft are intact, and the mantelpiece is partially visible. The mantel features a roughly-fashioned frieze of overlapping planks supported by crude pilasters. A log smokehouse also survives on the property.

67 - John Ward House, Donnaha Vicinity

This two-story frame house was built by John Ward in the late 19th century, but it is associated more strongly with Ward's son, Robert, who was a Methodist minister. The house is typical of many late 19th century farmhouses. Descendants of the Ward family no longer own the house.

OLD TOWN

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1 - Conrad-Cartner House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

This one-and-a-half-story log house may have descended in the Conrad family and probably was constructed during the second quarter of the 19th century. Originally built with two exterior end chimneys, one was removed by H. W. Cartner in the 1930s when he purchased the house and weatherboarded it. Surviving architectural fabric includes only a few interior details from the late Federal-early Greek Revival period.

2 - Hauser-Pratt House, Winston-Salem

Local tradition maintains that Michael Hauser built this house in the early 19th century. The house subsequently was owned by John Pratt (1834-1888) who probably made most of the Greek Revival-style alterations. John Pratt willed the house to his heirs; it then went to Permany and Deliah Pfaff. The Hauser-Pratt house has changed owners several times since the Pfaffs owned it, but it retains many of its important architectural features.

3 - House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Probably built in the early 19th century, this two-story log house has been heavily altered by a succession of owners. While the house still maintains its stone foundation, exterior end brick chimney and three-bay facade with six-over-six windows, the weatherboarding, front porch, front door and most of the original interior details have been replaced. Early ownership of the property is unclear and bears further research.

4 - Samuel A. James House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The Samuel A. James House stands near Grassy Fork Creek, an area which was mentioned frequently in the Records of the Moravians as good cattle-grazing land. The James House was built in 1915 on the site of an earlier house which burned. Not far from the James property was that of the Beck family, early settlers in the area. The Hanes Hosiery Company's Weeks Plant occupies the site of the 18th century Beck homeplace. Before Hanes built the Weeks Plant the Beck log barn and smokehouse were moved to land behind Samuel James House where they stand today.

5 - Edgar I. Leinbach House, Bethania Vicinity

This two-story weatherboarded log house was built in two separate parts by Edgar I. Leinbach. A frame, center hall forms a passage between the two log houses, which both stand on stone foundations. Leinbach probably constructed the houses in the third quarter of the 19th century. From E. I. Leinbach the house passed to Comenius Leinbach and his wife, Addie, and it remains in the Leinbach family today. Succeeding generations of the Leinbach family have altered and expanded the house, but the two exterior end brick chimneys remain as well as a Greek Revival, two-paneled front door with sidelights.

6 - S. L. McGee House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The S. L. McGee House is a good example of the Greek Revival style in Forsyth County. It was built in 1852. The house has a three-bay facade with large six-over-six windows and a Greek Revival style two-paneled front door surrounded with a transom and sidelights. Surviving architectural fabric on the interior includes Greek Revival style miter blocks and moldings around doors and windows and a staircase with decorated riser ends in the center hall. The house served as the post office for Valley View, N.C. around the middle of the 19th century and the area was known as Hinshaw Hill in the late 19th century. After S. L. McGee the house was owned by Judge Darius H. Starbuck, T. B. Hinshaw, and Judge Erastus Beverly Jones, who used it as a country estate until he died in 1923.

11

7 - Old Town Elementary School, Bethania Vicinity *

Old Town Elementary School, designed in the 1920s by the architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien, was part of the increased school building which took place in Forsyth County between 1920 and 1930. Most of the buildings were designed by Northup and O'Brien and constructed by Acme Construction Co. Old Town is typical of other schools designed during this period in its use of Neo-Classical and Georgian Revival details such as fanlights, full-height porticos, and keystone arches.

8 - Issac Petree House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Issac Petree (1819-1893) built this one-and a-half-story log house in the Mt. Tabor community around the middle of the 19th century. The house has a brick exterior end chimney and four-light windows in the gable ends. It has been altered and expanded through four generations of Petrees and is presently used for hay storage. A log smokehouse and frame barn remain on the property.

9 - Pfaff-Craft House, Winston-Salem Vicinity *

Nathaniel Pfaff (1810-1890) probably built this two-story weatherboarded, house of brick-nogged construction in the second quarter of the 19th century. It is a well-appointed hall-and-parlor plan dwelling whose surviving architectural fabric includes Federal style details. A late 19th century rear ell probably was added by Junius Pfaff who owned the house after Nathaniel Pfaff's death. The house, one of the finest of its type surviving in Forsyth County, is owned by the Craft heirs.

10 - (former) Pfaff Mill, Winston-Salem Vicinity

According to local tradition, part of this late 19th century farmhouse is the old Pfaff Mill building which was moved to the site from a nearby stream. The mill was moved to its present location by Junius Craft. E. A. Leinbach added the projecting bay to the house in 1916. A frame barn and other outbuildings also occupy the premises.

13

11 - Richmond-Sprinkle House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The Richmond-Sprinkle House is a good example of the Greek Revival style in rural architecture. The house has a low hipped roof, heavy proportions, and a Greek Revival style two-paneled front door with a transom and sidelights. Exterior end chimneys are brick with stepped shoulders. According to the present owners, the house was built by the Richmond family in the 1860s, but it has descended in the Sprinkle family for several generations. A rear ell was added to the house in the 1900s.

12 - Schultz-Roberts House, Pfafftown Vicinity

John Schultz, son of Thomas Christian Schultz whose 1825 log house stands nearby, built this two-story log house in the mid-19th century. The house has been heavily altered both inside and out, obliterating most of the original material. From John Schultz the house passed to his daughter, Susannah, but after her ownership it was sold to Will Roberts. Roberts made many of the early 20th-century alterations to the house.

13 - Thomas Christian Schultz House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Thomas Christian Schultz, a member of the Moravian Congregation at Bethania, built this two-story weatherboarded, log house in 1825 and inscribed the date in a brick in the chimney. The hall-and-parlor plan house has exterior end brick chimneys, a boxed cornice and six-over-six windows. Surviving architectural fabric includes interior woodwork and an arched fireplace opening in the parlor. A one-story log kitchen stood behind the house, but rear additions have been made to the Schultz house where the log kitchen once stood. Descendants of Thomas Christian Schultz continue to own the house.

14 - Shouse-Stimpson House, Winston-Salem

Although Col. Henry Shouse may have constructed this brick house in 1768 as local tradition maintains, it was rebuilt entirely in the 1950s by Gorrell Stimpson who totally altered the appearance of the dwelling both inside and out. The bricks themselves may be the only surviving architectural evidence of the original dwelling built by Col. Shouse. Several log outbuildings survive on the Shouse property and probably date from the mid-to late 19th century. The property has changed owners at least four times since the Shouse heirs sold it.

15 - David Stultz House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

David Stultz (1837-1874) built this one-and-a-half-story log house around the middle of the 19th century in the community known as Mt. Tabor. Typical of other log houses in Forsyth County during this period, the house has an exterior end brick chimney with two small windows in the gable end. It has been altered and expanded by a succession of owners. A log woodshed and a board-and-batten barn survive near the Stultz House.

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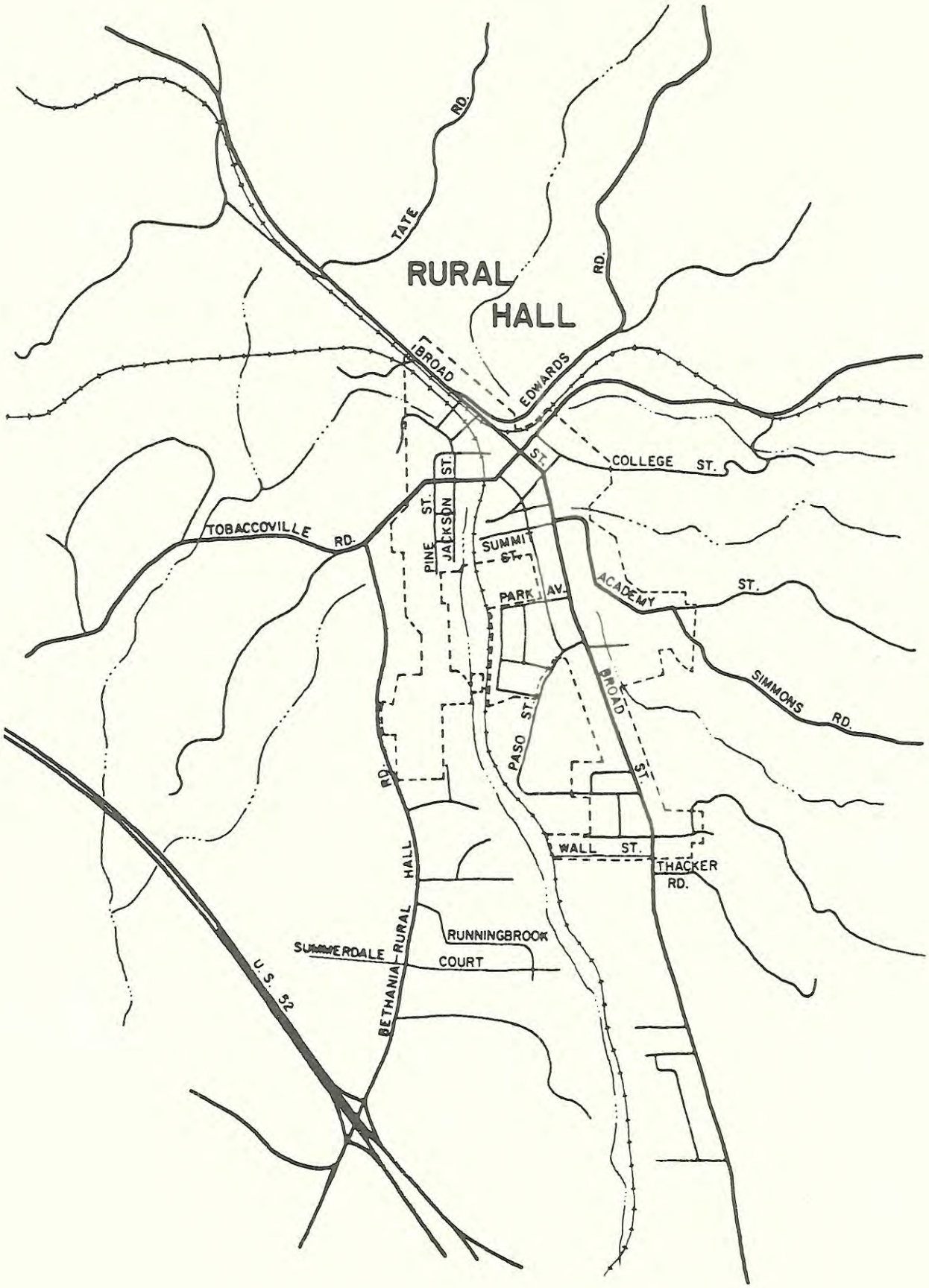
16 - Wade H. Yarbrough House, Pfafftown Vicinity

The Wade H. Yarbrough house is a late 19th century farmhouse which has been altered in the 20th century. In addition to owning a lumber company in the 1890s, Wade Yarbrough operated an insurance business. His wife, the former Annette Flynt, taught school at Pleasant Ridge and Mt. Tabor schools. The house remains in the Yarbrough family.

RURAL HALL


RURAL
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ST.
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PASO ST.
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THACKER RD.
RUNNINGBROOK
COURT
SUMMERDALE
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1 - John N. Anderson House, 8485 Broad Street

John N. and Silenia Kiser Anderson built this two-story frame house in 1885 on the outskirts of Rural Hall. The house passed to their son, Charles Wesley Anderson. A gabled dormer has been added to the house and the front porch has been replaced. The house remains in the Anderson family.

2 - Ben Bitting House, 8020 Broad Street

Some Italianate-style details remain on the ca. 1900 Ben Bitting House. The double-leaf front door has arched windows and an Italianate surround. Since the Bittings, the house has been owned by the Vests, Pettycords, and Kisers.

3 - T. H. Guinn House, 7960 Glade Street

T. H. Guinn may have built this house in Rural Hall during the last decade of the 19th century. Although heavily altered and no longer owned by the Guinn family, this two-story frame house retains its projecting octagonal bay and decorative gable ends. Mansard roofed towers were popular on both Italianate and Queen Anne style dwellings at the turn of the century. The Guinn House is unique among the remaining residential architecture in Rural Hall.

4 - E. A. Helsabeck's Store, S.R. 1644

E. A. Helsabeck's Store in Rural Hall probably was built around 1905. It is a two-story brick structure with a keystone-arched window on the facade. Helsabeck's store was a general merchandise establishment. A 5¢ Pepsi-Cola advertisement remains painted on the side of the building.

5 - (former) Ledford-Styres Co. Store, 8096 Board Street

Ledford-Styres Co. operated a general store in this 1905 brick commercial building, and Mrs. J.A.P. Wolff located her millinery shop there also. The two-story brick facade has a large keystone-arched window on the second floor. Used for a time by Davis Hardware Co., the old commercial structure has recently been renovated as offices. The Ledford-Styres Building is one of only a few early 20th century commercial buildings which remain in Forsyth County.

6 - Miller-Cox House, 8295 Broad Street *

The Miller-Cox House is a good example of rural Queen Anne architecture. Built by Dick Miller, a Rural Hall merchant and the owner of a broom factory, the house features an unusual "water tower" from which running water was supplied to the residence. According to local tradition, the Miller House was the first in Rural Hall to have running water. After the Millers, the house was owned by R. M. Cox who sold it to Dewey Shropshire, the long-time town clerk of Rural Hall.

7 - John Moore House, 8025 Broad Street

John Moore built this L-shaped, frame house in 1890. A bay window has been added to the facade, but the house retains most of its original features.

8 - (former) A. L. Payne and Sons Store, 8101 Broad Street *

One of the most outstanding ca. 1900 commercial structures remaining in Forsyth County is the former A. L. Payne and Sons Store. It is a two-story brick structure with round-headed windows and doors, the original storefront windows and a pressed tin ceiling. The store was begun by J. C. Lawrence and A. L. Payne in 1898 in a frame building on the same site. The frame structure burned in 1907 and the present building was erected in 1908. Payne bought Lawrence's interest in 1912 and went into business with his sons Ancus, Cameron, Aubrey and Milton. The store was a general merchandise establishment.

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9 - Smith-Ledford House, 120 Bethania Street

According to local residents, the Smith-Ledford House was built around 1890. It is a typical two-story, three-bay frame house with exterior end chimneys and a rear shed addition. The house has been altered; it remains in the hands of Ledford descendants.

10 - W. A. Smith House, 8011 Broad Street

In the late 19th century W. A. Smith built this two-story, three-bay house in Rural Hall. Although the front porch has been replaced, Italianate-style window hoods and exterior end brick chimneys remain.

11 - Southern Railway Depot, Broad Street

Many of the small towns across North Carolina owe their success to the coming of the railroad, and Rural Hall is no exception. The Rural Hall Southern Railway Depot is a turn-of-the-century, frame train station which represents an era of important growth for Rural Hall. It is one of the few remaining early stations in Forsyth County.

12 - W. F. Wall House, 7995 Broad Street

Probably constructed in the late 19th century the W. F. Wall house in Rural Hall is a spacious two-story frame structure with a two-story rear ell. The Wall house has two main entrances, both with double-leaf doors. The house is no longer owned by the Wall family.

13 - Wall-Hardy House, 170 Bethania Street

According to local historians, Lee Wall built this one-story frame house with exterior end brick chimneys in the 1880s. Later, the house was owned by the J. H. Hardy family. The Wall-Hardy house has been altered with asbestos siding, a one-story rear ell and a replaced front porch.

SALEM CHAPEL

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1 - Crews House, Walkertown Vicinity

Known locally as the Crews House, this late 19th century frame house has lattice-work supports for both front and rear porches. Few of these lattice work details survive in Forsyth County, although they were not unusual in the late 19th century. The Crews House is typical of many frame farmhouses built in Forsyth County around the turn of the century.

2 - David Dalton House, Germanton Vicinity

Local residents state that these two log houses were built in the early 19th century by David Dalton. The houses and the old road which leads to them are overgrown and most of the details such as doors, windows and other woodwork has been removed. The houses have half-dovetailed joints, and furring strips appear where the structures were weatherboarded. Even though the houses are no longer in the Dalton family, they continue to stand on a large tract of land once occupied by several generations of Daltons since the late 18th century.

3 - Issac Dalton House, Germanton Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that this one-story log house was built by Issac Dalton, probably in the mid-19th century. Dalton's log house has half-dovetailed joints, both batten and Greek Revival two-paneled doors, and four-light windows in the gable ends. A brick chimney with stepped shoulders stands at one end of the house. The house no longer remains in the Dalton family.

4 - Crews-Grubbs House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The Crews-Grubbs House probably was built in the mid-19th century and altered in the late 19th century when it was purchased by Robert Grubbs. The early history of the house is unclear, although local tradition maintains that it was built by a member of the Crews family. The rear ell of the house is log.

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5 - Hardin A. Haizlip House, Walnut Cove Vicinity

The Hardin A. Haizlip House probably was built around the time Haizlip married Christina Dalton on December 22, 1857. The house is log, and the two-story part of the structure is the earliest section. It features large six-over-six windows and an exterior end brick chimney. Hardin and Christina had thirteen children and they no doubt found it necessary to add to the original structure in the late 19th century. The Haizlip house remains in the family.

6 - House, Walkertown Vicinity

Although little history is known about this one-and-a-half-story house, architectural evidence points to an early 19th century date. Framing of the house is heavy timber with mortise and tenon joints, and each timber is marked with a Roman numeral. Brick nogging fills the framing. The house has been heavily altered, but some of the remaining interior woodwork features both Federal and Greek Revival details.

7 - G. W. Leak House, Walnut Cove Vicinity

Although heavily altered, this two-story, Greek Revival-style house still maintains some Greek Revival woodwork, a low-pitched roof and large six-over-six windows. The early provenance of the house is somewhat confusing, but an 1883 North Carolina Supreme Court decision regarding ownership of the property confirms that a David Dalton owned the land at least by 1842 and that he willed it to his heirs. G. W. Leak, the defendant in the 1883 suit, died in 1888, but the property remains in the Leak family today. Leak may have built the house, but it is unclear when he actually obtained title to the land.

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8 - Moses Linville House, Walkertown Vicinity

According to local residents, Moses Linville (1829-1913) built this one-story log house, probably in the 1850s. Even though it is now used for agricultural storage, the house retains its enclosed stair to the sleeping loft and several board and batten doors. The house was moved in the 1920s to its present site.

9 - Marshall-Leak House, Walnut Cove Vicinity

G. W. Leak may have built this one-story frame, Greek Revival cottage for his mother-in-law, Sarah Jane Woody Marshall, in the third quarter of the 19th century. Mrs. Marshall is known to have lived in the house until her death in the late 1890s. Architectural evidence such as Greek Revival doors and mantels points to a mid-to-late 19th century date for the house. It remains in the Leak family.

10 - Col. Henry Marshall House, Walnut Cove Vicinity

In 1840 Col. Henry Marshall (1809-1892) built this two-story log house which he called "The Cedars." In 1848 Marshall, a colonel in the North Carolina Militia, was elected to the General Assembly. He served in the legislature until 1852. In 1849 Marshall introduced a bill in the General Assembly to divide Stokes County; it passed, but the new county and county seat remained unnamed. Marshall suggested that the county be named for Col. Benjamin Forsyth, a Democrat, and that the county seat be named for Col. Joseph Winston, a Whig. After the new county was formed, Marshall served for ten or twelve years as its Clerk of Court. The Henry Marshall House is still owned by his descendants.

11 - Squire Marshall House, Walnut Cove Vicinity

Squire Marshall, a great-nephew of Col. Henry Marshall, built this two-story frame house around the middle of the 19th century. The house, which has exterior end brick chimneys, large six-over-six windows, and Greek Revival two-paneled doors, is still owned by the Marshall family.

12 - Morris Chapel United Methodist Church, Walkertown Vicinity *

Morris Chapel United Methodist Church, an offshoot from Love's United Methodist Church in Walkertown, was organized in 1869, according to church historians. By 1896 Morris Chapel had constructed this building which features half-timbered gable ends and bracketed eaves on the entrance tower. In 1920 the building was remodeled, and in 1952 an education wing was added. A completely new sanctuary building was erected in 1978 and the 1896 building, the only church building of its style in Forsyth County, stands vacant.

13 - Salem Chapel United Church of Christ, Walnut Cove Vicinity

Salem Chapel United Church of Christ was formed in 1854. The present church building probably was built in the late 19th century, although it was completely remodeled both inside and out in 1954. Local tradition maintains that William Hardin Haizlip was the contractor for the late 19th century frame, gable-front church, and his son Vincent planed the boards for the pews. Col. Henry Marshall was a member of Salem Chapel Church and is buried there.

14 - Sullivan-Clement House, Walkertown Vicinity

N. D. Sullivan, a pioneer tobacco manufacturer in Walkertown, built this two-story frame Greek Revival house on the outskirts of the Walkertown community in the mid-19th century. The house features a low hipped roof and horizontal proportions typical of Greek Revival architecture. In the early 20th century the house became associated with Judge John Clement whose wife was N. D. Sullivan's granddaughter. Clement was a Superior Court judge, and he also farmed the 175-acre Sullivan estate. The farm no longer remains in the Sullivan or Clement families. Outbuildings include barns, corn cribs, former servants' quarters, and a cypress water tank.

15 - J. D. Young House, Walkertown Vicinity

J. D. Young built this one-story log house in 1860, according to his descendants who still own the property. Although heavily altered with a new front porch, dormer window and asbestos siding, Young's house retains the small windows in the gable ends and large brick exterior end chimneys.

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WALKERTOWN

1 - Thomas A. Crews House, 4997 Sullivantown Road

In 1891 Thomas A. Crews commissioned Jules Korner to design this Queen Anne-style house in Walkertown. One of the largest houses in Walkertown, the Crews House features the asymmetrical massing and wrap-around porches typical of Queen Anne-influenced dwellings. Thomas A. Crews, along with his brother, James, formed the Crews Tobacco Manufacturing Company in 1891. The factory stood close to Thomas Crews' house. The Crews brothers sold their business to the Liipfert-Scales Company in Winston-Salem, which later sold it to the R. J. Reynolds Company. Crews Tobacco Manufacturing Company burned in 1913 but the brick chimney stack remains standing.

2 - Dr. A. C. Hammack House, 3092 Main Street

In 1908 Dr. A. C. Hammack built this two-story frame house near the center of Walkertown. Dr. Hammack practiced medicine in a small office which still stands beside the house. The Hammack House was one of the largest residences in early 20th century Walkertown, and it continues to occupy a prominent site in the community.

3 - Love's Chapel Methodist Church, Main Street

The present Love's Chapel Methodist Church building is the congregation's fifth structure and was erected in 1948. The history of the congregation dates from 1791 when James Love came to the Walkertown area. Love's house became a gathering place for Methodists from 1791 to 1797. In 1797 this group of Methodists purchased land from Thomas Tucker in order to build a church. Their first church lasted only ten years, and the growing congregation built a new one. In 1888 another church was built to accommodate the growth of Love's membership, but in 1899 a stove pipe started a fire which consumed the eleven-year-old building. The congregation built a new brick structure in 1900, but tragedy struck again in 1947 when a fire destroyed the church. The present building was constructed after the 1947 fire. Love's Church continues to play an important role in the Walkertown Community.

4 - Martin-Jones House, 4934 Sullivantown Road

A late 19th century Walkertown carpenter, Jacob Hill, built this one-and-a-half-story frame house for the Martin family. David A. Jones purchased the property from Martin and it remains in the Jones family. The Martin-Jones House is typical of several in Walkertown at the turn of the century.

5 - Robert Walker House, Friendly Road

Local tradition maintains that Robert Walker built this two-story house in Walkertown in the early 19th century. It is speculated that Walkertown probably was named for Robert Walker. The house, which stands near the center of Walkertown, probably was built in two parts, one in the early 19th century and one in the mid-19th century. It is part log and part frame, but alterations to the interior and the exterior make it difficult to date the structures with accuracy. A boxed cornice and a few six-over-six windows remain. The Walker family no longer owns the property.

6 - Walker-Moir House, 5295 Salem Road *

According to local historians, Dr. Robert Walker built this two-story Greek Revival house in Walkertown in the mid-19th century. (Dr. Walker probably was a descendant of the Walkers for whom the town was named.) It contains the only documented example in Forsyth County of Greek Revival woodwork copied from Asher Benjamin's 19th century book, The Practical House Carpenter. The house was altered in the late 19th century with the addition of a facade gable and a remodeled front porch. D. C. Moir purchased the property in the late 19th century. Moir's wife was Walkertown's first depot agent. Outbuildings include a well house which may have been used originally as Dr. Walker's office and a half-dovetailed log smokehouse. Moir descendants continue to own the property.

7 - Walkertown Milling Co., 4915 Highway 311

As in most of the outlying communities in Forsyth County, Walkertown had a turn-of-the-century flour and grist mill to which area farmers came to exchange goods and information. The Walkertown Milling Co. was built by Robah Payne around 1900 and operated as a flour mill until the 1940s when it limited its operation to feed grains. It continues to process feed grains today.

8 - Walkertown Railroad Depot, Highway 311

The one-story frame Walkertown Depot is typical of many ca. 1900 depots in small communities across North Carolina. When the railroad came through Walkertown in the late 19th century it brought with it new commercial and social links with the rest of Forsyth County and the state. The depot represents the tremendous boost which railroad connections gave the quiet community of Walkertown, changing the course of its growth and industry.

9 - Walkertown School, 2971 Main Street

Walkertown School, built in 1924, was designed by architects Northup and O'Brien. The Neo-Classical Revival School is one of several designed by this leading Winston-Salem architectural firm for the Forsyth County school system. As in most of the schools designed by Northup and O'Brien in the 1920s, Walkertown School's spacious auditorium is surrounded by classrooms with large windows and narrow, beaded wainscoting beneath plaster walls. While it was originally designed to serve all grades, Walkertown is now an elementary school.

SOUTH FORK

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1 - Alspaugh-Atwood House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

According to Alspaugh family tradition, the oldest section of this house is a log dwelling built in 1861. Interior finish in the original log portion of the house is from the Greek Revival period, but Alspaugh descendants have expanded and altered the original log dwelling. "Aunt Em" Alspaugh married Charles Atwood (1836-1879), and after his death she started a dairy business. The main product of the dairy was Atwood Butter. "Em" and Charles' only son, A. B. Atwood (1863-1928), expanded the dairy business and in 1926 built the large gambrel-roofed frame barn which has become a landmark for the community around it. In addition to the dairy barn, other outbuildings on the Alspaugh-Atwood property include a late 19th century kitchen with board and batten siding, a log smokehouse and a double-pen log barn.

2 - Abram Beckner House, Clemmons Vicinity

The Beckner family has been active in the Fraternity Church of the Brethren for many years, and Abram Beckner built this two-story frame house around 1900 across the road from the church. Successive generations of Beckners have altered and expanded the house.

3 - Black School, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that this gable-roofed frame building served as a school for blacks for several years. The building appears to date from the early 20th century and has a central chimney. Little history was available concerning the school or its building.

4 - Clinard House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Although the early history of this house near the Friedberg community is obscure, the oldest section is a two-story log dwelling on a stone foundation with a large brick exterior end chimney. This section of the house probably was erected in the second quarter of the 19th century, while the other half of the house may have been added in the late 19th century. The property has been extensively expanded and altered in recent years.

5 - Simon Cook House, Clemmons Vicinity

According to local tradition, Simon Cook, a farmer and horse breeder, built this two-story farmhouse in 1887, the date painted on the chimney. Interior finish in the Cook house is Greek Revival style. Bungaloid piers have replaced the front porch posts, and some alterations have been made to the interior of the building. In addition to the house, a barn of heavy timber construction and a log outbuilding stand on the property.

6 - Evans House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The Evans House is a mid-19th century, two-story, three-bay house with Greek Revival interior finish and a later rear ell. Behind the house stands a frame building which probably served as a kitchen. The house remains in the Evans family and has suffered very little alteration. It is a good example of the Greek Revival style in rural Forsyth County.

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7 - Jacob Faw House, Clemmons Vicinity

The Jacob Faw House, a log structure probably erected around 1840, stands near the 1860 Dunker Church, the congregation of which Faw led for forty-two years. The house has been expanded and altered since its early construction and it no longer remains in the Faw family. A stepped-shouldered chimney has been rebuilt, and surviving interior architectural fabric is limited.

8 - John Faw House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The John Faw House is a two-story, three-bay, log structure with a frame addition on one end. The log part of the house has one exterior end, common bond brick chimney and the later frame addition has an interior end chimney. The chimney of the log house bears the date "1876." The house has been heavily altered with asphalt siding, and is owned by John Faw's granddaughter. The Faw property also includes a log barn, log smokehouse and log springhouse.

9 - Fishel-Snyder House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

This two-story, three-bay, mid-19th century log house is said to have been built by a member of the Fishel family. In the late 19th century William Snyder bought the property and it has remained in that family ever since. The front part of the house stands on a stone foundation and has an exterior end brick chimney. The house was altered in the late 19th or early 20th centuries when a rear addition was built and a front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets was added. A frame barn stands near the house.

10 - Friedberg Moravian Church, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The present church at Friedberg Moravian was completed in 1980, but its history began more than 200 years earlier in the nearby "Rock House," the home of Adam Spach. The first services of the future Friedberg congregation were held there in 1759. The congregation was organized as an official Moravian society on April 4, 1773 with Brother Ludolph Gottlieb Bachhof as pastor. The first gable front, frame church was constructed in 1775. Since then the Friedberg congregation has rebuilt or remodeled its building several times until the present brick-veneered facility was erected. A graveyard lies across the street from the church.

11 - Enoch Griffith House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Enoch Griffith may have built this one-and-a-half-story log house in the early 19th century. The house was moved several hundred feet when a 1930s farmhouse was erected in its original location. The Griffith property remains in the family; Enoch Griffith was the great-grandfather of the present owner.

12 - John Hampton House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

John Hampton built this half-dovetailed, two-story log house in the mid-19th century. According to local tradition, Hampton operated a grist mill and a tannery. The house is no longer in the Hampton family and has been heavily altered and expanded.

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13 - Hanes-Charles House, Clemmons Vicinity

Edwin Hanes probably built this two-story hewn-timber house with brick nogging in the second quarter of the 19th century. It adjoined the land owned by the Dunkers or Fraternity Church of the Brethren, and they mention Edwin Hanes in their records. Harrison Charles owned the house in the first half of the 20th century and it remains in the Charles family.

14 - Hege House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

John Henry Hege lived most of his life in this two-story log house built by his father probably around the middle of the 19th century. The house was expanded and altered in the late 19th century. The property, which includes a frame spring house, is still owned by Hege descendants.

15 - Hope Moravian Church, Clemmons Vicinity

The white frame building which presently houses the congregation of Hope Moravian Church was erected in 1896, but the congregation was organized in 1780. It was the first English-speaking Moravian congregation in the Wachovia tract. The first building for Hope Moravian was a log structure located about one mile southwest of the present structure, and the first God's Acre for Hope Moravian was located there also. In 1896 a new church was built and in 1915 Sunday School rooms and a vestibule with a steeple were added. Still a strong congregation, Hope Moravian celebrated its 200th anniversary in 1980.

16 - House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Although little is known about this heavily-altered two-story log house, surviving architectural evidence may point to a mid-19th century date. Little original material remains in the house.

17 - Ploughboy Jarvis House, Clemmons Vicinity*

In 1897 James Monroe Jarvis, locally known as "Ploughboy Jarvis," built this simple, L-shaped, one-story farmhouse. J. M. Jarvis wrote a column for the local newspaper, the Union Republican, under the pen name "Ploughboy," and his series was entitled "Ploughboy's Letters." In addition to being a journalist, Jarvis was a successful farmer and carpenter. He is best known for breeding a variety of seed corn called "Jarvis' Golden Prolific Seed Corn." The Ploughboy Jarvis house is still owned by his descendants.

18 - Henry W. Johnson House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Henry Wesley Johnson, a successful dairy farmer, moved into "Edgewood", his new Queen Anne style house in rural Forsyth County, in 1900. The two-story L-shaped house is constructed with brick-nogging and has a wrap-around front porch. Outbuildings include a milk house, dairy house and smokehouse. Henry Johnson's descendants continue to own the property.

19 - Theophilus Kimel House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

One of the best examples of Greek Revival period marbleizing in Forsyth County appears in the 1868 Theophilus Kimel House. Surviving marbleized woodwork in the house is obviously the work of a skilled craftsman. The Theophilus Kimel House served as the Post Office for Hulon, North Carolina, until 1906. It is owned by Kimel's descendants. Outbuildings include a double-pen log barn and a log smokehouse.

20 - Lemuel B. Mendenhall House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Lemuel B. Mendenhall (1829-1911) built this one-story log house in the middle of the 19th century. The house has board and batten doors and a brick exterior end chimney. A log house which may have served as a kitchen stands perpendicular to the main house. Several additions and alterations have been made to the Mendenhall House.

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21 - Mock House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

According to local residents, this two-story log house was known as the Mock farm for many years, and the date 1880 is painted on one of the exterior end brick chimneys. Also on the property stand a double-pen log barn, a log corn crib, log smokehouse and a log structure with a brick chimney which probably served as a kitchen. The house has not been in the Mock family since the 1920s.

22 - Old Fraternity Church of the Brethren, Clemmons Vicinity

In the late 18th century a group of German Baptists, known as Dunkards or Dunkers, settled near Muddy Creek, close to the southwestern boundary of the Wachovia tract. Among these German settlers were John Burkhart and Jacob Pfau (now Faw). Jacob's son, Issac, (1773-1835) married Burkhart's daughter and Issac assumed leadership of the congregation on Muddy Creek after John Burkhart left. Issac's son, Jacob (1810-1887), took over the congregation in 1845 and led it for 42 years until his death. During Jacob Faw's leadership, a white, gable-roofed church was erected in 1860. The simple frame church has been expanded since 1860 but the simplicity and functionalism of the building remain unaltered, and the Old Order of the Brethren continues to use the church. The Old Order of the Brethren was formed in 1885 when approximately one-third of the congregation left under the leadership of Jacob Faw. The remaining two-thirds continued to worship under Rufus Faw, an architect, and J. Frank Robertson, a farmer, both of whom had entered the Dunker ministry in 1883. A new church was built in 1900 under Rufus Faw's supervision. The new church was remodeled around 1930 and it remains in use today by the Fraternity Church of the Brethren.

23 - Pleasant Fork Church, Winston-Salem Vicinity

During the second quarter of the 19th century nineteen men purchased the tract of land on which Pleasant Fork church now stands. According to church historians, a brush arbor and one-room log structure were used for worship services and for Sunday School. The log building burned, although the date of the fire is unclear. On September 17, 1868 the congregation erected this frame, gable front structure. Pleasant Fork church is an excellent example of mid-19th century rural church architecture.

24 - John Henry Reich House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

John Henry Reich built this frame, two-story farmhouse around 1900. The house is typical of farmhouses in the early 1900s with its three-bay facade, four-over-four windows, interior chimneys and shed-roofed front porch. Behind the John Henry Reich House stands a log house which, according to family tradition, was built by John Henry's uncle for his impending marriage in 1880. Reich caught pneumonia and died before his marriage, however, and the house never was completed. The property remains in the Reich family.

25 - Christian Robertson House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Christian and Rebecca Faw Robertson built this two-story house with board and batten siding around the middle of the 19th century. Rebecca was the eldest daughter of Jacob Faw, spiritual leader of the Dunker Church from 1845-1887. Interior finish of the Robertson House is Greek Revival in style, and outbuildings include a double-pen log barn, a brick flower house and a circular brick structure for drying fruit.

26 - Samuel Robertson House, Clemmons Vicinity

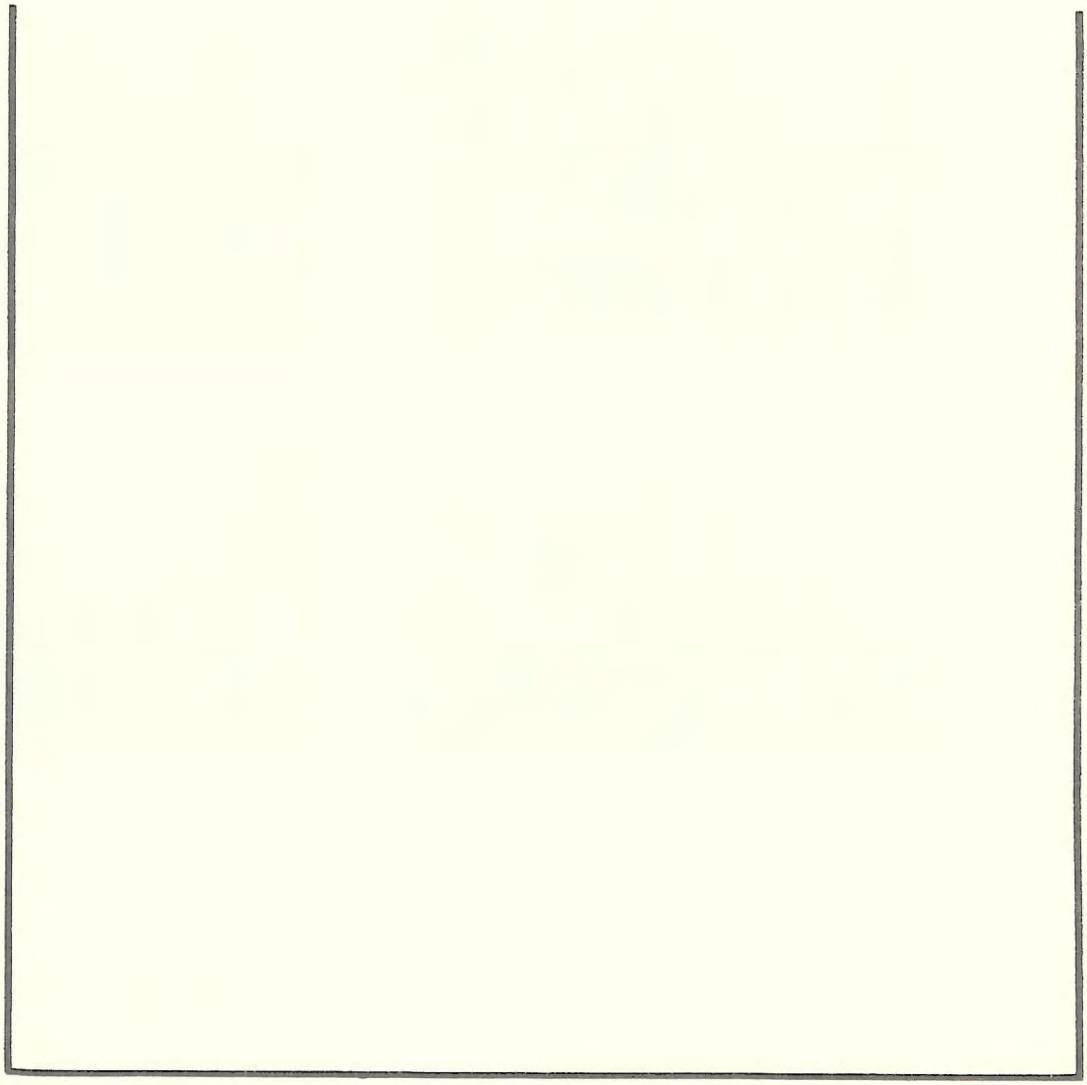
In the late 19th century, Samuel Robertson, brother of Christian, built this two-story, three-bay, frame house with interior chimneys and a two-story rear ell. Robertson was a farmer, but the interior finish in his house is more ornate than most late 19th century farmhouses in Forsyth County. Outbuildings on the property include a kitchen with board and batten siding, a half-dovetailed log smokehouse and a frame barn.

27 - Frank Saylor House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

In March, 1881, Frank Saylor completed this one story, gable-roofed house with a brick common bond chimney, and he wrote the date in the chimney. Although heavily altered and expanded by successive generations of Saylors, the house is typical of functional late 19th century rural dwellings.

28 - Ben Spach House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that Ben Spach built this two-story brick house in 1820 or 1830. Although architectural evidence includes nine-over-six windows with mitered surrounds and one raised six-paneled door, much of the interior finish of the house reflects mid-19th century Greek Revival taste. The house has a one-story brick rear ell and a replaced front porch. Outbuildings include a frame wash house with a brick exterior rear chimney, a frame granery and a heavy timber barn.



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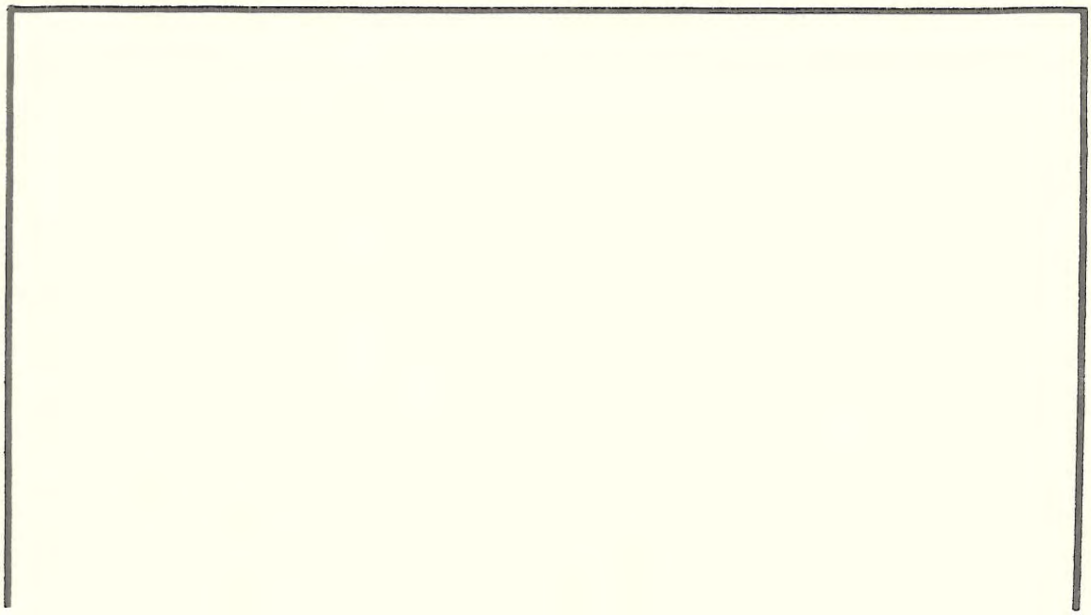

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1 - Beck House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

In the middle of the 19th century a member of the Beck family built this two-story log house with V-notched joints. The Beck House also features a boxed cornice and a rear ell, and it has been altered and expanded by successive generations of the Beck family. Also on the property stand a double-pen log barn, a log well house, and a smoke house. The Beck House and outbuildings form one of the best complexes of log structures remaining in Forsyth County.

2 - Bethlehem A.M.E. Zion Church, Vienna Vicinity

According to church historians, Bethlehem A.M.E. Zion Church was organized in 1881, and the first deed was recorded in 1888. The present 1959 brick building is Bethlehem's third, with the first having been log and the second one frame.

3 - Augustine Eugene Conrad House, Lewisville Vicinity *

In 1856 Augustine Eugene Conrad built "Pilot View," this Greek Revival style house, on the land left to him by his grandfather, "River John." The two-story frame structure has double, exterior-end brick chimneys. Pilot View follows a center hall plan with four rooms on each floor. The house has some of the most high-style Greek Revival woodwork in Forsyth County. Conrad operated his farm, two grist mills, and Conrad's ferry. He also was a Justice of the Peace and a Forsyth County Commissioner. Pilot View remains in the Conrad family and has been restored.

4 - Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House, Pfafftown Vicinity

According to his daughter, Je-emiah Bahnson Conrad built this brick house between 1870 and 1873. A brick dated June 27, 1870, now lies near the house. The exterior end chimneys have low shoulders, and family members say that the house was raised to two stories very late in the 19th century. A Greek Revival style, two-paneled front door leads into a center hall which also displays Greek Revival style woodwork.

5 - River John Conrad House, Vienna Vicinity

John Conrad, known as "River John" because he operated a ferry across the Yadkin, built this house in 1804 when he married Elizabeth Miller. The house retains elaborate early 19th century woodwork. One chimney features paved shoulders and displays a well-executed lozenge design in glazed headers, while the other chimney appears to have been replaced in the mid-to late 19th century. The front porch of the house was altered, probably in the 1920s. When River John died in 1850, Alec, one of his grandsons, inherited the house and the ferry business. The River John Conrad House, an important historic site in Forsyth County, is no longer owned by the Conrad family.

6 - Davis House, Vienna Vicinity

Little is known about this one-story log house except that it was owned by the Davis family for many years, and Dr. Davis located his office in the house. Surviving architectural fabric suggests that the house was built in two parts. The earliest part of the house features an enclosed stair and a six-paneled front door. The house has been altered and expanded.

7 - Doub's Chapel Methodist Church, Seward Vicinity

The present building for Doub's Chapel Methodist Church was erected in 1909, but the church was founded around 1780 when Reverend John Doub held services in his home. By 1803 a camp meeting ground was established on Doub's land, and in 1856 the first building for Doub's chapel was constructed. This 1909 Gothic-style church was remodeled in the 1950s and an education wing was constructed.

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8 - Doub-Pratt House, Winston-Salem Vicinity

The rear ell of the Doub-Pratt House is a two-room, oak log house built by David Doub, a Methodist circuit rider in the 1860s. John Pratt bought the house from the Doub family and erected this two-story, three bay house in 1905, using Doub's house as the rear ell. The house passed to Cora Pratt Yarbrough and then to her daughter, in whose possession it remains.

9 - Elijah Doub House, Seward Vicinity

This one-and-a-half-story log house is associated with Lucy and Elijah Doub and may have been built in the 1840s. Although heavily restored in the 1950s, the house still retains many of its original details. The earliest part of the house features a partial stone, double-shouldered chimney, but the chimney on the other end of the house appears to date from the late 19th century. The Elijah Doub House has been altered and expanded through the years and has not belonged to the Doub family since the 1950s.

10 - John Doub House, Seward Vicinity *

A Doub family history states that John Doub married Mary Eve Spainhour about 1780 and built this two-story brick house soon thereafter. Doub was born in Germany on March 27, 1742, and emigrated to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania before coming to Stokes (now Forsyth) County. Doub operated a tannery and brickyard near his house. Local tradition holds that by 1792 the second floor of Doub's substantial brick house had become a regular meeting place for traveling Methodist clergymen. Heavily influenced by these men, John Doub received a license to preach and was ordained a local deacon in 1802. The meetings in his house were the origin of Doub's Chapel Methodist Church. The John Doub house retains some late 18th/early 19th century interior finish, but it was heavily altered during the mid-19th century Greek Revival period. Extensive marbleizing and two-

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paneled doors were installed in some rooms. The Doub property is still owned by John Doub's descendants and is one of the most important historic sites in Forsyth County.

11 - John Dull House, Vienna Vicinity

In 1853 John Dull built this two-story log house with Greek Revival details, and he painted the date on a brick in the chimney. The house has been altered, but originally it followed a center hall plan. Some woodwork in the house is marbleized, and the fireplace opening in the parlor is arched. Doors are two-paneled, Greek Revival style and the name "M.A. Dull" is scratched in one of them. The house no longer belongs to descendants of John Dull.

12 - Cicero Franklin House, Vienna Vicinity

The Cicero Franklin House is a one-and-a-half story log house with the date "1860" painted on the chimney. According to local tradition, Franklin operated a ferry across the Yadkin River. The interior of the Franklin House has been heavily altered. It is no longer owned by the Franklin family.

13 - Holder-Flynt House and Barn, Pfafftown

William Carlos Holder built this two-story log house in Pfafftown around the middle of the 19th century. The house stands on a stone foundation and has exterior end brick chimneys with stepped shoulders. In the early 1900s George Flynt purchased the property, and he sold it to the present owner in 1937. Also on the property is a ca. 1930 frame barn large enough to accommodate an indoor track for exercising horses. Part of the framing of the barn structure consists of timbers from the 1870 Pfafftown Christian Church building. The barn stands on a hill overlooking the Yadkinville Highway near Grandview.

14 - House, Vienna Vicinity

One of the largest full-stone chimneys remaining in Forsyth County is the double-shouldered chimney on this house in Vienna township. It covers almost the entire gable end of the log house. Little is known about the one-and-a half-story house, but the interior contains flush-sheathing, an enclosed stair, and an arched fireplace opening. The front door is two-paneled in the Greek Revival style. The house probably was constructed around the middle of the 19th century.

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15 - Hunter-Vest House, Dozier Vicinity

Although it was built by a member of the Hunter family, this one-story log house most often is associated with Squire Vest. Architectural evidence such as arched fireplace openings and strap hinges suggests that part of the house may have been built in the early 19th century. The other part of the house was built later in the 19th century. In addition, another log house stands on the property. This structure also has arched fireplace openings and strap hinges, and a partial stone chimney stands at one end. Local tradition states that a Dr. Hunter, one of the early dentists in Forsyth County, located his office in this log building. The Hunter-Vest farm complex still contains a V-notched log barn, smokehouse and woodshed.

16 - Eugene Romulus Pfaff House, Pfafftown

In the late 19th century in Pfafftown, Eugene Romulus Pfaff built this two-story brick house laid in common bond. The house has exterior end brick chimneys and a brick rear ell. A segmental arched, double-leaf front door leads into a center hall. Woodwork in the house is Greek Revival in style. The Eugene Romulus Pfaff house no longer remains in the Pfaff family.

17 - John H. Pfaff House, Pfafftown

John H. Pfaff, a store owner in Pfafftown, built this two-story house of brick-nogged construction in 1904. Pfaff was the great-grandson of Peter Pfaff, the man who first settled the Pfafftown area in 1786. John Pfaff's store stood just below his house and carried general merchandise. His house is an L-shaped structure with a wrap-around porch and a double-leaf front door which leads into a central hall. The John Pfaff house is owned by his descendants.

18 - Pfafftown Christian Church, Pfafftown

Pfafftown Christian Church was founded in 1865 by Virgil A. Wilson. There were twenty-nine charter members of the church. In 1870 a frame church building was erected, but this was replaced in 1917 by a larger frame building with a pedimented gable front and a steeple. The 1917 building was remodeled in 1927 and three times thereafter until 1954. A new sanctuary for Pfafftown Christian was erected in 1973, although the remodeled 1917 structure remains in use.

19 - Pfafftown United Church of Christ, Pfafftown

The Pfafftown United Church of Christ is a good example of Carpenter's Gothic architecture. It was erected in the early 20th century and is a gable front structure with a facade which features two entrances with Gothic-arched hoods over the doors. A traceried Gothic arched window appears in the center of the facade.

20 - John Jacob Schaub House, Bethania Vicinity *

The John Jacob Schaub House, located in the Bethania vicinity, was completed by Schaub in 1830. Schaub was Moravian and had been a member of the Bethabara, Salem and Bethania congregations. The house is outstanding architecturally with its molded brick cornice, water table and stone foundation. The porches have been replaced, but the interior hall and parlor plan retains Federal period finish. The Schaub House, now owned by the City of Winston-Salem and the County of Forsyth, is one of the most important architectural monuments in Forsyth County.

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21 - Shiloh Lutheran Church, Lewisville Vicinity

Shiloh Lutheran Church was organized in 1777 by German-speaking settlers who had moved to Stokes County (now Forsyth) from Carroll's Manor, Maryland. The church at first was served by Moravian preachers and is referred to in the Moravian Records as the "church beyond Muddy Creek." Some residents of the area referred to the congregation's log meeting house as "the old Dutch (Deutsche) meeting house." (Nazareth Lutheran in Rural Hall also received the same name due to the "Deutsch" or German heritage of the Lutheran congregations.) By 1810 the Muddy Creek Lutheran congregation was strong enough to stand on its own with only occasional support from the Moravians, and in 1813 George Gerber willed two acres of land for a church building and burial ground. Around the middle of the 19th century the church received the name "Shiloh." In 1883 the Shiloh congregation had almost completed its new brick church when an earthquake cracked the walls. The cracks were not serious, however, and the building remains in use today. The sanctuary was altered in 1938, and a new foyer was added to the front of the church in recent years. The old cemetery with its 18th century and early 19th century German-inscribed stones lies near the site of the old church about a quarter of a mile from the present building.

22 - Shore House, Lewisville Vicinity

Local tradition maintains that this two-story brick house was constructed by the Shore family in 1876 and that the words "Centennial 1876" were painted in small white letters and numbers across the front of the house just above the porch roof. The date "1876" remains painted on one of the chimneys. The center hall plan house with Greek Revival style interior details has been heavily altered.

23 - Lum Sprinkle House, Vienna Vicinity

This Greek Revival house is one of the best examples of the style in rural Forsyth County. The house probably was erected around the middle of the 19th century, but little is known about the structure other than it was owned by "Lum" Sprinkle in recent years. The two-story brick house has partially exposed, exterior end chimneys and a low-hipped roof. A center hall opens into rooms which feature Greek Revival details. The front porch has been altered and a frame rear ell added, but most of the house retains its original finish.

24 - Alexander Transou House, Pfafftown ★

In 1848 Alexander Transou, a farmer, storekeeper, and woodworker, built this two-story house in Pfafftown. The carpenter who worked on the building was Ezra Hauser. Transou's hall-and-parlor plan house has Greek Revival-style interior details, paneled wainscoting, and unusual three-paneled doors. Outbuildings for the Alexander Transou house consist of the so-called "Bachelor's House" built for Jonathan Transou in 1848, and the house built for Amos Transou in 1870. The Alexander Transou House was remodeled in 1962 but little of the original architectural fabric was altered.

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25 - Claude Transou House, Pfafftown

Claude Transou built this Pfafftown house in 1903, and it features Queen Anne style decorative gable ends, brackets, and a wide front porch. According to family members, Transou worked in a coffee factory in Forsyth County which closed in the 1930s. The house remains in the Transou family.

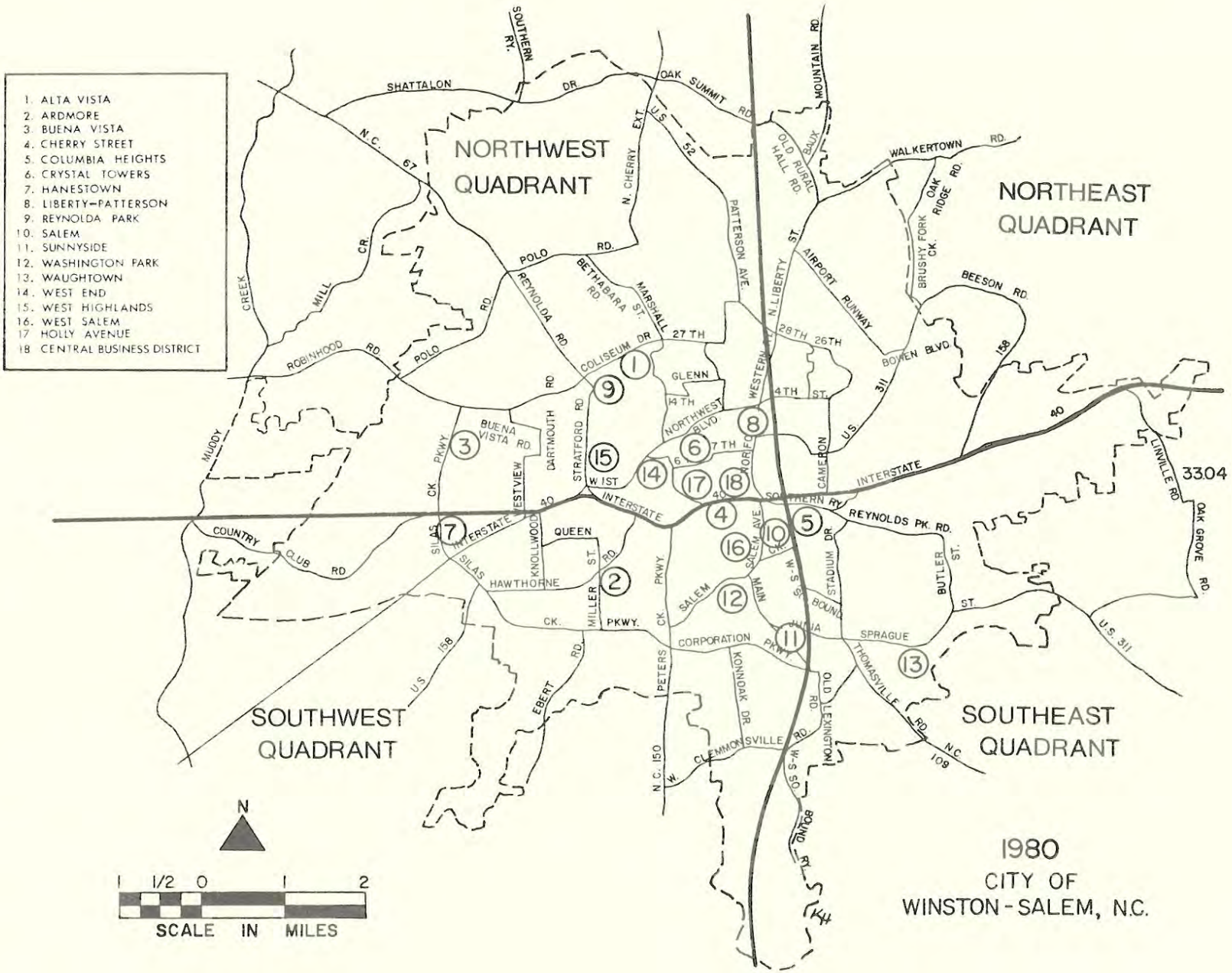
26 - Evan Transou House, Pfafftown

Around the middle of the 19th century, Evan Transou built this two-story weatherboarded house in Pfafftown. The Transou Brothers, Julius, Jonathan, Alexander and Evan, were well-known wagonmakers. The interior of the house follows a hall and parlor plan and it features flush sheathing. The original exterior end brick chimneys have been replaced but the raised four-paneled front door appears to be original. Evan Transou's house is no longer owned by his descendants, and a craft shop now occupies the structure.

27 - Monroe Conrad House, Vienna Vicinity

Monroe Conrad and Eliza Ziglar Conrad built this frame farmhouse in 1891. The house features two interior chimneys, a front porch with sawnwork, and a double-leaf front door surrounded by sidelights and a transom. The interior follows a center hall plan. In 1951 and in 1979 additions were made to the structure. The Monroe Conrad House remained with Conrad descendants for three generations until it was sold to the present owners. The house is a good example of late 19th century farmhouses in North Carolina.

CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM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2. ARDMORE
3. BUENA VISTA
4. CHERRY STREET
5. COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
6. CRYSTAL TOWERS
7. HANESTOWN
8. LIBERTY-PATTERSON
9. REYNOLDA PARK
10. SALEM
11. SUNNYSIDE
12. WASHINGTON PARK
13. WAUGHTOWN
14. WEST END
15. WEST HIGHLANDS
16. WEST SALEM
17 HOLLY AVENUE
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WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

NORTHWEST QUADRANT

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1 - Ace Roofing Co., 815-817 N. Trade Street

One of the most unique buildings in Winston-Salem is this two-story brick structure on Trade Street, now occupied by Ace Roofing Company. It was built ca. 1913 for the City of Winston-Salem stables. In addition to flat arched windows and rusticated angle quoins, the building features an oversized wooden entrance arch. The large entrance probably accommodated the horses, wagons and other equipment used for city services in the early 20th century.

2 - Rev. John Alspaugh House, 4308 Alistair Road

The Reverend John Alspaugh (1802-1893) was active in Methodism in Forsyth County, and he built this house around the middle of the 19th century. It is a two-story brick structure with exterior end chimneys and a low-pitched roof typical of the Greek Revival style. The front porch has been removed and the front door altered. The house is laid in common bond and has been expanded with rear additions.

3 - Building, 633 N. Liberty Street

The former Twin City Motor Company building on North Liberty Street is a ca. 1925, two story structure with a terra cotta facade and some Gothic detailing. The roofline of the central bay is battlemented.

4 - Building, 645 N. Trade Street

On North Trade Street stands this one-story brick commercial building, probably constructed during the late 19th century. It features a parapet roofline, segmental arched windows and diamond-shaped tie bolts.

5 - Church, 1015 Watkins Street

The West End Holiness Church is an example of vernacular Gothic interpretations. A simple square tower in the front imitates a castellated Gothic tower and the windows feature simple Gothic arches and tracery.

6 - Dobb's Parish Graveyard, Midkiff Road

Dobb's Parish graveyard is among the oldest and most important in Forsyth County. "Strangers" or non-Moravians were buried here close to the Bethabara Mill. In the Moravian Records the graveyard sometimes is referred to as the "Stranger's Graveyard" or the "Graveyard by the Mill."

7 - Farmer's National Bank and Trust, 723 N. Trade Street

Simple classical detailing accents the former Farmers National Bank & Trust branch on Trade Street in the midst of the tobacco warehouse district. Built in 1929 the bank's entrances feature classical granite pediments and the windows feature keystone lintels. Farmers bringing their tobacco to one of the many warehouses on Trade Street used the bank.

8 - (former) J. G. Flynt Tobacco Co., 836 Oak Street

The former J. G. Flynt Tobacco Factory was built ca. 1911 and is a three-story brick building with segmental arched windows and doors. Brown and Williamson bought the Flynt building in 1926 when Flynt went out of business, and the name "Brown and Williamson" is still painted on the side of the building. George T. Brown and R. L. Williamson started their tobacco company in 1894 in the former factory of H. H. Reynolds. By 1906 the company had incorporated and expanded its products from plug tobacco to snuff. In 1927 Brown and Williamson was purchased by the British-American Tobacco Company Ltd.

9 - House, 729 N. Cherry Street

Cherry Street was once lined with homes such as this ca. 1900 frame, Queen Anne style dwelling. Intersecting gables, decorative gable ends and wrap-around front porches were popular aspects of the Queen Anne style. Encroaching business and commercial enterprises have made Cherry Street a major thoroughfare in Winston-Salem and dwellings remaining from the turn of the century are rare.

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10 - House, 3500 Country Club Road

Although this ante-bellum house on Country Club Road has been altered substantially, it still contains log underpinnings, a central chimney, and a six-paneled front door with a transom. Further research needs to be done on the early history of the house. The J. C. Shutt family occupied the property around 1900 and may have added the L-shaped turn-of-the-century dwelling to the rear of the older structure.

11 - Gulf Station, 1100 Reynolda Road

The Gulf Station on Reynolda Road is a good example of vernacular International Style architecture which swept the county in the 1930s and 40s. In many towns across America the International Style was used to promote futuristic designs for bus stations and gas stations. Transportation epitomized a new fast-paced life for Americans, and transportation vehicles were designed with rounded corners and lines of flow for the fastest possible speed. Buildings also imitated this race for speed by rounding corners and using lines of flow in order to give the structures more excitement and a sense of motion. Gas stations and bus stations tried to attract customers by promoting a streamlined image which suggested speed and efficiency.

12 - (former) P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., 601 N. Main Street

P. H. Hanes Knitting Company was founded in 1901 to manufacture cotton-ribbed knit underwear for men. Around 1920, when this plant probably was built, the company began producing its knit underwear line. Factory design changed drastically during the first years of the 20th century as a new construction techniques allowed greater window space and less load-bearing masonry walls. The smokestack of the factory still bears the initials P. H. H. K. Co.

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13 - House, 931 Watkins Street

This two story, "Triple A" house on Green Street probably was built in the late 19th century but it has been extensively remodeled. Local tradition maintains that it was built by Colonel Green for whom the street is named.

14 - Hynes-Styres House, 5150 Indiana Avenue

The Hynes-Styres House consists of part log, part brick-nogged and part frame construction. The log part of the house is said to have been moved to its present site in the mid-19th century from nearby Bethabara. It rests on a stone foundation and has a brick chimney. Probably in the late 19th century the house was enlarged into a center hall plan house with interior finish reflecting turn of the century tastes. Several rear additions, including a brick-nogged one, have been made to the house and in recent years it has been remodeled as office space.

15 - Jone's Cash Store, 4403 Country Club Road

Charlie W. and Mary N. Jones opened Jones's Cash Store in this building in June 1924. It originally was located on Old Town-Clemmons Road where it operated until 1948. In 1977 the one-story frame store was moved to its present location on Country Club Road to serve as a crafts center for the display and sale of senior citizens' handiwork. Originally Jones' store sold everything from ice cream to hog feed to Amoco Gas. According to Mrs. Jones, people from the nearby community would come to the store on Saturday nights to play their fiddles and listen to music. The building is now known as the Winston-Salem Recreation Department's "Crickets Nest."

16 - Judge Jones' Lodge, 3253 Valley Road

Judge Erastus Beverly Jones built this log house as a hunting lodge around 1915. The house has two interior chimneys and is typical of the "log cabins" that were built in the first half of the 20th century for rustic camps, lodges, and vacation homes.

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17 - Robert Leinbach House, 2200 Carter Circle

According to local tradition, this log house was built by Robert Leinbach (1831-1863) in the Mt. Tabor community. It features half-dovetailed notches and six-over-six windows. The house has been remodeled, and the gravestone of Maria Katherine Leinbach who died in 1812 is imbedded in the chimney.

18 - (former) Palace Rooming House, 718 N. Trade Street

The former Palace Rooming House is a three-story commercial building on Trade Street built in 1927. It is typical of many 1920s commercial buildings with a terra-cotta facade embellished with classical pilasters and egg and dart molding.

19 - Shouse-Stimpson House, 5660 Shattalon Drive

The 1768 Colonel Henry Shouse House was completely rebuilt in the 1950s by Gorrell Stimpson. Even though the same bricks were used, details from the 18th century house are unrecognizable. Also on the property stand a double-pen log barn and a log dwelling which legend maintains was a slave cabin.

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20 - "Sunnynoll," 2599 Reynolda Road

"Sunnynoll," the house built for Egbert Davis, was designed by architect C. Gilbert Humphries in 1925. According to family members, the house was patterned from one in Richmond, Va., which Davis liked. After graduating from Wake Forest College in 1904, Egbert Davis became a salesman for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. In 1924 he started the Atlas Supply Co., and he retired from Reynolds in 1926. In 1932 Davis became the president of Security Life and Trust Company, now Integon Corporation, and he retired from that position in 1954. In addition to his many other pursuits, Davis and his brother, Tom, began Piedmont Aviation in 1940. Egbert Davis was also active in many civic and charitable organizations and was instrumental in bringing the Wake Forest campus to Winston-Salem. Davis died at "Sunnynoll" at the age of 92.

21 - Wachovia Arbor Moravian Church, Biltmore Street

Wachovia Arbor Moravian Church was officially organized in 1893 after a group of Moravian Brethren living in the area decided that they needed their own Moravian Church. The simple, gable-front frame building which stands today was built in 1893. A graveyard lies next to the church building. Wachovia Arbor Moravian Church still serves a small congregation, and the church, surrounded by the pastures of the Methodist Children's Home, creates a pastoral scene in the middle of the bustling city of Winston-Salem.

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BUENA VISTA/COUNTRY CLUB AREA

1 - Joseph F. Bland House, 1809 Virginia Road

The Joseph Franklin Bland House is a Chateauesque house of stone construction erected in 1922 in the affluent neighborhood of Buena Vista. Bland founded Bland Piano Company in Winston in 1907, and he served the community as an organist for both First Presbyterian Church and St. Paul's Episcopal. The Bland House features solid rock veneer construction. Bland's mansion was surrounded by almost three acres of land on which he constructed a stone swimming pool complex complete with a bath house and water wheel at the spring which fed the pool.

2 - F. J. DeTamble House, 2810 Club Park Road

The architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien designed this house for F. J. DeTamble on Club Park Road. The house features a bungaloid form popularized by Charles Barton Keen in Winston-Salem, and it imitates Keen's green and white color scheme. Interior treatment is not as elaborate as Keen's work but it does have a free-flowing plan with spacious rooms. F. J. DeTamble was president of the Twin City Motor Company.

3 - Ferrell-Myers House, 2034 Buena Vista Road *

In 1920 C. Gilbert Humphries designed this Italian Renaissance-style house for W. L. Ferrell, Sr., in the new subdivision of Buena Vista. The stuccoed house features an arcade above the semi-circular entrance porch. Ferrell died soon after the house was built and Mary, his widow, sold it to Oscar H. Davis in 1925. In 1930 John H. Myers purchased the house and it remains in the Myers family.

4 - Luther Ferrell House, 2115 Georgia Avenue

Luther Lashmit of the firm of Northup and O'Brien designed this brick Georgian Revival residence for Luther Ferrell in 1928. The grounds were landscaped by Thomas Sears. Luther Ferrell was an attorney in the firm of Ratcliff, Hudson and Ferrell. He was also vice-president of both the Bobbitt and Nissen Drug Companies. The law firm of Ratcliff, Hudson and Ferrell was a predecessor of the present day firm of Petree, Stockton, Robinson, Vaughn, Glaze and Maready.

5 - Follin House, 2930 Club Park Road

Mrs. Mary Critz Follin, wife of Robert E. Follin and a niece of R. J. Reynolds, may have commissioned Charles Barton Keen to design this Georgian Revival home on Club Park Road in the 1920s. The white frame house with green trim features a Federal style entrance and elaborate interior detailing. Robert Follin was president of the Follin Company, an insurance firm.

6 - Forsyth Country Club, 3101 Country Club Road

In 1910 Forsyth Country Club began with a nine-hole golf course. Soon afterwards a club house was designed by Northup and O'Brien. In 1929 the club merged with the Twin City Club, but this merger lasted only about ten years and Forsyth became independent again. In 1962 the Club commissioned Archie Royal Davis of Durham to design the Georgian Revival addition which is prominent today.

7 - J. C. Goodman House, 2020 Robinhood Road

Around 1910 J. C. Goodman moved his family from West Fifth Street to this brick, two story house in the country. Goodman was a traveling salesman for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. The house was surrounded by fifty acres of farmland which is now the neighborhood of Buena Vista. Although the house has been remodeled, much of its original interior finish remains intact.

8 - William A. Goodson House, 365 Arbor Road

The William A. Goodson house, designed in 1940 by Luther Lashmit, is a two-story brick Georgian Revival structure in Buena Vista. The Goodson house illustrates the long-lasting popularity of the Georgian Revival style in Winston-Salem, since the heyday of the style began in the 1920s. Luther Lashmit designed many of Winston-Salem's most imposing Georgian Revival houses during his long career in this city.

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9 - Wilson Gray House, 2828 Club Park Road

In the late 1920s Charles Barton Keen designed this bungalow on Club Park Road for S. Wilson Gray and his wife, Ruth Critz Gray. Wilson Gray was president and treasurer of Gray and Creech, a firm that specialized in wholesale paper, school supplies, school seating, toys and radios. The house is typical of Keen's work in Winston-Salem, with white stuccoed walls, green trim and elaborate interior Colonial Revival woodwork. Local tradition maintains that the sisters Ruth Critz Gray, Sena Critz Kent, and Mary Critz Follin, all nieces of R. J. Reynolds, commissioned Keen to design their houses in Winston-Salem in the 1920s. Two of the houses are on Club Park Road and one is on Kent Road.

10 - James G. Hanes House, 2721 Marguerite Drive

James G. Hanes, president of Hanes Hosiery, commissioned Peabody, Wilson and Brown, a New York architectural firm, to design this stone manor house in 1932. The Hanes estate adjoined Graylyn and Reynolda. Hanes served as the Mayor of Winston-Salem in the 1930s and was known as the "Building Mayor." The house features a Tudor-arched front door, casement windows with stone lintels and rusticated surrounds, and elaborate interior detailing. In 1975 the house was adapted for use as the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art (SECCA) and a contemporary art gallery wing was designed by Newman, Calloway, Van Etten, Winfree Associates, a Winston-Salem architectural firm.

11 - Carl Harris House, 125 Westview Drive

Designed in 1930 by Charles Barton Keen, the Carl Harris House is the only Spanish Revival structure designed by Keen in Winston-Salem. The house features pink stuccoed walls and a tile roof. Grounds of the house were landscaped by Thomas Sears but have been subdivided for residential use.

12 - B. F. Huntley House, 2900 Country Club Road

B. F. Huntley, a successful furniture manufacturer in Winston-Salem, commissioned Charles Barton Keen to design this Georgian Revival house on Country Club Road around 1924. The stuccoed exterior, green trim, and Georgian Revival details are indicative of Keen's work in Winston-Salem. The grounds of the house were landscaped by Thomas Sears.

13 - Poole-Holleman House, 2538 Robinhood Road

According to Jonathan H. Poole's granddaughter, Sarah Holleman, Poole built this log house in 1881. It is the oldest dwelling standing in Buena Vista today, and although the logs have been covered with weatherboards, a 1908 photograph confirms that they originally were exposed. Sarah Poole, Jonathan's daughter, married Nathan A. Holleman, and they moved into the house in 1890. The Holleman's seven children and three grandchildren grew up in the house. The house remains in the Holleman family.

14 - J. Porter Stedman House, 2020 Buena Vista Road

J. Porter Stedman, assistant treasurer of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, built this house in the Buena Vista neighborhood in 1922. Paired brackets under the eaves and an arched entrance porch give the house a distinctive appearance. The grounds of Stedman's house were landscaped by Thomas Sears.

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CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

1 - Arcade Fashion Shop, 113 W. Fourth Street

The Arcade Fashion Shop is a ca. 1920 commercial building with classical details such as keystones over the windows and a modillioned cornice. It is typical of many commercial establishments built during the 1920s, but it makes a significant contribution to the Fourth Street visual streetscape.

2 - (former) Bahnson House, 702 W. Fifth Street

This Colonial Revival-style house now serves as offices for the Forsyth County library. It was built in the 1920s by Agnew H. Bahnson, president of Briggs-Shaffner Co., Bahnson Humidifier Co., Normalair Co., and president-treasurer of Arista Mills Co. The house remained in the Bahnson family until it was donated to Forsyth County in 1968. The building features the stuccoed exterior and green tile roof typical of Charles Barton Keen's work in Winston-Salem, although its architect is unknown.

3 - Bitting's Block, 418-420 N. Liberty Street

The facade of this Liberty Street building makes a strong statement about the evolution of Winston-Salem's downtown architecture. A ca. 1960 facade "renovation" covered the interesting brick corbeling and classical cornice of the original facade. Many buildings across North Carolina were altered with false facades during the 1960s and 70s but much of this "renovation" is now being reversed to uncover original architectural details. Near the cornice of this building a marble block with the words "Bitting's Block, 1882" has been uncovered. Bitting's Block covered much of the 400 block of Liberty Street and housed such early businesses as groceries, notions, dry goods, and a cigar factory.

4 - (former) Brown-Rogers-Dixon Hardware Store, 505 Liberty Street

The former Brown-Rogers-Dixon Hardware store building on Liberty Street is a typical early 20th century commercial building. The building featured rows of large windows and a metal cornice with modillions and dentil work. The appearance of the structure has been heavily altered by filling the windows and changing the street facade. After a fire at their store at Fourth and Main in 1913, Brown-Rogers, as it was called then, moved to 500 N. Liberty. In 1915 W. N. Dixon joined T. J. Brown and J. M. Rogers in the hardware business and the name changed to Brown-Rogers-Dixon shortly thereafter. In 1928 the firm built a new store that stretched from Trade to Cherry Streets and over to Fifth Street.

5 - Building, 108-110 W. Fifth Street

The former Gilmer's Inc. Bakery Department, a two story, ca. 1914 commercial building, is unique in downtown Winston-Salem. No other remaining structure features the interesting glazed terra cotta ornament of this outstanding facade.

6 - Building, 301-311 W. Fourth Street

Constructed around 1930, the two-story commercial building which houses Montaldo's, Frank A. Stith's, and the former Ideal Department Store features some classical details. Classical patera with rosettes punctuate the cornice of the building, and Montaldo's display windows feature keystone arches.

7 - Building, 416-424 W. Fourth Street

Built by John L. and Powell Gilmer in 1926, this Fourth Street building features some classical details and ornate terra cotta panels. The Gilmer brothers were active participants in Winston-Salem's 1920s building boom, and they operated Gilmer's Store, an auto dealership, and Camel City Bus Lines. The bus line later merged with Greyhound.

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8 - Building, 650 W. Fourth Street

In January, 1980, wrecking crews tore into this fire-ravaged building at 650 West Fourth Street. Built in the late 19th century, the building was one of the oldest structures remaining downtown. Local tradition maintains that it was built as a tobacco factory, but by 1907 the Jenkins Brothers Shoe factory had moved into the three-story brick building with a mansard roof. In the 1920s the shoe factory vacated the structure, and it was converted into apartments. In recent years the building served as a motel.

9 - Building, 444-452 N. Liberty Street

Probably constructed soon after 1900, this Italianate-influenced commercial building housed the Money-Hanner Realty and Insurance Company. The Italianate-style arches above the windows are unique in downtown Winston-Salem.

10 - (former) Carnegie Public Library, 305 Cherry Street

The former Carnegie Public Library was built in 1906 with funds contributed by Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie's program of building libraries across the country stipulated that the community must provide the land and annual support. The small Renaissance Revival building is well-designed and features a classical cornice, angle quoins and keystone arched windows. The entrance is flanked by Doric columns. A Catholic church, Our Lady of Fatima, now uses the building.

11 - (former) Carolina Hotel, 407 W. Fourth Street

In 1928 the erection of the Carolina Apartments (later called the Carolina Hotel) added to Winston-Salem's developing skyline. The eleven-story Carolina Hotel has elaborate Renaissance detailing on the ground and top floors. The second floor forms a stone band around the building accented with gabled and bracketed window hoods and other molding. In later years the building became the Carolina Theatre.

12 - Centenary Methodist Church, 646 W. Fifth Street

Centenary Methodist Church, one of the most elaborate and imposing church buildings in the city, was designed by Mayer, Murray and Phillips, a New York architectural firm. It has been called an English Romanesque structure, and it displays the arches and buttresses typical of Romanesque architecture. The sanctuary features soaring Gothic arches, intricate carving, and stained glass windows.

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13 - (former) Centenary Education Building, 545-549 N. Trade Street

Before Centenary Methodist Church moved to Fifth Street in 1929 it was located between Trade and Liberty Streets. This Gothic Revival building remaining on Trade Street was the former education building for Centenary. The three-story brick building is accented with stone window and door surrounds and Gothic arched doorways.

14 - City Hall, Main Street

Winston-Salem's City Hall is a three-story Renaissance Revival style building designed in 1926 by Northup and O'Brien, leading architects in the city. The brick building is accented with stone classical ornament such as pilasters, window hoods, and a balustrade around the flat roof. Interior details include iron filigreed stair balusters and fanlights, marble staircases and plaster ceiling medallions.

15 - (former) City Market, 601 N. Cherry Street

The former City Market was built in 1925 and farmers from the surrounding rural areas brought fresh farm produce to sell to Twin Citians. The brick building, laid in Flemish bond, is accented with stone ornament. In recent years the spacious windows which surround the building have been bricked in.

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16 - Crawford Building, 110-112 W. Fourth Street

One of the last 19th century buildings remaining in downtown Winston-Salem is the Crawford Building, a four-story brick structure built in 1893 for the hardware business of R. R. Crawford and his son, Thomas B. Crawford. Narrow stone molding outlines three wide arches on the facade. These arches were a hallmark of the "Richardson Romanesque" style popular in the 1890s. In addition, stone molding spells out "Crawford Building, 1893" across the facade. Crawford moved his hardware business shortly after the building was erected and Frank Miller, the new owner, leased space to the White Star Grocery and the Patterson Drug Company around 1900.

17 - First Baptist Church, 574 W. Fifth Street

First Baptist Church was organized on September 22, 1871 with five members. By 1925 it had grown to 675 members, and a new church was dedicated in that year. The church was designed by Dougherty and Gardner of Nashville, Tennessee, and it resembles the 18th century English designs of James Gibbs. In addition to a full-height Corinthian portico, the church features a domed ceiling and a three-tiered, classically-inspired steeple.

18 - Fogle Brothers Lumber Co., 202 E. Belews Street

Fogle Brothers Lumber Company, a building firm which erected hundreds of structures in Winston and Salem in the late 19th century, was founded by Charles A. and Christian Fogle in 1871. In 1905 the company incorporated. The brick building which houses Fogle Brothers was erected in 1882, but it has been altered and expanded since then. The lumber yard behind the building stretched across the site of present-day I-40 almost to Cemetery Street. In the 1920s Fogle Brothers discontinued its construction business, but it continued to stock building accessories and lumber. The so-called "Little House" in front of Fogle Brothers was built in the 1920s to display flooring, reproduction furniture, molding and other accessories for home builders. Fogle Brothers continues to sell lumber and accessories to modern-day homeowners.

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19 - Forsyth County Courthouse, Third Street

In 1926 the Forsyth County Courthouse in downtown Winston-Salem was designed by Northup and O'Brien. The Classical Revival building is a three-story structure which stands on the site of both the 1850 and 1897 courthouses. In 1958 the courthouse was expanded, altering its appearance significantly.

20 - Home Real Estate Building, 510 N. Main Street

S. C. Ogburn built this three story commercial building on Liberty Street in 1911. It is typical of commercial buildings of the early 1900s with a simple facade featuring plenty of windows and a decorative metal cornice.

21 - (former) Huntley, Hill and Stockton Building, 450 N. Trade Street

This four-story brick structure may have been built between 1907 and 1912 by Benjamin F. Huntley, a furniture manufacturer, to house his retail furniture store. Huntley was president of Huntley, Hill and Stockton, a concern which handled everything from bedroom furniture to coffins. In 1908 Huntley's was the largest wholesale and retail furniture dealer in North Carolina. According to a 1912 insurance map, the firm used the first, third and fourth floors of this building for furniture; they sold stoves on the second, and they operated a funeral parlor at the rear where three Gothic-arched windows are still visible.

22- (former) Morris Plan Industrial Bank, 206 W. Fourth Street *

The former Morris Plan Industrial Bank building on Fourth Street has one of the finest Renaissance Revival style facades in Winston-Salem. Erected in the early 1920s, the building's rich detailing includes fluted Ionic pilasters separating each first floor bay with swags over each keystone-arched window. In the 1940s and 50s, the building was occupied by City National Bank, and in the 1960s by First Union National Bank. The Bank of North Carolina moved to this location in the 1970s.

23 - Nash Building, 614-636 W. Fourth Street

Constructed in 1928 for J. A. Bolich, Jr. the Nash Building is one of the most elaborate Renaissance Revival style buildings surviving in Winston-Salem. The architects were Stanford S. Johnson and R. O. Brannan of Lynchburg, Va. The two-story brick Nash Building is faced with stone and features intricate detailing. The cornice includes urns, swags, cartouches and intertwined leaves, while the second floor windows of the central facade are encased in large segmental arches with carved surrounds. Flanking the central mass of the building are two-story wings, one with cable molding around the windows and the other with a parapet bearing the name Nash. Presumably, a Nash automobile dealership occupied this part of the building.

24 - Nissen Building, 314 W. Fourth Street

In 1926 William M. Nissen took his earnings from the sale of the Nissen Wagon Works and built what was then the tallest building in North Carolina, the eighteen-story Nissen Building. Even though it was a new office building, the basic composition of the structure was that of the classical column with a definite base, shaft and capital. Classical details such as pilasters, modillions, urns and balconies also ornament the building.

25 - (former) S. J. Nissen Wagon Repair Shop, 300 N. Patterson Avenue

The S. J. Nissen Wagon Repository is a three-story brick Gothic Revival industrial building which was built around 1895. Its crenellated tower, brick corbeling and arches all combine to resemble medieval architecture. The Nissen Wagon repair building is the only industrial building of its type in Forsyth County, and it is one of the few 19th century buildings which remain in the busy warehouse and industrial section of the city.

26 - Odd Fellows Building, 420 N. Trade Street

The headquarters of Salem Lodge, International Order of Odd Fellows, was erected on Trade Street around 1915. It is a four-story brick building with facade pilasters which support a full entablature with egg and dart molding, dentils and modillions. The building originally featured a balcony which stretched across the facade just below the third floor windows. First floor space was leased to merchants while the third floor was reserved for the Lodge meeting hall. Salem Lodge was founded in Salem in May, 1851, and met in several different locations until it purchased the Trade Street property in 1911. The Lodge is still active and played a leading role in attracting the national headquarters of the International Order of Odd Fellows to Winston-Salem.

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27 - O'Hanlon Building, 105-107 W. Fourth Street*

In 1914 E. W. O'Hanlon tore down his drugstore on the corner of Fourth and Liberty Streets and erected in its place Winston-Salem's second "skyscraper." It was named appropriately the O'Hanlon Building, and O'Hanlon's new drugstore was on the first floor. Eight stories high, the building incorporates the form of the Classical column with a distinct base, shaft and capital. Both the "base" (first floor) and the "capital" (eighth floor) are faced with stone and etched with classical motifs. The "shaft" is brick and features large windows. The O'Hanlon Building is a Fourth Street landmark in the Twin City and was designed by the firm of Northup and O'Brien.

28 - Patten Building, 218 W. Fourth Street

The Patten Building, formerly known as the Realty Building, is a 1920s, five-story building on Fourth Street. The building displays some classical details such as keystone arches, a cornice with dentil work, and finials at each corner of the facade. Early occupants of the building included architects Harold Macklin and William Roy Wallace, several dentists, civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe, W. M. Hanes' office, and Reynolds Airway, Inc.

29 - Pepper Building, 104-106 W. Fourth Street

In 1929 the architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien designed this office structure for Thomas Pepper. The six-story, variegated brown and sandstone brick Pepper Building features Art Deco-style ornamentation including stylized Ionic pilasters and humorous "lion head" spouts. Spandrels between the windows on the shaft of the building are accented with bricks in checkerboard patterns. Thomas Pepper was best known in Winston-Salem as the proprietor of two of the city's large tobacco warehouses. He had the misfortune, however, to erect the Pepper Building just before the Great Depression and for many years the building housed a parade of tenants, many of whom stayed only one or two years.

30 - Piedmont Leaf Tobacco Factory, Third and Chestnut Streets

This three-story industrial building is one of the few remaining commercial structures in Forsyth County with a mansard roof. It was constructed around the turn of the century and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

31 - R. J. Reynolds Building, 401 N. Main Street *

In 1929 Winston-Salem's best known and most symbolic building was ready for occupancy. The 22-story R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company building was a monument both to Art Deco style architecture and to tobacco. Designed by New York architects Shreve and Lamb, the Reynolds Building won the annual award of the National Association of Architects as the best building of the year. On the strength of this acclaim, Shreve and Lamb were commissioned to design the Empire State Building in New York in 1931. There are obvious similarities between it and the Reynolds Building. The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company building is a structure of steel and reinforced concrete faced with Indiana Limestone and lead-coated copper spandrels between the windows. Shop fronts on the first floor are finished in Benedict metal -- a combination of copper, tin, lead, zinc and nickel. The lobby of the building is magnificent and features three types of marble. The ceiling is executed in gold-leaf, five-millionths of an inch thick and is designed to give the appearance of smoke rings. No other Art Deco structure in Winston-Salem ever equalled the quality design of the Reynolds Building and it continues to be a monument of unequalled significance in Winston-Salem.

32 - Reynolds Factory No. 256, Chestnut Street

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was begun by R. J. Reynolds in 1875 in a frame, two-story factory which also housed the company's offices. By 1890 Reynolds took into partnership William Neal Reynolds, his brother, and Henry Roan, and the company built its first modern tobacco factory, No. 256. The four-story brick, Italianate-style factory is accented with raised brickwork and a tower. Sometime after 1900 a more modern building with a facade bearing the name "Factory No. 256" was connected to the earlier 19th century building. Factory 256 stands today as one of the few physical reminders of the early years one of North Carolina's most famous companies.

33 - Southern Bell Building, 621 W. Fifth Street

The Southern Bell Building is one of the few Art Deco-influenced office buildings remaining in Winston-Salem and was erected during the late 1920s building boom. The building features decorative spandrels between the windows, and the first floor is faced with stone. The building's design illustrates the vertical emphasis typical of the Art Deco style.

34 - Southern Railway Building, 103 Patterson Avenue

The Southern Railway freight depot, warehouses and platforms in Winston's industrial area were built between 1895 and 1913. The 1895 building is a two-story brick freight depot with segmental arched windows and doors and decorative raised brick on the facade. The other platforms and buildings were constructed before 1913. The first train traveled into Winston in 1873 and it revolutionized the tobacco industry and the economy of the town. The Southern Railway freight depot is one of the few remaining relics of the pre-1900 railroad era in the Twin Cities.

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35 - Stockton Building, 417 N. Cherry Street

One of the best examples of a Classical Revival commercial building in downtown Winston-Salem is the Stockton Building. The building was erected around 1929 and its early tenants included an assortment of building contractors, real estate firms, and insurance offices. In 1941 the building housed the Ambassador Hotel and by the 1970s Norman Stockton's, the men's clothing store, occupied the building. The building features a pedimented side entrance with the words "Office Entrance" carved above the door frame. Inside the pediment appears a carved shell. The Stockton Building is one of the most elaborately detailed structures in the downtown area.

36 - Thalhimer's, 500 W. Fourth Street

The former Sosnik's Ladies Wear building is a 1930s, three-story, Art Deco-influenced structure which now houses Thalhimer's. Spandrels between the windows carry molded ornament, and vertical strips between each bay add emphasis to the Art Deco design. The adjacent building also used by Thalhimer's is a four-story brick structure with a combination of classical and geometric details.

37 - U.S. Post Office, 101 W. Fifth Street*

One of the best examples of early 20th century Beaux Arts architecture in Winston-Salem is the United States Post Office designed in 1914 by Oscar Wenderoth, Postal Service architect. The front of the building is accented by a full-height classical portico with Corinthian columns. In addition, arched windows on the first floor are surrounded with anthemions carved into the limestone. The interior of the building is richly paneled and marbled, and the double barrel vaulted ceiling is decorated with ornate plaster designs.

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38 - Vogler Service, 102 S. Main Street

Vogler's Funeral Home business is one of the oldest continuing businesses in Winston-Salem. In 1858 Alexander Vogler opened a furniture and coffin shop on Main Street and in the 1870s he added undertaking to the business. By 1885 Frank H. Vogler, Alexander's son, entered the business, and in 1901 Alexander Vogler retired, having built the largest undertaking business in piedmont North Carolina. The business remains in its original location, but the 19th century buildings have been heavily altered and expanded.

39 - (former) Wachovia Bank, 8 W. Third Street

In 1911 Winston's first metal-frame skyscraper was erected on the corner of Main and Third Streets. It was the new seven-story office building of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. This was the bank's third building in Winston. The building is accented with classical stone ornament, and its brick walls are punctuated with rows of large windows. The banking area inside the building was decorated with marble counters and included a "Ladies Department" where genteel ladies could discreetly transact business or simply relax. Not to be outdone in the race to the sky in the early 1900s, Wachovia added an eighth story to its building in 1917 which created a tie with the eight-story O'Hanlon Building erected in 1914. In recent years the former Wachovia Bank has been known as the Government Center since it housed offices for some of the employees of Forsyth County government.

40 - (former) Wachovia Bank and Trust, 500 N. Trade Street

The former Trade Street branch of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company is a two story, stuccoed brick building with segmental arched windows and a corner entrance. The branch was built in 1919 to serve the farmers who brought their tobacco to the many warehouses on Trade Street. In the 1960s, when the warehouses began to leave Trade Street and move to the outskirts of town, the bank's business declined steadily until the branch moved to Fourth Street in 1980.

41 - Walgreen Drugstore, 201 W. Fourth Street

The former Walgreen's Drugstore was erected in 1926 and is one of the few Art Deco style buildings remaining on Fourth Street. Its ornamentation utilizes the geometric shapes for which Art Deco is noted.

42 - Winston Apartments, 654 W. Fourth Street

The Winston Apartment Building on Fourth Street is a three-story brick structure typical of apartment buildings erected in the 1920s and 30s. Its details include a bracketed false cornice and an entrance porch with paired Tuscan columns. Other early and similar apartment buildings in Winston include Gray Court and the William and Mary Apartments.

43 - Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Building, 418 N. Marshall Street

Designed by Harold Macklin in 1926 as a replica of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the Journal and Sentinel Building followed the architectural trend of the 1920s by its imitation of an early American building. Keystone arched windows, a Palladian window over the front door, dormers and a cupola all accent the Colonial Revival design of the building. The Winston-Salem Journal and Twin City Sentinel still maintain their newspaper offices in the expanded building.

44 - (former) YMCA, 315 N. Spruce Street

Following the Beaux Arts architectural tradition of the era, the former YMCA in Winston-Salem, constructed in the 1920s, features Classical details. The four-story brick building has separate arched entrances for men and boys flanked by fluted pilasters, keystone arched windows, and angle quoins.

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CRYSTAL TOWERS AREA

1 - (former) Calvary Baptist Church

In 1919 Calvary Baptist church was built. The building has two entrance towers and Gothic windows. It now houses Lighthouse Ministries, and it is one of the few church structures of its type remaining in Winston-Salem.

2 - T. S. Douglas House, 638 N. Spring Street

According to City Directories and insurance maps, Thomas S. Douglas, a traveling salesman, lived in this house at 638 N. Spring Street in the early 1900s. The two-story frame house features intersecting front gables and a Palladian window in the gable end.

3 - Julius Gentry House, 661 N. Spring Street

J. Julius Gentry, president of Jones and Gentry Company, built this two-story brick, Colonial Revival house on Spring Street around 1915. Jones and Gentry was a shoe company on Trade Street. The Gentry House features a tile roof with a central hipped dormer. It now serves as an alcoholic rehabilitation center.

4 - House, 554 Buxton Street

A front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets, a decorative gable end, and a projecting octagonal bay are featured on this Queen Anne cottage in the Crystal Towers neighborhood. It is typical of many built around 1900, although it is one of the few that has survived intact.

5 - House, 718 Buxton Street

From the 1890s to 1906 Weldon C. Brandon lived in this Queen Anne cottage. Brandon was a manager at Whitaker-Harvey, a manufacturer of plug tobacco. In 1906 Addison Williamson, a carpenter, occupied the house and he remained there until 1920. Only one other house survived in Forsyth County with decorative bargeboards along the roofline identical to these. The bargeboards, decorative gables and porch make this one of the finest Queen Anne cottages which remains in the city.

6 - House, 148 West End Boulevard

Thomas B. Crawford, carriage and buggy maker, occupied this house from about 1895 to 1905, according to City Directories of the period. It is a typical example of Queen Anne style architecture of the late 19th century. A projecting octagonal bay, intersecting gables and a wrap-around porch accent the structure.

7 - House, 135 West End Boulevard

W. London King may have built this Queen Anne cottage in 1892 after he purchased the lot from the West End Hotel and Land Company. By 1894, however, W. H. Clarke owned the property and it has changed ownership frequently since the turn of the century. The house features an unusual bargeboard along the center gable.

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8 - Miller-Wilson House, 644 N. Spring Street

According to City Directories this Queen Anne cottage was the home of John A. Miller, a wood dealer, in the early 1900s. From 1910 to 1941, Thomas J. Wilson lived in the house. He was an agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., a justice of the peace, and a notary. The house features a high hipped roof and a projecting octagonal bay.

9 - J. J. Norman House, 614 N. Spring Street

James J. Norman probably built this Queen Anne house in the Crystal Towers neighborhood in the 1890s. It features decorative shingles in the gable ends and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and decorative brackets.

10 - Jaquelin P. Taylor House, 236 West End Boulevard

Jaquelin P. Taylor, a partner in Taylor Brothers Tobacco Company, built this Queen Anne style house on Fifth Street near Summit Street in the late 19th century. The house was moved from its original location by James Humphreys in 1978 to its present location on West End Boulevard. The Taylor house is a frame structure with a wrap-around porch and stained glass windows in all of the gable ends.

11 - Garland E. Webb House, 655 N. Spring Street

Garland E. Webb may have built this Queen Anne house in the late 19th century. Webb was a partner in Webb and Kronheimer, publishers of the Southern Tobacco Journal. The Webb House features a wrap-around porch and octagonal bays

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12 - Efird House, 231 West End Boulevard

This ca 1900 Queen Anne-influenced house in the Crystal Towers area was built by the Efird family. The two story frame dwelling features decorative gable ends and other ornament. Edward L. Efird, secretary and treasurer of Efird's Department Store, may have built the house. It remained in the Efird family until 1976 when it was sold to the present owner.

13 - H. D. Poindexter House, 130 West End Boulevard

The house built by Henry Dalton Poindexter is one of the finest examples of the Queen Anne style of architecture remaining in Winston-Salem. Originally built at the southwest corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets, the house was moved to its present location to make room for the Integon Office building. H. D. Poindexter became one of Winston's earliest and most successful merchants, and he built this house between 1892 and 1894. The frame house is embellished with verandas, balconies, ornamental shingles, and tall chimneys with decorative caps. The house and cottage beside it are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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HOLLY AVENUE AREA

1 - Apartment Building, 221-227 Spring Street

On the corner of Spring Street and Holly Avenue stands this two-story brick building laid in common bond. It is one of the city's earliest row of townhouses and was erected in 1904. The building features four main entrance doors, gauged flat arches over windows and doors, and diamond-shaped tie bolts on the facade.

2 - Peter Blum House, 111 N. Poplar Street

Peter W. Blum, Sr. built this one-story frame house in 1902. Blum was a tinsmith and a descendant of Jacob Blum, the Salem tavern-keeper. The Blum house was remodeled in 1912. It is still owned by the Blum family.

3 - Calvary Moravian Church, 600 Holly Avenue

According to church historians, Calvary Moravian Church was planned and assisted by the Salem Church Boards in order to gain a foothold in the Winston community for the Moravians. The church was organized in 1878, and the first building was erected in 1888. The second and present church building was erected in 1923 and it was one of many Moravian churches that copied details from Home Moravian Church in Salem. Calvary's steeple is unique, however, as it houses the clock taken from Winston's 1892 town hall which was torn down in the early 1920s.

4 - Conrad House, 137 Spring Street

Around 1910 the Colonial Revival influence was strong in Winston-Salem's residential architecture. This house in the Holly Avenue neighborhood features a Palladian window and gabled dormers as well as a spacious front porch with Tuscan columns. The decorative brackets and turned posts of Queen Anne style porches disappeared as more subdued architectural details took their place. Walter Conrad, secretary-treasurer of Vaughn and Company, may have built the house.

5 - Henry W. Foltz House, 622 Second Street

A series of intersecting gables, an octagonal bay and a spacious front porch accent the exterior of Henry W. Foltz's 1906 house. The gable ends feature decorative shingles, and one of them contains a window with a stylized keystone arch. The house is a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling. Henry Foltz was a banker and real estate investor and a principal in the organization and construction of Calvary Moravian Church. He also strongly supported the Wachovia Historical Society and bequeathed to it his collection of artifacts and manuscripts. Behind the Foltz house stands a turn-of-the-century, board and batten barn -- one of the few which remain in Winston-Salem's downtown neighborhoods.

6 - House, 712 Brookstown Avenue

Two story, pyramidal-roofed houses such as this one were built all over Winston in the early 1900s. With the advent of mass-produced woodwork and framing members, architecture in the late 19th and early 20th centuries became standardized and speculative building began to appear more frequently. A wrap-around front porch and projecting front gable lend architectural interest to this structure.

7 - House, 716 Brookstown Avenue

Decorative shingles in the front gable and sawnwork on the front porch accent this L-shaped, turn of the century house. Simple frame houses such as this one provided adequate but inexpensive housing for thousands of families in the Twin Cities around 1900. The Holly Avenue neighborhood contains several of these houses.

8 - Houses, 512-514 First Street

Two turn-of-the-century cottages face an old road bed in the Holly Avenue neighborhood. At least two other identical houses survive nearby. These gable-front dwellings are accented by decorative gable ends and front porches with decorative trim.

9 - House, 526 First Street

Decorative bargeboards characterize this late 19th century Queen Anne style dwelling on First Street. Sawn bargeboards accent the gable ends which also feature scalloped shingles and shaped vents. Since around 1900 the house has had a succession of occupants including Alvin Harp, a carpenter (ca. 1902), John W. Peddycord, another carpenter (ca. 1908), and N. C. May, a grocer (ca. 1911).

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10 - House, 669 Holly Avenue

One of the most interesting features of this turn of the century frame house on Holly Avenue is its projecting rounded bay on the first floor. Decorative shingles accent the rounded bay, the gable ends, and the second story room over the front porch. The house was influenced by the Queen Anne style.

11 - House, 125 Poplar Street

In addition to its onion-domed octagonal tower, this two-story Queen Anne-style house features pedimented gable ends and a front porch with decorative trim. The house has been altered with asbestos siding.

12 - House, 129 Poplar Street

This log house on Poplar Street probably was built during the early years of the 19th century. Henry and Anne Elizabeth Case moved the house in the 1880s from its original location on either Cherry or Spruce Streets. Architectural details such as a "Dutch" herringbone front door, strap hinges, and nine-over-six windows indicate an early 19th century date and possibly some relationship to the Moravian town of Salem. The house has been heavily altered with the addition of asbestos siding and a late 19th century front porch, but the two-room interior plan with an enclosed corner stair remains intact. Further deed research may reveal more concrete evidence concerning this interesting structure.

13 - Keith-Jones House, 704 Brookstown Avenue

In 1891, W. F. Keith hired W. B. Barrow, a builder, to construct this two story, L-shaped house for him. The house is most often associated, however, with the Keith's grandson, Frank Jones. Jones was a photographer for the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel newspapers in the 1920s and 30s, and his collection of documentary photographs of that period form an irreplaceable resource for Twin City historians. The house is no longer in the Jones family and in the 1970s served as a craft shop.

14 - Irvin M. McIver House, 412 First Street

Irvin M. McIver was a carpenter and builder in the 1880s and 1890s, and he built this house on First Street for his family. It is one of the finest examples of late 19th century Queen Anne style architecture remaining in the Holly Avenue neighborhood. The house has been altered by the application of asbestos siding but most of the major architectural details remain intact.

15 - Miller House, 112 Shady Boulevard

Gaston E. Miller, a building contractor, built this transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style dwelling for his son, Byron, in 1914. Many of these modest houses were built in Winston and Salem in the first quarter of the 20th century.

16 - Roediger House, 316 Spring Street

George Roediger built this transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house around 1900 in the Holly Avenue neighborhood. In the 1890s Roediger was a bar clerk, but by 1902 he owned a saloon on East Third Street which he later named "The Dreamland." Roediger died around 1940 but his widow, Laura, continued to live in the house.

17 - Charles C. Vaughn House, 663 Holly Avenue

Charles C. Vaughn, a bookkeeper, may have built this Queen Anne-style house in the Holly Avenue neighborhood in the late 19th century. It is a two-story frame structure with a decorative projecting ell. The gable end of the ell has decorative shingles, and the second floor overhang is supported by brackets.

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LIBERTY-PATTERSON AREA

1 - W. H. Bruce Building, 560-562 N. Patterson Avenue

Dr. W. H. Bruce, a black physician, built this two-story brick building in 1927. In the 1930s the East Winston Public Library was housed in the Bruce Building. The building continues to remain in the Bruce family and Dr. Bruce's son, also a physician, practiced medicine there.

2 - J. R. Cummings Building, 906 N. Liberty Street

J. R. Cummings was a successful grocery store operator, and he served on the Board of Aldermen in 1905 from the Fourth Ward. His ca. 1900 store, this two-story brick building with Romanesque arches across the second story facade, stands at the corner of Liberty Street and Patterson Avenue.

3 - The Emma Building, 608-616 Patterson Avenue

In the early 20th century, the Liberty-Patterson area was the business and social center of the black community. The Emma Building, erected in 1910 and named for the builder's wife, stood in the heart of the black commercial district. It is a yellow brick, two-story building with a decorative tin cornice and a parapet with the words "The Emma, 1910." In its early years the building housed a tailor shop, a dry goods store, a barber shop and a variety store. A "bake shop" stood behind the Emma Building.

4 - Goler Building, 600 Patterson Avenue

The three story Goler building was built in the Liberty-Patterson commercial district around 1910. It is faced with hollow concrete blocks molded to imitate stone, and three roof parapets bear the words "Goler Building." Presumably, it was named for Bishop Goler of the A.M.E. Zion Church. In its early years the building housed a general store and a drug store.

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5 - Goler Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church, 630 N. Patterson Avenue

Goler Memorial A.M.E. Zion church occupies a prominent site at the corner of Liberty and Seventh Streets. The first church on that site, the Winston Tabernacle A.M.E. Church, was replaced around 1918 with the present brick Gothic structure. The church was named for Bishop Goler of the A.M.E. Zion church.

6 - Hall Building, 701-709 N. Patterson Avenue (destroyed) *

In 1913 Dr. Humphrey M. Hall, a black physician, built this two-story brick office building on the corner of Seventh Street and Patterson Avenue. According to Sanborn Insurance Maps, however, Dr. Hall did not maintain his office in the building. In 1917 the Hall Building housed a restaurant, dance hall, and Chinese laundry. Dr. Hall's son, Leroy, also became a physician, and father and son practiced medicine together in the Bruce Building in the 1930s. After Humphrey Hall's death, Leroy moved his office to the Hall Building. The Hall Building, a landmark in the Liberty-Patterson neighborhood, was torn down in 1980.

7 - Lloyd Presbyterian Church, 748 Chestnut Street *

Lloyd Presbyterian Church was founded in the late 19th century and is one of the oldest black churches in Winston-Salem. The earliest extant set of minutes from the church board dates from 1886, and the present church building probably was constructed around 1900. The Lloyd Presbyterian Church building is the most well-preserved turn of the century church edifice in Winston and is a landmark for the black community as well as for the immediate neighborhood of Liberty-Patterson. It is one of the best Carpenter's Gothic structures in the entire county and features Gothic arched windows, frame interpretations of buttresses, a recessed apse, and a square steeple with a pyramidal roof. Even though shadowed by factories and urban blight, the church has been immaculately maintained and contains much of the original interior finish.

8 - Masonic Temple, 131-139 Seventh Street

This three-story brick commercial building at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets was erected in 1902. It was a standard commercial building with segmental arched windows, but it was altered in 1957 to its present appearance. The building has housed a succession of businesses on the first floor, but the second and third floors have been used for fraternal organizations such as the Knights of Pythias and the Prince Hall Masons. The Prince Hall Masons continue to own the property.

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REYNOLDA PARK AREA

1 - Dyer House, 1015 Kent Road

Mayer, Murray and Phillips, a New York architectural firm, designed the James B. Dyer house in Reynolda Park in 1930. Dyer was a director of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. The house is built in a cut-stone English Romanesque Revival style. Mayer, Murray and Phillips also designed Centenary Methodist Church in the English Romanesque Revival style.

2 - Galloway-Motsinger House, 1040 Arbor Road

Mr. and Mrs. Alex M. Galloway commissioned Luther Lashmit to design their spacious Georgian Revival house on Arbor Road in 1929. Galloway was president of Camel City Laundry and his wife, the former Mamie Gray, was the sister of Bowman and James A. Gray. Shortly after the house was built the Galloways sold it to Madison E. and Myrtle Motsinger. Madison Motsinger died shortly thereafter, but Myrtle lived in the house for thirty-five years. The house features elaborate interior woodwork, trompe de l'oeil painting in the bathrooms, and ironwork forged by J. Barton Benson, the Philadelphia blacksmith who executed the ironwork at Graylyn. The interior room arrangement includes a spacious entrance hall, paneled library, music room, game room, large dining room and several bedroom suites.

3 - Kent House, 1016 Kent Road *

Charles Barton Keen designed this house for Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Kent in 1923. Mrs. Kent (Sena Critz) was R. J. Reynolds' niece. The white stuccoed bungalow with green trim is typical of Keen's work in Winston-Salem, and the interior features elaborate Colonial Revival detailing. The formal gardens adjoining the house were designed by landscape architect Thomas Sears.

4 - E. W. O'Hanlon House, 1056 W. Kent Road

The E. W. O'Hanlon House, begun in 1926 and completed in 1929, is a stuccoed Georgian Revival residence designed by Charles Barton Keen. O'Hanlon operated a successful drugstore on the corner of Liberty and Main Streets in the eight story building which bears his name. The O'Hanlon House features a green and white color scheme with a Ludowici-Celladon tile roof. The house is typical of Keen's work in Winston-Salem. Interior details include door surrounds with fluted pilasters and carved fruit baskets, molded and carved chairrail, and mantels which revive Federal period designs. The grounds were landscaped by Thomas Sears.

5 - Norman Stockton House, 1065 E. Kent Road

Charles Barton Keen designed this Georgian Revival residence for Norman D. Stockton, Sr., in 1929. Stockton was president and treasurer of Norman Stockton, Inc., a men's clothing firm. The house is designed with a main block featuring a central pavilion, Palladian window, and flanking two story wings. Interior woodwork is typical of Keen's elaborate style with ceiling medallions, a grand stair hall, and carved chairrail, door surrounds and mantels.

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WEST END AREA

1 - Augsburg Lutheran Church, 845 W. Fifth Street

The present Augsburg Lutheran Church is a Gothic stone structure built in 1926 of Bald Mountain stone. Augsburg, the first Lutheran church in Winston, was organized by Reverend William A. Lutz in 1889. By 1892 the congregation worshipped in a building designed by Gustaf Bottinger of Sweden, an architect who worked in Winston in the 1890s. The 1892 Augsburg Lutheran church stood on the corner of Fourth and Spruce Streets until it was torn down during the expansion of Winston-Salem's downtown in the 1920s.

2 - Building, 862 W. Fourth Street

According to the owner of this building on West Fourth Street, it was built by Clint Miller who was assisted by Jules Korner, a decorator from Kernersville. One of the door frames contains the words "Korner Job, Winston, N. C." The building probably was erected around 1918, and in the 1920s was occupied by the Harper Method Shop, a hairdresser, and Mrs. D. M. Parker, widow of jeweler David Parker. By 1930 the Junior League Shop and the Junior League Beauty Parlor occupied the structure. Part of the building continues in use as a hair styling establishment.

3 - (former) Carolina Marble and Tile, 1131 Burke Street

The Carolina Marble and Tile building was erected around 1926 as a showroom for tile, terrazzo, mosaic and composition floors. E. C. Smith operated the establishment. While the exterior of the building is a standard commercial structure from the 1920s, the interior is replete with inlaid tile and mosaics which originally were designed for display purposes.

4 - John Coleman House, Summit Street

John Coleman built this two-story Colonial Revival house in the West End around 1905. It is one of the most elaborate examples of the style in Winston-Salem and features a central bay with a Palladian window and rubbed-brick surround. After the Colemans, the house was owned by William Spach, then by the Masonic Temple, and finally by the Winston-Salem Foundation, which continues to own it.

5 - R. E. Dalton House, 870 W. Fifth Street

In 1890 Fogle Brothers built this house for R. E. Dalton, and the newspaper described it as a "brick residence, 10 rooms, native hard-wood finish." R. E. Dalton worked for Blackburn, Dalton, and Company, manufacturers of plug and twist tobacco. The two story Dalton residence has a central gable, segmental arched windows and Italianate style eaves brackets. A wrap-around front porch features turned posts and decorative brackets.

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6 - E. W. Dixon House, 407 Summit Street

This house on Summit Street was the home of Edward E. Dixon, manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company in 1916. The Dixon family owned the house until the 1930s. The facade of the Dixon house features a dramatic classical front porch with fluted Doric columns.

7 - Farish-Glenn House, 1074 W. Fourth Street

One of the most prominent Neo-Classical Revival mansions in the West End neighborhood is this house on West Fourth Street. It may have been built around 1915 by J. Turner Farish, a broker in stocks, bonds, and real estate. In 1920 Joseph H. Glenn, the president of Bennett-Simpson Shoe Company, moved into 1074 West Fourth Street. After the Glenns, the Bitting family owned the house until it was remodeled and divided into apartments in the late 1970s.

8 - First Church of Christ Scientist, 1205 Brookstown Avenue

The Christian Science Society of Winston-Salem was organized on October 24, 1915, and by January, 1916, the congregation rented meeting space on the second floor of an office building at 418 N. Liberty Street. The Society moved to another office building in 1922, and in 1924 this building at Fifth and Brookstown was begun. In 1925 the Society became the First Church of Christ Scientist. Classical detailing accents this simple gable-front building which is still used by the Christian Science church.

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9 - Friends Meetinghouse, 502 Broad Street

The Society of Friends was organized in Winston in 1912. Although there were 18th and 19th century Quaker communities in Guilford County, there was little interaction during this period between the English-speaking Quakers with their quiet services and the German-speaking Moravians who loved liturgical music and brass bands. The Winston-Salem Society of Friends erected this Neo-Classical Revival structure near the West End neighborhood in 1925.

10 - R. S. Galloway House, 817 West End Boulevard

Willard C. Northup designed this Colonial Revival house in the West End for Robert S. Galloway and his wife, Ida, in 1918. Galloway was president of Smith-Phillips Lumber Company. The white stuccoed house with a green, tile roof has a classical entrance porch, modillioned cornice, and first floor windows set into false arches. It echoes Charles Barton Keen's residential designs in Winston-Salem in its use of white stucco and green trim.

11 - Hanes House, 1200 Glade Street

The P. H. Hanes House was built on Glade Street around the turn of the century and is a Queen Anne style house which has been altered and expanded. After P. H. Hanes, Jr. sold the house in the 1950s it became a funeral home and since the early 1970s it has served as the Child Guidance Clinic.

12 - House, 1124 W. Fourth Street

The steep front gable on this ca. 1910 house is unique in the West End neighborhood. Decorative shingles accent the second story of the house as well as the front gable.

13 - House, 610-612 Summit Street

Although heavily altered, this Queen Anne structure on Summit Street probably was

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constructed in the late 19th century. It is one of the oldest houses remaining on Summit and features an octagonal bay with eaves brackets and decorative shingles in the gable end.

14 - House, 728 Summit Street

Wide eaves and a two story porch with Tudor arches are the distinguishing features of this house in the West End neighborhood. The house probably was built around 1915. In 1918 it was the home of J. W. Wix, a clerk at J. N. Davis Co., a department store, and by 1923 it was the home of Mrs. Laura D. McGehee who lived here until around 1935.

15 - Wesley Pack House, 123 Sunset Drive

This house is the only International Style residence in the West End neighborhood and is one of the few in the city. It probably was built in the 1940s and displays the corner windows and streamlined design typical of the International Style. Pack was a builder.

16 - Hurdle-Slate House, 1215 W. Fourth Street

By 1913 J. P. Hurdle was living in this house on West Fourth Street. Hurdle was president of Hurdle Loan and Insurance Company. In 1917, however, Hurdle sold the house to Dr. John S. Slate, a physician who practiced in the house as well as lived there. The Slate family lived in the residence for fifty-one years. The interior of the two-story frame house features outstanding oak paneling.

17 - Dr. W. M. Johnson House, 405 Summit Street

Probably built around 1915, this two-story shingled house on Summit Street was owned by Dr. Wingate M. Johnson, a physician. The Johnson family owned the house until around 1934 when it became Summit School. Summit School used the building until 1947, when it moved to new quarters.

18 - Joyner's Grocery Store, 848 W. Fourth Street

In the 1890s this brick commercial building on the corner of Burke and Fourth Streets was John T. Joyner's Grocery Store which carried "staple and fancy groceries." In 1902 Joyner and his wife, Phoebe, not only operated the store, but they also lived on the second floor of the building. By 1916 the name of the establishment had changed to R. B. Crawford and Co., grocers, and J. T. Joyner became a salesman for Crawford. In 1920 Joyner opened his own grocery store on Trade Street, but R. B. Crawford continued to operate a grocery store in this building until the 1940s. The former Joyner/Crawford Grocery building is one of the few late 19th century commercial structures which survives in Winston-Salem today.

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19 - P. Oscar Leak House, 1101 Glade Street

P. Oscar Leak, president of Leak-Cobb Co., a real estate and insurance firm, built this house around 1910. The house has a pyramidal roof and a projecting front bay. Wide brackets accent the eaves, and the first floor features an arched window with leaded glass. The front door is surrounded by a fanlight and sidelights.

20 - Leinbach Apartments, 1143 Burke Street

The Leinbach Apartments were built around 1928 on Burke Street. A striking Tudor-arched front door with a rusticated surround remains the focal point of the building.

21 - J. L. Ludlow House, 434 Summit Street *

Jacob Lott Ludlow was the first civil engineer for the city of Winston-Salem, and during his forty years in the city he became nationally known as a municipal, sanitary and hydraulic engineer. He graduated as a civil engineer from Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania in 1885 and shortly thereafter moved to Winston. This spacious Queen Anne style house on West Fifth Street was built for him around 1890 and is one of the finest remaining examples of the style in Winston-Salem today. Jacob Ludlow preached the virtues of municipal engineering and improved sanitary conditions across North Carolina in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and he established water supplies and sewer systems in a number of towns across the state. In 1888 he established Raleigh's comprehensive sewer system, and his advocacy resulted in a sewer system for Winston as well as more paved roads. Before his death in 1931 he served for twenty-five years on the North Carolina State Board of Health.

22 - Matton-Carmichael House, 705 Manly Street

Harold Macklin, a Winston-Salem architect, designed this residence on Manly Street in 1922 for Mr. Charles F. Matton, a vice-president at Wachovia Bank. The two-story frame house is typical of many built in Winston-Salem in the 1920s and later. Ralph Carmichael, a magistrate, owned the house after Matton.

23 - Andrew Mickle House, 927 W. Fifth Street

Andrew D. Mickle, a bookkeeper for Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, built this simple L-shaped house in the late 19th century. The house is typical of many built in Winston and Salem in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

24 - Miller Carriage House, W. Fifth Street

Around 1890 Frank Miller built a spacious brick home on the corner of Summit and Fifth Streets with a brick carriage house in the rear. This carriage house is all that remains of the former Miller property, and it is a gable end structure with a cupola.

25 - Miller-Galloway House, 923 W. Fifth Street

This Queen Anne cottage on West Fifth Street is one of the best examples of the style remaining in the West End neighborhood. It is thought to have been built by Frank Miller in 1892, but by 1902 the house was occupied by S. L. Leary, a photographer. In 1906 Robert S. and Ida Miller Galloway lived in the house; Ida was the daughter of Frank Miller. Galloway became president of Smith-Phillips Lumber Co., and he and Ida lived in the house until 1918. Since the 1920s the house has changed ownership several times.

26 - Modern Chevrolet, 800 W. Fourth Street

The Modern Chevrolet building, designed in 1947 by Winston-Salem architect Hall Crews, is one of the most outstanding International Style buildings in the city. The International Style features ribbons of windows and streamlined proportions. The futurism of the 1930s and 40s manifested itself in The International Style, so called because the technology and social upheaval which nurtured it surpassed any local or national barriers.

27 - Bessie Gray Plumly House, 821 West End Boulevard

Northup and O'Brien designed this Georgian Revival house on West End Boulevard for Mrs. Bessie Gray Plumly in 1921. The two-story brick residence has a Neo-Classical entrance porch, a modillioned cornice, and three gabled dormers with round-headed windows. A botanical garden is featured behind the house with Deodora Cedars.

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28 - Alladin Rosenbacher House, 848 W. Fifth Street

In 1909 Alladin Rosenbacher of Rosenbacher and Brothers clothing store built this Neo-Classical Revival style house on Fifth Street. It is one of the few mansions remaining on Fifth Street, a street which was lined with such residences in the early 20th century. The Rosenbacher House features a portico with fluted Corinthian columns.

29 - St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 520 Summit Street

The present site of St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Summit Street is the third location for this congregation which began in the late 19th century. The first church building was a small frame structure on Marshall Street and the second was built in 1908 on the northwest corner of Cherry and West Fourth Streets. Cram and Ferguson, well-known Boston architects, working in conjunction with Harold Macklin, a Winston-Salem architect, designed the present edifice in 1929. Cram and Ferguson were known for designing St. John's the Divine in New York City. St. Paul's is one of the finest examples of Gothic Revival architecture in North Carolina. The exterior of the building is faced with granite from Plymouth, Massachusetts, and windows and doors are faced with Briar Hill sandstone from Glenmont, Ohio. Elaborate interior woodwork accents the sanctuary and chancel area and was produced by Smith and Rummery Co. of Portland, Maine. The stained glass window behind the altar was made by Wright Goodhue of Boston, Massachusetts, the nephew of Bertram Goodhue, another outstanding architect and the former partner of Cram and Ferguson.

30 - (former) Sartin's Cleaners and Launderers, 939 Burke Street

Sartin's Cleaners and Launderers' building was erected around 1930 on Burke Street. The brick building with a Moravian hood over the front door illustrates the extent to which local builders and architects adapted Moravian architectural details for Winston-Salem's buildings, both commercial and residential.

31 - Benjamin J. Sheppard House, 420 Summit Street

Benjamin J. Sheppard, a leaf tobacco dealer, built this two story, brick, cruciform-plan house in 1893/1894. It is unique in Winston-Salem with its gable end finials and shaped eaves. The wrap-around front porch features vase-shaped supports on brick piers.

32 - Shore House, 1281 W. Fourth Street

Around 1923 Kerner E. Shore and his wife, the former Bessie Nissen, built this stuccoed Spanish Revival style house on West Fourth Street. Shore was president and treasurer of Carolina Cadillac Company. The house features a low-hipped tile roof and an entrance porch with a tile roof. The interior contains an elaborate entrance hall with Gothic niches, and the second floor landing displays two stained glass windows--one with the Shore coat of arms and the other with the Nissen family crest. By 1931 the Shores had moved, and Kerner had become an agent for Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. His former house was adapted for use as the Security Life and Trust Company's home office until around 1960 when it was purchased by Western Electric. The former Kerner Shore House now houses a dance studio and school.

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33 - Capt. W. L. Stagg House, 1122 W. Fourth Street

Captain W. L. Stagg, a railroad conductor for the Roanoke and Danville Railroad, built this Queen Anne style house in the West End neighborhood in the early 1890s. Stagg became a conductor for Southern Railway in 1902, and he remained with that company until his death in the 1920s. His widow, Sallie, continued to live in the house after his death. The Captain Stagg house featues intersecting gable roofs, a wrap-around porch, and decorative shingles on the second floor. The house was divided into apartments after the Stagg family sold it, but in 1979 extensive renovation returned the structure to a single family residence.

34 - M. D. Stockton House, 936 W. Fourth Street

By 1904 Madison D. Stockton and his wife, Mattie, were living in their new house at 936 West Fourth Street. Stockton was vice-president of Mock-Bagby-Stockton Co., a men's clothing store, vice-president of Carolina Ice and Coal Company, treasurer of Huntley-Hill-Stockton Co., a furniture store and funeral home, and secretary-treasurer of B. F. Huntley Furniture Company. The Stockton house features a high hipped roof, hipped dormers and a pedimented front bay.

35 - Norman Stockton House, 1149 W. Fourth Street

In 1918 Norman V. Stockton built this gambrel-roofed house on West Fourth Street. Stockton was secretary-treasurer of Mock-Bagby-Stockton Co., a men's clothing firm. The gambrel roof and second story bay windows add interest to the structure.

36 - The Summit Apartments, 608 Summit Street

The Summit Apartments, a three-story brick building with Colonial Revival details, was erected around 1930 was part of the growing number of such apartment buildings in Winston-Salem. Buildings like this one signaled changes in neighborhoods that were once exclusively single-family areas.

37 - William B. Taylor House, 915 W. Fourth Street

William B. Taylor, a partner in Taylor Brothers Tobacco Company with Jaquelin P. Taylor, built this Colonial Revival house in the West End around 1900. The facade features a central bay with a stylized Palladian window, hipped dormers, and a front door accented by a fanlight. Flat arches with granite keystones also accent each window of the house. The house was designed by Blauvelt and Gates, an architectural firm in Greensboro, N. C.

38 - Taylor Houses, 1000-1014 W. Fifth Street

Between 1918 and 1920 Harry B. Taylor and William B. Taylor, Jr. built these two stuccoed houses on West Fifth Street behind their father's house on West Fourth Street. Harry B. Taylor and his wife, Roselie, lived at 1012 West Fifth Street and William B. Taylor, Jr., and his wife, Frances, lived at 1014 West Fifth. Harry's house is a two-story L-shaped structure with a pent roof over the first floor, and William's house has a pyramidal roof.

39 - Thompson-Liipfert House, 1224 Glade Street

Around 1915 C. Gilbert Humphries, an architect in Winston, designed this house in the West End for Mrs. Mary C. Thompson, widow of William H. Thompson. John Faw, a carpenter, also worked on the house with Humphries. The house has wide eaves brackets, a gabled dormer with a stylized Palladian window, and a spacious front porch with fluted Doric Columns. The house also is associated with Judge Bailey Liipfert who lived here for thirty-four years.

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40 - J. C. Tise House, 952 W. Fourth Street

J. Cicero Tise, a successful real estate broker, built this Neo-Classical Revival house on West Fourth Street around 1908. An impressive two story portico with Corinthian columns dominates the facade, and leaded glass surrounds the double-leaf front door. The house is now owned by the Women's Club.

41 - Townhouses, 840-852 West Fourth Street

In 1915 these townhouses on Fourth Street were built by Clint Miller. They are unique in the West End neighborhood and are some of Winston's earliest townhouses. The store which adjoins the row of townhouses on the corner at Burke Street originally housed Robert M. McArthur's Drugstore.

42 - Edgar Vaughn House, 1129 W. Fourth Street *

Hill C. Linthicum was listed as a Winston architect in the City Directory of 1891, and he designed this house for Edgar Vaughn in the West End in 1892. The Edgar Vaughn house is a full-blown example of the Queen Anne style, and it remains one of the finest examples of that style in Forsyth County today. Edgar Vaughn was president and manager of Vaughn and Company, wholesale grocers. He was elected to serve on the first municipal board for the newly-joined towns of Winston and Salem in 1913. He represented the First Ward of the new City of Winston-Salem.

43 - Joseph Vaughn House, 1123 W. Fourth Street

By 1894 Joseph B. Vaughn and his wife, Macie, were living in their new house on West Fourth Street in the West End. Vaughn, along with his brother, Edgar, was in the wholesale grocery business in Winston. Originally a Queen Anne style dwelling, this house appears to have been altered in the 1920s or 30s.

44 - W. C. Wright House, 942 W. Fourth Street

William C. Wright and his wife, Ada, built this house around 1900. An early City Directory lists the W. C. Wright Co. as carrying "boots, shoes, trunks, and valises." The Wright house displays the intersecting gables and wrap-around porch typical of Queen Anne influenced architecture.

45 - Y.W.C.A., 1201 Glade Street

In 1941 ground was broken for the new Y.W.C.A. building on land donated by James A. Gray. This one-story brick building features Georgian Revival details such as rusticated angle quoins, a fanlight over the front door and a cornice with dentils. The Winston-Salem Y.W.C.A. was organized in 1908 at First Presbyterian Church to take care of the "working girls" who had come to the city to earn a living in the tobacco or textile factories. Its first location was a suite of rooms on Main Street where the girls could relax and enjoy a hot lunch. By 1918 a building was erected at First and Church Streets, and it provided living quarters for twenty women. The 1918 building served the Y.W.C.A. until the present structure was completed.

46 - Van Neman Zevely House, Fourth and Summit Streets

Van Neman Zevely built this two-story brick house on land north of Salem around 1815. It was moved to its present location in 1974 and adapted for use as a restaurant. The Zevely House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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WEST HIGHLANDS AREA

1 - Thurmond Chatham House, 117 N. Stratford Road

In 1925 Charles Barton Keen designed this stuccoed residence for Thurmond Chatham of Chatham Manufacturing Co. The grounds were landscaped by Thomas Sears.

2 - J. C. Dodson House, 363 N. Stratford Road

J. C. Dodson, an executive with R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., commissioned the firm of Northup and O'Brien to design this Georgian Revival house on Stratford Road in 1926. The two-story brick house has a Federal-style entrance, flat keystone arches over the windows, and flanking two story wings. The grand design of the house is indicative of the wealth and social standing of the citizens who built houses in the West Highlands neighborhood in the 1920s.

3 - Alex Hanes House, 525 N. Hawthorne Road

Charles Barton Keen designed this two-story frame Georgian Revival residence for Alex A. Hanes, president of Hanes Brothers, Inc., investment bankers. The house features a circular entrance hall with a winding stair and iron balusters. Most of the woodwork in the house revives Federal period designs. Landscape architect Thomas Sears planned the grounds.

4 - P. H. Hanes House, 2000 Georgia Avenue

The P. Huber Hanes, Sr. home was designed by Charles Barton Keen in 1929. Keen died, however, before the house was completed, and it was finished by William Roy Wallace, an associate of Keen's. P. H. Hanes was president of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. His Georgian Revival house is a two-story brick structure with elaborate detailing on the interior. Formal gardens and other landscaping around the house were designed by Thomas Sears.

5 - House, 1531 Overbrook Avenue

Houses similar to this one in the West Highlands neighborhood were built all over Winston-Salem in the 1940s and 1950s. Most were two stories and all featured a pent roof with a gabled or arched entrance hood. The design may have been influenced by some of Charles Barton Keen's work in Winston-Salem in the 1920s.

6 - Methodist Children's Home, 1001 Reynolda Road

The Methodist Children's Home was founded in 1909 on the grounds of the former Davis Military Academy (1890-1900) in Winston. None of the Davis Military Academy buildings survive and most of the structures standing today date from 1916 and later. Louis H. Asbury designed six buildings for the home, but only the Industrial Building (1916), Superintendent's residence (1919)(pictured), and Baby Cottage (1925) remain of his work. Asbury was one of the most prominent architects in Piedmont North Carolina during the first half of the 20th century. He studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1901-1903 and subsequently was associated with Rossiter & Wright in New York and with Cram, Goodhue

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and Ferguson in Boston. He returned to his birthplace, Charlotte, in 1908 to practice architecture. One of the unique features of the Children's Home is the full-scale dairy farm which continues to operate in the middle of Winston-Salem. The barns and silos date from the 1920s.

7 - H. Montague House, 350 N. Stratford Road

In 1929 Mrs. H. Montague commissioned the firm of Northup and O'Brien to design this Georgian Revival home in the West Highlands neighborhood. A modillioned facade gable emphasizes the entrance to the residence.

8 - Baxter S. Moore House, 340 N. Stratford Road

This Georgian Revival residence was designed for Baxter S. Moore in 1926-27. Moore was a cotton broker. His residence is typical of those built on Stratford Road in the 1920s by some of Winston-Salem's most prosperous citizens.

9 - George S. Norfleet House, 330 N. Stratford Road

George S. Norfleet built this house on Stratford Road in the late 1920s. Norfleet was the vice-president of Norfleet-Baggs Company, a distributor of Dodge motor vehicles. The house is one of several Georgian Revival style houses which line Stratford Road in the West Highlands area.

10 - R. J. Reynolds Auditorium, 301 Hawthorne Road *

R. J. Reynolds Auditorium was designed by Charles Barton Keen and built in 1924. The auditorium was donated by Mrs. R. J. Reynolds as a memorial to her late husband and is one of the most prominent Neo-Classical Revival structures in Winston-Salem. It seats 2,000 people and continues to be used by the community for concerts and other performances.

11 - R. J. Reynolds High School, 301 Hawthorne Road

R. J. Reynolds High School was designed by Charles Barton Keen in a Neo-Classical Revival design and was built in the 1920s. It is the most elaborately designed public school in Forsyth County and features a central pavilion with stone pilasters, keystone arched windows and a modillioned cornice. The three-story brick building is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers, and the interior features spacious classrooms and halls with tiled niches for water fountains.

12 - St. Leo's Catholic Church, 335 Colonial Place

Beginning in 1886 Benedictine missionaries held regular services in Winston, and in 1905 Father Ignatius Remke, Order of St. Benedict, became the first resident Catholic priest. In 1928 the present St. Leo's Catholic Church was erected from plans drawn by Reverend Michael McInerney, O. S. B., professor of architecture at Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina. The stone church features Gothic-arched windows and doors, buttresses and a spire.

13 - Robert D. Shore House, 2026 Buena Vista Road

Charles Barton Keen designed this Georgian Revival residence for Robert D. Shore, an executive with R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., in 1925. With its white stuccoed exterior, green tile roof, green shutters, and fine Colonial Revival interior detailing, the house is typical of those designed by Keen in Winston-Salem.

14 - Spach-Alspaugh House, 373 N. Stratford Road

Jule C. and Margaret S. Spach built this house on Stratford Road in 1929. It was designed by architects Northup and O'Brien. The Spachs occupied the house only until 1934 when John W. Alspaugh purchased it. The Spach-Alspaugh House stands among the large mansions built in West Highlands and Buena Vista during the late 1920s.

15 - Stevens House, 345 N. Stratford Road

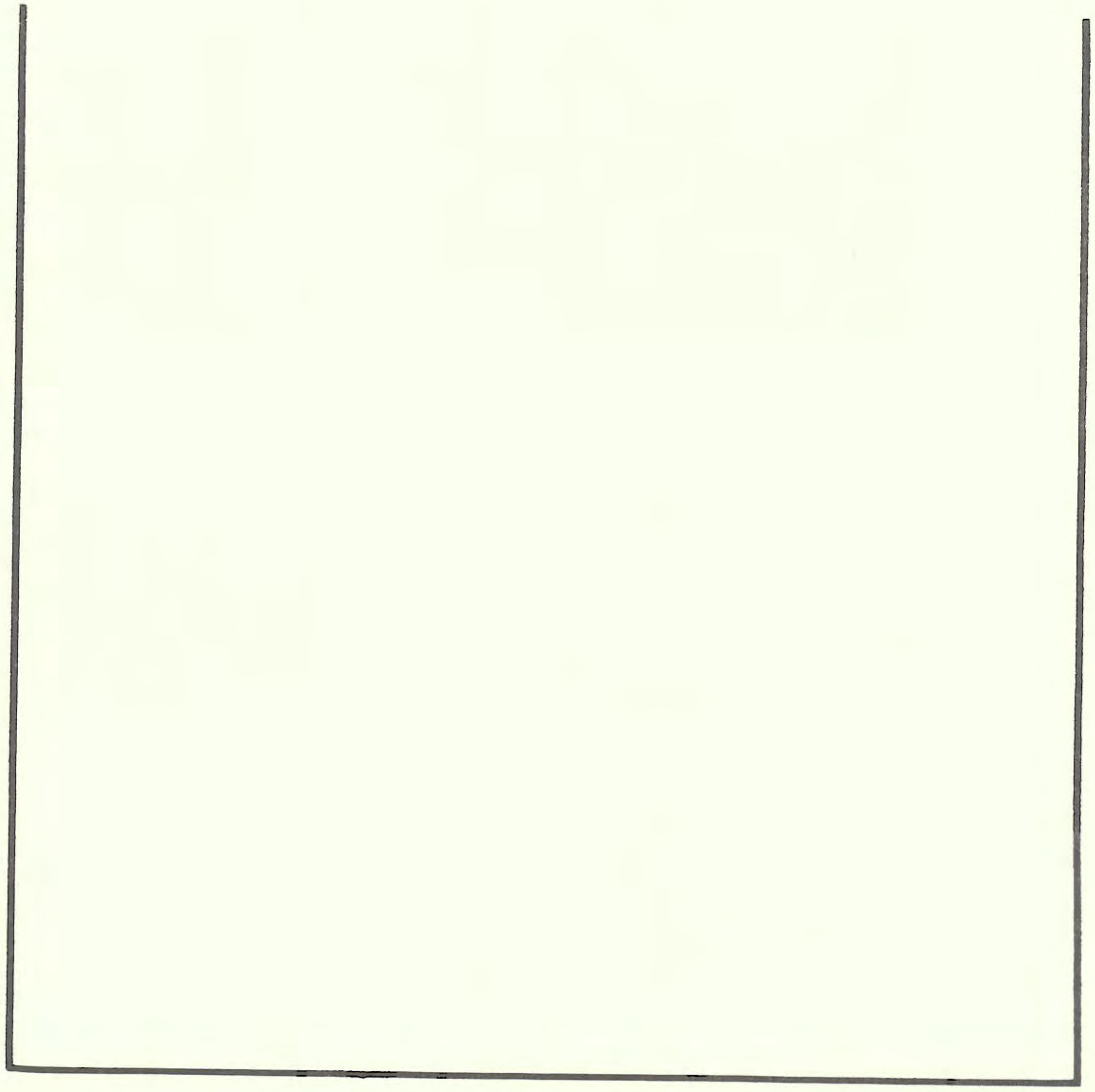
A. Frank Stevens, treasurer and general manager of Belk-Stevens Department Store, built this Georgian Revival house on Stratford Road.

16 - L. A. Vaughn House, 1708 W. First Street

L. A. Vaughn built this house in the West Highlands neighborhood in 1914. The carpenter was J. E. Kenerly. The house has an entrance porch with classical details and a front door surround of leaded glass. L. A. Vaughn was in the wholesale grocery business.

17 - B. S. Womble House, 200 N. Stratford Road *

In 1927 Bunyan S. Womble commissioned Charles Barton Keen to design this Neo-Classical Revival house. The white stuccoed exterior and green trim is typical of Keen's work, and the house features an entrance hall with a curving staircase. B. S. Womble was an attorney with Manly, Hendren and Womble--predecessors of the present-day law firm of Womble, Carlyle, Sandridge and Rice.



NORTHEAST QUADRANT

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1 - George Black House, 111 Dellabrook Road

The George Black House on Dellabrook Road is a simple, frame, turn-of-the-century structure, but it was the residence of one of the most celebrated black individuals in the state of North Carolina. Behind the house was Mr. Black's brickyard and the source of his fame. George Black's brickmaking career started when he and his brother, Will, began working for Henry Hedgecock in Winston. They carried molds of bricks from the mud mill and placed them on pallets to dry. By the 1920s Mr. Black operated his own brickyard and his handmade bricks were sought for restorations and reconstructions from Colonial Williamsburg to Old Salem. In 1970 Mr. Black was appointed an honorary ambassador to British Guiana, South America, by President Richard Nixon, and he spent one month there teaching the natives to make bricks. George Black died in Winston-Salem in 1980 at the age of 103.

2 - (former) City Memorial Hospital, 1621 E. Fourth Street

City Memorial Hospital was built in the 1920s. This Georgian Revival structure was the staff house. It features angle quoins, a modillioned cornice and three hipped dormers. The complex is no longer used as a hospital.

3 - Fire Station No. 4, 214 Dunleith Avenue

Fire Station No. 4 is one of only two 1920s station buildings remaining in Winston-Salem. It was the home of the first black fire company in Winston-Salem.

4 - Dr. H. D. Malloy House, 1221 E. Fourteenth Street

Dr. Henry D. Malloy, a black physician in Winston-Salem, lived in this house in the late 1920s. In 1930 he and his wife, Lanie, built the two-story brick residence next door.

5 - Union Station, 300 Claremont Avenue

On April 14, 1926 the Twin-City Sentinel newspaper announced: "New Union Station to Be Opened Tomorrow -- Is Conceded One of the Most Complete and Attractive Stations in the South." Union Station was designed by the firm of Fellheimer and Wagner from New York and constructed by the Northeastern Construction Company. Its features include a Neo-Classical entrance portico and other classical ornament. The building was used as a railroad station until after World War II, and it presently serves as an automotive service center.

6 - John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church, 1800 E. 25th Street

The former Bowen Valley Baptist Church is a frame structure built in the 1920s. It now houses the congregation of John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church.

SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

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COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AREA

1 - Atkins Hall, Winston-Salem State University, Price Street

The present Winston-Salem State University began in 1892 as Slater Industrial Academy, founded by Dr. Simon Green Atkins. Dr. Atkins was educated at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, and he was on the faculty of Livingstone College in Salisbury before coming to Winston. The Columbian Heights neighborhood which surrounds the campus also was begun by Dr. Atkins and was one of the first residential developments for professional black people in the South. In 1896 Lamson Hall, the first building at Slater Industrial Academy, was constructed with bricks made by the students. It no longer stands, and Atkins Hall, built in 1915, is the oldest structure remaining on the present campus. By the time Atkins Hall was built the name of the school had changed to Slater Industrial and State Normal School. In 1925 the name was changed again to Winston-Salem Teachers College; in 1963 it became Winston-Salem State College, and in 1969 it was named Winston-Salem State University.

2 - Atkins House, Atkins Street *

Dr. Simon Green Atkins built this frame house around 1892. Originally it faced Cromartie Street but in the 1920s it was moved to its present location facing Atkins Street. In 1951 the Atkins House was altered and divided into apartments. Simon Green Atkins was the founder and first president of Slater Industrial Academy. He also established the Columbian Heights neighborhood. Dr. Atkins' son, Francis, grew up in this house and followed his father as president of Winston-Salem Teacher's College, formerly Slater Industrial Academy.

3 - Hill House, Stadium Drive

James D. Hill built this Queen Anne style house in the 1890s in the Columbian Heights neighborhood. Hill was one of the first black bankers in Winston, and he founded Forsyth Savings and Trust Co. in the late 19th century. He was well-known as a successful fund-raiser for Slater Industrial Academy and Livingstone College in Salisbury, North Carolina.

4 - Paisley House, Stadium Drive

The John W. Paisley House was built in the early 1900s in the Columbian Heights neighborhood. Paisley taught English at Slater Industrial Academy and later joined the public school system in Winston-Salem. He became the principal at Kimberly Park Elementary School. At the end of his career Paisley High School was named in his honor.

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WAUGHTOWN AREA

1 - Clodfelter House, 1510 Waughtown Street

Architectural evidence suggests that this log house on Waughtown Street was built in the first half of the 19th century. Even though the structure has been altered with asbestos shingles and a replaced porch, its steeply pitched roof, six-over-six windows, stone foundation and facade height all support a possible early 19th century date. John Lewis Clodfelter lived in the house around the turn of the century, but further research remains to be done on the earlier history of the structure.

2 - Fiddler House, 1726 Waughtown Street

William Fiddler built this two-story brick house on Waughtown Street around 1900. It features a front porch with turned posts and decorative brackets.

3 - House, 2204 Nissen Avenue

Nissen Avenue in Waughtown features a row of ca. 1900 frame dwellings which may have been speculative or mill housing. They are all one story residences with high hipped roofs, interior chimneys and pedimented gables. It is rare for an entire street of similar houses to survive almost intact.

4 - House, 1225 Waughtown Street

Many of these frame bungalows were built in the Waughtown area after World War I. The shingled front gables, wide eaves with brackets and front porch piers are typical of the bungalow style.

5 - House, 1630 Waughtown Street

This two story house in Waughtown probably was built in the early 19th century. It features heavy timber construction, six-over-six windows and early hardware on the interior. W. W. Phillips owned the house around the turn of the century, but further research needs to be done on the structure's early history.

6 - Jacob Newsom House, 1321 Waughtown Street

The Nissen family built wagons in Waughtown and most of the family also lived in the area. This Queen Anne-influenced house on Waughtown Street was built in 1890 for Maggie Nissen on the occasion of her marriage to Jacob Newsom. According to local tradition, Maggie's father, Frank Nissen, built the house for the couple as a wedding present. The interior of the structure features a free-flowing Queen Anne style plan and ornate woodwork.

7 - (former) Nissen Wagon Works, 1539 Waughtown Street

In 1834 John Philip Nissen began his wagon business in a log structure in Waughtown, and forty years later in the 1870s a large frame factory had replaced the log structure. The wagon works then covered six hundred acres. John Nissen died in 1874 and his sons, William M. and George E., operated the wagon works. By 1909 William had purchased George's share of the company and he became the sole owner. Ten years later in 1919 the wagon works plant burned, but it was replaced with this brick plant. In 1925 William E. Nissen sold the factory to F. B. Reamy who continued to manufacture wagons until the mid-1940s when the market completely disappeared.

8 - Ernest Nissen House, 1402 Waughtown Street

Frank Nissen built this two-story frame house for his son, Ernest, around 1900. The house has been altered and expanded.

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9 - Phillips-Linville House, 2123 Waughtown Street

Although heavily altered, this two-story brick residence on Waughtown Street probably was built in the last half of the 19th century. It features a rear ell and exterior end chimneys with decorative caps, but the front porch, front door and some of the windows have been replaced. The house was built by Tatum Phillips, but Russell Linville owned it since the early 1900s.

10 - Waughtown Baptist Church, 1538 Waughtown Street

One of the most impressive church structures in Waughtown is the Waughtown Baptist Church. This Neo-Classical Revival structure was erected around 1919 and features a two-story portico with Ionic columns.

11 - (former) Waughtown Presbyterian Church, 1000-1024 Waughtown Street

In 1914 the stuccoed, Tudor-style Waughtown Presbyterian Church was built. The two entrance porches have crenellated roofs and Tudor-arched doors. A two-story parsonage which stands next to the church is also stuccoed and half-timbered. The property is now owned by the Southminster Presbyterian Church.

12 - Unique Furniture Co., 1351 Stadium Drive

Unique Furniture Company traces its beginnings to 1853 when William E. Spach opened his wagon building business in Waughtown. Spach's children, John Christian and Samuel L., continued the wagon business begun by their father, under the name of Spach Brothers. In 1914, however, the firm split, and John continued to operate the wagon business, while Samuel took over the South Side Roller Mill operation. After this separation in 1914, John C. Spach made his son, William M. Spach, president of the J. C. Spach Wagon Works. William M. Spach converted the company from the manufacture of wagons to furniture in 1925 since the demand for wagons was diminishing. Spach named the company "Unique Furniture Company" as a trade name, even though the company kept the official name of J. S. Spach Wagon Works in deference to its founder. Unique Furniture Company is the oldest family-owned wood working business in continuous operation in North Carolina. The present building on Stadium Drive originally served as the factory of the Winston Chair Company, founded by William M. Spach and Henry Harrison Barnes. The Winston Chair Company, however, did not survive the Depression of the 1930s, and Unique Furniture Company took over the building.

SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

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1 - (former) Arista Cotton Mills, Brookstown Avenue *

The Arista Cotton Mill complex (now called Brookstown Mill) is composed of an 1836 building and an 1880 structure. The 1836 building of the Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company is a three-story brick structure laid in common bond. The Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company declined in the mid-19th century and was sold in 1854 to John Motley Morehead. In 1856, however, the building was purchased by Francis and Henry Fries and fitted with flour machinery. It became Wachovia Flouring Mills. The three-story brick building adjacent to it was built in 1880 for the F. and H. Fries Arista Cotton Mills. Weaving took place on the first floor, carding on the second and spinning on the third. It was among the first mills in the south to use electric lights, and the power plant for the mill still stands in the triangle bounded by Brookstown Avenue, Wachovia and Marshall Streets. Around 1900 Arista Cotton Mills incorporated the 1836 building into its plant. Arista Cotton Mills operated through the 1920s, after which the buildings were used by a furniture storage company. In 1980 the complex was renovated into an office and shopping complex.

2 - Briggs-Shaffner Co., 500 Brookstown Avenue

The Briggs-Shaffner Company has been important in the development of Winston-Salem's tobacco industry, but only a remnant of its original building remains. William Cyrus Briggs came to Salem in 1892 and found backing for his idea of a machine to make cigarettes. Five years later the machine was producing five times the number of cigarettes per day that a hand roller could produce. W. F. Shaffner was the first president of the company which produced these cigarette machines. In 1913 Briggs left and carried his patent to the United Cigarette Machine Company of Lynchburg, Va. The Briggs-Shaffner Co. then began to specialize in textile finishing machines, and it continues to produce aluminum textile spools.

3 - Building, 208 S. Liberty Street

This two-story brick, late 19th century commercial building is representative of the type which used to line the streets of Winston. The building features a corbeled brick cornice with dentil work and brick pilasters between the segmental-arched windows and doors. There is a 20th century addition to the north of the building.

4 - Building, 901 S. Marshall Street

This commercial building on South Marshall Street features segmental arched windows. Its original use is unclear, but it probably was erected around 1900. Recently the building has been occupied by the Bargain Barn.

5 - (former) Forsyth Chair Co., 25 Acadia Avenue

This frame warehouse on the corner of Acadia and South Main Streets was built at the turn of the century. It features a mansard roof and is one of the few industrial buildings remaining in Forsyth County with this roof style. The building was erected for the Forsyth Chair Factory.

6 - House, 4048 S. Main Street

Although no history was available concerning this house on South Main Street, the rear section appears to date from the mid-19th century or earlier. It is a log structure with six-over-six windows, a whitewashed interior with an enclosed corner stair, and the remains of a brick chimney. It may have been moved ca. 1900 to become the rear addition to this one-story Victorian cottage.

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8 - (former) Salem Town Hall, 301 S. Liberty Street

The Salem Town Hall was designed by Willard C. Northup in 1909 and built by Fogle Brothers. F. A. Fogle was the Mayor of Salem in 1909, and H. S. Crist and J. M. Brown served on the building committee for the new town hall. While offices were housed in the upper floors, the lower story was devoted to a fire station. Longtime residents of Salem remember the horsedrawn fire wagon which bolted from the building at the sound of an alarm. Main entrance doors to the town hall feature fanlights, keystone arches and Moravian hoods.

7 - Indera Mills Co., 400 S. Marshall Street

The Maline Mills, manufacturers of knit underwear, built a one-story brick factory at the corner of Wachovia and Marshall Streets around 1900. Since about 1925 the Indera Mills Company has been located in the building. Colonel Francis Fries and his nephew, W. L. Siewers, were the founders of Indera Mills, a company which produced ladies and children's knit skirts, slips and knee warmers. Indera Mills continues to operate a thriving business in ladies' lingerie.

9 - Winston-Salem Southbound Depot, 304-308 S. Liberty Street

The Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad built a combination office and freight terminal near the intersection of Cemetery and Liberty Streets around 1911. This two-story brick building has shaped gable ends and wide bracketed eaves. The Winston-Salem Southbound began operations in Winston-Salem in 1910 and Henry Fries, a prominent local industrialist, served as its president.

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ARDMORE AREA

1 - Ardmore Fire Station, 1717 Academy Street

The Ardmore Fire Station, a landmark in the neighborhood, is a stuccoed structure with wide, overhanging eaves built around 1930.

2 - Ardmore School, 1046 Miller Street

Ardmore School, designed by the firm of Northup and O'Brien in 1929, is the only Art Deco-style school building remaining in Forsyth County. Its vertical emphasis and stone ornament are typical of Art Deco architecture which was popular in the 1920s.

3 - Ebert House, 1451 Ebert Street

Local tradition maintains that Augustus Reich may have built this house which now stands at the corner of Ebert Street and Silas Creek Parkway. Around the Civil War, however, William Ebert moved it from the Friedberg vicinity to its present location. While the timbers in the house are original, all of the bricks were replaced in the 1970s by George Black, the noted black brickmaker. It is likely that the house was a hewn-timber structure with brick nogging, not a half-timbered house as it now appears. The house remains in the Ebert family.

4 - F. H. Fisher House, 800 Watson Avenue

The F. H. Fisher House in Ardmore is an unusual bungalow with a conical-roofed porch bay. The house probably was built in the early 1920s by F. H. Fisher, assistant manager of Fisher's Cleaners and Dyers.

5 - House, 1109 Ebert Street

On Ebert Street in Ardmore, a large 1930s and 40s residential development, stands this one-story log house covered with weatherboards. Local tradition maintains that the house may have belonged to the Ebert family and that it was moved to its present location in the late 19th or early 20th century. At that time it

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was placed on a brick foundation and the present front porch was added. The interior of the house was completely remodeled in the 1950s. Regardless of its alterations, however, the house is one of the oldest and most unique in the Ardmore neighborhood.

6 - House, 1817 Everett Street

The Ardmore neighborhood contains many examples of the bungalow style, such as this one on Everett Street. After World War I the bungalow became a widely-used and inexpensive means of housing.

7 - John A. Naylor House, 444 Hawthorne Road

John A. Naylor, superintendent of B. F. Huntley Furniture Company, probably built this house in Ardmore in the 1920s. It is a two story, brick, Colonial Revival style dwelling which features leaded glass around the front door and the first floor windows.

8 - (former) St. John's Lutheran Church Parsonage ★

Built in 1938, St. John's Lutheran Parsonage is one of the earliest examples of International Style residential architecture in Forsyth County. Corner windows are a hallmark of the style. A Buffalo, New York woman, the sister of the Reverend Richard P. Meibohm, designed the structure.

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CHERRY STREET AREA

1 - Col. William Allen Blair House, 210 S. Cherry Street

Colonel William Allen Blair married Mary Eleanor Fries on November 20, 1895. Miss Fries was the daughter of John W. Fries, and the newlywed couple lived in Hylehurst, the Fries home on Cherry Street, before they decided to build this transitional Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival house next door. Fogle Brothers built the house in 1901. Colonel Blair, a graduate of Harvard University, was an outstanding educator. He served as superintendent of the High Point schools and was a professor in the North Carolina State Normal School before returning to Winston in 1886. From 1887 to 1890 he served as superintendent of the Winston schools. In 1890 he was elected president of the People's National Bank and served in that capacity for forty years. In 1892 Blair was a founder of the Slater Industrial Academy, a black institution for higher learning, and during his lifetime he served on the board of Salem College, the Winston-Salem YMCA, the George Peabody College for Teachers, and the Boy Scout Commission, among others. Col. Blair died March 2, 1948. His descendants continue to own the house.

2 - Conrad-Starbuck House, 118 N. Cherry Street *

John C. Conrad built this Italianate-style brick house on Cherry Street in the 1870s. All of the windows in the house have raised-brick Italianate hoods, and a modillioned cornice accents the roofline. Conrad lived in the house until around 1906 when he sold it to Henry R. Starbuck, an attorney. Starbuck sold it to Harry Taylor, and in the 1940s it was purchased by a physician who continues to own it. The Conrad House is one of the few houses which remain along the once-fashionable Cherry Street.

3 - Hylehurst, 224 S. Cherry Street *

Hylehurst, the house built for John W. Fries in 1884, was designed by New York architect Henry Hudson Holly. It was one of the most elaborate dwellings in the Twin Cities. Hylehurst was built by Fogle Brothers and features elements of both the Queen Anne and Stick Styles. Every room on the first floor is paneled in a different hardwood. Henry Hudson Holly's other works include the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Va., and St. Lukes Memorial Hall at the University of South, Sewannee, Tennessee.

4 - Rogers House, 102 S. Cherry Street *

Captain Mitchell Rogers built this house on Cherry Street in the 1880s, and it is one of the finest remaining examples of Queen Anne architecture in Winston-Salem. The two-story frame house features some Italianate-style details such as window hoods and heavy eaves brackets. The Rogers House is one of the few structures remaining from the turn of the century when Cherry Street was a residential boulevard of wealthy industrialists' houses.

5 - Henry F. Shaffner House, 403 High Street

Henry F. Shaffner built this stuccoed and half-timbered house on the corner of High and Marshall Streets around 1905. It was influenced by the Stick style of architecture in which the inner structure of a building was expressed through exterior ornament. Henry Shaffner was a vice-president and treasurer of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, president of Home Investment Co., and vice-president of the Shaffner-Lanquist Company, a concern which sold "drugs, cigars, and cold drinks."

HANESTOWN

1 - Hanestown

Hanestown was a mill village built in 1910 for the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company's spinning plant on the outskirts of Winston-Salem. Remnants of the village remain around the mill, but it is now surrounded by a heavily commercialized district on Stratford Road. The streets in Hanestown originally were unpaved, and according to long-time residents, it reminded many of the mill workers of the rural farms and villages from which they had come. After World War II the streets were paved, by 1954 there were 165 houses in Hanestown, and in 1957 the village was annexed to Winston-Salem. As in most mill villages, goods and services for the residents were self-contained, and the company practiced a paternalism which tried to meet the workers' needs in everything from recreation to religion. Hanes built small frame houses for the workers, larger houses for the superintendents, churches, parks, and a school. The company kept the homes modernized and provided running water and electricity. The neighborhood has changed since Hanes Knitting Company began selling the houses in Hanestown in 1954. Mill people bought many of them, but outsiders also moved into the neighborhood and Forsyth County lost its last functioning mill village.

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SUNNYSIDE AREA

1 - Building, Sunnyside Avenue

On the 1917 Sanborn Insurance Map this small brick building is listed simply as "office." It may have served as an office for the Forsyth Manufacturing Company, a chair factory, which stood behind it. The building's detail includes a corbeled cornice and segmental arched windows.

2 - "Hillcrest", 450 Sprague Street

"Hillcrest", a large residential Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival style house on Sprague Street was built by Samuel J. Nissen around 1915. The house features a pedimented front gable with a Palladian window as well as octagonal bays with eaves brackets. Nissen operated the S. J. Nissen Wagon Repository on Third and Depot Streets (now Patterson). Samuel J. Nissen lived in this house on Sprague Street into the 1940s.

3 - House, 2400 Lomond Street

This two-story, turn-of-the-century house on Lomond Street in the Sunnyside area is accented with decorative bargeboards. It is one of the few dwellings in the neighborhood that retains its original ornament. Although the house has been altered with asbestos shingles, the front porch still features the original turned posts and decorative brackets.

4 - House, 226-230 Monmouth Street

The Sunnyside area contains many houses such as these two on Monmouth Street. They are simple, one-story frame dwellings with decorative gable ends and porches.

5 - House, 415 Sprague Street

Although the Sunnyside neighborhood contains many of these one-story, L-shaped dwellings, few remain unaltered, especially with a cast iron fence intact. This house on Sprague Street features decorative shingles in the gable end as well as porch with turned posts and decorative brackets.

6 - Pine Chapel Moravian Church, 324 Goldfloss Street

Pine Chapel Moravian Church in the Sunnyside neighborhood was built in 1928 by the workers at Arista Mills Company's Southside Cotton Mill who lived in the area. The church is a brick, gable-front structure with a square steeple and a Moravian hood over the entrance door.

7 - (former) Southside Roller Mills, 432 Haled Street (destroyed)

The former South Side Roller Mills was a three-story frame structure built around 1910. According to the 1912 Sanborn Insurance Map the flour rollers and packers were on the first floor, purifiers, brandusters and dust collectors on the second floor, and sifters, scourers, and separators on the third floor. S. L. Spach was the proprietor. After Southside Roller Mills the building was used as Hughes Furniture Bargain Barn. In 1975 it became Winston Milling Company. Until it burned in 1980, the Roller Mill was the last reminder of that industry in Winston-Salem.

8 - (former) Sunnyside Fire Station, 450 Devonshire Street

The former Fire Station #5 on Devonshire Street is one of only two left in Winston-Salem from the 1920s. The station is a two story brick, rectangular structure with a four story fire tower. The building is no longer used by the Fire Department.

9 - Trinity Moravian Church, 220 Sprague Street

Trinity Moravian Church began as the Centreville Moravian Chapel. Centreville was an area approximately halfway between Salem and Waughtown. The first meeting of the Centreville Chapel was March 21, 1886. By 1910, however, the Centreville Moravians decided that their church should be moved closer to the streetcar line on Sprague Street, and the present location was chosen. In 1911 the name of the church changed to Trinity and in 1912 this Gothic-style brick building was completed for the congregation. In 1927 a three-story brick Sunday School building was erected.

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SALEM
(A National Register Historic District)

1 - Edwin Theophilus Ackerman House, 440 South Trade Street

In 1856 Edwin Theophilus Ackerman built this two-story brick house on Trade Street. Soon afterwards, however, Ackerman moved to Lenoir to supervise the Patterson Cotton Mill. (R.L. Patterson was Ackerman's neighbor on Trade Street.) After the Patterson Mill burned, Ackerman returned to Salem to manage the paper mill for Robert Gray. After this he worked as a foreman in the carding and spinning rooms of F. and H. Fries Cotton Mill. E. T. Ackerman died in 1911.

2 - Edward Belo House, 455 South Main Street

Talbot Hamlen, a leading authority on the Greek Revival style of architecture, has called this house one of the finest examples of Greek Revival in the South. It was begun by Edward Belo, a dry goods merchant, in 1849. (Belo had given up cabinetmaking in 1840.) In 1860 the columned porticos were added, and Belo added a third story to the middle section of the building. On the street floor Belo conducted his mercantile business, on the second floor he housed his family, and on the third floor he housed his store clerks. The presence of so much iron work around the building is explained by Belo's ownership of a small foundry. Joseph Weisner fashioned the iron lion and dogs which are positioned at the Bank Street entrance to the house.

3 - Bishop's House, 519 South Church Street

In 1841 the two-story brick dwelling now known as the Bishop's House was erected. It housed Moravian Bishops William Van Vleck, George F. Bahnson and Edward Rondthaler. Unlike other Salem houses of the period, it was situated back from the street and featured a large front porch. These deviances from Salem's building code probably were precipitated by the presence of horse stables directly across the street.

4 - John Christian Blum House, 724 South Main Street

John Christian Blum, Salem's first printer and publisher, built this house in 1815, but in 1842 financial troubles forced him to turn it over to Ephraim Brietz to settle a debt. Blum remained in the house, however, and paid rent to Brietz. Levi Blum, John Christian's son, finally bought the house in 1854 and he continued the family printing business into the late 19th century. Levi and his brother continued to print Blum's Almanac which their father had established in 1827. Levi Blum raised the story-and-a-half structure his father had built to two stories. Blum's Almanac is still published today.

5 - Joshua Boner House, 723 South Main Street

In 1844 Joshua Boner, a schoolteacher and merchant, built this two-story frame residence and store. The double doors on the north end of the house led to Boner's general store.

6 - Boys School, 3 Academy Street

The Boys School was the first building in Salem erected by the master mason, Johann Gottlob Krause. Built in 1794, the Boy's School displays Krause's skill as a brick mason especially in the gable ends. It also features a coved cornice. Following its use as the Boys School, the building was occupied by the Wachovia Historical Society which operated a museum on the site for over fifty years.

7 - Brickenstein-Leinbach House, 426 South Main Street

L. B. Brickenstein, a plumbing contractor, built this Queen Anne style house in Salem around the turn of the century. The house features dormers with steeply pitched roofs and Stick Style ornament. Brickenstein's daughter married a Leinbach, and the house remained in the Leinbach family until 1980.

8 - Building, 330 South Main Street

One of the most interesting turn-of-the-century commercial buildings remaining in Winston-Salem stands on South Main Street near the entrance to Old Salem. In 1917 the third floor of the building served as the meeting place for the Salem Lodge of the Odd Fellows International, the second floor contained a print shop, and the first floor contained the Salem Post Office. The building features a pressed-tin cornice, a row of arched windows on the third floor, and metal trim outlining the first floor store front.

9 - Butner House and Shop, 521 South Main Street

In 1825 Adam Butner constructed a hat shop on Main Street in Salem, and four years later he built this two-story frame house. Even though the house was built sixty-three years after the founding of Salem, it still featured a central chimney similar to the earliest Salem buildings. Butner's hatmaking business was never a great financial success, and he sold his house and shop in 1848 and moved to Indiana. He returned to Salem in 1850, however, and became the proprietor of the Salem Tavern.

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10 - Cape Fear Bank, 500 South Main Street

This two-story brick building was built in 1847 as a branch of the Cape Fear Bank. It bears little resemblance to the German style of architecture practiced in Salem fifty years earlier. The Cape Fear Bank did not survive the Civil War, but after the war Israel Lash, the resident cashier, began his own bank which he called the First National Bank of Salem. This establishment lasted until 1879.

11 - Cedarhyrst, 459 South Church Street *

"Cedarhyrst," the home of Dr. Nathaniel S. Siewers, is one of the best examples of the Gothic Revival style in North Carolina. It was constructed by Fogle Brothers in 1893 of Indiana limestone and was designed by New York architect Max Schroff. Elaborate wood carving on the interior of the house bears German inscriptions over the door to each downstairs room. The carving was done by Peter Regennas, his son Paul, and Nat Peterson of Fogle Brothers. Dr. Siewers was born in Salem of German descent. He attended the Salem Boys School and the Nazareth School for Boys, and he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Dr. Siewers died in 1901, but members of his family lived at Cedarhyrst until Mrs. Siewers death when the house was sold to the Moravian Church as a Bishops' residence. The house now serves as Provincial Church Offices of the Moravian Church, Southern Province.

12 - Christman House, 500 Salt Street

John George Christman, a carriagemaker, built this two-story frame house in 1825. Even though it was built in the second quarter of the 19th century, it retained the familiar central chimney which was part of the German building tradition.

13 - Community Store, 626 South Main Street

The Salem community store built in 1775 was a retail center for both local and imported goods. The store was one of five businesses that produced income for the Salem congregation. The other income producers were the pottery, tavern, mill and red tannery. The community store is a story and a half building constructed of stone rubble and covered with stucco which is painted to resemble cut stone.

14 - Denke House, 498 Salt Street

Christian Frederick Denke, a minister and watercolorist, built this one-and-a-half story frame house in 1832. It was originally located on South Trade Street and was moved to its present location in 1970. The house departs from Germanic tradition with its two end chimneys and symmetrical facade.

14A - Eberhardt House and Shop, 921 South Main Street

The locksmith Lewis F. Eberhardt built this story-and-a-half frame dwelling in 1832. His shop, just north of the house, was built in 1833 and reconstructed in 1967. In addition to the locksmith's trade, Eberhardt was also a blacksmith.

15 - Ebert-Reich House, 731 South Main Street

In 1792 Johann George Ebert moved to Salem from his plantation and hoped to operate a wood turning business. He obtained permission to build a story-and-a-half log house on this corner which he erected in 1793. Ebert did not get along with his fellow townsmen, however, and he left in the late 1790s to live in Germanton. The Ebert house was sold to Gottlieb Schober who converted it into a tinware shop. In 1801 Christoph Reich, another tinsmith, assumed ownership of the house, and after 1815 Reich operated his business in a workshop behind the house. When Jacob Reich succeeded his father as the Salem coppersmith he raised the house to two stories, and in 1843 he added the porch stoop which gives the house its present appearance.

16 - Fogle Flats, 300-308 Cedar Alley

Fogle Flats is an important row of early townhouses constructed around 1900 by Charles Fogle of Fogle Brothers Lumber Company. There are five 2 1/2 story dwelling units built in brick, common bond, with flat-arched windows on the first floor, segmental-arched windows on the second, and gabled dormers on the third-story mansard roof. A second row of townhouses identical to those facing God's Acre used to face Main Street but were demolished. The property was passed down through the Fogle family until it was acquired by the Southern Province of the Moravian Church. Having been extensively renovated in 1978, the Fogle Flats are now condominiums.

17 - Fourth House, 438 South Main Street

The fourth house built in Salem was this half-timbered structure erected in 1768. It features the medieval architectural forms which were typical of early Salem buildings. The pitch of the roof is steep, and the building features an asymmetrical facade, central chimney, and a kick to the eaves. In 1772, four years after its completion, the house received its first permanent occupant, Charles Holder, a saddler. Holder lived here until his death in 1808. A mid-19th century owner of the house was Edward Belo, who later built the grand Greek Revival house across the street. In the late 19th century the house was moved to the back of its lot when Main Street was raised for the trolley line. The Fourth House has been restored and moved back to its original location.

18 - Hagen House, 520 Salt Street

John Joachim Hagen, a tailor, built this story-and-a-half frame house for his residence and workshop in 1816. He added a lean-to in 1824 and the front stoop in 1828. Hagen's son, Francis Florentine Hagen, was a teacher and musician. It was he who wrote the now-familiar Moravian hymn, "Morning Star." Francis spent his later years in Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

28

19 - Hall House, 421 South Main Street

In 1822 James Hall, a Pennsylvania Moravian trained as a shoemaker, came to Salem to live. He married in 1825 and in 1827 applied for permission to build this two-story frame house and shop. In addition to shoes, Hall branched out into the retail business selling bakery goods and other items. The north door on the front facade was the entrance to his retail store. In 1841 Hall dug his cellar deeper in order to provide more storage space, and he added a bake oven to the south side of the house. In 1843 he constructed a one-story back porch and enclosed the northern section for use as a kitchen. James Hall lived in the house until his death in 1870.

20 - Home Moravian Church, 529 Church Street *

In 1800 Home Moravian Church was completed next to the site of the old Gemein Haus on Salem Square. The building was designed by Frederic William Marshall and displays characteristics of English as well as German architecture. The facade is symmetrical, and Marshall included several innovations in his design. The building was the first in Salem to have stone window sills, and elaborate truss work eliminated the need for central pillars. Home Church also was the first building to use an arched hood over the door. This feature has come to be known as a Moravian hood and is copied on buildings all over Winston-Salem today. The original seating in Home church was in the traditional manner with all of the benches facing toward the north and toward the long wall. In 1870 the interior of the church was rearranged so that the congregation faced the east wall. A north wing was added to the church in 1913 and the sanctuary (saal) was remodeled again to return the congregation facing north. In addition, stained glass windows, a combination pulpit-choir loft, and a balcony were added.

21 - House, 203 Cemetery Street

Although the early history of this house is unclear, it may have been moved from the corner of Main and Cemetery Streets around 1900. The house features a central chimney, a boxed cornice, and six-over-six windows. It has been heavily altered with the addition of asbestos siding, a Victorian front porch, and a remodeled interior.

22 - Inspector's House, 9-11 Academy Street

The earliest section of the Inspector's House is an 1810 brick structure laid in Flemish bond. The house served as a residence for the inspector, or headmaster, of the Girls Boarding School. It now serves as the office of the President of Salem Academy and College. Both 1838 and ca. 1850 brick additions remain on the west end of the building.

23 - Charles Kremer House, 455 Cedar Alley

Charles Kremer was given permission in 1841 to build this one-story brick residence on the lot next to God's Acre. Kremer was a saddler. His original plans called for a one-story brick structure with a porch, kitchen and full cellar, but Kremer enlarged these plans when his mother-in-law, Martha Miksch Vierling, decided to make her home with his family. The structure was set back from the front property line in order not to disturb the cedars lining the walk to God's Acre. In 1873 the house was deeded to Henry Siddall, and it later served for many years as the residence of Maria and Regina Vogler. It was willed by the Misses Vogler to the Moravian Church. The Victorian additions and porch probably were added during Henry Siddall's ownership in the late 19th century.

23A - Dr. Christian David Kuehln House, 901 South Main Street

Dr. Christian David Kuehln, one of the early physicians in Salem, erected this two-story brick residence in 1831 to serve as his home and office. Dr. Kuehln dried herbs and made medicine in the basement of the house. The house retains much of its original architectural detail on the interior, and it remained in the Kuehln family until 1947 when it was sold to the present owners. It is the only privately built residence in Salem for which the original plans and elevations still exist.

24 - Edward Leinbach House, 235 Church Street *

The Edward Leinbach house on South Church Street is one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in Winston-Salem. Built ca. 1855, the two-story brick structure features a first-story porch with paired, fluted, Doric columns. Edward Leinbach was a noted Moravian composer who wrote hymns such as "How Shall I Meet My Saviour" and "Christ the Lord, the Lord Most Glorious."

25 - John Henry Leinbach House, 508 South Main Street

In 1822 John Henry Leinbach, a shoemaker, built this frame house shortly before his marriage to Elisabeth Schneider. It departs significantly from earlier Salem buildings in its symmetrical facade, end chimneys and center hall plan. In 1867 Henry Alexander Leinbach, John Henry's son, added a two-story photography studio to the north side of the building. Henry Alexander Leinbach's studio was removed during the restoration of the building to its 1822 appearance.

26 - Lick-Boner House, 508 Salt Street

This log house on Salt Street was built in 1787 by Martin Lick, a carpenter. Its asymmetrical front facade, central brick chimney, and Dutch herringbone door illustrate early Germanic architectural traits. Extra logs were laid above the ceiling joists to provide more room under the roof, and this feature also is common to Salem's story-and-a-half houses. Martin Lick moved to Bethania, and in 1795 John Leinbach, the shoemaker, purchased the log house. He added a lean-to addition for his shop. Leinbach's extensive trade in salt gave the street its name. One of the best-known occupants of the house was the Civil War poet and journalist, John Henry Boner.

27 - Solomon Lick House, 524 Salt Street

Solomon Lick, a journeyman hatter, built this frame house with a central chimney in 1822. Four years later, however, Lick left Salem to operate an oil mill south of Salem Creek. The mill was owned by John Leinbach, the shoemaker, who hired Lick to run it for him.

29

28 - Miksch Tobacco Shop, 532 South Main Street

The one-story log house built in 1771 by Matthew Miksch was the first privately owned house in Salem. It features the central chimney, asymmetry, and herringbone door typical of early Salem architecture. Miksch operated a tobacco shop in the house, and he stocked other goods as well.

29 - Offices, Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, 500 South Church Street

In 1897 this Romanesque Revival, two-story brick building was constructed for the Salem Boys School. In the early 1900s it served as the Tinsley Military Academy. The building was later used as a public elementary school and also briefly as a Salem Academy building. In 1931 it became the offices of the Moravian Church, Southern Province. It is the only late 19th century, Romanesque Revival-style school building remaining in Forsyth County.

30 - Rufus Lenoir Patterson House, 434 South Trade Street

In 1857 Rufus Lenoir Patterson purchased Lot 87 on Trade Street from the Moravian Church, and he probably built this house in the same year. Patterson was chairman of the county courts from 1855 to 1860, and he later served as the Mayor of Salem. He also operated a combined cotton, flour and paper mill in Salem. In 1862, after the death of his wife, Marie, Patterson sold his house and the mill and moved to Caldwell County. He remarried in 1864 to Mary E. Fries, the daughter of Francis Fries and they moved back to Salem. Patterson worked with Mary's uncle, H.W. Fries, until his death in 1879.

31 - Bernard J. Pfohl House, 113 Cemetery Street

The Bernard J. Pfohl house which stands on Cemetery Street was built in 1902. The front of the structure features an octagonal bay with a pedimented front gable accented by a simple Gothic-arched window. Pfohl is best remembered for his long-standing role as the director of the band at Home Moravian Church in Salem.

32 - Philip Reich House and Shop, 813-817 South Church Street

Philip Reich was the son of Christoph Reich, a tinsmith and coppersmith. Christoph chose the site of this one-story frame residence as the lot for his retirement home. Construction was begun, but Christoph died soon thereafter and his son, Philip, completed the structure in 1824. In 1832 Philip constructed the gable front shop next door in which he practiced the pewter and copper trade.

34

33 - Salem Coffee Pot, Old Salem Road and Main Street

Samuel and Julius Mickey, tinsmiths, built this giant coffee pot in 1858 as an advertisement for their business. It originally stood at South Main and Belews Street but was moved for the construction of Interstate 40. The coffee pot was moved to its present location in 1962. It is seven feet, three inches tall with a sixty-four inch base.

34 - Salem College Main Hall, 601 South Church Street

Main Hall of Salem College is an imposing Greek Revival structure designed by Francis Fries and built in 1854. It stands on the site of the former Salem Gemein Haus. The three-story brick building with a Doric portico once housed living quarters for students as well as classrooms, but today it is used only for administrative and classroom facilities.

35 - Salem Tavern, 800 South Main Street ★

The first tavern in Salem burned in 1784 and this two-story brick structure was erected in the same year on the earlier foundation. The tavern had the first all-brick facade in Salem, and it utilized both German and English building traits. It was built mainly for the traveling public although the Brethren used it also. The Salem Tavern has been designated as a National Historic Landmark.

36 - Salem Tavern Annex, 736 South Main Street

In 1816 the need for additional rooms at the Salem Tavern became apparent and this frame annex was constructed. Although it has been restored as the Salem Tavern Dining Rooms, no meals were served here when it was the Tavern Annex.

37 - Schultz House and Shop, 712-714 South Main Street

In 1819 Samuel Schultz built this traditional German, two-story frame house with a central chimney. Schultz was a shoemaker who also built a small gable-front shop next to his house. Both the house and shop are restored.

38 - Jacob Siewers House, 823 South Main Street

Built in 1845, the Jacob Siewers House is one of the finest Greek Revival dwellings in Salem. Siewers was employed by Thomas Welfare, a cabinetmaker, whose 1820 residence originally stood on the site. Unfortunately, sharp financial reversals forced Siewers to give up his home in 1847. The house was restored in 1971 after having served as a home for elderly women for 84 years.

38

38A - John Siewers House, 832 South Main Street

John Siewers, a cabinetmaker, built this two-story brick residence in Salem in 1844. Siewers' made application to the governing body of the Moravian church in 1842 to construct "a one-and-one-half story house on his lot, built from bricks, 40 by 30 feet. It is going to have a central passage and four rooms." The house was completed in December, 1844. John Siewers and his brother, Jacob, formed a partnership in 1842 for the cabinetmaking trade, and they built a cabinet shop behind John's house. The shop is still standing. John Siewers died in 1890, and his wife, Hannah Hanes Siewers, died in 1912. The house was sold out of the Siewers family after Hannah Siewers' death.

39 - Single Brothers Complex, 600 South Main Street*

The Single Brothers Choir was housed in this half-timbered and brick building on Salem Square. The half-timbered portion was completed in December, 1769, and the brick wing was added in 1786. In addition to housing the Single Brethren, this choir house included workshops for various crafts. Economic problems and other influences caused the Single Brothers House to close in 1823, and thereafter the building served primarily as a home for Moravian widows.

40 - Single Sisters House, 627 South Church Street *

Completed in the spring of 1786, the Single Sisters House was the largest of the early brick buildings in Salem. Its Germanic features include window and door arches and an eaves "kick." The double-tiered dormers were added in 1812 and an addition was made to the southern end of the building in 1810. The building continues in use as a Salem College dormitory.

41 - Single Sisters Wash House, Salem College Campus

The two-and-a-half story brick building now used as an Alumnae House for Salem College was built in 1817 as an addition to the Single Sisters Wash House. The original portion, built in 1813 or 1814 as a combination wash house and woodshed, was torn down less than a century later to make way for the Salem College Chapel. The original complex, including this 1817 addition, contained a wash-kitchen, ironing room, woodshed, second floor sleeping hall, and two sick rooms.

42 - South Hall, 619 South Church Street

In 1772 Elisabeth Oesterlein, a single sister, moved to Salem from Bethabara and organized a small day school for girls. It was highly successful and many non-Moravians urged the Brethren to open a boarding school for girls. By early 1803 plans for a school with boarding facilities had taken shape and the land between the Single Sisters House and the Gemein Haus was chosen for a new building. By 1805 this school building was occupied, and in addition to classrooms, it held a large dining hall, a sick room, a storeroom and sleeping quarters for the girls. In 1824 an addition was made to the north end of the building, and in 1837 the clerestory was added to improve ventilation in the attic dormitory rooms. The building is now used as a dormitory for Salem College students.

45

43 - Steiner House, 513 South Church Street

In 1823 Charles Abraham Steiner erected this two-story frame house as both his residence and chair-making shop. It served in these capacities until 1837 when it was purchased by Dr. Frederick Heinrich Schumann. Schumann converted the sloping backyard of his house into flower gardens. Dr. Henry Bahnson, a late 19th century owner of the house, also used the slope for flowers, and he cultivated many exotic plants. In 1874 Dr. Bahnson added extensive Victorian details to the house and a rear kitchen wing. The house has been restored to its 1823 appearance except for the 1874 kitchen wing.

44 - St. Phillips Moravian Church, 116 Church Street *

St. Phillips Moravian Church is the oldest church structure standing in Forsyth County associated with a black congregation. The gable-front brick building was erected on Church Street in Salem in 1862, and it also includes an 1867 addition. St. Phillips was organized in 1823 by the Salem Female Missionary Society. The first building was a log structure which served a congregation of about ninety members. St. Phillips Moravian is one of the most important black historic sites in Forsyth County, but it is no longer used by the congregation.

45 - Christian Frederick Sussdorf House, 448 South Trade Street

Christian Frederick Sussdorf built this brick house in 1838 on a lot on the outskirts of Salem. Sussdorf was Salem's first landscape gardener, a piano tuner, and a music teacher. His wife, Louisa, operated a millinery business in the house. In 1854 Sussdorf sold the house to Julius Kern, also a music teacher. Issac Lash bought the house from Kern in 1857, and it remained in the Lash family until 1878 when it was sold to Thomas Spaugh. The house changed hands several times in the first half of the 20th century.

46 - Dr. Benjamin Vierling House, 463 South Church Street *

Dr. Samuel Benjamin Vierling, the most renowned of Salem's early physicians, built this two-story brick house in 1802. It was the last of brick mason John Gottlob Krause's masterworks, and his skill is evident in the herringbone brick pattern of the gable ends. Dr. Vierling was a pioneer in the medical profession, and in this house he conducted major operations such as mastectomies and skull trepans. He was also ahead of his time in diagnosing the dangers of excess salt in the diet. In later years, Dr. Vierling's house served as a residence for administrators of the Moravian Church, Southern Province. In 1980 the Vierling House was restored as an exhibit building for Old Salem, Inc.

47 - Anna Johanna Vogler House, 823 South Church Street

The Salem gunsmith, Christoph Vogler, and his wife, Anna Johanna, built this story-and-a-half brick house in 1827 on Church Street. They planned to spend their retirement years here. Vogler died soon after the house was built and his widow, Anna Johanna, lived here until her death in 1870. It was restored in the late 1970s.

48 - Christoph Vogler House, 708 South Main Street *

Christoph Vogler, Salem's gunsmith, built this one-and-a-half story brick residence and shop in 1797. In 1800, however, Vogler moved to the south end of town. The house subsequently was owned by Johann Ludwig Eberhardt, Charles Frederic Bagge, and Francis Meller, a confectioner who purchased the house in 1870 and added Victorian details. One of the most unusual aspects of the house is the monogram "IGK" laid in brick headers in the side of the dwelling. It contains the initials of Johann Gottlob Krause, Salem's most successful master builder. Krause's highly skilled workmanship is apparent in the Vogler House in such details as the brick patterns in the gable ends, the rubbed brick arches over windows and doors, and the double-molded water table.

49 - John Vogler House, 700 South Main Street *

In 1819 John Vogler, a well-known Salem silversmith and clock repair craftsman, built this two-story brick Federal-style house. It signaled a significant architectural break with the German building traditions of asymmetry, coved cornices, and arched windows. The prominent hood over the main entrance contains a painted clockface -- Vogler's trademark.

50 - Timothy Vogler House and Shop, 909 South Main Street

Timothy Vogler, a gunsmith built his one story shop in 1831 and lived there until his two-story frame house was completed next door in 1832. The house was restored in 1960, and the gunsmith shop has been adapted for use as a private residence.

51

50A - Volz House, 920 South Main Street

Johannes Volz, a retired farmer, built this house in 1816 on a small farm at the southern end of Salem. Volz died in 1821, and his son George occupied the house with his mother. George built a small gunsmith shop on the property. The barn which now stands behind the house was moved there in 1970 from its original location on the Yadkin River.

50B - Vorsteher's House, 4 East Bank Street

Built in 1797, this story-and-a-half house served for seventy-five years as the residence of the Salem congregation's business manager or "Vorsteher." It was the first house in Salem built by an outside builder, William Grieg. In 1874 the cellar was converted into use as office space for the Moravian Church treasurer, and the upper floors were used as living quarters for Moravian ministers. In 1942 the building became the archives of the Moravian church, Southern Province.

51 - Winkler Bakery, 527-529 South Main Street

Originally built in 1800 for the baker, Thomas Butner, this shop passed into the hands of Christian Winkler in 1808 and remained in the Winkler family until the late 1920s. The building illustrates that by 1800 German architectural traits were becoming mixed with English building customs. Although the bakery has a typically German high stone foundation, it features a symmetrical facade and end chimneys. The bake oven was a domed brick structure attached to the outside of the building.

52 - Augustus T. Zevely House, 803 South Main Street

In 1842 David Blum bought the lot where this two-story brick house now stands. He insisted, however, on the right to operate a small store in his new home and the Moravian authorities would not allow it. While Blum and the authorities tried to resolve the problem, the house continued to be built. Blum finally settled the issue when he sold his newly-built house to Dr. Augustus T. Zevely who had no desire to operate a store in the premises. The Zevely house became closely associated with the Salem Tavern when Dr. Zevely began boarding overflow guests from the Tavern. The house was partially restored in 1941.

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WEST SALEM AREA

1 - Ackerman-Reich House, 608 Poplar Street

In 1857 Allen Ackerman bought this lot on Poplar Street from Emil de Schweinitz, trustee for the Congregation of United Brethren, or the Moravian Church. This two-story frame house with brick nogging probably was built soon thereafter by Ackerman. It features a boxed cornice, six-over-six windows and Greek Revival style interior finish. The property passed to Henry C. Reich, Ackerman's son-in-law, and the Reich family held the house until 1923 when the present owners purchased it. The Ackerman-Reich House is one of the oldest in the West Salem neighborhood.

2 - Building, 307 Spring Street

On Spring Street in West Salem stands this late 19th century, gable-front building with two-paneled Greek Revival doors and four-over-four windows. Because of its small size and plain construction, it appears that the building may have been used as a shop or workshop of some kind.

3 - Butner-Bryant House, 622 Poplar Street

According to local tradition, Christian David Tesh erected a one room house on Poplar Street in 1854. In 1865 Samuel Edward Butner purchased Tesh's house and enlarged it. Butner was the Mayor of Salem for eight years and was the general manager of F. & H. Fries Arista Cotton Mills. The house also was enlarged or altered during the late 19th century to its present appearance. The Bryant family acquired the property in the 1920s and continues to own it.

4 - Christ Moravian Church, 919 Academy Street

The present Christ Moravian Church, a brick building with Gothic detailing and twin entrance towers, was built in 1895. It features a semi-circular pew arrangement with an organ and choir loft in the rear of the sanctuary. Christ Moravian began in 1892 as a Sunday School class. A building called the West Salem Chapel was completed in 1892 at Green and Academy Streets and was used until the present structure was completed. Christ Moravian Church is one of only two late 19th century church in Winston-Salem which remain intact.

5 - House, 922 Academy Street

One of the largest Queen Anne structures in West Salem is this house on Academy Street. Its clipped gables and wide porches are unusual in the West Salem neighborhood.

6 - House, 918 Franklin Street

At the turn of the century many of these two story, three bay frame houses were built in Forsyth County, and they are a prominent house type in the West Salem neighborhood. This house has survived with its decorative eaves brackets and porch posts intact.

7 - House, 924 Franklin Street

The West Salem neighborhood features many L-shaped, one-story frame cottages such as this one. They were built at the turn of the century to house textile workers at both Arista Mills and the Maline Mills. In addition, many of these small frame houses probably were built as speculative housing.

8 - House, 510 Walnut Street

This heavily altered dwelling on Walnut Street in West Salem may date from the early 19th century. Details such as the central chimney and high fieldstone foundation suggest a German/Moravian origin. More research needs to be done concerning the history of this structure.

10

9 - Green Street Methodist Church, 643 Green Street

The Green Street Methodist Church is typical of many churches built throughout the country in the 1920s. The entrance is framed by a domed portico. Sunday School classrooms are contained in the gabled wings adjacent to the sanctuary. A cornerstone on the church reads "Green Street Methodist Church South, 1902-1921."

10 - Pfohl House, 632 Poplar Street

This house on Poplar Street probably was built in the 1870s by C. B. Pfohl. It features a two-paneled, Greek Revival style front door and small arched windows above the front porch roof.

11 - Edward Powers House, 631 Poplar Street

Probably constructed by Edward Powers around 1884, this two-story frame house on Poplar Street is typical of many built in Winston and Salem during the 1883-1884 building boom. Powers was a superintendent at the F. & H. Fries Arista Cotton Mills on what is now Brookstown Avenue.

12 - Salem Baptist Church Educational Building, 446 Spring Street

Salem Baptist Church was organized in 1898 as a Sunday School to serve the cotton mill workers who lived in West Salem. Sam Morton, Dr. W. J. Conrad, and Lee Sharpe began this Sunday School, and around 1900 Morton negotiated with executives of the F. & H. Fries Arista Cotton Mill to buy a lot on South Marshall Street for the church. Francis Fries donated two lots for the fledgling congregation. By 1917 the South Marshall Street location was inadequate and the present Broad Street location was secured. This three-story brick building with Romanesque style window hoods was built around 1917. A sanctuary in the same style was destroyed in 1973.

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WASHINGTON PARK AREA

1 - Frederick Fries Bahnson House, 28 Cascade Avenue

Frederick Fries Bahnson, founder of the Normalair Company, built this house on Cascade Avenue around 1910. Bahnson patented an air humidifying system which the Normalair Company produced. The stuccoed and half-timbered style house is now the Chancellor's residence for the North Carolina School of the Arts.

2 - Craige House, 134 Cascade Avenue

Local tradition maintains that this two-story frame residence on Cascade Avenue was erected by the Banner family around 1850. Between 1890 and 1905 additions were made, and in 1928-29 a total remodeling took place under the direction of architect Luther Lashmit. The grounds were landscaped by Thomas Sears. In the early 1900s the house was sold to Burton Craige and it remains with Craige descendants.

3 - A. H. Eller House, 129 Cascade Avenue

A. H. Eller, a prominent attorney, built this house on Cascade Avenue in the 1920s. It was designed by Northup and O'Brien in a style made familiar to Winston-Salem by Charles Barton Keen. The house features stuccoed walls, a green tile roof, flanking one story porches with plain stuccoed columns, and a pent roof.

4 - Fleshman-Graham House, 207 Cascade Avenue

Thomas H. Fleshman built this brick Georgian Revival residence in the 1920s for his daughter, Geraldine, who married Gregory Graham. Fleshman's house stood behind Geraldine's on a large lot at the corner of Cascade Avenue and Broad Street.

5 - Charles R. Fogle House, 29 Cascade Avenue

Charles R. Fogle joined Orinoco Building Supply Company in 1912. His stuccoed house on Cascade Avenue was built in 1917. It has the wide, overhanging eaves associated with the bungalow style of architecture. Charles R. Fogle was the nephew of Charles A. Fogle, one of the founders of Fogle Brothers Lumber Company. The Orinoco Building Supply Company was begun by Paul Fogle and E. T. Mickey and was located in a warehouse formerly owned by the Orinoco Tobacco Company. Orinoco is the name of a South American river.

6 - Christian Fogle House, 514 Banner Avenue

Christian Fogle, one of the founders of Fogle Brothers Lumber Company, built this rambling, Queen Anne style dwelling near Washington Park around 1900. The house is a two story, frame structure with projecting octagonal bays. Fogle Brothers Lumber Company was instrumental in building Winston during the late 19th century building boom. Christian Fogle died soon after his house was completed, but his widow, Emma, continued to live there into the 1920s.

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7 - Henry E. Fries House, 104 Cascade Avenue

Henry E. Fries, one of Winston-Salem's greatest industrialists, built this Neo-Classical Revival house on Cascade Avenue in 1914. The construction work was done by Fogle Brothers Lumber Company. Fries was president of the gas company, president of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad, and Mayor of Salem, among other accomplishments. He also wrote hymns, music and poetry. The stained glass window in the library of the house was taken from a building constructed at Westminister Abbey in 1912 for the coronation of King George the Fifth of England. The Fries house was converted into Apartments in 1944-1946, but it remains a landmark in the Washington Park neighborhood.

8 - Harvey A. Giersch House, 1821 S. Main Street

Harvey A. Giersch, a traveling salesman for Maline Mills, built this bungalow-style house on South Main Street in 1912. The house was constructed by Fogle Brothers. It is a shingled, gable-front house with eaves brackets and a wrap-around porch.

9 - House, 1715 S. Main Street

Washington Park is a neighborhood of mixed architectural styles. There are many of these modest L-shaped frame houses in addition to large Queen Anne and Neo-Classical Revival mansions.

10 - House, 132 Park Boulevard

The bungalow influence in Winston-Salem was heightened by Charles Barton Keen's Reynolda House. The large, plain stuccoed porch columns on this house in Washington Park are an example of Reynolda House's widespread influence on Winston-Salem architecture.

11 - House, 24 Devonshire Street

This two-story brick house on Devonshire Street probably was built in the second quarter of the 19th century. Little is known about its early history and further research is needed. The brick structure is laid in common bond and has a three bay facade, six-over-six windows, exterior end chimneys, a boxed cornice, and lockplates in the gable ends. Lockplates were wooden members used in the Germanic architecture of the Moravians to stabilize the plate, or upper framing member, of a building. The house is one of the oldest in Winston-Salem outside of the Moravian settlements.

12 - House, 14 Park Boulevard

This late 19th century Queen Anne dwelling on Park Boulevard is one of the few full-blown examples of this style in the Washington Park area. The house features intersecting gables with decorative gable ends, a wrap-around porch with spindlework, stained glass windows, and a free-flowing interior plan.

13 - House, 10 Gloria Avenue

This house on Gloria Avenue in Washington Park is a good example of "Moravian Revival" architecture in Winston-Salem. (The term "Moravian Revival" is coined to describe buildings primarily of the 1920s and 1930s which imitated details from Salem's Moravian architecture.) Moravian-influenced features of the house include segmental-arched window surrounds, a Moravian hood over the front door, and a coved cornice. The facade is very similar to the 1802 Vierling House in Salem.

15

20

14 - Cicero F. Lowe House, 204 Cascade Avenue *

Cicero F. Lowe built this Neo-Classical Revival house on Cascade Avenue in Washington Park around 1912. Lowe became secretary of the Brown-Rogers Hardware Company in 1913. His house is one of the grandest on Cascade Avenue, a street lined with early 1900s industrialists' mansions. The Lowe house features a two-tiered entrance porch with Ionic columns.

15 - John W. McAlister House, 121 Cascade Avenue

John Worth McAlister moved to Cascade Avenue from his home on Fourth Street around 1910. The house he built on Cascade is representative of the bungalow style and has wide, overhanging eaves with brackets. The front gable features a three part window with decorative upper panes. John McAlister was a successful real estate and insurance broker who worked with the Ogburn-Vest Company and later Home Real Estate and Insurance Company.

16 - McDonald's, 507 Corporation Parkway

An undeniable, although undesirable, part of our recent architectural history has been the proliferation of fast food restaurants along our nation's streets and highways. This 1960s McDonald's near Washington Park features one of the company's early designs and is one of only a few left in the country.

17 - William F.Miller House, 42 Park Boulevard

In 1911 or 1912 William F. Miller, vice-president of Fogle Brothers Lumber Company, built this Colonial Revival house on Park Boulevard in Washington Park. The house features a central gable, dormers, and shingled gable ends. On the interior stained glass windows accent the stair landing and the dining room, and paneled wainscoting is featured in some rooms. After the Millers sold the house in the 1940s it was used as a nursing home, but it is now a private residence.

18 - Montgomery House, 2012 S. Main Street

Langston C. Montgomery may have built this Queen Anne style house on South Main Street around 1905. Montgomery was a conductor for the Norfolk and Western Railway. The Montgomerys continued to live in the house until the late 1920s.

19 - D. S. Reid House, 1820 S. Main Street

One of the finest late 19th century Queen Anne style dwellings in the Washington Park area was built by David S. Reid at the corner of Cascade Avenue and Main Street. The three-story brick house features frame gable ends with Stick Style ornament, an octagonal corner bay, and a wrap-around front porch with decorative trim. D. S. Reid operated a grocery business in the early 1900s and later specialized in china and crockery under the name of "Reid's China Hall." After the Reids, the house was occupied by Dr. P. O. Schallert in the 1920s. Dr. Schallert, a surgeon, lived there until the 1940s.

20 - W. T. Reid House, 115 Cascade Avenue

In 1913 W. T. Reid, an agent for Southern Railway, built this two-story frame house on Cascade Avenue. It features overhanging eaves common to the bungalow style. Interior woodwork includes large double doors surrounded by fluted pilasters and broken swan's neck pediments.

21 - (former) Schlatter Memorial Reformed Church, 236 Banner Avenue

The former Schlatter Memorial Reformed Church in Washington Park is a Gothic Style brick structure built in 1916. The church is trimmed in stone and features a castellated entrance tower. Memorial United Church of Christ now occupies the building.

22 - J. H. Shellington House, 1922 S. Main Street

Many of these L-shaped, two-story houses with projecting octagonal bays were constructed in Winston and Salem around the turn of the century. This house on South Main Street has retained its decorative shingles in the gable end as well as its sawnwork eaves brackets. It was the home of John H. and Cora Shellington. Shellington worked for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

23 - Charles Siewers House, 20 Cascade Avenue

In 1916 the firm of Northup and O'Brien designed this Georgian Revival frame house on Cascade Avenue for Charles Siewers. Siewers was president of the Forsyth Chair Company and the Forsyth Dining Room Furniture Company. The plants for both companies were located on Sunnyside Avenue at Acadia Street. The Siewers House is now the Moravian Music Foundation.

24 - Horace Vance House, 100 Banner Avenue *

The house designed for Horace Vance by Willard C. Northup in 1914 is a very good example of the informal bungalow style. It has wide overhanging eaves and intersecting gables. Vance worked for J. A. Vance Co., a foundry and machine works.

GLOSSARY

ACADEMIC Pertaining to formal architectural styles as practiced by architects and masterbuilders.

ANGLE QUOINS Corner members of a masonry building which are emphasized by size or by difference in texture. Often used for formal decorative effect.

ANTHEMIONS Decorative designs based on the palmette. Common in Greek architecture.

ARCADED A series of arches with supporting columns or piers, either free or standing against the face of a wall.

ART DECO A streamlined, angular style featuring a sense of movement through ornamentation based in part on abstracted foliage and machine parts. The name is derived from the Paris Exposition International Des Arts Decoratifs Et Industrielles Modernes of 1925. Art Deco was popular during the late 1920s and 1930s.

ASYMMETRICAL Lacking symmetry or regularity in arrangement of corresponding parts.

BALUSTRADE A railing consisting of a handrail and balusters (turned or rectangular upright members supporting the handrail), usually found on stairs or porches.

BANDED CHIMNEY A chimney with a white ornamental band just under the chimney cap. Used extensively by the Moravians.

.ARGEBOARD The vertical-face board running along the roof edge of a gable decorated with sawn, turned or carved ornamentation.

BARREL VAULT A semicircular vaulting unbroken by ribs or groins.

BATTEN DOOR A door (or shutter) of vertical boards held together with two or more horizontal boards (battens) on the back side.

BAY A regularly repeated spatial element; an opening or division along a wall of a structure, e.g. a wall with a door and two windows is three bays wide.

BAY WINDOW A projecting bay of windows rising from ground level for one or more stories.

BEAUX ARTS STYLE Style based on Classical and Renaissance architecture; popular around the turn of the century. Many followers of this style were trained at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, the national school of fine arts in France.

BOXED CORNICE A hollow eave or cornice built up of boards; an eave which has been closed, or boxed-in, so that the rafters are not exposed.

BRACKET A supporting member for a projecting shelf or other projecting feature such as eaves. Frequently a decorative element in Victorian-era architecture used to accent rooflines and porches.

BRICK NOGGING Filling of brick work between timber framing.

?OKEN PEDIMENT A pediment that has been split apart at the .enter, the gap of which is often filled with an urn or other ornament.

BUNGALOW A one-story cottage, usually with low, broad gables, wide overhanging eaves, and one or more porches supported by heavy (often tapered) posts.

BUTTRESS An abutting pier which strengthens a wall, sometimes taking the thrust of an inner arch. In the medieval revival styles, the buttress is sometimes used for decorative purposes only.

CA. Abbreviation for "about" in reference to approximate dates.

CHAMFERED Cut away at the outer edge where two surfaces meet, leaving a level at the junction.

CLASSICAL Based upon the arts of ancient Greece and Rome or upon their stylistic derivatives.

CLIPPED GABLE A gable which has been cut back to form a hipped peak.

COLONIAL REVIVAL Late 19th and early 20th century interpretation of architectural forms of the American colonial period.

COMMON BOND Brick bonding in which three or more courses of stretchers (large side of brick) alternate with one course of headers (short end of brick); e.g. five-to-one common bond would be five courses of stretchers alternating with one course of headers.

CORBELLED CORNICE A molding, decorative band, or series of decorative bands created with projecting brick courses along the roofline of a building.

CORINTHIAN Most ornate of the classical orders, the columns of which are characterized by capitals with ornamental acanthus leaves and curled fern shoots.

CORNER BLOCK See Miter Block

CORNICE Any projecting ornamental molding along the top of a wall, building, arch, etc.

COVED CORNICE A cornice with a concave profile; used extensively by the Moravians.

CRENELLATED Describing a parapet in which the top is alternately and uniformly depressed; bearing an embattled pattern of repeated indentations. (Sometimes referred to as "battlemented.")

CROSS GABLE A gable which intersects at right angles the main gable roof.

CROSS PLAN A building plan which assumes the basic shape of a cross.

CUPOLA A small structure, square, round or polygonal in plan, which rises above a main roof, usually at its center.

CURTAIN WALL A wall supporting no more than its own weight.

DENTILLED Consisting of a series of small block-like projections forming a molding, usually as part of a classical cornice. These small, block-like projections are called "dentils."

DORIC A classical order in which the columns have simple capitals. Greek Doric columns are fluted but have no base. Roman Doric columns are fluted and have a base. Tuscan Doric columns are unfluted and have a base.

DORMER A window that projects from a roof.

DOUBLE-LEAF DOOR A pair of doors hung side-by-side which together create a single doorway.

DUTCH DOOR One divided horizontally in two leaves which operate independently; "Dutch" is a derivation of "Deutsch," meaning German.

EAVES The edge of a roof that projects over an outside wall.

EAVES KICK Feature found in German architecture where the roofline angles out near the eaves. Resulted from the placement of rafter ends directly into the walls for better support such that a triangular piece had to be spliced over the end of the rafters to lift the angle of the eaves.

EGG AND DART A molding taken from classical architecture where an oval, egg-shaped motif alternates with a dart form.

ELL A secondary wing of a building attached at right angles to its principal axis.

ENTABLATURE A three-part horizontal band consisting of architrave, frieze and cornice; located above columns and pilasters of classical orders.

FACADE The principal face or front of a building.

FANLIGHT An overdoor window, semi-elliptical or semi-circular in shape with radial muntins.

FEDERAL STYLE The architectural style popular in America from the Revolution through the early 19th century (in North Carolina ca. 1800-1840) similar to the Georgian style but characterized by a much more delicate use of Roman classical ornamentation.

FENESTRATION The position of windows in a facade.

FILIGREE Delicate ornamental work.

FINIAL An ornament at the apex of a roof, spire, pinnacle, etc.

FLEMISH BOND Brick bonding in which headers (short end of brick) alternate with stretchers (long side of brick) within each course. Flemish bond with glazed headers refers to Flemish bond in which the headers have been burned in the kiln to a blue-black color.

FLUSH SHEATHING Boarding in which the surface or face of one board is even or level with the surface of the adjacent board.

FLUTED Molded with shallow, concave, parallel grooves.

FRIEZE The middle band of a classical entablature, between the architrave and cornice; a horizontal band located just under a cornice or under a mantel shelf.

GABLE The triangular upper part of a terminal wall under the ridge of a pitched roof.

GABLE ROOF A roof sloping upward from two sides and meeting at a ridge in the center, forming a gable at each end.

GAMBREL ROOF A roof in which the angle of pitch is abruptly changed on each side between ridge and eaves.

GEMEIN HAUS German words meaning congregation house.

GEORGIAN REVIVAL Phase of the Colonial Revival style (see Colonial Revival) focusing on the forms and details of 18th century Georgian architecture. The term is sometimes used loosely to describe buildings which revived not only Georgian period details but also those of the Federal period as well.

GEORGIAN STYLE The prevailing style in Great Britain and the American Colonies during the 18th century (The Reigns of George I-III, 1714-1820) derived from Classical, Renaissance, and Baroque forms.

GOTHIC REVIVAL 19th century revival of forms and ornament of the architecture of medieval Europe, characterized particularly by the use of the pointed arch.

GRAINED Painted to imitate wood grain.

GREEK REVIVAL Mid-19th century revival of the forms and ornamentation of the architecture of ancient Greece.

GUTTAE One of the small peg-like ornaments which hang from the members of a Doric-order cornice.

HL HINGE A hinge which resembles the shape of these two letters of the alphabet; usually found on 18th and early 19th century buildings.

HALF-TIMBERED Construction technique where the framing timbers are exposed and the spaces between them filled with brick or wattle and daub.

HALL-AND-PARLOR PLAN Simple two-room floor plan in which the larger room, or hall, is divided from the smaller room, or parlor, by only a wall or partition.

HEADER In masonry, a stone, brick, or tile presenting its end to the front surface.

HERRINGBONE A design or pattern which resembles the spinal structure of a herring where the ribs form slanting parallel lines on either side of the spine.

HEWN TIMBER Wood which has been roughly dressed by an ax or adze, usually to frame a building.

HIPPED ROOF A roof which slopes upward from all four sides of a building, terminating in a ridge.

HOOD MOLD A projecting moulding above an arch, doorway, or window, sometimes called a label, dripstone, or window hood.

IONIC A classical order characterized by a column capital featuring spiral scrolls, called volutes.

ITALIANATE Mid to late 19th century revival of the forms and ornamentation of Italian Renaissance architecture, characterized particularly by the use of overhanging bracketed eaves and round or segmental-arched openings.

ITALIAN VILLA STYLE 19th century style inspired by the vernacular farmhouse architecture of the Italian countryside and generally characterized by an asymmetrical plan, a tower, overhanging bracketed eaves, bay windows, round arched or pedimented windows and porches.

JOIST A horizontal member in the framing of a floor or ceiling.

KEYSTONE The wedge-shaped top member of an arch, often accentuated by size or ornamentation.

LANCET ARCH A sharply pointed arch characteristic of Gothic architecture.

LINTEL A horizontal beam or stone bridging an opening such as a window or door.

LOCKPLATE Wooden member which is set into a masonry building near the eaves and attached to the plate, or uppermost member of the front and rear walls. This wooden member serves to "lock" the plate into a more stable position.

LUNETTED CORNER A cut-out crescent shape usually associated with raised panelling.

MANSARD ROOF A roof having a double slope on all four sides, the lower slope being much steeper.

MARBLEIZED Painted to simulate the color and texture of marble.

MISSION STYLE Late 19th and early 20th century style which is the Californian counterpart of the earlier Georgian Revival in the Eastern states. Based on the architecture of the Spanish Colonial missions, it is characterized particularly by stuccoed wall surfaces, tile roofs, round-arched openings, and the absence of sculptural ornament.

MITER BLOCK An ornamental block of wood covering the mitered corner joints of door and window frames; often seen in Greek Revival architecture; sometimes called corner blocks.

MODILLION A horizontal bracket, often in the form of a scroll, used ornamentally under a cornice. A "modillioned cornice" refers to a cornice which features modillions.

MONITOR ROOF A roof with a raised section, usually straddling a ridge, with openings or windows along the sides to admit light or air.

NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL Early 20th century style which combines features of ancient, Renaissance and colonial architecture; characterized by imposing buildings with large columned porches.

NEWEL (or newel post) The terminating baluster at the foot of a stair, often oversized and ornamented.

PALLADIAN WINDOW A three-part window with a central arched opening flanked by smaller rectangular openings, in the manner of 16th century Italian architect Andrea Palladio.

PARAPET A low retaining wall at the edge of a roof, porch or terrace.

PARGETING Plastering, especially ornamental plasterwork or stucco for outside walls.

PATERA A circular ornament in classical architecture. In medieval times the term was used to describe the square, floral designs which interrupted moldings.

PAVILION A prominent portion of a facade, usually central or terminal, identified by projection, height, and/or special roof forms.

PEDIMENT The triangular face of a gable, closed on all three sides. Sometimes referred to as a "pedimented gable."

PENT ROOF A roof of only one sloping plane.

PILASTER A flat-faced representation of a column, projecting from a wall.

PLATE The uppermost framing member of a building.

POINTED ARCH An arch with a point at its apex.

PORTE-COCHERE A porch or extension of a porch large enough for wheeled vehicles to pass under.

PORTICO A roofed space, open or partly enclosed, forming the entrance and centerpiece of the facade of a building, often with columns and a pediment.

POST-AND-LINTEL Type of construction in which horizontal beams are carried on vertical supports.

PYRAMIDAL ROOF A roof which slopes upward from all four sides, terminating in a peak.

QUEEN ANNE STYLE Late 19th early 20th century style characterized by irregularity of plan and a variety of texture and ornamentation.

REEDED Molded with a series of closely-spaced, parallel, half-round, convex profiles; the opposite of fluting.

RENAISSANCE REVIVAL Characterized by the re-use of the classic orders and an emphasis on pictorial impact; revival of designs of Renaissance architects.

RETURN CORNICE The continuation of a cornice in a different direction, usually at a right angle, leading to a terminal point.

ROUND ARCH An arch whose curved portion is a full semi-circle.

ROMANESQUE REVIVAL 19th century revival of the medieval period of architecture which preceded the Gothic; characterized particularly by the use of the round arch, often in a series. The style is sometimes referred to as "Richardson Romanesque." Henry Hobson Richardson, a Boston architect, was one of the foremost practioners of the style.

ROSETTE A circular floral motif.

RUSTICATED (masonry) Masonry treated so that the principal face of each stone is rough, with a margin cut smooth along rectangular edges; or the principal face may be smooth and surrounded by a level margin returning to the wall plane.

SASH A frame for glass to close a window opening.

SAWNWORK The ornamental, sawn woodwork used to decorate Victorian buildings.

SCORED Having lines scratched in the surface of a material, often in stucco in imitation of cut stone or brick.

SECOND EMPIRE STYLE Style deriving its name from the French Second Empire, the reign of Napoleon III from 1852-1870; popular in America primarily from 1860 to 1880; characterized particularly by the use of the mansard roof, so that it is frequently referred to as the Mansard style.

SEGMENTAL ARCH An arch whose curved portion is a segment of a circle less than a semi-circle.

SHED ROOF A roof with only one sloping plane.

SIDELIGHTS Vertical rows of narrow glass panes flanking a door.

SILL The horizontal member laid just above the foundation of a building; also, the horizontal closure at the bottom of a door or window frame.

SINGLE SHOULDER CHIMNEY An exterior chimney, the sides of which angle inward once as it ascends from bottom to top.

SIX-OVER-SIX SASH A sash window with six panes of glass in the upper sash and six in the lower. (Nine-over-six would denote nine panes in the upper sash and six in the lower, etc.)

SPANDREL A wall panel filling the space between the top of the window in one story and the sill of the window in the story above.

SPINDLEWORK A series of small, turned posts usually seen in Victorian woodwork.

STOOP A small porch or platform at the entrance to a house.

STRAP HINGE One in which a long metal "strap" is attached to the face of the door for support; usually seen in late 18th or early 19th century dwellings.

STREETSCAPE Term coined to describe the physical appearance of a street including building facades, signage, and landscaping.

STRETCHER A unit of masonry placed lengthwise in a course.

SUMMER A heavy beam crossing a ceiling from girt to girt and supporting the floor joists above.

SURROUND An enframement.

SWAGS A decorative form consisting of simulated draped material; usually a Federal period motif.

SYMMETRICAL Regular in form or arrangement of corresponding parts.

TERRA COTTA Cast and fired clay, usually intricately modeled.

THREE-PART MITERED SURROUND An enframement composed of three members with mitered joints.

TIE ROD A horizontal iron rod attached to two opposite walls to prevent them from spreading. Sometimes referred to as tie bolts or earthquake bolts.

TRACERY The curvilinear openwork shapes creating a pattern withi the upper part of a Gothic window or an opening of similar characte

TRANSOM Horizontal window-like element above a door.

TRIPLE-A-ROOF North Carolina terminology for a typical late 19th or early 20th century roof type consisting of gables at either end and at center front, creating the appearance of three "As."

TURNED POSTS Woodwork cut on a lathe.

WATER TABLE A projecting ledge or molding running along the sides of a building near the foundation to shed the rain.

TURRET A small tower, usually corbelled, at the corner of a building and extending above it.

TWO-PANELED DOOR A single-leaf door with two vertical panels, characteristic of the Greek Revival style.

VAULTED Roofed by arched masonry or other material.

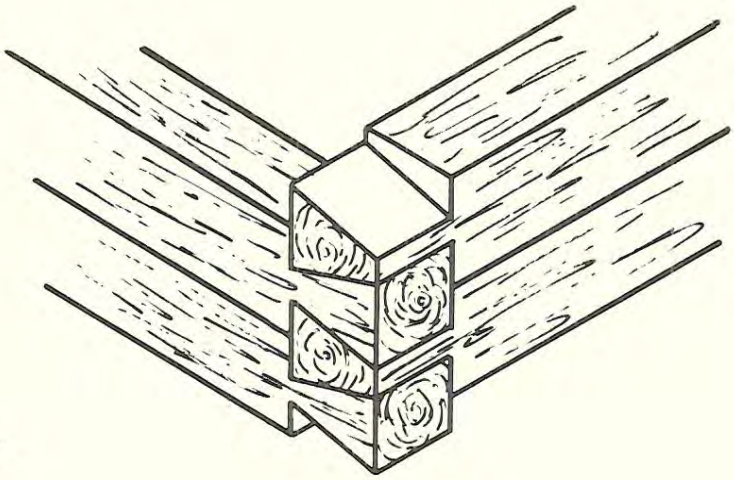
VERNACULAR In architecture, the non-academic local expressions of a particular region.

VICTORIAN Characteristic of the period during which Queen Victoria reigned over the British Empire, from 1837-1901.

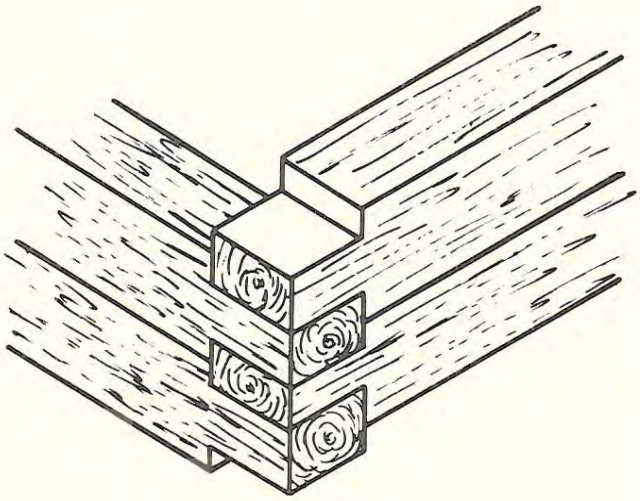
WAINSCOT Facing or paneling applied to the lower part of a wall in a room and usually capped by a chair rail.

WEATHERBOARD Wood siding consisting of overlapping boards usually thicker at one edge than the other.

LOG CORNER NOTCHES



FULL DOVETAIL



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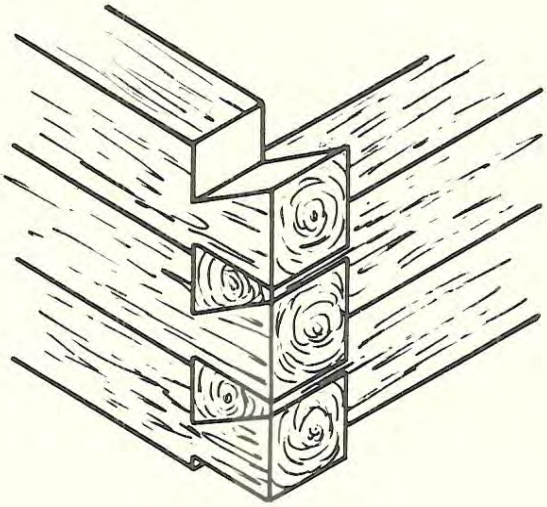

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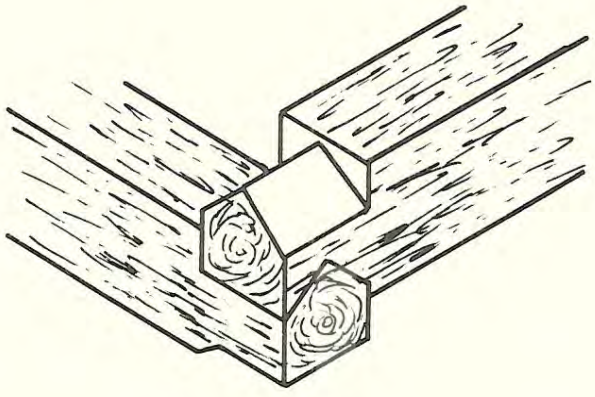
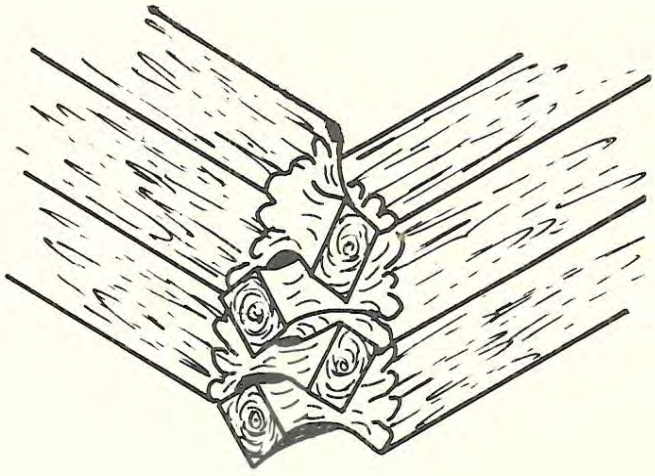
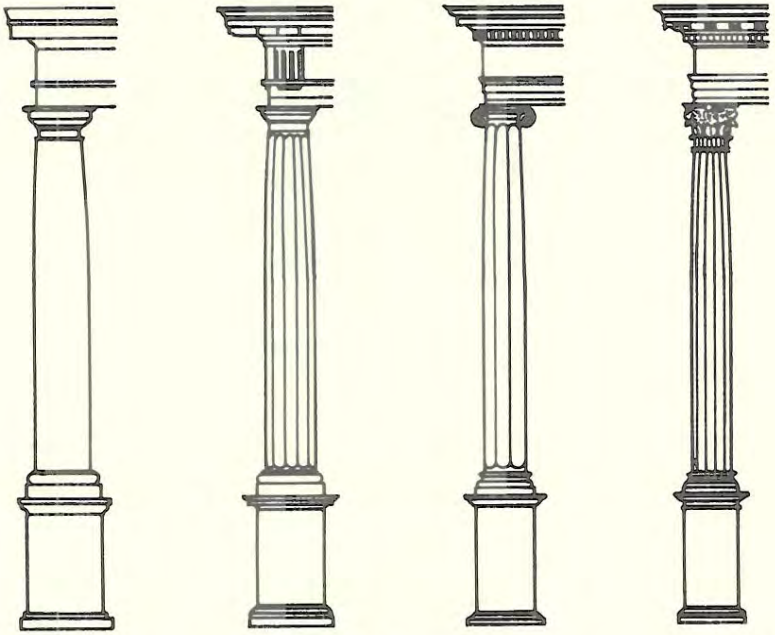


V-NOTCH



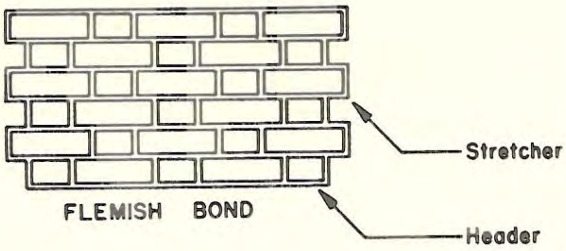
DIAMOND NOTCH

CLASSICAL ORDERS

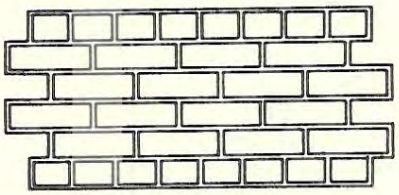


TUSCAN GREEK DORIC IONIC CORINTHIAN

BRICK BOND PATTERNS

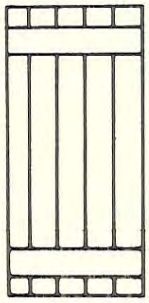


FLEMISH BOND

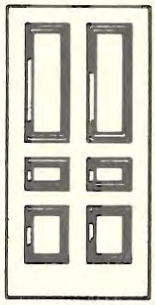


COMMON BOND
(AMERICAN)

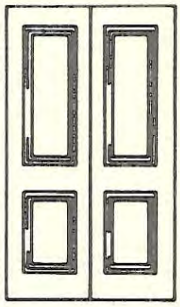
DOOR TYPES



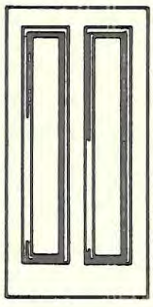
BOARD & BATTEN



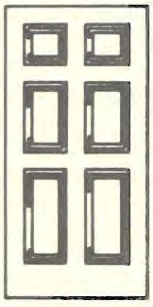
SIX-PANELLED DOOR



DOUBLE LEAF DOOR
WITH PANELS

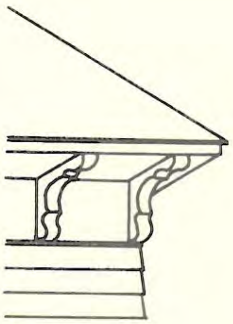


TWO-PANELLED DOOR
(GREEK REVIVAL
STYLE)

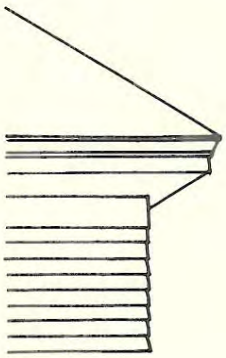


SIX-PANELLED DOOR

EAVES

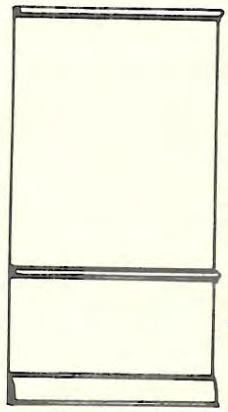


BRACKETED CORNICE

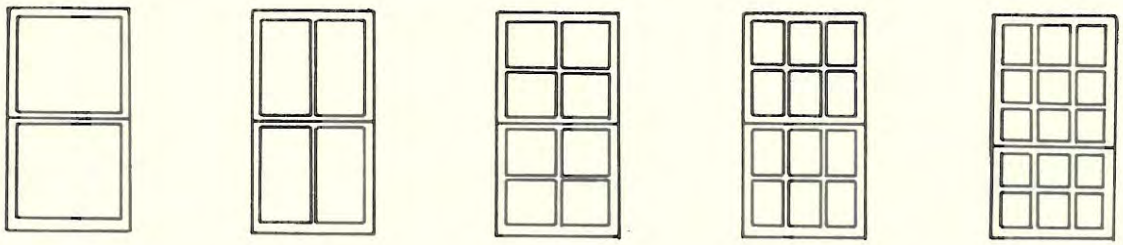


BOXED CORNICE

WALL

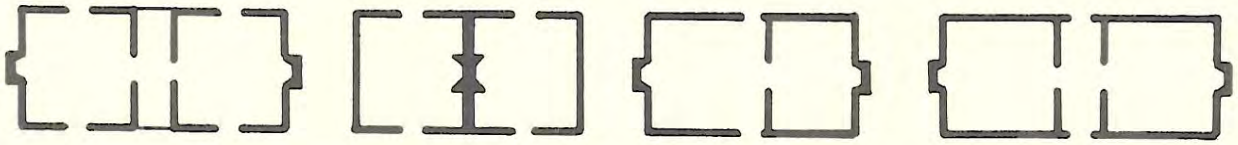


WINDOWS

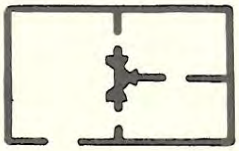


1 Over 1 | 2 Over 2 | 4 Over 4 | 6 Over 6 | 9 Over 6

FLOOR PLANS

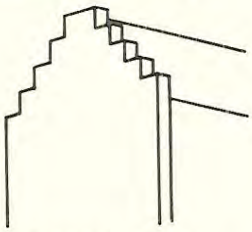


DOG TROT | SADDLE BAG | HALL & PARLOR | CENTER HALL



CONTINENTAL

GABLE TREATMENTS



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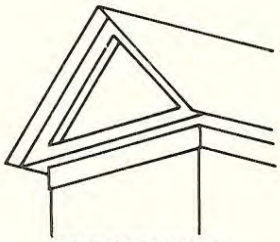
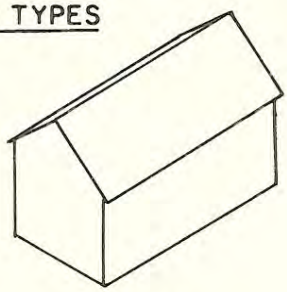
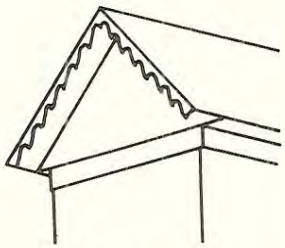


PEDIMENTED GABLE END

ROOF TYPES



PLAIN GABLE



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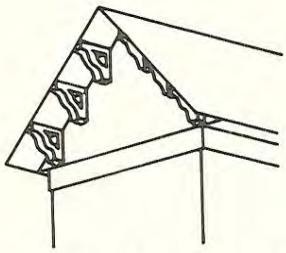
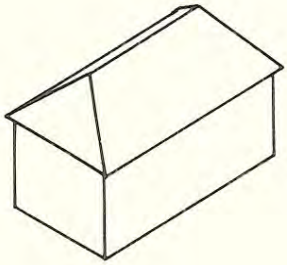
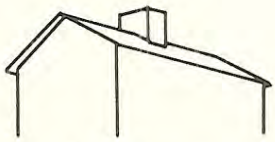


GABLE WITH BRACKETS

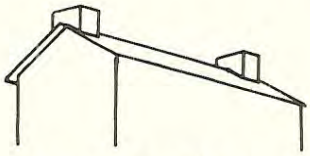


HIPPED

CHIMNEYS



CENTRAL



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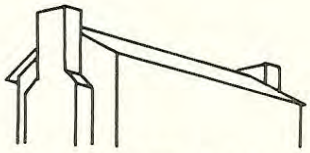

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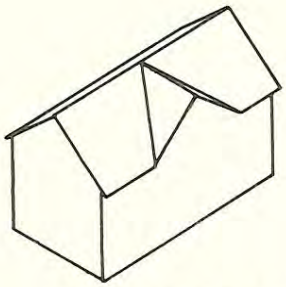
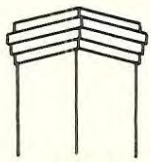
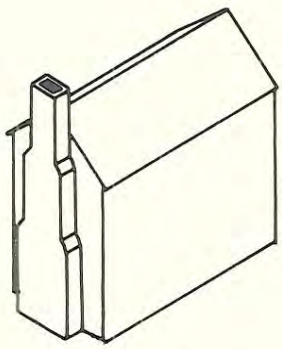


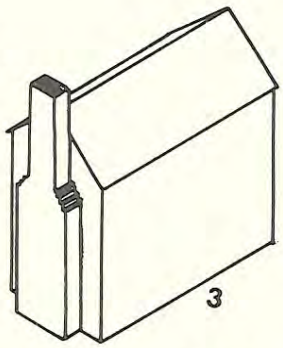
CENTERED GABLE
(in combination with a gable roof makes a Triple-A Roof)



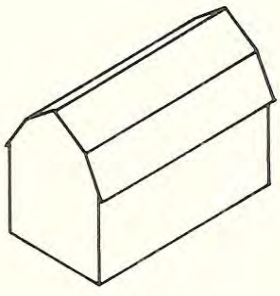
CORBELED CHIMNEY CAP



DOUBLE PAVED SHOULDER



SINGLE STEPPED SHOULDER



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NOTE: Not all of the properties inventoried are of equal significance. Some of the properties are National Register quality while others were included solely as documentary evidence of Winston-Salem's architectural background and patterns. Many of the properties deserve further research. The File Number after each property refers to the Forsyth County Survey Files on microfiche in the possession of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department. Each property also has been mapped according to the Survey File Number, and copies of these maps are in the possession of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department. Street addresses were obtained from Planimetric Maps maintained by the Planning Department. With the exception of the Old Salem Historic District, properties which previously had been documented and recorded for the National Register of Historic Places were not recorded again during the Forsyth County survey. A list of National Register properties in Forsyth County follows this Inventory List.

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Kernersville School, West Mountain Street, File #: 738
Kernersville Water Works, West Mountain Street, File #: 747
Henry C. Korner House, 303 South Main Street, File #: 715

Main Street Baptist Church, 126 North Main Street, File #: 704
Main Street United Methodist Church, 306 South Main Street, File #: 716
Issac Harrison McKaughan House, 510 Salisbury Street, File #: 732
Meredith House, 511 South Main Street, File #: 724

(Former) Nelson and Winfree Store, 234 North Main Street, File #: 699

Walter Phillips House, 321 North Cherry Street, File #: 734
Pinnix Drugstore, 101 South Main Street, File #: 705

Roberts-Justice House, 133 North Main Street, File #: 703
(Former) Seventh Day Adventist Church, Graves Street, File #: 733
St. Paul United Methodist Church, Church Street, File #: 735
Francis M. Stafford House, 705 South Main Street, File #: 700

Totten-Goslen House, 141 North Cherry Street, File #: 694

Sam F. Vance House, 412 Salisbury Street, File #: 731

TOWN OF RURAL HALL

Ben Bitting House, 8020 Broad Street, File #: 1332

T. H. Guinn House, 7960 Glade Street, File #: 546

E. A. Helsabeck Store, South Corner, Jct. S.R. 1644 and S.R. 1645, File #: 544

(Former) Ledford-Styers Co. Store, 8096 Broad Street, File #: 540

A. L. Payne and Sons Store, 3101 Broad Street, File #: 539

Miller-Cox House, 8295 Broad Street, File #: 552
John Moore House, 8025 Broad Street, File #: 1330

W. A. Smith House, 8011 Broad Street, File #: 1331
Smith-Ledford House, 120 Bethania Street, File #: 542
Southern Railway Depot, West Corner, Jct. S.R. 1645 and S.R. 1646, File #: 543

Wall House, 7995 Broad Street, File #: 537
Wall-Hardy House, 170 Bethania Street, File #: 547

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, SITES IN FORSYTH COUNTY

Salem Historic District
Bethabara Historic District
Bethania Historic District
Zevely House, Summit and Fourth Streets
Salem Cotton Manufacturing Co. and Arista Mill, Brookstown Ave.
Christian Frederick Sussdorf House, South Trade Street
Edwin Theophilus Ackerman House, South Trade Street
Rufus Lenoir Patterson House, South Trade Street
Dr. Beverly Jones House, Bethania Vicinity
Graylyn, Reynolda Road
Korner's Folly, Kernersville
Henry Dalton Poindexter House, West End Boulevard
Piedmont Leaf Tobacco Company, Fourth Street
Slater Industrial Academy Residences (Columbian Heights)

- Simon Green Atkins House
- J. S. Hill House (destroyed)
- J. W. Paisley House

Shell Station, Peachtree and Sprague Streets
Shamrock Mills, Marshall Street ("Sawtooth Building")
Reynolda House, Reynolda Road

Members of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Properties Commission, 1981

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Mr. Paul Slater, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Bessie Allen
Mrs. Imogene Ellis
Mr. John Bivins, Jr.
Mrs. Mary A. Warren, Chairman
Dr. Frank P. Albright
Mr. Hamilton C. Horton, Jr.

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Mr. Eugene F. Groce
Mr. Larry D. Little
Mr. Robert S. Northington, Jr.
Mr. Floyd S. Burge, Jr.
Mrs. Ernestine Wilson
Mr. Jon B. DeVries
Mrs. Virginia K. Newell
Mrs. Vivian H. Burke

Mr. Wayne A. Corpening, Mayor
Mr. Bryce A. Stuart, City Manager

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Mr. Grady P. Swisher, Vice-Chairman
Mr. Neal A. Bedinger
Mr. Richard V. Linville
Dr. James N. Ziglar, Jr., Chairman

Mr. H. L. Pete Jenkins, County Manager

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Board, 1981

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Mr. Robert E. Dalton, Vice-Chairman
Mr. I. Bryce Gordon
Mr. George Hill
Mrs. Irene P. Hairston
Mr. Joseph H. Sherrill, Sr., Chairman
Mr. Dorman L. Williams
Mrs. Candy Wood
Mr. Paul Shepard

Mr. John A. Donnelly, Director of Planning