



Forsyth County Phase II Survey Update Report

Prepared for:
Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission
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Cover photos (clockwise from top left):
R. Clyde and Lena Pratt House, African American Cemetery in Kernersville,
Memorial Industrial School, Camp Civitan, former Burkhead United Methodist
Church/Ambassador Cathedral, Felix and Clarice Huffman Farm

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I. A Brief History of Forsyth County

Rural Beginnings

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

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

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

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

² *Ibid.*, 15-17.

³ The Moravians, also known as the Unity of the Brethren, or *Unitas Fratrum*, were proponents of a religious movement that originated in Bohemia with John Huss, a Roman Catholic priest who challenged the established church and was burned at the stake for heresy in 1415. His followers, the Hussites, were persecuted and forced into hiding. One group of refugees settled in Lititz in Bohemia in 1457 and formed a society called “The Brethren of the Law in Christ.” Moravian congregations grew during the Protestant Reformation, but the Counter Reformation in the early seventeenth century again forced the Brethren into

Fifteen unmarried Moravian men traveled from Pennsylvania to North Carolina in 1753 and soon established the settlement of Bethabara. Native American conflict was such a pervasive threat that the Moravians palisaded Bethabara in 1756 and non-Moravian settlers from the surrounding area often sought shelter there. The French and Indian War slowed general migration to the frontier, but intrepid settlers like William Johnson, who purchased 640 acres from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors, persevered. A second Moravian community, Bethania, followed Bethabara in 1759. A 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War, and, after Moravian surveyor Christian Gottlieb Reuter carefully studied the Wachovia Tract for the most suitable site for a permanent congregation town, the Moravians constructed the first houses in Salem in 1766.⁴ Salem was laid out around a central square west of a deep ravine, which hindered growth east of town until the late nineteenth century. Smaller outlying Moravian “country congregations” included the farming communities of Friedberg (1771), Friedland (1771), and Hope (1780) to the south.⁵

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

exile into Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. Herrnhut, a communal town in the German state of Saxony, was established in 1722 near the estate of Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf, who granted the Brethren sanctuary. A council of elders administered all aspects of life in the community, both religious and social. The congregation was divided into bands of members, which were later replaced by choirs organized by age, gender and marital status. Count Zinzendorf was exiled from Saxony in 1736 due to his religious beliefs and helped to establish Moravian settlements in England, Ireland, Holland, Berlin, Russia and Switzerland. Their first North American settlements were in Georgia in 1733 and Pennsylvania in 1740. Penelope Niven, *Old Salem: The Official Guidebook* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2004), 8-17; Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 30-34, 43; Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, “*There is None Like It.*” *The South Fork Settlements and the Development of Colonial Wachovia*, (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2003), 15-16, 22.

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

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

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

Growth and Prosperity

Forsyth County, created from the southern half of Stokes County in 1849, was named for Colonel Benjamin Forsyth (ca.1760-1814), a Stokes County resident, state legislator, and casualty of the War of 1812. Roughly one-third of what became Forsyth County consisted of the Wachovia tract. The Moravians sold fifty-one acres north of Salem to the newly formed Forsyth County government for the county seat in 1849, but it was not until 1851 that the new town was named Winston, after Revolutionary War leader Major Joseph Winston of Germanton. The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road linked Salem to Wilmington in 1852 and extended to Bethania by 1854, facilitating travel and trade between the Piedmont and the coast. Winston's development progressed slowly until 1873, however, when a twenty-eight-mile-long North Western North Carolina Railroad spur line connected Winston to Greensboro, beginning a fifty year span of extensive growth.⁷

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

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

One branch of the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania to the Southern frontier crossed the Yadkin River at a shallow ford northwest of Clemmons. Wright's Store served as the

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

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

primary trading post for travelers; a tavern, campground, a few permanent residences, and several churches were constructed in the area by the early 1800s. Lewis Case Laugenour, a descendant of the Laugenour family that settled in Friedland circa 1773, worked at the Nissen Wagon Works as a young man, went west during the California Gold Rush, and then returned to North Carolina and married one of the Nissen daughters. He built a house in western Forsyth County in 1859 and donated land for the construction of Baptist and Methodist churches; the community that grew up around his home became known as Lewisville.⁹

Early settlers were also attracted to the natural resources of what would become eastern Forsyth County. David Morrow acquired a four-hundred-acre land grant east of the Wachovia tract in 1756 and sold it to Irish immigrant William Dobson in 1788. Dobson purchased additional property, eventually owning more than a thousand acres, and constructed an inn and store at a crossroads that soon bore his name. Gottlieb Schober bought the Dobson property in 1806; his son Nathaniel sold it to German clockmaker Joseph Korner in 1817. Korner (Kerner), who had moved to Wachovia in 1785, operated the tavern and several industries with the help of his sons; the area was called Korner's Crossroads until its 1871 incorporation as Kernersville. The arrival of the North Western North Carolina Railroad in 1873 facilitated the town's development as an industrial and commercial center.¹⁰

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

Rural Hall, located just outside the Wachovia tract's northwestern boundary, also grew exponentially in the late nineteenth century. German Lutherans settled in the area by 1790, but it was not until the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad erected a Rural Hall

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

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

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

station in 1888 that the community experienced significant growth. Residents constructed numerous businesses, churches, and homes near the depot in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Benjamin L. Bitting served as the first postmaster of “The Hall,” which became known as Rural Hall in 1875 order to avoid confusion with mail intended for Salem.¹²

Winston also continued to grow in the late nineteenth century. By the late 1890s, the commercial and industrial center extended north from Cemetery Street to Seventh Street and included approximately thirty-five tobacco factories and warehouses owned by entrepreneurs including Pleasant Henderson and John Wesley Hanes, Thomas Jethrow Brown, and Richard Joshua Reynolds. Reynolds constructed his first two-story frame factory in 1875. After almost two decades of expansion into other buildings he replaced the original factory with a six-story brick building with steam power and electric lights, which was billed as “THE tobacco factory of the South,” and stood as the largest building in Winston in 1892. He entered into a subsidiary agreement with James B. Duke’s Durham-based American Tobacco Company in 1899 and began consolidating the numerous plug tobacco businesses in Winston. P. H. and J. W. Hanes sold their tobacco company to Reynolds in 1900 and used the proceeds to invest in the textile industry, organizing Shamrock Hosiery Mills on Marshall Street (later the Hanes Hosiery Mills Company) in 1901, and P. H. Hanes Knitting Company on Stratford Road, which initially produced cotton-ribbed men's underwear, in 1902.¹³

Some residential development surrounded the factories, but the majority of dwellings were west of downtown. Winston became the second city in the state with electric streetcars in 1890, which encouraged more suburban development. City surveyor Jacob Lott Ludlow platted West End, the earliest North Carolina subdivision designed in the curvilinear, picturesque, naturalistic tradition of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, in 1890, and Washington Park, also known as Southside, in 1892.¹⁴ Only a few pockets of housing were located east of the railroad lines in the early 1890s, but this area soon saw building activity as African American educator Simon Green Atkins established Slater Industrial Academy (which later became Winston-Salem State University) and the middle-class African American neighborhood Columbian Heights east of Salem in 1892. The Depot Street area in northeast Winston became another vibrant African American community as businesses, churches, schools, and homes were erected in close proximity

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

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

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

to Reynolds tobacco factories, which, unlike textile mills, provided employment for African American laborers.¹⁵

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

The rapid increase in population resulted in a need for new housing at all socioeconomic levels. The city limits expanded in all directions as development companies planned numerous suburbs for white and African American residents. Winston-Salem's elite families commissioned residential designs from locally- and nationally-significant architects. R. J. and Katherine Reynolds constructed Reynolda House, a grand sixty-four room residence designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen in the "informal bungalow style," from 1912 to 1917. The 1,067-acre estate three miles northwest of downtown Winston-Salem encompassed formal gardens, recreational grounds, a model farm, and an employee village. Other successful business leaders soon emulated the Reynoldses and moved to the newly created suburbs of West Highlands, Buena Vista, Westview, and Country Club Estates, all located between downtown and Reynolda.¹⁸

African American neighborhoods developed during this period include Silver Hill, a small L-shaped row of houses for domestic servants and tobacco workers within the affluent West Highlands subdivision; Columbia Heights Extension, platted by the Realty Bond Company south of Columbian Heights across Salem Creek in 1919; Alta Vista, a neighborhood northwest of downtown marketed to black professionals by the Realty Bond Company in the late 1920s; and Dreamland Park, a modest development northeast

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

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

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

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

of East Fourteenth Street subdivided by the Byerly family in the 1920s and 1930s. Other neighborhoods north and east of downtown initially constructed for white residents became predominantly African American in the 1930s. Reynolds Tobacco Company developed Reynoldstown, or Cameron Park, in 1919-1920 to serve as white employee housing, building sixteen houses in neighboring Dunleith for African American employees. After the 1931 opening of the Atkins High School, an African American school, near the East Fourteenth Street Graded School (also constructed for African Americans), the surrounding neighborhoods soon became predominantly African American.¹⁹

Forsyth County did not see a building boom equal to that of the 1920s until after World War II. The stock market crash of October 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression greatly slowed economic growth in the 1930s, although substantial building projects begun before the depression were completed. Some businesses closed, but most Winston-Salem factories and mills remained open and in some cases increased production, as the national market for tobacco products and textiles remained strong. New Deal agencies also provided jobs for some residents. Projects funded by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA) in Winston-Salem from 1932 to 1935 included repairing city streets, highways, water and sewer plants, City Hall, and the library; constructing sidewalks, water and sewer lines, and additions to City Hospital; school maintenance and grounds improvement; mattress making; canning projects; cutting wood and lumber; and tree preservation. NCERA projects throughout the county were similar in scope.²⁰

Another important project utilizing New Deal funding was the erection of Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium, which was constructed in honor of Gray, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company president from 1924 until his sudden death in 1935, through donations by his family to the City of Winston-Salem supplemented with funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The stadium was substantially complete at a cost of \$200,000 by February 1938, and on October 22 of that year Duke played Wake Forest at the inaugural football game.²¹

The economy started to recover by the late 1930s, and rebounded during the early 1940s. Approximately 13,333 Forsyth County residents served in World War II, and those left behind were occupied with the war effort in a variety of ways, from filling vacant positions in local manufacturing plants to participating in bond drives and planting victory gardens. Unemployment was not a problem, as local companies including P. H.

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

²⁰ J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter and Thomas W. Morse, eds., *Emergency Relief in North Carolina: A Record of the Development and Activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932-1935* (Raleigh: North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1936), 476-478.

²¹ Bill East, "Postscript: No. 33 of a Series," *The Sentinel*, August 23, 1978; Adelaide Fries, Stuart Thurman Wright and J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 222-223; Robert W. Neilson, *History of Government, City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina*, 908.

Hanes Knitting Company and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company increased their production of garments and cigarettes to meet the needs of servicemen and women. The National Carbon Company opened a battery plant in 1943, and Allied Aviation manufactured weapons for the military.²²

Building materials were in short supply, so few structures were erected in the county during the war years. The situation improved at the end of World War II, however, and returning veterans starting families created a critical need for housing after years of slow development during the Depression and war years. The GI Bill of 1944, which guaranteed low-interest home loans for veterans, promoted the construction of houses in new suburbs and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods. Subdivisions such as Sherwood Forest (first section platted in 1948), were developed west of downtown Winston-Salem, while existing neighborhoods including Ardmore, West Highlands, and Buena Vista grew steadily.²³

By the early 1950s, Winston-Salem served as the corporate headquarters of established companies including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Wachovia, and Hanes Hosiery, as well as newcomers such as McLean Trucking, which moved to Winston-Salem in 1943; Western Electric, which opened radio works in 1946 and later became AT & T; and Piedmont Airlines founded in 1948. Altogether, they jointly employed thousands of people. Bowman Gray Medical Center's development in the 1940s and Wake Forest University's move from Wake County to Winston-Salem in 1956 also contributed to an influx of new residents, many of whom were from outside North Carolina. Restoration efforts began in Old Salem and Bethabara in the 1950s, and Thruway, a new suburban shopping center on the Winston-Salem's western outskirts, began to draw business away from downtown in 1956.²⁴

New transportation corridors and urban renewal projects reshaped Winston-Salem in the 1950s and 1960s. US 52, constructed just east of downtown in the 1950s, runs north/south, thereby splitting African American neighborhoods including Happy Hill and Columbia Heights Extension. Interstate 40, originally called the East-West Expressway and now Interstate 40 Business, was completed through the city in 1958. University, Peters Creek, and Silas Creek Parkways were also built during the 1950s. Urban renewal further impacted the character of East Winston as entire neighborhoods were demolished to make way for housing projects in the 1960s. Some African American residents relocated to new dwellings north and east of the city, while others moved into historically white East Winston neighborhoods north of Eighteenth Street.²⁵

²² Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 229.

²³ "Sherwood Forest," Map Book 12, page 246, Forsyth County Register of Deeds, Winston-Salem.

²⁴ Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 244-245, 264; Bishir and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 370.

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

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

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

Urban sprawl in the development of rural countryside into treeless tract housing and apartment complexes has eaten away some of the county's most valuable historic resources. Communities such as Clemmons, Lewisville, and Kernersville are surrounded with shopping centers, fast food restaurants, and parking lots.²⁶

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

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

Forsyth County's current physical landscape strikingly illustrates the changes of the last quarter century, as do population statistics and municipal annexations. In 1980, the county's population stood at 243,683. The estimated 2005 population was 332,355, an increase of just over thirty-seven percent. As a result of this rapid growth, the county added nearly 63,000 new housing units between 1970 and 2005, almost doubling the existing housing stock.²⁷

Urban areas and small towns acquired large numbers of residents through new arrivals and annexation. Winston-Salem grew slowly through the 1980s, but annexation increased dramatically after 1991, resulting in a net incorporation of sixty-six square miles into the city limits since 1981. Kernersville, Walkertown, and Rural Hall prospered due to better rail connections in the late nineteenth century; by the early twenty-first century, residential

²⁶ Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory*, 72-73.

²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau website, accessed July 23, 2007, via <http://factfinder.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37183.html>; U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Number Areas, North Carolina*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, 1993.

and commercial development greatly expanded each town's population. Kernersville grew from a small community of 6,802 in 1980 to a bustling town of 21,862 in 2005. Rural Hall's population doubled during the same period, increasing from 1,336 to 2,621. Walkertown's population more than tripled between 1990 and 2005, expanding from 1,200 residents to 4,337. Communities in western Forsyth County also experienced rapid population increases between 1980 and 2005, with Clemmons more than doubling in size (7,401 residents to 16,730) and Lewisville almost tripling (4,547 to 12,444).²⁸

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

²⁸ Ibid.; North Carolina State Data Center, accessed July 26, 2007 via <http://census.state.nc.us>.

III. Forsyth County Architectural Survey History

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

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

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

which identified 61 archaeological sites and 119 locations with archaeological potential.²⁹ Sherry Joines Wyatt comprehensively surveyed Waughtown in 2001-2002, followed by Ardmore and Southeast Winston-Salem in 2002-2004.

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

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

²⁹ Over one thousand Forsyth County prehistoric and historic archaeological sites are recorded in the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's statewide inventory.

IV. 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Update Methodology

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

- Revisit all the previously surveyed properties outside of Bethania and the current National Register historic districts in Winston-Salem to determine the status of each property (unchanged, altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved);
- Enter the data from the 1978-1980 survey forms for all extant properties in the Microsoft Access database shell created by the HPO;
- Identify resources outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits that have reached fifty years of age since 1980 and decide which of those resources merit intensive examination during the next phase of the survey update;
- Identify older resources outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits that had not been surveyed in 1978-1980, but now merit intensive-level survey;
- Assign each newly identified property a survey site number and enter basic location and description information in the database;
- Photograph all extant previously surveyed resources and all newly identified resources that warrant intensive survey;
- Update the maps from the 1978-1980 survey to indicate the status of previously surveyed properties and the locations of newly identified resources that are in need of intensive survey.

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

Phase I survey update fieldwork consisted of the examination of previously surveyed resources, either from the public right-of-way or on the property, to determine if and in what manner each had changed since the original survey. The Principal Investigator classified the current status of each resource into one of five categories: unchanged, altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved. In twenty-six instances a property was not accessible or could not be located; this was indicated in the database and these properties will be revisited in the next phase of the project. Newly-identified property location and appearance was noted, with more intensive evaluation to follow in the next phase.

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

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

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

Data entry was an involved and time-consuming process. The HPO database shell provided survey site numbers, property names, and resource locations (physical location descriptions rather than street addresses in most cases). The Principal Investigator ascertained current street addresses in the field where possible; if no street address was visible she used Forsyth County Tax Administration Office's online Geo-Data Explorer to determine street addresses and tax parcel block and lot numbers in order to facilitate future mapping efforts. In a few instances the street address in county records is different from that discovered in the field. In cases where the County had never assigned a street address to a property, or a resource is no longer extant and the vacant lot does not have an address, the property block and lot numbers serve as the primary location indicator. Initially, the Principal Investigator was going to use a hand-held GPS unit to determine exact historic resource locations, but, due to the amount of other survey fieldwork that had to be completed within the limited project timeframe, this component of the project was dropped. City-County Planning Board staff and interns utilized the block and lot locations as the basis for identifying the longitude and latitude points for each property.

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

A final component of the Phase I project was updating the fourteen Forsyth County USGS maps and eighteen planimetric maps of Winston-Salem and Kernersville from the original project. The Principal Investigator used photocopies of the original survey maps for the fieldwork phase, indicating previously surveyed property status and the locations of newly identified properties as the project progressed. After each USGS quad survey was completed, a clean set of photocopied USGS and/or planimetric maps from the original survey project was marked with a symbol for the respective actions (altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved); intact extant properties were left unmarked. A key to these symbols is located in a side margin of each updated map. The Principal Investigator circled

newly identified property locations and wrote in newly assigned survey site numbers. In the case of previously surveyed properties with survey site numbers that have been reassigned, the original survey site number was marked through and the new one written in. The majority of previously surveyed properties on the Vienna quad were assigned new survey site numbers shortly after completion of the original survey but the new numbers had never been mapped, therefore the entire quad was remapped to eliminate confusion.

The project followed the Time-Product-Payment schedule that was included as part of the contract dated November 9, 2006. At the completion of each of the ten project benchmarks on the schedule, compact discs containing the database and all the photos taken during that portion of the project were submitted to HPO and the City-County Planning Board for review.

V. 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Update Results

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

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

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that were updated in the 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey: 1000
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since been demolished: 322 (This number reflects primary resource loss, but does not include the demolition of ancillary buildings such as agricultural outbuildings.)
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since deteriorated significantly: 18
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since been altered considerably: 96
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have experienced the loss of one or more major outbuildings: 46
- Principal resources that were previously surveyed, but that were not field-checked because they could not be located or access to them was prohibited: 26 (4 not located, 22 no access)
- Principal resources that were previously surveyed that are extant and remain unchanged or were improved: 530 (506 no alterations, 24 rehabilitated)
- Newly identified properties that merit intensive-level survey in Phase II: 142

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Principal Investigator identified the following data gaps:

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

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

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

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

Mapping problems: A few properties documented during the 1978-1980 survey were incorrectly mapped or not mapped at all. In some cases, a property's true location was only a tenth to three-tenths of a mile from where it was mapped; these situations were easily rectified. The failure to map a property at all, however, could be determined only if there were extra paper files at the end of the fieldwork for a particular topographical

map or extra survey site numbers were noted when completing the database entries for properties on a particular topographical map. In these cases, the Principal Investigator went back out into the field to locate the property using the address or physical location entered in the survey file. If a file was missing or incomplete, the property was not mapped, and the property's physical location could not be discerned from the database, it was impossible for the Principal Investigator to field-check the property's current status.

Survey site numbers: Gwynne Taylor assigned each surveyed property a survey site number, which was recorded on the survey form, file, and USGS map. A block of survey site numbers she used on the Vienna quad had already been assigned to other Forsyth County properties, so the properties she surveyed were later given new numbers. As these new numbers were never mapped, the Principal Investigator remapped all surveyed properties on the Vienna quad on a new map. In other cases, survey site numbers were reused after properties were destroyed, or properties were assigned more than one number as a result of being resurveyed for subsequent projects after 1980. In order to eliminate as much of the confusion as possible, the Principal Investigator, after conferring with Chandrea Burch, selected the most logical survey site number for each property, noted in the database that other survey site numbers referring to that property were defunct, and updated the USGS maps. In a few instances, properties that had not been surveyed in 1979-1980 and were subsequently surveyed for other projects had never been assigned survey site numbers. For example, some buildings within downtown Winston-Salem and Kernersville historic districts did not have individual survey site numbers, so the Principal Investigator assigned these properties new numbers.

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

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

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

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

- Identified the remaining Winston-Salem properties that were recorded in the survey completed in 1980 and were not updated in Phase I of the survey update project (approximately 268 properties). Recorded these properties according to the methodology established in Phase I, using digital photography and entering data from the ca. 1980 survey forms on extant properties into the HPO's Access database, noting any significant alterations since the initial survey.
- Conducted on-site recordation of properties outside of Winston-Salem that were not surveyed ca. 1980 and were identified in Phase I as now meriting comprehensive survey, including those built between 1930 and 1960 (approximately 142 properties). Completed research as necessary to provide historical background information and prepare site plans as appropriate. Consulted local historians and other individuals to ensure accuracy.

- For properties surveyed ca. 1980 and identified in Phase I as meriting additional survey work and research (approximately 45 properties), conducted additional on-site recordation and prepared site plans as appropriate and research as necessary to provide historical background information. Consulted local historians and other individuals to ensure accuracy.
- Attempted to revisit the previously surveyed properties that were inaccessible during Phase I (approximately 26 properties) in order to record them as described in the first item above.
- Identified 33 significant previously surveyed and newly identified properties that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and prepared a Study List presentation for the N. C. National Register Advisory Committee's October 2008 meeting (see Appendix A)
- Identified Winston-Salem individual properties and neighborhoods that post-date 1930 and now merit comprehensive survey (see Appendices B and C).
- Prepared a brief narrative report that summarizes the survey findings of Phase II and makes recommendations regarding the intensive survey of individual properties and neighborhoods constructed from 1930 to ca. 1960 within the Winston-Salem city limits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that were updated in the 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey: 1000
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that were updated in the 2007-2008 Phase II Reconnaissance and Partial Intensive Survey: 268

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since been demolished or removed from their original site: 431 (This number reflects primary resource loss in both Phases I and II, but does not include the demolition of ancillary buildings such as agricultural outbuildings.)
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since deteriorated significantly: 19
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since been altered considerably: 114
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have experienced the loss of one or more major outbuildings: 47
- Principal resources that were previously surveyed that are extant and remain unchanged or were improved: 663 (624 no alterations, 39 rehabilitated)
- Properties identified in Phase I that were intensively surveyed in Phase II: 142
- Previously surveyed and newly identified properties placed on the Study List: 33

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

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

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

The second newly identified property category encompassed those that have reached fifty years of age since 1980. The Craftsman bungalow, a dwelling type rarely included in the 1978-1980 survey, is one of the most popular styles of rural residences constructed during the early twentieth century. Bungalows were

inexpensive, easy to build, and appealed to a family's desire for a modern, up-to-date house. Rows of them extend along the sides of secondary roads and US highways in rural Forsyth County; the Principal Investigator selected some of the most intact representative examples for intensive-level survey in Phase II. Newly identified farm complexes from the period include a wide array of frame outbuildings. Several of these complexes were deemed worthy of Study List designation.

Properties identified for intensive-level survey in Phase III include both representative and the most significant examples of domestic, religious, commercial, and industrial buildings and developments from the 1930 to 1970 period. The stock market crash of October 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression greatly slowed economic growth in the 1930s, although substantial building projects begun before the depression were completed. Forsyth County did not see a building boom equal to that of the 1920s until after World War II, when most of the county's growth occurred in cities and towns as agriculture became increasingly less important in the county's post-war economy.

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

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

IX. Planning for the Completion of the Survey Update

A third and final phase will be necessary in order to complete the Forsyth County architectural survey update. The goals of this phase are to document Winston-Salem's overall growth patterns from the 1930s through the 1960s and to survey representative and the most significant examples of domestic, religious, commercial, and industrial buildings and developments from the period.

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Winston-Salem during this period are residential. Given that approximately 33,416 single-family homes were erected between 1930 and 1970 within Winston-Salem's city limits, it will be impossible to survey every building from this period in Phase III. Most of these dwellings are the typical housing types of the era: Period Cottages, the small brick Minimal Traditional or Ranch, and the Split-level. These buildings were not usually designed by an architect with a specific client in mind, but rather were speculatively constructed based on popular designs taken from plan books. Modernist residences represent a very small percentage of the total built environment

Initial analysis of maps illustrating the distribution of these dwellings and platted subdivisions within the Winston-Salem city limits and the plat book index from the Forsyth County Register of Deeds indicated that approximately sixty-seven of the numerous neighborhoods developed during the 1930 to 1970 period appear to have a high density of historic building stock and definable boundaries (see Appendix B). These subdivisions will thus be recorded with overall streetscape images and photos of representative individual houses. Neighborhoods with high integrity, including Bon Air-Greenway Place, Buena Vista, Konnoak Hills, Reynolda Park, Sherwood Forest, and West Highlands, will be more extensively documented.

Other building types, including churches, office buildings, gas stations, apartment buildings, and schools—particularly Modernist but also high-quality Colonial and Classical Revival buildings—will also be surveyed. A preliminary list of Forsyth County's Modernist buildings encompasses eighty-six representative individual properties and complexes (see Appendix C).

Phase III will entail the following:

- On-site recordation of individual properties and neighborhoods built between 1930 and the 1960s in Winston-Salem that were identified in Phase II as meriting additional survey work and research.
- Preparation of survey files with printed survey forms from the HPO database, printed contact sheets of digital photographs, site plans, and related research materials as appropriate.
- A detailed report on the historic contexts and property types of Forsyth County from the 1930s through the 1960s.

- A brief narrative report that summarizes the survey findings of the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey update.
- Identification of newly surveyed properties that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and their presentation to the N. C. National Register Advisory Committee for placement on the Study List.

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Appendix A.

Phase II Study List Recommendations

Survey Site Number and Property Name	Address	Circa date
Farms/Houses with Outbuildings		
FY00245 Ben Spach House	455 Fishel Rd, Winston-Salem vicinity	ca. 1820-1830
FY01504 Speas Farm	3991 River Ridge Rd, Vienna vicinity	ca. 1850,1879,1889
FY00279 Lineback-Jones House	4400 Robinhood Rd, Winston-Salem vicinity	ca. 1880, 1916
FY03217 Clarence Helsabeck Farm	9361 Antioch Church Rd, Rural Hall vicinity	ca. 1880-1930s
FY00300 Yokeley Farm	5958 Gumtree Rd, Winston-Salem vicinity	1883
FY01502 John F. Doub House	5430 Seward Cr, Seward vicinity	1899
FY03212 Kreeger Farm	7665 Reynolda Rd, Tobaccoville vicinity	1895, 1900-1940s
FY02490 Gideon T. Shore Farm	4036 Bowens Rd, Tobaccoville vicinity	ca. 1896, 1910s
FY01493 Wesley Holder Farm	4749 Dozier Tr, Dozier	ca. 1898
FY01323 Brewer House	1412 Old Salisbury Rd, Winston-Salem	1905
FY03287 Swaim Farm	6675 Old Valley School Rd, Kernersville vicinity	1919, 1928
FY03564 Hunter-Petree Farm	7372 Doral Dr, Tobaccoville	1927
FY03234 Kapp Farm	2190 Shore Rd, Rural Hall vicinity	1932
FY03316 Felix and Clarice Huffman Farm	1010 Conrad Rd, Lewisville vicinity	1934-35
FY03215 Clyde and Addie Hunter House	3826 Spainhour Mill Rd, Tobaccoville vicinity	1940
FY 4106 Sprinkle Family Rural Historic District		
FY03236 William and Sarah Sprinkle House	5025 Murray Rd, Winston-Salem	1898
FY03238 John and Sallie Sprinkle House	5010 Murray Rd, Winston-Salem	ca. 1895, 1912
FY03239 Harold and Eva May Conrad House	4945 Murray Rd, Winston-Salem	1926
FY03237 Lillie and Gilbert Bailey House	5015 Murray Rd, Winston-Salem	1936
FY 4107 Jonestown Historic District		
FY03323 Conley and Ruth Jones House	1316 Jonestown Rd, Winston-Salem	1926
FY03324 Asa Jones House	1332 Jonestown Rd, Winston-Salem	ca. 1880
FY03325 Jones Store	1337 Jonestown Rd, Winston-Salem	ca. 1920s, 1944
FY03326 Nora Jones House	1319 Jonestown Rd, Winston-Salem	ca. 1930
FY03327 former Clemmons Grange Farmers' Organization Community Center	1316 Jonestown Rd, Winston-Salem	1935
Industrial		
FY03330 Clemmons Milling Company	4010 Hampton Rd, Clemmons	1920, 1940s
Transportation		
FY03180 Vargrave Street Bridge	Vargrave Street, Winston-Salem	1924
Individual Houses		
FY00043 Doub House	4071 Rolling Hill Dr, Tobaccoville vicinity	1881, 1890, 1911
FY00380 Charlie Tucker House	3185 Temple School Rd, Kernersville vicinity	1910

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

Appendix B.

Winston-Salem Subdivisions 1930-1970

Subvision Name	Plat Date	Plat Book	Page
Bethabara Estates	1/18/1956	17	171
Bon Air - Greenway Place	3/2/1934	8	109
Bowen Park	11/2/1945	12	43
British Woods	4/24/1963	21	136
Broadbay Hills	11/2/1953	16	211
Buena Vista	9/00/1923	2	17
Carver Crest	11/10/1944	10	171
Carver Hills	4/11/1957	18	92
Castle Heights	8/11/1958	19	12
Cedar Forest Estates	4/13/1954	16	243
City View	3/00/1920	1	108
Club Haven Estates	5/25/1967	23	89
College Park	8/28/1946	12	88
Country Club Estates	6/00/1927	4	192
Country Club Hills	10/20/1947	12	173
Crestwood	8/12/1947	12	158
Dizeland	1/17/1956	17	170
Easton	11/28/1949	14	23
Ferrell Heights	12/4/1952	16	114
Gordon Manor	11/23/1954	17	61
Greenbriar Estates	5/14/1959	19	74
Hanes Rubber Company	3/12/1941	11	136
Jefferson Gardens	4/00/1923	3	31A
Kimball Acres	1/29/1957	18	67
Knollwood	6/9/1924	4	44
Knollwood Manor	11/28/1956	18	53
Konnoak Acres	6/26/1959	19	97
Konnoak Hills	1/00/1929	7	79
Mineral Springs	6/00/1925	5	80
Mineral Springs Heights	12/18/1944	10	175
Monticello Park	5/4/1955	17	106
Moravia Estates	10/13/1964	22	85
Morningside Manor	3/31/1958	18	171
Northview	12/7/1927	6	63
Northwoods Estate	4/14/1965	22	109
Old Town Heights	8/25/1953	16	184
Park View Acres	2/24/1954	16	233
Peace Haven Estates	11/28/1960	20	82
Piedmont Park	3/30/1953	16	139
Pinedale Manor	10/19/1961	21	26
Pleasant View	4/18/1928	7	25
Reynolda Manor	2/13/1963	21	125
Reynolda Park	9/00/1925	4	1A
Reynolda Woods	8/7/1959	19	104
Robin Hood Park	2/25/1955	17	82
Salem Woods	1/4/1963	21	114
Shalimar	11/24/1964	22	97

Shattalon Heights	10/24/1952	16	106
Sherwood Forest	11/6/1948	12	216
Skyland	4/00/1923	3	50A
Skyland Park	11/4/1955	17	148
Skyland Terrace	9/30/1944	10	165
South Fork	10/17/1957	18	130
South Park Terrace	5/9/1950	14	44
South View	1/23/1923	3	83
Sunset Park	12/00/1919	2	88
Town and Country Estates	6/11/1953	16	161
Union Terrace	7/21/1947	12	153
West Highlands	2/00/1925	5	52
Westmore Hills	8/17/1955	17	124
Weston	1/13/1948	12	187
Westover Park	9/25/1922	3	64
Wilshire Estates	6/24/1964	22	61
Windsor Forest	10/22/1957	18	137
Winston Lake Estates	6/20/1963	21	139
Wintergarden	7/15/1955	17	112

Appendix C.
Modernist Properties

SSN	PROPNAME	PROPTYPE	ADDPREFIX	ADDRESS	RoadType	PROPTOWN	DATE
FY01517	Gulf Station		1100	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1941
FY03589	Smith Reynolds Airport		3801	Liberty	St	Winston-Salem	1941
FY03558	Commercial Building		1105	Burke	St	Winston-Salem	1949
FY03269	Bel Air Drive-in	Theater	5153	Reidsville	Rd	Walkertown	1949
FY03608	Randolph	House	2648	Club Park	Rd	Winston-Salem	1950
FY03572	Moore Elementary	School	451	Knollwood	St	Winston-Salem	1950s
FY03573	Ibrahim Elementary	School	5036	Old Walkertown	Rd	Winston-Salem	1950s
FY03575	Forsyth Tech West Campus		1300	Bolton	St	Winston-Salem	1950s
FY03610	House		271	Canterbury	Tr	Winston-Salem	1952
FY03609	Garvey	House	440	Fairfax	Dr	Winston-Salem	1952
FY03346	Central	Library	660	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1952
FY03607	Burge	House	1801	Georgia	Ave	Winston-Salem	1953
FY03311	New Hope A.M.E. Zion	Church	7070	Shallowford	Rd	Lewisville	1953
FY03577	Jefferson Pilot Insurance Company	Building	1012	Glade	St	Winston-Salem	1954
FY04105	Perryman	House	3312	Anderson	Dr	Winston-Salem	1954
FY03404	Worsham-Kerr	Building	1001	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1955
FY03602	Lustron House		1821	Ebert	Rd	Winston-Salem	1955
FY04100	House		1255	Twin Oak	Dr	Winston-Salem	1955
FY03620	Service Station		6710	University	Parkway	Winston-Salem	1957
FY03578	Lashmit, Brown, and Pollock	Office	421	Summit	St	Winston-Salem	1957
FY03606	Burge	House	720	Pine Valley	Rd	Winston-Salem	1959
FY03605	Howell	House	1100	Kent	Rd	Winston-Salem	1959
FY00668	Bethlehem A.M.E. Zion	Church	6475	Yadkinville	Rd	Vienna	1959
FY03590	Church		1700	Ebert	St	Winston-Salem	1959

SSN	PROPNAME	PROPTYPE	ADDPREFIX	ADDRESS	RoadType	PROPTOWN	DATE
FY03599	Trinity Presbyterian	Church	1416	Bolton	St	Winston-Salem	1960
FY03611	Gadson	House	2511	Cherry	St	Winston-Salem	1960
FY02623	Commercial	Building	116	Fourth	St	Winston-Salem	1960
FY03347	Service Station		675	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1960
FY03595	Peace Haven Baptist	Church	1501	York	Rd	Winston-Salem	1960
FY03594	First Christian	Church	2320	Country Club	Rd	Winston-Salem	1960s
FY03592	Lutheran Church of the Epiphany		5220	Silas Creek	Parkway	Winston-Salem	1960s
FY03591	Burkhead United Methodist	Church	5250	Silas Creek	Parkway	Winston-Salem	1960s
FY04103	Reynolda Business Center		2400	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1960
FY03618	St. Paul United Methodist	Church	2400	Dellabrook	Rd	Winston-Salem	1961
FY03604	Hines	House	807	Conway	Ct	Winston-Salem	1961
FY03579	WSJS		875	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1961
FY03598	Parkway United Church of Christ		2151	Silas Creek	Parkway	Winston-Salem	1962
FY03348	Service Station		1206	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1962
FY03292	Edgewood Baptist	Church	4067	Reidsville	Rd	Winston-Salem	1964
FY03616	House		3640	Spaulding	Dr	Winston-Salem	1964
FY03476	Kennedy Middle	School	1000	Highland	Ave	Winston-Salem	1964
FY03391	Flora Styers	Building	1001	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1964
FY03580	Southland Life		920	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1964
FY03343	Service Station		1200	Reynolda	Rd	Winston-Salem	1964
FY03593	Fairview Moravian	Church	6550	Silas Creek	Parkway	Winston-Salem	1964
FY00286	Hopewell Moravian	Church	701	Hopewell Church	Rd	Winston-Salem	1964
FY03617	Conrad's Hair Design		3088	New Walkertown	Rd	Winston-Salem	1965
FY03588	Campus Gas and Service		1231	Polo	Rd	Winston-Salem	1965

SSN	PROPNAME	PROPTYPE	ADDPREFIX	ADDRESS	RoadType	PROPTOWN	DATE
FY02628	Commercial	Building	214	Fourth	St	Winston-Salem	1966
FY03585	Wachovia Branch	Bank	2000	Hawthorne	Rd	Winston-Salem	1966
FY03576	Bolton Elementary	School	2602	Bolton	St	Winston-Salem	1966
FY03581	WXII Television Studios		700	Coliseum	Dr	Winston-Salem	1966
FY03612	Oliver, Jr.	House	3961	Glen Oak	Dr	Winston-Salem	1967
FY03596	Mt. Zion Baptist	Church	950	File	St	Winston-Salem	1969
FY02544	McLean Trucking Headquarters	Building	585	Waughtown	St	Winston-Salem	1969
FY03477	Winston Mutual Life Insurance	Building	1225	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1969
FY01268	Nissen Building Addition		314-322	Fourth	St	Winston-Salem	1969
FY03613	House		3901	Pomeroy	Dr	Winston-Salem	1969
FY03584	Office Building		1980	Hawthorne	Rd	Winston-Salem	1969
FY03601	Sunrise Towers		801	Martin Luther King	Dr	Winston-Salem	1970
FY03603	House		627	Lankashire	Rd	Winston-Salem	1970
FY03582	First Center	Building	2000	First	St	Winston-Salem	1970
FY03574	Snyder Hall (Forsyth Tech)		2100	Silas Creek	Parkway	Winston-Salem	1970
FY03586	Office Building		3195	Maplewood	Ave	Winston-Salem	1970
FY03583	Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc.	Office	4000	Silas Creek	Pkwy	Winston-Salem	1970
FY03367	Greek Orthodox	Church	435	Keating	Dr	Winston-Salem	1970
FY00613	Bethania A.M.E. Zion	Church	2120	Bethania-Rural Hall	Rd	Bethania	1970
FY04101	Office Building		1405	Broad	St	Winston-Salem	1970
FY04102	First Presbyterian	Church	300	Cherry	St	Winston-Salem	1971
FY03619	Kingswood United Methodist	Church	6810	University	Parkway	Winston-Salem	1972
FY03345	Crystal Towers		625	Sixth	St	Winston-Salem	1972
FY03614	House		3910	Pomeroy	Dr	Winston-	1973

SSN	PROPNAME	PROPTYPE	ADDPREFIX	ADDRESS	RoadType	PROPTOWN	DATE
						Salem	
FY03587	Office Building		715	Coliseum	Dr	Winston-Salem	1973
FY03270	Oosthoek	House	3180	Old Hollow	Rd	Walkertown	1974
FY03615	House		3415	Cumberland	Rd	Winston-Salem	1975
FY03351	U. S. Courthouse and Federal Office	Building	251	Main	St	Winston-Salem	1976
FY04104	R. J. Reynolds Headquarters		1100	Reynolds	Blvd	Winston-Salem	1977
FY00273	Bethel United Methodist	Church	2390	Bethel Church	Rd	Winston-Salem	1977
FY01473	Center Grove A.M.E. Zion	Church	8200	Center Grove Church	Rd	Tobaccoville	1905, 1960s
FY03374	School of Nursing Building and Health	Center		Bank	St	Winston-Salem	1950, 1955
FY03312	Lewisville	School	150	Lucy	Ln	Lewisville	1947, 1980s
FY03375	Whitaker	Gymnasium		Wallace	St	Winston-Salem	1953, 1976
FY02541	Twin City	Building	400-402	Fourth	St	Winston-Salem	1954, 1980
FY03361	Kernersville News		300	Mountain	St	Kernersville	1963, 1974
FY03344	Integon Life Insurance	Building	500	Fifth	St	Winston-Salem	1960s, 1982
FY03335	St. Leo's Catholic	School	333	Springdale	Ave	Winston-Salem	1953, 2002
FY00355	Bunker Hill United Methodist	Church	1510	Bunker Hill-Sandy Ridge	Rd	Kernersville	1960, 1998

Appendix D. Professional Qualifications



HEATHER FEARNBACH

EDUCATION

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

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

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

Lecturer, Department of History, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Spring 2008

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

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

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

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

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

- Reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

- Served on Certificate of Appropriateness Committee and Research Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECENT PROJECTS

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

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

STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS AND NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County, North Carolina (2008)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Expansion, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties, North Carolina (2008)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination, Lexington, Davidson County, North Carolina (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County, North Carolina (2007)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina (2007)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (2007)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County, North Carolina (2005, 2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House National Register Nomination, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County, North Carolina (2006)
- Lenoir Downtown Commercial Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County, North Carolina (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County, North Carolina (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (2005)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Historic District and Florida-Georgia Historic District North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (2005)
- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County, North Carolina (2004)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County, North Carolina (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (2004)

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2008)
- Lexington Residential Historic District and Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Local Designation Reports and Design Guidelines, Davidson County, North Carolina (2007-2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County, North Carolina (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County, North Carolina (2007)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2005)

- Grimes Mill Local Landmark Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS

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

SECTION 106 REPORTS

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

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- "Green Strategies for Historic Buildings," presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- "Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports," presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- "Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina," presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
- "Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop," presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C., November 2002
- "NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course," presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002