

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION FORM  
(Additional Sheets of Paper will be necessary for  
complete documentation)

Please type or print

1. Owner's name and address:
2. Location of property:
3. Tax Block \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Lot \_\_\_\_\_
4. When was the building erected? For whom? (If you don't know the exact date, please give a general time frame). Have there been additions or modifications? If so, describe and give dates.
5. Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the building? (i.e., architects, carpenters, contractors, landscape designers, etc.) Do any architect's plan or building accounts exist? Where?
6. Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the dates of the photographs?
7. How has the building been passed down through the years, from whom to whom? (i.e., a quick chain of title). If possible, please give some background on each occupant. (i.e., occupations or other interesting facts). List the sources of your information.
8. What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the building ever been moved? List the sources of your information.
9. What is the significance of this property? (Please be specific and to the point). Include a complete list of sources for your information.
10. Describe the present condition of the property.
11. Is the property listed in any existing Historic Register or survey? (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places or any other state or local history). If so, please give the title of the listing.

The above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Property Owner(s)  
Mailing address:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

PAID  
25<sup>00</sup>  
9/28/82  
RR

1. William D. Taylor III  
419 South Main Street  
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101
2. 419 South Main Street  
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101
3. Tax Block 558 Tax Lot 117A
4. Charles A. Cooper Shop Lot 41

On April 16, 1834, Charles Alexander Cooper, a turner and house painter received permission to build a shop<sup>1</sup> and August 4th, the shop site was "staked out."<sup>2</sup> The workshop was completed that same year.<sup>3</sup> Needing additional space he raised the building to two stories in 1852.<sup>4</sup> Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that between 1912 and 1917 the shop was demolished and replaced by a modern frame house. Reconstruction began in 1977 under the supervision of Old Salem, Inc. as part of the overall plan to restore the town of Salem to its pre-1856 appearance.

5. The location of plans or building accounts are unknown at this time. The records of the Aufseher Colligium note that, when Cooper proposed the building of the shop, he said that he would do "most of the work"<sup>5</sup> but the names of any other craftsmen who worked on the building are unknown.
6. Two early photographs of the shop have been found; they date ca. 1870. Other visual representation of the shop that are on file at Old Salem, Inc. include the following:
  - Maps: "Salem about the year 1840"
  - "Birds Eye View of Winston-Salem - 1891"
  - Sanborn Insurance Maps 1890, 1895, 1900, 1987, 1912 & 1907
7. Charles A. Cooper  
 W. J. Cooper Deed Book 39, page 319  
 Samuel E. Welfare Deed Book 245, page 119  
 Metropolitan Life Deed Extract, Forsyth County Tax Office  
 Samuel E. Welfare " " " " " "  
 Old Salem, Inc. " " " " " "  
 William Taylor III " " " " " "
8. The building served as Cooper's joiner and house painter shop. Today it is used as a private residence.
9. The historic district of Old Salem was designated a "Registered National Historic Landmark" by the U. S. Department of the Interior in 1966. Within this landmark are unrestored, restored and reconstructed buildings, which, as a whole, present an authentic architectural representation of the community of Salem between 1766 and 1856. This structure is considered by the Historic District Commission to be an integral and contributing part of the total landscape and subject to Zoning Ordinance Section 29-1, strictly governing its use and appearance.

The shop has been reconstructed as part of the restoration master plan for Old Salem and Lot 41. No other building with the association of Charles A. Cooper has survived. Architecturally, it represents a change from the earlier tradition of having the working place under the same roof within the house. In the 1820's and 1830's craftsmen began constructing separate buildings from which to practice their trades.

Charles Alexander Cooper was born in Germantown, North Carolina on the 22nd of March 1810.<sup>6</sup> The Moravian Records are not specific on the subject but by 1821 he was living with his grandparents and apprenticed to Abraham Steiner to learn the turner's trade.<sup>7</sup> At age 21, Cooper set aside his ambitions to work exclusively as a furniture maker and worked one year for Daniel Wohlfahrt as the barkeeper for the tavern.<sup>8</sup> By August 1832, however, he wished to return to his work as a furniture maker and wanted to add the trade of house painting. He received permission to do so in October 1833 and by May 1834 had agreed to purchase the house on lot 41 from the widow Schultz.<sup>9</sup> On 4 August 1834 Cooper staked out his new shop.<sup>10</sup>

During the 1834-1835 period, Charles Cooper was involved in several activities other than the construction of his shop. He had established a partnership with Henry Winkler and Theophilus Vierling.<sup>11</sup> The purpose of the partnership is unknown. They did, however, rent John Leinbach's old Salt House.<sup>12</sup> A hint of their activity may be an admonishment by the Aufseher Collegium to Charles Cooper asking him to stop making candles because it was interfering with the trade of John Burkhard.<sup>13</sup> By the end of the year the partnership had been dissolved and Cooper gave up his lease to the Salt House, perhaps because his own shop was completed by this time.<sup>14</sup>

In the 1840's Cooper continued to make improvements to lot 41. He made a major alteration to his house by adding 20 feet to the south end, a second storey and a rear porch with kitchen.<sup>15</sup> In 1852 he added a second storey to his shop.<sup>16</sup>

Charles Alexander Cooper died 19 May 1866 at age 55.<sup>17</sup> During the last twenty years of his life he was very active in the Aufseher Collegium, also serving on the school committee, the Poor Society and as Fire Inspector. He was also assigned responsible for all repairs necessary for the church and for securing firewood for the Salem ministers.

10. Because the shop had been located at the street and the 1917 house was set back from the street, there was an excellent opportunity to recover archaeological information. An excavation of the site was conducted in 1977 by Judith Newleirk under the direction of Dr. Ned Woodall of Wake Forest University. Their report is on file at Old Salem, Inc. With this information, combined with other records and visual evidence the shop was accurately reconstructed in 1977 and is currently in excellent condition.

11. The Cooper Shop is a contributing structure in the Old Salem Historic District, a National Historic Landmark.

#### NOTES

The original manuscripts being principally in German, the following translations for historical data were used:

Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Vols. I-VI (Raleigh: North Carolina Historical Commission 1922-1943) by Dr. Adelaide L. Fries; Vol. VII by Dr. Fries, Vol. VIII by Douglas L. Rights, Vol. IX by Dr. Minnie J. Smith and Vols. X and XI by the Rt. Rev. Kenneth G. Hamilton (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1947-1969).

Erika Huber -- Unpublished translations made for Old Salem, Inc. and file at the Archives of the Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Edmund Schwarze -- Unpublished translations made for Old Salem, Inc. and on file at the Archives of the Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, N. C.

6. Gravestone, God's Acre, Winston-Salem
7. Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, pp. 3478-3479.
8. Ibid., 3992, p. 4039, p. 4044, 4088.
9. Ibid., p. 4086, p. 4039, pp. 4088-4089.
10. Ibid., p. 4134
11. Schwarze, Aufseher Collegium, 20 July 1835.
12. Records of the Moravians, p. 4136.
13. Ibid., p. 4181.
14. Ibid., p. 4185, p. 4187.
15. Huber, Aufseher Collegium, 23 March 1840.
16. Records of the Moravians, p. 5713.
17. Gravestone
18. Records of the Moravians, p. 5794, p. 5813, p. 5947, p. 5954, p. 6026.

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(Please include additional sheets of paper if necessary)

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419 S. Main Street  
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2. Location of Property: 419 S. Main Street  
Winston-Salem, N. C. 27101
3. Tax Block 558 Tax Lot 117
4. When was the building erected? For whom? (If you don't know the exact date, please give a general time frame.) The shop was originally constructed in 1834 by Charles Alexander Cooper who later raised the building to two stories in 1852. Insurance maps indicate that
5. Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the building? (i.e., architects, carpenters, contractors, landscape designers, etc.) Do any architect's plans or building accounts exist? Where? No documentation has been located to date but it is probable that Cooper did much of the construction work on this shop himself. The Moravian records indicate that he was trained as a joiner.
6. Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the dates of the photographs?  
Two old photographs of the front and part of the southern elevation have been found. They date ca. 1870.
7. How has the building been passed down through the years, from whom to whom? (i.e., a quick chain of title). If possible, please give some background on each occupant. (i.e., occupations or other interesting facts).

Samuel Schultz	-	1812	Metropolitan Life	-	1932
Charles A. Cooper	-	1834	Sam Welfare	-	1943
Sam E. Welfare	-	1926	Old Salem	-	1972
			William D. Taylor	-	1977

8. What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the building ever been moved?

The building was originally used as Charles Cooper's Shop. He was a joiner and house painter. Today it is used as a private residence.

9. What is the significance of this property. (Please be specific and to the point). Include the sources of your information.

Charles Alexander Cooper was born in Germantown, North Carolina on the 22nd of March 1810.<sup>1</sup> The Moravian Records are not specific on the subject but by 1821 he was living with his grandparents and apprenticed to Abraham Steiner to learn the turner's trade.<sup>2</sup> At age 21, Cooper set aside his ambitions to work exclusively as a furniture maker and worked one year for Daniel Wohlfahrt as the barkeeper for the tavern.<sup>3</sup> By August 1832 however he

10. Describe the present condition of the property.

Reconstructed 1977

11. Is the property listed in any existing Historic Register or survey? (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places or any other state or local history). If so, please give the title of the listing.

Within the National Register District of Old Salem and listed on the Forsyth County Inventory..

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- 4) between 1912-1917 the shop was demolished. Reconstruction began in 1977 under the supervision of Old Salem, Inc. based on archaeological, photographic and historical information.
- 9) wished to return to his work as a furniture maker and wanted to add the trade of house painting. He received permission to do so in October 1873 and by May 1834 had agreed to purchase the house on lot 41 from the widow Schultz.<sup>5</sup> On 4 August 1834 Cooper staked out his new shop.<sup>6</sup>

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Charles Alexander Cooper died 19 May 1866 at age 55.<sup>13</sup> During the last twenty years of his life he was very active in the Aufseher Collegium, also serving on the school committee, the Poor Society and as Fire Inspector. He was also assigned responsible for all repairs necessary for the church and for securing firewood for the Salem ministers.

The shop is significant because it is an important element in the street scape of the restored town of Salem. Architecturally it represents a change from the earlier tradition of having the working place under the same roof with the house. In the 1820's and 1830's craftsmen were building separate buildings in which to practice their trades.

### NOTES

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