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:
   United States Postal Service, Field Real Estate and Buildings Office, 4000 Dekalb Technology Parkway, Suite 550, Atlanta, GA 30340-2799

2. Location of Property:
   101 West Fifth Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

3. Tax Block   24    Tax Lot   13

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.

   SEE ATTACHED

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?

   SEE ATTACHED

6. Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the dates of the photographs?

   SEE ATTACHED

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.

   SEE ATTACHED
8. **What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the building ever been moved?** List the sources of your information.

   **NOT APPLICABLE**

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

   **SEE ATTACHED**
10. Describe the present condition of the property.

The building is in excellent condition. Changes made to the structure have not significantly affected its architectural integrity. The 1938 addition complements the original building through use of the same limestone surface material. Ornamentation used on the original facade (such as a dentilled cornice, roof balustrade, and wave decorative banding) is also used on the addition. The 1962 remodeling of the second floor was confined largely to the courtroom facilities and resulted in little change to other public areas of the building.

Several minor changes have made to the exterior and public interior areas of the building. A concrete, cinderblock, and metal maiting platform was constructed at the rear of the building. Because of its location, the platform detracts little from the appearance of the structure. Modern glass and metal doors have been installed at the Trade Street entrance. Semi-reflecting windows have been installed on the first floor of the Trade Street side of the building, and some other windows have window air conditioners. Self-service postal facilities have been added in the lobby.

More significant changes have been made to the non-public areas. Office and work space has been reorganized and remodeled to meet current needs. Central air conditioning has been installed in the major work areas, and the air conditioning units are visible in the two courtyards in the center of the building. Installation of these units necessitated removing the skylights which had provided illumination for interior rooms on the first floor. A fire alarm system was installed in 1982, but this installation resulted in few visible changes.

As a whole, the building has changed little and retains all of the architectural elements that make it a fine example of Beaux Arts Classical Revival architecture.

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.

Yes, the building is included in the Historic and Architectural Inventory of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County by Gwynne S. Taylor (Forsyth County Survey File #760). The building is also on the study list of potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (Forsyth County).

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

Date

Signature of Property Owner(s)

Mailing address:

Telephone:
4. 1906. A two-and-a-half brick Georgian Revival building was constructed at the northwest corner of Fifth and Liberty Streets to house the post office and other federal offices.

1914-15. A 184'x82' two story limestone faced building was constructed. This building occupies the north side of Fifth Street from Liberty Street to Trade Street. The brick walls of the 1906 building were faced with limestone and incorporated as the eastern portion of the enlarged building.

1937-38. A 13,600 square foot addition was constructed on the rear of the building. The Trade and Liberty sides of the addition are faced in limestone, the same material used in the 1915 building. This addition consists of the five rear bays of the building. These bays are set slightly further back from the street than are the five bays of the 1915 building. The rear wall of the addition is made of buff-faced brick laid in English bond. At the rear of the building, a concrete, cinderblock, and metal mailing platform was constructed.

During these additions and remodelings, the Liberty Street entrance was relocated. It originally consisted of steps leading up to a door in the third bay. It was relocated to the second bay, a door was installed at ground level, and steps were constructed in the interior of the building.

1962. The courtroom, jury room, judges' offices, and library on the second floor were remodeled. Rooms were repainted, new book shelves and other furnishings were installed, and new flooring was laid.

5. 1906 building. The architect for the 1906 building was James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. Taylor was born in Knoxville, Illinois in 1857 and completed his early education in schools in Saint Paul, Minnesota. After taking up the study of architecture, he completed his education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology which he attended for two years. He then worked at firms in Boston and New York. In New York he was employed by the nationally known architect, Cass Gilbert.

Ten years later, he moved to Philadelphia, and in 1895, he moved to Washington, D.C. to assume the post of junior draftsman in the office of the U.S. Supervising Architect. In 1897, he was appointed as Supervising Architect. While employed in that post, he was responsible for the design and erection of Federal Government buildings.

Among these buildings were post offices at Annapolis and Carrollton, Maryland; Asbury Park, New Jersey, and Norwich, Connecticut. Taylor was also responsible for the construction of San Francisco's old Federal Building which was occupied by the Post Office, Customs House, and Appraisers' Stores.

Following his retirement from government service in 1912, Taylor began a private architecture practice in Boston. He later worked in New York before retiring to Tampa, Florida, where he died in 1929.

The contractor for the 1906 building was General Supply and Contracting Company.
1915. The architect for the 1915 expansion was Oscar Wenderoth who succeeded James Knox Taylor as Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. Wenderoth was born in Philadelphia in 1873 and began his training at the age of 15 by working in architects' offices in that city.

When he was 24, Wenderoth started work as a draftsman in the office of the U.S. Supervising Architect. In 1904, he was the head draftsman for the U.S. House and Senate Office Buildings which were designed by the prominent New York firm of Carrere and Hastings. (Wenderoth may have left government employment for a short time to work in the office of Carrere and Hastings. This can not be conclusively verified). In 1907, he was promoted to the post of Chief Draftsman. After holding that post for five years, he was appointed by President Taft to be Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury. During his tenure in that office, Wenderoth supervised the preparation of plans for a number of important government buildings, primarily post offices. Among these buildings were the main Washington, D.C. Post Office and structures for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

Due to failing eyesight, Wenderoth resigned from government employment in 1929. He was inactive until his death in 1938. The mechanical contractor for the 1915 expansion was the Chicago firm of Kaestner and Hacht. The general contractor was the Virginia firm of Wise Granite and Construction Company.

1937-38. The 1937-38 addition was designed by the Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien. The principals of the firm were Willard C. Northup and Leet Alexander O'Brien. Northup was born in Hancock, Michigan in 1882 and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. O'Brien was born in Winston-Salem and attended Carnegie Institute of Technology. In 1913, O'Brien joined Northup's firm, and in 1925, it was renamed Northup and O'Brien. The firm designed many buildings in the Winston-Salem area. Among these were City Hall, the Forsyth County courthouse, the Pepper Building, large houses for prosperous city residents, and most of the city and county schools constructed in the 1920's.

Outside of the Winston-Salem area, the firm's commissions included the North Carolina State Office Building and Durham Life Insurance Building in Raleigh, the Medical School and Hospital at the University of North Carolina, and the Women's College Library in Greensboro.

Both Northup and O'Brien were active in professional organizations. Northup served as President of the North Carolina State Board of Architectural Examiners and was elected as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects of North Carolina. O'Brien served two terms as President of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Northup died in 1942; O'Brien died in 1963. The contractor for the addition was the Virginia Engineering Company. The construction engineer was Hubert P. Ilman. The architect for the 1962 remodeling was William F. Freeman, Inc. The contractor was Hugh E. Strickland, Inc. of Winston-Salem. Architects' plans and correspondence related to the building and each subsequent addition do exist. This material is kept in files in the Maintenance Office in the basement of the post office.
6. Yes. The Post Office has two undated photographs of the building. One was taken from the corner of Fifth and Liberty Streets, and the other was taken from the corner of Fifth and Trade Streets. Both photographs appear to have been taken during the late 1940's or early 1950's. Bill East of the Winston-Salem Journal has an undated view of the old building taken from the corner of Fifth and Liberty Streets (this photograph is reproduced on page 134 of Winston-Salem -- A Pictoral History.) East also has a 1923 picture of the expanded building taken from the corner of Fifth and Trade Streets. (This picture was reproduced in the January 27, 1960 edition of the Sentinel.) In addition, two roughly contemporary photographs of the building taken from the corner of Fifth and Liberty Streets are reproduced in both Winston-Salem -- A Pictoral History (p. 154) and Forsyth, A County on the March (p. 107) (Copies of the above mentioned published photographs are attached to the application).

At the time that the expanded building was completed (1915), both the Journal and the Sentinel published lengthy articles complete with photographs of the new building. (The articles are available in microfilm in the North Carolina Room of the Forsyth County Public Library).

7. The building has served as Winston-Salem's Main Post Office since 1906. For much of its history the building also housed other federal government offices and was known as the Federal Building. Before it was enlarged, the building housed offices of the U.S. Attorney Deputy Marshal, and collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District of North Carolina. During the 1920's, the enlarged building housed offices of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, District Office, District Attorney, and Navy Recruiting. The 1937-38 addition doubled the size of the building. As a result, there was substantial increase in the number of federal agencies with offices in the building. The 1939 City Directory lists the Army Reserve, Army Recruiting, Civil Service Board, Customs Office, District Attorney, District Court for the Central District of North Carolina, Farm Credit Administration, Internal Revenue Service, Marshall's Office, and Probation Office as having offices in the building.

By the early 1970's, several federal offices had moved to other buildings in the downtown area. The offices of the U.S. District Attorney, FBI, U.S. Marshal, Internal Revenue Service as well as the District and Federal Courts remained in the Post office building. When the Federal Building was completed in 1976, these agencies moved to that new building. The Post Office is now occupied almost exclusively by Postal Service offices. The only non-postal agencies with facilities in the building are the Tax Court and Bankruptcy Court.

(This information was obtained from selected editions of the Winston-Salem City Directory, 1910-1977.)

9. Historical Significance:

Salem's first post office was established in July, 1792, in the house of Gottlieb Shoher. (The house, located at the southeast corner of Salem Square, has been reconstructed and is now used as the Salem College Admissions Office). A Salem diarist wrote, "Our Brother, Gottlieb Shoher, was appointed postmaster and we made first use of the post to send letters to Pennsylvania and hope by it also to keep in touch with the political news."
Mail service was initially provided by a postman who was scheduled to ride through Salem every fourteen days on his way from Halifax, Virginia to Salisbury, North Carolina. Because of rough roads and rain and snow storms, this schedule was often not met.

As Salem grew and roads were improved, service became more frequent. By 1820, mail stages passed through the town three times per week. Salem maintained its own post office until 1899, when the Winston and Salem post offices were consolidated. Since that time, Salem has been served by a substation of the main Winston-Salem Post Office.

Salem's postmasters included several prominent members of the community. The first postmaster, Gottlieb Shober, was at various times a tinsmith, paper mill owner, housepainter, lawyer, politician, minister, teacher, organist, and dealer in an assortment of retail items. A colorful individual who often defied the rules of the Moravian governing body, the Aufscher Cgleium, Shober remained a leader of the Salem community until his death. He served as postmaster for a total of twenty-eight years and two sons, Nathaniel, shopkeeper in Salem, and Emanuel, held this office for much of the remainder of the first half of the nineteenth century.

Two other postmasters were also sons of prominent Salem residents. Orestes A. Kuehn, a bookseller who served as postmaster from 1853 to 1865, was the son of the chief physician of the Moravian congregation, Christian David Kuehn. Robert Belo, who served from 1893 to 1896, was the son of Edward Belo, a dry goods merchant and foundry owner who had built the Belo House on Main Street. The younger Belo operated the house as a hotel for several years.

Another well-known Salem resident who served as postmaster was Augustus Zevely. Zevely was a grandson of Gottlieb Shober. He attended medical school in Pennsylvania. In addition to practicing medicine, Zevely boarded guests at his house which became known as the Zevely Inn. He served as postmaster from 1865 to 1869.

Winston's Post Office:

Winston's Post Office was established in 1851. It initially operated from the back of Harmon Miller's store located on the north side of Fourth Street, facing the Courthouse Square. John P. Vest, a clerk in the store, was Winston's first postmaster. In the following years, the post office moved several times. During part of the 1860's, it was housed in the courthouse, and in 1891, it was located on the east side of Liberty Street just north of Fourth Street.

As in Salem, prominent Winston residents served the city as postmaster. Peter A. Wilson, who was postmaster from 1854 to 1856, was later elected mayor of the city. His successor, James E. Collins, collaborated with F. E. Boner in establishing the Western Sentinel, a weekly newspaper which was a predecessor of the city's evening daily, the Twin City Sentinel. Jacob Tise, who served from 1869 to 1871, was a blacksmith and wagon shop owner who served on the city's first Board of Commissioners. W. W. Albee, who was postmaster for four years in the 1870's, was pastor of the city's first Methodist church. A pharmacist, Samuel H. Smith, who served as postmaster from 1885 to 1889, also served as mayor of Winston.
In 1899, (The Winston-Salem Post Office) fourteen years before Winston and Salem were officially consolidated, the United States Post Office Department established the Winston-Salem Post Office. It was first housed in the old Pfohl and Stockton Store, on the ground floor of the Lemly Building, a three story commercial building located at the southeast corner of Main and Third Streets (now the site of a parking deck). Four years after the post offices were consolidated, city fathers began to lobby for funds to construct a building to house the post office and other federal offices. The lobbying was successful. Congress appropriated $5,000 to purchase land for the building and later appropriated $60,000 for construction costs. Construction did not begin until nearly three years later.

Two problems delayed the start of construction. The first was the difficulty in acquiring the land. Postal inspectors chose a site at the northwest corner of Fifth and Liberty Streets, then the location of several two story commercial buildings. The lot was owned by People's National Bank, and the president of the bank, Col. J. W. Alspaugh, refused to sell the land for $5,000. It was not until city businessmen raised an additional $5,000 that Alspaugh agreed to sell.

The second problem concerned the cost of the building. Community leaders sought an additional Congressional appropriation of $15,000, because they believed that it would cost at least $75,000 to construct a building large enough to serve the needs of the city. For a time, Congress refused to appropriate the additional funds requested. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, James Knox Taylor, prepared architectural drawings for a building which could be built for the $60,000 appropriated. Bids were invited and in early 1905, the low bid of $37,440 was announced. This announcement angered some prominent businessmen. If a $60,000 building would be too small, a $37,000 building was thought to be woefully inadequate. In addition, the city would not be able to retain the surplus funds from the appropriation. These funds would be returned to the U.S. Treasury.

J. J. Norman, one of the city's prominent businessmen, made his opinions clear in an article in the Sentinel. In Norman's view, "it would be a shame to erect so small a building." Norman instead advocated increasing the appropriation to $150,000 to provide the funds necessary for a suitable building. He was in favor of delaying construction and lobbying for a larger appropriation.

In response to the protests, the Treasury Department redrafted the architectural plans, and Congress appropriated an additional $20,000 for construction costs. After several years of delay, ground was broken for the building in 1906, and it was completed in 1907. The two story brick building was 88 by 40 feet in size. It was Georgian Revival in style and featured a hipped roof, dormer windows, a cupola and a roof balustrade. Not only was this small building used as the post office, it also housed the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Deputy Marshal's Office, and offices of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The city was growing, and almost from the time the building was completed it was too small.

By 1910, efforts began to be made to obtain funds to enlarge the building. Congress appropriated $250,000 for the project, and the Supervising
Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department, Oscar Wenderoth, drew up plans for the addition. Instead of using the Georgian Revival style of the original building, the addition was designed in the then fashionable Classical Revival style. It would be two stories high, but unlike the original building, its main facade would occupy the entire north side of Fifth Street from Liberty to Trade Street. As was the case with the original building, the design of the addition aroused protests.

As originally designed, the building did not include a lobby entrance on Trade Street. The facade material, limestone, was felt by some to be inadequate to express the importance of the building. Granite or marble were suggested as alternatives. 

After meetings with representatives from the city, the architect revised his drawings to provide for a Trade Street entrance. The facade material did not change, because marble or granite would have caused construction costs to exceed the Congressional authorization. Construction began in 1914.

The existing building was not completely demolished, but as a Journal writer later wrote, "the old post office building was practically torn away." Only the walls and the Liberty Street steps of the original building remained standing and were incorporated into the east end of the enlarged building. The brick walls were clad with limestone and the exterior steps were removed during the 1930's, and as a result, traces of the 1906 structure are almost undetectable. Only by comparing photographs of the 1906 structure and the 1915 expansion is it apparent which elements were retained when the building was expanded (see, for instance, page 134 of Winston-Salem -- A Pictoral History).

The lower protruding granite and limestone section of the exterior walls of the building dates back to 1906. The fenestration pattern of the old building was retained in the enlarged building (although fanlights and other Colonial Revival details were added to some of the windows and the entry door was moved as part of the 1937-38 expansion). It is a tribute to Oscar Wenderoth's skill that the retained elements were duplicated in the newer parts of the building, and the casual observer is unable to determine which parts of the building date from 1906 and which parts date from 1915.

While construction was in progress the post office was temporarily housed in the old Wachovia Bank and Trust Building in the 200 block of Main Street. In July 1915, the post office moved back to larger quarters at Fifth and Liberty Streets. Both the Journal and the Sentinel described the building when it first opened, and both articles were lavish in praise of the building. A Journal reporter remarked that it was the finest government building between Washington and Atlanta and that such a building was appropriate considering its importance to the city.

Not only did the building house facilities for an increasingly busy post office (post office receipts had almost doubled during the preceding decade), it also housed other government offices. Among the most important of these was the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District of North Carolina. A chart in the Sentinel pointed
out that annual receipts of the office had increased from $1.7 million in 1906-7 to $7.1 million in 1914-15.\(^{4}\)

The increase in postal receipts and tax revenues were indicative of the city's growth. The consolidation of Winston and Salem in 1913 marked the beginning of a boom period for the city which lasted through the decade of 1920's. During the period from about 1915 to 1930, Winston-Salem was the largest city in North Carolina. This population growth was precipitated by the phenomenal growth of industry and the accompanying wealth which it engendered. Many of the businesses which began and prospered during the first quarter of the twentieth century still maintain Winston-Salem's solid reputation in business and finance.

Many new concerns opened in the early 1900's, and more established businesses also prospered. After P. H. Hanes and his brother, John Wesley, sold their tobacco business to R. J. Reynolds in 1900, the brothers separately entered the textile industry. The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company was organized in 1901 and established its first factory in the manufacturing district in Winston. In 1910, the company built a spinning plant west of the city. Around this plant the Hanes Company constructed a village appropriately named "Hanestown" complete with a school, church, auditorium and park. Many of the workers who lived in Hanestown came from the farms of Forsyth and surrounding counties.

John Wesley Hanes purchased an old tobacco factory in Winston to begin what is now Hanes Hosiery Mills Company. By 1902, this company was producing infants' hose and men's socks under the name of Shamrock Mills. In 1911, Shamrock Mills built a modern plant at the corner of second and Marshall Streets to house 200 knitting machines about 200 employees. Other textiles manufacturers also began operations in the city in the early part of the century. These included Arista Mills Company, formed in 1903, and Indera Mills organized in 1914.

The tobacco processing industry was revolutionized when the production of Camel cigarettes, the first "modern type" tobacco blend was begun by R. J. Reynolds Company in 1913. By 1915 the growing company built Factory No. 8 and its largest factory, No. 12, and expanded its oldest factory, No. 256.

Expansion of industry in the city brought with it expansion of both residential and commercial areas. Older residential areas such as West End and Washington Park grew with the building of huge, Neo-Classical Revival mansions for prominent city families. At the same time building was continuing in older areas, new neighborhoods began to be developed.

Ardmore, a middle class professional suburb on the hills to the southwest of downtown, was begun in 1914. The next year saw the construction of the village called Reynolds for Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Reynolds. This signaled the beginning of the development of affluent residential areas northwest of downtown.

The second decade of the twentieth century also marked a period of change for Winston-Salem's commercial district. Neo-Classical designs were interpreted in the city's first skyscrapers. In 1921, the Wachovia Building, a seven story structure was constructed at the southwest corner of Third and Main Streets. Four years later, E. W. O'Hanlon completed the eight story O'Hanlon Building on West Fourth Street.
Throughout the 1920's, commercial expansion continued with the construction of more skyscrapers, capped by the eighteen story Nissen Building of 1926 and the twenty-two story art deco Reynolds Building in 1929. Many of the fine classical revival and art deco buildings which line Fourth Street were also constructed during the decade.

The growth of the city in the years before the depression again strained the capacity of the post office's facilities. During the depression, city workers found employment when the building was doubled in size in 1937-38.

The post office is a survivor of the boom period of the second decade of the twentieth century. Though changed over the years, it remains a downtown landmark and continues to function as Winston-Salem's main post office.

Architectural Significance:

The Post Office is the finest existing example of Beaux Arts Classical Revival style architecture in Winston-Salem. Both the interior and exterior are intricately detailed and finely crafted.

The building rests on a heavy concrete foundation. The base of the exterior walls is made of Mount Airy granite, and above this base, the exterior is clad with Bedford, Indiana limestone. The main facade of the building faces Fifth Street. It features a 135 feet colonnade with ten Corinthian columns and a full classical entablature. The columns rest on a granite base and seven granite steps span the entire width of the colonnade. The portico has a coffered ceiling.

Behind each column is a Corinthian pilaster, and paired Corinthian pilasters flank the Trade and Liberty Street doors. The first floor windows are arched and corner windows are surrounded with anthemions carved into the limestone. Beneath each of the corner windows are limestone balusters. Other facade ornamentation includes a carved wave pattern beneath the second floor windows, carved rosettes above the columns and pilasters, ornamental iron work in the entrance door fanlights on the Fifth and Trade Street sides, a dentilled cornice, and a roof balustrade. The original bronze lamp stands flank the Fifth Street steps and bronze bracket lamps flank the Trade Street entrance.

The interior of the building is richly ornamented. In an article describing the building, a Journal staff writer commented, "It is doubtful if there is a more beautiful lobby in the entire State." This beauty is due largely to the effective blending of marble, wood, plaster, and bronze. The floor is made of marble. Borders of gray Tennessee marble surround panels of Cardiff green marble. Wainscoting is of Eastman cream statuary marble, and the same material is used for the pilasters which mark each interior bay. The pilasters reach to the bottom of the double barrel vaulted ceiling which has delicate applied plaster ornamentation. The drop bays, service windows, and mailboxes in the lobby are decorated with highly varnished carved wood paneling of birch finished in light mahogany. Above the woodwork are fanlights. Bronze plated free standing glass-top tables provide work spaces for patrons. The lobby is lit by fourteen hanging lamps installed when the building was constructed.
The work area of the building is more utilitarian in design, and much of its has been modernized substantially. The centerpiece of the second floor is the wood paneled courtroom. This attractive space was given its present appearance in a 1962 remodeling.

It is the first floor public areas of the building which give the building its architectural significance. After viewing the building for the first time, a Twin City Sentinel reporter gave his impression of the building's significance:

There is no building in the state that can surpass it in point of convenience, architectural beauty and harmony, and in magnificent embellishment, yet retaining plain lines, permitting only that which adds strength and character to the structure and its appearance.32

The architectural beauty and harmony and magnificent embellishment are still evident today. The fine craftsmanship of the building and its excellent state of preservation make the Post Office an important example of Classical Revival architecture and give it both local and regional significance.

Specific Areas of Significance:

A. The building is associated with the development of Winston-Salem during the boom period following consolidation.

B. The building is an elaborate, well-preserved example of the Classical Revival style of architecture common in government buildings of the time.

C. The original building and its subsequent expansions represent the work of prominent American architects. James Knox Taylor and Oscar Wenderoth designed government buildings throughout the country, and Northup and O'Brien designed many significant North Carolina buildings during the first part of the twentieth century.

D. The building reflects the importance of the federal government to Winston-Salem. Since 1915, the building has housed the city’s main post office. Until the completion of the Federal Building in 1976, it served as the primary location of federal offices in the city and still houses offices of several non-postal agencies.
SOURCES:


Twin City Daily Sentinel. December 18, 1904; April 22, 1905; May 2, 1913; July 17, 1913; July 20, 1915; December 5, 1956; July 19, 1961.


Winston-Salem City Directories. 1900-1975.


NOTES:


6. Ibid.


13. Ibid., 163.

14. Ibid., 130.


17. Ibid., 12.


20. Twin City Daily Sentinel, April 22, 1905.


23. Twin City Sentinel, July 17, 1913.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. Twin City Daily Sentinel, July 20, 1915.
28. This section was adapted from pp. 55-58 of Gwynne Taylor's book, *From Frontier to Factory, An Architectural History of Forsyth County*.
32. Ibid.
33. Ibid.
From Forstho, A Country on the Hash

Postal Office, Fifth and Liberty Streets, used 1896 to 1916

Postal Office, Fifth and Liberty Streets, used from 1916 to the present
In 1914, Winston's first post office stood for only eight years. A massive building, a product of the so-called "Federal" style in government buildings, opened on the site of the first one, on Fifth Street between Liberty and Trade. The building is little changed today, except that a later addition put the steps seen on Liberty Street indoors.

Courtesy of the Frank Jones Collection

For the first half-century, Winston's post office moved around quite a bit. In the 1880s, it was located for a time in the courthouse, and in 1891 it was on the east side of Liberty Street just above Fourth. By the turn of the century it had moved to the Lemly Building on Main Street, at the southeast corner of Third. But in 1899, the separate post offices of Winston and Salem were consolidated, leaving Salem a branch station, and it was time for a permanent home. In 1906 the new Federal Building, housing the United States Attorney, Commissioner, Deputy Marshall and Internal Revenue Service as well as the Post Office, opened its doors at the corner of Liberty and Fifth. Going north on Liberty past the post office, the next building housed T. A. Brown's bowling alley on the first floor and above, the Jones Building, real estate and law offices. Next was the Hippodrome, a vaudeville house. The first church steeple was that of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, the second, the Methodist Protestant Church, on the corner of Seventh. The building in the distance, where Liberty turns to the northeast, was occupied by the A. G. Logan and Company furniture company. Winston-Salem's first post office was an excellent example of incompetent planning and wasteful destruction that恼tours local planners to this day. In 1914, after only eight years of use, the building was destroyed to make room for a bigger Federal Building.

Courtesy of Bill East
Do You Remember...

BY BILL EAST
Winston-Salem Daily News

The Winston-Salem Post Office has been the dominant feature of the W. Fifth Street-N. Liberty Street intersection since 1908.

It was in that year that a small post office was built on the corner of Fifth and Liberty, occupying the eastern side of the location of the present post office.

In 1915, the post office was rebuilt to occupy the entire block from Liberty to Trade Streets along Fifth Street. The structure cost more than $255,950.

This picture, taken in 1933, shows the Post Office from the corner of Trade and Fifth Streets. Automobiles of that era are parked around the building.

The building is basically the same building that is used as the Post Office today with one major exception.

In 1929, floor space of more than 12,000 square feet was added to the back of the building making the postal area about twice as big as it originally was.

On the Trade Street side of the building, a door in the sidewalk were the old entrance which was a traditional part of the post office here for so many years.

The Salem post office was established Oct. 1, 1793.

The Winston post office was established Feb. 28, 1851.

The two offices were consolidated under the name Winston-Salem June 13, 1899. This was 41 years before the towns of Winston and Salem were consolidated.
Corner: Main and North
1111 7th Ave West
Seattle - Washington
King County, WA
at 1892
Case No. 111
Florida Palm Post Office
1214 West Fifth Street
Winston-Salem
Tennessee County, NC
M. Lowe
9-17-55

Borner Palm Post Office
1214 West Fifth Street
Winston-Salem
Tennessee County, NC
5-19-54

R.M.A. No. 15
ax-box Pain for Office
152 West Fifth Street
Huntersville, NC
3785 Country Club, NC
7 - 1985
Page 1 of 8
WILLIAM G. MCAODO
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
OSCAR WENDEROTH
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT
1914
Former New Post Office
101 West Fifth Street
Winston-Salem
Winston County, NC
27101

Ord. No. 13
3232 N. Main St.  Nauvoo, Illinois
12 West Fifth Street
Nauvoo, Illinois
P.O. Box 59
Nauvoo, Illinois
Phone No. 576

Samuel Young's Home

Israel Young's Home

Joseph Young's Home

Samuel Young

12 West Fifth Street

Nauvoo, Illinois

15
Former Main Post Office
101 West Fifth Street
Winston-Salem
Forsyth County, NC
Oct. 1990
Photo No. 2-4
'Summer Main Post Office
120 East Fifth Street
'Winter' - Salem,
'Winter'
County, N.C
07 1895
Photo No. 42
Main Post Office
102 West Fifth Street
Winston-Salem
Forsyth County, NC
Oct. 1991
Photo No. 2, 9
Winston-Salem
Forsyth County, NC
OD 1984
PHOTO NO. **
Washington Bank First Office
201 West Fifth Street
Grinnell, Iowa

Paid No. 4
Journey: Main Post Office
101 West Fifth Street
Winston-Salem
Forsyth County, NC
Oct. 1992
Photo No. 27

Journey: Main Post Office
201 Third Street
Winston-Salem
Forsyth County, NC
Oct. 1993
Photo No. 28
Post Office
171 West Fourth Street
Winston-Salem
Forsyth County, NC
Oct. 1892
W. H. H. 

Postmaster
171 West Fourth Street
Winston-Salem
Forsyth County, NC
Oct. 1892
Surname In. Y. :
Conrad Rahn 1904
271 West Fifth Street
Winston - Salem
Forsyth County NC
80. 1904
$100. 45