



# HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

P.O. Box 2511

Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27102

919-727-2087

## APPLICATION for HISTORIC DESIGNATION HISTORIC and ARCHITECTURAL

### INFORMATION FORM

1. Name of Property: Historic Nathaniel Shober Siewers House  
Common same, or sometimes Horton House
2. Owner's Name and Address: Barbara Wall Spearman  
715 S. Main Street  
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101
3. Location of Property: 715 S. Main Street (in Salem)  
Winston-Salem Zone 5, Block 572, Lot 26B
4. Amount of Land to be Designated: Approximately .15 acre (75 ft by 85.5 ft)
5. Tax Block: Block 572 Tax Lot: Lot 26B

ADDITIONAL SHEETS OF PAPER WILL BE NECESSARY FOR  
DOCUMENTATION ON QUESTIONS 6 THROUGH 13.

6. 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.
  7. 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?
  8. Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the dates of the photographs?
  9. 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.
  10. What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the building ever been moved? List the sources of your information.
  11. What is the significance of this property (Please be specific and to the point). Include a complete list of sources for your information.
- City of Winston-Salem County of Forsyth Town of Kernersville

12. Describe the architecture and present condition of the structure, also including any outbuildings or other appurtenant features to be included in the designation. If the property has been restored, what were the dates of restoration and was the restoration done under the supervision of any historical group or in compliance with their requirements. If the property has not been restored, is any restoration planned for the property?
13. 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.

In addition to the written application, the following materials must be submitted simultaneously:

- a black and white, 8" x 10" overall photograph clearly depicting the property being designated.
- color slides showing all 4 sides of the building (may also include any architectural details, interior and exterior, which add to the property's significance)
- a map showing the location of the property, including any outbuildings and appurtenant features

(Please label the above materials with the name of the property owner)

APPLICATION FEE \$50.00 (Check payable to Forsyth County)

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

**SEE APPLICATION PAGE 13**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Property Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

APPLICATION for HISTORIC DESIGNATION

by the

WINSTON-SALEM FORSYTH COUNTY HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

\* \* \* \* \*

HISTORICAL and ARCHITECTURAL

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4. **Amount of Land to be Designated:** Approximately .15 acre  
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5. **Tax Block:** Block 572                      **Tax Lot:** Lot 26B

6. The historical record indicates that the Siewers House was built between 1869 and 1875 for Dr. Nathaniel Shober Siewers (See #11). For additions and modifications, see #12 below.

7. The names of the craftsmen who worked on the building and the locations of any architectural plans are unknown.

8. Old Salem, Inc., has two documentary photographs of the Siewers House, both of which appear to have been taken in the 1880s or 1890s.

9. The list of occupants and owners below begins with the 1788 log house on the lot and continues after the boy Nathaniel S. Siewers inherited the house from his grandmother and later built the current brick structure.

Occupants under Moravian leasehold system (Source: translations of Minutes of Aufseher Collegium):

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1788-1797 Philip Transou, Jr. (hatter) and his widow Margaret. Transou built a one-and-one-half story log structure despite the Aufseher Collegium's wishes for a stone house there. Transou died in 1795. The house passed to his widow who remarried Jacob Heinrich Landmann in 1797.

1797-1818 Jacob Heinrich Landmann (hatter and second husband of Transou's widow Margaret, who died 1817). The house was clapboarded in 1812.

1818 Nathaniel Schober (moved in in April, died in June; his widow Rebecca Shober continued to live there until her death in 1854.)

1854 Death of Rebecca Shober. In her will she left the house and lot to her grandson Nathaniel Shober Siewers, then 8 years old, "provided he attains to the age of 21." She appointed Thomas J. Wilson as guardian of the property left to her grandson.  
Recorded in Will Book No. 1, Page 57 (not available). Available on Microfilm #495, Page 161 (handwritten copy not in order. Typed copy, in order but with errors, follows.)

1855 Rented from estate of Rebecca Shober by Brother Theodore Kuhl (records indicate he first rented for one year; no further rental records found).

Deeds after fee simple property ownership commenced in Salem:

January 23, 1863 Deed from E.A. deSchweinitz, Bishop representing Moravian Church in Salem, to Nathaniel Shober Siewers. Although the property had been willed to Siewers, the deed was necessitated by the change from the Moravian Church's leasehold system to one of fee simple ownership. Siewers was 17 at the time of this deed. The deed was proven before a Probate Judge on December 31, 1868, and recorded on January 2, 1869.  
(It was Dr. Siewers who built the current brick house on the site of Philip Transou's log house.)  
Deed Book 4 Page 309

April 10, 1899 Deed from Nathaniel S. Siewers (physician) and wife Eleanor deS. Siewers to Phineas E. Horton (dentist).  
Deed Book 57 Page 293

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October 5, 1979 Deed from Frances M. Horton (widow of Phineas E); Phin E. Horton III and wife Beverly H. Horton; and Carolyn H. Rogers and husband Samuel H. Rogers, Jr. to Old Salem, Inc.

(This deed excludes the land conveyed in 1971 by Grantors to Salem Academy and College, Inc., recorded in Deed Book 1023, page 963, known as the eastern half of Lot 26.)

Deed Book 1290 Page 189

December 31, 1979 Deed with Covenants and Option Agreement from Old Salem, Inc., to James Fox Hind (R.J. Reynolds employee).

Deed Book 1293 Page 1460

March 25, 1981 Deed from James Fox Hind to John D. Gould (investments) and wife, Jane A. Gould, with Covenants and Option Agreements of Old Salem, Inc.

Deed Book 1330 Page 450

February 1, 1985 Deed from John D. Gould and wife, Jane A. Gould to Barbara Wall Spearman (banker), with Covenants and Option Agreements of Old Salem, Inc.

Deed Book 1473 Page 381

10. The building was constructed as and continues to serve as a dwelling house. It has not been moved from its original site. (See #11 for sources)

**11. Significance**

The Nathaniel Shober Siewers House is significant both architecturally and as evidence of the continuation of the strong traditions of the Moravian community in Salem. It was one of the first dwellings constructed in Salem after the War Between the States, and in the midst of a time of major change in Salem. The house respects and maintains the streetscape in its massing, scale, and materials. One of the relatively few post-bellum houses surviving in Old Salem today, with few alterations it retains its architectural and historic integrity and its traditional Moravian concern for craftsmanship.

The property is significant also for its potential to yield archaeological information about the log house which occupied the lot before the Siewers House.

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Through the history of the Siewers House and lot we will examine an important era of this Moravian community, when her architectural traditions of simplicity and craftsmanship continued even as she emerged from war with her government and property holding system changed forever.

\* \* \* \* \*

The first recorded building on the lot was a one-and-one-half story log house built in 1788 by Philip Transou, despite the opposition of the Aufseher Collegium (the body of authority for these matters in Salem at that time), which thought a stone house more fitting for Main Street.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, Transou built his house of log, his residence on one side and his hat shop on the other. After his death in 1795, the house passed to his widow, Margaret, who remarried Jacob Heinrich Landmann in 1797 and continued to occupy the house and Landmann the hatter's shop, as master hatter in name only, until 1818.<sup>2</sup> Moravian records indicate the house was covered with clapboards in 1812.<sup>3</sup>

In 1818 Nathanael Schober (Shober) occupied the house; he moved in in April but died only a few months later in June,<sup>4</sup> leaving his widow Rebecca living there until her death in 1854.<sup>5</sup> An 1840 map of Salem shows the one or one-and-one-half story house with central chimney.<sup>6</sup>

The Schobers' third daughter, Rebecca Paulina, was born two months after the death of her father Nathanael.<sup>7</sup> She and her two sisters grew up in the house with their mother. Fortune did not favor the Schober daughters: by the time of Rebecca Paulina's marriage to Johann (John) Daniel Siewers in 1845 both of her sisters had died, and she lived only another year, dying one day after her first child was born.<sup>8</sup>

That child, a son, was Nathaniel Shober Siewers. He was eight years old when his grandmother Rebecca Shober died in 1854, leaving him "the house and lot in which I now reside, provided he attains to the age of 21 years."<sup>9</sup> She appointed Thomas J. Wilson to be guardian of the estate bequeathed to Nathaniel, and instructed him to "take charge of the house...and see that it is rented and kept in repair."<sup>10</sup> Records show the house was rented in 1855.<sup>11</sup>

In her will she also made provision for profits from investment of her funds to be used for Nathaniel's education, provided his father, John Daniel Siewers, "consents to his being educated at Nazareth Hall in Pennsylvania...after remaining at the Salem School until he attains a suitable age." She further provided for Nathaniel to use her funds for travel.<sup>12</sup>

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Nathaniel, his father and his guardian followed the wishes of his grandmother. He was educated at the boys school in Nazareth and after receiving his medical degree travelled for two years in Europe, returning to Salem when he was 23.<sup>13</sup>

This brief biography of Nathaniel Siewers's early years is necessary to a probe into the history of his brick house. No records have been found to pinpoint when the house was built, but indications point to the period between 1869 and 1875. Before his 21st birthday when he was still only 17, Nathaniel Siewers acquired his grandmother's property at Lot 26 by deed.<sup>14</sup> This deed was conveyed by Emil A. deSchweinitz, Bishop of the Moravian Church, in January of 1863. This was, of course, in the midst of the War Between the States, and later that year Nathaniel himself entered Confederate service, joining the 21st regimental band.<sup>15</sup>

The question we ask today is why it was necessary for Nathaniel to be conveyed the property by deed when he had already inherited it through his grandmother's will.

Salem during the 1850s was undergoing major change. It was in late 1853 that the Moravian Church's property leasehold system was abolished in favor of the fee simple system we know today. As a result, a price system was established and large numbers of lots in Salem were conveyed by the church (under Bishop deSchweinitz's name) to their new owners starting in 1857 and continuing for many years.<sup>16</sup>

Nathaniel's grandmother had been aware of the impending change; she made clear in her will that her bequests were made "subject of course, to the manner in which houses and lots are held in Salem."<sup>17</sup> Apparently it was thought necessary by Nathaniel's guardian that the property be purchased before Nathaniel reached 21, hence he began steps to secure the deed in November of 1862,<sup>18</sup> completing the transaction two months later.

And so Nathaniel returned from the war and continued his studies, receiving his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 1867 to the pride of the town and travelling "to Berlin Prussia to continue (his) studies."<sup>19</sup>

During his two years in Europe Nathaniel corresponded regularly with his parents in Salem. His letters show that his brick house was not built, not even contemplated, before his return. In fact he writes several times of his concern that while he has a strong desire to live in Salem, he is uncertain of his ability to have a financially successful practice in the "country town." Thus he states that he might find himself forced to leave after a few years of practice.<sup>20</sup> With these thoughts and worries he was in

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no hurry to build a new house.<sup>21</sup>

Upon his return he placed newspaper advertisements offering his professional services. These state that his office is at the residence of his father.<sup>22</sup>

In addition, little or no construction took place in Salem during those troubled war years.<sup>23</sup> The Memorabilia mention no new residential construction until 1871, and new construction is then mentioned for the next several years.<sup>24</sup>

We can therefore surmise that Nathaniel replaced his grandmother's small log house with his fine, four-bedroom brick dwelling in the years after his return from Europe in September of 1869. Such a house was better suited to his status as a single physician aspiring to marriage, children, and a thriving medical practice.

Six years after his return, in 1875, Nathaniel married Eleanor deSchweinitz, daughter of the much admired Bishop.<sup>25</sup> After "an extended bridal tour"<sup>26</sup> the couple quickly started a large family, their first child born the year after their marriage.<sup>27</sup> Nathaniel's pecuniary concerns as a student did not transpire: after six living children and a flourishing medical practice, he and his wife built their ambitious Cedarhyrst at the entrance to God's Acre,<sup>28</sup> and in 1899 sold his Main Street house to Phineas E. Horton.

For over 100 years the Siewers House was the home of only two families. The Hortons also raised a family there, keeping the property for eighty years. In 1979 the Hortons sold the house to Old Salem, Inc., which, with protective covenants attached, sold the property for continued residential use.<sup>29</sup> Today the house is occupied and kept in excellent condition.

Endnotes

1. Minutes of the Aufseher Collegium, January and May, 1788.
2. "History of Properties in and near Old Salem," file at Old Salem, Inc.
3. Ibid, 1812.
4. Ibid, 1818.
5. Ibid, 1854, and will of Rebecca Shober.



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6. Map, "Salem about the year 1840."
7. Memoir (Lebenslauf) of Rebecca Paulina Siewers, 1845.
8. Ibid.
9. Will of Rebecca Shoher.
10. Ibid.
11. Minutes of the Aufseher Collegium, 1855.
12. Will of Rebecca Shoher.
13. Memoir (Lebenslauf) of Nathaniel Shoher Siewers, 1901; also "Memorabilia of Salem, 1867."
14. Unlike today's Lot 26B, Nathaniel's lot continued east to Church Street.
15. Memoir of Nathaniel S. Siewers.
16. Records in untitled Moravian record book: "List of those town lots in Salem the price of which have been determined upon by resolution of Town Committee — & made known to Congregation Council on Nov. 17, 1855 when the Lease System was abolished."
17. Will of Rebecca Shoher.
18. Minutes of the Aufseher Collegium, 1862.
19. "Memorabilia of Salem 1867."
20. Three letters: of July 12, 1868, from Berlin: "...it may in the end become a question whether, with five doctors already in the field [Salem], it would not be advisable for the sixth to seek a more favorable one." also: "If I keep to my present determination, I shall, at all events, try Salem for a while after my return, and if there be any prospect of a reasonable amount of success there, make it my fixed home;" of September 20 & 27, 1868, from Prague: "I have every inclination to remain at Salem, for my affections and hopes all center there, and it would be a struggle for me to break away from it, but there are other considerations that must have their weight, as well as these. If, after a fair trial, I should find that to remain there further would be surrendering all hopes in a pecuniary—~~or~~—what would be even worse in a professional way, I would be strongly tempted to look elsewhere for a better field of labor....I sometimes ask myself the question, is it right to bury

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yourself out of sight in a country town, where even if you do overcome the odds that stand against you, you will have but gained a bubble after all?" also: "...but I should not like to have to give up my long cherished plan of spending my days in good old Salem. From all accounts we have gloomy prospects ahead in a political way, and this seems more particularly to be the case in North Carolina.";

of October 4, 1868, from Vienna: "The great question is, whether or not it would be justifiable to settle at a place which though in itself possessing many a close and lasting tie, offers at the best but little prospect for one ever to enter to advantage upon what he has made the one great purpose of his life."

21. It should be noted that the January, 1863, deed conveying the property to Nathaniel Siewers was not recorded until December 31, 1868, when he was in Europe. The reason for this is unknown, but may have been a result of the call throughout the state that all deeds must be registered by October 1, 1869 "or they lose all legal force." ("People's Press, September 10, 1869, p. 2.) "The People's Press" of September 17, 1869, repeats that "an act similar in its provisions to the above is passed at every regular session of the Legislature."

22. "People's Press," October 14, 1869 and January 14, 1870.

23. Memorabilia of Salem 1862 through 1870; also Tise, in his Building and Architecture states that "...Salem building came to a virtual halt during and after the Civil War..."

24. Memorabilia of 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874.

25. Memoir of Nathaniel S. Siewers; Memoir of Eleanor deS. Siewers; "Memorabilia of Salem 1875."

26. "The People's Press," November 4, 1875.

27. Memoir of Nathaniel S. Siewers. That same year, in 1876, E.A. Vogler drew his "Map of Salem & Winston N.C. and the surrounding Land as far as it was owned by the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem N.C.," showing Dr. N.S. Siewers as the owner of Lot 26.

28. Lot files, Old Salem, Inc.

29. In 1971 the Hortons sold the eastern portion of Lot 26 to Salem College for its library. The house lot is known as Lot 26B.

## 12. Physical Description

Located in a neighborhood of eighteenth, nineteenth, and reconstructed twentieth century buildings, the Siewers House faces other residences and a museum and is bordered at the rear by the Salem College Library. The house is situated on the east side of South Main Street in Old Salem between West and Blum streets. Unlike its current neighbors, the Siewers House is set back from the front property line. A wooden picket fence in front of the house shares the shade of large trees along the brick sidewalk. The house today continues its original use as a residence and is in excellent condition.

The present lot of approximately .15 acres<sup>1</sup> is the western portion of Lot 26 and is known today as lot 26B.<sup>2</sup> The dimensions of the house are roughly 46 feet by 40 feet.

A two-story building three bays wide and two deep, the Siewers House is of brick construction, laid in common bond consisting of four rows of stretchers and one row of headers. Mortar is tan with white pencilling, and mortar repairs have been made in places. The symmetrical facade has a central entrance with decorative one-story frame porch at the entrance bay. A large six-over-six window is found in each of the remaining bays on front and sides.

The hip roof, now covered with pressed metal shingles, has broad projecting eaves with no brackets. The earlier wooden shingles which once covered the roof<sup>3</sup> are still visible beneath the metal shingles of the kitchen (northern) wing, and rows of nail holes seen from the attic of the main section also give evidence of the earlier roofing material. Two interior brick chimneys with simple corbelling and cement coping rise from the roof, and a third, rebuilt, rises from the rear gable of the kitchen wing.

Two stone steps lead to the decorative front porch, which is one story and, like the house, has a hip roof with broad eaves covered with metal shingles. It too had a wood shingle roof before the 1920s.<sup>4</sup> Beneath a simple cornice and plain fascia board is an open lattice pattern a foot deep formed by 2-inch wide wooden slats. The roof is supported by four square chamfered wooden posts with lamb's tongue chamfer stops above the baluster rail and beneath the lattice. Capitals of these posts are the same quarter-rounds used around the windows and front door. Two pilasters similarly detailed flank the building. At the front and sides of the porch is a decorative balustrade with rounded wood top rail and chamfered bottom rail. The energetic

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design is formed by rectangular wood pickets in a vigorous pattern of diagonals and verticals.

The central entrance is set beneath a five-light transom and between simple six-light sidelights. A panel beneath each sidelight corresponds to those of the two-panel, double leaf doors. A quarter-round molding surrounds the door.

The windows of the Siewers House are large, allowing light to flood the interior. They have six-over-six sash, plain wooden sills and the quarter-round surround of the front door. The brick bond above the windows is unbroken with no arch above the wood lintels. Louvered wooden shutters flank each window.

Two one-story brick wings and a two-story frame wing are at the rear of the building. The northernmost of these is original to the house. This is indicated by its construction: the courses of bricks of the wing were keyed into those of the perpendicular wall of the main house as the two were constructed. The southern rear wing, though similar in brick and mortar type, is not original but was added before 1885.<sup>5</sup> Construction techniques of both wings are visible from both interior and exterior. The northernmost wing has a gable roof with broad eaves, the southernmost a shed roof with skylight. Both are covered with metal shingles. A large six-over-six window matching those of the main house is on the northern wing while the later southern wing has a smaller four-over-four sash.

The two-story frame infill between these two brick wings was added before 1917, replacing an earlier one-story frame infill.<sup>6</sup> Today it is covered with aluminum siding.

Most exterior alterations made to the house have been noted above. In the early twentieth century a broad hip-roofed wood-shingled dormer was added to the front of the house.<sup>7</sup> This was removed in 1981 by the owners under their covenant with Old Salem, Inc. They also installed gutters and downspouts and installed the diamond-top wood picket fence along the front property line. The design of the fence reproduced that in the late nineteenth century photograph of the Siewers House.<sup>8</sup> The current owner has agreed to replace the original wood shingle roof when reroofing the house and outbuilding.<sup>9</sup>

Interior

The front entrance opens to a central hall with stairs rising along its northern wall and a double pile of rooms. The southern (right) rooms have been altered: the fireplace, mantle and partition wall have been removed from between the two rooms

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creating one large room with boxed steel beam added above. The chimney foundation remains beneath the house. On the northern (left) side, the two rooms remain with a simple wood mantle and working fireplace in the front room, and behind, a dining room with no mantle but which at one time had a flue connecting to the chimney. This has been covered with plaster.

A kitchen with working fireplace and simple wood mantle is in the northernmost rear wing. The southernmost wing contains a half-bath and utility room. The central portion is a passageway to the back door and between the wings.

The staircase from first to second floor has a turned newel and balustrade with panelled stairwall below. The turned balustrade continues to the attic. On the second floor is a central hall with four bedrooms. The two front rooms have mantles although the southern room's fireplace is unusable due to the removal of the chimney below. The northern back room has been partitioned into closet space and a bathroom is located in the rear frame addition.

Ten-inch baseboards are found throughout the house, and window surrounds are the same on both levels, the deeper windows of the first floor indicating a greater wall thickness at that level. Several of the window surrounds have been replaced with duplicate molding.

Throughout the interior are hardwood floors and plaster walls. The dining room retains its original wide floorboards while the other first floor rooms have had a later narrow board floor installed. On the second floor the original floors remain under carpeting. Board ceilings remain in the kitchen and in the rooms of the second floor.

The basement is excavated beneath the northern portion of the main body of the house. The common bond brick foundation walls are visible as is the northern chimney foundation, which has been altered.

#### Outbuilding

The property includes one outbuilding, a one-and-one-half story structure of brick common bond (4-1-4-1) construction with terne metal gable roof and simple unadorned brackets. Its dimensions are roughly 12 feet by 28 feet. The 1885 and 1890 Sanborn maps refer to this building as a kitchen; by 1895 it was labeled a laundry and wood house.<sup>10</sup> Today it is used as a garage and for storage.

The front elevation of the outbuilding has an arched entrance bay and a window bay with broad six-over-six shuttered window. The arched opening is not original. Each side facade has a gable window with six-over-six sash; a door in the north gable end opens to a side room with stairs leading to the second level. The Sanborn maps show in 1885, two rear projections, one each of brick and frame. By 1895 the maps show the frame shed removed, but repeats it in subsequent years until its absence again in 1917. A metal roof replaces the wood shingles on the outbuilding on the 1917 map. By 1928 a substantial one-story brick automobile garage had been added at the rear.<sup>11</sup> This addition has since been removed and the rear wall of the outbuilding rebuilt.

#### Endnotes

1. Forsyth County Tax Supervisor's Office, Mapping Department.
2. Ibid, and deeds.
3. The metal roof had appeared by 1928 on the main house and the southern wing. The kitchen (northern) wing still retained its wood shingles at that time. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd., 1885, 1890, 1895; Sanborn Map Co., 1900, 1907, 1912, 1917, 1928.
4. Ibid.
5. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Ltd., June 1885. Sheet 8.
6. Ibid, 1885-1917.
7. Building files, Old Salem, Inc.
8. Letters from R. Arthur Spaugh, Jr., of Old Salem, Inc. to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gould, March 17, 1981, and April 6, 1981. Photographs taken April 1981. Deeds of 1979, 1981, and 1985.
9. 1985 deed.
10. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd., 1885, 1890, 1895.
11. Ibid, and Sanborn Map Co., 1900, 1907, 1912, 1917, 1928.

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13. The Siewers House is included within the boundaries of the Old Salem National Register Historic District and within the boundaries of the locally zoned Old and Historic District.

Attached please find:

--a black and white, 8 x 10 photograph showing the west (front) and north facades;

--color slides showing the four exterior facades, details, interiors, and the outbuilding;

--copy of current tax map showing location of property;

--copies of Sanborn maps showing plan of building and outbuilding;

--owner's check payable to Forsyth County to cover Application Fee of \$50.00.

September 19, 1988  
Date

Bruce W. Freeman  
Signature of Property Owner

Mailing Address:

715 S. Main Street  
Winston-Salem, NC 27101  
Telephone: [REDACTED]

**Application prepared by:** Langdon Edmunds Oppermann  
Preservation and Planning Consultant  
P.O. Box 829  
Winston-Salem, 27102  
(1500 Overbrook Avenue, 27104)  
[REDACTED]

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Fries, Adelaide, et al: Forsyth: The History of a County on the March. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976.

Fries, Adelaide; Hamilton, Kenneth G., eds. Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Volumes X and XI. Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1969.

Prichard, Robert W., M.D., Medicine, Volume 11, Winston-Salem in History, Winston-Salem: Historic Winston, 1976.

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"Turner and Co's. Winston and Salem City Directory for the years 1889 and 1890." E.F. Turner & Co., Publishers, Yonkers, N.Y.

"Walsh's Directory of the cities of Winston and Salem, N.C. for 1902-1903." The W.H. Walsh Directory Co., 270 Meeting Street, Charleston, S.C., 1902.

Unpublished Documents

"Descriptive Sketch of Winston-Salem, Its Advantages and surroundings, Kernersville, etc. Compiled under auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, from a matter of fact standpoint, by D.P. Robbins, MD." Winston, N.C.: Sentinel Job Print 1888.

Memoirs (Lebenslauf) of Rebecca Paulina Siewers, 1845; Bishop Emil A. deSchweinitz, 1879; Nathaniel Shober Siewers, 1901; and Eleanor deS. Siewers, 1927. In collection of the Archives of the Moravian Church in America, Southern Province.

"Memorabilia of Salem," 1862 through 1875. In collection of the Moravian Church Archives.

Untitled book of Moravian records. Inside is "List of those town lots in Salem the price of which have been determined upon by resolution of Town Committee -- & made known to Congregation Council on Nov 17, 1856 when the Lease System was abolished." In collection of Moravian Church Archives.

Lot files in the offices of Old Salem, Inc.: correspondence, property histories, documentary photographs, etc.



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Erika Huber and Edmund Schwarze: Translations of the Minutes of the Aufseher Collegium. Typed excerpts arranged by lot number and filed at Old Salem, Inc.

"History of properties in and near Old Salem." Unidentified typed list in files of Old Salem, Inc.

Letters of Nathaniel S. Siewers to his parents during his travels in Europe, May, 1867 to August, 1869. Typed copies held by Mr. Hamilton Horton, Sr., and Flora Ann Bynum. Copy given to Moravian Church Archives.

Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Salem Congregation, 1973-1877. Handwritten minutes in collection of Moravian Church Archives.

**Newspapers**

Fogle, Augustus A., "Reminiscences of Salem and Vicinity from 1828 to the Present Time," Article in unidentified newspaper, August 25, 1893. In microfilm collection of Moravian Church Archives (MS 6:6; MC 10:1), copied from the original MS volume, which is in the possession of Mrs. E.T. Mickey, Jr., as of September 28, 1987.

"The People's Press," September 10 and 17, 1869; October 14, 1869; January 14, 1870; November 4, 1875. Salem, N.C.

Goodman, Joe, "Story of Twin City's Architecture is Social and Economic History." "Winston Salem Journal and Sentinel," April 10, 1966. Winston-Salem, N.C.

**Deeds & Wills**

All deeds listed under Question #9 of this application.

1988 tax listing, Forsyth County Tax Supervisor's Office.

Tax map, Forsyth County Tax Supervisor's Office, Mapping Department.

Will of Rebecca Shober. Recorded in Will Book 1, Page 57. Available on Microfilm #495, page 161. Forsyth County Office of Clerk of Superior Court.

**Maps**

Map: "Salem about the year 1840." In offices of Old Salem, Inc.

**HPC Application**  
**Nathaniel Shoher Siewers House**  
**Page Sixteen**

"Map of Salem & Winston NC and the surrounding Land as far as it was owned by the Congregation of United Brethren Salem N.C.,

Compiled from the Original Surveys by E.A. Vogler, Salem NC 1876." Plat Book 8, Page 66, Forsyth County Register of Deeds Office.

Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd.: Maps of Winston and Salem, 1885, 1890, 1900.

Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, Inc.: Maps of Winston and Salem, 1907, 1912, 1917, 1928.

"Bird's-Eye View of the Twin Cities, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. 1891." W.B. Ellis & Co.

**Telephone Interviews**

Bynum, Flora Ann (owner of John Daniel Siewers House. He was Nathaniel Siewers' father.)

Bondurant, Dorothy Siewers (Nathaniel S. Siewers' granddaughter.)

Horton, Frank L. (Director, MESDA Division of Old Salem, Inc.)

Horton, Phin III (son of Phineas E. Horton. He grew up in the house.)

Larson, John C. (former Director of Restoration, Old Salem, Inc.)

McCuiston, Margaret (Eleanor deS. Siewers' great niece.)

Siewers, Edna W. (widow of Ralph deS. Siewers, grandson of Nathaniel S. Siewers.)

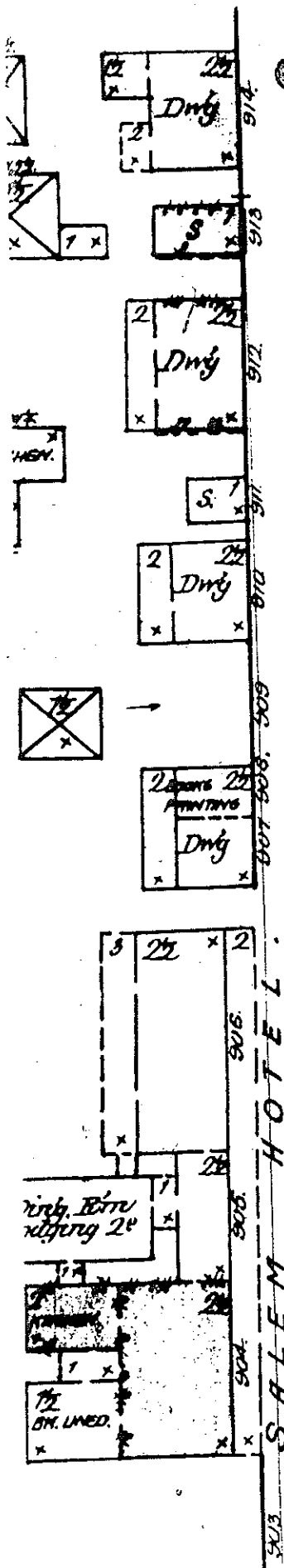
HPC Application  
Nathaniel Shober Siewers House  
Page Seventeen

Sanborn Maps Attached

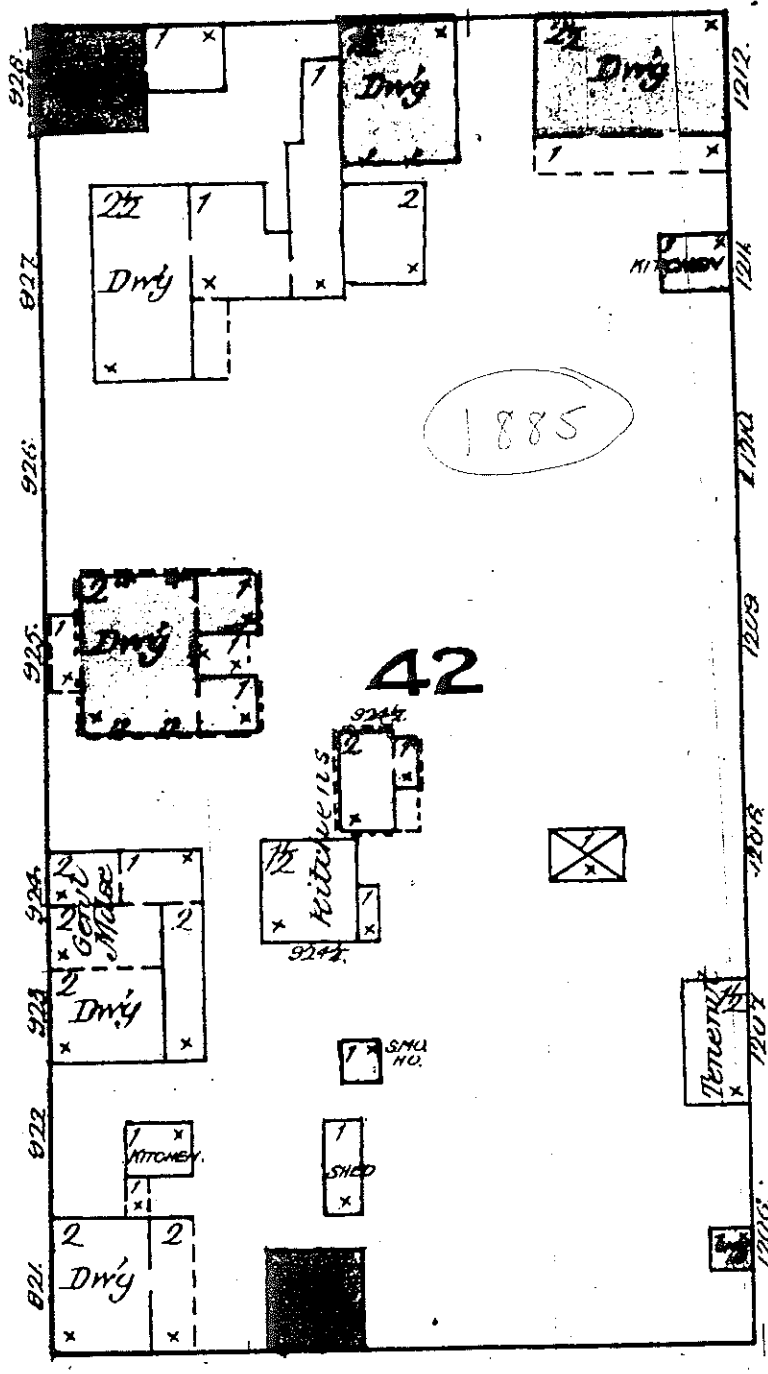
for the years

1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1907, 1912, 1917, 1928

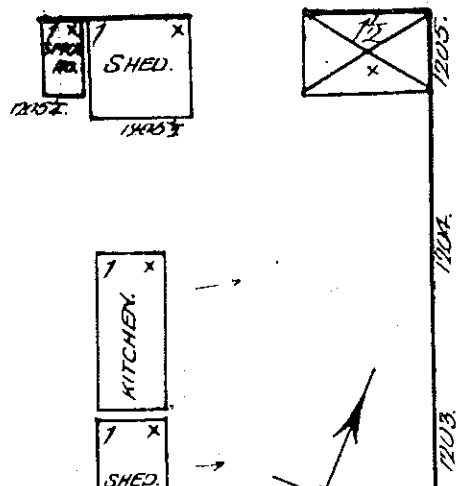
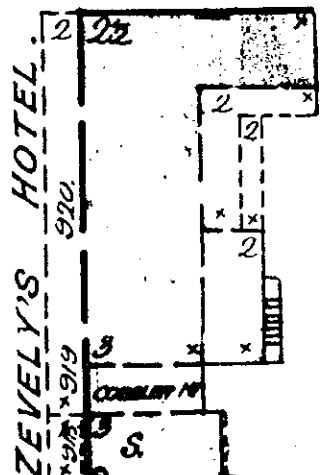
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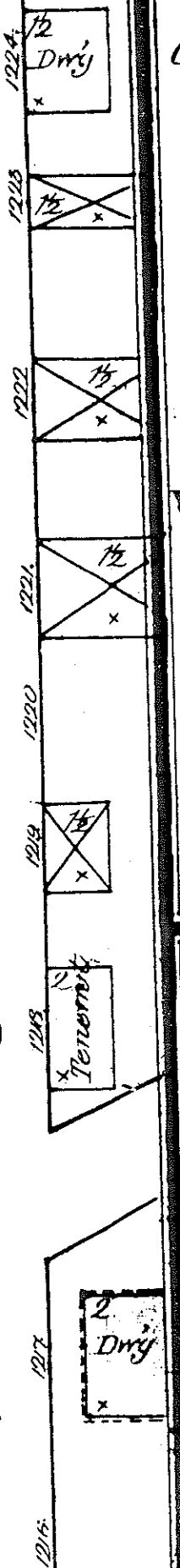
MAIN



SALEM ST. (ARBITRARY)



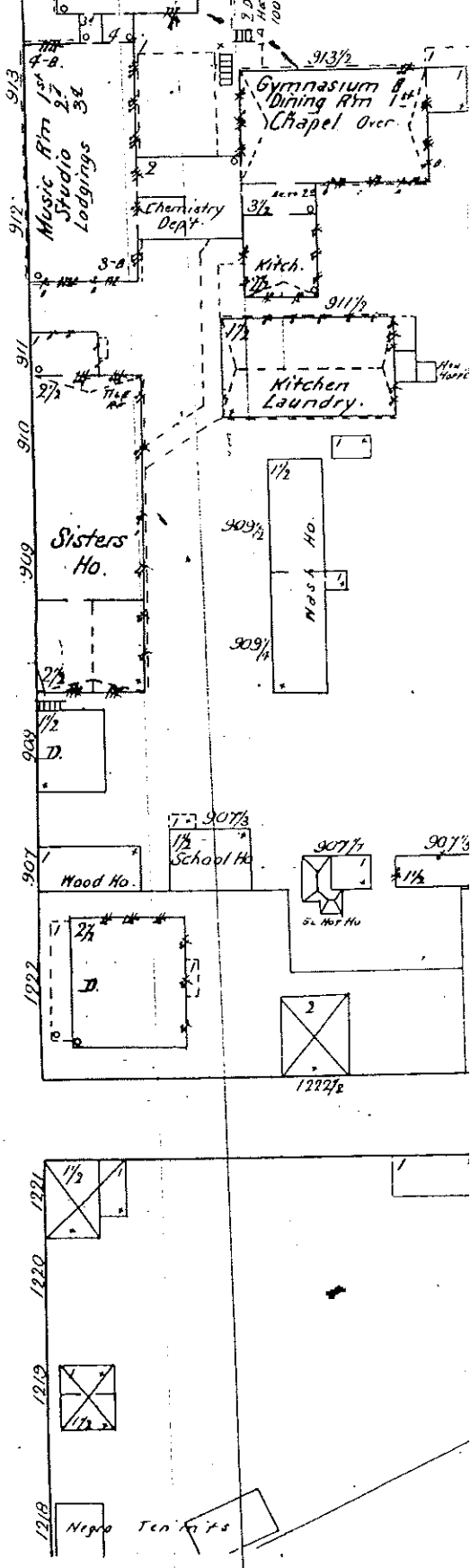
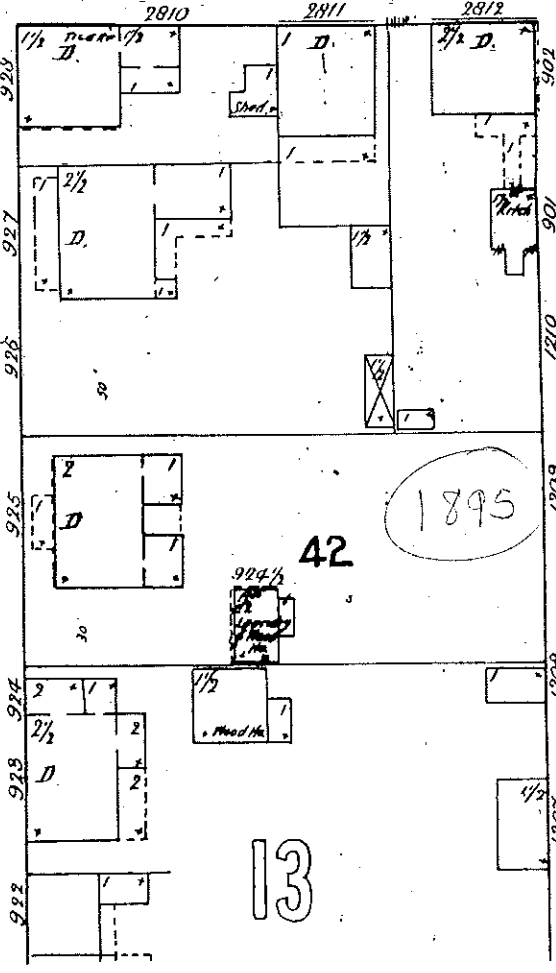
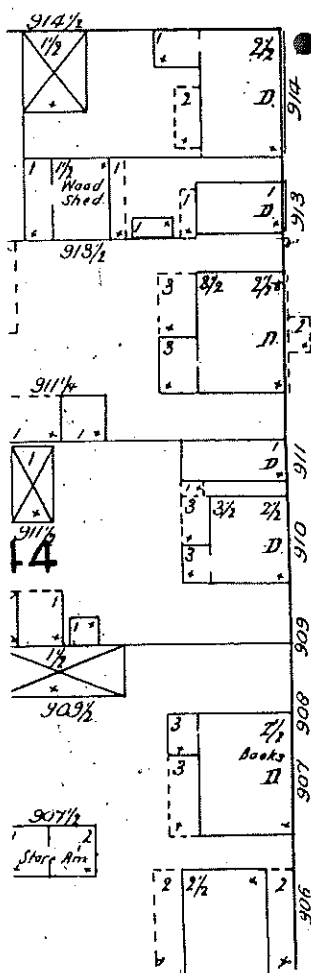
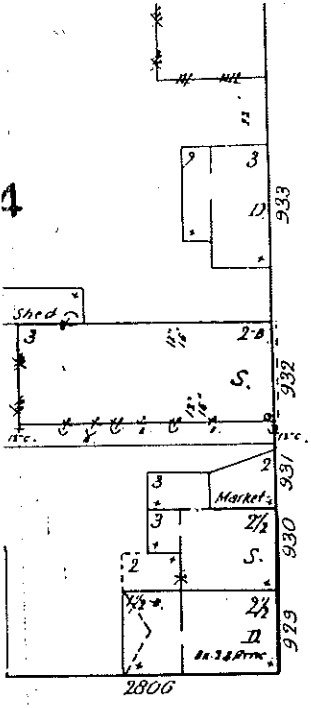
CHURCH





SALEM SQUARE.

WEST

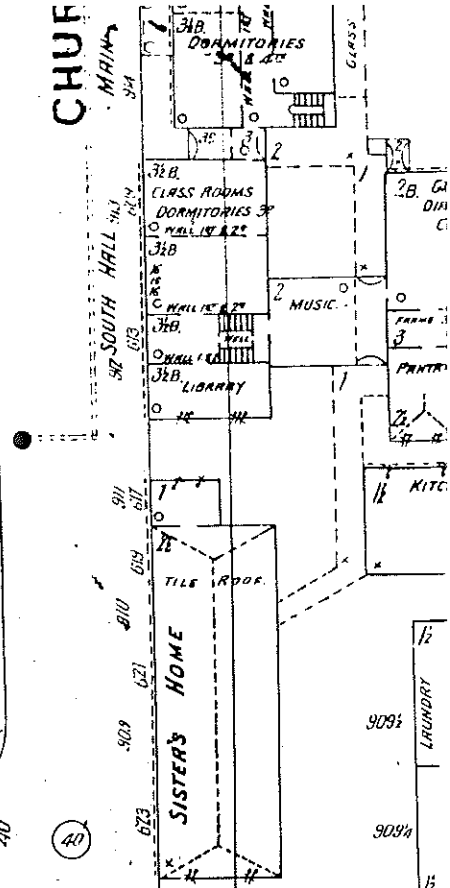
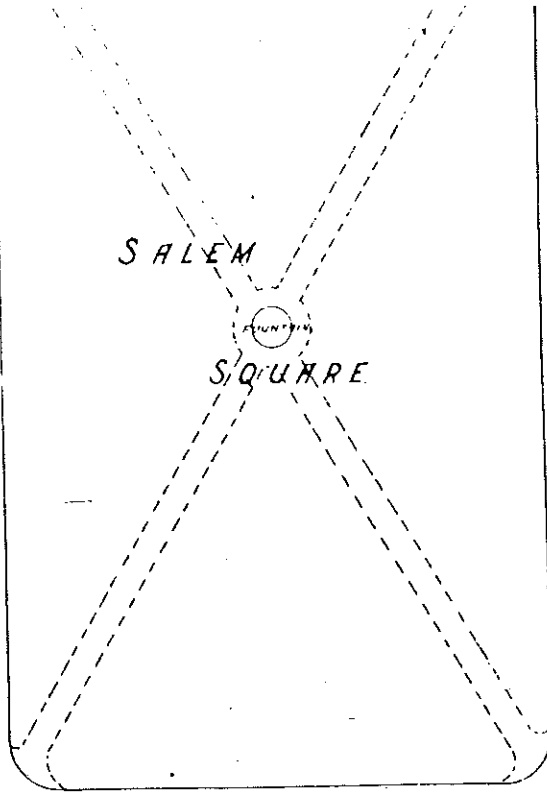
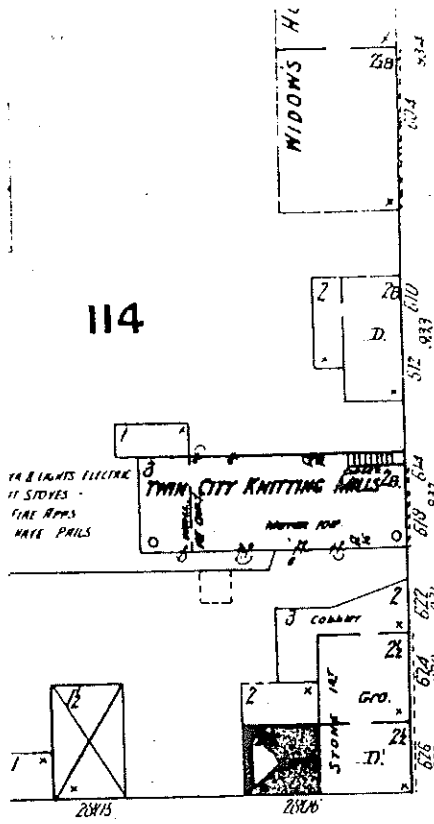


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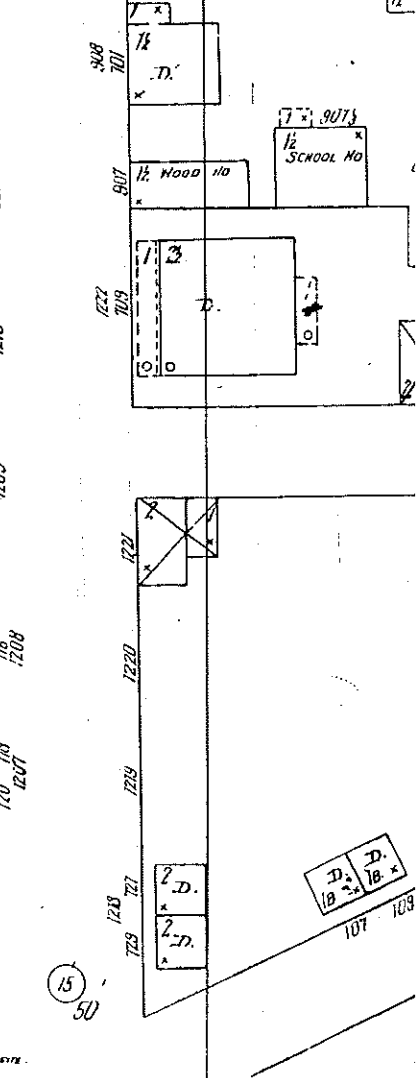
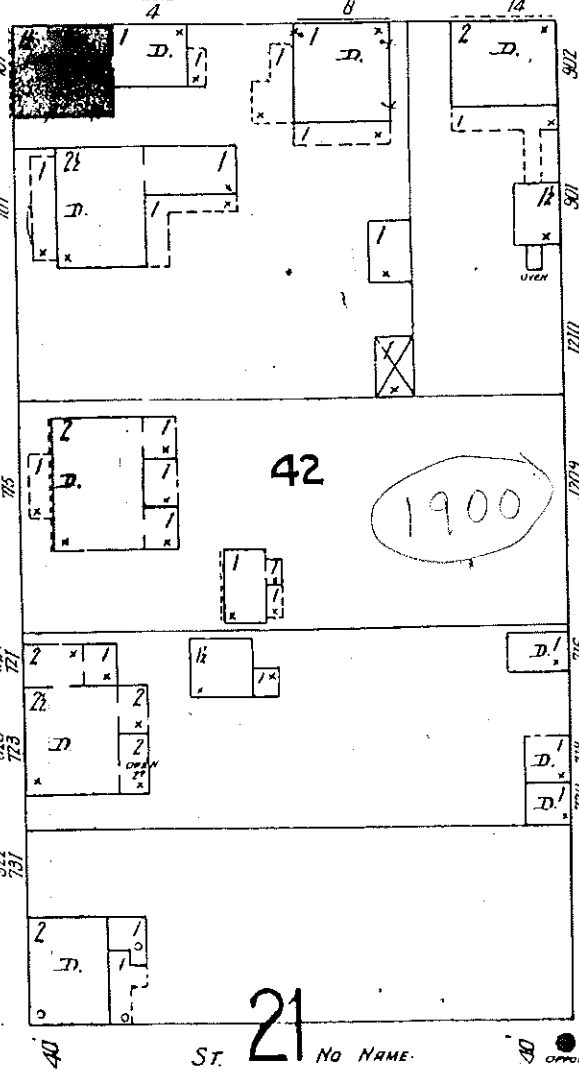
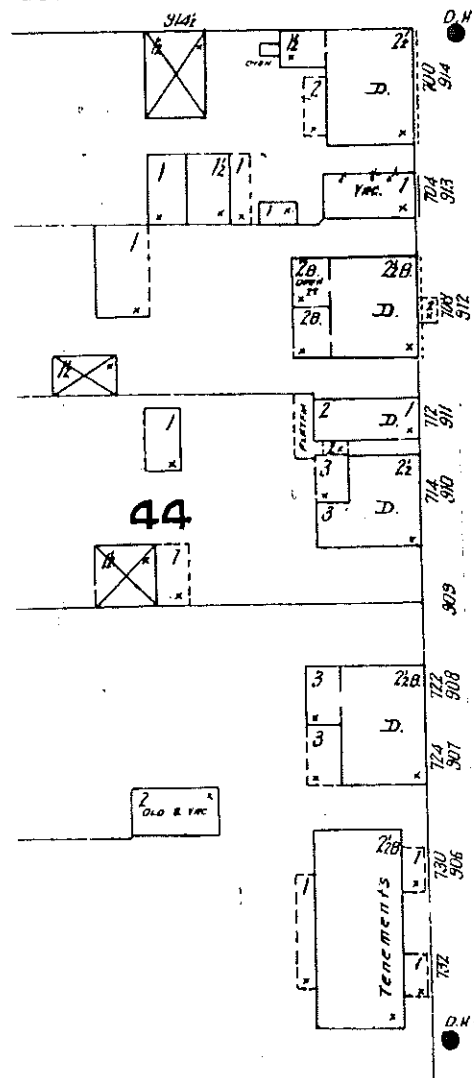
CHURCH

SALEM SQUARE

114



WEST



35

40

60

15

25

50

ST. 21 NO NAME

Wood Ho.

114

WIDOW'S HO.

MAIN

Salem Square

CHURCH

OVIA LOAN & TRUST CO.

Storage

Cobbler

Gro.

STONE YARD

2805

WEST

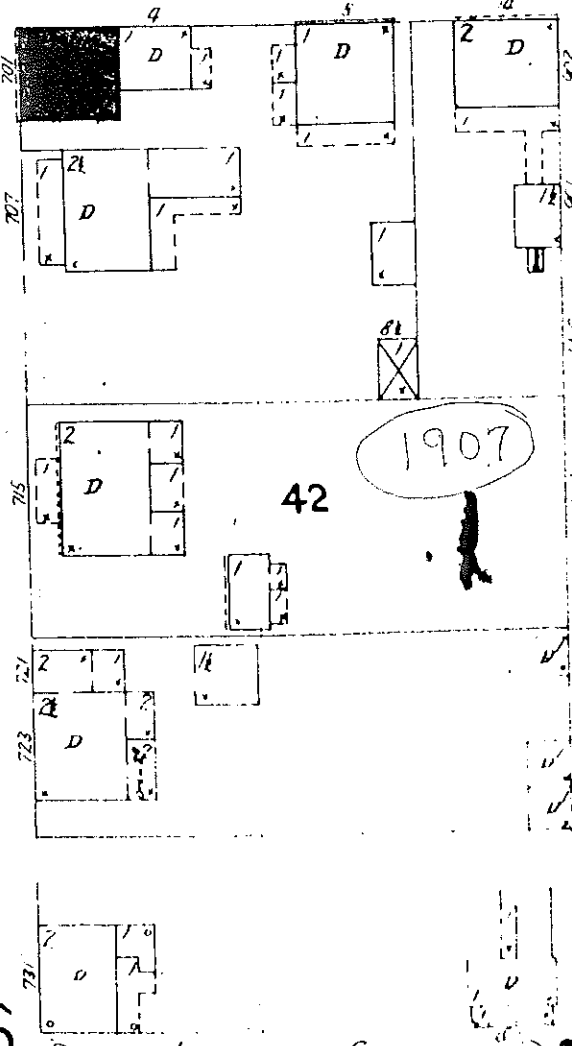
4" W Pipe

35

2809

9144

D.H.



44

42

1907

150

Tenements

36

LIBERIA ST.

ST. JAMES

SISTERS HOME

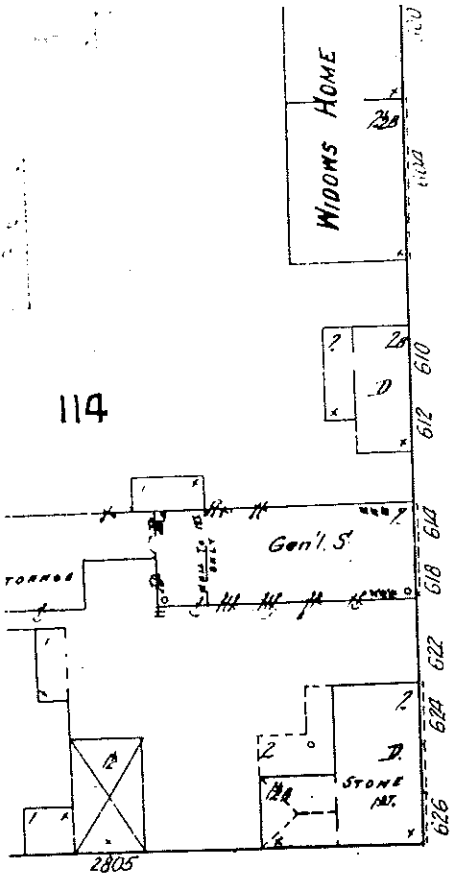
Library

Class. Rm.

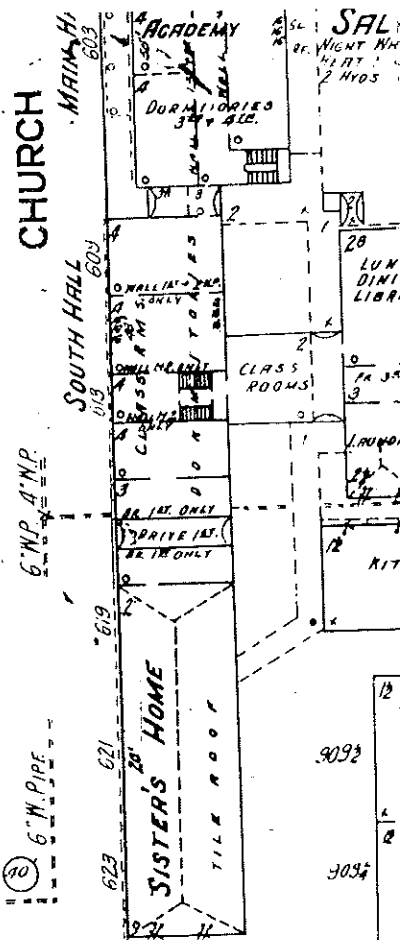
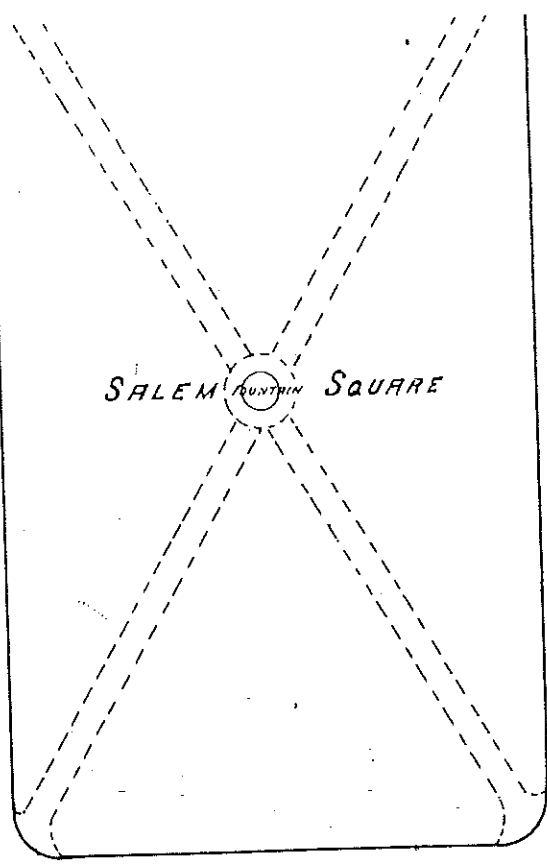
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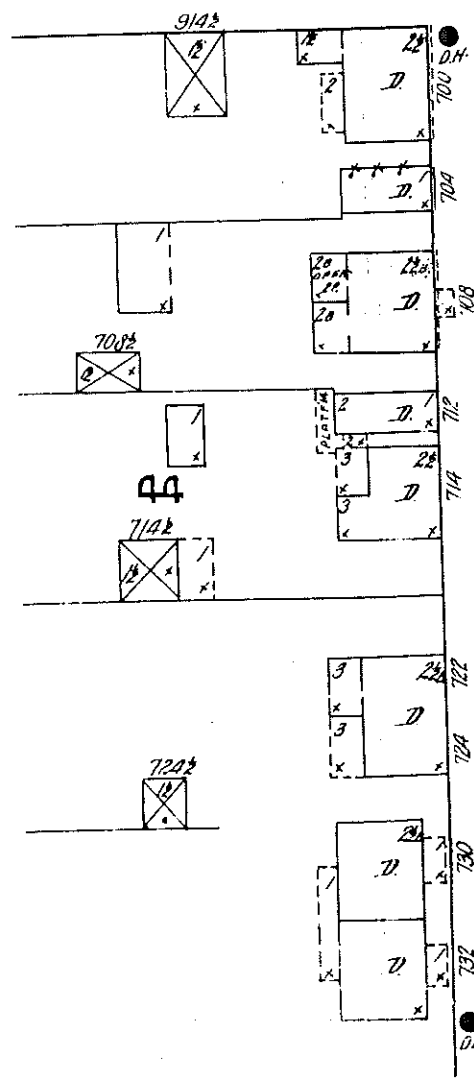




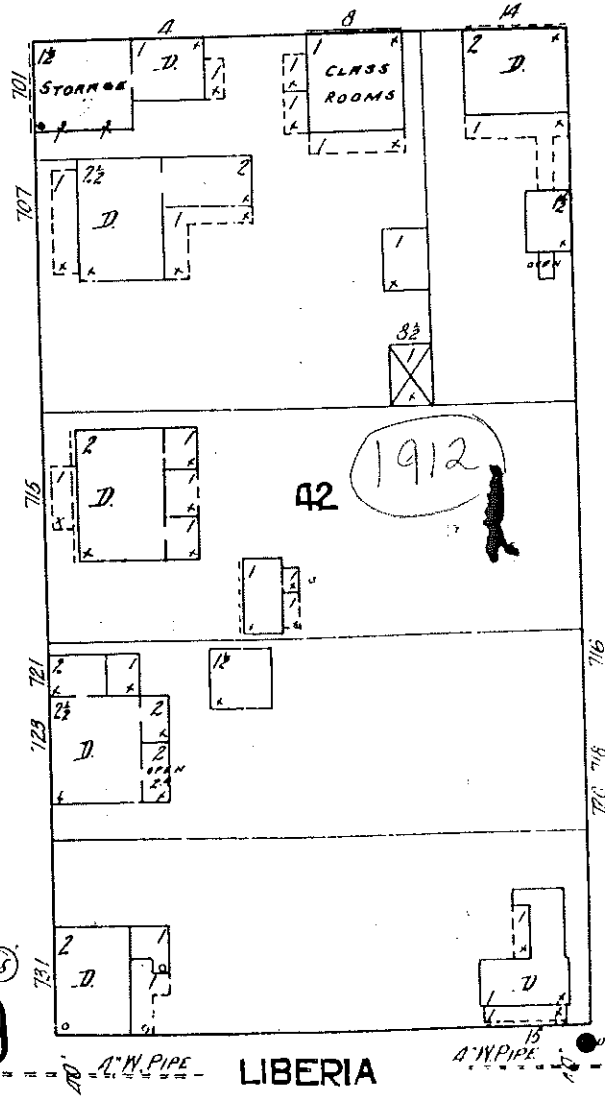
MAIN



WEST



35



30

39

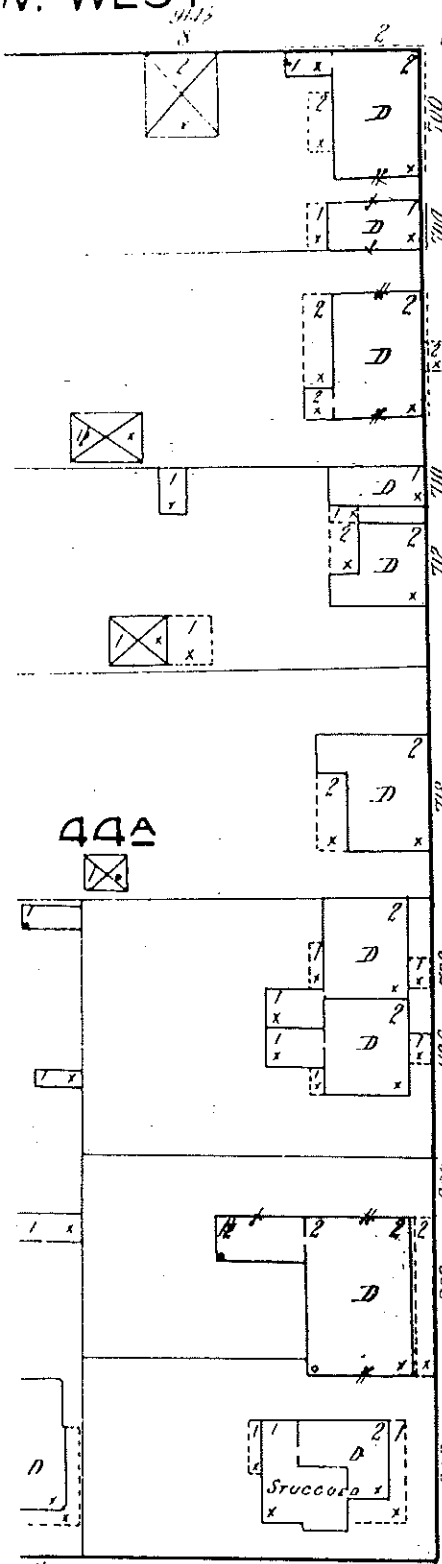
LIBERIA

50

40

N. WEST

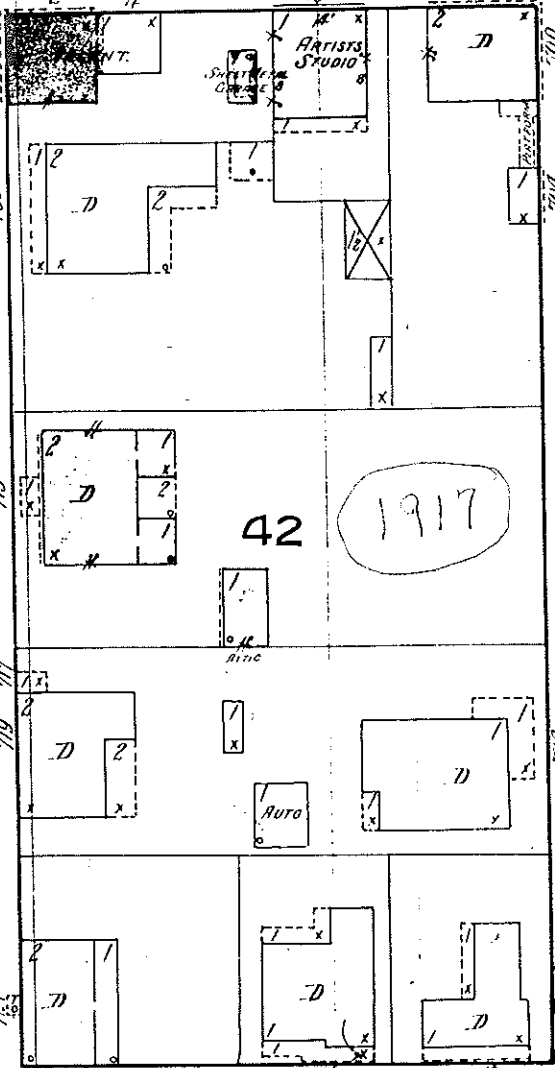
E. WEST



6" W. PIPE

S. MAIN

NGTON AV.



BLUM (LIBERIA)

S. CHURCH

43

1917

6" W. PIPE

6" W. PIPE

6" W. PIPE

701  
705

715  
719

723  
727

731  
735

803  
807

805  
809

700  
704

710  
714

718  
722

726  
730

801  
805

807  
811

80'

80'

80'

80'

80'

80'

80'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

10'

D.H.

D.H.

D.H.

D.H.

D.H.

40

6" W. PIPE

E. WEST 6" W. PIPE

4" N. PIPE

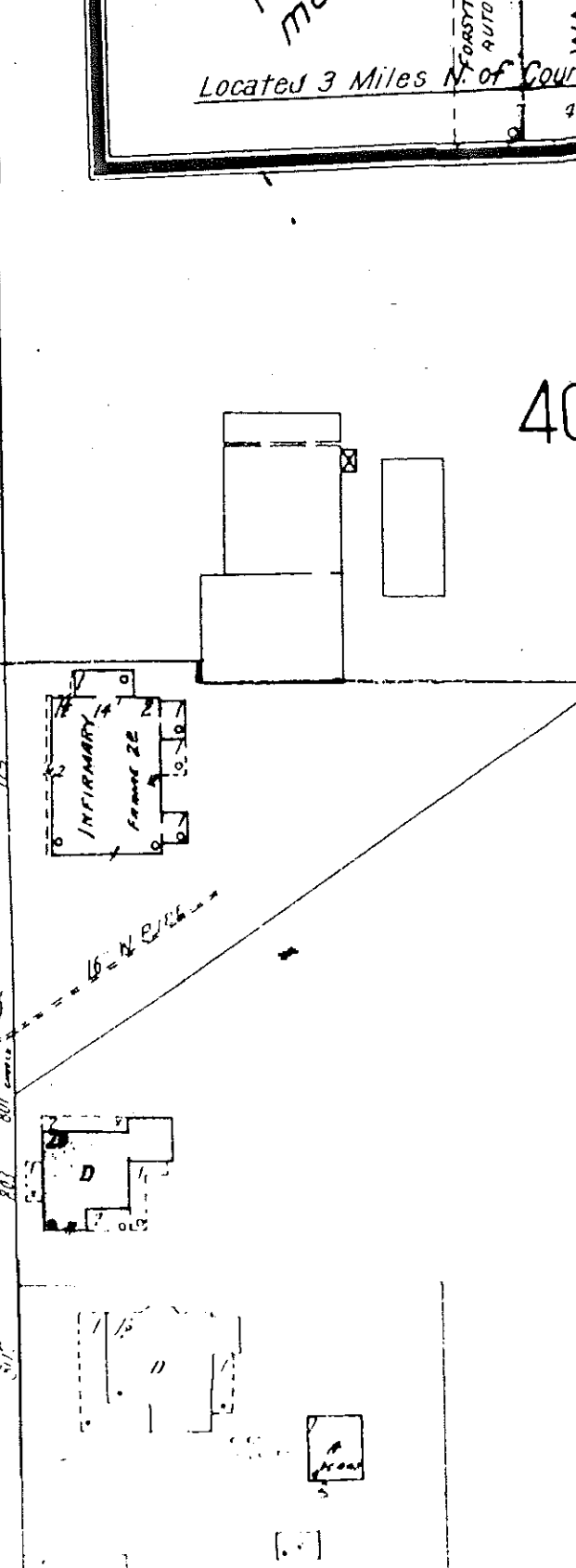
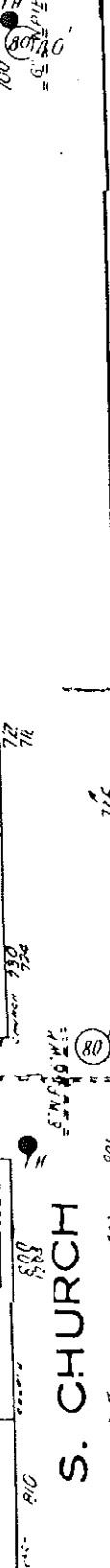
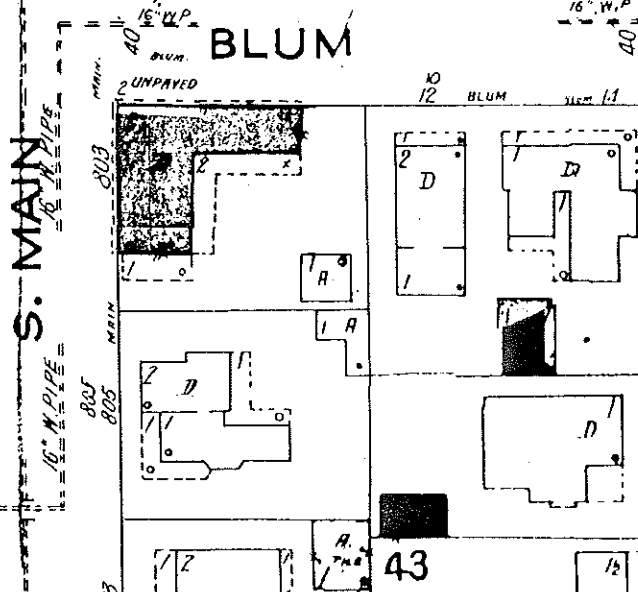
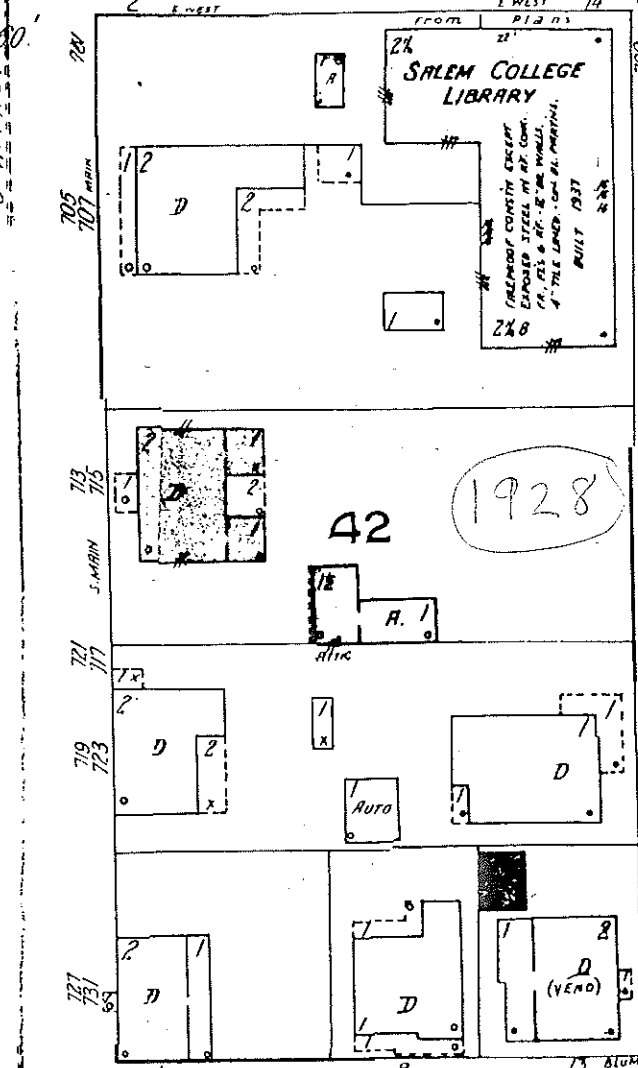
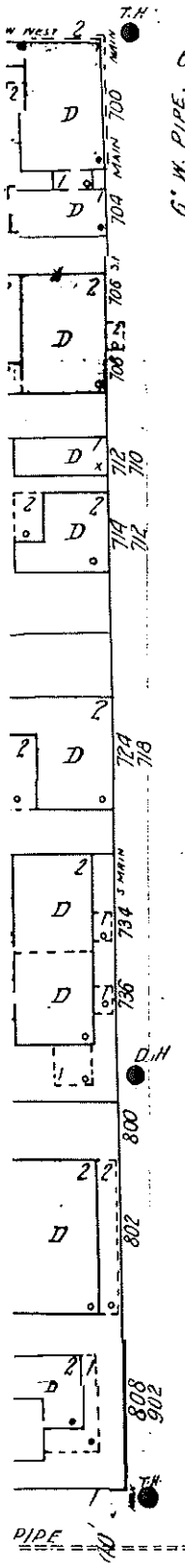
WALKER RD.

Territory Formerly Covered by  
ment is Now Shown in V

FORSTY & COUNTY  
AUTO SHED

WALKERTOWN

Located 3 Miles N. of Cour



40

S. MAIN

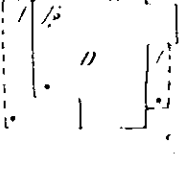
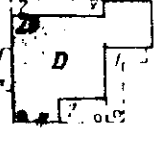
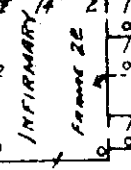
S. CHURCH

BLUM

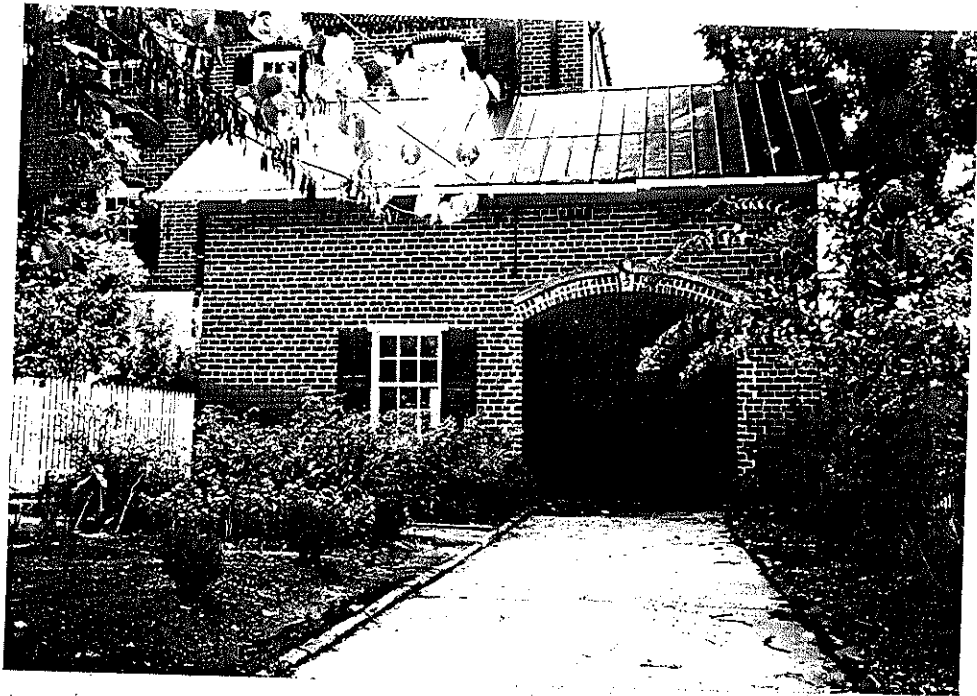
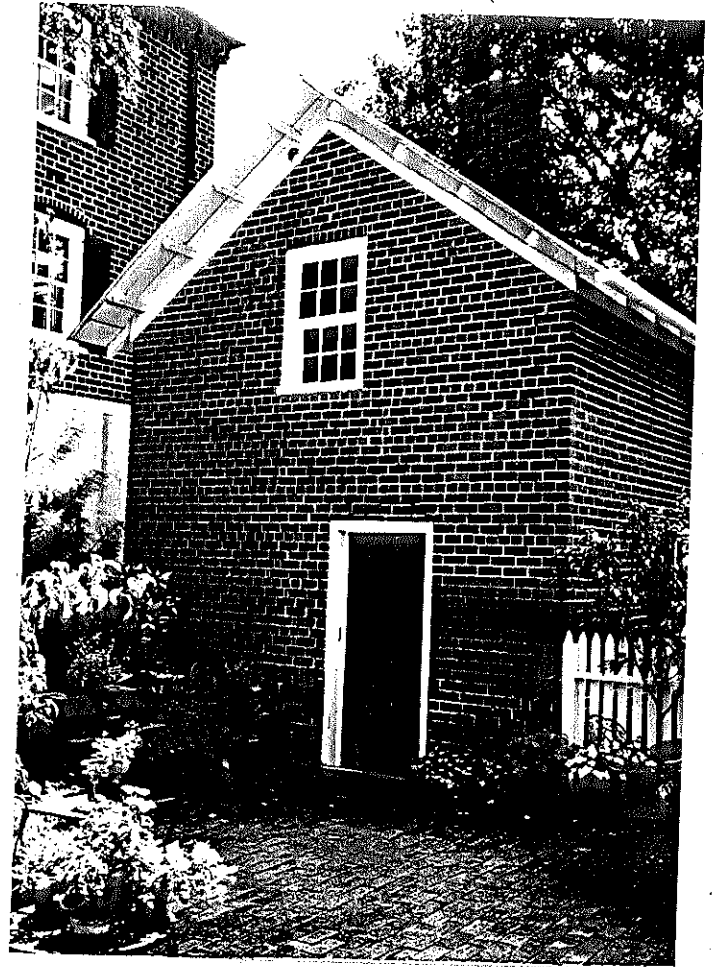
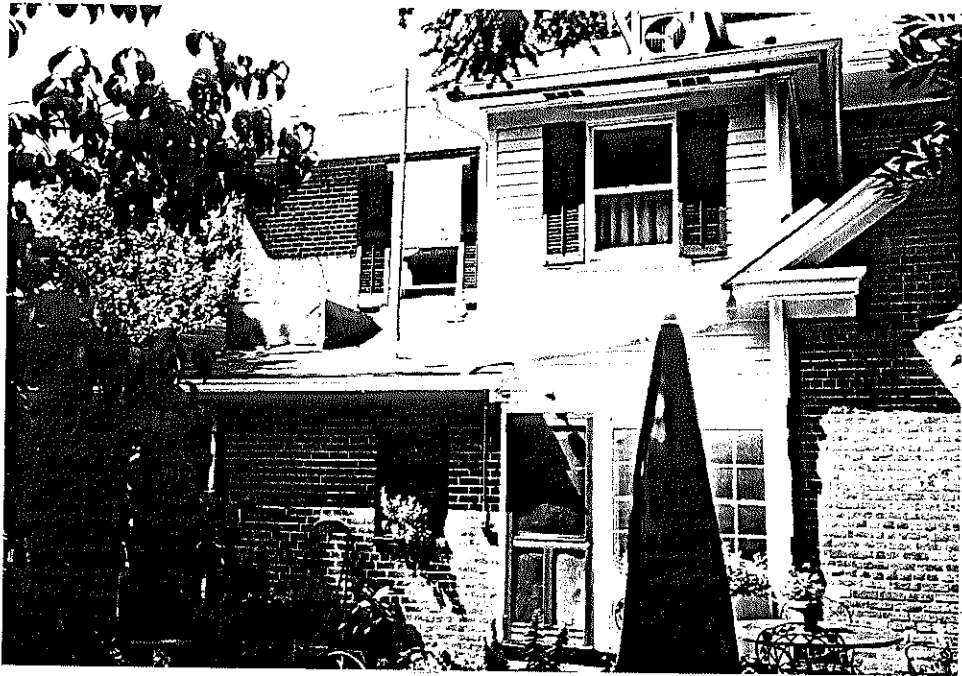
43

42

1928



[Symbol]



N. S. Siewers Hse.  
Winston-Salem  
(HPC Application)

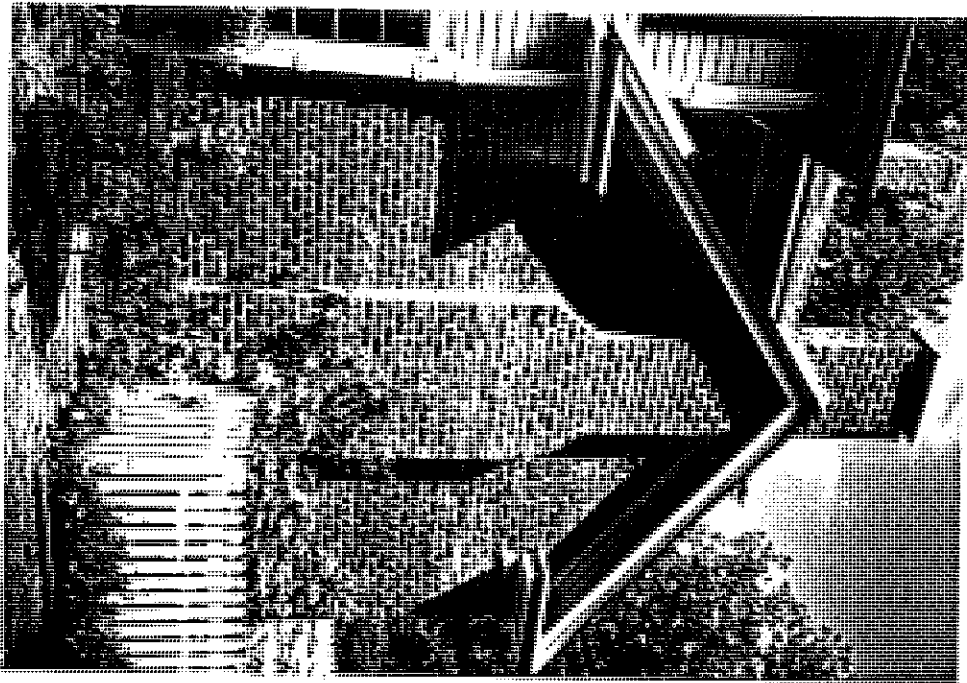
# East (rear) elevation

N. S. Siewers Hse  
Winston-Salem  
(HPC Application)

Outbuilding: front (west) elevation

Outbuilding: North elevation

N. S. Siewers Hse.  
Winston-Salem  
(HPC Application)



N.S. Siewers House  
Winston-Salem,  
(HPC application)

South facade from the rear

N.S. Siewers Hse.  
Winston-Salem  
(HPC application)

front (west) facade

N.S. Siewers House  
Winston-Salem  
(HPC Application)

Northern (Kitchen) wing from the rear

N.S. Siewers Hse  
Winston-Salem  
(HPC application)

North facade

