



Forsyth County Joint Historic Properties Commission

**APPLICATION
LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION**

1. Name of Property The Mickey House
2. Owner's Name & Address Mr. Jerry M. Clayton, II and wife, Elizabeth F. Clayton
1162 Waughtown Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27107
3. Property Location 1162 Waughtown Street, Winston-Salem
4. Amount of Land To Be Designated (acreage) .44 acre
5. Interior To Be Designated Yes No
6. Tax Block(s) 747 Tax Lot (s) 125

Please complete the following information on continuation sheets

7. When was the structure 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.
8. Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the structure? (i.e., architects, carpenters, contractors, landscape designers, etc.) Do any architect's plans or building accounts exist? Where?
9. Do you have any old photographs of the structure? If so, do you know the dates of the photographs?
10. How has the building been passed down through the years, from whom to whom? (i.e., a quick chain of title)

11. What was the structure's original use, if different from today? Has the building ever been moved? List the sources of your information.
12. What is the significance of this property? (Please be specific and to the point.) Include a list of sources for your information.
13. 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? Was the restoration done under the supervision of any historic preservation organization? If the property has not been restored, is any restoration planned for the property?
14. Is the property listed in any existing architectural or historical survey (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places)? If so, please give the title and date 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 sides of the main structure and any outbuildings (may include architectural details, interior and exterior, which add to the property's significance)
- a tax 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.

2/2/03
Date


Signature of Property Owner

Mailing Address:
1162 Waughtown St.
Winston-Salem, NC 27107



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7. The Henry Levin Mickey House was constructed in 1924 for Mrs. Nera Linville Mickey and her husband, Henry Levin Mickey. Dr. Aaron Y. Linville, Nera's father and owner of the land upon which the home was built, had the house built for his daughter and son-in-law, but it was Nera and Henry who designed the house, according to Mrs. Rachel "Nan" Linville Cheek, Nera & Henry's niece and resident of Winston-Salem. A sleeping porch was added to the rear of the second floor after 1928 and later enclosed at an undeterminable date.
8. The identity of the architect and/or building contractor could not be determined. During an interview with Mrs. Cheek, she recalled that the lumber used for framing and sheathing was purchased from a Waughtown lumberyard.
9. Historic photographs could not be obtained at this time.
10. Henry and Nera L. Mickey owned the house jointly from 1924 until 1967, the year of Henry Mickey's death, and Mrs. Mickey owned and occupied the house individually until 1991. Lisa and Marck Medder purchased the property from Mrs. Mickey's estate in October 1994. The Medders sold the house in December 2000 to the current owners, Clay and Liz Clayton.
11. According to Mrs. Cheek, the building has always been a single-family residence. Despite the fact that the City renumbered the street in 1932, the house has always been located on Waughtown Street. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps corroborate the house's location at 2238 and 1162 Waughtown Street (the original and current house number, respectively).
12. Statement of Significance

Community History

Although close in proximity to Salem, the southeastern section of Winston-Salem developed its own unique identity and make-up, quite different from its theocratic neighbor. A resident of Salem, Charles Bagge first settled the area in 1806 after leaving the neighboring Moravian village. Bagge established a mercantile along the Plank Road to Fayetteville, which is present day Junia Street, and became a successful storeowner, eventually owning as many as 300 acres. Other pioneers and entrepreneurs soon began settling in "Baggetown."

After operating his store for approximately seven years, Bagge and his family eventually returned to Salem. He sold his business, along with a portion of his land holdings, to James Waugh, who had migrated to the North Carolina Piedmont from his native Pennsylvania. Under Waugh's ownership, the

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mercantile successfully continued its operation and “Waughtown” continued to grow as the 19th century evolved.

Several newcomers to the area experienced their own successful enterprises much like Bagge and Waugh. John P. Nissen, who settled in the area in 1813, founded the Nissen Wagon Works in 1834. The wagon manufacturer employed as many as one hundred men and covered as many as six hundred acres in Waughtown at its peak in the 1870s. The wagon company filled orders for both local customers and for distant pioneers who were exploring and settling in the western parts of a then young nation. Other trades and professions--farmers, painters, and schoolteachers among them -- existed in Waughtown, but none impacted the community with such far-reaching results.

The growth of its population and industry during the 19th century resulted in changes for the community. The Winston streetcar system, opened in 1890, extended its lines into Waughtown, specifically, the Nissen shops. Another change was Waughtown’s incorporation in 1890. The citizens felt that town leadership was needed and resources were needed to keep the neighborhood safe. With incorporated status, a town leader could be appointed and law enforcement could be hired to meet Waughtown’s needs. However, the townsfolk of Waughtown objected to being taxed and refused to levy one. Thus, the town’s charter was lost approximately five years later. Despite this, the community continued to see an influx of both people and industry. In addition, developers surveyed the area surrounding Waughtown and planned neighborhoods were platted around the turn of the century and into the early twentieth century. One other significant change occurred in 1923 with the annexation of the Waughtown area and the surrounding vicinities into the recently merged Winston-Salem. These and other changes yielded continued growth and development of this early community throughout the twentieth century. Although progress has altered Waughtown’s early landscape, much of the original fabric of this historically significant community’s past still exists.

The Mickey House

Fronting Waughtown Street, in the heart of the Waughtown community, is a two-story Craftsman-style home built in 1924 for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Levin Mickey. Henry and Nera were descended from some of Waughtown’s earliest families, the Sink’s and the Linville’s, as well as Salem’s Mickey family.

Dr. Aaron Y. Linville and Elizabeth Russell “Russie” Sink Linville, Nera’s parents, bought land on the south side of Waughtown Street from Russie’s father, William L. Sink, and had Henry and Nera’s home built for them. Originally, a single-pile, one-story frame house, owned by the Sink family, sat at the location

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of the Mickey Home. According to Mrs. Cheek, this house was moved to the corner of Waughtown and Peachtree Streets in order to build the two-story Craftsman that sits there today. Russie's sister, Lillie, established residence in this original house subsequent to its relocation.

The Sink family, Nera's maternal ancestors, was one of the earliest families to settle in the Waughtown area, sometime during the 19th century. The family farmed land to the south of Waughtown "proper" and, in addition to farming, Russie's father (Nera's grandfather), William L. "Billy" Sink, drove a stagecoach.

Henry Mickey's paternal grandfather was Samuel Timotheus Mickey, the Moravian tinsmith whose shop sign was the Salem coffeepot, now an unofficial Winston-Salem landmark.

Nera's father, Doctor A. Y. Linville was Waughtown's first practicing physician and he also operated his own pharmacy in the back of his office, which was located in the 1000 block of Waughtown Street (near the current location of Food Lion). He was generous with his time and charged only what his patients could afford to pay. His wife, Russie, was a true lady, according to her granddaughter, Nan Cheek, as well as being an avid gardener. Russie played the piano and was the proud owner of the second piano to be sold in Winston. She was also an advocate for children's education- not just her own, but the neighborhood children as well. Since there was not a nearby school, Russie converted the upstairs of the Linville home (now destroyed) into a classroom.

Henry and Nera both grew up in Forsyth County, but moved to Waughtown after they were married in 1921. Henry was the general manager for the Baltimore-based, C.D. Kenny Wholesale Grocery Company, which became Sarah Lee, for the majority of his life. He started as a clerk and eventually worked his way to the manager's position before retiring. Mrs. Cheek referred to Henry as a "true gentlemen," who was quiet and always wore a necktie until later in his life. He was an usher at Home Moravian Church and enjoyed a game of billiards with fellow Lion's Club members. Nera, educated at Salem College, worked as a milliner for Hawkins-Blanton Company, Inc. during the 1920s and continued to make hats as a pastime. She was a member of the Salem Garden Club and the Mission Band. She also enjoyed baking and devoted much time to her yard and gardens. Together, Nera and Henry hosted bridge parties and enjoyed traveling to Florida and went to the "movies" at the Carolina Theatre nearly every Wednesday night, often taking their niece, Nan Linville (later Cheek) with them.

Henry and Nera were both devoted to their community and were Waughtown residents their entire married lives. Henry passed away in 1967 and Nera in 1991 at the age of 97. There have been only two subsequent owners of the home since

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their deaths. The Mickey House stands unaltered as a tangible reminder of these early Waughtown residents and their families, as well as the contributions that each made to this community's history.

Criteria Assessment

- A. Associated with the growth and development of the southeastern part of Winston-Salem during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A self-sufficient community since the early 19th century, Waughtown began as an early farming community, later prospering as home to some of the area's leading manufacturers of wagons and textiles.
 - B. The Mickey House was home for many years to descendants of some of the earliest families to settle southeastern Winston-Salem. Henry and Nera Mickey and their families contributed to both the 19th century establishment and 20th century continued presence of the Waughtown community, as well as Winston-Salem.
 - C. The craftsmanship displayed in the Mickey House epitomizes the early twentieth century Arts-and-Crafts style. The house has stood for nearly eighty years without significant repairs, a testament to the skill of the contributing artisans, or alterations. The house is one of Winston-Salem's most outstanding and intact examples of the Craftsman style.
13. The Mickey House is a two-story, side-gable, Craftsman-style home. A full-height projecting wall gable creates an asymmetric façade. A shed-roof, supported by brick posts, spans the length of the house, wrapping around both the eastern and western elevations, yielding a porte-cochere on the latter. Knee-braces and exposed rafter tails nestle under the broad gables that intersect both the porch roof and the primary roof. The first story is clad in weatherboard, whereas wood shingles sheathe the second story and the gable dormer.

The multi-light front entry door is flanked by sidelights that mimic the door's muntin pattern. Similar in scale and design, a multi-light Craftsman-style, tripartite window floods the first-floor interior with light. Paired four-over-one, Craftsman-style windows (vertical muntins in only the upper sash) pierce each bay of the second story. Windows of the same vintage appear in all of the other elevations of the house. A brick interior chimney punctuates the main roof on the northern slope.

A side-gable, frame garage is positioned to the southwest of the main house. The same Craftsman elements employed in the house were used in the garage. A gabled-dormer penetrates the northern slope of the roof. Knee-braces and rafter

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tails are also found on the garage and the dormer. The original multi-light, sliding doors remain in place and are functional.

Like the exterior, the interior of the Mickey House remains unaltered. Original hardwood floors, plaster walls, interior doors and windows, and the interior hardware remains throughout the house. The floor plan flows easily from one room to its adjoining room and remains as it did in 1924. Although now painted a creamy-white color, the Mickey's chose "institutional green" for the interior wall color.

From the first floor entry, one enters into the foyer. The space has commanding features: the front entry with sidelights, a large opening into the living room, and a handcrafted staircase. Original period lighting, including sconces with tanned-parchment shades and a chandelier, supplement the gracious amount of natural light that beams into the space from two eight-over-one Craftsman-style windows along the western elevation as well as light that spills into the space from the living room. The Mickey's had screens made to camouflage the radiators that are located in the more "public" rooms within the house. (one such cover having a wooden frame and metal screens concealing the large radiator in the entrance foyer). From the foyer, one can enter into the living room to the left, proceed to a hallway that leads to the rear of the house, or ascend the open quarter pace stair along the outer wall.

A brick fireplace with a corbelled mantle is the primary feature in the well-proportioned living room. Eight-over-one, Craftsman-style, sash windows flank the fireplace and provide an eastern exposure, allowing some mid-day light into the room, while the Craftsman-style eight-over-one tripartite window in the façade supplies the room with the greatest amount of natural light.

Multi-light double doors lead into the dining room from the living room's south wall. The original chandelier hangs in place and a window seat provides a view of the period plantings and boxwood garden that was planted by Nera Mickey, sometime during the mid-twentieth century, to the east of the house. The second owner of the house, Lisa Medder, hung an arts and crafts inspired wallpaper border during the late 1990s. A single, multi-light French-style door leads into a cozy, sun-lit breakfast room. A full-height and full-width built-in cupboard dates to the original construction of the house. The breakfast room connects the dining room and the kitchen.

The kitchen, located in the rear (southeast) corner of the house, retains most of its early-20th century working kitchen features: the double-bowled, cast-iron sink with drain channels, metal-lined bin cabinets, and the ice and coal chest. Two exterior doors provide access on either side of the house; one door leads into the

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boxwood garden on the east and the other door leads to the west side of the house. The west entry was where ice and coal were delivered. Even though this area was partially enclosed, the weatherboard, beaded-board ceiling, and a single window remain.

A hallway leads out of the kitchen and returns to the front entry foyer. A guestroom with a private bath is off of the hallway. Paired, eight-over-one, Craftsman-style windows provide a view to the west, and original lighting and bath fixtures are in place. A modern shower facility was added in the bath prior to the Claytons' purchase of the home. Upon returning to the hallway, one encounters another of the radiator covers. Standing approximately five feet high, the cover was designed to resemble a table. Four turned legs, connected by stretchers, conceal the top of the heating device, but the sides remain open, allowing heat to circulate.

The staircase leads to the second floor. Two paneled newel posts frame a smaller, first floor landing. The picketed balustrade begins on this landing, which is up one step from the first floor. The balustrade turns the corner at a second landing, continues up to the second floor and intersects a less decorative post on the second floor. Finally, the balustrade terminates on the second floor outside of the western-most bedroom.

The homes' two bedrooms, along the front façade, and a second bath that adjoins the eastern elevation bedroom, and a hallway, of sorts (see slides) comprise the original floor plan of the second floor. Eight-over-one Craftsman-style windows on the front facade and both the east and west sides of the house allow light into all of these aforementioned rooms. Period lighting fixtures in the bedrooms and bath are original to the house. The bath's tub, medicine cabinet, pedestal sink, radiator, and mosaic-tile floor date to the Mickey's occupancy as well.

According to Mrs. Cheek, Henry and Nera Mickey added a full-span sleeping porch to the rear of the house on the second floor. The 1928 Sanborn map shows that the rear of the house was only one story in height; knowing this, the porch was added subsequent to 1928. The porch was enclosed prior to 1994, at which time, ownership of the home was transferred to the second owners, Marck and Lisa Medder. At present, the current owners use the space as a studio.

As seen from the street, the house and lawn typify the Arts and Crafts movement. The house is flanked by mature, lazily-drooping evergreens that speak to the Craftsman aesthetic. An organically curving sidewalk carries visitors up to the large, welcoming porch. To the southwest of the house is the one-story, one bay, frame Craftsman-style garage that dates to the early 1920s and was built along with the home according to Mrs. Cheek. Boxwoods, flowering shrubbery, herbs,

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flowering bulbs, and perennials all appear during the spring and summer seasons in the east yard. To the south of the house is a large, grassy lawn. Long-time Waughtown residents who were neighbors of the Mickey's shared with Mrs. Clayton that Mrs. Mickey typically had a vegetable garden planted in this location. All of these components contribute to the Craftsman ideal of this home.

There has not been any significant restoration completed on the Mickey home. A well-constructed home and adequate maintenance have prohibited the need for any restoration. The current owners do not plan for any significant restoration in the near future.

14. The house is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the house has been included in the architectural survey of Southeast Winston-Salem.

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