LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION

This application is based on North Carolina General Statute § 160A-400.5. Local Historic Landmarks are for the education, pleasure and enrichment of the residents of the City, County and the State as a whole. Landmark designation is an honor and it signifies recognition that the property is important to the heritage and character of the community and that its protection enriches the public. No property shall be recommended for designation unless it is deemed by the HRC to be of special significance and integrity in accordance with the information below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Name: Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Other Historic Name(s): N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Name: Gary G. and Sandra K. Poehling Residence</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Address: 200 North Stratford Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City: Winston-Salem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block (s)#: 1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot(s)#: 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIN (s): 0825-27-6456</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: Gary G. and Sandra K. Poehling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address: 200 North Stratford Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City / State / Zip: Winston-Salem, NC, 27104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone(s): [Redacted]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Address: [Redacted]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant (If Other Than Owner)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: Same as above</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
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<tr>
<td>City / State / Zip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Email Address</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultant/Preparer (If Other than the Owner and/or Applicant)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name: Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address: 3334 Nottingham Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City / State / Zip: Winston-Salem, NC 27104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone(s): [Redacted]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Email Address: [Redacted]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Information</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot Size / Acreage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major Additions</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior and Interior Alterations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outbuildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relocated Building (Yes or No)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Architect/Landscape Architect            | Keen and Wallace, architect, 1927 |
|                                        | Christopher Price, 2013            |
| Builder                                  | Unknown                           |
| Original Owner and/or Person for Whom   | Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble     |
| the Building was Built                   |                                   |
| Original Use                             | Residential                       |
| Present Use                              | Residential                       |
| Ownership (Check One):                   | X Private                         |
| Status (Check One):                      | X Occupied                        |
| Landmark Designation for                 | □ Complete Exterior               |
| (Check Appropriate Boxes)                | □ Complete Interior               |
|                                        | □ Complete Site, includes any     |
|                                        | land or spatial features          |
|                                        | □ Complete Exterior and Interior  |
|                                        | X Complete Site, Exterior and     |
|                                        | Interior                          |
| □ Partial Exterior or Interior, Explain. |                                   |
| □ Other, Explain:                       |                                   |
Classification
Category (Check at Least One):

X Building
Created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, hotel, church, school, theater, etc.

☐ Structure
A term distinct from a building. A structure is generally created for purposes other than human shelter, such as a tunnel, bridge, highway, silo, etc.

☐ Object
A term distinct from a building and structure. An object is primarily artistic or informative in nature. Although it may be moveable, an object is typically associated with a specific setting or environment, such as a sculpture, monument, etc.

☐ Site
The location of a significant event: of a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity; of a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished; of a landscape, whether professionally designed or publically/privately developed over time; of a location that itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing building and/or structure, such as a battlefield, cemetery, etc.

Number of Resources on the Property: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number Proposed for Designation</th>
<th>Number Not for Designation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Documentation
X County Inventory
FY01049
Year last surveyed: 2007

☐ Other (explain below)

National Register Status
☐ Listed

☐ Within a National Register Historic District
Name:

X None of the Above
First draft National Register nomination submitted in April 2018

Year:
Present Use (Check at Least One):

- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Entertainment
- ☐ Government
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Museum
- ☐ Park
- ☐ Religion
- X Residence
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Other

Condition (Check One):

- X Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Deteriorated
- ☐ Ruins

Moved from Original Site: ☐ Yes, what year: X No

Original Location: Reason for the Move:

Public Access: (Check One)

- ☐ Restricted
- ☐ Unrestricted
- X None

Do any architect's plans or building accounts exist? X Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Give the location of any plans or building accounts. Give name of institution, address, phone, and collection identification. If in possession of property owner or someone else, state that.

Keen and Wallace, "Residence at Winston-Salem, N. C., for B. S. Womble, Esq." 1925 plans in the possession of Womble House owners Gary G. and Sandra K. Poehling
### Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Over Fifty Years Old</th>
<th>Property Under Fifty Years Old</th>
<th>Relocation</th>
<th>Reconstruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifty years is a general estimate of the time needed to develop historical perspective and to evaluate special significance.</td>
<td>Evidence of exceptional importance is required.</td>
<td>The building has been moved from its original site of construction.</td>
<td>(Complete Sections D and E)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Complete Sections A, B, & C) | (Complete Sections A, B, and C) |

### A.1 Historical Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Significance Area (Check All That Apply):</th>
<th>□ history</th>
<th>X architecture</th>
<th>□ culture</th>
<th>□ archaeology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Significance Category (Check All That Apply):

- □ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- □ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- X C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- □ D. Property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

### A.2 Exceptional Importance

Fifty years is a general estimate of the time needed to develop historical perspective and to evaluate special significance. This consideration guards against the listing of properties of passing contemporary interest and ensures that the landmark is truly a historic place. If the property is less than fifty years old, it must possess a level of significance greater than if it were more than fifty years old, that is, it must possess exceptional significance.

If applying for a property constructed less than fifty years ago, the criteria in Section A above as well as those below must be met.

- □ 1. The property was constructed less than fifty years ago and is exceptionally important. As defined by the National Park Service, exceptional importance does not necessarily mean national significance; rather, it is a measure of a property's importance within the appropriate historic context, whether the geographic scale of that context is local, state, or national.
- □ 2. The property was constructed fifty years or more ago but achieved its exceptional importance less than fifty years ago.
A. Integrity
The property has integrity if its significance can be seen or experienced, not just imagined.

**Must meet at least five (5) of the criteria listed below:**

Check the applicable boxes below.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>1. <strong>Integrity of location</strong> – The historic location where the building was original constructed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>2. <strong>Integrity of design</strong> – The historic organization of form, space, proportion, scale, technology and materials can be seen or experienced.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>3. <strong>Integrity of setting</strong> – The physical environment related to the property's function, role, or design retains its historic character and its significance can be seen or experienced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>4. <strong>Integrity of workmanship</strong> – The physical evidence of a craft or crafts of the culture or people during the period of significance of the property can be seen or experienced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>5. <strong>Integrity of materials</strong> – The majority of historic materials that were combined to form the property have been preserved and not recreated, other than appropriate maintenance and repairs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>6. <strong>Integrity of feeling</strong> – The historic or aesthetic sense of the property's period of significance can be experienced because its physical features evoke a sense of its historical character.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>7. <strong>Integrity of association</strong> – The property is the location of a significant activity or event, or is the place where a significant person lived or engaged in significant historic actions. The property is sufficiently intact to allow such connection to be experienced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## B. Report Material and Layout

### Architectural Description, Significance & Integrity Statements

Applications must include a report that includes items 1-7, and item 8 and 9 if applicable. Submit a clear, concise, complete narrative so that the HRC will be able to make a decision.

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</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Introduction
Include a clear statement summarizing the property's significance and integrity level in two to four sentences.

### 2. Property Description
Include a comprehensive description of all elements of the site proposed for designation. The description should delineate significant character-defining features of the setting, exterior, interior, and secondary resources.

### 3. Restoration/Rehabilitation Description (Completed or Currently Proposed)
Include information about any restoration and/or rehabilitation efforts, additions, and/or alterations, including details of the date and scope of work. Include whether the work was completed under the supervision of an of experienced preservation professional or historic preservation organization.

### 4. Statement of Significance
Include a statement of significance that explains in detail how the property meets the relevant criteria identified in the **Significance** section above (A). Clearly define the special significance of the property for each. Include all major owners and names of people known or believed to have worked on the structure (such as architects, carpenters etc.). A bibliography is required. Include an ownership chair of title, showing all known owners with deed book and page and other relevant documentation if the property is significant for its association with a historically significant person.

### 5. Integrity Statement
Include a statement of integrity that explains in detail how the property meets the relevant criteria in the **Integrity** section above (B). Clearly define the level of integrity for all significant physical elements of the proposed property to be designed, including the exterior, interior, outbuildings, and/or the site. Explain how the property retains elements of its original or early design, materials, location, workmanship, setting, historic association and feeling.

### 6. Historical Background Summary
Include an explanation of the property's place, time, and theme; i.e. the context in the history of the community, the region, the state, or the nation. Once this is identified, show how the property relates to other properties that fall into that same context if the property is important due to its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
7. **Architectural Context**
   If the property is of architectural significance include biographical information for the architect(s) if known and explain why their work is important at the local, state, and/or national level.

8. **Approved National Register Nomination**
   If a National Register nomination for this property has been approved and is still accurate, specifically the description of the property, it may be submitted with the application form and other supporting documents; however, any special significance areas and/or integrity issues not included in the nomination must be addressed in supplemental information. Subsequent alterations must be submitted in photographs and other documentations to explain all changes in detail. This could include, but is not limited to, Federal and/or State Historic Preservation Tax Credit applications and approvals for Parts 2 and 3, along with a written summary of changes made since the nomination was approved.

9. **Exceptional Importance Statement**
   Attach a statement explaining how the property meets the identified criteria in the Exceptional Importance Section above (A.2.)
C. RECONSTRUCTED PROPERTIES

The HRC will consider landmark applications only for reconstructions located in locally zoned Historic Districts (H), such as Old Salem or Bethabara. This does not include Historic Overlay Districts (HO), such as West End.

After the passage of fifty years, a reconstructed property may attain special significance for what it reveals about the period in which it was built, rather than the historic period it was intended to depict. If that is the case, complete sections A, B, and C, not D and E.

Reconstruction is defined as the reproduction of the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time. Examples include: a property in which most or all of the fabric is not original or of historic period. Examples of properties that are NOT considered reconstructions are properties that have been remodeled or renovated and retain the majority of their original or early fabric.

The HRC will not designate a reconstructed property that necessitated or contributed to the demolition or relocation of a historic property which has been recommended for local designation by the HRC, is listed on the State Study List for the National Register of Historic Places, has been determined eligible for or is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and/or has any other type of local, State, or national historic designation.

Must meet all the criteria below.

☐ 1. It is accurately executed in a suitable environment.

The reconstruction must be based upon sound archaeological, architectural, and historic data concerning the historic construction and appearance of the resource. That documentation should include both analysis of any above or below ground material and research in written and other records.

The reconstructed property must be located on the original site as the original. It must also be situated in its original grouping of buildings, structures, and objects (as many as are extant), and that grouping must retain integrity. In addition, the reconstruction must not be misrepresented as an authentic historic property. One approach to signify a reconstruction is to place a small sign that states the building is a reconstruction.

☐ 2. It is presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan.

A restoration master plan is defined, for the purposes of this application, as a comprehensive or far-reaching written plan of action, encompassing a locally-zoned Historic District (H), and approved by a community, government, or organization/institution, and is designed to reintroduce something that existed before, specifically historic buildings or structures.

A reconstructed property must be identified in the restoration master plan as a component of that historic district and part of the overall restoration plan for the district.
3. No other building or structure with the same associations has survived.

A reconstruction is appropriate only if the historic property was the only one in the district associated with a particular activity or event of special significance or no other property with the same associative values has survived.

D. RECONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION

In order to be considered, the HRC must determine if there is enough information supporting the accuracy of the reconstruction, so that there could be a truly accurate portrayal.

Reconstruction Documentation

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Attach a report that explains in detail how the property meets each criterion identified in Section D. above. Include text, drawings, photographs, historic documents and other evidence as necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|   | 2. A detailed history of the historic building or structure represented in the reconstruction. Include:
  Date(s) of original construction, early additions and pertinent alterations.
  Date of demolition.
  Year reconstruction represents and reason that date was selected.
  History of original owners.
  History of the original use(s), including that of the interpretation period.
  Current use of reconstructed property.
  Location of the historic building or structure.
  Description of the interpretive use that coordinates with the restoration master plan. |
|   | 3. A detailed architectural description of the historic building or structure and of the reconstructed building or structure. Include the following in the descriptions of both the historic building or structure and of the reconstructed building or structure when known:
  Size of the building or structure.
  Number of stories.
  Material(s) of construction.
  Construction method(s).
  Appearance of the building or structure including the placement of such features as doors and windows.
  Detailed drawings of significant features reconstructed, such as architectural details, roofs, windows, doors, and porches.
  Elevations noting known elements and/or features.
  Elevations noting elements and/or features changed from the original.
  Notation of reconstructed elements surmised from study but not known.
  Explanation of approach when details or features were unknown.
  Site plan or survey. |
## Reconstruction Research Documentation Types

A detailed report indicating thorough research and analysis of the below documentation types must be submitted. The report should include substantive information on the research gathered and sources. Resources searched but revealing no pertinent information must be discussed in the report. Copies of visual materials such as, but not limited to, photographs, maps, drawings, plans, and artwork should be labeled, with title, description, known or approximate year created, known or possible creator, and source.

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. A copy of the section(s) of the restoration master plan pertinent to the subject property. Include the cover, date, and summary pages or sections that describe the purpose, approach, and physical boundaries of the plan.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Evidence that the historic property on which the reconstruction was based was the only one in the district associated with a particular activity or event of special significance or that no other property with the same associative values has survived.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Written archival records, including but not limited to diaries, journals, letters, deeds, legal documents, other primary sources and secondary sources.</td>
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<td>4. Relevant historic photographs or artwork.</td>
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<td>5. Relevant historic plans and/or drawings.</td>
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<td>6. Archaeological findings.</td>
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<td>7. Any other historical information used as a basis for the reconstruction.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# REQUIRED SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION FOR ALL APPLICATIONS

## Property Boundary

The property may represent part of or the entire original parcel boundaries.

- **X** Describe the land area to be designated and identify any prominent landscape features.

- **X** Explain its significance and historical relationship to the building(s), structure(s), object(s) or sites located on the property.

## Photograph Requirements

- **X** Buildings & Structures (main and outbuildings)
  Include photos of all facades for all buildings or structures. Include photos that show the main building or structure within its setting. If the interior is being nominated, include at least one (1) photo of each room. Include examples of all architectural details, interior and/or exterior, which add to the property's special significance.

- **☐** Objects
  Include overall views and a variety of representative views, as well as a view of the object within its setting.

- **X** Sites
  Include overall views and any significant details.

- **☐** Include copies of any historic photographs of the property and dates of photos, if known.

- **X** The images should be submitted digitally on a flash drive, CD, DVD, or current format used for such items.

- **X** Images and labeling should meet the current Policy and Guidelines for Digital Photography for Historic Property Surveys and National Register Nominations established by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC SHPO). The guidelines can be found on the NC SHPO website.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maps</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bibliography/Source Citations</th>
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<th>Fee</th>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
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</table>
All application materials must be complete prior to consideration.

The application and accompanying materials becomes the property of the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission and can be used for any public purpose.

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

I have read the general information on landmark designation provided by the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission and affirm that I support landmark designation of the property defined herein.

Signatures

Applicant
Sandra K. Poehling
4-10-18 Date 4/10/2018

Owner
Sandra K. Poehling
4-10-18 Date

Preparer
Heather Fearnbach
Date 4/10/2018
Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House

LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION REPORT

Prepared by:
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.
3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104

April 2018
Introduction

This report demonstrates that the Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House at 200 North Stratford Road in Winston-Salem meets local historic landmark designation Criterion C. Located in the exclusive Stratford Place subdivision, the Classical Revival-style residence is remarkably intact and locally significant due to its design by Philadelphia-based firm Keen and Wallace. Dwellings influenced by those on European country estates are plentiful in Winston-Salem, with Tudor, Georgian, and Classical Revival styles being the most typical, as evidenced in Stratford Place and throughout the city’s early-to-mid-twentieth-century subdivisions. The hip-roofed Womble House is distinguished by its scale, sophisticated execution, and estate-like setting. The 1927 dwelling encompasses a two-and-one-half-story seven-bay-wide main block, a one-story flat-roofed south sunporch, and a one-and-one-half-story north service wing. The two-story 2013 garage and guest suite rear addition is inconspicuously sited north and west of the service wing in order to minimize its visibility. A consistent treatment approach—white stucco walls, a Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, and classical details such as a molded modillion cornice—unifies the sections.

The classical central entrance on the main block’s east elevation heralds the sophisticated tone of the reception area within. The formal spaces—the reception hall, dining room, living room, and library—feature classical cornices, wainscoting, paneling, door and window surrounds, and mantels. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. Intact interior finishes include smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, and molded baseboards and chair rails. The period of significance is 1927, the house’s construction date.

The house does not possess sufficient historical importance to merit local landmark designation under Criteria A or B, nor is it likely to yield information regarding building technology that is not accessible from other sources, making it ineligible under Criterion D.

The nominated property comprises 1.93-acre Forsyth County tax parcel # 6825-27-6456.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Plan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 Renovation and Addition Scope of Work</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outbuildings</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity Statement</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Significance</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Background</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Highlands and Stratford Place Subdivision Development</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Barton Keen, Architect</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical Revival Architecture Context</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Roy Wallace, Architect</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Historic Landmark Eligibility Evaluation</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal Boundary Description</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Justification</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting

The Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House is situated on a 1.93-acre parcel at 200 North Stratford Road approximately two miles west of downtown Winston-Salem. The residence designed by the Philadelphia-based firm Keen and Wallace is one of four imposing 1920s dwellings facing east toward Stratford Road in the exclusive Stratford Place subdivision platted by Philadelphia landscape architect Thomas Sears. Members of the Chatham and Hanes families erected the other three homes.¹ The Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House anchors the subdivision’s southeast corner at the Five Points intersection, where West First and Miller Streets and Runnymede, Stratford, and Country Club Roads meet. The Womble House stands at North Stratford and Warwick Roads’ northwest corner flanked by the homes of Lucy Chatham’s brothers Fred M. Hanes to the north and Robert M. Hanes on Warwick Road’s south side.

The adjacent area is residential and commercial. Developers expanded the eight-phase West Highlands neighborhood that surrounds Stratford Place through the mid-twentieth century. Commodious dwellings line winding streets in West Highlands’ second section, east of Stratford Place. Recreational areas include a series of landscaped medians along the creek at Runnymede Road’s center and a grass field on Stratford Road’s east side southeast of the Womble House.

In 1973, Keel Associates Limited reduced the original Stratford Place plat’s size by acquiring the western half of the Chatham and Robert Hanes lots to create Warwick Green Road, a cul-de-sac that

¹ The date of the original Stratford Place plat is unknown. The May 1926 plat was the first to be recorded at the Forsyth County Register of Deeds. Forsyth County Plat Book 7, p. 20.

Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018
contained eight houses by 1980. The cul-de-sac entrance is opposite the 1930 frame period cottage that Womble erected at 2137 Warwick Road, directly west of his home, for his parents William and Olivia Womble.

Commercial concerns proliferated south of Country Club Road in the 1950s with the construction of Thruway Shopping Center, a Howard Johnson’s Motor Lodge, and myriad other businesses. Architects Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates designed the striking precast concrete First Center Building (now Two Piedmont Plaza) completed in 1970 on property formerly owned by Pleasant Henderson and Lizora Hanes. First Center Building provided Winston-Salem’s first high-rise, suburban, speculative commercial space. McLean Trucking Company purchased the structure to serve as their corporate headquarters in 1976 and erected the adjacent identical building (now One Piedmont Plaza) and a 625-car parking deck two years later. Commercial growth flanking Stratford Road and Miller Street has continued into the twenty-first century.²

Landscape

The Womble House’s sizeable lot has been extensively landscaped to create an estate-like setting. The dwelling’s deep setback allows for a bluestone terrace, grass lawn, planting beds, pond, stone retaining wall, asphalt driveway, and concrete-paver motor court east of the house. The rear yard features a five-section formal garden, greenhouse, playhouse, cabana, grass croquet court, planting beds, brick and bluestone walkways, and asphalt, brick, and concrete-paver driveways and parking areas. Perennials and deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs including acuba, azalea, boxwood, camellia, clematis, euonymus, holly, hydrangea, laurel, lupine, mahonia, peony, rose, rhododendron, and


Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018
viburnum fill planting beds and natural areas. Cedar, chestnut, crepe myrtle, dogwood, elm, ginko, hawthorne, magnolia, maple, pine, and oak trees punctuate the gardens and line the parcel’s perimeter, shielding the residence from proximate traffic and houses.

Looking southwest west of house at formal garden, cabana, and greenhouse

The following description provides an overview of the landscape’s gradual evolution over the past century.

Thomas Sears’ 1926 Stratford Place plat illustrates only a few landscape elements associated with the Womble property as the house was under construction at that time. Sizable trees punctuated the lawn. A straight sidewalk extended from North Stratford Road to the front terrace. A curving driveway with Warwick Road egress west of the house terminated at the garage wing at the dwelling’s north end. A large clay tennis court filled much of the rear lawn.3

According to Bunyan and Edith Womble’s daughter Lila Jenkins, Sears designed a formal garden for Edith in 1928. His services and the garden’s installation west of the house were a gift from Bunyan to Edith in celebration of the birth of their sixth child, Ruth. Jenkins also remembered that her mother, while traveling in Italy, obtained a garden soil sample in order to have it analyzed by the agricultural extension service upon her return home. She then replicated the soil composition in her planting beds.4

The configuration of the Sears-designed landscape is unknown as plans and documentary photographs do not survive. However, Jenkins attributed the five-section formal garden and the decorative metal-pipe trellis at its north end to Sears. Some bulbs and the brick-paver walkways that delineate the

4 Sandra Poehling, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 9, 2018.

Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018
parterre remain from the Wombles’ tenure. Greensboro landscape architect Chip Calloway specified the plants in the north three sections for the current owners, Gary G. and Sandra K. Poehling. Calloway replaced the boxwood at the parterre’s center with a two-tier cast-iron fountain. Landscape designer Dawn Ohl planted and maintains the roses in the south two sections.\(^5\)

Other historic landscape features include a pond in the lot’s southeast corner created by Bunyan and his son Bill in the 1930s and improved by the Poehlings. This section of the property is at a lower elevation than the front lawn and North Stratford and Warwick Roads, requiring a retaining wall along the sidewalks to ameliorate the grade differential. The random-course stone wall was likely installed in conjunction with the dwelling’s construction. The only significant landscape modification made by the Wombles was the tennis court’s removal and replacement with a vegetable garden.\(^6\)

The Poehlings have maintained the site’s historic character while executing a series of improvements since acquiring the property in 1981. In 1990, they installed a 1932 Lord and Burnham greenhouse from the Graylyn estate in the rear lawn. Soon after, they engaged Dawn Rogers to design the brick-walkway-bordered grass croquet court north of the greenhouse and west of the formal garden. Brick terraces extend from the greenhouse’s north and east elevations, linking the three areas. The Poehlings also added a brick-paved entrance drive and parking area west of the greenhouse, laid a stepping stone walkway north of the parking area, and planted shade gardens along the lot’s west edge. In June 2004 the Poehlings erected a playhouse at the garden’s northwest corner for their grandchildren, some of whom reside in the former Womble-Jenkins residence at 2137 Warwick Road.\(^7\)

\(^5\) Ibid.
\(^6\) Ibid., Womble, “Homeplace of the B. S. Wombles.”
\(^7\) Sandra Poehling, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 9, 2018; Sandra Poehling, “History of the Garden Since 1981,” ca. 2015.

Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018
Myriad plantings and hardscape features were added in conjunction with the construction of the 2013 three-bay garage and guest suite addition designed by Mount Airy architect Christopher Price at the dwelling’s north end. The scope of work included enlarging the Pennsylvania bluestone front terrace and replacing its wood balustrade with a cast-stone balustrade. Swaim Ornamental Iron Works of Winston-Salem fabricated iron railings for the south and east terrace stairs. Chip Calloway’s landscape plan improved site drainage with foundation drains and a stone culvert at the lot’s southeast corner. The asphalt driveway west of the house was extended to encircle the residence. The driveway intersects a concrete-paver parking area adjacent to the garage and rear entrance, continues through the porte cochere, wraps around the house to a concrete-paver motor court at the front entrance, and ends at Warwick Road. A low brick wall lines the rear parking area’s southwest edge, framing views of the garden and the hip-roofed 2009 cabana inspired by a Portuguese structure. Calloway also assisted Price with planning for the potting room at the 2013 addition’s west end.8

8 Sandra Poehling, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 9, 2018.
East elevation

Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House, 1927, 2013

Exterior

The Classical Revival-style Womble House conveys a refined, subtle sense of permanence and wealth. The spacious hip-roofed residence encompasses a two-and-one-half-story seven-bay-wide main block, a one-story flat-roofed south sunporch, a one-and-one-half-story north service wing, and a two-story 2013 garage and guest suite rear addition. The sunporch and north service wing are slightly offset. The addition's sitting north and west of the service wing minimizes its visibility from the east. A consistent treatment approach—white stucco walls, a Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, and classical details such as a molded modillion cornice—unifies the sections. A tall, rectangular, corbelled red brick chimney stack pierces the main block’s north roof slope. Gutters are concealed within the eaves. Copper downspouts tie into underground drains.

The classical central entrance on the main block's east elevation heralds the sophisticated tone of the reception area within. The shallow flat-roofed portico features a cast-iron roof balustrade, a denticulated cornice, fluted pilasters and columns on limestone plinths, and a slate floor elevated one step above the bluestone terrace. A leaded-glass fanlight surmounts the eight-raised-panel front door, which is protected by a wood-framed storm door. Eight-over-eight sash windows and multipane French doors on the façade’s first floor, six-over-six sash windows with wrought-iron balustrades on the second story, and hipped dormers illuminate the interior. The Poehlings replaced all of the dwelling’s original wood sash in 2001 with custom aluminum-clad-wood Pella windows.

The three-bay-wide and deep sunporch at the house’s south end is distinguished by multipane casement windows with round-arched multipane transoms, limestone quoins and impost blocks, and a limestone water table. The Poehlings added the rooftop terrace secured with a cast-stone railing that emulates the original wood roof balustrade in 2003. They utilized an entrance vestibule from the 1932 greenhouse moved to the site in 1990 to create a small sunroom at the terrace entrance from the master...
suite. Multipane casement windows on the main block’s south elevation flank the sunroom. The Poehlings installed the four-section west window in 1990 to brighten the master bathroom, originally a sleeping porch. A central dormer pierces the south roof slope.

The gable-roofed north service wing originally comprised a porte cochere adjacent to the main block, a garage, and upper-level servants’ quarters accessed by a stair at the garage’s southwest corner. The 1981 remodeling included removing a portion of the main block’s north wall, the garage’s south wall (much of which was filled with sliding doors), and the stair to create a family room that encompassed the garage and porte cochere. An exterior stair was erected on the west end of the garage’s north elevation to provide upper-level access. The 1981 stair was demolished and the wing renovated in conjunction with the 2013 addition’s construction.

North service wing and 2013 addition

The service wing’s east elevation comprises two wide, inset, sliding, multipane doors with segmental-arched transoms ornamented with limestone keystones. The doors were installed in the former porte cochere and garage bays. Three hip-roofed dormers rise from the roof. The wood roof balustrade was removed in 2013.

The east elevation of the 2013 two-story addition’s hip-roofed northeast section projects slightly farther east than the service wing. Two six-over-six sash windows illuminate the first story. The four-section, multipane, second-story sliding door provides access to a small cast-iron balcony supplied by Swaim Ornamental Iron Works.

The main block’s seven-bay west elevation encompasses double-hung six-over-six sash on each level. The smaller four-over-four sash between the central second-story bay and the third bay from the south end illuminates a bathroom. The Poehlings installed the multipane, six-section, first-story casement window in the second bay from the main block’s north end. The kitchen door in the west bay of the main block’s north elevation was replaced with a six-over-six sash window in 1981. Three hip-roofed dormers light the attic.
West elevation, looking northeast

On the sunporch’s west elevation, two multipane casement windows with round-arched multipane transoms flank a multipane French door. Two limestone steps and a brick walkway facilitate access to the rear yard.

The first story of the service wing’s west elevation encompasses two wide, inset, sliding, multipane doors separated by a small closet, the 2013 porte cochère’s south wall, and the family room fireplace chimney. The elevation originally comprised a south porte cochère, a central door that provided access to the stair to the upper-level servant’s quarters, and a double-leaf wood garage door with a paneled base and multipane upper sections. The doors were removed in 1981. Two hip-roofed dormers initially pierced the west roof slope. The north dormer and the wood roof balustrade were removed in 2013. The gabled bay projecting from the addition’s north elevation is blind on the first story and has a single second-story six-over-six sash window.
The 2013 addition’s two-story hip-roofed west wing comprises a two-bay-wide porte cochere at its east end, a three-bay garage, a potting room, and a second-story guest suite. The concrete-paver driveway extends through the porte cochere to encircle the house. Above the porte cochere, the expansive living room’s five-bay south elevation comprises four multipane windows and a central French door with segmental-arched transoms topped with a bracketed modillion cornice. A flat-roofed canvas awning supported by slender metal posts shelters the rooftop terrace, which has a cast-stone railing that emulates the service wing’s original wood roof balustrade. The west wing’s north section is protected by a standing-seam metal roof with a pale green finish that compliments the Ludowici-Celadon tile roofs of the 1927 house and the 2013 garage.

The one-and-one-half-story hip-roofed garage’s projecting south elevation comprises three double-leaf doors with paneled bases and multipane upper sections. Three hip-roofed dormers illuminate the upper-level guest suite. The central dormer includes a pair of six-over-six sash, while the other two have single six-over-six sash.

The projecting semicircular conical-roofed bay at the west wing’s west end encompasses a first-story potting room and an upper-level porch. Robust pilasters frame the single-leaf door at the potting room’s center and the two flanking eight-over-eight sash. The porch features substantial Tuscan columns spanned by an iron balustrade that matches those on the main block’s east elevation. Two single-leaf multipane doors connect the guest suite’s north room and the porch. Pale-green standing-seam metal sheathes the roof.

The addition’s north elevation is simply finished. Three dormers with single and paired six-over-six sash light the rooms at the guest suite’s north end. Above the porte cochere, two multipane casement windows with segmental-arched transoms flank a small metal living room fireplace vent. A double-leaf paneled door in the west bay of the garage’s north elevation bay and a single-leaf multipane door on the garage’s east elevation allow access. A multipane casement window is north of the east door.
Interior

First Floor

The Womble House is characterized by a finely-crafted but unpretentious interior. On the first floor, the double-pile main block comprises a central reception and stair hall, a northeast corner library, a northwest corner kitchen, a west dining room, and a south living room that spans the dwelling’s full depth and opens into the sumporch. A powder bath is located on the south side of the short corridor between the reception hall and library. Service stairs lead from the kitchen to the second floor and basement.

The formal spaces—the reception hall, dining room, living room, and library—feature classical cornices, wainscoting, paneling, door and window surrounds, and mantels. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. Intact interior finishes include smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, and molded baseboards and chair rails. The large windows and doors provide ample light and views of the picturesque landscape, thus affording connectivity with the natural world.

![Reception hall, looking south](image)

In the reception hall and living room, narrow molding applied to the plaster walls above and below the chair rails creates a paneled wall and wainscoting effect. Keystones and impost blocks embellish round-arched molded door surrounds. Wood covers with painted metal screens disguise the radiators recessed in the walls beneath each window. The half-round, curving staircase at the reception hall’s southwest corner features slender twisted and straight cast-iron balusters capped by molded wood handrails that terminate in a spiral at the bottom. Closets flank the dining room entrance on the
reception hall’s west elevation and the adjacent stair. The closet south of the stair contains an elevator to the master bedroom installed in 1972.  

![Living room, looking west](image)

The living room’s proximity to the sunporch and dining room facilitates entertaining. Tall multi-pane French doors and transoms—two on the east elevation and the single sunporch entrance at the south elevation’s center—provide ample light. The Poehlings removed and stored the original two-armed brass living room sconces. The sunporch’s original elements include square gray Cortona marble floor tiles and matching baseboards and smooth plaster walls. The Poehlings wallpapered the plaster ceiling. A door near the living room’s northwest corner leads to the dining room. In 2015, the Poehlings installed French wallpaper with a floral motif above the dining room chair rail and painted plaster wainscoting.

The Poehlings remodeled the kitchen east of the dining room in 1981 and 2001. The area originally encompassed a butler’s pantry with a refrigeration room at its northeast corner, a kitchen of equal size to the north, and a small intermediary prep room adjacent to the west elevation. The servants’ bell system rang in the pantry. The basement and second-floor stair entrances are on the pantry’s south elevation. The single-leaf basement door, which has a paneled base and a six-pane upper section, is the only original element remaining in the kitchen. The 1981 scope of work included relocating the cabinets and a work table to the basement; removing the interior walls, the closets flanking the dining room entrance, and the door to the second-floor stair; and replacing the exterior door at the west end of the kitchen’s north elevation with a window. The kitchen is now a single open room with a wallpapered ceiling and walls, wood cabinets with ceramic tile backsplashes, a central island, and a hardwood floor. A large opening on the north elevation leads to the family room created in 1981 from the porte cochere and garage. Jerry Michael Long assisted with the 1981 renovation planning. Scottie Easter guided the 2001 work.

The library at the main block’s northeast corner is also accessible from the family room. All of the woodwork—cornices, wall panels, wainscoting, window and door surrounds, bookcases, doors, and the mantel—is executed in California gumwood. The mantel features a molded shelf, denticulated

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9 Womble, “Homeplace of the B. S. Wombles.”

Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018
cornice, a central round frieze medallion painted with a rural village scene, and crosseted molding bordering the burgundy marble firebox surround. The bookcases recessed in the walls on either side of the fireplace have round-arched keystoned surrounds, echoing the entrances on the north and south elevations.

![Library, looking west](image)

The powder room between the library and reception hall was originally divided into a dressing room and lavatory. The Poehlings removed the partition wall in 1981 and installed early-1950s hand-painted porcelain fixtures manufactured by the Richard Ginori factory in Italy and wallpaper with a floral motif.

**Second Floor**

On the second floor, five simply finished bedrooms, three full bathrooms, and a laundry room line the T-shaped central hall. The reception hall stair terminates in the second-story hall’s east section, where a railing with twisted and straight cast-iron balusters capped by molded wood handrails railing secures the opening. Molded cornices, plaster walls, six-panel doors with brass hardware, simple door and window architraves with mitered corners, baseboards capped with molded trim, and oak floors are intact throughout the second floor. Beneath the windows, wood covers with painted metal grates disguise radiators. Closets retain original built-in shelves, rods, and cedar-lined drawers. All of the woodwork is painted.

The Poehlings made minor modifications to the original floor plan in 1981, 1990, and 2001. In 1981, they created a master suite encompassing what had been the southeast bedroom, the southeast and southwest corner sleeping porches, and the bathroom between the porches. The southeast porch’s north wall was removed to enlarge the bedroom, the bathroom became a closet, and the southwest porch was converted to a bathroom. The bathroom entrance at the master bedroom’s southwest corner was moved to the east end of a short corridor adjacent to the closet. In 1990, the Poehlings added a door on the corridor’s south wall to provide access to a rooftop sunroom and terrace. In 2001, a four-
section window was installed on the bathroom’s south elevation in an original opening that had been infilled with plywood in 1981.

The master bedroom’s original northeast corner closet features built-in drawers. The elevator closet at the bedroom’s northwest corner was installed in 1972. Bookshelves with pull-down writing desks were recessed in the walls on either side of the bed nook adjacent to the west elevation in 1981.

The 2001 scope of work planned by Scottie Easter included installing a laundry room in what had been a small closet and an adjacent linen and sewing room on the east hall’s north side. The closet’s east wall was removed in order to effect this change, creating an L-shaped room. The door opening at the linen and sewing room’s southeast corner was enclosed. The former closet door functions as the laundry room entrance. This allowed for the construction of a full-height three-section bookcase on the hall wall east of the door. The stair to the third floor is west of the laundry room entrance.

The southwest bedroom’s primary entrance is at the north elevation’s east end. A large closet is west of the entrance. The bedroom originally had doors on the south and east walls that led to the southwest sleeping porch and the southeast bedroom. The east door now serves the closet west of the master bedroom elevator closet created in 1972. The south door was removed when the master bathroom was installed in 1981. The door near the north wall’s west end leads to a bathroom shared with the central bedroom. The bathroom retains an original mirrored medicine cabinet, square pink ceramic-tile wainscoting with a rectangular gray tile accent band, a square gray ceramic-tile baseboard, a small square pink-and-gray ceramic-tile floor, a white ceramic toilet. A ceramic towel bar, toothbrush holder, and cup holder are mounted on the wainscoting at the shower and sink.

The bathroom opens directly into the central bedroom, which originally had a closet at its northeast corner. In 1981, the closet door and surround were moved to the closet’s north wall, shifting access to
the northwest bedroom. A short corridor adjacent to the north elevation connects the central and northwest bedrooms. A closet with built-in shelves is east of the corridor.

Southwest bedroom, looking northeast

The bathroom between the northwest and northeast bedrooms features an original mirrored medicine cabinet, square white ceramic-tile wainscoting with a rectangular stylized black-and-white tile accent band, a square white ceramic-tile baseboard, and small hexagonal black-and-white ceramic-tile floor. A ceramic shelf, soap holder, and toothbrush holder are mounted on the wainscoting at the sink.

The northeast bedroom contains the only second-floor fireplace. The classical mantel comprises a molded shelf, central and outer frieze panels with oval sunburst medallions, and a square gray ceramic tile firebox surround and hearth.

Northeast bedroom, looking west
Third Floor

An enclosed staircase rises in a straight run between the second and third floors. A wood railing with square balusters and a molded handrail secures the opening. Although most of the attic was designed to provide storage, a servant’s room and full bathroom occupy the northwest corner. Heart pine floors and plaster walls and ceilings are intact. Eight dormers illuminate the third floor. Cedar-lined closets secured by a series of double-leaf five-panel lower doors and double-leaf one-panel upper doors line the L-shaped main room’s southwest corner. A walk-in storage closet is southwest of the stair. The storage room at the attic’s south end features two sets of drawers recessed in the south wall and built-in closets matching those in the main room on the north elevation.
Basement

The utilitarian basement has concrete floors, brick walls, and paneled wood doors in what originally served as boiler, coal storage, general storage, and laundry rooms. A straight run of stairs leads from the kitchen to the basement’s center. The Poehlings moved the original kitchen cabinets and a marble-topped worktable to the storage room east of the stairs in 1981. They also removed the south wall of the laundry room west of the stairs to create a large storage room. Three windows and a door with a nine-pane upper section pierce the west elevation. A small closet occupies the west room's northeast corner. The single-leaf entrance to the former boiler and coal rooms at the basement’s north end is near the north elevation’s west end. The lower grade of those rooms necessitates two brick and concrete steps. The Poehlings added central air conditioning in 1981 and converted the original steam heating system to a hydronic system in 1996.

2013 Renovation and Addition

The 2013 scope of work included a second renovation of the north service wing and the construction of a two-story addition north and west of the wing. The exterior stair that had been erected in 1981 to provide access to the second-story guest rooms was removed. The addition at the service wing’s north end encompasses an L-shaped pantry, a central stair, and a restroom on the first floor. The stair empties into the corridor between two second-floor guest suites. In the east suite, the addition provided a sitting room with a fireplace north of the original servants’ quarters in the north wing’s upper level. The area initially contained two bedrooms and central bathroom, but is now a single bedroom with a bathroom at its northeast corner. The expansive west guest suite features a large living room with a vaulted ceiling and fireplace and a full kitchen, dining area, bedroom, bathroom, and dressing room. The first story has a wide porte cochere at its east end, a three-car garage, and a west potting room.

Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Feambach History Services, Inc. / April 2018
Greenhouse, looking east

Lord and Burnham Greenhouse, 1932, 1990, noncontributing building

Lord and Burnham, a New York company with a diverse national clientele ranging from private property owners to conservatories and botanical gardens, manufactured this greenhouse. The steel-frame structure originally stood on the grounds of Graylyn, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company president Bowman Gray and his wife Nathalie’s eighty-four-acre country estate. Lord and Burnham had supplied a similar greenhouse for R. J. and Katharine Reynolds’ formal garden at Reynolda in 1912. Like that structure, which has been restored, the Graylyn greenhouse comprised a central block and flanking wings. The greenhouse functioned as a chicken house during World War II. In 1973, Piedmont Airlines executive vice president William M. Magruder and his wife Barbara moved the greenhouse’s main block to their home at 12 Park Kent Circle and attached it to the kitchen. Subsequent owners William and Jo Anne Thomas offered the greenhouse to Gary and Sandra Poehling. Architects Anna and John Lewandowski orchestrated the structure’s October 29, 1990 move to 200 North Stratford Road and guided the eighteen-month restoration. They designed a small west addition containing a restroom and kitchen. Allen Demke oversaw the roof repair and painting in 1996. Some of the original translucent tempered-glass was replaced with clear glass. The Poehlings integrated the greenhouse into the garden with brick patios and a stuccoed retaining wall to the north and east. They also erected a privacy fence with square oak posts spanned by wood lattice south of the greenhouse along Warwick Road.  

The greenhouse faces north toward the formal garden and croquet court. The commanding steel and glass structure is distinguished by an almost full-width roof monitor ornamented with two pointed steel finials. Matching finials top the projecting entrance vestibule’s roof on the north elevation and the slightly projecting gabled bay on the east elevation. A bracketed hood shelters the north entrance, which has an outer screen door and an inner glass door, both double-leaf with wood frames. The east entrance has a similar pair of single-leaf doors. The west addition has a low gable roof and blind north and south elevations. The arched double-leaf door and transom surround at the east elevation’s center

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Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018
emulates the greenhouse roof shape. The Poeblings installed a brick floor in the entrance vestibule and black-and-white marble tile in a checkerboard pattern in the main block. Low cabinets and shelves were constructed along the east and south walls to facilitate entertaining.

Playhouse, southeast oblique

Playhouse, June 2004, noncontributing building

A one-story vinyl-sided playhouse with a low gable roof stands at the garden's northwest corner. Square vinyl posts spanned by a vinyl balustrade support the inset front porch, which is almost as large as the building's single room. Four-over-four vinyl sash framed by inoperable louvered vinyl shutters pierce the east and west elevations. The double-leaf vinyl door on the south elevation has a paneled base and multipane round-arched upper sections. A small, square, hip-roofed, louvered cupola rises above the roof's center. Wood lattice has been applied to the fascia. Within the playhouse, the dimensional lumber structure and plywood sheathing are exposed and painted.

Cabana and greenhouse, looking southeast
Cabana, 2009, noncontributing structure

The Poehlings were inspired to erect this one-story hip-roofed cabana after traveling in Portugal. The structure stands between the fountain at the formal garden’s center and the croquet court. Robust columns frame arched openings on each elevation. The cabana rests on a bluestone terrace that is two steps above grade and features a vaulted beadboard ceiling and a Ludowici-Celadon tile roof.

Integrity Statement

The Womble House possesses the seven qualities of historic integrity—location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship—required for local historic landmark designation. The dwelling maintains integrity of location as it stands on its original site. The 1.93-acre lot has been extensively landscaped, most recently in 2013, to maintain an estate-like setting. The dwelling’s deep setback allows for a bluestone terrace, grass lawn, planting beds, pond, stone retaining wall, asphalt driveway, and concrete-paver motor court east of the house. The rear yard features a five-section formal garden, greenhouse, playhouse, cabana, grass croquet court, planting beds, brick and bluestone walkways, and asphalt, brick, and concrete-paver driveways and parking areas. The generous lot provides an appropriate setting as it buffers the house from proximate roads and development, thus allowing for integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

The Womble House also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The 1927 dwelling features classical cornices, wainscoting, paneling, door and window surrounds, doors, and mantels. Intact finishes include smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, and molded baseboards and chair rails. The Poehlings made minor modifications to the original floor plan in 1981, 1990, and 2001, remodeling the kitchen and north service wing and creating a second-story master bathroom and laundry room. The construction of the two-story 2013 garage and guest suite rear addition required the north wing’s second renovation. The addition was executed with minimal impact to the 1927 building and in a complementary manner, with white stucco walls, a Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, and classical details such as a molded modillion cornice.

Statement of Significance

The Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. Located on a 1.93-acre lot in the exclusive Stratford Place subdivision, the Classical Revival-style residence is remarkably intact and locally significant due to its design by Philadelphia-based firm Keen and Wallace. Dwellings influenced by those on European country estates are plentiful in Winston-Salem, with Tudor, Georgian, and Classical Revival styles being the most typical, as evidenced in Stratford Place and throughout the city’s early- to mid-twentieth-century subdivisions. The hip-roofed Womble House is distinguished by its scale, sophisticated execution, and estate-like setting. The 1927 dwelling encompasses a two-and-one-half-story seven-bay-wide main block, a one-story flat-roofed south sunporch, and a one-and-one-half-story north service wing. The two-story 2013 garage and guest suite rear addition is inconspicuously sited north and west of the service wing in order to minimize its visibility. A consistent treatment approach—white stucco walls, a Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, and classical details such as a molded modillion cornice—unifies the sections.

Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Peamburg History Services, Inc. / April 2018
The classical central entrance on the main block’s east elevation heralds the sophisticated tone of the reception area within. The formal spaces—the reception hall, dining room, living room, and library—feature classical cornices, wainscoting, paneling, door and window surrounds, and mantels. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. Intact finishes include smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, and molded baseboards and chair rails. The period of significance is 1927, the house’s construction date.

Historical Background

Winston-Salem attorney Bunyan Snipes Womble and Salem Academy and College graduate Edith Willingham married on April 29, 1914, at her parents’ Macon, Georgia home. Bunyan’s father, Methodist Episcopal pastor William Fletcher Womble, performed the ceremony. Many of the young couple’s friends were scion of business and civic leaders. The wedding party’s Winston-Salem contingent comprised Marguerite Fries, David H. Blair, James Gray Jr., Norman Stockton, and Charles Vogler. Prominent Winston-Salem citizens feted the couple prior to the wedding. George and Hazel Norfleet and William N. and Kate Bitting Reynolds held celebratory luncheons, while Agnew and Elizabeth Bahnson hosted a dinner at their homes. After honeymooning in New York and Panama, the Wombles occupied a no-longer-extant house at 607 Summit Street in Winston-Salem. Bunyan had previously rented a room in the Young Men’s Christian Association building at Cherry and Fourth Streets.

Bunyan, born in Pittsboro, Chatham County, on May 2, 1882, moved frequently as a youth in conjunction with his father’s four-year pastorate postings. His family lived in North Carolina communities including Lincolnton, Shelby, Siler City, and Wentworth, where Bunyan was educated at public schools. He also attended Thompson Military School in Siler City. Bunyan attained undergraduate (1904) and law (1906) degrees from Trinity College (now Duke University) and furthered his studies at Columbia Law School (1906-1907). The newly minted attorney began providing legal services in Winston in 1907, operating from a series of offices in the Tise, Brown, and People’s Bank buildings. He soon garnered a stellar reputation, and in March 1909 the city’s alderman elected him solicitor of the newly created municipal recorder’s court. He returned to private practice, however, when attorneys Clement Manly and William Hendren, heads of Manly and Hendren, recruited him in 1911 to join their law firm, which then became Manly, Hendren, and Womble.

Bunyan Womble and Edith Willingham met at a Twin City Club dance on Easter Monday 1912. Edith, born on August 28, 1890, was the second-youngest of Calder and Lila Willingham’s nine children. Her father, a South Carolina native, was a cotton broker, and her brothers also worked in that trade. Edith and two sisters remained in Winston-Salem after completing their studies at Salem

13 1913 CD, p. 441; 1915 CD, p. 449.
14 At the time of the wedding, Reverend Womble and Olivia Snipes Womble lived in Hendersonville, NC. “A Solicitor for the City Court,” Western Sentinel, March 5, 1909, p. 5; Harold Ellison, “Womble’s 50 Years in Law Firm Commemorated at Dinner Here,” WSS, October 15, 1961; Ed Campbell, “His School Memories Span 77 Years,” Winston-Salem Sentinel (hereafter abbreviated WSS), August 18, 1965; Bill East, “He Saw ‘Town Grow Into Great City’,” WSS, May 18, 1976, pp. 1 and 14.

Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Fearnback History Services, Inc. / April 2018
Academy and College. In 1907, Ruth Baynard Willingham, a 1907 alumnae, wed Marmaduke W. Norfleet, proprietor of Norfleet Hardware Company and Piedmont Warehouse, one of the city's first downtown tobacco storage venues. The couple lived at 505 West Fifth Street. Edith graduated from Salem Academy and College in 1909 after a junior-year absence. During her senior year, she was class historian, business manager for the athletic association and the annual student publication Sights and Insights, and a member of the archery, hockey, and tennis teams. Camille Baynard Willingham, a 1911 alumnae, married Moravian physician Henry Leroy Izlar in 1916 and resided at 942 West Fourth Street.  

The Wombles were active in myriad civic organizations and at Centenary Methodist Church. Bunyan chaired a citizen's committee that successfully advocated for the 1913 consolidation of Winston and Salem into a single municipality. He was a charter member of the Winston-Salem Rotary Club established in 1915 and served as its second president. He was also a Wachovia Bank and Trust Company director. The couple had two sons and four daughters between 1915 and 1928. In 1920, their 607 Summit Street household included their children Lila, William, and Olivia; white nurse Charlotte Lee; African American servants Belo Barringer and Addie Siewers; and Addie's fifteen-year-old son Ted.

Many, Hendren, and Womble's legal practice continued to proliferate as they represented clients including the Reynolds family. In 1920, the firm leased an office suite in the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building. Bunyan Womble also pursued other business opportunities. He was among the group of Winston-Salem executives including Agnew Bahnson, Thurmond Chatham, Dr. Fred M. Hanes, P. H. Hanes Sr., Robert M. Hanes, Egbert Lawrence Davis Sr., and S. Clay Williams that convinced Security Life and Trust Company, organized in Greensboro in 1920, to establish a Forsyth County headquarters. Womble subsequently served on the directorial board. Like his peers, Womble invested in downtown real estate. He owned commercial properties fronting Fourth Street east of Cherry Street, and in 1922 engaged W. H. Fetters Construction Company to erect an adjacent brick building at the intersection's northeast corner.

Womble was also a politician, elected to the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1925 and two North Carolina senate terms representing Forsyth County from 1927 through 1931. During that time, he was a member of the State Judicial Council (1925-1931), the Advisory Budget Commission (1929-1931), and the Senate Finance Committee. Womble served on the Winston-Salem School Board from 1930 until 1942; chairing that entity from 1933 until 1942. An avid supporter of Community Chest of Forsyth County, organized in 1923 to collect and distribute charitable contributions to member entities.

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19 "Reynolds Realty Co. Building Five Stores," Twin City Sentinel, August 15, 1922, p. 3.
he led its 1939 fundraising campaign. His legal colleagues held him in high esteem, as evidenced by his 1936-1937 tenure as the North Carolina Bar Association's president.  

Bunyan and Edith Womble joined their elite peers in the 1920s migration from the city's center to newly created suburbs west of town. They purchased a lot in Stratford Place from John Wesley Hanes's estate in 1923 and commissioned architects Charles Barton Keen and William Roy Wallace to design a Classical Revival-style dwelling completed at a cost of more than $100,000 in 1927. The expansive house at 200 North Stratford Road manifested the Wombles' prosperity and provided much-needed room for their growing family, as well for entertaining. By 1930, the household comprised six children and African American cook Laura Layman. The family still employed laundress and maid Addie Siewers in 1940, when she was a 65-year-old widow. Four children remained at home at that time.

The Wombles acquired the lot directly west of their home from the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company in 1927 and engaged local architects Northup and O'Brien to design a frame period cottage for Bunyan's parents William Fletcher and Olivia Snipes Womble. However, Reverend Womble died in 1929, the year before contractors completed the house. Olivia resided at 2137 Warwick Road dwelling until her death in 1948, after which Bunyan and Edith Womble's daughter Lila, who married attorney Floyd Gaither Jenkins in 1939, occupied the house.

In June 1960, Bunyan Womble was elected to chair the Duke University Board of Trustees, upon which he had served since 1915. His wife and their six children, all of whom were Duke alumni, endowed a scholarship fund for the institution's law school in 1962. Manly, Hendren, and Womble moved to offices in the newly completed Wachovia Building in 1966. Womble's sons William F. and Calder Womble worked in the firm. The practice continued to evolve, becoming Womble Carlyle Sandridge and Rice LLP, which was the Triad's largest law firm at the time of its fall 2017 merger with Bond Dickinson LLP, a United Kingdom concern. Womble Bond Dickinson LLP operates nineteen offices throughout the United States and eight in the United Kingdom.

Bunyan and Edith Womble resided in their home until their respective deaths on May 17, 1976 and March 14, 1980. Gary G. and Sandra K. Poehling purchased the Womble House on January 2, 1981. Dr. Poehling, a LaCrosse, Wisconsin, native, joined Wake Forest University's School of Medicine faculty in 1976 and served as orthopaedic surgery department chair from 1989 until 2007. Between 1989 and 2014, he was editor in chief of the Journal of Arthroscopy, an international publication focused on sports medicine and minimally invasive surgery. Dr. Poehling and his wife Sandra, born in Penns Grove, New Jersey, married while students at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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20 Davis, “City Patriarch Remembers When...”; Ellison, “Womble's 50 Years;”
21 DB 214, p. 273; DB 286, p. 72; Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide 40, no. 9 (March 4, 1925): 143; U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1930 and 1940; Womble, “Homeplace of the B. S. Wombles.”
26 Death certificates; Dr. Gary Poehling, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, March 23, 2018.
West Highlands and Stratford Place Subdivision Development

Brothers and business partners Pleasant Henderson Hanes, John Wesley Hanes, and Benjamin Franklin Hanes purchased numerous tracts west of Winston in the late nineteenth century. In 1912, textile magnate Pleasant Henderson Hanes began subdividing a sizable portion of his holdings as the West Highlands neighborhood. New York landscape architects Buckenham and Miller, the original designers of R. J. and Katharine Reynolds’s estate and gardens, created the first seventy-five-acre plat in September of that year. On January 27, 1913, the Winston-Salem Board of Aldermen voted to expand the city limits to encompass the new subdivision, which comprised approximately 140 parcels. West Highlands’ second phase includes a long central park, designed as a series of landscaped medians, on Runnymede Road. A creek spanned by bridges with arched stone railings runs through the park’s center. Pleasant Henderson and Lizora Hanes reserved Section Two’s Blocks Three and Five for use by their children, as the family’s residence was located nearby on the site of what is now One and Two Piedmont Plaza.27

By the mid-twentieth century, developers had expanded West Highlands eight times, in some cases surrounding smaller plats such as Stratford Place, which occupies the northwest corner of the Five Points intersection where West First and Miller Streets and Runnymede, Stratford, and Country Club Roads meet. Stratford Place encompasses land acquired by industrialist John Wesley Hanes in several transactions prior to his 1903 death and conveyed in August 1924 by his widow Anna, the couple’s children, and their spouses to the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company in order to facilitate its improvement. Civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe’s May 1926 Stratford Place plat illustrates Philadelphia landscape architect Thomas Sears’s design for twenty-six lots along curving streets lined with large trees. Only twenty-two parcels ranging in size from approximately seven-tenths of an acre to one acre were available to prospective buyers at that time, however, as Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham, Fred M. and Elizabeth Hanes, Robert M. and Mildred Hanes, and Bunyan S. and Edith Womble had purchased the four largest lots facing Stratford Road and commissioned Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen’s firm to design their homes.28 Keen undoubtedly influenced the Chathams’ and Haneses’ decisions to engage the Philadelphia-based McNeill Construction Company to erect their residences.29

Charles Barton Keen

Philadelphia native Charles Barton Keen attained an architecture degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1889 and briefly found employment in Philadelphia architect Theophilus P. Chandler’s office. From 1890 through 1892 he gained drafting experience at his cousin Frank Miles

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27 Forsyth County Plat Book 2, p. 46; Plat Book 4, p. 5; “Development Work in City,” WSN, April 13, 1913.
28 Samuel B. and Maggie J. Ziglar sold Pleasant Henderson Hanes 41.5 acres adjacent to Shallowford Road on July 16, 1884, which may have been the property upon which he built his home at what is now 1920 and 2000 West First Street. Developers demolished the Hanes residence in 1963 to make way for South Stratford Road’s commercial development. Other family members eventually lived close by, erecting three dwellings in Stratford Place and three in West Highlands. Forsyth County Deed Book 20, p. 129; Deed Book 65, p. 460; Deed Book 70, p. 126; Deed Book 204, p. 199; Deed Book 239, p. 8; Plat Book 4, p. 188; Plat Book 7, p. 20; Margaret Supplee Smith, “Database of Charles Barton Keen Houses,” research notes, 2011; Durham Morning Herald, March 20, 1927.
29 McNeill Construction also erected other Keen-designed buildings in Winston-Salem including the Carl W. and Annie Harris, Alex S. and Mary Hanes, and Owen Moon Jr. residences, the Reynolds power house, and Bowman Gray’s greenhouse. The company opened a Winston-Salem office around February 15, 1927. “McNeill Construction Company,” WSN, February 5, 1927, p. B12.

Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Farnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018
Day's firm, but established his own Philadelphia practice in 1893. The following year Keen partnered with Frank E. Mead, a fellow Day colleague, garnering predominantly residential commissions until Mead's 1901 departure. Keen then operated a sole proprietorship, opening an office in the Bailey, Banks, and Biddle Building on Chestnut Street in 1904 that he retained until moving to Winston-Salem in 1923. Keen employed many draftsmen in Philadelphia, three of whom, William Roy Wallace, Gorrell R. Stinson, and William W. Pollock, would later establish prolific Winston-Salem practices. During the twentieth century's first decades Charles Barton Keen became nationally-known for his rural retreat commissions featuring finely-articulated dwellings in surroundings designed by landscape architects such as Thomas Warren Sears of Philadelphia. Periodicals including *Architectural Record* and *House and Garden* highlighted many of their projects. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company executive Robert E. Lasater and his wife Nancy Lybrook engaged Keen to design their expansive half-timber and stone Tudor residence at 720 West Fifth Street in Winston, completed in 1913. The couple's home stood near that of Nancy's uncle R. J. Reynolds and his wife Katharine, who likely met Charles Barton Keen in the context of his planning the Lasater project. The Reynoldses commissioned Keen to design a very different dwelling for their model farm west of town, requesting an "informal bungalow style" to compliment the bucolic setting and naturalistic landscaping. Finished in 1917, Reynolda House's signature green Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, white-stuccoed walls, and loggia supported by substantial columns inspired numerous local residences as well as the estate's dependencies. Although local architect Willard C. Northup prepared plans for the 1912 farm office and early employee cottages, Keen designed most of the support village: a school, senior staff housing, the power plant, a blacksmith shop, agricultural buildings, and Reynolda Presbyterian Church, finished in 1915.

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33 Architectural historian Margaret Supplee Smith's research confirmed that Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen designed the Lasater residence, which was "nearly finished" on January 31, 1913, as Keen noted in a letter to Winston architect Willard C. Northup. Keen advertised the plan preparation in the *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* on January 3, 1912, p. 3. On April 11, 1912, the Manufacturers' Record announced that Northup would be supervising the dwelling's construction by local carpenter A. H. Wall. As Keen and Northup worked together on a few early buildings at R. J. and Katharine Smith Reynolds's estate, Reynolda, it is possible that the men also collaborated on some of Keen's other early North Carolina projects.

Charles Barton Keen's North Carolina commissions multiplied exponentially as the Reynolda estate developed, prompting his move to Winston-Salem in 1923 to oversee the execution of the firm's plans for R. J. Reynolds High School and Auditorium. William Roy Wallace accompanied him, and the pair operated from an office in the Wachovia Bank and Trust Building. They remained only ten months before returning to Philadelphia, however. Wallace attained associate partnership in 1924, but departed four years later and collaborated with Harold Macklin to form the Winston-Salem practice Macklin and Wallace.35

Gwynne Taylor, Margaret Supplee Smith, and other architectural historians have attributed approximately thirty Winston-Salem residences to Charles Barton Keen's firm, most erected in picturesque early-twentieth-century subdivisions such as Buena Vista, Reynolda Park, Stratford Place, and West Highands. Stratford Place contains a significant collection of such residences, as Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham, Fred M. and Elizabeth Hanes, Robert M. and Mildred Hanes, and Bunyan S. and Edith Womble purchased the four largest lots facing Stratford Road and engaged Keen's services to design their commodious Renaissance, Tudor, Georgian, and Classical Revival-style dwellings.36 The firm's plans for R. J. Reynolds High School and Auditorium and City Memorial Hospital's wings, all completed in 1924, as well as Wiley Middle School, finished the next year, manifest a classical influence. The 1925 Carl W. and Annie M. Harris House, a distinctive Spanish Revival-style residence characterized by a pink stucco exterior and a red Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, is similar to buildings that Keen designed for clients in other locales, but atypical in terms of his Winston-Salem projects and unusual for the city in general.37 Charles Barton Keen's North Carolina commissions include expansive estates in Charlotte, Concord, Durham, Greensboro, Roaring Gap, and Pinehurst. His career was cut short by his death in February 1931 at the age of 63 following a period of declining health.38

William Roy Wallace

After graduating from high school, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, native William Roy Wallace (1889-1983) received an academic scholarship sufficient to cover his freshman year at Swarthmore College. However, realizing that his family would be unable to subsidize the remaining three years' tuition, Wallace pursued other options. Acting on the advice of his Sunday School teacher, who was architect Charles Barton Keen's chief draftsman, he secured employment as an office assistant at the Philadelphia firm. Wallace undertook evening drafting classes at the city's Drexel Institute in 1909 and 1910 and studied Beaux Arts design at the T-Square Club atelier with instructors such as influential French architect Paul Philippe Cret from 1910 through 1914. That year, Keen promoted him to the position of "outside superintendent," a role he maintained until becoming a chief draftsman in 1916. Keen's North Carolina projects during the period included R. J. and Katharine Reynolds's

36 Forsyth County Deed Book 20, p. 129; Deed Book 65, p. 460; Deed Book 70, p. 126; Deed Book 239, p. 8; Deed Book 204, p. 199; Plat Book 4, p. 188; Plat Book 7, p. 20; Margaret Supplee Smith, "Database of Charles Barton Keen Houses," research notes, 2011; Durham Morning Herald, March 20, 1927.
37 The American Contractor, November 26, 1921, p. 69, and December 31, 1921, p. 66; Manufacturers Record, June 29, 1922, pp. 51-52.
home, Reynolda, completed in 1917, after which his Winston-Salem commissions multiplied exponentially.\textsuperscript{39}

William Roy Wallace perpetuated the classical building tradition he had learned from his mentors, becoming highly regarded for revival-style designs as well as meticulous restorations. One early Winston-Salem commission, orchestrated for industrialist Hugh Gwyn Chatham’s widow Martha Thurmond Chatham, involved moving Middleton House from South Carolina to approximately one hundred acres on Reynolda Road’s west side in 1930. Wallace oversaw the circa 1829 Savannah River plantation house’s disassembly, relocation, reconstruction, and renovation to serve as Mrs. Chatham’s residence. He also designed the one-story weatherboarded garage and apartment behind the house in coordination with New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman. Many residential projects followed. Wallace also facilitated the completion of Charles Barton Keen’s final Winston-Salem commissions as Keen’s health declined prior to his 1931 death.\textsuperscript{40}

Wallace’s longest-tenured employees were his son William Roy Wallace Jr., known as “Bill,” and James Malcolm Conrad. The practice rendered plans for residential, commercial, educational, ecclesiastical, and industrial buildings throughout the eastern United States. Conrad, a Forsyth County native, began working for the firm the year following his 1938 graduation from R. J. Reynolds High School. After a four-year World War II enlistment in the US Army Air Forces, he returned to Wallace’s employ. Bill Wallace gained architectural experience at Norfolk Naval Shipyard’s Hull Drafting Department in Portsmouth, Virginia, during the war. He then assisted with his father’s practice. Both men remained with Wallace until his 1982 retirement, operating from the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Headquarters Building, where the firm’s office had been located since the building’s 1929 completion. They were the structure’s last tenants other than Reynolds American. After William Roy Wallace Sr. died in 1983 at the age of ninety-three, Bill Wallace and James Conrad partnered to accept residential commissions until Conrad’s 1996 retirement. Wallace ceased practicing soon thereafter.\textsuperscript{41}

**Classical Revival Architecture Context**

The Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House is a remarkably intact example of the nationally prevalent Classical Revival aesthetic promoted in Forsyth County by architects including its designer, Keen and Wallace, and Northup and O’Brien, Harold Macklin, and Luther Lashmit. The selection of ornament drawn from classical precedents was a fashionable choice intended to embody permanence and refinement. Ancient Grecian and Roman architecture served as the archetypes for overall composition and details. Symmetry and balance are important components of the style, as reflected in the regular fenestration of the Womble House’s two-and-one-half-story, hip-roofed, seven-bay-wide main block. One- or two-story wings were also common features, as seen in the dwelling’s one-story flat-roofed south porch and one-and-one-half-story north service wing.


The Womble residence is distinguished by its scale, sophisticated execution, and estate-like setting. A consistent treatment approach—white stucco walls, a Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, and classical details such as a molded modillion cornice—unifies the sections. The classical central entrance on the main block’s east elevation heralds the sophisticated tone of the reception area within. The formal spaces—the reception hall, dining room, living room, and library—feature classical cornices, wainscoting, paneling, door and window surrounds, and mantels. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. Intact interior finishes include smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, and molded baseboards and chair rails.

The Womble House’s structure epitomizes the most substantial and fireproof construction technology available during the period. Comprised of a brick foundation and a terra cotta block and steel frame, the edifice met the highest structural standards of the 1920s and remains completely sound.

The following comparable dwellings also reflect national architectural trends and the original owners’ elite social and economic status. Sizable lots, often containing formal gardens, provide appropriate settings for each residence.

North of the Womble House at 226 North Stratford Road, Lucy Chatham’s brother, physician Frederick Moir Hanes, and his wife Elizabeth selected the Tudor Revival style for the Charles Barton Keen-designed Stratford Place residence that they built and occupied from 1925 until 1933, when Duke University recruited him to head their newly-established medical school. In 1927, Lucy Chatham and Frederick Hanes’s brother Robert M. Hanes and his wife Mildred erected a brick Georgian Revival-style house (National Register, 2012) at 140 North Stratford Road between his siblings’ residences. To complement Keen’s house plan, New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman conceived the formal garden encompassing a flagstone terrace, brick and stone walls, water features, planting beds, and brick walks leading to a garden house behind their home in 1937, building upon Thomas Sears’s overall site plan.

The Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House to the south at 112 North Chatham Road (NR 2014) manifests an austere French Eclectic style that is quite different from the more popular period revival styles common in Winston-Salem during the 1920s. However, like the Womble house, the Chatham residence has a stuccoed exterior, hip roof, a classical entrance portico, large eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash windows, multipane French doors, and hipped dormers.

Other estate-like 1920s dwellings in close proximity to the Womble House include the Georgian Revival-style residence designed by architects Northup and O’Brien that stands at 1935 West First Street in Block Five of West Highlands. Around the time Ruth Hanes married South Carolina native and physician S. Douglas Craig in 1927, the couple built a home directly north of her parents’ Pleasant Henderson and Lizora Hanes home. Landscape engineer Louis L. Miller laid out the site plan, which

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Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018
includes a boxwood parterre and a no-longer-extant bulb garden designed by New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman for Mrs. Craig in 1933.\textsuperscript{44}

Also nearby in West Highlands, Ruth Hanes Craig's brother P. Huber Hanes Sr. and his wife Evelyn engaged Fogle Brothers to erect the Georgian Revival-style dwelling at 2000 Georgia Avenue on a 7.72-acre lot that still occupies most of Block Three. The Haneses commissioned Charles Barton Keen to design the residence finished in February 1930, but his former partner William Roy Wallace facilitated the project's execution due to Keen's declining health. Ellen Biddle Shipman created the landscape plan.\textsuperscript{45}

\textsuperscript{44} Forsyth County Plat Book 7, p. 134; Plat Book 12, p. 160; S. D. and Ruth Craig house and landscape plans in the possession of property owner Chad Davis in 2009.


Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Farnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018
Local Historic Landmark Eligibility Evaluation

The Womble House is eligible for local historic landmark designation under Criterion C for architecture. The dwelling maintains the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association necessary for local historic landmark designation, which are the same standards required for National Register of Historic Places listing. The residence was inventoried during the 1979-1981 and 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural surveys and included on the North Carolina Study List on April 8, 1982.

The Womble House is not eligible for local historic landmark designation under Criterion A (event). To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property’s specific association must be important as well. The Womble House does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

The Womble House is not eligible for local historic landmark designation under Criterion B (person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person’s productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance, and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person’s historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. Property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for local historic landmark designation under Criterion B.

The Womble House is eligible for local historic landmark designation under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The Classical Revival-style residence is remarkably intact and locally significant due to its design by Philadelphia-based firm Keen and Wallace. Dwellings influenced by those on European country estates are plentiful in Winston-Salem, with Tudor, Georgian, and Classical Revival styles being the most typical, as evidenced in Stratford Place and throughout the city’s early- to mid-twentieth-century subdivisions. The hip-roofed Womble House is distinguished by its scale, sophisticated execution, and estate-like setting. The 1927 dwelling encompasses a two-and-one-half-story seven-bay-wide main block, a one-story flat-roofed south sunporch, and a one-and-one-half-story north service wing. The two-story 2013 garage and guest suite rear addition is inconspicuously sited north and west of the service wing in order to minimize its visibility. A consistent treatment approach—white stucco walls, a Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, and classical details such as a molded modillion cornice—unifies the sections.

The classical central entrance on the main block’s east elevation heralds the sophisticated tone of the reception area within. The formal spaces—the reception hall, dining room, living room, and library—feature classical cornices, wainscoting, paneling, door and window surrounds, and mantels. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain
original hardware. Intact finishes include smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, and molded baseboards and chair rails. The period of significance is 1927, the house's construction date.

The Womble House is not eligible for local historic landmark designation under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important. The dwelling is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of Forsyth County tax parcel # 6825-27-6456 (1.93 acres), as indicated by the heavy solid line on the enclosed map. Scale: one inch equals approximately seventy feet.

Boundary Justification

The nominated tract contains the Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House and associated historic landscape. The generous lot provides an appropriate setting as it buffers the house from proximate roads and development.

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Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018


Rocky Mount Telegram


Statesville Record and Landmark.


Twin City Sentinel

United States Census, Population Schedules, 1900-1940.


*Western Sentinel*

*Winston-Salem Journal* (abbreviated *WSJ* after first mention in notes)

*Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* (abbreviated *WSJS* after first mention in notes)

*Winston-Salem Sentinel* (abbreviated *WSS* after first mention in notes)


World War II Draft Registration Cards
Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House
200 North Stratford Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
Local Historic Landmark Boundary Map

Playhouse, 2004

Cabana, 2009

2013 Addition

1932 Greenhouse, moved to site in 1990

North Stratford Road

Warwick Road

National Register Boundary (1.93 acres, Forsyth County tax parcel 6825-27-6456)

Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / April 2018

Scale: one inch equals approximately forty feet
Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House, 200 North Stratford Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
Heather Fearnbach, photographer, 2-9-2018

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_039, west elevation

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_043, west elevation, looking northeast

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_044, sunporch, west elevation

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_045, southwest oblique

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_046, greenhouse entrance reused as sunporch terrace sunroom

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_047, looking south

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_048, looking north

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_051, sunporch terrace, looking southwest

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_052, front yard, northeast section, looking east
Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House, 200 North Stratford Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
Heather Fearnbach, photographer, 2-9-2018
Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House, 200 North Stratford Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
Heather Fearnbach, photographer, 2-9-2018

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_166, 1972 elevator in southeast bedroom closet

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_167, looking west

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_168, looking south

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_170, looking northeast

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_171, looking west into 1981 bathroom

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_172, looking west

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_173, looking east

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_175, 1981 bathroom, looking east

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_178, looking west
Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House, 200 North Stratford Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
Heather Fearnbach, photographer, 2-9-2018

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_231, northwest servant's room, looking north

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_232, bathroom, looking west

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_233, looking north

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_234, door between bathroom and attic's northeast section

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_235, stair between kitchen and basement

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_236, southeast basement room, looking east

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_237, northeast basement room, looking northeast

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_242, original living room sconce

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_243, looking east from southwest room
Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House, 200 North Stratford Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
Heather Fearnbach, photographer, 2-9-2018

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_257, basement coal room, looking east

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_259, 2013 addition, stair from family room

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_260, 2013 addition, northeast sitting room, looking northwest

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_261, looking north

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_262, looking east

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_263, looking southwest at entrance to original service wing

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_265, bedroom in service wing, looking northeast

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_266, bathroom, looking east

FY01049_WS_200NStratfordRd_2-9-2018_hf_267, looking south