PHASE ONE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE OF

THE UNINCORPORATED PORTIONS OF
SOUTHWEST FORSYTH COUNTY,
THE TOWN OF LEWISVILLE,
AND THE VILLAGE OF CLEMMONS,
NORTH CAROLINA

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I. 2006-2009 Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update Overview

Beginning in 2006, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) awarded the City of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County three federal Historic Preservation Fund grants to update the county-wide architectural survey. City-County government matched the grants and engaged architectural historian Heather Fearnbach of Fearnbach History Services, Inc. to undertake the project. Michelle M. McCullough with the City-County Planning Board has served as the staff coordinator since the project’s inception. The survey builds upon the work of many other historians, archaeologists, architects, and preservation professionals and would not have been possible without the assistance of county residents who have graciously opened their homes, businesses, churches, and schools, and shared their histories.¹

An architectural survey update’s overarching goal is to identify the most significant and intact historic resources in order to facilitate future planning efforts. A primary objective in 2006 was to document the current status of the historic properties recorded and researched in the original county survey, completed in 1980. Principal investigator Gwynne Stephens Taylor and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department staff member Vicki Smith had recorded and researched approximately fifteen hundred resources constructed before 1930 in the rural areas, small communities, and municipalities outside Winston-Salem’s 1980 city limits as well as significant properties within the city limits. By 2009, when Fearnbach finished a county-wide update, 431 of the principal resources documented during the original county survey—almost a third—had been demolished or removed from their original sites and 118 were significantly altered. After evaluating the resources documented in Phases I and II, she identified thirty-three significant properties that appear to be potentially eligible for National Register listing. These resources, including farms with extensive outbuilding complexes, rural historic districts, dwellings, churches, cemeteries, educational campuses, youth camps, and a bridge, were placed on the North Carolina Study List in October 2008.

The goals of Phase III, begun in January 2009, were to delineate Winston-Salem’s overall growth patterns from the 1930s through the 1960s and to survey representative and the most significant examples of domestic, religious, commercial, industrial, and educational buildings from the era. Particularly distinctive Modernist buildings constructed in the 1970s were also surveyed due to their architectural significance. These resources do not yet meet National Register criteria, but merit consideration during planning endeavors.

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Winston-Salem from the 1930s through the 1960s are residential. Given that approximately 33,416 single-family homes erected between 1930 and 1969 are still standing within Winston-Salem’s city limits, which have expanded from 15.05 square miles in 1930 to encompass 133.68 square miles in 2009, it was impossible to survey every building and neighborhood constructed during this period. Properties located within previously documented areas or National Register-listed historic districts, most of which are near the city’s center, were not surveyed again in Phase III.

At the end of Phase III, Fearnbach found that twenty-seven significant newly-identified properties appeared to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These resources, including dwellings, churches, gas stations, an industrial building, and ten historic districts were placed on the North Carolina Study List in October 2009.

¹ The August 2009 Phase III report provides a detailed summary of Forsyth County architectural survey history.
As Phase III’s focus was on photographic documentation rather than research, a context for the construction of Winston-Salem’s built environment during the 1930s through the 1960s still needed to be developed. The Phase III report identifies significant architects and builders working during the period as well as neighborhoods developed during that time, but the short project duration did not allow for much oral history or primary source research. Building contractors, developers, architects, homeowners, neighborhood and home builders associations, and other informants were interviewed in a locally-funded fourth phase. With the additional information, architects working in Winston-Salem in the mid-twentieth century could be placed in a statewide context and their work evaluated for National Register eligibility. The 2006-2009 findings are summarized in the August 2009 Forsyth County Phase III survey report.

Although agricultural patterns in selected portions of the county have been examined, much work remains to be done to create a comprehensive picture of the county’s agricultural heritage. The primary task of the fourth survey phase was the compilation of an introductory county-wide agricultural context. The final report, Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage, completed in 2012, includes some nineteenth-century background, but focuses on the first half of the twentieth century due to the availability of resources such as North Carolina Farm Census records from 1925, 1935, and 1945.

II. Changes in Clemmons, Lewisville, and the vicinity since 2007

The area included in the 2019 survey update was last documented in 2007. Historic resource loss escalated in the 2010s as the economy strengthened and suburban development resumed following the 2008 recession. United States Census Bureau estimates indicate that much of the survey area experienced from five to fifty percent population growth between 2010 and 2017. Far fewer acres and human resources are now devoted to agriculture. In 2017, 304 of the 557 remaining Forsyth County farms encompassed between ten and forty-nine acres, while 144 contained between fifty and one-hundred-seventy-nine acres. Less than one percent of the county’s population—908 individuals—worked in the agricultural sector. In many cases, new-growth trees have overtaken once-cultivated fields. In others, subdivisions and shopping centers supplanted farms and rural domestic complexes. Building renovation and demolition, road realignment, and residential, commercial, and industrial development are ongoing. Within this period of exceptional change, myriad publicly and privately funded endeavors are attempting to balance responsible growth with protecting the historic resources that impart the community’s intrinsic character.

Resources lost since 2007 include the two-story, hip-roofed, brick, mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival-style Cook-Bingham House (FY219) in Clemmons and the two-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded, circa 1889 Jonathan Lewis Lowder House (FY154) on Lasater Road. The one-story brick generator room for Idol’s Hydroelectric Generating Station (FY183), situated on the north bank of the Yadkin River south of Clemmons, was ruined by 2007 and razed in 2017. The one-and-one-

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3 The station commenced operation on April 18, 1898, transmitting alternating electric current 13.25 miles to a Salem substation and then to customers in Winston and Salem. The Fries Manufacturing and Power Company was North Carolina’s first commercial electricity purveyor to facilitate long-distance power transmissions. Patrick W. O’Bannon, “Fries Manufacturing and Power Company-Idols Station,” Historic American Engineering Record, Washington, DC, 1977,
half-story, side-gable-roofed, frame, 1884 Gene and Edie Spaugh Robertson House (FY3329) on Fraternity Church Road has been demolished, but 1885 outbuildings including a barn, granary, and smoke and meat houses remain. Commercial development supplanted two surveyed buildings—the two-story, gable-roofed, weatherboarded, circa 1880 Methodist parsonage (FY131) and the one-story, brick, 1932 Howard Moser Store (FY3313)—as well as other historic resources flanking Shallowford Road in Lewisville.

Properties that have been sensitively rehabilitated include the 1798 Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House (FY 276) south of Clemmons, the 1928 Robert E. and Nancy Lybrook Lasater House north of Clemmons (FY34), and the 1950 Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House (FY9132) near Lewisville. Although all three dwellings occupy multi-acre tax parcels, residential subdivisions have encroached upon their once bucolic agricultural settings.

III. 2019 Phase I Survey Methodology

The methodology of the 2019 Phase I architectural survey update of Lewisville, Clemmons, and the unincorporated portions of Forsyth County on the Advance, Clemmons, and Farmington USGS quads is outlined below.

Recordation: The status of properties documented in the 1978-1980 survey and updated in 2006-2009 was verified and additional resources that merit further investigation identified. The 2019 survey update encompasses a representative selection of intact architecturally and historically significant individual properties and subdivisions erected before 1970 in Lewisville, Clemmons, and the surrounding rural areas. Newly identified resources include residential subdivisions and individual properties that were not previously surveyed.

Documentation: Report forms generated from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) Access database for surveyed properties, printed contact sheets of digital photos, site plans, and related research materials were added to existing and newly created survey files. Other final products include digital photographs and revised overall and survey maps created by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning and Development Services Department (WSFCPDSD) based upon the principal investigator’s findings. The survey materials will be housed at the HPO’s Raleigh office.

Narrative Report: The report summarizes survey findings, provides historic context and property types for resources constructed from 1930 to 1970, and makes recommendations for Study Listing and further investigation.

Study List Recommendations: Although several resources appear to possess the requisite architectural and historical significance for inclusion in the North Carolina Study List and National Register of Historic Places, owners did not permit access for interior photography. Therefore, no potentially eligible candidates were presented to the National Register Advisory Committee in October 2019.

The principal investigator made every effort to locate, visit, and photograph each resource documented in previous surveys. Factors that prevented photography updates included posted “no trespassing signs,” gates and fences erected to prohibit access to private property, owners who did not respond to messages or permit access to their land, and unavailable property owner contact information. In a few
cases, the principal investigator attempted to visit a property multiple times and/or left several messages with owners explaining the survey scope and requesting access, but was never able to obtain permission for a photography site visit. The survey files were thus updated with observations made from the public right-of-way.

IV. Information Sources

The survey update’s scope focused on property and neighborhood status verification and identification rather than oral history collection or primary source research. However, the principal investigator conducted as much research as possible within the project budget, including interviews with property owners and other knowledgeable local informants.

Important sources include the Courier, a weekly Clemmons newspaper established in December 1960 that provides critical local perspective regarding the community’s mid-twentieth-century transformation. The Clemmons Historical Society’s collection, housed in the Clemmons Civic Club, encompasses materials including the Clemmons Development Council’s annual scrapbooks, which contain activity reports for local civic organizations and congregations, business lists, photographs, and newspaper clippings. In early 2019, the North Carolina Digital Heritage Center at UNC-Chapel Hill’s Wilson Library scanned the 1947-1964 scrapbooks as well as Clemmons School yearbooks (1947-1954), oral history interview transcripts, photographs, research reports, and other documents as the first phase of an initiative to increase access to the society’s invaluable resources. The scanned documents are now available online at https://www.digitalnc.org/.

The Lewisville Historical Society’s collection at the Lewisville branch of the Forsyth County Public Library comprises vertical files containing materials such as photographs and newspaper clippings collected during ongoing research initiatives. Copies of the Lewisville Citizen, the Lewisville Civic Club’s monthly newsletter published from 1948 until 1961, were particularly useful.

The City-County Planning Department will continue to work with the Clemmons and Lewisville historical societies to collect information.

V. Historic Context

The following narrative provides historic context for the area included in this phase of the survey update. Following an early settlement summary, the focus is on mid-twentieth-century development. Additional research is needed in order to provide a comprehensive overview.

Early Settlement

In what is now Forsyth County, the Muddy Creek basin’s abundant water supply, natural resources, and fertile soil proved attractive to English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers including Maryland farmers John Douthit and Christopher Elrod, who joined the movement south to homestead in the North Carolina Piedmont by 1750. Most colonists initially erected log dwellings, replacing them with more finely-crafted heavy-timber frame and masonry structures as circumstances allowed. The population influx precipitated the formation of Rowan County, encompassing the area west of Orange and north of Anson counties, in 1753. That same year, after six months of exploring North Carolina in search of suitable land to settle, Bishop August G. Spangenberg led the Moravians to purchase 98,985 Rowan County acres from English Lords Proprietor John Carteret. They called the land “Wachau”
after an Austrian estate that had belonged to their benefactor and spiritual leader Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The tract later became known as “Wachovia,” the Latin form of the name.\(^4\)

In an effort to expand the Moravians’ American presence, fifteen unmarried men traveled from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to the North Carolina backcountry, arriving on November 17, 1753. Twelve of them remained to create a settlement called Bethabara. The majority of Moravian immigrants were craftsmen and shopkeepers, most of whom who had little farming experience but possessed the necessary skills to establish congregation towns.\(^5\) In February 1765, after carefully evaluating sites delineated during Reuter’s demarcation of Wachovia’s 154 square miles, church elders selected a central location for the permanent congregation town they named Salem. The community’s builders erected a log dwelling in January 1766 to provide shelter while they crafted substantial heavy-timber and brick structures, many designed by Wachovia administrator and planner Frederic William Marshall.\(^6\)

The backcountry’s population burgeoned after a 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War. Moravian elders modified their original land use plan in order to attract settlers who required sizable tracts to farm profitably and wished to purchase rather than rent acreage. By allowing carefully-vetted colonists to move to North Carolina and acquire land from the church, they not only increased Wachovia’s work force but recruited new congregants and clientele for Moravian craftsmen and shopkeepers. This decision permitted typical dispersed frontier settlement patterns rather than the Moravians’ usual town planning approach.\(^7\)

In a few notable instances, sizable groups of settlers relocated to Wachovia from elsewhere in the colonies. German Baptist Brethren, also called Dunkers, purchased property in the 1750s near what would become Friedberg and founded the Fraternity Brethren congregation in 1775. German families who had been acquainted with Moravians in Germany and in Broadbay, Maine, when they initially immigrated to America, rented or purchased nine two-hundred-acre lots in Friedland in 1771. Tobacco farmer Daniel Smith led English-speaking Moravians from Carroll’s Manor, Maryland, to settle along Muddy Creek in southwestern Wachovia in 1772. They attended worship services in Friedberg until completing a meetinghouse in 1780 and being formally recognized by Moravian elders as the Hope congregation. The English colonists’ close friendships with their German-speaking neighbors resulted in acculturation, intermarriage, and the consolidation of landholdings in the Hope-Friedberg area to create large farms, some of which continue to be operated by descendants of the original owners in the twenty-first century.\(^8\)

In 1790, census takers enumerated 8,528 residents in Stokes County, which then encompassed what would become Forsyth County. Almost all were self-sufficient farmers who depended upon the labor

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\(^8\) Ibid.
of family members, day laborers, and slaves to facilitate the relentless cycle of tasks related to planting and harvesting fields, tending livestock, and erecting and maintaining farm buildings and structures. The county’s African American inhabitants included 13 free blacks and 787 slaves.\(^9\) Given that many land grants and property acquisitions encompassed sizable tracts, residents typically lived at great distances from each other, meeting at churches and in crossroads communities and small towns to socialize, trade, and address business matters.

Five ambitious men acquired sizable land grants between Muddy Creek and the Yadkin River during the mid-eighteenth century. William Johnson purchased a 640-acre tract from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors during the French and Indian War. His descendants continued to live on the property following his 1765 death.\(^10\) Other early settlers with nearby holdings included Evan Ellis (658 acres, 1758), John Douthit Sr. (640 acres, 1761), John Douthit Jr. (220 acres, 1761), and George McKnight (611 acres, 1762).\(^11\) Much of this acreage is now encompassed within the municipal boundaries of Clemmons, named in honor of Clemmons family.

Quaker farmer Peter Clemmons purchased seventy acres on Little Creek, a Muddy Creek tributary, from John and Thomas Douthit around 1800 and soon established a productive farm with the assistance of his wife Comfort, their fourteen children born between 1773 and 1795, and day laborers. He gradually expanded his land holdings and built grist and saw mills and a toll bridge across the Yadkin River. Around 1805 he erected a dwelling two miles west of the grist mill that served as a boarding house, general store, meeting house, inn, and stagecoach stop (FY187; 3736 Clemmons Road).\(^12\) The small community in proximity to this home was called Clemmonsville by 1816, but was incorporated as Clemmons in December 1824. The hamlet’s growth warranted the U. S. Postal Service’s February 26, 1825, appointment of Peter and Comfort’s grandson William Clemmons to serve as its first postmaster.\(^13\) William’s entrepreneurial son Edwin apprenticed with Salem cabinetmaker John D. Siewers, became a mail carrier, and ran stagecoach routes to Raleigh, Fayetteville, Jefferson, Asheville, Moore’s Knob, Mt. Airy, and Abingdon and Wytheville, Virginia. He continued that business and sequentially operated the Swannanoa and Eagle hotels in Asheville after moving there following the Civil War. A Salem resident at the time of his 1896 death, Edwin bequeathed his sizable estate to the Southern Province of the Moravian Church to facilitate the creation

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\(^13\) Clemmonsville was often spelled with a single “m.” The post office was annexed into Forsyth County and its name changed to “Bower” on February 1, 1894, and then to “Clemmons” on June 10, 1904. However, the community was referred to as “Clemmonsville” through the early 1920s. *North Carolina Star* (Raleigh), December 24, 1824, p. 2; Powell, Gazetteer, 109; R. F. Winter, “Davidson County,” postmark and postmaster compilation, North Carolina Postal History Society, July 14, 2016, p. 7; R. F. Winter, “Forsyth County,” postmark and postmaster compilation, North Carolina Postal History Society, October 18, 2016, p. 12.
of a Clemmons congregation and boarding school by subsidizing the construction of a sanctuary, parsonage, school, and dormitories.\textsuperscript{14}

Clemmons Moravian Church was organized on August 13, 1900, with James E. Hall serving as pastor. Kenneth Pföhl was principal of the school that opened on October 9. The congregation held services in the Strupe Store and the Methodist Church, and the school met in the Douthit store until Fogle Brothers, Moravian contractors based in Salem, completed a combination school and church building in fall 1901.\textsuperscript{15} Brooklyn architect Max Schroff was commissioned to design the new edifice, but due to funding constraints only part of his design was executed. The Clemmons School operated in the 1901 building until a Classical Revival-style consolidated school was constructed on Clemmons Road in 1925.

Moravian industrialist Henry W. Fries, who with his older brother Francis Levin Fries established F. and H. Fries Company in Salem in 1846, purchased the Clemmons house and acreage from Peter and Comfort’s grandson Benton Douthit in 1869 and employed tenants to operate the farm. The Fries family sold the property in 1903 after Henry’s 1902 death. He had conveyed seventy-four acres along the Yadkin River to the Fries Manufacturing and Power Company in 1897 to facilitate Idol’s Hydroelectric Generating Station’s construction.\textsuperscript{16}

One branch of the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania to the Southern frontier crossed the Yadkin River at a shallow ford northwest of Clemmons. Wright’s Store served as the primary trading post for travelers; a tavern, campground, a few permanent residences, and several churches were constructed nearby by the early 1800s. Early settlers in the vicinity included Joseph Williams, who procured eight thousand acres on the Yadkin River in the mid-eighteenth century and established a plantation known as Panther Creek, worked by slaves and day laborers. Joseph married Rebecca Lanier in 1772 and the couple soon occupied a newly constructed gambrel-roofed weatherboarded dwelling that stood until 1885. Several of their thirteen children were politicians. Robert was a congressman and Mississippi governor, John represented Tennessee in the U. S. Senate, and Lewis served in the North Carolina legislature and the U. S. House of Representatives. Joseph and Rebecca’s youngest son, Nicholas Lanier Williams, who inherited much of the Panther Creek property, was a member of North Carolina’s Council of State and a University of North Carolina trustee. His descendants still own the two-story, weatherboarded, Queen Anne-style residence (FY115) built in 1907 for Nick W. and Sallie Williams Lillington near the 1772 house site.\textsuperscript{17} The Black, Dinkins, Hauser, Jones, McBride, and Nading families were among those who settled along the winding Yadkin River north of Panther Creek in a community that became known as West Bend.\textsuperscript{18}


\textsuperscript{15} Ibid.


The village that arose around Wright’s Store on the Great Wagon Road northeast of Panther Creek and east of West Bend was called Lewisville by 1859 in honor of entrepreneur Lewis Case Laugenour, who shepherded its mid-nineteenth-century growth. The U. S. Postal Service recognized the community’s rising prominence by establishing the Lewisville post office, initially managed by John H. Stolz, on January 2, 1861.19 Laugenour, born in 1826 to Friedland farmers Philip and Phebe Laugenour, worked at Nissen Wagon Works before moving west in 1849 during the California Gold Rush. After returning to North Carolina in 1857, he purchased property from his former employer John Philip Nissen and soon began erecting a two-story brick Greek Revival-style residence (FY134) completed in 1860, the same year he married one of Nissen’s daughters, Mary Elizabeth. Laugenour acquired 750 acres near his residence from John J. Conrad in November 1860 and sold lots to individuals as well as entities such as Lewisville Academy and the Lewisville Baptist, Lewisville Methodist, and New Hope A. M. E. Zion congregations. Laugenour and his brother-in-law George Elias Nissen, who built a two-story weatherboarded house (FY4206) in Lewisville around 1876, also operated a sawmill.20

Mid-twentieth-century Development Summary

Clemmons and Lewisville experienced steady growth through the 1920s, remaining southwest Forsyth County’s largest communities. Although expansion slowed during the Great Depression, federal and state government programs funded public works projects during the 1930s and early 1940s. Development almost ceased as the nation’s attention turned to supporting World War II efforts, revived following the conflict, and experienced constraints again in the early 1950s due to building materials shortages during the Korean War. Prolific postwar construction exemplified the mid-twentieth century’s progressive spirit and, in conjunction with new transportation corridors in the 1950s and 1960s, reshaped the agrarian landscape. Interstate 40’s extension west from Winston-Salem to NC Highway 801 during the late 1950s triggered a development boom in Clemmons and Lewisville that escalated after the interstate segment’s 1960 opening and continued for decades. The 1961 completion of a dedicated US 421 corridor west of Winston-Salem was beneficial in that it moved traffic from crowded municipal surface streets to the new alignment.21 However, the freeway, although spanned by several bridges, effectively created a physical barrier between Lewisville and Clemmons. Secondary roads were reconfigured and extensive residential, commercial, religious, educational, and industrial construction ensued in proximity to the freeway.

New Deal Relief Efforts

The October 1929 stock market crash and ensuing Great Depression slowed Forsyth County’s development and economic growth. Construction almost ceased as contractors and property owners suffered financial losses in the early 1930s. However, New Deal agencies provided jobs for some residents. The North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA) was the state’s first New Deal program that attempted to alleviate the effects of the Great Depression by creating jobs for unemployed citizens, many of whom were farm laborers. Projects funded by the NCERA in Winston-Salem from 1932 to 1935 included repairing city streets, highways, water and sewer plants, City Hall, the armory, and the library; constructing sidewalks, water and sewer lines, and additions to City

19 Winter, “Forsyth County,” p. 28.
Hospital; building a road from the airport to the city limits; maintaining and improving schools and parks; making mattresses; canning fruit and vegetables; cutting wood and lumber; and preserving trees. Crews assisted with comparable activities throughout the county as well as home and outbuilding repair, individual and community garden planting, privy and road construction, and rag rug making. Northwest Forsyth County residents benefited from improvements to Smith-Williams Road as well as the road between Lewisville and West Bend.22

The federal Works Progress Administration (WPA), which followed NCERA in 1935, engaged citizens in endeavors ranging from public health initiatives to cultural activities, manufacturing enterprises, and building and park enhancements. Rural efforts such as paving secondary farm-to-market roads, placing culverts, creating drainage systems, and erecting bridges, sanitary privies, agricultural extension service offices, and school vocational buildings occupied many work crews. By April 1938, the WPA had completed forty-two Forsyth County undertakings at a cost of almost $2.5 million, including construction projects valued at approximately $1,830,000. Local government contributed about one-third of that amount, and WPA laborers supplied over four million hours. In July 1939, approximately 5,300 Winston-Salem inhabitants, about 6.6 percent of the city’s population, worked for the WPA.23 The Clemmons School gymnasium was erected in 1939 with WPA assistance.24

Late 1940s Growth

Residential construction resumed in the late 1940s in response to critical housing shortages after years of market stagnation during the Great Depression and World War II. Federally funded projects received priority allocation of building materials in the period immediately following the war’s end. The Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the “GI Bill of Rights,” guaranteed veterans low-interest, long-term home loans and thus promoted home construction in new suburbs and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods. The regional Veterans Administration (VA) office reported closing on 3,658 GI loans in Forsyth County, totaling $20,935,672, between 1945 and 1955. The VA also approved 214 Federal-direct loans averaging $7,500 for county residents from the program’s 1950 inception through 1955.25

Despite intensifying development, Forsyth County’s landscape remained predominantly agricultural in the mid-twentieth century. The US census recorded 3,489 farm tracts, 3,240 operated by white farmers and the remainder by African American proprietors, encompassing 76.2 percent of the county’s total acreage in 1940. The average farm included 59.3 acres. Based on the county’s overall population of 126,475, 36.9 percent of residents lived in rural areas that year, but only 11.7 percent occupied and worked farms, as factory and service industry positions provided income for many rural inhabitants.

23 As of April 1938, Winston-Salem residents had been paid for 4,028,162 hours of work on WPA projects. “Progress of Twin City Has Continued in Spite of National Economic Setbacks,” Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel (hereafter abbreviated WSJS), April 24, 1938, Section 7; Fred J. Cohn, “Expenditure of $2,478,945 on WPA Projects Has Aided Employment in County,” WSJS, April 24, 1938, Section 6; “Lack of Funds Forces Layoff in Local WPA,” WSJ, June 29, 1939; “Nearly 1,000 Workers Affected by WPA’s Increase in Hours,” Winston-Salem Sentinel, July 5, 1939; Fred Cohn, “Many Rural Improvements Included in WPA Program,” Raleigh News and Observer, February 12, 1940; “WPA to Hold ‘Open House’ on Projects,” WSJS, May 12, 1940.
during the mid-twentieth century. Agents in the Forsyth County offices of North Carolina’s agricultural extension service and the United States Department of Agriculture’s Tri-Creek Soil Conservation District provided farmers with erosion control and irrigation plans, plant material, educational publications, and guidance regarding soil preparation and fertilization, crop rotation, livestock pond excavation, pasture renovation and seeding, and natural fence and windbreak planting. Staff also facilitated women’s home demonstration and youth 4-H club organization.

Clemmons in the 1950s and 1960s

Although some Craftsman and Period Revival-style dwellings were erected along primary thoroughfares during the 1930s and 1940s, residential construction did not dramatically increase until the 1950s, when local businessmen, developers, and contractors began speculating in real estate. Builders rapidly constructed residences in new subdivisions and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods in familiar—Colonial, Classical, and Tudor Revival—and contemporary—Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist—styles. Early 1950s development includes two adjacent subdivisions, Arden Park and Arden Acres, east of Hampton (then Lewisville-Clemmons) Road. Clemmons Milling Company owners and brothers-in-law Dennis E. Brewer and J. Thomas Cook engaged civil engineer John D. Spinks to plat Arden Park, a forty-one-lot grid-plan subdivision, in 1950. Arden Acres, created in 1953, features 108 parcels flanking the curvilinear Arden Drive directly north of Arden Park. Developer Arden Acres, Inc. erected modest Ranch houses in both neighborhoods.

The subdivisions’ names reference the land’s prior association with Arden Farm to the southeast, established in 1931 by Winston-Salem businessman Thomas Holt Haywood and his wife Mary Louise Bahnsen. Although their primary residence remained in Winston-Salem, the couple spent a significant amount of time at their Clemmons farm. Managers and day laborers generated fruit, vegetables, pork, poultry, eggs, and dairy products processed at Arden Farm Packing Company in Clemmons and sold at venues including the 1867 Elias A. Vogler Store at 612-614 South Main Street in Salem, which Haywood leased from the Moravian Church in 1936. Arden Farm Packing Company soon became one of Clemmons’ largest employers. In 1953, following the death of Josh Quinn, who had overseen dairy and swine production, Haywood sold 590 acres of his approximately 1,000-acre farm west of Muddy Creek, called Upper Arden Farm, and his Guernsey herd and invested in Hereford cattle. Clay Hunter managed that herd as well as chickens, sheep, and swine on the remaining 423 Forsyth County acres. After purchasing Hickory Hill, a 1,050-acre Davie County farm, in 1959, which he named West Arden Farm, the Forsyth County property was known as East Arden Farm.

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27 The extension service’s youth education program was named “4-H” in 1914 as part of the Smith-Lever Act, which created a national Cooperative Extension Service. The “4-H” emblem, a four-leaf clover, references the organization’s pledge for members to apply their heads, hearts, hands, and health toward the greater good of their community. Jane Davidson, et. al., “Extension Agents who have led the Forsyth County ECA, EHA and HD clubs, 1910-2010,” unpublished draft manuscript, 2010.


29 T. Holt Haywood’s business endeavors included tenure as Selected Dairies, Inc.’s president and Southern Steel Stamping’s vice president. He served on the boards of directors for those businesses as well as Washington Mills, Piedmont Publishing Company, American Enka Corporation, Leward Cotton Mills, Wachovia Bank and Trust Company,
Arden Farm was one of several large agricultural operations that provided employment for inhabitants of Clemmons, Lewisville, and the surrounding area. Although many rural residents commuted to Winston-Salem factories operated by entities including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Hanes Hosiery, P. H. Hanes Knitting, Duplan, Bassick, and Western Electric companies, some found employment at Thurmond Chatham’s Klondike Farm, John Whitaker’s Whit-Acres, Robert E. Lasater’s Forest Hills Farm, S. Clay Williams’ Win-Mock Farm, and Bowman and Gordon Gray’s Brookberry Farm, or leased acreage for feed cultivation or pastures to the concerns. R. F. Jones, for example, rented the fields, pastures, and barns on his property at 4805 Styers Ferry Road to Brookberry Farm from 1957 until 1967. The company was responsible for building, fence, and landscape maintenance. As demand for high-fat milk declined, some farmers auctioned their Guernsey herds and dairy equipment and invested in beef cattle.

Many area farmers joined Clemmons Grange, a Forsyth County chapter of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The group met in a frame community center (FY 3327) erected in 1935 at 1350 Jonestown Road. The fraternal organization, utilizing rituals and practices modeled on Freemasonry, provided a mechanism for farmers to improve their economic and social position through community-based initiatives and to advocate for agricultural regulation. Clemmons Grange had ninety-three members in 1954 and made donations to children’s hospitals, veterans at Oteen Hospital in Asheville, and myriad charitable organizations.

General contractors including Harvey B. Stimpson were in high demand during the 1950s. His company erected numerous buildings throughout Forsyth County. Clemmons commissions included Clemmons Civic Club, completed in November 1953 at a cost of approximately $22,700. Landscaper Jim Dunn donated his services to beautify the grounds. The mission of the civic club, which had been established in 1944, was to promote community initiatives and organizations. Along those lines, the civic club held fundraisers for Clemmons School athletic field improvements, sponsored events, advocated for telephone service expansion, supported the May 1952 creation of the Clemmons volunteer fire department, and made the building available as a gathering place for other entities. A number of area women belonged to one of four home demonstration clubs—Bethel, Clemmons, Good Neighbor, or Pine Grove—each of which had between 22 and 25 members in 1954. Many and the Winston-Salem Foundation. Mary Louise Bahnsen Holt was E. A. Vogler’s great-niece. The couple died from injuries sustained during a February 6, 1964 automobile accident. “Vogler Store Building,” 1936, Map File B, Moravian Archives Southern Province; “Arden Farm Store,” undated brochure, Forsyth County Public Library; Lynn Sharpe Hill, “Market Place for Piedmont Craftsmen,” undated article, FCPL; “Haywood will sell 590-acre Arden Farm,” WSJS, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1953; Martin Howard, “Holt Haywood Buys Hickory Hill,” WSJS, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1959; “T. Holt Haywoods Killed in Wreck,” Courier, February 13, 1964, pp. 1 and 4; “T. Holt Haywood Estate is Listed at over $1.7 million,” Courier, June 25, 1964, p. 1. “Haywood will sell 590-acre Arden Farm,” WSJS, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1953; R. F. Jones and Brookberry Farm lease contract, January 25, 1957, from the collection of Sally Jones, Winston-Salem.


The Grange had established a strong presence in North Carolina by 1875. Histories assert that the organization, officially created in 1867, was the first of its type in the nation to afford full membership to all races and entire families. From its inception, women voted and served as officers and teenagers fourteen and older were encouraged to join. Youth between the ages of five and thirteen participated in Juvenile Grange activities. County-wide collaborations of subordinate Granges, collectively referred to as a Pomona Grange, sponsored programs, events, and community service endeavors. Stuart Noblin, The Grange In North Carolina, 1929-1954 (Greensboro: Piedmont Press, 1954); 2-3, 10; National Grange, The Grange Blue Book (Washington, D. C.: National Grange, 1955), 14-15, 24.

Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1954.


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community residents attended one of the thirteen churches representing nine denominations that stood in or near Clemmons by 1952.36

Clemmons School housed first through eleventh grades from its 1925 opening until twelfth grade was added for the 1945-1946 term. The prolific Winston-Salem architecture firm Northup and O’Brien designed the imposing Classical Revival-style brick edifice erected by Boyles Building Company. As enrollment grew, the school was enlarged in 1936 with a four-classroom addition at the west wing’s north end and in 1950 with a cafeteria, kitchen, and four classrooms north of the 1936 addition. The Winston-Salem architecture firm Macklin and Stinson, headed by Gorrell R. Stinson, designed the 1950 addition as well as the baseball grandstand erected at the same time. The illuminated athletic field completed in 1950 at a cost of $30,000 encompassed a baseball diamond and football stadium. Tanglewood owner William N. Reynolds donated $15,000 to the project, Clemmons residents contributed $9,000, and Forsyth County provided $6,000. A gymnasium had been constructed with WPA assistance northeast of the school in 1940, and a one-story shop building was erected west of the west wing in 1949.37 The campus served only elementary grades after Southwest High School’s 1956 opening. In 1958, twenty teachers instructed 669 Clemmons Elementary School students. The Parent-Teacher Association comprised 490 members from 247 households. Enrollment and staffing increased to 795 students and 24 teachers in 1962. The Clemmons 4-H Club, established in March 1962, had twenty-two members that year.38 Daisy Chambers, who became Clemmons Elementary School’s first African American teacher in 1964, remembers that principal Frank Morgan fully supported integration and fostered a welcoming environment for her.39

Prior to desegregation, most Forsyth County educational facilities for African American students were far inferior to the substantial brick consolidated schools that served many white pupils. The majority of rural African American youth attended classes in small weatherboarded buildings that typically accommodated seven elementary grades. During the 1929-1930 academic term, Forsyth County operated twenty-three public schools for black students. Fifteen were one-room buildings, four had two rooms, three contained three classrooms, and one had four.40 In 1945, only fourteen rural elementary schools served the county’s African American population. Principal Estelle A. Eaton and one other teacher instructed black children at a school in Clemmons.41 After Carver School, the first public institution to offer four years of high school classes to Forsyth County’s rural African American residents, opened east of Winston-Salem in 1936, older students were bused to that campus. Winston-Salem native and Howard University graduate Edward Everette Hill, who had been Oak Grove Elementary School’s principal since 1930, was Carver’s first principal. The school system employed nine elementary and six high school teachers to instruct the 510 pupils who enrolled in fall 1938. Seven school buses provided transportation that year. Carver’s curriculum included a popular

38 Clemmons Development Council Scrapbooks, 1958 and 1962. Clemmons Elementary School operated at the original Clemmons School location until March 27, 1981, when the institution moved to a new campus to the north.
40 North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Division of Schoolhouse Planning, Forsyth County School Building Information, 1929-1930, Box 1.
agricultural and manual arts course, taught by A & T College alum Hoyt Coble, which proved useful for students as well as community members.\textsuperscript{42}

Principal Hill led the campaign to erect a new building on his Carver campus at a time when the county’s post-World War II population boom resulted in high public school enrollment and the need for larger facilities. Gorrell R. Stinson designed the Modernist-style Carver Consolidated School, which served all twelve grades when it opened in 1951. The Winston-Salem and Forsyth County school systems merged in 1963 and became the state’s second largest school system three years later, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students. It was not until 1970, however, that the public school system achieved complete desegregation.\textsuperscript{43}

Tanglewood Park’s creation west of Clemmons significantly impacted the community’s development. Upon the 1951 death of William Neal Reynolds, R. J. Reynolds’ younger brother and a R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company executive, estate trustees began implementing his desire for the 1,100-acre Tanglewood Farm to be used for recreational purposes. Will and his wife Kate Bitting Reynolds, who died in 1947, had acquired the property in 1921. The tract encompassed historic resources including the one-story, weatherboarded, front-gable-roofed 1809 Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, an adjacent cemetery, and an 1859 Greek Revival house. They enlarged the dwelling to twenty-eight rooms, engaged German master gardener Frank Lustig to execute and maintain extensive rose and fragrance gardens and an arboretum, and erected stables and paddocks for the thoroughbred horses that Will raced.\textsuperscript{44}

The Reynolds’ farm manager Robert Murray Lybrook oversaw the transition to Tanglewood Park from 1951 until his death in 1957.\textsuperscript{45} When the facility opened in July 1954, attractions included a 1903

\textsuperscript{42} Ibid., 313, 317; A. A. Mayfield, “County Superintendent Cash is Aiding Carver High School to Fill Need in Community,” \textit{WSJ}, November 13, 1938. Bethania-Rural Hall resident Patty Lash Martin’s class was the last to graduate from the frame Carver School in 1950. She remembers riding to school in a “flat-topped wooden school bus” with benches lined up back-to-back lengthwise at its center. Patty Lash Martin, conversations with Heather Fearnbach, April and September 2011.


\textsuperscript{44} The Reynoldses also acquired additional land, including acreage west of the Yadkin River in Davie County, where in 1923 they moved their dairy operation from Westview on Shallowford Road in Winston-Salem to a new farm called Arston. “Westview Farm Being Rapidly Transformed for House Sites,” \textit{TCS}, November 20, 1923; “The History of Tanglewood,” Tanglewood Park Information Packet.

Baldwin Locomotive Works engine donated by Southern Railway, a children’s storytelling tower, an archery range, picnic shelters, walking and running trails, horse stables and bridle paths, Mallard Lake for fishing and boating, and a six-acre deer park. A swimming pool was completed in May 1955. A dairy barn renovated in 1957 to serve as the Barn Theater hosted summer productions. Winston-Salem Symphony concerts and other performances were held on expansive lawns. Tanglewood Park soon became one of the area’s largest employers, boasting a twenty-five person year-round staff and approximately one hundred summer workers in 1958. An eighteen-hole golf course designed by Robert Trent Jones and a clubhouse were finished that year, and a par-three course, driving range, and driving range clubhouse in 1959. Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation grants subsidized these and other improvements including the manor house’s renovation to function as Tanglewood Lodge and Restaurant, which opened in 1961 along with a two-story, eighteen-room Modernist hotel southeast of the house and guest cottages. The inaugural 1963 Tanglewood Steeplechase, an equestrian fox hunt that became a popular fall event, drew 7,500 spectators. Annual visitation increased from 50,000 people in 1954 to 500,000 in 1962. Increased traffic congestion, particularly during the summer months, triggered the construction of the Interstate 40 and Harper Road interchange, built by L. A. Reynolds Company in 1964. A total of five million people had visited the park by 1965.46 However, the recreational venue, owned by a consortium of trusts, remained segregated despite provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act that required equal access to public places and employment regardless of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. A series of lawsuits alleging racial discrimination resulted in late 1960s facility closure and event cancellation. Tanglewood Park became fully accessible to all races in 1971 and was purchased in 1976 by Forsyth County.47

Coca-Cola Company executive Sanford C. Harper Jr. purchased property abutting the Tanglewood tract’s northeast corner to serve as country retreat and built a one-story brick Ranch house, a Rustic Revival log guest house adjacent to a pond, and a log and stone outbuilding around 1946. Forsyth County acquired the house and forty-seven acres in 1961 to provide administrative offices for Tanglewood Park. It currently functions as the park’s nature center.48

Clemmons subdivisions proliferated in the late 1950s in response to increased housing demand. In 1956, Bingham Lumber Company, then headed by brothers Fred and Hal Bingham and Fred’s son Thad Bingham, commissioned civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe to plat Bingham Park, an L-shaped thirty-nine parcel subdivision north and west of Clemmons Elementary School.49 Ed McGuire, a charter member of the Winston-Salem Home Builders’ Association, established a namesake real estate company in 1958 and soon began selling lots in Arden Forest on Hampton Road’s west side. Civil engineer John G. Bane rendered the subdivision’s fifty-four tracts, which vary in size due to their arrangement around oval-shaped Arden Circle.50 Meadowbrook, located west of Clemmons, is one of Clemmons’ largest mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods. The 1959 plat encompasses lots flanking


49 Forsyth County Plat Book 17, p. 207.

Bridgewater Drive, Briar Creek and Beaver Brook roads, and Lake Dale Way, which wind around Meadow and Brook lakes. Additional sections were platted through 1969, and most approximately half-acre lots had been sold by 1980. Many residents were drawn to Meadowbrook’s rolling wooded topography, lakes, and proximity to Tanglewood’s recreational amenities.

Local religious institutions and civic groups welcomed new members as the population grew. Clemmons Baptist Church had 670 congregants by 1958, many of whom attended Sunday school and participated in choir, women’s missionary society, men’s brotherhood, youth fellowship, and recreational programs. Clemmons Moravian Church served a 216-member congregation. Hickory Grove A. M. E. Zion Church reported that approximately fifty African American parishioners regularly attended services and the circa 1920 Harper Road sanctuary received a new bell tower. Clemmons Civic Club’s 118 members sponsored holiday events and Boy and Cub Scout troops (organized April 1958), entertained Clemmons School teachers and youth, and provided elderly community residents with necessities. Girl Scout and Brownie troops (established in 1947) met at Clemmons School. Clemmons Home Demonstration Club preserved fruit, vegetables, meat, and fish and supported the American Red Cross and other charities. Clemmons Garden Club provided flowers to churches and schools and promoted horticultural efforts. Clemmons Volunteer Fire Department’s forty-eight members served a four-square-mile area.

Businesses also flourished during the 1950s. By 1958, drug, jewelry and leather stores; Beauchamp’s, Craver’s and Eller’s grocery stores; Cornish’s and Reid’s barber shops, Clemmons Beauty Shop, Ace T. V. Shop, Howell T. V. Repair, Furches Brothers Hardware, Blackburn’s Dry Cleaners, Trent’s Antique Shop, Clemmons Esso Station, Pace Service Station, Palmer Koontz Service Station, Triangle Service Station, Tuttle Garage, Clemmons Café, Spark’s Construction Machines, and the Clemmons Enterprise were located in proximity to US Highway 158/Clemmons Road and Middlebrook Drive, the primary thoroughfares. Building tradesmen included painters R. L. Fishel and Arthur B. Jones, plasterers C. A. and Dermont Howard, general contractor and developer J. C. Hendrix, and Watson Building Construction. The largest employers were Arden Farms Packing Company (twenty-one workers); Bingham Lumber Company (twelve employees); and Dunham Nursing Convalescent Home, a seventeen-room facility that opened in December 1958 (twelve workers); Snyder Hosiery Mill (nine workers); and Clemmons Milling Company (eight employees). Winston-Salem resident and P. H. Hanes Knitting Company president P. Huber Hanes Jr. and his wife Jane Hopkins Hanes remodeled the 1798 Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House south of Clemmons to serve as a country estate in the late 1940s. Farm employees raised Hereford cattle on the property, then known as Middlebrook Farm, and oversaw a horse breeding and training service initiated in 1958. Physician Frank Nifong and his brother, dentist Paul Nifong, erected a new office in 1959.

Community growth escalated in the 1960s. Northwestern Bank opened a Clemmons branch on Clemmons Road in April 1960. Traffic signals and street lights were installed and roads improved to facilitate increased traffic flow. When Gordon and Myrtle Tomlinson founded the Courier in 1960, 116 homes were under construction within a three-mile radius of Clemmons. In the Parkfield subdivision, platted in 1961, Advance-based Bingham and Parks Lumber Company, established by

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51 Forsyth County Plat Book 18, pp. 40 and 51; Plat Book 19, pp. 47, 78, 117.
53 Huber and Jane Hanes sold approximately 462 acres of the farm to W. Bryan White and Associates Co-op, retaining less than ten acres surrounding the house. Clemmons West, a large residential subdivision, was subsequently developed. Forsyth County Deed Book 1043, p. 156; Forsyth County Plat Book 27, p. 5; Nita Hillard, “White & Associates Proposed Planned Unit Development,” and “Land Developers Buy Hanes Farm,” Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1973.
Donald W. Bingham and W. D. Parks Jr., engaged contractors to erect side-gable-roofed brick-veneered Ranch and Minimal Traditional houses with attached garages or carports on almost every lot flanking Parkfield Lane in 1961 or 1962. Realtor Paul G. Minish marketed the neighborhood, touting its convenient location within walking distance of Clemmons School, churches, and the post office and in proximity to the interstate. Minish developed Clemmons Center, a long, one-story, flat-roofed, brick Modernist edifice erected by Wilson Construction Company near the Clemmons Road and Middlebrook Drive intersection. Upon the shopping center’s December 1960 opening, tenants included Heffner’s Land Of Food, owned by Mocksville resident Oren J. Heffner; Weatherwax Pharmacy; a barber shop; and a beauty salon. Clemmons Post Office moved from the Triangle, where it had been since March 1949, into a freestanding building at Clemmons Center’s east end in March 1962. Congressman Ralph J. Scott and United States Postal Service officer Tom O. Howell spoke at the June 21, 1962 dedication, as well as at the Lewisville Post Office dedication held later that afternoon. Contractor Howard Kieger completed a new building in the same shopping center for Northwestern Bank in November 1962. The first Clemmons branch of the Forsyth County public library system occupied Northwestern Bank’s former location in March 1964. Local organizations and individuals donated services and funds to subsidize the conversion. Clemmons Center continued to evolve, welcoming new tenants such as Charles L. and Regina Parish, who opened the Clemmons Five- and Ten-Cent Store in July 1964; Gene and Hazel Smith’s Western Auto Store in August 1965; and existing business expansions. Heffner’s Land Of Food engaged Mocksville contractor H. R. Hendrix Jr.’s company to erect a 9,500-square-foot store completed in June 1966, more than doubling its existing footprint. Upon acquiring Drug Specialties, Inc. in early 1962, Philadelphia pharmaceutical purveyor A. J. Parker Company announced plans to add more than twenty employees to its eighteen-person Clemmons workforce and erect a 30,000-square-foot plant near Interstate 40. That facility and the Drug Specialties, Inc.’s existing 6,000-square-foot building would house Hart Laboratories’ manufacturing and marketing departments. Wilson-Covington Construction Company built the plant that opened in September 1962. Residential construction continued at a rapid rate in which fifty-three houses were completed in 1961. J. C. Hendrix, Gene Gearren, D. C. Lawrence, and Clyde Holder platted Rollingreen Village’s first phase on Kinnamon Road’s east side in August 1962 and expanded the neighborhood numerous times, creating one of Clemmons’ largest residential enclaves on what had been Clyde Beckner’s 175-acre farm and woodlands owned by L. K. Clinard. Approximately sixty homes and a $20,000-swimming pool subsidized by the Rollingreen Civic Association had been constructed by 1967. The

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neighborhood encompassed more than one hundred brick dwellings, a picnic area, volleyball court, and hiking trails by 1972.57 Ancillary shopping center development followed. Grading contractor George W. Sparks and R. D. Boyer Plumbing Company, both of whom had fourteen employees, as well as the previously mentioned contractors, facilitated the construction boom. R. D. Boyer, who had worked in the plumbing trade since 1919, and his son Doug managed crews that executed numerous residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional projects throughout Forsyth and the surrounding counties.58

Educational facilities became overcrowded as Clemmons’ population increased from approximately 500 to 1400 residents between 1961 and 1964.59 Despite the 1956 Southwest High School’s expansion with three additions—six classrooms (1958); an auditorium, cafeteria, and music room (1960); and four classrooms (1962)—as well as a 1957 agricultural building, the campus could not accommodate burgeoning enrollment.60 Thus, the Winston-Salem / Forsyth County school system engaged Winston-Salem architect Fred W. Butner Jr. to design West Forsyth High School, a six-building, Modernist-style, approximately $1.5 million complex erected by Fowler-Jones Construction Company less than half a mile southwest of Southwest High School. The expansive school tracts are contiguous.

Parkland and North, East, and West Forsyth high schools were all placed into service soon after the school system’s 1963 consolidation. Southwest High School principal Harold E. Simpson moved to West Forsyth High School upon its fall 1964 opening. The Southwest campus then became a junior high school and housed seventh through ninth-grade students. Both campuses served youth from Clemmons, Lewisville, South Fork, and the surrounding areas. Fred Butner also rendered plans for 1984, 1988, and 1998 West Forsyth High School additions.61

New and established congregations erected sanctuaries in the 1960s. Clemmons residents interested in establishing a Presbyterian congregation formed a steering committee at R. N. Marshall’s home on September 10, 1961, obtained approval to organize a chapel under the oversight of First Presbyterian Church of Winston-Salem on October 1st, and held worship services at Clemmons Civic Center beginning on January 7, 1962. In July, Reverend Thomas B. Bagnal accepted the call to lead the congregation, which grew from fifty-two charter members when officially organized in December 1962 to seventy-five parishioners by January 1964. Church trustees purchased property from Zeb Tise, S. J. Craver, and Westmore Development Company on US Highway 158 west of Clemmons’ commercial center and commissioned Winston-Salem architect Ralph W. Crump to design a sanctuary. In May 1964, West Building Company commenced constructing the distinctive Modernist edifice, completed and furnished at an approximate cost of $90,000. Reverend John R. Smith of Atlanta spoke

at the December 6, 1964 dedication.\textsuperscript{62} Pastor Ralph L. Underwood led the congregation from 1966 until 1973, followed by George B. Spransy Jr. from 1975 until 1985. Membership has steadily increased from 250 parishioners in the 1970s to approximately 550 members in 1999.\textsuperscript{63}

Ralph Crump’s Clemmons Presbyterian Church commission likely led to his involvement with Clemmons Moravian Church, for which he rendered plans for a new sanctuary and ten classrooms in 1965. Grover McNair Construction Company broke ground in March 1967 and finished the project in 1968 at a cost of $129,000.\textsuperscript{64} That year, 94 Clemmons businesses employed 1,113 workers. Construction remained robust, including 65 homes and numerous renovations of existing residences completed in 1965, 49 dwellings and 57 additions in 1966, 55 houses and 60 additions in 1967, and 40 residences and 38 additions by September 1968. Developers Leslie Frye and general contractor D. C. Lawrence began enlarging Clemmons Village Shopping Center to accommodate a Winn-Dixie Food Store in June 1968. The grocery began operating in January 1969. Other tenants included Douglas Furniture Store and the Clemmons Garden Shop. Winston-Salem brothers Bob and Jack Barney engaged Winston-Salem architect Dale Cundiff to modify an A-frame house plan to serve as Barney’s Drive-in, which opened on April 20, 1968.\textsuperscript{65}

The Gravely Tractor division of Studebaker-Worthington, Inc. was drawn to Clemmons in the late 1960s by affordable acreage, low taxes, interstate and customer proximity, a large labor pool, and area amenities. The concern held the ground-breaking ceremony for a four-million-dollar world headquarters designed by Atlanta architects and engineers Heery and Heery on March 14, 1968. The plant would occupy a 120-acre tract on Middlebrook Drive’s east side opposite P. H. Hanes’ farm. George W. Sparks, who was awarded the grading contract, had previously owned most of the land. Daniels Construction Company of Greensboro served as the general contractor, coordinating the work of local subcontractors including Frank L. Blum Construction Company. The new facility allowed Gravely Tractor to consolidate manufacturing and administrative operations previously based in Dunbar, West Virginia, and Albany, Georgia. Almost three hundred workers operated the Clemmons plant when production commenced in November 1968. Employment climbed to 475 manufacturing and 125 administrative personnel by December 1969.\textsuperscript{66} At that time, Clemmons had approximately 3,400 inhabitants. Clemmons Elementary School reported an unprecedented enrollment of 986 students in September 1969.\textsuperscript{67}


\textsuperscript{63} Pastor William Hoyle, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 1, 2019.


\textsuperscript{67} Myrtle Tomlinson, “Clemmons has Fantastic Growth,” \textit{Courier}, July 17, 1969, p. 1; “Area School Enrollments Increase,” \textit{Courier}, September 4, 1969, p. 1. Hayward Flow Control Systems, a division of Hayward Industries, Inc., currently utilizes the former Gravely Tractor plant at 1 Hayward Industrial Drive as its headquarters and a manufacturing facility for industrial thermoplastic valves and process control products. The tract now encompasses fifty-two acres. Hayward Industries, Inc. purchased the 335,000-square-foot plant in November 1994, began relocating from Elizabeth, New Jersey in
Several Winston-Salem-based businesses erected Clemmons branches in response to the community’s growth. Wachovia Bank and Trust Company utilized a small building from May 1969 until its new Colonial Revival-style edifice at the U. S. Highway 158/Middlebrook Drive intersection’s southeast corner was complete in 1970. Clemmons native J. Dodd Linker Jr. assumed the branch’s management. Also that year, on the parcel south of the bank fronting Middlebrook Drive, Frank Vogler and Sons, Inc. occupied a gable-roofed, brick, Salem Revival-style funeral home designed by Winston-Salem architect J. Audrey Kirby and erected by Frank L. Blum Construction Company.68

Lewisville in the 1950s and 1960s

Lewisville’s mid-twentieth-century growth followed a similar trajectory to Clemmons, with post-World War II population increases fueling housing demand and rapid subdivision development. Although some residential construction occurred along primary thoroughfares during the 1930s and 1940s, real estate speculation burgeoned in the 1950s and 1960s. C. O. Sprinkle engaged surveyor June Lineback to delineate eighteen lots along Belnether Drive between North Street and Shallowford Road in 1953. He added seven lots on Belnether Drive’s north side as Laugenour Woods Section 1 in 1959, followed by twenty parcels flanking Brookside Drive, an intersecting, curvilinear, north–south cul-de-sac, in 1960.69 Reynodale Estates, developed by L. A. Reynolds Company, was platted in three sections in 1961 and encompasses much of the acreage formerly associated with L. A. and Bessie Reynolds’ home and nursery at 814 Reynolds Road. Section 1 comprises thirty-three approximately half-acre lots flanking Reynolds Road, Manarda Circle, Anchusha Street, and Divaldi Street south of Lewisville-Clemmons Road north and west of the Reynolds House. Section 2 extended Divaldi Street to the west, while section 3 comprises Rondex Lane’s east portion south of Divaldi Street.70


and other organizations held meetings on the second floor. The Masons raised $12,000 to construct a two-story, side-gable-roofed, concrete-block edifice at 6301 Shallowford Road in 1949. Lodge member and general contractor Harvey Stimpson of Clemmons managed the construction process. The second story served as the lodge hall as well as a community gathering place, while Lewisville Hardware Company, owned by John Maynard, leased the first floor.73 Northwestern Bank remodeled the first floor to house its newly established Lewisville branch in 1967, adding a vault, night depository, and drive-through teller window.74

A new post office was finished in 1962, replacing a small, one-story, gable-roofed, frame building erected in 1942 by Myrtle M. Stimson and her husband Robah W. Stimson after she was appointed Lewisville’s postmaster. It served that function until May 1962, when the operation moved to a new one-story, flat-roofed, brick Modernist building built and owned by Myrtle and Robah’s sons Duran and Dermott Stimson and leased to the United States Postal Service. Mary S. Conrad was the first postmaster at that location. Congressman Ralph J. Scott and United States Postal Service officer Tom O. Howell spoke at the June 21, 1962 dedication as well as at the Clemmons Post Office dedication held earlier that afternoon.75

Organizations such as Lewisville Civic Club, organized in 1945; the Lewisville Home Demonstration Club; and the Lewisville Garden Club facilitated mid-twentieth-century growth by sponsoring community improvement initiatives. In collaboration with Lewisville School’s Parent-Teacher Association (P. T. A.), the civic club held an annual fall festival to raise funds for bleachers for athletic fields, an activity bus, books, radios, and other items. The civic club guided Boy Scout Troop No. 52’s formation in March 1946, while the Lewisville Home Demonstration Club organized the community’s first two Girl Scout troops in 1947. Five years later, more than forty girls were enrolled in four troops. Boy scouts gathered in venues including Lewisville School’s agriculture building and churches until 1948, when the civic club subsidized the construction of a one-story, gable-roofed, concrete-block scout hut on Lewisville Baptist Church’s property. Boy Scout Troop No. 52 solicited funds to purchase the necessary building materials and mason Paul Fulp and other contractors provided pro bono labor. The civic club advocated for road improvements including widening, paving, signage, and sidewalks; funded and executed mail box repair or replacement and house number assignment and installation; and raised $4,000 to equip the Lewisville Volunteer Fire Department, which commenced service in September 1951 with thirty-five fireman. Builder Herman Landreth’s crew finished erecting a one-story fire station on Shallowford Road in November 1951. The fire department paid for a new fire truck by constructing and selling the six-room Ranch house at 6895 Shallowford Road in 1954. Community members provided materials, labor, and interest-free financing. The Lewisville Home Demonstration Club, which had about twenty-four members by 1953, frequently organized agricultural extension service lectures and other events in conjunction with the West Bend and Warner clubs.

75 Duran and Dermott Stimson, neither of whom were licensed general contractors (Duran was a U. S. Postal Service mail carrier), also erected three houses on Conrad Street, Styers Street, and Shallowford Road in the late 1950s. After framing the buildings, they hired carpenters and subcontractors to finish them. Kyle Stimson, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 5, 2019.
established in 1948 and 1938, respectively. The civic club chronicled local happenings in the *Lewisville Citizen*, its monthly newsletter published from 1948 until 1961.\(^76\)

The community’s white youth attended Lewisville School (FY 3312), designed by Northup and O’Brien and erected in 1947-1948 by general contractor Atlantic Building Company. Subcontractors included local residents: carpenters E. C. Mock and L. M. Keeton, concrete mixer Edford Phillips, and floor installers R. J. Holder and Omer and Nick Conrad.\(^77\) Ralph F. W. Brimley was the Superintendent of Schools at that time; Frank A. Stith, Smith Hagaman, and Dan E. Drummond served on the Board of Education. The streamlined brick 1948 edifice, particularly significant as it was one of the county’s first Modernist educational buildings, stands on the site of the 1901 Lewisville Academy, Forsyth County’s first public high school, and a 1923 brick consolidated school that was destroyed by a December 2, 1945 fire. The dearth of building materials following World War II delayed the replacement school’s construction. The one-story agriculture building erected in 1949 provided classrooms and a meeting place for the students’ Future Farmers of America chapter. In order to accommodate burgeoning enrollment, Northup and O’Brien designed a 7,300-square-foot addition built in 1951 by Frank L. Bum Construction Company. Lewisville School housed first- through twelfth-grade pupils upon its September 1948 completion, but has served only elementary-grade students since Southwest High School’s 1956 opening. Another classroom wing was added in 1976 and a one-story six-classroom building was constructed south of the 1976 wing in 1989. The agriculture building held three classrooms by 1991.\(^78\)

The majority of the county’s rural African American children only received first- through seventh-grade instruction from one or two teachers in small weatherboarded buildings. Churches sometimes housed classes. West of Lewisville, the Double Springs A. M. E. Zion congregation, founded in the late nineteenth century by African American families including the Douthits, Puryears, Bittings, Glens, Peoples, Transous, and Jarretts, built a frame sanctuary in 1903 that also functioned as a school. A wood stove heated the building and gas lights illuminated the interior. When Carver School, the first public institution to provide secondary education for Forsyth County’s rural black residents, opened in 1936, African American pupils residing outside of municipal limits were bused to that campus. This practice continued until the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County school system’s 1970 integration.\(^79\)


\(^79\) The last worship service at Double Springs A. M. E. Zion Church was held on June 27, 1982, and the building demolished in the mid-1980s. Some of the congregation's members joined New Hope A. M. E. Zion Church. The associated cemetery remains. Mary Haynes Dalton, West Bend (Little Yadkin Township) North Carolina: Historical Records and Memories, 2005, manuscript at the Lewisville Branch of the Forsyth County Public Library; Lewisville Historical Society, information provided to Heather Fearnbach in 2009.
Several congregations in the Lewisville vicinity expanded their facilities during the 1950s and 1960s. New Hope A.M.E. Zion Church, founded in 1880, replaced its one-story, front-gable-roofed, weatherboarded sanctuary at 7070 Shallowford Road with a one-story, front-gable-roofed, stuccoed building (FY3311) in 1953 under the leadership of Reverend Howard Mayberry. The two-acre site, purchased from Lewis C. Laugenour by church trustees Banks Hart, Jesse Scott, Charles Sprinkle, John Williams, and John Davis in February 1883, includes a cemetery. The Shiloh Lutheran (FY100) congregation erected a parsonage near the sanctuary on Lewisville-Vienna Road in 1956. Ten years later, High Point architect Norman L. Zimmerman designed an education building erected by High Point contractor E. E. Younts, Inc. at a cost of $55,425. The congregation had recently completed a $9,400 project that involved adding a narthex to the brick 1883 sanctuary, enlarging the choir loft, and redecorating the nave. The Sharon Methodist (FY 137) congregation, established in 1813, engaged architect John Paine Cone to render plans for a $150,000 education building erected between September 1966 and May 1967 by general contractor Hugh G. Strickland, Inc. The flat-roofed Modernist wing, encompassing classrooms, an office, a pastor’s study, a fellowship hall, a kitchen, and restrooms north of the brick 1897 sanctuary, received a gabled roof in 2009.

Large land holdings continued to be subdivided to accommodate residential and commercial construction. Sunny Acres, Winston-Salem philanthropist Anna Ogburn’s 41.8-acre estate at the junction of Shallowford and Williams roads west of Lewisville’s central business district, was a prime development candidate. Ogburn held camps for underprivileged children, church retreats, teacher training, home demonstration club meetings, and other events at her expansive early 1930s home for decades. Lewisville residents Dr. James H. Hampton and James O. Wilson purchased the tract after her 1960 death and constructed Sunny Acres Shopping Plaza at the intersection. Winston-Salem-based Bobbitt’s Pharmacy was the first tenant to open in October 1968. DeWitt K. Barker Jr. served as the pharmacist and manager. Dr. Hampton operated his medical office from the adjacent storefront. Hampton and Wilson allowed the Lewisville Civic Club to utilize Sunny Acres’ north wing as a community recreation center beginning in February 1968. The building also housed the Forsyth County public library’s first Lewisville branch from December 1970 until 1977. Although Sunny Acres was demolished in the 1980s, Sunny Acres Drive bears its name.

In July 1969, William N. Reynolds III donated around thirty western Forsyth County acres containing a lake and log dwelling to Forsyth County Day School, incorporated in February 1968, to facilitate the construction of its campus at 5501 Shallowford Road. The private institution began serving first through tenth-grade students on September 9, 1970. Winston-Salem architect William Eugene James designed four brick-veneered buildings completed in 1971. All have since been remodeled and

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81 A. A. Mayfield, “Old Church at Lewisville is a Moravian ‘Offspring’,” WSJ, September 11, 1938; Church cornerstone; “Black Churches of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County--100 Years Old or More,” a 1994 calendar published by the Society for the Study of Afro-American History in Winston-Salem/Forsyth County.
84 A definitive construction date for Sunny Acres has not been determined, but it had been erected by January 1933, when Ogburn hosted a board meeting for women’s missionary societies of the Southern Methodist Church’s Western North Carolina conference at her “country place.” Asheville Citizen-Times, January 25, 1933, p. 6; “Sunny Acres Selected as Lewisville Site for Community Center,” Courier, January 25, 1968, p. 1; “Lewisville Recreation Center Ready for Use,” Courier, February 1, 1968, pp. 1 and 3; “Bobbitt’s Pharmacy Opens in Lewisville,” Courier, October 24, 1968, p. 1; Brown and Johnson, Lewisville, 122.
expanded and additional buildings and athletic facilities constructed. Forsyth County Day School now enrolls preschool through high school youth.\(^{85}\)

The Village of Clemmons was incorporated in 1986 and the Town of Lewisville in 1991. Between 1980 and 2005, Clemmons more than doubled in size (7,401 residents to 16,730) and Lewisville almost tripled (4,547 to 12,444). By July 2018, Clemmons had an estimated 20,563 occupants and Lewisville 13,999 inhabitants.\(^{86}\) Such striking population growth has fostered ongoing subdivision and road construction. Development now radiates in every direction from the towns’ centers. Clemmons and Lewisville’s municipal boundaries abut each other and Winston-Salem. Although farms and rural crossroads communities remain, undeveloped landscapes are increasingly rare.

**L. A. Reynolds Company**

Lamb Archibald Reynolds (1874-1958), known as L. A., established a namesake company that was one of Lewisville largest businesses for much of the twentieth century. He honed his horticultural skills on his parents Ferdinand and Henrietta Spough Reynolds’ farm on Styers Ferry Road three miles east of Lewisville. The family established Winston Nurseries in the late nineteenth century. L. A. Reynolds advertised in 1901 that “apple, pear, standard and dwarf peaches, plumb, cherry, apricot, quince, all kinds of small fruits, shade trees, evergreens, ornamentals, and roses” were available at below wholesale prices. After he married Bessie Sarah Jane Binkley (1882-1961) at her parents’ home on June 10, 1903, the couple resided in a log house near his parents until moving to the Vogler farm south of Lewisville in 1906. The seventeen-acre tract allowed for cultivation of a vegetable garden, orchard, and fields of strawberries and ornamental plants. In addition to produce, the Reynoldses offered cut flower arrangement delivery. The couple leased a house and acreage on Shallowford (now Country Club) Road in Winston-Salem from John Hanes’ estate in 1917 and operated the business from that location until returning to their Lewisville property in 1924. As L. A. and Bessie had seven children—Glenn Galloway, Frank Taylor, Daniel Ferdinand, Thomas Archibald, Porter Graves, Herbert, and Ruth Naomi—between 1904 and 1923, they remodeled the Lewisville dwelling to accommodate their large family. They also constructed a barn, shed, gazebo, wellhouse, and an elevated cypress water tank with a gas-powered pump to supply their residence and the farm’s irrigation system.\(^{87}\)

L. A. Reynolds experimented with plant grafting and propagation. He was a leader in the 1933 initiative to organize a statewide organization for nurserymen and landscape architects that resulted in the North Carolina Association of Nurserymen's formation and was elected to its executive committee in 1936. He headed his nursery until retiring in 1947, after which family members ran the business until 1991.\(^ {88}\) The Reynolds family gradually diversified their business interests. L. A. Reynolds Company operated the nursery and landscape business, RevNol, Inc. managed real estate holdings, and Reynolds Construction undertook paving, foundation pouring, and commercial and residential building projects throughout the southeastern United States. Daniel Reynolds was a president of the North


Carolina Association of Nurserymen and headed the Southern Nursery Association’s board of directors in 1958.\textsuperscript{89}

L.A. Reynolds Garden Showcase, which was for many years Forsyth County’s largest nursery, landscaping, and gardening business, operated from a thirty-seven-acre site at 4400 Styers Ferry Road from 1979 until July 2017. Former R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company executive Jerry Long became the majority owner in September 1991. His sons Ken and Mike Long inherited the business upon their father’s 2010 death. Other family members retained the property’s ownership until November 2018, when Mayfair Street Partners acquired the tract with plans to erect apartments and commercial buildings.\textsuperscript{90}

VI. Property Types

The August 2009 Forsyth County Phase III survey report provides a general overview of Forsyth County’s architectural evolution as well as modern architecture and community development contexts for the period 1930 to 1969. Although the Phase III survey focused on resources within Winston-Salem’s city limits, the types of residential, religious, industrial, commercial, governmental, and educational architecture and subdivision development delineated are also prevalent in outlying municipalities such as Clemmons and Lewisville and surrounding rural areas. The following overview thus only briefly explains significant property types.

Property Type 1: Residential

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Forsyth County between 1930 and 1970 were residential. Most single-family dwellings are typical housing types of the era: Period Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and split-level. Some of the earlier neighborhoods include bungalows and foursquares. These buildings were not usually designed by an architect with a specific client in mind, but rather were speculatively constructed based on popular designs taken from plan books. Architect-designed residences, particularly those reflecting a Modernist influence, represent a very small percentage of the total built environment. A brief summary of common house forms and styles follows.

Single Family Houses

Craftsman-Influenced Houses and Bungalows

As the twentieth century progressed, national architectural trends began to exert a greater influence on Forsyth County’s residential design. American stonemason, furniture maker, and metalworker Gustav Stickley visited England in 1898 and, upon his return home, promoted the tenets of the English Arts and Crafts movement—a reaction against the loss of manual skills and traditional crafts due to the mechanization of the Industrial Revolution—through his magazine, \textit{The Craftsman} (1901-1916). The publication emphasized the use of natural, handcrafted materials and low, horizontal massing to allow for harmony between a house and its surrounding environment. Henry H. Saylor’s 1911 book, \textit{Bungalows}, guided the consumer through the process of planning, designing, and building informal, cozy homes. Building plans for these houses, with their wide overhanging eaves, open arrangement of

\textsuperscript{89} Southern Nursery Association, \textit{The History of the Southern Nursery Association} (Atlanta: Southern Nursery Association, 1999), 64.

rooms, and inviting porches, appeared in national magazines such as *House Beautiful* and *The Ladies Home Journal*. Stickley, Radford, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, and others sold bungalow plans by mail.\(^1\) Such promotion resulted in the bungalow’s national popularity during the late 1910s and 1920s and the construction of typically scaled-down versions of the form throughout North Carolina into the early 1940s. Bungalows, which were inexpensive and easy to build, also appealed to families’ desires for modern, efficient houses. Most Forsyth County bungalows erected in the 1930s reflect an austere depression-era style with limited embellishment.

Two-story, square plan, gable- or hip-roofed dwellings, known as “foursquares” given their form, often display Craftsman stylistic features including the combination of natural siding materials such as weatherboards and wood shingles, triangular eave brackets, and tapered or square paneled posts on brick piers supporting front porches.

**Period Revival-Style Houses**

Period revival styles, most notably Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival, are prevalent in Forsyth County.

**Colonial Revival-Style Houses**

Fully-articulated Colonial Revival-style dwellings as well as houses with minimal Colonial Revival references stand throughout the county. Architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson has defined the Colonial Revival as “the United States’ most popular and characteristic expression. Neither a formal style or a movement, Colonial Revival embodies an attitude that looks to the American past for inspiration and selects forms, motifs, and symbols for replication and reuse.”\(^2\) Architects including Charles Barton Keen, William Roy Wallace, Willard Northup, Leet O’Brien, C. Gilbert Humphreys, and Luther Lashmit designed many of Forsyth County’s Colonial and Georgian revival-style residences with symmetrical facades and classical details, often executed in brick veneer. Colonial Revival houses remained popular through the mid-twentieth century, although examples erected during the 1920s tend to be the most elaborate. Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwellings typically have gambrel roofs and almost full-width shed dormers.

**Tudor Revival-Style Houses**

Drawing from buildings erected in Tudor England during the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, such houses, constructed through the 1940s, are usually executed in brick with false half-timbering in steeply pitched gables and feature diamond-paned or casement windows, round-arched doors, and façade chimneys. An undulating brick bond, often with stone accents, and wood-shingled or stuccoed gables distinguish picturesque Tudor Revival houses from more traditional examples.

**Period Cottages**

Irregular massing and eclectic details characterize less academic interpretations of revival-style dwellings, executed at a modest scale with features such as front-gable bays, façade chimneys, and arched window and door surrounds. Known as Period Cottages, these dwellings commonly reflect Tudor or classical influences.

Prefabricated Houses

Sears, Roebuck & Company, Aladdin, Montgomery Ward, the Minter Homes Company, and other manufacturers produced pre-cut house kits for a wide range of dwellings, from modest mill houses to elaborate Colonial Revival-style mansions, during the first half of the twentieth century. As pre-cut houses were extremely popular due to their affordability and convenience, and often look just like other residences erected during this period, the overall number of such dwellings in Forsyth County is unknown.

Modernist Houses

Only a small number of southwest Forsyth County residences are truly Modernist in design, and each stands out in neighborhoods of more traditional houses. The earlier examples tend to embody a softer, more organic approach to Modernism than the hard lines of the International Style. The low, horizontal residences blend in with their settings, reflecting the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Usonian House: economical and efficiently-planned buildings constructed of natural materials. Common interior features include radiant heating, passive cooling, cork and stone floors, wood wall and ceiling sheathing, and built-in furniture. Subdivisions developed from the 1950s through the 1970s contain some Modernist houses.

Property Type 2: Subdivisions

National trends in transportation, building technology, and landscape design, and the popularity of certain architectural styles combined with local economic, social, and topographic conditions to shape Forsyth County’s residential neighborhood development. In Clemmons and Lewisville, owners of sizable tracts adjacent to primary traffic corridors platted small-scale subdivisions until the late 1950s, when speculative construction escalated in anticipation of Interstate 40’s extension west from Winston-Salem to NC Highway 801. Developers rapidly erected residences on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods and new subdivisions in familiar—Colonial, Classical, and Tudor Revival—and contemporary—Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist—styles. Many developers employed restrictive covenants dictating home size, cost, placement, and lot use to control subdivision appearance and maintain property values, as well as to perpetuate social segregation based on race and class. Subdivision construction was often phased, with new sections opening as demand increased and funds became available. Development burgeoned after the interstate segment’s 1960 opening, and southwest Forsyth County experienced rapid population increases in subsequent years.

In order to determine which Clemmons and Lewisville subdivisions merited survey, the principal investigator began with maps provided by Lynn Ruscher of the City-County Planning Department’s Planning Information and Graphic Services division illustrating building distribution by decade from 1930 through 1970 within Clemmons, Lewisville, and the surrounding areas. Analysis of these maps and subdivision plats as well as a windshield survey identified neighborhoods with a high density of historic building stock, definable boundaries, and distinctive design elements. The following narratives provide brief development histories and architectural overviews of surveyed subdivisions.
Clemmons

**Tract Subdivisions**

**Bingham Park**

Speculative construction escalated in Clemmons during the late 1950s in anticipation of Interstate 40’s extension west from Winston-Salem to NC Highway 801 and boomed after the interstate segment’s 1960 opening. In 1956, Bingham Lumber Company, then headed by brothers Fred and Hal Bingham and Fred’s son Thad Bingham, commissioned civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe to plat Bingham Park, an L-shaped thirty-nine parcel subdivision north and west of Clemmons Elementary School.93 Approximately half-acre parcels line Bingham Avenue, which extends west from Stadium Drive; James Street, a north-south corridor; and Stoney Drive, which intersects James Street south of Bingham Avenue. Bingham Lumber Company orchestrated the construction of a series of side-gable-roofed brick-veneered Ranch and Minimal Traditional houses with attached garages or carports on most lots between 1958 and 1962.

Colonial Revival-style features such as paneled-single-leaf doors and double-hung multipane sash are prevalent in the simply executed residences. Paired (6100 and 6408 James Street; 6215 Bingham Avenue) or tripled sash (6231 and 6235 Bingham Avenue) and picture windows with double-hung sidelights (6215 and 6223 Bingham Avenue; 6056 James Street) enliven some facades. Most dwellings have interior chimneys, but a wide Tennessee crab orchard façade chimney enriches 6100 James Street. Simple brick steps and stoops provide access to front entrances. Portions of a few carports have been enclosed to create screened porches or sunporches (6056 James Street; 6215 and 6235 Bingham Avenue). The Modernist front-gable-roofed brick-veneered 1962 split-level at 6040 James Street is atypical in form and style. The dwelling was originally four bays wide, with an offset south section, deep eaves, and a one-story shed-roofed rear sunporch. The shed-roofed north wing appears to be a later addition.

The hip-roofed one-story stuccoed 1956 dwelling at 6110 James Street just north of the Bingham Park plat is notable due to its large multipane steel casement windows and sunporch.

**Parkfield**

Parkfield, platted in 1961, is one of many small-scale tract subdivisions created to meet increased mid-twentieth-century housing demand in Clemmons. Winston-Salem civil engineer John G. Bane delineated twenty-one approximately half-acre lots flanking Parkfield Lane east of Brookland Drive and north of Howard Road (now Stadium Drive) for property owners Sanford R. and Margaret S. Neal.94 The Neals resided on Highway 65 in Belews Creek, a northwest Forsyth County community, and operated Carolina Paving Company, which specialized in road, driveway, and parking lot construction until Mr. Neal’s 1971 retirement.95 The Neals conveyed most Parkfield parcels to Advance-based Bingham and Parks Lumber Company, established by Donald W. Bingham and W. D.

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93 Forsyth County Plat Book 17, p. 207. Fred and Hal Bingham established Bingham Lumber Company in 1939 and maintained ownership through December 1961, when Thad Bingham and Jack Higgins purchased the business. Thad was a North Carolina State College graduate and a World War II and Korean War veteran. Jack Higgins, who also served in the military during the Korean War, left McClean Trucking Company in January 1961 to become a partner in Bingham Lumber Company. Myrtle Tomlinson, “Bingham Lumber Company,” Courier, May 3, 1962, p. 1.

94 Forsyth County Plat Book 20, p. 133.

95 “Sanford Neal Sr.,” High Point Enterprise, March 23, 1974, p. 3.
Parks Jr. The concern engaged contractors to erect side-gable-roofed brick-veneered Ranch and Minimal Traditional houses with attached garages or carports on almost every lot in 1961 or 1962. Original owners include Robert and Pat Montgomery, who purchased 6241 Parkfield Lane in 1962. 96 Realtor Paul G. Minish marketed the neighborhood, touting its convenient location within walking distance of Clemmons School, churches, and the post office, and in proximity to the interstate. 97

Residences display a Colonial Revival influence in elements such as paneled-single-leaf doors and double-hung multipane sash. Groups of three sash (6220 and 6224) and picture windows with double-hung sidelights (6217, 6225, 6228, 6233, 6241) enhance austere facades. Most dwellings have interior chimneys, but wide façade chimneys add interest at 6228 and 6229 Parkfield Lane. Simple brick steps and stoops provide access to many homes. Gabled porticoes embellish the entrances at 6236 and 6241 Parkfield Lane, while the hip-roofed Ranch at 6225 Parkfield Lane features a shallow hip-roofed engaged porch supported by Tuscan columns that spans the distance between the carport and front door. A few carports have been enclosed to create screened porches, as seen at 6229 Parkfield Lane. The rolling topography allows for day-lit basements in several homes. The two-story, side-gable-roofed, brick-veneered dwelling at 6237 Parkfield Lane is an anomaly due to its 1975 construction date, brick end chimney with stepped shoulders, and full-width, full-height, engaged portico with square posts.

**Custom Subdivisions**

**Arden Forest**

Many generations of the Blackburn family operated southwestern Forsyth County farms during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Milton Virgil Blackburn (1903-1950) also ran a general store and Blackburn Furniture Company in Clemmons. Milton and his wife Treva had three sons: Virgil Lee, M. V. Jr., and Thomas J. Virgil, who served in the U. S. Army during World War II and married Louise Whitehead in April 1947. M. V. Jr. owned Clemmons Esso. The family attended Clemmons Moravian Church. 98

A 1938 plat of Milton V. Blackburn Sr.’s 51.3-acre roughly rectangular tract on the west side of Hampton Road (then Arcadia-Clemmons Road) south of Clemmons illustrates a large open western tract; ten parcels fronting the road (nine of which were vacant half-acre lots); and an approximately 1.7-acre parcel (Lot 4) containing the family’s two-story frame residence and five outbuildings. James Dermont Howard and his wife Ella May Stevens Howard purchased Lot 5 and approximately three acres west of Lots 5-10 in April 1946. 99 In August 1955, Milton V. Blackburn Sr.’s widow, children, and their spouses conveyed the residual portion of the 51.3 acre tract to Louise W. Blackburn. Louise retained Lot 4’s southern portion, where she resided with Virgil and their children, and sold the remaining 43 acres to brothers Edwin Brooks McGuire and Austin Delton McGuire and their respective spouses Hazel and Doris in 1957. 100

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96 Forsyth County Deed Book 851, p. 134.
98 U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1900-1940; marriage records; death certificates; World War II enlistment records; city directories; Kevin White, *Clemmons* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2013), 41.
99 Forsyth County Plat Book 10, p. 21; Deed Book 547, p. 247.
100 Forsyth County Deed Book 712, p. 437.
The McGuires resided in Winston-Salem, where the men had operated McGuire Construction Company since 1950. Ed McGuire was a partner at Hartman Water and Sewer Company and a charter member of the Winston-Salem Home Builders’ Association. He established a namesake real estate company in 1958 and soon began selling lots in Arden Forest, platted that year by civil engineer John G. Bane. The subdivision’s fifty-four tracts vary in size due to their arrangement around oval-shaped Arden Circle, but most comprise at least one half-acre. All tracts sold within a year, and several buyers purchased more than one parcel. The rolling topography, deep setbacks, and wooded terrain create a picturesque setting for Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and split-level houses, some of which display Colonial Revival or Modernist stylistic elements. Sixteen residences were occupied by 1962. Realtor Paul G. Minish assisted with neighborhood marketing.101

Most dwellings are frame, one or two stories tall, and sheathed with brick veneer, wood siding or shakes, or synthetic (vinyl, aluminum, asbestos) siding. Features such as grouped and picture windows are common, and quite a few houses have attached garages or carports or basement garages. The majority of residences were erected from the late 1950s through the mid-1970s. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees shade most properties, and foundation and ornamental plantings are prevalent.

Many residences manifest Colonial Revival stylistic features. A gabled three-bay-wide front porch with slender Tuscan columns and eight-over-twelve double-hung sash embellish the brick-veneered 1963 Ranch house at 6314 Arden Circle. The offset carport’s fully articulated south wall emulates the façade, but square brick posts support the open north side. The two-story, brick-veneered, gambrel-roofed, 1964 residence at 6245 Arden Circle has a paneled-single-leaf door, multipane sidelights, board-and-batten shutters, and six-over-six double-hung sash. A one-story, side-gable, wood-shingled wing containing a recessed entrance and a two-bay garage extends from the west elevation and an open carport from the north elevation. The 1970 brick-veneered Ranch house at 6211 Arden Circle mimics a Colonial-era tripartite house in its form: a tall one-story central block with slightly shorter one-story wings. A broken pediment surround frames the double-leaf paneled door and triangular pediments top two windows beneath the engaged portico that spans the central block. Louvered shutters flank the large eight-over-eight double-hung sash. The garage is offset to the rear. The two-story, side-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, 1974 residence at 6295 Arden Circle is distinguished by a full-height portico supported by Tuscan columns spanning the main block’s façade. Multipane sidelights and a broken pediment surround the single-leaf paneled door. A brick end chimney rises on the south elevation and a one-story brick-veneered garage extends from the north elevation.

A few dwellings incorporate Modernist elements. The brick-veneered 1958 Ranch house at 6395 Arden Circle has deep eaves, large metal-frame windows flanking the Modernist three-square-panel door and sidelights, and high rectangular casement windows elsewhere. Square brick lampposts with attached low-brick-walled planters flank driveway entrances north and south of the house. Deep canted eaves supported by oversized rafter ends, a broad façade chimney, and a full-height metal-frame curtain wall around the double-leaf entrance contribute to the Modernist appearance of the brick-veneered 1968 split-level at 6380 Arden Circle. The north end of the projecting east bay is almost fully glazed. Vertical-panel wood siding sheathes the west wing below high square casement windows. One-story brick walls extend from the west elevation to screen the basement garage entrance.

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Meadowbrook (see the following Robert E. and Nancy Lybrook Lasater - Forest Hills Farm – Forest Hills Estates section for development history)

Meadowbrook is one of Clemmons’ largest mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods. The 1959 plat encompasses lots flanking Bridgewater Drive, Briar Creek and Beaver Brook roads, and Lake Dale Way, which wind around Meadow and Brook lakes. Additional sections were platted through 1969, and most of the approximately half-acre lots had been sold by 1980.\footnote{102 Forsyth County Plat Book 18, pp. 40 and 51; Plat Book 19, pp. 47, 78, 117.} Neighborhood development is dense, although all dwellings have generous front and rear yards. Most houses have fairly deep setbacks and similar massing, creating a uniform streetscape. The subdivision contains a mix of Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and split-level houses, some of which display Colonial Revival or Modernist stylistic elements. Most dwellings are frame, one or two stories tall, and sheathed with brick veneer, wood siding or shakes, or synthetic (vinyl, aluminum, asbestos) siding. Features such as grouped and picture windows are common, and quite a few houses have attached garages or carports or basement garages. The majority of residences were erected during the 1960s and 1970s, but infill houses were built on vacant lots in later years. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees shade most properties, and foundation and ornamental plantings are prevalent.

Many dwellings display Colonial Revival stylistic features. The two-story 1960 residence at 4170 Briar Creek Road is characterized by a full-height portico spanning the façade’s central three vinyl-sided bays. The flanking brick-veneered wings are slightly shorter. Multipane sidelights and a triangular pediment surround the single-leaf paneled door. A one-story carport extends from the north elevation. Square posts typically support one-story shed-roofed porches at split-level and two-story houses, but robust Tuscan columns embellish the front porch of the two-story, brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style, 1966 house at 4150 Briar Creek Road. The brick-veneered 1967 Ranch house at 6710 Lake Dale Way has a slightly recessed entrance with multipane sidelights and double-hung eight-over-eight and eight-over-twelve sash. The brick-veneered Ranch houses erected at 6710 Lake Dale Way in 1964 and 4280 Briar Creek Road in 1967 feature paneled spandrels beneath windows.

Wood shakes are a popular accent siding material throughout the neighborhood. The wood-shake-sheathed 1966 residence at 4160 Briar Creek Road mimics the form of a Colonial-era tripartite house—a two-story central block with a cantilevered upper story and flanking one-story wings, one of which is a two-bay garage. The two-story, Colonial Revival-style, 1966 house at 4260 Briar Creek Road has wood shakes on the façade’s upper story and brick veneer elsewhere. The brick-veneered split-levels built at 6701 Lake Dale Way in 1961 and 4245 and 4250 Briar Creek Road in 1966 also feature wood shakes on the upper stories.

A few houses manifest a Modernist influence. The brick-veneered 1966 dwelling at 4195 Briar Creek Road has two-story low-hip-roofed south block and a one-story gabled north wing, deep eaves, large windows, and a recessed entrance with a double-leaf paneled front door and three-pane sidelights. A pent roof spans the façade’s first story.

Sylvia Cardwell and her husband, professional baseball player Don Cardwell, resided in Winston-Salem’s South Fork community in the early 1960s. As the couple explored potential neighborhoods in which to build a home, they were drawn to Meadowbrook’s rolling wooded topography, lakes, and proximity to Tanglewood’s recreational amenities. The Cardwells purchased a lot from Ferrell Realty Company in 1964 and engaged Rural Hall contractor D. J. Redding to build their home at 4150 Briar Creek Road. Redding rendered a full set of construction drawings from a mail-order plan Sylvia found
Robert E. and Nancy Lybrook Lasater - Forest Hills Farm – Forest Hills Estates - Meadowbrook

In addition to his vocation as a R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company executive, Robert E. Lasater and his wife Nancy Lybrook, R. J. Reynolds’ niece, owned and operated Piedmont Motor and American Oil Companies. The couple’s business acumen afforded them great success and benefited the community as they supported philanthropic endeavors including the creation of a Boy Scout camp named in their honor near Walkertown. The Lasaters commissioned architect Charles Barton Keen to design their expansive 1913 Tudor dwelling on West Fifth Street as well as the Georgian Revival-style manor house they built in 1928 on Forest Hills Farm, a 1,300-acre estate adjacent to the Yadkin River in the Clemmons vicinity. They also purchased property at Stratford Road and Knollwood Street in Winston-Salem, on which contractors completed in 1938 Forest Hills Smokehouse, which comprised cold storage for their farm products, a restaurant, retail space, and two second-floor apartments. The Lasaters supplied milk to Selected Dairies, which later became Biltmore Dairies, erected to the east on South Stratford Road the same year. The International Style buildings reflected the post-Depression era’s optimism and manifested the owners’ modern mind-sets.

Prominent local businessmen created Selected Dairies to process and distribute milk from purveyors such as T. Holt Haywood’s Arden Farm, Thurmond Chatham’s Klondike Farm, Robert E. Lasater’s Forest Hills Farm, S. Clay Williams’ Win-Mock Farm, John Whitaker’s Whit-Acres, and the farm of the recently deceased Robert D. Shore. The McCormick Company, Inc., an architecture firm based in Pittsburgh and New York that specialized in dairy and ice cream plant designs, prepared plans for the streamlined modern facility, which featured a steel structure sheathed in concrete. Expansive steel-framed plate glass windows showcased the state-of-the-art stainless steel milk-pasteurizing equipment.

Nancy Lasater passed away on November 4, 1952, and Robert Lasater died on July 15, 1954. Their daughters Mary, married to J. T. Barnes Jr.; Virginia, wed to George L. Irvin Jr.; and Barbara, married to Frank B. Hanes, inherited property including the Clemmons estate and forty-seven acres adjacent to Stratford Road and Knollwood Street in Winston-Salem. They began selling the land and dispersed the Forest Hills Farm Guernsey herd, comprising two bulls, thirty-nine cows, and thirty-five heifers, at a November 30, 1954 sale. Farm equipment and machinery were auctioned on December 4 and Forest Hills Farm, Inc., dissolved on June 29, 1955. Developers incorporated the Forest Hills Smokehouse into Thruway Shopping Center, which opened in October 1955. The North Carolina State Highway

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103 Sylvia Cardwell, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 24, 2019.
104 Forsyth County Plat Book 8, p. 128.
105 Northup and O’Brien’s plans for R. E. Lasaster in 1938 may have been for the Smokehouse. “Smoke House Alterations—Thruway Shopping Center,” folder 57 (1938) and box 27, folder 3, NOAR; Manufacturers’ Record, April 11, 1912; Winston-Salem City Directories, 1920–1930; “Smokehouse- Cold Storage Plant to Be Finished by Early Summer,” TCS, March 10, 1938; Molly Grogan Rawls, Winston-Salem in Vintage Postcards (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2004), 72.
Commission acquired right-of-way north of the shopping center for Interstate 40, and the land farther north became West Highlands Sections Five, Six, Seven, and Eight.108

After Robert Lasater’s 1954 death, R. J. and Katharine Reynolds’ son Richard “Dick” Reynolds purchased the Clemmons estate to serve as a second home. Although most of the farm acreage was sold and subdivided over the years, a 117-acre parcel remained associated with the house, which was owned by the Blumenthal Jewish Home from 1960 until 2004. Site modifications included a 1965 building containing twenty-four double-occupancy residential units and a dining room designed by Greensboro architect Edward Loewenstein and constructed by High Point contractor R. K. Stewart and Son. A large portion of the farm’s southern acreage had been platted as Forest Hill Estates in October 1956. Ferrell Realty Company began marketing that tract’s eastern section as the Meadowbrook subdivision in September 1959. Thirty-four dwellings had been constructed by 1962 and almost 150 houses occupied by 1971.109

Lewisville

Reynodale Estates

Reynodale Estates, platted in three sections in 1961, is one of many small-scale tract subdivisions created to meet increased mid-twentieth-century housing demand in Lewisville. Developed by L. A. Reynolds Company, the subdivision encompasses much of the acreage formerly associated with L. A. and Bessie Reynolds’ home and nursery at 814 Reynolds Road. Section 1 comprises thirty-three approximately half-acre lots flanking Reynolds Road, Manarda Circle, Anchusha Street, and Divaldi Street south of Lewisville-Clemmons Road north and west of the Reynolds House. Section 2 extended Divaldi Street to the west, while section 3 comprises Rondex Lane’s east portion south of Divaldi Street.110 Contractors erected Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and split-level houses, some of which display Colonial Revival stylistic elements, from the mid-1960s through the mid-1970s. Original owners include Virginia Mullins, who purchased 7520 Divaldi Street in 1963.

Most dwellings are frame, side-gable-roofed, one or two stories tall, and sheathed with brick veneer, wood siding or shakes, or synthetic (vinyl, aluminum, asbestos) siding. Some residences display a Colonial Revival influence in elements such as paneled-single-leaf doors, multipane sidelights, and double-hung multipane sash. Features such as grouped and picture windows are common, and quite a few houses have attached garages or carports or basement garages. The rolling topography allows for day-lit basements in several homes. Most dwellings have interior chimneys, but broad end chimneys serve several residences. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees shade most properties, and foundation and ornamental plantings are prevalent.

Simple brick steps and stoops provide access to many homes. Gabled porticoes embellish the entrances at 7520 Divaldi Street (1963), 7511 Divaldi Street (1973), and 7520 Rondex Lane (1970). The brick-veneered Ranch at 7511 Divaldi Street (1973) features a shallow engaged porch supported by square posts. Wood shakes sheathe the walls of the porch recess. The two-story, side-gable-roofed, brick-veneered dwelling at 7541 Rondex Lane (1972) has a full-width, full-height, engaged portico.

108 Forsyth County Deed Book 719, p. 180; Deed Book 787, p. 253; Deed Book 802, p. 63; Deed Book 866, p. 25; Deed Book 870, p. 110; Plat Book 17, p. 155.
110 Forsyth County Plat Book 21, p. 76; Plat Book 24, pp. 134, 139, and 180.
with square posts. Full-height porticoes also span the two-story main blocks of the side-gable-roofed, brick-veneered residences at 765 Reynolds Road (1965) and 7516 Divaldi Street (1970), which have one-story garage wings. A broken pediment surround distinguishes 765 Reynolds Road’s entrance.

Laugenour Woods

C. O. Sprinkle engaged surveyor June Lineback to delineate eighteen lots along Belnette Drive between North Street and Shallowford Road in 1953. He added seven lots on Belnette Drive’s north side as Laugenour Woods Section 1 in 1959, followed by twenty parcels flanking Brookside Drive, an intersecting, curvilinear, north-south cul-de-sac, in 1960. Most lots are approximately half an acre.  

Contractors constructed a series of side-gable-roofed brick-veneered Ranch and Minimal Traditional houses with attached garages or carports on Belnette Drive between 1959 and 1961. Ranch and split-level dwellings were erected on vacant Belnette Drive parcels and Brookside Drive in the early 1970s. Residences are characterized by single-leaf doors and grouped or picture windows. Simple brick steps and stoop are typical. However, gabled porticoes embellish the entrances of 225 Belnette Drive (1961) and 260 Brookside Drive (1972). The Minimal Traditional house at 165 Belnette Drive (1960) features a shallow engaged porch supported by aluminum posts that extends to the carport. Portions of most carports are screened, as seen at 165, 175, 185, 220, and 240 Belnette Drive. The hip-roofed brick-veneered Ranch at 211 Brookside Drive (1963) displays a Modernist influence in its deep eaves, large windows, recessed entrance, and broad interior chimney. The brick-veneered Ranch at 276 Brookside Drive (1976) emulates Colonial-era tripartite house form: a tall one-story central block with slightly shorter one-story wing. An engaged porch with Tuscan columns spans the main block, sheltering a single-leaf paneled door with multipane sidelights and tall double-hung windows.

Property Type 3: Religious

The nation’s optimism at the end of two decades of depression and war was manifested in a construction boom that encompassed all building types. Religious institutions experienced widespread growth in the mid-twentieth century, perhaps, as author Carole Rifkind suggests, in reaction to fears of rampant materialism, atomic warfare, and communism. Rapid suburban development encouraged congregation relocation and formation, as churches and synagogues usually served as community centers in addition to their primary function as places of worship. Although many religious buildings erected during the 1950s and 1960s were traditional in style, numerous congregations embraced Modernism as a means of demonstrating an egalitarian world view. In 1958, the Saturday Evening Post reported that the number of new churches constructed in the Modernist mode had doubled to fifty percent since 1954. Some buildings, like the fish-shaped St. Francis Xavier Church designed by Barry Byrne in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1951, had symbolic forms, while others used materials such as concrete, glass, and steel to create innovative structural compositions. Interior arrangements typically depended more on denomination type or the congregation’s preference than the architectural style: either axial, with a narthex and nave, or centralized, with congregate seating and more emphasis on the pulpit than the altar.  

Clemmons and Lewisville congregations replaced earlier sanctuaries with more expansive edifices on large lots with ample parking. Established churches also sponsored missions to serve new neighborhoods. Several religious buildings in each community reflect a Modernist influence, as  

111 Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p. 179; Plat Book 19, p. 125; Plat Book 20, p. 76.  
church members found that modern materials and contemporary design elements were both economical and functional. Phased construction was a common approach; many congregations first erected education buildings and fellowship halls, followed by sanctuaries as funds became available.

Clemmons Presbyterian Church trustees commissioned Winston-Salem architect Ralph W. Crump to design a distinctive Modernist sanctuary erected in 1964 by Westmore Development Company on US Highway 158 west of Clemmons’ commercial center. Three additions have accommodated the congregation’s growth. Mocksville architect John M. Fuller’s firm, Fuller Architecture, designed the 1992 office and classroom building erected by Frank L. Blum Construction Company that is connected by a covered breezeway to the 1964 sanctuary’s east elevation. A sanctuary with a 400-worshipper-capacity, designed by Polish architect John Lewandowski of Winston-Salem, was built by Frank L. Blum Construction Company at the complex’s east end in 2005. ADW Architects of Charlotte designed the expansive fellowship hall and kitchen north of the 1992 addition erected by I. L. Long Construction Company in 2015.

Ralph Crump’s Clemmons Presbyterian Church commission likely led to his involvement with Clemmons Moravian Church, for which he rendered plans for a new sanctuary and ten classrooms in 1965. Contractors commenced construction on Spangenburg Avenue in March 1967 and finished at a cost of $129,000 in 1968. Although the brick sanctuary manifests traditional architectural features of buildings in the Moravian community of Salem, it has a decidedly modern quality. The walls are executed in running bond and the steeply-pitched front-gable roof features bold cornice returns. On the north elevation, a bonnet hood shelters the double-leaf entrance surmounted by a fanlight. Two tall multipane fixed sash with round-arched double-header course lintels pierce the front gable, while stained glass windows with matching lintels punctuate the east wall. The congregation demolished the 1901 church and school in 2010 and erected a three-story education building encompassing twenty classrooms, a kitchen, and a parlor between the sanctuary and the one-story, brick-veneered, 1984 fellowship hall/kitchen/classroom wing to the west. Mocksville architect John M. Fuller’s firm, Fuller Architecture, designed the 2010 addition. The 1984 wing, executed in five-to-one common bond, has a deeper setback from Spangenberg Avenue than the original church. An open brick breezeway connects the wing and the 2010 addition, which emulates the 1901 building’s massing, roof configuration, arched windows, and hip-roofed dormers.

Crump also guided the 1965-1966 expansion and remodeling of Warners Chapel Church of Christ’s front-gable-roofed, Classical Revival-style, brick-veneered, 1937 sanctuary at 8999 Lasater Road just north of Clemmons. Wilson Brothers Lumber Company completed the $50,000 project in September 1966, almost doubling the building’s size by enlarging the sanctuary and erecting rear wings containing classrooms and an auditorium with a 325-person capacity.

Property Type 4: Educational

Crow Island School, erected in Winnetka, Illinois, in 1939-1940, is widely regarded as being the first public campus to use Modernist design principles to embody progressive education philosophies. Winnetka school superintendent Carleton Washburne guided the architect selection process, awarding the contract to a diverse team: Lawrence B. Perkins, Todd Wheeler, and Philip Will Jr., a young and relatively inexperienced firm; and the internationally-renowned Finnish architect and Cranbrook Academy for the Arts professor Eliel Saarinen and his son Eero Saarinen, who had joined his father’s firm in 1938. Their successful collaboration resulted in an innovative child-centered building with a low profile, bands of steel-framed windows, exterior courtyards for each L-shaped classroom, numerous playgrounds, and landscaping intended to create a park-like setting. Crow Island School’s design was widely emulated as Perkins, Wheeler, and Will’s public relations agent Hal Burnett promoted the project nationally, gaining the firm, which later became Perkins and Will, over five hundred school commissions throughout the country.  

Architecture critic Lewis Mumford characterized the educational buildings of the post-World War II period as “schools for human beings,” a complete departure from the 1930s schools he deemed “self-important WPA barracks.” Campuses were regarded as extensions of the home, and were thus erected at a more domestic scale, employing plans intended to promote creative, active learning. Although Modernism was not yet widely accepted in residential applications, the style was slowly gaining ground in public buildings as an economical, up-to-date alternative to classical architecture.  

North Carolina school design changed dramatically in the late 1940s, when the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction evaluated educational buildings statewide and found that 1920s consolidated schools and austere Depression-era facilities were in many cases functionally inadequate given rapid postwar population growth and suburban development. In 1949, the General Assembly allocated fifty million dollars and local bond issues made an additional seventy-five million dollars available for school construction. The desire for a fresh, progressive image for the new campuses led to consultation with North Carolina State College’s newly created School of Design faculty, all strong proponents of Modernism. The School of Design and the Office of School Construction advocated contemporary architecture at workshops for local officials and architects in 1949 and 1950, and professor Edward W. Waugh took a leave of absence in 1949 to develop design standards for the Office of School House Planning, a position he held full-time from 1951 until 1958, when he rejoined the School of Design faculty.  

Waugh called the new approach to school design “organic” in the sense that both the physical and psychological needs of children at different ages were considered. In keeping with the Crow Island School model, he recommended centrally locating communal spaces such as the administrative offices, library, cafeteria, and auditorium-gym, and arranging classrooms in outlying wings as “a series of beads strung on a main string of circulation.” Acknowledging that learning does not solely take place indoors, the standards suggested that each classroom should have an exterior door to facilitate

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connectivity with the “outside classroom.” School designs were to be well-integrated into their sites and allow for flexible use and future expansion.120

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools

Although Winston-Salem/Forsyth County school facility surveys have been undertaken over the years, there is no comprehensive school system history. Some schools have compiled scrapbooks, and the Central Library’s North Carolina Room maintains vertical files with newspaper clippings for many buildings. Most schools erected before or during the 1950s building boom have been replaced with modern facilities. The 1940s and 1950s schools tended to be brick-veneered, flat-roofed edifices illuminated by bands of large casement and plate-glass windows, while 1960s and 1970s schools reflect the energy-efficiency consciousness of the period with minimal window usage. The Winston-Salem and Forsyth County school systems consolidated in 1963. By 1966, the system was the state’s second largest, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students.121

The Modernist Lewisville School (FY 3312), designed by the prolific Winston-Salem architecture firm Northup and O’Brien and erected in 1947-1948 by Atlantic Building Company, exemplifies mid-twentieth-century architectural trends. Northup and O’Brien also designed the 7,300-square-foot 1951 addition built by Frank L. Blum Construction Company.122 Likely inspired by national examples such as Crow Island School and North Carolina State College School of Design and Office of School Construction guidance, the building’s form—a long, rectangular, two-story main block connected to two flanking wings by one-story hyphens—and streamlined design were a complete departure from the county’s earlier classically-inspired schools. Large aluminum letters spell out “Lewisville School” on top of the projecting entrance bay, serving as the austere building’s only ornamentation. Indiana limestone sheathes the portion of the façade within the entrance bay; tall, narrow columns frame the door, which has a metal-frame transom and sidelights. The building retains original metal casement windows with cast-stone surrounds. Projecting brick entrance bays on each of the flanking wings emulate the central entrance through the placement of large metal frame windows above triple doors within cast-stone surrounds.

Property Type 5: Farms

As Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage, a report prepared by Heather Fearnbach in 2012, provides a detailed overview of farm-related property types, that information is not repeated here.

Although some southwest Forsyth County farms retain intact house and outbuilding complexes and considerable acreage, such resources are increasingly rare. One such property—the approximately 91-acre Jones Farm (FY3186) on Styers Ferry Road—was added to the inventory in 2019. The Jones family’s continuous ownership since 1902 has facilitated building and landscape preservation. The irregularly-shaped tract comprises fields and pastures surrounding two residences and outbuildings near its south end, a man-made pond, and perimeter wooded areas. The topography is gently rolling. A long, straight, tree-lined, central road leads north from Styers Ferry Road through fenced pastures to the building complex, which includes a one-story front-gable-roofed, variegated-brick bungalow completed in 1933 and enlarged in 1961, a one-story gable-roofed residence thought to encompass the

120 Waugh and Waugh, The South Builds, 43-44.
mid-nineteenth-century log Blackburn School (moved to the property in 1903), a large 1940s livestock barn, and a frame garage, equipment shed, and smokehouse erected from the 1910s through the 1940s. Winston-Salem contractor Glenn Gibson began constructing the bungalow in fall 1931 and finished it in 1933. The dwelling features projecting front-gable bays on the façade’s east end and on the east elevation; an engaged front porch; a basketweave brick wataertable; basketweave brick courses above windows in the projecting gabled bays; single, paired, and tripled Craftsman sash; and a matching single-leaf front door. The expansive gambrel-roofed German-sided barn has three stall sections and a hay loft. The south section was likely added in the late 1940s and the one-story calving shed at its southeast corner in the early 1950s. Horizontal-board and post-and-wire fences with metal-bar and horizontal-board gates erected from the 1920s through the early 1960s secure fields and pastures. Deciduous and evergreen trees line farm roads and function as windbreaks.

VII. North Carolina Study List Designation

Prior surveys identified most properties in the study area that retain the requisite architectural integrity and historical significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Only a few new individual resources were documented during the 2019 update. In several cases, the principal investigator was unable to photograph building interiors, a requirement for Study List designation, in 2006-2009 or 2019. These properties may be included in future Study List recommendations. Surveyed Clemmons and Lewisville neighborhoods manifest typical mid-twentieth-century subdivision design features, but would not be strong National Register candidates.

One property in the survey area, Bowman and Elizabeth Gray’s 1950 residence (FY9132) at Brookberry Farm, was added to the Study List in June 2019. It appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture as an intact Forsyth County example of a Georgian Revival-style dwelling designed by Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace. The property also meets Criterion C for landscape architecture due to its Colonial Revival-style east garden planned in 1958 by landscape architects H. Stuart Ortloff and Henry Bond Raymore of Huntington, New York.

VIII. Recommendations for Further Investigation

As previously mentioned, the survey update’s scope entailed verifying the status of previously surveyed resources and identifying significant properties and neighborhoods erected and developed between 1930 and 1970. The principal investigator interviewed property owners and other knowledgeable local informants and conducted as much research as possible within the project budget. However, additional oral history collection and primary source research is necessary to provide a comprehensive historical context and to illuminate individual resource histories. The City-County Planning Department will continue to work with the Clemmons and Lewisville historical societies to collect information.

Future research should delve further into architects and builders working during the mid-twentieth century as well as neighborhoods developed during that time. Building contractors, developers, architects, homeowners, neighborhood and home builders associations, and other informants should be

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123 The farm size gradually increased from 1902 through the mid-twentieth century. Leon Reid Jones acquired forty-four acres in 1902. Roy Ferdinand Jones subsequently purchased adjacent parcels and built the bungalow. Roy’s only child, Sarah Norman Jones, inherited the property. Sarah (known as Sally) Norman Jones, “Jones Farm,” February 4, 2019; Sarah Norman Jones, conversations and correspondence with Heather Fearnbach in March and July 25, 2019; Receipts, deeds, contracts, maps, and photographs in the possession of Sarah Norman Jones.
interviewed. Also, although agricultural patterns in selected portions of the county have been examined, more in-depth research needs to be done. Topics such as the contributions of African American farmers, the rise of dairy farming, and the impact of the mid-twentieth-century shift from dairy to beef production should be explored.
## Appendix A. List of Phase I Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY0034</td>
<td>Robert E. and Nancy Lybrook Lasater Estate</td>
<td>7980 Valley View Drive</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>1928</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0036</td>
<td>Fields Jordan House</td>
<td>8900 Westbend School Court</td>
<td>West Bend</td>
<td>ca. 1850, 1878</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0100</td>
<td>Shiloh Lutheran Church</td>
<td>703 Lewisville-Vienna Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>1883, 1939, 1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0104</td>
<td>Hicks-Phillips House</td>
<td>7065 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0106</td>
<td>West Bend Academy</td>
<td>8675 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0107</td>
<td>Michael Norman House</td>
<td>8671 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>West Bend vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1820-1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0108</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Shallowford Road</td>
<td>West Bend vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1820-1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0111</td>
<td>Union United Methodist Church</td>
<td>8935 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0112</td>
<td>Jones Store</td>
<td>8950 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>West Bend</td>
<td>1926</td>
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<td>FY0114</td>
<td>Hunt-Martin House</td>
<td>3850 Credence Farm Road</td>
<td>West Bend vicinity</td>
<td>1845, 2000</td>
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<td>FY0116</td>
<td>Bob Daniels House</td>
<td>3338 Williams Road</td>
<td>West Bend vicinity</td>
<td>1881,1907,2007</td>
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<td>FY0121</td>
<td>(former) Old Yadkin Rectifier of Spirits (Distillery)</td>
<td>1860 Williams Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1860-1880; ca. 1900-1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0122</td>
<td>William Asbury Jones House</td>
<td>9950 Concord Church Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>1853</td>
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<td>FY0127</td>
<td>Shore House</td>
<td>7525 Grapevine Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1870</td>
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<td>FY0128</td>
<td>West Bend Baptist Church</td>
<td>9090 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>West Bend</td>
<td>1923, 1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0130</td>
<td>Double Springs A.M.E. Zion Church and Cemetery</td>
<td>11990 Double Spring Road</td>
<td>West Bend vicinity</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0131</td>
<td>Methodist Parsonage</td>
<td>6630 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0134</td>
<td>Lewis Laugenour House</td>
<td>6495 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0135</td>
<td>Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House</td>
<td>6380 Shallowford Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0137</td>
<td>Sharon United Methodist Church and Cemetery</td>
<td>5330 Sharon Church Road</td>
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<td>1897,1933,1950, 1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0141</td>
<td>Albert Lawrence House</td>
<td>7632 Warren Park Drive</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0142</td>
<td>Jacob Irvin Warner House</td>
<td>705 Lasley Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1830-1850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
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<tr>
<td>FY0143</td>
<td>Brown-Lasley House</td>
<td>1040 Lasley Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1840-1860, 1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0144</td>
<td>Warner-Tuttle House</td>
<td>1261 Lasley Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1820-1840</td>
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<td>FY0145</td>
<td>Richard and Virginia Craft House</td>
<td>8165 Dull Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1850-1875</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0146</td>
<td>Concord Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
<td>8955 Concord Church Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity 1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0148</td>
<td>Dull House</td>
<td>8071 Peak Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1860-1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0149</td>
<td>Peak House</td>
<td>7976 Peak Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1850-1870, 1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0150</td>
<td>Finch-Kimel House</td>
<td>8254 Concord Church Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1830-1850, 1970</td>
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<td>FY0151</td>
<td>John Wesley Dull House</td>
<td>8570 Concord Church Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity 1919</td>
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<td>FY0152</td>
<td>Center Grove Baptist Church</td>
<td>9035 Center Grove Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity 1914,1948,1965</td>
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<td>FY0153</td>
<td>Union Hill Baptist Church</td>
<td>8494 Lasater Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1914, 1945, 1988, 2015</td>
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<td>FY0154</td>
<td>Jonathan Lewis Lowder House</td>
<td>8491 Lasater Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1840-1860, 1889</td>
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<td>FY0155</td>
<td>Hickory Grove A.M.E. Zion Church</td>
<td>3781 Harper Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1920</td>
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<td>FY0160</td>
<td>Henderson Dull House</td>
<td>8325 Dull Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1860, 1930s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0162</td>
<td>Frederick Binkley House</td>
<td>327 Binkley Woods Drive</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity 1848</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0163</td>
<td>Joel Benjamin Hauser House</td>
<td>5394 Williams Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1850, 2016</td>
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<td>FY0167</td>
<td>Harmony Grove Methodist Church Cemetery</td>
<td>5865 Marty Lane</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1820</td>
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<td>FY0168</td>
<td>Sapp House</td>
<td>2848 Harper Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
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<td>FY0170</td>
<td>Walter Harper House</td>
<td>1932 Harper Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1860-1880</td>
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<td>FY0171</td>
<td>Luette Harper House</td>
<td>2486 Harper Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0174</td>
<td>Clemmons Moravian Church and School</td>
<td>3535 Spangenburg Avenue</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1968, 1984, 2010</td>
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<td>FY0175</td>
<td>(former) Girl's Dormitory, Clemmons School</td>
<td>3561 Clemmons Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0176</td>
<td>Clemmons Moravian Parsonage</td>
<td>3536 Spangenburg Avenue</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0177</td>
<td>Clemmons United Methodist Church</td>
<td>3700 Clemmons Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1979, 1987, 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0179</td>
<td>Brower House</td>
<td>2855 Middlebrook Drive</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity 1906</td>
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<td>FY0180</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>6925 Idols Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1900-1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0183</td>
<td>Idol's Hydroelectric Generating Station</td>
<td>Dock Davis Road South side</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity 1898</td>
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### Appendix A. List of Phase I Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
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<tr>
<td>FY0184</td>
<td>Idols Railroad Bridge</td>
<td>Dock Davis Road South side</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0186</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>3728 Clemmons Road</td>
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<td>ca. 1840-1860, 1880, 1956</td>
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<td>FY0187</td>
<td>Peter Clemmons House</td>
<td>3736 Clemmons Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0189</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>4976 Dock Davis Road</td>
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<td>ca. 1860-1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0192</td>
<td>Dock Davis House</td>
<td>5165 Dock Davis Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1895</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0194</td>
<td>Robert H. Hunter House</td>
<td>3724 Clemmons Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0202</td>
<td>Old German Baptist Brethren Cemetery</td>
<td>3612 Shady Acres Lane</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1860s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0203</td>
<td>Old German Baptist Brethren Church</td>
<td>4916 Charnel Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem vicinity</td>
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<td>FY0204</td>
<td>Jacob III and Sarah (Martin) Faw Farm</td>
<td>3450 Fraternity Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>1835,1992</td>
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<td>FY0205</td>
<td>Lasater Mill</td>
<td>7951 Lasater Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>1932-1933</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0207</td>
<td>John J. Miller House</td>
<td>9781 Ellis Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>1800-1820</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0208</td>
<td>A. H. Ellis House</td>
<td>9234 Center Grove Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0209</td>
<td>Henry Boner House</td>
<td>9395 Center Grove Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1881</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0211</td>
<td>Old Center Grove Baptist Church Cemetery</td>
<td>south of 9284 Center Grove Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0212</td>
<td>Rominger-Leight House</td>
<td>9020 Hollydale Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1820-1840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0213</td>
<td>Finch-Holder House</td>
<td>8057 Concord Church Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0214</td>
<td>Edwin and Ruth (Davis) Hanes Farm</td>
<td>5030 Charnel Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1820-1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0215</td>
<td>Enoch and Ida (Davis) Robertson Farm</td>
<td>3708 Fraternity Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>1885, 1905</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0216</td>
<td>Willie and Sallie (Sides) Beckner Farm</td>
<td>3761 Fraternity Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>1895, ca.1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0217</td>
<td>Hope Moravian Church and God's Acre</td>
<td>2759 Hope Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>1896,1923,1940; 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0219</td>
<td>Cook-Bingham House</td>
<td>3907 Hampton Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>ca. early 1800s-1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0222</td>
<td>Christian and Rebecca (Faw) Robertson Farm</td>
<td>3545 Fraternity Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>ca. 1855</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix A. List of Phase I Survey Properties

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Property Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>FY0224</td>
<td>Eccles-Idols House</td>
<td>8296 Idols Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1800-1820</td>
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<td>FY0229</td>
<td>Watkins House #1</td>
<td>8700 Lasater Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1860-1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0230</td>
<td>Watkins House #2</td>
<td>8700 Lasater Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1860-1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0231</td>
<td>Augustine Eugene Conrad House</td>
<td>1291 Conrad Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>1856</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0232</td>
<td>Harper-Bullard Farm</td>
<td>7242 Bullard Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1830s, 1860s, 1920s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0256</td>
<td>Styers House</td>
<td>2796 Sandy Lane</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1889</td>
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<td>FY0276</td>
<td>Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House</td>
<td>3550 Middlebrook Drive</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1798, 1940s, 2016</td>
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<td>FY0665</td>
<td>Clingman Cemetery</td>
<td>Shallowford Road North side</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0742</td>
<td>Jones-Tesh House</td>
<td>151 Strupe Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1334</td>
<td>Sanford C. Harper, Jr. House</td>
<td>4058 Nature Trail Drive</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>ca. 1950s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1335</td>
<td>Tanglewood Manor House</td>
<td>Manor House Circle</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1859, 1921</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1336</td>
<td>Mount Pleasant Methodist Church</td>
<td>150 Club House Circle</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1809</td>
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<td>FY1425</td>
<td>Clemons School</td>
<td>3540 Clemmons Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1925, 1936, 1950</td>
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<td>FY1446</td>
<td>Lewisville Roller Mill</td>
<td>6275 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<td>FY1515</td>
<td>Jesse Marshall House</td>
<td>975 Lewisville-Vienna Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1908, late 1940s</td>
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<td>FY2126</td>
<td>Brookberry Farm</td>
<td>Brookberry Farm Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
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<td>FY2542</td>
<td>Clemons Historic District</td>
<td>Clemons Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3177</td>
<td>Alexander Hege House</td>
<td>5340 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1860-1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3186</td>
<td>Jones Farm</td>
<td>4801 and 4805 Styers Ferry Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1933, 1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3308</td>
<td>Homer and Lorena Warner House</td>
<td>6851 Styers Ferry Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
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<td>FY3309</td>
<td>Odell Doub House</td>
<td>6611 Styers Ferry Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<td>FY3310</td>
<td>Fulton House</td>
<td>5010 Thoroughbred Lane</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>ca. 1850</td>
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<td>FY3311</td>
<td>New Hope A.M.E. Zion Church</td>
<td>7070 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity 1953</td>
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<td>FY3312</td>
<td>Lewisville School</td>
<td>150 Lucy Lane</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>1948, 1951, 1976, 1989</td>
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<td>FY3313</td>
<td>Howard Moser Store</td>
<td>6685 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSN</td>
<td>Property Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>FY3314</td>
<td>Fielden Hale Jennings House</td>
<td>6235 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1920s (late)</td>
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<td>FY3315</td>
<td>George Mock House</td>
<td>5750 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1870s, 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3316</td>
<td>Felix and Clarice Huffman Farm</td>
<td>1010 Conrad Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>1934-35</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3317</td>
<td>Joseph S. and Augusta Jones House</td>
<td>8955 Shallowford Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1876, 1910, 2008</td>
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<td>FY3318</td>
<td>Black Family Cemetery</td>
<td>River Path Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1860s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3319</td>
<td>John and Cora Taylor Slater House</td>
<td>8463-8467 Slater Farm Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1919</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3320</td>
<td>William Dobson House</td>
<td>8330 Hawkins Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>ca. 1820s</td>
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<td>FY3321</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>8174 Hawkins Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>ca. 1828,1868,1910</td>
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<td>FY3328</td>
<td>Fraternity Church of the Brethren Church Graveyard, and Parsonage</td>
<td>3760 Fraternity Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1900,1931; 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3329</td>
<td>Gene and Edie (Spaugh) Robertson Farm</td>
<td>3681 Fraternity Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3330</td>
<td>Clemmons Milling Company</td>
<td>4010 Hampton Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1920, 1940s</td>
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<td>FY3331</td>
<td>Store</td>
<td>4791 Cooper Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>ca. 1935</td>
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<td>FY3518</td>
<td>Commercial Building</td>
<td>3761 Harper Road</td>
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<td>FY3519</td>
<td>Store</td>
<td>Harper Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>ca. 1920-1940</td>
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<td>FY3639</td>
<td>Levi and Nancy (Faw) Sides House and Mill Site Complex</td>
<td>3050 South Stratford Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>ca. 1870, 1946</td>
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<td>FY3640</td>
<td>Lashmit-Crater Farm</td>
<td>2940 Woodard Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1927; ca. 1870</td>
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<td>FY3647</td>
<td>Bruce and Lucille (Lashmit) Nelson Farm</td>
<td>4850 Charnel Road</td>
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<td>FY3648</td>
<td>Walter and Sally (Miller) Robertson Farm</td>
<td>3572 Cotontail Lane</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
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<td>FY3650</td>
<td>Clyde and Maggie (Ronk) Beckner Farm</td>
<td>3723 Fraternity Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
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<td>FY4206</td>
<td>George Elias Nissen House</td>
<td>213 Arrowleaf Drive</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>1876, 2019</td>
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<td>FY4208</td>
<td>Blackburn School/A. P. Jones House</td>
<td>4787 Styers Ferry Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>1884, 1927</td>
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<td>FY8794</td>
<td>Peyton Lee and Blanche B. Woosley House</td>
<td>3919 Hampton Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
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<td>Brewer House</td>
<td>4000 Hampton</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY8796</td>
<td>Arden Forest</td>
<td>Arden Circle</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
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<td>FY8797</td>
<td>Bingham Park</td>
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<td>FY8798</td>
<td>Meadowbrook</td>
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<td>FY8799</td>
<td>Parkfield</td>
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<td>Clemmons</td>
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<td>FY8800</td>
<td>Clemmons Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>3930 Clemmons Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>1964, 1992, 2005, 2015</td>
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<td>FY9129</td>
<td>Vogler-Reynolds House</td>
<td>814 Reynolds Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1886, 1924, late 1970s, 1980s</td>
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<td>FY9130</td>
<td>Reynodale Estates</td>
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<td>Lewisville</td>
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<td>FY9131</td>
<td>Laugenour Woods</td>
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<td>FY9132</td>
<td>Bowman and Elizabeth Gray</td>
<td>5909 Brookberry Farm Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>1950, 1960</td>
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<td>FY9132</td>
<td>House</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY9143</td>
<td>Watkins-Etchison Farm</td>
<td>8666 Lasater Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1860-1960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

HEATHER FEARNBACH
FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.
3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
(336) 765-2661
heatherfearnbach@bellsouth.net

EDUCATION

● Ph.D. in History coursework, 2006-2007, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
● Master of Arts in History, emphasis in Public History, 1997, Middle Tennessee State University
● Graduate coursework in Anthropology, 1994-1995, University of Tennessee at Knoxville
● Bachelor of Arts in English Literature, 1993, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

President and Architectural Historian, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., established May 2008
● Prepare National Register of Historic Places nominations, local designation reports, Section 106/4f reports, site management plans, historic structures reports, and historic furnishings plans
● Conduct comprehensive architectural surveys and historical research
● Provide historic rehabilitation tax credit consultation and application submittal services

Lecturer, Art and Design Department, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C., Spring 2003 to present;
   Coordinator of the Certificate Program in Historic Preservation from its summer 2010 launch to present
● Teach “Introduction to Historic Preservation” (ARTD 206/PRSV 230) and “Preservation-Sensitive Sustainable Design” (PRSV 240) to undergraduate and continuing education students
● Recruit and advise certificate program students
● Arrange and supervise historic preservation internships

Lecturer, History and Interior Architecture Departments, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Spring 2008 to Fall 2012
● Taught HIS/IAR 628, “Identification and Evaluation of the Historic Built Environment” to graduate students

● Operated regional office of Georgia-based consulting firm
● Wrote National Register nominations, local designation reports, and site management plans
● Prepared historic resource documentation as required by Section 106/4f and coordinated reviews with local, state, and federal agencies as needed
● Performed field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the areas of potential effect for proposed projects
● Conducted comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in North Carolina and South Carolina

Architectural Historian, Historic Architecture Section, Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch, Department of Transportation, Raleigh, N.C., October 2000 to January 2003
● Performed architectural identification and analysis for project planning process
● Assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f
● Prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA
● Provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel, and the general public
● Coordinated historic bridge relocation and reuse program
● Reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

**Restoration Specialist.** Architecture Branch, Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N.C., January 1999 to October 2000
- Functioned as Head of the Architecture Branch
- Supervised Facility Architect I position and temporary position
- Managed restoration, renovation, and new construction projects at twenty-two state historic sites
- Monitored in-house job request system and prioritized projects
- Provided expertise, advice, and counsel on building code, design, historic architecture, ADA, and restoration issues to site managers, maintenance personnel, and the public
- Coordinated the development of the section's programming for individual projects
- Handled the section's review of plans and specifications and provided written comments
- Acted as liaison with the State Historic Preservation Office

**Historic Site Manager II.** Somerset Place State Historic Site, Creswell, N.C., April 1998 to January 1999
- Managed daily operations involving administration, interpretation, and personnel
- Supervised and reviewed research projects
- Prepared general research and planning reports
- Revised the interpretive script for the site
- Revamped the education program and began a teacher's packet
- Reissued Somerset Place Foundation, Inc. publications
- Updated web page for the Historic Albemarle Tour web site
- Conducted regular, specialized and hands-on tours of Somerset Place, an antebellum plantation

**Field Surveyor and Assistant Coordinator.** The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1997 to May 1998
- Conducted grant-supported research and survey work to prepare one multiple property nomination including denominational histories and thirteen individual nominations of rural African American churches in Tennessee to the National Register of Historic Places
- Coordinated research and planning for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee

**Graduate Research Assistant.** The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1996 to August 1997
- Museums: Developed an exhibit entitled “Murfreesboro: Settlement to Reconstruction” for Bradley Academy, an African American school converted into a local history museum
- Heritage Education: Drafted design proposal for a 1920s heritage classroom at Bradley Academy and assisted with grant writing and preliminary exhibit design for the new Children’s Discovery House
- Heritage Tourism: Designed Civil War history wayside exhibits and an interpretive brochure for the Stones River and Lytle Creek Greenway in Murfreesboro, performed bibliographic research for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee project, and created a brochure for the Leadership Rutherford Committee

**Researcher.** National Park Service - Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, M.S., May 1997 to September 1997
- Visited repositories in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi to accumulate information for a comprehensive bibliography on the modern motor road that is the Natchez Trace Parkway’s major transportation corridor
- Evaluated project research and prepared a final report published in 1998

**SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

**Board Member,** Moravian Archives, Southern Province, term appointment 2018-2022
**Board Member,** Wachovia Historical Society, 2014-2018
**Board Member,** North Carolina Preservation Consortium, 2013-2016
**Advisory Council,** North Carolina Modernist Houses, 2014
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Board Member, State Capitol Foundation, Raleigh, N.C., 2010-2012
Commission Member, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, N.C., 2002-2003
● Served on the Certificate of Appropriateness and Research Committees
Board Member, Historic Stagville Foundation, Durham, N.C., 2001-2003
● Served on the Buildings Committee and assisted with special events
Consultant, Terracon, Duluth, G.A., 2001-2003
● Prepared communications tower review forms, conduct fieldwork, and provide additional documentation as requested for Section 106 compliance
● Presented proposed projects to the staff at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology
Board Member, Joel Lane House, Inc., 1999-2002
● Served as House Chairman (regularly inspected historic resources and scheduled repairs)
● Assisted with special event planning and execution
● Developed and implemented cyclical maintenance plan

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

Robert B. Stipe Award from Preservation North Carolina, 2015
The Robert E. Stipe Professional Award is the highest honor presented to working professionals who demonstrate an outstanding commitment to preservation as part of their job responsibilities. The award was established in 1983 to honor the contributions of Robert E. Stipe of Chapel Hill, an educator in the field of historic preservation and a mentor to a generation of preservation professionals.

Historic Preservation Medal from the Daughters of the American Revolution, 2015
The Historic Preservation Medal recognizes and honors a person who has done extraordinary work in the field over a long period of time.

Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2015
For Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage. The North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., established in 1941 to collect and preserve “North Carolina history, traditions, artifacts, genealogies, and folklore,” presents the Willie Parker Peace Award annually to “encourage the writing and publication of the history of a North Carolina county, institution, or individual.”

Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2012
For three reports: “Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage” and “The Bethania Freedmen’s Community,” prepared for the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, and a western North Carolina historic store context compiled for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Gertrude S. Carraway Award of Merit from Preservation North Carolina, 2011
In recognition of achievements as an architectural historian and a Salem College and UNC-Greensboro professor. Each year, Preservation North Carolina presents Carraway Awards to individuals and organizations that have demonstrated an outstanding commitment to promoting historic preservation. The awards have been given since 1975 and are named for the late Dr. Gertrude Carraway, a leader in the successful effort to reconstruct the state’s colonial capitol, Tryon Palace, in New Bern.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

● City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
● City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications


HISTORIC CONTEXTS, NORTH CAROLINA STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS, AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

- Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County (2019)
- Norcott Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2019)
- Southside High School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Blairs, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (2019)
- Ingleside National Register Nomination, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County (2019)
- Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019)
- Melrose Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2019)
- Carolina and Northwestern Railway Freight Station Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2018-2019)
- Schley Grange Hall Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Schley, Orange County (2018-2019)
- Thomas A. Morgan Farm National Register Nomination, Townsville, Vance County (2018-2019)
- Taylorsville Milling Company National Register Nomination, Taylorsville, Alexander County (2018-2019)
- T. Austin and Ernestine Lambeth Finch House National Register Nomination, Thomasville, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Liberty Warehouse National Register Nomination, Mount Airy, Surry County (2018)
- Stamey Company Store National Register Nomination, Fallston, Cleveland County (2018)
- The Meadows Boundary Decrease National Register Nomination, Fletcher, Henderson County (2018)
- Caromount Mills, Inc. – Burlington Industries, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Rocky Mount, Nash County (2018)
- Lexington Industrial Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2017-2019)
- Woodlawn School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Woodlawn, Carroll County, VA (2017-2018)
- Flynt House National Register Nomination, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- Magnolia Place Boundary Decrease National Register Nomination, Morganton, Burke County (2017)
- John Groom Elementary School National Register Nomination, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, VA (2017)
- Caswell County Training School National Register Nomination, Yanceyville, Caswell County (2017)
- East Spencer Graded School National Register Nomination, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- North Carolina Industrial Home for Colored Girls National Register Nomination, Efland, Orange County (2017)
- Blue Bell Plant Study List Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2016-2017)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1, Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Pauli Murray Family Home National Historic Landmark Nomination, with Sarah Azaransky, Durham, Durham County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital National Register Nomination, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Cherryville Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Seaboard Air Line Passenger and Freight Depot National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- St. Andrews Presbyterian College Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Laurinburg, Scotland County (2015-2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Shelby Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Memorial Industrial School National Register Nomination, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014-2015)
- Barker House National Register Nomination, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- James H. and Anne Willis House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Downtown Sylva Historic District National Register Nomination, Sylva, Jackson County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Albemarle, Stanly County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- Waller House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2012-2014)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2013)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forsyth County (2013)
- Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage, contextual report prepared for the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission (2012)
- The Bethania Freedmen’s Community: An Architectural and Historical Context of the Bethania-Rural Hall Road Study Area, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2012)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- Washington Street Historic District National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2010)
- Farmington Historic District National Register Nomination, Farmington, Davie County (2010)
- Carolina Mill Study List Application, Carolina, Alamance County (2010)
- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination Draft, Lexington, Davidson County (2008)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Brentwood School Study List Application, Guilford County(2002)
- Powell-Horton House Study List Application, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett’s Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- CSS Neuse National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke’s A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination Draft, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Florence Mill Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Forest City, Rutherford County (2019)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2019)
- Carolina and Northwestern Railway Freight Station Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2019)
- Blanton and Wray Buildings Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Shelby, Cleveland County (2019)
- Bell and Harris - Maxwell Furniture Store Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord, Cabarrus County (2019)
- Parkview Apartments Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2018)
- Commercial Building, 30 South Union Street, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord, Cabarrus County (2018)
- Empire Hotel and Block – Montgomery Ward Department Store, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Salisbury, Rowan County (2017-2018)
- Flynt House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- U. S. Post Office Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016)
- Pepper Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- O’Hanlon Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Waxhaw Water Tower Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Waxhaw, Union County (2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Local Historic Landmark Designation Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Hotel Albemarle Local Historic Landmark Designation Report Revision and Resubmittal, Stanly County (2015)
- Moore House Local Historic Landmark Application Addendum, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Park Place Local Historic District Local Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2013)
- YWCA Administration Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report and Consultation, Cabarrus County (2008, 2010)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS AND RESTORATION PLANS
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

● Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County (2006)
● Lewis-Thornburg Farm Site Management Plan, Randolph County (2003)

SECTION 106 REPORTS AND MITIGATION PROJECTS

● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Forum Parkway Connector, new route from SR 3955 (Forum Parkway) to NC 66, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 321 on SR 1526 over Helton Creek, Helton, Ashe County (2017)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Culvert No. 133 Replacement on SR 1170 (Dull Road), Lewisville-Clemmons vicinity, Forsyth County (2016)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158, Walkertown, Forsyth County (2016)
● Juniper-Pine-Mooresville-Chestnut Mill Village and Frog Hollow Mill Village photo-documentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Kannapolis, Cabarrus County (2016)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Architectural Resources Survey Report Addendum: Silas Creek Parkway, Peters Creek Parkway, and University Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Repair Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 over the Haw River, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2015)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 over Silas Creek Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Consolidated School Context, Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (R-2233B) in Rutherford County (2014)
● Ruth Elementary School photo-documentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
● Monteith House photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
● Old Wilson Historic District photodocumentation as mitigation for proposed redevelopment project, Wilson, Wilson County (2013)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 229 on SR 2264 over the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2012)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Interpretative Panel Research and Design: Mitigation for the Removal of Bridge No.338 over the Yadkin River in Elkin, Surry County (2011-2012)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Store Context, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Widening of Enola Road (SR 1922/1924) in Morganton, Burke County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- *Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage*, published by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission in 2015
- “Northup and O’Brien,” biographical entry completed in 2010 for the *Dictionary of North Carolina Architects and Builders*, an online resource administered by North Carolina State University
- *Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway* with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach, and Ashley Vaughn, Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FOR TAX CREDIT PROJECTS

- Commercial Buildings (166, 170, and 176 West Franklin Boulevard) Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Gastonia, Gaston County (2019)
- Kent Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheville, Buncombe County (2019)
- J. L. Smathers Building and B & J Department Store, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Asheville, Buncombe County (2019)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Taylor-Northup House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019)
- William B. and Frances Taylor House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019)
- Benjamin J. and Rosa Sheppard House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019)
- Jacob L. and Myra Hunt Ludlow House, Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019)
- Philip Reich House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019)
- Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Statesville, Iredell County (2019)
- Cora-Holt Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Haw River, Alamance County (2019)
- Norcott Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2019)
- Southside High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Blairs, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (2019)
- Long House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Statesville, Guilford County (2019)
- Frank and Minnie Lyon Leak House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2019)
- Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019)
- Melrose Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, High Point, Guilford County (2019)
- Kennebec Arsenal Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Augusta, Maine (2018-2019)
- Edenton Graded School – Edenton High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2018-2019)
- Glasgow Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Glasgow, Virginia (2018)
- Woodlawn School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia (2018-2019)
- Taylorsville Milling Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Taylorsville, Alexander County (2018-2019)
- March Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lexington, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Twin City Motor Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2019)
- Spencer and Lucy Haithcock House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2018-2019)
- Andrew F. and Minnie B. Sams House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2019)
- Edwin L. and Selena G. Jones House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2019)
- T. Austin and Ernestine Lambeth Finch House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Thomasville, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Liberty Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2018)
- Five Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Mount Airy, Surry County (2017-2018)
- Stamey Company Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Fallston, Cleveland County (2018-2019)
- Three Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Morganton, Burke County (2018-2019)
- Lenoir High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2017-2019)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Grainger High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Kinston, Lenoir County (2017-2019)
- Blanton Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2017-2019)
- Flynt House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017-2019)
- John Groom Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, Virginia (2017-2019)
- East Spencer Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Two Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Lexington, Davidson County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- Empire Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application. Salisbury, Rowan County (2016-2019)
- O’Hanlon Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2019)
- Bernhardt Box Company – Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Sterchi’s Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016-2017)
- Charlotte Fire Station No. 4 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Southern Cotton Mills – Osage Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Bessemer City, Gaston County (2016-2017)
- Southern Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Roberts Grocery Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2019)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- Pepper Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015-2019)
- Loray Mill Project 2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Gastonia, Gaston County (2015-2017)
- Cleveland County Training School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
- A. Blanton Grocery Company Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
- Spencer’s, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2015-2016)
- Hudson’s Department Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Swift and Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Pickett Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014-2015)
- Joseph L. and Margaret N. Graham House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Waller House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014)
- Oakdale Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Jamestown, Guilford County (2014)
- Carolina Casket Company (812 Millis Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Albemarle, Stanly County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- Florence Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Blanton Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Barker House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Pearl and James M. Crutchfield House House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Burtner Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Hudson Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Hudson, Caldwell County (2014)
- Hotel Hinton-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2013-2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Commercial Building, Acme-McCrery Hosiery Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2015)
- George H. Black House and Brickyard Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Cranford Industries Office Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2012-2013)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011-2013)
- Romina Theater, Horne Mercantile, Forest City Diner, Smiths Department Store, and Central Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Forest City, Rutherford County (2010-2013)
- O. P. Lutz Furniture Company – Lutz Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2012)
- Spencer’s, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Mt. Airy, Surry County (2012)
- W. L. Robison Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011-2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Royster Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2010-2011)
- Church Street School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Parts 1 and 2, Thomasville, Davidson County (2009)

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (CONFERENCES/ANNUAL MEETINGS/STUDY PROGRAMS)

- “Winston-Salem Landscapes.” Southern Landscapes Conference, Winston-Salem, September 2017
- “Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage.” Numerous presentations promoting book of the same name beginning in May 2015 and continuing through the present
- “Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architects.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 2014
- “Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update.” Numerous presentations for entities including the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County Planning Board, Historic Resources Commission, City Council, and County Commissioners; the Forsyth County Genealogical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office’s National Register Advisory Committee in Raleigh, the Winston-Salem Colonial Dames Chapter, and various Winston-Salem garden clubs, 2007-2015
- “Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage.” Keynote address at the 2011 Farm City Banquet, held by the Forsyth County Agricultural Extension Service, Winston-Salem, November 2011 and Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2012
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- “From Farm to Factory: Continuity and Change in the Bethania Freedmen’s Community.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Charleston, South Carolina, October 2011
- “From the Roaring Twenties to the Space Age: Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 2010
- “Winston-Salem’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture.” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2010
- “Forsyth County’s Cultural Landscapes.” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2009
- “Forsyth County’s Historic African American Resources.” Preserve Historic Forsyth Annual Meeting, March 2009
- “Gastonia’s Architecture: Portrait of a New South Economy.” With Sarah W. David, Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Gastonia, October 2005
- “Aladdin Homes: Built in a Day.” Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, Summer 2018
- Victorian Society Summer School in London, England, Summer 2017
- Victorian Society Summer School in Chicago, Illinois, Summer 2016
- “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, Boston, June 2006
- “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- Winterthur Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Wilmington, Delaware
- “Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Program Improvement Training,” presented by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in Columbia, S.C., March 2003
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002

Phase One Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update Report
Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / December 2019
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- “Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop,” presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C., November 2002
- “Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina,” presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
- “Introduction to Section 106,” presented by the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Raleigh, N.C., April 2002
- Restoration Field School, taught by Travis McDonald at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Forest, Virginia, Summer 2000
- “History of North Carolina Architecture,” taught by Catherine Bishir at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C., Spring 2000
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, taught by Richard Guy Wilson, Summer 1999

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Association for State and Local History
Friends of MESDA and the Collections
National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Council on Public History
North Carolina Museums Council
Preservation North Carolina
Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians
Southern Garden History Society
Vernacular Architecture Forum
Victorian Society of America
PHASE TWO ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE OF

THE UNINCORPORATED PORTIONS OF
THE KING, RURAL HALL, WALNUT COVE, AND
WALKERTOWN USGS QUADS, AND
THE TOWNS OF BETHANIA, RURAL HALL, AND
WALKERTOWN, NORTH CAROLINA

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I. 2006-2009 and 2019 Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update Overview

Beginning in 2006, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) awarded the City of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County three federal Historic Preservation Fund grants to update the county-wide architectural survey. City-County government matched the grants and engaged architectural historian Heather Fearnbach of Fearnbach History Services, Inc. to undertake the project. Michelle M. McCullough with the City-County Planning Board has served as the staff coordinator since the project’s inception. The survey builds upon the work of many other historians, archaeologists, architects, and preservation professionals and would not have been possible without the assistance of county residents who have graciously opened their homes, businesses, churches, and schools, and shared their histories.1

An architectural survey update’s overarching goal is to identify the most significant and intact historic resources in order to facilitate future planning efforts. A primary objective in 2006 was to document the current status of the historic properties recorded and researched in the original county survey, completed in 1980. Principal investigator Gwynne Stephens Taylor and Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Planning Department staff member Vicki Smith had recorded and researched approximately fifteen hundred resources constructed before 1930 in the rural areas, small communities, and municipalities outside Winston-Salem’s 1980 city limits as well as significant properties within the city limits. By 2009, when Fearnbach finished a county-wide update, 431 of the principal resources documented during the original county survey—almost a third—had been demolished or removed from their original sites and 118 were significantly altered. After evaluating the resources documented in Phases I and II, she identified thirty-three significant properties that appear to be potentially eligible for National Register listing. These resources, including farms with extensive outbuilding complexes, rural historic districts, dwellings, churches, cemeteries, educational campuses, youth camps, and a bridge, were placed on the North Carolina Study List in October 2008.

The goals of Phase III, begun in January 2009, were to delineate Winston-Salem’s overall growth patterns from the 1930s through the 1960s and to survey representative and the most significant examples of domestic, religious, commercial, industrial, and educational buildings from the era. Particularly distinctive Modernist buildings constructed in the 1970s were also surveyed due to their architectural significance. These resources do not yet meet National Register criteria, but merit consideration during planning endeavors.

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Winston-Salem from the 1930s through the 1960s are residential. Given that approximately 33,416 single-family homes erected between 1930 and 1969 are still standing within Winston-Salem’s city limits, which have expanded from 15.05 square miles in 1930 to encompass 133.68 square miles in 2009, it was impossible to survey every building and neighborhood constructed during this period. Properties located within previously documented areas or National Register-listed historic districts, most of which are near the city’s center, were not surveyed again in Phase III.

At the end of Phase III, Fearnbach found that twenty-seven significant newly-identified properties appeared to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These resources, including dwellings, churches, gas stations, an industrial building, and ten historic districts were placed on the North Carolina Study List in October 2009.

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1 The August 2009 Phase III report provides a detailed summary of Forsyth County architectural survey history.
As Phase III’s focus was on photographic documentation rather than research, a context for the construction of Winston-Salem’s built environment during the 1930s through the 1960s still needed to be developed. The Phase III report identifies significant architects and builders working during the period as well as neighborhoods developed during that time, but the short project duration did not allow for much oral history or primary source research. Building contractors, developers, architects, homeowners, neighborhood and home builders associations, and other informants were interviewed in a locally-funded fourth phase. With the additional information, architects working in Winston-Salem in the mid-twentieth century could be placed in a statewide context and their work evaluated for National Register eligibility. The 2006-2009 findings are summarized in the August 2009 Forsyth County Phase III survey report.

Although agricultural patterns in selected portions of the county have been examined, much work remains to be done to create a comprehensive picture of the county’s agricultural heritage. The primary task of the fourth survey phase was the compilation of an introductory county-wide agricultural context. The final report, Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage, completed in 2012, includes some nineteenth-century background, but focuses on the first half of the twentieth century due to the availability of resources such as North Carolina Farm Census records from 1925, 1935, and 1945.

The 2019 architectural survey update of Lewisville, Clemmons, and the unincorporated portions of Forsyth County on the Advance, Clemmons, and Farmington USGS quads employed the same methodology as the 2006-2009 survey. Only a few new individual resources were documented during the 2019 update, and none were added to the North Carolina Study List. Surveyed Clemmons and Lewisville neighborhoods manifest typical mid-twentieth-century subdivision design features, but would not be strong National Register candidates. One property in the survey area, Bowman and Elizabeth Gray’s 1950 residence (FY9132) at Brookberry Farm, was study-listed in June 2019. National Register of Historic Places and Local Historic Landmark designation is underway.

II. Changes in Bethania, Rural Hall, Walkertown, and the vicinity since 2007

The area included in the 2020 survey update was last documented in 2006 and 2007. Historic resource loss escalated in the 2010s as the economy strengthened and suburban development resumed following the 2008 recession. United States Census Bureau estimates indicate that much of the survey area experienced from five to fifty percent population growth between 2010 and 2017. Far fewer acres and human resources are now devoted to agriculture. In 2017, 304 of the 557 remaining Forsyth County farms encompassed between ten and forty-nine acres, while 144 contained between fifty and one-hundred-seventy-nine acres. Less than one percent of the county’s population—908 individuals—worked in the agricultural sector. In many cases, new-growth trees have overtaken once-cultivated fields. In others, subdivisions and shopping centers supplanted farms and rural domestic complexes. Building renovation and demolition, road realignment, and residential, commercial, and industrial development are ongoing. Winston-Salem’s municipal boundaries abut Rural Hall and Walkertown and completely surround Bethania. Within this period of exceptional change, myriad publicly and privately funded endeavors are attempting to balance responsible growth with protecting the historic resources that impart the community’s intrinsic character.

Resources lost since 2007 include the mid-nineteenth-century Davis-Hampton log houses (FY520) on Old Hollow Road; a two-story, triple-A-roofed, weatherboarded I-house (FY569) off Helsabeck Road; the miller's house (FY619; SL 1982) for Thomas Jefferson Kapp’s grist mill near Bethania; the two-story, side-gable-roofed, mid-nineteenth-century, log Julius Whitman House (FY624) on Balsom Road; the two-story, side-gable-roofed, 1870s log Henry Long House (FY626) on Balsom Road; the two-story, side-gable-roofed, 1906 Erastus E. Speas House (FY675) on Mizpah Church Road; a one-room, side-gable-roofed, log house (FY3259) on Pine Hall Road; and Charles Marshall and Rosa Fulp’s farm (FY3249) near Walnut Cove, which encompassed a two-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded dwelling and smokehouse erected in 1900 and a feed barn, tobacco barn, chicken house, and pack house constructed in the 1920s.

Significant properties in fragile condition include Bethlehem School (FY478) on Salem Chapel Road, the Columbus Kapp Farm (FY583) on Shore Road, the Thomas Spainhour House (FY599) on Jefferson Church Road, the S. G. Doub and Company Store (FY601) on Doral Drive, the Styers-Kiger House (FY602) on Helsabeck Road, the Daniel Speas House (FY605) on Mizpah Church Road, the Kearney Houses (FY623) on Balsom Road, the lodge at Camp Lasater (FY3273) on Walkertown Community Center Road, many of the cabins at Camp Betty Hastings (FY3274), and the Styers-Bodenhamer House (FY3562) on College Street in Rural Hall, which is slated for demolition.

Resources that have been sensitively rehabilitated since 2007 include the Lehman and Butner Roller Mill (FY67) in Bethania, the Eugene Thomas Kapp House (FY617) on Kapp Road near Bethania, the Claude Transou House (FY628) on Transou Road in Pfafftown, and Red Bank School (FY9140), which was moved one mile from its original site to Horizon's Park in late June 2013.

### III. 2020 Phase II Survey Methodology

The methodology of the 2020 Phase II architectural survey update of the towns of Bethania, Rural Hall, and Walkertown and the unincorporated portions of Forsyth County on the King, Rural Hall, Walnut Cove, and Walkertown USGS quads is outlined below.

**Recrodation:** The status of properties documented in the 1978-1980 survey and updated in 2006-2009 was verified and additional resources that merit further investigation identified. The 2020 survey update encompasses a representative selection of architecturally and historically significant properties erected before 1970 in Bethania, Rural Hall, and Walkertown and the surrounding rural areas outside of the Winston-Salem city limits. Newly identified resources include individual properties that were not previously surveyed.

**Documentation:** Report forms generated from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) Access database for surveyed properties, printed contact sheets of digital photos, site plans, and related research materials were added to existing and newly created survey files. Other final products include digital photographs and revised overall and survey maps created by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning and Development Services Department (WSFCPDSD) based upon the principal investigator’s findings. The survey materials will be housed at the HPO’s Raleigh office.

* The 2006-2009 survey update did not include properties within National Register-listed historic districts such as Bethania. Thus, WSFCPD staff member Michelle McCullough and intern Anne Rutherford populated database forms for resources in the Bethania Historic District in 2007, entering their observations regarding current condition as well as inventory entries from the district’s 1991
National Register amendment and boundary expansion nomination written by Michael O. Hartley, Martha B. Hartley, and Gwynne S. Taylor and the 2001 National Historic Landmark nomination prepared by Claudia Brown, John Clauser, and Mark R. Barnes. Heather Fearnbach updated the photography and database in 2020, completing and editing forms, adding historical background information, and noting physical resource changes for properties that contribute to the district’s significance.

**Narrative Report:** The report summarizes survey findings, provides historic context and property types for resources constructed from 1930 to 1970, and makes recommendations for Study Listing and further investigation.

**Study List Recommendations:** Although several individual resources appear to possess the requisite architectural and historical significance for inclusion in the North Carolina Study List and National Register of Historic Places, owners did not permit access for interior photography. Therefore, the only potentially eligible candidate for the National Register is the Rural Hall Historic District, which was presented to the National Register Advisory Committee on October 8, 2020 and subsequently added to the North Carolina Study List.

The principal investigator made every effort to locate, visit, and photograph each resource documented in previous surveys. Factors that prevented photography updates included posted “no trespassing” signs, gates and fences erected to prohibit access to private property, owners who did not respond to messages or permit access to their land, and unavailable property owner contact information. In a few cases, the principal investigator attempted to visit a property multiple times and/or left several messages with owners explaining the survey scope and requesting access, but was never able to obtain permission for a photography site visit. The survey files were thus updated with observations made from the public right-of-way.

**IV. Information Sources**

The survey update’s scope focused on property and neighborhood status verification and identification rather than primary source research and oral history collection. However, the principal investigator conducted as much research as possible within the project budget. Historic newspaper articles, deeds, census data, and interviews with property owners, historians, and other knowledgeable local informants were particularly useful.

As Bethania has been extensively documented during previous architectural surveys, archaeological excavations, and research projects, museums and archival repositories contain much relevant information. The Town of Bethania’s museum and visitor center is located in the Wolff-Moser House, which was moved to 5393 Ham Horton Lane in January 2004. Primary source materials and artifacts related to Bethania are housed at the Old Salem Museums and Gardens, the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, and the Moravian Archives, Southern Province. Architectural survey files created in conjunction with National Register nominations at the State Archives in Raleigh contain photographs and historical background information. Surveyors included architectural historian Ruth Little-Stokes, who authored the 1976 Bethania Historic District National Register nomination; and archeologist Michael O. Hartley, preservation planner Martha B. Hartley, and architectural historian Gwynne S. Taylor, who prepared the district’s 1991 National Register amendment and boundary expansion nomination. Architectural historian Claudia Brown and archeologists John Clauser and Mark R. Barnes compiled the 2001 National Historic Landmark nomination. The Hartleys continue to conduct research and archeological investigation in Bethania and the surrounding area.
The Rural Hall Historical Society’s collection, which includes a wide array of photographs and historic documents, is currently in storage due to the museum building’s renovation and will not likely be accessible until 2021. Scans of the Walkertown Area Historical Society’s extensive photograph and document collection are available at the Forsyth Public Library’s Walkertown branch. Original materials and artifacts are housed at 3058 Church Street. The City-County Planning Department will continue to work with the Rural Hall and Walkertown historical societies to collect information.

V. Historic Context

The following narrative provides historic context for the area included in this phase of the survey update. Following an early settlement summary, the focus is on mid-twentieth-century development. Additional research is needed in order to provide a comprehensive overview.

Early Settlement

In what is now Forsyth County, the Muddy Creek basin’s abundant water supply, natural resources, and fertile soil proved attractive to English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers including Maryland farmers John Douthit and Christopher Elrod, who joined the movement south to homestead in the North Carolina Piedmont by 1750. Most colonists initially erected log dwellings, replacing them with more finely-crafted heavy-timber frame and masonry structures as circumstances allowed. The population influx precipitated the formation of Rowan County, encompassing the area west of Orange and north of Anson counties, in 1753. That same year, after six months of exploring North Carolina in search of suitable land to settle, Bishop August G. Spangenberg led the Moravians to purchase 98,985 Rowan County acres from English Lords Proprietor John Carteret. They called the land “Wachau” after an Austrian estate that had belonged to their benefactor and spiritual leader Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The tract later became known as “Wachovia,” the Latin form of the name.

In an effort to expand the Moravians’ American presence, fifteen unmarried men traveled from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to the North Carolina backcountry, arriving on November 17, 1753. Twelve of them remained to create a settlement called Bethabara. The majority of Moravian immigrants were craftsmen and shopkeepers, most of whom who had little farming experience but possessed the necessary skills to establish congregation towns. The colonists’ communal approach to land use and agriculture within the Wachovia Tract was thus initially quite different from that of other self-sufficient backcountry residents. Gardener Jacob Lung, one of the first arrivals, immediately commenced clearing and preparing Bethabara’s fields in order to cultivate vegetables, orchards, and field crops the following spring. The Moravian Church retained ownership of the land and provided

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4 Johannes Lischer, one of Bethabara’s first twelve settlers, served as the courier between Wachovia and Bethlehem, connecting the communities through frequent trips. He eventually made Nazareth, Pennsylvania, his home. Adelaide L. Fries, ed., *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Volume I, 1752-1771* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1968 reprint), 73-74, 78-79; Richard W. Starbuck, assistant archivist, Moravian Archives Southern Province, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, November 17, 2013.
food, clothing, shelter, and medical care for residents who in turn constructed buildings, tended livestock, and planted and harvested gardens, orchards, and fields collectively.\(^5\)

Although European conflict significantly diminished the Piedmont’s Native American population, the Moravians palisaded Bethabara in 1756 to deter potential threats from Cherokee and Creek bands. The French and Indian War slowed general migration to the frontier, but intrepid pioneers like William Johnson persevered. Johnson purchased 640 acres from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors. The Moravians also increased settlement initiatives, creating a second community, Bethanîa, in 1759.\(^6\)

Bethanîa’s configuration represents an effort to re-create a linear European village bordered by agricultural fields. Surveyor Philip Christian Gottlieb Reuter’s 1759 plan encompasses twenty-four approximately one-third-acre domestic lots flanking a central road surrounded by two-and-one-half-acre orchard parcels, larger outlying fields, and wooded areas. Residents rented house and orchard tracts from the church and, in keeping with the European open-field agricultural tradition, shared pastures, fields, and wood lots. Ten years later, Bethanîa’s sixteen households leased 123 tracts encompassing 330 acres, resulting in a median landholding of around 22 acres, which was comparable to German farms of the period but much smaller than the average 250-acre parcels owned by other North Carolina colonists.\(^7\)

In February 1765, after carefully evaluating sites delineated during Reuter’s demarcation of Wachovia’s 154 square miles, church elders selected a central location for the permanent congregation town they named Salem. The community’s builders erected a log dwelling in January 1766 to provide shelter while they crafted substantial heavy-timber and brick structures, many designed by Wachovia administrator and planner Frederic William Marshall.\(^8\)

The backcountry’s population burgeoned after a 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War. Moravian elders modified their original land use plan in order to attract settlers who required sizable tracts to farm profitably and wished to purchase rather than rent acreage. By allowing carefully-vetted colonists to move to North Carolina and acquire land from the church, they not only increased Wachovia’s work force but recruited new congregants and clientele for Moravian craftsmen and shopkeepers. This decision permitted typical dispersed frontier settlement patterns rather than the Moravians’ usual town planning approach.\(^9\)

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In a few notable instances, sizable groups of settlers relocated to Wachovia from elsewhere in the colonies. German Baptist Brethren, also called Dunkers, purchased property in the 1750s near what would become Friedberg and founded the Fraternity Brethren congregation in 1775. German families who had been acquainted with Moravians in Germany and in Broadbay, Maine, when they initially immigrated to America, rented or purchased nine two-hundred-acre lots in Friedland in 1771. Tobacco farmer Daniel Smith led English-speaking Moravians from Carroll’s Manor, Maryland, to settle along Muddy Creek in southwestern Wachovia in 1772. They attended worship services in Friedberg until completing a meetinghouse in 1780 and being formally recognized by Moravian elders as the Hope congregation. The English colonists’ close friendships with their German-speaking neighbors resulted in acculturation, intermarriage, and the consolidation of landholdings in the Hope-Friedberg area to create large farms, some of which continue to be operated by descendants of the original owners in the twenty-first century.10

In 1790, census takers enumerated 8,528 residents in Stokes County, which then encompassed what would become Forsyth County. Almost all were self-sufficient farmers who depended upon the labor of family members, day laborers, and slaves to facilitate the relentless cycle of tasks related to planting and harvesting fields, tending livestock, and erecting and maintaining farm buildings and structures. The county’s African American inhabitants included 13 free blacks and 787 slaves.11 Given that many land grants and property acquisitions encompassed sizable tracts, residents typically lived at great distances from each other, meeting at churches and in crossroads communities and small towns to socialize, trade, and address business matters.

**Rural Hall through the 1920s**

Mid-eighteenth-century settlers of the area just outside the Wachovia tract’s northeastern boundary included German Lutherans who around 1785 erected a log building to serve as a church and school. Although the congregation, initially led by Reverend Adolph Nussman, was named Nazareth, the building was also referred to as Beaver Dam Church, Fessler’s Church, and the Old Dutch Meeting House. The front-gable-roofed brick sanctuary (FY558) at 460 Bethania-Rural Hall Road was erected in 1878 under the leadership of Reverend W. A. Lutz.12

Rural Hall, the hamlet to the east, was sizable enough by 1852 to warrant the February opening of a post office managed by Anthony Bitting, who continued in that role until 1861, at which time his son Benjamin Lewis Bitting became postmaster. The community experienced significant growth following improved rail connections. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company began work to extend its line from Greensboro to Mount Airy via Rural Hall in 1887. Rural Hall’s passenger and freight station was completed in late January 1888. Zebulon B. Bitting (B. L. and Mary Ann Bitting’s son), the station’s first agent, was soon joined by his brother-in-law William G. Hailey, who married Martha Bitting in 1889. From 1890 until his 1920 death, Hailey was a Rural Hall station agent,10

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10 Ibid.
12 The Nazareth Lutheran Church cemetery contains grave markers from the late eighteenth century to the present. The sanctuary was enlarged with Sunday school rooms in 1934 and remodeled in 1959. The stained-glass windows were added in 1967. The congregation constructed an education building in 1954 and a new fellowship hall and pastor's office in 1983. A 1987 fire destroyed the 1934 frame addition, and although the rest of the church was damaged, it was repaired within a year. The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Office of State Archaeology assisted with a cemetery mapping project beginning 1993, locating at least 1,900 graves. The study’s assertion that Nazareth Lutheran Church cemetery is one of the oldest and largest continually used cemeteries in the state has not been definitely established. “A Bit of History,” *TCS*, January 4, 1921, p. 4; *History of Rural Hall, North Carolina, 1974-1999*, 20-21.
initially for the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, which completed a line connecting Winston, Rural Hall, and Walnut Cove in early 1889. Southern Railway Company purchased the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company in 1894 and assumed operation of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway in 1897.\textsuperscript{13}

Businesses, churches, and homes were erected near the railroad corridor as Rural Hall’s population burgeoned from 25 residents in 1890 to 105 in 1896. The central business district was south of the depot. John N. Anderson, Charles R. Orrender, and Bitting and Wall (owned by B. L. Bitting and Charles T. Wall) operated general stores by 1890. In 1893, Anthony Luther Payne opened a boarding house in February, Davis Brothers erected a saw mill in March, and builders A. J. Long and Son constructed a woodworking shop on Broad Street in May. A. J. Long and Sons also erected commercial buildings in spring 1893 for general merchants J. F. Conrad and J. C. Lawrence and physician S. S. Flynt, who had just begun practicing in Rural Hall. B. L. Bitting, a prosperous farmer, merchant, and strong proponent of Rural Hall’s growth, facilitated the construction of a weatherboarded front-gabled-roofed Methodist Episcopal church on the northwest corner of College and Washington Streets that fall. In November 1893, his sons Zebulon B. and Benjamin T. Bitting, who had partnered with A. L. Payne to create a mercantile called Bitting Brothers and Payne, were forced to sell their business to satisfy debt. A. J. Long and Sons completed a new residence for merchant John Walter Wolff and his wife Ada in December 1894.\textsuperscript{14}

In 1896, the town’s approximately 105 residents frequented three general mercantiles owned by Abner M. Gunn, J. F. Miller and Company, and Eugene L. Kiser, who also ran Kiser House, a hotel. After Kiser and Jasper A. P. Wolff established E. L. Kiser and Company in October 1897, the concern’s general store occupied J. F. Conrad’s building. C. T. Wall’s mill processed wheat and corn. S. G. Sutton and E. A. Thomas instructed youth at Rural Hall Academy and W. N. Kreeger, W. L. Newsom, W. A. Spease, and H. A. Trexler taught public school students. M. H. Vestal was the pastor of Methodist congregations in Rural Hall and at Shiloh in Germanton. Reverend E. P. Parker served the membership of Nazareth (Rural Hall), Shiloh (Winston), and Spanish Grove (Winston) Lutheran churches.\textsuperscript{15}

Members of Rural Hall’s African American community established the Saint James Methodist Episcopal congregation in 1889 and erected a weatherboarded, front-gabled-roofed sanctuary with pointed-arch windows and a corner belltower east of downtown during the 1890s. Although the church is no longer extant, the graveyard (FY3561) remains.\textsuperscript{16} The Steward’s Chapel A.M.E. Zion congregation was organized in 1901 by African American educator and preacher Joseph Loften Lash, who lived near Bethania, and Rural Hall residents including R. A. Conrad, Mary Mitchell, and Annie,

\textsuperscript{13}Elizabeth Bitting Payne sold the lot upon which the passenger and freight station was erected to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company. Greensboro North State, January 26, 1888, p. 8; “Railroad Racket,” Union Republican, January 24, 1889, p. 3; The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway (Philadelphia: Allen, Lane, and Scott, 1889), 98 and map; “Southern Railway,” Union Republican, July 19, 1894, p. 1; “A Bit of History,” TCS, January 4, 1921, p. 4; marriage records; U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1890-1920.


\textsuperscript{15} Branson’s North Carolina Business Directory 1896, 264-272; “Rural Hall Dots,” Union Republican, October 14, 1897, p. 3.

\textsuperscript{16} History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999, 26-27.
Emily, Eugene, and Ida Beck. In 1904, during the tenure of Reverend E. Seward, a front-gable-roofed weatherboarded sanctuary with a pyramidal-hip-roofed bell tower (FY554) was erected on a lot donated by the Anderson family north of Rural Hall’s central business district (now 198 Anderson Street). According to oral tradition, the Steward’s Chapel cemetery was originally the T. Kiser plantation’s burial ground. 17

Reverend Lash was among the farmers who coordinated Forsyth County’s first African American agricultural and industrial fair, held in Rural Hall in September 1904. The event was repeated annually until 1916. A statewide series of such fairs, held annually in Raleigh from 1879 until 1930, was presented by the North Carolina Industrial Association, an organization created by twenty-three African American businessmen, including Charles N. Hunter, to promote black achievements in agriculture, industry, and education. 18

Industrial and commercial ventures proliferated around the turn of the twentieth century. J. F. Miller, E. T. Kapp, R. E. Transou, and other investors chartered Kapp-Miller Company in February 1899 and built a roller mill. Rural Hall residents benefited from improved telephone service after J. F. Miller, W. A. Lemly, J. M. Rogers, and B. J. Owens incorporated Mutual Telephone Company in April 1899 to extend lines throughout central North Carolina. 19 Eureka Burr Mills, established in 1901 by Nathaniel G. Westmoreland, produced flour, feed, meal, and lumber. Rural Hall Veneer Company, managed by O. L. Williams, manufactured a wide variety of wood veneers beginning in 1903. Livery service operator Smith and Kiser erected a spoke and handle factory in 1904. 20 A consortium of area residents incorporated the Rural Hall Inn in March 1902. The two-story hip-roofed brick hotel completed in November at a cost of approximately $8,000 was managed successively by J. A. Apple, Josie Hampton, James W. Ogburn, William F. and Lillie Wall, and H. L. Kirby from 1902 until 1912. J. W. Ogburn purchased the hotel in December 1912 and assumed its oversight on January 1, 1913. 21

A. L. Payne and J. C. Lawrence, who had operated a general store on Broad Street’s east side since 1898, commissioned the construction of a two-story brick building (FY539, 8101 Broad Street) on the same site following a devastating 1906 fire. Payne purchased Lawrence’s interest in 1912. Payne’s sons Ancus, Aubrey, Cameron, and Milton, born between 1895 and 1907, gradually joined the

17 The building was sheathed with asbestos shingles in 1979 and was subsequently brick-veneered under the leadership of Reverend Melvin Peay. The congregation renovated the building, installing new windows, carpeting, and an organ and paving the sidewalk and parking lot, under the guidance of Reverend Nancetta Myers. Harry T. Petree discussion with Gwynne Taylor, 1979 survey file; History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999, 25. J. L. Lash began his teaching career in 1884 and instructed children in Forsyth and three other North Carolina counties for more than fifty years. Bethania A. M. E. Zion Church anniversary bulletin, October 21, 2007, information compiled by Melinda Lash, Reverend Joseph Loften Lash’s granddaughter, and other members of the historic committee: Alice Allen, Jamesine Ruff, Evelyn Shouse, and Natalie Summers.


19 Union Republican, April 13, 1889, p. 9; April 27, 1889, p. 6; and March 2, 1899, p. 6.


business. Store offerings included clothing, notions, groceries, hardware, feed, seed, and fertilizer. Prominent local businessmen chartered Commercial and Farmers’ Bank of Rural Hall in August 1906. The construction of its brick building on Main Street commenced in September. Physician S. S. Flynt served as president, J. C. Lawrence vice-president, and Ellis E. Shore cashier of the bank that opened on November 21, 1906.

Stokes County native Ernest August Helsabeck moved to Rural Hall in 1904 and wed teacher Annie McPherson the following year. He worked as a U. S. Postal Service mail carrier until opening a grocery store in the two-story brick building (FY544, 385 Second Street) on Depot Street’s west side in 1908. He incorporated Rural Hall Grocery Company, a wholesale mercantile business, in February 1909 with E. L. Kiser, A. L. Payne, and W. E. Stauber. Helsabeck managed the concern, which distributed goods including tomatoes canned by his father’s company, Joseph H. Helsabeck and Sons. A large room above the store served as a venue for public gatherings and meetings of organizations including the Junior Order U. A. M. Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias. Helsabeck opened a barber shop on the second floor in 1912.

In 1905, Ledford and Styers Company commissioned the construction of the two-story brick building (FY0540) at 8096 Broad Street to house a general mercantile and drug store managed by Jesse F. Ledford. Physician Samuel S. Flynt filled prescriptions. A soda fountain was located near the entrance. Rural Hall’s telephone exchange, operated by Addie Styers (Edwin D. and Clementine Styers’ daughter), moved from the post office’s second floor to the Ledford-Styers Building’s upper story in 1907. The second floor also contained a large room that served as an entertainment and meeting venue. Wolff Department Store, owned by Jasper A. P. and Mary Wolff, purchased the business in 1916, retaining Ledford as manager. Mary Wolff drew customers to the millinery with a wide array of moderately priced hats. The building later housed a hardware store owned by H. A. Speas and Lawrence Fulk followed by John J. McCuiston.

The Southern Railway Company engaged Greensboro builder J. C. Morris to move and enlarge the 1888 Rural Hall depot to create a one-story, side-gable-roofed, German-sided passenger and freight station (FY543) in January 1907. The station, which stood west of the 1888 depot’s former location, greatly facilitated travel and goods transport following its March completion.

E. A. Helsabeck’s younger brother, attorney Charles Robert Helsabeck, joined him in Rural Hall in 1915. Charles graduated from the University of North Carolina and was licensed to practice law in 1911. He began his career in Danbury, Virginia. His Rural Hall office was above the store until an adjacent building was erected for that purpose and to house Messenger Job Printing Company. Charles married teacher Ruth Payne, A. L. and Ida Payne’s daughter, in September 1915. He was the principal

26 “New Depot at Rural Hall,” Union Republican, January 31, 1907, p. 6; “New Depot at Rural Hall,” TCS, March 16, 1907, p. 12; Southern Railway Company, Rural Hall Depot architectural drawings and contract, 1907, Norfolk Southern Corporation archives, Norfolk, Virginia.
of Rural Hall’s white public school during the 1919-1920 term and organized the community’s first Boy Scout troop in 1919.\textsuperscript{27}

Rural Hall businesses and industries flourished during the 1910s and 1920s. J. F. Miller Company continued to sell and repair agricultural equipment and machinery. E. L. Kiser Company, which offered a wide variety of merchandise, enlarged its store near the depot in 1914. The concern employed blacksmith Oscar Tuttle to offer services including buggy and wagon repair, horse shoeing, and tobacco flue fabrication. Rural Hall Veneer Company, owned by William E. Stauber, increased capacity in response to strong demand.\textsuperscript{28} In June 1916, M. J. Peddicord, L. I. Stauber, and W. E. Stauber incorporated Rural Hall Telephone Company. Allright Manufacturing Company of Greensboro relocated to Rural Hall in August 1916. C. M. Gunn of Sanford and Rural Hall residents Oscar M. Kiser and Thomas W. Alderman incorporated the Rural Hall enterprise, which produced toilet seats and other wood items at a factory adjacent to the railroad. The concern soon outgrew the plant, however, and erected a new factory on Prescott Street in Greensboro that was completed in late December 1920.\textsuperscript{29}

In 1919, T. R. Wilson opened an automobile garage opposite the depot and a coalition of Rural Hall businessmen chartered Community Housing Corporation to erect residences and sell lumber and other building materials. Rural Hall Bank and Trust Company, headed by president E. L. Kiser, vice president W. E. Stauber, cashier H. A. Carroll, and assistant cashier J. G. Moorefield, commenced operations on September 1, 1920. A. B. Davis purchased a grocery store east of the depot in December 1920. Arthur T. Cox and Robert Y. Covington established Cox-Covington Company in 1921 to sell Ford automobiles and Fordson tractors. The concern remodeled the brick building at 8120 Broad Street, previously occupied by the Rural Hall Garage, to house the business. Cox sold his interest in the company to Covington in June 1922.\textsuperscript{30} Rural Hall Veneer, Messenger Job Printing, and Wilson Mill and Lumber Company remained the town’s largest industries in 1925. Wilson Mill and Lumber Company sold flour, cornmeal, animal feed, rough and dressed lumber, other building materials, and general merchandise, and operated an automobile repair shop. Burke A. Wilson and his sons Reuben T. and Burke E. Wilson incorporated Wilson Brothers Lumber Company in June 1927.\textsuperscript{31}

**Education in Rural Hall through the 1920s**

Educational opportunities for Forsyth County youth were limited through the early twentieth century. Public schools served only white students in some urban and rural areas beginning in 1840. Terms


\textsuperscript{30} The building at 8120 Broad Street, which had previously served as the Stauber and Wall livery stable and C. L. Beck’s feed and exchange stable, was renovated by Triad Discount in 1953 and has served as the Rural Hall Emporium, an antique store, since Donald and June Koehn purchased it in 1996. “New Bank to Open at Rural Hall Today,” \textit{WSJ}, September 1, 1920, p. 8; “Cox-Covington Co.,” “The Wilson Garage,” “A. B. Davis, grocer,” “Housing Corporation,” “Rural Hall Bk. And T. Co.,” \textit{WSJ}, May 13, 1921, p. 7; \textit{WSJ}, June 30, 1922, p.4.

were short and facilities primitive. Private academies provided more comprehensive courses of study, but charged tuition that was cost-prohibitive for the average family. Religious groups including the Moravians and the Society of Friends, known as Quakers, provided basic literacy lessons for free blacks and slaves, and according to oral tradition, continued even after the General Assembly enacted legislation forbidding the education of North Carolina’s enslaved population in 1830. In rare instances, free black youth attended private North Carolina schools.32

The Forsyth County Board of Education, created in 1885, operated fifty-seven public schools for white children and nineteen for black youth in 1890.33 A. I. Butner’s Forsyth County Board of Education meeting minutes shed some light on the operation of the African American school in Rural Hall (District No. 4) during the 1890s. In January 1892, 86 students attended classes, the eleventh-largest enrollment of the county’s twenty-one African American districts. District No. 4’s yearly funding—based on enrollment numbers—was $115. Robert Allen, William Mitchell, and William Beck attended the June 1893 meeting on behalf of Rural Hall’s black community.34

Several private schools also operated in and near Rural Hall. According to oral tradition, some African American children from Rural Hall, Germanton, and Red Bank attended the private Hooksville School (FY677) on Thacker Road south of Rural Hall in the 1890s.35 Rural Hall Academy, a private co-educational institution for white youth, was incorporated in 1891 by the Society of Friends (Quakers). Guilford College professor W. W. Mendenhall of Greensboro was the first principal. Monthly tuition for the 1893-1894 term ranged from $1.00 to $2.50. Boarding students paid local families $8.00 per month for a room and meals. Joseph Blair headed the academy in September 1894, when thirty students enrolled. Principal Charles F. Hauser and Lillian Miller oversaw about thirty-five scholars in fall 1907. Rural Hall Academy closed after the spring 1923 semester, as the public consolidated school opened that fall.36

In 1920, Rural Hall’s African American youth began attending classes in a newly erected school, which also served as a community gathering place. African American schoolcommitteeman G. H. Pettie lauded the new building as well as the Forsyth County Board of Education’s movie program, which involved showings every two weeks that were open to the public.37 The one-story, gable-roofed, weatherboarded, two-classroom school was erected at a cost of $1,850, subsidized by the African American community ($550), the Rosenwald Fund ($500), and the Forsyth County Board of Education and white donors ($800). The 1920 building was replaced with a four-classroom $8,200 school on Pine Street completed in 1929. Contributions from the Forsyth County Board of Education and white donors ($6,800), African American citizens ($200), and the Rosenwald Fund ($1,200), facilitated its construction.38 Many of Rural Hall’s African American residents lived on Pine Street.

34 A. I. Butner, “Minutes of the County Board of Education,” 1890-1898, in Albert I. Butner Papers, 1820-1907, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.
35 History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999, 34.
37 “Colored Schools to be Assisted by Fund,” Western Sentinel, July 11, 1919, p. 1; “Proud of the New School Building,” Western Sentinel, April 9, 1920, p. 6.
38 The Rosenwald Fund, an organization devoted to improving educational venues for southern African American children, provided critical assistance to Forsyth County’s early-twentieth-century black school construction initiative. The fund, in
and to the north at Second Street’s west end.39

In conjunction with a county-wide school consolidation campaign, the Forsyth County Board of Education erected a brick Classical Revival-style building to serve all grades of white students from Rural Hall and the surrounding area in the summer of 1923. Willard C. Northup of the prolific Winston-Salem architecture firm Northup and O’Brien designed the distinctive school, which featured a one-and-one-half story, front-gable-roofed, central auditorium topped with a copper-roofed cupola surrounded by one-story flat-roofed wings containing the office, library, teacher’s lounge, ten classrooms, and a home economics suite encompassing a sewing room, central dining room, and “food laboratory.” In April 1927, Northup and O’Brien rendered plans for the four-classroom addition constructed that summer.40

Walkertown through the 1920s

Walkertown, northeast of Winston-Salem, bears the name of the Walker family, who was among the community’s late-eighteenth-century settlers. John Walker’s initial land acquisition was in 1761. David, John, Robert, Robert Jr., and William Walker gradually expanded the family’s holdings from 1779 through the early nineteenth century. The Walkers and their neighbors, including the Waggoner and Campbell families and preacher James Love, organized Love’s Methodist Church around 1791. The congregation erected a frame church in 1798. By 1831, fifty-nine members including five enslaved and three free African Americans attended services.41 As the nineteenth century progressed, Walkertown became a trading and social hub for proximate farmers, warranting the federal government’s January 16, 1849 appointment of Hezekiah Elliot to serve as its first postmaster.42 The vast majority of county residents who received mail at the Walkertown post office were farm owners or laborers.

Nearby farmers with sizable holdings included Thomas and Alice Sullivan, who married in 1818 and operated a productive farm in what is now northeastern Forsyth County. According to oral tradition, their log residence (FY456) was erected in 1825. Around 1850, the household occupied an expansive two-story, hip-roofed, Greek Revival-style, mid-nineteenth-century dwelling (FY464). By then, they owned 150 improved acres and 400 wooded acres in an area known as Sullivantown, approximately two miles northeast of Walkertown. The couple, their children and grandchildren, and sixteen-year-old white laborer Gideon Pettiford, who resided with the family, raised livestock and cultivated crops including wheat, rye, corn, oats, and Irish and sweet potatoes. Although Thomas Sullivan commenced selling tobacco products manufactured in a log building on the farm in 1858, the family did not, according to 1850 and 1860 federal census data, grow tobacco at that time. Thomas and Alice’s son

42 North Carolina Postal History Society, “Forsyth County,” postmark and postmaster compilation, October 18, 2016.
Nathaniel (Nat) D. Sullivan and Elizabeth (Bettie) Moir married on February 2, 1860, and set up their own household, possibly in the 1825 log house. By 1870, the couple had two daughters, five-year-old Sallie and one-year-old Elizabeth. N. D. Sullivan later managed a tobacco factory located in a two-story brick building southeast of his family’s home on Sullivantown Road. After Sallie Sullivan married Phillip Booe and Elizabeth Sullivan wed William Poindexter, the men became partners in the N. D. Sullivan Tobacco Company, which sold products such as a chewing tobacco brand called “Best.” W. J. Mock supervised the construction of a factory for the company in 1902. The concern operated until 1918, when it sold its machinery and brands to the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. At the height of its success, N. D. Sullivan Tobacco Company employed between sixty and seventy workers.43

The Roanoke and Southern Railroad’s 1888 extension of a line to Walkertown stimulated the community’s growth. Entrepreneurs erected factories and homes close to the gable-roofed board-and-batten-sided depot (FY469) completed in June 1889.44 The following year, Erastus Milton (E. M.) Leight and his brother J. J. started Leight Brothers, a lumber company and box factory. Workers milled lumber used to make boxes for manufacturers and erect myriad residential, commercial, and industrial buildings until 1919. E. M. and Molly Staples Leight married on March 4, 1903, and occupied a newly constructed two-story, weatherboarded, L-plan dwelling (FY3268) on the northeast corner of Sullivantown Road and Main Street in July of that year.45 N. D. Sullivan’s nephews, Thomas A. Crews and James W. Crews, who learned the tobacco business by working for their uncle, founded Crews Tobacco Company in 1891. That year, Thomas Crews commissioned the construction of a two-story weatherboarded Queen Anne-style house (FY455; NR 1993) and three-story tobacco factory on Main Street near the Leight residence. The factory was enlarged in 1895 and employed 350 workers prior to closing in 1904.46 Other prominent community members included physician John C. Hammack, who moved to Walkertown in 1895.47 As he prospered, he invested in industrial ventures and engaged contractors to build a two-story weatherboarded dwelling (FY450) with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival stylistic features on Main Street in 1908 and the adjacent small office in 1910.

By 1896, Walkertown’s approximately 150 residents frequented three general stores operated by N. Carmichael, J. S. Lewis, and Martin and Sievers. V. Carmichael, Bettie Moir, and Elmira G. Morris instructed white youth at the public school that commenced operating in 1890. Henry Sheets led the Baptist congregation organized in 1894 and W. C. Wilson was the pastor of Love’s Methodist Church.48

Industrial concerns proliferated in the early twentieth century. T. A. Crews, Dr. Hammack, W. P. Hicks, E. M. Leight, J. J. Leight, J. W. Marshall, and D. C. Moir incorporated Walkertown Chair Company in March 1904. D. C. Moir managed the plant’s twenty-five employees, who manufactured

47 “Walkertown Whittlings,” Union Republican, October 3, 1895, p. 3.
48 Branson’s 1896, 264-272; Thomas T. Taylor, Some Events and People in Walkertown’s Past (Walkertown: Ladies Auxiliary of the Walkertown Volunteer Fire Department, ca. 1978), 5, 8, 30.
between 200 and 600 chairs daily by August 1905. Local families caned chair seats in their homes. T. A. Crews Tobacco Company produced nineteen brands of chewing tobacco by 1904, when it was purchased by Liipfert-Scales Tobacco Company. In August of that year, T. A. Crews, J. A. Beeson, Joshua Sells, and Dr. Hammack established Beeson-Sells Milling Company, which soon began processing wheat and corn in the Crews tobacco factory. In early 1905, Beeson sold his interest in the business to the other three owners, who incorporated Walkertown Milling Company in March. Additional industrial ventures included several brickyards operated by postmaster W. P. Walker and J. M. Martin’s suspender, garter, and talcum powder factory, located on the second floor of the building that housed the post office. Four stores served the community in 1905.49

The Walkertown Milling Company building burned on January 5, 1912. In addition to the concern’s equipment, the structure housed Albert Davis’s blacksmith shop and large quantities of stored corn, wheat, tobacco, and fertilizer, all of which were lost in the conflagration. The tapered square 1891 smokestack erected by Crews Tobacco Company is all that remains. Walkertown Milling Company did not resume operation. However, in fall 1919 Sullivan Booe and Carl D. Ogburn announced plans to produce cornmeal, flour, and livestock feed in the three-story weatherboarded former N. D. Sullivan Tobacco Company factory near Walkertown. After remodeling the building and installing equipment valued at approximately $45,000, the concern commenced milling in February 1920. The venture was successful but short-lived, as the building was decimated by fire on September 30, 1920. The community was without a roller and grist mill for almost a year. In July 1921, W. W. Linville of Raleigh and Kernersville residents N. M. Linville and A. M. Long incorporated Walkertown Milling Company, which operated from the building that remains at 5084 Harley Drive (FY444).50

Walkertown Chair Company increased production in the early 1910s, manufacturing 58,762 chairs during 1912. However, an April 14, 1913, fire destroyed the two-story frame factory, its contents, and most of the lumber stored on the site. The company warehouse was saved. The concern’s plan to rebuild was not immediately realized. However, investors including W. N. Poindexter, E. M. Leight, John Leight, P. Frank Hanes, C. D. Ogburn, and Ralph B. Ogburn reorganized the company in March 1923 and commissioned a new plant’s construction.51

**Mid-twentieth-century Development Summary**

Rural Hall and Walkertown experienced steady growth through the 1920s, remaining, along with Kernersville, northeast Forsyth County’s largest communities. Although expansion slowed during the Great Depression, federal and state government programs funded public works projects during the 1930s and early 1940s. Development almost ceased as the nation’s attention turned to supporting World War II efforts, revived following the conflict, and experienced constraints again in the early 1950s due to building materials shortages during the Korean War. Prolific postwar construction exemplified the mid-twentieth century’s progressive spirit and, in conjunction with new transportation corridors in the 1950s and 1960s, reshaped the agrarian landscape. University Parkway/NC 66, one of


50 A newspaper account indicates that the business was renamed Clemmons Milling Company in May 1920 and the headquarters moved to Clemmons. “20,000 Fire in Walkertown,” *WSJ*, January 6, 1912, p. 1; New Roller Mill Near Walkertown,” *WSJ*, February 10, 1920, p. 2; “Booe-Ogburn Mill Destroyed by Fire,” *Western Sentinel*, October 1, 1920, p. 12; *Union Republican*, May 13, 1920, p. 6, and July 28, 1921, p. 6.

51 “News notes reported from Walkertown,” *TCS*, January 9, 1913, p. 9; *Union Republican*, April 17, 1913, p. 6; “Walkertown Chair Factory is Burned,” *Western Sentinel*, April 18, 1913, p. 3; *Charlotte Observer*, March 31, 1923, p. 15.
Winston-Salem’s primary north-south arterials, extends north from the city to Rural Hall. Prior to the
parkway’s development, the road functioned as US 52, which was relocated to a new alignment to the
west in 1963. The NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) corridor through Walkertown was widened, as was US
Highway 158, which connects Winston-Salem, Walkertown, and Reidsville. Secondary roads were
also reconfigured and extensive residential, commercial, religious, educational, and industrial
construction ensued.

**New Deal Relief Efforts**

The October 1929 stock market crash and ensuing Great Depression slowed Forsyth County’s
development and economic growth. Construction almost ceased as contractors and property owners
suffered financial losses in the early 1930s. However, New Deal agencies provided jobs for some
residents. The North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA) was the state’s first New
Deal program that attempted to alleviate the effects of the Great Depression by creating jobs for
unemployed citizens, many of whom were farm laborers. Projects funded by the NCERA in Winston-
Salem from 1932 to 1935 included repairing city streets, highways, water and sewer plants, City Hall,
the armory, and the library; constructing sidewalks, water and sewer lines, and additions to City
Hospital; building a road from the airport to the city limits; maintaining and improving schools and
parks; making mattresses and quilts; canning fruit and vegetables; cutting wood and lumber; and
preserving trees. Crews assisted with comparable activities throughout the county as well as home and
outbuilding repair, individual and community garden planting, privy and road construction, culvert
clearing, and rug rug making. Northeast Forsyth County residents benefited from improvements to the
roads between Bethania, Rural Hall, and Germanton.

The federal Works Progress Administration (WPA), which followed NCERA in 1935, engaged
citizens in endeavors ranging from public health initiatives to cultural activities, manufacturing
enterprises, and building and park enhancements. Rural efforts such as paving secondary farm-to-
market roads, placing culverts, creating drainage systems, and erecting bridges, sanitary privies,
arable extension service offices, and school vocational buildings occupied many work crews. By
April 1938, the WPA had completed forty-two Forsyth County undertakings at a cost of almost $2.5
million, including construction projects valued at approximately $1,830,000. Local government
contributed about one-third of that amount, and WPA laborers supplied over four million hours. In
July 1939, approximately 5,300 Winston-Salem inhabitants, about 6.6 percent of the city’s population,
worked for the WPA. Improvements to a county-owned recreational center near Walkertown,
including the construction of a cabin, pavilion, spring house, trails, roads, and bridges; drainage,

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52 The initial phase of University Parkway extending north from Marshall Street and Northwest Boulevard’s intersection
was completed in 1959. Plans for continuing the alignment to US 52 north of Shattalon Drive were in place by 1963. The
corridor terminates southeast of Rural Hall’s municipal limits, where the road name changes to Broad Street. Gene
Whitman, “Network of Express Streets Finished Here in ’60,” *Twin City Sentinel*, December 30, 1960; Gene Whitman,

53 J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter, and Thomas W. Morse, eds., *Emergency Relief in North Carolina: A Record of the
Development and Activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932–1935* (Raleigh: North
Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1936), 476–478.

54 As of April 1938, Winston-Salem residents had been paid for 4,028,162 hours of work on WPA projects. “Progress of
Twin City Has Continued in Spite of National Economic Setbacks,” *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* (hereafter
abbreviated *WSJ*), April 24, 1938, Section 7; Fred J. Cohn, “Expenditure of $2,478,945 on WPA Projects Has Aided
Employment in County,” *WSJS*, April 24, 1938, Section 6; “Lack of Funds Forces Layoff in Local WPA,” *WSJ*, June 29,
1939; “Nearly 1,000 Workers Affected by WPA’s Increase in Hours,” *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, July 5, 1939; Fred Cohn,
“Many Rural Improvements Included in WPA Program,” *Raleigh News and Observer*, February 12, 1940; “WPA to Hold
‘Open House’ on Projects,” *WSJS*, May 12, 1940.
sewage, and electrical system installation; landscaping; lake cleaning; and tennis court and baseball
diamond resurfacing and fencing, were undertaken in 1937 and 1938. The WPA subsidized $15,884 of
the project’s $22,407 cost.\textsuperscript{55} WPA, state, and local funds were utilized to erect an expansive front-
gable-roofed brick gymnasium (FY9145, 275 College Street) designed by the architectural firm
Northup and O’Brien at Rural Hall School. The building hosted its first basketball game on December
5, 1939.\textsuperscript{56} WPA-funded projects on the Walkertown School campus included a 1939 gymnasium
designed by Northup and O’Brien and stone stadium seating and steps in 1940. Principal J. F. Walker
oversaw around 1,074 students in spring 1940.\textsuperscript{57}

Late 1940s Growth

Residential development resumed in the late 1940s in response to critical housing shortages after years
of market stagnation during the Great Depression and World War II. Federally funded projects
received priority allocation of building materials in the period immediately following the war’s end.
The Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the “GI Bill of Rights,” guaranteed
veterans low-interest, long-term home loans and thus promoted home construction in new suburbs and
on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods. The regional Veterans Administration (VA) office reported
closing on 3,658 GI loans in Forsyth County, totaling $20,935,672, between 1945 and 1955. The VA
also approved 214 Federal-direct loans averaging $7,500 for county residents from the program’s 1950
inception through 1955.\textsuperscript{58}

Despite intensifying development, Forsyth County’s landscape remained predominantly agricultural in
the mid-twentieth century. The US census recorded 3,489 farm tracts, 3,240 operated by white farmers
and the remainder by African American proprietors, encompassing 76.2 percent of the county’s total
acreage in 1940. The average farm included 59.3 acres. Based on the county’s overall population of
126,475, 36.9 percent of residents lived in rural areas that year, but only 11.7 percent occupied and
worked farms, as factory and service industry positions provided income for many rural inhabitants
during the mid-twentieth century.\textsuperscript{59} Agents in the Forsyth County offices of North Carolina’s
agricultural extension service and the United States Department of Agriculture’s Tri-Creek Soil
Conservation District provided farmers with erosion control and irrigation plans, plant material,
educational publications, and guidance regarding soil preparation and fertilization, crop rotation,

\textsuperscript{55} “WPA Project Cards,” Forsyth County, North Carolina, National Archives, College Park, Maryland.
Carolina State University, Special Collections Library, Raleigh, N. C; “New Rural Hall Gym Opens Tonight,” \textit{WSS},
December 5, 1939; North Carolina Work Projects Administration, \textit{North Carolina WPA: Its Story} (Winston-Salem:
Winston Printing Company, 1940), 33.
State University, Special Collections Library, Raleigh, N. C Bill East, “Walkertown Grows,” \textit{WSS}, March 8, 1940. The
stone stadium remains behind the behind the Walkertown branch of the Forsyth County Public Library, but the two-story,
brick, Colonial Revival-style 1924 Walkertown School was demolished upon the 1990 Walkertown Elementary School’s
completion.
\textsuperscript{58} Rom Weatherman, “8,400 Dwellings Constructed in City-County Building Boom,” \textit{WSJS}, May 22, 1955.
\textsuperscript{59} In January 1942, 10,640 Forsyth County residents lived on farms owned and operated by their families, and an additional
4,260 people occupied and worked on farms as tenants. Frank Parker, Agricultural Statistician, ed., \textit{North Carolina Farm
Survey, 1941, as reported in January; 1942. Cooperative Crop Reporting Service; County Farm Inventory of Acreage,
Number of Farms, Crop Comparisons, Productive Livestock, Etc.} (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1942); Zellmer R. Pettet, supervisor, \textit{Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940,
livestock pond excavation, pasture renovation and seeding, and natural fence and windbreak planting. Staff also facilitated women’s home demonstration and youth 4-H club organization.60

**Mid-twentieth-century Rural Hall**

Although the Great Depression dampened Rural Hall’s early 1930s growth, infrastructure improvements were enacted and new businesses established as the economy strengthened later in the decade. Attorney Charles R. Helsabeck had moved his office and Messenger Job Printing Company to a building owned by O. M. Kiser in the late 1920s. The men attempted to ameliorate early 1930s food shortages by erecting an adjacent canning factory, but the operation was short-lived. The Forsyth County Agricultural Extension Service thus purchased the canning equipment in 1935. Helsabeck also facilitated the November 1939 creation of the Rural Hall Sanitary District, a governing body that promoted public health by monitoring the unincorporated community’s water purification and supply systems; sewage and garbage collection, treatment, and disposal methods; and road building and maintenance programs. A $35,000 1939 WPA grant and $40,000 of bond revenue funded water and sewer system construction in Rural Hall. The sanitary district board authorized the establishment of a volunteer fire department—the first in Forsyth County—in late 1939. Also that year, C. E. Brady and B. J. Gregson incorporated Brady and Gregson to manufacture casual wood living room furniture. The concern, which became Brady Furniture Company in 1942, gradually expanded its offerings to include bedroom furniture and accessories such as mirrors. Robert Helsabeck opened a Rural Hall dental practice in 1940.61

Civic groups welcomed new members and erected buildings as the population grew. In 1948, American Legion John Young Post 188, which had been established by 1929, raised approximately $8,000 to build a small hip-roofed meeting hall with a stone-veneered façade at 145 Bethania Road.62 The volunteer fire department commissioned the construction of a two-story front-gable-roofed brick building at 177 Rural Hall-Germanton Road (west of Rural Hall School) in 1949.63 The Rural Hall Civic Club, chartered in October 1947, promoted community initiatives including the 1950 formation of Boy Scout troop 914. The first scout leaders, George M. Toler and J. Stanley Burrington, convened meetings at the American Legion hall until a scout hut was erected. The Rural Hall Woman’s Club recruited Vivian Anderson to lead a Girl Scout troop in 1948. A Brownie troop was formed in spring 1956. Rural Hall Garden Club, organized in April 1952, and Busy Fingers Garden Club, founded in 1954, promoted horticultural efforts by sponsoring lawn beautification contests, maintaining a garden on Broad Street, and providing flower arrangements to the library, churches, and schools.64

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60 The extension service’s youth education program was named “4-H” in 1914 as part of the Smith-Lever Act, which created a national Cooperative Extension Service. The “4-H” emblem, a four-leaf clover, references the organization’s pledge for members to apply their heads, hearts, hands, and health toward the greater good of their community. Jane Davidson, et. al., “Extension Agents who have led the Forsyth County ECA, EHA and HD clubs, 1910-2010," unpublished draft manuscript, 2010.
62 The American Legion hall served as Rural Hall’s town hall from 1980 until the 2003 completion of the municipal building at 423 Bethania-Rural Hall Road. The building at 145 Bethania Street then housed the Rural Hall Historical Society’s collection. The main floor was renovated in 2020 to function as a North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles license plate agency. The Rural Hall Historical Society will occupy the basement following its renovation. American Legion, John Young Post 188, American Legion-North Carolina Department, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh; History of Rural Hall, North Carolina., 1977, 68; History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999, 72.
63 The fire station was extensively remodeled in 1989. History of Rural Hall, North Carolina. 1974-1999, 81.
In November 1947, the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service leased a sixty-acre farm south of Rural Hall belonging to the Payne family to serve as its Upper Piedmont Research Station. Manager Joe E. Sanderson and a tenant farmer operated the station, which in addition to developing an array of disease-resistant tobacco varieties, regularly hosted demonstrations and workshops for tobacco growers. Other Forsyth County farmers participated in the experimentation process. After black shank and wilt decimated his tobacco fields, Mike Grubbs planted four acres of the newly-created “Dixie Bright 101” variety on Eugene LeGrande’s Rural Hall farm in 1950 and more than doubled his tobacco crop yield to 2,500 pounds per acre. The Upper Piedmont Research Station remained in operation at the Rural Hall farm until 1962, when the station moved to Chinqua-Penn Plantation in Rockingham County following the Penn family’s donation of the property to the extension service.  


The 1907 Southern Railway station remained in use until March 25, 1980, but passenger service ceased in 1955. The day after freight service was discontinued, D. J. and Alene Redding orchestrated the depot’s move two hundred feet south of its original site to its current location. The building served as offices for D. J. Redding Company and Redding Construction Services until 2007. The Reddings subsequently spearheaded the depot’s rehabilitation to serve as a railroad history museum that opened in October 2013 and is operated by a 501©(3) nonprofit organization.  

As housing demand increased after World War II, Wilson Brothers Lumber Company co-owners and general contractors Burke and Reuben Wilson partnered with Jack L. Covington in 1947 to establish Wilson-Covington Construction Company. Burke Wilson also collaborated with Winston-Salem residents Thomas D. Carter and Robert G. Stockton to incorporate Wilson Realty Company in July 1952. Both concerns were actively involved in Forsyth County’s mid-twentieth-century development, as was D. J. Redding, a Wilkes County native who began working for Wilson Brothers Lumber Company around 1956. He established his own general contracting business, D. J. Redding Company, in December 1964. Redding served as Winston-Salem Homebuilders Association president (1963-1964) and as a director on the State Homebuilder’s Association board in 1964. His son Herschel A. Redding joined the family business in 1978. Most commissions were in western Forsyth County, where, for example, D. J. Redding Company built quite a few homes in the Meadowbrook subdivision in Clemmons. For the Don and Sylvia Cardwell residence at 4150 Briar Creek Road, 

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Redding employed a draftsman to create a full set of construction drawings from a mail-order plan Sylvia found advertised in the *Winston-Salem Journal*. His crew also erected the house on the adjacent lot, 4160 Briar Creek Road, at the same time. In addition to adapting stock plans, D. J. Redding Company frequently erected custom homes designed by Winston-Salem architects William Roy Wallace, Robert Arey, and William Galloway. The concern employed subcontractors including Mocksville masons Robert and David Crotts and African American plasterer Doc Love during the mid-twentieth century.  

Most residential development in Rural Hall before the late 1950s was organic, occurring as large tracts near the central business district, many of which had been farm or factory sites, were gradually divided into smaller parcels. Although some Craftsman and Period Revival-style dwellings were erected along primary thoroughfares during the 1930s and early 1940s, residential construction did not dramatically increase until the late 1950s, when local businessmen, developers, and contractors began speculating in real estate. Builders erected residences in new subdivisions and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods in familiar—Colonial, Classical, and Tudor Revival—and contemporary—Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist—styles.

This practice is apparent in the area southwest of the central business district roughly bounded by Broad Street on the east, Bethania-Rural Hall Road and Bay Street on the north, Pine Street on the west, and Maple Street on the south, most of which was initially platted in March 1908. Along Belle Meade Avenue and Broad, Cherry, Church, Court, Jackson, and Summit streets, approximately sixteen mostly one-story, gable-roofed, frame dwellings built before 1930 remain, interspersed among about thirty Period Cottage and Minimal Traditional residences erected through the 1960s, as well as a few late-twentieth-century single-family homes and a group of townhouses. Neighborhood residents included William Delbert and Joy Kiser Craft, who married in October 1930. W. D. Craft graduated from Guilford College in 1932 and worked as a carpenter for Wilson Brothers Lumber Company before serving in the U. S. Army from 1943 until October 1945. He began constructing the one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, stone period cottage at 7990 Broad Street (FY3229) in 1938 and completed it in 1942. Craft built some houses along Academy Street during the mid-twentieth-century and, with E. R. Strupe, owned Forest Hills Lumber Company, incorporated in April 1, 1963, which was based at 121 Polo Road in Winston-Salem.

South of that neighborhood, the 8.49-acre Numa and Emma Covington Memorial Park, which contains amenities including a picnic shelter, softball field, tennis courts, concession stand, lake, and trails, was completed in 1983. The park, named in honor of Jack L. Covington’s parents, was created on land he donated to the town of Rural Hall in 1979. South of Park Street, Otis A. Jones Surveying Company platted Rural Estates, a sixty-five-lot subdivision, in 1964 on acreage owned by Jack Covington and

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70 Forsyth County Plat Book 8, p. 4; Forsyth County property tax records.
other investors that had been Upper Piedmont Research Station tobacco fields until 1962. The developer, Rural Associates, sold lots in an area bounded by Spring Ridge Road on the south, Paso and Church Streets on the east, Park Street on the north, and Brook Valley Road on the west. Brittany and Wellesley roads extend through the neighborhood. Some modest Ranch houses were erected in the late 1960s and construction continued through the late twentieth century.

Smaller-scale mid-twentieth-century development included some of the property east of Broad Street that belonged to the Kiger family. Everette Kiger’s tract on Academy Street’s north side between Foster Street and Hopedale Drive was subdivided in December 1956, creating eleven lots. Seven side-gable-roofed brick-veneered Ranch houses were erected in 1957 and 1958. On Milton G. Kiger’s property to the south, thirteen lots were platted at the intersection of Foster and Kiger streets in June 1961. Three Ranch houses—one per year—were erected from 1963 until 1965. Construction continued through 2000. General contractor Tommy Edison Flippin and a crew including Donald Koehn erected houses on Academy Street and elsewhere in the area. Flippin, who was a carpenter, served in the U. S. Army during World War II and worked for Forest Hills Lumber Company until establishing his own business that operated until 2004. Donald Koehn, who moved to Rural Hall in 1955, was also employed by Forest Hills Lumber Company. He polished his carpentry and brick masonry skills with Flippin before independently building custom homes.

Wilson Brothers Lumber Company’s land, building, equipment, trucks, and inventory were auctioned on November 20, 1982. Brannock-Lynch Lumber Company, established by George and Randy Brannock and Mike Lynch, acquired much of the property and commenced operations in 1983. The concern, still headed by Mike Lynch, remains one of Rural Hall’s largest businesses.

When Rural Hall incorporated on June 1, 1974, the community had approximately one thousand residents. The town has continued to grow. The June 30, 1992, annexation of 1,025 acres tripled the municipality’s physical size, and the population gradually increased to around three thousand people by 2020.

Mid-twentieth-century Education in Rural Hall

Rural Hall School housed first through eleventh grades from its 1923 opening until twelfth grade was added for the 1945-1946 term. Although a gymnasium had been constructed with WPA assistance in 1939 and a fourteen-classroom building erected in 1951, the campus, like most others in Forsyth County, was overcrowded. This problem was ameliorated in 1955, when ninth- through twelfth-grade classes moved to the newly erected Northwest School on Murray Road. New campuses including Parkland and North, East, and West Forsyth high schools were placed into service following the Winston-Salem and Forsyth County school systems’ 1963 merger. Concurrently with North Forsyth High School’s September 1963 opening, seventh- and eighth-grade students were assigned to Northwest School, and Rural Hall School served only elementary grades. The Winston-Salem /

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73 B. L. Bitting’s farm, located a half-mile south of Rural Hall, once encompassed what became Rural Estates and the surrounding area. Although Cobb-Noble Company of Winston-Salem auctioned lots for property owners J. G. Clayton and Lee Holland in 1922, development was sporadic until the 1960s. “At Auction,” WSJ, October 29, 1922, p. 15; Forsyth County Plat Book 22, p. 56.
74 Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p.62; Plat Book 20, p. 136; Forsyth County property tax records.
Forsyth County school system was the state’s second largest in 1967, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students. It was not until 1970, however, that the system achieved complete desegregation. At that time, fifth- and six-grade youth from Rural Hall and the surrounding area were bused to Fairview School in Winston-Salem, leaving only four elementary grades at Rural Hall School. When the campus was modernized in 1977, the 1923 school was replaced with a one-story, flat-roofed, Modernist, eighteen-classroom building designed by architect Fred W. Butner Jr. and built by R. K. Stewart and Son, Inc. The 1939 gymnasium and 1951 classrooms remained in use. Principal J. E. Cashwell and approximately fifty faculty members and staff instructed more than seven hundred students in 1977.

Prior to desegregation, most Forsyth County educational facilities for African American students were far inferior to the substantial brick consolidated schools that served many white pupils. The majority of rural African American youth attended classes in small weatherboarded buildings that typically accommodated seven elementary grades. During the 1929-1930 academic term, Forsyth County operated twenty-three public schools for black students. Fifteen were one-room buildings, four had two rooms, three contained three classrooms, and one had four. In 1945, only fourteen rural elementary schools served the county’s African American population. Principal Miriam W. Lash and two other teachers instructed black children at the school in Rural Hall. Older students had been bused to Carver School, the first public institution to offer four years of high school classes to Forsyth County’s rural African American residents, since 1936, when that campus east of Winston-Salem opened. Winston-Salem native and Howard University graduate Edward Everette Hill, who had previously been Oak Grove Elementary School’s principal (1930-1936), was Carver’s first principal. The school system employed nine elementary and six high school teachers to instruct the 510 pupils who enrolled in fall 1938. Seven school buses provided transportation that year. Carver’s curriculum included a popular agricultural and manual arts course taught by N. C. A & T College alumnus Hoyt Coble that proved useful for students as well as community members. Principal Hill led the campaign to erect a new building on his Carver campus at a time when the county’s post-World War II population boom resulted in high public school enrollment and the need for larger facilities. Gorrell R. Stinson designed the Modernist-style Carver Consolidated School, which served all twelve grades when it opened in 1951.

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78 The 1951 classroom building, which was north of the 1977 school, was demolished in conjunction with the construction of the 2009 classroom building (295 College Street) south of the 1977 school. North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools Facilities Study, 1990–91, October 1, 1991, p. 58; “Rural Hall Elementary School Addition,” 2008 architectural drawings housed by the Winston-Salem / Forsyth County School System; History of Rural Hall, North Carolina., 1977, 46-47.

79 North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Division of Schoolhouse Planning, Forsyth County School Building Information, 1929-1930, Box 1.


81 The 1929 school on Pine Street in Walkertown closed when elementary-grade black youth joined upperclassmen at Carver School, likely in 1951. The building, which served as residence by the mid-1950s, is no longer extant. June Koehn, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 25, 2020.

82 Ibid., 313, 317; A. A. Mayfield, “County Superintendent Cash is Aiding Carver High School to Fill Need in Community,” WSI, November 13, 1938. Bethania-Rural Hall resident Patty Lash Martin’s class was the last to graduate from the frame Carver School in 1950. She remembers riding to school in a “flat-topped wooden school bus” with benches lined up back-to-back lengthwise at its center. Patty Lash Martin, conversations with Heather Fearnbach, April and September 2011.

83 The US Supreme Court’s 1954 desegregation decree resulted in a selective integration bill passed by North Carolina legislators. In response, the Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem school boards allowed African American students to apply for admission to white schools in the summer of 1957. After a rigorous screening process, administrators in the three cities accepted eleven of fifty-four applicants. Fifteen-year-old Gwendolyn Bailey desegregated Winston-Salem’s public schools when she became the first African American student to attend Richard J. Reynolds High School on September 5, 1957. Norma Corley and Roslyn and Kenneth Cooper were the first African American children to integrate a
**Mid-twentieth-century Walkertown**

Few Walkertown businesses opened during the Great Depression. Grubbs Garage (FY3266), which operated in the one-story, front-gable-roofed brick building with a stepped parapet at 5080 Harley Drive, is a notable exception. Building contractor Walter Grubbs constructed the garage in late 1933 for Ether Grubbs, who commenced servicing automobiles and tractors on January 1, 1934. Ether employed local residents Lindsey Griffin, Web Larimore, Kenneth Tuttle, Walter Idol, Robert Hawkins, Marvin Grubbs, Lindsey Walker, Wayne Fulp, Larry Chandler, and David Walker over the years. Ether’s son E. J., who had assisted at the garage since he was nine years old, assumed the business’s management when Ether’s health declined in 1979. Walkertown Milling Company, located just east of the garage, continued to sell animal feed, fertilizer, farm equipment, and agricultural supplies.

The 1940s began with the loss of Walkertown’s primary industrial operation, Walkertown Chair Company. The factory burned January 29, 1940, precipitating the closure of a business that had employed approximately fifty workers. Some joined the contingent of rural residents who commuted to Winston-Salem factories operated by entities including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Hanes Hosiery, P. H. Hanes Knitting, Duplan, Bassick, and Western Electric companies during the mid-twentieth century. The Jones family illustrates this trend. Linnie C. Jones retired from Hanes Hosiery in the 1960s after a lengthy tenure as a knitting factory employee. His son, Charles Ray Jones, who was an airplane mechanic at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada during the Korean War, returned to Walkertown following his discharge. After briefly operating a service station, he found work as a gear box mechanic at Piedmont Airlines. Charles’ wife, Seattle native Lois Whitworth Jones, fabricated copper transformer coils at Western Electric Company’s Old Lexington Road plant. She commuted with several other women from her Walkertown neighborhood. Charles and Lois Jones remained with the same companies from the mid-1950s until their retirement.

Although residential development increased slightly in the late 1930s, particularly in areas adjacent to highly trafficked corridors such as NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) and US Highway 158, which extends through Walkertown toward Reidsville, construction almost ceased during the early 1940s due to the dearth of building materials and laborers during World War II. At that time, the densest collection of residences in Walkertown was south of Harley Drive, where modest bungalows and period cottages, most erected in the 1920s and 1930s, flank Willoughby and Winthrop streets and Friendly Road. The neighborhood, platted in 1923, occupies acreage that previously belonged to farmer Edward W. Linville, who died in 1916. As post-World War II population increases fueled housing demand, landowners developed other large tracts close to Walkertown’s center. On what was Nancy Poindexter Winston-Salem elementary school when they enrolled at Easton on September 4, 1958. “Supreme Court Orders Local Officials to End School Segregation ‘as Soon as Practicable,’” *WSJ*, June 1, 1955; Rom Weatherman, “First Negro Registered Peacefully at RJR High,” *WSI*, September 6, 1957; “Troubles Beset School Opening,” *Life*, 43, no. 12 (September 16, 1957): 25-31; Luix Overby, “Gwen Bailey Likes Reynolds,” *WSJS*, June 13, 1958; Chester Davis, “200 Years of History Shape a Modern City,” *WSJS*, April 10, 1966; Danielle Deaver, “One Student Opens a Door – Integration Came Smoothly to Schools,” *WSJ*, September 8, 2007; Mike Binker, “State Honors Integration Pioneers,” Greensboro *News and Record*, June 26, 2008; Mary Giunca, “A Long, Hard Road: Are We There Yet?,” *WSJ*, May 16, 2004.


*87* Bill East, “Walkertown Grows,” WSS, March 8, 1940.

*88* Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 80; “Funeral of Mr. E. W. Linville at Walkertown Tuesday,” *TCS*, January 6, 1916, p. 2.
Hall’s property east of Walkertown School, side-gable and hip-roofed, brick, 1950s and 1960s Ranch houses line Lakawanna Drive (originally School Street). The lots were delineated in 1952. To the south, frame side-gable and hip-roofed residences were built in the 1950s on land that William N. Poindexter, a farmer and real estate speculator who died in 1951, had acquired between Ruxton Drive (originally School Drive) and Old Hollow Road (then called Kernersville Road). To the southeast, on acreage previously owned by James T. Hammack, who died in 1946, side-gable and hip-roofed Ranch houses were erected during the 1950s on Old Hollow Road’s south side and flanking Bellaire Circle (originally Hammack Road). Winston-Salem civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe created the subdivision plat in August 1951. In the 1960s, side-gable and hip-roofed brick Ranch houses were constructed on Avalee and Martin streets and Annie Lane north of Old Hollow Road. The land had belonged to William N. Poindexter.

Myriad contractors worked in northeast Forsyth County during the mid-twentieth-century development boom. Some were from Winston-Salem, but the sizable contingent of building contractors based in or near Walkertown included Abe Fulp, Frank Fulp, James Walter Grubbs and his son Renza Grubbs, Grubbs and Parrish, William Walter Hammock, Billy Hulls, and James Grover Morris. In addition to his primary job as a R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company facilities department construction manager, Rudolph Huff Hilton operated a masonry business, erecting his personal residence and two other brick houses for family members on Swain Lane as well as other Walkertown residences and commercial buildings during the 1950s and 1960s. His company built foundations for some of the dwellings fronting US 158 that required relocation to facilitate the highway’s 1956 widening. As his commercial masonry commissions grew, the business became his full-time occupation. Rudolph partnered with his sons Chris D. and Keith Hilton to establish Hilton Enterprises in 1971. The concern undertook projects throughout North Carolina. Winston-Salem Paving Company, established by J. D. Saunders in 1932, moved from Winston-Salem to the former Walkertown Chair Company factory site in 1960. The company, then headed by H. Gray Swain and Jimmie Saunders Swain, specialized in sidewalk, street, and highway paving.

Businesses such as Wall’s Store, a grocery on Main Street established by Ernest Wall and operated by his brother A. L. Wall from 1929 until 1948, also prospered. A. L. Wall sold the grocery to his son Kermit A. Wall upon opening a hardware store on Sullivantown Road in 1948. A. L. Wall managed the hardware store until his 1956 death. Kermit Wall closed the grocery in 1978. Retail and wholesale textile purveyors Thomas Ashburn Ayers and his wife Henrietta Ayers opened the Fabric Center on Main Street in 1947. As the business grew rapidly, the Ayerses commissioned the 1953 construction of a building on Old Hollow Road that was enlarged several times by 1962. Thomas

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89 Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p. 94.
90 Winston-Salem civil engineer J. C. Lasley created the plat for United Realty and Auction Company in December 1926. Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 141.
91 Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p. 38.
92 Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 141.
93 The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991, 47.
94 The houses on Swain Lane built by and for family members were the Rudolph Huff and Elaine Inman Hilton residence (4689 Swain Lane, split-level, 1958), the Spencer Eugene and Daisy Newman Inman residence (Elaine’s parents, 4677 Swain Lane, hip-roofed Ranch, 1957), and the Russell and Imogene Simmons residence (Elaine’s sister and brother-in-law, 4671 Swain Lane, hip-roofed Ranch, 1959). Chris D. Hilton, telephone conversation and email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, August 28, 2020; “Rudolph Huff Hilton,” WSI, July 16, 2017.
Ayers partnered with Tam Welborn Church to open Suburban Insurance Agency on Main Street in 1949. That business also moved to the 1953 building.97

The Walls’ competitors included Webster Brothers General Store, a grocery and hardware vendor on Main Street. Webster Brothers Hardware Company, incorporated after Kermit Wall bought the Websters’ grocery business in 1965, has been located at 2700 Old Hollow Road since 1974. Brothers John, Howard and Roger Webster, the current owners, purchased the hardware store from their father Clyde, who still works for the business, and their uncle Bill.98

Other new mid-twentieth-century businesses included the Walkertown Drive-In Theater (FY3269), which operated from 1949 to 1954 under the ownership of local partners Grubbs, Booth, Flichum, and Dunlap. Fibber McGee purchased the property in 1955 and remodeled the entertainment venue with the assistance of Jim Styers, who then served as the general manager. The Bel Air Drive-In Theater opened in April 1956 and operated seasonally through the 1990s. Mr. McGee owned two other drive-ins in Winston-Salem; one at Indiana and Cherry Streets and one at South Main and Knollwood Streets.99

The one-story, flat-roofed, Modernist brick Walkertown post office at 4971 US 311 North (Main Street) was finished in June 1964, replacing a facility that had operated from two rooms on the ground floor of the no-longer-extant two-story weatherboarded commercial building to the north since 1900. The building also initially housed a Northwestern Bank branch, then Walkertown’s sole bank. Leonard Goodman managed the branch, which relocated in 1969. Postmaster William M. Young, appointed in July 1963, remained in charge until February 1977.100 In August 1964, Walkertown gained a Rexall Drug Store operated by R. E. Mueller and Dr. Folds.101

Walkertown residents supported organizations including the Walkertown Civic Club and the Walkertown Lions Club, both established in 1948, as well as home demonstration and garden clubs. All facilitated mid-twentieth-century growth by promoting community improvement initiatives. The civic club sponsored events, advocated for telephone service expansion and road improvements including widening, paving, signage, and sidewalks, and raised $15,000 to equip the Walkertown volunteer fire department, which commenced service in May 1954. The Lions Club-sponsored annual horse shows in the Walkertown School stadium drew large crowds. Walkertown School’s Parent-Teacher Association (P. T. A.), formed in the late 1930s, held fundraisers and book fairs to subsidize school programs. The community’s first Girl Scout troop began meeting in 1948 and a Boy Scout troop was created in the early 1950s. A number of area women belonged to home demonstration clubs that organized agricultural extension service lectures and events and the Walkertown Garden Club, established in 1963.102 Many farmers joined Forsyth County chapters of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The fraternal organization, utilizing rituals and practices modeled on

97 Ibid., 37.
Freemasonry, provided a mechanism for farmers to improve their economic and social position through community-based initiatives and to advocate for agricultural regulation.  

Walkertown School housed first- through eleventh-grade white youth from its 1924 opening until twelfth grade was added for the 1945-1946 term. The prolific Winston-Salem architecture firm Northup and O’Brien designed the imposing two-story brick Classical Revival-style edifice with sixteen classrooms and an auditorium. As enrollment grew, the school was enlarged in 1933 with a one-story fourteen-classroom addition. Winston-Salem architect Fred Butner designed the 1950 addition with six classrooms and a library addition erected by King-Hunter, Inc. of Greensboro. WPA-subsidized projects on the Walkertown School campus included a 1939 $17,000 gymnasium designed by Northup and O’Brien and stone stadium seating and steps in 1940.  

In 1955, ninth- through twelfth-grade classes moved to a new high school erected by King-Hunter, Inc. on Ruxton Drive. That building, designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm Macklin and Stinson, headed by Gorrell R. Stinson, was enlarged in 1957 and 1962. A gymnasium was erected in 1958. Macklin and Stinson rendered plans for the 1957 addition and 1958 gymnasium, while Winston-Salem architect C. H. Phofl prepared drawings for the 1962 addition. In fall 1962, upper-grade Walkertown youth, along with students from Kernersville and Glenn high schools, were consolidated at the newly built East Forsyth High School. First through eighth grades remained at Walkertown School through the 1962-1963 term. In fall 1963, the Ruxton Drive building became Walkertown Junior High School, serving sixth-through-eighth-grade students.  

Fourteen rural elementary schools served Forsyth County’s African American population in 1945. Principal Everette Martin and two other teachers instructed black children at the school in Walkertown. Older students had been bused to Carver School, the first public institution to offer four years of high school classes to Forsyth County’s rural African American residents, since 1936, when the campus east of Winston-Salem opened. This practice continued until the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County school system’s 1970 integration. 

Walkertown congregations erected new sanctuaries and education buildings during the mid-twentieth century. Walkertown First Baptist Church’s austere cross-gable-roofed brick 1941 sanctuary (FY3232) replaced its front-gable-roofed weatherboarded 1897 sanctuary enlarged in 1929. After a February 3, 1947, fire destroyed the 1900 Love’s Methodist Church sanctuary, the congregation

103 The Grange had established a strong presence in North Carolina by 1875. Histories assert that the organization, officially created in 1867, was the first of its type in the nation to afford full membership to all races and entire families. From its inception, women voted and served as officers and teenagers fourteen and older were encouraged to join. Youth between the ages of five and thirteen participated in Juvenile Grange activities. County-wide collaborations of subordinate Granges, collectively referred to as a Pomona Grange, sponsored programs, events, and community service endeavors. Stuart Noblin, *The Grange In North Carolina*, 1929-1954 (Greensboro: Piedmont Press, 1954), 2-3, 10; National Grange, *The Grange Blue Book* (Washington, D. C.: National Grange, 1955), 14-15, 24.  


commissioned the construction of the imposing front-gable-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival-style sanctuary (FY445) completed in 1949. The 1961 education building encompasses Sunday school classrooms, the fellowship hall, and a choir room. The 1969 wing, which replaced the 1924 education building, contains classrooms, offices, a parlor, and a library. \(^{108}\)

Walkertown’s Sanitary District was the community’s principal governing body through the early 1980s. Real estate broker and civic leader Henry Oosthoek Jr., a retired CIA agent, chaired the Sanitary District beginning in December 1979 and initiated the community’s 1983 effort to incorporate. Following the August 22, 1984, incorporation, Oosthoek was elected Walkertown’s first mayor, but he only held office for one term, which ended in November 1985. \(^{109}\)

By July 2019, Walkertown had an estimated 5,242 occupants, approximately 74% of whom are white, 23% African American, 6% Hispanic or Latino, and less than 1% American Indian, Asian, or mixed race. \(^{110}\) Such striking population growth has fostered ongoing subdivision and road construction. Development now radiates in every direction from the town center. Winston-Salem’s municipal boundaries abut Rural Hall and Walkertown and completely surround Bethania. Although farms and rural crossroads communities remain, undeveloped landscapes are increasingly rare.

VI. Property Types

The August 2009 Forsyth County Phase III survey report provides a general overview of Forsyth County’s architectural evolution as well as modern architecture and community development contexts for the period 1930 to 1969. Although the Phase III survey focused on resources within Winston-Salem’s city limits, the types of residential, religious, industrial, commercial, governmental, and educational architecture and subdivision development delineated are also prevalent in outlying municipalities such as Rural Hall and Walkertown and surrounding rural areas. The following overview thus only briefly explains significant property types.

**Property Type 1: Residential**

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Forsyth County between 1930 and 1970 were residential. Most single-family dwellings are typical housing forms of the era: Period Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and split-level. Some of the earlier neighborhoods include bungalows and foursquares. These buildings were not usually designed by an architect with a specific client in mind, but rather were speculatively constructed based on popular designs taken from plan books. Architect-designed residences, particularly those reflecting a Modernist influence, represent a very small percentage of the total built environment. A brief summary of common house forms and styles follows.

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Single Family Houses

Craftsman-Influenced Houses and Bungalows

As the twentieth century progressed, national architectural trends began to exert a greater influence on Forsyth County’s residential design. American stonemason, furniture maker, and metalworker Gustav Stickley visited England in 1898 and, upon his return home, promoted the tenets of the English Arts and Crafts movement—a reaction against the loss of manual skills and traditional crafts due to the mechanization of the Industrial Revolution—through his magazine, The Craftsman (1901-1916). The publication emphasized the use of natural, handcrafted materials and low, horizontal massing to allow for harmony between a house and its surrounding environment. Henry H. Saylor’s 1911 book, Bungalows, guided the consumer through the process of planning, designing, and building informal, cozy homes. Building plans for these houses, with their wide overhanging eaves, open arrangement of rooms, and inviting porches, appeared in national magazines such as House Beautiful and The Ladies Home Journal. Stickley, Radford, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, and others sold bungalow plans by mail. Such promotion resulted in the bungalow’s national popularity during the late 1910s and 1920s and the construction of typically scaled-down versions of the form throughout North Carolina into the early 1940s. Bungalows, which were inexpensive and easy to build, also appealed to families’ desires for modern, efficient houses. Most Forsyth County bungalows erected in the 1930s reflect an austere Depression-era style with limited embellishment.

Two-story, square plan, gable- or hip-roofed dwellings, known as “foursquares” given their form, often display Craftsman stylistic features including the combination of natural siding materials such as weatherboards and wood shingles, triangular eave brackets, and tapered or square paneled posts on brick piers supporting front porches.

Period Revival-Style Houses

Period revival styles, most notably Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival, are prevalent in Forsyth County.

Colonial Revival-Style Houses

Fully-articulated Colonial Revival-style dwellings as well as houses with minimal Colonial Revival references stand throughout the county. Architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson has defined the Colonial Revival as “the United States’ most popular and characteristic expression. Neither a formal style or a movement, Colonial Revival embodies an attitude that looks to the American past for inspiration and selects forms, motifs, and symbols for replication and reuse.” Architects including Charles Barton Keen, William Roy Wallace, Willard Northup, Leet O’Brien, C. Gilbert Humphreys, and Luther Lashmit designed many of Forsyth County’s Colonial and Georgian revival-style residences with symmetrical facades and classical details, often executed in brick veneer. Colonial Revival houses remained popular through the mid-twentieth century, although examples erected during the 1920s tend to be the most elaborate. Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwellings typically have gambrel roofs and almost full-width shed dormers.

Tudor Revival-Style Houses

Drawing from buildings erected in Tudor England during the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, such houses, constructed through the 1940s, are usually executed in brick with false half-timbering in steeply pitched gables and feature diamond-paned or casement windows, round-arched doors, and façade chimneys. An undulating brick bond, often with stone accents, and wood-shingled or stuccoed gables distinguish picturesque Tudor Revival houses from more traditional examples.

Period Cottages

Irregular massing and eclectic details characterize less academic interpretations of revival-style dwellings, executed at a modest scale with features such as front-gable bays, façade chimneys, and arched window and door surrounds. Known as Period Cottages, these dwellings commonly reflect Tudor or classical influences.

Prefabricated Houses

Sears, Roebuck & Company, Aladdin, Montgomery Ward, the Minter Homes Company, and other manufacturers produced pre-cut house kits for a wide range of dwellings, from modest mill houses to elaborate Colonial Revival-style mansions, during the first half of the twentieth century. As pre-cut houses were extremely popular due to their affordability and convenience, and often look just like other residences erected during this period, the overall number of such dwellings in Forsyth County is unknown.

Modernist Houses

Only a small number of north Forsyth County residences are truly Modernist in design, and each stands out in neighborhoods of more traditional houses. The earlier examples tend to embody a softer, more organic approach to Modernism than the hard lines of the International Style. The low, horizontal residences blend in with their settings, reflecting the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Usonian House: economical and efficiently-planned buildings constructed of natural materials. Common interior features include radiant heating, passive cooling, cork and stone floors, wood wall and ceiling sheathing, and built-in furniture. Subdivisions developed from the 1950s through the 1970s contain some Modernist houses.

Property Type 2: Subdivisions

National trends in transportation, building technology, and landscape design, and the popularity of certain architectural styles combined with local economic, social, and topographic conditions to shape Forsyth County’s residential neighborhood development. In Rural Hall and Walkertown, owners of sizable tracts adjacent to primary traffic corridors platted many small-scale subdivisions independently of a master plan. Lots and roads were platted and the overall site improved to some extent, although the nature of site enhancements varied greatly. The “subdivider” then sold lots either to owner-occupants who would hire builders to erect their residences, or to contractors and speculators who would construct and market houses or hold onto the property and resell the lots as their value increased. Most subdividers did not utilize restrictive covenants to govern their property sales, thus resulting in haphazard development. Speculative construction of larger neighborhoods escalated during the 1950s and 1960s, when developers typically worked with county planners to ensure that neighborhoods connected with infrastructure and utilities and offered convenient access to schools,
churches, businesses, and recreational facilities. Contractors erected residences on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods and new subdivisions in familiar—Colonial, Classical, and Tudor Revival—and contemporary—Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist—styles. Many developers employed restrictive covenants dictating home size, cost, placement, and lot use to control subdivision appearance and maintain property values, as well as to perpetuate social segregation based on race and class. Subdivision construction was often phased, with new sections opening as demand increased and funds became available.

In order to determine if subdivisions merited survey, the principal investigator began with maps provided by Lynn Ruscher of the City-County Planning Department’s Planning Information and Graphic Services division illustrating building distribution by decade from 1930 through 1970 within Rural Hall, Walkertown, and the surrounding areas. Analysis of these maps and subdivision plats as well a windshield survey revealed that none of the mid-twentieth-century subdivisions in Rural Hall and Walkertown possess the requisite level of historical and architectural significance to merit National Register listing. However, residences erected from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century are encompassed within the proposed Rural Hall Historic District.

**Property Type 3: Religious**

The nation’s optimism at the end of two decades of depression and war was manifested in a construction boom that encompassed all building types. Religious institutions experienced widespread growth in the mid-twentieth century, perhaps, as author Carole Rifkind suggests, in reaction to fears of rampant materialism, atomic warfare, and communism. Rapid suburban development encouraged congregation relocation and formation, as churches and synagogues usually served as community centers in addition to their primary function as places of worship. Although many religious buildings erected during the 1950s and 1960s were traditional in style, numerous congregations embraced Modernism as a means of demonstrating an egalitarian world view. In 1958, the *Saturday Evening Post* reported that the number of new churches constructed in the Modernist mode had doubled to fifty percent since 1954. Some buildings, like the fish-shaped St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church designed by Barry Byrne in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1951, had symbolic forms, while others used materials such as concrete, glass, and steel to create innovative structural compositions. Interior arrangements typically depended more on denomination type or the congregation’s preference than the architectural style: either axial, with a narthex and nave, or centralized, with congregate seating and more emphasis on the pulpit than the altar.113

Forsyth County congregations enlarged existing churches and replaced earlier sanctuaries with more expansive edifices on large lots with ample parking. Established churches also sponsored missions to serve new neighborhoods. Religious buildings often reflected a Modernist influence, as church members found that modern materials and contemporary design elements were both economical and functional. Phased construction was a common approach; many congregations first erected sanctuaries, followed by education buildings and fellowship halls as funds became available. Several churches in the survey area, all traditional in style, illustrate this trend.

The front-gable brick Rural Hall Moravian Church sanctuary, finished in 1928, emulates elements of Home Moravian Church and other buildings in Salem including brick construction and arched entrance hoods and windows. The architect has not been identified. However, the distinctive style, locally known as Salem Revival, is attributed to Winston-Salem architect Willard C. Northup. His firm, 113 Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture* (New York, Penguin Putnam, Inc., 1998), 189-193, 206.
Northup and O’Brien, designed buildings of all types with such features, including sanctuaries for Calvary (1925), Pine Chapel (1928), and Ardmore (1931) Moravian churches in Winston-Salem. This localized version of the Colonial Revival style remains popular, incorporated by myriad architects into residential, commercial, educational, and ecclesiastical commissions into the twenty-first century.

According to Wilson family members who attend Rural Hall Moravian Church, it is likely that Wilson Brothers Lumber Company built the sanctuary as well as the frame 1934 Sunday school classroom annex and the two-story brick education building erected in 1962 to replace the annex. The growing congregation again expanded the complex to the south in 1981, when Wilson-Covington Construction Company erected a two-story brick education building designed by Cundiff Associates. Inman, South Carolina-based architect Douglas R. Hurlbut rendered plans for the fellowship hall completed in 2000 by J. G. Coram Construction Company of Mount Airy.¹¹⁴

Bethania Moravian Church (FY56) was also enlarged as the twentieth century progressed. The complex encompasses a sanctuary that was completed in 1809, burned in 1942, and restored in 1943 retaining the original walls, as well as a series of Salem Revival-style brick additions. Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace rendered plans for the 1943 rehabilitation and the 1952 two-story gable-roofed education building and Winston-Salem architects Northup and O’Brien designed the substantial 1962 two-story education building and the 1965 sanctuary entrance vestibule, both drawn by Oliver T. Hayes. The 1962 building’s original flat roof was replaced with a gabled roof in 2003 in conjunction with the construction of the gabled wing designed by Cundiff Associates of Winston-Salem containing a fellowship hall and offices.¹¹⁵

The imposing front-gable brick Love’s Methodist Church (FY445) sanctuary in Walkertown, completed in 1949, demonstrates the pervasive popularity of the Colonial Revival style. The building was erected after a February 3, 1947, fire destroyed the 1900 sanctuary. The 1961 education building encompasses Sunday school classrooms, the fellowship hall, and a choir room. The 1969 wing, which replaced the 1924 education building, contains classrooms, offices, a parlor, and a library.¹¹⁶

**Property Type 4: Educational**

Crow Island School, erected in Winnetka, Illinois, in 1939-1940, is widely regarded as being the first public campus to use Modernist design principles to embody progressive education philosophies. Winnetka school superintendent Carleton Washburne guided the architect selection process, awarding


¹¹⁵ Brickmason Abraham Loesch oversaw the 1809 sanctuary’s construction. The gabled south entrance vestibule was erected in 1965. The two-story 1913 east wing included a kitchen where coffee and buns were prepared for Moravian lovefeast services. Winston-Salem architects Newman and Jones, PA, designed the small 1988 addition on the 1913 wing’s north end that serves the same purpose. A porte cochere extends from the 2003 building’s east end. A 2003 brick and vinyl-sided Boy Scout hut with an attached picnic shelter and playground are east of the church. Karl Stimpson Builders, Inc. of Pfafftown executed the 2003 work. Henry Gough, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 16, 2020; C. Daniel Crews and Richard W. Starbuck, *With Courage for the Future: The Story of the Moravian Church, Southern Province* (Winston-Salem: Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, 2002), 607, 653; John Larson, "Abraham Loesch," North Carolina Architects and Builders, 2015, https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000598; architectural drawings are at the Moravian Church, Southern Province, Map File C, as well as in the William Roy Wallace Collection at NCSU.

the contract to a diverse team: Lawrence B. Perkins, Todd Wheeler, and Philip Will Jr., a young and relatively inexperienced firm; and the internationally-renowned Finnish architect and Cranbrook Academy for the Arts professor Eliel Saarinen and his son Eero Saarinen, who had joined his father’s firm in 1938. Their successful collaboration resulted in an innovative child-centered building with a low profile, bands of steel-framed windows, exterior courtyards for each L-shaped classroom, numerous playgrounds, and landscaping intended to create a park-like setting. Crow Island School’s design was widely emulated as Perkins, Wheeler, and Will’s public relations agent Hal Burnett promoted the project nationally, gaining the firm, which later became Perkins and Will, over five hundred school commissions throughout the country.117

Architecture critic Lewis Mumford characterized the educational buildings of the post-World War II period as “schools for human beings,” a complete departure from the 1930s schools he deemed “self-important WPA barracks.” Campuses were regarded as extensions of the home, and were thus erected at a more domestic scale, employing plans intended to promote creative, active learning. Although Modernism was not yet widely accepted in residential applications, the style was slowly gaining ground in public buildings as an economical, up-to-date alternative to classical architecture.118

North Carolina school design changed dramatically in the late 1940s, when the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction evaluated educational buildings statewide and found that 1920s consolidated schools and austere Depression-era facilities were in many cases functionally inadequate given rapid postwar population growth and suburban development. In 1949, the General Assembly allocated fifty million dollars and local bond issues made an additional seventy-five million dollars available for school construction. The desire for a fresh, progressive image for the new campuses led to consultation with North Carolina State College’s newly created School of Design faculty, all strong proponents of Modernism. The School of Design and the Office of School Construction advocated contemporary architecture at workshops for local officials and architects in 1949 and 1950, and professor Edward W. Waugh took a leave of absence in 1949 to develop design standards for the Office of School House Planning, a position he held full-time from 1951 until 1958, when he rejoined the School of Design faculty.119

Waugh called the new approach to school design “organic” in the sense that both the physical and psychological needs of children at different ages were considered. In keeping with the Crow Island School model, he recommended centrally locating communal spaces such as the administrative offices, library, cafeteria, and auditorium-gym, and arranging classrooms in outlying wings as “a series of beads strung on a main string of circulation.” Acknowledging that learning does not solely take place indoors, the standards suggested that each classroom should have an exterior door to facilitate connectivity with the “outside classroom.” School designs were to be well-integrated into their sites and allow for flexible use and future expansion.120

120 Waugh and Waugh, The South Builds, 43-44.
Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools

Although Winston-Salem/Forsyth County school facility surveys have been undertaken over the years, there is no comprehensive school system history. Some schools have compiled scrapbooks, and the Central Library’s North Carolina Room maintains vertical files with newspaper clippings for many buildings. Most schools erected before or during the 1950s building boom have been replaced with modern facilities. The 1940s and 1950s schools tended to be brick-veneered, flat-roofed edifices illuminated by bands of large casement and plate-glass windows, while 1960s and 1970s schools reflect the energy-efficiency consciousness of the period with minimal window usage. The Winston-Salem and Forsyth County school systems consolidated in 1963. By 1966, the system was the state’s second largest, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students.  

The 1920s public consolidated schools in Rural Hall and Walkertown and the 1939 Walkertown School gymnasium have been demolished. However, the expansive front-gable-roofed brick 1939 Rural Hall School gymnasium designed by the architectural firm Northup and O’Brien is extant.

Property Type 5: Farms

As Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage, a report prepared by Heather Fearnbach in 2012, provides a detailed overview of farm-related property types, that information is not repeated here. Although some northeastern Forsyth County farms retain intact house and outbuilding complexes and considerable acreage, such resources are increasingly rare and many are in fragile condition. Thus, when access was granted, farms were extensively photographically documented.

VII. North Carolina Study List Designation

Prior surveys identified most properties in the study area that retain the requisite architectural integrity and historical significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Only a few new individual resources were documented during the 2020 update. In several cases, the principal investigator was unable to photograph building interiors, a requirement for Study List designation, in 2006-2009 or 2020. These properties may be included in future Study List recommendations. Mid-twentieth-century subdivisions in the survey area manifest typical design features and would not be strong National Register candidates. However, potential boundaries for a Rural Hall Historic District have been delineated. The district encompasses a diverse array of resources including dwellings, commercial buildings, and churches erected from 1871 through the mid-twentieth-century. Previously surveyed resources range from the African American Saint James United Methodist congregation’s cemetery (established circa 1889), to the Rural Hall Depot (1907) and the William D. and Joy Craft House (1938-1942). Newly surveyed resources include the Rural Hall School gymnasium (1939), Rural Hall United Methodist Church - Saint James United Methodist Church (1950), and Rural Hall Christian Church (1952, 1960). The Rural Hall Historic District was added to the North Carolina Study List on October 8, 2020. The map on page 35 illustrates proposed district boundaries, which are subject to change during the intensive-level survey that would be undertaken in conjunction with a National Register nomination.

VIII. Recommendations for Further Investigation

As previously mentioned, the survey update’s scope entailed verifying the status of previously surveyed resources and identifying significant properties and neighborhoods erected and developed between 1930 and 1970. The principal investigator interviewed property owners and other knowledgeable local informants and conducted as much research as possible within the project budget. However, additional oral history collection and primary source research is necessary to provide a comprehensive historical context and to illuminate individual resource histories. The City-County Planning Department will continue to work with the Bethania, Rural Hall, and Walkertown historical societies to collect information.

Future research should delve further into architects and builders working during the mid-twentieth century as well as neighborhoods developed during that time. Building contractors, developers, architects, homeowners, neighborhood and home builders associations, and other informants should be interviewed. Also, although agricultural patterns in selected portions of the county have been examined, more in-depth research needs to be done. Topics such as the contributions of African American farmers, the rise of dairy farming, and the impact of the mid-twentieth-century shift from dairy to beef production should be explored.
## Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Vicinity</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY0007</td>
<td>Dr. Beverly Jones House</td>
<td>5836 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
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<td>FY0028</td>
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<td>FY0047</td>
<td>Michael Hauser House</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>FY0060</td>
<td>God's Acre (Cemetery)</td>
<td>5545 Main Street</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td></td>
<td>1759</td>
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<td>FY0061</td>
<td>Grabs-Conrad House</td>
<td>5625 Main Street</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td></td>
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<td>FY0063</td>
<td>Hauser-Strupe House</td>
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<td>FY0066</td>
<td>(former) Lash Woolen Mill</td>
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<td>late 1700s</td>
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<td>Dr. Strickland Office</td>
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<td>Bethania</td>
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<td>FY0074</td>
<td>Abraham Transou House</td>
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<td>ca. 1775; ca. 1850-1890</td>
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<td>FY0075</td>
<td>Solomon Transou House</td>
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<td>Bethania</td>
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<td>FY0444</td>
<td>Walkertown Milling Company</td>
<td>5084 Harley Drive</td>
<td>Walkertown</td>
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<td>ca. 1890, 1921</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0445</td>
<td>Love's United Methodist Church and Cemetery</td>
<td>3020 Main Street</td>
<td>Walkertown</td>
<td></td>
<td>1949, 1961, 1969</td>
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<td>FY0446</td>
<td>Carmichael House</td>
<td>3040 Church Street</td>
<td>Walkertown</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0447</td>
<td>John R. Ham House</td>
<td>3048 Church Street</td>
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<td>1904</td>
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<td>FY0448</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>3064 Main Street</td>
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<td>ca. 1890-1900</td>
</tr>
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<td>FY0449</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>3076 Main Street</td>
<td>Walkertown</td>
<td></td>
<td>ca. 1900-1910</td>
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<td>FY0450</td>
<td>Dr. John C. Hammack House</td>
<td>3092 Main Street</td>
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<td>1908</td>
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<td>House</td>
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<td>Walkertown</td>
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<td>1895</td>
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<td>Thomas A. and Mary P. Crews House</td>
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<td>FY0460</td>
<td>Hanes House</td>
<td>5604 Sullivantown Road</td>
<td>Walkertown</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1890-1910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property ID</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>FY0461</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>5840 Sullivantown Road</td>
<td>Walkertown</td>
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<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<td>FY0462</td>
<td>Clement House</td>
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<td>ca. 1860-1880</td>
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<td>Sullivan-Clement House</td>
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<td>Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
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<td>ca. 1890-1910</td>
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<td>Oak Grove Baptist Church and Cemetery</td>
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<td>1970</td>
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<td>Lewis House</td>
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<td>Farris House (Gone)</td>
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<td>Bethlehem School #2</td>
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<td>ca. 1910-1930</td>
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<td>Colonel Henry Marshall House</td>
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<td>Walkertown</td>
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<td>FY0504</td>
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<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>4025 Elisha Lane</td>
<td>Walkertown</td>
<td>Forsyth</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0507</td>
<td>John Fries Day House</td>
<td>4995 Dippen Road</td>
<td>Walkertown</td>
<td>Forsyth</td>
<td>ca. 1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0508</td>
<td>John and Charles Fries Day Farm</td>
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<td>ca. 1880, 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0514</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>4370 Camp Betty Hastings Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0515</td>
<td>Grubbs House</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0520</td>
<td>Davis-Hampton Log Houses (Gone)</td>
<td>1548 Old Hollow Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>Forsyth</td>
<td>ca. 1860-1880</td>
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</table>
## Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

| FY0528 | Phillip A. Merritt House | 1725 Shiloh Church Road | Winston-Salem vicinity | 1886 |
| FY0529 | Slate-Dillon House | 6065 Germanton Road | Winston-Salem vicinity | ca. 1850, 1900 |
| FY0530 | Banner House | 6465 Walnut Hill Farm Road | Rural Hall vicinity | ca. 1806 |
| FY0531 | Red Bank Baptist Church | 8104 Red Bank Road | Germanton vicinity | ca. 1860, 1950 |
| FY0532 | Red Bank School (original site) | Red Bank Road | Germanton vicinity | ca. 1881 |
| FY0533 | Day Miller's House | 5080 Dippen Road | Walkertown | ca. 1880-1900, 1915 |
| FY0535 | Westmoreland House | 2515 Rural Hall-Germanton Road | Germanton vicinity | ca. 1870s, 1890s |
| FY0537 | W. F. Wall House | 7995 Broad Street | Rural Hall | 1912 |
| FY0538 | Rural Hall Moravian Church | 7939 Broad Street | Rural Hall | 1928, 1962, 1981, 2000 |
| FY0539 | A. L. Payne and Sons Store | 8101 Broad Street | Rural Hall | 1906 |
| FY0540 | (former) Ledford-Styers Company Store | 8096 Broad Street | Rural Hall | 1905 |
| FY0542 | Smith-Ledford House | 120 Bethania Street | Rural Hall | 1890 |
| FY0543 | Rural Hall Depot | 8170 Depot Street | Rural Hall | 1888, 1907 |
| FY0544 | E. A. Helsabeck Store | 385 Second Street | Rural Hall | 1893 |
| FY0547 | Wall-Hardy House (Gone) | 170 Bethania Street | Rural Hall | ca. 1890 |
| FY0548 | Bitting-Styers House | 445 Edwards Road | Rural Hall vicinity | ca. 1840-1860 |
| FY0549 | House | Edwards Road | Rural Hall vicinity | ca. 1840-1860 |
| FY0550 | Oak Grove Methodist Church (Gone) and Cemetery | 576 Edwards Road | Rural Hall vicinity | 1900, 1958 |
| FY0552 | Miller-Cox House | 8295 Broad Street | Rural Hall | ca. 1896 |
| FY0553 | John N. Anderson House | 8485 Broad Street | Rural Hall | 1885, 1926 |
| FY0554 | Steward's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church | 198 Anderson Street | Rural Hall | 1904 |
| FY0556 | James and Eugenia Tuttle House | 720 Tuttle Road | Tobaccoville vicinity | 1884 |
| FY0557 | Kiger House (Gone) | 8865 Helsabeck Road | Rural Hall vicinity | ca. 1853, 1880s, 1930s |
| FY0558 | Nazareth Lutheran Church | 460 Bethania-Rural Hall Road | Rural Hall | 1878 |
| FY0559 | House | 190 Stoltz Street | Rural Hall | ca. 1860-1880 |
| FY0560 | A. V. Stoltz House and Barn | 540 Thacker Road | Rural Hall vicinity | 1874 |
| FY0561 | Ziglar House (Gone) | 1010 Ziglar Road | Winston-Salem | ca. 1883, early 20th |
| FY0563 | John Clayton House | 5805 Stanleyville Drive | Rural Hall vicinity | ca. 1800 |
| FY0566 | Nathaniel F. Sullivan House | 6285 Stanleyville Drive | Rural Hall vicinity | ca. 1854 |
| FY0569 | House (Gone) | 9110 Helsabeck Road | Tobaccoville vicinity | ca. 1880-1900 |
| FY0571 | Antioch Methodist Church | 9220 Antioch Church Road | Tobaccoville vicinity | 1881, 1969 |
| FY0574 | Lewis M. Vest House | 9275 Moore Road | Tobaccoville | 1881-1884 |
| FY0579 | Matthew Columbus Clayton | 5809 Stanleyville Drive | Rural Hall vicinity | 1879 |
## Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Code</th>
<th>House Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>FY0583</td>
<td>Columbus Kapp House and Barn</td>
<td>1650 Shore Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1890</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0585</td>
<td>John Thomas Miller House</td>
<td>2011 Griffin Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<td>FY0586</td>
<td>John Benjamin Miller House</td>
<td>2290 Griffin Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>ca. 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0587</td>
<td>Flynt House</td>
<td>6780 University Parkway</td>
<td>Rural Hall vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1800, 1850, 1950s</td>
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<tr>
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<td>House</td>
<td>2440 Griffin Road</td>
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<td>ca. 1860-1880</td>
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<td>Briggs-Newsom House</td>
<td>2700 Griffin Road</td>
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<td>1879</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0593</td>
<td>Macedonia Baptist Church</td>
<td>6816 Doral Drive</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>1882, 1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0595</td>
<td>John B. Vest House</td>
<td>8290 Stroupe Farm Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860, 1872</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0599</td>
<td>Thomas Spainhour House</td>
<td>9405 Jefferson Church Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0600</td>
<td>Augustus Moore House</td>
<td>9292 Creek Farm Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>ca. 1880</td>
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<td>FY0601</td>
<td>S. G. Doub &amp; Company Store</td>
<td>7119 Doral Drive</td>
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<td>ca. 1900-1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0602</td>
<td>Styers-Kiger House</td>
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<td>Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1800-1820, 1900</td>
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<td>FY0603</td>
<td>Wolff-Moser House (Original site)</td>
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<td>Tobaccoville</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0604</td>
<td>Jessie D. Speas House</td>
<td>2770 Mizpah Church Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>ca. 1860-1880, 1910-1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0605</td>
<td>Daniel Speas House</td>
<td>1780 Mizpah Church Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>ca. 1850, 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0606</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
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<td>Rural Hall vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1860-1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0616</td>
<td>Samuel B. Stauber Farm</td>
<td>6085 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road</td>
<td>Bethania vicinity</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0617</td>
<td>Eugene Thomas Kapp House</td>
<td>5631 Kapp Road</td>
<td>Bethania vicinity</td>
<td>1882</td>
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<td>FY0618</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson Kapp House</td>
<td>5620 Kapp Road</td>
<td>Bethania vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0619</td>
<td>Thomas Jefferson Kapp's Mill Miller's House (Gone)</td>
<td>5600 Kapp Road</td>
<td>Bethania vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1850-1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0620</td>
<td>John Henry Kapp Farm</td>
<td>6055 Bethania Road</td>
<td>Bethania vicinity</td>
<td>1870, 1880, 1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0621</td>
<td>T. Houston Hunter House</td>
<td>5345 Seward Circle</td>
<td>Seward</td>
<td>1884</td>
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<td>FY0622</td>
<td>Moser-Hunter House</td>
<td>5306 Seward Circle</td>
<td>Seward</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900, 1950s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0623</td>
<td>Kearney Houses</td>
<td>5025 Balsom Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown vicinity</td>
<td>1894, 1914, 1924; ca. 1850-1880; ca. 1850-1900; ca. 1850-1950; ca. 1870s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0624</td>
<td>Julius Whitman House (Gone)</td>
<td>4725 Balsom Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1850-1880; ca. 1850-1900; ca. 1850-1950; ca. 1870s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0626</td>
<td>Henry Long House (Gone)</td>
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<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>ca. 1870s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0628</td>
<td>Claude Transou House</td>
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<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>1903-04</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Alexander Transou House</td>
<td>3334 Transou Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0630</td>
<td>Pfafftown Christian Church</td>
<td>3323 Transou Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>1917, 1939, 1947, 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0634</td>
<td>Evan Transou House</td>
<td>3255 Transou Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>ca. 1860</td>
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</table>
### Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY0635</td>
<td>Julius A. Transou Log House</td>
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<td>1856</td>
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<td>Eugene Romulous Pfaff House</td>
<td>4796 Pfaff Lane</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>ca. 1870-1875</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0637</td>
<td>Pfafftown Christian Cemetery</td>
<td>Yadkinville Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>ca. 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0638</td>
<td>Pfafftown United Church of Christ</td>
<td>3410 Community Church Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>ca. 1910s, 1950s, 1980s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0639</td>
<td>Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House</td>
<td>2650 Spicewood Drive</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1870-1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0640</td>
<td>Jessie Thomas &quot;Jessie Pete&quot; Conrad House</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0641</td>
<td>Olivet Moravian Church (Gone)</td>
<td>2205 Olivet Church</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0642</td>
<td>Monroe Conrad House</td>
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<tr>
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<td>House</td>
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<td>Winston-Salem</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0652</td>
<td>Beck Farm</td>
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<td>FY0666</td>
<td>John Henry Pfaff House</td>
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<td>FY0671</td>
<td>Elm Grove Methodist Church</td>
<td>7240 Reynolda Road</td>
<td>Seward</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0672</td>
<td>Frederick Leonard Ziglar House</td>
<td>2222 Olivet Church Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0673</td>
<td>Ziglar House</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sandy Boose House</td>
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<td>ca. 1820-1840</td>
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<td>George W. Reid House</td>
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<td>Memorial Industrial School</td>
<td>100 Horizons Lane</td>
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<td>FY0687</td>
<td>Lowery-Martin House</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0691</td>
<td>Branch House</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0757</td>
<td>(former) Bethania Moravian Church Parsonage</td>
<td>2180 Grabs Drive</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
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<td>Alexander and Charlotte Vest House</td>
<td>720 Tuttle Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Moses Westmoreland Farm</td>
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<td>Wolff House (Original Site)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1330</td>
<td>John T. and Eliza A. Moore House</td>
<td>8025 Broad Street</td>
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<td>William A. and Mollie Shouse Smith House</td>
<td>8011 Broad Street</td>
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<td>FY1332</td>
<td>Benjamin L. and Mary A. Bain</td>
<td>8020 Broad Street</td>
<td>Rural Hall</td>
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</table>
## Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Year</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>FY1452</td>
<td>Bitting House</td>
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<td>1914</td>
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<td>John F. Doub House</td>
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<td>Mat Butner Sides House</td>
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<td>Charles Griffith House</td>
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<td>Ray Butner House</td>
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<td>Dr. EdwaRoad F. Strickland House</td>
<td>5518 Main Street</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td>ca. 1920</td>
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<td>Bethania Cabinetmakers Shop</td>
<td>5530 Main Street</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>William Stoltz House</td>
<td>5536 Main Street</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td>ca. 1864</td>
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<td>Ed Oehman House</td>
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<td>Rufus Transou House</td>
<td>5556 Main Street</td>
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<td>ca. 1880</td>
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<td>House</td>
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<td>Bethania</td>
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<td>FY2061</td>
<td>House</td>
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<td>Bethania</td>
<td>1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2063</td>
<td>House</td>
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<td>Bethania</td>
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<td>Eula Wolff House</td>
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<td>Bethania</td>
<td>ca. 1890</td>
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<td>FY2069</td>
<td>Speas House</td>
<td>5537 Main Street</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<td>FY2071</td>
<td>House</td>
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<td>House</td>
<td>5611 Main Street</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>Parmenio Stoltz House [Gone]</td>
<td>Main Street</td>
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<td>1886</td>
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<td>FY2076</td>
<td>House</td>
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<td>Professor J. W. Daniel House</td>
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<td>Bethania</td>
<td>ca. 1955</td>
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<td>Mobile Home</td>
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<td>Swaim House</td>
<td>5580 Seidel Street</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td>ca. 1790</td>
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<td>Charlie's Garage</td>
<td>5495 Bethania Road</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td>ca. 1925</td>
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<td>Doub-Conrad House</td>
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<tr>
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<td>John William Kapp Farm</td>
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<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>ca. 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2133</td>
<td>Albert Pfaff House</td>
<td>4680 Pinehill Drive</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>ca. 1890s, 1980s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2137</td>
<td>George Follett Wilson House</td>
<td>3368 Transou Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown vicinity</td>
<td>1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2138</td>
<td>Will Wilson House</td>
<td>3471 Transou Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>1897, ca. 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2490</td>
<td>Gideon T. Shore Farm</td>
<td>4036 Bowens Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>ca. 1896, 1910s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2502</td>
<td>Vest-Tuttle Farm</td>
<td>720 Tuttle Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>ca. 1884, 1910; ca. 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3175</td>
<td>Seaver's Gulf Station</td>
<td>5475 Old Walkertown Road</td>
<td>Walkertown vicinity</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3178</td>
<td>John S. Shore House</td>
<td>6016 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road</td>
<td>Bethania vicinity</td>
<td>1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3213</td>
<td>William and Bertie Hunter House</td>
<td>7165 Reynolda Road</td>
<td>Seward vicinity</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3216</td>
<td>Joe and Elizabeth Talley House</td>
<td>3094 Spainhour Mill Road</td>
<td>Tobacoville</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3217</td>
<td>Clarence Helsabeck Farm</td>
<td>9361 Antioch Church Road</td>
<td>Tobacoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3218</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>3160 Tobacoville Road</td>
<td>Tobacoville vicinity</td>
<td>1882, ca. 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3219</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>3341 Transou Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3221</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>5025 Skylark Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3223</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>2216 Olivet Church Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3224</td>
<td>Ellis Eugene and Bonnie Kate Shore House</td>
<td>8165 Broad Street</td>
<td>Rural Hall</td>
<td>1907, 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3225</td>
<td>Aubrey C. and Gwendolyn H. Payne House</td>
<td>111 Edwards Road</td>
<td>Rural Hall</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3226</td>
<td>William G. and Gwendolyn H. Payne House</td>
<td>8095 Broad Street</td>
<td>Rural Hall</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3227</td>
<td>Griffin-Toler House</td>
<td>8085 Broad Street</td>
<td>Rural Hall</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3228</td>
<td>Ancus L. and Eunice Flynt Payne House</td>
<td>8010 Broad Street</td>
<td>Rural Hall</td>
<td>ca. 1927-1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3229</td>
<td>William D. and Joy Craft House</td>
<td>7990 Broad Street</td>
<td>Rural Hall</td>
<td>ca. 1938-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3230</td>
<td>Wall House</td>
<td>418 Bethania-Rural Hall Road</td>
<td>Rural Hall vicinity</td>
<td>1928, 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3231</td>
<td>Charlie and Carrie Shropshire House (Gone)</td>
<td>7935 Glade Street</td>
<td>Rural Hall</td>
<td>ca. 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3232</td>
<td>Walkertown First Baptist Church and Cemetery</td>
<td>5185 Sullivantown Road</td>
<td>Walkertown</td>
<td>1941, 1970s, 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3234</td>
<td>Kapp Farm</td>
<td>2190 Shore Road</td>
<td>Tobacoville</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3240</td>
<td>Wolff Cemetery</td>
<td>Mizpah Church Road</td>
<td>Tobacoville</td>
<td>ca. 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3242</td>
<td>Mizpah Moravian Church</td>
<td>3165 Mizpah Church Road</td>
<td>Tobacoville</td>
<td>1955, 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3245</td>
<td>Bolejack-Westmoreland Cemetery</td>
<td>Mercer Street</td>
<td>Germanton vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3246</td>
<td>St. Mark United Methodist Church</td>
<td>9930 Baux Mountain Road</td>
<td>Walnut Cove vicinity</td>
<td>1947, 1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3247</td>
<td>Fulp-Johnson-Willis House</td>
<td>9029 Whip-o-Will Lane</td>
<td>Walnut Cove vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1865, 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3248</td>
<td>Merritt-Tesh Farm</td>
<td>7920 Old School House Road</td>
<td>Rural Hall vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3249</td>
<td>Fulp House (Gone)</td>
<td>8370 Walnut Cove Road</td>
<td>Walnut Cove vicinity</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3251</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>3870 Stafford Mill Road</td>
<td>Walkertown vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3252</td>
<td>Camp Civitan</td>
<td>7935 Dusty Trail</td>
<td>Walnut Cove vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860; ca. 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3253</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>7086 Dennis Road</td>
<td>Walkertown vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1890, 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3254</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>6656 Dennis Road</td>
<td>Walkertown vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1890, 1907, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3258</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>920 Waggoner Neal Road</td>
<td>Walkertown vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1790-1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3259</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>5290 Pine Hall Road</td>
<td>Walkertown vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1860-1880, 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3260</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>6601 Salem Chapel Road</td>
<td>Walkertown vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3261</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>5605 Pine Hall Road</td>
<td>Walkertown vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

| FY3262 | Foster Wood House | 5845 Pine Hall Road | Walkertown vicinity | ca. 1910 |
| FY3263 | Tucker Day House | 3690 Day Road | Walkertown vicinity | ca. 1900-1925 |
| FY3264 | Van Hoy-Fulp House | 3865 Pine Hall Road | Walkertown vicinity | ca. 1880,1920,1960 |
| FY3265 | School (Gone) | 3971 Pine Hall Road | Walkertown vicinity | ca. 1900-1920 |
| FY3266 | Grubbs Garage | 5080 Harley Drive | Walkertown | 1933 |
| FY3267 | Will Wicker House | 3266 Winthrop Street | Walkertown | 1905 |
| FY3268 | Erastus and Molly Leight House | 5150 Sullivantown Road | Walkertown | 1903 |
| FY3269 | Bel Air Drive-in Theater | 5153 Reidsville Road | Walkertown | 1949 |
| FY3270 | Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House | 3180 Old Hollow Road | Walkertown | 1974 |
| FY3272 | Crews House | 1801 Old Hollow Road | Walkertown | 1925 |
| FY3273 | Camp Lasater | 4711 Walkertown Community Center Road | Walkertown vicinity | ca. 1930s |
| FY3274 | Camp Betty Hastings | 5325 Camp Betty Hastings Road | Walkertown vicinity | 1933-36 |
| FY3275 | Guest House | 2988 Main Street | Walkertown | 1980 |
| FY3276 | House (Gone) | 4926 Sullivantown Road | Walkertown | 1922 |
| FY3277 | House | 5068 Harley Drive | Walkertown | 1927 |
| FY3561 | Saint James United Methodist Church Cemetery | 790 Rural Hall-Germanton Road | Rural Hall | 1889 |
| FY3562 | Styers-Bodenhamer House | 370 College Street | Rural Hall | 1903 |
| FY3563 | Robert and Pauline Covington House | 325 College Street | Rural Hall | 1912 |
| FY3564 | Hunter-Petree Farm | 7372 Doral Drive | Tobaccoville | 1927 |
| FY3619 | Kingswood United Methodist Church | 6840 University Parkway | Rural Hall | 1972 |
| FY4204 | Wolff-Moser House | 5393 Ham Horton Lane | Bethania | ca. 1799 |
| FY9133 | Wood-Pepper Farm | 4825 Talley Road | Walkertown vicinity | ca. 1892 |
| FY9134 | Alpha Chapel | 5385 Ham Horton Lane | Bethania | 1895, 2001 |
| FY9135 | Charles C. and Annie L. Lashmit House | 2520 Spicewood Drive | Winston-Salem vicinity | 1936 |
| FY9136 | Rural Hall United Methodist Church - Saint James United Methodist Church | 160 Bethania-Rural Hall Road | Rural Hall | 1950 |
| FY9137 | Rural Hall Historic District | Not specified | Not specified |
| FY9138 | Rural Hall Church of Christ - Rural Hall Christian Church | 280 Bethania-Rural Hall Road | Rural Hall | 1952, 1960 |
| FY9139 | Flynt Family Cemetery | University Parkway | Rural Hall | ca. 1963 |
| FY9140 | Red Bank School (new site) | 2589 Memorial Industrial School Road | Rural Hall vicinity | ca. 1881 |
| FY9141 | Manning Farm Milking Parlor and Corn Crib | 6397 Manning Farm Road | Rural Hall vicinity | ca. 1947 |
| FY9142 | Central Telephone Company | 5093 Harley Drive | Walkertown | 1960 |
| FY9144 | Steele Tenant Farm | Steele Road | Walnut Cove vicinity | 1910s |
| FY9145 | Rural Hall School Gymnasium | 275 College Street | Rural Hall | 1939 |
## Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY9146</th>
<th>Olivet Moravian Church</th>
<th>2205 Olivet Church Road</th>
<th>Winston-Salem</th>
<th>1980, 1989</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Phase Two Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update Report
Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / November 2020
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

HEATHER FEARNBACH
FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.
3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
(336) 765-2661
heatherfearnbach@bellsouth.net

EDUCATION

● Ph.D. in History coursework, 2006-2007, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
● Master of Arts in History, emphasis in Public History, 1997, Middle Tennessee State University
● Graduate coursework in Anthropology, 1994-1995, University of Tennessee at Knoxville
● Bachelor of Arts in English Literature, 1993, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

President and Architectural Historian, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., established May 2008

● Prepare National Register of Historic Places nominations, local designation reports, Section 106/4f reports, site management plans, historic structures reports, and historic furnishings plans
● Conduct comprehensive architectural surveys and historical research
● Provide historic rehabilitation tax credit consultation and application submittal services

Lecturer, Art and Design Department, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C., Spring 2003 to Spring 2019; Coordinator of the Certificate Program in Historic Preservation from its Summer 2010 launch to Spring 2019

● Taught “Introduction to Historic Preservation” (ARTD 206/PRSV 230) and “Preservation-Sensitive Sustainable Design” (PRSV 240) to undergraduate and continuing education students
● Recruited and advised certificate program students
● Arranged and supervised historic preservation internships

Lecturer, History and Interior Architecture Departments, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Spring 2008 to Fall 2012

● Taught HIS/IAR 628, “Identification and Evaluation of the Historic Built Environment” to graduate students


● Operated regional office of Georgia-based consulting firm
● Wrote National Register nominations, local designation reports, and site management plans
● Prepared historic resource documentation as required by Section 106/4f and coordinated reviews with local, state, and federal agencies as needed
● Performed field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the areas of potential effect for proposed projects
● Conducted comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in North Carolina and South Carolina

Architectural Historian, Historic Architecture Section, Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch, Department of Transportation, Raleigh, N.C., October 2000 to January 2003

● Performed architectural identification and analysis for project planning process
● Assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f
● Prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA
● Provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel, and the general public
● Coordinated historic bridge relocation and reuse program
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents

**Restoration Specialist**, Architecture Branch, Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N.C., January 1999 to October 2000

- Functioned as Head of the Architecture Branch
- Supervised Facility Architect I position and temporary position
- Managed restoration, renovation, and new construction projects at twenty-two state historic sites
- Monitored in-house job request system and prioritized projects
- Provided expertise, advice, and counsel on building code, design, historic architecture, ADA, and restoration issues to site managers, maintenance personnel, and the public
- Coordinated the development of the section's programming for individual projects
- Handled the section's review of plans and specifications and provided written comments
- Acted as liaison with the State Historic Preservation Office

**Historic Site Manager II**, Somerset Place State Historic Site, Creswell, N.C., April 1998 to January 1999

- Managed daily operations involving administration, interpretation, and personnel
- Supervised and reviewed research projects
- Prepared general research and planning reports
- Revised the interpretive script for the site
- Revamped the education program and began a teacher's packet
- Reissued Somerset Place Foundation, Inc. publications
- Updated web page for the Historic Albemarle Tour web site
- Conducted regular, specialized and hands-on tours of Somerset Place, an antebellum plantation

**Field Surveyor and Assistant Coordinator**, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1997 to May 1998

- Conducted grant-supported research and survey work to prepare one multiple property nomination including denominational histories and thirteen individual nominations of rural African American churches in Tennessee to the National Register of Historic Places
- Coordinated research and planning for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee

**Graduate Research Assistant**, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1996 to August 1997

- Museums: Developed an exhibit entitled “Murfreesboro: Settlement to Reconstruction” for Bradley Academy, an African American school converted into a local history museum
- Heritage Education: Drafted design proposal for a 1920s heritage classroom at Bradley Academy and assisted with grant writing and preliminary exhibit design for the new Children’s Discovery House
- Heritage Tourism: Designed Civil War history wayside exhibits and an interpretive brochure for the Stones River and Lytle Creek Greenway in Murfreesboro, performed bibliographic research for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee project, and created a brochure for the Leadership Rutherford Committee


- Visited repositories in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi to accumulate information for a comprehensive bibliography on the modern motor road that is the Natchez Trace Parkway’s major transportation corridor
- Evaluated project research and prepared a final report published in 1998

**SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

**Board Member**, Moravian Archives, Southern Province, term appointment 2018-2022
**Board Member**, Wachovia Historical Society, 2014-2018
**Board Member**, North Carolina Preservation Consortium, 2013-2016
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Advisory Council, North Carolina Modernist Houses, 2014
Board Member, State Capitol Foundation, Raleigh, N.C., 2010-2012
Commission Member, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, N.C., 2002-2003
- Served on the Certificate of Appropriateness and Research Committees
Board Member, Historic Stagville Foundation, Durham, N.C., 2001-2003
- Served on the Buildings Committee and assisted with special events
Consultant, Terracon, Duluth, G.A., 2001-2003
- Prepared communications tower review forms, conduct fieldwork, and provide additional documentation as requested for Section 106 compliance
- Presented proposed projects to the staff at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology
Board Member, Joel Lane House, Inc., 1999-2002
- Served as House Chairman (regularly inspected historic resources and scheduled repairs)
- Assisted with special event planning and execution
- Developed and implemented cyclical maintenance plan

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

Robert B. Stipe Award from Preservation North Carolina, 2015
The Robert E. Stipe Professional Award is the highest honor presented to working professionals who demonstrate an outstanding commitment to preservation as part of their job responsibilities. The award was established in 1983 to honor the contributions of Robert E. Stipe of Chapel Hill, an educator in the field of historic preservation and a mentor to a generation of preservation professionals.

Historic Preservation Medal from the Daughters of the American Revolution, 2015
The Historic Preservation Medal recognizes and honors a person who has done extraordinary work in the field over a long period of time.

Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2015
For *Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage*. The North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., established in 1941 to collect and preserve “North Carolina history, traditions, artifacts, genealogies, and folklore,” presents the Willie Parker Peace Award annually to “encourage the writing and publication of the history of a North Carolina county, institution, or individual.”

Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2012
For three reports: “Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage” and “The Bethania Freedmen’s Community,” prepared for the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, and a western North Carolina historic store context compiled for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Gertrude S. Carraway Award of Merit from Preservation North Carolina, 2011
In recognition of achievements as an architectural historian and a Salem College and UNC-Greensboro professor. Each year, Preservation North Carolina presents Carraway Awards to individuals and organizations that have demonstrated an outstanding commitment to promoting historic preservation. The awards have been given since 1975 and are named for the late Dr. Gertrude Carraway, a leader in the successful effort to reconstruct the state’s colonial capitol, Tryon Palace, in New Bern.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phase II Architectural Survey Update (2020)
- City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
- City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications


HISTORIC CONTEXTS, NORTH CAROLINA STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS, AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

- Claremont Elementary School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Pulaski, Virginia (2020)
- Asheboro Downtown Historic District, Randolph County (2020)
- John N. Smith Cemetery National Register Nomination, Southport, Brunswick County (2020)
- Pilot Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, Pilot Mountain, Surry County (2020)
- Ramsey Farm National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County (2020)
- Norcott Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2020)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination, Lexington, Davidson County (2020)
- Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County (2019-2020)
- Southside High School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Blairs, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (2019-2020)
- Ingleside National Register Nomination, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County (2019-2020)
- Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
- Melrose Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2019-2020)
- Carolina and Northwestern Railway Freight Station Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2018-2019)
- Schley Grange Hall Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Schley, Orange County (2018-2020)
- Thomas A. Morgan Farm National Register Nomination, Townsville, Vance County (2018-2019)
- Taylorsville Milling Company National Register Nomination, Taylorsville, Alexander County (2018-2019)
- T. Austin and Ernestine Lambeth Finch House National Register Nomination, Thomasville, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Liberty Warehouse National Register Nomination, Mount Airy, Surry County (2018)
- Stamey Company Store National Register Nomination, Fallston, Cleveland County (2018)
- The Meadows Boundary Decrease National Register Nomination, Fletcher, Henderson County (2018)
- Caromount Mills, Inc. – Burlington Industries, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Rocky Mount, Nash County (2018)
- Lexington Industrial Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2017-2019)
- Woodlawn School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Woodlawn, Carroll County, VA (2017-2018)
- Flynt House National Register Nomination, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- Magnolia Place Boundary Decrease National Register Nomination, Morganton, Burke County (2017)
- John Groom Elementary School National Register Nomination, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, VA (2017)
- Caswell County Training School National Register Nomination, Yanceyville, Caswell County (2017)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- East Spencer Graded School National Register Nomination, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- North Carolina Industrial Home for Colored Girls National Register Nomination, Efland, Orange County (2017)
- Blue Bell Plant Study List Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1, Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Pauli Murray Family Home National Historic Landmark Nomination, with Sarah Azaransky, Durham, Durham County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital National Register Nomination, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Cherryville Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Seaboard Air Line Passenger and Freight Depot National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- St. Andrews Presbyterian College Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Laurinburg, Scotland County (2015-2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Shelby Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Memorial Industrial School National Register Nomination, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014-2015)
- Barker House National Register Nomination, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- James H. and Anne Willis House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Downtown Sylva Historic District National Register Nomination, Sylva, Jackson County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Albemarle, Stanly County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- Waller House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2012-2014)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2013)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forsyth County (2013)
- Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage, contextual report prepared for the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission (2012)
- The Bethania Freedmen’s Community: An Architectural and Historical Context of the Bethania-Rural Hall Road Study Area, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- Washington Street Historic District National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2010)
- Farmington Historic District National Register Nomination, Farmington, Davie County (2010)
- Carolina Mill Study List Application, Carolina, Alamance County (2010)
- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Brentwood School Study List Application, Guilford County (2002)
- Powell-Horton House Study List Application, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett’s Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
- CSS Neuse National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke’s A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination Draft, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Twin City Motor Company Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2020)
- Frank and Minnie Lyon Leak House, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Greensboro, Guilford County (2020)
- Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County (2020)
- Spencer and Lucy Haithcock House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Greensboro, Guilford County (2020)
- Florence Mill Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Forest City, Rutherford County (2019)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2019)
- Carolina and Northwestern Railway Freight Station Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2019)
- Blanton and Wray Buildings Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Shelby, Cleveland County (2019)
- Bell and Harris - Maxwell Furniture Store Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord, Cabarrus County (2018)
- Parkview Apartments Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2018)
- Commercial Building, 30 South Union Street, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord, Cabarrus County (2018)
- Empire Hotel and Block – Montgomery Ward Department Store, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Salisbury, Rowan County (2017-2018)
- Flynt House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- U. S. Post Office Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016)
- Pepper Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- O’Hanlon Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Waxhaw Water Tower Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Waxhaw, Union County (2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Local Historic Landmark Designation Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Hotel Albemarle Local Historic Landmark Designation Report Revision and Resubmittal, Stanly County (2015)
- Moore House Local Historic Landmark Application Addendum, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem,
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Forsyth County (2015)
● Park Place Local Historic District Local Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2013)
● YWCA Administration Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
● Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report and Consultation, Cabarrus County (2008, 2010)
● Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
● Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS AND RESTORATION PLANS

● Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County (2006)
● Lewis-Thornburg Farm Site Management Plan, Randolph County (2003)

SECTION 106 REPORTS AND MITIGATION PROJECTS

● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Forum Parkway Connector, new route from SR 3955 (Forum Parkway) to NC 66, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 321 on SR 1526 over Helton Creek, Helton, Ashe County (2017)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Culvert No. 133 Replacement on SR 1170 (Dull Road), Lewisville-Clemmons vicinity, Forsyth County (2016)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158, Walkertown, Forsyth County (2016)
● Juniper-Pine-Mooresville-Chestnut Mill Village and Frog Hollow Mill Village photo-documentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Kannapolis, Cabarrus County (2016)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Addendum: Silas Creek Parkway, Peters Creek Parkway, and University Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Repair Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 over the Haw River, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2015)
● North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 over Silas Creek Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Consolidated School Context, Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (R-2233B) in Rutherford County (2014)
- Ruth Elementary School photo-documentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Monteith House photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Old Wilson Historic District photodocumentation as mitigation for proposed redevelopment project, Wilson, Wilson County (2013)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 229 on SR 2264 over the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Interpretative Panel Research and Design: Mitigation for the Removal of Bridge No.338 over the Yadkin River in Elkin, Surry County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Store Context, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Widening of Enola Road (SR 1922/1924) in Morganton, Burke County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- *Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage*, published by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission in 2015
- “Northup and O’Brien,” biographical entry completed in 2010 for the *Dictionary of North Carolina Architects and Builders*, an online resource administered by North Carolina State University
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Churches in the South, Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, July 2000.

• Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway with Timothy Davis,
  Sara Amy Leach, and Ashley Vaughn, Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999.
• Index, Tennessee Historical Quarterly, Winter 1998.
• “Andrew Jackson Donelson,” “Samuel Donelson,” and “Stockly Donelson,” Tennessee

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FOR TAX CREDIT PROJECTS

● Claremont Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Pulaski, Virginia (2020)
● Carter-Moir Hardware Store - Smith-Lane Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Eden, Rockingham County (2020)
● The Realty Building - John B. Ray Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Eden, Rockingham County (2020)
● Pilot Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Pilot Mountain, Surry County (2020)
● Norcott Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2020)
● Commercial Buildings (166, 170, and 176 West Franklin Boulevard) Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Gastonia, Gaston County (2019-2020)
● Kent Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheville, Buncombe County (2019-2020)
● Taylor-Northup House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-202)
● William B. and Frances Taylor House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
● Benjamin J. and Rosa Sheppard House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
● Jacob L. and Myra Hunt Ludlow House, Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
● Philip Reich House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
● Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Statesville, Iredell County (2019-2020)
● Cora-Holt Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Haw River, Alamance County (2019)
● Norcott Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2019-2020)
● Southside High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Blairs, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (2019-2020)
● Linden Manufacturing Company, Inc. - Carolina Asbestos Company, Inc. Plant Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Davidson, Mecklenburg County (2019-2020)
● Long House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Statesville, Guilford County (2019-2020)
● Frank and Minnie Lyon Leak House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2019)
● Melrose Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, High Point, Guilford County (2019)
● Kennebec Arsenal Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Augusta, Maine (2018-2020)
● Edenton Graded School – Edenton High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2018-2020)
● Glasgow Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Glasgow, Virginia (2018-2020)
● Woodlawn School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia (2018-2020)
● Taylorsville Milling Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Taylorsville, Alexander County (2018-2020)
● March Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lexington, Davidson County (2018-2019)
● Twin City Motor Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

(2018-2020)

- Spencer and Lucy Haithcock House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2018-2020)
- Andrew F. and Minnie B. Sams House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2019)
- Edwin L. and Selena G. Jones House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2019)
- T. Austin and Ernestine Lambeth Finch House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Thomasville, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Liberty Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2018)
- Five Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Mount Airy, Surry County (2017-2018)
- Stamey Company Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Fallston, Cleveland County (2018-2019)
- Three Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Morganton, Burke County (2018-2019)
- Lenoir High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2017-2019)
- Grainger High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Kinston, Lenoir County (2017-2019)
- Blanton Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2017-2019)
- Flynt House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017-2019)
- John Groom Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, Virginia (2017-2019)
- East Spencer Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Two Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Lexington, Davidson County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- Empire Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Salisbury, Rowan County (2016-2019)
- O’Hanlon Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2019)
- Bernhardt Box Company – Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Sterchi’s Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016-2017)
- Charlotte Fire Station No. 4 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Southern Cotton Mills – Osage Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Bessemer City, Gaston County (2016-2017)
- Southern Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Roberts Grocery Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2019)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- Pepper Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015-2019)
- Loray Mill Project 2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Gastonia, Gaston County (2015-2017)
- Cleveland County Training School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
- A. Blanton Grocery Company Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Spencer’s, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2015-2016)
- Hudson’s Department Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Swift and Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Pickett Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014-2015)
- Joseph L. and Margaret N. Graham House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Waller House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014)
- Oakdale Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Jamestown, Guilford County (2014)
- Carolina Casket Company (812 Millis Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Albemarle, Stanly County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- Florence Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Blanton House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Burtner Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Hudson Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Hudson, Caldwell County (2014)
- Hotel Hinton Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2013-2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Commercial Building, Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2015)
- George H. Black House and Brickyard Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Cranford Industries Office Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2012-2013)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011-2013)
- Romina Theater, Horne Mercantile, Forest City Diner, Smiths Department Store, and Central Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Forest City, Rutherford County (2010-2013)
- O. P. Lutz Furniture Company – Lutz Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2012)
- Spencer’s, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Mt. Airy, Surry County (2012)
- W. L. Robison Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011-2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Royster Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2010-2011)
- Church Street School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Parts 1 and 2, Thomasville, Davidson County (2009)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (CONFERENCES/ANNUAL MEETINGS/STUDY PROGRAMS)

- “Winston-Salem Landscapes.” Southern Landscapes Conference, Winston-Salem, September 2017
- “Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage.” Numerous presentations promoting book of the same name beginning in May 2015 and continuing through the present
- “Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architects.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 2014
- “Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update.” Numerous presentations for entities including the Forsyth County Planning Board, Historic Resources Commission, City Council, and County Commissioners; the Forsyth County Genealogical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office’s National Register Advisory Committee in Raleigh, the Winston-Salem Colonial Dames Chapter, and various Winston-Salem garden clubs, 2007-2015
- “Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage.” Keynote address at the 2011 Farm City Banquet, held by the Forsyth County Agricultural Extension Service, Winston-Salem, November 2011 and Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2012
- “From Farm to Factory: Continuity and Change in the Bethania Freedmen’s Community.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Charleston, South Carolina, October 2011
- “From the Roaring Twenties to the Space Age: Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 2010
- “Winston-Salem’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture.” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2010
- “Forsyth County’s Cultural Landscapes.” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2009
- “Forsyth County’s Historic African American Resources.” Preserve Historic Forsyth Annual Meeting, March 2009
- “Gastonía’s Architecture: Portrait of a New South Economy.” With Sarah W. David, Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Gastonia, October 2005
- “Aladdín Homes: Built in a Day.” Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware
- “The African American Community of Bethania.” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, July 1997

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

● “Introduction to Conserving Modern Architecture,” presented by the Getty Conservation Institute and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training at the Getty Center, Los Angeles, May 2019
● Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, Summer 2018
● Victorian Society Summer School in London, England, Summer 2017
● Victorian Society Summer School in Chicago, Illinois, Summer 2016
● “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
● The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, Boston, June 2006
● “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
● Winterthur Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Wilmington, Delaware
● “Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Program Improvement Training,” presented by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in Columbia, S.C., March 2003
● “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002
● “Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop,” presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C., November 2002
● “Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina,” presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
● “Introduction to Section 106,” presented by the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Raleigh, N.C., April 2002
● Restoration Field School, taught by Travis McDonald at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Forest, Virginia, Summer 2000
● “History of North Carolina Architecture,” taught by Catherine Bishir at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C., Spring 2000
● Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, taught by Richard Guy Wilson, Summer 1999

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Association for State and Local History
Friends of MESDA and the Collections
National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Council on Public History
North Carolina Museums Council
Preservation North Carolina
Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians
Southern Garden History Society
Vernacular Architecture Forum
Victorian Society of America
PHASE THREE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE OF
THE UNINCORPORATED PORTIONS OF THE PINNACLE, VIENNA, BELEWS CREEK, BELEWS LAKE, KERNERSVILLE, WINSTON-SALEM EAST AND WEST, HIGH POINT, MIDWAY, AND WELCOME USGS QUADS; AND THE TOWN OF KERNERSVILLE IN FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

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I. 2006-2009 and 2019-2021 Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update Overview

Beginning in 2006, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) awarded the City of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County three federal Historic Preservation Fund grants to update the county-wide architectural survey. City-County government matched the grants and engaged architectural historian Heather Fearnbach of Fearnbach History Services, Inc. to undertake the project. Michelle M. McCullough with the Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Planning and Development Services Department has served as the staff coordinator since the project’s inception. The survey builds upon the work of many other historians, archaeologists, architects, and preservation professionals and would not have been possible without the assistance of county residents who have graciously opened their homes, businesses, churches, and schools, and shared their histories.¹

An architectural survey update’s overarching goal is to identify the most significant and intact historic resources in order to facilitate future planning efforts. A primary objective in 2006 was to document the current status of the historic properties recorded and researched in the original county survey, completed in 1980. Principal investigator Gwynne Stephens Taylor and Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Planning Department staff member Vicki Smith had recorded and researched approximately fifteen hundred resources constructed before 1930 in the rural areas, small communities, and municipalities outside Winston-Salem’s 1980 city limits as well as significant properties within the city limits. By 2009, when Fearnbach finished a county-wide update, 431 of the principal resources documented during the original county survey—almost a third—had been demolished or removed from their original sites and 118 were significantly altered. After evaluating the resources documented in Phases I and II, she identified thirty-three significant properties that appear to be potentially eligible for National Register listing. These resources, including farms with extensive outbuilding complexes, rural historic districts, dwellings, churches, cemeteries, educational campuses, youth camps, and a bridge, were placed on the North Carolina Study List in October 2008.

The goals of Phase III, begun in January 2009, were to delineate Winston-Salem’s overall growth patterns from the 1930s through the 1960s and to survey representative and the most significant examples of domestic, religious, commercial, industrial, and educational buildings from the era. Particularly distinctive Modernist buildings constructed in the 1970s were also surveyed due to their architectural significance. These resources do not yet meet National Register criteria, but merit consideration during planning endeavors.

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Winston-Salem from the 1930s through the 1960s are residential. Given that approximately 33,416 single-family homes erected between 1930 and 1969 are still standing within Winston-Salem’s city limits, which have expanded from 15.05 square miles in 1930 to encompass 133.68 square miles in 2009, it was impossible to survey every building and neighborhood constructed during this period. Properties located within previously documented areas or National Register-listed historic districts, most of which are near the city’s center, were not surveyed again in Phase III.

At the end of Phase III, Fearnbach found that twenty-seven significant newly-identified properties appeared to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These resources, including dwellings, churches, gas stations, an industrial building, and ten historic districts were placed on the North Carolina Study List in October 2009.

¹ The August 2009 Phase III report provides a detailed summary of Forsyth County architectural survey history.
As Phase III’s focus was on photographic documentation rather than research, a context for the construction of Winston-Salem’s built environment during the 1930s through the 1960s still needed to be developed. The Phase III report identifies significant architects and builders working during the period as well as neighborhoods developed during that time, but the short project duration did not allow for much oral history or primary source research. Building contractors, developers, architects, homeowners, neighborhood and home builders associations, and other informants were interviewed in a locally-funded fourth phase. With the additional information, architects working in Winston-Salem in the mid-twentieth century could be placed in a statewide context and their work evaluated for National Register eligibility. The 2006-2009 findings are summarized in the August 2009 Forsyth County Phase III survey report.

Although agricultural patterns in selected portions of the county have been examined, much work remains to be done to create a comprehensive picture of the county’s agricultural heritage. The primary task of the fourth survey phase was the compilation of an introductory county-wide agricultural context. The final report, Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage, completed in 2012, includes some nineteenth-century background, but focuses on the first half of the twentieth century due to the availability of resources such as North Carolina Farm Census records from 1925, 1935, and 1945.

The 2019-2021 Phases I, II, and III Forsyth County architectural survey updates employed the same methodology as the 2006-2009 survey. Only a few new individual resources were documented during those phases, and only one, the Old Richmond Grange Hall (FY9148), was deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The property was added to the North Carolina Study List in October 2021. The Rural Hall Historic District was added to the North Carolina Study List in October 2020. Kernersville’s two National Register Historic Districts—South Main Street (NR 1988) and North Cherry Street (NR 1988) encompass many commercial, residential, industrial, and religious buildings at the town’s center. A few outlying neighborhoods manifest typical mid-twentieth-century subdivision design features, but do not retain the requisite integrity or historical and architectural significance for National Register listing.

II. Changes in Kernersville and the vicinity since 2007

The area included in the 2021 survey update was last documented in 2007 and 2008. Historic resource loss escalated in the 2010s as the economy strengthened and suburban development resumed following the 2008 recession. United States Census Bureau estimates indicate that much of the survey area experienced from five to fifty percent population growth between 2010 and 2017. Far fewer acres and human resources are now devoted to agriculture. In 2017, 304 of the 557 remaining Forsyth County farms encompassed between ten and forty-nine acres, while 144 contained between fifty and one-hundred-seventy-nine acres. Less than one percent of the county’s population—908 individuals—worked in the agricultural sector. In many cases, new-growth trees have overtaken once-cultivated fields. In others, subdivisions and shopping centers supplanted farms and rural domestic complexes. Building renovation and demolition, road realignment, and residential, commercial, and industrial development are ongoing. Winston-Salem’s municipal boundaries have expanded in all directions and abut Clemmons, Lewisville, Bethania, Tobacoville, Rural Hall, Walkertown, and Kernersville.

Kernersville, with a population of 26,449 in 2020, is Forsyth County’s second-largest municipality after Winston-Salem. The town limits extend east into Guilford County. Southwest of downtown Kernersville, adjacent to U. S. Route 421 (Salem Parkway), grocery stores, fast food restaurants, service businesses, gas stations, Target and Walmart supercenters, and a Lowe’s Home Improvement store flank South Main Street. Proximity to transportation corridors such as I-40, NC 66, US 421, and NC 150 and a large labor pool drew companies including FedEx, Averitt Express, Old Dominion Freight Line, Amazon, John Deere-Hitachi, Best Logistics, and TexTech Coatings to Kernersville, resulting in the construction of expansive industrial complexes southeast and northwest of downtown.

Novant, Cone, Atrium Health/Wake Forest Baptist Hospital, and the U. S. Veterans Administration built facilities southeast of central Kernersville in the medical park adjacent to I-40. Thousands of single- and multi-family residences continue to be erected in new subdivisions, fueling population increase. Plans for the Caleb’s Creek and Welden Village subdivisions under construction on 1,585 acres south of I-40 indicate that commercial buildings and 5,100 residential units will be completed by 2025. Planners project an overall residential unit increase of 15,140 units in the Kernersville area between 2021 and 2025. Within this period of exceptional change, myriad publicly and privately funded endeavors are attempting to balance responsible growth with protecting the historic resources that impart the community’s intrinsic character.

Kernersville resources that have been sensitively rehabilitated since 2007 include the 1873 Kernersville Depot (FY9160; NR 1988) at 104 East Bodenhamer Street, which is the second-oldest railroad building in western North Carolina, preceded only by the 1870 Thomasville Depot. Barbara Bull and members of the Kernersville Downtown Preservation and Development Council led the ten-year effort to move the side-gable-roofed, board-and-batten-sided depot from Norfolk Southern Railways’ right-of-way and restore it. Following John and Bobbie Wolfe’s 2013 donation of the 1880 David A. Bodenhamer House (FY0708; also known as the Bellamy House) at 127 West Mountain Street to the Town of Kernersville, the two-story, side-gable-roofed, frame dwelling was renovated to serve as the Kernersville Museum. The Town of Kernersville, Elizabeth Click Burns Estate ($50,000), Kernersville Historical Preservation Society via the Harmon Linville Estate ($25,000), John G. Wolfe III and Associates, PLLC ($10,000), and numerous individuals and businesses funded the project. The Lawrence E. and Etta Lea Pope Foundation subsidized the exterior rehabilitation of the adjacent Dr. O. L. and Lucile Stafford Joyner House (FY 2009), a Craftsman bungalow at 109 South Cherry Street. Exterior work was completed in 2021. The building will function as part of the Kernersville Museum after interior remodeling is finished.

Kernersville buildings lost since 2007 include twenty primary resources and associated outbuildings that were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. The circa 1877 Roberts Justice House (FY0703) at 133 North Main Street, which had been extensively remodeled in 1913, was heavily damaged by fire on August 30, 2009 and demolished in late 2013. Only three dwellings remain in the North Cherry Street Historic District, which contained six residences in 1998. The Fulp-Whitaker House (FY2038, 120 North Cherry Street), Odell Beard House (FY2039, 126 North Cherry Street) and the Totten-Goslen House (FY0694, 141 North Cherry Street) were demolished between

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5 Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission Heritage Awards program, 2008.
6 “Improvements in Progress in Kernersville,” Twin City Sentinel (hereafter abbreviated TCS), April 21, 1913, p. 2; Sharon Richmond, email correspondence with Heath Fearnbach, September 2, 2009.
2007 and 2019. In the South Main Street Historic District, which encompassed fifty-seven primary resources in 1988 including the individually National Register-listed Korner’s Folly, sixteen primary resources and many outbuildings have been demolished since historic district designation.

Although some Forsyth County farms retain intact house and outbuilding complexes and considerable acreage, such resources are increasingly rare and many are in fragile condition. Many log, frame, and brick residences and outbuildings in rural areas have deteriorated due to disuse or have been demolished as rural acreage is developed. Resources lost since 2007 include the Nelson House (FY0246) near Clemmons; Israel Hauser House (FY1435) close to Tobaccoville; Ellis Long House (FY1488) in Dozier; Frye-Spainhour (FY0264), Frank Snyder (FY0267), and Weavil (FY0301) residences on Winston-Salem’s outskirts; and the Hastings (FY0326), Ray Idol (FY0368), Andy Smith (FY0374), Duggins-Stafford (FY0379) Martin-Vanhoy (FY0414), Charles Melvin Fulp (FY0524), Robert W. Grubbs (FY0525), and Tom and Bell Fulp (FY3288) houses and the Smith Tenant Farm (FY3299) in the Kernersville vicinity.

III. 2020 Phase II Survey Methodology

The methodology of the 2021 Phase III architectural survey update of the town of Kernersville and the unincorporated portions of Forsyth County on the Pinnacle, Vienna, Belews Creek, Belews Lake, Kernersville, Winston-Salem East and West, High Point, Midway, and Welcome USGS quads is outlined below.

**Recordation:** The status of properties documented in the 1978-1980 survey and updated in 2006-2009 was verified and additional resources that merit further investigation identified. The 2021 survey update encompasses a representative selection of architecturally and historically significant properties erected before 1970 in Kernersville and rural areas outside of the Winston-Salem city limits. Newly identified resources include individual properties that were not previously surveyed.

**Documentation:** Report forms generated from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) Access database for surveyed properties, printed contact sheets of digital photos, site plans, and related research materials were added to existing and newly created survey files. Other final products include digital photographs and revised overall and survey maps created by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning and Development Services Department (WSFCPDS) based upon the principal investigator’s findings. The survey materials will be housed at the HPO’s Raleigh office.

**Narrative Report:** The report summarizes survey findings, provides historic context and property types for resources constructed from 1930 to 1970, and makes recommendations for Study Listing and further investigation.

**Study List Recommendations:** Although several individual resources appear to possess the requisite architectural and historical significance for inclusion in the North Carolina Study List and National Register of Historic Places, most owners did not permit access for interior photography. Therefore, only one property, Old Richmond Grange Hall (FY9148), was added to the Study List at the end of Phase III.

The principal investigator made every effort to locate, visit, and photograph each resource documented in previous surveys. Factors that prevented photography updates included posted “no trespassing” signs, gates and fences erected to prohibit access to private property, owners who did not respond to messages or permit access to their land, and unavailable property owner contact information. In a few
cases, the principal investigator attempted to visit a property multiple times and/or left several messages with owners explaining the survey scope and requesting access but was never able to obtain permission for a photography site visit. The survey files were thus updated with observations made from the public right-of-way or aerial photographs.

IV. Information Sources

The survey update’s scope focused on property status verification and identification rather than primary source research and oral history collection. However, the principal investigator conducted as much research as possible within the project budget. Historic newspaper articles, deeds, census data, and interviews with property owners, historians, and other knowledgeable local informants were particularly useful.

As Kernersville has been documented during previous architectural surveys and research projects, libraries, museums, and archival repositories contain much relevant information. The Forsyth County Public Library’s local history collection, housed in the North Carolina Room at the Central Branch in Winston-Salem, includes newspapers, historic photographs, and publications. The Kernersville Museum, established in 2014 and located in the Bellamy House at 127 West Mountain Street, curates a sizable collection of historic photographs and documents, many of which were collected by the Kernersville Historical Preservation Society (KHPS), established in 1982 to advocate for the town’s historic resources.

Architectural historian Virginia Oswald authored “Historic and Architectural Resources in Kernersville, N. C.” in 1987. The National Register of Historic Places multiple property documentation form provides context for Kernersville’s development from 1834 until 1930. Two historic districts—South Main Street and North Cherry Street—and six individual properties were listed in the National Register in 1988 as a result of her work. Files created in conjunction with Oswald’s survey and the 1978-1980 and 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural surveys at the State Archives in Raleigh contain photographs and historical background information.

V. Historic Context

The following narrative provides historic context for the area included in this phase of the survey update. Following an early settlement summary, the focus is on mid-twentieth-century development. Additional research is needed in order to provide a comprehensive overview.

Early Settlement

In what is now Forsyth County, the Muddy Creek basin’s abundant water supply, natural resources, and fertile soil proved attractive to English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers including Maryland farmers John Douthit and Christopher Elrod, who joined the movement south to homestead in the North Carolina Piedmont by 1750. Most colonists initially erected log dwellings, replacing them with more finely-crafted heavy-timber frame and masonry structures as circumstances allowed. The population influx precipitated the formation of Rowan County, encompassing the area west of Orange and north of Anson counties, in 1753. That same year, after six months of exploring North Carolina in search of suitable land to settle, Bishop August G. Spangenberg led the Moravians to purchase 98,985 Rowan County acres from English Lords Proprietor John Carteret. They called the land “Wachau”
after an Austrian estate that had belonged to their benefactor and spiritual leader Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The tract later became known as “Wachovia,” the Latin form of the name.  

In an effort to expand the Moravians’ American presence, fifteen unmarried men traveled from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to the North Carolina backcountry, arriving on November 17, 1753. Twelve of them remained to create a settlement called Bethabara. The majority of Moravian immigrants were craftsmen and shopkeepers, most of whom who had little farming experience but possessed the necessary skills to establish congregation towns. The colonists’ communal approach to land use and agriculture within the Wachovia Tract was thus initially quite different from that of other self-sufficient backcountry residents. Gardener Jacob Lung, one of the first arrivals, immediately commenced clearing and preparing Bethabara’s fields in order to cultivate vegetables, orchards, and field crops the following spring. The Moravian Church retained ownership of the land and provided food, clothing, shelter, and medical care for residents who in turn constructed buildings, tended livestock, and planted and harvested gardens, orchards, and fields collectively.

Although European conflict significantly diminished the Piedmont’s Native American population, the Moravians palisaded Bethabara in 1756 to deter potential threats from Cherokee and Creek bands. The French and Indian War slowed general migration to the frontier, but intrepid pioneers like William Johnson persevered. Johnson purchased 640 acres from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors. The Moravians also increased settlement initiatives, creating a second community, Bethania, in 1759.

Bethania’s configuration represents an effort to re-create a linear European village bordered by agricultural fields. Surveyor Philip Christian Gottlieb Reuter’s 1759 plan encompasses twenty-four approximately one-third-acre domestic lots flanking a central road surrounded by two-and-one-half-acre orchard parcels, larger outlying fields, and wooded areas. Residents rented house and orchard tracts from the church and, in keeping with the European open-field agricultural tradition, shared pastures, fields, and wood lots. Ten years later, Bethania’s sixteen households leased 123 tracts encompassing 330 acres, resulting in a median landholding of around 22 acres, which was comparable to German farms of the period but much smaller than the average 250-acre parcels owned by other North Carolina colonists.

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8 Johannes Lischer, one of Bethabara’s first twelve settlers, served as the courier between Wachovia and Bethlehem, connecting the communities through frequent trips. He eventually made Nazareth, Pennsylvania, his home. Adelaide L. Fries, ed., *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Volume I, 1752-1771* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1968 reprint), 73-74, 78-79; Richard W. Starbuck, assistant archivist, Moravian Archives Southern Province, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, November 17, 2013.


In February 1765, after carefully evaluating sites delineated during Reuter’s demarcation of Wachovia’s 154 square miles, church elders selected a central location for the permanent congregation town they named Salem. The community’s builders erected a log dwelling in January 1766 to provide shelter while they crafted substantial heavy-timber and brick structures, many designed by Wachovia administrator and planner Frederic William Marshall.\(^\text{12}\)

The backcountry’s population burgeoned after a 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War. Moravian elders modified their original land use plan in order to attract settlers who required sizable tracts to farm profitably and wished to purchase rather than rent acreage. By allowing carefully-vetted colonists to move to North Carolina and acquire land from the church, they not only increased Wachovia’s work force but recruited new congregants and clientele for Moravian craftsmen and shopkeepers. This decision permitted typical dispersed frontier settlement patterns rather than the Moravians’ usual town planning approach.\(^\text{13}\)

In a few notable instances, sizable groups of settlers relocated to Wachovia from elsewhere in the colonies. German Baptist Brethren, also called Dunkers, purchased property in the 1750s near what would become Friedberg and founded the Fraternity Brethren congregation in 1775. German families who had been acquainted with Moravians in Germany and in Broadbay, Maine, when they initially immigrated to America rented or purchased nine two-hundred-acre lots in Friedland in 1771. Tobacco farmer Daniel Smith led English-speaking Moravians from Carroll’s Manor, Maryland, to settle along Muddy Creek in southwestern Wachovia in 1772. They attended worship services in Friedberg until completing a meetinghouse in 1780 and being formally recognized by Moravian elders as the Hope congregation. The English colonists’ close friendships with their German-speaking neighbors resulted in acculturation, intermarriage, and the consolidation of landholdings in the Hope-Friedberg area to create large farms, some of which continue to be operated by descendants of the original owners in the twenty-first century.\(^\text{14}\)

In 1790, census takers enumerated 8,528 residents in Stokes County, which then encompassed what would become Forsyth County. Almost all were self-sufficient farmers who depended upon the labor of family members, day laborers, and enslaved persons to facilitate the relentless cycle of tasks related to planting and harvesting fields, tending livestock, and erecting and maintaining farm buildings and structures. The county’s African American inhabitants included 13 free Blacks and 787 enslaved people.\(^\text{15}\) Given that many land grants and property acquisitions encompassed sizable tracts, residents typically lived at great distances from each other, meeting at churches and in crossroads communities and small towns to socialize, trade, and address business matters.

**Kernersville through the late nineteenth century**

Early settlers attracted to the natural resources of what would become eastern Forsyth County included David and Martha Morrow, who claimed four hundred acres east of the Wachovia tract in 1778 and in

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\(^{14}\) Ibid.

1784 received a state land grant for that land and an adjacent two hundred acres, which together comprise much of what is now central Kernersville. The Morrows sold all six hundred acres to Irish immigrant William Dobson in February 1788. Dobson purchased additional land, owning more than a thousand acres by 1803, and constructed an inn and store at a crossroads that soon bore his name. Period accounts indicate that the inn, which served as a stagecoach stop, provided sanitary and safe accommodations and good food. Moravian Gottlieb Schober, who resided in Salem, bought Dobson’s property in 1806; his son Nathaniel sold it to German clockmaker Joseph Korner (Kerner) in November 1817. As Korner, who had moved to Wachovia in 1785, operated the tavern and several industries with the help of his sons, the area was called Korner’s Crossroads. The community, known as Kernersville by the 1830s, was sizable enough by 1849 to warrant the February opening of a post office managed by W. P. Henley, who continued in that role until July 12, 1854. On that date, the U. S. Postal Service’s January 31, 1854, decision to the change the community’s name to “Berlin” was reversed and John F. Kerner became postmaster. The state legislature incorporated Kernersville in 1871. 

The Northwestern North Carolina Railroad’s 1873 completion of the Salem Branch line from Greensboro to Winston and Salem via Kernerville facilitated the town’s development as an industrial and commercial center and fueled a dramatic increase in population from one hundred residents in 1870 to five hundred inhabitants in 1880. Kernersville’s gable-roofed board-and-batten-sided passenger and freight depot (FY0697/FY9160) was erected in 1873. Farmer and teacher Richard P. Kerner replaced the station’s first agent, C. B. Brooks, on December 1, 1873. Richard’s son John G. Kerner assisted with the station’s operation and telegram transmittal. Area farmers and manufacturers shipped products including fresh and dried fruit, tobacco products, granite, and lumber to larger markets.

Businesses, churches, and homes were erected near the railroad corridor as Kernersville’s population grew. The central business district was south of the depot. J. W. Beard, who with his brother had been operating a general store since 1866, partnered with John C. Roberts to form Beard and Roberts in 1874. The concern commissioned the construction of a two-story brick building on Main Street in 1879 and prospered in the 1880s. Other general merchandise purveyors included N. W. Sapp, who had opened his store in 1869; L. F. Davis and Son; B. A. Brown and Company; J. S. King; and Kerner and Company. Women shopped for hats, notions, fabric, and patterns at the shops of Mary Apple and Mina Kerner Hunt. J. W. Crews supplied flour, feed, and guano. R. A. Duggins operated a barber shop, R. A. Jordan ran a livery stable, and Israel Kerner managed a twelve-room hotel. J. Gilmer Kerner offered house, sign, and decorative painting services.

Beard and Roberts diversified to tobacco production in 1880 and built a five-story brick tobacco factory four years later. Other Kernersville tobacco manufacturers in 1888 included W. H. Leak and Company, established by Guilford County natives and brothers W. H. and J. N. Leak in 1873. Brown, Sapp, and Company erected the two-story brick tobacco factory (FY0776) at 210 North Main Street in 1884. That same year, J. M. Greenfield commissioned the construction of the three-story brick

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17 Robbins, Descriptive Sketch, 87; “Train to Kernersville,” Greensboro Patriot, February 26, 1873, p. 3; “North Western NCRR,” Greensboro Patriot, June 11, 1873, p. 4; “Kernersville Items,” People’s Press, December 4, 1873, p. 3.

tobacco factory (FY0719) at 400 South Main Street. Lowery and Stafford, organized in 1886 by W. A. Lowery and his son-in-law E. J. Stafford, also produced tobacco products. Huff and Stuart, headed by F. K. Huff and J. R. Stuart, crafted carriages in a two-story brick factory and a detached blacksmith shop south of the depot. A. Lewis made carriages and buggies, while W. H. Harrell built wagons. Other industrial concerns included sawmill operator H. C. Edwards, tanner Nathaniel M. Kerner, harness and saddle maker Haley Davis, and shoemaker L. B. Hester. The Kernersville News, a weekly newspaper established by T. A. Lyon and H. C. Edwards in 1881, advertised these businesses and chronicled local events.19

In late August 1893, the Great Sea Island Hurricane wreaked havoc as it moved from the Georgia coast through South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and the mid-Atlantic region. In Kernersville, a tornado damaged approximately one hundred dwellings as well as outbuildings, factories, commercial buildings, churches, trees, and crops. The collapse of Monroe Phillips’ frame home about half a mile east of town critically injured the African American man and his wife and killed their foster daughter. The 1886 brick Baptist church at the southwest corner of West Mountain and South Cherry streets was completely destroyed. However, building repair and reconstruction rapidly ensued throughout town.20


**Education in Kernersville through the 1920s**

Educational opportunities for Forsyth County youth were limited through the early twentieth century. Public schools served only white students in some urban and rural areas beginning in 1840. Terms were short and facilities primitive. Private academies provided more comprehensive courses of study but charged tuition that was cost-prohibitive for the average family. Religious groups including the Moravians and the Society of Friends, known as Quakers, provided basic literacy lessons for free Blacks and enslaved people, and according to oral tradition, continued even after the General Assembly enacted legislation forbidding the education of North Carolina’s enslaved population in 1830. In rare instances, free Black youth attended private North Carolina schools.22

Private schools for white students included Union Female Masonic Academy, operated by

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Kernersville’s Union Lodge No. 173. Tuition ranged from five to twelve dollars per session, with lodging, meals, and laundry services available in local households for an additional $6.00. Parthia G. Dicks began instructing pupils on April 16, 1856. Kernersville Academy, also called Kernersville High School, was founded in 1858. That year, subjects such as English literature, French, Latin, Greek, watercolor painting, and music were taught at a cost of $8.00 to $12.50 per twelve-week session, plus $5.00 to $10.00 for room-and-board. Enrollment numbered 37 girls and 83 boys in spring 1860 and remained relatively constant through the remainder of the nineteenth century. Principals included T. S. Whittington, J. D. Hodges, S. R. Trawick, J. S. Ray, and H. L. Coble, who in 1890 reported an enrollment of 108 students. Although the town initially operated the school, the Greensboro District of the Methodist Episcopal Church South assumed the institution’s ownership and administration in 1876.

The Forsyth County Board of Education, created in 1885, operated fifty-seven public schools for white children and nineteen for Black youth in 1890. During the five-month 1892-1893 term, principal J. Henry Tharpe and five other teachers—Nan Bodenhamer, George V. Fulp, Sue Galloway, Gid Hastings, and A. N. Linville— instructed Kernersville’s white students in a new two-room frame school at the southwest corner of Cherry and Mountain streets. Although 150 students enrolled, only one hundred children regularly attended. During the late 1880s and early 1890s, Kernersville’s African American youth received instruction from teachers including Mr. Rush and Mr. White at the Good Samaritan Hall on Nelson Street. Thomas R. Matthews and Cornelia Johnson were teachers at the one-story, gable-roofed, weatherboarded school for first- through seventh-grade students built in 1892 next to the African American Baptist church on Nelson Street.

In 1902, approximately eighty of the 103 children enrolled in Kernersville’s public school for white students attended on a regular basis. Private schools served 71 students. Approximately 89 youth in the Kernersville school district were factory employees, while 33 children worked on farms or at other jobs rather than pursuing an academic education. The public school at the southwest corner of Cherry and Mountain streets was destroyed by fire on March 7, 1906. Classes met in the former Kernersville Academy building until the town of Kernersville completed the construction of a two-story, brick, eight-classroom graded school for white students in late 1907 at a cost of approximately $10,000. Five teachers, including principal J. M. Weatherly, instructed 263 children during the 1908-1909 term. Sixty-two students attended the school for African American youth headed by T. R. Matthews.

23 “The Union Female Masonic Academy,” Peoples Press, June 6, 1856, p. 4.
24 “Kernersville High School,” Spirit of the Age (Raleigh), October 27, 1858, p. 3; “Kernersville High School,” Greensboro Times, June 16, 1860, p. 6; “Kernersville High School,” People’s Press, August 20, 1874, p. 2; Western Sentinel, January 4, 1877, p. 3; “Kernersville Items,” Western Sentinel, April 26, 1877, p. 3; “Kernersville Academy,” Greensboro Patriot, July 25, 1877, p. 3; “Greensboro District Conference,” Raleigh Christian Advocate, September 8, 1880, p. 2; Robbins, Descriptive Sketch, 86; “School Commencement,” State Chronicle (Raleigh), May 27, 1890, p. 1; Department of Public Instruction, Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina, 1889-1890 (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1890), 94.
28 “Teacher’s Institute Held,” WSJ, December 20, 1902, p. 1.
More classrooms were desperately needed at Kernersville School by 1919. Compulsory student attendance requirements resulted in class size averaging more than fifty students. After Greensboro architect George Williamson Armfield provided drawings for a four-room addition in summer 1920, voters approved the issuance of school bonds in fall 1921, and the addition was constructed in 1922. Enrollment numbered around 550 first- through eleventh-grade students when the school was destroyed by fire on December 31, 1925. A Classical Revival-style school designed by the prolific Winston-Salem architecture firm Northup and O’Brien was erected on West Mountain Street in 1926 at a cost of $99,500 by Greensboro contractor J. R. Owen. The expansive two-story brick building, which encompassed twenty-four classrooms flanking central corridors and a central gable-roofed auditorium wing that extended from the rear elevation, was placed into service in spring 1927 under principal R. A. Sullivan’s direction.  


Mid-twentieth-century Development Summary

Kernersville experienced steady growth through the 1920s, remaining Forsyth County’s second-largest community. Although expansion slowed during the Great Depression, federal and state government programs funded public works projects during the 1930s and early 1940s. Development almost ceased as the nation’s attention turned to supporting World War II efforts, revived following the conflict, and experienced constraints again in the early 1950s due to building materials shortages during the Korean War. Prolific postwar construction exemplified the mid-twentieth century’s progressive spirit and, in conjunction with the creation or widening of transportation corridors including I-40, US 421, NC 66, and NC 150 in the 1950s and 1960s, reshaped the agrarian landscape. Secondary roads were also reconfigured and extensive residential, commercial, religious, educational, and industrial construction ensued.  

New Deal Relief Efforts

The October 1929 stock market crash and ensuing Great Depression slowed Forsyth County’s development and economic growth. Construction almost ceased as contractors and property owners suffered financial losses in the early 1930s. However, New Deal agencies provided jobs for some residents. The North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA) was the state’s first New Deal program that attempted to alleviate the effects of the Great Depression by creating jobs for unemployed citizens, many of whom were farm laborers. Projects funded by the NCERA in Winston-Salem from 1932 to 1935 included repairing city streets, highways, water and sewer plants, City Hall, the armory, and the library; constructing sidewalks, water and sewer lines, and additions to City Hospital; building a road from the airport to the city limits; maintaining and improving schools and parks; making mattresses and quilts; canning fruit and vegetables; cutting wood and lumber; and preserving trees. Crews assisted with comparable activities throughout the county as well as home and

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outbuilding repair, individual and community garden planting, privy and road construction, culvert clearing, and rag rug making. Kernersville residents benefited from these improvements and employment opportunities. The former Dunlap Hotel, an expansive two-story brick 1920 building at Dunlap Springs south of Kernersville that had been vacant since the late 1920s, was repurposed in 1934 by the NCERA to house unemployed older men. Those who were able to work assisted with building repair and maintenance and landscaping. 33

The federal Works Progress Administration (WPA), which followed NCERA in 1935, engaged citizens in endeavors ranging from public health initiatives to cultural activities, manufacturing enterprises, and building and park enhancements. Rural efforts such as paving secondary farm-to-market roads, placing culverts, creating drainage systems, and erecting bridges, sanitary privies, agricultural extension service offices, and school vocational buildings occupied many work crews. By April 1938, the WPA had completed forty-two Forsyth County undertakings at a cost of almost $2.5 million, including construction projects valued at approximately $1,830,000. Local government contributed about one-third of that amount, and WPA laborers supplied over four million hours. In July 1939, approximately 5,300 Winston-Salem inhabitants, about 6.6 percent of the city’s population, worked for the WPA. 34

Although the Great Depression dampened Kernersville’s 1930s growth, the WPA continued to provide jobs and subsidize infrastructure improvements. A $71,950 grant awarded in September 1935 allowed for construction of municipal sewer lines and a wastewater treatment plant. The former Dunlap Hotel received a $49,500 subsidy in December 1935 that allowed for its operation until the facility closed in late March 1936. Approximately one hundred white men were in residence at that time. The one-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style Kernersville Community House (FY3360) at 405 Salisbury Street was erected in 1936 with a $9,999 subsidy. Street improvement and construction throughout Kernersville escalated upon the receipt of an $18,995 grant in December 1937. The town requested WPA funds to construct athletic fields and amphitheater on the Kernersville School campus in 1941, but it does not appear that the WPA subsidized the project. 35

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34 As of April 1938, Winston-Salem residents had been paid for 4,028,162 hours of work on WPA projects. “Progress of Twin City Has Continued in Spite of National Economic Setbacks,” Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel (hereafter abbreviated WSJS), April 24, 1938, Section 7; Fred J. Cohn, “Expenditure of $2,478,945 on WPA Projects Has Aided Employment in County,” WSJS, April 24, 1938, Section 6; “Lack of Funds Forces Layoff in Local WPA,” WSJ, June 29, 1939; “Nearly 1,000 Workers Affected by WPA’s Increase in Hours,” Winston-Salem Sentinel, July 5, 1939; Fred Cohn, “Many Rural Improvements Included in WPA Program,” Raleigh News and Observer, February 12, 1940; “WPA to Hold ‘Open House’ on Projects,” WSJS, May 12, 1940.

35 Funding for the construction of a community memorial estimated to cost $7,775 was approved in October 1935, but the grant was rescinded in November. “WPA Project Cards,” Forsyth County, North Carolina, National Archives, College Park, Maryland; “N. C. ERA Camps are Continued,” Charlotte Observer, March 7, 1936, p. 12; Kernersville Bicentennial Committee, Kernersville, 93; Alice E. Sink in partnership with the Kernersville Historical Society, Kernersville (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005), 78; Marshall and Taylor, Remembering Kernersville, 47-49; “Athletic Field,” High Point Enterprise, July 30, 1941, p. 3.
Mid-twentieth-century Kernersville

Despite intensifying development, Forsyth County’s landscape remained predominantly agricultural in the mid-twentieth century. The U. S. census recorded 3,489 farm tracts, 3,240 operated by white farmers and the remainder by African American proprietors, encompassing 76.2 percent of the county’s total acreage in 1940. The average farm included 59.3 acres. Based on the county’s overall population of 126,475, 36.9 percent of residents lived in rural areas that year, but only 11.7 percent occupied and worked farms, as factory and service industry positions provided income for many rural inhabitants during the mid-twentieth century. Agents in the Forsyth County offices of North Carolina’s agricultural extension service and the United States Department of Agriculture’s Tri-Creek Soil Conservation District provided farmers with erosion control and irrigation plans, plant material, educational publications, and guidance regarding soil preparation and fertilization, crop rotation, livestock pond excavation, pasture renovation and seeding, and natural fence and windbreak planting. Staff also facilitated women’s home demonstration and youth 4-H club organization.

Residential development resumed in the late 1940s in response to critical housing shortages after years of market stagnation during the Great Depression and World War II. Federally funded projects received priority allocation of building materials in the period immediately following the war’s end. The Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the “GI Bill of Rights,” guaranteed veterans low-interest, long-term home loans and thus promoted home construction in new suburbs and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods. The regional Veterans Administration (VA) office reported closing on 3,658 GI loans in Forsyth County, totaling $20,935,672, between 1945 and 1955. The VA also approved 214 Federal-direct loans averaging $7,500 for county residents from the program’s 1950 inception through 1955.

Most residential development in Kernersville before the late 1950s was organic, occurring as large tracts near the central business district, many of which had been farm or factory sites, were gradually divided into smaller parcels. Early-twentieth-century endeavors include J. S. Kuykendall’s November 1912 sale of sixty-four lots created from what had been Captain J. W. Beard’s 120-acre farm, most of which was within the town limits. Auctions increased in the late 1910s as housing shortages precipitated residential construction. American Land Company auctioned fifty lots near Kernersville High School in June 1920. Concerns including Kernersville Building and Loan, established in 1919, facilitated home ownership by providing mortgage loans. Benbow-Lindsay Company, established by C. F. Benbow and W. G. Lindsay in November 1921, sold real estate, insurance, and building materials, and erected houses in Kernersville. W. S. Linville and Sons and Acme Lumber Company, organized by Y. B. Albert, J. L. Hepler, and others in May 1922, were also purveyors of building materials including lumber, roofing, and tile.

37 The extension service’s youth education program was named “4-H” in 1914 as part of the Smith-Lever Act, which created a national Cooperative Extension Service. The “4-H” emblem, a four-leaf clover, references the organization’s pledge for members to apply their heads, hearts, hands, and health toward the greater good of their community. Jane Davidson, et. al., “Extension Agents who have led the Forsyth County ECA, EHA and HD clubs, 1910-2010,” unpublished draft manuscript, 2010.
Although Craftsman and Period Revival-style dwellings were erected during the 1930s and early 1940s, residential construction did not dramatically increase until the late 1950s, when local businessmen, developers, and contractors intensified real estate speculation. Builders erected residences in new subdivisions and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods in familiar—Colonial, Classical, and Tudor Revival—and contemporary—Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Modernist, and Split-level—styles.

This practice is apparent near the town’s center in the areas flanking Main, Cherry, Mountain, and Bodenhamer streets, where development that began during the late 1930s continued through the 1960s. Although some one-story, gable-roofed, frame dwellings built before 1940 remain, most residences are one-story, gable-roofed Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses. The Oakhurst subdivision, north of South Cherry Street and west of West Mountain Street, was platted by civil engineer J. C. Lasley in November 1926 on property owned by Winston-Salem developer W. G. Lindsay and Greensboro publisher C. L. Van Noppen. Oakhurst originally encompassed 163 narrow lots, most east of Oakhurst Street along Kerner, Clifton, and Baxter streets. However, due to the small lot size, tax parcels typically encompass three or more contiguous lots.\textsuperscript{40} That was also the case in Highfield Addition, a two-block subdivision on West Mountain Street’s east side, west of North Cherry Street. In November 1926, Hinshaw and Marshall laid out lots and streets for Bodenhamer Realty and Auction Company. Block A, bounded by Vernon, Dobson, and West Mountain streets, was revised in October 1938, at which time furniture purveyor R. C. Morris and dentist, real estate investor, town alderman, and Kernersville mayor (1936-1939) O. L. Joyner and owned the property.\textsuperscript{41} Both men lived nearby; Joyner in the weatherboarded 1919 bungalow at 109 South Cherry Street (FY2009) and Morris in the 1926 brick bungalow at 134 North Cherry Street (FY2040).

East of East Bodenhamer Street and south of North Main Street, Kernersville Development Company engaged Raleigh real estate agents Sandlin and Callahan to sell lots in a subdivision flanking Adams, Burke, Holt, Green, and Millis streets. Although the initial property auction occurred on December 10, 1938, construction stagnated until the late 1940s due to building material and labor shortages during World War II.\textsuperscript{42} That was also the case in the Dunlap Springs Development, platted in November 1941, which is bordered by Graves and East Mountain streets in southeast Kernersville. One-story, gable-roofed Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses were erected through the 1960s on Dunlap Avenue and Spring and Kirkman streets.\textsuperscript{43} Industrial development now surrounds the neighborhood. Grimes and Clark auctioned lots in a different portion of the Dunlap Springs property for owner Pilgrim Holiness Church in November 1941.\textsuperscript{44} In southwest Kernersville, between Main Street and U. S. Route 421, Winston-Salem-based J. W. Ferrell Company began marketing the Carter Crest neighborhood in fall 1945. Lots flanked Carter, Center, Flynt, Hillcrest, and Salisbury streets.\textsuperscript{45} One-story, gable-roofed Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses were erected through the 1960s in all the aforementioned neighborhoods.

\textsuperscript{40} Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 139; Forsyth County property tax records.
\textsuperscript{41} Forsyth County Plat Book 2, p. 53; Plat Book 10, p. 28; Forsyth County property tax records.
\textsuperscript{42} Forsyth County Plat Book 11, p. 48.
\textsuperscript{43} Forsyth County Plat Book 10, p. 119.
\textsuperscript{45} Forsyth County Plat Book 12, p. 30.
As Kernersville’s population increased almost 23 percent between 1950 and 1960, from 2,396 to 2,942 residents, developers and contractors capitalized on the robust housing market. Kernersville-based general contractors during the mid-twentieth century included Jack Shields and W. M. Biles, who specialized in home construction and renovation. Smith Brothers, owned by Ed and Tom Smith, erected residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. Kernersville Lumber Company supplied building materials ranging from dimensional lumber to millwork, plywood, roofing, hardware, paint, brick, concrete block, tile, paneling, gypsum board, plaster, and cement. Other concerns involved in the building industry were Kernersville Linoleum and Tile, Farmers Hardware and Electric Company, Kernersville Electric Company, Manuel Sheet Metal Works, Kernersville Iron Works (steel and ornamental iron), Triangle Home Improvement (storm windows and doors, jalousie windows, awnings), Corum Plumbing and Heating (Clarence Corum), J. W. Corum and Son Plumbing and Heating, R. A. Fulk Pipes and Plumbing Repair, and A. R. Pegg Plumbing and Heating Company. Many of the aforementioned businesses had sizable labor forces.

Some Kernersville residents commuted to Winston-Salem factories operated by entities including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Hanes Hosiery, P. H. Hanes Knitting, Duplan, Bassick, and Western Electric during the mid-twentieth century. However, other employment opportunities abounded in Kernersville plants. Allied Tool and Machine Company, Holder Brothers Manufacturing Company (furniture), Kernersville Manufacturing Company (industrial chemicals), Linville and Matthews Dairy, and S. and S. Roller Mill were among the town’s largest industries during the 1940s. E. W. Cummings purchased the former Reid-Harmon Mill at 208 E. Bodenhamer Street in 1941 and established Pilot Mills, which produced the “Deep River” brand of feed. Around 1950, Cummings sold the property to Statesville Flour Mills, which operated through the mid-1970s. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco warehouses were located east of town. During the late 1950s and 1960s, B. F. Goodrich and Firestone Tire and Rubber companies each built retreating plants; Pilot Brokerage Company, a wholesale grocery distributor, consolidated its Winston-Salem and Greensboro operations in an expansive Kernersville office and warehouse complex; Swift and Company opened a poultry hatchery, Roadway Express and Youngblood Trucking Company built trucking terminals, and Wise Potato Chips constructed a distribution center. All cited proximity to transportation corridors such as Interstate 40, NC Highway 66, U. S. Route 421, and NC Highway 150 and the large labor pool as key factors guiding corporate decisions to erect Kernersville facilities.


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47 Hill’s Kernersville City Directory (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Company, 1960). (First year city directories are available for Kernersville)

The town of Kernersville continued to invest in road, water, and sewer system upgrades and extensions necessary to serve manufacturers and residents.50 Other mid-twentieth-century municipal endeavors included construction of the community’s first purpose-built town hall, a one-story, flat-roofed, brick, Modernist building at 136 East Mountain Street designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm of Stinson, Hall, Hines and Associates and erected by Winston-Salem contractor Grover McNair. The building was completed in August 1965 at a cost of $32,000.51 The adjacent Paddison Memorial Library, the Forsyth County Public Library’s Kernersville branch, began serving patrons in January 1971.52 The one-story, hip-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival-style building at 130 East Mountain Street features a denticulated cornice and pedimented portico supported by robust Tuscan columns.

Civic groups organized, welcomed new members, and erected buildings as Kernersville’s population grew. Kernersville Masonic Lodge No. 669, chartered on January 22, 1932, met on the second floor of a Main Street commercial building until erecting the Masonic temple (FY9151) at 701 South Main Street in 1957 on a lot donated by charter member Bern C. Stafford. The affiliated women's organization, the Order of the Eastern Star, constituted as Kernersville Chapter No. 205 on July 14, 1932, also utilized the building. Young women between the ages of 11 and 20 engaged in service projects under the auspices of Kernersville Assembly No. 52 of the International Order of the Rainbow for Girls, established on October 27, 1960. Young men between the ages of 12 and 21 joined the David L. Neugent Chapter, Order of Demolay, chartered on January 1, 1976. Local white women joined the Kernersville Extension Homemakers’ Club, which beginning in 1933 taught household management skills and provided guidance regarding nutrition and health. North Carolina Extension Service agents assisted with programs and activities. Lottie S. Hairston, who became Forsyth County’s first African American home demonstration agent in 1945, helped to establish the Kernersville Black Homemakers’ Club. The Good Neighbor Club, an African American organization created in 1946, provided food, clothing, and assistance to those in need. The Kernersville Woman’s Club, founded in November 1951, undertook projects including planting trees at Kernersville School

50 Bill East, “Industry, Building are Key to Water Needs,” TCS, April 15, 1967.
52 Kernersville Bicentennial Committee, Kernersville, 78. Since the 2018 opening of the new Paddison Memorial Library at 248 Harmon Lane, the former library, which was conveyed by Forsyth County to the town of Kernersville, houses a Senior Enrichment Center operated by the Shepherd’s Center of Kernersville as well as Salvation Army offices.
and Harmon Park, enlarging the Community House (FY3360) at 405 Salisbury Street, distributing books to home-bound individuals, and fundraising for Padison Memorial Library and what was initially called the East Forsyth YMCA (now Kernersville Family YMCA). Kernersville architecture firm Fred W. Butner Jr. Associates designed the Modernist brick-veneered YMCA erected in 1972 at 1113 West Mountain Street.

Many area youth joined the Boy or Girls Scouts of America. Kernersville Moravian Church and Main Street Methodist Church, which sponsored the community’s first two Boy Scout troops in 1925, continued to support scouting as the twentieth century progressed. Public schoolteacher Sarah Deaton organized Kernersville’s first Girl Scout troop, no. 25, in 1929. Main Street Methodist Church subsequently sponsored Troop 36. Cherry Street Methodist Church organized three Girl Scout and two Brownie troops in 1954. The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Oscar L. Joyner Jr. Post 5352, founded in January 1946, and associated Ladies Auxiliary promoted community initiatives including the formation of Boy Scout Troop 94 and other scout troops and provided support for orphans and disabled veterans. Post 5352 commissioned the construction of its building at 618 Edgewood Street in 1961.

Kernersville experienced dramatic late-twentieth-century growth, transforming from a small community of 4,815 residents in 1980 to a bustling town of 17,126 citizens in 2000. Population gains persist during the early twenty-first century. Federal census data indicate that in 2020 approximately 68.2% of Kernersville’s 26,449 residents were white, 13.9% African American, 12.3% Hispanic or Latino, 2.1% mixed race, 1.8% Asian, and 1.1% American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander. Such striking population growth has fostered ongoing subdivision and road construction. Development now radiates in every direction from the town center. The town limits, which have continued to expand through annexation, abut the municipal boundaries of Winston-Salem, Walkertown, and High Point. Although farms and rural crossroads communities remain, undeveloped landscapes are increasingly rare.

Mid-twentieth-century Public Education in Kernersville

Kernersville School housed first through eleventh grades from its 1927 opening until twelfth grade was added for the 1945-1946 term, during which J. R. Blackwell Jr. (principal since 1930) and nineteen elementary and six high school teachers instructed students. Although a classroom addition was placed into service in fall 1950, the campus, like most others in Forsyth County, was overcrowded. This problem was ameliorated on December 19, 1955, when ninth- through twelfth-grade classes moved to the newly finished ten-room Kernersville High School constructed by High Point-based general contractor Coltrane-Graham on the same twenty-eight-acre campus at 512 West Mountain

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55 Ibid., 64-65.


Street. The Winston-Salem architecture firm Stinson-Arey-Hall, headed by Gorrell R. Stinson, designed the school, which featured a library, scientific laboratory, and home economics classroom. A classroom addition and a freestanding gymnasium were built in 1956, followed by more classrooms in 1958, and gymnasium dressing rooms and a lobby that spanned the distance between the gymnasium and 1955 building in 1961. Stinson-Arey-Hall, which became Stinson, Hall, Hines and Associates in 1960, also designed the 1958 and 1961 additions.  

New campuses including Parkland and North, East, and West Forsyth high schools were placed into service following the Winston-Salem and Forsyth County school systems’ 1963 merger. When East Forsyth High School opened in September 1963, 413 Kernersville upperclassmen attended that campus. The former Kernersville High School, which became Kernersville Junior High School, received a new cafeteria and kitchen designed by Stinson, Hall, Hines and Associates and erected by Kiger Construction in 1963. The Winston-Salem/Forsyth County school system was the state’s second largest in 1967, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students. System-wide campus improvements were undertaken following the school system’s complete desegregation in 1970. Lashmit, Pollock, and Brown designed the Kernersville Junior High School’s classroom addition and gymnasium erected by general contractor C. L. Price’s company in 1973, when enrollment comprised 572 seventh- and eighth-grade students. The 1926 building was replaced in 1990 with an elementary school designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm Walter, Robbs, Callahan, and Pierce. The 1955-1972 junior high school building has been extensively remodeled. Sixth through-eighth-grade students began attending Kernersville Middle School at 110 Brown Road upon its 1997 completion.

Prior to desegregation, most Forsyth County educational facilities for African American students were far inferior to the substantial brick consolidated schools that served many white pupils. The majority of rural African American youth attended classes in small weatherboarded buildings that typically accommodated seven elementary grades. During the 1929-1930 academic term, Forsyth County operated twenty-three public schools for Black students. Fifteen were one-room buildings, four had two rooms, three contained three classrooms, and one had four. In 1945, only fourteen rural elementary schools served the county’s African American population. Principal Marion B. Faulkner and two other teachers instructed Black children at the school in Kernersville, a three-room brick building at 181 Nelson Street that around 1937 replaced the 1892 frame school that burned in 1934. Older students had been bused to Carver School, the first public institution to offer four years of high school classes for Forsyth County’s rural African American residents, since 1936, when that campus east of Winston-Salem opened. Winston-Salem native and Howard University graduate Edward Everett Hill, who had previously been Oak Grove Elementary School’s principal (1930-1936), was

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61 North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Division of Schoolhouse Planning, Forsyth County School Building Information, 1929-1930, Box 1.


63 The 1937 school on Nelson Street in Kernersville closed when elementary-grade Black youth joined upperclassmen at Carver School in 1951. Bishop Joseph Douglas White (1906-1984) subsequently purchased the Nelson Street building, which is no longer extant, to house Bibleway Church of Christ, the congregation he founded, and a library named in honor of his wife Geneva Sylvia White (1917-1962). Falls, Kernersville Black Retrospective, 12-14; death certificates.
Carver’s first principal. The school system employed nine elementary and six high school teachers to instruct the 510 pupils who enrolled in fall 1938. Seven school buses provided transportation that year. Carver’s curriculum included a popular agricultural and manual arts course taught by N. C. A & T College alumnus Hoyt Coble that proved useful for students as well as community members. Principal Hill led the campaign to erect a new building on his Carver campus at a time when the county’s post-World War II population boom resulted in high public school enrollment and the need for larger facilities. Gorrell R. Stinson designed the Modernist-style Carver Consolidated School, which served all twelve grades when it opened in 1951.

VI. Property Types

The August 2009 Forsyth County Phase III survey report provides a general overview of Forsyth County’s architectural evolution as well as modern architecture and community development contexts for the period 1930 to 1969. Although the 2009 Phase III survey focused on resources within Winston-Salem’s city limits, the types of residential, religious, industrial, commercial, governmental, and educational architecture and subdivision development delineated are also prevalent in outlying municipalities such as Kernersville and surrounding rural areas. The following overview thus only briefly explains significant property types.

Property Type 1: Residential Buildings

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Forsyth County between 1930 and 1970 were residential. Most single-family dwellings are typical housing forms of the era: Period Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and split-level. Some of the earlier neighborhoods include bungalows and foursquares. These buildings were not usually designed by an architect with a specific client in mind, but rather were speculatively constructed based on popular designs taken from plan books. Architect-designed residences, particularly those reflecting a Modernist influence, represent a very small percentage of the total built environment. A brief summary of common house forms and styles follows.

Single Family Houses

Craftsman-Influenced Houses and Bungalows

As the twentieth century progressed, national architectural trends began to exert a greater influence on Forsyth County’s residential design. American stonemason, furniture maker, and metalworker Gustav

64 Ibid., 313, 317; A. A. Mayfield, “County Superintendent Cash is Aiding Carver High School to Fill Need in Community,” WSJ, November 13, 1938.
Stickley visited England in 1898 and, upon his return home, promoted the tenets of the English Arts and Crafts movement—a reaction against the loss of manual skills and traditional crafts due to the mechanization of the Industrial Revolution—through his magazine The Craftsman (1901-1916). The publication emphasized the use of natural, handcrafted materials and low, horizontal massing to allow for harmony between a house and its surrounding environment. Henry H. Saylor’s 1911 book Bungalows guided the consumer through the process of planning, designing, and building informal, cozy homes. Building plans for these houses, with their wide overhanging eaves, open arrangement of rooms, and inviting porches, appeared in national magazines such as House Beautiful and The Ladies Home Journal. Stickley, Radford, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, and others sold bungalow plans by mail.66 Such promotion resulted in the bungalow’s national popularity during the late 1910s and 1920s and the construction of typically scaled-down versions of the form throughout North Carolina into the early 1940s. Bungalows, which were inexpensive and easy to build, also appealed to families’ desires for modern, efficient houses. Most Forsyth County bungalows erected in the 1930s reflect an austere Depression-era execution with limited embellishment.

Two-story, square plan, gable- or hip-roofed dwellings (known as “foursquares” given their form) often display Craftsman stylistic features including the combination of natural siding materials such as weatherboards and wood shingles, triangular eave brackets, and tapered or square paneled posts on brick piers supporting front porches.

**Period Revival-Style Houses**

Period revival styles, most notably Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival, are prevalent in Forsyth County.

**Colonial Revival-Style Houses**

Fully-articulated Colonial Revival-style dwellings as well as houses with minimal Colonial Revival references stand throughout the county. Architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson has defined the Colonial Revival as “the United States’ most popular and characteristic expression. Neither a formal style or a movement, Colonial Revival embodies an attitude that looks to the American past for inspiration and selects forms, motifs, and symbols for replication and reuse.”67 Architects including Charles Barton Keen, William Roy Wallace, Willard Northup, Leet O’Brien, C. Gilbert Humphreys, and Luther Lashmit designed many of Forsyth County’s Colonial and Georgian revival-style residences with symmetrical facades and classical details, often executed in brick veneer. Colonial Revival houses remained popular through the mid-twentieth century, although examples erected during the 1920s tend to be the most elaborate. Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwellings typically have gambrel roofs and almost full-width shed dormers.

**Tudor Revival-Style Houses**

Drawing inspiration from buildings erected in Tudor England during the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, such houses, constructed through the 1940s, are usually executed in brick with false half-timbering in steeply pitched gables and feature diamond-paned or casement windows, round-arched doors, and façade chimneys. An undulating brick bond, often with stone accents, and wood-shingled or stuccoed gables distinguish picturesque Tudor Revival houses from more traditional examples.

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Period Revival Cottages

Irregular massing and eclectic details characterize less academic interpretations of revival-style dwellings, executed at a modest scale with features such as front-gable bays, façade chimneys, and arched window and door surrounds. Known as Period Cottages, these dwellings commonly reflect Tudor or classical influences.

Prefabricated Houses

Sears, Roebuck & Company, Aladdin, Montgomery Ward, the Minter Homes Company, and other manufacturers produced pre-cut house kits for a wide range of dwellings, from modest mill houses to elaborate Colonial Revival-style mansions, during the first half of the twentieth century. As pre-cut houses were extremely popular due to their affordability and convenience, and often look just like other residences erected during this period, the overall number of such dwellings in Forsyth County is unknown.

Modernist Houses

Only a small number of Forsyth County residences are truly Modernist in design, and each stands out in neighborhoods of more traditional houses. The earlier examples tend to embody a softer, more organic approach to Modernism than the hard lines of the International Style. The low, horizontal residences blend in with their settings, reflecting the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Usonian House: economical and efficiently-planned buildings constructed of natural materials. Common interior features include radiant heating, passive cooling, cork and stone floors, wood wall and ceiling sheathing, and built-in furniture. Subdivisions developed from the 1950s through the 1970s contain some Modernist houses.

Property Type 2: Subdivisions

National trends in transportation, building technology, and landscape design, and the popularity of certain architectural styles combined with local economic, social, and topographic conditions to shape Forsyth County’s residential neighborhood development. In Kernersville, owners of sizable tracts adjacent to primary traffic corridors platted many small-scale subdivisions independently of a master plan. Lots and roads were platted and the overall site improved to some extent, although the nature of site enhancements varied greatly. The “subdivider” then sold lots either to owner-occupants who would hire builders to erect their residences, or to contractors and speculators who would construct and market houses or hold onto the property and resell the lots as their value increased. Most subdividers did not utilize restrictive covenants to govern their property sales, thus resulting in haphazard development. Speculative construction of larger neighborhoods escalated during the 1950s and 1960s, when developers typically worked with county planners to ensure that neighborhoods connected with infrastructure and utilities and offered convenient access to schools, churches, businesses, and recreational facilities. Contractors erected residences on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods and new subdivisions in familiar—Colonial, Classical, and Tudor Revival—and contemporary—Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist—styles. Many developers employed restrictive covenants dictating home size, cost, placement, and lot use to control subdivision appearance and maintain property values, as well as to perpetuate social segregation based on race and class. Subdivision construction was often phased, with new sections opening as demand increased and funds became available.
In order to determine if subdivisions merited survey, the principal investigator began with maps provided by Lynn Ruscher of the City-County Planning Department’s Planning Information and Graphic Services division illustrating building distribution by decade from 1930 through 1970 within Kernersville and the surrounding areas. Analysis of these maps and subdivision plats as well a windshield survey revealed that none of Kernersville’s mid-twentieth-century subdivisions possess the requisite level of historical and architectural significance to merit National Register listing. However, residences erected from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century are encompassed within the town’s two National Register-listed historic districts.

**Property Type 3: Religious Buildings**

The nation’s optimism at the end of two decades of economic depression and war was manifested in a construction boom that encompassed all building types. Religious institutions experienced widespread growth in the mid-twentieth century, perhaps, as author Carole Rifkind suggests, in reaction to fears of rampant materialism, atomic warfare, and communism. Rapid suburban development encouraged congregation relocation and formation, as churches and synagogues usually served as community centers in addition to their primary function as places of worship. Although many religious buildings erected during the 1950s and 1960s were traditional in style, numerous congregations embraced Modernism as a means of demonstrating an egalitarian world view. In 1958, the *Saturday Evening Post* reported that the number of new churches constructed in the Modernist mode had doubled to fifty percent since 1954. Some buildings, like the fish-shaped St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church designed by Barry Byrne in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1951, had symbolic forms, while others used materials such as concrete, glass, and steel to create innovative structural compositions. Interior arrangements typically depended more on denomination type or the congregation’s preference than the architectural style: either axial, with a narthex and nave, or centralized, with congregation seating and more emphasis on the pulpit than the altar.  

Forsyth County congregations enlarged existing churches and replaced earlier sanctuaries with more expansive edifices on large lots with ample parking. Established churches also sponsored missions to serve new neighborhoods. Religious buildings often reflected a Modernist influence, as church members found that modern materials and contemporary design elements were both economical and functional. Phased construction was a common approach; many congregations first erected sanctuaries, followed by education buildings and fellowship halls as funds became available. Churches in the survey area, both traditional and Modernist, illustrate this trend.

Kernersville congregations including Cherry Street United Methodist Church (FY1423), First Baptist Church (Main Street Baptist Church, FY0704), Kernersville Moravian Church (FY0723), and Main Street United Methodist Church (FY2020) remodeled sanctuaries and constructed additions. The following rural congregations also improved facilities, erecting myriad sanctuaries and education buildings during the mid-twentieth century:

- The Antioch Methodist Church (FY0420) complex includes a circa 1930s frame sanctuary and a 1950 brick-veneered Modernist sanctuary with multipane opaque stained-glass windows in the gables, a flat-roofed wing that wraps around the façade and north elevation, and aluminum-frame three-horizontal-pane sash.

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Belews Creek Baptist Church (FY9154) at 7385 Craig Road is the only newly identified sanctuary in Phase III. The Winston-Salem architecture firm of J. Aubrey Kirby and Associates designed the building erected in 1970 by Rural Hall contractor C. P. Robinson Construction Company at a cost of $112,000.69 The one-story-on-basement front-gable-roofed Modernist church features a variety of sheathing materials. The red brick walls are laid in a version of five-to-one common-bond comprising five stretcher courses followed by a single course of two stretchers alternating with a header. A large glass-block cross pierces the windowless façade’s white rough-face concrete-block central bay above a double-leaf six-panel door. The deep front-gable overhang is stepped. The bell tower’s tall pyramidal spire is topped with a cross. A tall brick wall screens the concrete steps rising to the entrance from the north. West of the stair wall, white rough-face concrete-block borders a planting bed containing a central wood cross.

Belews Creek Church of Christ (FY0440), a one-story, front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, 1937 sanctuary, features stained-glass windows, a gabled vestibule with a double-leaf door surmounted by a stained-glass transom, and a two-tier bell tower with a tall spire topped with a cross. The hip-roofed rear wing was constructed in 1959 and the gabled rear storage room addition erected in 2007. The 1959 addition included a fellowship hall, five classrooms, and restrooms.

The modest, front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, Minimal Traditional-style, 1959 Bethlehem A.M.E. Zion Church (FY0668) is illuminated by stained-glass windows.

Brookstown Methodist Church (FY0667) comprises a front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style, 1937 sanctuary; a hip-roofed fellowship hall, kitchen, and classroom 1957 rear wing; and the 1998 Beroth Education wing, which replaced the 1957 classroom building west of the sanctuary. The 1998 addition encompasses five classrooms, a choir room, restrooms, and storage rooms.

Bunker Hill United Methodist Church (FY0355), a brick-veneered Modernist 1960 sanctuary, replaced a frame church built in 1895 and remodeled in 1934. Flat-roofed and gabled wings and a gabled brick porte cochere with square brick posts were erected in 1998.

The brick-veneered Modernist 1960s Center Grove A.M.E. Zion Church (FY1473) is characterized by a projecting gabled entrance vestibule, stained-glass windows, and a tall metal-pyramidal-roofed steeple topped with a cross. A gabled wing extends across the rear (east) elevation. A small German-vinyl-sided frame hyphen on brick piers extends from the wing’s southwest corner to the long, brick-veneered, gable-roofed, late-twentieth-century education building south of the 1960s sanctuary.

Doub’s Chapel Methodist Church (FY1498), a cross-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, Gothic Revival-style sanctuary, was constructed in 1909. A two-story flat-roofed brick-veneered 1950s education building with a one-story rear wing and multipane steel windows extends from the north elevation.

The Friedburg Moravian congregation erected its fourth sanctuary (FY0663), designed by J. Aubrey Kirby Associates, Inc., architects, in 1979. The brick-veneered building incorporates features of the earlier Friedberg Moravian and Home Moravian churches, including the cross-gable roof, pointed-arch windows, the arched hood above the double-leaf front door and fanlight, a cove cornice, and a pyramidal-roofed steeple. A flat-roofed brick hyphen connects the 1979 sanctuary to the brick-veneered Modernist education building and fellowship hall designed by architects Adams and Pegram.

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and erected by Floyd S. Burge Construction Company in 1967. J. Aubrey Kirby Design, Inc. developed the plans for the large brick-veneered family life center erected at the east end of the complex in 1999.  

- **Friedland Moravian Church (FY0308)** erected in 1951 a sanctuary and education building designed by architect Charles M. Talley of Telford, Pennsylvania. The austere front-gable-roofed brick-veneered sanctuary emulates elements of Home Moravian Church and other buildings in Salem including brick walls and arched entrance hoods and windows. The distinctive style is locally known as Salem Revival.

- **The 1891 Goodwill Baptist Church (FY0399)** now serves as the congregation’s Family Life Center. The one-story, front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered building has pointed-arch windows, a projecting entrance vestibule with a double-leaf door surmounted by a fanlight and a bonnet hood, and a gabled rear addition added in 1957. The 1969 sanctuary is a one-story, front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered Modernist building with a stained-glass window in the front gable.

- **Hopewell Moravian Church (FY0286)** commissioned the construction of a brick-veneered sanctuary and education building designed by Winston-Salem architect Durwood L. Maddocks in 1964. The sanctuary’s steeply pitched front-gable roof and streamlined aesthetic reflects the era’s Modernist architectural trends but has a Salem Revival-style arched entrance hood.

- **New Friendship Baptist Church (FY0293)** erected two-story, brick-veneered, gable-roofed education building in 1953 and a front-gable roofed brick sanctuary with a tall steeple, large gabled portico supported by grouped square posts, double-leaf entrance with a stained-glass transom and a broken pediment surround, and arched stained-glass windows in 1964.

- **The Gothic Revival-style frame 1902 Pleasant Hill Methodist Church (FY1494)** sanctuary features a corner entrance and bell tower with tiered pent roofs and pointed-arch vents; pointed-arch stained-glass windows and transoms; and a central medallion in the front gable dated 1902. A 1970s brick education wing extends from the sanctuary’s north end.

- **Saint’s Delight Primitive Baptist Church (FY0314)** erected an austere front-gable-roofed brick-veneered sanctuary in 1952.

### Property Type 4: Educational Buildings

Crow Island School, erected in Winnetka, Illinois, in 1939-1940, is widely regarded as the first public campus to use Modernist design principles to embody progressive education philosophies. Winnetka school superintendent Carleton Washburne guided the architect selection process, awarding the contract to a diverse team: Lawrence B. Perkins, Todd Wheeler, and Philip Will Jr., a young and relatively inexperienced firm; and the internationally-renowned Finnish architect and Cranbrook Academy for the Arts professor Eliel Saarinen and his son Eero Saarinen, who had joined his father’s firm in 1938. Their successful collaboration resulted in an innovative child-centered building with a low profile, bands of steel-framed windows, exterior courtyards for each L-shaped classroom, numerous playgrounds, and landscaping intended to create a park-like setting. Crow Island School’s

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70 Friedburg Moravian Church staff, 2007 interview with Heather Fearnbach.

71 C. Daniel Crews and Richard W. Starbuck, *With Courage for the Future: The Story of the Moravian Church, Southern Province* (Winston-Salem: Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, 2002), 68-69, 73, 85, 100, 197, 284, 462, 551-552, 604, 653; architectural drawings at the Moravian Church, Southern Province, Map File C.
design was widely emulated as Perkins, Wheeler, and Will’s public relations agent Hal Burnett promoted the project nationally, gaining the firm, which later became Perkins and Will, over five hundred school commissions throughout the country.\textsuperscript{72}

Architecture critic Lewis Mumford characterized the educational buildings of the post-World War II period as “schools for human beings,” a complete departure from the 1930s schools he deemed “self-important WPA barracks.” Campuses were regarded as extensions of the home, and thus were erected at a more domestic scale, employing plans intended to promote creative, active learning. Although Modernism was not yet widely accepted in residential applications, the style was slowly gaining ground in public buildings as an economical, up-to-date alternative to classical architecture.\textsuperscript{73}

North Carolina school design changed dramatically in the late 1940s, when the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction evaluated educational buildings statewide and found that 1920s consolidated schools and austere Depression-era facilities were in many cases functionally inadequate given rapid postwar population growth and suburban development. In 1949, the General Assembly allocated fifty million dollars and local bond issues made an additional seventy-five million dollars available for school construction. The desire for a fresh, progressive image for the new campuses led to consultation with North Carolina State College’s newly created School of Design faculty, all strong proponents of Modernism. The School of Design and the Office of School Construction advocated contemporary architecture at workshops for local officials and architects in 1949 and 1950, and professor Edward W. Waugh took a leave of absence in 1949 to develop design standards for the Office of School House Planning, a position he held full-time from 1951 until 1958, when he rejoined the School of Design faculty.\textsuperscript{74}

Waugh called the new approach to school design “organic” in the sense that both the physical and psychological needs of children at different ages were considered. In keeping with the Crow Island School model, he recommended centrally locating communal spaces such as the administrative offices, library, cafeteria, and auditorium-gym, and arranging classrooms in outlying wings as “a series of beads strung on a main string of circulation.” Acknowledging that learning does not solely take place indoors, the standards suggested that each classroom should have an exterior door to facilitate connectivity with the “outside classroom.” School designs were to be well-integrated into their sites and allow for flexible use and future expansion.\textsuperscript{75}

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools

Although Winston-Salem/Forsyth County school facility surveys have been undertaken over the years, there is no comprehensive school system history. Some schools have compiled scrapbooks, and the Central Library’s North Carolina Room maintains vertical files with newspaper clippings for many buildings. Most schools erected before or during the 1950s building boom have been replaced with modern facilities. The 1940s and 1950s schools tended to be brick-veneered, flat-roofed edifices illuminated by bands of large casement and plate-glass windows, while 1960s and 1970s schools reflect the energy-efficiency consciousness of the period through minimal window usage. The

\textsuperscript{73} Rifkind, \textit{A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture}, 230.
\textsuperscript{74} Waugh and Waugh, \textit{The South Builds}, preface, 8; David R. Black, “Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh Associated with the Faculty of the North Carolina State University School of Design, Raleigh, North Carolina,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1994, E15-16.
\textsuperscript{75} Waugh and Waugh, \textit{The South Builds}, 43-44.
Winston-Salem and Forsyth County school systems consolidated in 1963. By 1966, the system was the state’s second largest, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students.\(^{76}\)

The 1926 Kernersville School was replaced in 1990 with an elementary school designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm Walter, Robbs, Callahan, and Pierce.\(^{77}\) The 1955-1972 Kernersville High-Junior High School, now part of the Kernersville Elementary School complex, has been extensively remodeled. The 1937 school for Black youth on Nelson Street in Kernersville closed when elementary-grade children joined upperclassmen at Carver School in 1951. The Nelson Street building is no longer extant.

**Property Type 5: Farms**

As *Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage*, a report prepared by Heather Fearnbach in 2012, provides a detailed overview of farm-related property types, that information is not repeated here. Although some Forsyth County farms retain intact house and outbuilding complexes and considerable acreage, such resources are increasingly rare and many are in fragile condition. Thus, when access was granted, farms were extensively photographically documented.

**Property Type 6: Commercial Buildings**

Commercial development away from downtowns began proliferating along major traffic corridors during the post-World War II era in conjunction with suburban growth. Convenient shops, banks, offices, and entertainment venues were an important draw for prospective homeowners, and many commercial buildings constructed through the 1970s reflected the influence of the Modernist style, which signaled a company’s progressive attitude. Most of these properties, particularly retail establishments, have been updated over the years in order to maintain an up-to-date image and continue to attract customers. Shopping centers are regularly remodeled.

Two building types that typically retain the most integrity from their construction period are office buildings and service stations. Service station design during the mid-twentieth century served as a form of brand advertising, in which companies sought to create aesthetically appealing, instantly recognizable “packages” from which to market their products. An up-to-date appearance was critical, as anything less might provide competitors with an advantage. Service stations during this period were intended to attract the attention of passing motorists rather than to blend into their surroundings, and materials such as the porcelain-enamedled steel panels often used as exterior sheathing were ideal for this purpose, as they reflected light well even at night.\(^{78}\)

Commercial properties of the postwar era, particularly retail establishments, often employed eye-catching Modernist facades to attract customers. Two Kernersville examples, Flynt’s Radio and TV Shop (FY 3358), constructed at 135 Church Lane in 1950, and the Kernersville News building (FY 3361), erected at 300 East Mountain Street in 1963, were first surveyed in 2008. The Kernersville News Building, which encompasses a two-story brick-veneered main block and one-story east wing, is

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distinguished by projecting vertical zig-zag brick courses at the façade’s east and west ends, brushed aluminum “Kernersville News” lettering and coping, and large aluminum and plate-glass windows.

Although the south portion of Kernersville’s original commercial core, the central business district flanking Main and Mountain streets, has been surveyed, two Modernist buildings located north and east of the South Main Street Historic District boundaries were added to the inventory in 2021. The former Piedmont Federal Savings and Loan Association branch bank (FY9149) at 203 North Main Street, a one-story brick-veneered building, features an entrance vestibule with aluminum-framed glass curtain walls topped with concrete aggregate panels and a flat, corrugated-aluminum canopy. A matching canopy covers the concrete-aggregate-paneled portion of the south wall surrounding the drive-through teller window and a four-section aluminum-framed window. The building’s deep setback allows for a landscaped area between the façade and sidewalk. The original steel sign frame, which has steel base posts spanned by a geometric metal lattice, is intact. The one-story, flat-roofed, brick-veneered former First Home Federal branch bank (FY9150) at 131 East Mountain Street has a metal-framed double-leaf door, sidelight, and transom at the central entrance on the south elevation and a matching eighteen-section curtain wall to the east. Concrete pilasters support the flat canopy that spans the glazed bays. Matching canopies cover what were originally drive-through teller windows on the east and north elevations.

VII. North Carolina Study List Designation

Prior surveys identified most properties in the study area that retain the requisite architectural integrity and historical significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Only a few new individual resources were documented during the 2021 update, and only one, the one-story, side-gable-roofed, concrete block, Minimal Traditional-style Old Richmond Grange Hall (FY9148), erected in 1955 at 6591 Tobaccoville Road in Tobaccoville, was deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The property was added to the North Carolina Study List in October 2021. In several cases, the principal investigator was unable to photograph building interiors, a requirement for Study List designation, in 2006-2009 or 2019-2021. Some potentially eligible properties may be included in future Study List recommendations if interior access is achieved. Mid-twentieth-century subdivisions in the survey area manifest typical design features and would not be strong National Register candidates.

VIII. Recommendations for Further Investigation

As previously mentioned, the survey update’s scope entailed verifying the status of previously surveyed resources and identifying significant properties and neighborhoods erected and developed between 1930 and 1970. The principal investigator interviewed property owners and other knowledgeable local informants and conducted as much research as possible within the project budget. However, additional oral history collection and primary source research is necessary to provide a comprehensive historical context and to illuminate individual resource histories. In conjunction with ongoing oral history compilation, identification and digitization of historical documents and photographs in private collections should be undertaken to facilitate their preservation.

Future research should delve further into architects and builders working during the mid-twentieth century as well as neighborhoods developed during that time. Building contractors, developers, architects, homeowners, neighborhood and home builders associations, and other informants should be interviewed. Also, although agricultural patterns in selected portions of the county have been examined, more in-depth research needs to be done. Topics such as the contributions of African
American farmers, the rise of dairy farming, and the impact of the mid-twentieth-century shift from dairy to beef production should be explored.

Significant threatened resources should be extensively documented through measured drawings, created manually or via methods such as three-dimensional laser scanning, which efficiently collects spatial information regarding building structure, plan, features, dimensions, and site placement for use in myriad design platforms. Partnerships with entities such as Forsyth Technical Community College’s Interior Design Program, which offers courses in architectural drafting, computer-assisted drafting, three-dimensional laser scanning, and building information modeling, would afford students practical experience with historic building recordation.

Two Kernersville historic districts—North Cherry Street and South Main Street—and six individual resources—the Kernersville Depot (FY9160), Harmon-Reid Mill (FY0701), First Baptist Church (now Main Street Baptist Church, FY0704), Stuart Motor Company (FY0715), Roberts Justice House (FY0703), and Isaac Harrison McKaughan House (FY0732)—were listed the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. Since 2007, twenty National Register-listed primary resources and associated outbuildings, including the Roberts Justice House, three of the six dwellings in the North Cherry Street Historic District, and sixteen of the fifty-seven primary resources in the South Main Street Historic District have been demolished. Due to resource loss and alteration, the potential to extend the period of significance through the early 1970s, and the increased availability of relevant historic documentation, it would be prudent to carefully evaluate the existing district boundaries and consider updating the National Register nomination. The potential of a historic district that extends east and west of North Main Street between Mountain and Bodenhamer streets should also be explored. This area encompasses four individually-listed National Register properties and myriad commercial buildings.
### Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSN</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Vicinity</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY0008</td>
<td>Korner's Folly</td>
<td>413 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td></td>
<td>1878-80, 1886</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0017</td>
<td>Elijah and Permelia Reed House</td>
<td>6015 Tobaccoville Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>ca. 1860s, 1876</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0043</td>
<td>Doub House</td>
<td>4071 Rolling Hill Drive</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>1860, 1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0045</td>
<td>Sidney G. Doub House</td>
<td>5854 Vienna-Dozier Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td></td>
<td>1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0046</td>
<td>Alson C. and Emma Shammel Reed House</td>
<td>5770 Tobaccoville Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>ca. 1890, 1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0058</td>
<td>Old Richmond Schoolhouse and Gymnasium</td>
<td>6315 &amp; 6375 Tobaccoville Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1914; 1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0097</td>
<td>Transou-Davis House</td>
<td>5501 Yadkinville Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>ca. 1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0101</td>
<td>John Dull House</td>
<td>3465 Kilmurry Hill Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0115</td>
<td>Nick and Sallie Lillington House</td>
<td>11150 Double Spring Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>1906-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0185</td>
<td>John Jacob Schaub House</td>
<td>5622 Balsom Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>1830</td>
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<td>FY0197</td>
<td>Hunter-Vest Farm</td>
<td>7391 Wishing Well Road</td>
<td>Dozier</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1790; 1867</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0218</td>
<td>Old Hope Moravian God's Acre and School Site</td>
<td>Copeland Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>1774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0220</td>
<td>Ralph Pickett House</td>
<td>2339 W. Clemmonsville Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>1898-99</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0223</td>
<td>Founder's Hill</td>
<td>Charnel Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1778</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0225</td>
<td>Sam and Emily (Bullard) Robertson Farm</td>
<td>2800 Hall Lane</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0226</td>
<td>Weisner-Johnson-Spaugh Farm</td>
<td>3113 Fraternity Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1845, 1860, 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0227</td>
<td>John Henry and Alice (Crous) Reich Farm</td>
<td>3155 Fraternity Church Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>1905, 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0233</td>
<td>Indian Burial Ground</td>
<td>S. Stratford Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0234</td>
<td>Chatham-James Farm</td>
<td>4355 Hanover Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1870-1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0236</td>
<td>Theophilus Kimel House</td>
<td>4610 Ebert Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0237</td>
<td>Clinard Farm</td>
<td>1965 Welfare Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1825-1850, 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0238</td>
<td>John Faw House</td>
<td>4335 Farris Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>1876, 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0240</td>
<td>Cooper House</td>
<td>2363 Darwick Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td></td>
<td>1860-1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0245</td>
<td>Ben Spach House</td>
<td>455 Fishel Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>1820-1830</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0246</td>
<td>Nelson Farm (Gone)</td>
<td>4690 Cooper Road</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1850s, 1890s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0264</td>
<td>Frye-Spainhour House (Gone)</td>
<td>1585 Hanes Mall Blvd</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Year Ranges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY0267</td>
<td>Frank Saylor House (Gone)</td>
<td>4785 Kester Mill Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity 1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0282</td>
<td>Lewis and Mary Eccles Hanes Farm</td>
<td>4390 Clouds Harbor Trail</td>
<td>Clemmons</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1800; ca. 1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0285</td>
<td>Charles T. Pope Farm</td>
<td>4745 Follansbee Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0286</td>
<td>Hopewell Moravian Church</td>
<td>701 Hopewell Church Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity 1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0287</td>
<td>Hege-Foltz House</td>
<td>395 Fishel Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1840-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0288</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>369 Essick Ln</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1840-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0289</td>
<td>Frank Long House</td>
<td>5051 Follansbee Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0290</td>
<td>Stewart-Jones House</td>
<td>230 Jones Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<td>FY0292</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
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<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1850-1870</td>
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<td>FY0293</td>
<td>New Friendship Baptist Church</td>
<td>4258 Old Lexington Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1953, 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0294</td>
<td>Nathaniel Charles House</td>
<td>733 Teague Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>ca. 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0295</td>
<td>Hines-Kinnamon House</td>
<td>4315 Fox Meadow Lane</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1840-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0297</td>
<td>Charlie Swaim House</td>
<td>3904 Thomasville Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0298</td>
<td>Reid-Hines House</td>
<td>4655 Joe Shawn Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity 1833</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0299</td>
<td>Reid House (Gone)</td>
<td>4440 Thomasville Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1860-1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0300</td>
<td>Yokeley Farm</td>
<td>5958 Gumtree Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0301</td>
<td>Weavil House (Gone)</td>
<td>4005 Wallburg Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1860</td>
</tr>
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<td>FY0303</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
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<td>Winston-Salem</td>
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<td>Nathaniel Charles House</td>
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<td>Winston-Salem</td>
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<td>FY0306</td>
<td>Stewart-Hine House (Gone)</td>
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<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<td>FY0307</td>
<td>Isaac Robbins House</td>
<td>375 Robbins Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0308</td>
<td>Friedland Moravian Church</td>
<td>2750 Friedland Church Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1951, 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0309</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>3850 High Point Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<td>FY0312</td>
<td>Holder House (Gone)</td>
<td>750 Sedge Garden Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>vicinity ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0314</td>
<td>Saint's Delight Primitive Baptist</td>
<td>4655 Saints Delight</td>
<td>Winston-</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0318</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Church Road</td>
<td>Salem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>FY0318</td>
<td>Sam F. Vance House</td>
<td>2552 W. Mountain Street</td>
<td>Walkertown</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>FY0323</td>
<td>Allie and Bunyon Linville House</td>
<td>3683 Kernersville Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1900-1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0324</td>
<td>Noah Smith House</td>
<td>518 Hastings Hill Road</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hastings House (Gone)</td>
<td>4701 Kernersville Road</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0327</td>
<td>R. L. Hastings Store</td>
<td>4706 Kernersville Road</td>
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<td>ca. 1927</td>
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<td>FY0328</td>
<td>Kermit Smith House</td>
<td>4710 Old Winston Road</td>
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<td>1904</td>
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<td>FY0329</td>
<td>C. Rowan Smith House</td>
<td>204 Cool Springs Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
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<td>FY0330</td>
<td>Cool Springs School</td>
<td>415 Cool Springs Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<td>FY0334</td>
<td>House and Barn</td>
<td>4545 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<td>FY0335</td>
<td>Bodenhamer House</td>
<td>Loradale Road</td>
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<td>ca. 1850, 1900</td>
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<td>Joe Idol House</td>
<td>Teague Farm Lane</td>
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<td>ca. 1820-1840</td>
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<td>FY0342</td>
<td>Muddy Creek Friends Cemetery</td>
<td>Whicker Road</td>
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<td>ca. 1850</td>
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<td>FY0343</td>
<td>Orville Beeson House</td>
<td>1289 Union Cross Road</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<td>Carter House</td>
<td>1340 Glenwood Road</td>
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<td>1912</td>
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<td>FY0345</td>
<td>John Hastings House</td>
<td>1320 Union Cross Road</td>
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<td>Levi P. Matthews House</td>
<td>1276 Old Salem Road</td>
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<td>1856-1859</td>
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<td>FY0347</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Old Salem Road</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1820-1840, 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0352</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>1625 Slate Road</td>
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<td>ca. 1880, 1920</td>
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<td>FY0353</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>1735 Sandy Ridge Road</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
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<td>FY0354</td>
<td>Gamble-Bodenhammer House (Gone)</td>
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<td>Bunker Hill Service Station</td>
<td>1813 NC 66 South</td>
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<td>FY0357</td>
<td>Snyder House (Gone)</td>
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<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0358</td>
<td>Charles Teague House</td>
<td>1621 Canstaff Drive</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>1840, 1904</td>
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<td>Idol-Glascoe House</td>
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<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>1820-1840, 1950</td>
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<td>House</td>
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<td>1881</td>
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<td>Idol House</td>
<td>2823 NC 66 South East side</td>
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<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1870s</td>
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<td>FY0368</td>
<td>Ray Idol House (Gone)</td>
<td>4024 N. Main Street</td>
<td>High Point vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0369</td>
<td>Abraham Oliver Perry Teague</td>
<td>4931 Curry Road</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1870, 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Number</td>
<td>House Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Year(s)</td>
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<td>Raper-Martin House</td>
<td>4685 Dixie Drive</td>
<td>Knersville</td>
<td>1860-1880</td>
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<td>Knersville</td>
<td>1840-1860</td>
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<td>Winston-Salem</td>
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<td>David Smith Farm</td>
<td>1675 Union Cross Road</td>
<td>Knersville</td>
<td>1861, 1900, 1938</td>
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<td>FY0379</td>
<td>Duggins-Stafford House (Gone)</td>
<td>531 Little John Road</td>
<td>Knersville</td>
<td>1840-1860</td>
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<td>FY0380</td>
<td>Charlie Tucker House</td>
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<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0384</td>
<td>Henry Clay Edwards House</td>
<td>1001 N. Main Street</td>
<td>Knersville</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0385</td>
<td>Pegg-Davis House</td>
<td>Willow Creek Road</td>
<td>Knersville</td>
<td>1840-1860</td>
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<td>Jones House (Duplicate Site)</td>
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<td>Knersville</td>
<td>1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Warren-Beeson House</td>
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<td>Medearis-Nelson House</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lowery-Whicker House</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0399</td>
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<td>3110 Piney Grove Road</td>
<td>Knersville</td>
<td>1891, 1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0400</td>
<td>Benefit Church</td>
<td>3270 Benefit Church Road</td>
<td>Knersville</td>
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<td>FY0404</td>
<td>John Lewis Motsinger House</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0406</td>
<td>Smith-Crews House (Gone)</td>
<td>8240 Vance Road</td>
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<td>1840-1860, 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0407</td>
<td>House</td>
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<td>Martin-Vanhoy House (Gone)</td>
<td>Valleyspring Road</td>
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<td>Blackburn House</td>
<td>6906 Old Valley School Road</td>
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<td>1860-1880, 1903</td>
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<td>FY0417</td>
<td>F. O. Beeson House</td>
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<td>1840-1860</td>
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<td>FY0420</td>
<td>Antioch Methodist Church</td>
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<td>Belews Creek</td>
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<td>Taylor-Landers House</td>
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<td>Belews Creek</td>
<td>1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0423</td>
<td>Fewell Fulton House</td>
<td>6810 Pine Hall Road</td>
<td>Belews Creek</td>
<td>1840-1860, 1898, 192</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0426</td>
<td>Thomas-Crim House</td>
<td>7648 Crim Road</td>
<td>Belews Creek</td>
<td>1850</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY Code</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY0428</td>
<td>Hartman House</td>
<td>7369 Parham Road</td>
<td>Belews Creek vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0429</td>
<td>Fulton House</td>
<td>7136 Vance Land Drive</td>
<td>Belews Creek vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860, 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0431</td>
<td>Voss House</td>
<td>4263 Old Flatrock Road</td>
<td>Belews Creek vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860, 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0433</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>6580 Kernersville Road</td>
<td>Belews Creek vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0434</td>
<td>Eaton House</td>
<td>Eaton Springs Road</td>
<td>Belews Creek vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860, 1880-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0435</td>
<td>Flynn-Carter House</td>
<td>Kernersville Road</td>
<td>Belews Creek vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860, 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6778 Kernersville Road</td>
<td>Belews Creek vicinity</td>
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<td>FY0437</td>
<td>Moses Linville House</td>
<td>6321 Vance Road</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY0438</td>
<td>Charlie Parrish House</td>
<td>Vance Road</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0439</td>
<td>A.W. Preston and Son General Store</td>
<td>8270 Belews Lake Drive</td>
<td>Belews Creek vicinity</td>
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<td>FY0440</td>
<td>Belews Creek Church of Christ</td>
<td>8451 Belews Creek Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0524</td>
<td>Charles Melvin Fulp House</td>
<td>5905 Baux Mountain Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1890, 1937</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0525</td>
<td>Robert W. Grubbs House</td>
<td>6056 Baux Mountain Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem vicinity</td>
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<td>FY0658</td>
<td>Miller House</td>
<td>2936 Old Salisbury Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1870</td>
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<td>FY0663</td>
<td>Friedburg Moravian Church (Duplicate Site)</td>
<td>2178 Friedberg Church Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem vicinity</td>
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<td>FY0667</td>
<td>Brookstown Methodist Church</td>
<td>6274 Yadkinville Road</td>
<td>Lewisville          1937, 1957, 1998</td>
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<td>FY0668</td>
<td>Bethlehem A.M.E. Zion Church</td>
<td>6475 Yadkinville Road</td>
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<td>FY0670</td>
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<td>7251 Wishing Well Road</td>
<td>Dozier              vicinity</td>
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<td>FY0676</td>
<td>Zimmerman House</td>
<td>6572 University Parkway</td>
<td>Rural Hall          vicinity</td>
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<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1890-1910</td>
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<td>Belews Creek vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1860-1880, 1900-1920</td>
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<td>Peddycord House</td>
<td>2405 Pisgah Church Road</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
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<td>Robbins House</td>
<td>2345 Pisgah Church Road</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY0693</td>
<td>Gideon Kerner House</td>
<td>130 S. Cherry Street</td>
<td>Kernersville        1886, 1922</td>
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<td>FY0694</td>
<td>Totten-Goslen House</td>
<td>141 N. Cherry Street</td>
<td>Kernersville        ca. 1900</td>
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<td>FY0695</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>223 N. Cherry Street</td>
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<td>FY0698</td>
<td>Commercial Building</td>
<td>240 N. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville        ca. 1900, 1917</td>
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<td>FY0699</td>
<td>Nelson and Winfree Store</td>
<td>234 N. Main Street</td>
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<td>FY0700</td>
<td>W. C. Stafford Store</td>
<td>233 N. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville        ca. 1900</td>
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<td>FY0701</td>
<td>Harmon-Reid Mill</td>
<td>208 E. Bodenhamer Street</td>
<td>Kernersville        1897</td>
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<td>FY0703</td>
<td>Roberts-Justice House</td>
<td>133 N. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville        ca. 1877, 1913</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

| FY0704 | (former) First Baptist Church | 126 N. Main Street | Kernersville | 1915-1916, 1950; 197 |
| FY0705 | Pinnix Drugstore | 101 S. Main Street | Kernersville | 1904,1930, 1950s,1986 |
| FY0706 | Bank of Kernersville | 100 S. Main Street | Kernersville | 1902 |
| FY0708 | David A. Bodenhamer House | 127 W. Mountain Street | Kernersville | 1880 |
| FY0710 | Harmon House | 149 S. Main Street | Kernersville | 1858,1880,1928, 1970s |
| FY0714 | Rephelius Byron Kerner House | 225 S. Main Street | Kernersville | ca. 1870 |
| FY0715 | Stuart Motor Company | 109-111 E. Mountain Street | Kernersville | 1926 |
| FY0717 | Bodenhamer Store | 311 S. Main Street | Kernersville | ca. 1913, 1980 |
| FY0718 | Nathaniel M. Kerner House | 312 S. Main Street | Kernersville | 1857 |
| FY0719 | Kerner & Greenfield Tobacco Factory | 400 S. Main Street | Kernersville | 1884, 1986 |
| FY0721 | James P. and Addie Kerner Adkins House | 418 S. Main Street | Kernersville | ca. 1880-1890 |
| FY0722 | Dr. Elias Kerner House | 414 S. Main Street | Kernersville | 1857 |
| FY0723 | Kernersville Moravian Church | 504 S. Main Street | Kernersville | 1867,1952,1992 |
| FY0724 | Meredith House | 511 S. Main Street | Kernersville | 1893 |
| FY0725 | Rufus Hastings House | 601 S. Main Street | Kernersville | ca. 1880s |
| FY0727 | Theodore Kerner House | 620 S. Main Street | Kernersville | 1877 |
| FY0729 | Flynt House (Gone) | 625 S. Main Street | Kernersville | ca. 1900 |
| FY0730 | Francis M. Stafford House | 711 S. Main Street | Kernersville | ca. 1840, 1860, 1904 |
| FY0731 | Sam F. Vance Jr. House | 412 Salisbury Street | Kernersville | ca. 1834, 1942 |
| FY0732 | Isaac Harrison McKaughan House | 510 Salisbury Street | Kernersville | ca. 1875 |
| FY0735 | Saint Paul United Methodist Church | 401 New Street | Kernersville | 1889 |
| FY0736 | Plunkett Place | 213 W. Mountain Street | Kernersville | ca. 1856, 1972 |
| FY0739 | House | 520 W. Mountain Street | Kernersville | ca. 1904 |
| FY0746 | Brown, Sapp, and Company Building | 210 N. Main Street | Kernersville | ca. 1884, 1930, 1960 |
| FY0771 | Tobacco Warehouse | 105 E. Bodenhamer Street | Kernersville | ca. 1900 |
| FY0776 | W. H. Leak Tobacco Factory | 210 N. Main Street | Kernersville | 1884 |
| FY0787 | Henry C. Korner House | 303 S. Main Street | Kernersville | 1889 |
| FY1333 | Ellis Wesley Hauser House | 4470 Bashavia Wayside Road | Lewisville vicinity | 1881 |
| FY1420 | Mendenhall House | 3091 Old Salisbury Road | Winston-Salem | 1899, 1940s |
| FY1423 | Cherry Street United Methodist Church | 117 N. Cherry Street | Kernersville | 1885, 1960 |
| FY1426 | River John Conrad House | 1606 Conrad Road | Vienna vicinity | ca. 1805 |
Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

| FY1430 | Jim Hauser House | 3591 Spainhour Mill Road | Tobaccoville | ca. 1900-1910 |
| FY1431 | Newsome-Spainhour House | 3590 Spainhour Mill Road | Tobaccoville | 1872 |
| FY1432 | Kiser House | 3592 Spainhour Mill Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1892, 1952 |
| FY1433 | Jacob Butner House | 8820 Butner Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1840-1860 |
| FY1434 | Mount Pleasant Methodist Church | 8710 Meadowbrook Drive | Tobaccoville | vicinity 1933, 2012 |
| FY1435 | Israel Hauser House (Gone) | Rierson Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity 1899 |
| FY1436 | Clark Hauser House | 9095 Rierson Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1840-1860 |
| FY1437 | Spainhour Mill House | 6270 Spainhour Mill Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1840-1860 |
| FY1439 | Christian Theophilus & Elvira Spainhour House | 6615 Fisher Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1850 |
| FY1441 | Southern Railway Bridge | | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1890-1910 |
| FY1442 | David and Boyd Snyder House | 8178 Snyder Farm Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1890s |
| FY1443 | John and Sallie Hunter House | 8045 Snyder Farm Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1898 |
| FY1445 | Randleman House | 6420 Fisher Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1850 |
| FY1448 | Bill Spainhour House | 6491 Payne Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1880-1900 |
| FY1449 | John Ward House | 6481 Payne Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1880-1900 |
| FY1451 | Winfree-Speas House | 6534 Payne Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1918 |
| FY1453 | Spainhour-Hauser House | 6120 Spainhour Mill Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1880-1900 |
| FY1454 | Spainhour House | 6265 Spainhour Mill Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1825-1850 |
| FY1455 | Evans House | 7940 Evans Farm Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1920 |
| FY1456 | F. E. Speas House | 7191 Donnaha Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1880-1900 |
| FY1457 | Hoke Petree House | 7375 Philcoat Drive | Tobaccoville | vicinity 1904 |
| FY1458 | Calvin Speas House | 6280 River Bluff Farms Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1850, 1880 |
| FY1460 | Thad Hunter House | 6616 Rolling View Drive | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1900 |
| FY1461 | House | 5608 Tutelo Forrest Trail | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1880-1900 |
| FY1462 | Wiley Scott House | 5620 Tutelo Forrest Trail | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1850, 1890 |
| FY1463 | Shamel House | Holly Berry Lane | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1870-1890 |
| FY1464 | Henry and Michael Hauser Houses | 7051 Holly Berry Lane | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1780,1850,1965 |
| FY1466 | Speas-Sprinkle House | 5870 River Bluff Farms Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1820,1850,1920s |
| FY1468 | J. Henry Long House | 4420 River Bluff Farms Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1850, 1880 |
| FY1469 | House | 5380 River Bluff Farms Road | Tobaccoville | vicinity ca. 1900 |
## Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Address(es)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY1471</td>
<td>Scales-Wall House</td>
<td>5990 Wall Road, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1865-1890</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1472</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>6075 Wall Road, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1473</td>
<td>Center Grove A.M.E. Zion Church</td>
<td>7001 Zion Church Road, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1905, 1965, 1998</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1474</td>
<td>Squire Henry Speas House</td>
<td>6925 Matthews Farm Road, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1877, 1935</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY1475</td>
<td>Luther Speas House</td>
<td>5905 Richmond Drive, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1476</td>
<td>Israel Speas Log House</td>
<td>Richmond Drive, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1855</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY1478</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>6285 Richmond Drive, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1479</td>
<td>Green Family House</td>
<td>5750 Green Park Road, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1481</td>
<td>Wiley A. and Flora Sprinkle</td>
<td>Bowens Road, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1890</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1482</td>
<td>Doub Farm</td>
<td>5430 Vienna-Dozier Road, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1483</td>
<td>John Sprinkle House</td>
<td>5430 Vienna-Dozier Road, Dozier</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1484</td>
<td>John M. Long House</td>
<td>4993 Vienna-Dozier Road, Dozier</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1485</td>
<td>Waller House</td>
<td>9186 Reynolda Road, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1770-90, 1800-20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1486</td>
<td>Milton Long House</td>
<td>5013 Whitman Road, Dozier, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1487</td>
<td>Ellis Long House (Gone)</td>
<td>4907 Vienna-Dozier Road, Dozier</td>
<td>1881</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1488</td>
<td>J. D. Anderson House</td>
<td>4882 Vienna-Dozier Road, Dozier</td>
<td>ca. 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1489</td>
<td>Long's Store</td>
<td>4916 Vienna-Dozier Road, Dozier</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1490</td>
<td>Louis Gaston Long House</td>
<td>4812 Vienna-Dozier Road, Dozier</td>
<td>ca. 1878</td>
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<td>FY1491</td>
<td>Whitman House</td>
<td>4777 Vienna-Dozier Road, Dozier</td>
<td>ca. 1900</td>
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<td>FY1492</td>
<td>Wesley Holder Farm</td>
<td>4757 Dozier Trail, Dozier</td>
<td>ca. 1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1493</td>
<td>Pleasant Hill Methodist Church</td>
<td>4691 Vienna-Dozier Road, Dozier</td>
<td>1902</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1494</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>6951 Wishing Well Road, Dozier, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>1882, 1979</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1495</td>
<td>Cicero G. Hunter House</td>
<td>6040 Seward Road, Paafftown vicinity</td>
<td>1899, 2008</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1496</td>
<td>Elijah Dobb House</td>
<td>5745 Seward Road, Paafftown vicinity</td>
<td>1839, 1877</td>
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<td>FY1497</td>
<td>Doub's Chapel Methodist Church</td>
<td>5591 Seward Road, Paafftown vicinity</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<td>FY1498</td>
<td>Long-Sprinkle Farm</td>
<td>7050 Fries Creek Road, Dozier, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840, 1880s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1499</td>
<td>Doub House</td>
<td>6085 Balsom Road, Seward, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860, 1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1500</td>
<td>John Doub House</td>
<td>6040 Balsom Road, Seward, Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1780</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1501</td>
<td>Lum Sprinkle House</td>
<td>3250 Beroth Road, Vienna vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1850, 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1502</td>
<td>William and Sarah Hauser Speas House</td>
<td>3991 River Ridge Road, Vienna vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1850, 1879, 1889</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1503</td>
<td>B. A. Sprinkle House</td>
<td>3677 River Ridge Road, Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1910, 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1504</td>
<td>John Wesley Speas House</td>
<td>3065 River Ridge Road, Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1510</td>
<td>George H. Hauser House</td>
<td>3643 Vienna-Dozier Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1513</td>
<td>Charles Goslen House</td>
<td>6955 Skylark Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY1514</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>165 Bethania Street</td>
<td>Rural Hall</td>
<td>ca. 1880-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2009</td>
<td>Dr. O. L. and Lucile Stafford Joyner House</td>
<td>109 S. Cherry Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2010</td>
<td>Rufus Harmon House</td>
<td>201 S. Cherry Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1860, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2011</td>
<td>Commercial Buildings</td>
<td>104-126 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2012</td>
<td>Harmon Park</td>
<td>152 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2013</td>
<td>Harmon Office</td>
<td>152 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1927</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2014</td>
<td>Ralph Fagg House</td>
<td>200 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1938</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2015</td>
<td>S &amp; R Motor Company Building</td>
<td>216 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1928, 1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2016</td>
<td>Southern Pride Car Wash (Gone)</td>
<td>220 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1985</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2020</td>
<td>Main Street United Methodist Church</td>
<td>306 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1924-25</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2021</td>
<td>W. O. Doggett House</td>
<td>404 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2022</td>
<td>R. L. Vereen House</td>
<td>406 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1920, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2023</td>
<td>J. W. Woolen House</td>
<td>408 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2025</td>
<td>S. L. Lowery House (Gone)</td>
<td>602 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2026</td>
<td>Charles Callicot House (Gone)</td>
<td>604 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2028</td>
<td>Spears House</td>
<td>309 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1834, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2029</td>
<td>Edward H. Gibson House</td>
<td>419 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1837-41, 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2030</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>503 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1965</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2031</td>
<td>Elliot Larston House</td>
<td>605 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2032</td>
<td>P. A. Fontayne House</td>
<td>619 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2033</td>
<td>Commercial Building</td>
<td>113 W. Mountain Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1927, 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2035</td>
<td>Amos Mustian House (Gone)</td>
<td>112 Moravian Lane</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2036</td>
<td>George Virgil Fulp House</td>
<td>131 N. Cherry Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2037</td>
<td>J. B. Stanley House</td>
<td>112 N. Cherry Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2038</td>
<td>Fulp-Whitaker House (Gone)</td>
<td>120 N. Cherry Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1900, 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2039</td>
<td>Odell Beard House (Gone)</td>
<td>126 N. Cherry Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2040</td>
<td>R. C. Morris House</td>
<td>134 N. Cherry Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2041</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>109 N. Cherry Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2116</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>5439 Bethania Road</td>
<td>Bethania</td>
<td>ca. 1975</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2127</td>
<td>Emery Daub Farm</td>
<td>5785 Skylark Road</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>1878, 1920s</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY2129</td>
<td>James W. Franklin House</td>
<td>5338 Skylark Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1910, 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3207</td>
<td>Doub Family Cemetery</td>
<td>Johannes Lane</td>
<td>Winston-Salem vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3208</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Holly Berry Lane</td>
<td>Tobaccoville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3209</td>
<td>Long-George House</td>
<td>6430 Yadkinville Road</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>ca. 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3210</td>
<td>Woosley Farm</td>
<td>2780 Woosley Road</td>
<td>Lewisville vicinity</td>
<td>1908, 1914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3212</td>
<td>Kreeger Farm</td>
<td>7665 Reynolda Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>1895</td>
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</table>
| FY3214 | Richmond Courthouse Site  
(Archaeology) | Payne Road | Donnaha vicinity | 1774 |
| FY3215 | Clyde and Addie Hunter Farm | 3826 Spainhour Mill Road | Tobaccoville vicinity | 1940 |
| FY3278 | House | 6881 Sullivantown Road | Walkertown vicinity | ca. 1880-1900 |
| FY3279 | Strater House | 6785 Pine Hall Road | Belews Creek vicinity | ca. 1880 |
| FY3280 | Mt. Sinai Cemetery | Pine Hall Road | Belews Creek vicinity | ca. 1910s |
| FY3281 | Gilmer and Ila Neal House | 8268 Belews Creek Road | Belews Creek vicinity | 1934 |
| FY3282 | Neal Garage | 7780 NC 65 West side | Belews Creek vicinity | 1948 |
| FY3283 | Neal Cemetery | Belews Creek Road | Belews Creek vicinity | ca. 1880 |
| FY3284 | House (Gone) | 6461 Kernersville Road | Belews Creek vicinity | ca. 1900 |
| FY3285 | House | 9103 Goodwill Church Road | Kernersville vicinity | ca. 1900 |
| FY3286 | | | | ca. 1890s |
| FY3287 | Swaim Farm | 6675 Old Valley School Road | Kernersville vicinity | 1928 |
| FY3288 | Tom and Bell Fulp House (Gone) | 1409 West Mountain Street | Kernersville | 1950 |
| FY3289 | House | 2568 Pine Meadow Drive | Kernersville vicinity | 1928 |
| FY3290 | House (Gone) | 3955 Idlewild Road | High Point vicinity | ca. 1930 |
| FY3291 | Joyce Farm | 781 Sedge Garden Road | Winston-Salem | 1914 |
| FY3295 | Motsinger Farm | 290 Motsinger Drive | Winston-Salem | 1909 |
| FY3296 | House (Gone) | 201 Cool Springs Road | Winston-Salem | 1927 |
| FY3297 | House | 4304 Glenn Hi Road | Winston-Salem | 1913 |
| FY3298 | Ira and Ota Tucker Farm | 3255 Temple School Road | Winston-Salem | 1921 |
| FY3299 | Smith Tenant Farm (Gone) | 1690 Union Cross Road | Kernersville vicinity | ca. 1930 |
| FY3300 | Daniel Smith Farm | 1655 Union Cross Road | Kernersville vicinity | ca. 1920 |
| FY3301 | Ina Smith House | 1689 Union Cross Road East side | Kernersville vicinity | 1962 |
| FY3302 | Paul and Ina Jean Tucker Stephens House (Gone) | 1695 Union Cross Road | Kernersville vicinity | 1957 |
| FY3306 | John Garrison Reed House | 2295 Jay Dee Drive | Winston-Salem vicinity | ca. 1889 |
| FY3307 | Crews House | 2771 W. Mountain Street | Kernersville | 1903 |
| FY3357 | African American Cemetery | S. Main Street | Kernersville | pre-1860 |
| FY3358 | Commercial Building | 135 Church Lane | Kernersville | 1950 |
| FY3359 | Commercial Building | 140-148 N. Main St. | Kernersville | 1928 |
**Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property ID</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>FY3360</td>
<td>Kernersville Community House</td>
<td>405 Salisbury Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3361</td>
<td>Kernersville News</td>
<td>300 E. Mountain Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1963, 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3362</td>
<td>Pure Oil Station</td>
<td>254 W. Mountain Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1920, 1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3363</td>
<td>John King Store</td>
<td>104 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1879, 1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3364</td>
<td>Carello Building</td>
<td>108-110 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY3365</td>
<td>Commercial Building</td>
<td>112 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3408</td>
<td>Boone Trail Highway and Memorial Association Marker</td>
<td>4300 High Point Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>ca. 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3410</td>
<td>Well House (Gone)</td>
<td>1462 Union Cross Road</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3534</td>
<td>House (Gone)</td>
<td>1504 E. Third Street</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1915</td>
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<td>FY3638</td>
<td>Joseph and Fanny (Martin) Goodman Farm</td>
<td>3049 S. Stratford Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>1927; 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3641</td>
<td>H. A. Flora House</td>
<td>3025 S. Stratford Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>1929</td>
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<td>FY3642</td>
<td>C. Rufus and Rosa (Spaugh) Faw House (Gone)</td>
<td>3015 S. Stratford Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1920</td>
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<td>FY3643</td>
<td>Peter Clemmons Mill Site</td>
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<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1800</td>
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<td>FY3646</td>
<td>Amos and Rebecca (Sides) Faw Farm</td>
<td>Canter Lane</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3649</td>
<td>Jesse James Farm</td>
<td>4245 Hanover Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1890</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3653</td>
<td>Sides Farm</td>
<td>2868 Woodard Road</td>
<td>Clemmons vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY3933</td>
<td>Elias Kerner Huff House (current site)</td>
<td>113 Pineview Drive</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY9147</td>
<td>General Store</td>
<td>6153 Yadkinville Road</td>
<td>Pfafftown</td>
<td>ca. 1920, 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY9148</td>
<td>Old Richmond Grange Hall</td>
<td>6591 Tobaccoville Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY9149</td>
<td>Piedmont Federal Savings and Loan Association Branch Bank</td>
<td>203 N. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY9150</td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>131 E. Mountain Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY9151</td>
<td>Kernersville Masonic Temple, Lodge No. 669</td>
<td>701 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<td>FY9152</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>2666 W. Mountain Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1940, 1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY9153</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>4535 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY9154</td>
<td>Belews Creek Baptist Church</td>
<td>7385 Craig Road</td>
<td>Belews Creek</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY9155</td>
<td>Sink Farm</td>
<td>2395 Darwicke Road</td>
<td>Winston-Salem</td>
<td>1880</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY9156</td>
<td>Greenfield Farm and Garden Store Warehouse II</td>
<td>109 E. Bodenhamer Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY9157</td>
<td>Greenfield Farm and Garden Store Warehouse</td>
<td>107 E. Bodenhamer Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY9158</td>
<td>Shamel-Doub Farm</td>
<td>6420 and 6460 Tobaccoville Road</td>
<td>Tobaccoville</td>
<td>1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY9159</td>
<td>House (Current Site)</td>
<td>908 Hastings Hill Road</td>
<td>Kernersville vicinity</td>
<td>ca. 1840-1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY9160</td>
<td>Kernersville Depot (Current)</td>
<td>104 E. Bodenhamer</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>1873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site)</th>
<th>Street</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY9161 Gentry-Greenfield House</td>
<td>707 S. Main Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>ca. 1861, 1881, 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Current Site)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY9162 John Carter Mock House</td>
<td>1777 Sherrill Street</td>
<td>Lewisville</td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Current Site)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY9163 Piney Grove School (Current Site)</td>
<td>702 W. Mountain Street</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Current Site)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

HEATHER FEARNBACH
FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.
3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
(336) 765-2661
heatherfearnbach@bellsouth.net

EDUCATION

● Ph.D. in History coursework, 2006-2007, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
● Master of Arts in History, emphasis in Public History, 1997, Middle Tennessee State University
● Graduate coursework in Anthropology, 1994-1995, University of Tennessee at Knoxville
● Bachelor of Arts in English Literature, 1993, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

President and Architectural Historian, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., established May 2008
● Prepare National Register of Historic Places nominations, local designation reports, Section 106/4f reports, site management plans, historic structures reports, and historic furnishings plans
● Conduct comprehensive architectural surveys and historical research
● Provide historic rehabilitation tax credit consultation and application submittal services

Lecturer, Art and Design Department, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C., Spring 2003 to Spring 2019; Coordinator of the Certificate Program in Historic Preservation from its Summer 2010 launch to Spring 2019
● Taught “Introduction to Historic Preservation” (ARTD 206/PRSV 230) and “Preservation-Sensitive Sustainable Design” (PRSV 240) to undergraduate and continuing education students
● Recruited and advised certificate program students
● Arranged and supervised historic preservation internships

Lecturer, History and Interior Architecture Departments, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Spring 2008 to Fall 2012
● Taught HIS/IAR 628, “Identification and Evaluation of the Historic Built Environment” to graduate students

● Operated regional office of Georgia-based consulting firm
● Wrote National Register nominations, local designation reports, and site management plans
● Prepared historic resource documentation as required by Section 106/4f and coordinated reviews with local, state, and federal agencies as needed
● Performed field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the areas of potential effect for proposed projects
● Conducted comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in North Carolina and South Carolina

Architectural Historian, Historic Architecture Section, Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch, Department of Transportation, Raleigh, N.C., October 2000 to January 2003
● Performed architectural identification and analysis for project planning process
● Assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f
● Prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA
● Provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel, and the general public
● Coordinated historic bridge relocation and reuse program
● Reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

**Restoration Specialist**, Architecture Branch, Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N.C., January 1999 to October 2000
- Functioned as Head of the Architecture Branch
- Supervised Facility Architect I position and temporary position
- Managed restoration, renovation, and new construction projects at twenty-two state historic sites
- Monitored in-house job request system and prioritized projects
- Provided expertise, advice, and counsel on building code, design, historic architecture, ADA, and restoration issues to site managers, maintenance personnel, and the public
- Coordinated the development of the section's programming for individual projects
- Handled the section's review of plans and specifications and provided written comments
- Acted as liaison with the State Historic Preservation Office

**Historic Site Manager II**, Somerset Place State Historic Site, Creswell, N.C., April 1998 to January 1999
- Managed daily operations involving administration, interpretation, and personnel
- Supervised and reviewed research projects
- Prepared general research and planning reports
- Revised the interpretive script for the site
- Revamped the education program and began a teacher's packet
- Reissued Somerset Place Foundation, Inc. publications
- Updated web page for the Historic Albemarle Tour web site
- Conducted regular, specialized and hands-on tours of Somerset Place, an antebellum plantation

**Field Surveyor and Assistant Coordinator**, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1997 to May 1998
- Conducted grant-supported research and survey work to prepare one multiple property nomination including denominational histories and thirteen individual nominations of rural African American churches in Tennessee to the National Register of Historic Places
- Coordinated research and planning for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee

**Graduate Research Assistant**, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1996 to August 1997
- Museums: Developed an exhibit entitled “Murfreesboro: Settlement to Reconstruction” for Bradley Academy, an African American school converted into a local history museum
- Heritage Education: Drafted design proposal for a 1920s heritage classroom at Bradley Academy and assisted with grant writing and preliminary exhibit design for the new Children’s Discovery House
- Heritage Tourism: Designed Civil War history wayside exhibits and an interpretive brochure for the Stones River and Lytle Creek Greenway in Murfreesboro, performed bibliographic research for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee project, and created a brochure for the Leadership Rutherford Committee

- Visited repositories in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi to accumulate information for a comprehensive bibliography on the modern motor road that is the Natchez Trace Parkway’s major transportation corridor
- Evaluated project research and prepared a final report published in 1998

**SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

**Board Member**, Moravian Archives, Southern Province, term appointment 2018-2022
**Board Member**, Wachovia Historical Society, 2014-2018
**Board Member**, North Carolina Preservation Consortium, 2013-2016
**Advisory Council**, North Carolina Modernist Houses, 2014
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Board Member, State Capitol Foundation, Raleigh, N.C., 2010-2012
Commission Member, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, N.C., 2002-2003
● Served on the Certificate of Appropriateness and Research Committees
Board Member, Historic Stagville Foundation, Durham, N.C., 2001-2003
● Served on the Buildings Committee and assisted with special events
Consultant, Terracon, Duluth, G.A., 2001-2003
● Prepared communications tower review forms, conduct fieldwork, and provide additional documentation as requested for Section 106 compliance
● Presented proposed projects to the staff at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology
Board Member, Joel Lane House, Inc., 1999-2002
● Served as House Chairman (regularly inspected historic resources and scheduled repairs)
● Assisted with special event planning and execution
● Developed and implemented cyclical maintenance plan

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

Robert B. Stipe Award from Preservation North Carolina, 2015
The Robert E. Stipe Professional Award is the highest honor presented to working professionals who demonstrate an outstanding commitment to preservation as part of their job responsibilities. The award was established in 1983 to honor the contributions of Robert E. Stipe of Chapel Hill, an educator in the field of historic preservation and a mentor to a generation of preservation professionals.

Historic Preservation Medal from the Daughters of the American Revolution, 2015
The Historic Preservation Medal recognizes and honors a person who has done extraordinary work in the field over a long period of time.

Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2015
For Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage. The North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., established in 1941 to collect and preserve “North Carolina history, traditions, artifacts, genealogies, and folklore,” presents the Willie Parker Peace Award annually to “encourage the writing and publication of the history of a North Carolina county, institution, or individual.”

Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2012
For three reports: “Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage” and “The Bethania Freedmen’s Community,” prepared for the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, and a western North Carolina historic store context compiled for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Gertrude S. Carraway Award of Merit from Preservation North Carolina, 2011
In recognition of achievements as an architectural historian and a Salem College and UNC-Greensboro professor. Each year, Preservation North Carolina presents Carraway Awards to individuals and organizations that have demonstrated an outstanding commitment to promoting historic preservation. The awards have been given since 1975 and are named for the late Dr. Gertrude Carraway, a leader in the successful effort to reconstruct the state’s colonial capitol, Tryon Palace, in New Bern.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

● Forsyth County, North Carolina Phase III Architectural Survey Update (2021)
● Forsyth County, North Carolina Phase II Architectural Survey Update (2020)
● City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
● City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications


HISTORIC CONTEXTS, NORTH CAROLINA STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS, AND NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

- Flint Mill No. 2, Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2021)
- Rivermont School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Covington, Alleghany County, VA (2021)
- Edgefield Cotton Mill – Addison Mill National Register Nomination, Edgefield, Edgefield County, SC (2021)
- William and Barbara Mutschler House National Register Nomination, Wake Forest, Wake County (2021)
- Kimberlee Apartments National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2021)
- Aurora Cotton Mills Finishing Plant - Baker-Cammack Hosiery Mills Plant Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2021)
- Chang and Adelaide Yates Bunker Farm Study List Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2021)
- Claremont Elementary School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Pulaski, Virginia (2020-2021)
- Asheboro Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2020-2021)
- John N. Smith Cemetery National Register Nomination, Southport, Brunswick County (2020-2021)
- Pilot Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, Pilot Mountain, Surry County (2020-2021)
- Ramsey Farm National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County (2020-2021)
- Norcott Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2020-2021)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination, Lexington, Davidson County (2020-2021)
- Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County (2019-2020)
- Southside High School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Blairs, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (2019-2020)
- Ingleside National Register Nomination, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County (2019-2020)
- Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
- Melrose Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2019-2020)
- Carolina and Northwestern Railway Freight Station Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2018-2019)
- Schley Grange Hall Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Schley, Orange County (2018-2020)
- Thomas A. Morgan Farm National Register Nomination, Townsville, Vance County (2018-2019)
- Taylorsville Milling Company National Register Nomination, Taylorsville, Alexander County (2018-2019)
- T. Austin and Ernestine Lambeth Finch House National Register Nomination, Thomasville, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Liberty Warehouse National Register Nomination, Mount Airy, Surry County (2018)
- Stamey Company Store National Register Nomination, Fallston, Cleveland County (2018)
- The Meadows Boundary Decrease National Register Nomination, Fletcher, Henderson County (2018)
- Caromount Mills, Inc. – Burlington Industries, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination,
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Rocky Mount, Nash County (2018)
- Lexington Industrial Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2017-2019)
- Woodlawn School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Woodlawn, Carroll County, VA (2017-2018)
- Flynt House National Register Nomination, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- Magnolia Place Boundary Decrease National Register Nomination, Morganton, Burke County (2017)
- John Groom Elementary School National Register Nomination, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, VA (2017)
- Caswell County Training School National Register Nomination, Yanceyville, Caswell County (2017)
- East Spencer Graded School National Register Nomination, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- North Carolina Industrial Home for Colored Girls National Register Nomination, Efland, Orange County (2017)
- Blue Bell Plant Study List Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1, Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Pauli Murray Family Home National Historic Landmark Nomination, with Sarah Azaransky, Durham, Durham County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital National Register Nomination, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Cherryville Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Seaboard Air Line Passenger and Freight Depot National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- St. Andrews Presbyterian College Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Laurinburg, Scotland County (2015-2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Shelby Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Memorial Industrial School National Register Nomination, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014-2015)
- Barker House National Register Nomination, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- James H. and Anne Willis House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Downtown Sylva Historic District National Register Nomination, Sylva, Jackson County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Albemarle, Stanly County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- Waller House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2012-2014)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2013)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forsyth County (2013)
- Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage, contextual report prepared for the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission (2012)
- The Bethania Freedmen’s Community: An Architectural and Historical Context of the Bethania-Rural Hall Road Study Area, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- Washington Street Historic District National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2010)
- Farmington Historic District National Register Nomination, Farmington, Davie County (2010)
- Carolina Mill Study List Application, Carolina, Alamance County (2010)
- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Henrietta-Thornburg Farm High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County (2003)
- Everetts-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Brentwood School Study List Application, Guilford County (2002)
- Powell-Horton House Study List Application, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett’s Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
- CSS Neuse National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke’s A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination Draft, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Norcott Cotton Mill Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord, Cabarrus County (2021)
- William and Barbara Mutschler House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Wake Forest, Wake County (2021)
- Kimberlee Apartments Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2021)
- Stafford-Holcomb Farm Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2021)
- Larkwood Silk Hosiery Mills - Chadbourn Hosiery Mills Plant Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2021)
- Twin City Motor Company Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2020)
- Frank and Minnie Lyon Leak House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Greensboro, Guilford County (2020)
- Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County (2020)
- Spencer and Lucy Haithcock House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Greensboro, Guilford County (2020)
- Florence Mill Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Forest City, Rutherford County (2019)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2019)
- Carolina and Northwestern Railway Freight Station Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2019)
- Blanton and Wray Buildings Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Shelby, Cleveland County (2019)
- Bell and Harris - Maxwell Furniture Store Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord, Cabarrus County (2019)
- Parkview Apartments Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2018)
- Commercial Building, 30 South Union Street, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord,
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Cabarrus County (2018)
- Empire Hotel and Block – Montgomery Ward Department Store, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Salisbury, Rowan County (2017-2018)
- Flynt House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- U. S. Post Office Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016)
- Pepper Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- O’Hanlon Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Waxhaw Water Tower Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Waxhaw, Union County (2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Local Historic Landmark Designation Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Hotel Albemarle Local Historic Landmark Designation Report Revision and Resubmittal, Stanly County (2015)
- Moore House Local Historic Landmark Application Addendum, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Park Place Local Historic District Local Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2013)
- YWCA Administration Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report and Consultation, Cabarrus County (2008, 2010)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS AND RESTORATION PLANS
- Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County (2006)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm Site Management Plan, Randolph County (2003)

SECTION 106 REPORTS AND MITIGATION PROJECTS
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Forum Parkway Connector, new route from SR 3955 (Forum Parkway) to NC 66, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 321 on SR 1526 over Helton Creek, Helton, Ashe County (2017)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Culvert No. 133 Replacement on SR 1170 (Dull Road), Lewisville-Clemmons vicinity, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158, Walkertown, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Addendum: Silas Creek Parkway, Peters Creek Parkway, and University Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Repair Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 over the Haw River, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 over Silas Creek Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Consolidated School Context, Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (R-2233B) in Rutherford County (2014)
- Ruth Elementary School photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Montieth House photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Old Wilson Historic District photodocumentation as mitigation for proposed redevelopment project, Wilson, Wilson County (2013)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 229 on SR 2264 over the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Interpretative Panel Research and Design: Mitigation for the Removal of Bridge No. 338 over the Yadkin River in Elkin, Surry County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Store Context, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Widening of Enola Road (SR 1922/1924) in Morganton, Burke County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey:
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- *Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage*, published by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission in 2015
- “Northup and O’Brien,” biographical entry completed in 2010 for the *Dictionary of North Carolina Architects and Builders*, an online resource administered by North Carolina State University
- *Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway* with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach, and Ashley Vaughn, Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FOR TAX CREDIT PROJECTS

- Yates Service Station, Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2021)
- Vance Hotel, Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Statesville, Iredell County (2021)
- Edgefield Cotton Mill – Addison Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edgefield, Edgefield County, SC (2021)
- Martin Memorial Hospital Nursing School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2021)
- Aurora Cotton Mills Finishing Plant - Baker-Cammack Hosiery Mills Plant Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Burlington, Alamance County (2021)
- Commercial Building (105 Gilmer Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Reidsville, Rockingham County (2021)
- L. Richardson Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2020-2021)
- Commodore Apartments Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheville, Buncombe County (2020-2021)
- Parks Hosiery Mill - McCrary Hosiery Mill No. 2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2020-2021)
- Claremont Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Pulaski, Virginia (2020-2021)
- Carter-Moir Hardware Store - Smith-Lane Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Eden, Rockingham County (2020)
- The Realty Building - John B. Ray Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Eden, Rockingham County (2020-2021)
- Pilot Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Pilot Mountain, (2020-2021)
- Norcott Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2020-2021)
- Commercial Buildings (166, 170, and 176 West Franklin Boulevard) Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Gastonia, Gaston County (2019-2021)
- Kent Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheville, Buncombe County (2019-2021)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Taylor-Northup House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2021)
- William B. and Frances Taylor House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2021)
- Benjamin J. and Rosa Sheppard House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2021)
- Jacob L. and Myra Hunt Ludlow House, Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2021)
- Philip Reich House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019)
- Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Statesville, Iredell County (2019-2021)
- Cora-Holt Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Haw River, Alamance County (2019-2021)
- Southside High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Blairs, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (2019-2020)
- Melrose Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, High Point, Guilford County (2019)
- Kennebec Arsenal Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Augusta, Maine (2018-2021)
- Edenton Graded School – Edenton High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2018-2021)
- Woodlawn School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia (2018-2020)
- Taylorsville Milling Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Taylorsville, Alexander County (2018-2020)
- March Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lexington, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Twin City Motor Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2020)
- Spencer and Lucy Haithcock House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2018-2020)
- Andrew F. and Minnie B. Sams House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2020)
- Frank and Minnie Lyon Leak House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2019-2020)
- T. Austin and Ernestine Lambeth Finch House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Thomasville, Davidson County (2018-2021)
- Liberty Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2018)
- Caromount Mills, Inc. – Burlington Industries, Inc. Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Rocky Mount, Nash County (2018)
- Five Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Mount Airy, Surry County (2017-2018)
- Stamey Company Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Fallston, Cleveland County (2018-2019)
- Three Commercial Buildings on Union and Sterling Streets, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Morganton, Burke County (2018-2021)
- Lenoir High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2017-2019)
- Grainger High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Kinston, Lenoir County (2017-2019)
- Blanton Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2017-2019)
- Flynt House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017-2019)
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- John Groom Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, Virginia (2017-2020)
- East Spencer Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Two Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Lexington, Davidson County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- Empire Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Salisbury, Rowan County (2016-2019)
- O’Hanlon Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2020)
- Bernhardt Box Company – Steele Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Sterchi’s Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016-2017)
- Charlotte Fire Station No. 4 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Southern Cotton Mills – Osage Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Bessemer City, Gaston County (2016-2020)
- Southern Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Roberts Grocery Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2020)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- Pepper Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015-2019)
- Loray Mill Project 2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Gastonia, Gaston County (2015-2017)
- Cleveland County Training School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
- A. Blanton Grocery Company Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
- Spencer’s, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2015-2016)
- Hudson’s Department Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Swift and Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Pickett Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014-2015)
- Joseph L. and Margaret N. Graham House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Waller House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014)
- Oakdale Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Jamestown, Guilford County (2014)
- Carolina Casket Company (812 Millis Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Albemarle, Stanly County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- Florence Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Blanton Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Barker House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Pearl and James M. Crutchfield House House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Burtner Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Hudson Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Hudson, Caldwell County (2014)
- Hotel Hinton Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2013-2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Commercial Building, Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2015)
- George H. Black House and Brickyard Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Cranford Industries Office Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2012-2013)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011-2013)
- Romina Theater, Horne Mercantile, Forest City Diner, Smiths Department Store, and Central Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Forest City, Rutherford County (2010-2013)
- O. P. Lutz Furniture Company – Lutz Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2012)
- Spencer’s, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Mt. Airy, Surry County (2012)
- W. L. Robison Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011-2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Royster Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2010-2011)
- Church Street School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Parts 1 and 2, Thomasville, Davidson County (2009)

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (CONFERENCES/ANNUAL MEETINGS/STUDY PROGRAMS)

- “Winston-Salem Landscapes.” Southern Landscapes Conference, Winston-Salem, September 2017
- “Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage.” Numerous presentations promoting book of the same name beginning in May 2015 and continuing through the present
- “Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architects.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 2014
- “Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update.” Numerous presentations for entities including the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County Planning Board, Historic Resources Commission, City Council, and County Commissioners; the Forsyth County Genealogical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office’s National Register Advisory Committee in Raleigh, the Winston-Salem Colonial Dames Chapter, and various Winston-Salem garden clubs, 2007-2015
- “Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage.” Keynote address at the 2011 Farm City Banquet, held by the Forsyth County Agricultural Extension Service, Winston-Salem, November 2011 and Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2012
- “From Farm to Factory: Continuity and Change in the Bethania Freedmen’s Community.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Charleston, South Carolina, October 2011
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- “From the Roaring Twenties to the Space Age: Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 2010
- “Winston-Salem’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture.” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2010
- “Forsyth County’s Cultural Landscapes.” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2009
- “Forsyth County’s Historic African American Resources.” Preserve Historic Forsyth Annual Meeting, March 2009
- “Gastonia’s Architecture: Portrait of a New South Economy.” With Sarah W. David, Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Gastonia, October 2005
- “Aladdin Homes: Built in a Day.” Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- “Introduction to Conserving Modern Architecture,” presented by the Getty Conservation Institute and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training at the Getty Center, Los Angeles, May 2019
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, Summer 2018
- Victorian Society Summer School in London, England, Summer 2017
- Victorian Society Summer School in Chicago, Illinois, Summer 2016
- “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, Boston, June 2006
- “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- Winterthur Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Wilmington, Delaware
- “Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Program Improvement Training,” presented by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in Columbia, S.C., March 2003
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002
- “Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop,” presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C.,
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November 2002
- “Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina,” presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
- “Introduction to Section 106,” presented by the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Raleigh, N.C., April 2002
- Restoration Field School, taught by Travis McDonald at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Forest, Virginia, Summer 2000
- “History of North Carolina Architecture,” taught by Catherine Bishir at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C., Spring 2000
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, taught by Richard Guy Wilson, Summer 1999

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Association for State and Local History
Friends of MESDA and the Collections
National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Council on Public History
North Carolina Museums Council
Preservation North Carolina
Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians
Southern Garden History Society
Vernacular Architecture Forum
Victorian Society of America