

**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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December 2019

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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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<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 ruinous by 2007 and razed in 2017.<sup>3</sup> The one-and-one-

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<sup>2</sup> United States Census Bureau, "Forsyth County, North Carolina census tracts," <https://factfinder.census.gov> (accessed in July 2019); United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2017 Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Chapter 2: County Level Data, [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full\\_Report/Volume\\_1,\\_Chapter\\_2\\_County\\_Level/North\\_Carolina/](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/North_Carolina/) (accessed July 2019).

<sup>3</sup> 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 (WSFCPSD) 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

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p. 3; American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Carolina Section, "Idol's Hydroelectric Generating Station, Forsyth County, N.C.: A Regional Historic Engineering Landmark," 1984, pp. 2-5.

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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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.<sup>7</sup>

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.<sup>8</sup>

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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<sup>4</sup> Penelope Niven and Cornelia B. Wright, *Old Salem: The Official Guidebook* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2004), 8-17; Frank V. Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1994), 30-34, 43; Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, “‘There is None Like It:’ The South Fork Settlements and the Development of Colonial Wachovia,” *Old Salem, Inc.*, 2003, 15-16, 22.

<sup>5</sup> 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; Daniel B. Thorp, “Assimilation in North Carolina’s Moravian Community,” *The Journal of Southern History*, Vol. 52, No. 1 (February 1986), pp. 22, 32.

<sup>6</sup> Larry Edward Tise, *Winston-Salem in History, Vol. 9: Building and Architecture* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston, 1976), 9; Niven and Wright, *Old Salem*, 20-27, 41; Adelaide L. Fries, *The Town Builders* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, 1915), 10-11, 15.

<sup>7</sup> Thorp, “Assimilation in North Carolina’s Moravian Community,” 34-36; S. Scott Rohrer, “Evangelism and Acculturation in the Backcountry: The Case of Wachovia, North Carolina, 1753-1830,” *Journal of the Early Republic*, Summer 2001, pp. 199-229.

<sup>8</sup> *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.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup> 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).<sup>11</sup> 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).<sup>12</sup> The small community in proximity to this home was called Clemmonstown by 1816, but was incorporated as Clemmonsville 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.<sup>13</sup> 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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<sup>9</sup> S. N. D. North, director, Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), 10.

<sup>10</sup> The tracts purchased between 1757 and 1762 extend from the Study-listed Hope-Fraternity Historic District (FY3916) to Tanglewood Park. William Johnson is interred in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church graveyard. Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1981), 113; Kevin White, *Clemmons* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2013), 7.

<sup>11</sup> William James Hall, "1757-1762 Map Showing Land Owned By the First Settlers....of the Present Village of Clemmons, N. C., Forsyth County," in William James Hall and Helen Johnson McMurray, *Tanglewood: Historic Gem of Forsyth County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1979).

<sup>12</sup> Before moving to Wachovia, Peter Clemmons and his family had resided in Guilford County since 1777. They previously lived in Kent City, Delaware. Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, Hope-Fraternity survey files, 2008; Faye Jarvis Moran, "Clemmons Family," <http://www.fmoran.com/clemm.html>, accessed in June 2019.

<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>14</sup>

Clemmons Moravian Church was organized on August 13, 1900, with James E. Hall serving as pastor. Kenneth Pfohl 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.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup>

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.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> "The Clemmons Farm Life and High School Mark of Educational Progress in County," *Western Sentinel*, July 9, 1915, p. 2; "Clemmons High School Opens Monday with Bright Future," *Twin City Sentinel* (hereafter abbreviated TCS), September 3, 1921, p. 9; 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), 461.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Carolina Section, "Idol's Hydroelectric Generating Station, Forsyth County: A Regional Historic Engineering Landmark," 1984; "The Clemmons Farm Life and High School Mark of Education Progress in County," *Western Sentinel*, July 9, 1915, p. 2; Suzanne Veneziano Prince, "History of the Clemmons, North Carolina Stagecoach House 1805 to Present," M. A. Thesis, Wake Forest University, 1999.

<sup>17</sup> Rebecca Lanier's older sister Sarah Lanier was Joseph William's first wife. Some slaves owned by the Williams family are interred in the Double Springs A. M. E. Zion Church cemetery northwest of Panther Creek. "Panther Creek Homestead Incorporated in Forsyth Once Entertained H. Clay," *Winston-Salem Journal*, March 13, 1927; Myrtle M. Tomlinson, "The Story of Lewisville—A Romantic Legend," *Courier*, July 10, 1969, p. 2; Merrikay Everett Brown and Darla Morgan Johnson in association with the Lewisville Historical Society, *Lewisville* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2010), 7.

<sup>18</sup> Adelaide L. Fries, Stuart Thurman Wright, and J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 28.

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.<sup>19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup>

### **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.<sup>21</sup> 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

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<sup>19</sup> Winter, "Forsyth County," p. 28.

<sup>20</sup> Merrikay Everett Brown, "The Story of Lewis Case Laugenour and His House," Lewisville Historical Society, March 2000, updated May 2016; Brown and Johnson, *Lewisville*, 7-8.

<sup>21</sup> "U. S. 421," The NCRoads.com Annex, <http://www.vahighways.com/ncannex/route-log/us421.html> (accessed in July 2019).

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.<sup>22</sup>

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.<sup>23</sup> The Clemmons School gymnasium was erected in 1939 with WPA assistance.<sup>24</sup>

### 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.<sup>25</sup>

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

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<sup>22</sup> 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.

<sup>23</sup> 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.

<sup>24</sup> Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools, "Clemmons Elementary School," Building Data Sheet, 1962.

<sup>25</sup> Rom Weatherman, "8,400 Dwellings Constructed in City-County Building Boom," *WSJS*, May 22, 1955.

during the mid-twentieth century.<sup>26</sup> 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.<sup>27</sup>

### **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.<sup>28</sup>

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 Bahnson. 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.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> 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., *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, *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Agriculture*, Vol. 1, Part 3 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1942), 305, 341, 407.

<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 15 p. 66, Plat Book 16, p. 226; Myrtle Tomlinson, “Residential Developments Mark Progress of this Section,” *Courier*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1962.

<sup>29</sup> 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.<sup>30</sup> As demand for high-fat milk declined, some farmers auctioned their Guernsey herds and dairy equipment and invested in beef cattle.<sup>31</sup>

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.<sup>32</sup> 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.<sup>33</sup>

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.<sup>34</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup> Many

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and the Winston-Salem Foundation. Mary Louise Bahnson 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.

<sup>30</sup> "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.

<sup>31</sup> M. Kelly Greene, "Good Days: Gray Cherishes Memory of Farm Life," *WSJ*, July, 27, 1989, pp. C1-2; Lyons Gray, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 13, 2019.

<sup>32</sup> 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.

<sup>33</sup> Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1954.

<sup>34</sup> "Civic Club at Clemmons to Dedicate Its New Home," *WSJS*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1953.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*; Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1954.

community residents attended one of the thirteen churches representing nine denominations that stood in or near Clemmons by 1952.<sup>36</sup>

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.<sup>37</sup> 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.<sup>38</sup> 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.<sup>39</sup>

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.<sup>40</sup> 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.<sup>41</sup> 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

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<sup>36</sup> Gordon Tomlinson, "Well Laid Plans and Cooperation Make Clemmons a Thriving Community," *Courier*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1962.

<sup>37</sup> Macklin and Stinson, "Alterations and Additions to Clemmons School, February 1950," and undated baseball grandstand drawings, in possession of Ersoy Brake Appleyard Architects, P.A., Winston-Salem; Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools, "Clemmons Elementary School," Building Data Sheet, 1962; Kevin White, *Clemmons* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2013), 66.

<sup>38</sup> 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.

<sup>39</sup> Tevin Stinson, "Teachers, students discuss history of integration in WS/FCS," *The Chronicle* (Winston-Salem), June 2, 2016.

<sup>40</sup> North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Division of Schoolhouse Planning, Forsyth County School Building Information, 1929-1930, Box 1.

<sup>41</sup> R. L. Kuykendall, "The History of Education in Forsyth County," *North Carolina Education* (February 1945), 292.

agricultural and manual arts course, taught by A & T College alum Hoyt Coble, which proved useful for students as well as community members.<sup>42</sup>

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.<sup>43</sup>

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.<sup>44</sup>

The Reynolds' farm manager Robert Murray Lybrook oversaw the transition to Tanglewood Park from 1951 until his death in 1957.<sup>45</sup> When the facility opened in July 1954, attractions included a 1903

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<sup>42</sup> Ibid., 313, 317; A. A. Mayfield, "County Superintendent Cash is Aiding Carver High School to Fill Need in Community," *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.

<sup>43</sup> 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 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," *WSJ*, 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.

<sup>44</sup> 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 Ariston. "Westview Farm Being Rapidly Transformed for House Sites," *TCS*, November 20, 1923; "The History of Tanglewood," Tanglewood Park Information Packet.

<sup>45</sup> David Johnson Lybrook (1879-1948), the son of Judge Andrew Murray Lybrook and Will N. Reynolds' sister Mary Joyce Reynolds (1844-1888), married China Miriam Piper (1887-1982) in 1904, and the couple had five children. Their middle daughter and last surviving child, Nancy Elizabeth Lybrook Wyeth, was born in 1909 and died in 2002. Most of Ariston Farm, the Lybrooks' 750-acre Davie County property, is now the town and country club of Bermuda Run. David and China's son Robert Murray was born in 1918. Virginia G. Pedigo and Lewis G. Pedigo, *History of Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia* (Roanoke, VA: Stone Printing, 1933; reprint, 1990), 184-186; "Elizabeth Lybrook Wyeth," *WSJ*, March 18, 2002; "Elsie Livengood Lybrook Morris," obituary, August 29, 2008, Salem Funerals and Cremations.

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.<sup>46</sup> 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.<sup>47</sup>

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.<sup>48</sup>

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.<sup>49</sup> 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.<sup>50</sup> Meadowbrook, located west of Clemmons, is one of Clemmons' largest mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods. The 1959 plat encompasses lots flanking

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<sup>46</sup> Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1958; "The History of Tanglewood," Tanglewood Park Information Packet; Kevin White, *Clemmons* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2013), 106-117, 121, 124-125; "Tanglewood Park to Move Offices into House on Adjoining Property," *Courier*, January 18, 1962, p. 1; "Bids Made on Harper Road Ramp," *Courier*, January 30, 1964, p. 1. The house now operates as Manor House Inn Bed and Breakfast. The park offers golf and tennis courts, fishing and boat rentals, an aquatic center, horse stables and bridal paths, a dog park, campgrounds, BMX trails, and a softgolf course.

<sup>47</sup> Joe Goodman, "Integrated Tanglewood in Sight," and "Who Is Winning Tanglewood Case?," *WSJS*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1970. The Charlotte architecture firm A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates designed the 1973 Tanglewood Park clubhouse. "'73 Was the Year of the Recreation Boom," *Courier*, January 3, 1974, p. 2B.

<sup>48</sup> Sanford and Margaret Harper's primary residence was at 920 Avon Road NW in Winston-Salem. "Tanglewood Park to Move Offices into House on Adjoining Property," *Courier*, January 18, 1962, p. 1.

<sup>49</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 17, p. 207.

<sup>50</sup> Ed McGuire served in the U. S. Navy during World War II and attended Providence Moravian Church. "Edwin Brooks McGuire," *WSJ*, September 29, 2012, p. 16A; Forsyth County Plat Book 19, p. 1.

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.<sup>51</sup> 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.<sup>52</sup>

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.<sup>53</sup>

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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<sup>51</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 18, pp. 40 and 51; Plat Book 19, pp. 47, 78, 117.

<sup>52</sup> Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1958; Myrtle Tomlinson, "Mrs. Robert E. Brewer," *Courier*, March 15, 1962, p. 1.

<sup>53</sup> 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.<sup>54</sup>

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.<sup>55</sup>

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.<sup>56</sup>

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 Rollinggreen 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 Rollinggreen Civic Association had been constructed by 1967. The

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<sup>54</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 20, p. 133; Myrtle Tomlinson, "Residential Developments Mark Progress of this Section," *Courier*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1962.

<sup>55</sup> Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1959. Gordon Tomlinson, "Well Laid Plans and Cooperation Make Clemmons a Thriving Community," *Courier*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1962; "New Clemmons Center Opens with Heffner's Land Of Food," *Courier*, December 1, 1960, p. 1; Rixie Hunter, "Clemmons: A New Era Dawns on the Yadkin," *TCS*, August 2, 1960, p. 7; "Clemmons Post Office to Move into New Quarters this Weekend," *Courier*, March 29, 1962, p. 1; "Clemmons and Lewisville to Dedicate Post Offices Sunday," and "Contract Let for Construction of New Northwestern Bank," *Courier*, June 21, 1962, p. 1; "Clemmons and Lewisville Dedicate Post Offices in Sunday Ceremonies," *Courier*, June 28, 1962, p. 1; "Northwestern Bank to Hold Open House Ceremonies Sunday," *Courier*, November 15, 1962, p. 1; "Library Branch Set at Clemmons," *Courier*, February 13, 1964, p. 1; "Clemmons Library to Open Monday," *Courier*, March 12, 1964, p. 1; "Library Holds Open House Program," *Courier*, March 12, 1964, p. 1; "Clemmons 5 & 10 to Open Thursday," *Courier*, July 16, 1964, p. 1; "Western Auto Here 5 Years," Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1971; "Heffner's in Grand Opening Event," *Courier*, June 23, 1966, p. 1.

<sup>56</sup> "Drug Manufacturing Plant is Scheduled for Clemmons," Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1962; "Hart Laboratories Move into New Clemmons Plant," *Courier*, September 13, 1962, p. 5.

neighborhood encompassed more than one hundred brick dwellings, a picnic area, volleyball court, and hiking trails by 1972.<sup>57</sup> 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.<sup>58</sup>

Educational facilities became overcrowded as Clemmons' population increased from approximately 500 to 1400 residents between 1961 and 1964.<sup>59</sup> 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.<sup>60</sup> 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.<sup>61</sup>

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. Bagnol 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

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<sup>57</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 21, pp. 88 and 107; Plat Book 22, p. 17; "Rollingreen Village is a Growing Development," *Courier*, October 12, 1967, p. 1; "Nancy Miller Culp, "Rollingreen Village: A Growing Community," Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1971.

<sup>58</sup> Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1962; Myrtle Tomlinson, "The R. D. Boyer Plumbing Co.," *Courier*, January 9, 1964, p. 1.

<sup>59</sup> Myrtle Tomlinson, "Clemmons has Fantastic Growth," *Courier*, July 17, 1969, p. 1.

<sup>60</sup> The Winston-Salem architecture firm Stinson-Arey-Hall, headed by Gorrell R. Stinson, designed the 1956 school, 1958 addition, and 1957 agricultural building. Winston-Salem architect Hall Crews rendered plans for the 1960 and 1962 additions. High Point contractor R. K. Stewart and Son erected the 1956 school, Wilson-Covington Construction Company built the 1958 addition, and King-Hunter, Inc. of Greensboro constructed the 1960 addition. Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools, "Southwest Junior High School," Building Data Sheet, 1964.

<sup>61</sup> Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools, "Northwest High School" Building Data Sheet, 1964; Fred W. Butner Jr., Associates, "Partial Projects Listing," January 1993; West Forsyth High School, "A Brief History of West Forsyth—1964 to Present," last updated April 12, 2010, <https://www.wsfcs.k12.nc.us/Page/9764> (accessed July 2019). West Forsyth High School, located at 1735 Lewisville-Clemmons Road, was extensively renovated in 2009 and thus not included in the architectural survey. The 1956 campus at 1631 Southwest School Road now functions as Southwest Elementary School.

at the December 6, 1964 dedication.<sup>62</sup> 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 2019.<sup>63</sup>

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.<sup>64</sup> 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.<sup>65</sup>

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.<sup>66</sup> At that time, Clemmons had approximately 3,400 inhabitants. Clemmons Elementary School reported an unprecedented enrollment of 986 students in September 1969.<sup>67</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> "The Beginning of a Clemmons Presbyterian Church," *Courier*, December 1961; "Clemmons Presbyterians to Begin Building Program," *Courier*, January 16, 1964, p. 1; "Clemmons Presbyterian to Dedicate New Church," *Courier*, December 3, 1964, p. 1; Ralph W. Crump, "Professional Vitae," provided to Heather Fearnbach in 2013; Clemmons Presbyterian Church, "Church History," <http://www.clemmonspresbyterian.org/church-history.html>, accessed in February 2019.

<sup>63</sup> Pastor William Hoyle, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 1, 2019.

<sup>64</sup> Ralph W. Crump, "Professional Vitae;" 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), 656; "Clemmons Moravians Set Groundbreaking for New Sanctuary," *Courier*, March 2, 1967, p. 1.

<sup>65</sup> Dottie Beckham, "Clemmons is Experiencing a Healthy Growth," *Courier*, August 4, 1966, p. 1; "Winn-Dixie to Open Food Store in Clemmons," *Courier*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1968; "Winn-Dixie Opens Large Food Store Here," *Courier*, January 16, 1969, p. 1; "Drive-In May Start Chain," *WSJS*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1968.

<sup>66</sup> "Gravely Plant to Break Ground Here in March," *Courier*, February 29, 1968, p. 1; "First Gravely Tractor Rolls off the Assembly Line Thursday at 3:17 p. m.," *Courier*, November 21, 1968, p. 1; "Gravely – We're Glad You Came!," *Courier*, September 4, 1969, p. 5; "Gravely Payroll at \$3.5 Million," Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1970.

<sup>67</sup> Myrtle Tomlinson, "Clemmons has Fantastic Growth," *Courier*, July 17, 1969, p. 1; "Area School Enrollments Increase," *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.<sup>68</sup>

### **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 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.<sup>69</sup> 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.<sup>70</sup>

L. A. Reynolds Company also developed Shallowford Lakes on 105 acres formerly owned by the Nance family near Grapevine Road. Two homes had been erected and three lakes created by 1962.<sup>71</sup> In addition to L. A. Reynolds Company, contractors working in Lewisville in the late 1940s and 1950s included builders W. P. Messick and W. H. Lambeth, plumber W. H. Farmer, plumbing and heating specialist E. Tedder and Son, and Clyde H. Holder Grading and Excavating. Lewisville Hardware Company, operated by Dallas C. Taylor and Johnny Maynard; Stimson-Hauser Manufacturing Company, a window sash and door purveyor; and Vienna Lumber Company supplied materials.<sup>72</sup>

Businesses such as Adams Barbecue and Dairy Bar, Bill's Kitchen, Charles Hick's grocery and service station, Home Appliance Service Company, Home Beneficial Life Insurance Company, L. A. Reynolds Company's nursery and landscaping, Lewisville Automotive Service, Lewisville Barber Shop, Lewisville Dry Cleaners, E. C. and E. M. Holder's Lewisville Furniture Company, Lewisville Gulf Service, Lewisville Roller Mill, Lewisville Shell Service, Lewisville Tire Service, W. R. Reich's garage, W. H. Williams Insurance Agency, and Tom Craft's general store prospered. Craft began operating from the first floor of a two-story brick building near Shallowford and Lewisville-Clemmons roads' intersection in October 1946. West Bend Masonic Lodge No. 434, the Lewisville Civic Club,

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December of that year, and added almost 500,000 square feet in 1995. "New Jersey Firm Bringing New Jobs to State," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, November 6, 1994, p. 9; Forsyth County Deed Book 1840, p. 634.

<sup>68</sup> "Vogler's Begins Funeral Home," *Courier*, October 2, 1969, p. 1; "Dodd Linker to Head Local Wachovia Office," and "Voglers Open Here!," Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1970.

<sup>69</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p. 179; Plat Book 19, p. 125; Plat Book 20, p. 76.

<sup>70</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 21, p. 76; Plat Book 24, pp. 134, 139, and 180.

<sup>71</sup> Myrtle Tomlinson, "Residential Developments Mark Progress of this Section," *Courier*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1962.

<sup>72</sup> *Lewisville Citizen* (hereafter abbreviated "LC"), April 1948, p. 1, and June 1948, p. 4.

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.<sup>73</sup> 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.<sup>74</sup>

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.<sup>75</sup>

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,

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<sup>73</sup> "New Building for Masons," *LC*, May 1948, p. 1; "Tom Craft Grocery, *LC*, December 1948, p. 1; Masonic Lodge Being Constructed," *LC*, October 1949, p. 1.

<sup>74</sup> "Lewisville's First Hardware Store," *LC*, January 1951, p. 1; *LC* August 1953; "F. D. I. C. Gives Approval to Bank at Lewisville," *Courier*, March 2, 1967, p. 1.

<sup>75</sup> 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;

"Lewisville Post Office Housed in New Building," *Courier*, May 31, 1962, p. 1; "Clemmons and Lewisville to Dedicate Post Offices Sunday," *Courier*, June 21, 1962, p. 1

established in 1948 and 1938, respectively. The civic club chronicled local happenings in the *Lewisville Citizen*, its monthly newsletter published from 1948 until 1961.<sup>76</sup>

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.<sup>77</sup> 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.<sup>78</sup>

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.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> *LC*, April 1948, p. 7; "Boy Scout Troop No. 52," *LC*, May 1948, p. 1; "Demonstration Club News," October 1949, p. 1; "Fire Station Building Nearly Completed," *LC*, August 1951; *LC*, August 1953; "How Goes Our Community Development," *LC*, September 1953, pp. 1-2; "Fund Raising for New Fire Truck Begins," *LC*, March 1954, p. 1; "Fire Department Building Project," *LC*, June 1954, p. 1; "Fire Department Project Moves Along," *LC*, July 1954, p. 1; "The L. V. F. D Building Project," *LC*, August 1954, p. 1; "Firemen's House Completed," *LC*, November 1954; "Lewisville Civic Club Celebrates Ten Years of Community Service," *LC*, September 1955, pp. 1-2; "A Brief History of the Lewisville Fire Department," *LC*, October 1960, p. 1.

<sup>77</sup> M. L. McCrory, "School News," *LC*, April 1948, p. 5.

<sup>78</sup> Lewisville Academy became a part of the consolidated Forsyth County School system in 1907. See previous discussion of Clemmons School in this report for more information regarding Carver School. 1947 School plaque; Lewisville Historical Society plaque; Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools, "Lewisville Elementary School," Building Data Sheet, 1962; North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, *Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools Facilities Study, 1990-91*, October 1, 1991, p. 42; "New Agriculture Building," *LC* August 1949, p. 1; Mrs. S. T. Moser Sr., "History of Lewisville School," *LC*, February 1957, pp. 3-4.

<sup>79</sup> 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.<sup>80</sup> 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.<sup>81</sup> 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.<sup>82</sup> 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.<sup>83</sup>

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 Bobbitts' 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.<sup>84</sup>

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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<sup>80</sup> Dottie Beckham, "Lewisville is Continuing to Show Progress and Growth," *Courier*, November 24, 1966, p. 1.

<sup>81</sup> 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.

<sup>82</sup> "Shiloh Evangelical Lutheran Church," *LC* December 1955, p. 3; "Progress at Shiloh Church," *LC*, June 1956, p. 4; "Shiloh Church Plans Construction," *Courier*, February 17, 1966, pp. 1-2.

<sup>83</sup> Other 2009 modifications to the 1966 addition include the construction of a gabled entrance vestibule and one-story addition on the west elevation. A larger gabled portico was erected at the sanctuary entrance at the same time. "Lewisville Church Now Building," *Courier*, September 29, 1966, p. 1; "Sharon Methodist Hold Open House Sunday," May 11, 1967, p. 1.

<sup>84</sup> 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; "Bobbitts' 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.<sup>85</sup>

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.<sup>86</sup> 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 Spaugh 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.<sup>87</sup>

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.<sup>88</sup> 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

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<sup>85</sup> Forsyth Country Day School, "Our History," <https://www.fcds.org/about/our-history> (accessed July 2019); Lauren Frye, AIA, architect in residence, Forsyth Country Day School, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, December 2019.

<sup>86</sup> United States Census Bureau, "Clemmons village, Forsyth County, North Carolina," <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/clemmonsvillagenorthcarolina,forsythcountynorthcarolina/POP060210> (accessed in July 2019).

<sup>87</sup> U. S. Census, 1870-1940; marriage records; "Trees, Trees, Trees," *Union Republican*, March 14, 1901, p.3; "Fine Strawberries," *WSJ*, May 17, 1903, p. 1; "Now is the time to plant," *WSJ*, March 18, 1919. p. 3; Ruth Reynolds Hartle, 2009 statement; Susan and Murray Linker, "A Brief History of the Vogler-Reynolds House," October 16, 2011.

<sup>88</sup> "State Nurserymen to organize into body at meeting," *Daily Times News* (Burlington, N. C.), May 30, 1933, p. 7; "Nurserymen Name Officers," *Daily Times* (Burlington, N. C.), July 11, 1936, p. 1.

Carolina Association of Nurserymen and headed the Southern Nursery Association's board of directors in 1958.<sup>89</sup>

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.<sup>90</sup>

## 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, *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

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<sup>89</sup> Southern Nursery Association, *The History of the Southern Nursery Association* (Atlanta: Southern Nursery Association, 1999), 64.

<sup>90</sup> Richard Craver, "L.A. Reynolds closes door on nursery center after nearly forty years," *WSJ*, July 21, 2017; Richard Craver, "L.A. Reynolds property sold for \$2 million to Georgia firm," *WSJ*, November 14, 2018.

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.<sup>91</sup> 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."<sup>92</sup> 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.

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<sup>91</sup> Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America's Arts and Crafts Home* (New York: The Penguin Group, 1995), 2, 7-8, 14-15.

<sup>92</sup> Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6.

## **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 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.<sup>93</sup>

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.<sup>94</sup> 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.<sup>95</sup> 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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<sup>93</sup> 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.

<sup>94</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 20, p. 133.

<sup>95</sup> "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.<sup>96</sup> 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.<sup>97</sup>

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.<sup>98</sup>

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.<sup>99</sup> 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.<sup>100</sup>

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<sup>96</sup> Forsyth County Deed Book 851, p. 134.

<sup>97</sup> Myrtle Tomlinson, "Residential Developments Mark Progress of this Section," *Courier*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1962.

<sup>98</sup> 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.

<sup>99</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 10, p. 21; Deed Book 547, p. 247.

<sup>100</sup> 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.<sup>101</sup>

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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<sup>101</sup> Ed McGuire served in the U. S. Navy during World War II and attended Providence Moravian Church. "Edwin Brooks McGuire," *WSJ*, September 29, 2012, p. 16A; Forsyth County Plat Book 19, p. 1; Myrtle Tomlinson, "Residential Developments Mark Progress of this Section," *Courier*, Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1962.

**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.<sup>102</sup> 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

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<sup>102</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 18, pp. 40 and 51; Plat Book 19, pp. 47, 78, 117.

advertised in the *Winston-Salem Journal*. He built the house on the adjacent lot, 4160 Briar Creek Road, at the same time. Other general contractors working in the area included J. C. Hendrix, who erected a series of Rollingwood Drive residences on the subdivision's north street, which paralleled Interstate 40. Hendrix and his family often lived in his newly completed dwellings until they sold. Mrs. Cardwell initially felt very isolated, as Clemmons had few residents, stores, or restaurants, but soon enjoyed new businesses and neighbors as the population proliferated in the late 1960s.<sup>103</sup>

### **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.<sup>104</sup> 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.<sup>105</sup> 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.<sup>106</sup>

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.<sup>107</sup> Developers incorporated the Forest Hills Smokehouse into Thruway Shopping Center, which opened in October 1955. The North Carolina State Highway

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<sup>103</sup> Sylvia Cardwell, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 24, 2019.

<sup>104</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 8, p. 128.

<sup>105</sup> Northrup and O'Brien's plans for R. E. Lasater 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.

<sup>106</sup> "New Building Looks More Than Ever Like World's Fair Exhibit Chamber," *TCS*, December 21, 1937; "Selected Dairies Are Set to Conduct Their Formal Opening This Afternoon," *WSJ*, March 22, 1938.

<sup>107</sup> "Dispersal Sale," *Rocky Mount Telegram*, November 23, 1954, p. 8B; "Auction Sale," *Statesville Daily Record*, November 26, 1954, p. 10.

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.<sup>108</sup>

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.<sup>109</sup>

## 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.<sup>110</sup> 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

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<sup>108</sup> 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.

<sup>109</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 18, pp. 40 and 51; Plat Book 19, pp. 47, 78, 117; Myrtle Tomlinson, "Residential Developments Mark Progress of this Section," *Courier*, 1962; "Ceremonies Sunday for Jewish Home for Aged," *Courier*, April 30, 1964, p. 1; "Jewish Home for Aged Signs Contract for Construction," *Courier*, July 2, 1964, p. 1; Nancy Miller Culp, "Rollinggreen Village: A Growing Community," Clemmons Development Council Scrapbook, 1971.

<sup>110</sup> 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.<sup>111</sup>

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.<sup>112</sup>

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

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<sup>111</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p. 179; Plat Book 19, p. 125; Plat Book 20, p. 76.

<sup>112</sup> Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture* (New York, Penguin Putnam, Inc., 1998), 189-193, 206.

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.<sup>113</sup> 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.<sup>114</sup>

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.<sup>115</sup> 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.<sup>116</sup>

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<sup>113</sup> "The Beginning of a Clemmons Presbyterian Church," *Courier*, December 1961; "Clemmons Presbyterians to Begin Building Program," *Courier*, January 16, 1964, p. 1; "Groundbreaking Ceremonies," *Courier*, May 28, 1964, p. 1; "Clemmons Presbyterian to Dedicate New Church," *Courier*, December 3, 1964, p. 1; Ralph W. Crump, "Professional Vitae," provided to Heather Fearnbach in 2013; Clemmons Presbyterian Church, "Church History," <http://www.clemmonspresbyterian.org/church-history.html>, accessed in February 2019.

<sup>114</sup> Pastor William Hoyle, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 1, 2019.

<sup>115</sup> Ralph W. Crump, "Professional Vitae;" 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), 656.

<sup>116</sup> "Warners Chapel to Conduct First Meeting in Newly Enlarged Church," *Courier*, October 6, 1966, p. 1.

## 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.<sup>117</sup>

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.<sup>118</sup>

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.<sup>119</sup>

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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<sup>117</sup> Janice E. Tubergen, "Crow Island School, Winnetka, Illinois," National Historic Landmark Nomination, 1989, 7.2-3, 8.2, 6-9.

<sup>118</sup> Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*, 230.

<sup>119</sup> Waugh and Waugh, *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.

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

### **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.<sup>121</sup>

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.<sup>122</sup> 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

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<sup>120</sup> Waugh and Waugh, *The South Builds*, 43-44.

<sup>121</sup> Chester Davis, “200 Years of History Shape a Modern City,” *WSJS*, April 10, 1966, page E6; Wes McLean, “Schools: Usual, Unusual, Unique,” *WSJS*, April 10, 1966, page G1.

<sup>122</sup> 1947 School plaque; Lewisville Historical Society plaque; North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. *Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools Facilities Study, 1990-91.*, October 1, 1991, p. 42.

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 watertable; 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.<sup>123</sup>

## **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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<sup>123</sup> 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**

<b>SSN</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Town</b>		<b>Date</b>
FY0034	Robert E. and Nancy Lybrook Lasater Estate	7980 Valley View Drive	Clemmons	vicinity	1928
FY0036	Fields Jordan House	8900 Westbend School Court	West Bend		ca. 1850, 1878
FY0100	Shiloh Lutheran Church	703 Lewisville-Vienna Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1883, 1939, 1966
FY0104	Hicks-Phillips House	7065 Shallowford Road	Lewisville		ca. 1840-1860
FY0106	West Bend Academy	8675 Shallowford Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1892
FY0107	Michael Norman House	8671 Shallowford Road	West Bend	vicinity	ca. 1820-1840
FY0108	House	Shallowford Road	West Bend	vicinity	ca. 1820-1840
FY0111	Union United Methodist Church	8935 Shallowford Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1886
FY0112	Jones Store	8950 Shallowford Road	West Bend		1926
FY0114	Hunt-Martin House	3850 Credence Farm Road	West Bend	vicinity	1845, 2000
FY0116	Bob Daniels House	3338 Williams Road	West Bend	vicinity	1881,1907,2007
FY0121	(former) Old Yadkin Rectifier of Spirits (Distillery)	1860 Williams Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880; ca. 1900-1920
FY0122	William Asbury Jones House	9950 Concord Church Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1853
FY0127	Shore House	7525 Grapevine Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1870
FY0128	West Bend Baptist Church	9090 Shallowford Road	West Bend		1923, 1949
FY0130	Double Springs A.M.E. Zion Church and Cemetery	11990 Double Spring Road	West Bend	vicinity	ca. 1900-1910
FY0131	Methodist Parsonage	6630 Shallowford Road	Lewisville		ca. 1880
FY0134	Lewis Laugenour House	6495 Shallowford Road	Lewisville		ca. 1860
FY0135	Omer and Fannie Fulk Conrad House	6380 Shallowford Road	Lewisville		ca. 1860-1880
FY0137	Sharon United Methodist Church and Cemetery	5330 Sharon Church Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1897,1933,1950, 1967
FY0141	Albert Lawrence House	7632 Warren Park Drive	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0142	Jacob Irvin Warner House	705 Lasley Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1830-1850

**Appendix A. List of Phase I Survey Properties**

<b>SSN</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Town</b>		<b>Date</b>
FY0143	Brown-Lasley House	1040 Lasley Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1880
FY0144	Warner-Tuttle House	1261 Lasley Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1820-1840
FY0145	Richard and Virginia Craft House	8165 Dull Road	Lewisville		ca. 1850-1875
FY0146	Concord Methodist Episcopal Church	8955 Concord Church Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1908
FY0148	Dull House	8071 Peak Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0149	Peak House	7976 Peak Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1850-1870, 1920
FY0150	Finch-Kimel House	8254 Concord Church Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1830-1850, 1970
FY0151	John Wesley Dull House	8570 Concord Church Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1919
FY0152	Center Grove Baptist Church	9035 Center Grove Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1914,1948,1965
FY0153	Union Hill Baptist Church	8494 Lasater Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1914, 1945, 1988, 2015
FY0154	Jonathan Lewis Lowder House	8491 Lasater Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1889
FY0155	Hickory Grove A.M.E. Zion Church	3781 Harper Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1920
FY0160	Henderson Dull House	8325 Dull Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1860, 1930s
FY0162	Frederick Binkley House	327 Binkley Woods Drive	Lewisville	vicinity	1848
FY0163	Joel Benjamin Hauser House	5394 Williams Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1850, 2016
FY0167	Harmony Grove Methodist Church Cemetery	5865 Marty Lane	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1820
FY0168	Sapp House	2848 Harper Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0170	Walter Harper House	1932 Harper Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0171	Lurette Harper House	2486 Harper Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0174	Clemmons Moravian Church and School	3535 Spangenburg Avenue	Clemmons		1968, 1984, 2010
FY0175	(former) Girl's Dormitory, Clemmons School	3561 Clemmons Road	Clemmons		1900
FY0176	Clemmons Moravian Parsonage	3536 Spangenburg Avenue	Clemmons		1900
FY0177	Clemmons United Methodist Church	3700 Clemmons Road	Clemmons		1979, 1987, 1997
FY0179	Brower House	2855 Middlebrook Drive	Clemmons	vicinity	1906
FY0180	House	6925 Idols Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1900-1910
FY0183	Idol's Hydroelectric Generating Station	Dock Davis Road South side	Clemmons	vicinity	1898

### Appendix A. List of Phase I Survey Properties

SSN	Property Name	Address	Town		Date
FY0184	Idols Railroad Bridge	Dock Davis Road South side	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1898
FY0186	House	3728 Clemmons Road	Clemmons		ca. 1840-1860, 1880, 1956
FY0187	Peter Clemmons House	3736 Clemmons Road	Clemmons		ca. 1805, 1850
FY0189	House	4976 Dock Davis Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0192	Dock Davis House	5165 Dock Davis Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1895
FY0194	Robert H. Hunter House	3724 Clemmons Road	Clemmons		1908
FY0202	Old German Baptist Brethren Cemetery	3612 Shady Acres Lane	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1860s
FY0203	Old German Baptist Brethren Church	4916 Charnel Road	Winston- Salem	vicinity	1860, 1942
FY0204	Jacob III and Sarah (Martin) Faw Farm	3450 Fraternity Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1835,1992
FY0205	Lasater Mill	7951 Lasater Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1932-1933
FY0207	John J. Miller House	9781 Ellis Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1800-1820
FY0208	A. H. Ellis House	9234 Center Grove Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0209	Henry Boner House	9395 Center Grove Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1881
FY0211	Old Center Grove Baptist Church Cemetery	south of 9284 Center Grove Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1850
FY0212	Rominger-Leight House	9020 Hollydale Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1820-1840
FY0213	Finch-Holder House	8057 Concord Church Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0214	Edwin and Ruth (Davis) Hanes Farm	5030 Charnel Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1820-1840
FY0215	Enoch and Ida (Davis) Robertson Farm	3708 Fraternity Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1885, 1905
FY0216	Willie and Sallie (Sides) Beckner Farm	3761 Fraternity Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1895, ca.1920
FY0217	Hope Moravian Church and God's Acre	2759 Hope Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1896,1923,1940; 1923
FY0219	Cook-Bingham House	3907 Hampton Road	Clemmons		ca. early 1800s-1839
FY0222	Christian and Rebecca (Faw) Robertson Farm	3545 Fraternity Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1855

**Appendix A. List of Phase I Survey Properties**

<b>SSN</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Town</b>		<b>Date</b>
FY0224	Eccles-Idols House	8296 Idols Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1800-1820
FY0229	Watkins House #1	8700 Lasater Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0230	Watkins House #2	8700 Lasater Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0231	Augustine Eugene Conrad House	1291 Conrad Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1856
FY0232	Harper-Bullard Farm	7242 Bullard Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1830s, 1860s, 1920s
FY0256	Styers House	2796 Sandy Lane	Clemmons	vicinity	1889
FY0276	Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House	3550 Middlebrook Drive	Clemmons		1798, 1940s, 2016
FY0665	Clingman Cemetery	Shallowford Road North side	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1850
FY0742	Jones-Tesh House	151 Strupe Road	Lewisville		ca. 1850
FY1334	Sanford C. Harper, Jr. House	4058 Nature Trail Drive	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1950s
FY1335	Tanglewood Manor House	Manor House Circle	Clemmons	vicinity	1859, 1921
FY1336	Mount Pleasant Methodist Church	150 Club House Circle	Clemmons	vicinity	1809
FY1425	Clemmons School	3540 Clemmons Road	Clemmons		1925, 1936, 1950
FY1446	Lewisville Roller Mill	6275 Shallowford Road	Lewisville		1910
FY1515	Jesse Marshall House	975 Lewisville-Vienna Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1908, late 1940s
FY2126	Brookberry Farm	Brookberry Farm Road	Winston-Salem		
FY2542	Clemmons Historic District	Clemmons Road	Clemmons		
FY3177	Alexander Hege House	5340 Shallowford Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY3186	Jones Farm	4801 and 4805 Styers Ferry Road	Winston-Salem		1933, 1961
FY3308	Homer and Lorena Warner House	6851 Styers Ferry Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1936
FY3309	Odell Doub House	6611 Styers Ferry Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1945
FY3310	Fulton House	5010 Thoroughbred Lane	Clemmons		ca. 1850
FY3311	New Hope A.M.E. Zion Church	7070 Shallowford Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1953
FY3312	Lewisville School	150 Lucy Lane	Lewisville		1948, 1951, 1976, 1989
FY3313	Howard Moser Store	6685 Shallowford Road	Lewisville		1932

**Appendix A. List of Phase I Survey Properties**

<b>SSN</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Town</b>		<b>Date</b>
FY3314	Fielden Hale Jennings House	6235 Shallowford Road	Lewisville		ca. 1920s (late)
FY3315	George Mock House	5750 Shallowford Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1870s, 1900
FY3316	Felix and Clarice Huffman Farm	1010 Conrad Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1934-35
FY3317	Joseph S. and Augusta Jones House	8955 Shallowford Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1876, 1910, 2008
FY3318	Black Family Cemetery	River Path Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1860s
FY3319	John and Cora Taylor Slater House	8463-8467 Slater Farm Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1919
FY3320	William Dobson House	8330 Hawkins Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1820s
FY3321	House	8174 Hawkins Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1828,1868,1910
FY3328	Fraternity Church of the Brethren Church Graveyard, and Parsonage	3760 Fraternity Church Road	Clemmons		1900,1931; 1948
FY3329	Gene and Edie (Spaugh) Robertson Farm	3681 Fraternity Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1884
FY3330	Clemmons Milling Company	4010 Hampton Road	Clemmons		1920, 1940s
FY3331	Store	4791 Cooper Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1935
FY3518	Commercial Building	3761 Harper Road	Clemmons		ca. 1940-1960
FY3519	Store	Harper Road	Clemmons		ca. 1920-1940
FY3639	Levi and Nancy (Faw) Sides House and Mill Site Complex	3050 South Stratford Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1870, 1946
FY3640	Lashmit-Crater Farm	2940 Woodard Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	1927; ca. 1870
FY3647	Bruce and Lucille (Lashmit) Nelson Farm	4850 Charnel Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1938
FY3648	Walter and Sally (Miller) Robertson Farm	3572 Cottontail Lane	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1860; 1927
FY3650	Clyde and Maggie (Ronk) Beckner Farm	3723 Fraternity Church Road	Clemmons	vicinity	1921
FY4206	George Elias Nissen House	213 Arrowleaf Drive	Lewisville		1876, 2019
FY4208	Blackburn School/A. P. Jones House	4787 Styers Ferry Road	Lewisville	vicinity	. 1884, 1927
FY8794	Peyton Lee and Blanche B. Woosley House	3919 Hampton Road	Clemmons		1927
FY8795	Brewer House	4000 Hampton	Not specified		1925

### Appendix A. List of Phase I Survey Properties

SSN	Property Name	Address	Town		Date
		Road			
FY8796	Arden Forest	Arden Circle	Clemmons		
FY8797	Bingham Park		Clemmons		
FY8798	Meadowbrook		Clemmons		
FY8799	Parkfield		Clemmons		
FY8800	Clemmons Presbyterian Church	3930 Clemmons Road	Clemmons		1964, 1992, 2005, 2015
FY9129	Vogler-Reynolds House	814 Reynolds Road	Lewisville		ca. 1886, 1924, late 1970s, 1980s
FY9130	Reynodale Estates		Lewisville		
FY9131	Laugenour Woods		Lewisville		
FY9132	Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House	5909 Brookberry Farm Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1950, 1960
FY9143	Watkins-Etchison Farm	8666 Lasater Road	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1860-1960

## 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

**Architectural Historian**, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., January 2003 to June  
2008

- 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

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phase I Architectural Survey Update (2019)
- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phases I, II, III, and IV Architectural Survey (2006-2011)
- City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
- City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)

## **Appendix B. Professional Qualifications**

- City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (2004)
- City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)
- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)

## **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)
- Granite-Cora-Holt Mills Historic District National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance 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)
- Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth 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)
- R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Buildings 2-1 and 2-2 Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Buildings Eligibility Determination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Blue Bell Plant Study List Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2016-2017)

## Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Granite Mill National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Camel City Coach Company – Atlantic Greyhound Bus Garage Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1, Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Bahnsen Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015-2017)
- 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)
- Western Electric Company – Tarheel Army Missile Plant National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance 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)
- Cora Manufacturing Company and Thomas M. Holt Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination Draft, Haw River, Alamance County (2014)
- 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)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company –Western Electric Company National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth 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)
- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County (2004)
- 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-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford 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)
- West Raleigh National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (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)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill 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)
- Concord National Bank - Hotel Concord 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)
- Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth 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, 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)
- Lexington Residential Historic District and Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Local Designation Reports and Draft Design Guidelines, Davidson County (2007-2008)
- 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)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2005)

## **HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS AND RESTORATION PLANS**

## Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Robert G. and Cornelia S. Fitzgerald House – Pauli Murray Family Home Historic Structure Report, Durham, Durham County (2015-2016)
- Restoration plan preparation for the Robson House and consultation during its installation in the chronological North Carolina history exhibit at the Museum of History in Raleigh, North Carolina (2009-2010)
- Leigh Farm Historic Structure Report and Site Management Plan, Durham County (2006)
- Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County (2006)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm Site Management Plan, Randolph County (2003)
- Robson House Historic Structure Report, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Museum of History in Raleigh, North Carolina (2002)

### SECTION 106 REPORTS AND MITIGATION PROJECTS

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Context for Kannapolis in the 1970s, Cabarrus County (2019)
- 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)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Meredith College Campus Evaluation, Raleigh, Wake 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 Identification and Evaluation Addendum: I-40 Business/US 421 Improvements, Winston-Salem, Forsyth 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 Report: Intensive Evaluation, Watkins Farm, Cornwall, Granville County (2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Ramsey Farm, I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements, Statesville, Iredell County (2009-2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loops, Guilford County (2006)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project, Forsyth County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 109 Improvement Project, Forsyth and Davidson Counties (2005)
- 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)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2004)

## 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
- "Denominational Histories," with Teresa Douglas, Rebecca Smith, and Carroll Van West, in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American 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 Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998.

## 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)
- Carmichael-Leonard, George A. Mears, and Snider-Sawyer-Leonard Houses Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, 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)
- Linden Manufacturing Company, Inc. - Carolina Asbestos Company, Inc. Plant Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Davidson, Mecklenburg County (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 Haithecock 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)
- 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)
- R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Buildings 2-1 and 2-2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2018)
- 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 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)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- 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
- “St. Andrews Presbyterian College: A Modernist Mecca in Eastern North Carolina.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 2016
- “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
- “New Tools for Old Designs: Researching Historic Architecture Today.” Traditional Building Conference Series, “Building Well: Traditional Design, Materials, and Methods,” Graylyn International Conference Center, Winston-Salem, April 2012
- “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
- “Winston-Salem’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture.” Reynolda House Museum of American Art, 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
- “Set in Stone: The Work of Frank W. Murrell and Sons.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Greensboro, North Carolina, October 2008
- “From Frontier to Factory Revisited: Forsyth County’s Diverse Architectural Legacy.” Opening lecture at the Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Winston-Salem, October 2008
- “Leave No Stone Unturned: An Attempt to Uncover the Work of Charleston’s African American Stonemasons.” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, 2008
- “Early North Carolina Architecture.” North Carolina Museums Council Annual Meeting, Hickory, March 2007
- “An Anglomaniac Mansion in Tobacco Town: Mayer, Murray and Phillip’s Dyer House of 1931.” Colonial Dames Meeting, Winston-Salem, January 2007; Historic Architecture Round Table, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 2005
- “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
- “A Movable Beast: NCDOT’s Historic Truss Bridge Reuse and Relocation Program.” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Statesville, 2001
- “The African American Community of Bethania.” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, July 1997

## 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
- Reynolda House Museum of American Art, “From the English Country House to the American Plantation: American Art and Architecture, 1650-1850,” Winston-Salem, Spring 2015
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: Charleston, Winston-Salem, July 2008
- “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

## **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
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: The Backcountry, in Winston-Salem, N.C., Summer 1997

## **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