

PHASE THREE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE OF

**THE UNINCORPORATED PORTIONS OF THE PINNACLE, VIENNA, BELEWS CREEK,
BELEWS LAKE, KERNERSVILLE, WINSTON-SALEM EAST AND WEST, HIGH POINT,
MIDWAY, AND WELCOME USGS QUADS; AND THE TOWN OF KERNERSVILLE
IN FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ The August 2009 Phase III report provides a detailed summary of Forsyth County architectural survey history.

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

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

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

II. Changes in Kernersville and the vicinity since 2007

The area included in the 2021 survey update was last documented in 2007 and 2008. Historic resource loss escalated in the 2010s as the economy strengthened and suburban development resumed following the 2008 recession. United States Census Bureau estimates indicate that much of the survey area experienced from five to fifty percent population growth between 2010 and 2017. Far fewer acres and human resources are now devoted to agriculture. In 2017, 304 of the 557 remaining Forsyth County farms encompassed between ten and forty-nine acres, while 144 contained between fifty and one-hundred-seventy-nine acres. Less than one percent of the county's population—908 individuals—worked in the agricultural sector.² In many cases, new-growth trees have overtaken once-cultivated fields. In others, subdivisions and shopping centers supplanted farms and rural domestic complexes. Building renovation and demolition, road realignment, and residential, commercial, and industrial development are ongoing. Winston-Salem's municipal boundaries have expanded in all directions and abut Clemmons, Lewisville, Bethania, Tobacoville, Rural Hall, Walkertown, and Kernersville.

² United States Census Bureau, "Forsyth County, North Carolina census tracts," <https://factfinder.census.gov> (accessed in August 2021); 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/ (accessed in August 2021).

Kernersville, with a population of 26,449 in 2020, is Forsyth County's second-largest municipality after Winston-Salem.³ The town limits extend east into Guilford County. Southwest of downtown Kernersville, adjacent to U. S. Route 421 (Salem Parkway), grocery stores, fast food restaurants, service businesses, gas stations, Target and Walmart supercenters, and a Lowe's Home Improvement store flank South Main Street. Proximity to transportation corridors such as I-40, NC 66, US 421, and NC 150 and a large labor pool drew companies including FedEx, Averitt Express, Old Dominion Freight Line, Amazon, John Deere-Hitachi, Best Logistics, and TexTech Coatings to Kernersville, resulting in the construction of expansive industrial complexes southeast and northwest of downtown. Novant, Cone, Atrium Health/Wake Forest Baptist Hospital, and the U. S. Veterans Administration built facilities southeast of central Kernersville in the medical park adjacent to I-40. Thousands of single- and multi-family residences continue to be erected in new subdivisions, fueling population increase. Plans for the Caleb's Creek and Welden Village subdivisions under construction on 1,585 acres south of I-40 indicate that commercial buildings and 5,100 residential units will be completed by 2025. Planners project an overall residential unit increase of 15,140 units in the Kernersville area between 2021 and 2025.⁴ Within this period of exceptional change, myriad publicly and privately funded endeavors are attempting to balance responsible growth with protecting the historic resources that impart the community's intrinsic character.

Kernersville resources that have been sensitively rehabilitated since 2007 include the 1873 Kernersville Depot (FY9160; NR 1988) at 104 East Bodenhamer Street, which is the second-oldest railroad building in western North Carolina, preceded only by the 1870 Thomasville Depot. Barbara Bull and members of the Kernersville Downtown Preservation and Development Council led the ten-year effort to move the side-gable-roofed, board-and-batten-sided depot from Norfolk Southern Railways' right-of-way and restore it.⁵ Following John and Bobbie Wolfe's 2013 donation of the 1880 David A. Bodenhamer House (FY0708; also known as the Bellamy House) at 127 West Mountain Street to the Town of Kernersville, the two-story, side-gable-roofed, frame dwelling was renovated to serve as the Kernersville Museum. The Town of Kernersville, Elizabeth Click Burns Estate (\$50,000), Kernersville Historical Preservation Society via the Harmon Linville Estate (\$25,000), John G. Wolfe III and Associates, PLLC (\$10,000), and numerous individuals and businesses funded the project. The Lawrence E. and Etta Lea Pope Foundation subsidized the exterior rehabilitation of the adjacent Dr. O. L. and Lucile Stafford Joyner House (FY 2009), a Craftsman bungalow at 109 South Cherry Street. Exterior work was completed in 2021. The building will function as part of the Kernersville Museum after interior remodeling is finished.

Kernersville buildings lost since 2007 include twenty primary resources and associated outbuildings that were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. The circa 1877 Roberts Justice House (FY0703) at 133 North Main Street, which had been extensively remodeled in 1913, was heavily damaged by fire on August 30, 2009 and demolished in late 2013.⁶ Only three dwellings remain in the North Cherry Street Historic District, which contained six residences in 1998. The Fulp-Whitaker House (FY2038, 120 North Cherry Street), Odell Beard House (FY2039, 126 North Cherry Street) and the Totten-Goslen House (FY0694, 141 North Cherry Street) were demolished between

³ "Kernersville town," <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/kernersvilletownnorthcarolina> (accessed in August 2021).

⁴ Andy Warfield, "Multi-Nodal, Multi-Modal," *Triad Business Journal*, July 9-15, 2021, pp. 10-12; Andy Warfield, "Housing Hot Spot," *Triad Business Journal*, July 9-15, 2021, p. 13; "A Closer Look at Kernersville," *Triad Business Journal*, July 9-15, 2021, p. 14.

⁵ Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission Heritage Awards program, 2008.

⁶ "Improvements in Progress in Kernersville," *Twin City Sentinel* (hereafter abbreviated *TCS*), April 21, 1913, p. 2; Sharon Richmond, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, September 2, 2009.

2007 and 2019. In the South Main Street Historic District, which encompassed fifty-seven primary resources in 1988 including the individually National Register-listed Korner's Folly, sixteen primary resources and many outbuildings have been demolished since historic district designation.

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

III. 2020 Phase II Survey Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

The principal investigator made every effort to locate, visit, and photograph each resource documented in previous surveys. Factors that prevented photography updates included posted "no trespassing" signs, gates and fences erected to prohibit access to private property, owners who did not respond to messages or permit access to their land, and unavailable property owner contact information. In a few

cases, the principal investigator attempted to visit a property multiple times and/or left several messages with owners explaining the survey scope and requesting access but was never able to obtain permission for a photography site visit. The survey files were thus updated with observations made from the public right-of-way or aerial photographs.

IV. Information Sources

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

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

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

V. Historic Context

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

Early Settlement

In what is now Forsyth County, the Muddy Creek basin's abundant water supply, natural resources, and fertile soil proved attractive to English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers including Maryland farmers John Douthit and Christopher Elrod, who joined the movement south to homestead in the North Carolina Piedmont by 1750. Most colonists initially erected log dwellings, replacing them with more finely-crafted heavy-timber frame and masonry structures as circumstances allowed. The population influx precipitated the formation of Rowan County, encompassing the area west of Orange and north of Anson counties, in 1753. That same year, after six months of exploring North Carolina in search of suitable land to settle, Bishop August G. Spangenberg led the Moravians to purchase 98,985 Rowan County acres from English Lords Proprietor John Carteret. They called the land "Wachau"

after an Austrian estate that had belonged to their benefactor and spiritual leader Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The tract later became known as “Wachovia,” the Latin form of the name.⁷

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.⁸ The majority of Moravian immigrants were craftsmen and shopkeepers, most of whom who had little farming experience but possessed the necessary skills to establish congregation towns. The colonists’ communal approach to land use and agriculture within the Wachovia Tract was thus initially quite different from that of other self-sufficient backcountry residents. Gardener Jacob Lung, one of the first arrivals, immediately commenced clearing and preparing Bethabara’s fields in order to cultivate vegetables, orchards, and field crops the following spring. The Moravian Church retained ownership of the land and provided food, clothing, shelter, and medical care for residents who in turn constructed buildings, tended livestock, and planted and harvested gardens, orchards, and fields collectively.⁹

Although European conflict significantly diminished the Piedmont’s Native American population, the Moravians palisaded Bethabara in 1756 to deter potential threats from Cherokee and Creek bands. The French and Indian War slowed general migration to the frontier, but intrepid pioneers like William Johnson persevered. Johnson purchased 640 acres from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors. The Moravians also increased settlement initiatives, creating a second community, Bethania, in 1759.¹⁰

Bethania’s configuration represents an effort to re-create a linear European village bordered by agricultural fields. Surveyor Philip Christian Gottlieb Reuter’s 1759 plan encompasses twenty-four approximately one-third-acre domestic lots flanking a central road surrounded by two-and-one-half-acre orchard parcels, larger outlying fields, and wooded areas. Residents rented house and orchard tracts from the church and, in keeping with the European open-field agricultural tradition, shared pastures, fields, and wood lots. Ten years later, Bethania’s sixteen households leased 123 tracts encompassing 330 acres, resulting in a median landholding of around 22 acres, which was comparable to German farms of the period but much smaller than the average 250-acre parcels owned by other North Carolina colonists.¹¹

⁷ 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.

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

⁹ Daniel B. Thorp, “Assimilation in North Carolina’s Moravian Community,” *Journal of Southern History* 52, no. 1 (February 1986), pp. 22, 32; Darrell Spencer, *The Gardens of Salem: The Landscape History of a Moravian Town in North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 1997), 21-25.

¹⁰ 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), 27; Niven and Wright, *Old Salem*, 19.

¹¹ By the end of the eighteenth century, Bethania residents including the Conrads, Hausers, and Loesches bought property outside the town boundaries and operated sizable plantations. In 1822, after many years of negotiation, the church allowed residents to purchase land within the 2,500-acre town lot. Thorp, “Assimilation in North Carolina’s Moravian Community,” 25-32; Michael O. Hartley, “Choices on the Land: Identity, Influence, Power, and Conflict in a Historic Place” (PhD diss., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2009), 26-27; Jon F. Sensbach, *A Separate Canaan: The Making of an Afro-Moravian World in North Carolina, 1763-1840* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 175.

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.¹²

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

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

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

Kernersville through the late nineteenth century

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

¹² 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.

¹³ 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, 199-229.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ 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.

1784 received a state land grant for that land and an adjacent two hundred acres, which together comprise much of what is now central Kernersville. The Morrors sold all six hundred acres to Irish immigrant William Dobson in February 1788. Dobson purchased additional land, owning more than a thousand acres by 1803, and constructed an inn and store at a crossroads that soon bore his name. Period accounts indicate that the inn, which served as a stagecoach stop, provided sanitary and safe accommodations and good food. Moravian Gottlieb Schober, who resided in Salem, bought Dobson's property in 1806; his son Nathaniel sold it to German clockmaker Joseph Korner (Kerner) in November 1817. As Korner, who had moved to Wachovia in 1785, operated the tavern and several industries with the help of his sons, the area was called Korner's Crossroads. The community, known as Kernersville by the 1830s, was sizable enough by 1849 to warrant the February opening of a post office managed by W. P. Henley, who continued in that role until July 12, 1854. On that date, the U. S. Postal Service's January 31, 1854, decision to change the community's name to "Berlin" was reversed and John F. Kerner became postmaster. The state legislature incorporated Kernersville in 1871.¹⁶

The Northwestern North Carolina Railroad's 1873 completion of the Salem Branch line from Greensboro to Winston and Salem via Kernerville facilitated the town's development as an industrial and commercial center and fueled a dramatic increase in population from one hundred residents in 1870 to five hundred inhabitants in 1880. Kernersville's gable-roofed board-and-batten-sided passenger and freight depot (FY0697/FY9160) was erected in 1873. Farmer and teacher Richard P. Kerner replaced the station's first agent, C. B. Brooks, on December 1, 1873. Richard's son John G. Kerner assisted with the station's operation and telegram transmittal. Area farmers and manufacturers shipped products including fresh and dried fruit, tobacco products, granite, and lumber to larger markets.¹⁷

Businesses, churches, and homes were erected near the railroad corridor as Kernersville's population grew. The central business district was south of the depot. J. W. Beard, who with his brother had been operating a general store since 1866, partnered with John C. Roberts to form Beard and Roberts in 1874. The concern commissioned the construction of a two-story brick building on Main Street in 1879 and prospered in the 1880s. Other general merchandise purveyors included N. W. Sapp, who had opened his store in 1869; L. F. Davis and Son; B. A. Brown and Company; J. S. King; and Kerner and Company. Women shopped for hats, notions, fabric, and patterns at the shops of Mary Apple and Mina Kerner Hunt. J. W. Crews supplied flour, feed, and guano. R. A. Duggins operated a barber shop, R. A. Jordan ran a livery stable, and Israel Kerner managed a twelve-room hotel. J. Gilmer Kerner offered house, sign, and decorative painting services.¹⁸

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

¹⁶ D. P. Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch of Winston-Salem, Its Advantages and Surrounding, Kernersville, Etc. Compiled under Auspices of the Chamber of Commerce* (Winston: Sentinel Job Print, 1888), 85; R. F. Winter, "Forsyth County Post Office Catalog," 2016; Michael L. Marshall and Jerry L. Taylor, *Remembering Kernersville* (Charleston, S. C.: The History Press, 2010), 19, 25, 31.

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

¹⁸ Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch*, 89-92; "Kernersville Items," *People's Press*, February 20, 1873, p. 3; "New Millinery Establishment," *People's Press*, May 1, 1873, p. 3; "Painting J. Gilmer Kerner," *Carolina Watchman*, May 18, 1876, p. 2.

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

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

By 1896, the town's approximately 1,025 residents frequented six general mercantiles and a drug store. Mills operated by B. Beeson, J. S. Harmon, and Kerner and Company processed wheat and corn. J. F. and E. Kerner's sawmill supplied lumber. Physicians W. C. Ashworth, J. H. Morris, and B. J. Sapp treated patients. Moravian, Baptist, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, and Bethel, Bunker Hill, Concord, Mount Vernon, and Pine Grove Methodist churches served the white community. Black Methodist Episcopal and Baptist residents worshipped at churches including Saint Paul United Methodist Church (FY0735), erected in 1889 by a congregation organized in 1873.²¹ DeWitt Harmon and John G. Reid commissioned the construction of the two-and-one-half-story, mansard-roofed, brick Harmon-Reid Mill (FY0701; NR 1988) at 208 East Bodenhamer Street in 1897.

Education in Kernersville through the 1920s

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

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

¹⁹ Ibid., 89-93; Levi Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory 1890* (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1889), 281, 285; Levi Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory 1896* (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1896), 264.

²⁰ "Kernersville," *Wilmington Messenger*, August 30, 1893, p. 1; "Kernersville Cyclone," *Western Sentinel*, August 31, 1893, p. 3; "The Cyclone at Kernersville," *Landmark* (Statesville), August 31, 1893, p. 3; Marshall and Taylor, *Remembering Kernersville*, 97-106.

²¹ Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch*, 86-93; *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory 1896*, 264-272; Sarah Friende Hamlin, "Saint Paul United Methodist Church, Kernersville, North Carolina: History," July 1, 1991.

²² Emma King, "Some Aspects of the Works of the Society of Friends for Negro Education in North Carolina," *The North Carolina Historical Review*, Volume I, Number 4, October 1924, 403; Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott and Flora J. Hatley, *A History of African Americans in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1992), 153.

Kernersville's Union Lodge No. 173. Tuition ranged from five to twelve dollars per session, with lodging, meals, and laundry services available in local households for an additional \$6.00. Parthia G. Dicks began instructing pupils on April 16, 1856.²³ Kernersville Academy, also called Kernersville High School, was founded in 1858. That year, subjects such as English literature, French, Latin, Greek, watercolor painting, and music were taught at a cost of \$8.00 to \$12.50 per twelve-week session, plus \$5.00 to \$10.00 for room-and-board. Enrollment numbered 37 girls and 83 boys in spring 1860 and remained relatively constant through the remainder of the nineteenth century. Principals included T. S. Whittington, J. D. Hodges, S. R. Trawick, J. S. Ray, and H. L. Coble, who in 1890 reported an enrollment of 108 students. Although the town initially operated the school, the Greensboro District of the Methodist Episcopal Church South assumed the institution's ownership and administration in 1876.²⁴

The Forsyth County Board of Education, created in 1885, operated fifty-seven public schools for white children and nineteen for Black youth in 1890.²⁵ During the five-month 1892-1893 term, principal J. Henry Tharpe and five other teachers—Nan Bodenhamer, George V. Fulp, Sue Galloway, Gid Hastings, and A. N. Linville—instructed Kernersville's white students in a new two-room frame school at the southwest corner of Cherry and Mountain streets. Although 150 students enrolled, only one hundred children regularly attended.²⁶ During the late 1880s and early 1890s, Kernersville's African American youth received instruction from teachers including Mr. Rush and Mr. White at the Good Samaritan Hall on Nelson Street. Thomas R. Matthews and Cornelia Johnson were teachers at the one-story, gable-roofed, weatherboarded school for first- through seventh-grade students built in 1892 next to the African American Baptist church on Nelson Street.²⁷

In 1902, approximately eighty of the 103 children enrolled in Kernersville's public school for white students attended on a regular basis. Private schools served 71 students. Approximately 89 youth in the Kernersville school district were factory employees, while 33 children worked on farms or at other jobs rather than pursuing an academic education.²⁸

The public school at the southwest corner of Cherry and Mountain streets was destroyed by fire on March 7, 1906. Classes met in the former Kernersville Academy building until the town of Kernersville completed the construction of a two-story, brick, eight-classroom graded school for white students in late 1907 at a cost of approximately \$10,000. Five teachers, including principal J. M. Weatherly, instructed 263 children during the 1908-1909 term. Sixty-two students attended the school for African American youth headed by T. R. Matthews.²⁹

²³ "The Union Female Masonic Academy," *Peoples Press*, June 6, 1856, p. 4.

²⁴ "Kernersville High School," *Spirit of the Age* (Raleigh), October 27, 1858, p. 3; "Kernersville High School," *Greensboro Times*, June 16, 1860, p. 6; "Kernersville High School," *People's Press*, August 20, 1874, p. 2; *Western Sentinel*, January 4, 1877, p. 3; "Kernersville Items," *Western Sentinel*, April 26, 1877, p. 3; "Kernersville Academy," *Greensboro Patriot*, July 25, 1877, p. 3; "Greensboro District Conference," *Raleigh Christian Advocate*, September 8, 1880, p. 2; Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch*, 86; "School Commencement," *State Chronicle* (Raleigh), May 27, 1890, p. 1; Department of Public Instruction, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina, 1889-1890* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1890), 94.

²⁵ *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1890, 287.

²⁶ "A Fire and Other Matters at Kernersville," *Landmark* (Statesville), March 16, 1893, p. 7; Kernersville Bicentennial Committee, *Kernersville, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem, Hunter Publishing Company, July 1976), 19.

²⁷ Kernersville Bicentennial Committee, *Kernersville*, 17-18; Sanborn Map Company, "Kernersville," April 1924, Sheet 1.

²⁸ "Teacher's Institute Held," *WSJ*, December 20, 1902, p. 1.

²⁹ "Graded School," *Western Sentinel*, May 4, 1905, p. 2; "Big Fire at Kernersville," *Charlotte News*, March 7, 1906, p. 1; "Kernersville Graded School Building," *TCS*, July 10, 1906, p. 3; "Notice," *TCS*, July 20, 1907, p. 7; *Union Republican*, October 24, 1907, p. 6; "News Notes about Schools of the County," *Western Sentinel*, September 22, 1908, p.

More classrooms were desperately needed at Kernersville School by 1919. Compulsory student attendance requirements resulted in class size averaging more than fifty students. After Greensboro architect George Williamson Armfield provided drawings for a four-room addition in summer 1920, voters approved the issuance of school bonds in fall 1921, and the addition was constructed in 1922. Enrollment numbered around 550 first- through eleventh-grade students when the school was destroyed by fire on December 31, 1925. A Classical Revival-style school designed by the prolific Winston-Salem architecture firm Northup and O'Brien was erected on West Mountain Street in 1926 at a cost of \$99,500 by Greensboro contractor J. R. Owen. The expansive two-story brick building, which encompassed twenty-four classrooms flanking central corridors and a central gable-roofed auditorium wing that extended from the rear elevation, was placed into service in spring 1927 under principal R. A. Sullivan's direction.³⁰ T. R. Matthews remained principal of the school for African children.³¹

Mid-twentieth-century Development Summary

Kernersville experienced steady growth through the 1920s, remaining Forsyth County's second-largest community. Although expansion slowed during the Great Depression, federal and state government programs funded public works projects during the 1930s and early 1940s. Development almost ceased as the nation's attention turned to supporting World War II efforts, revived following the conflict, and experienced constraints again in the early 1950s due to building materials shortages during the Korean War. Prolific postwar construction exemplified the mid-twentieth century's progressive spirit and, in conjunction with the creation or widening of transportation corridors including I-40, US 421, NC 66, and NC 150 in the 1950s and 1960s, reshaped the agrarian landscape. Secondary roads were also reconfigured and extensive residential, commercial, religious, educational, and industrial construction ensued.³²

New Deal Relief Efforts

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

5; "Instructors in County Schools," *TCS*, January 18, 1909, p. 2; Mrs. J. J. Kerner, "Kernersville," *Union Republican*, December 16, 1909, p. 21; "Kernersville," *WSJ*, May 23, 1920.

³⁰ "More Room Needed for Kernersville School," *TCS*, September 22, 1919, p. 11; "Kernersville Plans to Improve School," *Western Sentinel*, August 13, 1920, p. 4; Kernersville High School Bonds Voted," *WSJ*, September 8, 1921, p. 2.; "Kernersville School is partially burned," *Charlotte Observer*, January 2, 1926, p. 14; *TCS*, January 1, 1926, pp. 1 and 2; "Kernersville Contract Let," *WSJ*, June 15, 1926, p. 1; "Kernersville School" drawings, ten sheets, May 17, 1926, Northup and O'Brien Architectural Records, 1917–1980, North Carolina State University, Special Collections Library, Raleigh, N. C.

³¹ JoAnne J. Falls, *Kernersville Black Retrospective* (self-published, 2019), 15.

³² "Kernersville Study to Tackle Road Woes," *Charlotte Observer*, May 4, 1962, p. 8.

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

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

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

³³ 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; “Building Hotel at Dunlap Springs,” *TCS*, September 22, 1919, p. 11; “Fireproof Hotel is Nearing Completion,” *Winston-Salem Journal* (hereafter abbreviated *WSJ*), May 14, 1920, p. 9; “Dunlap Springs Hotel is Open to the Public,” *Greensboro Daily News*, July 25, 1920, p. 10.

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

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

Mid-twentieth-century Kernersville

Despite intensifying development, Forsyth County's landscape remained predominantly agricultural in the mid-twentieth century. The U. S. census recorded 3,489 farm tracts, 3,240 operated by white farmers and the remainder by African American proprietors, encompassing 76.2 percent of the county's total acreage in 1940. The average farm included 59.3 acres. Based on the county's overall population of 126,475, 36.9 percent of residents lived in rural areas that year, but only 11.7 percent occupied and worked farms, as factory and service industry positions provided income for many rural inhabitants during the mid-twentieth century.³⁶ 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.³⁷

Residential development resumed in the late 1940s in response to critical housing shortages after years of market stagnation during the Great Depression and World War II. Federally funded projects received priority allocation of building materials in the period immediately following the war's end. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the "GI Bill of Rights," guaranteed veterans low-interest, long-term home loans and thus promoted home construction in new suburbs and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods. The regional Veterans Administration (VA) office reported closing on 3,658 GI loans in Forsyth County, totaling \$20,935,672, between 1945 and 1955. The VA also approved 214 Federal-direct loans averaging \$7,500 for county residents from the program's 1950 inception through 1955.³⁸

Most residential development in Kernersville before the late 1950s was organic, occurring as large tracts near the central business district, many of which had been farm or factory sites, were gradually divided into smaller parcels. Early-twentieth-century endeavors include J. S. Kuykendall's November 1912 sale of sixty-four lots created from what had been Captain J. W. Beard's 120-acre farm, most of which was within the town limits. Auctions increased in the late 1910s as housing shortages precipitated residential construction. American Land Company auctioned fifty lots near Kernersville High School in June 1920. Concerns including Kernersville Building and Loan, established in 1919, facilitated home ownership by providing mortgage loans. Benbow-Lindsay Company, established by C. F. Benbow and W. G. Lindsay in November 1921, sold real estate, insurance, and building materials, and erected houses in Kernersville. W. S. Linville and Sons and Acme Lumber Company, organized by Y. B. Albert, J. L. Hepler, and others in May 1922, were also purveyors of building materials including lumber, roofing, and tile.³⁹

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ The extension service's youth education program was named "4-H" in 1914 as part of the Smith-Lever Act, which created a national Cooperative Extension Service. The "4-H" emblem, a four-leaf clover, references the organization's pledge for members to apply their heads, hearts, hands, and health toward the greater good of their community. Jane Davidson, et. al., "Extension Agents who have led the Forsyth County ECA, EHA and HD clubs, 1910-2010," unpublished draft manuscript, 2010.

³⁸ Rom Weatherman, "8,400 Dwellings Constructed in City-County Building Boom," *WSJS*, May 22, 1955.

³⁹ "Auction Sale," *WSJ*, November 28, 1912, p. 6; "Kernersville's House Shortage is Serious," *Greensboro Daily News*, October 5, 1919, p. 25; "Benbow-Lindsay Co. Start Business Here," *TCS*, November 22, 1921, p. 13; "W. S. Linville

Although Craftsman and Period Revival-style dwellings were erected during the 1930s and early 1940s, residential construction did not dramatically increase until the late 1950s, when local businessmen, developers, and contractors intensified real estate speculation. Builders erected residences in new subdivisions and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods in familiar—Colonial, Classical, and Tudor Revival—and contemporary—Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Modernist, and Split-level—styles.

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

East of East Bodenhamer Street and south of North Main Street, Kernersville Development Company engaged Raleigh real estate agents Sandlin and Callahan to sell lots in a subdivision flanking Adams, Burke, Holt, Green, and Millis streets. Although the initial property auction occurred on December 10, 1938, construction stagnated until the late 1940s due to building material and labor shortages during World War II.⁴² That was also the case in the Dunlap Springs Development, platted in November 1941, which is bordered by Graves and East Mountain streets in southeast Kernersville. One-story, gable-roofed Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses were erected through the 1960s on Dunlap Avenue and Spring and Kirkman streets.⁴³ Industrial development now surrounds the neighborhood. Grimes and Clark auctioned lots in a different portion of the Dunlap Springs property for owner Pilgrim Holiness Church in November 1941.⁴⁴ In southwest Kernersville, between Main Street and U. S. Route 421, Winston-Salem-based J. W. Ferrell Company began marketing the Carter Crest neighborhood in fall 1945. Lots flanked Carter, Center, Flynt, Hillcrest, and Salisbury streets.⁴⁵ One-story, gable-roofed Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses were erected through the 1960s in all the aforementioned neighborhoods.

and Sons,” and “Kernersville B & L Ass’n,” *WSJ*, April 11, 1921, p. 6; “New Enterprise to Open at Kernersville,” *Western Sentinel*, May 5, 1922, p. 7.

⁴⁰ Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 139; Forsyth County property tax records.

⁴¹ Forsyth County Plat Book 2, p. 53; Plat Book 10, p. 28; Forsyth County property tax records.

⁴² Forsyth County Plat Book 11, p. 48.

⁴³ Forsyth County Plat Book 10, p. 119.

⁴⁴ “A Grand Auction Sale,” *High Point Enterprise*, November 16, 1941, p. B11.

⁴⁵ Forsyth County Plat Book 12, p. 30.

As Kernersville's population increased almost 23 percent between 1950 and 1960, from 2,396 to 2,942 residents, developers and contractors capitalized on the robust housing market.⁴⁶ Kernersville-based general contractors during the mid-twentieth century included Jack Shields and W. M. Biles, who specialized in home construction and renovation. Smith Brothers, owned by Ed and Tom Smith, erected residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. Kernersville Lumber Company supplied building materials ranging from dimensional lumber to millwork, plywood, roofing, hardware, paint, brick, concrete block, tile, paneling, gypsum board, plaster, and cement. Other concerns involved in the building industry were Kernersville Linoleum and Tile, Farmers Hardware and Electric Company, Kernersville Electric Company, Manuel Sheet Metal Works, Kernersville Iron Works (steel and ornamental iron), Triangle Home Improvement (storm windows and doors, jalousie windows, awnings), Corum Plumbing and Heating (Clarence Corum), J. W. Corum and Son Plumbing and Heating, R. A. Fulk Pipes and Plumbing Repair, and A. R. Pegg Plumbing and Heating Company.⁴⁷ Many of the aforementioned businesses had sizable labor forces.

Some Kernersville residents commuted to Winston-Salem factories operated by entities including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Hanes Hosiery, P. H. Hanes Knitting, Duplan, Bassick, and Western Electric during the mid-twentieth century. However, other employment opportunities abounded in Kernersville plants. Allied Tool and Machine Company, Holder Brothers Manufacturing Company (furniture), Kernersville Manufacturing Company (industrial chemicals), Linville and Matthews Dairy, and S. and S. Roller Mill were among the town's largest industries during the 1940s. E. W. Cummings purchased the former Reid-Harmon Mill at 208 E. Bodenhamer Street in 1941 and established Pilot Mills, which produced the "Deep River" brand of feed. Around 1950, Cummings sold the property to Statesville Flour Mills, which operated through the mid-1970s. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco warehouses were located east of town. During the late 1950s and 1960s, B. F. Goodrich and Firestone Tire and Rubber companies each built retreading plants; Pilot Brokerage Company, a wholesale grocery distributor, consolidated its Winston-Salem and Greensboro operations in an expansive Kernersville office and warehouse complex; Swift and Company opened a poultry hatchery, Roadway Express and Youngblood Trucking Company built trucking terminals, and Wise Potato Chips constructed a distribution center. All cited proximity to transportation corridors such as Interstate 40, NC Highway 66, U. S. Route 421, and NC Highway 150 and the large labor pool as key factors guiding corporate decisions to erect Kernersville facilities.⁴⁸

Knit goods production in Kernersville burgeoned during the mid-twentieth century. Winston-Salem-based P. H. Hanes Knitting Company and Clemmons-headquartered Snyder Hosiery Company operated Kernersville plants. C and W. Hosiery Mill, incorporated in 1945, manufactured children's socks. In 1950, approximately 150 workers produced boys' and men's blazers and socks for Vance and Ring Hosiery, established by S. F. Vance Jr. and C. V. Ring in 1941 and incorporated in 1947. In September 1958, following Vance and Ring Hosiery's dissolution, Randolph and Herman E. Crawford Sr. purchased the concern's South Main Street plant to serve as Randolph Knitting Mill, which made men's socks. Burlington Mills Corporation acquired Vance Knitting Company, established in 1920, and its 210 North Main Street plant in 1949 and operated as Vance Hosiery Company, manufacturing

⁴⁶ U. S. Population Census, 1950 and 1960.

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

⁴⁸ North Carolina Department of Labor, *North Carolina Industrial Directory and Reference Book* (Durham: Christian Printing Company, 1938), 362; North Carolina Department of Labor, *North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms* (Durham: Christian Printing Company, 1948), 180-183; Bill East, "'Being in Middle' Helps Kernersville," *TCS*, July 23, 1960, p. 16; "Kernersville," Rixie Hunter, *TCS*, August 16, 1960, p. 5; Bill East, "Roadway Plans Kernersville Terminal," *TCS*, January 14, 1964; Bill East, "Two Major Projects Will Help Kernersville," *TCS*, July 10, 1965; Bill East, "Town May Annex RJR Leaf Sheds," *TCS*, February 12, 1968, pp. 1 and 4.

socks for men, women, and children until 1970, when the concern sold the property to Hooker Furniture Company. Vance Hosiery Company had around 350 employees in 1953. Burlington Mills Corporation acquired Greensboro-based Southern Silk Mills, Inc.'s Kernersville plant in 1952 and employed sixty workers to produce men's socks by 1953. That year, approximately 550 operatives produced socks at High Point-headquartered Adams-Millis Corporation's Kernersville plant (Mill No. 4) on East Bodenhamer Street, which had been erected by Kernersville Knitting Company in 1919. Adams-Millis Corporation built an expansive plant adjacent to NC 150 north of town in 1965. Vance and Coltrane, owned by F. F. Vance, S. F. Vance Jr., and G. S. Coltrane, had approximately 115 employees who produced men's and children's socks in 1955.⁴⁹

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

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

⁴⁹ "Kernersville's House Shortage is Serious," *Greensboro Daily News*, October 5, 1919, p. 25; "Vance Knitting Company," *WSJ*, April 11, 1921, p. 6; *Davison's Textile Blue Book: United States and Canada* (New York: Davison Publishing Company, 1925), 743; *Davison's Textile Blue Book*, 1950, 601; *Davison's Textile Blue Book*, 1955, 533; *ESC Quarterly*, Summer-Fall 1952, p. 99; *ESC Quarterly*, Winter-Spring 1953, pp. 16, 20-21, 42; Bill East, "Two Major Projects Will Help Kernersville," *TCS*, July 10, 1965.

⁵⁰ Bill East, "Industry, Building are Key to Water Needs," *TCS*, April 15, 1967.

⁵¹ The 1965 town hall was extensively remodeled following the construction of the larger 1991 town hall to the southwest and now houses the Kernersville Chamber of Commerce. A hip roof replaced the 1965 building's flat roof and the flat-roofed entrance portico is topped with a gable roof. Bill East, "Kernersville's Town Hall Approved," *TCS*, October 24, 1963; Bill East, "Kernersville's First Town Hall," *TCS*, August 14, 1965; "Kernersville Dedicates," *TCS*, April 25, 1966, p. 8; Stinson, Hall, Hines and Associates, "Kernersville Town Hall," drawings in possession of Ersoy Brake Appleyard Architects, P.A., Winston-Salem.

⁵² Kernersville Bicentennial Committee, *Kernersville*, 78. Since the 2018 opening of the new Paddison Memorial Library at 248 Harmon Lane, the former library, which was conveyed by Forsyth County to the town of Kernersville, houses a Senior Enrichment Center operated by the Shepherd's Center of Kernersville as well as Salvation Army offices.

and Harmon Park, enlarging the Community House (FY3360) at 405 Salisbury Street, distributing books to home-bound individuals, and fundraising for Paddison Memorial Library and what was initially called the East Forsyth YMCA (now Kernersville Family YMCA).⁵³ Winston-Salem architecture firm Fred W. Butner Jr. Associates designed the Modernist brick-veneered YMCA erected in 1972 at 1113 West Mountain Street.⁵⁴

Many area youth joined the Boy or Girls Scouts of America. Kernersville Moravian Church and Main Street Methodist Church, which sponsored the community's first two Boy Scout troops in 1925, continued to support scouting as the twentieth century progressed. Public schoolteacher Sarah Deaton organized Kernersville's first Girl Scout troop, no. 25, in 1929. Main Street Methodist Church subsequently sponsored Troop 36. Cherry Street Methodist Church organized three Girl Scout and two Brownie troops in 1954. The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Oscar L. Joyner Jr. Post 5352, founded in January 1946, and associated Ladies Auxiliary promoted community initiatives including the formation of Boy Scout Troop 94 and other scout troops and provided support for orphans and disabled veterans. Post 5352 commissioned the construction of its building at 618 Edgewood Street in 1961.⁵⁵

Kernersville experienced dramatic late-twentieth-century growth, transforming from a small community of 4,815 residents in 1980 to a bustling town of 17,126 citizens in 2000. Population gains persist during the early twenty-first century. Federal census data indicate that in 2020 approximately 68.2% of Kernersville's 26,449 residents were white, 13.9% African American, 12.3% Hispanic or Latino, 2.1% mixed race, 1.8% Asian, and 1.1% American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.⁵⁶ Such striking population growth has fostered ongoing subdivision and road construction. Development now radiates in every direction from the town center. The town limits, which have continued to expand through annexation, abut the municipal boundaries of Winston-Salem, Walkertown, and High Point.⁵⁷ Although farms and rural crossroads communities remain, undeveloped landscapes are increasingly rare.

Mid-twentieth-century Public Education in Kernersville

Kernersville School housed first through eleventh grades from its 1927 opening until twelfth grade was added for the 1945-1946 term, during which J. R. Blackwell Jr. (principal since 1930) and nineteen elementary and six high school teachers instructed students.⁵⁸ Although a classroom addition was placed into service in fall 1950, the campus, like most others in Forsyth County, was overcrowded. This problem was ameliorated on December 19, 1955, when ninth- through twelfth-grade classes moved to the newly finished ten-room Kernersville High School constructed by High Point-based general contractor Coltrane-Graham on the same twenty-eight-acre campus at 512 West Mountain

⁵³ Kernersville Bicentennial Committee, *Kernersville*, 60-63, 66-69; Jane Davidson, et. al., "Extension Agents who have led the Forsyth County ECA, EHA and HD clubs, 1910-2010," unpublished draft manuscript, 2010; Falls, *Kernersville Black Retrospective*, 21-22.

⁵⁴ Kernersville Family YMCA was enlarged and remodeled in 1983 and 1994. "Plans Are Approved for New YMCA," *WSJ*, October 15, 1971; "YMCA equipping for the mid 90's," *Kernersville News*, February 8, 1994, p. 2.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 64-65.

⁵⁶ United States Census Bureau, "Kernersville town, North Carolina," <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/kernersvilletownnorthcarolina,US/PST045219> (accessed in August 2021).

⁵⁷ Kernersville's municipal boundary was circular until 1963, when the town charter was modified and the town limits slightly increased. Annexation almost doubled the town's physical size in May 1969 and has continued. Marilyn Magness, "Town of Kernersville Flexes Annexation Muscle Thursday," *WSJS*, May 11, 1969; Bill East, "Population of Kernersville is Believed Nearing 5,000," *TCS*, July 19, 1971, p. 10; Glenn Jordan, "Town Approves Annexation Plan," *Kernersville News*, November 11, 1991, pp. 1 and 3.

⁵⁸ R. L. Kuykendall, "The History of Education in Forsyth County," *North Carolina Education* (February 1945), 292.

Street. The Winston-Salem architecture firm Stinson-Arey-Hall, headed by Gorrell R. Stinson, designed the school, which featured a library, scientific laboratory, and home economics classroom. A classroom addition and a freestanding gymnasium were built in 1956, followed by more classrooms in 1958, and gymnasium dressing rooms and a lobby that spanned the distance between the gymnasium and 1955 building in 1961. Stinson-Arey-Hall, which became Stinson, Hall, Hines and Associates in 1960, also designed the 1958 and 1961 additions.⁵⁹

New campuses including Parkland and North, East, and West Forsyth high schools were placed into service following the Winston-Salem and Forsyth County school systems' 1963 merger. When East Forsyth High School opened in September 1963, 413 Kernersville upperclassmen attended that campus. The former Kernersville High School, which became Kernersville Junior High School, received a new cafeteria and kitchen designed by Stinson, Hall, Hines and Associates and erected by Kiger Construction in 1963. The Winston-Salem/Forsyth County school system was the state's second largest in 1967, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students. System-wide campus improvements were undertaken following the school system's complete desegregation in 1970. Lashmit, Pollock, and Brown designed the Kernersville Junior High School's classroom addition and gymnasium erected by general contractor C. L. Price's company in 1973, when enrollment comprised 572 seventh- and eighth-grade students. The 1926 building was replaced in 1990 with an elementary school designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm Walter, Robbs, Callahan, and Pierce.⁶⁰ The 1955-1972 junior high school building has been extensively remodeled. Sixth through-eighth-grade students began attending Kernersville Middle School at 110 Brown Road upon its 1997 completion.

Prior to desegregation, most Forsyth County educational facilities for African American students were far inferior to the substantial brick consolidated schools that served many white pupils. The majority of rural African American youth attended classes in small weatherboarded buildings that typically accommodated seven elementary grades. During the 1929-1930 academic term, Forsyth County operated twenty-three public schools for Black students. Fifteen were one-room buildings, four had two rooms, three contained three classrooms, and one had four.⁶¹ In 1945, only fourteen rural elementary schools served the county's African American population. Principal Marion B. Faulkner and two other teachers instructed Black children at the school in Kernersville, a three-room brick building at 181 Nelson Street that around 1937 replaced the 1892 frame school that burned in 1934.⁶² Older students had been bused to Carver School, the first public institution to offer four years of high school classes to Forsyth County's rural African American residents, since 1936, when that campus east of Winston-Salem opened.⁶³ Winston-Salem native and Howard University graduate Edward Everette Hill, who had previously been Oak Grove Elementary School's principal (1930-1936), was

⁵⁹ Stinson-Arey-Hall/Stinson, Hall, Hines and Associates, "Kernersville Junior High School," drawings in possession of Ersoy Brake Appleyard Architects, P.A., Winston-Salem; Winston-Salem / Forsyth County School System, "Building Data," February 7, 1964 property record cards.

⁶⁰ Ibid.; North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, *Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools Facilities Study, 1990-91*, October 1, 1991, p. 58; "Kernersville Elementary and Kernersville Junior High School," architectural drawings housed by the Winston-Salem / Forsyth County School System; "Kernersville School," Northup and O'Brien Architectural Records, 1917-1980, North Carolina State University, Special Collections Library, Raleigh, N. C.; *Kernersville, North Carolina Bicentennial*, 22.

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

⁶² Kuykendall, "The History of Education in Forsyth County," 292.

⁶³ The 1937 school on Nelson Street in Kernersville closed when elementary-grade Black youth joined upperclassmen at Carver School in 1951. Bishop Joseph Douglas White (1906-1984) subsequently purchased the Nelson Street building, which is no longer extant, to house Bibleway Church of Christ, the congregation he founded, and a library named in honor of his wife Geneva Sylvia White (1917-1962). Falls, *Kernersville Black Retrospective*, 12-14; death certificates.

Carver's first principal. The school system employed nine elementary and six high school teachers to instruct the 510 pupils who enrolled in fall 1938. Seven school buses provided transportation that year. Carver's curriculum included a popular agricultural and manual arts course taught by N. C. A & T College alumnus Hoyt Coble that proved useful for students as well as community members.⁶⁴ 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 1951.⁶⁵

VI. Property Types

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

Property Type 1: Residential Buildings

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

Single Family Houses

Craftsman-Influenced Houses and Bungalows

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

⁶⁴ Ibid., 313, 317; A. A. Mayfield, "County Superintendent Cash is Aiding Carver High School to Fill Need in Community," *WSJ*, November 13, 1938.

⁶⁵ 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.

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

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

Period Revival-Style Houses

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

Colonial Revival-Style Houses

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

Tudor Revival-Style Houses

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

⁶⁶ Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America’s Arts and Crafts Home* (New York: The Penguin Group, 1995), 2, 7-8, 14-15.

⁶⁷ Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6.

Period Revival Cottages

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

Prefabricated Houses

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

Modernist Houses

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

Property Type 2: Subdivisions

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

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

Property Type 3: Religious Buildings

The nation's optimism at the end of two decades of economic depression and war was manifested in a construction boom that encompassed all building types. Religious institutions experienced widespread growth in the mid-twentieth century, perhaps, as author Carole Rifkind suggests, in reaction to fears of rampant materialism, atomic warfare, and communism. Rapid suburban development encouraged congregation relocation and formation, as churches and synagogues usually served as community centers in addition to their primary function as places of worship. Although many religious buildings erected during the 1950s and 1960s were traditional in style, numerous congregations embraced Modernism as a means of demonstrating an egalitarian world view. In 1958, the *Saturday Evening Post* reported that the number of new churches constructed in the Modernist mode had doubled to fifty percent since 1954. Some buildings, like the fish-shaped St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church designed by Barry Byrne in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1951, had symbolic forms, while others used materials such as concrete, glass, and steel to create innovative structural compositions. Interior arrangements typically depended more on denomination type or the congregation's preference than the architectural style: either axial, with a narthex and nave, or centralized, with congregational seating and more emphasis on the pulpit than the altar.⁶⁸

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

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

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

⁶⁸ Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture* (New York, Penguin Putnam, Inc., 1998), 189-193, 206.

- Belews Creek Baptist Church (FY9154) at 7385 Craig Road is the only newly identified sanctuary in Phase III. The Winston-Salem architecture firm of J. Aubrey Kirby and Associates designed the building erected in 1970 by Rural Hall contractor C. P. Robinson Construction Company at a cost of \$112,000.⁶⁹ The one-story-on-basement front-gable-roofed Modernist church features a variety of sheathing materials. The red brick walls are laid in a version of five-to-one common-bond comprising five stretcher courses followed by a single course of two stretchers alternating with a header. A large glass-block cross pierces the windowless façade's white rough-face concrete-block central bay above a double-leaf six-panel door. The deep front-gable overhang is stepped. The bell tower's tall pyramidal spire is topped with a cross. A tall brick wall screens the concrete steps rising to the entrance from the north. West of the stair wall, white rough-face concrete-block borders a planting bed containing a central wood cross.
- Belews Creek Church of Christ (FY0440), a one-story, front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, 1937 sanctuary, features stained-glass windows, a gabled vestibule with a double-leaf door surmounted by a stained-glass transom, and a two-tier belltower with a tall spire topped with a cross. The hip-roofed rear wing was constructed in 1959 and the gabled rear storage room addition erected in 2007. The 1959 addition included a fellowship hall, five classrooms, and restrooms.
- The modest, front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, Minimal Traditional-style, 1959 Bethlehem A.M.E. Zion Church (FY0668) is illuminated by stained-glass windows.
- Brookstown Methodist Church (FY0667) comprises a front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style, 1937 sanctuary; a hip-roofed fellowship hall, kitchen, and classroom 1957 rear wing; and the 1998 Beroth Education wing, which replaced the 1957 classroom building west of the sanctuary. The 1998 addition encompasses five classrooms, a choir room, restrooms, and storage rooms.
- Bunker Hill United Methodist Church (FY0355), a brick-veneered Modernist 1960 sanctuary, replaced a frame church built in 1895 and remodeled in 1934. Flat-roofed and gabled wings and a gabled brick porte cochere with square brick posts were erected in 1998.
- The brick-veneered Modernist 1960s Center Grove A.M.E. Zion Church (FY1473) is characterized by a projecting gabled entrance vestibule, stained-glass windows, and a tall metal-pyramidal-roofed steeple topped with a cross. A gabled wing extends across the rear (east) elevation. A small German-vinyl-sided frame hyphen on brick piers extends from the wing's southwest corner to the long, brick-veneered, gable-roofed, late-twentieth-century education building south of the 1960s sanctuary.
- Doub's Chapel Methodist Church (FY1498), a cross-gable-roofed, brick-veneered, Gothic Revival-style sanctuary, was constructed in 1909. A two-story flat-roofed brick-veneered 1950s education building with a one-story rear wing and multipane steel windows extends from the north elevation.
- The Friedburg Moravian congregation erected its fourth sanctuary (FY0663), designed by J. Aubrey Kirby Associates, Inc., architects, in 1979. The brick-veneered building incorporates features of the earlier Friedberg Moravian and Home Moravian churches, including the cross-gable roof, pointed-arch windows, the arched hood above the double-leaf front door and fanlight, a cove cornice, and a pyramidal-roofed steeple. A flat-roofed brick hyphen connects the 1979 sanctuary to the brick-veneered Modernist education building and fellowship hall designed by architects Adams and Pegram

⁶⁹ "Belews Creek Church to Move for Duke Power Co. Project," WSJS, December 7, 1969, p. A18;

and erected by Floyd S. Burge Construction Company in 1967. J. Aubrey Kirby Design, Inc. developed the plans for the large brick-veneered family life center erected at the east end of the complex in 1999.⁷⁰

- Friedland Moravian Church (FY0308) erected in 1951 a sanctuary and education building designed by architect Charles M. Talley of Telford, Pennsylvania. The austere front-gable-roofed brick-veneered sanctuary emulates elements of Home Moravian Church and other buildings in Salem including brick walls and arched entrance hoods and windows. The distinctive style is locally known as Salem Revival.
- The 1891 Goodwill Baptist Church (FY0399) now serves as the congregation's Family Life Center. The one-story, front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered building has pointed-arch windows, a projecting entrance vestibule with a double-leaf door surmounted by a fanlight and a bonnet hood, and a gabled rear addition added in 1957. The 1969 sanctuary is a one-story, front-gable-roofed, brick-veneered Modernist building with a stained-glass window in the front gable.
- Hopewell Moravian Church (FY0286) commissioned the construction of a brick-veneered sanctuary and education building designed by Winston-Salem architect Durwood L. Maddocks in 1964. The sanctuary's steeply pitched front-gable roof and streamlined aesthetic reflects the era's Modernist architectural trends but has a Salem Revival-style arched entrance hood.⁷¹
- New Friendship Baptist Church (FY0293) erected two-story, brick-veneered, gable-roofed education building in 1953 and a front-gable roofed brick sanctuary with a tall steeple, large gabled portico supported by grouped square posts, double-leaf entrance with a stained-glass transom and a broken pediment surround, and arched stained-glass windows in 1964.
- The Gothic Revival-style frame 1902 Pleasant Hill Methodist Church (FY1494) sanctuary features a corner entrance and bell tower with tiered pent roofs and pointed-arch vents; pointed-arch stained-glass windows and transoms; and a central medallion in the front gable dated 1902. A 1970s brick education wing extends from the sanctuary's north end.
- Saint's Delight Primitive Baptist Church (FY0314) erected an austere front-gable-roofed brick-veneered sanctuary in 1952.

Property Type 4: Educational Buildings

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

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

⁷¹ C. Daniel Crews and Richard W. Starbuck, *With Courage for the Future: The Story of the Moravian Church*, Southern Province (Winston-Salem: Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, 2002), 68-69, 73, 85, 100, 197, 284, 462, 551-552, 604, 653; architectural drawings at the Moravian Church, Southern Province, Map File C.

design was widely emulated as Perkins, Wheeler, and Will's public relations agent Hal Burnett promoted the project nationally, gaining the firm, which later became Perkins and Will, over five hundred school commissions throughout the country.⁷²

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

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

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

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools

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

⁷² Janice E. Tubergen, "Crow Island School, Winnetka, Illinois," National Historic Landmark Nomination, 1989, 7.2-3, 8.2, 6-9.

⁷³ Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*, 230.

⁷⁴ 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.

⁷⁵ Waugh and Waugh, *The South Builds*, 43-44.

Winston-Salem and Forsyth County school systems consolidated in 1963. By 1966, the system was the state's second largest, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students.⁷⁶

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

Property Type 5: Farms

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

Property Type 6: Commercial Buildings

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

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

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

⁷⁶ 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.

⁷⁷ North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, *Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools Facilities Study, 1990-91*, October 1, 1991, p. 58; "Kernersville Elementary and Kernersville Junior High School," architectural drawings housed by the Winston-Salem / Forsyth County School System.

⁷⁸ John A. Jackle and Keith A. Sculle, *The Gas Station in America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994), 47, 150.

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

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

VII. North Carolina Study List Designation

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

VIII. Recommendations for Further Investigation

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

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

American farmers, the rise of dairy farming, and the impact of the mid-twentieth-century shift from dairy to beef production should be explored.

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

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

Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

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

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FY0267	Frank Saylor House (Gone)	4785 Kester Mill Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	1881
FY0282	Lewis and Mary Eccles Hanes Farm	4390 Clouds Harbor Trail	Clemmons	vicinity	ca. 1800; ca. 1857
FY0285	Charles T. Pope Farm	4745 Follansbee Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1866
FY0286	Hopewell Moravian Church	701 Hopewell Church Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	1964
FY0287	Hege-Foltz House	395 Fishel Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0288	House	369 Essick Ln	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0289	Frank Long House	5051 Follansbee Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0290	Stewart-Jones House	230 Jones Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0292	House (Gone)	4340 Old Lexington Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1850-1870
FY0293	New Friendship Baptist Church	4258 Old Lexington Road	Winston-Salem		1953, 1964
FY0294	Nathaniel Charles House	733 Teague Road	Winston-Salem		ca. 1835
FY0295	Hines-Kinnamon House	4315 Fox Meadow Lane	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0297	Charlie Swaim House	3904 Thomasville Road	Winston-Salem		1904
FY0298	Reid-Hines House	4655 Joe Shawn Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	1833
FY0299	Reid House (Gone)	4440 Thomasville Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1860-1890
FY0300	Yokeley Farm	5958 Gumtree Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	1883
FY0301	Weavil House (Gone)	4005 Wallburg Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1860
FY0303	House (Gone)	2270 Rockhill Farm Lane	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0304	George Sink House	3707 Thomasville Road	Winston-Salem		1897
FY0305	Nathaniel Charles House	2360 Union Cross Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0306	Stewart-Hine House (Gone)	3025 Ridgewood Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0307	Isaac Robbins House	375 Robbins Road	Winston-Salem		ca. 1840-1860
FY0308	Friedland Moravian Church	2750 Friedland Church Road	Winston-Salem		1951, 2000
FY0309	House	3850 High Point Road	Winston-Salem		ca. 1880-1900
FY0312	Holder House (Gone)	750 Sedge Garden Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0314	Saint's Delight Primitive Baptist	4655 Saints Delight	Winston-		1952

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	Church	Church Road	Salem		
FY0318	Sam F. Vance House	2552 W. Mountain Street	Walkertown		1908
FY0323	Allie and Bunyon Linville House	3683 Kernersville Road	Winston-Salem		1900-1903
FY0324	Noah Smith House	518 Hastings Hill Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0326	Hastings House (Gone)	4701 Kernersville Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0327	R. L. Hastings Store	4706 Kernersville Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1927
FY0328	Kermit Smith House	4710 Old Winston Road	Kernersville	vicinity	1904
FY0329	C. Rowan Smith House	204 Cool Springs Road	Winston-Salem		1903
FY0330	Cool Springs School	415 Cool Springs Road	Winston-Salem		ca. 1880-1900
FY0334	House and Barn	4545 S. Main Street	Winston-Salem		1907
FY0335	Bodenhamer House	Loradale Road	Kernersville		ca. 1850, 1900
FY0336	Joe Idol House	Teague Farm Lane	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1820-1840
FY0342	Muddy Creek Friends Cemetery	Whicker Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1850
FY0343	Orville Beeson House	1289 Union Cross Road	Kernersville		1900
FY0344	Carter House	1340 Glenwood Road	Kernersville	vicinity	1912
FY0345	John Hastings House	1320 Union Cross Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1860
FY0346	Levi P. Matthews House	1276 Old Salem Road	Kernersville		1856-1859
FY0347	House	Old Salem Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1820-1840, 1880-1900
FY0352	House (Gone)	1625 Slate Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1880, 1920
FY0353	House	1735 Sandy Ridge Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0354	Gamble-Bodenhammer House (Gone)	2280 Knight Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1800-1820, 1890
FY0355	Bunker Hill United Methodist Church	1510 Bunker Hill-Sandy Ridge Road	Kernersville	vicinity	1960, 1998
FY0356	Bunker Hill Service Station	1813 NC 66 South	Kernersville	vicinity	1936
FY0357	Snyder House (Gone)	2240 NC 66 South	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0358	Charles Teague House	1621 Canstaff Drive	Kernersville	vicinity	1840, 1904
FY0363	Idol-Glascoe House	9790 Creekwood Forest Drive	Kernersville	vicinity	1820-1840, 1950
FY0364	House	9711 Creekwood Forest Drive	Kernersville	vicinity	1881
FY0365	Idol House	2823 NC 66 South East side	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1810-1830
FY0366	Joe Idol House	2000 NC 66 South	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1870s
FY0368	Ray Idol House (Gone)	4024 N. Main Street	High Point	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0369	Abraham Oliver Perry Teague	4931 Curry Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1870, 1900

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	House				
FY0372	Raper-Martin House	4685 Dixie Drive	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0373	Jasper Raper House	4687 High Point Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1880
FY0374	Andy Smith House (Gone)	7255 Watkins Ford Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0375	Wes Frye House	5500 Leonard Farm Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1820-1840
FY0377	David Smith Farm	1675 Union Cross Road	Kernersville	vicinity	1861, 1900,1938
FY0379	Duggins-Stafford House (Gone)	531 Little John Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0380	Charlie Tucker House	3185 Temple School Road e	Winston-Salem		1910
FY0384	Henry Clay Edwards House	1001 N. Main Street	Kernersville		1877
FY0385	Pegg-Davis House	Willow Creek Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0386	Ragland-Pegg House	1227 Landreth Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1820-1840
FY0389	Jones House (Duplicate Site)	5667 Stigall Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1785-1800, 1992
FY0390	Dwiggins-Taylor House	5944 Stigall Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1900
FY0391	Jim Barrow House	Bethel Church Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0393	House	9255 Pumpkin Ridge Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0394	Warren-Beeson House	9118 Pumpkin Ridge Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1880-1900
FY0395	Medearis-Nelson House	2531 Piney Grove Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0397	Lowery-Whicker House	2875 Piney Grove Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1850, 1897
FY0399	Goodwill Baptist Church	3110 Piney Grove Road	Kernersville	vicinity	1891, 1957
FY0400	Benefit Church	3270 Benefit Church Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0404	John Lewis Motsinger House	1351 Piney Grove Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0406	Smith-Crews House (Gone)	8240 Vance Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1930
FY0407	House	3472 Sheppard Hill Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880, 1900
FY0408	House (Gone)	1930 Kerner Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880, 1920
FY0414	Martin-Vanhoy House (Gone)	Valleyspring Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0416	Blackburn House	6906 Old Valley School Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880, 1903
FY0417	F. O. Beeson House	5711 Old Valley School Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0420	Antioch Methodist Church	6080 Belews Creek Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1930; 1950
FY0422	Taylor-Landers House	6291 Bennett Farm Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0423	Fewell Fulton House	6810 Pine Hall Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1898, 192
FY0426	Thomas-Crim House	7648 Crim Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1850

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FY0428	Hartman House	7369 Parham Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1930
FY0429	Fulton House	7136 Vance Land Drive	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1880-1900
FY0431	Voss House	4263 Old Flatrock Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1880-1900
FY0433	House	6580 Kernersville Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0434	Eaton House	Eaton Springs Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1880-1900
FY0435	Flynn-Carter House	Kernersville Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1900
FY0436	House	6778 Kernersville Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0437	Moses Linville House	6321 Vance Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0438	Charlie Parrish House	Vance Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0439	A.W. Preston and Son General Store	8270 Belews Lake Drive	Belews Creek	vicinity	1915
FY0440	Belews Creek Church of Christ	8451 Belews Creek Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	1937, 1959
FY0524	Charles Melvin Fulp House (Gone)	5905 Baux Mountain Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1890, 1937
FY0525	Robert W. Grubbs House (Gone)	6056 Baux Mountain Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	1887
FY0658	Miller House	2936 Old Salisbury Road	Winston-Salem		ca. 1870
FY0663	Friedburg Moravian Church (Duplicate Site)	2178 Friedberg Church Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	1967, 1979, 1999
FY0667	Brookstown Methodist Church	6274 Yadkinville Road	Lewisville		1937, 1957, 1998
FY0668	Bethlehem A.M.E. Zion Church	6475 Yadkinville Road	Lewisville		1959
FY0670	House	7251 Wishing Well Road	Dozier	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0676	Zimmerman House	6572 University Parkway	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1830-1850
FY0679	House	4645 High Point Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1890-1910
FY0681	House	5910 Reidsville Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880, 1900-1920
FY0688	Peddycord House	2405 Pisgah Church Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0689	Robbins House	2345 Pisgah Church Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0693	Gideon Kerner House (Gone)	130 S. Cherry Street	Kernersville		1886, 1922
FY0694	Totten-Goslen House (Gone)	141 N. Cherry Street	Kernersville		ca. 1900
FY0695	House (Gone)	223 N. Cherry Street	Kernersville		ca. 1895
FY0698	Commercial Building	240 N. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1900, 1917
FY0699	Nelson and Winfree Store	234 N. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1912, 1960
FY0700	W. C. Stafford Store	233 N. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1900
FY0701	Harmon-Reid Mill	208 E. Bodenhamer Street	Kernersville		1897
FY0703	Roberts-Justice House (Gone)	133 N. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1877, 1913

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

Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

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

Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

FY1471	Scales-Wall House	5990 Wall Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1865,1890
FY1472	House	6075 Wall Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY1473	Center Grove A.M.E. Zion Church	7001 Zion Church Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1905, 1965, 1998
FY1474	Squire Henry Speas House	6925 Matthews Farm Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1877, 1935
FY1475	Luther Speas House	5905 Richmond Drive	Tobaccoville	vicinity	1900
FY1476	Israel Speas Log House	Richmond Drive	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1855
FY1478	House (Gone)	6285 Richmond Drive	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY1479	Green Family House	5750 Green Park Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY1481	Wiley A. and Flora Sprinkle Doub Farm	Bowens Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1890
FY1483	John Sprinkle House	5430 Vienna-Dozier Road e	Tobaccoville		ca. 1840-1860
FY1484	John M. Long House	4993 Vienna-Dozier Road	Dozier		ca. 1880-1900
FY1485	Waller House	9186 Reynolda Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1770-90, 1800-20
FY1487	Milton Long House	5013 Whitman Road	Dozier	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY1488	Ellis Long House (Gone)	4907 Vienna-Dozier Road	Dozier		1881
FY1489	J. D. Anderson House	4882 Vienna-Dozier Road	Dozier		ca. 1900
FY1490	Long's Store	4916 Vienna-Dozier Road	Dozier		ca. 1880-1900
FY1491	Louis Gaston Long House	4812 Vienna-Dozier Road	Dozier		ca. 1878
FY1492	Whitman House	4777 Vienna-Dozier Road	Dozier		ca. 1900
FY1493	Wesley Holder Farm	4757 Dozier Trail	Dozier		ca. 1898
FY1494	Pleasant Hill Methodist Church	4691 Vienna-Dozier Road	Dozier		1902
FY1495	House	6951 Wishing Well Road	Dozier	vicinity	1882, 1979
FY1496	Cicero G. Hunter House	6040 Seward Road	Pfafftown	vicinity	1899, 2008
FY1497	Elijah Doub House	5745 Seward Road	Pfafftown	vicinity	1839, 1877
FY1498	Doub's Chapel Methodist Church	5591 Seward Road	Pfafftown	vicinity	1909
FY1499	Long-Sprinkle Farm	7050 Fries Creek Road	Dozier	vicinity	ca. 1840, 1880s
FY1500	Doub House	6085 Balsom Road	Seward	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1920
FY1501	John Doub House	6040 Balsom Road	Seward	vicinity	ca. 1780
FY1503	Lum Sprinkle House	3250 Beroth Road	Vienna	vicinity	ca. 1850, 2001
FY1504	William and Sarah Hauser Speas House	3991 River Ridge Road	Vienna	vicinity	ca. 1850,1879,1889
FY1505	B. A. Sprinkle House	3677 River Ridge Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1910, 2000
FY1509	John Wesley Speas House	3065 River Ridge Road	Lewisville	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900

Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

FY1510	George H. Hauser House	3643 Vienna-Dozier Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1888
FY1513	Charles Goslen House	6955 Skylark Road e	Lewisville		ca. 1880-1900
FY1514	House (Gone)	165 Bethania Street	Rural Hall		ca. 1880-1900
FY2009	Dr. O. L. and Lucile Stafford Joyner House	109 S. Cherry Street	Kernersville		1919
FY2010	Rufus Harmon House	201 S. Cherry Street	Kernersville		ca. 1860, 1953
FY2011	Commercial Buildings	104-126 S. Main Street	Kernersville		Not specified
FY2012	Harmon Park	152 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1950
FY2013	Harmon Office	152 S. Main Street	Kernersville		1927
FY2014	Ralph Fagg House	200 S. Main Street	Kernersville		1938
FY2015	S & R Motor Company Building	216 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1928, 1970
FY2016	Southern Pride Car Wash (Gone)	220 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1985
FY2020	Main Street United Methodist Church	306 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1924-25
FY2021	W. O. Doggett House	404 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1920
FY2022	R. L. Vereen House	406 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1920, 1950
FY2023	J. W. Woolen House	408 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1920
FY2025	S. L. Lowery House (Gone)	602 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1957
FY2026	Charles Callicot House (Gone)	604 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1965
FY2028	Spears House	309 S. Main Street	Kernersville		1834, 1950
FY2029	Edward H. Gibson House	419 S. Main Street	Kernersville		1837-41, 2006
FY2030	House	503 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1965
FY2031	Elliot Larston House	605 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1900
FY2032	P. A. Fontayne House	619 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1920
FY2033	Commercial Building	113 W. Mountain Street	Kernersville		ca. 1927, 1980
FY2035	Amos Mustian House (Gone)	112 Moravian Lane	Kernersville		ca. 1880
FY2036	George Virgil Fulp House	131 N. Cherry Street	Kernersville		ca. 1915
FY2037	J. B. Stanley House	112 N. Cherry Street	Kernersville		ca. 1912
FY2038	Fulp-Whitaker House (Gone)	120 N. Cherry Street	Kernersville		ca. 1900, 1930
FY2039	Odell Beard House (Gone)	126 N. Cherry Street	Kernersville		ca. 1910
FY2040	R. C. Morris House	134 N. Cherry Street	Kernersville		ca. 1925
FY2041	House (Gone)	109 N. Cherry Street	Kernersville		ca. 1935
FY2116	House (Gone)	5439 Bethania Road	Bethania		ca. 1975
FY2127	Emery Daub Farm	5785 Skylark Road	Vienna		1878, 1920s
FY2129	James W. Franklin House	5338 Skylark Road	Winston-Salem		1910, 2008
FY3207	Doub Family Cemetery	Johannes Lane	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1800
FY3208	House	Holly Berry Lane	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY3209	Long-George House	6430 Yadkinville Road	Lewisville		ca. 1900
FY3210	Woosley Farm	2780 Woosley Road	Lewisville	vicinity	1908, 1914
FY3212	Kreeger Farm	7665 Reynolda Road	Tobaccoville		1895

Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

FY3214	Richmond Courthouse Site (Archaeology)	Payne Road	Donnaha	vicinity	1774
FY3215	Clyde and Addie Hunter Farm	3826 Spainhour Mill Road	Tobaccoville		1940
FY3278	House	6881 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY3279	Strater House	6785 Pine Hall Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1880
FY3280	Mt. Sinai Cemetery	Pine Hall Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1910s
FY3281	Gilmer and Ila Neal House	8268 Belews Creek Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	1934
FY3282	Neal Garage	7780 NC 65 West side	Belews Creek	vicinity	1948
FY3283	Neal Cemetery	Belews Creek Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1880
FY3284	House (Gone)	6461 Kernersville Road	Belews Creek	vicinity	ca. 1900
FY3285	House	9103 Goodwill Church Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1900
FY3286			Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1890s
FY3287	Swaim Farm	6675 Old Valley School Road	Kernersville	vicinity	1928
FY3288	Tom and Bell Fulp House (Gone)	1409 West Mountain Street	Kernersville		1950
FY3289	House	2568 Pine Meadow Drive	Kernersville	vicinity	1928
FY3290	House (Gone)	3955 Idlewild Road	High Point	vicinity	ca. 1930
FY3291	Joyce Farm	781 Sedge Garden Road	Winston-Salem		1914
FY3295	Motsinger Farm	290 Motsinger Drive	Winston-Salem		1909
FY3296	House (Gone)	201 Cool Springs Road	Winston-Salem		1927
FY3297	House	4304 Glenn Hi Road	Winston-Salem		1913
FY3298	Ira and Ota Tucker Farm	3255 Temple School Road	Winston-Salem		1921
FY3299	Smith Tenant Farm (Gone)	1690 Union Cross Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1930
FY3300	Daniel Smith Farm	1655 Union Cross Road	Kernersville	vicinity	ca. 1920
FY3301	Ina Smith House	1689 Union Cross Road East side	Kernersville	vicinity	1962
FY3302	Paul and Ina Jean Tucker Stephens House (Gone)	1695 Union Cross Road	Kernersville	vicinity	1957
FY3306	John Garrison Reed House	2295 Jay Dee Drive	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1889
FY3307	Crews House	2771 W. Mountain Street	Kernersville		1903
FY3357	African American Cemetery	S. Main Street	Kernersville		pre-1860
FY3358	Commercial Building	135 Church Lane	Kernersville		1950
FY3359	Commercial Building	140-148 N. Main St.	Kernersville		1928

Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

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

Appendix A. List of Phase III Survey Properties

	Site)	Street			
FY9161	Gentry-Greenfield House (Current Site)	707 S. Main Street	Kernersville		ca. 1861, 1881, 2004
FY9162	John Carter Mock House (Current Site)	1777 Sherrill Street	Lewisville		1877
FY9163	Piney Grove School (Current Site)	702 W. Mountain Street	Kernersville	vicinity	1870

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

HEATHER FEARNBACH FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.

3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
(336) 765-2661
heatherfearnbach@bellsouth.net

EDUCATION

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

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 III Architectural Survey Update (2021)
- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phase II Architectural Survey Update (2020)
- 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)

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)
- 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

- Flint Mill No. 2, Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2021)
- Rivermont School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Covington, Alleghany County, VA (2021)
- Edgefield Cotton Mill – Addison Mill National Register Nomination, Edgefield, Edgefield County, SC (2021)
- William and Barbara Mutschler House National Register Nomination, Wake Forest, Wake County (2021)
- Kimberlee Apartments National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2021)
- Aurora Cotton Mills Finishing Plant - Baker-Cammack Hosiery Mills Plant Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2021)
- Chang and Adelaide Yates Bunker Farm Study List Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2021)
- Claremont Elementary School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Pulaski, Virginia (2020-2021)
- Asheboro Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2020-2021)
- John N. Smith Cemetery National Register Nomination, Southport, Brunswick County (2020-2021)
- Pilot Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, Pilot Mountain, Surry County (2020-2021)
- Ramsey Farm National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County (2020-2021)
- Norcott Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2020-2021)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination, Lexington, Davidson County (2020-2021)
- Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County (2019-2020)
- Southside High School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Blairs, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (2019-2020)
- Ingleside National Register Nomination, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County (2019-2020)
- Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
- Melrose Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2019-2020)
- Granite-Cora-Holt Mills Historic District National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance 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 (2018-2020)
- Thomas A. Morgan Farm National Register Nomination, Townsville, Vance County (2018-2019)
- Taylorsville Milling Company National Register Nomination, Taylorsville, Alexander County (2018-2019)
- T. Austin and Ernestine Lambeth Finch House National Register Nomination, Thomasville, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- 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,

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Rocky Mount, Nash County (2018)

- Lexington Industrial Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2017-2019)
- Woodlawn School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Woodlawn, Carroll County, VA (2017-2018)
- Flynt House National Register Nomination, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- Magnolia Place Boundary Decrease National Register Nomination, Morganton, Burke County (2017)
- John Groom Elementary School National Register Nomination, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, VA (2017)
- Caswell County Training School National Register Nomination, Yanceyville, Caswell County (2017)
- East Spencer Graded School National Register Nomination, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- North Carolina Industrial Home for Colored Girls National Register Nomination, Efland, Orange County (2017)
- 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)
- 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)
- 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)

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- Downtown Sylva Historic District National Register Nomination, Sylva, Jackson County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Albemarle, Stanly County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- Waller House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2012-2014)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2013)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forsyth County (2013)
- *Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage*, contextual report prepared for the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission (2012)
- *The Bethania Freedmen's Community: An Architectural and Historical Context of the Bethania-Rural Hall Road Study Area*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- 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)
- 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)

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

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Norcott Cotton Mill Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord, Cabarrus County (2021)
- William and Barbara Mutschler House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Wake Forest, Wake County (2021)
- Aurora Cotton Mills Finishing Plant - Baker-Cammack Hosiery Mills Plant, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Burlington, Alamance County (2021)
- Kimberlee Apartments Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2021)
- Stafford-Holcomb Farm Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2021)
- Larkwood Silk Hosiery Mills - Chadbourn Hosiery Mills Plant Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2021)
- Twin City Motor Company Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2020)
- Frank and Minnie Lyon Leak House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Greensboro, Guilford County (2020)
- Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County (2020)
- Spencer and Lucy Haithcock House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Greensboro, Guilford County (2020)
- Florence Mill Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Forest City, Rutherford County (2019)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2019)
- 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,

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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

- 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 (2019-2020)
- 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)

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- 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)
- 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:

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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

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

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- Taylor-Northup House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2021)
- William B. and Frances Taylor House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2021)
- Benjamin J. and Rosa Sheppard House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2021)
- Jacob L. and Myra Hunt Ludlow House, Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2021)
- Philip Reich House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019)
- Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Statesville, Iredell County (2019-2021)
- Cora-Holt Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Haw River, Alamance County (2019-2021)
- Southside High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Blairs, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (2019-2020)
- Linden Manufacturing Company, Inc. - Carolina Asbestos Company, Inc. Plant Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Davidson, Mecklenburg County (2019-2020)
- Melrose Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, High Point, Guilford County (2019)
- Kennebec Arsenal Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Augusta, Maine (2018-2021)
- Edenton Graded School – Edenton High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2018-2021)
- Glasgow Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Glasgow, Virginia (2018-2021)
- Woodlawn School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia (2018-2020)
- Taylorsville Milling Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Taylorsville, Alexander County (2018-2020)
- March Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lexington, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Twin City Motor Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2020)
- Spencer and Lucy Haithcock House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2018-2020)
- Andrew F. and Minnie B. Sams House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2020)
- Edwin L. and Selena G. Jones House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2019)
- Frank and Minnie Lyon Leak House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2019-2020)
- T. Austin and Ernestine Lambeth Finch House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Thomasville, Davidson County (2018-2021)
- Liberty Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2018)
- Caromount Mills, Inc. – Burlington Industries, Inc. Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Rocky Mount, Nash County (2018)
- Five Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Mount Airy, Surry County (2017-2018)
- 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 on Union and Sterling Streets, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Morganton, Burke County (2018-2021)
- Lenoir High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2017-2019)
- Grainger High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Kinston, Lenoir County (2017-2019)
- Blanton Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2017-2019)
- Flynt House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017-2019)

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- John Groom Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, Virginia (2017-2020)
- East Spencer Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Two Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Lexington, Davidson County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- Empire Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Salisbury, Rowan County (2016-2019)
- O'Hanlon Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2020)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – 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 (2016-2020)
- Southern Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Roberts Grocery Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2020)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- Pepper Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015-2019)
- Loray Mill Project 2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Gastonia, Gaston County (2015-2017)
- Cleveland County Training School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
- A. Blanton Grocery Company Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
- Spencer's, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2015-2016)
- Hudson's Department Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Swift and Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Pickett Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014-2015)
- Joseph L. and Margaret N. Graham House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Waller House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014)
- Oakdale Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Jamestown, Guilford County (2014)
- Carolina Casket Company (812 Millis Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Albemarle, Stanly County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- Florence Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Blanton Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Barker House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Pearl and James M. Crutchfield House House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Burtner Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)

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- 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
- “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

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- “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 Anglomanic 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

- “Introduction to Conserving Modern Architecture,” presented by the Getty Conservation Institute and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training at the Getty Center, Los Angeles, May 2019
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, Summer 2018
- Victorian Society Summer School in London, England, Summer 2017
- Victorian Society Summer School in Chicago, Illinois, Summer 2016
- 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
- “Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop,” presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C.,

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

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