

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, FY3187, Listed 12/19/2022

Nomination by Kayla Halberg, Ashlen Stump, and Erica Howard, Commonwealth Preservation Group
Photographs by Ashlen Stump, Kayla Halberg, and Ethan Halberg, July 2020 and 2021



South side of West Fourth Street between North Marshall Street and North Spruce Street



Oblique of Forsyth County Courthouse

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Spring, Spruce, Marshall, Cherry, Town Run, Trade, Liberty, Church

City or town: Winston-Salem State: NC County: Forsyth

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

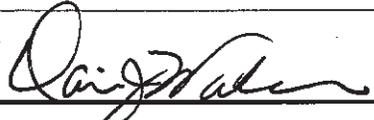
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

	<u>10/25/22</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____	_____
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____	_____
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>54</u>	<u>9</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>55</u>	<u>12</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 16

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Office Building, professional, organizational, financial institution, specialty store, department store,

SOCIAL: Meeting hall, civic

GOVERNMENT: City hall, government office, courthouse

RELIGION: religious facility/church

RECREATION/CULTURE: Theater

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: mill

LANDSCAPE: parking lot, plaza

TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)/parking garage

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Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Office Building, professional, organizational, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant

GOVERNMENT: City hall, government office, courthouse

RELIGION: religious facility/church

RECREATION/CULTURE: Theater, outdoor recreation,

LANDSCAPE: parking lot, plaza

TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)/parking garage

DOMESTIC: Multiple-dwelling/apartment building; Hotel;

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Renaissance/Second Renaissance Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival/Neo-Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Spanish Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

MODERN MOVEMENT/Streamlined Moderne

MODERN MOVEMENT/Brutalism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE/Limestone, STUCCO, CONCRETE, GLASS, SYNTHETICS/Vinyl, METAL/Aluminum

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is located in the heart of the city of Winston-Salem and represents the historic commercial and institutional core of the city. The urban district is laid out in a grid-like pattern with West Fourth Street at its core from North Chestnut Street to North Broad Street. The district also expands outward northwest to West Sixth Street between North Cherry Street and North Broad Street; and extends south to East First Street roughly between North Church Street and North Spruce Street. The irregular shape of the district incorporates the body of contiguous properties that relate to the central commercial and governmental development of Winston-Salem beginning in the late-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is characterized by its concentration of high-style commercial and institutional buildings that represent the success of the city's core industries including tobacco, textiles, and furniture. Construction dates of primary buildings in the district range from 1882 through the early 1980s and include the earliest extant commercial buildings, as well as the city's mid-20th century urban renewal projects. The district is comprised of roughly 53 acres and 82 resources, including 71 contributing resources (70 buildings and 1 object) and 12 noncontributing resources (9 buildings, 2 objects, and 1 site). Among the resources are 14 individually-listed properties with 16 total contributing resources. These individually listed resources include: the Reynolds Building (FY2141), the Pepper Building (FY2489), the O'Hanlon Building (FY0767), the Nissen Building (FY0784), the Gilmer Building (FY1354), the Sosnik's Department Store (FY1520) and Morris-Early Furniture Store (FY1356), the Winston-Salem City Hall (FY0740), the Wachovia Building (FY2615), the Shamrock Mills (FY0014), the Spruce Street YMCA (FY0800), the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building (FY2163), and the Forsyth County Courthouse (FY2162). The district and its contributing resources retain integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is located in the heart of Winston-Salem and represents the historic commercial and institutional core of the city. The urban district is laid out in a grid-like pattern with West Fourth Street at its core from North Chestnut Street to North Broad Street. The district also expands outward to the northwest to West Sixth Street between North Cherry Street and North Broad Street; and extends south to East First Street between North Church Street and North Spruce Street, roughly. Buildings in the district are generally constructed to the lot line and abut city sidewalks. Light vegetation and street trees are planted along the city sidewalks. The district is surrounded by urban commercial, institutional, and multi-family residential properties. Existing historic districts are located on all sides of the district. Street trees are located along the roads throughout the district.

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Architectural Description and Development of Downtown Winston-Salem

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is characterized by its concentration of high-style commercial and institutional buildings that represented the success of the city's core industries including tobacco, textiles, and furniture. With a period of significance beginning in 1882 through 1976, the district represents nearly a century of architectural development. The district includes a number of large, high-style buildings, the earliest of which include the **Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building (c.1911, 1917)**, the **O'Hanlon Building (c.1915)** and the **Odd Fellows Building (c.1915)**. Many of the district's high-style buildings were constructed between 1920 and 1930, one of the most prolific building periods in Downtown Winston-Salem. During this period, a number of large Classical and Colonial Revival style buildings were constructed, including the towering **Nissen Building (c.1926)**, the **Spruce Street YMCA (c.1928)**, the **Carolina Theatre and Hotel (c.1928)**, the **Realty Building (c.1925)**, and the **Forsyth County Courthouse (c.1926)**. The "roaring twenties" or the "era of success" in Winston-Salem is also responsible for the proliferation of Art Deco architecture in the city. Some of the best examples of the style in Winston-Salem include the imposing **R.J. Reynolds Building (c.1929)**, which not only represented the headquarters of the tobacco tycoon and wealth that the industry brought to the city, but also held the spot as the state's tallest building for several decades. Other influential Art Deco buildings on Fourth Street include the **Pepper Building (c.1928)**, the **Morris Early Department Store (c.1929)**, and the **Sosnik's Department Store (c.1930)**, as well as the **Southern Bell Building (c.1930)** on West Fifth Street. This period from 1920 to 1930 is representative of the key works of prominent local architects such as Harold Macklin and Northup and O'Brien, as well as that of regional and nationally-renowned architects such as Mayre, Alger, and Vinour, and Shreve and Lamb.

The district also includes a large number of smaller commercial buildings, many of which are more elaborately detailed than other commercial districts in the city. Early remaining examples of the Commercial style of the late-nineteenth century include **Bitting Block (c.1882)** and the **H. D. Poindexter Store (c.1882)**. As with the district's larger high-style buildings, the period from 1920 to 1930 saw the construction of many of the district's ornate two-story commercial buildings, including the Renaissance Revival buildings at **411 North Cherry Street (c.1929)** and **206-208 West Fourth Street (c.1925)**, the **Glenn Building (c.1925)**, the **Gilmer Building (c.1924-1926)**, **Recreation Billiards (c.1925)**, and the Art Deco **Walgreen's Drugstore (c.1926)**.

In accordance with national trends, the second most prolific building period in Winston-Salem occurred in the Post-World War II period. The urban core along Fourth Street expanded, and smaller one-story modern buildings were constructed along the fringes of the downtown area. Buildings on the northwest edge of the boundary, for example, are largely representative of regional International style trends in small office and commercial architecture of the period and demonstrate auto-centric designs such as front loaded parking lots and loading doors, as well as automobile service stations. Examples include the **Douglas Battery Service (c.1970)**; **Bluebird Cab Company (c.1970)**; **U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare Social Security Administration (c.1962)**; and the **State Employment Security Commission (c.1949)**. Their

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lack of ornament, flat roofs, and smooth textures are characteristic of the International style. Also on the western edge of the district is the **Firestone Building (1960)**, which features elements of the International style. The Firestone Building also features Googie influences, a term used to describe the futurist architectural designs of the mid-twentieth century “space age.” Characteristic features of the style include cantilevered and arched roofs, neon lights, starbursts, and sharp angles.

In response to exponential suburban growth in the 1950s and increasing vacancy in downtown, urban renewal and revitalization efforts in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in the redevelopment of entire blocks, as well as Modern commercial façade improvements in the district. This period saw the introduction of monumental buildings and superblock construction consisting of Brutalist and International style buildings. In 1966, the International Style **Wachovia Building** was constructed, towering over the adjacent R.J. Reynolds Building. At 30 stories high, the Wachovia Building was the tallest building in the southeast when completed and marked a critical shift in the architecture of the city. In the early- to mid-1970s, several Brutalist superblocks were constructed in the southern part of the Downtown Historic District. During the early- to mid-1970s, the southeastern edge of the district was redeveloped primarily by the local and Federal governments. The new government office buildings, including the **Forsyth County Hall of Justice (c.1974)** and the **U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building (c.1976)**, were designed using modern construction technology and Brutalist design principles. The buildings were not only monumental in size and scale but reshaped the streetscape and the ways in which people interacted with the built environment through the introduction of plazas, below and above grade access points, and inclusion of public art and landscaping at varying levels. During this period, owners of smaller buildings modernized their buildings. Façade improvements, such as those made to the **Piedmont Federal Savings and Loan Association Building** in 1974, were prominent during the mid-twentieth century and were an attempt to attract customers back to downtown by incorporating Modern design trends that were popping up in suburban shopping centers and office buildings.

Representative of trends in mid-twentieth century building and planning, the expansion outward from the commercial core also resulted in the gradual change in the relationship of buildings to the street and an increase in automobile-focused streetscapes and buildings. During this time, property owners began introducing parking lots in the front of buildings to accommodate the growing parking needs of their consumer base. The shift of parking lots to the front of the building emphasizes the role automobiles had come to play in American life. Buildings such as the **Firestone Store (1960)** and **Douglas Battery Service (c.1970)** placed parking lots in prominent positions in front of their buildings. Additionally, as residents moved to the suburbs and automobiles became more affordable for the average American family, downtown areas frequently cited the increasing need for parking. In Winston-Salem, the construction of several mid-twentieth century parking decks is representative of this trend. These purpose-built parking garages, **Cherry-Marshall Parking Deck (1974)** and the **NCNB Parking Deck (1974)**, or the incorporation of parking into the structure such as the ground level parking in the **Phillips Building (1972)** are representative of the automobile’s effect on the landscape.

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Integrity Analysis

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The district retains its integrity of *location* in the heart of the city. The historic district also retains integrity of *setting* as a densely developed commercial area that gradually expanded from its core along Fourth Street throughout the twentieth century. The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District also retains integrity of *design* both in its individual components and as a whole. Many of the district's buildings were designed by prominent architects whose expertise and skill remains a critical component of the impressiveness and cohesiveness of this architecturally significant district. While some individual buildings have lost some original *materials*, these are primarily limited to storefront glass and windows, and doors. Most of these buildings, however, retain the overall fenestration pattern representative of their original design. Character defining exterior materials such as masonry exteriors remain intact overall. Additionally, as a whole, the district retains the *workmanship* that was characteristic of high-style architecture including brick and stonework, carved stone, plaster, and concrete, iron work, and woodwork. Because this workmanship has been preserved and because some mid-twentieth century alterations have become significant in their own right, the district represents a full span of architectural trends and craftsmanship throughout the twentieth century. The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District retains its *feeling* as a historic commercial and institutional center that expanded over the course of the twentieth century, and its *association* with its areas and period of significance.

Inventory

The inventory of resources below is the result of reconnaissance level survey of the Downtown Winston Salem Historic District in July 2021. Surveyors documented all resources within the district including secondary resources. The 2021 survey resulted in the identification of 82 resources, including 72 contributing and 10 noncontributing resources.

Each entry in the inventory below identifies the primary and secondary (where applicable) resource name, address, survey site number (SSN), date(s) of construction, contributing or non-contributing status, and resource type (building, site, structure, or object). Where the dates of alterations are known, they have been added. If an alteration date is not included in the inventory, the author was not able to determine the date. The inventory is organized alphabetically by street name and address number. Resources within the Downtown Winston Salem Historic District are considered contributing if they were constructed during the district's period of significance (1882-1976), are associated with the district's areas of significance, and retain architectural integrity. Construction dates have been determined as accurately as possible using a combination of municipal tax records, city directories, Sanborn maps, historic aerial and ground photographs, newspaper articles, and other published sources.

A contributing resource is one that adds to the historic associations or architectural qualities for which the district is significant. Resources are considered contributing if they are associated with at least one of the district's areas of significance, where constructed within the district's period of significance, and retain historic integrity. Non-contributing resources are those that are not

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associated with at least one of the district's areas of significance, were constructed outside the district's period of significance, or do not retain historic integrity. Architectural integrity was evaluated based on the seven aspects of integrity, as well as the individual resource's character-defining features. Where a building retains most of the seven aspects of integrity including its character defining features, these resources are still considered contributing. Resources that were constructed within the district's period of significance, but which have been significantly altered on the exterior of the building resulting in the removal or alteration of character defining features after 1976 have been noted as non-contributing. Where resources retain fewer aspects of integrity, but are of considerable significance to the district under Criterion A, they are considered contributing and noted for their historical association.

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Broad Street

Douglas Battery Service (FY9219) **ca. 1970** **Contributing Building**
575 North Broad Street

The two-story International-style commercial building sits on a city block bound by North Broad Street, West Sixth Street, North Spring Street, and Pilot View Street and is surrounded by a paved asphalt parking lot. The flat roof has a continuous standing seam metal parapet on all elevations. The brick building has two primary facades- one on the east elevation and one on the west elevation. The west elevation is four-bays wide with a full width metal canopy with exposed rafters covering the lower level. There are two garage bays and three half-lite hollow metal doors. A third garage bay is on the south elevation. The second floor has six-narrow plate glass windows. The east elevation has two recessed entries with full-lite glass doors. Like the west elevation, the windows on this side are narrow plate glass windows. There is a loading deck on the south side.

Cherry Street

First Presbyterian Church (FY4102) **1932; 1971-72** **Contributing Building**
300 North Cherry Street

The First Presbyterian Church congregation demolished their 1888 Gothic-style sanctuary in 1970 to make way for a larger sanctuary and adjacent fellowship hall, completed by 1972. The sanctuary is constructed in a cross plan with a steeple at the intersect. Composite shingles cover the gambrel roof and a stone cap parapet lines the gambrel ends. Cut stone that mimics the ca.1930 educational wing covers the wall surface. The main entry features three, full-lite double doors which are incorporated into an etched glass window wall. Faceted stained-glass windows mimic the roof line. Immediately south of the sanctuary, the fellowship hall is constructed of the same stone, but a stepped parapet conceals a flat roof. A set of five, narrow, fixed pane windows flank two single entry doors on the south elevation. To the west of the sanctuary is the ca.1930 Gothic-style educational wing. The main wing of the building has a slate covered mansard roof and steep gable end wings on the north and south side. Three entries are located on the west side of the building. One pair of wooden double doors set into a stone, pointed arch door surround is

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located on either end and a third door is centrally located under a flat metal canopy. This door features a modern full-lite double door, which opens to a small vestibule and a second set of wood and glass panel doors that opens into the corridor.

Kaufman's Clothing Store (FY2634) ca. 1925 Contributing Building
405 North Cherry Street

This Kaufman's Clothing Store building is a two-story brick commercial building that sits at the corner of West Fourth Street and North Cherry Street. The primary elevation faces West Fourth Street. This elevation features a stepped parapet with metal coping and stone cornice. The modern storefront system and paneled windows on the second floor wrap around to the side elevation. The second-floor features 1-over-1 modern sash windows. The window surround features marble panels on the front and the first bay on the side elevation. A secondary storefront on the side elevation faces North Cherry Street. The Cherry Street entrance retains the historic storefront system with a recessed entrance, marble bulkhead, and prism glass transom. In addition, the historic 12-pane casement windows to the right of the storefront remain intact. The remaining windows seen on the second floor are modern replacement sash windows. A third entry is to the left of the storefront and sits under a small metal canopy. This single leaf, glass door provides access to the second floor.

Commercial Building (FY0782) ca. 1929 Contributing Building
411 North Cherry Street

This two-story Renaissance Revival-style commercial building has a limestone facade with ornate classical detailing. The recessed storefront includes an inset double door entry with transom and plate glass storefront windows on granite and limestone bulkheads. A canvas awning covers the storefront. To the south of the storefront entry is a pedimented secondary single door entry that has been covered for signage. Other classical detailing includes fluted pilasters, a wave patterned belt course, dentilled cornice, and carved panels flanking the central upper story window and below the cornice.

Cherry-Marshall Parking Deck (FY9221) 1974 Contributing Building
416 North Cherry Street

The Brutalist-style parking deck is constructed of steel frame, pre-cast concrete building with commercial rental space on the first two levels and parking deck on the upper levels. The parking deck is open air with mesh-covered steel grid. The elevator tower is a round shaft covered with pebbled concrete. A pedestrian bridge connects the parking deck to Winston-Salem Marriott Hotel, which is outside of the district. The parking deck takes up the middle 1/3 of the block and is attached to Hyatt House (FY9220) via pedestrian and vehicle access and to the Chatham Building (FY1266) via pedestrian entrance. Under the parking decks on the Cherry Street side there is an inset open air commercial plaza with one floor below grade and another at grade. The below grade brick paved plaza is accessed by concrete stairs from the Cherry Street sidewalk. Adjacent to the stairs on the plaza are tiered concrete planters.

Hyatt House (FY9220) 1974 Contributing Building
460 North Cherry Street

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Garage **ca. 1985** **Noncontributing Building**
Between the two commercial buildings is a non-contributing, modern garage building. The building has a shed roof with a mansard front, covered with composite shingles. The facade is surfaced with stucco and includes two overhead track paneled garage doors and two single door entries.

Firestone Building (FY3347) **1960** **Contributing Building**
675 West Fifth Street
The Firestone Stores building was constructed as a one-story showroom with garage bays and a two-story warehouse. The one-story showroom has a metal, chevron roofline with metal and glass curtain walls with a brick bulkhead on the west and south elevations. The south elevation includes a stone veneer panel. The central garage and northern warehouse portions of the building have flat roofs with metal coping. The seven garage bays have been filled with divided pane aluminum framed storefront windows and three include single door storefront entries. The two-story warehouse on the north end has been altered to introduce second story windows and two storefront entry doors with storefront windows. Decorative metal geometric elements adorn the building.

Fourth Street

Reynolds Building (FY2141) **1928-29** **Previously listed Building**
51 East Fourth Street
The Reynolds Building is a 22-story, 8-bay wide, steel and concrete construction, Art Deco-style skyscraper. The building has clear setbacks at the 17th, 19th, and 21st stories creating a ziggurat-like tower. The flat roof has a limestone crenelated parapet. The exterior walls are covered with limestone veneer vertical elements that alternate with vertical rows of 3-over-3 steel windows. The ground floor has large, fixed pane, showcase windows with a decorative marble and steel surround. The main entry has a deep setback on East Fourth Street that has two sets of brass and glazed metal doors under a divided lite transom. There are two 10-story wings on the north and east elevations. This resource was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2014 (NR Ref. No.14000494).

Pepper Building (FY2489) **1928** **Previously listed Building**
106 West Fourth Street
The Pepper Building is a six-story, five-bay building that features variegated brick in a common bond pattern. The flat roof has a stone capped parapet. The bays have a pair of three-over-three steel sash windows and are divided by brick plasters that extend up from decorative sandstone pilasters on the ground level. The upper floors are divided from the ground floor by a decorative sandstone band atop stucco panels. The main entry faces West Fourth Street and is a full lite, recessed double door with glass transom flanked by angled storefront windows. The lower level is comprised primarily of storefront windows above a vitrolite bulkhead. There is a second entrance on the west end of the facade. This entry has a modern storefront and full glass transom.

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The North Liberty Street entrance mimics the main entry. This resource was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2014 (NR Ref. No.12000263).

O'Hanlon Building (FY0767) 1915 Previously listed Building

105 West Fourth Street

The eight-story O'Hanlon Building fronts West Fourth Street eight-bays wide with three-bays fronting North Liberty. The early skyscraper has a classical form with a base, shaft, and capital. The terracotta base has several recessed glass entries and storefront windows to accommodate commercial units. Each lower bay has a curved awning. Two bays on the ground floor have been infilled with masonry. The walls of the shaft, or middle portion of the building, are brick in a common bond pattern with decorative brick in the window spandrels. The entry to the upper floors is on the Fourth Street facade with a pair of full-lite double doors and decorative door surround. The windows on the upper floor are modern divided lite metal sashes. The terracotta capital has a classical cornice. The flat roof has a stepped, brick parapet with a stone cap. This resource was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 (NR. Ref. No. 84002269).

Commercial Building (FY2622) 1975 Contributing Building

113 West Fourth Street

This one-story, brick commercial building has a flat roof and no parapet. The storefront system is recessed under a concrete overhang and has two full-lite doors with a glass transom flanked by a narrow brick pilaster. There are full-lite windows are on either side of the entry. The side elevations share a wall with the adjacent buildings.

Efird's Department Store (FY1124) ca. 1915, 1920 Contributing Building

131 West Fourth Street

Efird's Department Store is located at the corner of West Fourth and Trade Street. It is a three-story stucco and brick building with a flat roof and dentilled cornice. The two corners on the facade have rusticated block piers. The first floor has four-bays and a recessed entry with two full glass double entry doors flanked by large, divided plate glass storefront windows. To the right of the main entry, there is a single-entry door. The west side has nine bays with two recessed entries and six plate glass windows. There are two additional entries on the Trade Street elevation. The segmental arched windows on the upper levels are wood sash with a brick lintel and stone keystone.

Walgreen's Drugstore (FY2496) 1926 Noncontributing Building

201 West Fourth Street

The building at 201 W. Fourth Street once served as a Walgreen's pharmacy beginning in 1935. The former drugstore is a large, one-story corner building with a recessed corner entrance and metal awning. The top of the exterior walls is covered with stuccoed panels and features Art Deco-style elements in relief, while modern rusticated block veneer covers the bottom portion of the walls. The rusticated block enclosed the former plate-glass display windows which may be intact although concealed by the modern treatment. Art Deco elements are present in the vertical stone with decorative reliefs and zig-zag cornice details. A mural has been painted on the West

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This two-story, brick commercial building with flat roof has a brick parapet and metal coping. There is a stone cornice with decorative tile. The facade has a recessed entry under a canvas canopy with a single glass door and narrow divided steel windows. The upper floor has five 6-over-6 wood sash windows with stone sills. The west elevation has nine-bays divided by brick pilasters with stone caps. The windows are a combination of modern metal sash and historic 6-over-6 sash windows. There is a secondary entry on the northern bay under a canvas awning.

JC Penney Building (FY2541) 1954, 1980, 2016 Non-contributing Building
400 West Fourth Street

The JC Penney Building is a four-story commercial building with a flat roof and is composed of two sections. The northeast corner of the first floor is recessed to create an open patio with four storefront entries along the east elevation. The wall covering is stucco with aluminum divide pane fixed sash windows. While the building incorporates a portion of the historic building, as a result of multiple phases of extensive exterior modifications, this building is non-contributing to the historic district.

Glenn Building (FY1347) 1925 Contributing Building
410 West Fourth Street

This is a two-story brick commercial building with stone cornice and decorative red brick panels with a buff-colored brick surround. The storefront facade is modern divided light aluminum sash flanked by single recessed entries. The windows on the second floor are 1-over-1 sash windows with a stepped buff colored brick surround within a red brick surround.

Carolina Theatre & Hotel (FY1346) 1928 Contributing Building
407 West Fourth Street

The Carolina Theatre & Hotel is an eleven-story Renaissance Revival style building surfaced with brick and stone. The building has the classical composition of base, shaft, and capital. A four-story window wall centered on the facade was instated in the 1980s. Character defining features include pedimented windows, cartouches, pilasters, garland swags, and a heavily ornamented cornice. On the north side of the building is the Carolina Theatre with a low-pitched gable roofed, brick, six-story theatre auditorium and fly loft. On the east elevation there are two hollow metal double door emergency exits, one with metal stairs to access the balcony, a single door, and a loading bay door. Each side of the building includes vertical decorative brickwork.

Recreation Billiards (FY1353) 1925 Contributing Building
412 West Fourth Street

This is a two-story commercial building with a flat roof and brick parapet. There are two decorative brick panels on the facade. The storefront includes a primary single door entry, a secondary recessed single door entry, square storefront windows with a mosaic tile bulkhead, and a stepped brick surround. A historic internally illuminated neon sign that reads "Recreation Billiards" stretches across the facade. The second floor has three 15-lite metal windows and a brick header sill.

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Gilmer Building (FY1354)

1924-26

Previously listed Building

418-424 West Fourth Street

The Gilmer Building is a two-story commercial building with classical and Egyptian ornamentation. The building has a flat roof with parapet and the facade is surfaced with terracotta. The building has four storefronts with tiled bulkheads, recessed entries, and gridded transoms, as well as a central arched entrance with recessed entry door that leads to the second floor. Terracotta pilasters separate the building's bays, and a dentilled cornice runs between the first and second stories. The upper floor windows are 3-over-1 sash windows. A raised, enclosed walkway connects the building to the Spruce Street YMCA (FY0800) to the north. This building was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 (NR Ref. No. 82003452).

Sosnik's Department Store (FY1520)

1929, 1949

Previously listed Building

500 West Fourth Street

The Sosnik's Department Store is a three-story commercial building and is an excellent example of the Art Deco style. The building is surfaced with limestone engraved with Art Deco elements. Art Deco pilasters divide the building's bays, a decorative Art Deco panels are beneath the upper story three-over-three windows and along the limestone parapet. The Art Deco storefront was remodeled in 1950 when Sosnik's and Thalhimers merged. At that time, the first floor was sheathed with smooth limestone panels trimmed with granite. Two central recessed storefront entries with transoms and sidelights were instated, along with storefront windows above a granite bulkhead. **An awning extends to cover the store front. Sosnik's-Thalhimers expanded into the Morris-Early Furniture Store (FY1520) to the east in 1958, and the building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Sosnik's/Morris-Early Commercial Block (FY1521).**

Morris-Early Furniture Store (FY1356)

1929

Previously listed Building

514 West Fourth Street

The Morris-Early Furniture Store is a four-story commercial building constructed with Art Deco and Classical elements. The building has a flat roof with parapet. The building's storefront has a recessed central entry flanked by storefront windows atop marble bulkheads. A large, multi-light transom tops the storefront. The building is surfaced with painted brick with terracotta ornamentation such as wave molding, rosettes, rope, and urns. Terracotta pilasters run the height of the building on each end of the facade. Decorative square-patterned panels are located beneath the upper story's six-over-six sash windows. Granite wraps the bottom of the building's southeast corner to form the bulkhead of a storefront window on the east elevation. This storefront window is topped with a cornice and tri-part transom and is surrounded by terracotta rope. Additional fixed pane windows are located on the north end of the east facade and are bordered by a decorative stretcher bond brick surround. The Morris-Early Furniture Store is attached to the east end of Sosnik's Department Store (FY1520) and was purchased as an expansion of Sosnik's-Thalhimers in 1958. **The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Sosnik's/Morris-Early Commercial Block (FY1521).**

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Bolich Building (FY1361)
614-636 West Fourth Street

1928, ca. 2016

Contributing Building

The Bolich Building is a two-story commercial building constructed in the Renaissance Revival style. The ornate building is surfaced with limestone. The east and west ends of the facade include rusticated pilasters and decorative limestone pilasters. The building includes ornate classical ornamentation around its windows, some of which include engraved arched lintels, as well as along the building's cornice. The building has nine storefronts, each including a recessed storefront entry and storefront windows. The western end of the facade is the most ornate and includes an arched entry with double doors and fanlight on the first floor, and an arched window opening with limestone faux-balcony on the second floor.

A modern, ca. 2016 addition has been added to the east elevation and is surfaced with brick veneer and metal siding. The first floor includes a storefront double door entry on the east elevation and storefront windows running along the south elevation. The second floor has fixed metal framed windows and the south elevation includes a covered porch with metal railings.

Commercial Building (FY2493)
638 West Fourth Street

ca. 1928

Contributing Building

This two-story commercial building was constructed in the Commercial style with a flat roof and small stuccoed parapet with metal coping. The building's facade is surfaced with patterned brickwork, and a row of diamond-shaped vents runs along the top of the facade beneath a dentiled cornice. The stuccoed storefront includes a single storefront door with transom and sidelights, along with eight-over-eight sash windows that match the upper story windows. A sign board stretches across the facade and the center bay of the band extends from the building at an angle.

Liberty Street

NCNB Parking Deck (FY9224)
204 North Liberty Street

1974

Contributing Building

The NCNB Parking Deck was constructed in 1974 and has four, open air parking decks. Encompassing the full block along Second Street between North Liberty Street and Town Run Lane NW, the parking deck has scored concrete construction system with brick stair wells on the northwest and southwest corners. Adjacent to the parking deck is a three-story commercial building with a restaurant on the first floor and office space on the upper floors. A glass pedestrian walkway connects the parking deck to the NCNB Building (FY9232).

F. W. Woolworth Company (FY1398)
408 North Liberty Street/109 West Fourth Street

ca. 1915

Contributing Building

The F. W. Woolworth Company Building is a two-story, L-shaped Commercial style building that wraps the neighboring O'Hanlon Building (FY0767), with entrances located on West Fourth Street and North Liberty Street. Both entrances provide interior access to the building, with the West Fourth Street side serving as the primary entrance to the store's former "Luncheonette" or

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lunch counter, while the North Liberty Street doors enter into the former retail space. The Fourth Street façade is clad in stucco and retains its Art Deco influenced relief panels and pilasters with geometric relief designs. The first floor features a recessed entrance with mosaic tile flooring and stone bulkhead. Though the plate glass has been replaced with a modern storefront system, the overall fenestration pattern remains intact. A single door recessed entrance is located to the west of the primary entrance and provides access to the upper floors. The second-floor windows were infilled and replaced by the 1970s, within the period of significance. The mid-twentieth century windows were replaced ca. 2015, however, the window openings and fenestration pattern remain easily identifiable. Just inside the Fourth Street entrance is the location of the former lunch counter, where sit-ins associated with the Civil Rights Movement in Winston-Salem occurred. Though the counter and furniture have been removed, the flooring, tile wainscoting, decorative trim and ceiling, and kitchen dumbwaiter remain. The second-floor offices, employee break rooms, and kitchen also retain a high degree of integrity.

The North Liberty Street façade features a mixture of stucco and EIFS cladding. Although the storefront was altered in ca. 2015, it retains its rhythm with two recessed storefront entries and storefront window openings. A canvas awning covers the storefront in the location of the former Woolworth's signage. Although the signage has been removed, it has been retained in storage for potential reuse in the future. The upper story retains its historic design with inset panels, pilasters, and cornices over the first and second stories, and a low parapet with stone coping. By 1938, the window openings were infilled in terracotta block and stucco. The interior of the space just inside the Liberty Street entrance is a large open room. The historic plaster ceiling remains intact above dropped acoustical tile. A small office, watch room, and mailroom are located on the mezzanine and retain their historic plan, plaster walls, and wood trim.

The F.W. Woolworth Company Building is an important commercial building in Downtown Winston-Salem as the site of the February 23, 1960 lunch counter sit-in that led to the desegregation of Winston-Salem's lunch counters. The sit-in, led by local civil rights activist, Carl Mathews, was the city's first nonviolent biracial sit-in. The Woolworth's sit-in also had important legal implications, as it was the first locally in which all 22 protestors, Black and White, were arrested and charged with trespassing. Although each of the protestors was convicted, they were never sentenced due to threat of appeal to the higher court. Following several months of nonviolent protest, Winston-Salem became the first city in North Carolina to desegregate its lunch counters. In addition to its association with the February 23, 1960 protest, the F. W. Woolworth Company Building is one of only a few extant buildings associated with the city's 1960 lunch counter movement. The Kress Building and K & W Cafeteria have been demolished, and the Walgreens and Woolworth's at 411 West Fourth Street have been heavily altered and are non-contributing to the district or were excluded from the district boundary.¹

¹ G. Mcleod Bryan, *Making History: February 23, 1960 Winston-Salem, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Wake Forest University and Winston-State University, 2019): 3. Note: Forty-one students had been previously arrested in Raleigh on February 12; however, no white students were among them. The trial in Raleigh also did not convene until March 14, almost two weeks after the Winston-Salem trial

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The F. W. Woolworth Company Building retains integrity of location and setting within the commercial core of Winston-Salem. It has lost some design and materials such as storefront system and signage, however, it retains its overall fenestration pattern, commercial character, and decorative relief panels and ornamentation. It retains integrity of workmanship associated with its historic brick, stone, and plasterwork. Lastly, and most importantly, it retains the feeling of an evolved early to mid-twentieth century commercial building and retains its association with the historic district's significance under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Social History: Civil Rights, and the district's period of significance.

Commercial Building (FY1405)

ca. 1900, 1960s

Contributing Building

414-416 North Liberty Street

This two-story commercial building was constructed in the Commercial style. Non-historic metal sheathing has been removed to reveal the historic facade. Although partially obscured behind fencing, the storefront includes two recessed storefront entries with transoms and storefront windows. The storefront is covered by curved canvas awning that is attached to a stone signboard. The building retains its historic fenestration pattern with stone sills, and brick pilasters flanking each of the three sets of window openings. The brick building has a dentilled cornice with a small parapet with stone coping.

Bitting Block (FY0765)

1882

Contributing Building

418 North Liberty Street

Bitting Block is a two-story Commercial style building fronting North Liberty Street. The historic facade and storefront design have been reinstated. The storefront includes modern aluminum framed storefront windows above a brick bulkhead and a recessed double door storefront entry with transom and sidelights, as well as a recessed single storefront entry door with transom and sidelights. Two canvas awnings cover the storefront. The building is surfaced with painted brick and the historic upper story includes replacement one-over-one sash windows within historic curved window openings in recessed panels between brick pilasters. The upper story's inset panels are topped with dentilled courses, and the building has a large dentilled cornice with large brackets. Constructed in 1882, Bitting Block is one of the earliest extant commercial buildings in Downtown Winston-Salem and is one of the buildings that establishes the beginning of the Period of Significance.

Camel Pawn Shop (FY1408)

ca. 1910, 1965

Contributing Building

422 North Liberty Street

Camel Pawn Shop is a three-story brick commercial building that was altered using façade improvement funds in the 1970s to conform to the Commercial Modernism-style of the mid-twentieth century. The recessed storefront includes large display cases with aluminum framed storefront windows and two double door storefront entries with transoms that are recessed between storefront displays. A flat metal canopy covers the storefront, and the floor of the recessed storefront is covered with terrazzo tiles. The upper floors are surfaced with a metal panel slipcover with an individually lettered sign, "CAMEL PAWN SHOP," above "HOME OF LOW PRICES." Evidence of the ca. 1965 green metal tile, applied as part of the city's façade

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improvement program, remains beneath the modern slipcover. The modern slipcover, therefore, has preserved the historic material and the monolithic streamlined façade mid-twentieth century.

Main Street

Winston-Salem City Hall (FY0740) 1926 Previously listed Building
101 North Main Street

Winston-Salem City Hall is a three-story with raised basement, U-shaped Renaissance Revival-style government building. The building has a paneled limestone basement, rusticated limestone first story, upper floors surfaced with running bond brick, and is topped with a limestone entablature and parapet with balusters. The central bay of the facade includes arched window and door surrounds on the first floor, the second-floor windows are topped with pediments, and limestone pilasters run between the windows on the upper floors. The main entry door is a three-paneled metal door topped with an ornate fanlight. The wings that extend to the east on the north and south of the building are less ornate than the central bay of the facade; however, the second story windows are topped with a bracketed stone lintel. A paved parking lot is located to the north of the building and the entire block is landscaped. This resource was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001 (NR Ref. No. 01001130).

R.J. Reynolds Monument 1979 Noncontributing object

In a landscaping bed in the northwest corner of the parking lot north of City Hall is a statue of R. J. Reynolds. The statue sits on a granite block and depicts Reynolds atop a horse. The side of the granite block is engraved with "RICHARD JOSHUA REYNOLDS 1850-1918," and a bronze plaque is affixed to the front of the granite block with an inscription commemorating R.J. Reynolds. The parking lot has been historically associated with City Hall.

Forsyth County Hall of Justice (FY2140) 1974-75 Contributing Building
200 North Main Street

The Forsyth County Hall of Justice is a five-story Brutalist building constructed into a sloping site that exposes its two-story foundation on the south end. A reinforced-concrete frame supports the poured concrete floors. The first four stories generally have pre-cast concrete panels with an irregular fenestration pattern at the façade and rear elevation, while blond brick veneer covers the windowless side elevations. Exposed portions of the two basement stories are glass curtain walls and pre-cast concrete panels. The building's top story features a curtain wall of dark-tinted glass beneath an exaggerated boxy concrete cornice. Toward the north end of the façade, the perimeter columns of the reinforced-concrete frame are exposed as the surface of the façade steps back, recessing into the footprint of the building (HF 2009). No changes to the resource have occurred.

U. S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building (FY3351) 1976 Contributing Building
251 North Main Street

The U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building is an eight-story Brutalist-style building with one-story below grade on the east side. The flat roofed, pre-cast concrete structure and its entry plaza occupy three-quarters of the block bounded by Main, Third, Church, and Second Streets.

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The Hanes Company outgrew their space on North Marshall and moved into a new location in 1926. That same year the Carolina Cadillac Company purchased the property as their new showroom and office space. This resource was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

**Sawtooth Building Addition/Carolina Cadillac Company Showroom 1912
Non-contributing Building**

This building was originally constructed as an addition to the Sawtooth Building and was later converted to an auto service center by the mid-twentieth century. This building is 4-bays wide, two-stories with a flat roof. The bays have recessed angled windows that have been painted. In 1926, the façade was modified to accommodate the new use as a showroom for the Carolina Cadillac Company. The east elevation retains original openings, but the historic windows have been removed. A modern addition was added to create a new façade on the west elevation. The west elevation features window curtain walls with a large brick loading bay to the north. As a result of these design and material modifications, this building is considered noncontributing.

Carolina Cadillac Company Auto Repair 1926 Previously listed Building

This building is a one-story, three bay brick constructed in a commercial style. The main entry is recessed in the south bay while the other two have storefront windows. There is a full glass addition on the northwest corner. While there have been minor alterations to the building including modern replacement storefront, the building retains its design features associated with its historic commercial character.

First Federal Savings and Loan (FY9226) 1960 Contributing Building

235 North Marshall Street

This former bank building is currently addressed at 235 North Marshall Street, however the historic façade faces North Cherry Street. This is a two-story brick building that was constructed c.1960. The flat roof has a composite membrane covering and has a mechanical enclosure towards the west side. The historic facade abuts the city-maintained sidewalk on North Cherry Street. There is a recessed elevation on the first and second floors with steel sash, full-lite curtain wall. A full-lite, double door entry on the first level appears to be not operational. The northern bay of the rear elevation is flush with the roofline with no window openings, although there is a hollow metal door facing North Cherry Street on the first floor and a hollow metal door facing the second-floor deck. The rear entrance sits under a cantilevered metal canopy and has a full-lite storefront system. On the second floor, there is a pair of fixed plate glass windows. There are no other windows on this elevation. The side elevations have alternating brick bays with finished sandstone columns. The roof line and corners have the same sandstone detailing.

Winston Square Park (FY4287) 1982 Noncontributing Site

310 North Marshall Street

Winston Square Park is an outdoor park and amphitheater situated between the Spruce Street YMCA (FY0800) to the north, Shamrock Mills (FY0014) to the south, North Spruce Street to the west, and North Marshall Street to the east. The amphitheater has stepped concrete seating

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leading down from the North Marshall Street side to the central, circular concrete stage. Concrete sidewalks connect the steps to the stage, and concrete ramps lead up either side of the stage. The area between sidewalks is covered with grass. A rock and water feature is located along the North Spruce Street side, which is at grade. A raised concrete walkway supported by concrete columns runs along the west and north sides of the park and connects to the Spruce Street YMCA. Along North Marshall Street is a brick paver plaza with a flagpole and a geometric metal sign board for events at Winston Square Park.

Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Building (FY0791) 1926, 1951, 1982 Contributing Building

418 North Marshall Street

The Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Building is a three-story Georgian Revival building with a side gable roof and parapet gable ends. The roof is covered with standing seam metal. Gabled dormers and a cupola extend from the roof, and the building has a dentilled cornice. The building is surfaced with Flemish bond brick. The main entrance has a limestone classical door surround and the surround's dentilled cornice is topped with iron balusters beneath a Palladian window. Secondary single door entrances on each end of the facade have classical door surrounds with broken pediments. The first floor has arched windows with brick arched lintels with limestone keystones, and the upper floor windows are twelve-over-twelve sash windows with jack arches and limestone keystones. A rear brick expansion was added to the building in 1959. In 1982, a large addition was added to the north elevation and extends to West Fifth Street. The north addition is surfaced with concrete panels and large sections of metal framed fixed windows.

Sixth Street

Crystal Towers (FY3345)

1972

Contributing Building

625 West Sixth Street

Crystal Towers is a 10-story, Y-shaped International-style building with a central bay, 4-bay angled wings to the east and west, and a 2-bay wing to the north. The exterior is characterized by alternating vertical bands of brick and metal casement windows, and the central bay has a set of three vertical windows while the wings have a pair of vertical windows per bay. The building has a smooth concrete finish on the exterior walls. A concrete, butterfly roof portico covers the main entry under the central bay, and the building's first floor is recessed.

State Employment Security Commission (FY9228) 1949

Contributing Building

630 West Sixth Street

The State Employment Security Commission building sits at the corner of West Sixth Street and Buxton Street. It is a one-story brick building with a flat roof. There are two elevated entries on the facade. A ramp accesses the left facing doors and the other has a small staircase. Both full-lite storefront systems are sheltered by vinyl awnings. The narrow, fixed windows are full height along the facade. There is a small addition on the southeast corner of the rear elevation. The building is surrounded by asphalt parking lots with stone retaining walls.

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Bluebird Cab Company (FY9229) 1970 Contributing Building
650 West Sixth Street

The Bluebird Cab Company building is a two-story commercial building constructed in the International Style. The facade (south elevation), which faces Pilot View Street, and side (east and west) elevation wall surfaces are brick in a common bond pattern. The facade includes two recessed storefront entrances and vertical fixed metal framed windows are located on all but the west elevation. The rear elevation wall surface is metal standing seam. The grade of the lot steeply declines from the front of the property, leaving the full two-stories of the building exposed the West Sixth Street side of the lot. The rear elevation includes six overhead track loading bay doors topped by a flat metal canopy. A single bay, flat roofed building with running bond brick veneer and an overhead track loading door on the facade and rear elevations is connected to the east side of the building by a flat metal canopy. A large asphalt parking lot surrounds the east and north sides of the building and is bordered by a concrete retaining wall on the south, east, and west sides as needed due to the change in grade. A chain link fence surrounds the property.

Spring Street

US Department of Health Education and Welfare (FY9230) 1962 Contributing Building
533 North Spring Street

This one-story, International-style commercial block building is free standing on the corner of North Spring Street and West Sixth Street. It has a flat roof with flat concrete parapet. The walls are brick in a common bond pattern. The front entry faces Spring Street and spans five bays with two full glass doors in the center flanked by divided light plate glass windows. There is a secondary entrance on the northeast corner facing Sixth Street with a single full glass door. The stairs have concrete treads and a metal rail with full metal panels. An asphalt parking lot wraps around from the southwest corner at Spring Street to the northeast corner at Sixth Street.

Spruce Street

Spruce Street YMCA (FY0800) 1927 Previously listed Building
315 North Spruce Street

The Spruce Street YMCA is a four-story Colonial Revival style building surfaced with Flemish bond brick and has a limestone raised basement. Character defining features include belt courses, dentilled cornice, pilasters, keystones, and quoins. The first-floor arched windows rest on decorative limestone panels. In the center bay are two arched entrances with classical entablatures topped with iron balusters. Within the arched entrances are recessed Palladian double doors. "BOYS" is engraved above the north entrance, "MEN" is engraved above the south entrance, and "YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION" is engraved along the building's entablature. This resource was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 (NR Ref. No.84002296)

Winston-Salem Journal Building (FY0790) 1940 Contributing Building
419 North Spruce Street

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The Winston-Salem Journal Building is a two-story Colonial Revival style commercial building surfaced with Flemish bond brick and glazed headers. The side gable slate roof is broken on each side by interior end chimneys and has a dentilled cornice. The single door entry with transom includes a broken pedimented, rubbed brick door surround. The building's windows are six-over-six double hung vinyl sash windows with brick sills and brick jack arches. The metal downspouts are engraved with the date "1940." A large extension on the rear elevation is original to the building. A raised brick lined planter wall runs along the facade.

Third Street

Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building (FY2163) 1911, 1917 Previously listed Building

8 West Third Street

The Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building is an eight-story commercial building constructed as Winston-Salem's first metal-framed skyscraper. The building has a classical limestone base with banded pilasters, a buff-colored brick shaft with a symmetrical fenestration pattern, and a detailed limestone entablature with dentilled cornice. Flat metal canopies with decorative metal brackets cover the entrances, and "WACHOVIA BANK AND TRUST COMPANY" is engraved along the first-floor entablature. This resource was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 (NR Ref. No. 84002306).

Standard Savings and Loan Association (FY4285) 1967 Contributing Building

10 West Third Street

The Standard Savings and Loan Association building is a four-bay, two-story, Brutalist-style building. The double door entry is off-center to the right and has two sidelights. The exterior walls are concrete bands that span the facade. There is a large granite parapet at the flat roof. On the left side of the building there is a built-in planter with shrubbery.

Forsyth County Courthouse (FY2162) 1926, 1959-60 Previously listed Building

11 West Third Street

The Forsyth County Courthouse is a Beaux Arts-style courthouse that occupies the entire block bounded by North Main Street, West Fourth Street, North Liberty Street, and West Third Street. The courthouse consists of a three-story core on a raised basement constructed in 1926 and two-story wings on a raised basement constructed in 1960. Portions of the 1896 courthouse walls and interior features were incorporated into the design of the 1926 courthouse. The 1926 core of the courthouse is surfaced with rusticated limestone on the first floor and limestone panels on the upper floors, with carved swags between the second and third floor windows. A limestone parapet with balusters surrounds the standing seam metal mansard roof. The 1960 wings are surfaced with limestone panels and are more streamlined in style than the 1926 core. This resource was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2013.

Historical marker/monument ca. 1921 Contributing Object

A monument and flagpole dedicated to Forsyth County soldiers killed during World War I was erected in 1921 at the southwestern corner of the building at the intersection of

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North Liberty and West Third Streets. The flagpole sits atop a slightly tapered granite base. A bronze plaque with the names of fallen soldiers from Forsyth County is attached to the front of the monument.

Historical marker/monument ca. 2007 Non-contributing Object

A stone Good Samaritan monument was erected in 2007 on the northeastern corner of the building at the intersection of North Main Street and Fourth Street. The granite monument is inscribed with a commendation of the Good Samaritans of Forsyth County on the south side, and a bronze bas-relief plaque of one man helping another is attached to the north side.

Piedmont Federal Savings and Loan Association (FY4286) 1955, 1974 Contributing Building

16 West Third Street

The Piedmont Federal Savings and Loan Association building sits the corner of Third Street and Liberty Street. It is a three-story International Style commercial building with a stone veneer foundation. The building retains the stone veneer of the original 1955 building, as well as the historic storefront opening. In 1974, a divided window wall with reflective glass was added to the exterior, as well as an upper story. In 1977, a sandstone surround was instated around the main storefront entrance; however, the historic storefront opening with its recessed, double door storefront entrance with transom and storefront windows were retained. There is an asphalt lot to the south of the building.

NCNB (North Carolina National Bank) Building (FY9232) 1974 Contributing Building

102 West Third Street

The NCNB Building is a 13-story office building constructed in 1974 in the Brutalist-style. The first two levels are double the height of the upper floors and have floor to ceiling windows. The exterior wall surface is pre-cast smooth concrete, and the windows are steel sash fixed pane. The windows are inset slightly with a flat lintel and angled sills. The flat roof has a large concrete parapet and there is a mechanical enclosure at the center. In the northeast corner of the building, there are raised planters with flowers, shrubs, and small trees. Concrete stairs provide access to a small plaza adjacent on the north side. On the south side, there is a glass walkway that connects the building to the NCNB Parking Deck (FY9224). There is an underground loading dock in the southwest corner of the building.

Third-Main Street Parking Deck (FY9236) 2019 Non-contributing Building

118 East Third Street

The Third-Main Street Parking Deck is a modern seven-story parking deck constructed of reinforced concrete and surfaced with precast concrete. The stairwell tower is located on the northeast corner of the building and is topped with a flat roof with overhanging eaves.

Commercial Building (FY9234) ca. 1912 Contributing Building

207 West Third Street

This two-story commercial building has a painted brick facade and a flat roof with a brick parapet. The storefront system appears to be historic with recessed entry flanked by two

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Commercial Building (FY2168)

ca. 1910

Contributing Building

418 North Trade Street

This two-story commercial building is representative of the Commercial style and has a flat roof with cornice and decorative brackets. The wooden storefront includes a recessed storefront entry framed by storefront windows, as well as a secondary single entry that provides access to the second floor. A transom tops the storefront. The second story is surfaced with painted brick with a brick pilaster on the south end of the facade. Stone lintels top the historic window openings that have received replacement windows. In ca. 2019, the 1980s veneer was removed from the building's façade, revealing exterior.

Odd Fellows Building (FY2170)

ca. 1915

Contributing Building

420-422 North Trade Street

The Odd Fellows Building is a four-story, six-bay commercial building with a flat roof with parapet and decorative cornice with dentils. The facade's upper floors are surfaced with buff colored brick and a modern baluster balcony runs between the second and third stories. Although the storefront has been altered and the windows have been replaced, the building retains its historic fenestration pattern and storefront openings, and thus retains integrity of design, setting, location, feeling, and association.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as road beds and paths, infrastructural remains related to the management of water, waste, and energy, filled-in privies and wells, debris that accumulated in the district from commercial and domestic activities, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district.

Archaeological remains likely present in the Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District include those of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century enterprises, primarily tobacco factories and warehouses. In 1885 these included the V.O. Thompson & Co. Cigar Factory, Piedmont Tobacco Warehouse, Farmers Tobacco Warehouse, Williamson & Smith Tobacco Factory, C. Hamlen & Co. Tobacco Factory, Bynum & Cotton Tobacco Factory, Lunn & Morris Tobacco Factory, W. J. Eliis & Son Tobacco Factory, and Browns Tobacco Warehouse. The district may also contain archaeological resources associated with a variety of businesses including a stone cutter, marble works, cabinet shop, blacksmith, printers, hotels and boarding houses, restaurants, grocers, banks, jewelers, cobblers, barbers, dressmakers, milliners, undertakers, and an array of specialty shops. Also present may be remains of community institutions such as an Episcopal Church, YMCA, post office, opera house, National Guard Armory, and the county jail. Archaeological remains of a broad socioeconomic spectrum of housing types in portions of the district later

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converted to commercial use may also be present, which are classified on Sanborn maps as dwellings (some with separate accommodations for servants), shanties, and tenements, as well as specifically “Negro tenements” and “Negro dwelling.”

Information can be obtained from archaeological investigations to address topics significant in Winston-Salem’s history, such as commerce, politics and government, and social history. Information concerning the character of daily life in the district, changes in the relationship between commercial and domestic space over time, as well as structural details and landscape use, can be obtained from the archaeological record. Archaeological investigations can also yield details concerning pivotal moments in Winston-Salem’s history, such as the civil unrest that followed the police killing of James Eller in 1967. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and these potential remains should be considered in any future development within the district.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1882-1976

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Macklin, Harold

Northup and O'Brien

Shreve and Lamb

Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates

Johnson, Stanhope

Fogle Brothers, Builders

Grigg, Wood, and Browne

Mayre, Alger, and Vinour

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Commerce** as the historic commercial core of the city that supported its tobacco, textile, and furniture industries, and it also served as the financial, institutional, and retail center of Winston-Salem. As the headquarters for prominent Southeast corporations such as the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Hanes Hosiery, and Wachovia Bank, Winston-Salem was among the wealthiest and largest cities of the South in the early to mid-twentieth century. The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is also significant at the local level in the area of **Social History: Civil Rights**, as the site of Civil Rights demonstrations that prompted Winston-Salem to become the first city in North Carolina to desegregate its lunch counters and restaurants in 1960. The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is also locally significant in the area of **Government**, as the government core for Forsyth County from 1851 with the construction of the first county courthouse to the present, as well as **Community Planning and Development** for its use of Urban Renewal and Downtown Redevelopment Programs that re-envisioned the urban core in an attempt to bring activity back to downtown in the age of the automobile and increasing suburbanization. Finally, the Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is eligible for listing under **Criterion C** for **Architecture** at the statewide level of significance. Downtown Winston-Salem's collection of high-style commercial architecture represents nearly a century of architectural styles, craftsmanship, and design associated with prominent architecture firms, many of whom also had offices in the district. Several buildings in the district are among the most exceptional designs of their era in North Carolina, and as a collection they represent the Southeast's race to the sky setting height records for the region's tallest buildings many times over. The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District has a period of significance beginning in 1882 when the first extant commercial buildings were constructed, to 1976 when the government superblocks of the urban renewal period were completed.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Government

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is significant at the local level under **Criterion A** in the area of **Government** as the government core of Forsyth County from 1851 to the present. As early as 1851, the County's first courthouse was constructed in the district following the formation of Forsyth County. Local and Federal government offices have remained in the district into the twenty-first century.

In 1849, the North Carolina General Assembly created Forsyth County from Stokes County. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the Moravian settlements in the area—Bethabara, Bethania, and Salem— had grown in size and population, making the formation of the new county

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necessary. In order to form a new county seat, the new county's leaders asked the Moravian congregation of Salem to sell land for a courthouse and town. While the request created controversy and disagreement among the congregants, the economic benefit of having a new county seat so close persuaded the congregation to sell the land. Surveyors laid out Winston in 1851, continuing Salem's street grid to the north. First Street on the south, Seventh Street on the north, Church Street on the east, and Trade Street on the west served as the town's original boundary. Francis Fries designed and constructed a Greek Revival courthouse, completed in 1851 on the site of the later 1926 courthouse at 11 West Third Street, and a post office was established. The Civil War halted the growth of the town, but in 1873 the Northwest North Carolina Railroad completed the Salem Branch Line into Winston from Greensboro, marking the beginning of a long period of prosperity and growth for the town.²

The General Assembly attempted to unify Winston and Salem in 1879, but disagreement over the new naming of the city prompted Winston residents to withdraw support.³ Thirty-four years later, Winston's business and civic leaders launched another effort to consolidate the towns.⁴ On May 13, 1913 the two towns successfully became the city of Winston-Salem, and citizens elected a city board known as the Board of Aldermen.⁵ The new consolidated city continued to serve as the county seat for Forsyth County.

During the 1920s, Winston-Salem had the largest and wealthiest population in North Carolina. The city had one of the largest industrial presences in the state, and the success of the tobacco and textile industries brought an increasing number of residents to Forsyth County. By the 1920s, the county and city government buildings were insufficient. In response to the county's growth, the 1851 Greek Revival Courthouse was replaced by the **Forsyth County Courthouse (FY2162)** on the same location at 11 West Third Street in 1926. The Classical Revival-style courthouse was designed by Northup and O'Brien; in 1960, Stinson-Arey-Hall designed two-story wings constructed on the north and south elevations of the building.⁶ The building remained in use until the county's court systems moved into the **Forsyth County Hall of Justice (FY2140)** in 1974. As the county population grew, the city was also able to physically grow through annexations such as that of the Waughtown area.⁷ As a response to the city's growth, **City Hall (FY0740)** at 101 North Main Street was constructed in 1927 to replace an earlier Town Hall that could no longer meet the city's needs.⁸

² Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District, National Register Nomination, 1989.

³ "Winston and Salem Merged, 1913," NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources. Accessed August 25, 2021. <https://www.ncdcr.gov/blog/2014/05/13/winston-and-salem-merged-1913>.

⁴ John Blythe, "Winston-Salem Celebrates 100 Years of the Hyphen," NC Miscellany: Exploring the History, Literature, and Culture of the Tar Hell State, UNC University Libraries. Accessed August 26, 2021. <https://blogs.lib.unc.edu/ncm/2013/05/13/winston-salem-celebrates-100-years-of-the-hyphen/>.

⁵ "Winston and Salem Merged, 1913."

⁶ Heather Fearnbach, *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage* (Winston-Salem: Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, 2015): 116.

⁷ Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District, National Register Nomination, 1989; "City of Winston-Salem Government Meeting Notes, City of Winston-Salem: 1920-1929," City of Winston-Salem. Accessed August 26, 2021. <https://www.cityofws.org/DocumentCenter/View/2713/Winston-Salem-1920-to-1929-PDF>.

⁸ Fearnbach.

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Following World War II, Winston-Salem and Forsyth County “experienced steady growth” in their “population, housing, and the local economy,” all of which led to the expansion of city and county departments and functions to better serve and to meet the needs of a growing populace.⁹ Such department and service expansions during the 1950s and 1960s included the establishment of the Personnel Department, Hospital Commission, Fire-Police Patrol, Department of Public Safety, Transit Authority, Traffic Engineering Department, and a separate Traffic Court.¹⁰ In 1965, the city and county jointly purchased the **Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building (FY2163)** at 8 West Third Street. The building was to be renamed the “Government Center” and would be used to house departments “that had outgrown available space in City Hall and the Courthouse.”¹¹ By 1974, the Brutalist-style **Forsyth County Hall of Justice Building** was completed just south of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building. The Hall of Justice was “the first building in a long-range county, city, and federal office and courts complex plan for the center of Winston-Salem’s downtown renewal area.”¹² During the same time, the block across the street, bounded by Second, Third, North Main, and North Church Streets, was being redeveloped for the construction of the **U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building (FY3351)**. The new Federal Building was constructed to house the Federal offices of the U.S. District Attorney, FBI, U.S. Marshal, Internal Revenue Services, and the District and Federal Courts that had outgrown their space in the city’s first federal building at 101 West Fifth Street.¹³

Criterion A: Commerce

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is of local significance under **Criterion A** in the area of **Commerce**, as the city’s historic commercial core where local, regional, and nationally-renowned enterprises, retailers, financial institutions, and communications businesses resided. As early as the late nineteenth century, the area along West Fourth Street sprang up as the core business district where grocers, retailers, banks, and professional services occupied the storefronts and offices of many new buildings. Winston-Salem became the wealthiest and largest city in North Carolina during the 1920s, largely due to its place in the American tobacco, textile, and furniture industries, which supported the expansion of the city’s central business district. Businesses, like other services and institutions, were racially segregated during most of the

⁹ US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and North Carolina Department of Transportation, “Winston-Salem Northern Beltway (Eastern Section), from US 52 North of Winston-Salem to US 421/I-40 Business East of Winston-Salem, Forsyth County: Environmental Impact Statement,” (Evanston, IL: Northwestern University, 2007): 1-20.

¹⁰ “City of Winston-Salem Government Meeting Notes, City of Winston-Salem: 1950-1960,” City of Winston-Salem. Accessed August 30, 2021. <https://www.cityofws.org/DocumentCenter/View/2722/Winston-Salem-1950-to-1959-PDF>; “City of Winston-Salem Government Meetings Notes, City Of Winston-Salem: 1960-1969,” City of Winston Salem. Accessed August 26, 2021. <https://www.cityofws.org/DocumentCenter/View/2721/Winston-Salem-1960-to-1969-PDF>.

¹¹ “City of Winston-Salem Government Meetings Notes, City Of Winston-Salem: 1960-1969.”

¹² Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County* (Winston-Salem: WSAIA, 1978), 140; Fearnbach, 141.

¹³ “Main Post Office Building,” Local Historic Landmark Application, City of Winston-Salem (1987). Accessed August 26, 2021. <https://www.cityofws.org/DocumentCenter/View/16423/LHL-069-Main-Post-Office-Building-Application-PDF?bidId=>.

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district's period of significance. The majority of the existing historic district was owned and operated by and benefited the city's white residents. Much like other similar cities in the American South, segregated Black business districts formed to serve African American residents. Winston-Salem's African American Business District was partially located along the southeastern areas of the existing historic district, or just outside the district's boundary. Most of the historic resources associated with the African American business district were lost to Urban Renewal programs of the 1960s and 1970s, or closed following integration due to reduced demand as African American residents began to frequent more white-owned establishments.

Among the most influential enterprises in Winston-Salem was the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Richard Joshua Reynolds established the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in 1875 in downtown Winston due to the city's new railroad facilities and its central location in the area known as the "Old Bright Belt" where "the new bright leaf tobacco" was grown.¹⁴ The Reynolds Tobacco Company continually expanded and was brought to the national level with the introduction of Camel cigarettes in 1913. After R. J. Reynolds' death in 1918, the company grew into an international business under a new generation of leaders. It was during this new era that the Reynolds Tobacco Company sought a modern office building that represented its success and power in the tobacco industry. In 1929, the Reynolds Tobacco Company constructed the Art Deco skyscraper, known as the **Reynolds Building (FY2141)**, at 51 East Fourth Street, which was the tallest building in North Carolina until 1966. The building represented the financial achievements of the Reynolds Tobacco Company during the 1920s "Era of Success" in Winston-Salem and served as a symbol for the company's continued prominence into the mid-to-late twentieth century as it worked to modernize the national tobacco industry.¹⁵ While the Reynolds Building primarily served as an office building for white-collar employees of Reynolds and other professional services companies, Reynolds Tobacco company employed a large number of blue-collar laborers, including African Americans, in their factories located near the historic district. Though these employees were typically relegated to the most menial tasks, they contributed significantly to the commercial success of the Reynolds Company.

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District was also home to the Hanes Hosiery Mill, constructed in 1911 as the **Shamrock Knitting Mills (FY0014)** at 226 North Marshall Street. In 1914, the Shamrock building became the first mill of the Hanes Hosiery Company, which led the nation in production of women's hosiery during the early twentieth century. In the 1930s, Hanes began producing the nation's first seamless nylon hosiery on the branded market. Hanes role in the national nylon manufacturing industry fixed its position as a household brand among American women. As the Hanes empire grew and expanded, it became one of Winston-Salem's most important enterprises and one of the largest hosiery manufacturers in the world.¹⁶

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District was also home to a number of financial institutions, which primarily served white residents. Wachovia Bank, the city's largest and most well-known financial was responsible for the construction of two substantial contributing

¹⁴ Reynolds Building, National Register Nomination, 2014.

¹⁵ Reynolds Building, National Register Nomination, 2014.

¹⁶ Shamrock Mills/Hanes Hosiery Mill #1, National Register Nomination, 1978.

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building in the historic district: **Wachovia Bank and Trust Company (FY2163)**, c.1911 at 8 West Third Street, and the **Wachovia Building (FY2615)**, c.1966 at 301 North Main Street. By the mid-twentieth century, Wachovia was the largest bank in the Southeast and was among the top forty banking institutions in the United States.¹⁷ Both of the Wachovia headquarters buildings in Winston-Salem symbolize the importance of high-rise architecture in the financial sector on a national scale, as well as the growth and prosperity of the company in the city's financial sector. Other important financial institutions that operated offices in the Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District include the **Piedmont Federal Savings and Loan Association (FY4286)** at 16 West Third Street, and the **Standard Savings and Loan Association (FY4285)** at 10 West Third Street.

Winston-Salem's tobacco and textile industries allowed the city to grow into the largest and wealthiest city in North Carolina during the 1920s. This wealth prompted growth and expansion of the city physically and also allowed retail industries like clothing, jewelry, furniture, and department stores to flourish. The district, and particularly the Fourth Street corridor, was also the historic center for many of the most prominent retail and department stores in the city during the early to mid-twentieth century. Most well-known retailers, which were primarily white-owned and operated to serve white residents, were located on Fourth Street. These included S. H. Kress (demolished), Montaldo's (**Chatham Building, FY1266**), Frank A. Stiths (Chatham Building), F. W. Woolworth (**F.W. Woolworth Company Building, FY1398**, 408 North Liberty Street) Sosnik's Department Store/Thalhimer's (**Sosnik's Department Store, FY1520**, 500 West Fourth Street), Anchor Company (demolished), and J. C. Penny (**J.C. Penney Building, FY2541**), 400-402 West Fourth Street).¹⁸ In addition to department stores, West Fourth Street was also home to furniture showrooms that supported the furniture manufacturing industry locally. Among the most prominent within the district was the **Morris-Early Furniture Store (FY1356)**, which was constructed c.1929 and operated in the building at 500 West Fourth Street for nearly 30 years.

While Black residents had limited access to most downtown retail outlets during the period of significance, de facto and de jure segregation relegated most Black-owned and operated businesses to a commercial district bounded by Third, Fourth, Chestnut, and Church Streets. The businesses located there served the city's African American residents who worked in and lived near the city's tobacco and textile warehouses located just east of downtown. Businesses included multiple theaters, such as the Lincoln, Lafayette, and Rex theaters, cafes, grocery stores, loan services, and retail stores. One of these businesses was the Safe Bus Company. In response to Jim Crow laws that segregated city services, businesses, neighborhoods, and transportation, a network of approximately 35 independently operated competitor jitneys – unlicensed taxicabs – provided transportation for the African American community.¹⁹ On May 24, 1926, C. T. Woodland and 20 other jitney operators chartered a transportation company to

¹⁷ Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, National Register Nomination, 1984; Wachovia Building, National Register Nomination, 2001.

¹⁸ Winston-Salem Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

¹⁹ "Safe Bus Company," North Carolina Transportation Museum. Accessed June 2021. <https://www.nctransportationmuseum.org/safe-bus-company/>.

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safely provide bus service to Winston-Salem's African American residents. The company's name said it all – Safe Bus Company – and its first office was located in the Atlantic Building at 303 Church Street in the Black Business District. By 1939, the company served approximately 8,000 Black customers each day and employed over 80 African American drivers.²⁰ Safe Bus was the “largest Black owned-and-operated transportation company, not only in the South but in the world.”²¹

The City of Winston-Salem purchased the Safe Bus Company in the early 1970s, merging it with the Winston-Salem Mass Transit Authority. The block that comprised the eastern edge of the Downtown Winston Salem Historic District, and this once thriving black business district, was redeveloped as the earliest of the city's major urban renewal projects. Following total clearance of the block in 1963, the **Phillips Building (FY3184)**, which housed offices, retail space, and a parking deck, was completed on the site by 1966.²² Although the Phillips Building has seen been altered, losing integrity of Design, the resource retains the other six aspects of integrity associated with Urban Renewal and is therefore a contributing resource (see section below on Community Planning and Development). Additionally, inclusion of this block allows for discussion of the history of Winston-Salem's former Black business district, which has largely been lost to demolition and redevelopment.

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District was also home to several high-rise hotels, theaters, and entertainment enterprises serving white patrons in the segregation era. Black theatergoers could attend the Lincoln, Lafayette, or Rex theaters or dine in cafes in the Black business district. Additionally, the historic district was home to the city's local newspaper, the **Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Building (FY0791)** at 418 North Marshall Street, and several social and civic organizations such as the **Spruce Street YMCA (FY0800)** at 315 North Spruce Street. Also among Winston-Salem's portfolio of historic commercial buildings are a number of high-rise office buildings including the **Realty Building (FY2630)** at 216 West Fourth Street, the **O'Hanlon Building (FY0767)** at 105 West Fourth Street, the **Nissen Building (FY0784)** at 310 West Fourth Street, and the **Pepper Building (FY2489)** at 104 West Fourth Street. These buildings housed professional offices of architects, insurance agents, real estate companies, and medical professionals.²³ The commercial enterprises centrally located within Winston-Salem and Forsyth County supported the growth and success of the region and funded construction of the city's impressive collection of quality, high-style architecture.

Criterion A: Social History: Civil Rights Movement

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is significant on the local level under **Criterion A** in the area of **Social History: Civil Rights** as the location of pivotal activism during the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. In the early 1960s, nonviolent protests lead the city to become

²⁰ Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*. 75.

²¹ Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*. 75.

²² See Community Planning and Development Section below for additional information.

²³ Winston-Salem City Directories.

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the first in North Carolina to voluntarily desegregate its lunch counters.²⁴ Later in the decade, in 1967, protests against police violence and an unequal justice system revealed deeply-rooted systemic racism and socio-economic inequalities in the city.²⁵ Like Civil Rights protestors across the state, Winston-Salem's Black activists were mostly youths, highlighting the critical role of young people in the movement.

Winston-Salem's Lunch Counter Sit-Ins

Prior to 1960, all department store lunch counters in the South were segregated. The beginning of the sit-ins associated with the Civil Rights Movement in the United States is attributed to the February 1960 sit-in in Greensboro, North Carolina. On February 1, 1960, four African-American students sat at a segregated sit-down lunch counter at the Woolworth's Department Store in downtown Greensboro as a form of peaceful protest. The Greensboro sit-in gained national attention and ignited a movement primarily led by students and young people, ultimately resulting in the formation of the Student Nonviolence Coordinating Committee or SNCC. SNCC went on to play a critical role in recruiting, training, and organizing young leaders for sit-ins, protests, voter registration, and other Civil Rights demonstrations including the Freedom Rides.

Soon after the Greensboro Four started their protest, Carl Mathews, a recent student of Winston-Salem Teachers College, the historically Black college known today as Winston-Salem State University, sat down at the segregated S. H. Kress (now demolished) lunch counter on West Fourth Street in Winston-Salem on February 8, 1960. Following Mathews' initial protest at Kress, an interracial group of local college students joined him at a sit-in at the Liberty Street **F. W. Woolworth Company (FY1398)** on February 23, 1960. In total, Mathews was joined by eleven African American students from Winston-Salem Teachers College, as well as ten white students from Wake Forest College. Although local lunch counter managers generally declined having protestors arrested, the manager of the Liberty Street Woolworth's had all twenty-two students—white and black—arrested and charged with trespassing.²⁶ All twenty-two were convicted on March 2, 1960 in the Municipal Court. Initially the judge suspended sentencing in all twenty-two cases; however, after the eleven African American defendants gave notice to appeal to the Superior Court, the judge adjusted his decision to “continued prayer for judgement for twelve months.”²⁷ Since no final sentence had been issued, the convictions could not be appealed.²⁸

Lunch counter sit-in protests continued in downtown Winston-Salem stores such as **Walgreens Drugstore (FY2496)** at 201 West Fourth Street, K & W Cafeteria (demolished) on Cherry Street, Kress Department Store (demolished), and the second downtown F.W. Woolworths at 411 West

²⁴ Cheryl Walker, “Remembering the Winston-Salem Sit-in,” *Wake Forest News*, 1 Feb 2010; John Hinton, “Students took the Fight for Integration to Winston-Salem Lunch Counters 60 years ago,” *Winston-Salem Journal*, 22 Feb 2020.

²⁵ Richard Hatch, “North Carolina's Big Stories of 1967,” *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, December 31, 1967).

²⁶ Clarence H. Patrick, *Lunch-Counter Desegregation in Winston-Salem, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Wake Forest College, 1960), 6.

²⁷ Patrick, 6.

²⁸ Patrick, 6.

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Fourth Street. In response to the continuing protests, Mayor Marshall Kurfees appointed the “Goodwill Committee,” composed of ten African American men and ten white men, to provide possible solutions.²⁹ On May 23, 1960 the Goodwill Committee and local merchants met and agreed that the only successful course of action would be to desegregate sit-down lunch counters in Winston-Salem.³⁰ Their implementation plan began on May 25, 1960 and included restrictions for the first two weeks of integration. Restrictions limited African American group sizes to two or three in a store at a time, and African American customers were to “avoid rush hours and Saturdays.” After two weeks, “no unusual or ugly incidents” had occurred and all restrictions were lifted. By partially desegregating its lunch counters on May 25, 1960 and fully desegregating them by June 7, Winston-Salem became the first city in North Carolina to voluntarily desegregate its lunch counters and was noted as the first sit-in victory in the state.³¹ Additionally, the February 23 sit-in was also significant as the city’s first nonviolent biracial sit-in, and it was the first in the state to result in the arrest and jailing of all protestors, white and Black, for trespassing.³²

1967 Race Riot and Civil Unrest

Racial tension in Winston-Salem reached a tipping point in early November 1967, following the death of James Eller while in police custody. On October 15, 1967, police arrested Eller, a 32-year-old African American man, outside of his house for drunkenness. According to reports, Police Officer W.E. Owens struck Eller on the head with a weighted leather blackjack, a low-profile club often used by law enforcement for its compact size and ability to deliver blunt force.³³ Eller died from his injuries thirteen days following his arrest. The Winston-Salem Police Department initiated an internal investigation and released Officer Owens. The judge in the murder trial, however, ruled that “force was necessary” in detaining Eller and dismissed the charges.³⁴

²⁹ Patrick, 16.

³⁰ Patrick, 20.

³¹ “Events Mark 50th Anniversary of the First Sit-In Victory,” Press Release, Department: Mayor (May 18, 2010). Courtesy of Winston-Salem Planning Department. The desegregation of lunch counters in Greensboro, North Carolina would not occur until July 25, 1960.

³² G. Mcleod Bryan, *Making History: February 23, 1960 Winston-Salem, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Wake Forest University and Winston-State University, 2019):, 3. Note: Forty-one students had been previously arrested in Raleigh on February 12; however, no white students were among them. The trial in Raleigh also did not convene until March 14, almost two weeks after the Winston-Salem trial

³³ According to the Baltimore Police Museum, a blackjack is a “small, easily concealed club consisting of a leather-wrapped lead weight attached to the end of a leather-wrapped coil spring or rigid shaft, with a lanyard or strap on the end,” and they were frequently used by law enforcement for their low profile and small size. Baltimore Police Historical Society, “Baltimore Police Department Weapons,” Baltimore City Police History (November 19, 2019). Accessed June 22, 2022. <https://baltimorepolitemuseum.com/en/k2/weapons.html>; Jess Alan Usher, “An Uneasy Peace: The Struggle for Civil Rights and Economic Justice in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 1960-1969,” (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina, 2015): 362. Note: Reports vary on the incidents that led to Eller’s injuries, with some accounts stating they resulted as an attempted escape, and others that it was a result of resisting arrest.

³⁴ Usher, 362.

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Prior to James Eller's funeral on Thursday, November 2, 1967, the president of the Winston-Salem chapter of the NAACP, Reverend J.T. McMillan, called for a peaceful protest march to be held after the funeral. Although the march was cancelled prior to the funeral, many gathered at the cemetery and downtown. Shortly after, violence broke out at the corner of Third and Church Streets in the Black Downtown Business District when a group of protestors set fire to a trash can and began taunting the police with chanting and shouting.³⁵ It is estimated that approximately 500 people took part in the evening's protests. Mayor M. C. Benton and Governor Dan Moore called in the National Guard and North Carolina Highway Patrolmen on Thursday night to assist local police and to seal off ten downtown blocks.³⁶ The original force of 800 guardsmen that arrived on Thursday was increased to 1,000 by Saturday. Mayor Benton imposed a curfew from 11:00pm to 5:30am from November 3rd to November 5th.³⁷ Altercations continued in Downtown Winston-Salem for three nights, with over 110 persons arrested on Thursday and Friday nights for disturbing the peace, resisting arrest, and/or inciting a riot; approximately 45 persons were injured.³⁸ Protestors were young, often low income, and most vulnerable to unemployment, injustice, and mistreatment by the police.

According to historian Jess Usher, the protests revealed class and generational divisions within the African American community, yet resulted in stronger solidarity among Black leadership against injustice and maltreatment of vulnerable populations. In an attempt to address the systemic issues illuminated by the 1967 Race Riot, Mayor Benton established the Employment Resources Committee to tackle unemployment and socioeconomic inequality in the city. On November 10, 1967, the Committee announced that it would commence a "a massive communitywide attack on unemployment."³⁹ While the 1960s protests for civil rights strengthened and unified the voices of the leaders in the African American community, the actions of young African Americans made a "notable impression upon whites in power." Young African Americans forced local white political leaders, at least for a short time, to hear the grievances of the Black and underserved communities and prepare solutions to systemic inequality.⁴⁰

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is also locally significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Community Planning and Development**. Like cities around the country in the mid-twentieth century, Winston-Salem sought to redevelop areas that it deemed "blighted," and to

³⁵ "How It Started In Winston-Salem: The Anatomy of a Race Riot," *The Charlotte News* (Charlotte, NC, November 6, 1967) page 1

³⁶ David L. Paletz and Robert Dunn, "Press Coverage of Civil Disorders: A Case Study of Winston-Salem, 1967," *The Public Opinion Quarterly* 33, no. 3 (Autumn 1969), pg 352; Usher, 363.

³⁷ Paletz and Dunn, pg 352; "City of Winston-Salem Government Meetings Notes, City of Winston-Salem: 1960-1969," 26.

³⁸ "Guard on Duty 3rd Night in Winston-Salem Riots," *The Tampa Tribune* (Tampa, November 5, 1967) page 4; "Peace Returns After Winston-Salem Riots," *The Sheboygan Press* (Sheboygan, WI, November 3, 1967), Page 1; "Troops Move Out: Winston-Salem is Calm Again," *The Charlotte News* (Charlotte, November 6, 1967), page 1.

³⁹ Usher, 375, 381, 383.

⁴⁰ Usher, 39, 385-386.

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revitalize its downtown central business district. To achieve this goal, the city took part in the Federal Urban Renewal program and developed Community Renewal and Downtown Renewal Programs. These programs redeveloped multiple blocks in Downtown Winston-Salem and encouraged business owners to revitalize their properties through façade improvements. The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is representative of the local influence of Urban Renewal and its role in re-imaging city infrastructure, architecture, and amenities.

Urban Renewal and Redevelopment

In 1951, the North Carolina General Assembly passed the Urban Redevelopment Law to permit municipalities to participate in the Federal Urban Renewal program established under the United States Housing Act of 1949.⁴¹ Winston-Salem's Mayor Marshall Kurfees was among the political leaders who encouraged passage of the enabling legislation at the state level. Soon after the Urban Redevelopment Law was passed, Winston-Salem established its own Redevelopment Commission and began a survey of potential project areas in East and North Winston.⁴² Federal funding allowed the city to establish a redevelopment office, hire staff, and begin redevelopment planning, and additional Federal funds were earmarked for the city between 1951 and 1953. Before those funds could be utilized, urban renewal plans across North Carolina were brought to a halt in 1953 when it was recognized that the 1951 Urban Renewal Law was too restrictive. It was not until May 1, 1957 that the General Assembly passed an amendment to "allow condemnation of entire areas where two-thirds of the structures in the area were blighted."⁴³ This new legislation set into motion the redevelopment activity of the 1960s and 1970s in Winston-Salem.

As early as 1955, conversations began about the need for redevelopment in the downtown central business district in Winston-Salem. Some of the key focuses for the redevelopment of downtown included bringing customers back downtown, satisfying the need for new government buildings downtown, and meeting the ever-growing need for downtown parking. Additionally, as shopping centers were developed in suburban areas, downtown buildings were left vacant and threatened by neglect. The first downtown redevelopment project began in 1966 and was focused on the block bounded by Third, Fourth, Chestnut, and Church Streets that was a core block of the Black Business District in Downtown Winston-Salem.⁴⁴ The project received a federal grant of \$3,404,970 to redevelop the block and the process of purchasing lots and demolishing buildings began in 1966.⁴⁵ On March 3, 1969, D.L. Phillips Investment Builders purchased the razed block of the former African American commercial corridor from the city for \$266,000 and constructed

⁴¹ "Urban Renewal, After Slow Start, Now is Reshaping City," *Journal and Sentinel* (Winston-Salem, North Carolina, March 10, 1963).

⁴² "Urban Renewal, After Slow Start, Now is Reshaping City."

⁴³ "Urban Renewal, After Slow Start, Now is Reshaping City;" North Carolina General Assembly, *Session laws and resolutions passed by the General Assembly [1956-1957]* (Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company), 520-521.

⁴⁴ "Church Street Block Razing Nears," *Twin City Sentinel* (Winston-Salem, North Carolina, June 4, 1966).

⁴⁵ "Director Tells Status of Projects," *Winston-Salem Journal* (April 4, 1967)

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the six-story Brutalist **Phillips Building (FY3184)**, 301 North Church Street.⁴⁶ The new building provided downtown Winston-Salem with offices, retail space, and a parking deck. In recent years, the building was modified with paint, the application of metal panels, and the removal of a sky bridge that connected the building to the neighboring Wachovia Building. While these alterations have resulted in the reduced integrity of design, the building retains the other six aspects of integrity, and as an extant resource conveys the origins of urban renewal in Winston-Salem. By including the resource in the Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District as a contributing resource under Criterion A, the district's history of urban renewal as well as its former association with the city's African American business district is strengthened.

Mid-way through the Church Street Project, and prior to the completion of the Phillips Building, the city revised its urban renewal and redevelopment approach. While the Church Street block was redeveloped under an initiative to fund individual projects block-by-block, in 1966, the City announced a plan to create a unified redevelopment program that would disperse urban renewal funds throughout the urban core as necessary. This program resulted in the distribution of funds for both public and private projects, including a range of activities from whole-block new construction to individual building façade improvements.⁴⁷

By the mid-1960s, the City and County governments were in desperate need of additional space for their expanding services. While they jointly purchased the **Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building** at 8 West Third Street in 1965, they also applied for redevelopment funds to build new government offices on the block bound by Second, Liberty, Third, and Main Streets.⁴⁸ By 1974, the **Forsyth County Hall of Justice (FY2140)** was completed on the site at 200 North Main Street. The Hall of Justice was "the first building in a long-range county, city, and federal office and courts complex plan for the center of Winston-Salem's downtown renewal area."⁴⁹ The new Hall of Justice housed county and state courtrooms, in addition to Forsyth County government administrative offices.⁵⁰ Around the same time, the adjacent block, bounded by Second, Third, North Main, and North Church Streets, was redeveloped for the construction of the **U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building (FY3351)**.⁵¹ Both of these projects resulted in the demolition of a number of buildings where commercial enterprises extended from the primary Fourth Street core. In each instance, these large Brutalist-style buildings took up half or whole city blocks and are characteristic of "Superblock" planning of the mid-twentieth century.

⁴⁶ Molly Grogan Rawls, "March 3, 1969: Phillips Building Authorized," *Winston-Salem Time Traveler* (March 3, 2014). Accessed June 1, 2021. <http://winstonsalemtimetraveler.com/2014/03/03/march-3/>; Rom Weatherman, "Church Street Block Razing Nears," *Twin City Sentinel* (June 4, 1965).

⁴⁷ Rom Weatherman, "New Approach is Proposed Here For Revamping Downtown Area: Private Effort is Emphasized," *Twin City Sentinel* (October 4, 1966).

⁴⁸ "Director Tells Status of Projects."

⁴⁹ Winston-Salem Section of the NC Chapter of the AIA, *Architectural Guide Winston-Salem Forsyth County* (Winston-Salem: WSAIA, 1978), 140; Fearnbach, 141.

⁵⁰ Adelaide L. Fries, Stuart Thomas Wright, and J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2018).

⁵¹ Chester S. Davis, "Urban Renewal Claims Symbol of Old Winston," *Sentinel* (August 16, 1970); "Redevelopment Agency Awarded Old Building," *Sentinel* (January 4, 1971); "Buildings being demolished in the 200 Block of North Main Street, 1971," Photograph, Digital Forsyth. Accessed June 16, 2021.

<https://www.digitalforsyth.org/photos/6688>.

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The “Superblock” was the name architects and planners applied to a new urban design practice they adopted in the mid-twentieth-century. Superblocks often occupied one or more city blocks and shifted the orientation of buildings away from the street and changed the way people moved from building to building. This was typically accomplished using raised plazas or designed urban landscapes. These features were incorporated into several of the buildings constructed as part of Winston-Salem’s downtown redevelopment efforts, including the U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building and plaza, the NCNB Building and plaza, and the Forsyth County Hall of Justice with its raised plaza and walkways.

The City’s Urban Renewal program also included incentives for private redevelopment projects. Among the most notable private redevelopment projects were the Phillips Building, the Hyatt House Hotel, and the NCNB Plaza. In an effort to encourage the increasingly suburban population to visit downtown, Winston-Salem provided funds for façade improvements to individual businesses and building owners.⁵² One such building that retains its façade improvements is **Camel Pawn Shop (FY1408)** at 422-424 North Liberty Street with its second story slipcover and its recessed exterior lobby with terrazzo floors and aluminum framed storefront display cases. By 1972, private investment in downtown revitalization neared \$3 million, multiplying the impact of the public funds.⁵³

Planning for Parking

Like most cities during the mid-twentieth century, Winston-Salem experienced the impacts of suburbanization and increased reliance on the automobile that contributed to the decentralization of the central downtown business district. In order to combat this, and to draw customers back downtown, downtown businesses and the City of Winston-Salem began incorporating purpose-built parking into their planning. During the mid-twentieth century an increasing number of businesses placed parking in prime locations on their downtown lots. New construction such as the **Firestone Stores (FY3347)** at 675 East Fifth Street, **Douglas Battery Service (FY9219)** at 575 North Broad Street, and the **Bluebird Cab Company (FY9229)** at 650 West Sixth Street incorporated parking as a central component of their lot designs, with the Firestone Stores and Douglas Battery Service locating parking lots in front of their buildings. The **Phillips Building** on Church Street located parking on the ground level of the building. Additionally, all of the downtown redevelopment projects of the early- to mid-1970s, except the Forsyth County Hall of Justice, included the construction of parking lots or parking decks, such as the **Cherry-Marshall Parking Deck (FY9221)** at 416 North Cherry Street and the **NCNB Parking Deck (FY9224)** at 204 North Liberty Street.

⁵² Jack Trawick, “Urban Renewal in Winston-Salem: A Fifteen Year Report, 1951-1966,” for the Redevelopment Commission of Winston-Salem (Winston-Salem: Redevelopment Commission of Winston-Salem, 1967).

⁵³ Redevelopment Commission of Winston-Salem, “Urban Renewal: Winston-Salem, North Carolina,” (Winston-Salem: Redevelopment Commission of Winston-Salem, June 30, 1972).

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Criterion C: Architecture

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District is also significant under **Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture at the statewide level**, for its collection of high-style commercial architecture designed by a cohort of local and regionally prominent architecture firms, many of whom resided or operated in Winston-Salem. The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District consists of some of the most architecturally impressive and distinctive buildings in the state. This tightly bound historic district is representative of the South's "race to the sky" as the home of several record-breaking skyscrapers. The district is representative of the full breadth of architectural trends of the twentieth century and includes excellent examples of Colonial and Classical Revival architecture, as well as a high concentration of Art Deco style buildings. The district also includes excellent examples of mid-to-late-twentieth century architecture, including examples of International and Brutalist style architecture that are among the Southeast's most impressive representations of modernist architecture. Even the district's smaller, two-to-three-story commercial buildings are more elaborate and detailed than other commercial districts in the city.

Compared to other notable cities in North Carolina, the Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District includes one of the most intact districts that represents the scope of its development from the late-nineteenth century through the mid-to-late-twentieth century. While other similar sized cities in the state are also home to significant collections of architecture, none match the breadth and variety of Winston-Salem. Asheville includes a collection of styles, most notably Art Deco, and was a booming town in the early twentieth century that was home to entrepreneurs, wealthy clientele, and talented architects. However, the town was hit hard by the Great Depression and received little significant development in the post-World War II period.⁵⁴ Similar to Winston-Salem, Greensboro became a center for manufacturing and commerce; however, it was not home to titans of industry such as Reynolds, Hanes, and Grey, and its significance is in its collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century resources.⁵⁵ Contrasting to Winston-Salem, Raleigh developed as a government and educational center that grew primarily in the post-World War II period and lacked the industry and corporate names that called Winston-Salem home.⁵⁶ Similarly, Charlotte emerged as a hub for business and corporate headquarters later than Winston-Salem, and it was described by architectural historian Catherine Bishir as a "largely post-World War II city" that has experienced constant growth and replacement.⁵⁷ Therefore, Winston-Salem's volume, concentration, and breadth of high style architecture designed by prominent architecture firms, many of whom had offices in the city as well, sets it apart from similar sized cities in the state.

⁵⁴ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 482-488.

⁵⁵ Bishir, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 322-326

⁵⁶ Bishir, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 103-106.

⁵⁷ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 506.

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Early Architecture and the Commercial Style

Winston-Salem's earliest extant commercial buildings, the **Bitting Block (FY0765)** at 418 North Liberty Street and the **H. D. Poindexter Store (FY2165)** at 409 North Trade Street, were constructed in 1882 and exemplify the transition from modest frame commercial buildings to substantial masonry commercial buildings. These masonry buildings advertised the owners' success and aimed at attracting customers with their "decorative brickwork, cast-iron storefronts, and expansive plate-glass display windows."⁵⁸ They incorporated features such as corbelled cornices, sawtooth brick bands, recessed panels, and window hoods to distinguish their buildings without "dramatically increasing construction costs."⁵⁹ With this transition to masonry commercial buildings came the Commercial Style that "represented a complete departure from heavy Victorian-era ornamentation."⁶⁰ The Commercial Style was embodied in buildings such as **Recreation Billiards (FY1353)** at 412 West Fourth Street and was characterized by utilizing inexpensive features and adornments to "enliven facades." These included features such as patterned masonry, shaped parapets, pent roofs, bands of large rectangular windows, and incorporations of tile, concrete, stone, or terracotta insets.⁶¹

Colonial, Classical, and Renaissance Revival

During the early twentieth-century, Colonial and Classical Revival style public and commercial buildings transformed Winston-Salem's downtown.⁶² Classical features and influences embodied "democracy, permanence, and refinement," as seen at the **Odd Fellows Building (FY2170)** at 420-422 North Trade Street, and Colonial Revival elements gained increasing popularity with the United States' 150th anniversary in 1926.⁶³ The **Realty Building (FY2630)** at 216 West Fourth Street and the **Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Building (FY0791)** at 418 North Marshal Street incorporated Colonial Revival detailing.⁶⁴

The city's earliest skyscrapers exhibit classical influence in their base-shaft-capital composition in addition to their classical ornamentation. The originally 7-story **Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building (FY2163)**, constructed in 1911 at 8 West Third Street, was the city's first skyscraper and was constructed in a "classically detailed base-shaft-capital scheme."⁶⁵ An eighth story was added to the building following the 1915 construction of the city's second skyscraper, the 8-story **O'Hanlon Building (FY0767)**. The O'Hanlon building at 105 West Fourth Street was designed by local firm Northup & O'Brien with "pure Greek detail."⁶⁶ Both the 1926 **Nissen Building (FY0784)**, 310 West Fourth Street) and the 1928 **Carolina Theatre and Hotel**

⁵⁸ Fearnbach, 75.

⁵⁹ Fearnbach, 75.

⁶⁰ Fearnbach, 75.

⁶¹ Fearnbach, 76.

⁶² Catherine W. Bisher and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 369.

⁶³ Fearnbach, 76.

⁶⁴ Fearnbach, 76.

⁶⁵ Bisher and Southern, 380-381.

⁶⁶ Bisher and Southern, 382.

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(FY1346, 407 West Fourth Street) follow the base-shaft-capital composition and include classical ornamentation and detailing.⁶⁷

Some of the city's two-story commercial buildings, such as West Fourth Street's **Bolich Building (FY1361)**, 614-636 West Fourth Street) and the **Gilmer Building (FY1354)**, 416-424 West Fourth Street), featured elaborate classical embellishments including acanthus leaves, urns, swags, cartouches, twisted rope, scrolls, and fanlights.⁶⁸ Others, such as the **Forsyth County Courthouse (FY2162)**, 11 West Third Street) and the **Spruce Street YMCA (FY0800)**, 315 North Spruce Street) "manifest a more austere classicism."⁶⁹ The district also includes excellent examples of the Renaissance Revival style, notable for its scale and classical ornamentation. This style is embodied in the large bracketed entablature, classical portico, and rusticated brick detailing of the **Carnegie Library (FY0096)** at 211 West Third Street, and the rusticated limestone first floor, classical ornamentation and pilasters, and balustered parapet of the **Winston-Salem City Hall (FY0740)** at 101 North Main Street.

Art Deco

The Art Deco style was popularized by the 1925 Paris Exposition of Decorative and Industrial Arts and epitomized 1920s exuberance.⁷⁰ The bold new style was a fitting choice for the booming industrial and commercial center of Winston-Salem, which had become the largest and richest city in the state by the 1920s.⁷¹ In 1929, New York architects Shreve & Lamb designed the 22-story Art Deco **Reynolds Building (FY2141)** at 51 East Fourth Street. This iconic building was the tallest skyscraper in the state until 1966, and the ziggurat tower served as the precursor for Shreve & Lamb's Empire State Building constructed in 1930.⁷² The building's Art Deco detailing highlights and celebrates the tobacco industry with gold leaf patterns and tobacco motifs incorporated throughout the building. The Art Deco style was proliferated by local architects in Winston-Salem during the 1920s and early 1930s building boom. Among those buildings in the district that demonstrate the characteristics of the style are the **Walgreen's Drugstore (FY2496)**, 201 West Fourth Street), **Sosnik's Department Store (FY1520)**, 500 West Fourth Street), the **Morris-Early Furniture Store (FY1356)**, 514 West Fourth Street), the **Pepper Building (FY2489)**, 100-104 North Liberty Street), and the **Southern Bell Building (FY0793)**, 629 West Fifth Street).⁷³ Other buildings, such as the **Chatham Building (FY1266)**, 301-311 West Fourth Street), incorporated a mixture of Stripped Classical and Art Deco-influenced design.

International Style

⁶⁷ Bisher and Southern, 382.

⁶⁸ Fearnbach, 76.

⁶⁹ Fearnbach, 76.

⁷⁰ Fearnbach, 34.

⁷¹ Bisher and Southern, 367.

⁷² Fearnbach, 34-35.

⁷³ Fearnbach, 34.

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As seen throughout the United States, mid-twentieth century architecture in Winston-Salem turned away from historical precedent and embraced Modernist architectural ideals that rejected ornamentation and emphasized form, rational use of space, and the use of modern materials. These ideals were embodied in modern styles such as the International Style. Modernism did not gain widespread traction in North Carolina until 1948, when North Carolina State College chose University of Oklahoma architecture program head Henry Kamphoefner as the first dean of their School of Design in Raleigh.⁷⁴ During the 1950s and 1960s, graduates of the program were selected to prepare plans for new downtown buildings. The **Wachovia Building (FY2615)** was constructed in 1966 at 301 North Main Street and designed in the International Style by NC State College graduate Albert B. Cameron. His design employed “a simple yet striking form and streamlined materials to assert prominence and power,” and was the first building in the state to exceed the height of the Reynolds Building.⁷⁵ Additionally, the Wachovia Building “exemplified the skyscraper mode defined by architect Mies van der Rohe and still new in the state; it was preceded only by Charlotte’s 15-story North Carolina National Bank.”⁷⁶

Another building that exemplified the International Style is **Crystal Towers (FY3345)**, constructed in 1972 at 625 West Sixth Street and designed by Lashmit, Brown, and Pollock.⁷⁷ The eleven-story Crystal Towers building is characterized by its alternating vertical bands of brick and window openings that are flanked by projecting vertical cast concrete elements, as well as concrete beltcourses that delineate each floor and a concrete cornice.⁷⁸ During the mid-twentieth century, existing buildings also received updates to their facades. One example is the ca. 1950 update to the **Sosnik’s Department Store (FY1520)** at 500 West Fourth Street by the Thalhimier’s franchise. The remodeling included “replacing the original storefronts that matched the upper floors with limestone panels framed in granite.”⁷⁹

Brutalist

In contrast to the sleek, streamlined designs seen through the early 1960s, architecture of the mid-1960s and 1970s was often massive, angular, and of cast-concrete construction.⁸⁰ The Brutalist style designs of government, office, and institutional buildings were influenced by architects such as Le Corbusier, as well as initiatives focused on cost and energy efficiency.⁸¹ The Brutalist style often “employed repetitive elements, voids, cantilevering, blind elevations, and bands of windows to create a sculptural appearance.”⁸² An excellent example of this style in Downtown Winston Salem is the **Forsyth County Hall of Justice (FY2140)** at 200 North Main Street constructed in 1975. This Brutalist style building was modeled after Boston City Hall (c.1968) and has a reinforced concrete frame surfaced with cast concrete panels and glass curtain

⁷⁴ Fearnbach, 77.

⁷⁵ Fearnbach, 79; Bishir and Southern, 381-382.

⁷⁶ Bisher and Southern, 382.

⁷⁷ Fearnbach, 140.

⁷⁸ Fearnbach, 140.

⁷⁹ Fearnbach, 78-79.

⁸⁰ Fearnbach, 79.

⁸¹ Fearnbach, 79.

⁸² Fearnbach, 79.

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walls. On the northeast corner, the building's façade "steps back, recessing into the buildings footprint" and exposing the building's reinforced concrete perimeter columns and its poured-concrete floor system.⁸³ Other examples of Brutalist architecture in Downtown Winston-Salem include the **Hyatt House Hotel (FY9220, Y2140)**, **U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building (FY3351)**, **Phillips Building (FY3184)** and the **NCNB Building (FY9232)**.

Religious Architecture

Even in Downtown Winston-Salem's superb collection of high-style architecture, the district's religious architecture stands out. The buildings are set apart from many other buildings the district in form, but share many of the same styles, materials, and designers as the rest of the city's architecture. On the corner of West Fifth and North Spring Streets, the Neoclassical Revival domed sanctuary of **First Baptist Church (FY0792)** was designed by Nashville architects Dougherty and Gardner.⁸⁴ The church is characterized by its impressive domed sanctuary, classical temple front portico, and tiered steeple. The **Centenary Methodist Church (FY0794)** sanctuary was constructed in 1931 in a stylized Gothic style by the New York architecture firm of Francis L.S. Mayers, Oscar Harvey Murray and Hardie Phillip.⁸⁵ The expansive church building includes a sanctuary, education wing, and children's wing that are characterized by their limestone exteriors and Gothic detailing. **First Presbyterian Church's (FY4102)** three-story Collegiate Gothic-style addition was designed by Northup and O'Brien and constructed by the Fogle Brothers in 1932. Virginia architects Grigg, Wood, and Browne later designed the church's third sanctuary in a Contemporary Gothic-style in 1972, and it is among the district's most impressive examples of mid-century architecture.⁸⁶

Winston-Salem Historic District Architects

Winston-Salem's success as an industrial and commercial center and its rise as one of North Carolina's wealthiest cities in the early-to-mid-twentieth century led many prominent architects to establish firms and/or complete commissions in the city. This wealth and the industry related to essentials, such as cigarettes and textiles, also allowed the city to continue constructing buildings and employing architects during and immediately after the Great Depression when many other cities in North Carolina could not. Architectural and building firms such as Harold Macklin; Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates; Northup and O'Brien; and the Fogle Brothers established their firms and designed buildings within Winston-Salem. The city's industrial titans also used their influence and wealth to bring high profile architects from other parts of the country to design their headquarters. Perhaps the most well-known example is Reynold's commissioning of Shreve and Lamb for the design of the Reynolds Building. Shreve and Lamb, based in New York, produced a modern skyscraper that remained the tallest building in the state until the 1960s. Proud Winston-Salem locals later cited the Reynolds Building as the inspiration for the Shreve and Lamb-designed Empire State Building in New York. In addition to the

⁸³ Fearnbach, 141.

⁸⁴ Fearnbach, 113.

⁸⁵ Fearnbach, 128.

⁸⁶ Fearnbach 130-131.

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concentration of architectural firms headquartered in Winston-Salem, the historic district retains a high concentration of buildings that are representative of their larger portfolios.

Harold Macklin (1885-1947)

Born in Portland, Dorset, England, Harold Macklin became one of the leading architects in Winston-Salem in the 1920s.⁸⁷ After moving to Winston-Salem in 1919, Macklin became a licensed North Carolina Architect on January 18, 1920 and established an office in the **Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Building (FY2163)** at 8 West Third Street. Macklin was proficient in a range of architectural styles, including Georgian and Neoclassical designs, as well as modern design with emphasis on sleekness and geometry.⁸⁸ Macklin eventually moved his office into buildings he had designed, first the 1926 **Gilmer Building (FY1354)** at 416-424 West Fourth Street, and later the 1925 **Realty Building (FY2630)** at 216 West Fourth Street. Between 1928 and 1932, Macklin collaborated with William Roy Wallace as Macklin and Wallace. Macklin's commissions within Downtown Winston-Salem included the **Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Building (FY0791)** at 418 North Marshall Street, the **Spruce Street YMCA (FY0800)** at 315 North Spruce Street, the **Winston-Salem Journal Building (FY0790)** at 419 North Spruce Street, and the **Chatham Building (FY1266)** at 301-311 West Fourth Street.

Northup and O'Brien (1916-1953)

Winston-Salem architects Willard Close Northup and Leet O'Brien formed the firm Northup and O'Brien, "one of the most prolific and distinguished architectural firms in North Carolina during the first half of the 20th century."⁸⁹ Northup was "one of five North Carolina architects instrumental in founding a state chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and he was equally important in the passage of legislation regulating architectural practice in 1915." After 1927, the firm included Luther Lashmit. Northup and O'Brien were well versed in revival styles, including the local "Salem Revival" developed by Northup that was considered a "localized version" of the Colonial Revival and characterized by arched "bonnet" hoods over entrances, as well as new national trends such as the Art Deco style.⁹⁰ Their portfolio of Winston-Salem works includes the Art Deco **Sosnik's Department Store (FY1520)** and **Pepper Building (FY2489)**, the Neoclassical Revival style **O'Hanlon Building (FY0767)** and **Efird's Department Store (FY1124)**, and the Classical Revival style **Forsyth County Courthouse (FY2162)**.

Shreve and Lamb (1924-1970s)

⁸⁷ Fearnbach; "Macklin, Harold (1885-1947)," North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary. Accessed June 15, 2021. <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000306>.

⁸⁸ "Macklin, Harold (1885-1947)."

⁸⁹ "Northup and O'Brien (1916-1953)," North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary. Accessed August 26, 2021. <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000213>.

⁹⁰ "Northup and O'Brien (1916-1953)."

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The New York architecture firm of Shreve and Lamb included Canadian R. H. Shreve and William Lamb of Brooklyn. Shreve and Lamb initiated their firm in 1924, later adding partner Arthur Harmon in 1929 to become Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon. Before earning national recognition for their design of the Empire State Building, Shreve and Lamb were selected to design the **R. J. Reynolds Building (FY2141)** in Winston-Salem after entering the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's "race to the sky" to build the tallest skyscraper in North Carolina and in the South. Until the construction of the Reynolds Building, North Carolina's skyscrapers "typically had blocky forms with decorative cornices at the roofline," so the six-story ziggurat top of the building was a new and bold design.⁹¹ The design of the Reynolds Building won the firm the National Architectural Association's Building of the Year award in 1929, and in the same year Shreve and Lamb were awarded the commission for the Empire State Building.

Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates

The firm of Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates was established in 1965 in Winston-Salem by architects George Colvin, A.J. Hammill, and Lloyd Walter, recent graduates of NC State University. The firm received commissions from clients such as the Winston-Salem Recreation Department, the Greek Orthodox Church, the North Carolina School of the Arts, and Wachovia Bank. By the 1970s, the firm was known as Hammill-Walter Associates. Their notable contribution to Downtown Winston-Salem, and the project that helped establish the firm's credibility, came in 1976. As part of the downtown redevelopment initiative, the firm was selected to design the **U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building**, occupying almost an entire city block. The firm continued to design notable buildings throughout Winston-Salem, including the design of early 1980s Reynolds Plaza, the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's new headquarters adjacent to the original headquarters in the Reynolds Building, and just outside the Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District.⁹²

Stanhope Johnson (1882-1973)

Stanhope Johnson was an architect based in Lynchburg, Virginia who designed buildings from New York to Texas.⁹³ Most well-known for his Neoclassical and Georgian Revival designs, Johnson also designed many modern buildings in the Art Deco, Prairie, and International Styles.⁹⁴ From 1925 to 1932, Johnson worked with Ray O. Brannan. Johnson and Brannan's most notable building in Winston-Salem is the **Carolina Theatre and Hotel (FY1346)** at 407 West Fourth Street; the pair also designed the **Bolich Building (FY1361)** at 614-636 West Fourth Street.

⁹¹ "Shreve and Lamb (1924-1970s)," North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary. Accessed August 26, 2021. <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000414>.

⁹² "Firm History," Walter Robbs: Architecture + Interiors + Planning. Accessed June 2021. <https://www.walterrobbs.com/about/firm-history>.

⁹³ "About," Stanhope Johnson Architect. Accessed June 15, 2021. <http://www.stanhopejohnsonarchitect.com/about.html>.

⁹⁴ "About," Stanhope Johnson Architect; "Johnson, Stanhope S. (1882-1973)," North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary. Accessed June 15, 2021. <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000597>.

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Fogle Brothers

Active from 1871 to 1932, Winston-Salem natives and Moravian woodworkers, Christian H. Fogle and Charles A. Fogle were partners in the Fogle Brothers contracting firm.⁹⁵ The Fogle Brothers constructed most of the buildings in Winston and Salem from the 1870s until the end of the nineteenth century, including the commercial buildings in the commercial area of Winston (present day downtown Winston-Salem).⁹⁶ In total they were responsible for constructing thousands of building in the greater Winston-Salem area. Among the most prominent commissions constructed by the Fogle Brothers in the district were the **Realty Building (FY2630)** at 216 West Fourth Street and the **Carnegie Public Library (FY0096)** at 211 West Third Street. In the mid-twentieth century, the company shifted to building material supply, and became one of the largest suppliers in the region.

Grigg, Wood, and Browne

The Virginia based firm of Grigg, Wood, and Browne specialized in churches, estates, and architectural restoration.⁹⁷ Some of their most impressive restoration work included restoration work at the White House, Monticello, and the State Capitol of North Carolina.⁹⁸ Although they completed most of their work outside of Winston-Salem, the firm is represented within the historic district through their design of the **First Presbyterian Church's (FY4102)** third sanctuary and the adjacent fellowship hall at 300 North Cherry Street.⁹⁹

Mayre, Alger, and Vinour

The firm of Mayre, Alger, and Vinour was formed in the 1920s in Atlanta, Georgia by P. Thornton Mayre, Barrett and Richard Alger, and Ollivier Vinour.¹⁰⁰ The firm was known for their “mastery of the new ornamental style of Art Deco,” and in the late 1920s the firm was awarded a commission to design Southern Bell office buildings in the southeast region, with four buildings located in North Carolina.¹⁰¹ One of these four North Carolina buildings was the **Southern Bell Building (FY1793)** at 629 West Fifth Street in Downtown Winston-Salem.

⁹⁵ “Fogle Brothers (1871-1932),” North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary. Accessed August 2021. <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000340>.

⁹⁶ “Fogle Brothers (1871-1932).”

⁹⁷ “A Guide to the Milton Latour Grigg Papers, 1930-1981,” Special Collections Department, University of Virginia Library. Accessed August 26, 2021. <https://ead.lib.virginia.edu/vivaxtf/view?docId=uva-sc/viu03428.xml>; *District of Columbia Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1979: Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Ninety-fifth Congress, Second Session, on H.R. 13468* (United States: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978): 152-153.

⁹⁸ *District of Columbia Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1979*, 153.

⁹⁹ Fearnbach, 131.

¹⁰⁰ “P. Thornton Marye (1872-1935),” New Georgia Encyclopedia. Accessed August 26, 2021.

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¹⁰¹ “P. Thornton Marye (1872-1935);” “Marye, P. Thornton (1872-1935),” North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary. Accessed August 26, 2021. <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000203>.

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District
Name of Property

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The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District includes a collection of some of the most architecturally impressive and distinctive buildings in the state designed by locally and regionally significant architects. The historic district's high-style commercial architecture represents a full range of late-nineteenth and twentieth century architectural design trends, including styles such as Colonial and Classical Revival, Art Deco, International, and Brutalism. While other cities within the state include impressive and high-style examples of commercial buildings, Winston-Salem is significant on a statewide level for the intact collection of high-style buildings that represent the city's full architectural development and were designed by locally and regionally significant architects.

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District
Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District
Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC
County and State

- Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources;
City of Winston-Salem; Forsyth County Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): FY3187

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .53 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.101368 Longitude: -80.253952
2. Latitude: 36.101461 Longitude: -80.242115
3. Latitude: 36.094916 Longitude: -80.241991
4. Latitude: 36.094811 Longitude: -80.253926

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District
Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District includes 53 acres in the downtown commercial core of Winston-Salem. The district is irregularly shaped with the historic West Fourth Street commercial district at its core. In addition to the following verbal boundary description, the boundary of the historic district has been provided on the associated boundary and location maps. Starting at the northwest corner of the tax parcel for 575 North Broad Street, the district boundary runs along the north parcel lines of properties on the south side of West Sixth Street until it crosses to the north to wrap the parcel for Crystal Towers at 625 West Fifth Street. The boundary then runs south along the east side of North Poplar Street and turns to the east to include the parcel for First Baptist Church. The boundary then runs east from the southwest corner of West Fifth Street and North Spruce Street until it turns south to run along the west side of North Cherry Street. The boundary then crosses North Cherry Street to run irregularly along the north side of the parcels for the commercial buildings in the southern half of the blocks between North Cherry Street and North Liberty Street. The boundary then runs south along North Liberty Street before turning east to run along the south side of West Fourth Street, and then turning north to wrap around the parcel for the R. J. Reynolds Building. The boundary then turns east to wrap the parcel for the Phillips Building before running south along the west side of North Church Street until turning west along the north side of East First Street, turning north along the east side of North Main Street, turning west along the north side of East Second Street, and then turning north along the east side of Town Run Lane. The boundary then runs east along the north side of the parcel for the NCNB Building and then north along the east side of North Liberty Street before turning west then north around the parcel for the Pepper Building. The boundary then runs along the south side of West Fourth Street before turning south along the west parcel line for 1 Park Vista Lane, turning west and then south to exclude the parcel for 205 West Third Street, and then running west along the north side of West Third Street. The boundary then runs south along the west side of North Cherry Street, west along the south side of the parcel for 235 North Marshall Street, south along the west side of North Marshall Street, west along the north side of West Second Street, and then north and west along the parcel line of 251 North Spruce Street. The boundary then runs north along the east side of North Spruce Street before turning west to run along the south side of the parcel of 500-514 West Fourth Street before wrapping around the parcels of 614-638 West Fourth Street to then run east along the south side of West Fourth Street. The boundary then runs north along the west side of the parcel for 405 West Fourth Street, turns west at the south side of the parcel for 419 North Spruce Street and crosses North Spruce Street to run along the south side of the parcels for the Integon Life Insurance Building and Centenary Methodist Church. The boundary then turns north at the west side of the parcel for Centenary Methodist Church. The boundary crosses West Fifth Street and turns west to run along the north side of West Fifth Street, turns north to run along the east side of North Spring Street, turns west on the north side of Pilot View Street, and finally turns north along the east side of North Broad Street to close the boundary.

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District
Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC
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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District represents the comprehensive and complete extent of the historic downtown commercial core of Winston-Salem and its extant historic resources. While historically the commercial core included a larger extent, many historic commercial resources are no longer extant or have lost historic integrity. Areas that have been excluded from the boundary include areas with substantial modern development and alterations, or where historic resources have been demolished. The boundary also excludes areas where existing resources associated with the commercial district were constructed outside of the district's period of significance and therefore would be considered non-contributing on the edge. The property's historic setting and all known associated historic resources have been included within the historic boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kayla Boyer Halberg, Ashlen Stump, Erica Howard
organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group
street & number: 536 W 35th Street
city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23508
e-mail: admin@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com
telephone: 757-923-1900
date: August 31, 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District
 Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC
 County and State

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District

City or Vicinity: Winston-Salem

County: Forsyth County

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Ashlen Stump (AS), Kayla Halberg (KH), and Ethan Halberg (EH)

Date Photographed: July 16, 2020 and July 28-29, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo Number of 28	Description	Camera Direction	Date	Photographer
1	Oblique of Douglas Battery Service	NW	7/2021	AS
2	Oblique of Firestone Stores	NW	7/2021	AS
3	Elevation of Centenary Methodist Church	S	7/2020	EH
4	Oblique of	SE	7/2021	AS
5	Oblique of Crystal Towers	NW	7/2021	AS
6	Elevation of First Baptist Church	N	7/2020	EH
7	Oblique of Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Building	NW	7/2021	AS

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District

Forsyth County, NC

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8	Oblique of Carolina Theatre & Hotel	NW	7/2021	AS
9	Streetscape of the south side of West Fourth Street between North Marshall Street and North Spruce Street	SW	7/2020	EH
10	Oblique of Sosnik's Department Store	SW	7/2020	EH
11	Elevation of Bolich Building	SW	7/2021	AS
12	Oblique of Spruce Street YMCA	NE	7/2021	AS
13	Streetscape of 118-130 North Marshall Street	NW	7/2021	KH
14	Oblique of Shamrock Mills	NW	7/2021	AS
15	Oblique of Chatham Building	NW	7/2021	KH
16	Oblique of Nissen Building	SW	7/2021	AS
17	Oblique of Realty Building	SE	7/2021	AS
18	Oblique of First Presbyterian Church	SW	7/2021	AS
19	Streetscape of the northeast corner of West Fourth Street and North Trade Street	NW	7/2021	AS
20	Streetscape of the west side of North Liberty Street	NW	7/2021	AS

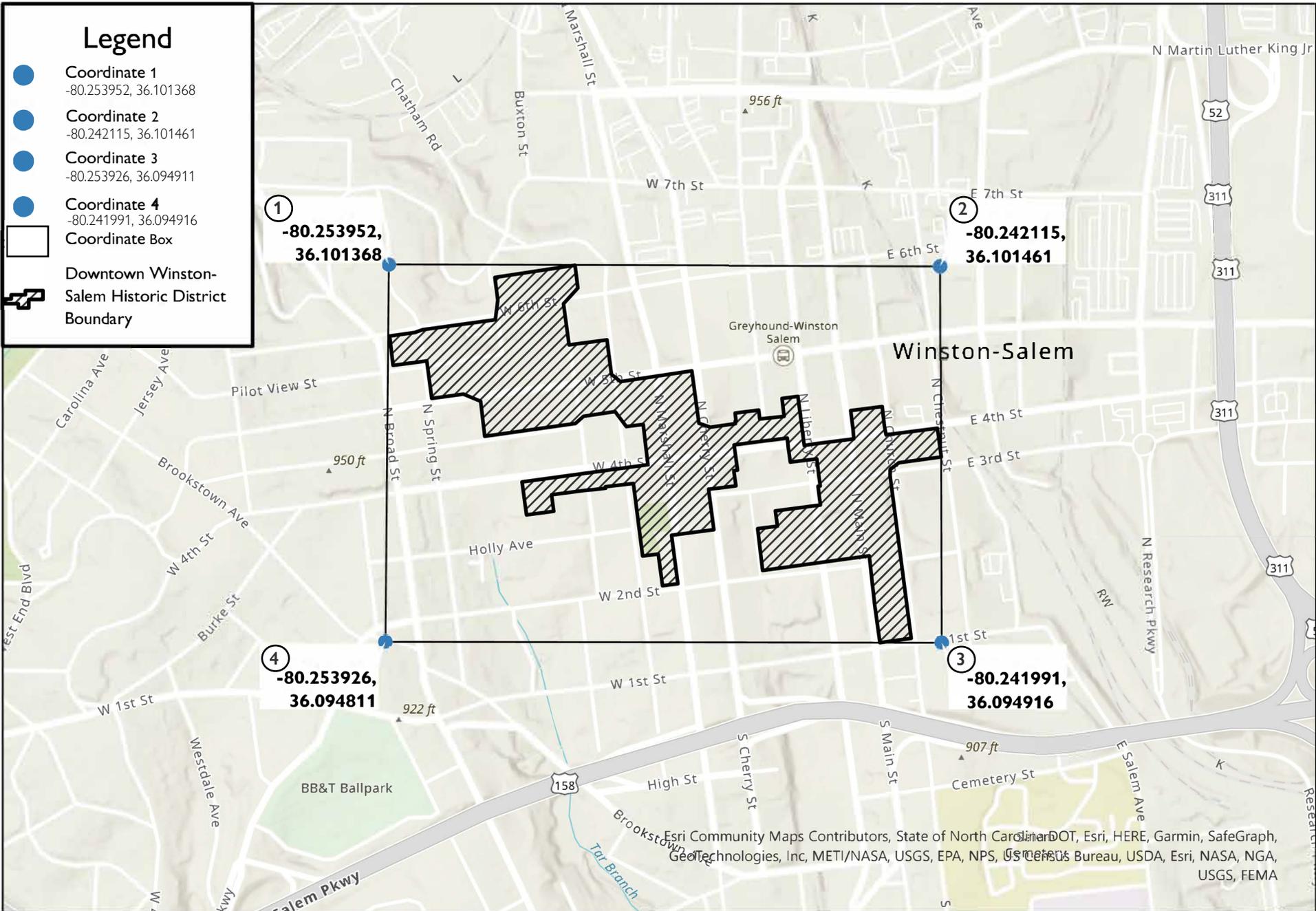
Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District

Forsyth County, NC

Name of Property

County and State

21	Oblique of Forsyth County Courthouse	NE	7/2020	EH
22	Oblique of R. J. Reynolds Building	SE	7/2021	AS
23	Oblique of Wachovia Building	NE	7/2021	AS
24	Oblique of Phillips Building	NE	7/2021	AS
25	Streetscape of the southeast corner of West Third Street and North Liberty Street	SE	7/2020	EH
26	Oblique of Forsyth County Hall of Justice	SW	7/2021	KH
27	Oblique of U.S. Courthouse and Federal Office Building	NE	7/2021	KH
28	Oblique of Winston-Salem City Hall	NE	7/2021	KH



Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District (FY3187)

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina

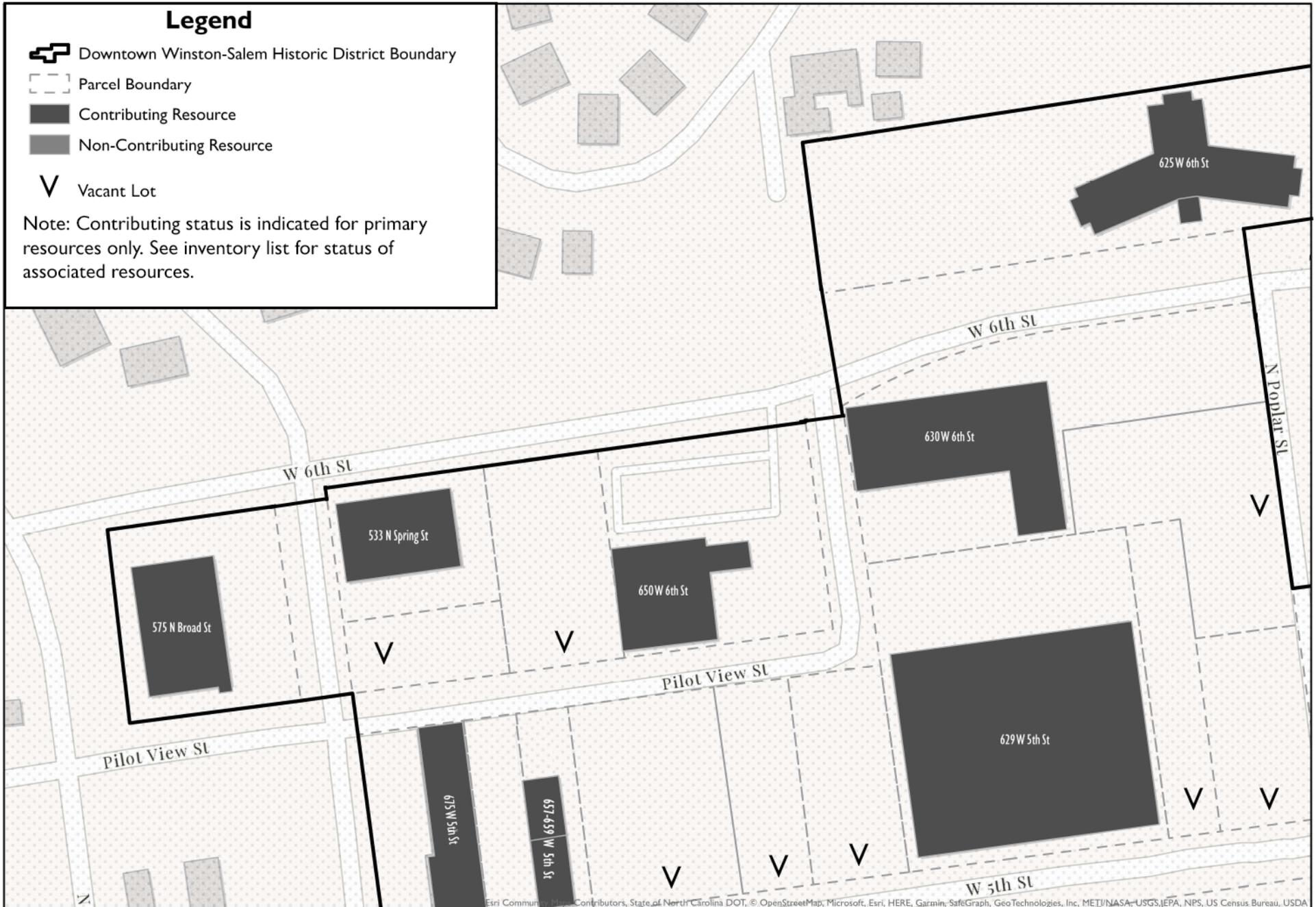


Location Map

Legend

-  Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District Boundary
-  Parcel Boundary
-  Contributing Resource
-  Non-Contributing Resource
-  Vacant Lot

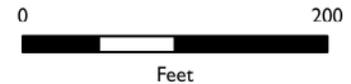
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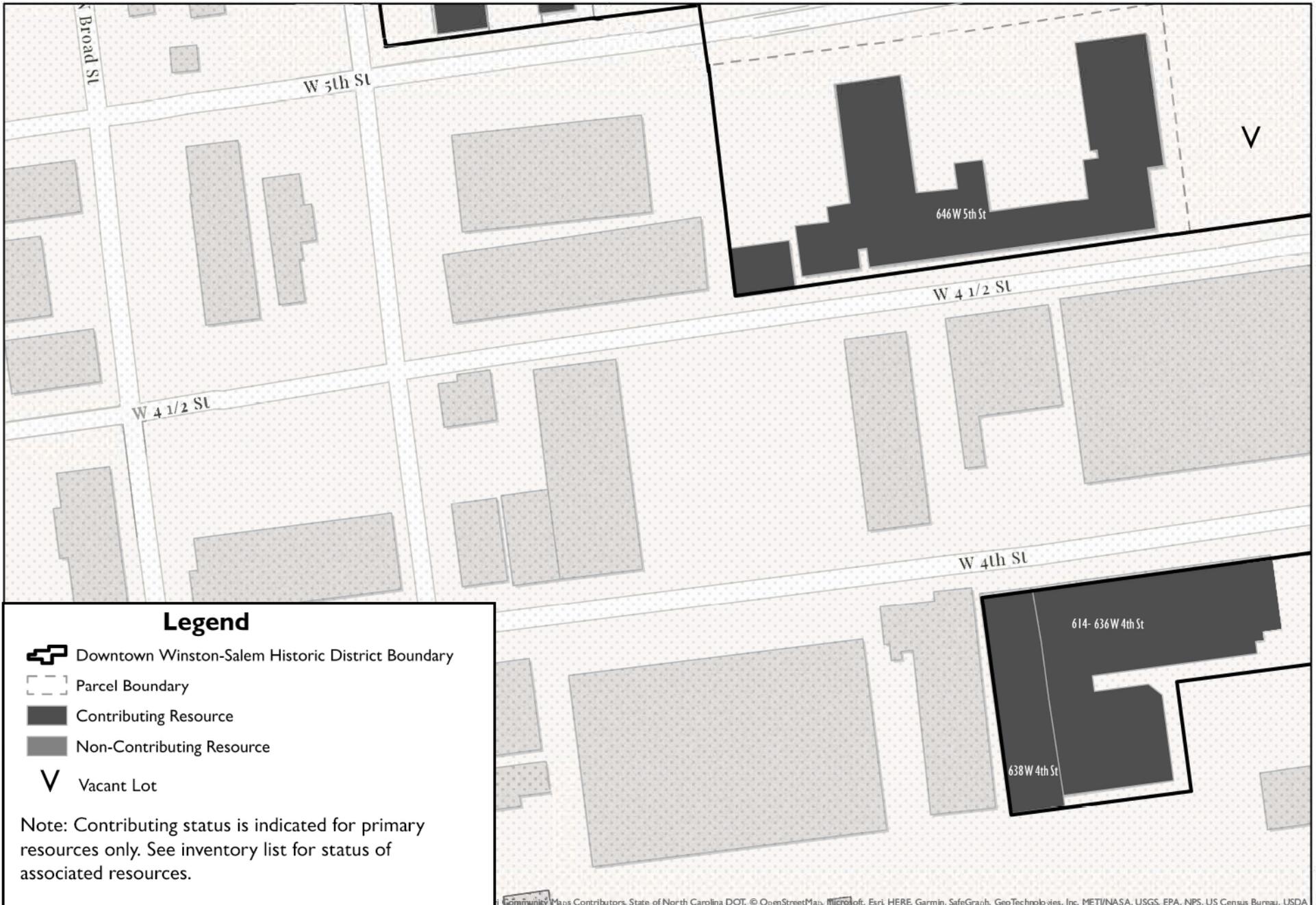


National Register Boundary Map

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District (FY3187)

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina





Legend

-  Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District Boundary
-  Parcel Boundary
-  Contributing Resource
-  Non-Contributing Resource
-  Vacant Lot

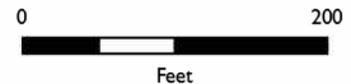
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National Register Boundary Map

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District (FY3187)

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina





Legend

-  Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District Boundary
-  Parcel Boundary
-  Contributing Resource
-  Non-Contributing Resource
-  Vacant Lot

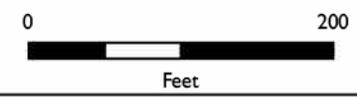
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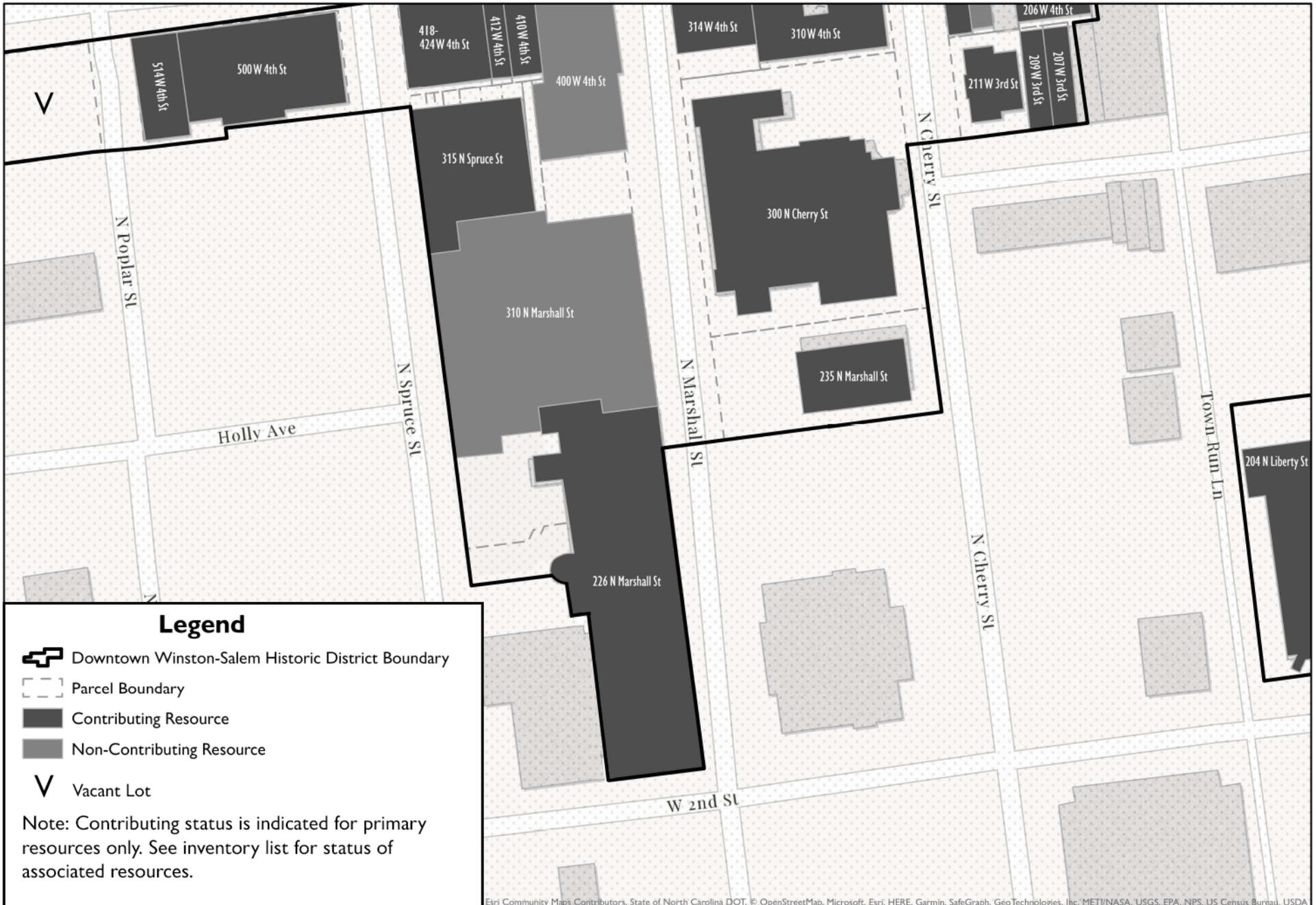
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National Register Boundary Map

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District (FY3187)

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina





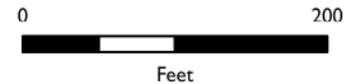
Legend

-  Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District Boundary
-  Parcel Boundary
-  Contributing Resource
-  Non-Contributing Resource
-  Vacant Lot

Note: Contributing status is indicated for primary resources only. See inventory list for status of associated resources.

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National Register Boundary Map
Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District (FY3187)
 Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina





Legend

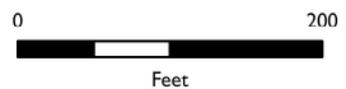
-  Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District Boundary
-  Parcel Boundary
-  Contributing Resource
-  Non-Contributing Resource

Note: Contributing status is indicated for primary resources only. See inventory list for status of associated resources.

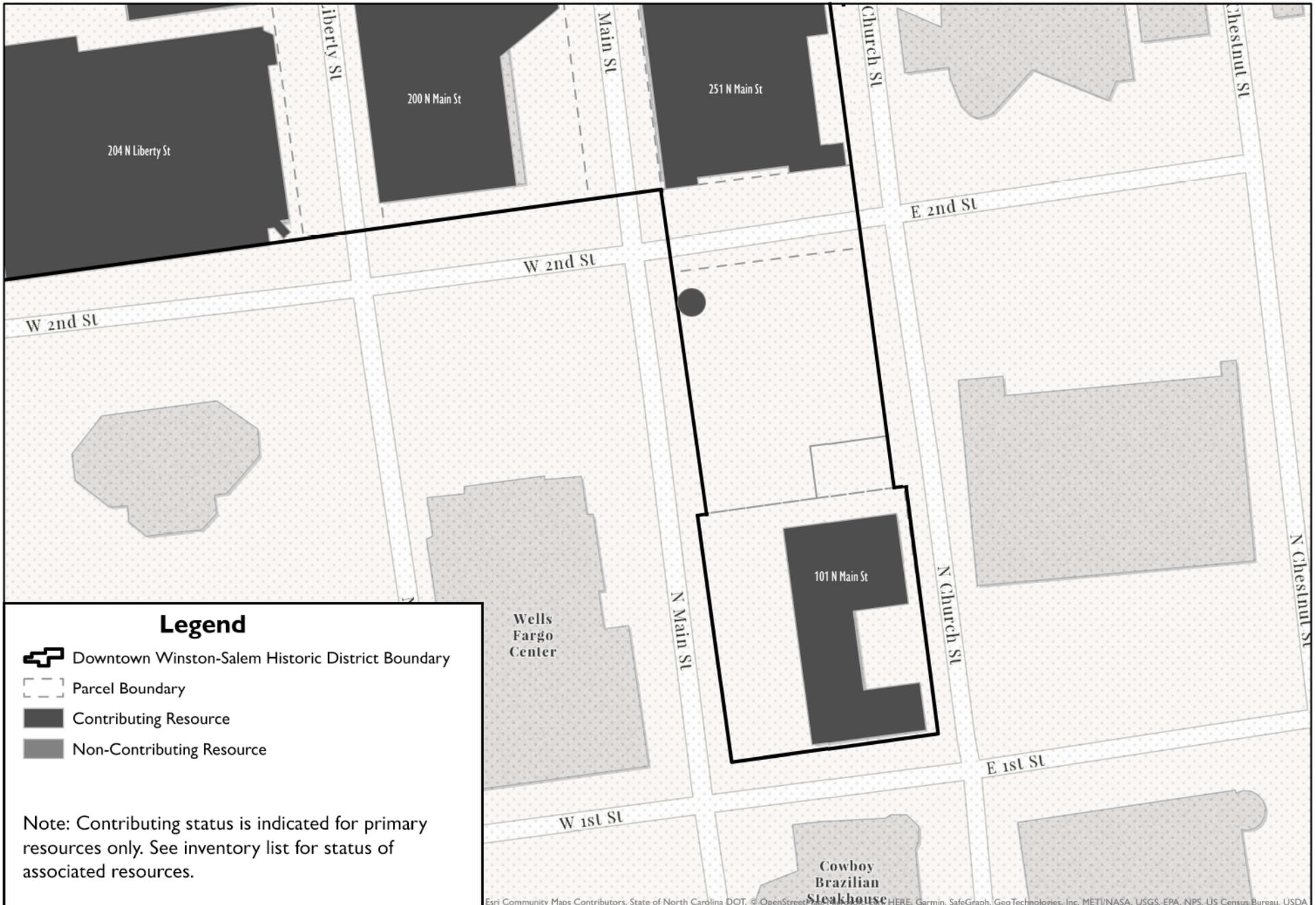
National Register Boundary Map

Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District (FY3187)

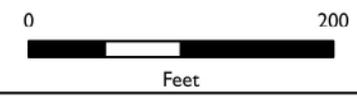
Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina



City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, State of North Carolina, DOT, OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

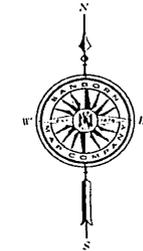


National Register Boundary Map
Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District (FY3187)
 Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina



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(8) "NE" AUG. 1957



(N.) TRADE N. W.

(W.) 5TH

(W.) 4TH

1C

(N.) LIBERTY N. W.

8

ST. N. W.

ST. N. W.

