



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

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Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary
June 14, 2010

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

MEMORANDUM

To: Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Group, PDEA
NC Department of Transportation

From: Peter Sandbeck *PSS for Peter Sandbeck*

Re: Historic Architectural Resources Final Identification and Evaluation, Macy Grove Road (SR2601)
Improvements, Kernersville, U-4734 & U-2800, Forsyth County, ER08-2890

Thank you for transmitting the above referenced report. We apologize for our delayed response and offer the following comments.

Having reviewed the report and our files for the Henry Clay Edwards House (FY384), we do not believe it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places even though it is on the State Study List. The overriding reason for this finding is the recent alterations to the front porch which appear to post date the house's being placed on the Study List and seriously alter its architectural character and integrity. As noted in the report there are at least four other brick Italianate residences in Kernersville that display greater integrity of design. Were the windows and doors, which currently enclose the porch and obscure the front façade removed, the house may possibly be eligible for listing under Criterion C.

We also do not believe the case has been made for eligibility under Criterion B. While Henry Clay Edwards seems to have shared in the prosperity of Kernersville tobacco boom period, there is little to distinguish him from other well to-do area farmers and businessmen.

We do concur with the determination that the other properties, contained in the report, are not eligible for listing in the National Register.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Vanessa Patrick, NCDOT
Leann Pegram, HPC

bc: DOT
Brown/Swallow
County

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES FINAL IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION

Macy Grove Road (SR 2601) Improvements

KERNERSVILLE
FORSYTH and GUILFORD
COUNTIES
NORTH CAROLINA

S.T.I.P. Nos. U-4734 and U-2800
FEDERAL AID No. STP-2601(1)
WBS Nos. 36600.1.1 and 34585.1.1



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VANESSA E. PATRICK
ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEBRUARY 2010



Vanessa E. Patrick, Principal Investigator
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

3-26-10

Date



Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor
Historic Architecture Group
North Carolina Department of Transportation

3-26-2010

Date

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Project Description

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to improve and extend SR 2601 (Macy Grove Road) east of Kernersville in Forsyth County (Figure 1). The purpose of the project is to reduce traffic congestion in downtown Kernersville and at the NC 66 / NC 150 interchange, as well as provide a link between Interstate 40 (I-40) Business and areas north of Kernersville. The undertaking combines two 2009-2015 State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) projects, U-2800 and U-4734, into one federally funded Environmental Assessment (Federal Aid No. STP-2601(1)). U-2800 calls for widening existing SR 2601 (Macy Grove Road) to multi-lanes from near SR 4319 (Industrial Park Drive) to SR 2042 (Old Greensboro Road), extending the road from Old Greensboro Road to north of SR 2045 (Old US 421 / East Mountain Street), converting a grade separation at I-40 Business to an interchange, and constructing grade separations at the crossing of the Norfolk Southern Railroad and Old US 421 / East Mountain Street. U-4734 calls for extending Macy Grove Road on new location from north of Old US 421 / East Mountain Street to NC 150 (North Main Street) (Figure 2).

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for historic architectural resources was delineated by NCDOT staff architectural historians, in consultation with the project planning engineers, and reviewed in the field on December 7, 2006 for U-2800 and April 8, 2009 for U-4734 (Figures 3 and 4). Both APEs surround the route of the proposed improvements to include those areas that may be affected either physically or visually by new construction. Land use in the project area is predominantly single-family residential, with a commercial and industrial concentration along East Mountain Street.

Purpose of Survey and Report

NCDOT's Historic Architecture Group conducted survey and compiled this report in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APEs as part of the environmental studies performed by NCDOT for the proposed projects S.T.I.P. Nos. U-2800 and U-4734 Forsyth and Guilford Counties, and documented by a combined Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) and to afford the Advisory

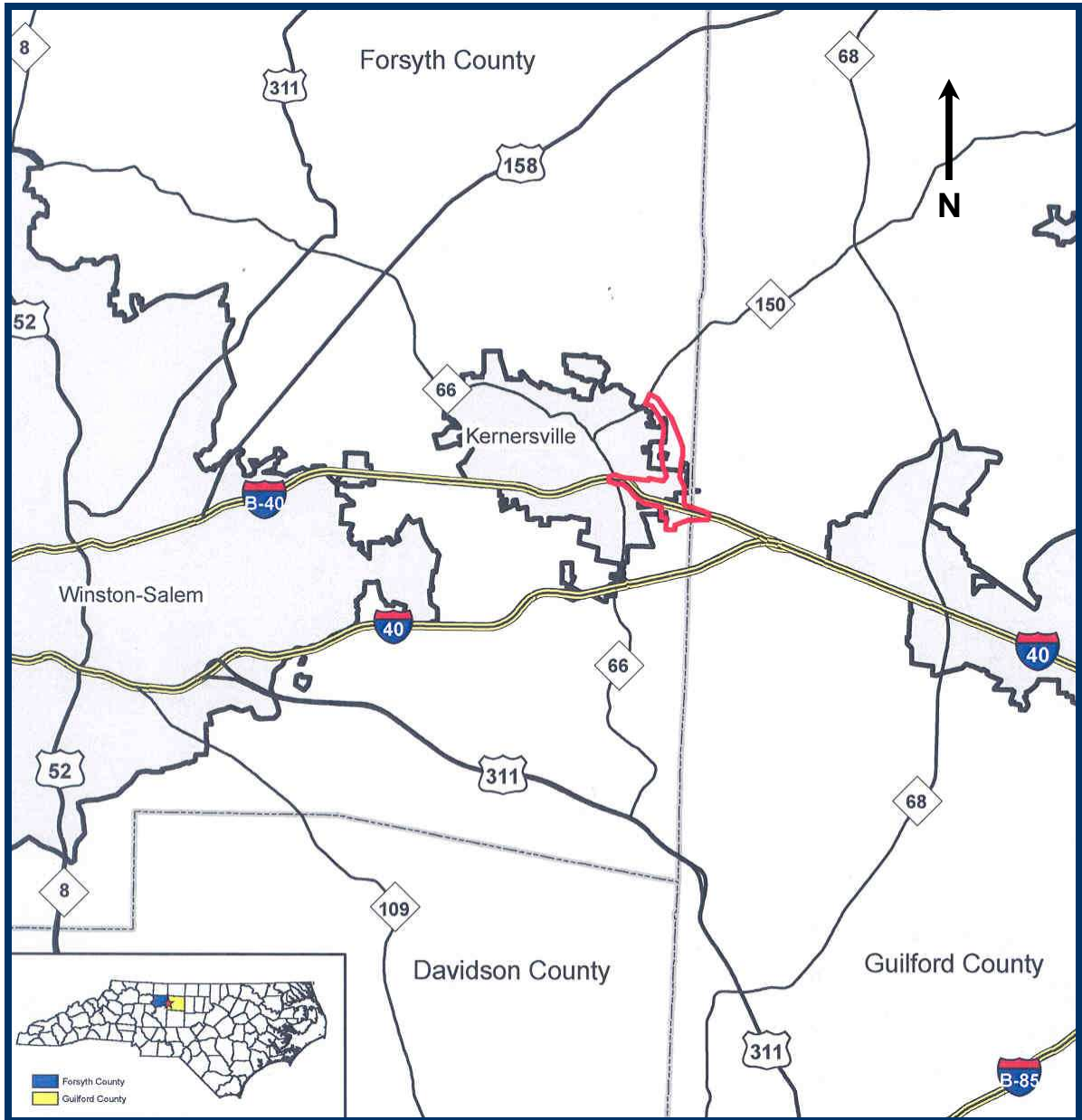


Figure 1 – Project Location ———
 Map from NCDOT, “Natural Resources Technical Report ...
 Macy Grove Road Improvements” (2009). NTS.

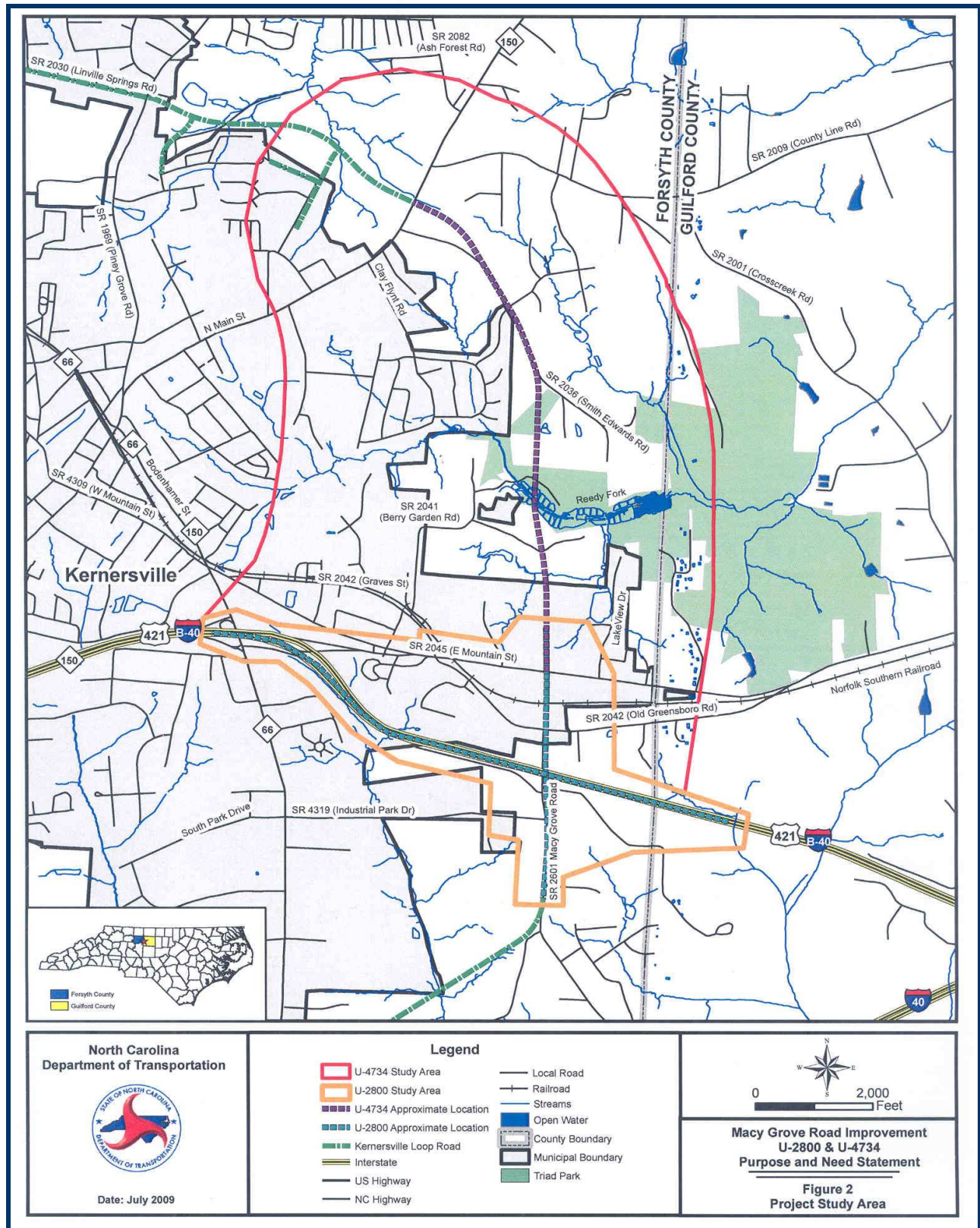


Figure 2 – Project Study Areas
 Map from NCDOT, “Natural Resources Technical Report ...
 Macy Grove Road Improvements” (2009). NTS.

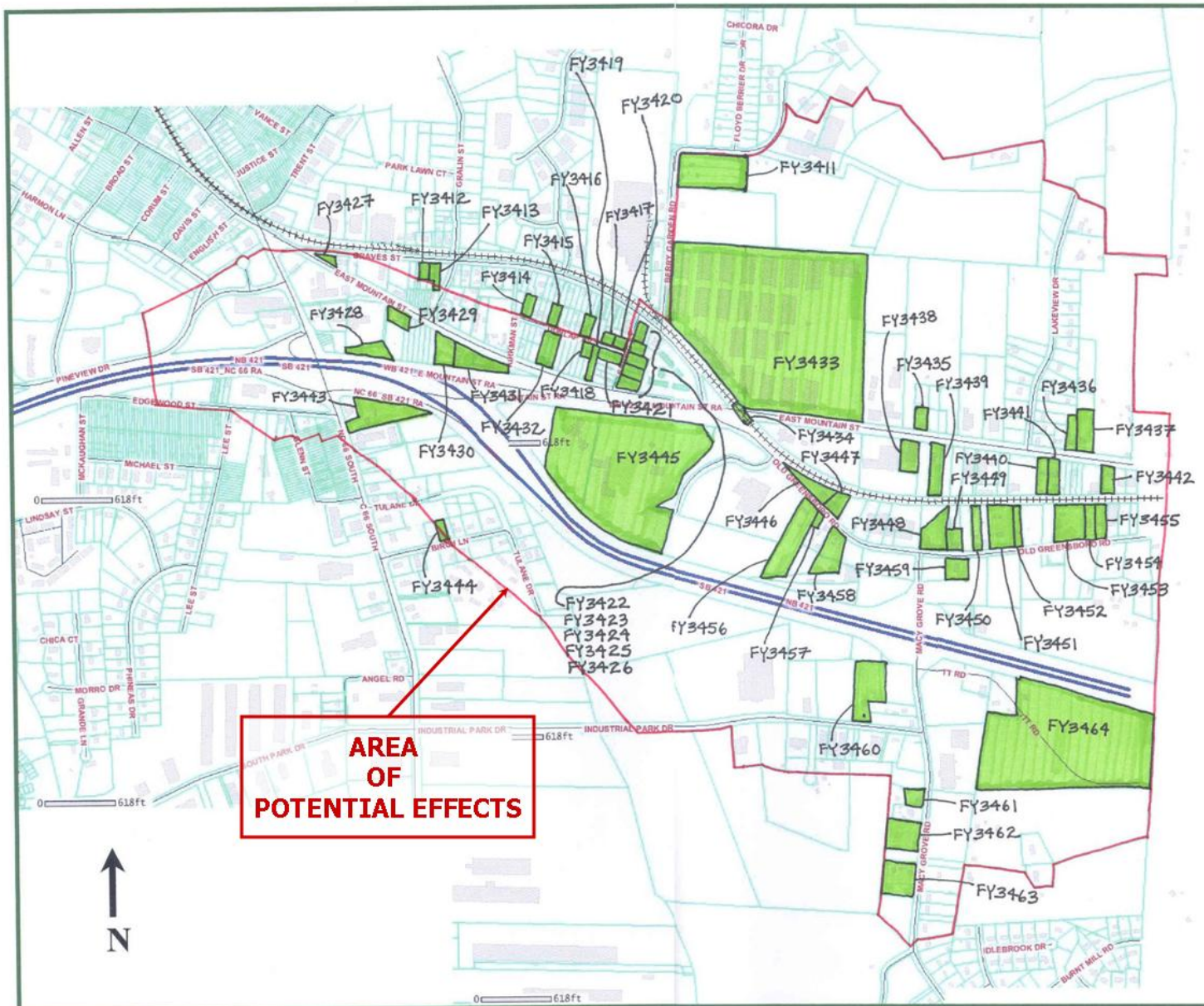


Figure 3
See Appendix for
property inventory

U-2800, Forsyth County

Historic Architecture
Surveyed Properties
December 7, 2006
and January 23, 2007

FY3411-3464
Base map - Forsyth County GIS
(current tax parcels)

Historic Architecture Group
NCDOT
vcp/26 January 2007

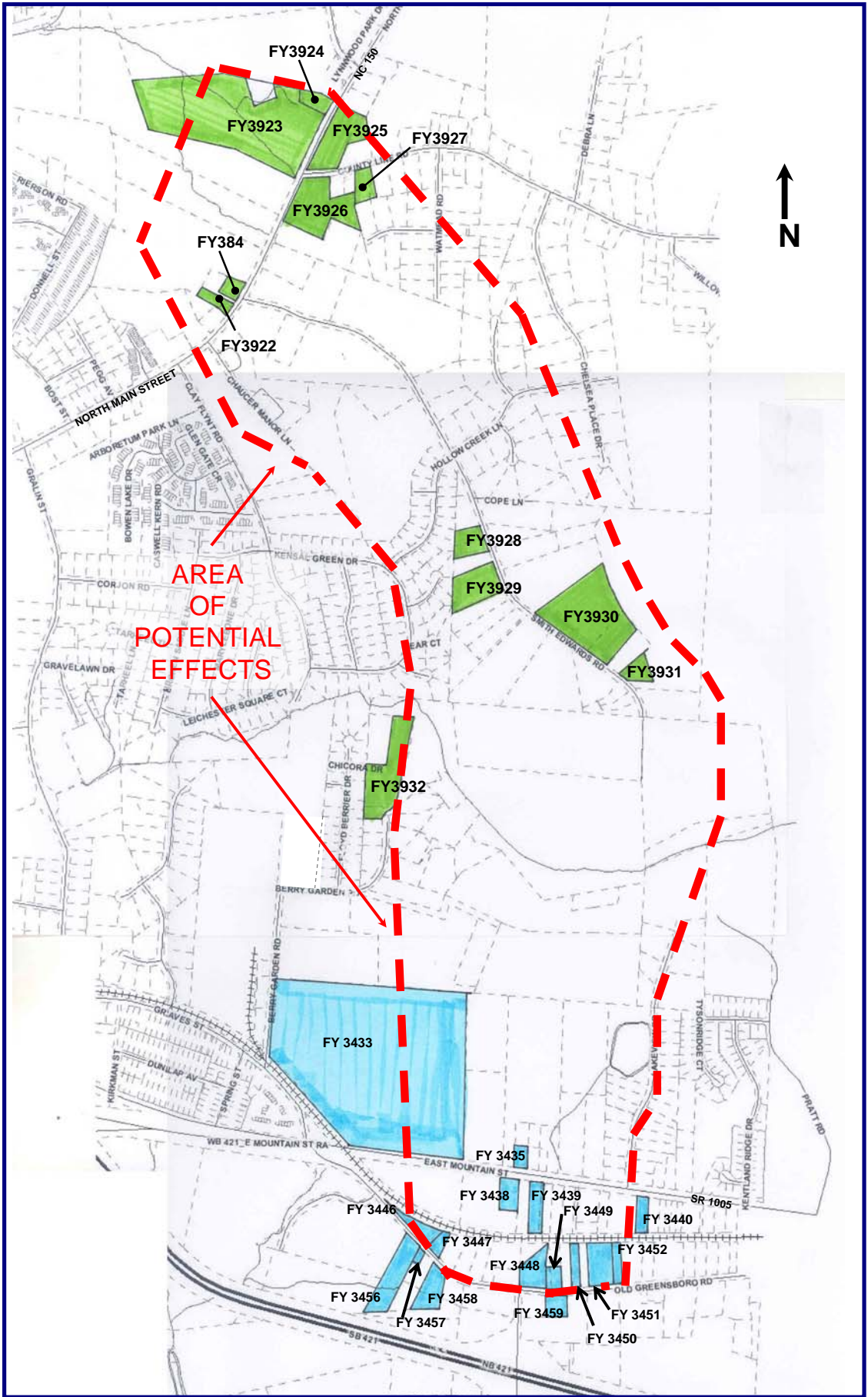


Figure 4

Historic Architectural Resources U-4734, Forsyth County
 April 8, 2009 Base map: Forsyth County 2009 GIS, scale 1"=729'
 Properties highlighted in light blue surveyed for U-2800 and determined not eligible in 2007.
 See Appendix for property inventories

Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the general public.

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the surveys and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 CFR 44716); 36 CFR Part 60; and Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT. The surveys and report meet the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements set forth in "Section 106 Procedures & Report Guidelines" (Historic Architecture Section, NCDOT, 2003).

Each intensive survey was undertaken with the following goals: (1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; (2) to identify and record all significant resources within the APE; and (3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The APEs, as illustrated in Figures 3 and 4, were delineated to allow for flexibility in the design of avoidance alternatives.

NCDOT architectural historians conducted field surveys on December 7, 2006, January 23, 2007, and April 8, 2009 covering 100% of the APEs by automobile and on foot. All structures over fifty years of age in the APEs were identified, evaluated, photographed, and mapped (see Figures 3 and 4; Appendix). All recorded properties were evaluated for National Register eligibility as individual resources and contributing elements to historic districts.

An NCDOT architectural historian pursued preliminary documentary research to establish historical and architectural contexts for the project areas, as well as the development of individual buildings and structures. The principal resources consulted included survey and National Register files at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office - Department of Cultural Resources (HPO) in Raleigh, and public records at the Forsyth County Courthouse in Winston-Salem and North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh. County records and GIS mapping were viewed at www.forsythdeeds.com and www.forsyth.cc/tax/geodata.aspx. Both primary and secondary sources held in the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh and the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-

Salem yielded additional information. Mitch Easter, the current owner and resident of the Henry Clay Edwards House in Kernersville, generously shared his knowledge of that significant property.

Summary Findings of the Survey

The project areas occupy part of large plateau, a regional watershed from which flow the Haw and Deep Rivers and Abbots, Salem, Belews, and Muddy Creeks.¹ The well-drained terrain is rolling and broken, with many knobs, ridges, and valleys. Largely urbanized, with only small stands of recent secondary growth forest, the project areas contain predominantly domestic and commercial buildings dating almost entirely to the middle and later twentieth century.

No properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places are located within the APE. One property, the Henry Clay Edwards House (Property No. 2 in the U-4734 survey), has been placed on the state study list (FY 384). NCDOT Historic Architecture identified 66 properties (54 in the U-2800 project area and 12 in the U-4734 project area) as greater than fifty years of age (see Figures 3 and 4 and Appendix). Of the 66, all but one were determined not eligible for the National Register and not worthy of further evaluation in a consultation meetings between the HPO and NCDOT held on January 26, 2007 and April 14, 2009 (see Appendix).

Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age may be listed on the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G.

Historic Architectural Resources in the APE

Properties Listed on the National Register:
None

Properties Listed on the North Carolina State Study List:
Henry Clay Edwards House (Property No. 2) (FY 384)

¹ "Natural Resources Technical Report ... Macy Grove Road Improvements ... STIP Projects U-4734 and U-2800..." NCDOT (August 2009), p. 2; "Historic Resources of Kernersville, N.C.," a multiple properties documentation form (MPDF) prepared in the late 1980s, on file at NCHPO, Raleigh; and D. P. Robbins, *Descriptive Sketch of Winston-Salem, its Advantages and Surroundings, Kernersville, Etc....* (Winston, NC: 1888), pp. 85-86, 89.

*Properties Evaluated and Determined Not Eligible
for the National Register:
None*

*Properties Evaluated and Determined Eligible
for the National Register*
Henry Clay Edwards House (Property No. 2) (FY 384)

**PROPERTIES EVALUATED
AND
DETERMINED ELIGIBLE
FOR THE
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PLACES**

Property No. 2 – Henry Clay Edwards House

Location: The property lies immediately west of the NC 150 (North Main Street) and SR 2036 (Smith Edwards Road) intersection, approximately 1.3 miles northeast of downtown Kernersville (see Figure 4). Its street address is 1001 North Main Street and parcel identification number is 6886-88-3894.00 (Forsyth County 2009 Tax Records). The Henry Clay Edwards House is included in the 1979 and 2009 architectural surveys of the county as site FY 384 and was added to the State Study List in 1982.² Should the northern extension of Macy Grove Road be realized as proposed, it will intersect NC 150 approximately 500 feet northeast of Property No. 2.

Description: The Henry Clay Edwards House is a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed building of brick construction, dating to the third quarter of the nineteenth century (Figure 5). The main house is three bays wide (forty feet) and two bays deep (thirty-two feet). A two-story, gable-roofed, brick ell extends the depth of the house by an additional two bays (thirty-two feet) from the southwest end of the rear (northwest) elevation (Figure 6). Part of the original construction, the ell is one bay (sixteen feet) wide and lower in height than the main body of the house. A shed-roofed, enclosed, framed porch of one story and eight feet in width occupies the angle created by the rear ell and the main house. A hip-roofed, single-story, framed porch with a high brick foundation spans the main (southeast) elevation (39 feet by 9 feet) and turns the northeast corner to terminate in a one-bay (12 feet by 14 feet) porte-cochère. Both porches are twentieth-century additions. The central bay of the front porch rises to two stories on two colossal, battered columns supporting an engaged and pedimented gable roof. The upper story of the bay is open and contains a balustraded landing; the first story is enclosed with panels of clear plate glass framed between smaller versions of the central-bay columns and bordered by panels of opalescent glass. A pair of glazed doors similarly bordered appears in the central bay. Two tall, brick chimney stacks with blind arches and panels on all four faces and heavily corbelled caps are

² Architectural Survey Files, HPO, Raleigh. Gwynne Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Winston-Salem: 1981), p. 126. Heather Fearnbach, personal communication, 8 May 2009, and "Forsyth County Phase III Survey Report," August 2009, account of Phases I and II of survey update presented on pp. 15-25, viewed at www.cityofws.org/Assets/CityofWS/Documents/Planning/Homepage/FC_Phase_III_Report_11_2009.pdf. The Henry Clay Edwards House is not yet a designated local landmark (LD) (Leann Pegram, Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, personal communication, 25 January 2010).



Figure 5 – Henry Clay Edwards House (FY 384)

1001 North Main Street (NC 150), Kernersville
Southeast (main) and northeast elevations

Photographed April 8, 2009



**Figure 6 – Henry Clay Edwards House
Detail from Forsyth County Aerial Map, 2005
Viewed at www.forsyth.cc/tax/geodata.aspx**

symmetrically positioned on the ridge of the main house, and a single stack of comparable design is centered on the ridge of the rear ell.

The Edwards House is entirely laid in well-executed American common bond, distinguished by widely spaced header courses and understated, but elegant ornamentation (Figure 7). The building is pierced with regularly placed, narrow, four-over-four-light, double-hung sash windows in all stories, including the upper gable ends. To either side of the double-doored central entrance in the façade (southeast elevation), windows are likewise paired. First-story entrances also appear in each long elevation (northeast and southwest) of the rear ell (in the outer bay), and a second-story doorway, originally a window, provides access to the front porch landing. The window openings in the gable ends of the main house and the first story of the rear ell are embellished with double-rowlock, segmental arches and hood moldings. The ell doorways, though square-headed, are similarly treated. Second-story windows in the ell and the façade, as well as doorways in the latter, are also square-headed but unadorned. A rectangular, glazed transom spans the top of each façade doorway; the transom above the central entrance retains one of its two decorative lights. Corbelled drops flank each of the upper-story façade windows, descending from a brick belt course immediately under the frieze of the cornice. Replacement bricks introduced above and around the paired windows in the first story of the façade suggest the erstwhile presence of similar, if not identical, ornamentation, most likely removed during the addition of the front porch. The main house, including the front porch, and the rear ell display simply molded, boxed wooden cornices with gable-end returns, plain friezes, bargeboards, and soffits. All woodwork, including the window sash and deep eaves, is painted a light slate-blue; the opalescent glass in the front porch is purple and white. Metal gutters and downspouts, applied to the cornices and corners of the buildings, match the woodwork in color. The house is roofed with dark-gray composition shingles. The tympanum of the pediment in the front porch is finished with stucco impressed with multi-colored shards of glass and ceramics (Figure 8).

The interior of the building retains most of its original spatial and decorative elements. The double-pile, center-hall plan of the main body of the house is unchanged, as is that of the rear ell (Figure 9). The two rooms of the ell are served by a corridor extending from the center hall. A balustraded, closed-string staircase rises to the second floor along the northeast wall of the center hall. An enclosed stair in the north corner of the kitchen at the end of the ell provides the only access to the two rooms above. A notable ornamental feature is the spindlework grille suspended from the ceiling of the center hall, functionally dividing it into thirds: one-third as a kind of foyer inside the front doorway and the two-thirds beyond containing the stair (Figure 10). An interior investigation is not part of this



**Figures 7 (top) and 8 – Henry Clay Edwards House
Details illustrating upper story brickwork and porch pediment**

Photographed April 8, 2009

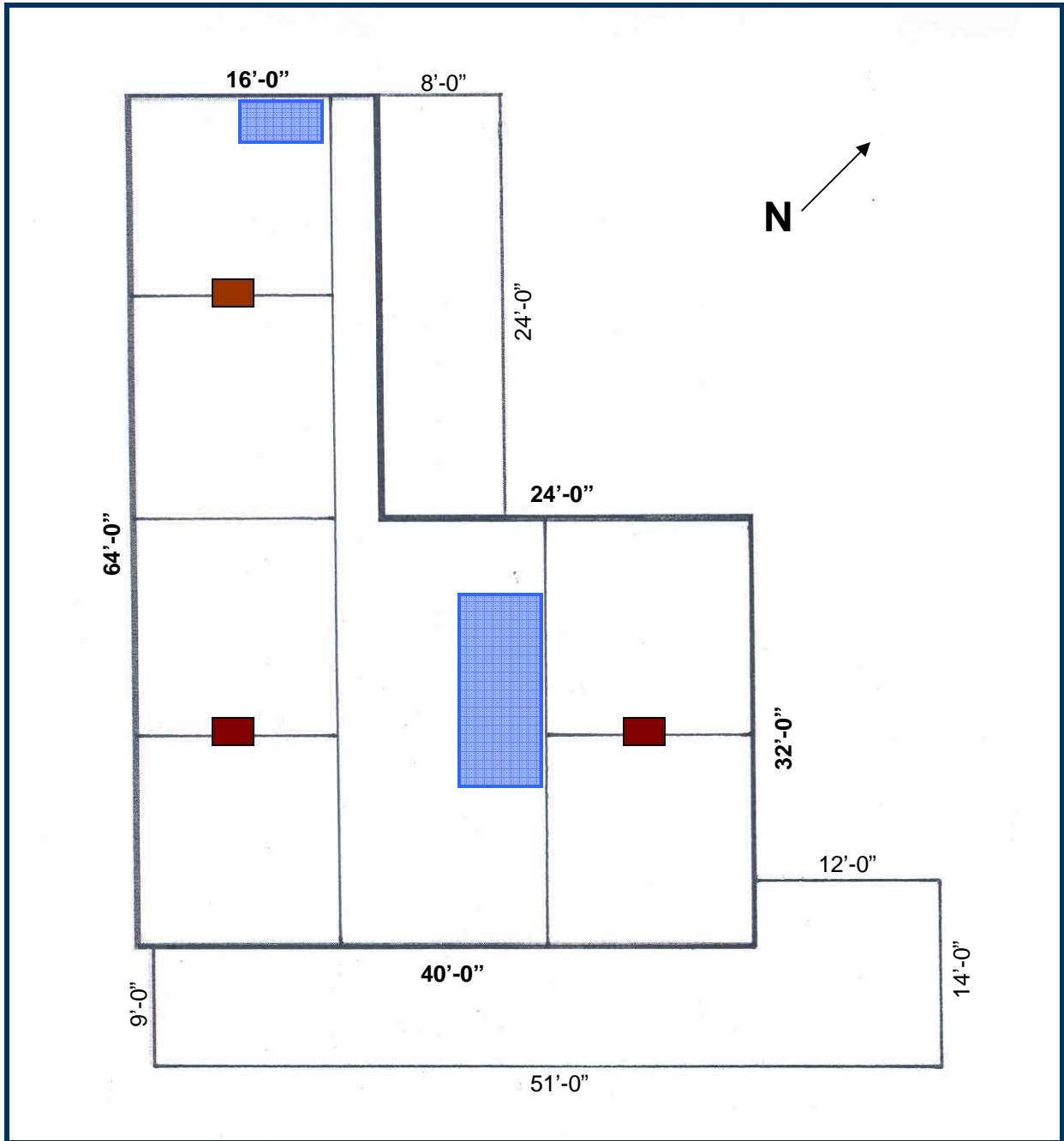
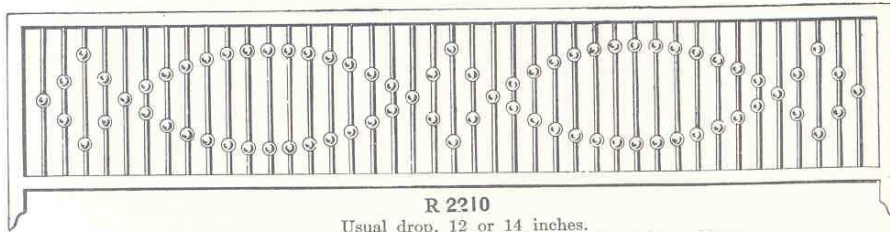


Figure 9 – Henry Clay Edwards House

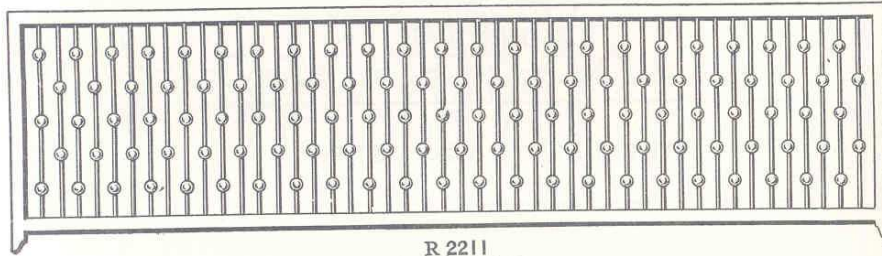
Basic plan showing arrangement of interior spaces, placement of chimneys and stairs, and location of porches. Window and door openings omitted. Exterior dimensions are accurate to the nearest foot (based on Forsyth County 2009 Tax Record). NTS.

GRILLES.



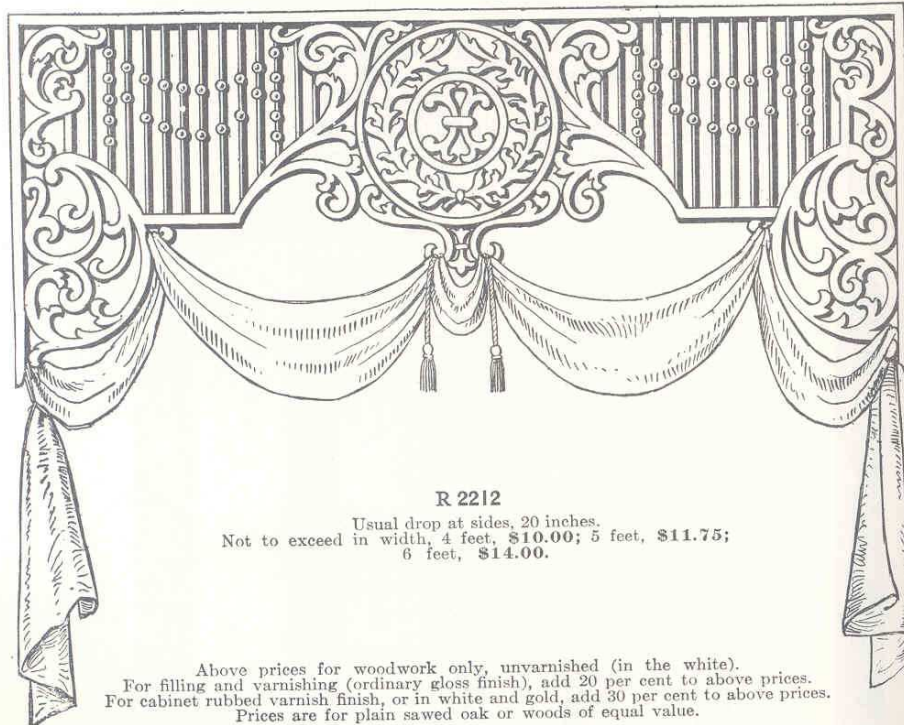
R 2210

Usual drop, 12 or 14 inches.
Not to exceed in width, 4 feet, \$4.00; 5 feet, \$5.50; 6 feet, \$7.00.



R 2211

Usual drop, 14 inches.
Not to exceed in width, 4 feet, \$5.00; 5 feet, \$6.50; 6 feet, \$7.50.



R 2212

Usual drop at sides, 20 inches.
Not to exceed in width, 4 feet, \$10.00; 5 feet, \$11.75;
6 feet, \$14.00.

Above prices for woodwork only, unvarnished (in the white).
For filling and varnishing (ordinary gloss finish), add 20 per cent to above prices.
For cabinet rubbed varnish finish, or in white and gold, add 30 per cent to above prices.
Prices are for plain sawed oak or woods of equal value.

ABOVE PRICES SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT.

Figure 10 – Representative Spindlework Grilles
Middle example resembles grille in hall
of Henry Clay Edwards House.
From *Number 500 General Catalogue of E. L. Roberts & Co.*
(Chicago: 1903; Dover reprint 1988), p. 258.

study. This brief account is based on photographs in the HPO architectural survey files and, especially, detailed information provided by the property owner.

The Henry Clay Edwards House is oriented toward North Main Street (NC 150) and occupies the center of a 0.7-acre parcel (see Figure 6). An unpaved driveway runs along the northeast side of the house and through the porte-cochère; mown lawn surrounds the rest of the building. A one-story, framed garage and two-story framed outbuilding of conventional mid-twentieth-century construction stand to the northeast and northwest respectively of the drive (Figure 11). Ornamental trees appear towards the perimeter of the parcel, and sparse woodland partially screens it at the northwest, north, and northeast from open fields. The property is well maintained, and the house and other structures appear to be in excellent condition.

History: In October of 1866 Henry Clay Edwards (1832-1915) purchased 160 acres northeast of Kernersville from his first cousin Jane Ross Browning and her husband James Browning. Just as Henry was already an established Forsyth County farmer, his new property had been cultivated for some time by his uncle John Ross. By 1880 Henry Edwards' farm contained 645 acres and supported a diverse and profitable agricultural venture. In his 1856 will John Ross stated that the 160 acres he bequeathed to his daughter Jane included "the house where I now live." It seems likely that Henry, as well as several of his aunts and siblings, occupied this house through the late 1870s, when he built another residence nearby. The new brick dwelling reflected his ever-growing prosperity and also may have been inspired by a desire to establish a family (Figure 12). In 1881 the forty-nine-year-old Henry Edwards married, and he and his wife, Nancy Josephine ("Josie") Boren (1853-1920), raised their children and lived for the rest of their lives in the house on North Main Street (NC 150) still standing today.³

³ The events and circumstances described are documented in the following Forsyth County and United States Federal Census records. John Ross' will is found in Forsyth County Will Book 1, p. 108 (probated June Term 1857). He is listed as a Forsyth County farmer in the 1850 (Seventh) census and also appears in the 1840, 1830, and 1820 returns as a resident of Deep River District, Stokes County (in the southern half of Stokes County that became Forsyth in 1849). Henry Clay Edwards' 160-acre purchase is recorded in Forsyth County Deed Book 4, pp. 235-237 (October 19, 1866). He first appears as a head of household and farmer in the 1860 (Eighth) census in the Deep River District (Kernersville P.O.) of Forsyth County. Living with him in 1860 were a brother and sister, by 1870 (Ninth Census) an aunt, and by 1880 (Tenth Census) two nieces and two nephews. Mary Meredith's will, probated in 1893, notes that she was "residing with Henry C. Edwards," her nephew, at the time of her death (Forsyth County Will Book 514, p. 400 – August 10, 1893). Schedule 3 (Agriculture) of the 1880 census details Henry Clay Edwards' holdings and farming activities, which will be addressed more fully later in this report. Additional biographical information about Henry Clay Edwards is included in Mary Jane Boren Meeker, *Enterprising Spirit: The Borens of Guilford County, North Carolina* (2004), pp. 97-99,



**Figure 11 – Henry Clay Edwards House
Looking northwest from NC 150 towards garage (right) and
milk house/cold storage building (left)**

Photographed April 8, 2009



Figure 12 – Henry Clay Edwards House, circa 1895

The individuals arrayed in front of the house are almost certainly Henry Clay Edwards (right of center, hat in hand), his wife Josie (to his right, holding a baby), and children.

Also present are several likely relations and farm workers, who, in each Federal census return, always appear in the household. The dating of the image is based on the ages of the children: Felix Marvin (at left, on the horse – b. 1883), Mary Adna (center – b. 1886), Eulalia (to her sister's left – b. 1890), and Henry Addison (held by Josie – b. 1895). The thin, obviously temporary bracing of the front porch suggests that it was undergoing completion or repair (see Figure 14).

Reproduced in Mary Jane Boren Meeker,
Enterprising Spirit: The Borens of Guilford County, North Carolina (2004).

The Kernersville area of what is now eastern Forsyth County received its first permanent European residents around the middle of the eighteenth century. Attracted by the rich, well-watered lands of a plateau just east of the Wachovia Tract, they created the farms – known for grain, fruit, and later tobacco cultivation – that characterized the region well into the twentieth century. After the Revolutionary War a tavern and store built at the intersection of the Deep River Road (now Mountain Street) and the Hillsborough stage road (now Main Street) by William Dobson formed the core of a crossroads bearing his name (Figure 13). Joseph Kerner acquired the Dobson property in 1817. His entrepreneurial activities, continued and expanded by his sons, established the soon renamed Kerner's Crossroads as a place of some commercial importance. The arrival of the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad in 1873, as well as the burgeoning regional tobacco industry, launched the crossroads into several decades of remarkable growth. Within twenty years of the 1871 incorporation of the community as the town of Kernersville its population had increased tenfold. A promotional pamphlet published in 1888 noted that in addition to its fine schools and churches, tannery, carriage shops, and surrounding farms Kernersville boasted five tobacco manufactories and two warehouses. It was, after Winston-Salem, "Forsyth County's Second Town."⁴

The 1870s and, especially, the 1880s were transformative years for Kernersville, and they proved equally significant for Henry Clay Edwards. In 1880 his farm was the second largest in Kernersville Township and ranked first in the value of farm production.⁵ To the conventional crops

169. He was born in Illinois in December 1832 to James Elpheus Edwards and Jane Meredith Edwards, both of Guilford County, North Carolina, and appears to have spent the early years of his life in North Carolina (the 1850 census list the sixteen-year-old Henry in his father's Guilford County household). He married Josie Boren (b. 25 July 1853), daughter of Addison and Mary Jane Boren and also of Guilford County, on December 6, 1881. Together they had five children, two daughters and three sons (one died in infancy). Meeker states that Henry built the brick house in Kernersville in 1880 (p. 98), while the current (2009) Forsyth County tax record offers a construction date of 1877, and the 1979 county survey, based on information provided by Henry's granddaughter then residing in the house, specifies 1881 (Taylor, p. 126).

⁴ This brief account of Kernersville is drawn from Fearnbach (August 2009), pp. 3-6; Adelaide L. Fries, et al., *Forsyth – A County on the March* (Chapel Hill: 1949), pp. 131-132; P. M. Hale, *In the Coal and Iron Counties of North Carolina* (Raleigh: 1883), pp. 296-298; Bob Burchette, "Kernersville History Facts a Bit Drier than Legend," *Greensboro News and Record* 12 August 2007, Guilford County Section; "Kernersville! A Short Sketch of the History of the Town, its People and their Occupation," *The [Kernersville] News and Farm* 13 January 1888, p. 3, col. 2 and 3; and Robbins, pp. 84-93.

⁵ Henry C. Edwards entry, *United States Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census 1880*, Forsyth County, North Carolina, Kernersville Township, Schedule 3 – Agriculture, p. 6, line 2. Statistical analysis of the data for 126 individuals listed in the township reveals Edwards' status in the local economy. Approximately 98% owned farms of less than 500 acres; Edwards' 645 acres were exceeded by only one holding of 820 acres. No one achieved a higher value of farm production (\$2000), the majority (approximately 91%) less than \$700. Similarly Henry Clay Edwards figured among those cultivating the greatest quantities of tobacco, wheat, oats, and Indian corn in



Figure 13 – Dobson’s Crossroads

**Detail of “.. First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina ...”
by Jonathan Price and John Strother (Philadelphia: 1798)
Future location of the Henry Clay Edwards House ★**

North Carolina State Archives Map Collection

Viewed at www.lib.unc.edu/dc/ncmaps

and livestock of a general farm he added oats and wheat, apples and peaches, and tobacco. The eight acres he devoted to growing tobacco placed him firmly among the largest producers in the county. As Henry continued to acquire land and diversify his farm, he also pursued various business interests. In 1886, Charles Emerson's *North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory* identified H. C. Edwards as the owner of a saw mill and the "Farmers' Warehouse, for the sale of leaf tobacco," both located near the Kernersville railroad depot.⁶ The businesses were among those highlighted in the 1888 promotional pamphlet mentioned earlier as illustrative of the town's changing economy. The pamphlet also noted the recent founding of *The Kernersville News* "by T. A. Lyon and H. C. Edwards." Although sold by its original proprietors in 1883 and renamed, the newspaper revealed in its pages yet another facet of Henry Edwards' contribution to his community. The January 13, 1888 issue of *The News and Farm* observed:

There are more brick dwelling houses and factories in Kernersville than in any other town its size in the State. This fact incited our interest and we were told that the clay from the cellar is burned into brick on the spot, and then used in the construction of a house over the cellar. The cost is less than if the building were of wood.⁷

A number of brick dwellings have survived in and around Kernersville from the tobacco era. Henry Edwards' house shares with them not simply a choice of a principal structural material, but a preference for a distinctive design vocabulary. No less than the better known examples, the Edwards House -- like its owner -- clearly reflects the aspirations and achievements of its time.

The relative economy of brick construction, proclaimed in the article cited above, has yet to be proved for that time and place, but it should be recognized that use of the material was far from universal. Nevertheless,

Kernersville Township. State business directories include Edwards among the "principal farmers' in the Kernersville area (for example, Chataigne's 1883-1884, p. 332 and Branson's 1890, p. 290).

⁶ Charles Emerson, *Chas. Emerson's North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory* (Greensboro, NC: 1886), pp. 192-193. Emerson's also lists an "Edwards and Deen, general merchandise, nr depot," and Chataigne's 1883-1884 an "Edwards, H C, Kernersville" as general merchant; Edwards involvement with such ventures, possibly in partnership with the saddler and harness maker Uriah Deen (1870 and 1880 Federal Census, Forsyth County, Kernersville Township, p. 350, line 13 and p. 367, line 21 respectively), appear to be confined to the 1880s. Beginning in the mid-1870s, Edwards actively purchased land near his farm, in the town of Kernersville, and elsewhere in the county, including Winston (Forsyth County Deed Books). For example, in 1885 he paid \$1400 to W. F. Schultz for a one-acre lot in Kernersville containing "the Saw Mill Engine & Boiler, and other machinery ..." (Forsyth County Deed Book 37, pp. 33-35 (December 25, 1885). According to Chataigne's 1883-1884, Edwards' saw mill was one of eleven in Forsyth County and one of two in Kernersville; he was one of three lumber dealers in the county, two of which were located in Kernersville.

⁷ Robbins, pp. 87, 89, and 93. "Kernersville!," *The News and Farm* 13 January 1888, p. 3, col. 2.

the availability of a local product and a desire for the kind of architectural ornament brick construction makes possible, as well as the resources for acquiring both, coalesced in a distinctive group of dwelling houses associated with the prosperous merchants and farmers of late-nineteenth-century Kernersville and its environs. The Theodore E. Kerner House (FY 727 – NR) and the Rephelius Byron Kerner House (FY 714 – NR and LD), both built during the 1870s, display the key characteristics of the dwelling type. Constructed of traditionally made bricks produced on or near the building site, each two-story, gable-roofed house incorporates a rear ell and front-projecting wing to augment a basic center-hall plan and single-pile massing. Both houses possess one-story, framed porches positioned in the angles created by ell and wing; interior, ridge-set chimney stacks; boxed cornices with gable-end returns and deep soffits (the Rephelius Byron Kerner House includes brackets); and two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows. Brick embellishment is focused on segmental-arched window and door openings, as well as chimney stacks. To the former is applied a rowlock arch with a slightly projecting extrados and to the latter panels and belt courses. Treatment of the walls is less exuberant, confined to modest corbelling beneath the wooden cornice and employment of a sedate American common bond. A pronounced verticality – achieved mainly through the use of tall, narrow windows, doors, and chimney stacks and general massing – no less than the animation of wall openings and junctions of building elements with brick ornament place the houses firmly within the Italianate aesthetic. The steeply angled cross gables and two-story, round-arched wall panels of Körner’s Folly (FY 8 – NR and LD), Kernersville’s best known building, underscore the three most essential features defining the Italianate houses of the town’s tobacco era: structural material, ornamentation, and proportion.⁸

The eccentric plan of Körner’s Folly, as well as the different placement of ells and wings in the two Kerner houses, illustrate that Kernersville’s Italianate dwellings conform to no single arrangement of interior space. The circa-1875 Isaac Harrison McKaughan House (FY 732 – NR, LD), yet another standing example, is essentially a two-story-high, one-room-deep brick box with a center hall and rear ell.⁹ Its structural fabric, ornament, and verticality distinguish it from other houses with the same traditional interior configuration. The Henry Clay Edwards House is a two-room-

⁸ The MPDF addressing the “Historic Resources of Kernersville, N.C.” identifies as a significant property type the “Brick Italianate Residences of the ‘Boom’ Period, 1873-1900.” The three houses discussed are included in that document and represented in the county survey files (NCHPO, Raleigh) and Taylor, pp.119 and 126. One of the best summations of the Italianate in the architectural literature appears in Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Baltimore: 1997), pp. 147-153; the authors recognize the varied application of high-style elements to fundamentally vernacular buildings as an important quality of the popular American style.

⁹ Survey Files, NCHPO, Raleigh and Taylor, p. 126.

deep version of the McKaughan House; its center-hall, double-pile (often called a “full-Georgian”) plan is an equally long-established type. Despite its greater depth, the Edwards House conveys the same sense of attenuation as its brick Italianate contemporaries. The tall and narrow openings and chimney stacks, steep roof pitch, and expanses of stretcher brick rarely interrupted by header courses all contribute to its characteristic proportions. The ornamentation of the Edwards House is bolder and more varied than that of other examples, and details like the paired windows, double entry doors, and a subtle narrowing of openings in the upper stories arguably make it, with the possible exception of Körner’s Folly, the most elegant of the tobacco era houses.

The Henry Clay Edwards House was built with lumber cut and shaped on site and bricks burned about three-quarters of a mile to its east. Other components, such as the window sash, hall grille, and posts and brackets of the original front porch, most likely were fabricated in millwork factories in the region and beyond (Figure 14). It is currently not known who designed or constructed the Edwards House, though W. A. Shipp, an African American plasterer, is believed to have worked on its interior. In 1880 Kernersville Township was home to ten carpenters and one brick mason, the latter residing very near the Edwards property, so ample building expertise seems to have been available locally. An ambitious project involving a certain complexity of design, the Edwards House also incorporated several economies of construction. In the ell are two-panel, Greek Revival doors possibly salvaged from the earlier Ross House that stood nearby. The selection of relatively soft, hand-made brick, rather than the harder, machine-made variety, as well as the absence of locally quarried granite (especially for foundation work) no doubt contained costs, but also rendered the building less impervious to damp than it otherwise might have been. Similarly, the decision to minimize exposure of bonding headers in the exterior walls and to use stretcher rowlocks in window arches, dictated in part by decorative concerns, traded a degree of structural strength for a savings in labor and materials. Nevertheless, Henry Clay Edwards’ architectural choices produced a distinctive, functional dwelling that still serves its original purpose some 130 years after its completion. In scale, materials, and, above all, aesthetic kinship with the houses of other prosperous residents, the Edwards House is a clear statement by its owner of his position in the community. If a typical house of the late-nineteenth-century North Carolina Piedmont was a two-story, single-pile, gable-roofed building of frame construction, occasionally graced by the limited application of mass-produced ornament, the brick Italianate dwellings of tobacco-era Kernersville were truly exceptional. The effective integration of traditional plan and rich, modern

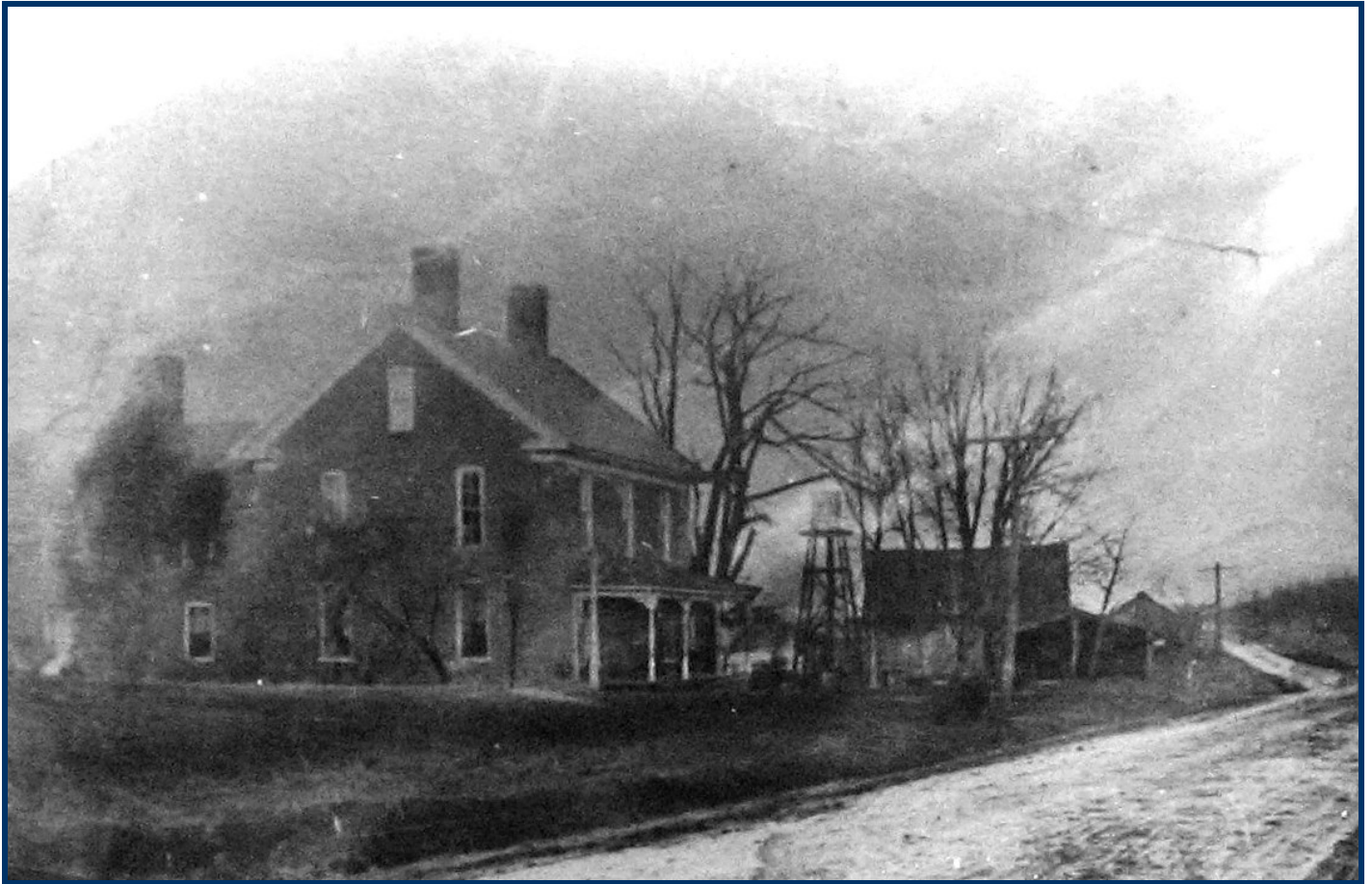


Figure 14 – Henry Clay Edwards House

This image, photographed during the 1979 Forsyth County survey from a print in the possession of the Edwards family, bears a date of 1881. If the date is accurate, the single-story, hip-roofed porch supported by turned and bracketed posts is likely original and later altered (see Figure 12).
Survey Files, NCHPO, Raleigh.

ornamentation recommend the Henry Clay Edwards House as an especially notable member of the group.¹⁰

Kernersville's thriving tobacco era was short-lived. By 1900, the manufactories and warehouses, including Henry Clay Edwards' Farmers' Warehouse, had ceased to exist, as businesses in Winston-Salem and Durham increasingly dominated the industry. Furniture and textile production flourished for a few decades thereafter, but the town's economic constant was agriculture. Ever reflective of his time and place, Henry Clay Edwards remained primarily a farmer until his death in 1915. His oldest son, Felix Marvin Edwards (1883-1952) acquired the brick house and ninety acres associated with it from his siblings in 1918, receiving full title at the death of his mother, Henry's widow Josie, in 1920 (Figure 15). During Marvin Edward's ownership, probably in the 1920s, the earlier one-story, hip-roofed, frame porch was replaced with the current structure. Though probably intended to impart a Colonial Revival appearance to the façade, the new porch, specifically its two-story central bay, actually reinforces the intrinsic verticality of the house as a whole. Marvin Edwards established a dairying operation on the farm, which his sons continued into the 1960s. In 1987 his heirs sold the brick house and the surrounding 1.5 acres to Kenneth F. and Elizabeth S. Easter, who in turn conveyed the property to Mitchell B. Easter in 1996. Future studies of the property should be aware of the contributions made by the current owner to American music, as a nationally recognized performer, songwriter, and recordings producer. While no longer the centerpiece of a large farm, the Henry Clay Edwards House remains essentially unchanged in plan and appearance, an eloquent example of architectural accomplishment in the Kernersville region.¹¹

¹⁰ Information about the sources of materials, W. A. Shipp, and rising damp was provided by the current owner (Mitch Easter, personal communications, 19 January and 15 February 2010). The building trades craftsmen in Kernersville Township appear as identified in the 1880 Federal Census population schedule, Forsyth County, North Carolina; W. A. Shipp is not recorded in either the Forsyth or Guilford County returns. The presence of the Greek Revival doors was noted during the 1979 county survey. Observations about brickwork above and throughout this report are based on *Masonry, Carpentry, Joinery – The Art of Architecture, Engineering and Construction in 1899* (Reprint, Chicago: 1980), especially Section 7, pp. 86-87, 112-116, and 140-152.

¹¹ Downtown [Kernersville] Preservation and Development Council, Inc., "Kernersville's History," viewed at www.downtownkernersville.com/town_history.html and Kernersville MPDF, NCHPO, Raleigh; The Farmers' Warehouse building eventually stored fertilizer for the Greenfield Farm and Garden Store (*Kernersville North Carolina Bicentennial* (1971), p. 77) and is likely the structure illustrated at www.kernersvilleinsider.com/photos (Figure 16). Edwards' identity as a farmer is recorded in the 1900 and 1910 Federal Census returns for Kernersville Township, Forsyth County, North Carolina; Henry Clay Edwards, death certificate records his occupation as farmer, 5 May 1915, North Carolina Death Certificates 1909-1975, viewed at <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?h=203742&db=NCdeathCerts&indiv=1>. "Mr. H. C. Edwards," obituary, *Winston-Salem Journal* 15 May 1915, p. 8, col. 3; Edwards and several members of his family are buried at Mt. Gur Cemetery in Kernersville (Fambrough L. Brownlee, ed., *Cemetery Records of Forsyth County* (Winston-Salem: 2006) I, pp. 132-133). Forsyth

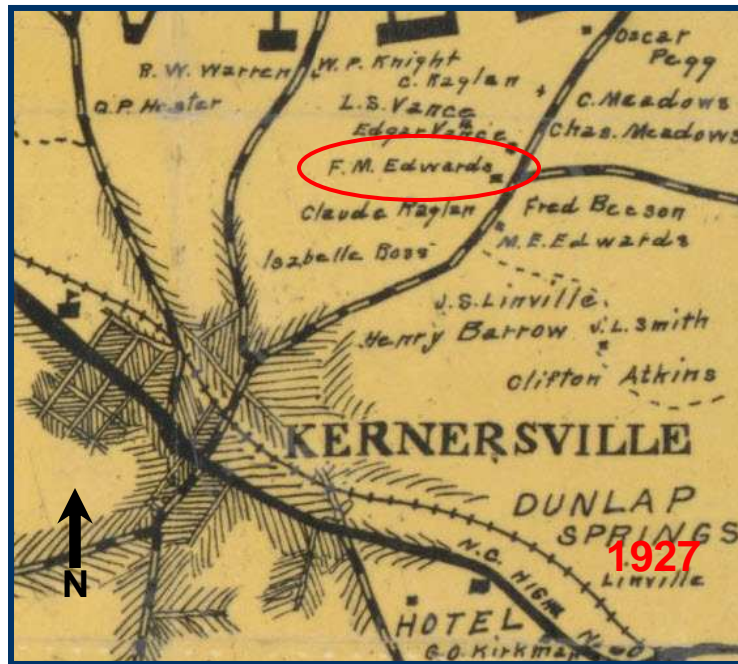
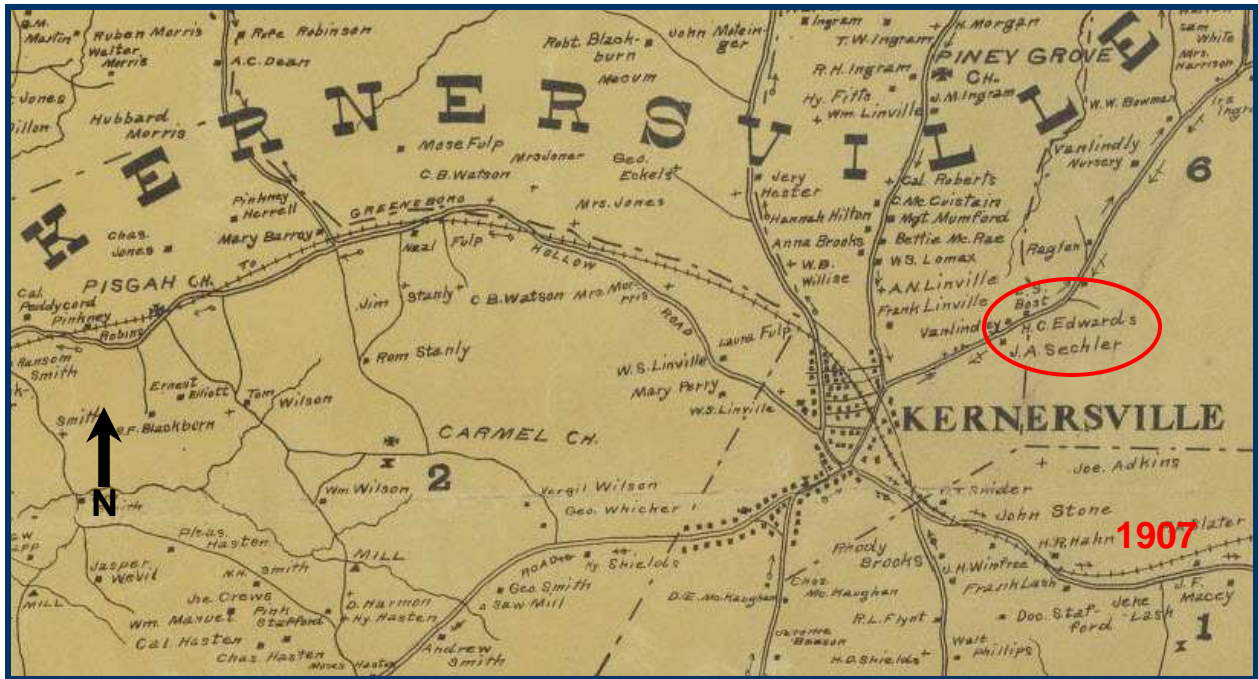


Figure 15 – Map of Forsyth County, N.C.
Details of 1907 and 1927 county maps
published by Calvin Miller (Salisbury, NC)
showing location of Edwards property
 North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina
 Viewed at www.lib.unc.edu/dc/ncmaps



Figure 16 - Probable Farmers' Warehouse Building
See Footnote #11

Constructed in the 1880s, Henry Clay Edwards' tobacco warehouse later served as fertilizer storage for the Greenfield Farm and Garden Store (mid-twentieth-century). It is located in the southeast quadrant of the North Main Street/East Bodenhamer Street intersection in Kernersville.

Kernersville North Carolina Bicentennial (1971), p. 77; images from www.kernersvilleinsider.com/photos and <http://maps.google.com/maps>



Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Henry Clay Edwards House is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The building qualifies for eligibility under Criterion B, for its association with its locally important first owner and resident, and Criterion C, as significant locally and regionally in the area of architecture.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion A (event)**. *To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally the property's specific association must be important as well.*¹² The building does not reflect any particular event or trend in the local, regional, or national past. While once part of the agricultural activity of Forsyth County, and a major contributor to the local Kernersville economy, the property constituted only one of many such farms typical of the region. In addition, the house has lost some of its historic setting through the decay and demolition of outbuildings, disassociation with active cultivation, and modern development.

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

County Records contain no will for Henry Clay Edwards, but the deed record indicates that his house and farm passed into the ownership of his widow and children, and ultimately to his eldest son, Forsyth County Deed Book 181, p. 184 (January 30, 1918); Boren, pp. 97-99 and 169-170; "F. M." or "Marvin" Edwards entries in 1920 and 1930 Federal Census Returns, Kernersville Township, Forsyth County, North Carolina. Mitch Easter, personal communications 19 January and 15 February, 2010 – opalescent glass added to porch about fifteen years ago. The Edwards' dairy business is noted in *Kernersville North Carolina Bicentennial* (1971), p. 83. Forsyth County Deed Book 1613, pp. 820-824 (June 1, 1987); Forsyth County Deed Book 1902, p. 1868 (April 30, 1996). www.mitcheaster.com.

¹² United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: 1998), p. 12. All subsequent definitions of the criteria are drawn from this source.

whose activities perfectly mirrored the trajectory of the Kernersville tobacco boom during the final decades of the nineteenth century. Among the most productive and diversified of the area's farmers – and one of the largest landholders – Edwards also figured prominently in the local economy as a lumber dealer and general merchant. His ownership of one of the two tobacco warehouses in Kernersville and participation in the founding of the local newspaper underscore his significant contributions to the development of the town. As the boom subsided, Edwards' entrepreneurial ventures contracted accordingly, though he remained a locally notable farmer for the rest of his life. While the Farmers' Warehouse appears to be at least partially extant, the Henry Clay Edwards House is a far more comprehensive and definitive representative of its owner's achievements.

The property is **eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion C (design/construction)**. *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Henry Clay Edwards House belongs to a small, but distinct collection of late-nineteenth-century brick dwellings built for prosperous merchants and farmers in the Kernersville area of Forsyth County. Its Italianate-style ornament and proportions exemplify the design vocabulary favored for such buildings. Its blending of the high-style and the vernacular illustrates the adaptability of the Italianate and the enduring appeal – both practical and expressive – of the traditional center-hall, double-pile plan. The Edwards House meets the registration requirements established in the Kernersville MPDF for Property Type II A: Brick Italianate Residences of the “Boom” Period, 1873-1900.

The property is **not eligible** for the National Register under **Criterion D (potential to yield information)**. *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The Henry Clay Edwards House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of agriculture or building design and technology.

Integrity: The Henry Clay Edwards House retains the elements of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling that constitute its historical identity. Standing on its original site, the building conveys its essential style and configuration through its conformity with local application of Italianate massing and ornamentation. The Edwards House clearly expresses its historical and current purpose. While the acreage

and most of the support buildings of the farm the house served no longer exist, some of its setting remains in the relationship of the house to its immediate surroundings, specifically to the road it faces and the fields to its east. Alterations to its front porch do not compromise or detract from its historic appearance, but rather express its continuity of occupation and adaptation to changing needs. It thus possesses sufficient integrity to be judged a locally and regionally significant example of Italianate domestic design.

Boundary: The National Register boundary for the Henry Clay Edwards House is determined by the present-day tax parcel containing the historic features that directly contribute to its significance. The use of existing legal boundaries is appropriate because they are consistent with the historical partition and ownership of the property, as well as its remaining integrity. The boundary is more precisely defined in Figure 17. The legal boundaries are recorded as current (2009) Forsyth County parcel identification number 6886-88-3894.00. The southwestern boundary line conforms to the right-of-way along North Main Street (NC 150). The area proposed as eligible for the National Register contains approximately 0.7 acres.



**Figure 17 - Proposed National Register Boundary — —
Henry Clay Edwards House**

Base map, Forsyth County 2005 Aerial, NTS
Viewed at www.forsyth.cc/tax/geodata/asp

**PROPERTIES EVALUATED
AND
DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE
FOR THE
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF
HISTORIC PLACES**

U-2800

The following properties have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because they are neither historically nor architectural significant.

Photographed December 7, 2006 and January 23, 2007



Figure 18 - #224 Berry Garden Road (FY 3411)



Figure 19 - #710 Graves Street (FY 3412)



Figure 20 - #712 Graves Street (FY 3413)



Figure 21 - #803 Dunlap Avenue (FY 3414)



Figure 22 - #813 Dunlap Avenue (FY 3415)



Figure 23 - #825 Dunlap Avenue (FY 3416)



Figure 24 - #833 Dunlap Avenue (FY 3417)



Figure 25 - #826 Dunlap Avenue (FY 3418)



Figure 26 - #828 Dunlap Avenue (FY 3419)



Figure 27 - #113 Spring Street (FY 3420)



Figure 28 - #111 Spring Street (FY3421)



Figure 29 - #118 Spring Street (FY 3422)



Figure 30 - #112 Spring Street (FY 3423)



Figure 31 - #110 Spring Street (FY 3424)



Figure 32 - #104 Spring Street (FY 3425)



Figure 33 - #100 Spring Street (FY 3426)



Figure 34 - #615 East Mountain Street (FY 3427)



Figure 35 - #690 East Mountain Street (FY 3428)



Figure 36 - #706 East Mountain Street (FY 3429)



Figure 37 - #734 East Mountain Street (FY 3430)



Figure 38 - #736 East Mountain Street (FY 3431)



Figure 39 - #811 East Mountain Street (FY 3432)



Figure 40 - #1031 East Mountain Street (FY 3433)



Figure 41 – East Mountain Street (FY 3434)



Figure 42 – #1121 East Mountain Street (FY 3435)



Figure 43 - #1311 East Mountain Street (FY 3436)



Figure 44 - #1313 East Mountain Street (FY 3437)



Figure 45 - #1116 East Mountain Street (FY 3438)



Figure 46 - #1128 East Mountain Street (FY 3439)



Figure 47 - #1306 (left) and 1310 East Mountain Street (FY 3440 and FY 3441)



Figure 48 - #1400 East Mountain Street (FY 3442)



Figure 49 - # 705 NC 66 (FY 3443)



Figure 50 - #811 Birch Lane (FY 3444)



Figure 51 - #900 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3445)



Figure 52 - #1109 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3446)



Figure 53 - #1113 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3447)



Figure 54 - #1201 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3448)



Figure 55 - #1211 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3449)



Figure 56 - #1219 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3450)



Figure 57 - #1227 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3451)



Figure 58 - #1233 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3452)



Figure 59 - #1311 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3453)



Figure 60 - #1323 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3454)



Figure 61 - #1327 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3455)



Figure 62 - #1110 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3456)



Figure 63 - #1114 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3457)



Figure 64 - #1122 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3458)



Figure 65 - # 1210 Old Greensboro Road (FY 3459)



Figure 66 – Industrial Park Drive (FY 3460)



Figure 67 - #240 Macy Grove Road (FY 3461)



Figure 68 – Macy Grove Road (FY 3462)



Figure 69 - #310 Macy Grove Road (FY 3463)



Figure 70 - #151 Macy Grove Road (FY 3464)

U-4734

**The following properties have been determined not eligible for the
National Register of Historic Places because they are
neither historically nor architectural significant.**

Photographed April 8, 2009



Figure 71 - #949 North Main Street (FY 3922)



Figure 72 - #1035 North Main Street (FY 3923)



Figure 73 - #1037 North Main Street (FY 3924)



Figure 74 - #1036 North Main Street (FY 3925)



Figure 75 - #1014 North Main Street (FY 3926)



Figure 76 - #9524 County Line Road (FY 3927)



Figure 77 - #330 Smith Edwards Road (FY 3928)



Figure 78 - #350 Smith Edwards Road (FY 3929)



Figure 79 - #505 Smith Edwards Road (FY 3930)



Figure 80 - #565 Smith Edwards Road (FY 3931)



Figure 81 - #311 Berry Garden Road (FY 3932)

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APPENDIX

file VP.



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

December 23, 2008

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Widen SR 2601 to a Multilane Facility from SR 4319 to SR 1005, U-2800, Forsyth County,
ER 08-2885

Thank you for your letter of February 25, 2008 which we received on December 3, 2008, concerning the above project.

We have conducted a review of the proposed undertaking and are aware of no historic resources which would be affected by the project. Therefore, we have no comment on the undertaking as proposed.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: **Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT**
Matt Wilkerson, NCDOT



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office
Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lasbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary
December 23, 2008

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *RSJ for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Extend SR 2601 (Macy Grove Road) from SR 1005 (Old US 421/East
Mountain Street) to NC 150 (North Main Street), U-4734, Forsyth County, ER 08-2890
U-2800 / U-4734

Thank you for your letter of February 25, 2008, which we received on December 3, 2008, concerning the above project. We have reviewed our maps and files and offer the following comments.

Archaeological sites 31FY197 and 31FY393 are located within the study area of the proposed project. 31FY197 is an Archaic and Woodland period site that was recorded in 1975. 31FY393 is an Archaic period site that was recorded in the 1970s. Neither site has been evaluated for its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. If either site is to be affected by the proposed project, they need to be re-located and evaluated prior to project implementation.

When alternatives become available, please forward them to us so we can make recommendations regarding the need for archaeological survey and testing.

We have conducted a search of our maps and files and have located the following structures of historical or architectural importance within the general area of the project:

- ◆ FY 384, the Henry Clay Edwards House, was added to the Study List on April 8, 1982.

We recommend that a Department of Transportation architectural historian evaluate this and any other structures over fifty years of age within the project area and report the findings to us.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/807-6579. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Matt Wilkerson, NCDOT
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: Widen SR 2601 (Macy Grove Road) from SR 4319 (Industrial Park Drive) to US 421 (East Mountain Road) in Kernersville

On January 26, 2007 representatives of the

incorporates and superseded cs form dated 1-9-07

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as **(List Attached)** is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary. *Properties #1-53*
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. *(Attach any notes or documents as needed)*

Signed:

Vanessa E. Patrick

Representative, NCDOT

1-26-07

Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Samuel D. [Signature]

Representative, HPO

1-26-07

Date

Kenee Medhill-Earley

State Historic Preservation Officer

1-26-07

Date

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: Extension of SR 2601 (Macy Grove Road) from SR 1005 (East Mountain Street) to NC 150 (North Main Street)

On **April 14, 2009** representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other


Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the properties identified as 1, 3-12 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them is necessary.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. *(Attach any notes or documents as needed)*

Signed:


 Representative, NCDOT

4-14-09
 Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Representative, HPO

Date


 State Historic Preservation Officer

4-14-09
 Date

**U-2800, Macy Grove Road Extension
Forsyth County
Historic Architectural Resources
December 7, 2006 and January 23, 2007**

SURVEY SITE #	NCDOT SITE#	NAME	ADDRESS	PIN
FY 3411	18	House	224 Berry Garden Road	6886-93-1308
FY 3412	2	House	710 Graves Street	6886-62-5584
FY 3413	3	House	712 Graves Street	6886-62-6573
FY 3414	6	House	803 Dunlap Avenue	6886-72-4284
FY 3415	7	House	813 Dunlap Avenue	6886-72-7126
FY 3416	8	House	825 Dunlap Avenue	6886-82-0018
FY 3417	10	House	833 Dunlap Avenue	6886-81-2902
FY 3418	9	House	826 Dunlap Avenue	6886-81-0844
FY 3419	48	House	828 Dunlap Avenue	6886-81-1821
FY 3420	10A	House	113 Spring Street	6886-81-3923
FY 3421	11	House	111 Spring Street	6886-81-2717
FY 3422	12	House	118 Spring Street	6886-82-4060
FY 3423	13	House	112 Spring Street	6886-81-4868
FY 3424	14	House	110 Spring Street	6886-81-4757
FY 3425	15	House	104 Spring Street	6886-81-4617
FY 3426	16	House	100 Spring Street	6886-81-3578
FY 3427	53	Rancho Restaurant	615 East Mountain Street	6886-52-7687
FY 3428	52	House	690 East Mountain Street	6886-61-1816
FY 3429	51	Calvin's Service Center	706 East Mountain Street	6886-62-4069
FY 3430	4	Del Norte Mexican Taqueria	734 East Mountain Street	6886-61-9759
FY 3431	50	Kings Inn	736 East Mountain Street	6886-71-1763
FY 3432	49	H. Z. Ingram, Inc.	811 East Mountain Street	6886-71-7836
FY 3433	19	Warehouse Complex	1031 East Mountain Street	No PIN Block/Lot: 5401 052
FY 3434	20	Norfolk Southern Railroad Bridge	East Mountain Street	No PIN
FY 3435	30	Triad Salvage Outlet	1121 East Mountain Street	6896-01-9215

FY 3436	45	House	1311 East Mountain Street	6896-21-2130
FY 3437	31	House	1313 East Mountain Street	6896-21-3145
FY 3438	32	Discount Furniture	1116 East Mountain Street	6896-00-8910
FY 3439	33	House	1128 East Mountain Street	6896-10-1801
FY 3440	34	House	1306 East Mountain Street	6896-10-9784
FY 3441	35	House	1310 East Mountain Street	6896-20-0784
FY 3442	36	House	1400 East Mountain Street	6896-20-5751
FY 3443	1	House	705 NC 66	6886-61-2310
FY 3444	5	House	811 Birch Lane	6886-60-7248
FY 3445	17	Dudley Cosmetology University/Sepia, Inc.	900 Old Greensboro Road	6886-80-3823
FY 3446	21	House	1109 Old Greensboro Road	6896-00-0549
FY 3447	22	House	1113 Old Greensboro Road	6896-00-2418
FY 3448	37	House	1201 Old Greensboro Road	6896-10-0243
FY 3449	38	House	1211 Old Greensboro Road	6896-10-1158
FY 3450	39	House	1219 Old Greensboro Road	6896-10-3299
FY 3451	40	House	1227 Old Greensboro Road	No PIN Block/Lot: 5402 105
FY 3452	46	House	1233 Old Greensboro Road	6896-10-7362
FY 3453	41	House	1311 Old Greensboro Road	6896-20-0333
FY 3454	42	House	1323 Old Greensboro Road	6896-20-3393
FY 3455	43	House	1327 Old Greensboro Road	6896-20-4394
FY 3456	23	House	1110 Old Greensboro Road	No PIN Block/Lot: 5401 046
FY 3457	24	House	1114 Old Greensboro Road	No PIN Block/Lot: 5401 054
FY 3458	25	House	1122 Old Greensboro Road	6896-00-1143
FY 3459	44	House	1210 Old Greensboro Road	6895-19-2923
FY 3460	26	Barn	Industrial Park	6895-08-1889

			Drive	Block/Lot: 5401 028R
FY 3461	27	House	240 Macy Grove	6895-07-8945
FY 3462	28	Outbuilding	Macy Grove Road	6895-07-7641 Block/Lot: 5401 301
FY 3463	29	House	310 Macy Grove Road	6895-07-6293
FY 3464	47	House	151 Macy Grove Road	6895-28-1386

**U-4734, Macy Grove Road Extension
Forsyth County
Historic Architectural Resources, April 8, 2009**

Survey Site #	NCDOT #	Name	Address	PIN	ACRES
FY 3922	1	House	949 North Main Street	6886-88-2744	0.65
FY 384	2	Henry Clay Edwards House (SL)	1001 North Main Street	6886-88-3894	0.7
FY 3923	3	House	1035 North Main Street	6887-80-4324	20.07
FY3924	4	House	1037 North Main Street	6887-90-1429	0.93
FY 3925	5	House	1036 North Main Street	6887-90-3117	3.68
FY 3926	6	House	1014 North Main Street	6886-99-1585	4.69
FY 3927	7	House	9524 County Line Road	6886-99-5766	1.13
FY 3928	8	House	330 Smith Edwards Road	6896-06-4693	1.5
FY 3929	9	House	350 Smith Edwards Road	6896-06-5201	2.89
FY 3930	10	House	505 Smith Edwards Road	6896-16-5002	8.74
FY 3931	11	House	565 Smith Edwards Road	6896-15-9551	1.0
FY 3932	12	House	311 Berry Garden Road	6886-94-7563	4.8

Historic Architectural Resources
U-4734, Forsyth County

Surveyed April 8, 2009
Historic Architecture Group, NCDOT