



**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

September 27, 2016

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Kate Husband  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

**FROM:** Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*  
Environmental Review Coordinator

**SUBJECT:** Historic Structures Survey Report for Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from  
Harley Drive to US 158, U-5824, PA 16-05-0023, Forsyth County, ER 16-1589

Thank you for your September 1, 2016, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

We concur that the 1974 Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House (FY3270) and the 1980 log Guest House (FY3275) are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Neither building meets Criterion C or Criterion Consideration G.

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 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)



PAT McCRORY  
Governor

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON  
Secretary

September 1, 2016

ER 16- 1589

MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Environmental Review Coordinator  
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

#  
RJE 9/21/16

**FROM:** Kate Husband  
Architectural Historian  
NCDOT Division of Highways

De 9/27/16

**SUBJECT:** U-5824, Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158, Forsyth County (PA No. 16-05-0023)

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report and survey site forms for the above referenced project. Please feel free to contact me by phone (919-707-6075) if you have any additional questions or comments. We look forward to hearing from you.



**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

**for**

**Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158  
Walkertown, Forsyth County  
TIP No. U-5824  
WBS No. 44395.1.1**

**Prepared for:  
Human Environment Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1598**

**Prepared by:  
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.  
3334 Nottingham Road  
Winston-Salem, NC 27104**

**August 2016**

# HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

for

**Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158  
Walkertown, Forsyth County  
TIP No. U-5824  
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**Prepared by:  
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.  
3334 Nottingham Road  
Winston-Salem, NC 27104**

**August 2016**



August 29, 2016

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Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator  
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Date

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

Date

**Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158  
Walkertown, Forsyth County  
TIP No. U-5824  
WBS No. 44395.1.1**

**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158 in the northeastern Forsyth County community of Walkertown. This project would relieve congestion on NC 66, a heavily trafficked east-west corridor characterized by ongoing industrial, commercial, and residential development.

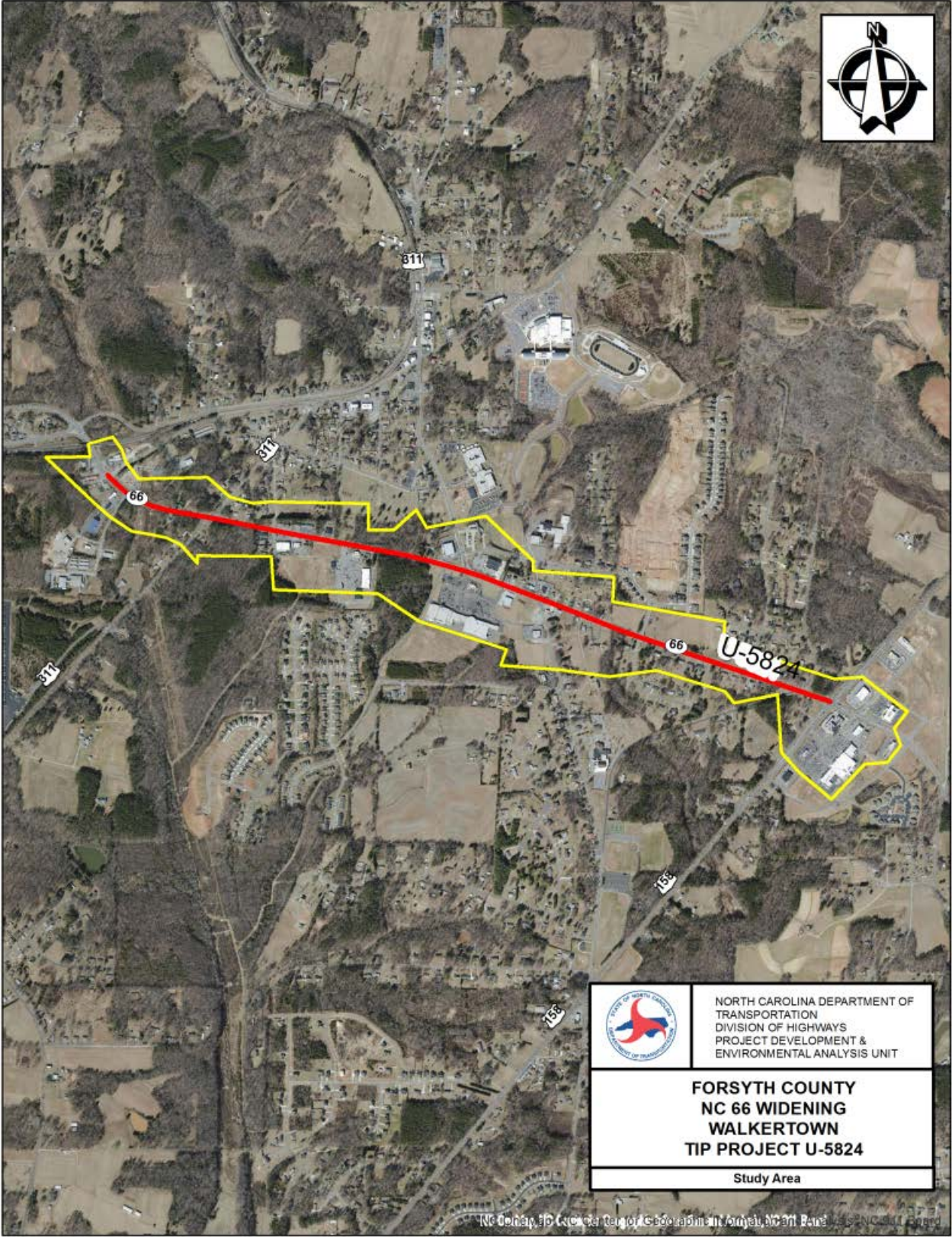
NCDOT contracted with Fearnbach History Services, Inc. (FHS) and ACME Preservation Services, LLC (APS) to evaluate the National Register eligibility of two historic resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE): the Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House (FY 3270) at 3180 Old Hollow Road and the guest house (FY 3275) at 2988 Main Street. Architectural historian Heather Fearnbach undertook the fieldwork and research in August 2016, photographing and mapping the buildings and authoring the report. Knowledgeable local residents and property owners provided information and allowed access. Additional primary sources included Forsyth County deeds and plats.

Ms. Fearnbach conducted a survey of Forsyth County's historic architectural resources from 2006 until 2009 and authored *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*, published in 2015. These projects provided general architectural and historical context for this analysis. She deemed the Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House and the guest house to be worthy of further investigation during the survey update. The properties had not been included in previous historic resource inventories. Neither was recommended for addition to the North Carolina Study List at the survey's conclusion.

This report demonstrates that the Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House and the guest house are not candidates for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Although both are intact, neither possesses the requisite architectural or historical significance for National Register listing under Criteria A, B, or C, nor are they likely to yield information that is not accessible from other sources, making them ineligible under Criterion D. The 1974 Oosthoek House was included in the Forsyth County architectural survey as a representative example of a Modernist dwelling in Walkertown. However, the building is not yet fifty years old and does not have the exceptional importance necessary to justify National Register listing under Criteria Consideration G despite its age. The guest house was surveyed due to its log construction. Subsequent research revealed that although the building incorporates logs from two Forsyth County tobacco barns, it was constructed in 1980.

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
FY03270	Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House	3180 Old Hollow Road	6868-11-9522	Not eligible	A, B, C, D
FY03275	Guest House	2988 Main Street	6858-92-8992	Not eligible	A, B, C, D

**Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158  
Walkertown, Forsyth County, location (red) and APE (yellow)**



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## I. Walkertown's Development

Although Winston-Salem's city limits now encompass much of Forsyth County, rural towns and communities played an equally important role in county history. The incorporated towns of Clemmons, Lewisville, Bethania, Tobaccoville, Rural Hall, Walkertown, and Kernersville, and communities such as West Bend, Vienna, Pfafftown, Dozier, Donaha, Richmond, Seward, Hope, Friedberg, Friedland, Union Cross, Abbotts Creek, Grimes Crossroads, Dennis, and Belews Creek were established from the mid eighteenth through the late nineteenth century. Each of these places, often named for a prominent settler, has a distinctive and significant history.

Early European property owners in what became northeast Forsyth County included Robert Walker and his son Robert Jr., William Walker, and David Walker, all of whom who purchased land northeast of Salem in the 1770s and 1780s. It is likely that Walkertown bears this family's surname. Community members founded Love's Methodist Church in 1791, and the area continued to attract new residents. However, it was not until the late nineteenth century that railroad connections and industrial concerns including tobacco factories, a lumber company, and a roller mill fueled Walkertown's prosperity. The Roanoke and Southern Railroad completed a line through town in 1888 and erected the train depot a few years later. Thomas Crews built an expansive vernacular Queen Anne house and tobacco factory in 1891, setting the tone for the construction of other new residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.<sup>1</sup>

Manufacturing and retail establishments proliferated during the early twentieth century, stimulating the community's physical growth. Population increases resulted in a need for new housing at all socioeconomic levels. Land owners in Walkertown and the vicinity, many of whom operated sizable farms, began commissioning surveyors to subdivide their large tracts. Agricultural fields, pastures, and woodlands gave way to residential construction, which escalated rapidly during the 1910s and culminated in a 1920s building boom. Development slowed during the Great Depression, experienced a slight resurgence in the late 1930s, and almost ceased as the nation's attention turned to supporting World War II efforts. Building resumed following the conflict, only to experience constraints again in the early 1950s due to materials shortages during the Korean War. However, prolific postwar construction exemplified the mid-twentieth century's progressive spirit and, in conjunction with new transportation corridors and urban renewal projects in the 1950s and 1960s, reshaped Forsyth County's landscape.

In the case of Walkertown's large residential subdivisions platted during this period, developers typically worked with county planners to ensure that neighborhoods connected with infrastructure and utilities and offered convenient access to schools, churches, businesses, and recreational facilities. Another common practice was for a property owner to have a smaller parcel of land surveyed independently of a master plan, lots and roads platted, and the overall site improved to some extent, although the nature of site enhancements varied greatly. The "subdivider" then sold lots either to owner-occupants who would hire builders to erect their residences, or to contractors and speculators who would construct and market houses or hold onto the property and resell the lots as their value increased. Most subdividers did not utilize restrictive covenants to govern their property sales, thus resulting in haphazard development.<sup>2</sup>

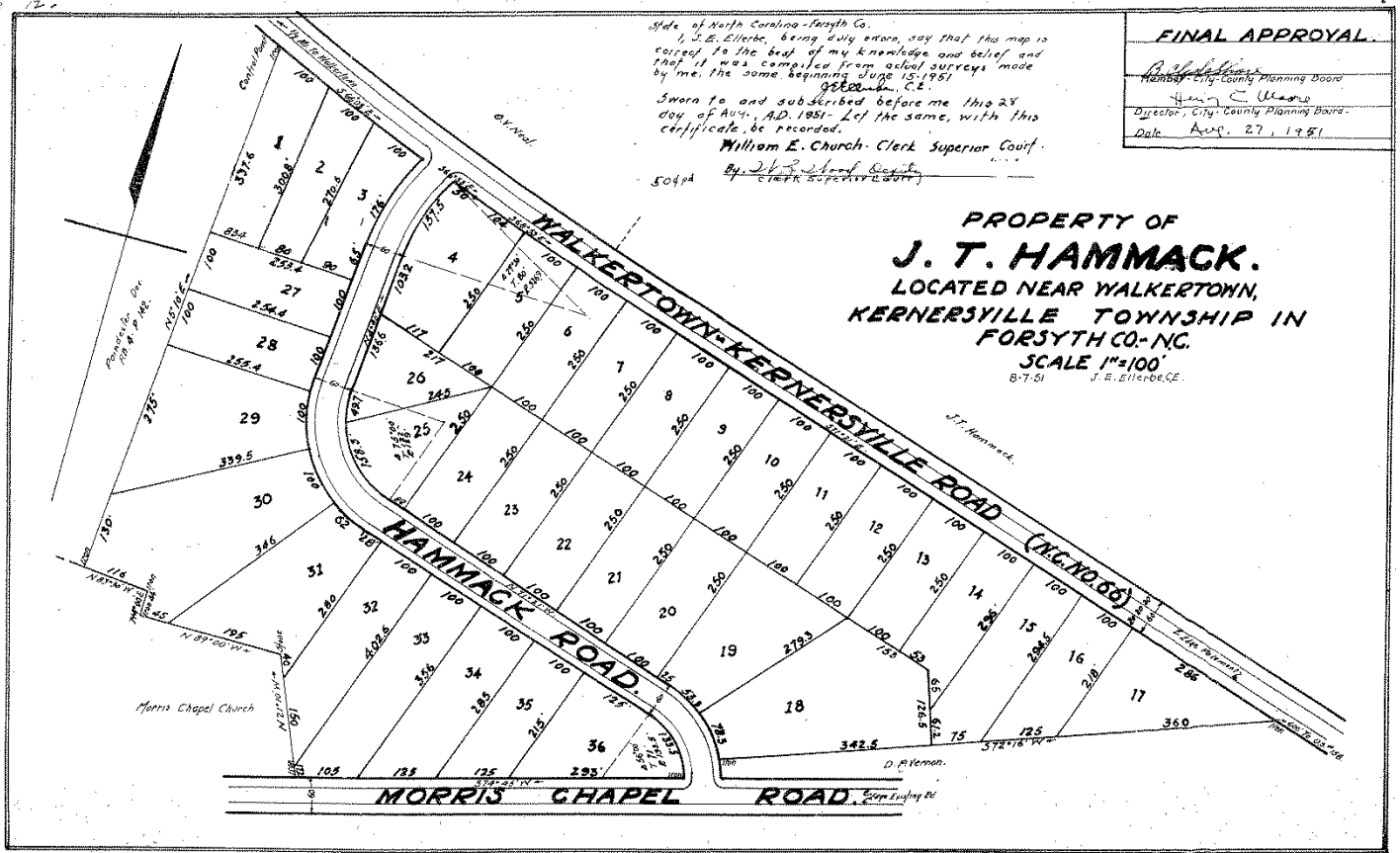
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<sup>1</sup> Walkertown incorporated on August 22, 1984, and retired CIA agent Hank Oosthoek served as the first mayor. Merrikay Brown and Jerry Carroll, co-chairs, Historical Booklet Committee, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina: A Guide to Its Heritage and History* (Winston-Salem: Forsyth County Public Library, 2004), 19-20; Walkertown Bicentennial Committee, *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991: Bicentennial* (Walkertown: Bicentennial Committee, 1991), 10.

<sup>2</sup> David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs* (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002), 26.



The area encompassed within the U-5824 APE epitomizes this trend. The Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House is located within a thirty-six-lot subdivision platted by civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe in 1951 for property owner J. T. Hammack.



Forsyth County Plat Book 16, page 38, Forsyth County Register of Deeds



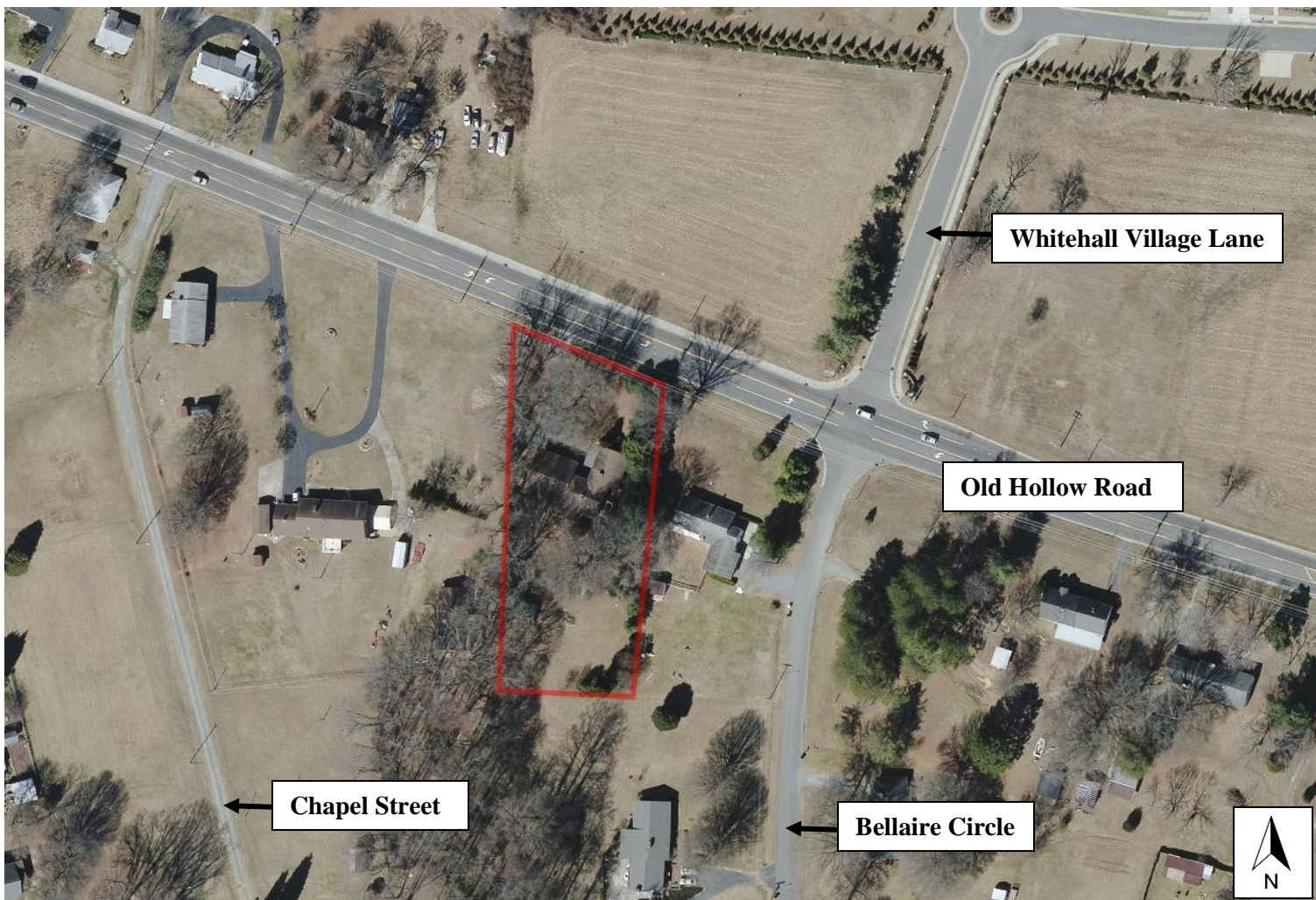
Old Hollow Road, looking west

## II. Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
FY03270	Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House	3180 Old Hollow Road	6868-11-9522	Not eligible	A, B, C, D

### Location:

The Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House occupies a 0.96-acre parcel on Old Hollow Road's south side approximately one-third of a mile east of the Main Street intersection. Residential development surrounds the tract. Directly across the road, two large vacant parcels flank Whitehall Village Lane, which leads to a newly developed residential enclave. The Oosthoeks purchased lot 1 and the western half of lot 2 platted in conjunction with J. T. Hammack's 1951 creation of a thirty-six-lot subdivision.<sup>3</sup>



3180 Old Hollow Road, parcel outlined in red, 2014 aerial courtesy of Forsyth County GIS  
<http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>

<sup>3</sup> Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p. 38.

## Description:



**Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House, north elevation**

### *Exterior*

Deciduous and evergreen trees screen the Oosthoek House from the heavily trafficked Old Hollow Road to the north. The residence manifests Modernist principles in its long, low form and L-shaped plan driven by functionality rather than exterior appearance. A Modernist influence is also apparent in the connectivity between inside and outside spaces perpetuated by the consistent use of natural materials—variegated brick veneer and slate—as well as expansive glass windows, sliding-glass doors, a screened porch, and a deck.

Variations in wall material, roof height and pitch, and orientation distinguish the dwelling's three sections. The two-part, side-gable main block has an east-west alignment. The slightly taller west wing has a more steeply pitched roof. The entrance hall on the east wing's north side connects the public spaces (kitchen, dining room, and living room) to the private spaces (bedrooms and bathrooms) to the west. A front-gable garage extends from the east wing's northeast corner, dominating the street view.

Most of the exterior is sheathed in pressed variegated-red-brick veneer laid in running bond. However, the west wing's façade features stone veneer that is similar in character to other work executed by prolific local African American stonemasons Frank W. Murrell and Sons. Vertical-board siding covers most gable ends beneath deep eaves and flat-board soffits. In some instances, louvered attic vents fill gable peaks. Two interior, rectangular, brick chimney stacks pierce the roof.

Near the north elevation's center, a single brick step, a slate sidewalk, and elevated planting beds occupy the space between the gravel driveway and the recessed primary entrance. Large opaque-glass sidelights flank the double-leaf metal door, which is a 2015 replacement. A short brick retaining wall ameliorates the change in grade.



**North elevation, west section**

Large plate-glass, wood-frame windows and sliding glass doors illuminate the interior. On the kitchen's west elevation and the office's east elevation, the windows overlooking the entrance comprise two short, rectangular lower sections surmounted by two tall upper sections. An identical window lights the northwest bedroom. The master suite at the dwelling's southwest corner features a tall triple bedroom window and a single bathroom window overlooking the rear yard. On the south elevation, high one-over-one double-hung windows brighten the basement rooms. The kitchen's east elevation encompasses a casement window above the sink. Four central, tall, opaque-glass windows framed by vertical brick brise soleils pierce the garage's north elevation.



**Garage, north elevation**



**South elevation (above) and east elevation, looking southwest (below)**



Just west of the south elevation's center, a brick stair leads to the below-grade basement door. A brick retaining wall lines the stairwell's west side. The stairwell's east wall is the tall brick foundation of the large, shed-roofed, wood-frame, screened porch, which is at the same grade as the adjacent living room. Brick steps lead to the entrance on the porch's east elevation. East of the porch, the dining room's south wall is blind.

The sliding glass door on the dining room's east elevation provides access to a wood deck with a wood railing and steps. North of the deck, brick steps rise to the single-leaf kitchen entrance. The single-leaf door at the garage's southeast corner also facilitates access to the area east of the house. On the garage's west elevation, narrow battens frame the wide, roll-up wood door's sixteen long, rectangular sections. The second row from the top contains glazed panes.

## *Interior*

The majority of the interior is simply finished with white-painted gypsum-board walls and varnished wood window and door trim. The main block's east section contains the entrance hall, kitchen, dining room, and living room. The entrance hall's slate floor matches the sidewalk. The kitchen door is at the hall's east end, while a wide door opening at the hall's southwest corner opens into the sunken living room.

The living room retains oak floors and exposed wood ceiling beams. A tall board cornice caps the walls and conceals accent lighting directed at the ceiling. Oversized variegated red brick covers most of the east wall, framing the fireplace. An elevated brick hearth spans the brick wall. A single step at the hearth's south end leads to the dining room. On the living room's south elevation, a plate-glass sliding door opens onto a screened wood-frame rear porch with an acoustical-tile ceiling and a poured-concrete floor covered with commercial-grade carpeting.



**Living room, looking southeast**

The dining room occupies the dwelling's southeast corner. A door in the north elevation provides access to the kitchen. The west brick fireplace wall includes a recessed bar with three glass shelves and a two-door base cabinet. An antique corner cupboard from a house in Washington, D. C., is built into the southeast corner. A plate-glass sliding door pierces the room's east elevation. The current owner installed the wide-board floors.

North of the dining room, the kitchen retains original wood cabinets, yellow laminate countertops with a square yellow tile backsplash, and an L-shaped island. The Oosthoeks personalized the fireplace centered on the kitchen's north wall with a rustic "pit-sawn" wood mantel shelf and a fireplace surround comprised

of Delft tiles purchased on a trip to Holland. An elevated brick hearth extends across the fireplace wall. Sheet vinyl covers the floor.



**Kitchen, looking southeast**

The small laundry room between the kitchen and the two-car garage was an addition to the original plan. The spacious garage has a concrete floor and exposed wood wall studs and rafters.

The west wing encompasses a central corridor flanked by an office (shown as a bedroom on the original plans), two bedrooms, and two bathrooms. A door on the corridor's south wall leads to the basement. A wide storage closet is north of the door. The current owner installed the corridor's wide-board floors.

The office at the wing's east end has built-in-bookshelves on the north elevation. The wall behind the shelves has been decoratively grained to look like wood. The office and bedrooms are carpeted.

The bathroom on the hall's north side initially had a double vanity with a wood-cabinet base, a yellow laminate countertop, and yellow porcelain sinks, as well as a matching yellow toilet and a tub with a square white tile shower surround. The tub/shower remains, but the current owner removed the vanity and the toilet, installed wide-board floors in the vanity area, and replaced the shower and toilet room's vinyl floor with ceramic tile. The master bathroom retains its original double vanity, white laminate countertop, neon green porcelain sinks and tub, and square white tile shower surround. The current owner replaced the neon green toilet. Sheet vinyl sheathes the bathroom floor.

A straight run of wood steps with a wood handrail lead to the basement, which contains a central workshop/utility room and two large bedrooms at opposite ends of a long corridor. Faux-wood sheet paneling embellishes the exterior walls of each bedroom. Gypsum board covers the remaining bedroom

and corridor walls and ceilings with the exception of the corridor's central area (at the stairwell), which has a dropped acoustical-tile ceiling. Sheet vinyl sheathes the floors.

The workshop/utility room is unfinished, with unpainted concrete block walls, a poured-concrete floor, and no ceiling finish. The wood joists that support the first floor are exposed.

The frame 1974 workshop in the lot's southwest section has a metal shed roof and vertical-board siding. A tall, narrow, single-pane, wood-frame window and a double-leaf door with two-panel lower sections and four-pane upper sections pierce the north elevation. The east elevation contains one high rectangular window. The south elevation encompasses a single-leaf door and a tall window. A small addition extends from the workshop's southwest corner.



**Workshop, north elevation**

### **Historical Background:**

Hank Oosthoek and his wife Georgia purchased house plan number 3709-A from *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine for \$25.00 and hired I. L. Long Construction Company to build their residence. Architects Henry Dole Norris and John Normile drew the plans in 1967 and *Better Homes and Gardens* promoted the dwelling, featuring it as “our readers favorite house plan” in January 1974. The Oosthoeks only made a few changes to the plans. Ed Welch supervised the construction, as the family remained in Vienna, Virginia, until the house was substantially complete in 1974. Mr. Oosthoek estimated the overall project cost to be \$79,187.83. He made subsequent improvements including replacing the original windows with insulated-glass sash in 1978 and reconstructing the deck in 1994<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Charles B. Smith Jr. and Holly Phillips, conversations with Heather Fearnbach on February 23, 2009, and in August 2016; “House Reflects Years Overseas,” *Winston-Salem Journal (WSJ)*, April 23, 1978, pp. F1-2; Hank Oosthoek, “Cost Analysis of Home at 3180 Old Hollow Road, Walkertown, N. C.,” April 11, 1994, and “Major Repairs, Replacements, Maintenance,” notes in the possession of Charles B. Smith Jr. and Holly Phillips.



Henry Oosthoek Jr., a Bridgeton, New Jersey, native, was known as Hank. He served as a radio operator and cryptographer in an U.S. Army Air Corps detail to the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) for two years during World War II. After being discharged in 1946, Oosthoek worked for OSS's successor entity, which became the Central Intelligence Agency. His international postings included Ceylon (Sri Lanka), China, Cyprus, England, Egypt, and India. He met his wife, Georgia Parrish of Walkertown, in Peking (Beijing), China, where she was a missionary. Their children Christina and Phillip were grown by the time Mr. Oosthoek retired from the CIA and the couple elected to move to Walkertown. They incorporated elements from their extensive travels into their residence. Oosthoek brokered real estate transactions and soon emerged as a civic leader. He chaired the Walkertown Sanitary District beginning in December 1979 and initiated the community's 1983 effort to incorporate. Following the August 22, 1984, incorporation, Oosthoek was elected Walkertown's first mayor, but he only held office for one term, which ended in November 1985. He then explored interests such as watercolor painting and photography and cared for his wife, who suffered a series of strokes prior to her death on August 21, 1994. Mr. Oosthoek subsequently set painting aside for several years and traveled throughout the United States. However, he resumed painting in 2002 and his watercolors were featured in an exhibit at the Forsyth County Public Library's Walkertown branch that concluded just prior to his death on December 15, 2003. The Oosthoeks' children retained the house for several years before selling it to the current owner, Charles B. Smith Jr., on June 5, 2008.<sup>5</sup>

### **Modernist Residential Architecture Context**

Walkertown's early-to-mid-twentieth-century subdivisions encompass a wide variety of nationally popular architectural styles ranging from bungalows to Period Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist residences. Many neighborhoods platted immediately following World War II manifest Federal Housing Administration design guidelines and contain modest, traditionally-styled dwellings. By the 1950s, Ranch houses, sometimes incorporating Modernist features such as high horizontal windows and deep eaves, enjoyed widespread popularity. Speculative developers built and sold hundreds of almost identical residences in tract subdivisions, while contractors supplied stock plans to potential owner-occupants in custom subdivisions. Popular magazines and catalogs also sold floor plans and elevations that property owners and contractors frequently modified. Residences designed by architects for specific clients represent a very small percentage of the total built environment.

Only a small number of Walkertown residences are truly Modernist in design, and each stands out in neighborhoods of more traditional houses. Most, like the Oosthoek House, embody a softer, more organic approach to Modernism than the hard lines of the International Style. The low, horizontal residences blend in with their settings, reflecting the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian House: economical and efficiently-planned buildings constructed of natural materials. Expansive windows and natural materials facilitate continuity between interior and exterior spaces. Common interior features include expressed structural components, radiant heating, passive cooling, cork and stone floors, wood wall and ceiling sheathing, and built-in furniture.

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<sup>5</sup> Georgia Parris Oosthoek was born on September 11, 1922. Henry Oosthoek Jr.'s birthday was June 4, 1924. Gravemarkers, Loves United Methodist Church Cemetery, Walkertown; Forsyth County Deed Book 2837, p. 2476; "Oosthoek," *WSJ*, January 2, 2004, p. B4; Wesley Young, "Oosthoek Led Town to Future, Artist Says – Man who became Walkertown's first mayor is dead at 79," *WSJ*, January 1, 2004, p. B1; Wesley Young, "Artists in Tandem - Walkertown's first mayor and council member show work," *WSJ*, November 10, 2003, p. B1; Harold Warner, Wayne Biby, Enos Jumper, and Jane Morris, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 26, 2008; *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991: Bicentennial*, 10.

## Henry Dole Norris, architect

Henry Dole Norris was born on August 14, 1913, to Frederick and Helen Norris of Brookline, Massachusetts. By 1920, the family resided in Hempstead, New York, where Frederick owned a corrugated-steel-pipe manufacturing plant. The Norrises moved to Miami, Florida, by 1930. Frederick operated a building supply company and Henry undertook coursework at the University of Miami, but did not earn a degree. While residing with his parents, he gained drafting experience in the offices of Miami architects Gene Earle Baylis (1937), Curtis Emmett Haley (1937), Loyd Frank Vann (1938-1939), Russell Thorn Pancoast (1939-1941), Robert Law Weed (1942), Arnold Ralph Southwell (1942), and Stefan H. Zachar (1942).<sup>6</sup>

Norris moved to Atlanta, Georgia, in 1942, and remained there for the rest of his career. He initially worked as a draftsman for Robert and Company, but in 1945 accepted a similar position offered by architect George Harwell Bond of Cooper, Bond, and Cooper. Norris attained membership in the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1946. He partnered with Robert Joseph John Locatell to operate Locatell, Norris, and Company from 1948 until 1950, when Norris established a namesake architecture firm. With Locatell, he designed an apparatus shop for General Electric (1950) in Atlanta and pipeline facilities (1951) in Caracas, Venezuela. Norris's subsequent commissions include the Robert Faulk residence (1954) and Antoine Graves Homes (1965) in Atlanta. In the case of Antoine Graves Homes, an African American public housing complex at 126 Hilliard Street, Norris was a member of design team led by architect John Portman's firm, Edwards and Portman. The complex featured Portman's signature atrium building design. In 1969, Norris executed plans for the William Orkin residence in Atlanta and the Sears Inc., truck terminal in Greensboro, North Carolina. He chaired the Georgia chapter of the AIA's committee on the home building industry from 1958 until 1961. Norris received accolades including *House and Home's* "award of merit for housing" (1957), an AIA award for "homes for better living" (1959), *Practical Builder's* "design leadership award for housing" (1965), an AIA award of merit for the Antoine Graves Homes design (1966), and a citation for excellence in house design from Wood Marketing, Inc. (1967).<sup>7</sup>

Norris authored *Architecture for Contemporary Living: 59 Distinguished Houses*, published in 1961. Joseph B. Mason and Harriet S. Mason supplied the forward and Jack Cavendar executed the renderings. He also wrote numerous articles for periodicals including *House and Home*, *House and Garden*, *House Beautiful*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Living for Young Homemakers*, *Sunrise*, *American Builder Magazine*, and *New Homes Guide*.<sup>8</sup> Norris began selling house plans under the auspices of Heritage Homes Plan Service in the 1970s. He made the plans available in compilations including *Plans-5: featuring contemporary styling* (1972), *Plans-3: featuring contemporary styling* (1975), *Plans* (1976), *Plans-1: featuring traditional designs* (1976), *Plans-4: featuring rustic, modern, and traditional styling* (1976), *Plans-6: featuring contemporary styling* (1976), *The Plans Book* (1977), *Luxury Home Plans* (1980), *Plans-7: featuring contemporary and traditional styling* (1985), *The Plans Book: 387 plans that are different and exciting* (1986), and *The Plans Book: a portfolio of distinguished designs* (1986).<sup>9</sup> Norris died on December 30, 1992.

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<sup>6</sup> United States Census, Population Schedules, 1920-1940; "Henry Dole Norris," American Institute of Architects (AIA) membership file, AIA Archives, Washington, D. C.

<sup>7</sup> "Henry Dole Norris," AIA membership file; George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory, 1st ed.* (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1956), 407; Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory, 2nd ed.*, 518; Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory, 3rd ed.*, 671.

<sup>8</sup> "Henry Dole Norris," AIA membership file.

<sup>9</sup> Publication list compiled using WorldCat library catalog at <https://www.worldcat.org> (accessed August 2016).

## John Normile, architect

Bloomington, Illinois, native John Normile, born on January 9, 1896, attended St. Mary's High School in Bloomington and St. Thomas College in St. Paul, Minnesota, before earning an undergraduate architecture degree in 1916 from the University of Illinois. His tenure as a first lieutenant in the U. S. Corps of Engineers during World War I lasted from July 1917 until February 1919. He furthered his studies in 1919 at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Upon his return to the United States, Normile gained experience working for the architecture firm Boyd and Moore in Des Moines, Iowa, where he was a draftsman and junior partner from 1919 through November 1924. Normile then established an independent practice. He became a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1925 and attained architectural licenses in Iowa, Illinois, and Florida in 1926. Normile partnered with Amos B. Emery in November 1927 to create Normile and Emery, which operated until August 1929. Normile subsequently formed a namesake firm in Des Moines that he headed until his retirement.<sup>10</sup>

Normile wrote monthly articles for *Better Homes and Gardens* beginning in 1931 and served as one of the magazine's architecture editors for thirty years. He was president of the American Institute of Architect's Iowa chapter in 1936-1937. From the 1930s through 1970, Normile designed projects ranging from the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company Exchange Building in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to an addition to the Meredith Publishing Company plant, and the Fred Maytag house, Sacred Heart Church, and the Roy Bradt residence in Newton, Iowa. However, most of his work was in Des Moines, where his commissions included the Great Western Insurance Company's home office, St. Augustin School, St. Anthony's Church, St. John's Church, Christ the King Church, St. Gabriel's Monastery, the St. Ambrose Cathedral rectory, the E. T. Meredith residence, and Dowling High School's gymnasium, and Valley Bank and Trust Company's office. After suspending his practice during World War II, Normile obtained architecture licenses in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri. He retired shortly before his death on July 17, 1985.<sup>11</sup>

### National Register Evaluation:

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria. Although the dwelling maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, it does not manifest the exceptional architectural or historical significance required for National Register listing under Criteria A, B, C, or D due to its 1974 construction date. The Oosthoek House was inventoried during the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey, but was not recommended for addition to the North Carolina Study List at the survey's conclusion.

The Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A. *To be eligible under Criterion A, a 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, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the*

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<sup>10</sup> "John Normile," American Institute of Architects (AIA) membership file and "Questionnaire for Architects' Roster," May 17, 1946, and January 2, 1947, AIA Archives, Washington, D. C.; Koysl, ed., American Architects Directory, 1st ed., 407; Koysl, ed., American Architects Directory, 2nd ed., 517; Koysl, ed., American Architects Directory, 3rd ed., 671.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well. The dwelling does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

The Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House is **not 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 of 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.* Original and subsequent property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House is **not 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 1974 Oosthoek House is one of thousands across the nation built from a set of 1967 drawings created by architects Henry Dole Norris and John Normile and promoted in *Better Homes and Gardens* as house plan number 3709-A. The residence was included in the Forsyth County architectural survey as a representative example of a Modernist dwelling in Walkertown. However, the house is not yet fifty years old and does not possess the exceptional importance necessary to justify National Register listing under Criteria Consideration G despite its age. The property's eligibility should be reevaluated in 2024.



**Leonard and Beverly Noyes House, 627 Lankashire Road, April 2009**

The 1970 Leonard and Beverly Noyes House (FY 3603) at 627 Lankashire Road in Winston-Salem is another Forsyth County example of *Better Homes and Gardens* house plan number 3709-A. The residence reflects a few changes to the plans, most notably the substitution of a plain brick veneer wall for the stone façade wall. The front-gable garage that extends from the side-gabled main block's northwest corner features four tall, central opaque glass windows framed by vertical brick brise soleils. A square-ceramic-tile sidewalk bordered by planting beds leads from the driveway to the recessed central entrance,

where pairs of full-height plate-glass windows flank the double-leaf door. The Noyeses, who have owned the house since the late 1970s, assert that the Fabrizio family constructed it.<sup>12</sup>

North Carolina Modernist Houses has identified three Durham examples: the Helen Perry residence (1967) at 3435 Rugby Road, the Harold W. and Ann Lois Rogers House (1968) at 2417 Mont Haven Drive, and the Richard C. and Marjorie L. Leinbach House (1970) at 2131 North Oak Lane.<sup>13</sup>

The Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House 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 house is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from similar extant resources and written records.

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<sup>12</sup> Beverly Noyes, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 2009.

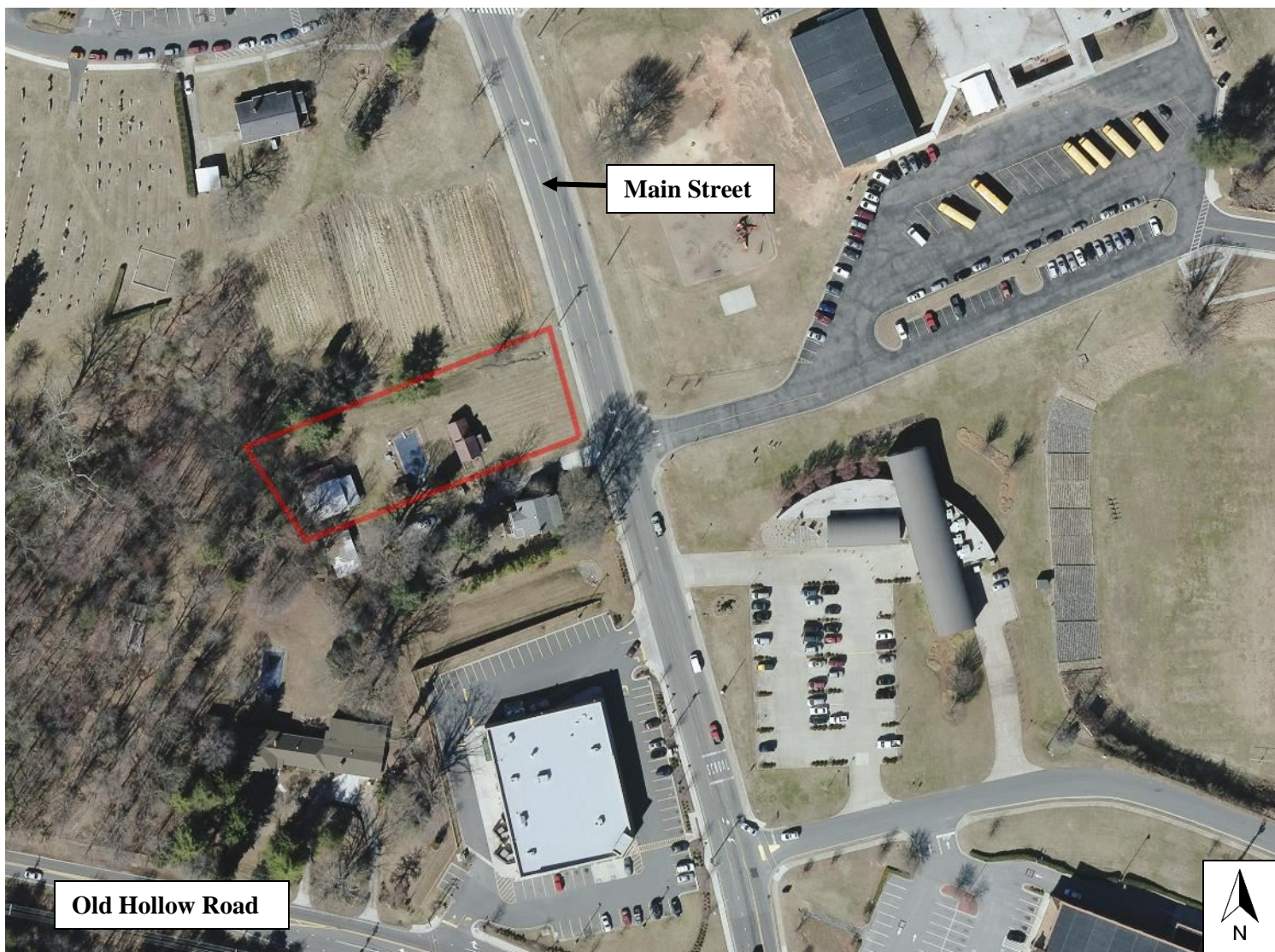
<sup>13</sup> North Carolina Modernist Houses, "Henry Dole Norris," <http://www.ncmodernist.org/norris.htm> (accessed in August 2016).

### III. Guest House

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
FY03275	Guest House	2988 Main Street	6858-92-8992	Not eligible	A, B, C, D

#### Location:

The guest house occupies a 0.64-acre parcel on Main Street’s west side approximately one-tenth of a mile north of its intersection with Old Hollow Road. Although residential lots border the tract on the north, west, and south, the immediate area is primarily commercial and institutional. The entrance to Walkertown Elementary School’s parking lot is directly across the street. The Walkertown branch of the Forsyth County Public Library is south of the school on Main Street’s east side. A Walgreen’s pharmacy occupies the lot at the northeast corner of the Old Hollow Road and Main Street intersection.



**2988 Main Street, parcel outlined in red, 2014 aerial courtesy of Forsyth County GIS  
<http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>**

## Description:



### East elevation

This hewn log building, erected in 1980, comprises a one-and-a-half-story, side-gable-roofed, half-dovetail-notched south section and a slightly narrower one-story, side-gable-roofed, V-notched north section. The logs, salvaged from two Forsyth County tobacco barns, have heavily weathered surfaces but are in good condition. Concrete chinking fills the space between logs. Weatherboards sheathe the gable ends. A square variegated-pressed-brick interior chimney stack rises between the two sections.

The building rests on a vented brick foundation and is protected by a standing-seam-metal roof. A front porch with square wood posts, a wide board floor, and a standing-seam metal shed roof spans most of the south section's east elevation. A board-and-batten door secures the entrance at the east elevation's center.

Small, double-hung, four-over-four, wood sash illuminate the interior. One window pierces each of the south section's exterior first-story walls. The loft window is centered in the south elevation's gable. In the north section, windows are centered on the north and east walls. The west elevation is blind.



**Southwest oblique (above) and north elevation (below)**





## *Interior*

The south section encompasses a living room and a loft accessed by a wood ladder at the room's southeast corner. The interior walls are exposed log. Window and door openings have flat-board surrounds. Wide floor boards span wood joists. The ceiling is open to wood pole rafters and flush-board roof decking. Round wood beams support the loft, which is approximately half as wide as the living room. A wood pole railing secures the loft's north edge. The fireplace on the living room's east wall has a variegated brick surround and a thick board mantel shelf supported by brick corbels. The brick hearth is slightly elevated above floor level.

The chimney also serves the kitchen's early-twentieth-century stove. The chimney base is several feet deep and features a wide stack with stepped shoulders. The kitchen finishes are the same as those in the living room.

## *Rear yard*

The guest house has a deep setback from Main Street. Behind the house, a chain-link fence surrounds a rectangular swimming pool with a concrete deck. A small, prefabricated, front-gable-roofed shed with T-111 siding and an asphalt-shingle roof stands at the deck's southwest corner. West of the shed, the front-gable-roofed concrete-block garage has Masonite-sided gables and a corrugated-metal roof. A shed-roofed porch spans the east elevation, sheltering two garage bays and a central single-leaf door with a paneled lower section and glazed upper section. Narrow battens frame the wide, roll-up, wood garage door's sixteen sections. The second row from the top contains glazed panes. Rachel and James Ray Tuttle commissioned the construction of the pool, shed, and garage in the 1970s.<sup>14</sup>



**Pool, pool shed, and garage, looking southwest**

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<sup>14</sup> Kenneth Davis, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 26, 2016.

## Historical Background:

Rachel and James Ray Tuttle used logs salvaged from two Forsyth County tobacco barns to erect the guest house in the summer of 1980. The Tuttles, who lived in the Larimar House next door (2590 Main Street), required extra space for entertaining. Mrs. Tuttle remembered that the north section, once owned by the Pegram family, stood off of Belews Creek Road, and thought that it was constructed around 1880. However, Kenneth Davis, who purchased the property in 1986, stated that Steve Pegram told him that his family built the barn in 1901. The south section came from what Mrs. Tuttle referred to as the McMichael farm on White Rock Road (now Flat Rock Road). Ray Lasley, a subsequent owner of the McMichael property, informed Davis that the building moved from his farm was a mid-twentieth-century tobacco barn.<sup>15</sup>

## Log Architecture Context

Log building technology remained unchanged over time and was frequently used to execute residences and dependencies through the nineteenth century's third quarter and outbuildings, particularly tobacco barns, through the mid-twentieth century. Farmers commonly recycled logs from obsolete or dilapidated structures to erect new buildings as a cost-savings measure. The practice maximized the utility of resilient old-growth logs and was more expedient than frame construction. Interest in log construction increased in conjunction with the 1976 celebration of the United States bicentennial. Nostalgic interpretations of the nation's early dwellings proliferated, often built using salvaged logs.

Log construction's enduring popularity stemmed from its relative simplicity and affordability. Builders required only established stands of straight and tall white oak, chestnut, cedar, fir, yellow poplar, or pine trees and a felling axe, a broad axe, and a saw to complete a rot- and insect-resistant log structure. The process of shaping logs to create one or more flat sides was considerably more labor-intensive than leaving them round, but facilitated coverage of the log exterior with wood siding and the interior with flush sheathing boards, both of which provided valuable insulation. In this approach, wood furring strips nailed to the logs allowed for secure and level sheathing attachment. Log interiors often display signs of several generations of finishes, ranging from whitewash to plaster, paper, fabric, or flush-board sheathing.<sup>16</sup>

Creating tightly-fitted corner notches in a variety of configurations was a time-consuming but important component of log building technology. Forsyth County settlers, many generations of whom were of English, German, and Scotch-Irish heritage, tended to employ V-notching and half-dovetailing to secure log ends. Builders inserted chinking, typically comprising wood slabs or stone held in place by soft materials such as clay and straw, in the horizontal gaps between logs. Daubing—a smooth, thin coat of clay, lime, and a binder such as animal hair—finished the joints. Whitewash applied to both interior and exterior walls sealed the daubing. As daubing cracks and deteriorates rapidly due to temperature and moisture changes and whitewash dissipates with water exposure, frequent reapplication is necessary.<sup>17</sup> In many rehabilitated log buildings, concrete chinking is used in order to reduce maintenance.

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<sup>15</sup> Rachel Tuttle, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 3, 2008; Kenneth Davis, telephone conversations with Heather Fearnbach, August 18 and 26, 2016.

<sup>16</sup> Bruce D. Bomberger, "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," Preservation Brief 26, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service Cultural Resources Preservation Assistance, September 1991, p. 6.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 5.

## National Register Evaluation:

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the guest house is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria. Although the building maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, it does not exemplify the requisite architectural or historical significance for National Register listing under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The guest house was inventoried during the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey, but was not recommended for addition to the North Carolina Study List at the survey's conclusion.

The guest house is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A. *To be eligible under Criterion A, a 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, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The building does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

The guest house is **not 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 of 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.* Original and subsequent property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The guest house is **not 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 guest house was included in the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey as it was deemed worthy of further investigation due to its log construction. Subsequent research revealed that although the structure incorporates logs from two early-twentieth-century Forsyth County barns, it was erected in 1980. The guest house is not yet fifty years old and does not have the exceptional importance necessary to justify National Register listing under Criteria Consideration G despite its age.

The guest house 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 house is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from similar extant resources and written records.

#### IV. Bibliography

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- Oosthoek, Hank. "Cost Analysis of Home at 3180 Old Hollow Road, Walkertown, N. C." April 11, 1994, and "Major Repairs, Replacements, Maintenance." Notes in the possession of Charles B. Smith Jr. and Holly Phillips, Walkertown.
- Smith, Charles B., Jr., and Holly Phillips. Conversations with Heather Fearnbach on February 23, 2009, and August 19, 2016.
- Tuttle, Rachel. Telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 3, 2008.
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Walkertown Bicentennial Committee. *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991: Bicentennial*. Walkertown: Bicentennial Committee, 1991.

Warner, Harold, Wayne Biby, Enos Jumper, and Jane Morris. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 26, 2008.

*Winston-Salem Journal*. Winston-Salem, N. C. Abbreviated “*WSJ*” after first mention in notes.

## **Appendix A. Professional Qualifications**

**HEATHER FEARNBACH  
FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.**

**EDUCATION**

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

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

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

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

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

- Teach “Introduction to Historic Preservation” (ARTD 206/PRSV 230) and “Preservation-Sensitive Sustainable Design” (PRSV 240) to undergraduate and continuing education students
- Recruit and advise certificate program students
- Arrange and supervise historic preservation internships

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Functioned as Head of the Architecture Branch
- Supervised Facility Architect I position and temporary position

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Researcher**, National Park Service - Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, M.S., May 1997 to September 1997

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

**SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

**Board Member**, Wachovia Historical Society, term appointment 2014-2016

**Board Member**, North Carolina Preservation Consortium, term appointment 2013-2016

**Advisory Council**, North Carolina Modernist Houses, 2014

**Board Member**, State Capitol Foundation, Raleigh, N.C., 2010-2012

**Commission Member**, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, N.C., 2002-2003

- Served on the Certificate of Appropriateness and Research Committees

**Board Member**, Historic Stagville Foundation, Durham, N.C., 2001-2003

- Served on the Buildings Committee and assisted with special events

**Consultant**, Terracon, Duluth, G.A., 2001-2003



- Prepared communications tower review forms, conduct fieldwork, and provide additional documentation as requested for Section 106 compliance
- Presented proposed projects to the staff at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology

**Board Member**, Joel Lane House, Inc., 1999-2002

- Served as House Chairman (regularly inspected historic resources and scheduled repairs)
- Assisted with special event planning and execution
- Developed and implemented cyclical maintenance plan

## PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

### **Robert B. Stipe Award from Preservation North Carolina, 2015**

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

### **Historic Preservation Medal from the Daughters of the American Revolution, 2015**

The Historic Preservation Medal recognizes and honors a person who has done extraordinary work in the field over a long period of time.

### **Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2015**

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

### **Willie Parker Peace History Book Award from the North Carolina Society of Historians, Inc., 2012**

For three reports: "Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage" and "The Bethania Freedmen's Community," prepared for the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, and a western North Carolina historic store context compiled for the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

### **Gertrude S. Carraway Award of Merit from Preservation North Carolina, 2011**

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

## ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phases I, II, III, and IV Architectural Survey (2006-2011)
- City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
- City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)
- City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (2004)
- City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)
- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)

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

- Robert G. and Cornelia S. Fitzgerald House – Pauli Murray Family Home National Historic Landmark Nomination, with Sarah Azaransky, Durham, Durham County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital National Register Nomination, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Granite Mill National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance County (2016)
- Cherryville Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Seaboard Air Line Depot National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1, Study List Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016)
- Bahnson Company Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Western Electric Company – Tarheel Army Missile Plant National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2015)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- St. Andrews Presbyterian College Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Laurinburg, Scotland County (2015-2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Shelby Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Memorial Industrial School National Register Nomination, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014-2015)
- Cora Manufacturing Company and Thomas M. Holt Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance County (2014)
- Barker House National Register Nomination, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- James H. and Anne Willis House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Downtown Sylva Historic District National Register Nomination, Sylva, Jackson County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Albemarle, Stanly County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- Waller House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2012-2014)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2013)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forsyth County (2013)
- *Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage*, contextual report prepared for the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission (2012)
- *The Bethania Freedmen's Community: An Architectural and Historical Context of the Bethania-Rural Hall Road Study Area*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company –Western Electric Company National Register Nomination,

## Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)

- Washington Street Historic District National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2010)
- Farmington Historic District National Register Nomination, Farmington, Davie County (2010)
- Carolina Mill Study List Application, Carolina, Alamance County (2010)
- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination Draft, Lexington, Davidson County (2008)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County (2004)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County (2003)
- Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- West Raleigh National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Study List Applications: Brentwood School, Guilford County; Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
- *CSS Neuse* National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination Draft, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999

## LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Pepper Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)

- O’Hanlon Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Waxhaw Water Tower Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Waxhaw, Union County (2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Local Landmark Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Hotel Albemarle Local Landmark Designation Report Revision and Resubmittal, Stanly County (2015)
- Moore House Local Landmark Application Addendum, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Park Place Local Historic District Local Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2013)
- YWCA Administration Building Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Report and Consultation, Cabarrus County (2008, 2010)
- Lexington Residential Historic District and Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Local Designation Reports and Draft Design Guidelines, Davidson County (2007-2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2005)

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

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

## **SECTION 106 REPORTS AND MITIGATION PROJECTS**

- Juniper-Pine-Mooresville-Chestnut Mill Village and Frog Hollow Mill Village photo-documentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Kannapolis, Cabarrus County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Addendum: Silas Creek Parkway, Peters Creek Parkway, and University Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Repair Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 over the Haw River, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 over Silas Creek Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Meredith College Campus Evaluation, Raleigh, Wake County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Consolidated School Context, Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (R-2233B) in Rutherford County (2014)
- Ruth Elementary School photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Monteith House photodocumentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Rutherfordton

- vicinity, Rutherford County (2014)
- Old Wilson Historic District photodocumentation as mitigation for proposed redevelopment project, Wilson, Wilson County (2013)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Identification and Evaluation Addendum: I-40 Business/US 421 Improvements, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 229 on SR 2264 over the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Interpretative Panel Research and Design: Mitigation for the Removal of Bridge No.338 over the Yadkin River in Elkin, Surry County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Store Context, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Widening of Enola Road (SR 1922/1924) in Morganton, Burke County (2011-2012)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Watkins Farm, Cornwall, Granville County (2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Ramsey Farm, I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements, Statesville, Iredell County (2009-2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loops, Guilford County (2006)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project, Forsyth County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 109 Improvement Project, Forsyth and Davidson Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2004)

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*, published by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission in 2015
- "Northrup and O'Brien," biographical entry completed in 2010 for the *Dictionary of North Carolina Architects and Builders*, an online resource administered by North Carolina State University
- "Denominational Histories," with Teresa Douglas, Rebecca Smith, and Carroll Van West, in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches in the South*, Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, July 2000.
- *Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway* with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach, and Ashley Vaughn, Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999.
- Index, *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Winter 1998.
- "Andrew Jackson Donelson," "Samuel Donelson," and "Stockly Donelson," *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998.

## **HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FOR TAX CREDIT PROJECTS**

- Charlotte Fire Station No. 4 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016)
- Southern Cotton Mills – Osage Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Bessemer City, Gaston County (2016)
- Southern Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Roberts Grocery Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Loray Mill Project 2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Gastonia, Gaston County (2015)
- Cleveland County Training School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- A. Blanton Grocery Company Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Spencer’s, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mt. Airy, Surry County (2015)
- Hudson’s Department Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waxhaw, Union County (2015)
- Swift and Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Pepper Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Pickett Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014-2015)
- Joseph L. and Margaret N. Graham House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Waller House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014)
- Oakdale Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Jamestown, Guilford County (2014)
- Carolina Casket Company (812 Millis Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Albemarle, Stanly County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- Florence Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Blanton Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Barker House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Pearl and James M. Crutchfield House House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Burtner Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Hudson Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Hudson, Caldwell County (2014)
- Hotel Hinton Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2013-2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Commercial Building, Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2015)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- George H. Black House and Brickyard Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Cranford Industries Office Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2012-2013)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011-2013)

- Romina Theater, Horne Mercantile, Forest City Diner, Smiths Department Store, and Central Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Forest City, Rutherford County (2010-2013)
- O. P. Lutz Furniture Company – Lutz Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2012)
- Spencer’s, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Mt. Airy, Surry County (2012)
- W. L. Robison Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011-2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Royster Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2010-2011)
- Church Street School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Parts 1 and 2, Thomasville, Davidson County (2009)

### **SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (CONFERENCES/ANNUAL MEETINGS/STUDY PROGRAMS)**

- “Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage,” numerous presentations promoting book of the same name
- “Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architects,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 2014
- “Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update,” numerous presentations for entities including the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County Planning Board, Historic Resources Commission, City Council, and County Commissioners; the Forsyth County Genealogical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office’s National Register Advisory Committee in Raleigh, the Winston-Salem Colonial Dames Chapter, and various Winston-Salem garden clubs, 2007-2015
- “New Tools for Old Designs: Researching Historic Architecture Today,” at the Traditional Building Conference Series, “Building Well: Traditional Design, Materials, and Methods,” Graylyn International Conference Center, Winston-Salem, April 2012
- “Forsyth County’s Agricultural Heritage,” keynote address at the 2011 Farm City Banquet, held by the Forsyth County Agricultural Extension Service, Winston-Salem, November 2011 and Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2012
- “From Farm to Factory: Continuity and Change in the Bethania Freedmen’s Community,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Charleston, South Carolina, October 2011
- “Winston-Salem’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture,” Reynolda House Museum of American Art, October 2011
- “From the Roaring Twenties to the Space Age: Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 2010
- “Winston-Salem’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture,” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2010
- “Forsyth County’s Cultural Landscapes,” Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2009
- “Forsyth County’s Historic African American Resources,” Preserve Historic Forsyth Annual Meeting, March 2009
- “Set in Stone: The Work of Frank W. Murrell and Sons,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Greensboro, North Carolina, October 2008
- “From Frontier to Factory Revisited: Forsyth County’s Diverse Architectural Legacy,” opening lecture at the Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Winston-Salem, October 2008
- “Leave No Stone Unturned: An Attempt to Uncover the Work of Charleston’s African American Stonemasons,” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, 2008
- “Early North Carolina Architecture,” North Carolina Museums Council Annual Meeting, Hickory, March 2007

- “An Anglomaniac Mansion in Tobacco Town: Mayer, Murray and Phillip’s Dyer House of 1931,” Colonial Dames Meeting, Winston-Salem, January 2007; Historic Architecture Round Table, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 2005
- “Gastonia’s Architecture: Portrait of a New South Economy,” with Sarah W. David, Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Gastonia, October 2005
- “Aladdin Homes: Built in a Day,” Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware
- “A Movable Beast: NCDOT’s Historic Truss Bridge Reuse and Relocation Program,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Statesville, 2001
- “The African American Community of Bethania,” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, July 1997

## **SPECIALIZED TRAINING**

- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: Charleston, Winston-Salem, July 2008
- “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, Boston, June 2006
- “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- Winterthur Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Wilmington, Delaware
- “Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Program Improvement Training,” presented by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in Columbia, S.C., March 2003
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002
- “Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop,” presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C., November 2002
- “Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina,” presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
- “Introduction to Section 106,” presented by the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Raleigh, N.C., April 2002
- Restoration Field School, taught by Travis McDonald at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Forest, Virginia, Summer 2000
- “History of North Carolina Architecture,” taught by Catherine Bishir at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C., Spring 2000
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, taught by Richard Guy Wilson, Summer 1999
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: The Backcountry, in Winston-Salem, N.C., Summer 1997

## **PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS**

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