



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator


Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

November 1, 2017

MEMORANDUM

To: Shelby Reap, Architectural Historian slreap@ncdot.gov
NCDOT/PDEA/HES

From: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

Subject: Historic Structures Survey Report, Forum Parkway Connector/New Route from
SR 3955 to NC 66, U-5899, Forsyth County, ER 17-1341

Thank you for delivering the above-referenced report to us on August 1, 2017. We apologize for the delayed response caused by staffing shortages.

Having reviewed the report, we concur that the Flynt House (FY00587) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C by conveying construction techniques and architectural trends from late 19th century to the 1930s. We believe that the boundary for the property along University Parkway should extend to the back of the ditch rather than follow the parcel boundary. The line of evergreen trees along the road constitutes a distinct field boundary and leads into the long cedar and boxwood-lined driveway that is identified as a character-defining landscape feature.

We also concur that the Service Station (FY03620) is not eligible for listing in the National Register under any criteria as the concrete block addition on the side of the building changed the station's character.

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 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdot.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT mfurr@ncdot.gov

HISTORIC STRUCTURE SURVEY REPORT

for

**Forum Parkway Connector, new route from
SR 3955 (Forum Parkway) to NC 66
Rural Hall, Forsyth County
TIP No. U-5899
WBS No. 44689.1.1**

**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**

July 2017

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July 2017



July 27, 2017

Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Date

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

Date

**Forum Parkway Connector, new route
Rural Hall, Forsyth County
TIP No. U-5899
WBS No. 44689.1.1**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to construct the Forum Parkway Connector, a new route from SR 3955 (Forum Parkway) to NC 66 in north Forsyth County. The project Area of Potential Effects (APE) has been established by a NCDOT architectural historian in the field based upon design plans provided by NCDOT project engineers. NCDOT architectural historians reviewed the properties within the APE and determined that two properties greater than fifty years old warranted further evaluation: the Flynt House at 6780 University Parkway (FY00587) and the service station (FY03620) at 6710 University Parkway.

NCDOT contracted with Fearnbach History Services, Inc. (FHS) and ACME Preservation Services, LLC (APS) to evaluate the National Register eligibility of these properties. Architectural historian Heather Fearnbach undertook the fieldwork and research in July 2017, photographing and mapping the building and authoring the report. Knowledgeable local residents and property owners provided information and allowed access. Additional primary sources included Stokes and Forsyth County deeds and plats, United States census records, historic maps, newspapers, and family histories.

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. The Flynt House was included in the 2006-2009 survey update as well as the Forsyth County architectural survey executed by Gwynne S. Taylor from 1979 to 1981. The Flynt House was added to the North Carolina Study List on April 8, 1982, following that survey’s conclusion. The service station was inventoried during the 2006-2009 survey update as a representative example of a Modernist service station. The building does not possess the requisite architectural and historical significance for National Register listing under any criteria.

This report demonstrates that the Flynt House meets National Register Criterion C for architecture due to the rarity of comparable Forsyth County residences of this age, plan, and hewn log method of construction. The number of extant late-eighteenth-century log dwellings remaining in the county has decreased significantly over the past thirty years. Additionally, the house’s late 1830s Greek Revival-style update, the 1935 Colonial Revival-style remodeling and expansion planned by Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace, the mid-nineteenth-century log outbuilding, circa 1935 garage, and landscape features such as the cedar and boxwood-lined entrance drive, boxwood parterre, stone rear terrace, and stone well are also significant. The house does not possess sufficient historical importance to merit National Register listing under Criteria A or B, nor is it likely to yield information regarding building technology that is not accessible from other sources, making it ineligible under Criterion D. However, as with other sites of this period, the house is closely related to its surrounding environment and archaeological investigation may reveal historic features and artifacts.

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
FY00587	Flynt House	6780 University Parkway	6920-00-2273	Eligible	C
FY03620	Service Station	6710 University Parkway	6829-19-0190	Not eligible	A, B, C, D



U-5899 Study Area, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County

Study area outlined in red by NCDOT architectural historian
base map courtesy of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
<http://gis.ncdcr.gov/hpoweb/>

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I. Flynt House

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
FY00587	Flynt House	6780 University Parkway	6920-00-2273	Eligible	C



Flynt House, 6780 University Parkway, parcel outlined in red, 2014 aerial courtesy of Forsyth County GIS <http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>

Setting

The Flynt House occupies a 23.48-acre tract on University Parkway's west side that was part of a much larger farm owned by successive generations of the Flynt family for almost two hundred years. The property, located in north Forsyth County approximately two miles south of Rural Hall and ten miles north of downtown Winston-Salem, is situated between University Parkway/NC 66 and a Norfolk Southern Railway corridor and US 52 to the west.

The Flynt House and outbuildings are clustered at the end of a long cedar- and boxwood-lined asphalt-paved drive near the center of the lot's west section. Most of the remainder of the tract is an open field that gradually slopes down to the east. Long curved agricultural terraces are clearly visible on aerial views. The driveway terminates at a frame garage. Landscaped beds containing flowers and evergreen shrubs surround the residence, which faces north. Deciduous and evergreen trees punctuate the grass

lawn. A rectangular boxwood parterre is east of the house. A one-story mid-nineteenth-century log building is south of the parterre. The current owners have planted hops south of the entrance drive's east section and a small fenced garden between the circa 1935 garage and the house. The lot's perimeter and much of the southwest quadrant is wooded.



**Looking southwest toward the Flynt House, boxwood parterre, and log outbuilding (above)
Flynt House, north elevation (below)**



The parcel is bounded by sizable wooded lots to the west, north, and south. The Modernist 1972 Kingswood United Methodist Church fronts University Parkway north of the Flynt House tract. In conjunction with US 52's 1963 shift to a new corridor, NCDOT relocated the Flynt family cemetery in its path to a portion of the Flynt acreage just south of what became the church parking lot. Modest mid-twentieth-century one-story brick and frame Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses line Opal and Sunset Drives south of the Flynt property. Commercial and residential buildings border University Parkway. A recreational vehicle dealership occupies a large lot southeast of the Flynt parcel on the road's east side.

Description

Flynt House, ca. 1775-1790, late 1830s, 1935

Exterior

The Flynt House achieved its current configuration during a 1935 renovation and expansion undertaken by Vernon and Mary Flynt under the direction of Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace.¹ The residence encompasses two log buildings though to have been constructed in the late eighteenth century—a one-story gable-roofed dwelling and a two-story, three-bay-wide, side-gable-roofed house updated in the late 1830s—flanked by one-and-one-half-story 1935 frame additions. A short, narrow, frame hyphen connects the one-story log building, which has served as a kitchen for most of its history, to the west wing.

The house likely initially had an exposed log exterior. However, the Flynts added clapboards and Greek Revival-style elements such as the pedimented portico at the north elevation's center, a deep cornice with gable returns, and simple flat fascia, corner boards, and window lintels. These modifications may have occurred soon after Fountain Flynt's 1837 purchase of the property upon which the family had been living for five decades. Wide flush boards sheathe the north elevation beneath the portico, which is characterized by a deep boxed cornice, a plain frieze, and paired square replacement posts. The wood railings with thin rectangular balusters and rounded hand and base rails spanning the porch posts were installed likely installed in 1935 along with the tongue-and-groove porch floor and the wood-frame screen door at the primary entrance. The single-leaf Greek Revival-style front door with two tall vertical panels hangs on mid-nineteenth-century cast-iron butt hinges and is secured by a reproduction wrought-iron thumb latch as well as a mid-twentieth-century deadbolt. Four tall double-hung, six-over-six, wood sash—two on each story—flank the portico. Operable louvered wood shutters with round cast-iron hold-backs frame the windows on all elevations.

Further 1935 alterations include the installation of a slate roof, the weight of which has caused rafter failure in the added wings. The single-shoulder brick end chimneys have been rebuilt and the continuous stone foundation pointed with concrete mortar.

The one-bay-wide and deep east wing has an open first-story porch beneath a single room lit by three six-over-six sash—one on each elevation. The porch has a flagstone floor. On the main block's east elevation, an entrance with a single-leaf Greek Revival-style door and a 1935 wood-frame screen door provides access to the east first-floor room.

A shed-roofed front porch with square posts and exposed rafter ends shelters the entrance on the two-bay-wide and one-bay-deep west wing's north elevation. The porch has a flagstone floor. The west wing's north elevation encompasses an entrance with a single-leaf Greek Revival-style door and a 1935 wood-frame screen door as well as one six-over-six first-story sash and a smaller, centered, six-over-six second-story sash. Two matching windows pierce the wing's west elevation. The south elevation has one short six-over-six second-story sash.

The main block's south elevation fenestration is the same as the north elevation with the exception of an

¹ William Roy Wallace, "Alterations and Additions to Residence Near Rural Hall, NC For Vernon W. Flynt. Esq.," Drawing. 591.1, June 1, 1935, Tube Box 66, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

offset, short, six-over-six, second-story window that illuminates the bathroom added in 1935. Shed-roofed porches supported by square posts and dimensional lumber rafters with exposed ends wrap around the south elevation and the rear kitchen ell's east elevation. Wide boards sheathe the porch ceilings. The ell's porch floor level is lower than that of the main block and hyphen, requiring a single wood step to ameliorate the difference in height. A single-leaf door in the hyphen's east wall provides access to the attic stair and the hyphen corridor. To the south, two single-leaf doors with tall vertical-panel bases, six-pane upper sections, and wood-frame screen doors allow breakfast room and kitchen egress. Southeast of the porch, stone steps lead to a flagstone terrace bordered by a stone retaining wall.



Southeast oblique

A louvered wood attic vent has been installed in the ell's gable end west of the brick chimney's stepped shoulder. The ell's west elevation includes a central door like those on its east elevation flanked by a six-over-six sash to the north and a short window to the south. Operable raised-panel wood shutters frame the windows. Stone steps lead to the kitchen entrance and to the below-grade basement entrance. Stepped stone walls line the stairwell and extend above grade. The hyphen has a single short six-over-six sash on its west elevation. The rear ell and hyphen's 1935 roof systems include dimensional lumber rafters with exposed ends.



West elevation

Interior

The two-story house likely originally comprised two rooms on each level: a hall-parlor plan on the first floor and two roughly equal-sized second-story bedrooms.² The first floor's west room or parlor is slightly narrower than the east room or hall, which contains a central stair that leads south in a straight steep run along the west wall to the upper floor. The stair rises from two winder steps at its base. The 1935 railing comprises a square newel post with a pointed oval finial, thin round balusters, and a molded handrail. The stair enclosure projects into the west room. A shallow closet occupies the space beneath the steps. The stair terminates at a short, narrow, second-story hall between bedrooms.



First floor, east room, looking north

Circular-sawn, hand-planed, and painted vertical boards secured with cut nails sheathe the first floor's central partition wall and stair enclosure. Wide horizontal boards cover the walls and ceilings. Pine floor boards, narrow crown molding, and flat-board window and door surrounds and baseboards are intact. The two-vertical-panel doors on the partition wall south of the stair and at the stair closet hang on butt hinges and are secured by cast-iron thumb latches and keepers attached with cut nails. This evidence suggests a mid-nineteenth-century installation date for the partition wall, stair, and doors. Both rooms feature fireplaces with post-and-lintel mantels and handmade brick fireboxes and hearths. The oversized hearth brick probably dates to 1935, as do the doors that provide access to the east porch and the west addition.

² The first floor may have originally had an open plan with a corner stair leading to the second story, which may also have had only one room, but residual architectural evidence is inconclusive.



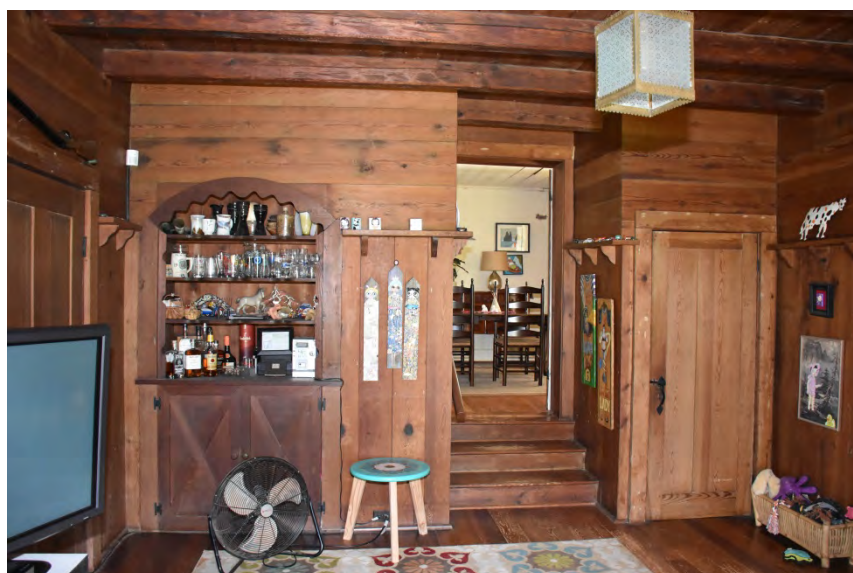
First floor, west room, looking west

The second story retains mid-nineteenth-century wall and ceiling sheathing, floor boards, window and door surrounds, and doors that are identical to those on the first story. The main block encompasses a large east room, two west rooms, and a central bathroom adjacent to the south wall. The closets, some partition walls, and the bathroom were added in 1935. The east room retains a fireplace with a brick firebox, hearth, and a simple post-and-lintel mantel. Two closets flank the window on the south elevation. A central partition wall constructed in or after 1935 divides the west section into two roughly equal-sized rooms. This change resulted in the removal of the fireplace centered on the west wall. The bathroom at the south wall's center retains square, taupe, ceramic-tile 1935 wainscoting, while the square ceramic-tile floor and white porcelain fixtures were later additions. The bedrooms in the east and west 1935 additions have lower floor levels, requiring a wood step to allow access. Closets flank the entrances. Mid-twentieth-century wallpaper remains in several second-floor bedrooms.



Second floor, east room, looking southwest

On the first-story west room's west elevation, a doorway south of the fireplace and three wood steps provide access to the 1935 west addition, which served as a dining room. The 1935 doors match the mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival-style doors. Unpainted, salvaged, hewn rafters and wide-board wall sheathing contribute to the renovation's Colonial Revival theme. Vertical-board wainscoting covers the lower three-quarters of each wall beneath a bracketed plate rail cap. Horizontal boards sheathe the upper wall sections. A small closet occupies the room's southeast corner. A cupboard with three open upper shelves, a scalloped cornice, and a base enclosed with a double-leaf door embellished with X-shaped battens is recessed in the east wall's north end. A door on the north elevation leads to the front porch, while the door in the south wall opens into the hyphen.



West 1935 addition, looking east (left) and restroom in hyphen, looking southwest

The rear ell comprises a narrow corridor, restroom/laundry room, breakfast room, and kitchen. On the corridor's east wall, two-panel doors secure the attic and basement stair halls. In May 2017, the current owners replaced the louvered wood closet doors on the corridor's west side with a salvaged raised six-panel door mounted on a sliding track. The space to the west, a shed room added in 1935, now serves as a laundry and restroom, with a toilet, sink, washing machine, and dryer. During the room's renovation, the owners discovered a penciled notation on the wall sheathing boards that was illegible other than the date "August 22, 1935." The hewn logs in the south wall were left exposed behind the sink and toilet.



Kitchen, looking south

The ell has pine floors, horizontal-board wall sheathing, flat-board window and door surrounds and baseboards, and Greek Revival-style vertical-panel doors with cast-iron thumb latches, sliding bolts, and hinges. The wall separating the breakfast room and kitchen may have been added in 1935. The large kitchen firebox was also modified at that time. The opening is likely the original size, but has been refaced with oversized handmade brick and topped with a bracketed heavy-timber mantel shelf. The current owners removed the faux-wood vinyl that covered the floor around the deep granite hearth. A wide cabinet with a six-drawer and three-door base and a stainless-steel counter and sink was installed on the west wall in 1935. The unit's two hanging wall cabinets with double-leaf four-pane doors flank the window. A shelf-lined pantry fills the kitchen's northeast corner. Doors on the east and west elevations allow egress.

Two steps lead to the Greek Revival-style vertical-panel door at the base of the attic stair's enclosed upper run. The door hangs on butt hinges and is held closed by a thumb latch and keeper. The log walls visible inside the stair enclosure were once whitewashed, but only a few remnants of the finish remain. Hewn upper logs in the exterior walls are exposed, but most of the original attic elements are obscured by mid-twentieth-century updates. Insulation fills the spaces between the dimensional lumber 1935 rafters. Plywood panels cover the floors with the exception of the area above the 1935 hyphen, which has wide wood floor boards.

The 1935 renovation included the creation of a two-room basement beneath the rear ell. Wood steps with a dimensional lumber handrail and newel post provide access. Both rooms have unpainted brick walls and poured-concrete floors. The north room houses mechanical equipment, while the south room has built-in wood storage cabinets on its west wall. A narrow-beadboard-sheathed wall and a board-and-batten door separate the rooms. Beadboards also cover the storage room's ceiling. A diagonal board-and-batten door in the west wall leads to the exterior stair.



Northwest oblique and door on west elevation

Log Building, mid-nineteenth century, circa 1935

This one-story, side-gable-roofed, log building may have originally served as a slave quarter based on oral history.³ Fountain Flynt owned one slave in 1850 and is not listed as a slave owner in 1860.⁴ The building was extensively renovated during the second quarter of the twentieth century, perhaps in conjunction with the 1935 house remodeling and expansion. The V-notched hewn logs have heavily weathered surfaces but are in good condition. Concrete chinking fills the space between logs. Vertical boards sheathe the gable ends. Small, double-hung, four-over-four, wood sash illuminate the interior. One window pierces each of the west, south, and east walls. The six-pane loft window is centered in the south elevation's gable. The structure originally rested on stone piers but white granite infill creates a continuous foundation. The infill matches the single-shoulder chimney at the north elevation's center. These elements, along with the Rustic Revival-style board-and-batten door with a reproduction thumb latch and strap hinges on the west elevation and the poured concrete gutter adjacent to the east elevation, all date to around 1935.

³ Gwynne S. Taylor, Flynt House survey file, 1979.

⁴ United States Census, Slave schedules, 1850 and 1860.



Looking south

The interior walls are exposed log. Window and door openings have flat-board surrounds. The first floor boards were replaced, a white granite mantel erected, and the corner stair to the loft with hewn log treads installed circa 1935. In the loft, wide floor boards span wood joists. The ceiling is open to dimensional lumber rafters spanned by narrow nailing strips for the wood-shingle roof.



Looking east

Boxwood Parterre

East of the house, a rectangular boxwood hedge surrounds an open area punctuated by a central boxwood cluster. A sculpture once served as the garden's focal point, but it had been removed by 2012. Four stone steps at the opening at the center of the parterre's west side provide access to the interior.



North elevation

Garage, circa 1935

The one-story, front-gable-roofed, single-bay, German-sided garage west of the house has a poured-concrete floor, a stone foundation, and a shed addition on its west elevation. The current owners added the sliding vertical-board garage doors on the north elevation as well as the shed-roofed chicken coop on the east elevation. Scalloped eave brackets and rafter ends remain exposed on the east elevation. A six-pane wood sash pierces the rear elevation. The shed addition comprises an open bay secured by a metal gate and a narrow storage room with a board-and-batten door. Four sections of a wood picket fence extend from the addition's northwest corner along the driveway.



Looking west

Stone well, circa 1935

A round stone well is southwest of the house and garage. The well rises above the center of a flagstone platform and has a wood cover.



Looking south

Stone bench, circa 1935

The U-shaped stone bench south of the house has a slate seat and wall cap. Large boxwoods frame the bench.



October 2012

Flynt Cemetery

The Flynt family cemetery is not on the subject property, nor is it in its original location. Approximately eighteen burials from the Flynt cemetery established in the late eighteenth century, including those of the family's slaves, were moved to this site just south of what became the Kingswood United Methodist Church parking lot in December 1963 to allow for the construction of the new US 52 alignment. Vernon Flynt worked with NCDOT to select an appropriate site. Prior to relocation, two intact gravestones and

pieces of others marked the burial sites. The earliest grave was thought to be from 1790 and the most recent from 1912. Burials include Richard and Ann Fountain Flynt, William and Elizabeth Ballard Flynt, Fountain and Eliza Flynt, Proctor and Elizabeth Vest Flynt, W. A. Flynt, Permelia Antoinette Flynt, Mary Louise Flynt, Martha Harriett Flynt, Susan Artansia Flynt, Nancy P. Flynt, Felicity Flynt Elliot, Elizabeth Butner Flynt (Dewitt Flynt's wife), James Flynt, and Elizabeth Flynt. The remains were reinterred in two coffins and vaults.⁵ A low wrought-iron fence and gate surround modest granite markers and a tall obelisk.

Historical Background

Area Settlement History

In what is now Forsyth County, the Muddy Creek basin's abundant water supply, natural resources, and fertile soil proved attractive to English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers including Maryland farmers John Douthit and Christopher Elrod, who joined the movement south to homestead in the North Carolina Piedmont by 1750. Most colonists initially erected log dwellings, replacing them with more finely-crafted heavy-timber frame and masonry structures as circumstances allowed. The population influx precipitated the formation of Rowan County, encompassing the area west of Orange and north of Anson Counties, in 1753. That same year, after six months of exploring North Carolina in search of suitable land to settle, Bishop August G. Spangenberg led the Moravians to purchase 98,985 Rowan County acres from English Lords Proprietor John Carteret. They called the land "Wachau" after an Austrian estate that had belonged to their benefactor and spiritual leader Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The tract later became known as "Wachovia," the Latin form of the name.⁶

In an effort to expand the Moravians' American presence, fifteen unmarried men traveled from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to the North Carolina backcountry, arriving on November 17, 1753. Twelve of them remained to create a settlement called Bethabara. The majority of Moravian immigrants were craftsmen and shopkeepers, most of whom who had little farming experience but possessed the necessary skills to establish congregation towns.⁷ A second Moravian community, Bethania, followed Bethabara in 1759. In February 1765, after carefully evaluating sites delineated during Reuter's demarcation of Wachovia's 154 square miles, church elders selected a central location for the permanent congregation town they named Salem. The community's builders erected a log dwelling in January 1766 to provide shelter while they crafted substantial heavy-timber and brick structures, many designed by Wachovia administrator and planner Frederic William Marshall.⁸

The backcountry's population burgeoned after a 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War. Moravian

⁵ Vernon W. Flynt, "Flynt Family History," undated document (circa 1972), courtesy of Richard Bovender; "Certificate of Cemetery Removal: Old Flynt Graveyard," appendix in "The Flynt Family," a 2008 update of Vernon Flynt's family history by Richard Addison Flynt.

⁶ Penelope Niven and Cornelia B. Wright, *Old Salem: The Official Guidebook* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2004), 8-17; Frank V. Tursi; *Winston-Salem: A History* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1994), 30-34, 43; Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, "There is None Like It:" The South Fork Settlements and the Development of Colonial Wachovia," *Old Salem, Inc.*, 2003, 15-16, 22.

⁷ Adelaide L. Fries, ed., *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Volume I, 1752-1771* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1968 reprint), 73-74, 78-79; Daniel B. Thorp, "Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community;" *The Journal of Southern History*, Vol. 52, No. 1 (February 1986), pp. 22, 32.

⁸ Larry Edward Tise, *Winston-Salem in History, Vol. 9: Building and Architecture* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston, 1976), 9; Niven and Wright, *Old Salem*, 20-27, 41; Adelaide L. Fries, *The Town Builders* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, 1915), 10-11, 15.

elders modified their original land use plan in order to attract settlers who required sizable tracts to farm profitably and wished to purchase rather than rent acreage. By allowing carefully-vetted colonists to move to North Carolina and acquire land from the church, they not only increased Wachovia's work force but recruited new congregants and clientele for Moravian craftsmen and shopkeepers. This decision permitted typical dispersed frontier settlement patterns rather than the Moravians' usual town planning approach.⁹

By 1769, Bethania's sixteen households leased 123 tracts encompassing 330 acres, resulting in a median land holding of around 22 acres, which was comparable to German farms of the period but much smaller than the average 250-acre parcels owned by North Carolina colonists. At the request of Frederic William Marshall, surveyor Philip Christian Gottlieb Reuter remapped Bethania that year, removing the central square and enlarging residential lots. Many inhabitants replaced their rudimentary log houses with more commodious dwellings at this time.¹⁰ Settlers including Peter Feiser acquired property in the outlying area in the 1770s. Around 1783, Richard Flynt and his family moved from Culpeper County, Virginia, to Stokes County, and leased Feiser's farm.

In 1790, census takers enumerated 8,528 residents in Stokes County, which then encompassed the area that would become Forsyth County. Almost all were self-sufficient farmers who depended upon the labor of family members, day laborers, and slaves to facilitate the relentless cycle of tasks related to planting and harvesting fields, tending livestock, and erecting and maintaining farm buildings and structures. The county's African American inhabitants included 13 free blacks and 787 slaves.¹¹ Given that many land grants and property acquisitions encompassed sizable tracts, residents typically lived at great distances from each other, meeting at churches and in crossroads communities and small towns to socialize, trade, and address business matters.

Flynt Farm History

According to local tradition, trapper Peter Feiser (1744-1819) erected the one-room dwelling that now serves as the Flynt House kitchen soon after acquiring the property around 1775. He may have also built the two-story log residence at the main block's center, but it seems more likely that the Flynt family, who leased the property after their 1783 arrival in Stokes County, erected the house in the late eighteenth century.¹² Exact construction dates of the buildings are impossible to determine without scientific analysis such as dendrochronology.

Moravian records indicate that Peter Feiser and Heidelberg, Pennsylvania native Anna Maria Frey (1749-1784) married on October 6, 1769. The couple initially lived close to her parents, Valentine and Anna Maria Frey, between Hope and Friedberg. Peter and Anna Maria moved to property about one-and-one-half miles north of Bethania in 1770. Both joined the Moravian church, Peter in September 1773 and Anna Maria in August 1774. In 1775 the couple moved approximately two miles northeast of their initial

⁹ Thorp, "Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community," 34-36; S. Scott Rohrer, "Evangelism and Acculturation in the Backcountry: The Case of Wachovia, North Carolina, 1753-1830," *Journal of the Early Republic*, Summer 2001, pp. 199-229.

¹⁰ Thorp, "Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community," 30; Michael O. Hartley, "Choices on the Land: Identity, Influence, Power, and Conflict in a Historic Place," PhD dissertation, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 2009, 31.

¹¹ S. N. D. North, director, Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), 10.

¹² Rural Hall Women's Club, *History of Rural Hall, North Carolina* (Rural Hall: The Rural Hall Women's Club, 1977), 6.

holdings. Peter frequently traveled between Bethania, Moravian towns in Pennsylvania, and other markets such as Charleston, South Carolina, as he sold his wares. He also transported letters, diaries, books, goods (some of which were sold in the Bethania store), and people between the Moravian communities. The Feisers had eight children between 1770 and 1783. After Anna Maria's 1784 death, Peter wed widow Demuth Moser on April 6, 1786.¹³

Although late-eighteenth-century maps of Wachovia illustrate the location of Feiser's holdings, they do not include building footprints. Feiser is not listed in the federal census of Stokes County in 1790, but Moravian records document his continued presence through 1811. Lancaster County, Virginia, native Richard Flynt (1720-1791), his wife Ann Fountain (1731-1796) of Culpeper County, Virginia, four of their children; and seven slaves are enumerated in 1790, but it is impossible to determine exactly where they resided. Oral history indicates that Richard, his brothers Thomas and John, and their families moved to Stokes County around 1783. There are no records of Richard purchasing acreage at that time, but family tradition asserts that he leased Feiser's property.¹⁴

Little is known about the Flynt's early years in Stokes County. However, a November 1792 estate inventory taken by Richard's eldest son after his 1791 death provides important information regarding the family's holdings. The list includes the names of the family's slaves: three women, Jude, Mirney, Grace; two girls, Tab and Liddey; and two boys, Charles and Harry. It also itemizes livestock—a mare, a two-year-old colt, two cows, and twenty hogs—as well as furnishings, bedding, kitchen accoutrements, table wares, bedding, agricultural implements, and other household items. Following Ann Fountain Flynt's 1796 death, an auction to settle the estate yielded proceeds totaling 877 English pounds that were divided among his ten children.¹⁵

Richard and Ann's son William, born on March 23, 1762, and William's wife Elizabeth Ballard, born in July 1765, were the next stewards of the Flynt House. The couple, both Culpeper, Virginia, natives, married in their hometown on January 19, 1788. Few sources illuminate the family's Stokes County undertakings. Federal census takes documented that by 1800 William and Elizabeth had seven children and owned two slaves. When William died in 1810, the household encompassed ten children and two slaves. Elizabeth, nine children, and one female slave resided on the property in 1820. Elizabeth inherited slaves, personal property, a coach, and a horse from her father John Ballard and sister Ann Ballard of Madison County, Virginia, upon their respective deaths in 1823 and 1824. The Flynts finally obtained ownership of their Stokes County farm in February 1837, when William and Elizabeth's youngest son Fountain W. Flynt, born in 1809, paid Jacob Shouse \$750 for the 334-acre tract. Elizabeth died in 1838.¹⁶

¹³ Adelaide L. Fries, ed., *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*, Vol. 4, 1840, 1866, 1923; Vol. 5, 2015, 2018, 2026, 2062, 2094, 2135, 2156; Vol. 6, 2488; Vol. 7, 3160; "A. Maria Feiser," memoir, 1784, Moravian Archives, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, N. C. Peter Feiser considered marrying widow Hannah Hauser in 1785. A September 19, 1811 entry in the Bethania Diary indicates that he was selling his belongings in preparation for a move to "Cumberland." Feiser paid taxes in Robertson County, Tennessee, in 1812, purchased forty acres in May 1816, and died there on May 14, 1819. "Early Tax Lists of Tennessee" and Tennessee Land Grants, Book 0, p. 147, Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.

¹⁴ "Great Map," 1798, and "Wachovia Possessors' Map," 1779-ca. 1799, Moravian Archives, Southern Province; Fries, ed., *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*, Vol. 3, 1342; US Census, Population Schedule, 1790.

¹⁵ Richard Flynt, Will and Probate Records, 1791-1840, Stokes County, North Carolina.

¹⁶ US Census, Population Schedules, 1800-1840; Vernon Flynt, "Flynt Family History," undated document (circa 1970), courtesy of Richard Bovender; Madison County, Virginia, Will Book 4, pp. 225, 271; Stokes County Deed Book 11, p. 467.

Fountain Flynt remained head of the household, and, on October 29, 1839, married Mary Elizabeth Spainhour, called Eliza. Her parents operated a tavern in Dalton, a crossroads community southeast of Pinnacle, and the couple met while Fountain was driving a stagecoach route from Salem to Mt. Airy.¹⁷ In 1840, federal census takers enumerated Fountain, Eliza, and two slaves in Stokes County. The couple had four children by 1850, at which time the census taker estimated their holdings—then 55 improved and 330 unimproved acres—to be worth \$1,000. Their household also included eighteen-year-old Elizabeth Mosher and one eighteen-year-old male slave. Farm yield was good: 67 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 150 bushels of oats, 12 bushels of Irish potatoes, 8 bushels of sweet potatoes, 16 tons of hay, 40 pounds of flax, and three bushels of flax seed, 15 pounds of wool, and 104 pounds of butter. Livestock comprised 3 horses, 4 milk cows, 9 other cattle, 5 sheep, and 37 hogs worth \$507. Fountain's brother Proctor died in 1848, leaving his wife Elizabeth to raise three children on his portion of the Flynt acreage. Her personal property's value was \$175 in 1850. Fountain, as the executor of his brother's estate, reimbursed Elizabeth annually for expenses related to the children's care.¹⁸

The 1860 federal census lists Fountain and Eliza as owners of land valued at \$1,900 and personal property worth approximately \$5,000. Their household included eight children ranging in age from infant Solomon to twenty-year-old William, a school teacher. Farm production increased, with 100 acres under cultivation and 280 remaining unimproved. The harvest consisted of 150 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 300 bushels of oats, 15 bushels of Irish potatoes, 12 tons of hay, 10 pounds of flax, and three bushels of flax seed, 100 pounds of butter, 6 pounds of butter, as well as orchard products with an estimated \$200 value. The family tended 4 horses, 4 milk cows, 5 other cattle, 13 sheep, and 32 hogs worth \$585. Several relatives resided on contiguous farms. Elizabeth Flynt and her children lived between Fountain and their brother Allen, his wife Nancy, and four of their children. Day laborer William A. Combb, enumerated after Allen, likely worked on his farm. E. A. Vogler's 1863 map of Forsyth County illustrates the Flynt's 383-acre tract.¹⁹

The Civil War significantly impacted the lives of farmers in Forsyth County and throughout the divided nation who suffered great economic challenges including substantial losses of material goods and livestock during and after the war. The absence of a young male labor force made farm management difficult, and the cost of basic staples rose dramatically, leaving many households unable to afford basic necessities. These stressors generally resulted in declining farm values.

Fountain and Eliza Flynt fared better than most, however. Their children did not enlist in the military. After their eldest son William, a Trinity College (now Duke University) student, was drafted and reported to training camp, they engaged a substitute whom they paid \$2,000 to serve in his stead. According to family tradition, William did not support this action and was deeply embarrassed. He returned to Forsyth County and embarked upon a long career as an educator, initially in public schools. On April 10, 1865, the family directly encountered Union troops when a raiding party—the Second and Third Brigades led by General George Stoneman—passed through their property. Fountain Flynt was bedridden with pneumonia. The family hid provisions, valuable possessions, and livestock. Although soldiers threatened to burn the house, Stoneman dispersed the troops upon his arrival and instructed the family to prepare a meal for him and senior staff. He then paid for the meal and posted guards to ensure that the farm was not

¹⁷ Vernon Flynt, "Flynt Family History;" Special Staff of Writers, *North Carolina: Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth* (Chicago: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1928), 278.

¹⁸ US Census, Population and Agriculture Schedules, 1850; Flynt, Probate Records, 1850s, Stokes County, N. C.

¹⁹ US Census, Population and Agriculture Schedules, 1860; E. A. Vogler, "Map of Forsyth County," 1863, Moravian Archives, Southern Province.

looted.²⁰

Other area residents were not as fortunate. Bethania merchant O. J. Lehman was among those who elected to serve in the Confederate army. After surrendering at Appomattox, he undertook a seven-day walk home, discovering upon his arrival that only “old men and women” remained in the town, which had been looted by Stoneman’s troops. In addition to the scarcity of provisions, he remembered that all of the banks were “closed and bankrupt.”²¹

Former slave Bettie Koger recalled that when “Yankee soldiers,” likely referring to Stoneman’s calvary, passed through Bethania, the military forces appropriated all of the meat, liquor, and horses on the Jones plantation and five or six male slaves departed with the soldiers. Two of the formerly enslaved men journeyed to Yadkinville and then returned to Bethania, but the others left in pursuit of freedom.²²

Although the Flynts faced challenges during Reconstruction, the 1870 federal census indicates that they retained \$2,700-worth of real estate and personal property valued at \$500. Seven children resided in the home along with nineteen-year-old black farm laborer Yancy Leach. African American freedmen occupied three neighboring farms. Elizabeth Flynt was enumerated after Fountain, followed by two households headed by his sister-in-law Nancy’s sons Dewitt and John R. Flynt.²³ Fountain, an active Democrat, was appointed to serve as a county commissioner in 1875 following the death of Philip Kerner.²⁴

In 1880, four of Fountain and Eliza’s children remained at home. Twelve-year-old white laborer Jacob Martin assisted with the farm’s operation. Federal census takers next enumerated the household of Fountain’s sisters-in-law Lucy Vest and Elizabeth Flynt; his sister Betsy’s son John A. Shouse and his family, and John R. Flynt.²⁵ Fountain died intestate on October 19, 1880, leaving property valued at about \$1,000 to be distributed amongst his widow Eliza and their seven surviving children. His son William administered the estate settlement, which included the division of 383 acres.²⁶

Eliza and her unmarried daughters Mary (born 1843), Louise (born 1850), Susan Artansia, called Fanny (born 1854), and Martha Harriett, known as Mattie (born 1857), constituted the household in 1900. Fanny was a public school teacher. Mary was no longer in residence in 1910, but the other siblings remained at home and cared for Eliza, who died on June 11, 1911 at the age of ninety-four. Their brother William (born 1840), a teacher, never married and lived near Rural Hall at the time of his death in 1918. His career included serving as the principal of a boarding school, Dalton Institute, that he operated in the southwest Stokes County community of Danbury for forty years. Mary died in 1919. Louise, Fanny, and

²⁰ Vernon Flynt, “Flynt Family History.”

²¹ Annie Lee Singletary, “Bethania Life During and After Civil War Depicted,” *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, January 10, 1944, page 48.

²² Bettie Koger, interview with Esther S. Pinnix as part of the “Negro Folklore of the Piedmont” series (Volume XI, North Carolina Narratives, Part I). Stoneman’s Calvary passed through Bethania on April 10, 1865.

²³ US Census, Population and Agriculture Schedules, 1870.

²⁴ “Commissioners Court,” *Union Republican*, February 4, 1875, p. 3; “Convention in City Years Ago,” *Winston-Salem Journal* (hereafter abbreviated *WSJ*), May 21, 1914, p. 3.

²⁵ US Census, Population Schedules, 1880; Vernon Flynt, “Flynt Family History.”

²⁶ “Obituary: Flynt,” unidentified and undated newspaper clipping; Fountain Flynt estate probate records, February 5, 1881; Charles Emerson, *Charles Emerson’s North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory: Embracing the Counties of Alamance, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Rockingham, Vance and Wake* (Greensboro: Charles Emerson, 1886), 244.

Mattie remained in the family home in 1920.²⁷

Their younger brother, physician Soloman Spainhour Flynt (born 1860), lived in Rural Hall with his wife and children. Soloman studied at Dalton Institute and briefly taught in the late 1880s at the “Number One Schoolhouse,” a Forsyth County public school located at what is now 1412 Turfwood Drive. He then attended the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1891 until 1893. On January 23, 1894, Soloman wed Sallie Stauber, a young woman he had met while teaching. She was the daughter of the his father’s close friend and neighbor Samuel B. Stauber. The couple raised eleven children in their Rural Hall home. Solomon spent little time in his medical office, as he traveled throughout the county making house calls during his four-decade-long practice. Although he did not reside in his childhood home as an adult, Solomon inherited acreage and assisted his sisters as needed.²⁸

Louise died in 1926 and Fanny followed in 1930, leaving Mattie as the sole occupant of the family residence. Solomon and Sallie’s son Vernon William Flynt lived in Rural Hall with his parents and siblings in 1930 and served as the Forsyth County tax supervisor. He maintained his job with the county after wedding Mary M. Merritt, also of Rural Hall, in Bethania on March 11, 1933. In November 1934, the couple, who resided at 2424 Elizabeth Avenue in Winston-Salem, engaged local architect William Roy Wallace to design a two-story dwelling to be erected for them in the city. However, the house was never built, as the couple decided to move to the Flynt House near Rural Hall to care for his aunt Mattie. Wallace prepared plans for that dwelling’s renovation and expansion in June 1935. Vernon, Mary, and their children Patricia and Michael moved in after the work was finished. In 1939, Vernon became a clerk at Chatham Manufacturing Company in Elkin. He was subsequently promoted to administrative positions with increasing levels of responsibility.²⁹

Vernon and Mary assumed the Flynt House’s ownership after Mattie’s 1943 death. The family had long ceased farming themselves, but employed local day laborers to plant and harvest hay. In 1945, twenty-nine of the tract’s sixty-one acres were cultivated, six acres were fallow, and the remainder was wooded.³⁰

The Flynts attended Bethania Moravian Church, where Mary participated in women’s fellowship and Vernon, a life-long member, was a trustee. He also served on the Church Aid and Extension Board of the Southern Province. The family was active in local organizations. Vernon, a World War I veteran, was a member of the John Long Post of the American Legion and the Rural Hall Civic Club. Mary was employed in the Forsyth County courthouse for several years, and served as Rural Hall School’s secretary during the 1950s. Patricia attained degrees in piano and English from Salem College in 1957. She subsequently embarked upon a thirty-year career as a teacher in the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County school system. After Vernon retired from Chatham Manufacturing Company in 1965, he spent much of

²⁷ US Census, Population Schedules, 1900-1920; “Death of Mrs. Mary Flynt Near Rural Hall, aged 94,” unidentified newspaper clipping, June 17, 1911; “Mrs. Fountain Flynt,” *WSJ*, June 13, 1911, p. 8; “Professor W. A. Flynt Died at His Home,” *WSJ*, May 21, 1918, p. 2.

²⁸ Sallie Flynt lived in the couple’s Rural Hall house until her death in 1958. US Census, Population Schedule, 1940; death certificate; Vernon Flynt, “Flynt Family History;” “Births,” Fountain Flynt bible, appendix in “The Flynt Family,” a 2008 update of Vernon Flynt’s family history by Richard Addison Flynt.

²⁹ Mary Merritt Flynt, born September 9, 1906, was the daughter of Germanton residents Charles Franklin and Laura Poindexter Merritt. US Census, Population Schedules, 1930-1940; WWI draft registration card, marriage records; death certificate; “Vernon William Flynt,” memoir, 1974, Moravian Archives, Southern Province; “Alterations and Additions to Residence Near Rural Hall, NC For Vernon W. Flynt. Esq.,” Drawing. 591.1, June 1, 1935, Tube Box 66, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

³⁰ Forsyth County Plat Book 11, page 231; North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

his time gardening and writing a history of the Flynt family. He died on February 4, 1974.³¹

Mary conveyed the property to Patricia on April 5, 2001, just days before her death on April 16. Patricia's brother Michael died on December 21, 2003.³² She placed a preservation easement on the property through Preservation North Carolina in 2007. Patricia bequeathed her estate to Salem College. After her death on January 28, 2011, the institution auctioned her personal property and sold the house and twenty-three acres in a separate transaction. Charles Matthew and Erika Skinner von Isenburg purchased the dwelling in November 2013 and have maintained it in accordance with the preservation easement.³³

Log Architecture Context

In age, plan, and method of construction, the Flynt House manifests the perpetuation of traditional building practices and the utilization of available resources as early settlers established farms in the North Carolina Piedmont. Most early log dwellings were one room in plan sheltered by a side-gable wood-shingled roof and elevated above grade on wood or stone piers to allow for air circulation beneath the structure. Additional rooms without interior connections might be added to expand these modest one-story dwellings, creating plans such as the "saddlebag," featuring two contiguous rooms often heated by a central chimney, or the "dogtrot," two structures separated by an open central breezeway under a common roof. Stick and daub, parged log, and stone chimneys most commonly served the first generation of log buildings, followed by brick as backcountry residents undertook its manufacture. Larger rectangular one- and two-story dwellings employed frame interior partition walls to form hall-parlor or three-room plans. By the late-nineteenth century, builders replaced timber-frame and wood-shingle roof systems with circular-sawn rafters and nailing strips topped with standing-seam metal roofs comprised of panels folded, crimped, and soldered together.³⁴

Freestanding kitchens were standard components of most domestic complexes from the seventeenth through much of the nineteenth centuries in rural and urban North Carolina. Kitchens were often one or two-room log or frame structures with large cooking fireplaces, typically located near the primary residence among a cluster of outbuildings such as dairies, meat curing houses, wash houses, and well houses. As cooking stoves became widely available and affordable in the late-nineteenth century, their use significantly reduced the heat generated by food preparation as well as the associated fire risk. Home owners thus frequently attached freestanding kitchens to residences with open breezeways or hyphens, renovated a room within a dwelling's main block to serve as a kitchen, or constructed kitchen ells.³⁵

It has not yet been possible to determine exactly when the log sections of the Flynt House were constructed. However, dendrochronology, the science of dating logs based on tree growth rings, could be employed to establish a date range during which the trees were most likely felled. Analysis of the hewn logs does not delineate a narrow construction window as the building technology remained unchanged over time and was frequently used to execute residences and dependencies through the nineteenth

³¹ "Vernon William Flynt," memoir; "Mary Merritt Flynt," *WSJ*, April 17, 2001, p. B4; "An Artful Appreciation of Antiques," *WSJ*, March 29, 2012, A1.

³² Forsyth County Deed Book 2166, p. 2019; Michael Vernon Flynt," *WSJ*, December 21, 2003, p. B4.

³³ Forsyth County Deed Book 2804, p. 290; Deed Book 3156, p. 2980; "Patricia Flynt," *WSJ*, January 31, 2011, p. A10; "An Artful Appreciation of Antiques," *WSJ*, March 29, 2012, A1.

³⁴ 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. 4.

³⁵ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *Guide to the Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 447.

century's third quarter and outbuildings, particularly tobacco barns, through the mid-twentieth century. 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. Wood furring strips nailed to the logs allowed for secure and level sheathing attachment. It is likely that clapboards sheathed the Flynt House's log structure in the early nineteenth century. Log interiors often display signs of several generations of finishes, ranging from whitewash to plaster, paper, fabric, or flush-board sheathing.³⁶

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 Scots-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.³⁷

Careful investigation of plane and saw marks on frame building components provides important clues to their dates. Straight rather than radial saw marks indicate the use of pit or sash saws. Pit sawn lumber is distinguished by irregular saw marks, while water-powered sash sawn boards are characterized by more regular, albeit still jagged, saw marks. Circular saws were not in general use in North Carolina until the 1840s. Builders hand-planed boards to create more finished surfaces, as often seen on doors, wall, and ceiling boards. Craftsmen utilized molding planes with a variety of profiles to ornament exposed framing beams, baseboards, window and door surrounds, door and shutter panels, and window sashes.

Nail type analysis is another useful dating mechanism. Carpenters utilized nails wrought by blacksmiths until the late-eighteenth century, when nails with machine-made shafts and hand-applied heads became available. Machine-headed cut nails were common by the 1840s and machine-made wire nails by the 1890s. In the Flynt House, cut nails secure elements such as floorboards and window and door trim.

Forsyth County Log Architecture

The Flynt House merits National Register listing as only a few Forsyth County log dwellings of comparable age have been identified. A search of the database containing properties inventoried during the 1979-1981 and 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural surveys generated records for 303 log dwellings, 84 of which had exposed log structures at the time they were surveyed. As interior access and intensive architectural investigation was not possible for most surveyed properties, this list does not include residences that may have early log sections encapsulated by later additions. The total number of Forsyth County's extant log dwellings had declined by almost one third by the time 2006-2009 survey update was completed, and has decreased more since then.³⁸ The estimated construction dates of these resources are conjectural in most cases and the survey forms typically contain minimal historical background information. However, it appears that property owners erected the majority of the county's

³⁶ Bomberger, "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," p. 6.

³⁷ Ibid., p. 5.

³⁸ Heather Fearnbach, Forsyth County architectural survey update, 2006-2009.

extant log houses in the mid-nineteenth century and that many resources have been demolished, moved, significantly altered, or are in a deteriorated state.

Although Moravian builders quickly transitioned from log to heavy-timber frame and brick construction, several significant log houses associated with early settlement efforts survive. The Miksch House at what is now 532 South Main Street in Salem is Forsyth County's oldest definitively-dated log dwelling. Johann Matthew Miksch and Maria Christina Henrietta Petermann married in 1764 and operated Bethabara's community store before occupying their side-gable-roofed, two-bay-wide, log house in Salem on April 18, 1771. The town's first privately-owned residence, soon sheathed in clapboards to present a more finished appearance, features a terra-cotta tile roof pierced by an interior chimney that serves its two primary rooms.³⁹

Also in Salem, Martin Lick erected in 1787 the one-and-one-half-story side-gable-roofed house that stands at 512 Salt Street. The exposed hewn log structure is stabilized by full-dovetail corner notching, the most difficult joinery technique to execute due to the precise measuring and sawing required. Lick's carpentry skills were honed by his work with two of Salem's master craftsmen, joiner Frederick Beck and cabinetmaker Johann Krauss. The two-bay-wide house manifests a three-room plan organized around an interior chimney called "Flurkuchenhaus" that was common in residences erected by those of Germanic heritage. Like the Miksch House, the Lick residence has a fire-resistant terra-cotta tile roof. Subsequent owner shoemaker Johann Leinbach made only a few changes during his tenure from 1795 until 1838. John Jacob Boner purchased the house in 1840.⁴⁰

The one-story, side-gable-roofed, two-bay house Swaim House, thought to have been built around 1790, is comparable to the Miksch House and the Lick-Leinbach-Boner House in terms of size and form. The Swaim House originally stood in southeastern Forsyth County's Broadbay Township, but was moved in 1970 about twenty miles to its current location at 5580 Seidel Street in Bethania. Nearby, the two-story, side-gable-roofed, log house that Jacob Shore built in 1805 at what is now 524 Main Street is comparable to the Long-Sprinkle House and the circa 1800-1820 Waller House. Wood siding has sheathed the building for most of its history and full-width porches provided additional living space. The Lehman family, who owned the Shore property from the early nineteenth century through the 1950s, enlarged and modified the house to meet their needs.⁴¹

West of Bethania, the 47.15-acre Hunter-Vest Farm at 7391 Wishing Well Road in Old Richmond Township includes two log houses, one erected by Thomas and Elizabeth Hunter around 1790 and the other likely constructed by their grandson Thomas Hunter and his wife Frances in 1867. The one-room, one-and-a-half-story south section of the 1790 residence, which was erected by Thomas and Elizabeth Hunter in two phases, features V-notched hewn logs and an enclosed corner stair leading to the second floor. A chimney with a wide stone base and a freestanding brick stack heats the one-story, one-room northern section, which is of more rudimentary log construction. A brick end chimney with stepped shoulders heated the southern section, indicating its slightly later construction date. Board-and-batten doors provide access to both rooms, which are illuminated by wood-sash windows of various shapes and configurations. The log walls are exposed on the interior and the exterior.

³⁹ Fries, ed., *RMNC, Vol. I*, 296, 336, 343, 373, 399, 442, 489; Niven and Wright, *Old Salem*, 42-44; Frank L. Blum Construction Company, "1960s News," ninetieth anniversary celebration materials, December 2012.

⁴⁰ Niven and Wright, *Old Salem*, 108.

⁴¹ Michael O. Hartley, Martha B. Boxley, and Gwynne S. Taylor, "Bethania Historic District Amendment and Boundary Increase," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1991.

Thomas and Frances Hunter's residence southeast of his grandparent's house represents the ongoing persistence of log construction given that the main block's southeast end is a one-room log building erected in 1867. Board-and-batten doors are hung on wrought-iron strap hinges. In the process of constructing a one-and-one-half-story frame addition on the log dwelling's northwest end, builders sheathed the entire dwelling with weatherboards and connected the sections with front and rear porches.⁴²

Like the nearby Hunter-Vest property and the Flynt House, the 163-acre Long-Sprinkle Farm at 7050 Fries Creek Road in Old Richmond Township also encompasses two generations of log dwellings. The earlier one-room log residence retains tall flush-board interior sheathing, a vernacular mantel, an enclosed corner stair, board-and-batten doors, a six-over-six double-hung wood-sash window, and wide first story and attic floor boards. Flush boards sheathe the façade under a mid-twentieth-century shed porch added to facilitate the building's storage function. The Longs erected a two-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded log house around 1840 and the one-story side-gable-roofed addition on its west end in the 1880s. The log section retains two-over-two double-hung wood-sash windows, flush board sheathing under a shed-roofed front porch supported by turned posts, a Flemish bond chimney with glazed headers on the east elevation, and a stone foundation.

The Idol-Swaim House that stands at what is now 9790 Creekwood Forest Drive in Kernersville also evolved over time. The Idol family built the dwelling's original section during the nineteenth century's second quarter. The hall-parlor-plan log house has six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows, a stone foundation, and brick end chimneys. The interior is remarkably intact, retaining myriad original features such as board-and-batten and raised-panel doors with wrought-iron H-L and strap hinges, wrought-iron thumb latches, molded and three-part mitered window and door surrounds, plaster and flush-board-sheathed walls, a simple post-and-lintel mantel, and an enclosed corner stair. Subsequent owners added the gabled entrance portico and the one-story gabled rear ell in the mid-twentieth century. The house is now aluminum-sided and used for storage. A log smokehouse stands on the adjacent Creekwood Farms property.⁴³

Only a few rural Forsyth County dwellings are listed in the National Register. The circa 1800 to 1820 section of the Waller House (FY1485; NR 2014) at 9186 Reynolda Road in the Dozier vicinity is comparable to the Flynt House in form and plan. Henry and Sarah Waller likely erected a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, single-room log house soon after they arrived in what was then Surry County around 1770. As the Waller family grew and prospered during the early nineteenth century, they expanded their holdings with the construction of the adjacent two-story side-gable-roofed log residence that features a hall-parlor first-floor plan. The one-room building retains a vernacular mantel with classical pilasters, an enclosed corner stair, and flush-board interior sheathing, while the two-story dwelling has a horizontal-board partition wall and an enclosed central stair with a straight run. Other original elements include eighteenth- and nineteenth-century board-and-batten doors and hardware, double-hung wood-sash windows, and wide board floors. The dwelling's period of significance is circa 1770 to 1790 for the one-and-one-half-story house and circa 1800 to 1820 for the two-story-house, encompassing the two buildings' probable completion dates.⁴⁴

⁴² Sprinkle Farm, LLC., an entity created by Bud Baker, restored the 1867 log house in 2008, painting the interior and exterior, updating systems, and installing a new wood shingle roof.

⁴³ The Swaim family, Palestine Glascoe, Will Hedgecock (Palestine's son-in-law), and Margaret Clodfelter (Will's daughter) successively owned the property. Gwynne S. Taylor, "Idol-Glascoe House," Forsyth County survey file, June 1979; Heather Fearnbach, Forsyth County architectural survey update, March 2007.

⁴⁴ Heather Fearnbach, "Waller House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2014.



Waller House, November 2015 (HF)

Colonial Revival Architecture Context

The Flynt House also serves as an intact example of the nationally prevalent Colonial Revival aesthetic promoted in Forsyth County by architects including Northrup and O'Brien, Harold Macklin, William Roy Wallace, and Luther Lashmit. Richard Guy Wilson defined the Colonial Revival as “the United States most popular and characteristic expression. Neither a formal style or a movement, Colonial Revival embodies an attitude that looks to the American past for inspiration and selects forms, motifs, and symbols for replication and reuse.”⁴⁵

Although the incorporation of European architectural elements into the homes of wealthy Americans had long been popular, salvaging American artifacts did not become common until after the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, which highlighted the country’s decorative arts and architectural legacy and spawned the Colonial Revival movement. The Metropolitan Museum of Art began to collect historic interiors to use as backdrops for antique furniture and period artifacts in the early twentieth century, and after the Metropolitan’s American Wing opened in 1924 other museums and individuals including Henry Francis du Pont, whose collection became the Winterthur Museum, followed suit. Nationally publicized projects such as J. D. Rockefeller Jr.’s restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia, initiated in 1926, and Henry Ford’s 1929 creation of Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan, also increased awareness of historic preservation.

Winston-Salem’s elite supported this trend. Martha Thurmond Chatham engaged William Roy Wallace to oversee the move of Middleton House, a ca. 1829 Savannah River plantation, to Winston-Salem in 1930 to serve as her residence. Martha and her sisters, antiques collectors and dealers Dewitt Thurmond Chatham and Margaret Thurmond Kavanaugh, had become aware of Middleton House when they traveled to McCormick County, South Carolina, in response to an estate sale advertised in *Antiques* magazine. On

⁴⁵ Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6.

discovering that Robert H. Middleton Jr. intended to demolish the home erected by his grandparents John and Elizabeth Scott Middleton, Martha purchased the building.⁴⁶ Wallace guided the structure's disassembly, relocation, reconstruction, and renovation also designed the one-story weatherboarded garage and apartment behind the house in coordination with landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman. Her 1930 plan defines the main residence and auxiliary building's setting with a winding driveway, a terraced front lawn, a brick patio, and boxwoods bordering the brick walk and small formal garden. Shipman assisted with the interior finishes and furnishings selection, a service that she began offering when her landscape design commissions waned during the Great Depression.⁴⁷

Luther Lashmit specified the use of salvaged antique European wood paneling, marble mantels, door surrounds, and other architectural elements at Graylyn, the expansive Norman Revival mansion owned by Bowman and Nathalie Lyons Gray, which was completed in 1932. Lashmit employed a similar approach in the more modest Georgian Revival-style house in West Highlands that he designed in 1937 for Pleasant Henderson and Lizora Hanes's granddaughter Rosalie Hanes and her husband, New Bern lawyer Thomas O. Moore.⁴⁸ That residence has a tripartite form, with a two-story, three-bay central block flanked by two slightly shorter offset wings. Masons utilized local brick maker George H. Black's handmade bricks to execute the Flemish bond exterior walls. New Bern preservationist Gertrude Carraway was a friend of the Moores and facilitated their purchase of the façade's focal point, a classical open-pedimented frontispiece salvaged from the ca. 1819 Bank of New Bern during its 1924 demolition.⁴⁹ Skilled finish carpenters incorporated antique wainscoting, window and door trim, doors, cornices, and mantels, much of which also came from the Bank of New Bern, into the primary rooms on the Moore House's first floor, creating a fine Colonial Revival interior. The dining room's scenic landscape wallpaper is also historic, featuring a design initially manufactured around 1800 by French wallpaper purveyor Joseph Dufour as a twenty-four-panel set titled *Ruins of Rome*.⁵⁰

William Roy Wallace designed dwellings in an array of styles for all budgets. In 1934, Vernon and Mary Flynt commissioned him to execute drawings for a two-story, weatherboarded, Colonial Revival-style residence to be erected for them in the city. The house featured a symmetrical three-bay façade, a gabled portico, double-hung eight-over-eight sash, brick end chimneys, a one-and two-story rear wing, screened

⁴⁶ Allen H. Patterson Jr., "Middleton House: A Story of Restoration and Preservation" (paper prepared for History 310, Wake Forest University, May 2, 1995); Laura A. W. Phillips, "Middleton House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2000.

⁴⁷ Ibid.; "Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman (1869–1950) Papers, 1914–1946," Collection No. 1259, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, NY.

⁴⁸ Forsyth County Deed Book 865, p. 141; Deed Book 988, p. 709; "Moore Is Dead; Ex Hanes Chief," *WSJ*, June 2, 1976; "Thomas Moore Dies; Was Hanes Executive," June 2, 1976.

⁴⁹ The George H. Black brick attribution is based on the recollections of Thomas and Rosalie Moore's daughter, Evelyn Moore Horton. Open-pedimented frontispieces adorned the entrances of New Bern's finest buildings, and the Bank of New Bern entrance surround is quite similar to plate 16 in Owen Biddle's *The Young Carpenter's Assistant* (1805). Architectural historian Peter Sandbeck notes that New Bern carpenter-builder Asa King may have executed the Federal-period woodwork, as it compares favorably to that in the Eli Smallwood and Judge Donnell houses based on his examination of a mantel from the bank that was reused in the New Bern home of the late Amy McKnight. Forsyth County Deed Book 453, p. 248; Plat Book 11, p. 39; Evelyn Moore Horton, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 10, 2009; Peter Sandbeck, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, December 2008; Peter Sandbeck, *The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County, North Carolina* (New Bern: Tryon Palace Commission, 1988), 46–48, 91–93; Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, portable edition (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 69, 84–85.

⁵⁰ The paper was later reissued by another French wallpaper manufacturer, Defosse. The first scene is "Temples of Saturn" or "Weeping Willow," the second an unidentified church, the third "Apollo Belvedere," the fourth "Antique Arch in Ruins," and the fifth is "Circular Temple Sibylla at Tivoli." Evelyn Moore Horton remembers that the foyer also originally had a scenic landscape paper. Wallpaper attribution by Kerri Robinson at the Zuber wallpaper showroom in New York in correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, December 2008.

rear porch, and slate roof. The dwelling had a center hall plan, while the wing encompassed a kitchen, breakfast room, and dining room on the first floor and a second-story bedroom. Wallace proposed an oak log game room mantel, a Classical Revival-style living room mantel, and built-in corner cupboards in the dining and breakfast rooms.⁵¹

However, the residence was never built, as the couple decided to renovate and expand the Flynt House near Rural Hall. In June 1935 Wallace rendered schematic drawings to guide the project. The addition of one-and-one-half story wings to create a tripartite plan and a slate roof epitomized the Colonial Revival aesthetic. Wallace also incorporated elements of the Flynt's conjectural Winston-Salem residence such as the kitchen, breakfast room, and dining room wing. The plan evolved during construction. A first-floor bathroom at the rear porch's east end was not built, nor was a partition wall in the first-story's east room that would have created a central hall.⁵² Wallace likely also directed the creation of the rear stone terrace and the rehabilitation of the log outbuilding. He may have provided plans for the garage.

William Roy Wallace, Architect

After graduating from high school, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, native William Roy Wallace (1889–1983) received an academic scholarship sufficient to cover his freshman year at Swarthmore College. However, realizing that his family would be unable to subsidize the remaining three years' tuition, Wallace pursued other options. Acting on the advice of his Sunday school teacher, who was architect Charles Barton Keen's chief draftsman, he secured employment as an office assistant at the Philadelphia firm. Wallace undertook evening drafting classes at the city's Drexel Institute in 1909 and 1910 and studied Beaux Arts design at the T-Square Club atelier with instructors such as influential French architect Paul Philippe Cret from 1910 through 1914. That year, Keen promoted him to the position of "outside superintendent," a role he maintained until his elevation to chief draftsman in 1916. Keen's North Carolina projects during the period included R. J. and Katharine Reynolds's home, Reynolda, completed in 1917, after which the firm's Winston-Salem commissions multiplied exponentially.⁵³

Keen and Wallace moved to Winston-Salem in 1923 to oversee the execution of their R. J. Reynolds High School and Auditorium plan, remaining only ten months before returning to Philadelphia. Wallace attained associate partnership in 1924, but left the firm four years later when he collaborated with Harold Macklin to form the Winston-Salem practice Macklin and Wallace. Gorrell R. Stinson, who had also worked in Charles Barton Keen's Philadelphia office, served as a senior draftsman for Macklin and Wallace from 1930 until 1932. That year, when the dearth of building activity due to the Great Depression prompted Macklin to take a short sabbatical, Wallace organized an independent practice. William W. Pollock, who been employed by Charles Barton Keen and other Philadelphia architects since 1922, moved to Winston-Salem in 1935 to assist Wallace. Pollock accepted a position with Northrup and O'Brien two years later.⁵⁴

⁵¹ "Residence at Winston-Salem, NC For Vernon Flynt. Esq.," Drawings 581.1 and 581.2, December 11, 1934, Tube Box 66, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

⁵² "Alterations and Additions to Residence Near Rural Hall, NC For Vernon W. Flynt. Esq.," Drawing 591.1, June 1, 1935, Tube Box 66, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

⁵³ The Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Technology, created in 1891, became Drexel University in 1970. William Roy Wallace, "Application for Membership" and "Application for Corporate Membership," 1928–1965; Lu Ann Jones, "Roy Wallace," Reynolda House Oral History Project, interview on July 8, 1980, at the Reynolds Building in Winston-Salem; Virtie Stroup, "Work at What Makes You Happy, He Says," WSS, May 13, 1980.

⁵⁴ Ibid.; Gorrell Robert Stinson, "Application for Membership" and "Office of Northrup and O'Brien," AIA Architects' Roster Questionnaire, May 7, 1946, AIAWDC.

William Roy Wallace perpetuated the classical building tradition he had learned from his mentors, becoming highly regarded for Revival-style designs as well as meticulous restorations. One early Winston-Salem commission, orchestrated for industrialist Hugh Gwyn Chatham's widow Martha Thurmond Chatham, involved moving a ca. 1829 Savannah River plantation house from South Carolina to approximately one hundred acres on Reynolda Road's west side to serve as Mrs. Chatham's residence. Many residential projects followed. Wallace also facilitated the completion of Charles Barton Keen's final Winston-Salem commissions as Keen's health declined prior to his 1931 death.⁵⁵

Wallace's longest-tenured employees were his son William Roy Wallace Jr., known as "Bill," and James Malcolm Conrad. The practice rendered plans for residential, commercial, educational, ecclesiastical, and industrial buildings throughout the eastern United States. Conrad, a Forsyth County native, began working for the firm the year following his 1938 graduation from R. J. Reynolds High School. After a four-year World War II enlistment in the US Army Air Forces, he returned to Wallace's employ. Bill Wallace gained architectural experience at Norfolk Naval Shipyard's Hull Drafting Department in Portsmouth, Virginia, during the war. He then assisted with his father's practice. Both men remained with Wallace until his 1982 retirement, operating from the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Headquarters Building, where the firm's office had been located since the building's 1929 completion. They were the structure's last tenants other than Reynolds American. After William Roy Wallace Sr. died in 1983 at the age of ninety-three, Bill Wallace and James Conrad partnered to accept residential commissions until Conrad's 1996 retirement. Wallace ceased practicing soon thereafter.⁵⁶

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Flynt House is **eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. The residence was inventoried during the 1979-1981 and 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural surveys and included on the North Carolina Study List on April 8, 1982. The dwelling maintains the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association required for National Register listing.

The Flynt House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *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 Flynt House does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend. The property's lack of field patterns and outbuildings from the period of significance preclude its being eligible for agriculture.

The Flynt 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,*

⁵⁵ Phillips, "Middleton House;" "Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman (1869–1950) Papers, 1914–1946," Collection No. 1259, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library.

⁵⁶ William Roy Wallace Jr. and Carolyn Wallace, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 25, 2014; WWIHDR, 1942; Virtie Stroup, "Work at What Makes You Happy, He Says," WSS, May 13, 1980; Bill East, "Winston Architect Dies at 93," WSJS, February 11, 1983; Brian Louis, "When Tobacco Was King," WSJ, April 29, 2004.

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. Property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The Flynt House 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 Flynt House meets National Register Criterion C for architecture due to the rarity of comparable Forsyth County residences of this age, plan, and hewn log method of construction. The residence encompasses two log buildings though to have been erected in the late eighteenth century—a one-story gable-roofed dwelling and a two-story, three-bay-wide, side-gable-roofed house—flanked by one-and-one-half-story 1935 frame additions. The number of extant rural log Forsyth County residences has decreased significantly over the past thirty years. Additionally, elements of the late 1830s Greek Revival-style update and the Colonial Revival-style 1935 expansion and remodeling are also intact. Exterior features from both periods include clapboards, a slate roof, a continuous stone foundation, multi-pane double-hung windows, operable louvered shutters, paneled doors, and front and rear porches. Original interior finishes such as flush-board walls and ceilings, simple crown molding, Greek Revival-style two-vertical panel doors, flat board door and window surrounds, and tongue-and-groove pine floors are in excellent collection. The mid-nineteenth-century log outbuilding, circa 1935 garage, and landscape features such as the stone rear terrace, cedar and boxwood-lined entrance drive, and boxwood parterre are also significant.

The Flynt 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 dwelling is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records. However, as with other sites of this period, the house is closely related to its surrounding environment. Although the area closest to the house has been disturbed by grading and landscape feature and outbuilding construction, the archaeological remains of trash pits, privies, wells, and other structures may be present. Professional archaeologists sampled the site in conjunction with NCDOT's Section 106 review, but archaeological features should be considered in the property's future development.

II. Service Station

SSN	Property Name	Address	PIN	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
FY03620	Service Station	6710 University Parkway	6829-19-0190	Not eligible	A, B, C, D



Service Station, 6710 University Parkway, parcel outlined in red, 2014 aerial courtesy of Forsyth County GIS, <http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>

Setting

The service station is located on the west side of University Parkway/NC 66, one of Winston-Salem's primary north-south arterials, in north Forsyth County. Prior to the parkway's development, the road functioned as US 52, which was relocated to a new alignment to the west in 1963.⁵⁷ The rural service station undoubtedly enjoyed increased patronage following the road improvements. Commercial and

⁵⁷ The initial phase of University Parkway extending north from Marshall Street and Northwest Boulevard's intersection was completed in 1959. Plans for continuing the alignment to US 52 north of Shattalon Drive were in place by 1963. The corridor terminates southeast of Rural Hall's municipal limits, where the road name changes to Broad Street. Gene Whitman, "Network of Express Streets Finished Here in '60," *Twin City Sentinel*, December 30, 1960; Gene Whitman, "\$38 Million in New Roads Completed in Area," *TCS*, December 22, 1962; Gene Whitman, "A Big Year in Highway Construction," *TCS*, December 27, 1963.

residential buildings border University Parkway. A recreational vehicle dealership occupies a large lot opposite the service station on the road's east side.

The property was part of the Flynt family acreage that Ernestine Flynt Gilbert inherited from her father Dr. S. S. Flynt's estate. W. V. and Dori Eads subsequently acquired the acreage and in June 1946 engaged surveyor W. E. Tuttle to plat an almost rectangular subdivision of seventy-nine long, narrow lots. Most flanked Sunset Drive, an east-west road extending west from what was then US 52, but fifteen parcels fronted the highway. The service station tract comprises lots 1-9 at the subdivision's northeast corner.⁵⁸ Modest one-story mid-twentieth-century brick and frame Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses line Sunset Drive.



Service Station, northeast oblique

Description

Service Station, 1957

This flat-roofed, one-story, Modernist service station has been expanded two times. Square porcelain-enameled steel panels sheathe the building's north end, the original section, which encompasses an office and two garage bays. An intact flat metal canopy supported by two slender round metal posts projects over what was the gas pump area, now a porte cochere. The corners and roof edges of the original building and canopy are rounded, and a strip of three rounded horizontal bands encircles the building above the window and door openings. The canopy shelters the office bays: a large aluminum-frame, two-section, plate-glass window and a single-leaf, aluminum-frame, plate-glass door and transom. Roll-up, aluminum-frame, twelve-pane doors fill the two garage bays north of the office entrance. Three steel-frame eight-pane sash with four-pane hoppers pierce the south elevation. A one-story, windowless, corrugated-metal-panel-clad shed addition projects from the west elevation. A roll-up garage door fills most of the addition's north elevation. A freestanding aluminum carport shelters the concrete pad north of the shed door.

⁵⁸ Forsyth County Plat Book 13, p. 80.



Southeast oblique

The concrete block addition on the south end provided two more garage bays. The east elevation contains a central single-leaf steel door flanked by roll-up aluminum-frame twelve-pane garage doors. A steep concrete ramp provides access to two identical garage doors on the rear (west) elevation. On the south elevation, three steel-frame eight-pane sash with four-pane hoppers illuminate the interior. Terra cotta coping caps the flat parapet.



Southwest oblique



Southeast oblique

Office, mid-1970s

Evans Used Cars, Inc., erected this office building on the service station parcel's north end in the mid-1970s. The one-story, three-bay-wide, variegated-brick building has a steeply pitched shed-roofed east section that intersects a full-width pent canopy that shelters the front porch. Four slender turned wood posts support the canopy. Two plate-glass rectangular windows flank the central single-leaf entrance. Matching windows pierce the north and south elevation. A gabled wing extends from the west (rear) elevation. A single-leaf door on the south elevation provides access and plate-glass rectangular windows, one on the west and one of the north elevations, illuminate the interior.



Southwest oblique

Historical Background

On July 10, 1946, W. V. and Dori Eads conveyed lots 1-4 to L. E. and Laura Irene Strader and lots 5-9 to J. W. West Jr. and his wife Lota. The Wests also purchased lots 71-78 on Sunset Drive's south side. They sold lots 5-9 to the Straders on July 30th. The Straders sold the property to H. H. and Nonnie A. Towe on April 25, 1955, but the Towes defaulted on their loan. L. E. Strader reacquired lots 1-9 at a December 12, 1957 auction. According to Forsyth County property records, the service station was erected in 1957. Arvel Gray Evans and Shirley Ann Hill purchased the property the late 1960s and leased a Gulf Oil franchise in 1970. They incorporated Evans Used Cars, Inc., in 1973, operating sales lots from small offices on the service station parcel's north end and at 636 South Main Street in King. The station functioned solely as a vehicle service garage by the early twentieth century. Mrs. Evans died on 2004 and Mr. Evans died on January 29, 2017. The property remains titled in his name. Their children Tony Evans and Ginger E. Sink operate Evans Used Cars out of the small office building located just north of the service station at 6716 University. Vehicles are repaired and stored in and around the service station.⁵⁹

Service Station Architecture Context

Small roadside buildings erected to facilitate the sale of gasoline and vehicle-related products and services proliferated in conjunction with the rise of automobile culture. In the early twentieth century, gasoline purveyors, typically general and hardware store proprietors who also sold fuel for household use, distributed gasoline in tin cans filled from storage barrels. Vehicle operators then funneled fuel into automobile tanks. By 1915, as mechanical pumps and underground fuel storage tanks became more affordable, many merchants had installed curbside filling stations adjacent to commercial buildings.⁶⁰

However, since many automobile owners required assistance with basic maintenance, entrepreneurs began building stand-alone stations where attendants offered drive-in service. These stations initially comprised off-street, drive-up pumps, and small storage sheds to secure products such as batteries, lubricants, and tires. In the 1910s, gasoline suppliers developed service station prototypes that added amenities in an effort to attract customers. Historians credit Flint, Michigan-based Central Oil Company with building the first canopy to shelter gasoline pumps in 1910. Gulf Oil is believed to have erected the first architect-designed station—a hexagonal building with a cantilevered roof that projected above thirteen pumps—in Pittsburg in 1913. The following year, Standard of California introduced a design realized in thirty-four identical Spanish Revival-style stations, each comprising a small office and an engaged canopy. The buildings featured stucco walls and red metal barrel-tile roofs.⁶¹

Service stations were typically situated in high-visibility areas such as corner lots adjacent to heavily trafficked thoroughfares. Publications including *National Petroleum News* presented myriad station design ideas. The small gable- or hip-roofed buildings often resembled houses, which increased consumer comfort level and, when stations were located in neighborhoods, complemented domestic architectural scale. The stations encompassed offices, storage rooms, restrooms, and service bays, with or

⁵⁹ Forsyth County Plat Book 13, p. 80; Deed Book 551, p. 333, 414-415; Deed Book 553, p. 408; Deed Book 706, p. 148; Deed of Trust Book 721, pp. 183 and 196; Deed Book 756, p. 11; Deed of Trust Book 1036, p. 330; Deed of Trust Book 1059, p. 103; Deed Book 2295, p. 1099; “Evans Used Cars, Inc.,” North Carolina Department of the Secretary of State, <https://www.sosnc.gov/> (accessed June 2017); “Shirley Ann Hill Evans,” *WSJ*, March 19, 2004, p. B4; “Arvel Gray Evans,” *WSJ*, February 1, 2017.

⁶⁰ John A. Jackle and Keith A. Sculle, *The Gas Station in America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994), 135.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 132-133, 137.

without attached or freestanding canopies. Interior fittings comprised service counters, heating stoves, and display shelves. Some stations sold groceries and household goods in addition to automobile-related products.⁶²

As the twentieth century progressed, service station designs served as a form of brand advertising, with companies seeking to create aesthetically appealing, instantly recognizable “packages” from which to market their products. Conveying the most up-to-date appearance was critical, as anything less might provide competitors with an advantage. Corporate stations were often architecturally sophisticated, featuring elements of nationally popular Spanish, Tudor, Classical Revival, Craftsman, Art Deco, Art Moderne, and Modernist styles. Pure Oil adopted an English cottage prototype designed by C. A. Peterson in the mid-1920s. Peterson’s plans for stations of various sizes could be constructed of brick or frame sheathed in stucco or weatherboard. Many featured blue Ludowici-Celadon tile roofs and white walls, referencing Pure Oil’s blue-and-white logo. Stations erected by independent salesmen, while often minimally embellished, were also intended to attract the attention of passing motorists rather than to blend into their surroundings.⁶³

The bright yellow shell-shaped Quality Oil service station (NR 1976) at 1111 Sprague Street in south Winston-Salem is the city’s most notable building of this type. In 1930, Bert Bennett Sr. and his nephew Joe H. Glenn Jr. purchased Quality Oil Company, established in December 1929 as a local distributor for Shell Oil Company. The men soon commissioned Frank L. Blum Construction Company to erect eight Winston-Salem stations created by stuccoing wood and wire forms shaped like upright shells, twenty feet wide and sixteen feet tall. The design concept’s origination is unknown, but Blum draftsman Charles R. Johnson rendered the building plans. The first bright yellow service station, which stood on Burke Street, opened in June 1930. Only the Sprague Street station survives.⁶⁴ Preservation North Carolina restored the small building to serve as a regional office in 1997.

Renaissance Revival-style service stations proliferated nationally. Designs drew inspiration from buildings on the Mediterranean coasts of France, Spain and Italy, which are often characterized by low-pitched hipped roofs covered with terra cotta tiles, deep bracketed eaves, and stucco or brick walls. The Spanish Revival style was also a particularly popular choice for American service stations from the 1920s through the 1940s. Contrasting light-colored stucco walls and red terra cotta or metal barrel-tile roofs emulated traditional Spanish and Latin American building elements. The style was most common in Florida and the southwestern United States, particularly Arizona, California, and Texas, but enjoyed widespread use.⁶⁵

Quality Oil Company erected many Forsyth County Shell service stations in the 1920s and 1930s. Quite a few no-longer-extant examples featured Spanish Revival-style metal barrel-tile roofs and stucco walls. Jones Company Shell in Walnut Cove, J. W. Gordon Shell on Rural Hall Road, and the station at 3055 North Patterson Avenue in Winston-Salem incorporated these elements in T-shaped footprints comprising rectangular hip-roofed office and service buildings that were broader than they were deep and hip-roofed canopies that extended over multiple pumps. Number 20 Shell Service Station at 1105 South Main Street’s flat-roofed multi-bay main block was unadorned, but the wide canopy featured a Spanish

⁶² Ibid., 137-138.

⁶³ Ibid., 133-135, 169.

⁶⁴ Ibid., 194-195; “Quality Oil Company History,” <http://www.qualityoilinc.com/about/history.php> (accessed June 2017).

⁶⁵ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses, Second Edition* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 522.

Revival-style arched wall and a metal barrel-tile-sheathed pent roof. At the small hip-roofed station near the Twin City Tourist Camp, a canvas awning sheltered the entrance, but there was not a canopy above the pumps. Kerley Shell on Trade Street, also without a canopy, differed from the other examples in that it had brick walls, a mutipane transom and gabled hood above the front door, and tall, narrow, multipane windows beneath a metal-tile pent roof.⁶⁶

Independent operators constructed several similar extant stations. The service station at 2207 Sunnyside Avenue in south Winston-Salem, characterized by a red barrel-tile pent roof and a white stucco exterior above a brick kneewall, is one of the city's only surviving Spanish Revival-style examples. A canopy supported by round metal posts shelters the office entrance and flanking windows. The circa 1932 Spanish Revival-style service station at 3725 Indiana Avenue has a narrow rectangular footprint with a rear service and office building and a deep canopy sheltered by a continuous low hip metal-barrel-tile roof. Two robust square stucco posts on square plinths support the canopy.

The recently rehabilitated 1938 Quality Oil Company Service Station at Northwest Boulevard and Reynolda Road represents the gradual transition to Modernism during this period. Architects Northup and O'Brien's design for the streamlined, stuccoed building uses its corner lot to maximum advantage. One-story wings with canted plate-glass windows flank the Art Deco-style central entrance bay, which is distinguished by a stepped parapet. A projecting cornice wraps around the façade above each floor.⁶⁷

Modernism prevailed by the 1940s. However, only a few mid-twentieth-century Forsyth County service stations possessed the requisite integrity and significance to be included in the 2006-2009 county-wide architectural survey. The following three, all constructed in the 1960s, were added to the North Carolina Study List on October 8, 2009.

Capitalizing on the needs of suburban dwellers dependent on the automobile, entrepreneurs constructed three Modernist gas stations at Buena Vista's northeastern corner. Square white porcelain-enameled steel panels sheathe the flat-roofed, streamlined, 1962 Texaco Service Station at 1206 Reynolda Road. Metal coping covers the edges of the building's deep roof overhang and hides the fluorescent lighting that illuminated the service station at night. A Texaco logo originally ornamented the tall pylon that extends above the office entrance.

Flat-roofed garage bays occupy the north end of the concrete block 1964 building at 1200 Reynolda Road that originally served as May's Esso Servicenter. The south office section features a slanted roof that extends as a distinctive wing canopy over what was the gas pump area and now functions as a porte cochere. A T-shaped post supports the canopy's east end. The three garage doors on the façade and the single garage door on the rear elevation remain operable. Aluminum-framed plate glass windows illuminate the office.

The 1965 building at 1231 Polo Road originally housed the College 66 Service Station, but served as Campus Gas and Service for most of its history. The station closed in 2017. The structure represents Phillips 66's efforts to revitalize its brand through a marketing campaign developed by the New York City firm Lippencott and Margulies involving the creation of a new three-point shield logo; a striking red,

⁶⁶ Service station photographs uzz_miq_4089, uzz_miq_4092, uzz_miq_4096, uzz_miq_4130, uzz_miq_4105, and uzz_miq_4139, Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection, <http://www.digitalforsyth.org/photos> (accessed June 2017).

⁶⁷ Northup and O'Brien rendering in "Quality Oil Ad," *WSJS*, April 24, 1938, section 6, p. 14.

white, and black color scheme; and an updated service station appearance. In the early 1950s, Phillips 66 franchises transitioned from streamlined modern rectangular buildings to asymmetrical “Rock Frame” structures characterized by canted plate-glass curtain walls and rock-faced concrete block walls. The company began using a prototype that added an attention-attracting butterfly canopy to the “Rock Frame” model in 1960, and it remained popular through the decade. Phillips 66 architect Clarence Reinhardt, inspired by eye-catching Los Angeles drive-ins, intended the new station plan, called “Harlequin,” to convey a feeling of modernity, movement, and spaciousness. His design also had pragmatic applications, as canted windows reduced glare and increased visibility, canopies sheltered gas pumps, and angled garage bays and traffic islands discouraged potentially dangerous cross-traffic. Ample lighting installation along the canopies provided illumination intended to draw early morning and late evening customers.⁶⁸ The flat-roofed, smooth concrete block, Modernist service station is completely intact, retaining its distinctive triangular canopy supported by paired round metal posts. The building’s parallelogram-shaped south section contains two garage bays with roll-up doors separated by a projecting partition wall that is not as deep as the end wall, creating a stepped effect. Canted plate-glass curtain walls and recessed entrances distinguish the office at the west end.

National Register Eligibility Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the service station at 6710 University Parkway is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under any criteria. The service station was inventoried during the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey, but was not recommended for addition to the North Carolina Study List at the conclusion of the Forsyth County survey update’s third phase.

The service station is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A (event). *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 service station does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

The service station 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.* Property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

⁶⁸ Architect Clarence Reinhardt began working as a Phillips 66 draftsman in 1928 and designed most of the company’s buildings by the 1950s. Cliff Leppke, “Vanishing Points: Phillips’ Postwar ‘New Look’ Service Stations,” *Society for Commercial Archeology Journal* 23, no. 1 (Spring 2005): 4–11; “Phillips 66, Part 1,” <http://www.beltstl.com/2006/02/phillips-66-part-1> (accessed March 2012).

The service station 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 building was included in the Forsyth County architectural survey as a representative example of a Modernist service station. However, the building does not possess the architectural and historical significance necessary for National Register listing. Its design is not distinctive, and modifications such as the concrete block south addition and corrugated-metal sheathed rear shed addition have diminished its integrity.

The service station 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 service station is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

III. Bibliography

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Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel. Winston-Salem, N. C.

Winston-Salem Sentinel. Winston-Salem, N. C. Abbreviated "WSS" 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 2014-2017

Board Member, North Carolina Preservation Consortium, 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

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

- Magnolia Place Boundary Decrease National Register Nomination, Morganton, Burke County (2017)
- John Groom Elementary School National Register Nomination, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, VA (2017)
- Caswell County Training School National Register Nomination, Yanceyville, Caswell County (2017)
- East Spencer Graded School National Register Nomination, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- North Carolina Industrial Home for Colored Girls National Register Nomination, Efland, Orange County (2017)
- R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Buildings 2-1 and 2-2 Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Buildings Eligibility Determination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Blue Bell Plant Study List Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2016-2017)
- Granite Mill National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Camel City Coach Company – Atlantic Greyhound Bus Garage Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1, Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Bahnson Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015-2017)
- 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)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – BlueBell, Inc. Study List Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Study List Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016)
- Camel City Coach Company – Atlantic Greyhound Bus Garage Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth 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

- U. S. Post Office Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016)
- Pepper Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- O'Hanlon Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Waxhaw Water Tower Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Waxhaw, Union County (2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Local 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

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 321 on SR 1526 over Helton Creek, Helton, Ashe County (2017)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Culvert No. 133 Replacement on SR 1170 (Dull Road), Lewisville-Clemmons vicinity, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158, Walkertown, Forsyth County (2016)
- Juniper-Pine-Mooresville-Chestnut Mill Village and Frog Hollow Mill Village photo-documentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Kannapolis, Cabarrus County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Addendum: Silas Creek Parkway, Peters Creek Parkway, and University Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Repair Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 over the Haw River, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 over Silas Creek Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Meredith College Campus Evaluation, Raleigh, Wake County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Consolidated School Context, Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (R-2233B) in Rutherford County (2014)
- Ruth Elementary School 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

- John Groom Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, Virginia (2017)
- East Spencer Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Commercial Buildings Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lexington, Davidson County (2017)
- Commercial Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Income-Producing Part 1 Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- Empire Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Salisbury, Rowan County (2016-2017)
- O'Hanlon Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)

- Sterchi's Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016-2017)
- Charlotte Fire Station No. 4 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016)
- 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)

- “St. Andrews Presbyterian College: A Modernist Mecca in Eastern North Carolina,” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana, October 2016
- “Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage,” numerous presentations promoting book of the same name from May 2015 through 2016
- “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