



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

May 18, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley 
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Replace Bridge 276 on SR 1001 over Silas Creek Parkway, B-5148, PA 10-03-0175, Forsyth County, ER 15-0994

Thank you for your letter of April 28, 2015, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments.

For purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, **we concur that all of the surveyed properties in the report are not eligible for listing** in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the report does not include an assessment of the Silas Creek Parkway, which dating from the mid-1950s, could be a historic property. While little is known about the road, it may form a distinctive post-WWII transportation system, along with Peters Creek Parkway and University Parkway. We recommend that it be surveyed and evaluated for the proposed undertaking.

We note that the report is missing an overview map that identifies the location of all of the surveyed properties and illustrates their relationship to each other and the APE. This would be very helpful.

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

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

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

mfurr@ncdot.gov

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

**Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 (Country Club Road) over Silas Creek Parkway
Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. B-5148
WBS No. 42309.1.2**

**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**

April 2015

Heather Fearnbach

April 22, 2015

Heather Fearnbach, Principal Investigator
Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Date

Mary Pope Furr

4.23.2015

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

Date

**Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 (Country Club Road) over Silas Creek Parkway
Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
North Carolina Department of Transportation
TIP No. B-5148
WBS No. 42309.1.2**

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Forsyth County Bridge No. 276, which has carried SR 1001 (Country Club Road) over Silas Creek Parkway in western Winston-Salem since 1960. Steel I-beams support the three-lane, four-span, reinforced-concrete deck. Curved reinforced-concrete posts cap low reinforced-concrete rails topped with steel guard rails. Inspectors assessed the bridge condition as “fair” after an August 11, 2014, site visit determined that the steel superstructure requires priority maintenance. The structure is typical in terms of engineering and design and was determined ineligible for National Register listing as part of the 2003 statewide NCDOT bridge survey by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc. A new bridge will be erected in the same location.



Bridge No. 276 over Silas Creek Parkway

NCDOT contracted with Fearnbach History Services, Inc. (FHS) and ACME Preservation Services, LLC (APS) to inventory and evaluate the significance of the historic resources within the project’s Area of Potential Effects (APE). Architectural historian Heather Fearnbach undertook the fieldwork and research in April 2015, photographing and mapping the historic resources adjacent to the bridge and subsequently authoring the report. Knowledgeable local residents and property owners provided information and allowed access. Additional primary sources included United States Census reports and Forsyth County deeds and plats. Collections at Wake Forest University’s Z. Smith Reynolds Library and the Forsyth County Public Library in Winston-Salem yielded background information.

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 the Bridge No. 276 APE analysis. Three individual properties and two residential subdivisions within the APE were included in the previous historic resource inventories. None of the resources were recommended for addition to the North Carolina Study List at the

survey's conclusion. Shutt Place, Westhaven, the Harrison Estate, and other contiguous subdivisions had not been previously surveyed or researched.

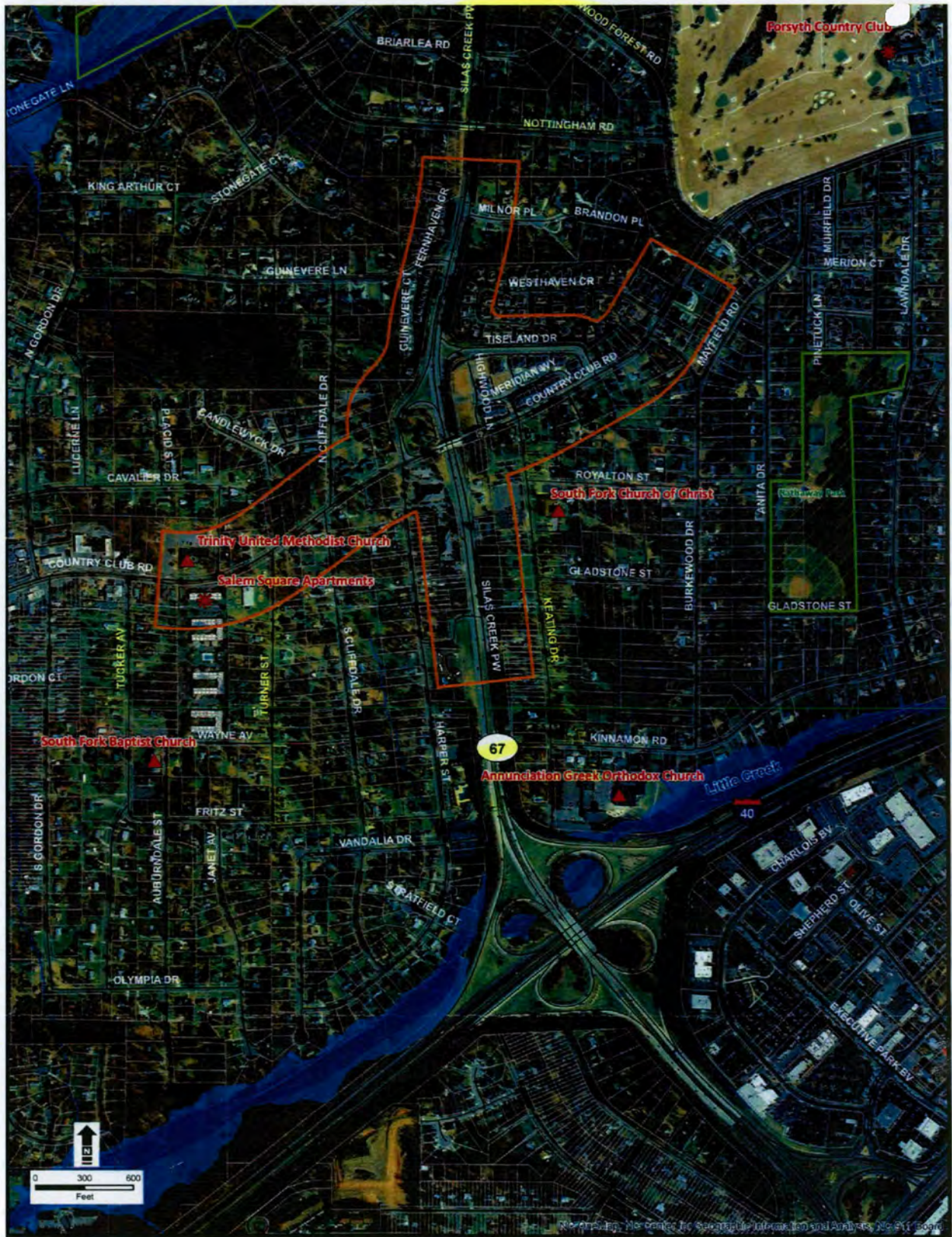


Bridge No. 276 looking east on Country Club Road

Bridge No. 276 and the historic resources within the project APE do not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Numerous additions and alterations have diminished the James C. and Mary Shutt House's architectural integrity, while surrounding development has significantly encroached upon its setting. The 1917 William Cicero and Laura Brandon Tise House and Trinity United Methodist Church are substantially intact, but do not possess the requisite architectural or historical significance for National Register listing. The 1970 Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office was included in the Forsyth County architectural survey as one of Winston-Salem's few Modernist office buildings. However, the building is not yet fifty years old and does not have the exceptional importance necessary to justify National Register listing under Criteria Consideration G despite its age. The residences in Shutt Place, G. E. Tucker Estate, and Sherwood Forest are typical of those found throughout the city's small-scale subdivisions developed from the 1910s through the 1950s. The dwellings are not architecturally or historically significant enough to merit National Register listing individually or collectively.



**Streetscape in the southwest quadrant of the Bridge No. 276 replacement APE
(looking southwest from 108 Harper Street)**



North Carolina Department of Transportation
 Division of Highways
 Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch

Forsyth County
 Replace Bridge No. 276 on Country Club Road (SR 1001)
 over NC 67 (Silas Creek Parkway)
 STIP Project No. B-5148

Legend

- Notable Features
- Churches
- Study Area Boundary
- Parks
- Floodway
- 100 Year Floodplain
- Rivers & Streams

Source: ESRI Streetmap USA Data.
 Map Printed February 2015.

Project Study Area With Environmental Features

Figure 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	I. Winston-Salem Subdivision Development	5
	II. B-5148 Area of Potential Effect Development Overview	6
	III. Individual Properties and Subdivisions within the APE	
}	James C. and Mary Shutt House <i>- integrity issues</i>	8
	Shutt Place (subdivision)	13
	William Cicero and Laura Brandon Tise House <i>- intact 4 sq.</i>	18
	Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office <i>1970 - not exceptional</i>	21
	G. E. Tucker Estate (subdivision) <i>- not elig 1920s -></i>	25
	Trinity United Methodist Church <i>- intact 1949</i>	29
	Sherwood Forest (subdivision) <i>- not elig. - large subdiv. - not rec. for SL at end of survey</i>	34
	IV. Bibliography	41
	Appendix A. Building Inventory List by Survey Site Number	43
	Appendix B. Professional Qualifications	44

I. Winston-Salem Subdivision Development

In the early twentieth century, as Winston-Salem grew to become North Carolina's largest city, thousands of residents escaped downtown congestion and pollution by moving to new neighborhoods supplied with amenities such as utility connections and paved streets and sidewalks. Many developers employed restrictive covenants dictating dwelling size, cost, placement, and lot use to control appearance and maintain property values, thus also effectively perpetuating segregation based on race and class. Phased subdivision construction prevailed with additional sections opening as demand increased. Some of these neighborhoods were within range of public transportation to and from downtown, but most reflect the American adoption of the automobile culture following Henry Ford's 1908 introduction of the Model-T Ford.¹

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

Winston-Salem contains numerous small-scale subdivisions, usually located adjacent to major traffic corridors or larger neighborhoods as building booms encouraged division of substantial tracts into lesser-sized residential parcels throughout the city. This practice slowed during the Great Depression, but resumed in response to post-World War II housing demand. In many cases lots were quite small, averaging approximately one- to three-tenths of an acre, and thus developers and prospective home owners erected dwellings on two or more parcels. Because land sales sometimes occurred over a span of several decades, neighborhoods encompass a mix of residences constructed in myriad nationally popular architectural styles. Post-World War II subdivisions developed more quickly and contain less variation in housing form and design.

The area encompassed within the B-5148 APE epitomizes these trends. By the turn of the twentieth century, property owners west of Winston, some of whom had established farms on their acreage, began commissioning surveyors to subdivide the large tracts. Agricultural fields, pastures, and woodlands gave way to residential construction, which escalated rapidly during the 1910s and culminated in a 1920s building boom. Speculators created many small-scale subdivisions, most of which contained modest residences along new streets adjacent to Shallowford Road (now Country Club Road), a primary traffic corridor leading east to downtown and west to Lewisville. Plat maps provide important information regarding subdivision evolution. City directory information is not available for the early years, as the area was outside of the city limits.

¹ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs* (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002), 16, 21, 28.

² *Ibid.*, 26.

II. B-5148 Area of Potential Effect Development Overview

The APE for the proposed replacement of the 1960 bridge that carries Country Club Road over Silas Creek Parkway includes small-scale residential subdivisions platted through the mid-twentieth century as well as later residential and commercial development. The following overview begins slightly east of the bridge replacement project's APE in order to provide development context.

Forsyth Country Club, established in 1913, is located just east of the B-5148 APE. Burkwood Place, mapped in September 1925, is south of Forsyth County Club. To the northwest, beyond the golf course on Country Club Road's north side, Charles M. and Corinne Norfleet commissioned the construction of the 1926 Tudor Revival-style residence at 100 Sherwood Forest Road. Northwest of the Norfleet property, Caroline Fries Shaffner's heirs commissioned civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe to design the Sherwood Forest subdivision's first section in 1948. The initial plat comprised Sherwood Forest and Nottingham Roads.

Moving west, the William Cicero and Laura Brandon Tise House, a two-story, frame, hip-roofed, 1917 dwelling, stands on Country Club Road's south side. W. C. Tise engaged engineer J. A. Walker to survey a sixty-lot subdivision called Westhaven on Country Club Road's north side in 1923 with the intention of developing the property with the assistance of Franklin Real Estate Company. The tract remained wooded in 1926 when the Norfleets completed their house to the east. Walker revised the Westhaven plat in March 1927, but it was not until 1937 that the Tise family erected a few houses in the subdivision. The earliest, 3411 Country Club Road, is a brick Period Cottage. Three flanking residences front Country Club Road: 3401, a frame Period Cottage built in 1944; 3417, a three-bay-wide painted brick Ranch house erected in 1950; and 3423, a three-bay-wide brick Ranch house constructed in 1955. Richard E. Glaze purchased the rest of the land designated as the Westhaven subdivision from W. C. Tise's heirs on December 31, 1985. Glaze partnered with Dancy Real Estate Company and Stephen C. Leverton to develop a gated forty-eight-lot neighborhood that retains the original plat name and encompasses residences constructed from the late 1980s through the 1990s.³



Westhaven, looking northwest from Country Club Road

South of Westhaven, civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe mapped a 133-lot subdivision for the Harrison family in August 1941. The Harrison Estate plat includes eleven lots on Country Club Road's south side as well as parcels extending south and east along Burkewood Drive, Wake Forest Drive (now Anita Drive), and

³ "Westhaven," June 1923, Plat Book 3, p. 43; "Westhaven," March 1927, Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p.157; Plat Book 31, p. 62; Real Estate Book 1501, p. 337 (Certificate of Partnership); Deed of Trust Book 1521, p. 1922; Forsyth County property cards.

Mayfield Road. Houses fronting Country Club Road include two brick Period Cottages erected at 3372 and 3380 in 1948 as well as brick Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses constructed in the early 1950s.⁴

The James C. and Mary Shutt House, the original portion of which was built around 1865, is located on Country Club Road's south side west of the Harrison Estate, Sutters Place Court (a small cul-de-sac developed in 1991), and the W. C. and Laura Tise House. In the 1910s, James and Mary Shutt's son Henry D. Shutt collaborated with the Leak-Cobb Company to sell a 133.58-acre tract of his family's once 304-acre farm as twenty-five large parcels. The tracts lined an unnamed curved road later labeled "Shutt Road," "Shutt Street," and "Shutt's Street" on various plans. Engineer A. F. Dean created the June 1914 plat of Shutt Place, which was revised and further subdivided three times by 1919 and again in 1939 and 1947. Shutt Street became Hawthorne Road by 1939 and was known as Hawthorne Road Extension by 1947. The city later renamed the street "Keating Drive."

The Shutt family's holdings extended west to encompass acreage south of Country Club Road on Harper Street, Cliffdale Drive, and Turner Street. Silas Creek Parkway's construction in the late 1950s bisected the property. The family owned a house, outbuildings, and a store on Country Club's north side, since 1960 the location of the Silas Creek Parkway access ramp northwest of Bridge No. 276. J. S. Shutt's heirs subdivided that property in 1946. Just west of this tract and Cliffdale Drive, William T. Slater's estate created in 1943 five lots in the parcel he had owned.⁵

Investors including Tilford H. Bean, Claude G. and Della Transou Davis, Sanford C. Harper, Emma Link, and Julius Alexander Mackie gradually purchased some of the Shutt's acreage for speculative sale. S. C. Harper engaged civil engineer John D. Spinks to plat fifty-six lots south of Country Club Road on Harper Street's east side and Hillcrest Street's west side in October 1928. Modest bungalows, Period Cottages, and Minimal Traditional houses still front Harper Street, but the Silas Creek Parkway corridor occupies what was Hillcrest Street. Other subdivisions farther west include the G. E. Tucker estate, surveyed in April 1920.

Development along Silas Creek Parkway included the Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office, completed in 1970. Two large, two-story, hip-roofed, brick office buildings erected in 1988 occupy a three-acre tract southwest of Bridge No. 276. Highland Park, a high-end residential enclave northeast of the bridge, contains dwellings built from 2005 until the present. A tall brick and cast-aluminum fence surrounds the complex.



Highland Park, looking north from Country Club Road

⁴ "Property of the Harrison Estate," August 30, 1941, Plat Book 10, p. 129; Forsyth County property cards.

⁵ "Property of the William T. Slater Estate," October 20, 1943, Plat Book 13, p. 61; "Map Showing Division of J. S. Shutt Estate," January 1946, Plat Book 12, p. 125; Forsyth County property cards.

III. Individual Properties and Subdivisions within the APE

**James C. and Mary Shutt House, ca. 1865, late nineteenth century, 1991 (FY 1073)
3500 Country Club Road, PIN 6815-35-4075**



north elevation

Location:

The James C. and Mary Shutt House occupies a .72-acre lot at 3500 Country Club Road. The tract is bounded by Keating Drive to the east, Country Club Road to the north, two vacant parcels and Silas Creek Parkway to the west, and a residential lot to the south.



2010 aerial courtesy of <http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>



northwest oblique (above) and southeast oblique (below)



Description:

The Shutt House comprises a two-story, L-shaped, gabled main block fronting Country Club Road, a two-story gabled rear addition, and a one-story gabled west addition. James C. and Mary Shutt likely constructed the original section, a one-room, timber-frame dwelling with brick nogging, around 1865. That residence is now part of the east front-gabled wing of the larger two-story frame house the couple built in the late nineteenth century. A bay window projects from the west elevation and a flat-roofed side porch with square posts extends east into the porte cochere. The house is clad in vinyl siding but retains wood-shingled gables with decorative eave brackets and diamond-shaped vents.

Historic photographs illustrate that a one-story ell with a shed-roofed porch once extended south from the two-story main block. Changes over the years include the addition of a second story to the rear ell and the removal of its porch. Bill and Anne Seippel erected a one-story addition on the ell's west elevation in 1991. They also re-created the turned front porch posts and sawnwork balustrade based on a historic image, rebuilt the corbelled brick chimney stacks, and replaced the windows and doors. The Seippels

added a small gabled entrance porch to the rear ell's east elevation in 2001.⁶ The property includes a one-and-one-half story, vinyl-sided, frame garage/workshop that the Seippels erected southwest of the house in 1985.



southeast oblique

Historical Background:

On September 17, 1865, Civil War veteran James Casper Shutt, born on May 7, 1845, wed Marie Henrietta Anna Rothrock, called Mary, born on May 14, 1839. The couple soon erected a log house and established a farm west of Winston. In 1870, their household included three children and Mary's father Daniel Rothrock. By June 1880, their family grew to seven children ranging in age from seven months to fourteen years. Nineteen-year-old African American servant Ellen Kiser also resided with the family. Federal census takers enumerated the Shutts as farmers, but statistics delineating the farm's production are not included in federal agricultural schedules, indicating either that production was low or the family elected not to provide that information. The Shutts owned 304 acres in 1886. By 1900, only two of their eight children, David and Gertrude, remained at home.⁷

Mary died on February 25, 1904. On September 4, 1904, James married Lucinda Lenora Myers. In May 1910, the couple's household included their eight-year-old son Harold as well as James and Mary Shutt's oldest son David, who was then forty-four, and Hazel F. C. Oliver, a white twenty-year-old housekeeper. James died on May 3, 1911. James and Mary's son John Sylvester Shutt, born on November 9, 1876, his wife Dora Catherine Burke, and their ten children resided in the house by 1920. The family had previously lived on Mickey Road, where John managed a farm. He worked as a greens-keeper at Forsyth Country Club at the time of his 1935 death. Dora died in 1971. The couple's youngest daughter, Velvin Mary Shutt, born in 1924, is the only surviving child. Most family members were Moravian and attended the nearby New Philadelphia Moravian Church on Country Club Road and Fairview Moravian Church on Silas Creek Parkway. The current owner, Bill Seippel, and his wife Anne, who died in 2011, purchased the Shutt House from William L. Money on June 12, 1985.⁸

⁶ William B. and Anne M. Seippel, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, June 13, 2007.

⁷ U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1850-1900; marriage records; death certificates; 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), 273.

⁸ David F. Shutt died on March 20, 1935. Henry Daniel Shutt died on June 23, 1935. John Sylvester Shutt died on July 25, 1935. U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1910-1930; marriage records; death certificates; *Miller's and Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories, 1913-1935*; Forsyth County Deed Book 1491, p. 527.

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the James C. and Mary Shutt House is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The Shutt House was inventoried during both the 1979-1981 and 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural surveys, but was not recommended for addition to the North Carolina Study List at the conclusion of either survey.

The Shutt 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 Shutt House does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

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

The Shutt House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Shutt House, which once stood on a 304-acre farm outside the city limits, is comparable to many other two-story, frame Forsyth County farmhouses erected or expanded around the turn of the twentieth century. In October 2008, at the conclusion of the Forsyth County survey update's second phase, eleven such dwellings including the Lineback-Jones House and the Brewer House were added to the North Carolina Study List. Most have little residual acreage once associated with agricultural production, but are architecturally distinctive and maintain excellent integrity. The residences are therefore eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as representative examples of their particular form or style.

The Lineback-Jones House (FY 279) at 4400 Robinhood Road in Winston-Salem is comparable to the Shutt House in that it evolved into a two-story, weatherboarded, gabled-roofed dwelling with simply executed front and rear porches. The east half of the Lineback-Jones House's main block, a circa 1880 two-story frame building with a single room on each floor, originally functioned as the Pfaff Mill, owned by local farmers Junius and Martha Styers Craft in the late nineteenth century. Their daughter Della married Ellis A. Lineback in 1894, and the couple moved the Pfaff Mill to its current location from its original site near the creek and remodeled and enlarged the building, adding the front-gabled west section

in 1916.⁹ The weatherboarded T-plan house features a hip-roofed front porch with bracketed, turned posts and a beadboard ceiling. A boxed cornice with deep returns and pedimented gables, a standing-seam metal roof, and chimneys with corbelled brick stacks further distinguish the dwelling. The one-story rear ell extends to encompass hip-roofed porches and a projecting gabled bay. Intact interior elements include beadboard ceilings, wide baseboards, flat window and door surrounds, and paneled doors.

The Brewer House (FY 1323) at 1412 Old Salisbury Road once stood in rural South Fork Township, but is now within the Winston-Salem city limits. Davidson County native Alexander Sandy Brewer and Friedburg resident Amanda Burke initially resided in a one-story dwelling that still stands on the property, but soon required additional space to accommodate their rapidly growing family, which included seven children by 1898. They thus began constructing the two-story Queen Anne-style frame residence featuring a projecting gabled bay with cutaway corners on the façade's south end and an ornamental front gable above the north end around 1904.¹⁰ Decorative wood shingles and bargeboards embellish the gables, while turned posts, sawnwork brackets, a sawnwork frieze with central dropped pendants, and a wood balustrade ornament the hip-roofed front porch. Original two-over-two sash windows and a double-leaf front door with a transom light the interior, which contains some of Forsyth County's most significant early-twentieth-century decorative painting.

The Lineback-Jones and Brewer Houses retain character-defining features such as original windows and doors, siding, porch elements, interior finishes, and massing, none of which the Shutt House possesses. Numerous additions and alterations have diminished the Shutt House's architectural significance, while surrounding development has significantly encroached upon its setting. The Shutt House thus no longer embodies integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association required for National Register listing.

The Shutt 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.

⁹ Helen Jones, interview with Heather Fearnbach, August 27, 2008; U. S. Censuses, Population Schedules, 1880–1920.

¹⁰ James Alexander Brewer Jr., conversation with Heather Fearnbach, October 5, 2008.

Shutt Place (FY 4270)

Keating Drive west to Turner Street south of Country Club Road

2010 aerial courtesy of <http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>



Fritz

Kinnamon

In 1910, James and Mary Shutt's son Henry Daniel Shutt, born April 16, 1868, and his wife Lillian Burke operated a store and farm on Shallowford (now Country Club) Road. Following his father's death in 1911, Henry partnered with the Leak-Cobb Company to sell a 133.58-acre tract of his family's once 304-acre farm as twenty-five large parcels lining an unnamed curved road later labeled "Shutt Road," "Shutt Street," and "Shutt's Street" on various plans. Engineer A. F. Dean created the June 1914 plat of Shutt Place, which was revised and further subdivided three times by 1919. Henry was the proprietor of Shutt's Wood Yard and Real Estate during the late 1910s. The 1920 census indicates that he was by then selling property as his primary occupation. According to city directories, Henry was successively an officer of real estate concerns including the Methodist Colony Company and the Fourteenth Street Development

Company from the early 1920s through the early 1930s. Henry and Lillian Shutt resided at 2301 Fairway Drive in Ardmore at the time of his death on June 23, 1935.¹¹

Investors including Tilford H. Bean, Claude G. and Della Transou Davis, Sanford C. Harper, Emma Link, and Julius Alexander Mackie gradually purchased some of the Shutt family's acreage for speculative sale. Developers amended the Shutt Place plat again in 1939 and 1947. Shutt Street became Hawthorne Road by 1939 and was known as Hawthorne Road Extension by 1947. The city later renamed the street "Keating Drive."¹² Lot purchasers erected bungalows, Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch houses to sell or occupy as primary residences.

Most of these dwellings are situated near the street and close to one another, resulting in a harmonious rhythm of form, massing, and materials. Frame residences ranging from one- to two-stories in height are sheathed with brick veneer or synthetic (vinyl, aluminum, asbestos) siding. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees shade properties and foundation and ornamental plantings are prevalent.

Forsyth County property cards provide construction dates ranging from 1922 to 1959 for all but a few of the houses flanking Keating Drive from Country Club Road South to Kinnamon Drive. In this area, Emma Link purchased an almost six-acre tract that spans the distance between Keating Drive and Burkwood Drive on Gladstone Street's south side. Civil engineer John D. Spinks platted seventeen lots on this acreage in July 1923.¹³ Two side-gable-roofed frame bungalows erected in 1925 stand at 311 and 315 Keating Drive.



Houses at 323 (left; 1926) and 327 (right; 1922) Keating Drive

¹¹ "3rd Addition to Shutt Place," September 8, 1919, Plat Book 2, p. 65; "Property of Shutt and Kuykendall," September 8, 1919, Plat Book 2, p. 66; U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1910-1930; marriage records; death certificates; *Miller's and Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories*, 1913-1935.

¹² "Property of Claude G. Davis and wife Della Davis," December 1938, Plat Book 10, p. 34; "Map of Shutt Place, June 9, 1939, Plat Book 10, p. 63 ; "Revised Map of Shutt and Kuykendall Property Belonging to J. A. Mackie," July 1947, Plat Book 13, p. 170; "Property of Tilford H. Bean," February 1959, Plat Book 19, p. 65.

¹³ "Property of Emma Link," July 1923, Plat Book 3, p. 58a.



Houses at 260 (left; 1951) and 250 (right; 1992) Keating Drive

The Shutt family's holdings extended west past the Silas Creek Parkway corridor. In July 1919, civil engineers Hinshaw and Ziglar platted seventy-six lots on the Shutt's property south of Country Club Road. The streets were initially unnamed, but the plat contains two blocks with Harper Street on the east, Cliffdale Drive at the center, Turner Street on the west, Country Club Road on the north, and Fritz Street on the south. Four lots extended east from Harper Street to Hillcrest Street. North of those four lots, S. C. Harper engaged civil engineer John D. Spinks to plat fifty-six lots south of Country Club Road on Harper Street's east side and Hillcrest Street's west side in October 1928.¹⁴ Modest dwellings erected from 1927 until 1956 still front Harper Street south from Country Club Road to Goodyear Drive, but the Silas Creek Parkway corridor occupies what was Hillcrest Street.



1927 Bungalow at 209 Harper Street

¹⁴ "Map of the Shutt Property West of Winston-Salem," July 31, 1919, Plat Book 2, p. 62; "Property of S. C. Harper," October 17, 1928, Plat Book 7, p. 63.

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Shutt Place is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The neighborhood was not inventoried in the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey. At that time, approximately 33,000 single-family homes erected between 1930 and 1969 were still standing within Winston-Salem's city limits, which expanded from about 15 square miles in 1930 to encompass approximately 134 square miles in 2009. It was therefore impossible to survey every neighborhood constructed during this period.

Initial analysis of maps illustrating the distribution of dwellings in platted subdivisions within the current Winston-Salem city limits indicated that approximately fifty-two of the numerous neighborhoods developed between 1930 and 1969 appeared to have a high density of historic building stock and definable boundaries. Sixteen subdivisions that were platted before 1930 but continued to be developed during the focus period also required documentation in order to delineate potential historic district boundaries. In October 2009, at the conclusion of the Forsyth County survey update's third phase, eleven intact subdivisions were added to the North Carolina Study List. Most are significant in terms of landscape design as well as architecture.

* Shutt Place falls into the small-scale subdivision category. Similar surveyed neighborhoods in close proximity are Burkwood Place (FY 4129), Sunset Hill (FY 4147), the G. E. Tucker Estate (FY 4148), and Oak Park (FY 4149). Due to the vast number of such plats and the quantity of extant residential building stock from the twentieth century's second quarter throughout Winston-Salem, the only small-scale subdivision add to the Study List in 2009 was the C. T. Leinbach Property (FY 4177), included as part of the Buena Vista neighborhood. The J. W. Ferrell Company marketed the subdivision for C. T. and Margaret Leinbach, selling many lots in 1945, but investors purchased and subsequently resold some of the parcels. In most cases, landowners took several years to build homes: contractors erected the majority of the residences between 1947 and 1953.

Shutt Place is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A. *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Shutt Place does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend. It is one of many small-scale Winston-Salem subdivisions platted and developed during the first half of the twentieth century.

Shutt Place 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.* Developers and property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

Shutt Place 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 residences lining Keating Drive are typical of those found throughout the city's small-scale subdivisions developed from the 1910s through the 1950s. The dwellings do not possess the requisite historical or architectural significance for National Register listing individually or collectively. The subdivision's overall configuration is not significant in terms of landscape design.

Shutt Place 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.* Shutt Place is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to subdivision development, residential building construction, or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

William Cicero and Laura Brandon Tise House, 1917 (FY 3355)
3430 Country Club Road, PIN 6815-45-0322



northwest oblique

Location:

The William Cicero and Laura Brandon Tise House occupies a 1.05-acre parcel on Country Club Road's south side. Residential development surrounds the tract.



2010 aerial courtesy of <http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>

Description:

This two-story, three-bay-wide, hip-roofed, frame dwelling features classical elements including symmetrical fenestration and a denticulated cornice. The flat-roofed entrance portico and matching side porch retain paired Tuscan columns, denticulated friezes and cornices, and metal roof balustrades that appear to be mid-twentieth century additions. Tall, narrow sidelights and a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a stepped cornice frame the wood-panel single-leaf front door. Original two-over-two sash windows protected by aluminum storm windows light the interior. A hip-roofed dormer containing two six-pane square windows pierces the front roof slope. Stuccoed brick interior chimneys with tall corbelled stacks serve the fireplaces.

A two-story, one-bay-wide and one-bay deep, hip-roofed addition projects from the rear elevation. To its east, the one-story, hip-roofed, rear wing has an enclosed porch on its west elevation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, as is the one-story, front-gable-roofed, 1983 garage that stands southeast of the house.

Historical Background:

In 1900, William Cicero Tise, born June 9, 1882, resided with his parents William R. and Martha J. Tise at 719 Oak Street. William R. Tise was a carpenter, while W. C. Tise sold groceries. W. C. Tise married Laura Mae Brandon Tise, born June 14, 1884, on December 17, 1900. By 1904, the couple lived at 957 West Trade Street and operated a grocery store at 953 West Trade Street. W. C. Tise established a bottling company that bore his name by 1910, when the family resided at 1211 Patterson Avenue. The Tises moved several times before acquiring property on Country Club Road. Their family grew to include nine children by 1920. In addition to the bottling plant, W. C. Tise owned and operated a farm and an auto parts company. He also sold real estate. The 1930 federal census indicates that the Tise's daughter Pauline was a stenographer and their son William Jr. an auto mechanic, likely at the family businesses. Five children remained at home in 1940, including twenty-one-year old Lindsay Aldene Tise, who worked at the family's Slim Jim Bottling Company located at 2217 North Liberty Street. Lindsay married Frances Ivester in 1942 and the couple lived with his parents, who conveyed the Country Club Road house to Frances in July 1957. W. C. Tise died on July 2, 1959. Laura Tise resided with Lindsay and Frances until her death on September 22, 1979. Lindsay and Frances Tise made only a few exterior changes to the Country Club Road property and built the garage. Frances, who owned and operated Country Club Beauty Salon, died on September 5, 2013, at the age of ninety-three. Lindsay Tise maintained ownership of the house in April 2015.¹⁵

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the William Cicero and Laura Brandon Tise House is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The Tise House was inventoried during the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey, but was not recommended for addition to the North Carolina Study List at the survey's conclusion.

The William Cicero and Laura Brandon Tise House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion. *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a*

¹⁵ U. S. Census Population Schedules, 1900-1940; death certificates; marriage records; *Walsh's and Miller's Winston-Salem City Directories*, 1904-1930; "Lindsay Aldene Tise," World War II Draft Registration Card, October 16, 1940; Forsyth County Deed Book 756, p. 393.

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 house does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

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

The William Cicero and Laura Brandon Tise House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). *For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.* The Tise House retains original form, windows, and porticoes, but has been clad in vinyl siding. The residence is not architecturally distinctive and therefore does not possess the requisite significance for National Register listing. Hundreds of similar residences were erected during the city's 1910s and 1920s growth and expansion. Two-story, square-plan gable- or hip-roofed dwellings, known as "foursquares" given their form, were inherently cost-effective to construct and also often display Craftsman or Colonial Revival-style ornament. These houses usually had open first-floor plans with corner or central staircases and three or four second-floor bedrooms and a bathroom.

The Ardmore Historic District, which is one of North Carolina's largest, contains almost one hundred houses of this type. The neighborhood, the first part of which was mapped in June 1910, encompasses many subdivision plats, only some of which officially bear the name "Ardmore." An eclectic array of Craftsmen bungalows and foursquares interspersed with Colonial, Tudor, and Spanish Revival-style dwellings filled the area at a rapid rate. The district included 2,350 resources when listed in the National Register in 2004.¹⁶ The hip-roofed German-sided residence at 670 Irving Street is an excellent example of the foursquare form. The porch features classical elements such as a slightly projecting central gabled bay, Tuscan columns on brick piers, and a robust turned wooden balustrade, while the windows, doors, and sidelights have Craftsman mullion configurations.

The William Cicero and Laura Brandon Tise House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). *For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or pre-history, and 2) the information must be considered important.* The house is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

¹⁶ Sherry Joines Wyatt, "Ardmore Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2004.

**Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office, 1970 (FY 3583)
4000 Silas Creek Parkway, PIN 6815-33-0781**



northeast oblique

Location:

The Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office, occupies a 1.1-acre parcel bounded by Silas Creek Parkway on the east, Goodyear Drive on the north, Harper Street on the west, and a tract containing a 1971 office building on its south. Otherwise, with the exception of Silas Creek Parkway, the surrounding area is primarily residential.



2010 aerial courtesy of <http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>



southwest oblique

Description:

A deep overhanging cornice is the dominant feature of this one-story, flat-roofed, brown brick office building. Paired narrow plate-glass windows above opaque brown panels illuminate the interior. A cast-stone water table encircles the building below the windows. The primary (east) facade fronts Silas Creek Parkway. A concrete-capped brick wall extends across the east elevation, screening the concrete entrance steps. A plate-glass transom and sidelights surround the single-leaf glass front door. Auxiliary steps with concrete-capped brick walls and metal railings provide access to rear (west) entrances at the main and basement levels. Near the west elevation's south end, a large roll-up metal garage door allows equipment to be moved in and out of the showroom space, the floor of which is at ground level, lower than the rest of the building.

The interior has ten-foot ceilings and seven-foot birch doors. Carpeting and tile cover much of the original terrazzo floor. The interior partition walls are gypsum board. The exterior walls are brick with the exception of the conference room, which has three walls sheathed in walnut panels, and the showroom walls, which are exposed concrete block.

Historical Background:

Winston-Salem natives and former Western Electric employees Marcus B. Crotts and Charles L. Saunders established Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., on February 6, 1956. The company originally leased office space in the Zinzendorf Hotel in downtown Winston-Salem. Around 1965, in order to accommodate their need for larger quarters, Crotts and Saunders acquired 3.3 acres on Silas Creek Parkway's west side. Mr. Crotts designed the one-story flat-roofed office with input from architect J. Aubrey Kirby, who suggested the deep overhanging cornice. Norman Dancy Construction erected the building using "chocolate" brick from Georgia. Crotts and Saunders occupied the structure in 1970 and have made very few changes since that time. The company updated their workstations in the mid-1980s, removing the drafting tables and replacing them with computer desks. Crotts and Saunders Engineering distributes machine tools from offices in Winston-Salem, Burlington, and Raleigh; Columbia and Greenville, South Carolina; and Richmond, Virginia.¹⁷

¹⁷ Marcus B. Crotts, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 23, 2009. Deeds executed in 1965 and 1966 document conveyances between real estate investment concerns. Marcus B. and Margo J. Crotts and Charles L. and Francine

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. The office building 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 Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A. *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The building does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

The Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office 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.

The Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office 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 1970 Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office was included in the Forsyth County architectural survey as one of Winston-Salem few Modernist office buildings. However, the building is not yet fifty years old and does not have the exceptional architectural and historical importance necessary to justify National Register listing under Criteria Consideration G despite its age. The property's eligibility should be reevaluated in 2020.

The 1961 International Business Machines (IBM) Office Building at 875 West Fifth Street was the only office building added to the North Carolina Study List in October 2009. Nationally renowned architect George Matsumoto designed the Modernist edifice constructed by High Point general contractor R. K. Stewart and Sons. When IBM commissioned Matsumoto to conceive a similar building in Raleigh, North Carolina, he traveled to the company's New York offices to assess needs and programmed both structures accordingly. He visited Winston-Salem several times before the groundbreaking, but hired a North

Saunders conveyed the current 1.1-acre parcel to Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc. on April 21, 1969. Forsyth County Deed Book 915, p. 451; Deed Book 928, p. 63; Deed Book 983, p. 445.

Carolina State College School of Design graduate student to oversee the construction phase, as he was in the process of moving to California.¹⁸

The 1961 building embodies Miesian design principles through its expressed structure. A wide cast cornice and water table encircle the flat-roofed rectangular edifice, unifying the blond brick side elevations and the exposed aggregate precast panels on the façade and rear elevations. Large tinted plate-glass windows at the façade's center and edges illuminate the building's south section. Three matching square windows pierce the north elevation; opaque panels fill the remaining metal frames. The structure rests on a precast concrete foundation, and a precast textured concrete panel wall extends from its east elevation. The west entrance vestibule retains terrazzo floors, brick walls, and a staircase composed of precast concrete panels, a metal railing, and a wooden handrail. IBM elevated the offices at the building's north end to accommodate the extensive computer wiring required for its operation. Since 1973, it has housed the WSJS radio station.¹⁹

The neighboring 1964 Southland Life Insurance Company Building at 920 West Fifth Street was also surveyed. The Modernist Southland Life Insurance Company Building presents a strong contrast to the West End neighborhood's primarily traditional character. Los Angeles architect Welton Becket designed the Miesian white-glazed brick edifice to function as office space, and the Winston-Salem architecture firm Fred Butner Jr. Associates oversaw the project's execution. Architect J. Aubrey Kirby, who worked for Butner at the time, assisted with the slight modifications needed to erect the structure on the West Fifth Street site.²⁰

The flat-roofed boxlike building, which appears to float above its precast concrete foundation, is one of the city's most intact mid-twentieth-century Modernist commercial structures. Full-height plate-glass windows flank the west elevation's recessed central entrance, and a high band of windows pierces the east elevation, leaving the north and south elevations blind. Southland Life Insurance Company utilized the space through the 1980s, after which Winston-Salem architect Edwin E. Bouldin Jr. purchased the property in 1990 to serve as his firm's offices.

The Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office 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 office is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

¹⁸ "New IBM Building Started Here," *Twin City Sentinel*, October 14, 1960; George Matsumoto, correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, March 20, 2012.

¹⁹ J. R. Snider, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 25, 2009.

²⁰ Winston-Salem Section of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, *Architectural Guide to Winston-Salem Forsyth County* (1978), 112; Aubrey Kirby, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 31, 2009; "Fred Butner Jr. Associates and Sutton-Kennerly and Associates Project List," courtesy of Sutton-Kennerly and Associates, printed March 17, 2009.

**G. E. Tucker Estate (FY 4148)
Country Club Road and Tucker Avenue**



1920 plat boundary shown on parcel map (left; created by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department's GIS staff) **and 2010 aerial** (right; courtesy of <http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>)

Description and Historical Background:

In April 1920, J. A. Walker surveyed section one of G. E. Tucker's property on Country Club Road's south side, delineating twenty-eight lots on either side of Tucker Avenue and ten facing Country Club Road.²¹ The Country Club Road lots are smaller—approximately two-tenths of an acre—and most were not purchased until the 1940s for commercial development. The residential lots flanking Tucker Avenue are approximately four-tenths of an acre.

C. L. Tucker and G. E. Tucker retained several platted parcels. Lot conveyances were brisk, with C. C. Mock, George H. Transou, J. C. Brinkley, J. A. Bolich Jr., A. W. Huffman, D. A. Lynch, J. W. Mock, P. Newsom Mock, J. T. Poindexter, and H. H. Trivett acquiring property that year, but development was slow. As the neighborhood was initially west of the city limits, it was not until 1940 that city directories list the Tucker Street Church of Christ and three households, those of tobacco worker John Shutt and his

²¹ Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 184.

wife Ada, furniture worker William D. Hodge and his wife Minnie, and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company machinist Junnie Franklin Tucker and his wife Lida.²²

Houses are situated near the road and close to one another, resulting in a harmonious rhythm of form, massing, and materials. The neighborhood contains a mix of residences constructed in nationally popular architectural styles common in the first half of the twentieth century. Most are one-story frame bungalows and Minimal Traditional houses sheathed with brick veneer or synthetic (vinyl, aluminum, asbestos) siding. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees shade properties and foundation and ornamental plantings are prevalent.

Developers erected the first Craftsman bungalows at the plat's north end in 1925, while later Minimal Traditional houses occupy the south end. The front-gable bungalow built at 115 Tucker Avenue in 1925 is completely intact, retaining wood-shingled gables, triangular eave brackets, and a front-gable porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers that extends to a side-gable porte cochere. Original windows, short Queen Anne upper sash over a single oversized lower pane on the façade and five-over-one sash elsewhere, illuminate the interior. The 1947 Minimal Traditional dwelling at 126 Tucker Avenue represents the next wave of neighborhood development. A gabled hood shelters the front door. The G. E. Tucker plat's southern terminus is Wayne Avenue, where the Oak Park subdivision, platted in 1939, begins.



1925 Bungalow at 115 Tucker Avenue and 1947 Minimal Traditional at 126 Tucker Avenue

The G. E. Tucker estate also encompassed property on the north side of Country Club Road, which was divided into large parcels ranging in size from .79 to 1.61 acres in 1922.²³ These lots were developed in the late 1940s. A hip-roofed, brick-veneered, one-story commercial building at 3900 Country Club Road and a hip-roofed, concrete block, two-story commercial building at 3906 Country Club Road were constructed at the Tucker Avenue/Country Club Road intersection in 1946, and the hip-roofed one-story commercial building to the north at 3901 Country Club Road in 1947. Both one-story buildings have been expanded over the years. The commercial buildings have housed businesses including a dry cleaners, a restaurant, and a beauty shop, as well as grocery, dry goods, appliance, floor covering, and insulation purveyors.

²² *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directory*, 1940.

²³ Forsyth County Plat Book 3, p. 66.

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the G. E. Tucker Estate is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The neighborhood was inventoried during the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey, but was not recommended for addition to the North Carolina Study List at the survey's conclusion. The neighborhood was not inventoried in the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey. At that time, approximately 33,000 single-family homes erected between 1930 and 1969 were still standing within Winston-Salem's city limits, which expanded from about 15 square miles in 1930 to encompass approximately 134 square miles in 2009. It was therefore impossible to survey every neighborhood constructed during this period.

Initial analysis of maps illustrating the distribution of dwellings in platted subdivisions within the current Winston-Salem city limits indicated that approximately fifty-two of the numerous neighborhoods developed between 1930 and 1969 appeared to have a high density of historic building stock and definable boundaries. Sixteen subdivisions that were platted before 1930 but continued to be developed during the focus period also required documentation in order to delineate potential historic district boundaries. In October 2009, at the conclusion of the Forsyth County survey update's third phase, eleven intact subdivisions were added to the North Carolina Study List. Most are significant in terms of landscape design as well as architecture.

The G. E. Tucker Estate falls into the small-scale subdivision category. Similar surveyed neighborhoods in close proximity are Burkwood Place (FY 4129), Sunset Hill (FY 4147), and Oak Park (FY 4149). Due to the vast number of such neighborhoods and the quantity of residential building stock from the twentieth century's second quarter throughout Winston-Salem, the only small-scale subdivision add to the Study List in 2009 was the C. T. Leinbach Property (FY 4177), included as part of the Buena Vista neighborhood. The J. W. Ferrell Company marketed the subdivision for C. T. and Margaret Leinbach, selling many lots in 1945, but investors purchased and subsequently resold some of the parcels. In most cases, landowners took several years to build homes: contractors erected the majority of the subdivision's residences between 1947 and 1953.

The G. E. Tucker Estate is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A. *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* The G. E. Tucker Estate does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

The G. E. Tucker Estate 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.* Developers and property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

The G. E. Tucker Estate 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 residences are typical of those found throughout the city's small-scale subdivisions developed from the 1910s through the 1950s. The dwellings do not possess the requisite historical or architectural significance for National Register listing individually or collectively.

The G. E. Tucker Estate 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 G. E. Tucker Estate is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to subdivision development, residential building construction, or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

**Trinity United Methodist Church, 1949, 1964, 2002 (FY 4270)
3819 County Club Road, PIN 6815-14-5462**



Location:

Trinity United Methodist Church occupies a 1.86-acre parcel on Country Club Road's north side. The congregation also owns the adjacent 0.83-acre tract to the west, which contains a paved parking lot, as well as a 0.35 acre parcel at the parking lot's northwest corner, which serves as a prayer garden created in 2007.



2010 aerial courtesy of <http://maps.co.forsyth.nc.us/forsythjs/>

Description:



The Trinity United Methodist Church complex comprises a front-gable-roofed brick sanctuary completed in 1949 and a two-story, flat-roofed, brick education building erected to its east in 1964. An asphalt paved driveway encircles the sanctuary, providing access to the parking lots to the north and west and separating the two buildings. An elevated walkway with metal railings connects the structures at the second-story level. Bracketed gabled hoods shelter both entrances.

The sanctuary's austere design reflects the congregation's limited budget as well as the Modernist aesthetic of the post-World War II period. The projecting gabled bay containing the entrance vestibule rises to a square belltower with a louvered base capped with a copper-shingle-roofed pyramidal steeple. The four-bay-deep front-gable-roofed brick sanctuary is illuminated by stained-glass windows installed around 2002. The congregation also added the bracketed gabled front entrance hood at that time.²⁴ The two-story, flat-roofed, brick wing north of the sanctuary is four bays deep and eight bays wide. The wing contains offices, Sunday School classrooms, and a ground-level fellowship hall and kitchen.



Trinity United Methodist Church, 1949 rear wing, northwest oblique

²⁴ Mary Hege, administrative assistant, Trinity United Methodist Church, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, June 3, 2009.



Trinity United Methodist Church, 1964 education building, southeast oblique

The two-story, flat-roofed, brick educational building to the east is nine bays wide and three bays deep. A large, almost full-height cross ornaments the south elevation's east end. Replacement vinyl windows illuminate the interior. Recessed first-story entrances at the east and west ends and a second-story east entrance provide access.

A gabled frame picnic pavilion with square wood posts, T-111-sheathed gables, and a concrete floor stands north of the parking lot and the education building. A playground enclosed with a black chain-link fence is west of the picnic pavilion.



Historical Background:

Dr. J. E. Carroll led the organizational meetings for Trinity Methodist Church at Jack Phillips's appliance store at 3906 Country Club Road in June 1948. The nascent congregation decided to purchase G. E. Tucker's residence on Country Club Road's north side for their parsonage and the adjacent lot for a new church building. Parishioners held services at Phillips's store and in South Fork School's basement until funds were available to erect the austere front-gable-roofed brick sanctuary designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm of Macklin and Stinson in 1949. Church membership grew to almost three hundred by the early 1960s, and additional Sunday school space became necessary. Winston-Salem architect Fred Butner designed the two-story, flat-roofed, brick education building that Frank L. Blum

Construction Company constructed in 1964. The congregation has been known as Trinity United Methodist since 1968.²⁵

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Trinity United Methodist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The church was inventoried as part of the G. E. Tucker Estate during the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey, but was not recommended for addition to the North Carolina Study List at the survey's conclusion due to the prevalence of similar religious buildings erected to serve residents during the population boom fueled by Winston-Salem's mid-twentieth-century industrial growth. Typically, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes are not eligible for the National Register. However, Criteria Consideration A allows religious properties that possess exceptional architectural or historical significance to qualify for National Register listing. Only four religious properties with this level of importance were added to the North Carolina Study List in October 2009: Temple Emanuel (FY 4114) at 201 Oakwood Drive, First Baptist Church (FY 3597) at 700 North Highland Avenue, First Christian Church (FY 3594) at 2320 Country Club Road, and Edgewood Baptist Church (FY 3292) at 4067 Reidsville Road.

Trinity United Methodist Church is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion A. *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Trinity United Methodist Church does not possess exceptional significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

Trinity United Methodist Church 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.* Congregation organizers, members, or pastors did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

Trinity United Methodist Church 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.* Trinity United Methodist Church, like myriad other front-gable-roofed brick sanctuaries completed in the late 1940s and early 1950s, reflects the postwar era's austere minimalism in traditional forms with subtle Modernist references. The sanctuary's design is not distinctive and alterations such as the 2002 entrance hood and stained glass windows have comprised its architectural integrity.

²⁵ G. W. Bumgarner, ed. "A Brief History of Trinity United Methodist Church," 1973.

As congregations moved to the suburbs during this period, selling downtown sanctuaries and constructing new complexes on large lots with ample parking, phased construction was a common approach. Many churches erected educational buildings and fellowship halls followed by sanctuaries as funds became available. Established parishes also sponsored missions to serve new neighborhoods.

First Baptist Church (FY 3597) at 700 North Highland Avenue, like Trinity United Methodist Church, exhibits the era's minimalism. However, First Baptist Church contradicted the 1950s trends toward Modernist design and suburban relocation, as the African American congregation elected to build downtown and in the same Gothic Revival style as their 1895 sanctuary. General contractor J. M. Tierney and project supervisor and church member J. W. Greenwood led the team of African American craftsmen who began erecting the building in February 1952. The austere complex, which encompasses a sanctuary, education building, and chapel, was completed in 1955.²⁶

The front-gable sanctuary features projecting bays with steeply-gabled parapets, buttresses with cast-stone caps, pointed-arch door and window surrounds, paired stained-glass windows, and a cast-stone water table. A three-story bell tower with a crenellated parapet stands at the intersection of the sanctuary and the two-story gabled wing at the rear, which connects the sanctuary and chapel to the 1968 annex. The building has excellent integrity, retaining original stained- and clear-glass casement windows and interior finishes including the original pews and altar furniture.

Temple Emanuel (FY 4114) at 201 Oakwood Drive in the Ardmore neighborhood is Winston-Salem's earliest high-style Modernist religious building. The congregation selected the nationally-recognized Cleveland, Ohio architectural firm of Sigmund Braverman and Moses P. Halperin to design their synagogue and local contractor Frank L. Blum to erect it in 1952. Temple Emanuel presents a one-story blonde brick façade to Oakwood Drive, with a recessed entrance at the north end of a projecting one-story wing that encompasses an entrance vestibule, hall, and classrooms. A brick tower with a stylized concrete menorah inset at the top rises from the wing's north elevation. A long, horizontal band of tinted-glass windows with a cast-concrete surround extends across the façade.

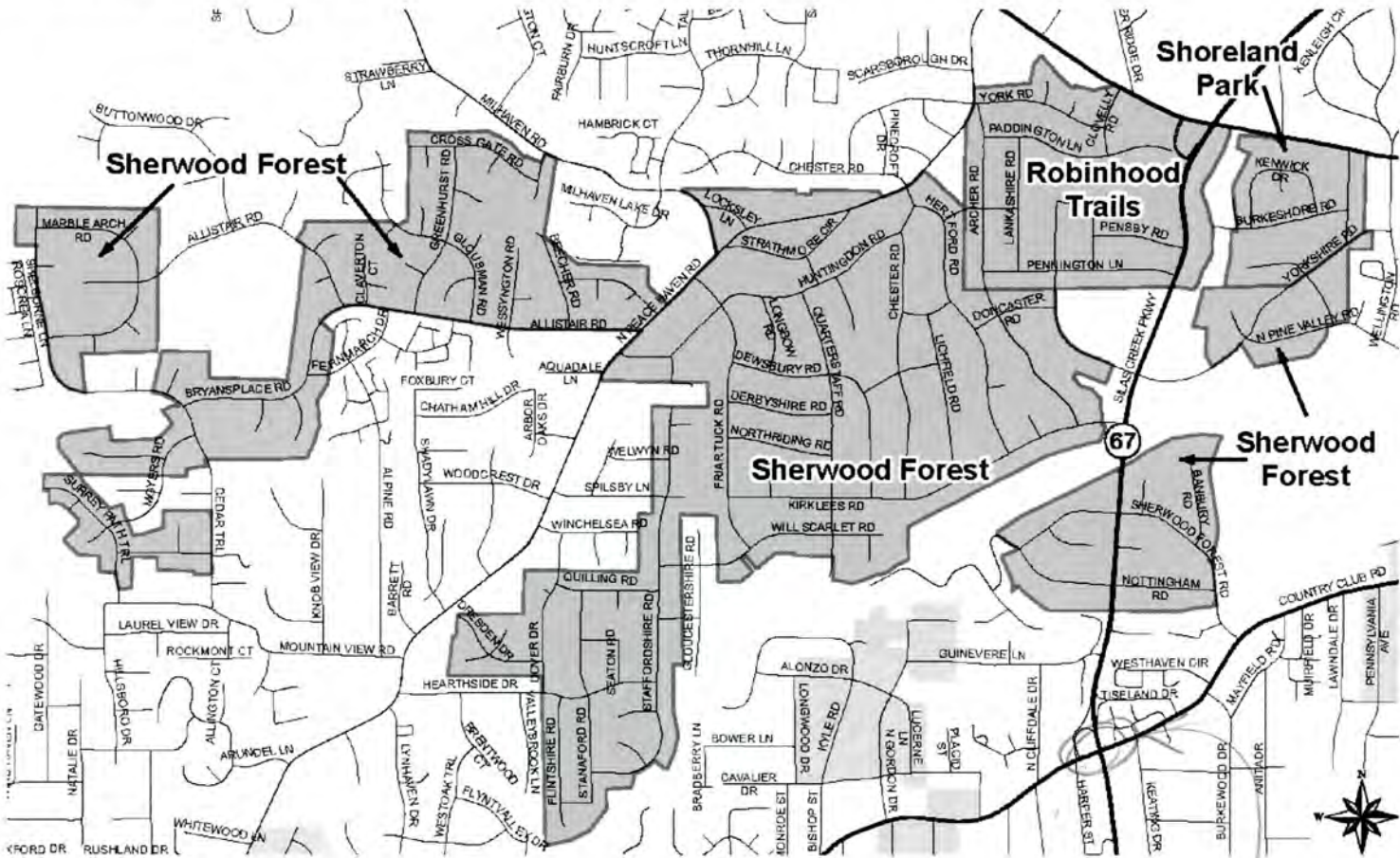
Many other Winston-Salem congregations built distinctive Modernist edifices: First Christian (1958), Trinity Presbyterian (1960), Knollwood Baptist (1960), Parkway United Church of Christ (1961), St. Paul United Methodist (1961), Westview Baptist (1962), Peace Haven Baptist (1962), Lutheran Church of the Epiphany (1963), Fairview Moravian (1964), Edgewood Baptist (1964), Burkhead United Methodist (1965), Mt. Zion Baptist (1969), Greek Orthodox Church of the Annunciation (1970), First Presbyterian (1972), and Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church (1977). Longtime communicants observed that modern materials and contemporary designs were both economical and functional, as they allowed structures to serve myriad purposes.²⁷

Trinity United Methodist Church 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 church is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to building technology or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

²⁶ Harold Brown, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 24, 2009, A. A. Morisey, "First Baptist Will Consecrate New Building," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 24, 1955.

²⁷ Beverly Wolter, "It Takes a Lot of Spadework to Dig a Church Foundation," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, March 23, 1958; Heather Fearnbach, *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage* (Durham, N. C.: BW&A Books, Inc., 2015), 59.

Sherwood Forest (FY 4140)



Sherwood Forest map created by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department's GIS staff

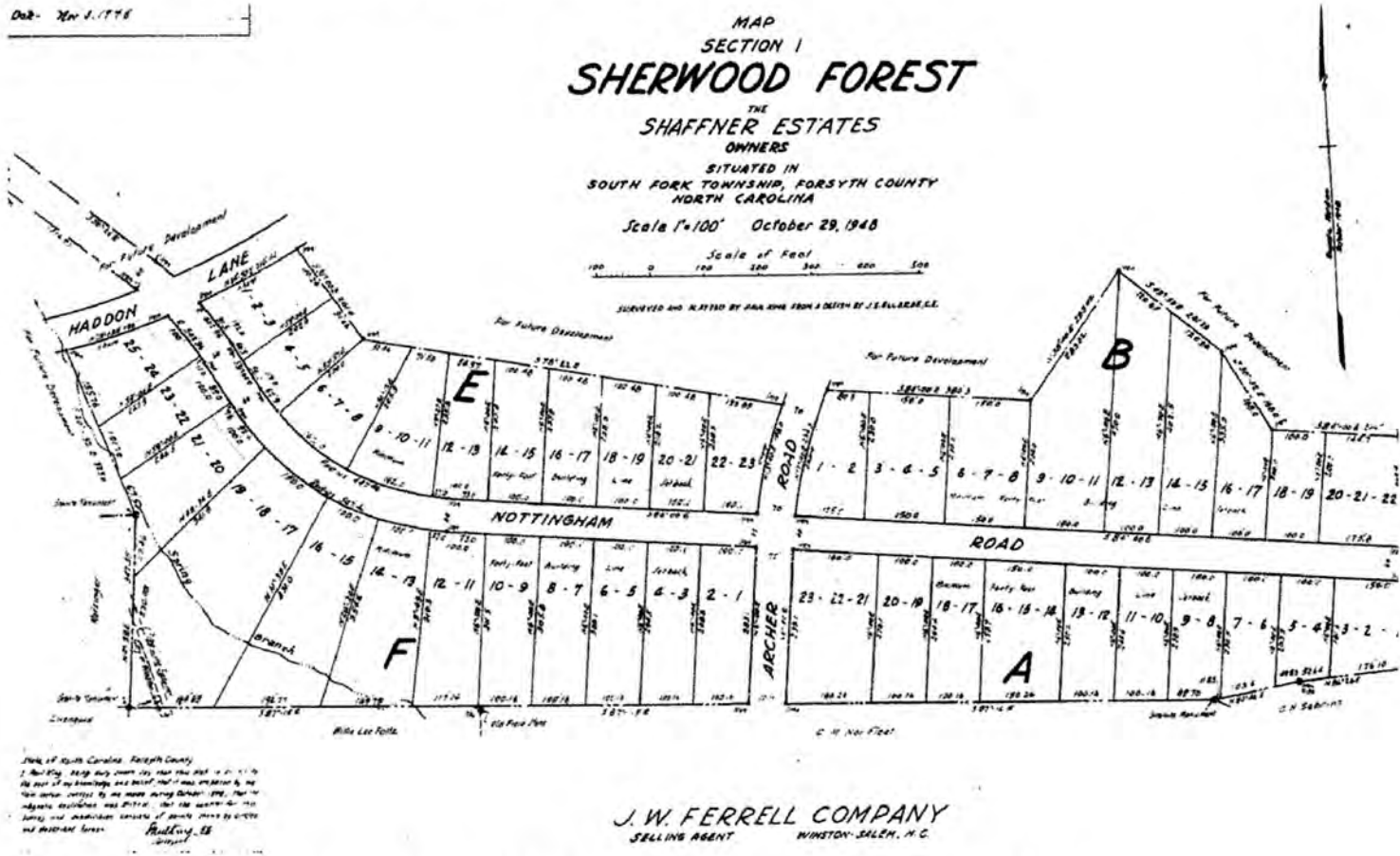
Location:

The northern edge of the APE for the proposed replacement of the 1960 bridge that carries Country Club Road over Silas Creek Parkway intersects the rear yards of four houses on Nottingham Road's south side flanking Silas Creek Parkway. Nottingham and Sherwood Forest Roads were Sherwood Forest's first platted section. The subdivision was one of the city's largest mid-twentieth-century residential neighborhoods and continued to develop in numerous phases through the 1990s.

Description and Historical Background:

Sherwood Forest occupies a portion of 595 acres once known as the "Silas Quarter" or "Fries' Quarters," conveyed from C. S. Hauser to Caroline Fries Shaffner in 1879. Caroline, the daughter of Moravian industrialist Francis Fries and his wife Lisetta, married physician John Francis Shaffner following the Civil War and the couple resided in Salem. According to oral tradition, Francis Fries gave his retired African American woolen mill employees, many of whom were former family slaves, livestock and land west of Winston. Caroline inherited some of the contiguous acreage. After her 1922 death, the property remained in the family until the late 1940s, when her heirs created Sherwood Forest. The Shaffner estate hired civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe to design the subdivision's first section, Paul King to survey and plat it in October 1948, and the J. W. Ferrell Company to market the lots. As the Silas Creek floodplain could not be developed, the Shaffners donated 39.41 acres adjacent to the stream and Silas Creek Parkway to the

City of Winston-Salem on June 2, 1958, in order to establish a park in Mrs. Shaffner's memory. Pilot Real Estate Company followed suit with 4.07 contiguous acres in 1962.²⁸



Forsyth County Plat Book 12, page 216, Forsyth County Register of Deeds

The subdivision, located just west of the 167-acre Forsyth Country Club and the Charles and Corinne Norfleet estate, was outside the city limits when it was created. The first plat comprised Sherwood Forest and Nottingham Roads. Sherwood Forest Road leads north from Country Club Road to Nottingham Road, which runs east-west. The City of Winston-Salem assessed neighborhood residents a fee based on street frontage to connect to city water and sewer in 1959. A concrete bridge has carried Nottingham Road over Silas Creek Parkway since 1960.

Houses occupy lots ranging in size from approximately one-half acre to an acre. Most residences are frame, one or two stories tall, and sheathed with brick veneer, wood siding or shakes, or synthetic (vinyl, aluminum, asbestos) siding. Features such as grouped and picture windows are common, and many dwellings have attached or freestanding carports or garages. The majority of the homes were erected from 1950 through the 1960s, but infill houses were built on vacant lots through the 1970s. Mature deciduous and evergreen trees shade most properties, and foundation and ornamental plantings are prevalent.

²⁸ Forsyth County Deed Book 12, pp. 363-364; Plat Book 12, p. 216; "Farm for Retired Slaves Now Site of Fine Homes," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966, sec. K; Winston-Salem Recreation Department, *Winston-Salem Recreation Department History of Property and Facilities*, 1964, updated by M. Ann Massey in 1976.



Harry and Ruby Joyce Residence, 1950, 3322 Nottingham Road (within B-5148 APE)



Residence, 1952, 3274 Nottingham Road (within B-5148 APE)

In some cases property owners worked directly with architects to realize their visions for new residences, but in most instances, prospective homeowners selected plans from popular magazines, catalogs, or a builder's stock repertoire. Dwellings range from austere period cottages to Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and split-level houses. The later dwellings tend to be larger, and many incorporate Colonial Revival or Modernist stylistic elements. Colonial Revival examples, usually executed in red brick, often display double-hung windows with multipane sash, denticulated cornices, classical entrance surrounds, and pedimented porticoes. Modernist residences feature light-colored brick, deep overhanging eaves, and large plate-glass windows.

The subdivision includes vernacular landscape elements such as stone retaining walls, probably constructed by either Frank W. Murrell and Sons or B. C. Coppedge, prolific African American stonemasons working during this period. Similar walls appear throughout Winston-Salem, serving as a distinctive and unifying citywide landscape component. Stone veneer also ornaments the projecting front-gable bays and façade chimneys of many neighborhood residences built during the same period.

George and Marian Hampton constructed their house at 3331 Nottingham Road in Sherwood Forest in 1951. Mrs. Hampton remembers that the stone for the projecting gabled façade bay came from a quarry near Pilot Mountain and that the mason was African American, but does not recall his name or how he

was referred to them.²⁹ It is possible, though, that their builder knew of the mason based on his work just across the street at 3334 Nottingham Road. Contractor Fred Athan furnished all of the carpentry labor to construct Dave and Peggy Williams's house in 1950, but his contract did not encompass the stonework on the façade, the chimney, the porch planter box, or the retaining wall, nor did it include the concrete driveway and sidewalks, all of which may have been executed by Frank W. Murrell and Sons.



George and Marian Hampton House, 1951, 3331 Nottingham Road

Pilot Real Estate Company developed Section Two to the northeast in 1959 and Section Two-A to the northwest in 1966. Shaffner Park separates these sections of Sherwood Forest from the remaining sections to the north, most of which are on Silas Creek Parkway's west side. Only Sections Three and Three-A, which encompass the north end of Pine Valley Road and a portion of Yorkshire Road, are to the east. Pilot Real Estate Company developed Sections Four through Eight from 1953 through 1963. Sections Eight-A through Eight L soon followed, as developers including the W. Bryan White Realty Company purchased contiguous property from the C. L. Tucker estate. Troy N. Wood subdivided a portion of the neighboring Eliza E. Foltz estate. Neighborhood expansion east of Peace Haven Road continued through the 1990s, with later property subdivisions on Peace Haven Road's west side generally referred to as "New Sherwood Forest." Most street names reflect the Robin Hood theme, ranging from places to characters featured in the English stories.³⁰

Notable Modernist residences include J. Kenneth Burge's personal residence, erected in 1959 per his design at 720 Pine Valley Road. Burge, a World War II veteran, was halfway finished with his four-year architecture and engineering degree in 1948 when Henry Kamphoefner left the University of Oklahoma in Norman to establish the North Carolina State College School of Design in Raleigh. Kamphoefner wanted the 149 students already enrolled in the architecture program to start over in his new five-year program, but Burge was eager to begin his career after his military service and was thus one of six graduates in 1950. He subsequently prepared plans for the home that his parents Floyd S. and Bertha J. Burge constructed at 1801 Georgia Avenue in 1953. Burge based the two Winston-Salem residences he designed on classes he took from George Matsumoto and visiting lecturer Frank Lloyd Wright, first considering the desired traffic pattern and then enclosing it. Burge did not become a licensed architect, as he joined the family construction business after returning home.³¹

²⁹ Marian Hampton, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 2008.

³⁰ Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p. 219; Plat Book 17, p. 87; Plat Book 19, p. 126; Plat Book 22, p. 171.

³¹ J. Kenneth Burge, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 2009.

Wake Forest professor James C. McDonald and his wife Caroline commissioned architect George Colvin to design the Modernist residence erected for them at 3420 Kirklees Road in 1967.³² Hipped roofs capped with Polynesian-inspired projections characterize the main block and garage wing. Architect Aubrey Kirby's design for the 1971 residence at 460 Archer Road that he shared with his wife Nancy and their four children is also distinctive. The U-shaped Modernist dwelling features bedroom suites, living areas, and a rear carport surrounding a central courtyard. Expansive windows illuminate the spaces overlooking the courtyard, while the bedroom windows on the façade are high and rectangular, obscuring any view of the interior from the street.³³

National Register Evaluation: For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Sherwood Forest is **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The neighborhood was inventoried during the 2006-2009 Forsyth County architectural survey, but was not recommended for addition to the North Carolina Study List at the survey's conclusion. At that time, approximately 33,000 single-family homes erected between 1930 and 1969 were still standing within Winston-Salem's city limits, which expanded from about 15 square miles in 1930 to encompass approximately 134 square miles in 2009. It was therefore impossible to survey every neighborhood constructed during this period.

Initial analysis of maps illustrating the distribution of dwellings in platted subdivisions within the current Winston-Salem city limits indicated that approximately fifty-two of the numerous neighborhoods developed between 1930 and 1969 appeared to have a high density of historic building stock and definable boundaries. Sixteen subdivisions that were platted before 1930 but continued to be developed during the focus period also required documentation in order to delineate potential historic district boundaries. In October 2009, at the conclusion of the Forsyth County survey update's third phase, eleven intact subdivisions were added to the North Carolina Study List. Most are significant in terms of landscape design as well as architecture.

✱ Sherwood Forest falls into the custom subdivision category. Two notable post-war custom subdivisions in close proximity, Ferrell Place (FY 4176) and Cummings Court (FY 4175), were created when developers acquired land from the Chatham-Hanes estate. J. W. and E. V. Ferrell purchased property north of Coliseum Drive and west of Reynolda Road to create Ferrell Place in 1947 and Paul King surveyed the subdivision in two block-long sections. J. Cleve Cummings owned the property north of Ferrell Place, platted by J. E. Ellerbe two years later as Cummings Court's first section. The Jones and Franklin Surveying Company platted Cummings Court Section Two to the north for J. W. and Wesley J. Pack in 1955, more than doubling the neighborhood's size.³⁴ Additional sections were developed through 1960.

Ferrell Place was added to the Study List in October 2009 as one of Winston-Salem's most intact post-World War II subdivisions. Neighborhood development is dense; most houses had been erected by 1960. Variegated and clinker brick, sandstone, Tennessee crab orchard stone, and wood shingles embellish some residences. The modest 1951 Cape Cod at 921 Kearns Avenue that Missouri Pacific Lines agent Clarence

³² George S. Koyl, ed. *American Architects Directory*. Third edition (New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970), 961; Forsyth County Deed of Trust Book 973, p. 263.

³³ The Kirbys' 3,000-square-foot residence cost approximately \$50,000 to construct in 1971. J. Aubrey Kirby, interview with Heather Fearnbach, March 30, 2009; Gaylord Shaw, "Architect's Home and Its Offspring: Kirby's 'Court House' Offers Privacy, Security, Efficiency," *North Carolina Architect*, November/December 1984, pp. 5-13.

³⁴ Forsyth County Plat Book 12, page 154; Plat Book 13, page 179. Plat Book 14, page 25; Plat Book 17, page 111.

S. Chance Sr. and his wife Mildred, a Mutual of Omaha insurance clerk, bought from Grace Benson in 1953 features randomly projecting bricks in the running bond veneer, a denticulated cornice, and a hip-roofed entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. Several houses clustered at Kearns Avenue's south end comprise sandstone-veneered bays. Winston Leaf foreman John H. Gardner Jr. and his wife Marjorie purchased the 1948 Ranch house at 922 Kearns Avenue, characterized by a gabled façade bay and a shed-roofed front porch supported by square posts, soon after it was completed. A projecting entrance bay with an arched door opening and a small rectangular gable window add visual interest to the 1950 Minimal Traditional dwelling at 946 Kearns Avenue erected by Bahnson Company employee George H. Adams and his wife Sudie, a Brown-Rogers-Dixson Company secretary. A central gabled bay, a shed-roofed entrance porch, and a stone interior chimney distinguish the frame Minimal Traditional that Commercial Finance adjuster Gene H. Young and his wife Mary, a nurse, built at 933 Kearns Avenue in 1951.³⁵

Shoreland Park (FY 4142), platted east of Sherwood Forest and northwest of Buena Vista in December 1953 and August 1956, is comparable to the Sherwood Forest sections developed during the 1950s. James W. and Betsy T. Nading purchased the lot at the northwest corner of Shoreland and Burkeshore roads and constructed a brick veneer and wood shake-clad Minimal Traditional residence based on plans they found in a magazine. Betsy Nading remembers that it was difficult to find a contractor due to the building boom, but they found the area particularly appealing as the city limits had just expanded to include Shoreland Drive and the newly-constructed Whitaker School served the neighborhood children. Developers D. A. Smith and Clyde Shore erected many new Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses in the area.³⁶

Sherwood Forest is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion *A*. *To be eligible under Criterion A a property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation. Furthermore, a property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, a property's specific association must be important as well.* Sherwood Forest is an expansive subdivision developed throughout the twentieth century's second half and does not possess significance related to a specific event or historic trend.

Sherwood Forest 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.* Developers and property owners did not attain the level of prominence and significance required for National Register listing under Criterion B.

³⁵ Dearborn Street was originally called Wake Avenue, and Rogers Lane was Brook Road. Forsyth County Plat Book 12, p. 154; Plat Book 13, p. 179; Deed Book 668, p. 57; Deed Book 609, pp. 411 and 422; Deed Book 570, p. 243; Deed Book 604, p. 25; Deed Book 771, p. 202; Deed Book 634, p. 397.

³⁶ Forsyth County Plat Book 16, page 227; Plat Book 18, page 27; Betsy Nading, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, June 16, 2009.

Sherwood Forest 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.* Sherwood Forest residences are typical of those found throughout the city's custom subdivisions developed during the mid-twentieth century. The dwellings do not possess the requisite historical or architectural significance for National Register listing individually or collectively.

Sherwood Forest 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.* Sherwood Forest is unlikely to contribute significant information pertaining to subdivision development, residential building construction, or historical documentation not otherwise accessible from other extant resources and written records.

IV. Bibliography

- Ames, David L., and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002.
- Brewer, James Alexander Jr. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, October 5, 2008.
- Brown, Harold. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, September 24, 2009.
- Bumgarner, G. W., ed. "A Brief History of Trinity United Methodist Church," 1973.
- Burge, J. Kenneth. Telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 2009.
- Crotts, Marcus B. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 23, 2009.
- Emerson, Charles. *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.
- Fearnbach, Heather. *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*. Durham, N. C.: BW&A Books, Inc., 2015.
- Forsyth County Register of Deeds. Corporation, Deed, and Plat Books; Marriage Records. Forsyth County Governmental Center, Winston-Salem, N. C.
- "Fred Butner Jr. Associates and Sutton-Kennerly and Associates Project List." Courtesy of Sutton-Kennerly and Associates, printed March 17, 2009.
- Hampton, Marian. Telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, March 2008.
- Hege, Mary. Administrative assistant, Trinity United Methodist Church. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, June 3, 2009.
- Hill's Winston-Salem (Forsyth County, North Carolina) City Directory*. Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., 1932–1980.
- Jones, Helen. Interview with Heather Fearnbach, August 27, 2008.
- Kirby, J. Aubrey. Interview with Heather Fearnbach, March 30, 2009.
- Koyl, George S., ed. *American Architects Directory*. Third edition. New York: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970.
- Matsumoto, George. Correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, March 20, 2012.
- Miller, Ernest H. *Winston-Salem, North Carolina, City and Suburban Directory*. Asheville: The Miller Press, 1910–1931.
- Nading, Betsy. Telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, June 16, 2009.

- Seippel, William B. and Anne M. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, June 13, 2007.
- Shaw, Gaylord. "Architect's Home and Its Offspring: Kirby's 'Court House' Offers Privacy, Security, Efficiency." *North Carolina Architect*, November/December 1984, pp. 5–13.
- Snider, J. R. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 25, 2009.
- Twin City Sentinel*. Winston-Salem, N. C.
- U. S. Censuses. Population Schedules, 1850-1940.
- Walsh's Winston-Salem, North Carolina, City Directory for 1904–1905*. Charleston, SC: Walsh Directory Company, 1904.
- Walsh's Winston-Salem, North Carolina, City Directory for 1908*. Charleston, S. C.: The Walsh Directory Company, 1907.
- Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*. Winston-Salem, N. C.
- Winston-Salem Recreation Department. *Winston-Salem Recreation Department History of Property and Facilities*, 1964, updated by M. Ann Massey in 1976.
- Winston-Salem Section of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. *Architectural Guide to Winston-Salem Forsyth County*. 1978.
- Wyatt, Sherry Joines. "Ardmore Historic District." National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2004.

Appendix A. Inventory List by Survey Site Number

SSN	Property Name	Date	Address	PIN
FY 1073	James C. and Mary Shutt House	ca. 1865, 1900, 1991	3500 Country Club Road	6815-35-4075
FY 3355	William Cicero and Laura Brandon Tise House	1917	3430 Country Club Road	6815-45-0322
FY 3583	Crotts and Saunders Engineering, Inc., Office	1970	4000 Silas Creek Parkway	6815-33-0781
FY 4140	Sherwood Forest (subdivision)	1950-1990s	Sherwood Forest and Nottingham Roads (original plat) and subsequent phases	
FY 4148	G. E. Tucker Estate (subdivision)	1925-1960	Country Club Road and Tucker Avenue	
FY 4270	Trinity United Methodist Church	1949, 1964, 2002	3918 County Club Road	6815-14-5462
FY 4271	Shutt Place (subdivision)	1922-1960	Keating Drive	

Surveyed earlier

in full #3

Appendix B. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

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

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

Advisory Council, North Carolina Modernist Houses, 2014

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

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

- Served on the Certificate of Appropriateness and Research Committees

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

- Served on the Buildings Committee and assisted with special events

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

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

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. 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."

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

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

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

- 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)
- 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, 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 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

- 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 STRUCTURES REPORTS AND RESTORATION PLANS

- 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 Structures 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)
- Historic Structures Report on the Robson House, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina (2002)

SECTION 106 REPORTS AND MITIGATION PROJECTS

- 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 (2015)
- 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

- Memorial Industrial School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County (2015)
- Swift and Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Pickett Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- 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)
- Cora Manufacturing Company and Thomas M. Holt Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Haw River, Alamance County (2014)
- Carolina Casket Company (812 Millis Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Property owner assistance with the preparation of non-income producing tax credit applications for National Register-listed residences in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2003-2015)
- 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)
- Joseph L. and Margaret N. Graham House, Non-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)
- Waller House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2014)
- Hotel Hinton Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2013-2014)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- 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. of Mt. Airy Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Surry County (2012)
- W. L. Robison Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2012)

- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Royster Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2010-2011)
- Church Street School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Parts 1 and 2, Thomasville, Davidson County (2009)

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (CONFERENCES/ANNUAL MEETINGS/STUDY PROGRAMS)

- “Winston-Salem, 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 the Old Salem, Lawndale, and Buena Vista Garden Clubs, 2007-2013
- “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, North Carolina, 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, NC, 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, NC, April 2005
- Winterthur Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Wilmington, DE
- “Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Program Improvement Training,” presented by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in Columbia, SC, March 2003
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, NC, July 2002
- “Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop,” presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C., November 2002
- “Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina,” presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
- “Introduction to Section 106,” presented by the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Raleigh, N.C., April 2002
- Restoration Field School, taught by Travis McDonald at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Forest, Virginia, Summer 2000
- “History of North Carolina Architecture,” taught by Catherine Bishir at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C., Spring 2000
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, taught by Richard Guy Wilson, Summer 1999
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: The Backcountry, in Winston-Salem, N.C., Summer 1997

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

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